A LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

WITH TABLES OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY, AND A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THE following are the leading features which distinguish this Work from other Latin Dictionaries:—

1. It is a *complete* Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing *all* the words occurring in the existing records of the language, from the earliest period to the fall of the Western Empire. It thus presents, beside the words used by the great classical authors, those found in the later writers, such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Macrobius, Appuleius, Petronius, Solinus, and the like; as well as the terms relating to Architecture, Agriculture, Natural History, Medicine, Grammar, and Law, occurring in such writers as Vitruvius, Columella, Pliny, Celsus, Priscian, the Digest, &c.; and the words employed by the chief ecclesiastical authors, such as Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Augustine, &c.

2. It holds an intermediate position between the Thesaurus of Forcellini and the ordinary school Dictionaries, performing the same service for the Latin language as Liddell and Scott's Lexicon does for the Greek. It therefore avoids those minute subdivisions and numerous quotations which, however useful in a Thesaurus, render a Dictionary less practically useful to students.

3. In the *Exegetical* department, the great object has been to arrange the significations in a simple and consistent method, and to distinguish the various meanings of the same word by separate and clear marks.

4. In the *Grammatical* department, arcnaic and irregular forms have been specified, and great pains have been taken to explain clearly the syntactical construction of all important words, especially of verbs and conjunctions.

5. The articles on *Natural History and Medicine*, written by the late Professor HENFREY, of King's College, London, supply a want existing in all other Dictionaries. Without a competent knowledge of natural history, the mere scholar can scarcely avoid committing serious errors in the interpretation of the terms relating to this subject; yet this is the only Latin Dictionary in which a systematic attempt has been made to give the modern scientific terms corresponding to the classical words.

6. The *Archæological* subjects are explained with references in every case to the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," to which this Dictionary thus forms a companion volume.

7. Great attention has been paid to *Etymology*, in which department especially the Work is admitted by the most competent scholars to maintain a superiority over all existing Latin Dictionaries. At the end of each article are remarks on *Comparative Philology*, exhibiting the kindred roots in the cognate languages, and more particularly in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and English, followed by *Derivatives in the Romance Languages*—Italian, Spanish, and French.

8. In the present Edition,* *every* reference to the following Authors has been verified with the original texts:—namely, Cicero, the quotations from whose works occupy a fourth of the whole volume, Cæsar, Sallust, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius, Suetonius; and *many* false references to other writers have been corrected. The references to Appuleius, Nonius, and Varro de Linguâ Latinâ, though these Authors are less commonly read, have also been tested throughout, on account of the inaccuracy and uncertainty with which they are given in all other Dictionaries. By this immense labour—from which the Editors of all existing Latin Dictionaries have hitherto shrunk—numerous errors, which have been handed down from one dictionary to another, have been corrected on almost every page. Various improvements in the meaning and definition of the words, and in the etymologies, have also been introduced, for several of which I am indebted to Professor Bunnell Lewis of Queen's College, Cork, who has favoured me from time to time with many valuable suggestions and remarks.

9. An *Index of Proper Names* has been added for the first time to the present Edition. It does not profess to be a complete *Onomasticon*, but it gives the names, which the student will meet with in the Latin authors, usually read in schools and colleges. For other names, and for fuller information respecting those here given, the Classical Dictionaries must be consulted. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; this arrangement, however, not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification, but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, it adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

N.B.—To the present Edition is prefixed an Orthographical Index, the scope of which is sufficiently explained by the *Introductory Note*.

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* Eighteenth and subsequent Editions.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX

INTRODUCTORY NOTE. — The following Index, based on that of Brambach, is intended to serve as a guide to the young student, who may be somewhat perplexed by the orthographical changes introduced in modern critical editions.

The orthography now largely received among scholars is, in the main, that which was established as correct during the latter part of the first and the former part of the second century of our era. This is the age of Quintilian, who has however devoted only one short chapter to the subject (i. 7), and of the earlier Latin grammarians, who were indefatigable in their endeavours to settle Latin spelling on a satisfactory basis. Compared with it, the orthography of Cicero and of Caesar, so far as it is known, besides being less settled, presents archaic features. On the other hand, that of the age immediately following was vitiated by antiquarian affectations; whilst in subsequent centuries orthography shared in the general depravation of the language.

The editions of Latin authors subsequent to the revival of letters present many corruptions of spelling. The more glaring of these have gradually disappeared, and are corrected in our dictionaries. But more than this was needed to bring Latin orthography into agreement with the standard. Not only were isolated barbarisms—such as anchora for ancora, lachryma for lacrima—to be expelled, but certain familiar orthographical expedients to be abandoned. The effect has been, in some cases, to give an appearance of strangeness to the page and occasion some embarrassment to the general student.

It may be permitted to doubt whether the gain of such a restoration counterbalances the loss. Latin has never ceased to be a living language, and some of the changes which its orthography has undergone since the age of Quintilian are simply proofs that it was not extinct. Moreover, even in the standard age, Latin authors appear to have had no scruple about employing different ways of writing the same word, so that the rigorous and exclusive enforcement of certain forms would probably have appeared to them to savour of pedantry.

Not unfrequently the standard orthography itself bears traces of phonetic corruption. Thus Quintilian and his contemporaries appear to have written cotidie—not quotidie. But we know that even in Quintilian's time there were some who (for whatever reason) preferred the older spelling quotidie (i. 7, 6); and now that that form has become established, it seems scarcely worth while to disturb it. So again no doubt Pliny the Younger and his generation wrote epistula, not epistola, following the tendency of the language, which, except in certain cases, converted the -olus, -ola of the diminutive nouns into -ulus, -ula. But the original spelling must have been epistola; and it would be hard to prove that this form ever went wholly out of use. Whether it did so or no, its long possession of the field, together with its etymological correctness, constitute some claim against disturbance.

Much the same might be said in behalf of auctumnus with its derivatives—the allied words auctor,* auctoritas retain the stem consonant—by the side of autumnus, autumnalis, which is the spelling of the standard age; also for pomoerium by the side of pomerium, for Portumnus (an interesting member of the group of passive-participial formations) as compared with Portunus, for promontorium *v.* promunturium, scena *v.* scaena, secius *v.* setius, sollennis *v.* sollemnis, subsecivus *v.* subsicivus, ptisanarium *v.* tisanarium, and others.

On the other hand, orthographical reform has rendered good service in branding as barbarous a number of forms heretofore more or less in vogue. Such depravations as anchora, autor, autoritas, Camoena, cestus (caestus), coecus, concio, inficiae, lachryma, lethum, moereo, moestus, negocium, nuncius, pene (paene), simulachrum, satyra, are not likely to reappear in any future edition pretending to accuracy.

A distinction must be drawn between editions avowedly aiming to reproduce the text of particular MSS., and those prepared for the use of the ordinary reader or student. The value of the former depends on the fidelity with which every feature of the ancient text or texts is reproduced; in the latter, the obtrusion of minor peculiarities of orthography is out of place.

In presenting the following index, therefore, it is not intended to prescribe the adoption of every form declared to be preferable to the traditional one; but rather to furnish the student with a key to the restored orthography. Unless the traditional form is absolutely incorrect and barbarous there is still room for a verdict 'Antiqua'.

Among the most important of the innovations introduced into Latin orthography in post-classical times, are those which concern the letters I and V. These are the original forms of those letters, the rounded J being modern, and the form U, though not without ancient authority, being used indifferently with vowel or consonantal power.

The origin of the letter J is probably to be sought in the elongated I which is frequently met with in early documents, and which, while used to indicate the long vowel, was also employed to mark the strong sound of consonantal I between two vowels: as eIus, malorum, aIo or aiIo (Corssen, Ausspr. i. 20). The convenient modern addition of a flourish at the lower extremity may be illustrated by a frequent mode of writing numerals, as xvij, xviij, and would occur naturally in cursive writing. The elongated I is found even without a preceding vowel, as plus, Iulius, Iulugi (Bramb. Orthog. p. 23); a mode of writing which perhaps implies some such pronunciation as pi-y-us, i-yulius, con-i-u-gi.

The traditional sound of j in Latin words is a corruption—though an ancient one. The precise period at which the assibilated pronunciation of consonantal I—French and Eng. j, Ital.

* Corssen, however, denies the etymological connexion of *auctor* with *autumnus*.

gi—came into use, cannot be determined. But there is reason to believe that it was current in provincial dialects some centuries before it passed into the speech of educated people. Corssen points out that the position of the tongue required for the production of the consonantal sound of I approaches very closely to that required for the sibilant (Ausspr. i. 30, 31), so that the process of phonetic depravation would be easy.* However pronounced, the convenience of a special form for the consonantal i as distinguished from the pure vowel, must be allowed to be considerable, and its abandonment seems undesirable.

Special difficulty occurs with regard to the most correct mode of writing those compounds of jacio in which the stem vowel is attenuated to i; thus bringing two i's together, the first consonantal and the second a pure vowel. It would seem as if we ought to write reiicio (rejicio), eiicio (ejicio), abiicio (abjicio), etc. Mention is even made of a spelling with triple i: as, eiiicit, coiiicit, *i.e.* eiyicit, coiyicit (Vel. Longus, p. 2119 P.): just as the Emperor Claudius wrote Pompeiii as the gen. sing. of Pompeius (Prisc. i. 4, 19). Yet it is certain that in the best age the current orthography was deicio, not deiicio; eicio, not eiicio; reicio, not reiicio; coicio (or conicio), not coniicio: cf. deicito (Lex Agr. A.U.C. 643, Mommsen, Fontes, p. 73, *al.*), reiciantur (Lex Ursonensis, 95; A.U.C. 710, ib. p. 127), reiciendos (S. C. Claud. A.D. 48, ib. p. 177), reice (Verg. E. 3, 96), eicit (dissyl.: Lucr 3, 877); and for coicere see Lachmann or Munro on Lucr. 2, 1061.

The case of those compounds in which the preposition ends in a consonant is less clear. Virgil does not happen to use the imperfect tenses of abjicio (abicio) or adjicio (adicio); but he has those of disjicio (disicio), injicio (inicio), subjicio (subicio), and objicio (obicio) repeatedly, and always with the first syllable long.† If however we omit the consonantal i (or j), the vowel of the prefix remains short; and it is actually found so in the case of abjicio (abicio): *e.g.* ăbicī, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37; ăbĭcit, Juv. 15, 17. Horace however must have written abjĭcĭto (abĭcito), Ep. i. 13, 17.

It is antecedently probable that those compounds in which the prefix ended in a consonant, would maintain their original form longer than those in which it ended in a vowel, the mute forming a temporary barrier in the way of phonetic change.‡ But they would be sure, sooner or later, to follow suit. The transition shows itself strikingly in the case of abjicio, as exemplified above.

With regard to the parallel case of V and U, it has been already stated that these characters were originally identical in force; being used both for the vowel and the consonantal sound. The Emperor Claudius proposed to introduce a new character to indicate the latter. Its form was that of an inverted "Digamma" Ⅎ, and its power is said to have exactly corresponded to that of the so-called Aeolic Digamma, *i.e.* Vau, the sixth letter of the Phoenician alphabet. The innovation was not permanent; but the inverted Digamma is met with in some contemporary inscriptions.*

Here again an existing form has been utilized; and, although quite without ancient authority, the modern specialisation of U, V has taken such firm hold that it is not likely to be displaced. It is difficult to see what advantage is to be derived from writing uinum, uir, uolt, iuvate, instead of vinum, vir, vult, juvate.

Closely connected with the uses of I, J is the mode of writing words in which c or t was followed by i: *e.g.* condicio, contio, infitiae, indutiae, nuntius, and derivative adjectives in -icius. (See Orthogr. Index, s. v. additicius.) These last form a numerous class, and the evidence in favour of the spelling -icius, not -itius, is decisive. The latter spelling is a corruption of the 4th or 5th century, and the confusion of forms is no doubt correctly ascribed by Corssen to the tendency to assibilate the sound of i before a vowel.

The spelling of numeral adverbs in -ies or -iens presents some difficulty. But, as a rule, those derived from indefinite numeral adjectives appear to have been written with -iens, and those from definite numerals with -ies. Thus: totiens, quotiens, aliquotiens, but quinquies, sexies, millies. It is however impossible to attach much importance to so arbitrary a rule. The n was faintly articulated even if written—as in such forms as formonsus = formosus.

In not a few cases an initial aspirate—doubtless from being no longer sounded—was dropped subsequently to the age taken as the standard. This was the case with various proper names—mostly of foreign origin: *e.g.* Hanno, Hamilcar, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, Hammon, Hadrumetum; also in other words, as harena, harundo, hariolor, haruspex. In some others, an aspiration appears to have been subsequently prefixed, without authority: as, humor, humidus, humerus, where the standard orthography is umor, umidus, umerus. One other group of words is worthy of special note; namely, certain compounds with co or con hitherto written with double n, as connecto, connubium, conniveo, connitor. The true orthography of these words appears to be with single n. Gellius testifies to the spelling conecto (2, 17), and conubium occurs in a brass of the age of Vespasian (Mommsen, Fontes, p. 231); while in conniveo, conitor, there has been an elision of an initial g.

The remaining variants call for no special observation.

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* In this way may be explained the corruption of t or c before i. In the early Oscan version of the Lex Bantina (Mommsen, Fontes Juris R., i. 50), the name of the town Bantia is throughout written Bansa: a sufficient proof that the process of phonetic decay had already (570 A.U.C.) begun in the provinces.

† Gellius cites also objicienat from Lucilius (4, 17).

‡ Brambach's decision is different. He lays down the following rule: namely, "that after prepositions ending in a vowel, double i should be written; after prepositions ending in a consonant, either double or single i: the former according to theory; the latter according to prevailing usage." (Lat. Orthogr. p. 202. But in his Orthographical Vocabulary he recommends single i in both cases.)

* See Orelli, No. 350, in which this character occurs six times: DIⅎI (thrice), XVⅎIR, VIIⅎIR, IVⅎENTVTI. Other instances occur in No. 710, AMPLIAⅎ'T; No. 714, SERⅎILIAE, AISV, etc.

A

a (*interj*) or ah
abcido, v abs-
abfui, -fore, v absum
abicio, abiecī, abiicere, rather than abjicio, abiicere or abjicio, abjicere (See, however, Introd Note, p vi)
abscido, abscisio, not abcido, etc
absum, afui, afuturus, afore, rather than abfui, abfuturus, abfore.
acipenser, not acc-.
aclys, rather than aclis
additicius, not -tius So with all similarly formed words Acc to Prisc the i of the antepenultimate syll is short ('i tam paenultima quam antepaenultima correpta,' iv 31), and so it is regularly (*e g*) in natalicius, Saturnalicius In novicius it is long (Juv 3, 265), and also generally in adjj derived from the p part. of verbs, as emisicius (Pl Aul 1, 1, 2)
adlicio, etc v abicio
Adria, -aticus, v Hadr-.
adsimulo, not -ilo
adulescens (*subst*), rather than adol; the latter only as *pres part* of adolesco So adulescentulus, adulescentia
aedilicius, not -tius v additicius
aeditumus, not -timus or -tumus (archaic)
Aedui or Haedui
aeneus, a rare, more frequent than aheneus
aequipero, rather than -paro
Aeropeus or -ius
aestivo, not -tumo (archaic)
aetherius, rather than -eus
afore, afui, etc v absum.
ah or a!
aheneus, v aen-
Alexandrea or -la
alica, not hal (archaic)
aliloqui, rather than quin
aliquotiens, rather than -ies So in other indef numv adverbs, as totiens (But quinquies, sexies, rather than -ens)
allium, rather than all-.
allunde or alicunde
allec, not alec or hal-
Allifae, not Ali
alucinor (all), rather than halalvarium, not alveārium
amentum or anm
amfractus, v anfr-
ancora, not anch-
anellus not annanfractus, not amfi-
Annibal, v Han So with other Punic names
antemna or -nna
Antiochea or -la
antiquus, *ancient*, enticus, *front*
antisto, not antestо
aquilus, not ang-
Apenninus, rather than Apen
Apuleius or App
Apulia Apulus, rather than Apparbor, not -os
arcesso and accerso
arctus, v artus
arena, v har-
Areus pagus or Arius pagus, rather than Areopagus
ariolus, -or, v har-.
Arruns, not Aruns.
arto, not arcto
artus, not arctus.
arundo, v harharuspex, v harratiquī, rather than -quin
attrecto or -tracto
auctor, auctoritas, etc, not aut-.
aurichalcum, v oriaurifex, not auruautemnus, not auctavello, avulsus, not -volsus (archaic)
avunculus, not avonculus (archaic).

B

Baca, rather than bacca
baccar, rather than bacchballista, rather than balista
barritus, not baritus or barditus.
batillum, v vabattuo, not batuo
belua, not bellibeneficium, beneficus, benevolentia, benevolus, rather than beni
bibliotheca, also bybli- (*βιβλος, βυβλος*).
bipartitus or bipert-
Boeotii or -ti
Bosphorus, rather than Bosporus (in spite of the Greek form Βοσπορος)
braca, bracatus, rather than braccbrachium, rather than brachiumbractea (-tia), bracteatus, rather than bract-
Brundisium, not -dusiumbucina, bucinator, not buccbucula or bocula
bybliotheca, v bibliotheca

C

C as abbreviation for Gaius (early Lat Caius), rather than G, though this also occurs
caecus, not coecaelebs, not coecaelum, -estis, etc, not coecaementum, not ccaenum, rather than coecaepe also cepe
caeremonia (cari-), not cer-.
caesaries, not ces
caespes, not cespes
caestus (*for boxing*), not cestus
caetri v cetrī
caetra, caetratus rather than cetra, etc
Calendae v Kalendae
calumnia v kalumnia
Camena, not Camoena
camera, not camara
candela, not -ella
Carthago or Karthago
cauda, not coda.
campo, rather than copo
caurus, not corus
causa, rather than -ssa
cautela, not -ella
cena, not coecepe, v caepe
cervesia or -visia, not cerevisia
cespes, v caespes
ceteri, not caecetiroqui, not -quin
cetra, atus, v caetcharta, not carta
cheragra, or chirchorda, not cordа
circumeo or circueo, circumitus or circuitus; circumitio or circuitio
clatri, rather than clathri
claustrum, not clos-
clipeus rather than clu-. (Not clyp-)
cloaca, not cluaca
Cn as abbrev for Gnaeus Cf C
Cnosus, Cnosius, or Gnosus, Gnosius, not Cnos
co rather than con, before n v infr.
cochlea, rather than cochlea
coda, v cauda
coicio, rather than coiicio, conjicio see Introd Note
commenticius, not -tius v additicius
comminus, not cominus
comprehendo, rather than comprendo
condicio, not conditio
conecto, rather than conn-
conicio, conjicio, v coicio
conitor, rather than connitor
coniveo, rather than connconjunx, rather than conjux
conseero, rather than consecro
contemno, -tempsi, -ptum, contemptor, not contemsi, -temtum, -temtor
contio, not concio.
conubium, rather than conn-
conventicius, not -tius.
convicium, not -tium.
coquus, rather than cocus.
cothurnus or coturnus
cottidie, cotidie, rather than quot-.
crebresco not -bisco
cuculus (*cuckoo*) or culculus
culleus, -um, not culeus, -eum
cum, not quom or quum, both as Prep. and Conj * (Quom archaic)
cumba, rather than cymba.
cumque, not cunque
cuppes, cuppedo, cuppedia, rather than cupes etc
cupressus, not cy-
Cybebe and Cybēle
cycnus, rather than cyg-

D

Dalmatia, Dalmaticus, or Del-.
damma, not dama
Danuvius, rather than -bius
Daneus, rather than -ius
decima (*subst*), decimanus, or decu-.
decimus (*adj*), not -umus (archaic)
defatigo defatigatio, or defe-.
defraudo, rather than -frudo
deicio, rather than deicio, dejicio.
delectus, v dilectus
delenio, not -linio
Delmatia, v Dal-.
depeciscor, depectus, rather than depac-
deprehendo or deprendo
derigo, *to bring into a straight line*, dirigo, *to direct, guide in different ways*
describo, *to write down, describe*, discribo, *to mark off, divide* So, descriptio and discriptio
designo, *to mark down*, dissigno *to arrange* So, designatio, dissignatio
detracto or -tracto.
dexter, tera, terum, or -tra, -trum In the prose of Quintilian's age, the contr form is preferred
dicio, not ditio
dilectus (*levy*), rather than delectus
dinosco, rather than dignosco
dirigo, v derigo
discidium, not dissidium.
discribo, v describo
disicio, rather than disjicio, dissicio see Introd Note.
dissaepio, not -sepio
dissidium, v discidium
dissigno, dissignator, dissignatio, v designo, etc
ditio v dicio
divus, also, in acc and abl, sub dium sub dio
drachma, not drachuma (archaic)
dumetum, dumosus, and dummdumtaxat, not dun-.
dupondius or di-.

E

Ebenus, v hebenus
eculeus, rather than equuleus
edera v hedera
edyllium or idyl-
ei (*interj*), rather than hei.
eia or heia
eicio, rather than eiicio, ejicio see Introd Note, p vi.
elegans, not eligans.

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* The old form for the Conjunction was quom, which was still so used by some writers in the time of Quintilian (Inst Or 1, 7, 4). This form quum is fully discussed by Brambach (Orthogr. p 223, foll), who finds no convincing proof of its use before the 4th century A.D.

elegea or -ia.
elephas, not -ans.
elleborus, rather than hell-.
eluo, eluor, late forms for hell-.
epistula, rather than epistola.
era, erus, erilis, rather than her-.
euhan, rather than evan or euan.
euhans, rather than evans.
Euhias, Euhius, rather than Ev-.
euhoe, not evoe.
exedra, exedrium, or exh-.
exim or exin.
existimo, existimatio, rather than existumo, etc.
exsanguis, rather than exanguis. So in other words where ex is followed by s: *e.g.* exsul, exsilium, exsors, exsulto, etc.

F

Faeles or feles.
faenerator, faenero, faenus, rather than fe-. Not foe-.
faenile, faenisex, faenum, etc., not fe- or foe-.
faenus, v. faenerator.
fecundus, fecundo, etc., not foe-.
feles, v. faeles.
femina, not foemina.
fenerator, etc., v. fae-.
fenum, v. faenile.
fenus, v. fae-.
fetialis, not fec-.
fetidus, feteo, etc., rather than foe-.
fetus (*subst.* and *adj.*), not foetus.
ficticius, not -tius.
fides or fidis (musical string).
finitimus, rather than -timus (archaic).
fluvidus or fluidus.
foecundus, etc., v. fe-.
foedus (*adj.*), not fedus.
foedus (*subst.*), not fedus.
foenum, foenile, etc., v. fae-.
foenus, etc., v. fae-.
foetus, v. fe-.
formidulosus or formidolosus. (The latter somewhat archaic.)
formosus, not formonsus.
frenum, not fraen-.
frustum, not -trum.
futilis, rather than futilis.

G

G. as abbrev. for Gaius, v. C.
Gaetuli or Getuli.
Gaius, not Caius; in *gen.* Gai rather than Gaii.
Genava, rather than Geneva.
genetivus, not geni-.
genetrix, not geni-. (Masc. genitor.)
gentilicius, not -tius.
Getuli, v. Gaet-.
gilvus, not gilbus.
girus, v. gyrus.
glaeba, rather than gleba.
Gn. as abbrev. for Gnaeus, v. Cn.
gnarus or narus.
gnatus, gnata, v. natus.
gnavus, v. navus.
gratis (somewhat archaic), or gratis.
grunnio, not grundio.
gutus, rather than guttus.
gyrus, not girus.

H

Hadria, Hadriaticus, etc., not Adr-.
Hadrumetum, not Adr-.
haedilia, haedus, not hoed-.
Halaesus, not -esus.
halica, v. alica.
halucinor, v. al-.
Hamilcar, not Am-.
Hammon, rather than Am-.
Hannibal, Hanno, not Ann-.
harena, rather than arena (also a true ancient form). So, harenosus.
hariola, hariolus, hariolor, etc., not ar-.
harundo, rather than ar-.
haruspex, with deriv., rather than ar-.
Hasdrubal, not Asdr-.
haud, rather than haut. Also, before cons., hau.
haveo or aveo.
hebenus, rather than ebenus. But the MSS. fluctuate.
hedera, rather than edera.
heia or eia.
heiulo, heiulatio, rather than ei-, ej-.
Heliopolis or Helipolis (Ἡλίου πόλις).
helleborus, v. ell-.
helluo, helluor, helluatio (also ell-), rather than heluo, etc.
Helotae, v. Hilotae.
Heraclea or -lia.
hercisco or erc-.
here or heri: the former temp. Quintilian: the latter used by Augustus.
heres, hereditas, not er-.
herus, hera, v. erus.
Hiberus, rather than Iberus. So, Hiberia, etc.
hiems, rather than hiemps (also a true ancient form).
Hilotae or Ilotae, rather than Hel-.
Hister, rather than Ister. So, Histria, etc.
hoedus, v. haedus.
holitor, holitorium, holus, rather than ol-.
honor or honos.
humerus, v. umerus.
humidus, v. umidus.
humor, v. umor.

I

Iacio in comps. v. Introd. Note, p. vi.
Iberus, v. Hi-.
idcirco or icc-.
idem the contr. pl. masc. idem was in use as well as abl. isdem.
identidem, rather than idem-.
idyllium or edyll-.
iecur, not iecor, iocur.
Ierda, not Hi-.
ilico, not illi-.
Ilotae, v. Hilotae.
imbecillus, not -is.
immo, not imo.
inclitus, inclutus, not inclytus.
incoho, rather than inchoo.
increbresco, not -brisco.
indutiae, not -ciae.
infitiae, infitior, etc., not inic-.
ingratis or ingratiis, cf. gratis.
inicio, rather than inicio, injicio. (But see Introd. Note, p. vi.)
intellegentia, rather than intelligentia.
internecio, rather than -icio.
intibus, -um, not intub-, intyb-.
intimus, not intumus (archaic).
Ister, etc., v. Hist-.
iucundus, not iocundus.
Iudaea, not -ea.
Iuppiter, rather than Jupiter.

K

Kaeso or Caeso.
Kalendae, rather than Cal-.
Kalumnia, in forensic language only.
Karthago or Car-.

L

Lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima (-yma).
lagoena, -ona, not lagena.
lamina, contr. lamna, also lammina.
lancea, not -ia.
lanterna, rather than laterna.
latercŭlus, rather than latericulus.
latericius, not -tius.
lavo, lautus, rather than lotus.
lauretum, also loretum.
lautumiae, not latomiae.
legitimus, not legitumus (archaic).
lepor, rather than lepos.
letum, not lethum.
lēvis, not laevis.
libet, libens, libido; archaic, lub-.
linter, also lunter.
linteum, not -ium.
lis; stlis, archaic: only retained legal phrase stlitibus judicandis.
littera, rather than litera.
litus, not littus.
locusta or lucusta.
loquela, not -ella.
lubet, lubido, v. libet.
lunter, v. linter.

M

Macreo, maeror, maestus, maestitias not moe-.
magno opere or magnopere.
Maia, not Maila.
maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, etc., rather than mali-.
manceps; *gen.* mancipis; mancupis (archaic).
mancipium, not -cupium.
manibiae or -ubiae.
manifestus; manufestus (archaic).
manipretium or manupretium; also manus pretium.
Marcomani, later -manni.
Masinissa or Massinissa.
Mauretania, not Mauri-.
maximus; maxumus (archaic).
Megalensia or -esia.
membranacius or -eus.
mercennarius, rather than mercenarius.
mille, millia (rather than miha).
millies, millies, rather than -ens.
minimus, rather than -umus (archaic).
mitulus, rather than mitylus, mytilus.
monumentum, rather than moni-.
Mucius, not Mutius.
mucus, also muccus.
multa (*fine*), not mulcta. So multo.
mundities, -ia, not -cies, etc.
murena, not -aena.
murra, not myrrha. So murreus.
myrtus, not murtus. So myrteus. But murtetum as well as myrtetum.

N

Nae, v. ne.
naenia, v. nenia.
nanciscor, nactus, rather than nanctus.
narus or gnarus.
natus, nata, rather than gnatus, gnata (archaic).
navus, rather than gnavus (archaic).
ne (*verily*), not nae.
neglego, neglegens, etc., not negligo, etc.
negotium, negotior, not -cium, -cior.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, rather than nequicquam (also a genuine old form).
ningo, not pinguo.
nomisma, not num-.
nosco, not gnosco (archaic).
novendialis or novem-.
Novensides or -siles.
novicius, not -tius.
nummus, not numus.
nuncius, v. nuntius.
nunquam or numquam.
nuntio, nuntius, not nunc-.

O

Obedio, v. oboedio.
obicio, rather than obicio, objicio. (But see Introd. Note.)
obsedio, not obedio.
obscenus, rather than -caenus. Not obscoenus.
obsonium, obsonor, or ops-.
obstipesco, rather than obstu-.
odor, not odos (archaic).
olitor, olus, etc., v. hol-.
opilio, rather than upilio.
optimus, not -tumus (archaic).
orichalcum, not aur-.

P

Paedor, -idus, rather than ped-.
pelex, rather than pelex. (Not pellex.)
Paeligni, not Peligni.
pene, not pene or poene.

paenitet, not poe-.
paenula, not pe-.
Paillia, also Parilia.
Parnasus, -ius, rather than Parnass-.
parvulus, not -olus.
Paullus, also Paulus.
paulus, rather than paullus; so paulatim.
pedetentim or -temptim.
pedisequus, not pedise-.
peiero, rather than periuro; not perjuro.
peiurus or periurus.
pelex (pell-), v. paelex.
Pelligni, v. Pae-.
penula, v. pae-.
penuria, not pae-.
percontor, -tatio, etc., not percunct-.
percrebresco, not -besco.
peregre or peregri; latter rare.
periuro, v. peiero.
periurus, v. peiurus.
perlego, not pellego or pelligo.
petorritum, not petoritum.
Phraates, Phrates, or Phrahates.
pignus, *gen.* -oris or -eris.
pileus, -olus, not pileus.
plausor, not plo-.
plaustrum, not plo-.
plebeius; *gen. sing.* and *n. pl.* plebei, rather than plebeii; so plebeis, rather than -eiis.
poenitet, v. paenitet.
pomeridianus, v. post-.
pomerium, not pomoerium.
Pomptinus, not Pont-.
pontifex, not pontufex (archaic).
Poplicola, v. Publicola.
Porcius, not -tius.
Porsena or Porsenna.
Portunus, not -tumnus.
postmeridianus, also posm-, not pom-.
praegnans or -gnas.
praesaepis, -ia, rather than praesep-: cf. saepio.
praestolor, not -ulor.
prehendo, also prendo.
prelum, not praelum.
pro (*interj.*), not proh.
proelium, not prae-.
prolicio, rather than proiicio, projicio.
promunturium, rather than promontorium.
prooemium, not pro...
propitius, not propic-.
prorsus, not prorsum (archaic).
proscaenium, not -scenium. Cf. scaena.
protinus, rather than -tenus.
proximus, not -umus (archaic).
ptisanarium, v. tisan-.
Publicola: older forms Poplicola, Pupl-.
publicus: poplicus, puplicus (archaic).
pulcher, not -cer
punire, not poe- (archaic).
putresco or putesco.
Pythagoreus, not-ae... or -ius.

Q

Quadriduum, not quatr-.
quadripes or quadrupes.
quamquam or quan-.
quanto opere or quantopere.
quattor, rather than quatuor.
querella, rather than -ella.
quicquam, rather than quid-.
quicumque, rather than -cunque.
Quinctius, Quinctia (more archaic than the forms without c).
Quinctius or Quint-.
Quinctilius, Quinctus: cf. Quinctius.
Quintilianus, not Quinct-.
quidque, not quicque.
quidquid or quic-.
quotidie, v. cottidie.
quotiens, rather than -es: v. aliquotiens.
quum, v. cum.

R

Raeda, rather than reda; not rh-.
Raeti, Raetia, not Rh-.
recido, reccidi, rather than recidi.
recipero, also recu-.
redemptor, not redemtor.
refero, rettuli, rather than retuli.
Regium, not Rh-.
reicio, rather than relicio, rejicio: v. Introd. Note, p. vi.
religio, -osus, not reli-.
reliquiae, rather than rell-.
repello, reppuli, not repuli.
reperio, repperi, not reperi.
reprehendo or -prendo.
res publica, not as one word.
restinguo, not -stingo.
retracto, not -tecto.
Rhegium, v. Regium.
rhombus, not rombus.
Riphaei, not Ripaei.
robigo, not ru-.
robur, -oris, not robor.
rursum, rursus, not rusus.

S

Saeculum, not se-.
saepes, saepio, not se-.
saeta, -osus, not se-.
Sallustius, not Salustius.
Sardanapallus, rather than -palus.
sario, rather than sarrio.
sarisa, rather than sarissa.
satrapes, rather than satrapa.
satura, satira, not -yra.
scaena, -icus, not sce-.
sceptrum, not scae-.
scida, not scheda.
sebum, not sevum.
secius, v. setius.
seiunx, not seiux.
Seleucea or (later) Seleucia.
semestris, not -menstris.
semesus or semesus.
semiustus, rather than semiustus.
sepulcrum, rather than -chrum.
sequor, secutus, not sequutus.
sescenti, not sex-.
Sestius, not Sextius. The latter form archaic, as in the name Sextius Tarquinius.
setius, rather than secius. (According to Corssen, the only form authorized by early Inscriptions: Ausspr., etc., i. 23.)
sexus, also in certain constr. secus.
simulacrum, not -chrum.
singillatim, not singul-.
sodalicius, not -tius.
solacium, not -tium.
sollemnis, not -ennis or -empnis.
sollers, -ertia, not soler-.
sollicitus, sollicito, etc., not solic-.
somnulentus, rather than somno-.
spatior, not -cior.
spondeus or -ius.
stillicidium, not stili-.
stilus, not sty-.
stilis, v. lis.
stuppa, -eus, not stupa, -eus.
suadela, not -ella.
subditicius, not -tius.
subicio, rather than subiicio, subjicio. (But see Introd. Note)
subules, not sob-.
subrogo or surr-.
subsicivus, not subse-.
subtemen or -tegmen.
succenseo, v. suscenseo.
sucus, not succ-.
Suebi, Suebicus, not Suev-.
Sulpicius, not -tius.
sulphur, also -pur, not -fur.
supellex, not supp-.
superiacio, not -iicio.
supplex, etc., not supl-.
sursum, -us, not susum, etc.
suscenseo, rather than succ-.
suspicio (noun), rather than -pitio.
synodus or synhodus.
Syracosius, not -cusius; but Syracusanus.
Syria, rather than Suria.

T

Taeter, not teter.
tanquam or tam-.
tanto opere or tantopere.
tantundem, not tantum-.
Tarracina, not Terr-.
tegmen or tegimen; the latter in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*
temperi, temperius, not -ori, etc.
tento and tempto.
Tercsias or Ti-.
tesqua, not tesca.
teter, v. tae-.
Thalia, better than -ea.
thesaurus, not thens- (archaic).
Thrax or Thraex.
thus, v. tus.
Thyias, not Thyas.*
thynnus, not thunnus.
tinea, not -ia.
tingo, not -guo.
tisanarium, not ptis-.
totiens, rather than -es: cf. aliquotiens.
traiectus, not trans-.
tralaticius, not -tius.
transicio, traicio, rather than tralicio, trajicio.
transmitto or tramitto.
transno or trano.
transversus, not -vorsus.
Trasumennus, Tarsumennus, Trasimennus, rather than -menus.
Treveri, by corruption Treviri.
tribunicius, not -tius.
trigesimus or -cesimus.
trimestris, not -menstris.
tripartitus or -pert-.
tropaeum or troph-.
tus, rather than thus.
tutela, not -ella.

V = U as vowel.

Ulixes, not Ulysses.
umerus, not hu-.
umidus, umor, not hu-
unguo or ungo.
unquam or umquam.
upilio, v. op-.
utrinque, rather than utrinque.

V consonantal.

Vacatio, not vocatio.
valetudo, not vali-.
vapor, not -os.
vatillum, not ba-.
vehemens, rather than vemens.
Vei, Veis, rather than Veii, Veiis.
veneo, venus, venalicius, not vae-.
Vergilius, Verginius, not Virg-.*
versus, verto, vertex, not vor- (archaic). So in all compounds.
vespere or -i.
vester, not voster (archaic).
vicesimus, rather than vig-.
victima, not -tuma (archaic).
vinculum or -clum.
vinolentus, -ia, or vinu-.
virectum, not -etum.
Virgilius, v. Ver-.
volaemus or volemus.
Volcanus, not Vul-.
volgus, volnus, volpes, voltus: v. vul-.
vorsus, vorto, vortex: v. ver-.
Vortumnus, not Ver-.
voster, v. vester.
Vulcanus, v. Vol-.
vulgus, vulnus, vulpes, vultur, vultus, not vol- (archaic).

Z

Zmyrna, rather than Smyrna.

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* But the established English form is Virgil; as in Ital. Virgilio.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.*

Asm. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, *poet*,	obiit	B.C.	16
Afran	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*,	flor.	„	94
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*, circa A.D. 4th cent.			
Albin.	Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*,	„	A.D.	8
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Christian writer*,	„	„	360
Alfen	P. Alfenus Varus, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	22
Ambros.	Ambrosius, *Christian Writer*,	ob	A.D.	397
Amm	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist*,	fl	„	380
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, *hist.* about		„	300
Apic.	Apicius Coelius, *writer on cookery* (date of work unknown)			
App.	Lucius Appulcius, *philosopher*, Ed. Elmenhorst, 1621.	„	„	150
„ Apol	Apologia or De Magia.			
„ Flor	Florida			
„ Met	or M., Metamorphoses			
„ Trism	Trismegistus.			
App.	L. Appulcius Barbarus, *botanical writer*, about	„	„	350
„ Herb	Herbarium.			
Arat.	Arator, *Christian poet*,	ob.	„	566
Arat.	Aratus, *author of two Greek astronomical poems, translated by Cicero*,	fl.	B.C.	270
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*,	„	A.D.	297
Ascon	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *grammarian*,	„	„	40
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist*	ob	„	4
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	170
Auct. B. Afr	Auctor Belli Africani			
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini			
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis			
Auct. Har. resp	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usually attributed to Cicero).			
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, *rhet*			
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris.			
Auct. Priap	Auctor Priapeiorum			
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	ob	A.D.	430
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	„	„	14
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist*	fl	„	356
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	„	„	350
„ Ecl	Eclogarium.			
„ Ep	Epistolae.			
„ Epigr	Epigrammata.			
„ Epit	Epitaphia.			
„ Grat Act	Grat actus Actio			
„ Idyll	Idyllia, *or* Idyllia.			
„ Parent	Parentalia			
„ Per	Periochae			
„ Prof	Professores			
„ Sap	Sapientes			
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	„	„	370
Bibl.	Biblia			
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boethius, *phil.*	ob.	„	524
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	„	B.C.	42
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, *writer of comedy*,	„	„	168
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *hist.*	„	„	44
„ B. C.	Bellum Civile.			
„ B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.			
Callistr.	Callistratus, *lawyer*,	fl.	A.D.	200
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, *poet*, perh. about	„	„	285
Cap. *or* Mart. Cap.	Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *encyclopaedist*, about	fl	A.D.	460
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*, about	„	„	293
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *hist.*	„	B.C.	140
Cassiod	M. A. Cassiodorus, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	562
Cato	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*	„	B.C.	149
„ R. R.	De Re rustica.			
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*,	fl.	„	55
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*, perh.	„	A.D.	10
Censor.	Censorinus, *chronologist*,	„	„	238
Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*,	„	„	400
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	ob.	B.C.	43
„ Acad	Academicae Quaestiones			
„ Aem. Scaur	Aemilius Scaurus (Frag.)			
„ Agr	Orationes de lege Agraria			
„ Am	De Amicitia, *or* Laelius			
„ Arat	Aratus, translation of			
„ Arch	Oratio pro Archia			
„ Att	Epistolae ad Atticum			
„ Balb	Oratio pro L. Cornelio Balbo			
„ Brut	Brutus, sive de Claris Oratoribus.			
„ Caec	Oratio pro Caecina			
„ Cat	Orationes in Catilinam			
„ Cl. et Cur	Oratio in Clodium et Curionem (Frag.)			
„ Clu	Oratio pro Cluentio			
„ Coel	Oratio pro M. Coelio			
„ Dei.	Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro			
„ Div	De Divinatione			
„ Inv. in Caecil	Divinatio in Caecilium.			
„ Dom	Oratio pro Domo			
„ Fam	Epistolae ad Familiares			
„ Fat	De Fato			
„ Fin	de Finibus.			
„ Flac *or* Fl	Oratio pro L. Flacco			
„ Font	Oratio pro M. Fonteio			
„ Fragm	Fragmenta.			
„ Inv	De Inventione			
„ Lael	Laelius *or* De Amicitia			
„ Leg	De Legibus			
„ Lig	Oratio pro Ligario			
„ Manil	Oratio pro lege Manilia.			
„ Marcell	Oratio pro Marcello			
„ Mil	Oratio pro Milone			
„ Mur	Oratio pro L. Murena.			
„ N. D	De Natura Deorum			
„ Off	De Officiis			
„ Opt. Gen	De Optimo Genere Oratorum.			
„ Or	Orator ad M. Brutum			
„ De Or	De Oratore			
„ Par	Paradoxa			
„ Part. Or	Partitiones Oratoriae			
„ Phil	Orationes Philippicae			
„ Pis	Oratio in Pisonem			
„ Planc	Oratio pro Plancio			
„ Post. Red	Oratio post Reditum in Senatu			
„ Prov. Cons	De Provinciis Consularibus			
„ Quint	Oratio pro P. Quintio			
„ Q. Fr	Epistolae ad Q. Fratrem			
„ Rab. Perd	Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo			
„ Rab. Post	Oratio pro Rabirio Postumo			
„ Rosc. Am	Oratio pro Roscio Amerino			
„ Rosc. C. or Com	Oratio pro Roscio Comoedo			
„ Rep	De Republica.			
„ De Sen. or Sen	De Senectute, *or* Cato Maior			
„ Sest	Oratio pro Sestio			
„ Sull	Oratio pro Sulla			
„ Top	Topica			
„ Tull	Oratio pro M. Tullio (Frag.).			
„ Tusc.	Disputationes Tusculanae.			
„ Tim.	Timaeus *or* De Universo.			
„ Vatin	Oratio in Vatinium			
„ Verr	Orationes in Verrem.			
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	fl.	A.D.	395
Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*,	ob	„	470
Cod.	Codex.			
„ Greg	Gregorianus.			
„ Hermog.	Hermogenianus.			
„ Just	Justinianus			
„ Theod.	Theodosianus.			
Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelianus, *physician*, (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.)			
„ Acut	Acutae Passiones.			
„ Tard	Tardae Passiones.			

* The dates in this List are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as ... only approximations to the true ones of the writers.

Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	fl.	A.D.	20
„ Arb., De Arboribus				
Commod.	Commodianus, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	270
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*,	„	„	566
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *hist.* prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann,	„	„	69
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	„	258
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, perhaps		„	320
Dig.	Digesta, *i.e.* libri Pandectarum.			
Dion	Dionedes, *grammarian*, prob. 5th cent. A.D.			
Dion. Cato,	Dionysius Cato, *writer of Disticha.*			
Donat. *or* Don	Aelius Donatus, *grammarian and commentator*,	fl.	„	350
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.			
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	169
Eum.	Eumenius, *panegyrist*,	fl.	A.D.	300
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *hist.*	„	„	360
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, *hist.*		B.C.	212
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	21
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, 4th cent. A.D.			
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*,	fl	„	340
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, *hist.*	„	„	115
Fronto *or* Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*,	„	„	150
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquaeductibus*, etc	ob.	„	106
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, 6th cent. A.D.			
Gai. *or* Cai.	Gaius *or* Caius, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	160
Gall.	C. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	26
Gargil.	Gargilius Martialis, *writer on horticulture, etc.* (date uncertain, but earlier than Palladius).			
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *gram.*, etc.	fl.	A.D.	150
German	Caesar Germanicus, *poet*,	ob.	„	19
Gloss.	Glossarium.			
„ Cyrill., Cyrill.				
„ Philox., Philoxeni.				
Grat. Fal.	Gratius Faliscus, *poet*,	fl.	B.C.	6
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	A.D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *hist.*	„	B.C.	43
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*,	„	„	8
„ A. P., Ars Poetica.				
„ Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.				
„ Ep., Epistulae.				
„ Epod., Epodi.				
„ Od., Odae.				
„ S. Satirae.				
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*,	fl.	A.D	4
„ Ast., Astronomia.				
„ F., Fabulae.				
Hyg.	Hyginus Gromaticus, *writer on surveying*,	„	„	110
Inscr.	Inscriptiones			
„ Don., Donii.				
„ Fabr., Fabretti				
„ Grut., Gruteri.				
„ Gud., Gudii.				
„ Maff., Maffei.				
„ Murat., Muratori				
„ Orell., Orelli.				
„ Rein., Reinesii.				
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, *gram.*	ob.	„	636
„ Orig., Origines.				
Jabol.	Jabolenus *or* Javolenus Priscus, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	120
Jornand.	Jornandes, *hist.* about	„	„	550
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, *lawyer*,	„	„	148
Just.	Justinus, *hist.* (date unknown)			
Justin. *or* Just	Justinianus, *emperor*,	ob.	„	565
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*,	fl.	„	82
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	325
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	18
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*,	ob.	„	43
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*,	fl.	A.D.	301
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, *hist. script.*		A.D.	295
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum,		B.C.	450
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	17
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	240
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*,	ob.	A.D.	65
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*,	„	B.C.	103
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*, about	„	„	50
M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, *hist.*	fl.	„	10
Macer.	C. Licinius Macer, *annalist and orator*,	ob.	„	66
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	fl.	A.D.	395
„ Sat. *or* S., Saturnalia.				
„ Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.				
Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, *panegyrist*,	„	„	290
Manil.	M. Manilius, *poet*,	„	„	16
Marc.	Aelius Marcianus, *lawyer*,	„	„	230
Marc. Emp	Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*,	„	„	400
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	ob.	„	104
Mela,	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	fl.	„	45
Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	230
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer*,	„	„	230
Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum.		„	14
Naev.	C. Naevius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	202
Nasar.	Nazarius, *panegyrist*,	fl.	A.D.	320
Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*,	„	„	288
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*,	„	B.C.	44
Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, *philos.*	„	„	64
Novat.	Novatianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	A.D.	351
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *gram.* between 2nd and 3rd cent. A.D.			
Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis.*			
Oros.	Paulus Orosius, *hist.*		„	416
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*,	ob.	„	18
„ A. A., Ars Amatoria				
„ Am., Amores				
„ Cons., Consolatio				
„ Fast. *or* F., Fasti				
„ Hal., Halieuticon.				
„ H., Heroides.				
„ Ib., Ibis				
„ Med., Medicamina.				
„ M., Metamorphoses.				
„ Nux, Nux Elegia.				
„ Pont., Epistolae ex Ponto.				
„ R. Am., Remedia Amoris.				
„ Tr., Tristia.				
Pac. *or* Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	154
Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	„	A.D.	391
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*, perh. about		„	350
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *lawyer*,	„	„	200
Paul.	Julius Paullus, *lawyer*,	„	„	210
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	„	431
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petrocorius, *poet*,	fl.	„	461
Paul. Sil.	Paulus Silentiarius, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	562
Paul. Vict.	Paulus Victor, *topographer*,	„	„	390
Pelag.	Pelagonius, *writer De Re Veterinaria* (later than Vegetius).			
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*,	ob.	„	62
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	„	„	66
Phaedr.	Phaedrus, *fabulist*,	fl.	„	15
Placid.	Lactatius Placidus, *scholiast.*			
Plaut. *or* Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	184
„ Amph. *or* Am., Amphitruo.				
„ Ast. *or* As., Asinaria.				
„ Aul., Aulularia.				
„ Bacch. *or* Bac., Bacchides.				
„ Capt., Captivei.				
„ Cas., Casina.				
„ Cist., Cistellaria.				
„ Curc., Curculio.				
„ Epid., Epidicus.				
„ Men., Menaechmi.				
„ Merc., Mercator.				
„ Mil., Miles Gloriosus.				
„ Most., Mostellaria.				
„ Pers., Persa.				
„ Poen., Poenulus.				
„ Ps., Pseudolus.				
„ Rud., Rudens.				
„ Sagin., Sagina.				
„ Trin., Trinummus.				
„ Truc., Truculentus.				

Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major)	ob.	A.D.	79
„ N. H., Naturalis Historia.				
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor).	fl.	„	100
„ Ep. Epistolae.				
„ Pan., Panegyricus.				
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician*, 3rd century; or, acc. to others,		„	500
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *lawyer*,	„	„	138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*,	„	B.C.	17
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	„	A.D.	440
Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, *grammarian* (date uncertain).			
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	„	B.C.	30
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*.	„	A.D.	397
Ps. Quint	Pseudo-Quintilianus; the author (or authors) unknown.			
„ Decl., Declamationes.				
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, *mimographer*,	„	B.C.	44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	„	43
„ Pet. Consul., De Petitione Consulatus.				
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	„	A.D.	118
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemnius Fannius, *poet*,	fl.	„	312
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *hist.*	„	„	364
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatianus, *poet*,	„	„	410
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist.*	ob.	B.C.	34
„ C., Catilina.				
„ Hist., Historia. (Frag.)				
„ J., Jugurtha				
Salv.	Salvianus, *Chr. writer*,	fl.	A.D.	475
Sarisb.	Sarisburiensis, *i.e.* John of Salisbury, *monkish writer*,	ob.	„	1182
Scaev.	Q. Mucius Scaevola, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	82
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	fl.	A.D.	43
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	450
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	„	„	15
„ Contr., Controversiae.				
„ Suas., Suasoriae.				
Sen	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher*,	ob.		65
„ Ben., De Beneficiis				
„ Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae				
„ Clem., de Clementia.				
„ Cons. ad Helv., Consolatio ad Helviam.				
„ Cons. ad Marc., Consolatio ad Marciam.				
„ Cons. ad Poly., Consolatio ad Polybium.				
„ Const., De Constantia Sapientis.				
„ Ep., Epistolae.				
„ Ira, de Ira.				
„ Mort. Claud., De Morte Claudii Caes				
„ N. Q., Naturales Quaestiones.				
„ Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.				
„ Prov., De Providentia.				
„ Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi				
„ Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.				
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy* (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).			
„ Agam., Agamemnon.				
„ Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.				
„ Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus				
„ Hippol., Hippolytus				
„ Med., Medea.				
„ Octav., Octavia.				
„ Oedip., Oedipus.				
„ Phoen., Phoenissae (or Thebais).				
„ Thyest., Thyestes				
„ Troad., Troades.				
Ser Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physician*,		„	212
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus *grammarian*,	fl.	„	395
Sev.	Cornelius Severus, *poet*,		„	10
Sic. Fl.	Siculus Flaccus, *writer on surveying*,		„	100
Sid.	Sidonius Apollinaris, *Christian writer*,	ob.	A.D.	482
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	„	„	100
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *hist. and orator*,	fl.	B.C.	78
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *gram.*	„	A.D.	218
Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*,	„	„	293
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*	„		82
„ Ach., Achilleis.				
„ Silv. or S., Silvae.				
„ Theb or Th., Thebais.				
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	„		910
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Christian writer*,	„		400
Symm	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.			395
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *hist. perh.*	ob.	„	118
„ A., Annales.				
„ Agr., Agricola.				
„ G., Germania.				
„ H., Historia.				
„ Or., De Oratoribus.				
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	„	B.C.	159
„ Ad., Adelphi.				
„ And., Andria				
„ Eun., Eunuchus.				
„ Heaut., Heautontimorumenos				
„ Hec., Hecyra				
„ Ph., Phormio				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, *gram.*	fl.	A.D.	100
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	195
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*,	„	„	197
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	18
Titinn.	Titinnius, *writer of comedy*,	fl.	„	170
Treb. Poll	Trebellius Pollio, *hist.*	„	A.D.	320
Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	101
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*,	„	A.D.	228
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, *poet*, about	fl.	B.C.	80
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	„	A.D.	70
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *hist.*	„	„	26
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.	ob.	B.C.	28
„ L. L., De Lingua Latina. Ed. Spengel, 1885. The third figures cited are those of the Bipont pages, except when § is prefixed, which indicates the section of Müller's edition.				
„ R. R., De Re Rustica.				
Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, *writer De Re Militari*,	fl.	A.D.	386
Veg.	P. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Veterinaria* (his date is uncertain, but was long subsequent to that of the preceding author).			
Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, *hist.*	„	„	30
Venant.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	600
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, *gram.*	„	B.C.	20
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, *geographer*			
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet*,	ob.	„	19
„ Aen., Aeneis.				
„ Cat., Catalecta.				
„ Cir., Ciris.				
„ Cop., Copa.				
„ E., Eclogae.				
„ G., Georgica.				
„ Mor. or M., Moretum.				
Vitr	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,		„	20
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, *hist*	„	A.D.	306
Vulc. Gall	Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about		„	291
Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.			

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i. e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, *or* adversus.
Alt., Alton.
al., alii *or* alia, others *or* other.
al. leg., alii legunt.
All., Allioni.
analog., analogous, -ly.
ant., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
arch., archaic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
Aug., Augustan.
Bl., Bloch.
botan., botanical.
Bull., Bullard.
card., cardinal.
Cav., Cavanilles.
cf., confer (compare)
class., classic, -al.
col., column.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly
com., comic, *or* in comedy.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
comp., comparative, compound.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted *or* contrary.
correl., correlative, -ively.
corresp., corresponding.
Cuv., Cuvier.
dat., dative
Dalesch., Daleschamp.
D C. *or* De Can., De Candolle
decl., declension.
defect., defective.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dep., depend., dependent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
Desf., Desfontaines.
Desm., Desmarest.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
Donaldson, Var. Donaldson's Varronianus.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio.
e. g., exempli gratia.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly
Eng., English.
Eng. Journ. Ed., English Journal of Education.
=, equivalent to, or identical with.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation.
extr., external.
Fabr., Fabricius.
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive)
foll., followed.
follg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
frgm., frag., *or* fr., fragmenta.
freq., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly.
fut., future.
Gaertn., Gaertner.
gen., genitive, generally. —in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
Gm., Gmel., Gmelin.
Goth., Gothic.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
Hoffm., Hoffmann.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
imperat., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
incep., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., *or* ad init., at the beginning
inscrr., inscriptions.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intrans., intransitive.
irreg., irregular.
It., Italian.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
Key, Key's Latin Grammar.
Key, Alph., Key's Alphabet.
Lacep., Lacepede.
Lam., Lamarck.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
Lath., Latham.
Latr., Latreille.
l., lege *or* lectio.
leg., legit, legunt, legal.
Lett., Lettish.
L'Her., L'Heritier.
L. *or* Linn., Linnaeus.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
l. c. *or* loc. cit., loco citato.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
O. HG., old High German.
obj. *or* object., objective, -ly.
onomat., onomatopœ.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
ord., ordinal.
orig., origin, original, originally.
Osc., Oscan.
P., Putschius, Grammaticae Latinae Auctores, Hanov. 1605.
p., page.
Pall., Pallas.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly *or* passim.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
Pers., Persoon.
Phil. Soc., Transactions of the Philological Society.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
pleon., pleonastically.
pl., plu. *or* plur., plural.
poet., poets, poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
Port., Portuguese.
pos., positive.
praef., praefatio.
preced., preceding.
prep., preposition.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense
Prov. *or* Pr., Provençal
proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
reflect., reflective, -tively.
rel., relative.
Rets., Retzius.
rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
rt., root.
Roxb., Roxburgh.
saep., saepe.
Sans., Sanscrit.
Schreb., Schreber.
sc., scilicet
Sibth., Sibthorp.
Sp. Spanish.
Spreng., Sprengel.
sq., sequens (and the following)
s. v., sub voce.
sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
sing., singular.
subaud., subauditur.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syl., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., sync., syncopated.
Syr., Syriac.
t. t., technical term.
tab., tabula (plate).
Temm., Temminck.
term., termination.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
unfreq., unfrequently.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide; *or* vox.
voc., vocative.
Wall., Wallichian.
Willd., Willdenow.
Zumpt, Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

A, a, *indecl. f.* (sc. littera), oftener *n.*, Lucil. 9, 1, the first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third in the naturally arranged vowel series. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, triginta, nonaginta, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs; hence, also, in words derived from Abll. such as frustrā, extrā, quārē. In Oscan and old Lat. *a* long was sometimes written *aa*: LEGEE ALBAANA DICATA, Orelli, Inscr. 1287. **II.** Changes of *a* into other vowels, when the root is increased by words or syllables placed before it. **1.** *a* long by position into *e*: *e.g.* arma, inermis; barba, imberbis; scando, descendo. **2.** *a* short into *i*: *e.g.* făcio, efficio; căput, principium: this occurs also where in secondary forms *ă* becomes long by position: *e.g.* frango (root frăg), perfringo: sometimes short *a* remains unchanged: *e.g.* āmo, adāmo; pătiens, impătiens. **3.** into *u*: *e.g.* salsus, insulsus; saltu, insulto. **4.** *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged in composition: *e.g.* lăbor, delābor; grăvus, īgnāvus; fāma, infāmis. **III.** Changes of *a* in the Romance languages: these are not very numerous, occurring in comparatively few words. **1.** into *e*: *e.g.* Lat. *ălăcer*, *mălus*: It. *allegro*, *melo*: Lat. *bārum*, *factus*, Sp. *bero*, *hecho*: Lat. *măre*, *căsa*; Fr. *mer*, *chez*. **2.** into *ie*: *e.g.* Lat. *primārius*; It. *primiero*; Fr. *premier*: Lat. *cānis*; Fr. *chien*. **3.** into *ei* (chiefly in Portuguese): *e.g.* Lat. *frāter*, *saxum*; Port. *frei*, *seixo*. **4.** into *ai* (chiefly in French, and before *n* or *m*). *e.g.* Lat. *plangere*, *fāmes*, *pānis*; Fr. *plaindre*, *faim*, *pain*. **IV.** As an abbreviation A = *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written App. On the voting tablets in the Comitia, A. (i. e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials A. = *Absolvo*; whence A is called *littera salutaris* in Cic. Mil. 6, 15. In dates A.D. = *ante diem* (v. ante). In inscriptions A. = *Augustus*, A. A. *duo Augusti*, A. A. A. *tres Augusti*; in epitaphs, A. = *annus*: IIIVIRI A. A. A. F. F., *i. e.* *Triumviri auro, argento, aere flando, feriundo.* A. U. C. = *anno ab urbe condita.*

ā, *interj.* for ah! *cāsus!* in many MSS.

ăb, **ā**, or abs [Sanss. *apa*; Gr. ἀπό· Goth. *af*; O. H. G. *aba*; Eng. *of*, *off*. Comparing abs with these words we may conclude that *ab* is the orig. form and *s* an addition, as in *ob*, *sub*, *ex*, for *ob*, *sub*, *ec* (*ex*)], prep. with *abl.* A is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *abs te*, *abs quo* are met with. Cic. in his earlier works uses *abs te*, Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 560; but in his later works only *a te*, Madvig ad Cic. Fin. p. 930. There was an old form AF, which in Cicero's time was used only in account books, Cic. Or. 47, 158: but others read *abs*: cf. Vel. Long. 2224, P. AF is found in inscripts. AF vobis, Orelli, n. 3114; AF CAPUA, id. n. 3308: also afvolunt = avolant, Fest. p. 26, Müller. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *ā*, *a-movo*, *a-verto*.

In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fui*, *a-fui*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* become *au*, *au-fero*, *au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *abs-tineo*, *as-porto*.

Ab denotes, **1.** The *point of departure, the source and origin*: **2.** *Separation or distance*: **3.** *Proximity*. In the abstract relations of (A) SPACE, and (B) TIME, and in other relations (C) figuratively derived from them, the 2nd and 3rd of the preceding meanings occur in connexion with words which imply *fixity*, whilst the first is connected with words descriptive of motion, and (with regard to space and time) either with or without reference to the interval passed over.

A. SPACE. **I.** Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: me a portu praemisit, *he sent me on before from the harbour*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as abducere, mittere, discedere, *etc.*: Zumpt, § 468: paululum a sole, *a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. Cicero shows the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: si quis me introire (in fundum) prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, *not out of, but from*, Caec. 30.

II. With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with usque (*even to, all the way through*, v. usque). usque a Capitolio, *from the Capitol on through the whole space*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124. The point arrived at is designated by *ad* or *usque ad* (in Pliny sometimes by *in*), *from . . . to* or *even to*: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe-nails even to his very crown*, Cic. Roec. C. 7, 20: a laevo latere in dextrum ambiunt, Plin. 2, 48. In Plin. *usque* occurs also without ad or in: ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, *from that* (*star*) *to Jupiter*, 2, 20. **III.** Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs distare, abesse, and with the particles procul, longe, *etc.*: non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris castra distabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, id. B. G. 1, 10. The poets and some prose writers omit *ab* with procul; patris procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: procul mari, Liv. 38, 16 *fin.*: v. procul. Also to denote *the measure* of the distance: a millibus passuum quindecim, *at a distance of 15 miles*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7. **IV.** Implying proximity: expressed by *at*, *on*, *in*, etc.: cornix est ab laeva, corvus ab dextera, Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: castra ab decumana porta non munita esse, *at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. So, a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geog. descriptions: Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, *at the parts occupied by*, Ib. 1, 1. And in Pliny often.

B. TIME, analogous to the relations of space, denoting the initial point of time. **I.** Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed: *after*: ab re divina mulieres apparebunt, *after the sacrifice*, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 4: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, Liv. 24, 22. **II.** With reference to a subsequent period: *from . . . to*: *since*, *after*: rem omnem a principio audire Ter. And. 1, 1, 21: ab hora tertia bibebatur: Cic. Phil. 2, 41. Sometimes with inde: jam inde a principio, *from the very beginning*, Pl. Cas. prol. 4: or with usque: usque a Romulo, *since Romulus to the present time*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: even with inde usque: jam inde usque a pueritia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. In such phrases referring to the time of life, concrete words are often used for abstract: a puero, a juvene, a parvulo; and in the plural, a pueris, etc.; more rarely with fem. words: a parva virgine, Cat. 66, 26. The point of arrival is denoted by *ad* in Plaut.: also by *in* with or without usque: a mane ad noctem usque, *from morning to night*, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 3: ab sole orto in multum diei, *from sunrise till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2. **III.** To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from*, *since*, *after*: centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: so, ab urbe condita, *since the foundation of Rome*. Also of time reckoned backwards: a mensis fine secunda dies, Ov. F. 1, 710. And with adverbs, statim, confestim, etc.: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85: confestim a proelio, Liv. 30, 36. **IV.** Denoting proximity, *at*: ab initio, a primo, a principio, *etc.*, *at the beginning*, *at first*: improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *at first*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 137. ab initio hujus defensionis, *at the beginning*, Cic. Cluen. 50.

C. IN OTHER RELATIONS, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), *departure from*, *separation*, or *distance and proximity*: but when employed in the first sense it may often be translated by *out of*, in the *physical* acceptation of the phrase, which meaning it, of course, cannot have when it marks the abstract relations of space and time. **I.** Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs: *from*, *by*, *by means of*: anima calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: quos (sensus) cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione, *all which proceed from*, id. Ac. 1, 11: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36: a natura ita genorati sumus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: cf. Zumpt. § 451. A subst. or adj. often takes the place of the verb: levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, id. Fam. 9, 16: tempus et a nostris exige triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36. Ambiguity arises when the verb in the pass. is one which in the act. may be followed by *ab*: si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, might also mean *if it is required of the people*; as, on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, *since military renown was not expected from him*, id. Ac. 2, 1. The dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass. is seldom found in prose writers of the golden age, but freq. at a later period. Far more unusual is the simple Abl.: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161: Tac. A. 3 20. *Ab* followed by the *abl.* is used Poet. instead of the *subjective Gen.*: ab illa injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: ab inimicis undae, Virg. G. 2 243. **2.** With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.* to denote origin: pastores a Pergamide,

Ver. Æ. R. 2, 2, 1: dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. 2, 22: servator ab Alba, *of Alban race*, Prop. 4, 6, 37: Plaut. sometimes omits the prep. Bac. 2, 2, 53. **3.** In etymologies (for which *e* nomine occurs, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, and *de* nomine, Ov. M. 1, 447): eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: id ab re interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.

4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex, propter*, or the simple *abl. causæ*: *From, out of*: ab singulari amore scribe, Cic. Att. 9, 7, B: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *out of derision*, Liv. 7, 20: so ab ira, a spe, ab odio, id. 2, 14. **5.** Cognoscere ab aliqua re, *to learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one, see above, 1): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22.

6. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl.: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab segritudine, Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 26: a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

7. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, *etc.*, *ab*=a parte, as Cic. Att. 9, 7, says in full, quum eadem metuam ab hac parte: hence timere, metuere ab aliquo, does not mean *to fear any one*, but, *to fear something from him*: metui a Chryside, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79: a quo quidem genere, ego nunquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: nec a Romanis vobis ulla spes, Liv. 21, 13. **8.** Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of, for ex*: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25: nonnullos ab novissimis proelio excedere, ib.: ab universo populo, Cic. Sest. 65, 137.

9. The origin, adverbially, a se = sua sponte, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *of one's own accord, spontaneously*: urna a se cantat, cuja sit, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21: ab se ecce exit, id. Men. 1, 2, 66: ipsum a se oriturum, et sua sponte nasciturum, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78.

II. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, **1.** where beginning and repeating are implied: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession down the table*: da puer ab summo, Pl. As. 5, 2, 41: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: a cauda de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18. a capite repetis, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: interminatus est a minumo ad maximum, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 10. **2.** With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: a follis et stercore purgato, Cato R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tua st otii tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28: expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab 4, 11: quies ab armis dabatur, Liv. 1, 31: a quo periculo defendite civem fortem, Cic. Font. 17, 39: ab incendio urbem munitam intelligebat, Sall. C. 32: defendo a frigore myrtos, Virg. E. 7, 6: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: hence, perhaps, ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing; deterrere, intermittere; desistere, *etc.*: ut eum ab illa turpitudine deterrerent, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32: (ἀναπαύσασθε ἀπὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πόνου, Plut. Alex. 25).

III. Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*by*) to A. II. and B. II. distance in time or rank, mind, or feeling; with antonyms, tardus, *etc.*; with alter, alius, alienus, diversus, *etc.*: quartus ab Aristotele, *distant from Aristotle*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42: secundus a rege, ecce *in rank* (Alex. 66: aliter ab illo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 9. alieno a te animo fui, Cic. Fragm. 9. adeo with verbs to differ, dissenting, distare, *etc.*: quantum Ennius Ann. 1, 6, and in the phrase, non ab re, *sc.* alienum, *not without profit* or *advantage*: dum ab re ne quid ores, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 88: Liv. 35, 32: in Plin. very often, e. g. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26. But the phrase is not used by Cicero.

IV. Denoting proximity. **1.** Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of*: stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side, to belong to his party*: hoc est a me, *this is in my favour, sustains my assertion*: abs te stat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 56: a nobis contra vosmetipsos facere, *in our favour*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence*, ib. 30, 85: nihilo magis ab adversariis, quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, *the adherents of the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy*, Cic. Mur. 30, 63 (οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος); but Turs. Hand., 1, 36, explains this by profecti a Platone, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14.

2. *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of*: tute tibi a tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 11: ab ingenio improbus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23.

3. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: quum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. C. 3.

4. Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote *office* and *dignity* with or without servus: a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. Cæs. 74: Narcissum ab epistolis et Pallantem a rationibus, id. Claud. 28: so, a balneis, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, *etc.*

D. The use of *ab* before adverbs is almost peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112. **II.** *Ab* is not repeated like most other prp. with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr.* with ab: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? Cic. de Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56. **III.** Ab in Plant. is once put after its case: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 107: in Ovid it is several times separated from it: damnis dives ab ipsa suis, Her. 9, 96.

E. In composition with verbs *ab* denotes *removal, disappearance, absence*: aufero, *carry away*: abutor, *use up*: absum, *be absent*. In composition with adjectives ab denotes *absence, difference*: as amens, *without mind, mad*: absonus, *out of tune or time*: absumilis, *unlike, irregular*. (Key, § 1304.)

Ăbactor, ōris, *m.* [abigo, *no.* 2] *a cattle-stealer*, App. M. 7, 497.

Ăbactus, ūs, *m.* [abigo] *a driving away*: hospitum, Plin. Pan. 20.

Ăbactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo] *Driven away*: abacti magistratus, *driven from office*, Fest. p. 19. **II.** *driven out from*: nec dum abacta pauperies epulis regum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44: abacta nulla Veja conscientia, *restrained by*, id. Epod. 5, 29: abacti oculi, *deep, sunken*, Stat. Th. 1, 104: abactus venter, *an abortion*, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

Ăbăcŭlus, i. *m.* [dim.] *A small mosaic tile, a counter*, or *die of coloured glass*, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

Ăbăcus, i. (also abax, acis, Prisc. 752, P.=ἄβαξ), *m. a square tablet*, hence **I.** *A counting-board*, Pers. 1, 131. **II.** *Any gaming-board divided into squares*: cum eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, Suet. Ner. 22. **III.** *A table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1) Cato, R. R. 12, 4: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: id. Verr. 4, 16, 35. **IV.** *A wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes*, Cato R. R. 80. **V.** In Architect. **1.** *Painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, wainscoting*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10. **2.** *The flat, square stone on the top of a column*, id. 3, 3; 4, 1, 7. **VI.** *A plate*, ab. ad pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2. p. 117.

Ăbaestŭo, ĕre *v. n. to glow, to burn*, Eccl.

Ăbăgmentum, i, *n.* [abigo] *means for procuring abortion*, Prisc. Med. 2, 34, dub. lect.

ăbălĭēnātio, ōnis, *f. legal t.t. for mal alienation* or *transfer of property* ab. est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt Cic. Top. 5, 28.

ăb-ălĭēno, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another*: quatriduo (tabulas, pictures) abalienavit, *has sold them*, Pl. As. 4, 1, 20: et agros popul Romani abalienaret, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64 pecore abalienato, id. Verr. 3, 30, 119 Cf. Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 14. **II.** Hence *to remove, separate, alienate*: a virtali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 11: ni mors meum animum abs te abalienet verit, id. Cur. 1, 3, 18: ita nos abalienavit, *so entirely has he repudiated us*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25. **III.** Fig., *to alienate or estrange one, absol.* or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: ne arguendo (eos) abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2: abalienatæ morbis membra, *the limbs alienated* (from the body), *mortified*, Quint. 6, 3, 75: Pompeii voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: a senatu ordinem conjunctissimum ab., id. Fam. 1, 8: also with *Abl.*: abalienati jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship*, Liv. 22, 60: perjurio suo homines suis rebus ab., Nep. Ages. 2.

abambŭlantes, = abscedentes, Fest. p. 22.

Ăbămīta, ae. *f. sister of an* abavus, or great-great-grandfather, also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3, 10.

abante, [ab and ante, like incircum, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: insuper, etc., and the Eng. *from before, within, without*, etc.], *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.*: Inscr. Grut. 717, 11: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, *away before the eyes of the father*. [Hence, Ital. *avanti*; Fr. *avant*; also, de-abante, Ital. *davanti*, Fr. *devant*.]

Ăbātōn, i. *n.* = ἄβατον, *an unapproachable*, or *sacred structure*, erected by the Rhodians round the trophy of Artemisia, Vitr. 2, 8.

ăb-ăvĭa, ae, *f. mother of a great-grandfather* or *of a great-grandmother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvunculus, i, *m. great-great-uncle*: also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvus, i. *m. great-great-grandfather*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 25: Cic. Brut. 58: called by Virgil quartus pater, Aen. 10, 619. **II.** Gen. *forefather, ancestor*, Cic. Harusp. 18: Min. 18, 6, 8.

abbās, ātis, *m.* = ἀββᾶς, *an abbot*, Sid. 16, 114. Hence **Abbātissa,** ae, *f.* = ἀββᾶς, *abbess*, and **Abbātia,** ae, *f.* = ἀββᾶς, *abbey* Hieron.

ab-brĕvio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shorten, abridge*, Veg. Mil. prol. 1. Hence **Abbreviatio,** *abridgment*, and **Abbreviator,** *an abridger*.

ab-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* A rare and doubtful form of *abs-cido, to cut off*, Ov. M. 12, 362: Mart. 3, 66.

abdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [abdico] *a renunciation, an abdication of an office*, sb. dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16. **II.** *the renouncing or disowning of a son*, Quint. 7, 4, 27: Plin. 7, 45, 46.

abdĭcātīvus, *adv. negatively*, Mart. Cap. 4, 128 = from

abdĭcātivus, a, um, *adj.* [abdico] In the later philos. lang. = negativus, *negative*, opp. dedicativus, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 266.

abdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* she who renounces or disowns a thing, Sid. Ep. 5,

ab-dīco, dixi, dictum, 3. v. a., with reflect. pron. and *Abl. rei.* *to detach oneself from any thing, renounce a thing, to resign, abdicate* (v. illco): se magistratu, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: dictatura, Caes. C. 3, 2: se tutela, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magistratu: id. Phil. 3, 5: and omit *abeol.* ut abdicarent consules; abdicaverunt, id. N. D. 2, 4. With *acc.* abd. dictaturam, Liv. 6, 18, and *pass.* abdicatus magistratu, Gall. C. 47: cum abdicandæ dictaturæ, Liv. 5, 49. In Cic. de Or. 2, 24, the reading is doubtful, some MSS. having *abjudico.* In one passage, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, mortem consanguineum esse abdicant, *deny*, Pacuv. in Non. 450, 29. ‖ *to disregate, to reject*, often in Plin.: legem agrariam abdicaverunt tribus, 7, 40, 31: and Fig., utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum, *could be got rid of*, ib. 33, 1, 3. ‖‖ As a legal term, abd. aliquem, *to renounce one*, esp. of a son; *to disinherit*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: Quint. 7, 1, 14: a patrem, *to disown*, Curt. 4, 10. [Some think that ab-dicare is in the same relat. to ab-dicere, as e-dicare to e-dicere; and it is true that *ex-clusus viro* means *to disown one's son.* Others think more prob. that dicare is another form of ligare, and that ab-dicare orig. means *to unbind*, Key, Alph 162.]

ab-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to *addico*): *to* an unfav. omen; *not to promise*: cum aves abdixissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17. ‖ In judicial lang., abd. aliquid ab aliquo, *to take away by a legal sentence*: vindicias filiæ suæ (sc. Virginii) a se abdixisse, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24.

abditē, *adv. secretly*, abdite latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 181.

abditīvus, a, um, *adj. separated* = remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Pl. Poen. prol. 65.

abditus, a, um, *Part.* [abdo] and *Adj., put away, hidden, secret*: vis abdita quædam, Lucr. 5, 1232: res occultæ et abditæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: libri neque abditi neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later Lat. Poet. the neut. for subs.: terral abdita, Lucr. 6, 810 abdita rerum, Hor. A. P. 49 (=abditæres): in abdito, *to concealment*, Plin. 8, 5.

ab-do, idi, itum, 3. v. a. *to put away, remove*: hunc abd. domo, Virg. G. 3, 95: abd. flores, Tib. 2, 1, 82: ab se abd., Lucr. 4, 467: copiæ paulum ab eo loco abditæ, Caes. B. G. 7, 79. Rar. with *Dat.*: abditus carceri, Vell. 2, 91. Gen. with *in.* in gremium abdidit, *he put it into his bosom*, Suet. Galb. 20: abdere in insulam, *to banish to an island*, Tac. Ann. 2, 85. ‖ Abdere se, *to conceal one's self by withdrawing*: with *in* and *acc.*: reliqui sese in proximas silvas abdidorunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in montes sese avius abdidit, Virg. Aen. 11, 810; in Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38, addidit is the better reading; se in insulam abd., Tac. A. 4, 67. Fig. often in Cic. *to escape into retirement*; constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliothecam, *etc.*, Fam. 7, 28; Arch. 6, 12. ‖‖ In gen. *to hide, conceal, keep secret*: corpora sub terras abdita, Lucr. 4, 420: partes corporis contexit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45: abditis adhuc vitiis, Tac. A. 13, 1: militem abditi per tentoria, id. H. 4, 72: abditi in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: inter præsentia foribus vela se abdidit, Suet. Cl. 10. Poet., lateri abdidit ensem, *he buried the sword in his side*, Virg. Aen. 2, 553. [Some of the compds. of *do* contain a root corresponding to the Sans. *dā*, Gr. δε, in δίδωμι, *give*: while the root of others corresponds to the Sans. *dhā*, Gr. θε, in τίθημι, *put*: abdo, condo, *etc.*, contain the latter root. Hence abdo does not mean *give away*, but *put away, remove.*]

abdōmen, ĭnis, n. *the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, venter* abdomine tardus, *fat*, Pers. 4, 107: of swine, Pl. Cur. 3, 1, 44. Fig. for *gluttony, sensuality*: abdomini natus, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 7: natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 11, 41; id. Sest. 32. ‖ i. q. penis, Pl. Mil. 3, 3. [Perhaps a corruption of adipomen from adeps.]

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*Imp.* abduc: also abduce, Plaut. and Ter.: *Perf. syncop.* abduxti, Plaut.) *to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one*, SVBIIT OMEN LOCASTA OFFIDIOSUM ABDVXIT (=subigit tumem Lucanum obsidesque abduxit), epitaph of Scip.: abd. in cubiculum, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 7: ut hinc abducat, id. Men. 2, 2, 57: tu nos abducis ab hero, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119. In Ter. often in invitations to dine: me convivam abducebat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: abduxit ad coenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. Also of a woman taken from her husband by her parents, id. Hec. 5, 1, 22. ‖ Gen. *to take away* or *remove*: clavem, *to take away the key*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: id auferre et abducere licebit, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: abd. colliegam a foro, Liv. 2, 56: also de foro, e foro, ex aede. *To drive away stolen cattle*=abigo: Plin. 4, 21, 36. *To separate, distinguish*: a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. *To lead to revolt, to alienate*: legiones, id. Phil. 10, 3: servulum, id. Quint. 6: ad nequitiam, *to seduce to profligacy*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. Poet. abd. capita ab istu, *to draw back*, Virg. Aen. 5, 428: somnos, *to deprive of sleep*, Ov. F. 5, 477. ‖‖ with *ab.* follg.: *to draw away* or *divert from* (=avocare, avertere): ab institutis, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 12: a studio, id. Fam. 4, 4: animos a contraria defensione, id. de Or. 2, 72: ab omni reip. cura, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 5: animum a sollicitudine, id. Fam. 4, 3. ‖V. *to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade*: ne ars tanta a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem, id. Div. 1, 41

ab-ductus, a, um, *Part.* [abduco] *led* or *carried away* or *off*, abducta armenta recipere, Ov Her. 16, 357: abductam marito, Sust. Oth. 3: abductis montibus, Val. Flac. 4, 677, *as the hills disappeared.*

ăb-emĭto = demito vel auferto. Fest. p. 5.

ăb-eo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. (abin'=abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; ablit disyl. id.), *to go away, depart*; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: abeo ab illo, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 70: abi prae, *go before*, id. Am. 1, 1, 45: abi tuam viam, *go your ways*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 88: also with *Supine*: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26. Fig., abit res a consilio ad vires, Nep. Thras. 1: ab. magistratu, *to retire from office*, Liv. 26, 23: unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108. ‖ *to pass away, to disappear, to cease*: ab. hinc in communem locum (*i. e.* in Orcum), Pl. Cas. prol. 19: ab. e vita, *to die*, Cic. Tusc 1, 30, 74: abiit rete pessum, *to sink*, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 15: abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 30: abierunt menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33: tota abit hora, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 14: nausea jam plane abiit, Cic. Att. 14, 10. But ab. in diem is *to be put off to another day*, Ter Ph. 5, 2, 16. ‖‖ *to deviate from, abandon* a duty, position, etc. (syn. *aberrare*): etiam tu hinc abis? *do you too abandon my cause?* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 9: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you turn aside to such follies?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; so, ab jure, *to violate it*, id. Verr. 1, 44, 114. ‖V. *to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed*; always with *in*, terra abiit in nimbos imbresque, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: in corpus cor pore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1107: E in U abiit, Var. L. L. 5, 16 26. In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236, *etc.*: in vanum abibunt, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94. ‖V. *to end, turn out*: mirabor hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: non posse istaec sic ab. Cic. Att. 14, 5. ‖VI. *In apodosis*, *i. q. not to be hindered from so doing*: si qua dicenda ab eo mandaque, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 142: ne res abiret ab eo, Ital. 64, 148. ‖VII. *to fall (in price)*, proinde vestro abiit, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. ‖VIII. Imp. *abi*, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, *go, you are fooling me!* Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 32. *Be gone!* Abin' e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20: abin' ab oculis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 140: abi modo, id. Poen. 1, 3, 20: sibi, nescis insecare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: abi in malam rem! *go-to perdition!* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Mos. 3, 2, 163: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48. So imperat. abire me vis, abiturum, *you bid me begone; I am off*: Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 36.

ăbercet = prohibet, Fest. p. 22.

ăberrātio, ōnis, f. [aberro qo. *v.*] *a relief* or *diversion (from)*; a dolore, Cic. Att. 12, 38: a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18.

ăb-erro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wander away, go astray*: puer aberravit a patre, Pl. Men. prol. 31. ‖ Fig. *to wander off*, or *deviate from*: a regula et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: me ab eo, quod propositum est, aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19, 55. Also without *ab*: vereor ne nihil conjectura aberrem, id. Att. 14, 22 (a conjectura, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): ut artificem ne in mollius quidem sinus ab., *that the painter should not deviate from the orig. even to improve it*, Plin. Ep. 4. 28. ‖‖ *to relieve, divert, forget oneself*: scribendo nihil equidem levor, sed tamen ab., *I relieve myself, divert my thoughts*, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

abfore = abfuturum esse.

abforem = abessem (absum).

abfŭturus, a, um, *Part. fut.* (absum, root FU) calamitatem abfuturam fuisse, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11.

abgrĕgāre, "a grege ducere," Fest. p. 20.

abhīēmat = hiemat, Plin. 18, 35, 81, (dub.).

ăb-hinc, *adv.* [*from this*, either of time or space, but Gen. only used of time: the prep. *ab* is pleonast. like the preps. in exhinc, deinde, proinde] *from this time*, reckoning either backwards or forwards. ‖ Of time past, *since, ago*; with *Acc.* or *Abl.*, and the *num. cardin.*: abh. annos factum'st sedecim, Pl. Cas. prol. 19: quaestor fuisti abh. annos quatuordecim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: comitia jam abh. triginta diebus habita, *thirty days ago*, ib. 2, 52, 130. ‖ Of future time, *hence, hereafter*: sequi ad ludos jam inde abh. exerceant, Pac. in Charis. 175 P. In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abh. lacrimas, it is prob. used of place, although there is no other example where abh. has that meaning, Turs. Fand. 1, 66.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, ēre (*no perf. part.*) 2. v. n. and *a. to shrink back in dread, to abhor*; with *ab*, or *Acc.* (mostly after Aug. per.): retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr. 1, 944: omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. Clu. 12: pumilos atque distortos abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83. ‖ *to be averse or disinclined to*, a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, id. And. 5, 1, 10: freq. in Cic., Caesaris a causa, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, ib. 52, 112: a scribendo, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo civitatis statu, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 3. ‖‖ Gen. *to be remote from* an object. ‖ *to vary* or *differ from, to be inconsistent with*: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tua, id. Verr. 3, 20, 52: abhorrens os ab Lat. nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13: quid, cede, tam abhorret hilaritudo? *why is thy cheerfulness so changed?* Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 36: a fide, to be unfaithful, Liv. 9, 36: a tuo more, *to not accord with*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7: Tac. H. 5, 24. With *Sup.*: huic tam procaci petulantiae abhorrens mos, Liv 2, 14. ‖ *to be free*

fremit ab ista suspicione abhorrere debet, Cic. Cael. 4. **3.** *to be unfit, incapable:* sin plane abhorrebit, id. de Or. 2, 20, 85.

ăb-horresco=horresco, Lactant.

ăbiĕgnus, a, um, *adj. made of fir-wood* or *deal* [abies]: stipites, Enn. A. 1, 86: trabes, i. e. *a ship*, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Cic. Top. 16: sors, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, *the wooden horse before Troy*, Prop. 3, 1, 25 (Trisyl. id. 3, 17, 12).

ăbiēs or **ăbiēs**, ētis, *f. the white fir:* Pinus picea, Linn.: Pinus abies, Du Roi: Abies pectinata, De Cand.: Abies picea, Lindl.: Picea pectinata, Loudon: ἐλάτη: Plin. 16, 10, 19: Abies alta, Enn. A. 7, 30: crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: nigra (on account of its dark foliage), Virg. Aen. 8, 599. **Met.** *anything made of fir:* **1.** Abies = epistola, *a letter* (*i. e.* on a wooden tablet), Pl. Per. 2, 2, 66. **2.** = navis, Virg. G. 2, 68. **3.** = hasta, id. Aen. 11, 667. [In oblq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll. abyetis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: ib. 11, 667.]

ăbiga, ae, *f.* [abigo *no.* 3] *a plant used for producing abortion:* Gr. χαμαίπιτυς: Chamaepitys Latine abiga vocatur propter abortus, ab aliis thus terrae, Plin. 24, 6, 20 = Teucrium Iva, Linn.

ăbigĕātor, ōris, *m.* = abigeus and abactor, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ăbigĕātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus] *cattle-stealing:* only in Dig.

ăbigĕus, i, *m. a cattle-stealer*, Dig. 47, 14, 1. from

ăb-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive away:* abigam jam ego illum, Pl. Am. prol. 150: ab. anseres de frumento, id. Truc. 2, 1, 41: jam hic me abegerit seo odio, *he will soon drive me away*, id. As. 2, 4, 40: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 60: ab. aliquem a cibo, *to keep off* or *hinder from taking*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 30. **Fig.** *to drive away an evil:* pestem, Enn. curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19. **Poet.:** medio jam noctis abactae, *i. e.* consumptae, Virg. Aen. 8, 407. Hence, **II.** esp. after Cic. (for Varro R. R. 2, 1, uses greges ab. in the signif. of in aliam regionem agere), *to steal and drive away cattle:* familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34. **III.** *to procure abortion:* ab. partum medicamentis, id. Clu. 11. **IV.** *to divorce*, Suet. Tib. 7.

ăbītio, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] *a going away, departure*, only in Plaut. (Rud. 2, 6, 19) and Ter. (Heaut. 1, 2, 16) *v.* abitus.

ā-bito, ēre [In older Latin we find a root *bet* or *bit*, "go:" *v.* bite.] 3. *v. n. to go away, depart:* ne quo abitat, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 72.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] *a going away, departure:* excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5. Cic. Verr. 3, 54, 125. **II.** **Met.** *the outlet, place of egress:* omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Virg. Aen. 9, 380: *Plur.* vehicula sepserant abitus, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjectē, *adv.* [abjectus] *despondingly.* Ne quid abj., ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 55. **II.** *meanly, abjectly*, quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.

abjectio, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] *a throwing away or rejecting:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18. **Fig.** *dejection, despondency*, debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. Pis. 36.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] *Adj. downcast, disheartened, desponding:* matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. in Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2. **II.** *low, mean, abject:* nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, id. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 221: animus abjectior, id. de Am. 16: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13.

ab-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* (ābĭcit and ābĭcit, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37, Juv. 15, 17, are shortened from abjici, abjicit) [jacio], *to throw away, cast off*, or *down:* scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, ib. 34: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34: impelluntur, feriuntur, abjiciuntur, cadunt, ib. 2, 15, 36: se abjecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless*, id. Sest. 37. Also with *in* and *Abl.*: annulum in mari abj. (others read mare), Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92. **Fig.:** tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, *darkness being dispelled*, Enn. A. 6, 22 haec psaltria aliquo abjicienda 'st, *must be got rid of*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: abj. vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 83: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: versum, *to pronounce it carelessly*, id. de Or. 3, 26: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *the period must not be broken off abruptly*, id. Or. 59. **II.** *to throw aside, to give up* or *abandon:* abjiciamus ista, *let that go*, id. Att. 13, 31: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, *I must renounce it*, id. Fam. 9, 16: abj. curam reip., id. Fam. 9, 24: consilium belli faciundi, id. Cat. 2, 7: domum Sullanam, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141. **III.** *to let down, humble, degrade:* Cic. Leg. 1, 9: senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *lowered the authority of the senate*, id. Att. 1, 18: abj. cogitationes suas in rem humilem, id. Amic. 9: abjectus opposed to florens, Nep. Att. 8, 5: (Cic. Quint. 30, 93: of price, *thrown away, sold too cheaply*, abjectus aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 3. Abj. se, *to degrade oneself:* qui doloris speciem ferro non possunt, abjiciunt se atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.

ab-jūdico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take away by a judgment* or *sentence* (opp. to adjudico) constr. with *aliquid*, or *aliquem, ab aliquo*, or *alicui:* abjudicata a me modo est palaestra, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 3: (Rullus) judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16. **Fig.,** rationem veritatis, integritatis, *etc.*, ab hoc ordine abjudicari, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: sibi libertatem, id. Caec. 34.

ab-jŭgo, are, 1. *v. a. to unyoke;* hence, *to remove, to separate from:* ts ab stabulis, Pac. in Non. 73, 21.

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [abjungo.]

ab-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke:* juvencum, Virg. G. 3, 518. **Fig.** *to detach, to remove, to separate:* abjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxit, *discontinued*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse reproachfully:* quae ei abjurgata sunt ab Agamemnone, Hyg. F. 107.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure*, rem alicui: ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit, Pl. Per. 4, 3, 9: pecuniam, id. Rud. pr. 14. Also *absol.*, id. Curc. 4, 2, 10: mihi abj. certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8; so Sall. C. 25: abjuratae rapinae, *denied*, Virg. Aen. 8, 263.

ab-lacto, are, 1. *v a. to wean*, Hier. Ep. 27.

ablăquĕātio, ōnis, *f. a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree*, Col. 4, 17: Plin. 12, 15, 33; also *the trench itself thus made*, Col. 5, 10, 17.

ab-lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] Lit., *to disentangle*, fig., *to turn up the earth round a tree*, in order to form a trench, Cato R. R. 5, 8, 29.

ablātio, ōnis, *f.* [aufero] *a taking away:* Eccl.

ablātivus, i, *m. sc.* casus [id.] *the ablative case*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes away*, bonorum, Eccl.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* [aufero.]

ablĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [ablĕgo] *a sending away:* juventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39. Later, *a banishing, exile* (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

ablegmina, *parts of the entrails offered in sacrifice*, Fest. p. 28.

ab-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove:* aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 55; se, id. Cas. prol. 62: mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: pecus a prato, Var. R. R. 1, 47: honestos homines, *keep them at a distance*, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: in a pun, haec *legatio* a fratris adventu me ablegat, id. Att. 2, 18: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39. Also with *Supine*, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. 1, 35.

ab-ligūrio, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* (Lit. *to lick off*), *to consume in eating or drinking:* patria bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: fortunas suas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. **II.** *to lick*, in an obscene sense, Suet. Gramm. 23.

abligūrītio, ōnis, *f. consuming in feasting*, Cap. Mac. 15.

abligūrītor, ōris, *m. one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift*, Ambr. Ep. 42.

ab-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (lit. *to place away*) *to lease* or *let:* domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

ab-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* (prop. *not to be in tune with*, like ἀπᾴδειν, whence Fig.) *to differ from, to be unlike:* haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not wholly unlike thee*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify:* pulverem, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26, 17: Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: abl. flumine vivo, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac. H. 3, 32: abl. artus, Ov. M. 6, 353. In Varro, of the washing away of earth by a shower, R. R. 1, 35. Fig., perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *is removed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28: perjuria, *to atone for*, Ov. F. 5, 681. **Poet.:** abl. sitim, *to quench*, Lucr. 4, 874: abl. sibi umbras, *to remove*, ib. 379.

ablūtio, ōnis, *f. a washing, cleansing*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

ablūtor, ōris, *m. one who washes off*, or *purifies*, Tert. contra Marc. 3, 7, 3.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* [abluo.]

abluvium, i, *n.* [abluo] = diluvium, *a deluge*, Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

ab-mātertĕra, ae, *f. the sister of a great-great-grandmother*, also called matertera maxima, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-nāto, are, 1. *v. n. to swim away*, Stat. Ach. 1, 381.

abnĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [abnego] *a denying.* Arnob. 1, 18.

abnĕgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *negative:* adverbium, *a negative adverb*, Prisc. 1020, P.

abnĕgātor, ōris, *m. one who denies*, Tert. Fug. 12: from

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse* (mostly poet.): ab. medicis adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 456: ab. tibi conjugium, id. Aen. 7, 423: nec commissum abnegat (sc. se), Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22. Later, also, in prose writers, *to deny* depositum, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, *m. the son of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Tib. 1.

ab-neptis, is, *f. the daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Ner. 33.

ab-nocto, are, 1. *v. n.* [nox] *to stay out all night*, Sen. Vit. 6, 26.

ab-nōdo, are, 1. *v. a. to clear* (*trees of knots*, Col. 4, 24.

ab-normis, e, *adj.* [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subst. = non ad normam, Cic. Am. 5, 18.] *without rule, irregular:* abn. sapiens, *wise by natural good sense*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3.

ab-nŭo, ĕre, for abnuo. Enn.

abnŭturus, a, um = abnuturus, *v.* abnuo.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, or abnūtum, 3. *v. a.* in old Lat. abnuso, lit. *to nod away* (see below); hence, *to refuse, to forbid* certare abnueo, Enn. A. 8, 39: aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse,

Lucr. 3, 641: non recuso, nec abn., Cic. Mil. 36: intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, id, Fin. 2, 1: abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Aen. 10, 8: abn. delectum, Liv. 3, 38: abnuentes (*sc.* pugnam), id. 27, 47: imperium auspiciumque abn., *to reject*, id. 28, 27: and with *inf.* melioribus parere abn., id. 22, 13: caedem, Tac. A. 1, 23: adversa, id. H. 3, 52: linguam Romanam, id. Agr. 21; lb. 4. Rarely with *de:* neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abn. audebat, Sall. J. 84, *impers.:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72: manu abnuit, id. 36, 34. Applied to things, *to be unfavourable, not to admit of:* spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25: quando locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13. [From the root NU which is seen in nu-tus, nu-to; Gr. νεύ-ω, *to nod:* hence, ab-nuo, ἀνα-νεύω, means to *nod away* in token of refusal, as adnuo is to "nod to" a person favourably.]

abnūtīvus, a, um,=negativus, Dig. 15, 1, 83.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [abnuo] *to refuse, decline:* quid te adiri abnutas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; less forcible than vetas, prohibes, *etc.* Cic. lb.: quid mi abnutas? Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 79.

ăb-ŏlĕfăcio, ēre, Tert. Ap. 35=

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* orig. *to grow out of use;* hence, *to destroy, abolish, efface,* and in the pass. *to die, to decay;* neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quisquam aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma, which means, that the *poisonous flesh* (viscera) *clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire,* Virg. G. 3, 559: monumenta, id. Aen. 4, 497: certamina communi utilitate, *to settle quarrels for the sake of the common weal,* Tac. H. 2, 5: alicui magistratum, Liv. 3, 38: sedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49: vires, *to deprive of,* id. H. 4, 39: memoriam, *to extinguish,* lb. 1, 84 et al.: nomina reorum, *to efface,* Suet. Aug. 32. [From the root OL or OLE, *grow,* connected with alo (cf. coalesco), and seen in ad-olescens, pr-oles, sub-oles, *etc.:* perhaps also in Gr. ἀλ-φαίνω.]

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, no perf. part. 3. *v. n.* [aboleo] *to decay, cease, wither:* vitis ab. siccitatibus, *withered by drought,* Col. 3, 2, 4: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Aen. 7, 232: memoria aboleverat, Liv. 9, 36.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo] *an abolishing* or *annulling,* tributi, Tac. A. 13, 5: legis, *a repeal,* Suet. Aug. 34. **II.** *An amnesty,* id. Tib. 4: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97. **III.** *The withdrawal of an accusation, the revoking of a sentence,* etc., Dig. 48, 16.

ăb-ŏlītor, ōris, m. *one who takes away a thing,* somnus ab. omnium, Eccl.

ăbŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [aboleo.]

ăpolla, *sc.f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers* (hence opp. to the toga), *by philosophers, etc.* toga detracta est et ab. ciata, Var. in Non. 538, 16: purpureae ab., Suet. Cal. 35: famosa majoris abollae (in derision) *committed by a very profound philosopher,* Juv. 3, 115.

aboloes, for ab illis: the ancients used *oe* for ille, Fest. p. 16.

ăbŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [abominor] *deserving imprecation, abominable,* Quint. Decl. 4, and Hier.

ăbŏmĭnāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an abomination,* Eccl.

ăbŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an abominating, an abomination,* Eccl.

ăbŏmĭno, are, for abominor, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 62.

ăb-ŏmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep., to deprecate as an ill omen:* cum dixisset *sepulcrum dirutum,* abominatus, &c., *wished that these words might not be of evil omen,* Liv. 30, 25; cf. id. 6, 18: Suet. Claud. 46. quod abominor, *which may God avert,* Ov. M. 9, 677: id. Pont. 3, 1, 105. **II.** *To abominate, detest* (opp. to optare), Liv. 30, 30. *Part. pass.* abominatus, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8 abominati semimares, Liv. 31, 12.

ăb-ŏmĭnōsus, a, um, = ominosus, *portentous,* Solin. 1, 40.

ăbŏrīgines, um, *m. original inhabitants, ancestors,* Cic. Rep. 2, 3 Sall. C. 6.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. n. dep.* primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. *exorior*), *to set, disappear* infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Var. L. L. 5, 10. Hence, poet., *to fail:* infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155: fetus aboritur, *perishes as an untimely birth,* Gell. 12, 1.

ăb-ŏrĭscor, ci,=aborior, *to perish,* Lucr. 5, 732.

ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f. premature delivery, miscarriage,* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 98 Cic. Clu. 12.

ăbortĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [aborior] *to miscarry,* Plin. 8, 51, 77.

ăbortīum, i, n.=abortio, Hier.

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aborior] *born prematurely:* ab. Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: abortivum ovum, *addled,* Mart. 12, 5. **II.** *Causing abortion:* malvas abortivas esse, Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 24, 5, 11: abortivum, *sc.* medicamentum, *a drug producing abortion,* =abiga, Juv. 6, 367.

ăborto, are, 1. *v. n.* Old form for aborio, *to miscarry,* Var. R. R. 2, 4.

ăbortum, i, n. *For* abortus, Dig.

ăbortus, ūs, m. [aborior] *a miscarriage:* dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae noliem abortum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. Fig. of writings, Plin. procem. *fin.* Plin. Ep. 8, 10: in Manil. 1, 140, *the setting of the stars.*

ăb-pătrŭus, i, m. *the brother of a great-great-grandfather,* also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *scratch off, to shave:* manibus quidquam abr. membris, Lucr. 4, 1099: festucas, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. C. 7: abrasum quendam, *smooth-shaven,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. Fig. *to extort, to rob,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19 nihil a Caecina litium terrore abr., Cic. Caec. 7: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

ăbrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrado.]

ăbrēlictus, a um,=derelictus, Eccl.

ăb-rēnuntĭo, are, 1. *v. n.*=renuntio, *to renounce,* Eccl.

ăbreptus, a, um, *Part.* from

ăb-rĭpio, pui, eptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to take away by force, to drag away:* abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away,* Pl. Mos. 2, 1, 38: hence, abr. se, *to scamper off:* ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: *to carry off as booty, ravish,* puellam ex Attica hinc abreptam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. Fig. **I.** Of digression in discourse. Te acetus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. **II.** *To squander:* quod ille comparsit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11. **III.** *to withdraw, detach:* tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea): filium etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abripueret, *i. e. made unlike him,* id. Verr. 5, 12: followed by *in,* lb. 4, 10: Ter. And. 4, 4, 47: by *ad,* Cic. Cluent. 33: Rep. 1, 16.

ăbrŏdĭaetus, i. m. = ἀβροδίαιτος, *one who lives sumptuously,* Plin. 35, 9, 36.

ăb-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw off:* vincula, Var. R. R. 2, 9 Pers. 5, 163: Plin. 10, 62, 82.

ăbrōgātio, ōnis, *f. the repeal of a law,* Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ăb-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly* (whereas derogo means *to abrogate partly,* obrogo, *to counteract,* or *supersede by another law*): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: (lex) plebiscito abr. est, lb. 2, 37: the usual constr. is with *Acc.* p ebiscitum primus antiquo, abrogoque, Liv. 2, 30: later, with *Dat.* **II.** Fig. *to deprive* (*a magistrate of his office*): si tibi magistratum abrogarunt, Cic. Verr 2, 57 legem promulgavit de abrogando Lentuli imperio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **2.** In gen., *to deprive (of anything), to take away:* male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *by not keeping their word, they deprive others of credit,* Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 41.

ăbrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrodo.]

ăbrōtōnĭtes, ae, = ἀβροτονίτης, *wine prepared from southernwood,* Col. 12, 35: from

ăbrōtōnum, i. n., and abrōtōnus, i, m. and *f.* = ἄβροτονον, *southern-wood:* perhaps, **1.** abr. campestre = Artemisia abrotonum, Linn. *southern-wood.*

2. abr. montana = Santolina chamaecyparissias, Plin. 21, 21, 92: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 124. Used as a medicine: abrotonum aegro non audet dare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a. to break off, to rend:* vincla abrumpit equus, Enn.: constr. words dependent on the root are in the *Acc.*, but those governed by the prefix are in either the *Dat.* or *Abl.:* caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27: abruptit nubibus ignes, *torn from,* Lucr. 2, 214: abruptis nubibus ignes, *torn from,* Virg. Aen. 3, 199: legio Martia se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, *first freed itself,* Cic. Phil. 14, 12: absol. *to tear asunder:* abr. vitam, *to break the thread of life,* Virg. Aen. 8, 579; 9, 497: abr. fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893: abr. medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abr. fas, *to violate,* Virg. Aen. 3, 55: medium sermonem abr. *to break off,* lb. 4, 388: abrupto sidere, *the sun being hidden from sight,* lb. 12, 451: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *all choice, except victory or death, being taken away,* Liv. 21, 44. **II.** *to separate, sever:* donec mare Asiam abrumpat Europae, Plin. 5, 32, 40: crurum et poplitum venas abr. *to cut through,* Tac. A. 15, 63: plebs velut abrupta cetero populo, Liv. 3, 19: ordines, Tac. H. 3, 25: Fig., abr. vitam a civitate, *to quit the city,* id. A. 16, 28.

ăb-rūmus, a, um, *adj.* [ruma] *weaned:* agni, Var. in Non. 168, 1.

abrupte, *adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly.* Quint. 3, 8, 6. Just. 2, 15.

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *a breaking off, a rending asunder:* corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet,* Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. Fig. of divorce, id. Att. 11, 3.

abruptus, a, um, *Part.* [abrumpo] *Adj. broken off,* and thence, *precipitous, steep:* locus in pedum mille altitudinem abr., Liv. 21, 36: munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9: Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11. Also absol., abruptum, *a steep ascent* or *descent:* sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *the wave sucks them down perpendicularly,* Virg. Aen. 3, 422. Fig., per abrupta, *in uneven paths,* i. e. *through opposition,* Tac. Agr. 42. **II.** Of discourse: *broken, abrupt:* abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, *stubborn,* Tac. A. 4, 20. — *Comp.* Plin. 11, 37, 51. — *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 9, 39.

abs, *prep.* v. ab.

abscēdentia, ium, *n. plu.* [abscedo.] In Med.: *abscesses,* Cels. In Archit. *objects in the background,* Vitr. 1, 2

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (sync. abscesso = abscessitasem, Sil. 8, 109) *to go away, to depart:* abscede hinc sis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Cap. 2, 1, 74: Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: a curia, e foro, Liv. 27, 50: Tac. A. 1, 7; 3, 5: manibus aequis, *without deciding the contest,* lb. 1, 63. Fig., aegritudo abscesserit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 29: cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15. With the simple *Abl.:* te abscedat suspicio, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 100: pass. impers., nec ante abscessum est, Liv. 29, 2: id. 27, 4. **II.** *to disappear, to withdraw* or *fail one;* jam abscedet (cor) simulac molam insperseris, *will disappear,* Cic.

Div. 2, 16: Palladā nonne vides abscessisse mihi, Ov. M. 5, 375. III. *to desist from a thing*: incepto, Liv. 26, 7. IV. Of the setting of a star, Plin. 2, 99, 102.

abscessio, ōnis, *f.* Lit., *a going away*: Fig. *a diminution*: quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abs, Cic. Tim. 12.

abscessus, ūs, *m. a going away, absence*: solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 10 continuus, *continued absence*, Tac. A. 6, 38. 2. *an abscess*, Cels. 5, 18.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off*: abscisa capita, Virg. Aen. 12, 511: abscisa dextra, Suet. Caes. 68: lingua, id. Cal. 27. Fig., abs. spem, Liv. 24, 30; cf. 35, 44; 45, 25. [In the MSS. and edita. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of *ab-scindo*. cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 44, 5; and Drak. ib. 8, 25.]

ab-scindo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a. to cut off*, *or away*, *to tear off*, or *away*; tunicam a pectore abscidit, *he tore the tunic from his breast*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3: flaventes abscissa comas, *having torn her golden hair*, Virg. Aen. 4, 590. With simple *Abl.*: humeris abs. vestem, ib. 5, 685; and with *de*, id. G. 2, 23. II. Fig. *to separate, divide*: abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: abs. terras, *to separate*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 21: nos omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriae nobis abscindamus, *lay aside every other consideration*, Liv. 9, 23: abs. spem, id. 35, 45. In Tac., abs. venas, *to open the veins*, A. 15, 69: cf. abrumpo.

abscīsē, *adv. shortly, briefly*: Val. M. 3, 7, ext. 6.

abscissio, ōnis, *f.* [abscindo] *a breaking off in the midst of a discourse*, a rhetor. fig. Auc. Her. 4, 53, and 54.

abscissus, a, um, *Part.* [abscindo] *torn off*; hence, *rough, severe*: abs. castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14. abscissior justitia, ib. 6, 5, 4 *extr.*

absolūs, a, um, *Part.* [abscīdo] *cut off*, hence *steep, precipitous*. Saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4.

absconditē, *adv. obscurely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69. II. *profoundly*, id Fin. 3, 1, 2.

absconditor, ōris, *m. one who hides* or *conceals*, Eccl.

absconditus, a, um, *Part.* [abscondo] *put away, hidden, secret, unknown*: absconditae insidiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138: fontes abs., Auc. Her.

abs-condo, condi and didi, conditum (absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15) *3. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete*: gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121. Poet., abs. fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Virg. Aen. 4, 337: ensem in vulnere, *to bury it*, Sen. Thyest. 721: abscondit in aëre telum, *shot it out of sight*, Sil. 1, 316: fluvium et campos caedo abs., *to make invisible by, to cover*, Sil. 11, 522; id. 17, 49: Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, or *lose sight of*, Virg. Aen. 3, 291. like γῆν ἀνοκρύπτειν, cf. Plat. Prot. 338 A. So Sen. Ep. 70: puerilium abscondimus, *we outlive*.—Pass. of stars, *to set*, Virg. G. 1, 221.

absconsē, *adv. secretly*, Hyg. 184.

absegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ab, secn] *a piece* (*of flesh*) *cut off*. Naev. ap. Fest.

absens, entis, [absum] *Part.* and *Adj.*: *absent*; de absente secundum praesentem judicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 41. In Lucanis abs., Nep. Han. 5: cf. Cic. Att. 8, 5. *Absente nobis*, an old and erroneous phrase for *absente me*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. [A contraction of *abs-ens*, since ES is the root of esse. Of prae-sens and the Sanscrit participle *sant*.]

absentia, ae, *f.* [absenS] *absence*: *contra* absentiam tuam cum mea, (Ile. Phs. 16, 37: abs. testimonlorum, *want of*, Quint. 5, 7. 1.

absentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *long absent*, Petr. S. 33.

absento, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make absent, to send away*: patriā procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (dub.). 2. As *v. n. to be absent*: absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13, *fin.*

absīdātus, a, um, *adj.* [absis] *arched, vaulted*: porticus, Paul. Vict. 4.

ab-silio, ii and ui, no perf. part. 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap off* or *away*, Lucr. 6, 1216. with *Acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τινά): nidos tepentes absiliunt aves, *fly from their warm nests*, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, *adj. unlike*, usually with a neg. and *Gen.* or *Dat.*, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non abs. facie Tiberio fuit, Suet. Oth. 1: haud abs., Plin. 8, 3.

absinthiātus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium] *containing wormwood*: poculum, *i. e.* filled with wormwood wine, Sen. Suas. 7 (alii, 6) Subst. absinthiatum, *wormwood wine*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

absinthītēs, ae, *m.* = ἀψινθίτης, *sc. olivos, wormwood-wine*, Col. 12, 35.

absinthium, i. n. (also absinthius, i, *m.* in Var. acc. to Non. 190, 25) = ἀψίνθιον, *wormwood*, of which several kinds are mentioned by Plin. 27, 7, 28. Abs. santonicum = Artemisia santonica, Linn.: Abs. ponticum = Artem. pontica, Linn.: Abs. italicum = Artem. absinthium, Linn.: Abs. marinum, seriphium = Artem. maritima, Linn.: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 935. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint. 1, 1, 4.

absis, or apsis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἁψίς, *an arch* or *vault*: Plin. 36, 12, 17: of the heavens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. II. *the orbit of a star*, Plin. 2, 15, 16. III. *a round dish* or *bowl*, Dig. 24, 2, 10, § 6.

ab-sisto, stĭti, no perf. part. *3. v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away*: constr. *absol.*; with *ab*; or the *simple Abl.*: me hic reliquit atque abstitit, *has left me behind here, and gone off*, Pl. True. 2, 6, 32: miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac. A. 2, 21 ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: ab ore scintillae absistunt, *dart, fly*, Virg. Aen. 12, 101: ab sole, Plin. 2, 8, 6: limine, Virg. Aen. 7, 610: luco, ib. 6, 259. II. Fig.: *to desist from, to leave off*: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, id. 29, 33: ingratis beneficere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Virg. Aen. 6, 399: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, ib. 8, 403: obsidione, Liv. 9, 15: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: nec ille abstitit, *nor did he refrain*, Tac. A. 2, 34. Impers. pass., si non absisteretur bello, Liv. 21, 6.

ab-sītus, a, um, *adj. lying remote, distant*, Paul. Nol. Nat. 13, 5.

ab-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a great-great-grandfather of the husband* or *wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

ab-sŏlesco, lui, no perf. part. *3. v. incep.* [suleo], *to become obsolete*, Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

absŏlūtē, *adv.* [absolutus] *free from care* or *constraint, completely, perfectly*: vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. *Comp.* Plin. Ep. 4, 27. *Sup.* Auc. Her. 2, 18.

absŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] in law: *an acquittal*: sententiis decem et sex abs. confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: majestatis, *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11. In Suet. in plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16. II. *perfection, consummation*: virtus quae rationis abs. definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, *this finish and perfection*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130. III. In Rhet., *completeness*: absolutio est quum omnia amplectimur, id. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absŏlūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to acquittal*: tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. Aug. 33. II. Subst. absolutorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* remedium), *a means of deliverance from*: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [absolvo], *loosened, or freed from, free, disfettered, finished, complete*; freq. in Cic.: necessitudines simplices et abs., *unconditional*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auc. Her. 2, 18: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque abs., *when not completed and concluded*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. II. In Gram.: 1. nomen abs., *conveying a complete meaning of itself*, e. g. deus, Prisc. 2. verbum absol., in Prisc., *that has no case with it*; in Diomed., opp. to *inceptive*. 3. Adjectivum absolutum, *in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19. *Comp.* Macrob. Somn. Sc. 2, 15. *Sup.* Auc. Her. 4. c.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to loosen from, disengage*: absoluta lingua, *not tied*, Plin. 11, 37, 65: abs. valvas stabuli, *to open*, Ap. M. 1, p. 108. II. *to free from*: ut neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, *extricate* or *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. Rosc. C. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se abs. *to clear one's self from the suspicion of murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31. III. In law, *to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime*: constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *de* (Zumpt, § 446): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auc. Her. 2, 13: de praevaricatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: fidem absolvit, *he pardoned their fidelity* (*to Otho*), Tac. Hist. 2, 60. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judex, Si paret, condemna: si non paret, absolve, Gaius, 4, 86: hence, hunc hominem (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22, v. Long. ad loc. IV. *to pay off, discharge*: absolve hunc vomicum, quatuor quadraginta illi debendae minae, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 120. Hence, in gen., *to dismiss, to release*: jam hosce absolutos censeas, id. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironically, id. Cap. 3, 5, 71: te absolvam brevi, *I will cut the matter short*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 30. V. *to complete* or *finish*: hence, liba absoluta, *ready*, Var. R. R. 2, 8: freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2. In Sallust with *Acc.* or, *de* with *Abl.*, of an historical relation, *to bring to a conclusion*: cetera quam paucissumis absolvam, Jug. 17: de Catilinae conjuratione, paucis absolvam, Cat. 4: cf Amm. 23, 6, nunc locorum situm ab solvam.

absŏnē, *adv. discordantly, incongruously*, Gel. 15, 25; from

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh*: sunt quidam ii voce absoni, ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25 hence II. In gen. *unsuitable, incongruous*: with *ab*, or (=alienus) with *Dat.*: nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 128. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

ab-sorbĕo, bŭi, (and psi, Lucr. 4, 100,) ptum, *2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour*: unda legiones, Naev. 4. 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. Of a glutton: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. II. Fig. quae acerrume atque acutuce absorbet (of a courtesan) *hastily and greedily devours* (one's property), Pl. Mac. 3, 3, 67: hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, *engross, absorb*, Cic. Brut. 81: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, id Sest. 6, 13.

absorptio, or **absortio**, ōnis, f. *a drink, beverage*, Suet. Ner. 27: dub.

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, *prep.* with *Abl.*: *without, apart from*: in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, *etc.*, esset, *if it had not been for me*: nam hercle absque me foret. *If I had*

not stood by thee, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56: nam absque te esset, hodie nunquam ad solem occasum viverem, *but for thee*, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 35: absque una hac foret *if it were not for this one thing*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25. But also in other clauses: absque sole perpetuus dies, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 78. By Cic. *absque* is rarely used; propositio nihil valet absque approbatione, Inv. 1, 36: nullam epistolam sino quæque argumento pervenire, Att. 1, 19. By later writers it is used more freely, and I. in the signif. of, *without, contrary to*: absque sententia, *i. e.* praeter sententiam, Quint. 7, 2, 44. II. *except*: eundem esse verbum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18. III. absque for et abs: urbemque eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Macr. Sat. 3, 9. The *que* in absque does not usu. mean *and*.

abstantĭa, æ, *f.* *Distance*, Vitr. 9, 1, 11

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj.* *sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks*; sicca atque abs., Lucil. in Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Var. in Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abs. undis, Ov. M. 15, 321. Hence I. In gen. *temperate*: abs. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 21, 24, 54 (pleon.): also of things, prandium abstemium, *without wine*, Gell. 13, 30. II. In later Lat. = jejunus, *one to yet fasting*. Aus. Praef. Id. 11. [From root TEM, seen in tēm-etum "mead," and in tēm-ulentus. Cf. *pōto* and mădĭdus, and the Sans. *tim* "to be wet"].

abstentāre, a, um, *Part.* [abstineo.]

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. a.* *to wipe off* or *away, wipe dry*: labellum, Pl. As. 4, 1, 53: sudorem, id. Mer. 1, 2, 16: vultum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. Sat. 8. II. Fig. *to drive away, banish* (*sorrow, pain, etc.*): ut mihi abstersurus omnem sordidudinem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10: freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 8: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1. III. Rarer, *to bathe the eyes*, Curt. 9, 9, 16, usually lemos detergere.

abs-terrĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* *to frighten away, to deter*: patrem, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 74: Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo, Cic. Planc. 27: e turribus portae saxis abs. hostes, Liv. 27, 28: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. Verr. 2, 58. With *de*: de frumento anseres abs., Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 41. With the *simple Abl.*: lenonem aedibus, Titinn. in Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitiis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 128. II. *to take away*, or *withdraw*; pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1060: satum, ib. 1230: auctum, id. 5, 844.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* [abstergeo.]

abstĭnax, ācis, *adj.* = abstinens, *abstinent*: Petr. and Symm.

abstĭnens, entis, *Part.* [abstineo]. *refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate*; constr. *absol.*, or poet. with *Gen.*: esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11: non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37. *Comp.* Aus. *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

abstĭnenter, *adv.* *abstinently*, Cic. Sest. 16.

abstĭnentĭa, æ, *f.* [abstinens], *abstinence* (prop. with reference to the object, *the abstaining from something*; whereas *continentia* denotes *self-control*, absol. and without reference to the object; yet these words are often interchanged): conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, *i. e.* *by freedom from avarice, and by self-control*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentia, id. Sest. 3. II. *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, *he ended his life by starvation*, Tac. A. 4, 35: febrem quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9.

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep away from*: Act. *with Acc.* factis impudicis aliquem abst., Pl. Am. 3, 2, 45: abstine sermonem de istis rebus, *say no more about*, id. Most. 4, 2, 17: manus a muliere, Lucil. in Non. 325, 32: freq. in Cic., me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, id. de Or. 1, 43: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: Latines ab legatis violandis, ib. 22: se armis, id. 8, 2. Hence; manus a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: = continere: in duritia adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cat. ap. Fest. II. Neut. abstinere with *abl.* or *absol.* *to abstain from*; abstinere injuria, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: non tamen abstinuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 534: Venere et vino, Hor. A. P. 414: ut abstinuerant pugna, Liv. 2, 45: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. H. 2, 44: auribus principis, *to spare them*, id. A. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, *did not go out*, id. Claud. 36. Constr. with, 1. *inf.*: dum mihi abstineant invidere, *if they only cease to envy me*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 24: Suet. Tib. 23. 2. *ne*: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. 3, 11. 3. *quin*: segne abstinuit, quin castra oppugnent, id. 2, 45. 4. *quominus*: Suet. Gramm. 3. 5. poet. with *Gen.* (Gr. ἀπέχεσθαί τινος): irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69. III. *to abstain from food*, Cels. and Col.: cf. abstinentia *no.* 2.

IV. In Law; abs. hereditate is used trans. of the tutor who keeps a pupillus out of his hereditas, Dig. 12, 6, 61; and intr. of the heres who declines to accept one, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 11.

ab-stō, are, 1. *v. n.* *to stand aloof*: si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362.

abstractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstraho] *a separation*: conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, *Part.* [abstraho] *dragged away*: abstractae boves, Virg. Aen. 8, 263: *drawn off, removed*, a corpore animus abstractus, Cic. Div. 1, 31. II. *abstract*, Isid. 2, 24.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (abtraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650) *to drag* or *pull away*: hominem in malam crucem, Pl. Men. prol. 66: me a Glycerio, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8: de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet, Cic. Font. 17. Fig., a nullius commodo abstrahere, id. Arch. 6, 12: ab rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. Sen. 6, 15: aestus quidam ingenii tui in altum a conspectu paene omnium abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36: animus a corpore se abstrahet, *from the perceptions of the senses*, id. Somn. Sc. 9: a bono honestoque in pravum abs., Sall. J. 29: ad bellicas laudes abs., Cic. Brut. 68. With *de* and *ex* instead of *ab*: de matris conspectu, Cic. Font. 17. e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24. Without a prep.: paternis adversis fuget abstractus, Tac. A. 4, 13: suetis legionibus abs., *from* the legions, ib. 2, 5. II. *to withdraw* or *alienate from*: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. III. esp. in Cic. *to free from*: a sollicitudine, Deiot. 14: a consuetudine, de Or. 1, 18.

abs-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to thrust away*, hence, *to conceal*: aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 13; ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, *to thrust into the very brain*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68: me in silvam, Cic. Att. 12, 19: tectum inter et laquearia sese abs., Tac. A. 4, 69. Fig. in profundo veritatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, ib. 15, 5.

ab-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to remove, to conceal*, Tert. Adv. M. 4, 27.

abstrūse, *adv.* *secretly*, Amm. 28, 1, 49.

abstrūsio, ōnis, *f.* [abstrudo] *a removing, concealing*, Arn. 5, p. 187.

abstrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], and *adj.* *thrust away, hidden, abstruse*: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, *a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow*, id. Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, *a somewhat deeper investigation*, id. Acad. 2, 10: abstrusus terrae, for, in terra, Vell. 2, 129: in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 129: homo abstrusus, *a close* or *reserved man*, Tac. A. 1, 24. *Sup.* not used.

abs-tŭlo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* a doubtful form maintained by grammarians *to account for the perf.* abstuli: cf. Key Alph. 153: v. aufero.

absuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* *disuse, abstinence*, App. Apol. p. 318, 20.

ab-sum, abfŭi, abesse, *irreg. v. n.* (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *etc.*, *afui, afuturus, aforem*, etc., are also found), *to be away, absent*. Absol. without reference to the distance: num ab domo ab.? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 16: domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: qui nullis lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 73 (*of his banishment, which he would never acknowledge*). Fig. of the dead; sed absentes tamen prosunt praesentibus, Pl. Cas. prol. 20: *to denote absence of mind*, praesens, absens ut sim, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 112: praesens non ades, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 23. 2. With reference to the distance of either space or time, with acc. or *abl.*: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: haud longe abesse oportet, *he ought not to be far hence*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166. menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1; cf. Ov. R. Am. 774. With *inter*: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. Aen. 11, 907. With *prope*: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 8, *is not far off*: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer*, ib. 1, 1; cf. id. N. D. 1, 31; de Sen. 21. Fig., longissime a vero ab., id. Ac. 2, 11, 36. longissime Plancius a te afuit, *i. e.* *suffragiis, distanced you a long way, had a vast majority of votes*, id. Plan. 7, 17. Hence the phrases: tantum abest, ut—ut: istos tantum abesse, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, *so far am I from praising those friends of yours that I cannot but hate them*, id. Phil. 11, 14, 36. tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76. Sometimes with *etiam, quoque, vix*, and (rarely) *contra*, in second clause, never with *potius* (Zumpt, § 779): id. Fam. 12, 15, 2: Suet. Tib. 50: Liv. 6, 15. With a third ut, Cic. Ov. 29, 104. tantum absum, ut—for tantum abest, occurs, Bell. Alex. 22. — Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), *God forbid*. Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 33: absit ut, App. M. 2, p. 115. II. *to away from* (anything unpleasant), *to be free from*: a multis et magnis molestiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. III. *to keep away from* a thing by inclination, *etc.*; hence *to be disinclined*: a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from*, Sall. C. 6.

IV. *to be different from* = abhorrere: absit a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: id tantum absit ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Cic. Off. 1, 14: a natura ferarum, ib. 16: multum ab iis abesse L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222.

V. *to be unconnected with*: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. Or. 11, 37: ab principiis persona, Nep. Ep. 3, 2.

VI. *to be wanting* = desum: absit astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 31; neque abest suspicio quin, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: unumne praetura tua absit, *one thing is wanting to thy praetorship*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes: quod absit non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16. With *Dat.*: quid huic abesse potuit de

marum rerum scientia? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest historia litteris nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (*not* parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), *not much is wanting that* (Zumpt, § 540): haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, *he was within a little of being killed*, Liv. 42, 44. **VII.** abesse alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to*, (opp. to *adsum* or *prosum*): Autronio abesse, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis veritas se ipsa defendet, *without our aid*, id. Acad. 2, 11, 36: quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, id. Planc. 5, 13: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vade procul, ne longe tibi Jupiter absit, Ov. M. 4, 649.

absūmēdo, inis, *f. a consuming* or *devouring*, Pl. Cap. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), 3. *v. a. to take away, use up:* hence *to consume, to annihilate:* pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *how much wine she has consumed for me merely by tasting*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: absumet heres Caecuba dignior, *shall use it all*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25.—Fig., *to ruin, to corrupt:* cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 26: absumpti sumus, *we are lost, undone*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 18. Of time: *to pass, to spend:* Hortensius a me postulat, ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. Quint. 10: absumo decipitoque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114. **II.** From the Aug. per. exclusively, *to kill, to annihilate:* me primam absumite ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 494; mora vires abs., *to consume* or *exhaust*, Ov. M. 3, 693: plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit, Liv. 22, 39: absumi flammis urbem, id. 30, 7: veneno, id. 8, 18: morte fortuita, Tac. A. 2, 4.

absumptĭo, ōnis, *f. a consuming*, Dig. 7, 5, 3.

absurdē, *adv. discordantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. **II.** *irrationally, absurdly*, id. Div. 2, 58, 119.

absurdĭtas, ātis, *f. dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, Claud. Mam. 3, 11: cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj. giving a dull* or *a disagreeable sound:* vox absona et absurda, *out of tune and harsh*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. **II.** Fig. of mental objects: *dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable:* ratio inepta atque abs., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, abs. atque alienum a vita mea videtur, ib. 5, 8, 21. illud quam incredibile, quam abs.! Cic. Sull. 20: bene dicere haud abs. est, *is not absurd* (or *useless*), Sall. C. 3: homo absurdus, *a silly* or *senseless man:* sin plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62. *Comp.* Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: N. D. 1, 16: Fin. 2, 13. *Sup.* id. Att. 7, 13. [Ab and surdus. In comp. with adjs. *ab* has gen. a neg. force, *e.g.* ab-similis, cf. ἀνοδοκιμός, ἀποκαίριος. But as ἀπέρηνος means *quite* deserted, ἀπομεστόω to fill up to the brim, ἀποκωφόω, to make quite deaf; so prob. absurdus orig. meant *very dull, quite deaf.*]

ab-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. a. to twist* or *turn off* or *aside:* abtorque proram, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

ăbundans, antis, *Part.* [abundo] and *Adj., abounding, opulent:* supellex non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, *fertile* (*in ideas*), id. Brut. 67: otio studioque, id. de Or. 1, 6: with *gen.* lactis, Virg. E. 2, 20. Ex abundanti, *over and above*, Quint. 4, 5, 15. *Comp.* Fic. Pis. 26: *Sup.* id. de Or. 2, 14.

ăbundanter, *adv. abundantly, copiously:* copiose et abun. loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 15: abun. ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42. *Comp.* Cic. Top. 10: *Sup.* Suet. Aug. 74.

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundans] *abundance, plenty, affluence*, Gen. with *gen.:* omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael 23: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, ib. 1, 9, 1. **II.** *Pecuniary wealth, riches*, Tac. Agr. 6.

ăbundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, inundation*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

ăbundē, *adv.* [abundus: the quantity of the final *e* is by anal.] *abundantly, more than enough:* quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21: parentes abunde habemus, amicorum neque nobis neque cuiquam omnium satis, id. J. 102: abunde ratus, si praesentibus frueretur, Tac. H. 2, 95. With adv. espec. *satis:* an tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59: abunde dixit bene, Quint. 12, 9, 7. **II.** as a neut. subs. with *Gen.:* terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. Aen. 7, 552: commeatus abunde, Sall. C. 58: abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: Suet. Caes. 86. **III.** With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently:* abunde satisfactum toti quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: abunde magna praesidia fore, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pulcrum atque magnificum, Plin. proem. 15. It is sometimes placed enclitically: elatum abunde spiritum deprehendas, Quint. 10, 1, 104: V. Hand. Turs. 1, 71.

ăb-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [unda] prop. of water, *to rise* or *swell up, overflow:* apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. in Non. 192, 5: flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv. 5, 15: and Fig., ripas superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia, *my heart swells above its banks and overflows with joy*, Pl. Stich 2, 1, 6. **II.** Fig. *to abound in anything, to have a superabundance*, with *Abl.*, divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, ., 17: amore abundans, *you are too fortunate in love*, id. Ph. 1, 3, 11: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, *etc.* Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22.—Absol., sive natura deest quidpiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29: de terris abundant herbarum genera, *shoot up luxuriantly*, Lucr. 5, 918.—with *Gen.:* quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil in Non. 498, 7.—with *Dat.*, caro ab. alicui, Cels. **2.** *to abound in wealth, to be rich:* et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7, 21: si quando ab. coepero, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.

ăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, unda] *abundant, copious*, lavacris abundus, Gell. 1, 2.

ăbūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] rhetor. *a false use of words* (καταχρησις): abusio est, quae verbo simili et propinquo pro certo et proprio abutitur, Auc. Her. 4, 33, 45: cf. Cic. Or. 27, 94: Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ăbūsīvē, *adv. by a violent use of tropes*, Quinct. 8, 6, 35. **II.** *slightly, not in earnest*, Amm. 24, 4. **III.** *improperly:* Dig.

ăbūsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abusus] *misapplied:* appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const.

ăb-usque, *prep.* [the same as usque ab; v. ab], *from, even from;* with *Abl.* ab. mane ad vesperum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 97: ab. Pachyno, Virg. Aen. 7, 289: Oceano ab., Tac. A. 15, 37.

ăbūsus, ūs, *m. a using up:* usus, non abusus legatus est, Cic. Top. 3: Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, *3. v. dep.: to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely;* with *Abl.;* and Poet. with *Acc.* Ubi illaec, quae dedi ante? *Cl.* abusa, *i. e. consumed*, Pl. As. 1, 3, 44: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he wastes his labour*, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: Lucr. 5, 1032: abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend the whole of this leisure time with you*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: nisi omni tempore abusus ero, id. Verr. 1, 9: libertate, ib. 5, 43: studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6: obsequio, ib. 10, 15: sagacitate canum, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151. **II.** Gen. *to misuse, to abuse:* quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Cic. Cat. 1, 1: legibus ea majestate ab., id. Rosc. Am. 19. Cf Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 29.—Pass. in Plaut.: abusa, v. above; so also in Varr., ab rege abutamur, in Prisc. 8, p. 702: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

ăbyssus, i, *f.* = ἄβυσσος, *a bottomless pit, an abyss:* Isid. Or. 13, 20. **II.** *Heli.* Eccl.

ăc, *conj.*, v. atque.

ăcācĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀκακία, *the acacia-tree*, Plin. 13, 9, 9. Acacia vera, Willdenow. **II.** *The juice* or *gum* of the same, Plin. 24, 12, 67.

ăcădēmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀκαδημία, *the Academy*, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: Liv. 31, 24. **II.** Met. for *the philosophy of the Academy:* instaret ac., quae, quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: id. Fam. 9, 8. **III.** Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks (xysti) and quiet seats (exedrae), id. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 1; and another near Puteoli, Plin. 31, 2, 3. (The i long, Cic. Div. 1, 13; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94.)

ăcădēmĭcē, es, *adj. fem.* ἀκαδημική, *academic:* academice σύνταξις, *the Academics* (a work of Cicero's), Cic. Att. 13, 16.

ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj. relating to the Academy;* hence, subst. *an academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: the Academica, id. Off. 2, 2.

ăcălanthis, idis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, the same as acanthis, *q. v.* Virg. G. 3, 338.

ăcănos, i, *m.* = ἄκανος, *a plant, a kind of thistle*, Onopordon Acanthium, O. illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 9, 10.

ăcanthicē mastichē, = ἀκανθίκη μαστίχη, *the juice of the plant* helxine (Carlina gummifera, Less., according to Willdenow), Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ăcanthillis, idis, *f.* = ἀκανθιλλίς, *the titmouse*, more particularly Parus pendulinus, Linn., *the bottle titmouse*, and perhaps P. biarmicus, Linn., *the bearded titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50. *wild asparagus*, App. Herb. 84.

ăcanthinus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus] *resembling the plant bear's foot*, Col. 9, 4: Plin. 25, 7, 38.

ăcanthion i, *n.* = ἀκάνθιον, Onopordum acanthium, Linn., and O. illyricum, Linn., *a species of thistle*, Plin. 24, 12, 66.

ăcanthis, idis, *f.* = ἀκανθίς, *a little bird, of a dark-green colour, that lives among the thorn bushes, the thistle-finch* or *goldfinch*, Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 61, 83. **II.** *a plant*, named also senecio, *groundsel* (Senecio Jacobaea, Linn., and S. vulgaris, Linn.), Plin. 25, 11, 106.

ăcanthus, i, *m.* = ἄκανθος, *the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot* (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin. 22, 22, 34: Virg. G. 4, 121: id. E. 3, 45; 4, 20. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. **II.** *a thorny Egyptian evergreen*, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg. G. 2, 119.

ăcapnos, on, *adj.* = ἄκαπνος, *without smoke.* ligna acapna, *wood that produces no smoke in burning*, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, *honey obtained without smoking away the bees*, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

ăcarne, v. acharne.

ăcărus, v. acorus.

ăcătălectĭcus, } a, um = ἀκατάληκτος,
ăcătălectus, } ον, in Prosody, *A verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot*, opp. to catalecticus, Diom. 501 P.: Prisc. 1216 P.

ăcătium, i, *n.* = ἀκάτιον, *a small Greek boat of unknown form*, Plin. 9, 30, 49: in Gell. 10, 25, *acatia, ae.*

agaunumarga, ae, *f.* (a Celtic word from agaunum *stone*) a kind of

mari, perhaps *stone-marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4.

acaustus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄκαυστος, *incombustible*; hence *subst.* **m.** (*sc.* lapis) *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible, Plin. 37, 7, 25. Many MSS. read *apyrotus*, which has the same meaning = Gr. ἀ-πύρωτος.

acăllia, Ium, *n. plu. a Roman festival in honour of Acca Larentia, celebrated in Dea Larer*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

ac-canto, āre, 1. *v. n. to sing to* or *beside*: tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accĕdenter, *adv.* = prope, *near, by*, Gaesiod.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg. Aen. 1, 201) *to go* or *come to* or *near, to approach*: constr. 1. with *ad*: ad Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: ad hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 14: ad flammam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103: omnes ad aras, *to best every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1198.—Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: hic ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

2. with *in* and *acc. to go* or *come into, to enter*: in senatum, Cic. Att. 7, 4. In Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6: in funus aliorum, *to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. 24, 20.

3. Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 17: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. 4. Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.*: ego istuc accedam periculum, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 46. integros fontes, Lucr. 1, 926 · scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1, 201: loca accedit, Sall. J. 20: Africam, Nep. Hann. 8: so with the adv. *quo*: quo infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14.

II. *to approach in a hostile manner, to attack*: accedit muros Romana juventus, Enn. in Gell. 10, 29: ad has cohortes, Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: acc. ad manus, *to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5. III. *to fall to one's share, to befall*, with *Dat.*: num tibi stultitia accessit? *art thou become a fool?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. Quint. 1, 1. IV. *to be added*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad virtutis summam acc. nihil potest, Cic. Fin. 4, 24: opposed to discedere · et Remis studium propugnandi *accessit*, et hostibus spes potiundi oppidi *discessit*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cassio animus accessit, *his spirits rose*, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Often with *huc*: huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: or *eo*: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv. 1, 49. And *absol.*: plura acc. debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60. The real subject of accedere in this sense is often a clause which *grammatically* is dependent on it, and which may be connected with it by either *quod* or *ut*: in the former case the verb is in the indic.; in the latter, in the subj.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 21 Sall. C. 11 · ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16 the connecting particle may be omitted: accedit illud, si manes cadendum est in unius potestatem, id. Att. 8, 1, 2. cf. Ter. And. 1, 3, 10. V. *to come over to, give assent*, with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 13: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tacit. 1, 34: *to stand by, to favour, to support*: civitates quae cunctanotius alii accesserant, puniit, Suet. Galb. 12. accedit eodem testis locuples, *a trustworthy witness supports the same view*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10. VI. *to come near to (in resemblance), to be like*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando, id. Ligar. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. Brut. 47, 173. VII. *to enter upon, undertake*, with *ad* or *in*: in eandem infamiam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, Cic. Balb. 10: ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 3, 25, 89 · ad invidiam levandam judicium, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5: ad causam acc., *to undertake the direction of a lawsuit*, ib. 2, 38, 94: or with *dat.* huic ego causae actor accessi, ib. 1. Act. 1, 2: in the same sense, huc accessi, ib. 5, 49, 130: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon public office*, id. Rosc. Am. 1, et alib. VIII. Mercantile, *t. t., to bid at an auction*: ne quis eorum ad hastam suam accederet, Liv. 43, 16: also, *to advance in price*: pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19. IX. acc. ad manus, *to be admitted to kiss the hand*, Capitol. Maxim. 5.

accēlĕrātio, ōnis, *f. a hastening, acceleration*: orationis enuntiandae, Auc. Her. 3, 13.

ac-cēlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: Act., *to hasten, to accelerate*: gressum, Att. in Non. 89, 25: mortem, Lucr. 6, 778: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consultum alicui, ib. 3, 75; in Tac. also pass., Agr. 43; H. 2, 85. II. Intrans., *to hasten, make haste*: si acc. volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: accelerat simul Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 675: Liv. 3, 27: Nep. Att. 22, 2: pass. impers. quantum accelerari posset, Liv. 3, 46.

accendĭlum, li, *n.* [accendo] *a kindling, a setting on fire*, Sdl., 5, *fin.*

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. a. to set on fire, to light*: lumen de suo lumine, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1, 1110: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Tim. 9, 28: accensae arae, Ov. M. 3, 691: undae accensae, *heated*, Sil. 5, 605.

2. *to light up, to illuminate*: luna radiis solis accensa, Cic Rep. 6, 17: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accenderet, id. Arch. 6. Poet.: *to impart lustre, make lustrous*: et gemmis galeam clipeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 678. II. Fig. *to inflame, to fire, to incite*: placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. in Non. 514, 22: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg. Aen. 8, 500 · certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. Ann. 12, 34: dolorem, ib. 15, 1. The object to which is denoted by the *acc.* with *ad*: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. J. 31: or by the *abl.* with *pro*: pro honore accenderat, ib. 64 · or by the *dat.*: bello animos accendit, Virg. Aen. 7, 482. The person against whom, usually by the *acc.* with *in*: in maritum, Tac. A. 1, 53; in Sall. also with *contra*, J. 64. Sometimes, *to augment*: crystallina quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, *whose fragility increases their value*, Sen. Ben. 7, 9. [Root CAN, Sans. *Kan*, *shine*, whence canus, caneo (and with *d* epenth.), candeo, candela, candidus. The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cando.]

ac-censĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, or nsum, 2. *v. a. to reckon to* or *among, to add to*: his (militibus) accensi cornicines tibicinesque, Liv. 1, 43: and poet. accenseor illi, *am accounted her attendant*, Ov. M. 15, 546.

accensus, a, um. 1. *Part.* [accendo] *kindled.* 2. *Part.* [accenseo] *reckoned among.*

accensus, i, m. [accenseo] *an attendant, follower*: hence *a public officer attending Roman magistrates*, as consuls, proconsuls, *etc.*: also, *the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly*, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, Var. L. L. 6, 9: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, and 7: id. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Caes. 20. With *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 1, 28: M. Livius accensus Drusi Caesaris, Grut. Inscr. 598, 8: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. II. *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries* (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle: tertium (*sc.* vexillum ducebat) accensos minimae fiduciae manum, Liv. 8, 8 · so ib 10: cf. Smith's Ant 2.

accensus, ūs, m. [accendo] *a kindling or setting on fire*, Plin. 37, 7, 29: but Sillig reads assensu.

accentiuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [accentus] *accent*, Gell. 13, 16.

ac-centor, ōris, m. [cantor] *one who sings with another*, Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] *the accentuation of a word, tone*: accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22. II. *the tone of a flute*, Sol. 5, 11. III. *increase, growth, violence*: accentus hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, for *accepero*, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, *f.* [accipio] (*sc.* pars) *an allotment of land granted by the state*: Sicul. Fl. p. 22. Goes.

acceptābĭlis, is, *adj.* [accipio] *acceptable, worthy of acceptance*, Lact. Epit. 58, and Tert. de Or. 7.

acceptātor, ōris, m. [accipio] *one who accepts*, or *approves*, Tert.

acceptātio, ōnis, *f.* [accepti-latio, from acceptum, and latus, part. of fero] *an acquittance, discharge*, Dig. 46, 4, 1. The legal form of acceptilatio was by question and answer: Habesne acceptum? Habeo, acceptumque fero. *cf.* Mod. Dig. 46, 4, 1.

acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] *a taking* or *accepting*: neque deditionem, neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, Cic. Top. 8, *extr.*: frumenti, Sall. J. 29. II. *the granting of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271.

acceptĭto, āre, 1. *verb. a. freq.* [accepto] *to be in the habit of receiving*: stipendium acceptitasti, Pl. in Non. 134, 29.

accepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accipio] *to take or accept often*: argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 32: mercedes a discipulis, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—Poet., jugum, *to submit to it*, Sil. 7, 41.

acceptor, ōris, m. [accipio] *one who assents to*, or *allows*: Pl Trin. 1, 2, 167: acc. personarum, *a partial person*, Eccl. II. Acceptor for *accipiter*, *a hawk*, Lucil. in Charis. 1, p. 76 P.

acceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [acceptor] *fit for receiving*: modulus, Frontin. de Aq. 34.

acceptrix, īcis, *f.* [accipio] *she who receives*: neque datori neque acceptrici, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptus, a, um. *part.* and *adj.* [accipio] (lit. *received*), *agreeable, acceptable*: of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 56: of things: dits et hominibus acceptum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: Nep. Hann. 7. II. As a neut. Subs. *acceptum*: mercantile, *t. t* in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum* the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, Cic. Rosc. C. 2: hence, in acceptum referre, sometimes, ferre, *to make an entry of money received*, alicui acceptum referre, where *alicui* depends on the verb and denotes the person *from* whom the money was received; but the *abl.* with *ab* was also used, Cic. Or 47: and fig., *to be indebted*: hence, when the *part.* is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on referre, the phrase has an analogous *figurative* meaning; *to admit oneself to be indebted for* (both in a good and in a bad sense): ut esset neme qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, ib. 22: Hor. Ep 2, 1, 234. Adv. accepte does not occur.

accerso, ĕre, v. arcesso.

accessa, ae, *f.* = accessus, *the flood-tide*, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [accedo] *accessible*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 13.

accessĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. accessibility*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 13.

accessio, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach*: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? why comest

thou bidder? Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86: suis accessionibus, *by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53. In medicine, *t. t., the attack* or *paroxysm*, Cels. 3, 3. II. *the act of increasing*, or *adding*: pecorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14. accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: *the addition to a tax* (in opp. to decessio) decumae, id. Rab. 11; id. Verr. 3, 32, 76 III. *the thing added, the addition*: Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Thus Syphax is called, acc. Punici belli, since he was not the chief object of it, but an addition or appendage, Liv. 45, 39: turbe gemmarum potamus: et aurum jam acc. est, *gold is a mere appendage*, Plin. 33, 1. IV. Rhet., *an addition that makes a definition complete*: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112. V. In law *t. t., a guarantee*, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 44; 45, 1, 91, § 4

accessito, are, 1. *v. freq.* [accedo] eodem ex agro, Cato, Orig. in Gell. 18, 12.

accessus, a, um, *Part.* [accedo].

accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach*: acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: solis acc. discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7: (aestuum) acc. et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, id. Div. 2, 14: morbus cum accessu discessuque sit, Gell. 4, 2. Fig., of an approach to a theme; ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti tum recessus, ut *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. II. Poet., *access, admittance*: dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: negare, id. Her. 10, 64. III. Concrete, *an inlet, a passage, an entrance*: omnem accessum lustrare, Virg. Aen. 8, 230: Suet. Caes. 58.

accidens, entis. [*Part.* [accido].

I. as *subst. n., an accident*, or *non essential quality of a thing* (τὸ συμβεβηκός): causa, tempus, locus, cetera rerum sunt accidentia, *the accidental circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23. 2. *a fortuitous occurrence*: per accidens, Jul. Firm. 3. *an unfortunate occurrence*: non molliri prosperis facile, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. Decl. 5.

accidentia, ae, *f. a casual event, a chance*, Plin. 32, 2, 9: Tert. de Anim. 11.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut all but through*, hence, *to cut a thing that it falls when touched*: accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. II. Fig.: res hostium, *to weaken, impair*, Liv. 8, 29. v. accisus.

ac-cido, cidi, no perf. part. *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall at, to*, or *near, reach by falling*. Constr. 1. with *ad*: lacrimansque ad genua accidit, *he fell at his knees*, Enn. in Non. 527, 15: Suet. Caes. 20: ad pedes, Cic. Att. 1, 14: Luer. 4, 236. 2. with *in*: imago, aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, ib. 216: in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360. 3. with *dat.*: genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31: Lucr. 4, 882. 4. with *acc.* (rare): segetes stipulamque videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608: so with quo: quo accidam? quo applicem? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. Of missiles, *to reach the mark, hit*: tela missa ab Gallis gravius acciderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Liv. 2, 50. Hence, fig., nota vox ad aures accidit, *a known voice falls upon or reaches the ears*, Att. in Non. 39, 5: nova res moliitur ad aures accidere, Lucr. 2, 1025: *ad* aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter. Heo. 3, 5, 32: without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31: vox accidit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452; id. 4, 580: in aliquem, *to fall upon one*, i. e., *to fit* or *apply to him*: latus verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. An. 5, 3, 14. II. In gen., *to arrive*, esp. *suddenly, unexpectedly*, usu. *absol.*: repente clamor accidit, clamum Punicum advenisse, Liv 27, 29. III. *to turn out, to end, to happen, to befall one*: bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, *that it has turned out well*, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 15: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. An. 1, 5, 29. Gen. of *unfortunate* events: (*Contingunt* bona: *accidunt* mala: *eveniunt* utraque, Isidor. Diff. 1:) si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 3, 55: Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Hence, euphemistically, of death (*if any thing should happen* =εἴ τι πάθοι), gen. with *humanitus*: si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, id. Phil. 1. 4. (But in Cic. Mil. 22, 58, and similar passages, the verb has its simple signif.) But also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, id. Fam. 3, 1; so ib. 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; ib. 7, 3. Nep. Milt. 1. With *ut* and *quod* (v. *accedo*, IV.): accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, id. Alc. 3. sed accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17. With *Inf.*: nec enim acciderat, mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. IV. In gram., *to belong to*: numeri verbis accidunt duo; comparatio accidit adverbio, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 17.

ac-cĭĕo, īre, 2. *v. a.*, old form for accio, *to fetch, to bring*: ego illunc huc accibo, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

accinctus, a, um, *Part.* [accingo].

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a.* (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), *to gird to, on* or *about*: lateri ensem, Virg. Aen. 11, 489; and reflect., *to gird one's self*: fido accingitur ense, ib. 7, 640: accinctus ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2. II. Gen., *to arm, equip, provide*: facibus pubes accingitur, Virg. Aen. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18. Fig., accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514: invitam magicas accingier artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493. III. Fig. Accingere se or accingi, *to prepare to enter upon* or *undertake*: constr. *absol.* with *ad, in*, or *Dat.*: accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4: accingi ad consultum, Liv. 4, 2: accingi ad ultionem, Tac. H. 4, 79: ad spem majorem, id. A. 11, 28: desperatione in audaciam, id. H. 3, 66: se praedae acc., Virg. Aen. 1, 210. In Tac. often actively: *to make any one ready*: ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, *prepares him for, gives him hope of*, A. 6, 32. With *Inf.*: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. G. 3, 46. Also, as *v. neutr.*: accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, id. Aen. 2, 235.

ac-cino, ĕre, *3. v. n.* [cano] *to sing to*, Diom. 425 P.

ac-cio, ivi, ītum, *4. v. a., to summon, to fetch*: cujus vos tumulti causa acciverim, Att. in Non. 484, 7: horriferis accibant Acheronta Orcum, Lucr. 5, 994: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1: fortissimum quemque accire, Sall. J. 84. II. Fig.: *to bring on, to cause*: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret = afferret, efficeret, Cic. Fin. 5, 31: acc. mortem, *to kill one's self*, Flor. 4, 2.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a.* [capio] (accepso=accepero, Pac. in Non. 74, 31) (" *Tenemus* quae sunt in nostra potestate; *sumimus* posita; *accipimus* data," Isid. Diff. 1.) *to take to one's self, to accept, receive*: Iano ad sc accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51: ex tua accepi manu paterani, id. Amph. 2, 2, 132: accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Catalin Non. 200, 23: gremio, Virg. Aen. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), ib. 4, 531. When accipere is to be interpreted from the *recipient's* point of view, it means, *to get* or *receive* (λαμβάνειν); but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by *to take* or *accept* (δέχεσθαι).

a 1. accepi tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 26: morem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: vitiosa, Virg. Aen. 3, 243: provinciam, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22: ignem, *catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 148: incendia, id. 5, 608: fidem, Enn. An. 1, 254: gloriam a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. Tim. 1, pecuniam, id. Att. 14. Hence, *to receive, take in as a guest*: magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34. 2. hanc epistolam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 52; id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: pecuniam, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: conditionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Hence, *to treat, to deal with*: ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 3: id. Men. 5, 1, 7: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: leniter acc., Cic. Verr. 4, 50: vehementer acc., id. Att. 10, 7: acc. verberibus ad necem, id. Tusc. 2, 14. Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pelliani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: *to receive* as a trust, hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. Aud. 1, 5, 62. II. *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe*: hoc simul accipite dictum, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. in Non. 126, 22: hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil. in Non. 240, 2: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 983: si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. Hence, *to get intelligence, to learn*: Jugurtha, quae Metellius agebat, ex nuntiis accepit, Sall. J. 46. 2. *to comprehend* or *understand what is heard*: haud satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 18: si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter accipiant, quae tradebantur, Nep. Att. 1. 3. With *ad* or *in* with *Acc.* also with an *adv.*, or an *Abl.*, to denote the *manner* of receiving anything, or the *sense* in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., *to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: in eam partem acc., id. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in bonam partem acc., *to take in good part*, Cic. Att. 11, 7: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 30. aequo animo acc., Sall. C. 3. Hence, 4. acc. omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen* (δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: Liv. 1, 7: — poet.: accipio aguoscoque deos, Virg. Aen. 12, 260. III. *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake it* = *suscipio*: accipito hanc ad te litem, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 21: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47. IV. *To bear, to endure*: ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem acc. hunc mi expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 96: calamitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, ib. 1, 11. V. *To be satisfied with, to approve*: deo, Pamphile, hoc decem talenta. *Pa.* accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accepi conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, ib. 1, 1, 52: excusationem, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: preces acceptae ab dis, Liv. 42, 30: "accipio" *I allow it*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58 acc. legem, *to assent to*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. VI. In the gramm. (of words) *to attach a meaning to, to understand* adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207.

accipiter, tris, (earlier also tris. Prisc. 695 P.), *m.* (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1004). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. *The common hawk*, Falco palumbarius, Linn.; cf. Ov. M. 11, 344: Plin. 10, 8, 9. 2. *The sparrow-hawk*, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. 14, 216. In Virg. Aen. 11, 721 called sacer, because auguries were taken from it: cf. Hor Od. 1, 37, 17. II. Fig. of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 5.

accipitrina, ae, *f. hawk-weed*, App. 30.

accipitro, are, 1. *v. a.*, Laev. in Gell. 9, 7, for lacerare *to tear, to lacerate*.

accīsus, a, um, *Part.* [accīdo] *cut all but through*: accisa ornus ferro, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: *cut off*, accisis crinibus, Tac. G. 19. Poet., of food, accisis dapibus, *being consumed*, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. ‖ Esp. fig., *impaired, ruined*; accisae res (opp. res integrae), Cic. Prov. C. 14: etsi accisae res sint, Liv. 3, 10. Also with opes, copiae, robur, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Hirt. B. G. 8, 31.

accĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [accio] *an invocation* or *summoning*, Arn. 4, p. 134.

accītus, a, um, *Part.* [accio.]

accītus, ūs, m. (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *a summons, a call*: magistratus accitu iustus evocantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: accitu cari genitoris, Virg. Aen. 1, 677.

acclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *a calling ill, a shout, an acclamation*: acuta atque attenuata nimia, Auc. Herm. 12. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of *hostility* or *disapprobation*: ei contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. On the contr., in the histt., as used of the people, always *a shout of approbation*: acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem onerantia, Liv. 31, 15: Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3. ‖ *Rhet. t. t.* = exclamatio, *invocation, exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 21.

acclāmito, are, 1. v. *freq.*, *to cry to, exclaim repeatedly*: infecta esse acclamitat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to cry out at, to shout at*. With *Dat.* In Cic., in a hostile sense: non metuo, ne mihi acclamētis, *cry out against*, Brut. 73. In the historians, *to shout applause, to huzza*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: servatorem liberatoremque acc., *applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. 34, 50, *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 44. *Pass. impers.*: ei acclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Suet. Dom. 13.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make clear, to reveal* an augural term: (precor) uti tua signa nobis certa acclarassis (*i. e.* acclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18.

ac-clīnis, e, *adj. leaning on, inclined towards*: *with Dat.*: arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Aen. 10, 835: Just. 28, 4. Fig. *disposed to*: acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lean on* or *against*: with *in* and *acc.*, se acclinavit in ilium, Ov. M. 5, 72: with *dat.*, castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3. Fig. with se, *to incline to a thing*: ad causam sensūs, Liv. 4, 48. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clīvus, κλίνω.]

ac-clīvis, e, also **-vus**, a, um, *adj.* [clīvus] *rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep*: ea vicus pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: leuiter, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; ib. 6, 19: locus paulatim ab imo acclivis, ib. 3, 19. *Acclivus*: acclivo limite, Ov. M. 2, 19: placide acclives, Liv. 38, 20, *etc.*: but the reading always dub.

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f. an acclivity* or *ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

ac-cognosco, ĕre, 3. v. a. *to know* or *recognise perfectly*, Petr. Frgm. 69.

accŏla, æ, c., *a dweller near a place, a neighbour*: (incola, a dweller in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7. Fig., accolae Cereris, *etc.*, a. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: *adj.*, Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, A. 1, 79.

ac-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. v. n. *to dwell by* or *near*: with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*): vos, qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque Alpidam, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 153: Apollo, qui sedibus propinquis accolit Castaliam, Pl. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: arcem, Att. in Non. 357, 14: illum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: *pass.*, fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 3. In Catull. 62, 53, accoluere = coluere.

accommŏdātē, *adv. suitably, agreeably*, etc. (v. accommodatus): acc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33.

accommŏdātio, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another*: verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. ‖ Esp. *the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, id. Verr. 3, 82.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [accommodo] and *Adj. fitted* or *adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum acc. Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., *conformable to my interest*, id. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.*: id. Cin. 1: Plin. Pan. 83. *Superl.*: Cic. Frgm. Corn.: Plin. 13, 3, 6.

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [con and modus; hence lit. *to make one thing of the same size and shape as another*] *to fit* or *adapt, to put on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: clipeum ad dorsum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: calauticam capiti, id. Frgm. Or. in Clod. 5: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. Fig.: *to adapt* or *accommodate to*: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. Hence, acc. se, *to adapt one's self to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id. Or. 8: or without the pronoun; peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2. ‖ In gen. *to apply*, or *devote to, to lend*: testes ad crimen, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: se ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas acc., id. Off. 1, 21: si quid iste suorum aedilibus accommodavit, *lent it*, id. Verr. 4, 57: curam pratis, pecoribus et hortis, Quint. 1, 12, 7: operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15: lapis dentifricius accommodatus, *employed as a dentifrice*, Plin. 36, 21, 41.

accommŏdus, a, um, *adj.* (poet. for *accommodatus*), with *Dat.*, *fit, convenient*: valles acc. fraudi, Virg. Aen. 11, 522.

ac-congĕro, essi, estum, 3. v. a. *to carry* or *bring together to*: ego huic dona accongessi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpŏro, are, 1. v. a. [corpus aliquid alicui, *to incorporate, to join to*, Amm. 16, 8, and Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (*prez. subj.* accrediuas, Pl. As. 3, 2, 4) *to yield one's belief to another*, i. e. *to believe unconditionally*: quisnam istuc accredat tibi? Pl. As. 3, 3, 37: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. n. *to grow on, to continue growing, to increase*: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Cur. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7: vana accrescere fides (‘dictis factisque, &c.,’ which precede, are *abl. absol.* and not *dat.* depending upon accr.), Liv. 1, 54: *to swell, rise up*, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: aggerebatur caespes, lamque pectori usque accreverat, Tac. A. 1, 19. ‖ Gen. with *Dat.*: *to be joined* or *annexed to*; poet.: trimetris acc. jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252. ‖ Legal *t. t.*: jus accrescendi, *the right of succession to an inheritance*, Gaius, 2, 126: Dig. 7, 2, 1.

accrētio, ōnis, *f. an increasing, increment*: accretione et diminutione luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

accŭbĭtālia, lium, n. *plu.* [accubo] *ex.* stragula, *coverlets for couches*, Treb. Claud. 14.

accŭbĭtātio = accubitio.

accŭbĭtio, ōnis *f.* [accubo] *dining* or *reclining* (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13; id. Off. 1, 35.

accŭbĭto, are = accubo, Sedul.

accŭbĭtorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to reclining*: vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accŭbĭtum, i, n. [id.] *a couch holding more guests than the triclinium*, Lampr. El. 19.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, m. = accubitio, *a reclining at table*, Stat. Theb. 1, 714: Plin. 8, 2, 2.

ac-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. n. *to lie near* or *by*: with *Dat.*: quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57: in convivii acc. Cic. Cat. 2, 5: with *Acc. prandi*, potavi, scortum accubui, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 11: with apud, Cic. Att. 14, 12.: also *absol.*: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 606: Fig., theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, *for adjacens*, Suet. Caes. 44: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, *is stored*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18. ‖ Esp., *to recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 16.

accŭbŭi, *adv. lying near*, coined by Plautus (Truc. 1, 4, 67), on the model of *assidui*, to which it is opposed.

ac-cūdo, ĕre, 3. v. a. 111. *to hammer to*, i. e. *to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging*: hence, *to add to*: jam dantur septem et viginti minae: at ego tres minas accudere etiam possum, ut triginta sient, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. [Cumbo, root CUB], *to lay oneself near* or *upon*: in the *perfect* tenses, *to lie near*: with *Acc.*: scortum accumbas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 73: mensam, Att. in Non. 415, 26: in via, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 13. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the R. women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accubare, Liv. 39, 41: cf. ἀναπεσεῖσθαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), the right hand only being employed in taking food: hoc age, accumbe, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 5, 31: in epulo, id. Vatin. 12: epulis, Virg. Aen. 1, 79. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand. Of the three lecti around a table, the lectus medius, or that which had not another opposite to it, was the most honourable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honourable than the summus, whilst the ultimus was the least honourable place. V. Smith's Ant. 1157, *sq.*

accumŭlātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic. Fam. 13, 42: Auc. Her. 1, 10.

accumŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *a heaping up*, esp. *of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

accumŭlātor, ōris, m. *one who heaps up* or *accumulates*: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cumŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [cumulo], *to add to a heap, to heap up* or *accumulate* (stronger than *augere* or *addere*): anget, addit, accumulat, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr. 6, 1262. ‖ Fig. acc. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, id. 3, 71: honorem, Ov. P. 2, 122: curas, id. Her. 15, 70. ‖ *To heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin. 17, 19, 31: arborem circumfodere, ubi aestuosa regio paucat, accumulare, id. 18, 20, 71: acc. insuper, *to pile up* words, Gell. 1, 10.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, accurately*, Cic. Att. 16, 5.

accūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *carefulness, accuracy*: in inveniendis componendisque rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [accuro], *prepared with care, studied, exact*;

accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 20: accurata oratio, *an elaborate speech*, Cic. Att. 7: sermo, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, ib. 1, 60, 257: accuratum habere *for* accurare, *to be at pains*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 21: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82: accuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (accuraso, is, it = accuravero, is, it, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 29), *to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *do anything carefully*: quod facto opus est, volo acc., Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 30: prandium, id. Men. 1, 3, 25: acc. omnes addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, id. Trin. 1, 2, 41. Also of guests: *to regale them*, id. Epid. 5, 1, 55: Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12: melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cucurri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run* or *hasten to*; *absol.*, and with *ad* and *in*: expeditus fecito ut sis, si inclamaro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20: accucurrisse, ib. 12, 18: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, id. Verr. 5, 3: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad visendum, id. Ner. 34. The pass. as impers., Tac. A. 1, 21. Fig. of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque vellimus accurrant, *present themselves*, Cic. Div. 2, 67

accursus, ūs, *m. a running* or *hastening to, a concourse*: populi, Tac A. 4, 41: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511.

accūsābilis, e. *adj.* [accuso] *blameworthy, reprehensible*: turpitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a complaint, accusation*: ratio judicorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14. The *t. t.* belonging to it are comparare and constituere, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; also intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, *to desist from*, id. Frgm. Corn. in Ascon.: later, demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, Cic. Clu. 3: Plin. 7, 30, 31.

accūsātīvus, i. *m.* [id.] in gram., *t.t. the accusative case*, Quint. 7, 9, 10 (Var. L. L. 8, 37, calls it *casum accusandi*).

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser* or *plaintiff*, *esp.* in a state trial (*petitor*, a plaintiff in a private action): *petitoris* personam capere, *accusatoris* deponere, Cic. Quint. 13, *extr.*: vehemens et molestus, id. Brut. 34: ponere accusatorem alicui, id. Fam. 8, 12: alicui opponere, id. Verr. 1, 29: sustinere nomen accusatoris, Tac. A. 4, 59. II. *an informer, a denouncer* (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66: Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātōrĭē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration*: Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: where Latine, *plainly* or in *plain English*, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie: agere acc., ib. 3, 70. jam illud quam accusatorie (*sc.* fecit) Liv. 40, 12.

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic. Mur. 5: mos et jus, id. Flacc. 6: spiritus, Liv. 2, 61: vox, id. 45, 10.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female accuser*: tu mi accusatrix ades, Pl. As. 3, 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 10, 67.

accūsĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly*: Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 22.

ac-cūso, (also with *ss*) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [*ad* and *causa*, like *concludo* from *claudo*] *to call one to account, to reproach, blame*: with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, *if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 99: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic. Sest. 37, 80 *sc* only of the person; meretricem hanc oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely reproach, and finally threaten her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2. Of things: *to blame* or *find fault with*: alicujus desperationem, id. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58: consilia, Liv. 36, 29: culpam alicujus, Cic. Planc. 4, 9.

II. *to call one to account publicly, to indict* or *arraign*: legal *t. t.*, (*aliquem alicujus rei*, like κατηγορεῖν): accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: nunquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Cael. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; id. Milt. 1, 7: but other constructions occur: hoc crimine, Nep. Lys. 3: Cic. Verr. 1, 16: de veneficiis, inter sicarios, id. Rosc. Am. 32: the word denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in *Gen.*: capitis acc., *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2: (Zumpt, §§ 446. 447; Key, §§ 944. 945). III. Casus accusandi, *the fourth case*, in grammar, *the accusative case*, Var. L. L. 8, 37 and 38, 120.

ăcentēta, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀκέντητα, of crystals, *without points, without spots*, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ăcĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *to be sour* (of wine): vinum, quod neque aceat, neque mucoat, Cato lt. R. 148. [AC, *sharp* or *sour*.]

ăcĕphălus, i. *adj.* = ἀκέφαλος, *without head, without leader*, Is. Or. 8, 6. II. In prosody, *t. t.* for a hexameter which begins with a short syllable.

ăcer, ĕris, *n.* (once in Servius, *f.*) *the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26: id. 16, 16, 27: id. 33, 11, 52. II. *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tablets: vile, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

ăcer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a, um, Pall.) *pointed, sharp, piercing*: acribus inter sese armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6. Esp. applied to the senses and their objects: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing*. I. Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27 acer splendor adurit oculos, Lucr. 4. 330: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14. 2. Of the hearing: voce increpet acri, Lucr. 3, 966: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Virg. G. 4, 409: acris tibia, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. 3. Of smell: acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792: unguentis summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40. 4. Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. in Non. 201, 14: humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. 5. Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe*: ac. hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34, *ap.* Prisc. 647: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: fames, Naev. 5, 1: morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77. II. Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting*: acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: curae, id. 3, 463: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: cupido, Curt. 6, 5. III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious*: acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri judicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: memoria, *strong, retentive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5: of Sall. J. 7: Cic. Sest. 20: Nep. Alc. 6. IV. Of moral qualities. 1. In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous*: acres milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot*, id. Fam. 10, 28: acerrimus defensor, ib. 1, 1: acerrimus juvenum, Liv. 37, 7: studio scribere esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 jam tum acer cura venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405. Also of animals, *acer equus*, Virg. Aen. 4, 156: acres canes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. 2. In a bad sense: *hasty, passionate, violent, severe*: uxor acerrima, Pl. Mer. 4, 4, 56: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63. VI. Of abstract things: acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65. poenas acres, id. 6, 72: impetus acer, ib. 128: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acrius supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1: acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long*, Quint. 9, 4. Construction: with *in* and *abl.* acer in gerendis rebus, Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: with *abl.* alone, bellis acer Halesus, Virg. Aen. 10, 411: with *gen.*, acer militiae, Tac. H. 2, 5: belli, Vell. 1, 3: with *inf.*, acer metiri, Sil. 3, 338. *Adv.* acriter (and acre). *Comp.* acrius. *Sup.* acerrime (v. *acriter*). [Prob. root AC, seen in ācuo, ācies, in spite of the difference of quantity; v. *acuo*. From this comes the Fr. *aigre*, and our *eager*, as from macer, *maigre*, Key, Alph. 53.]

ăcĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, ĕris], *mingled with chaff*: lutum, Fest. p. 17. II. In Plin. 30, 6, 15, aceratae (cochleae) acc. to Hard. is the Gr ἀκήρατος, *complete, perfect*.

ăcerbē, *adv. roughly, sharply, bitterly*: ac. severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: *Comp.* id. Lael. 16: Caes. B. G. 7, 17: si acerbius inopiam (*i. e.* cibi) ferrent, *with too much difficulty* or *pain*, Suet. Tib. 25: *Sup.* Cic. Att. 11, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 2.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits*: Plin. 15, 14, 15. Fig.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92. II. Fig. *harshness, rigour, moroseness* (opp. to *comitas, lenitas, etc.*): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, id. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11: acerbitas et abunde salis, *satirical severity*, Quint. 10, 1, 94. Also, *bitterness*, i. e. *ill-feeling*: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati, scitote, nationibus exteris futurum, id. Verr. 4, 30. 2. *sorrow, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship*: acerbitas summi luctus, id. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, id. Planc. 42: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, id. Cat. 4, 1.: Caes. B. G. 7, 17.

ăcerbĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] = acerbitas, Gell. 13, 3.

ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter*: *lit.* and *fig.*: gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 685. II. *to augment* or *aggravate anything disagreeable*: formidine crimen acerbat, Virg. Aen. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκερβής: pirum, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: Phil. 4, 2, 4 hence, 1. *bitter, harsh, sour*; Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, *etc.* Plin. 15, 29, 32. 2. *untimely, premature*: ante diem acerbo partus acerbos, Ov. F. 4, 647: quos (infantes) abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: hence, virgo acerba, *not yet marriageable*, Var. in Non. 247, 18. 3. *unfinished, crude*; impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. II. Applied to sounds: *harsh, gruff, shrill*: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47. III. Denoting human qualities: *rough, repulsive, morose, violent, etc.*: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Am. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D. 3, 31: acerbissimi fello-

raterus, id. Att. 6, 1: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.* ‖ V. Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome, etc.:* acerbum frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: ut acerbum est, pro benefactis quum mali messem metas! Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 52. in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria tempora, id. Planc. 41: acerbum incendium, id. Leg. 2, 24. Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: Cic. Dom. 16: also in an *active* sense: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful*, i. e. *to others*, Nep. Cim. 4. As a subst. acerbum, i. n., *calamity, misfortune*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21: Virg. Aen. 12, 500: acerba, *n. plur. adv.*, Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 12, 398. [Root AC, and most prob. through ācer: the term. -bus = -vus is seen in superbus, and according to Pott, II. 395, in probus.]

ācernus, a, um, *adj.* [ācer] *made of maple:* equus trabibus contextis acernis, Virg Aen. 2, 112: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.

ācērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ācus, ŏris] *full of chaff, husky:* Lucil. in Non. 445, 24: coenum, ib.

ācerra, ae, *f.* [prob. for *acerna, sc.* arcula, from acer, *maple*] *an incense box, a censer:* ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praeterearentur, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: turis plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2. ‖ *a small altar placed before the dead:* Fest. *s. v.* v. Smith's Ant. 3.

ācerrōcŏmēs, ae, *m.* = *ἀκεροκόμης, with unshorn hair*, Juv. 8, 128.

ācērus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἄκηρος, without wax:* mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb*, Plin. 11, 15.

ācervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *heaped up* = *σωρείτης*, Log. *t. t. an argument by accumulation*, Cic. Div. 2, 4.

ācervātim, *adv.* [id.] *by accumulation, in heaps:* conferon ita acerv. mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acer. poni, Var. R. R. 1, 38. Hence ‖ Fig. = summatim, *in a mass, summarily:* acer. reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acer. frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period*, id. Or. 25.

ācervātio, ōnis, *f.* a *heaping up, accumulation:* saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

ācervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [acervus] *to heap or pile up, to amass:* panicum praedensis acer. granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, *to gather* or *collect together*, id. 32, 9, 31. Fig., *to accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv. 3, 34.

ācervus, i, *m. a heap* (esp. of things of the same kind): frumenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 53: altus, Lucr. 3, 198: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Virg. G. 1, 185: caseus acervus, of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 24: aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47: and, Fig. acervi facinorum, Cic. Suil. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4. ‖ In Dialectics, *t. t., an argument by accumulation* (*σωρείτης*), Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47. [A comparison with caterva would lead to the root AC: but perhaps the root is CER, which appears in Sans. *kṛ* (to cast, sprinkle, fill), *ākṛi* (to fill up): cf. *κλῶμαξ, κρῶναξ*, with *grumus, glomus, globus*: Lith. *krawa* (a heap) with Eng. *clod, clump, lump, crew, crowd.* v. caterva.]

ācesco, acui, *v. n. inch.* [esse] *to turn sour:* quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13.

ācēsis, is, *f.* = *ἄκεσις, a sort of soras: carbonate of copper, verditer*, Plin. 33, 5, 28.

ācētābŭlum, i. n. [acetum] orig. *a vessel for vinegar;* hence *any small vessel*, Quint. 8, 6, 35. As a liquid or *dry measure, the fourth part of a* hemina, Cato R. R. 102: Plin. 18, 7, 14: *a juggler's cup*, Sen. Ep. 45, 7. ‖ In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. 28, 11, 49. ‖ In zoology, *the suckers of polypi*, id. 9, 29, 46. ‖ In botany, *the cup of flowers*, id. 26, 8, 37.

ācētāria, ium, *n. plur.* [acetum] *sc.* olera, *vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad*, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

ācētasco, tāvi, 3. *v. incep.* = acesco [acetum] *to become sour*, App. Herb. 3.

agīto, are, old form for agito, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

ācētum, i. n. [orig. *Part.*, fr. aceo] lit. *become sour*, hence *sc.* vinum, *sour wine, vinegar:* cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: generosum, Plin. 14, 6, 8: Liv. 21, 37: mulsum aceti, *vinegar mead*, a Rom. drink, v. mulsus. ‖ Fig. *wit, shrewdness:* Pr. Equid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissimi, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49.

ăchaemēnis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀχαιμενίς, an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin. 24, 17, 102. A fabulous herb, which some have imagined to be the thorn-apple (Datura stramonium), others the mandrake (Atropa mandragora), others the spiny Euphorbia antiquorum.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f.* = *ἀχάρνη, a sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. (Al. leg. *acarne.*)

ăchātēs, ae, *m.* and *f.* = *ὁ ἀχάτης, an agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ăchēta, ae, *m.* = *ἀχέτης* (*ἠχέτης*— sounding), *the larger singing cicada* or *grasshopper*, Plin. 11, 32, 26.

ăchillēa, ae, *f. a genus of plants*, Achillea, Linn. including several species; also Ach. quadrato caule marrubii capitulis = Stachys heracles, Linn.; the same as achilleos, Plin. 26, 18, 90.

ăchillēos, i. *f.* = *Ἀχίλλειος, sc.* herba, *a medicinal plant, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5, 19.

achlis, is, *f. a wild beast of Scandinavia*, most probably the elk, Cervus alces, Linn., Plin. 8, 15, 16.

ăchor, ōris, *m.* = *ἀχώρ, a scab* or *scald on the head*, Macer.

achras, ădis and ădos, *f* = *ἀχράς, a wild pear-tree*, Pyrus salicifolia, Linn., Col. 7, 9.

ăcis, ae, *f* [acus] *a thread for sewing*, Cels. 5, 26.

ăcĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [acus] *a small pin for a head-dress*, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

ăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acidus] *sourness, acidity*, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. a little sour, sourish:* pyra autumnalia acidulo sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo] *sour, tart, acid:* acidissimum acetum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49: acida sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34: acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar*, Mart. 6, 93. ‖ Fig. *sharp, biting, disagreeable, harsh:* homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34: invisum acidumque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64: acidum canticum, Petr. Sat. 31: sonus acidior, ib. 68. [Ac-idus and ac-utus are both derived from the root AC, *sharp;* but the former means, sharp to the *taste;* the latter, sharp to the *touch:* cf. aceo and acuo.]

ăcĭēris, is, *f. a brazen hatchet used in sacrifices*, Fest. p. 9.

ăcĭēs, ei, *f.* (*Gen.* also acii and acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, from dies, facies, Gell. 9, 14): the *point* or *edge* of a weapon: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: gladiorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 11: securium, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 113: falcis, Virg. G. 2, 365. Fig. patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. ‖ Of the sense of sight. 1. *keenness of eye, sharp-sightedness:* quae nulla potest oculorum acies tueri, Lucr. 1, 325: and plur. id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque acies oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28. Fig. *brightness, glittering:* neque tam stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg. G. 1, 395. 2. *the pupil of the eye*, Lucr. 3, 428? acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: and poet. for the *eye*, Lucr. 3, 369: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg. Aen. 6, 789: Ov. Her. 18, 32. 3. *A looking at an object, view:* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 38: prima acie, *at first sight*, Lucr. 2, 448. ‖ *acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius*, always with *Gen.:* nulla acies humani ingenii tanta sit, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. ‖ V. In military lang., *the battle-array, line of battle:* acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: statuit non proelia, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54: prima acies hastati erant, *the van, the first line*, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, *from the rear*, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies, *the right wing*, id. 27, 45: also, *an army in battle array;* inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array*, Liv. 25, 34: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, *he drew up the army in battle array*, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: so, acies instructa, id. 2, 8: acies instruenda, id. 2, 20. Of ships, Nep. Hann. 11. Of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39: Vell. 2, 112. Fig. of a conflagration, acies Vulcania, Virg. Aen. 10, 408. 2. *a battle, engagement* = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. in Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Liv. 31, 17. 3. Fig. *a verbal contest, disputation:* orationis aciem contra conferam, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25. ‖ V. acies ferri, *steel*, Plin. 34, 14, 41. [Root AC, *sharp*, as in *ăcis, ăcies, ăcies, ăcūmen*, Sans. *aśri*, "the point of a sword."]

ăcīna, v. acinus.

ăcīnăcēs, is, *m.* = *ἀκινάκης, the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: Curt. 3, 3, 18. [Persian *âkan*, "iron," with the diminutive termination, *ek: âkenek*, "a short sword." Pott. 441.]

ăcīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *pertaining to the grape:* dolia acinaria, *vessels for holding grapes*, Var. R. R. 1, 22.

ăcīnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from grapes:* vinum, *made from dried grapes*, very costly wine, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4: Pallad. 1, 6, 9.

ăcīnos, i. *f.* = *ἄκινος, a fragrant plant, the wild basil*, Thymus acinos, Linn., Plin. 21, 27, 101.

ăcīnōsus, a, um, *adj. full of grapes*, Plin. 14, 3, 4. ‖ *resembling grapes*, id. 12, 13, 27.

ăcīnus, i, *m.* and **ăcīnum**, i. *n.* Non. 193, 13, (also ācina, ae, *f.* Catull. 27, 4) *any juicy berry with seeds*, not a stone, esp. *the grape*, Col. 11, 2, 69: Plin. 14, 24: but also of ivy, ib. ‖ *The kernel* (seed, stone, *etc.*) *in the berry*, Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 23, 1, 9.

ăcīpenser, ĕris and **ăcīpensis**, is, *m.* = *ἀκιπήνσις, a fish highly esteemed by the Romans*, supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet or sturgeon of the Euxine. (Acipenser ruthenus, Linn.; Ac. pygmaeus, Pallas): Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Fin. 2, 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 47.

aclassis, is, *f. a tunic open at the shoulders*, Fest. p. 17.

aclis, ĭdis, *f. a small javelin*, Virg. Aen. 7, 730.

acnua or **acna**, ae, *f.* [*ācuo* or *ācuus*] *a piece of land* 120 *feet square*, Var. R. R. 1, 20.

acoenonoētus, i, *m.* = *ἀκοινονόητος, one who has not common sense*, Juv. 9, 118.

Acoetis, idis, *f.* ἀκοίτις, *a female bedfellow, a wife*: Amphitryonis acoetim, Lucil. in Non. 26, 8.

Acōnīti, adv. = ἀκονητί (lit. *without dust*), *without labour*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

Aconītum, i, *n.* = ἀκόνιτον, *a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Virg. G. 2, 152: Plin. 27, 3, 2. Several plants seem to be confounded under this name; and it is probable that Pliny included under it the Doronicum pardalianches, Linn. (Leopard's bane), (the aconite of Theophrastus), as well as Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn., Cammarum, Linn., and Napellus of Linnæus.

Acontiae, ārum, *f. plu.* = ἀκοντίαι, *meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

Acontizo, āre, *i. v. n.* = ἀκοντίζω, lit. *to shoot a dart*: hence, intrans. of blood, *to spout* or *gush forth*, Veg. Veter. 1, 26, and 27.

Acŏpos, -us, *i*, *m.* or **Acŏpon**, -um, *i*, *n.* = ἄκορος (soothing weariness, pain, *etc.*), *a kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. 37, 51. **II.** *f. a plant useful in child-birth*, also called snagyros, Anagyris foetida, Linn., Plin. 27, 4, 13. **III.** acopum (*sc.* medicamentum or unguentum), *a soothing salve*, Plin. 23, 8, 80.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo] *a sour* or *acid taste, sourness*: Quint. 9, 3, 27. Fig. Plin. Ep. 7, 3.

ăcorna, ae, *f.* = ἄκορνα, *a kind of thistle*: centaurea benedicta, Linn., Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ăcōrus, i. *f.* and **ăcŏrum**, i. *n.* = ἄκορον and ἄκορον, *an aromatic plant, the sweet flag*: Acorus calamus, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 100.

ac-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.*, lit., *to become physically quiet, to repose* or *rest*: sine respiram, quaeso. *Pe.* Immo acquiesce, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 20: tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11. Fig.: of things: quum aures extremum semper exspectant in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59: rem familiarem acquiescere, *to remain unaltered, not to be diminished*, Liv. 4, 60. Of sleep, Col. 8, 6: and euphemistically, *to die*: anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13. Hence in epitaphs: HIC ACQVIESCIT, *etc.* **II.** Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: *to be at rest* or *ease*; hence, *to be satisfied* or *pleased*; *to acquiesce in, assent to* (in Cic. mostly with *in*: in later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abl.*): quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Am. 27: qui jam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, id. Att. 9, 10. with *Abl.* or *Dat.*: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, *had faith in*, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7: tu quum es commotus acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where note the climax), Cic. Ac. 2, 46.

ac-quiro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] lit., *to seek in addition to*: hence *to add to, to acquire* (as an addition), with *ad* or *Dat.*: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12: vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *that even new ones may be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1: fama vires acquirit eundo, *gathers strength in her course*, Virg. Aen. 4, 175. **II.** Gen.; *to get, obtain, procure*, or *provide*: quod ad usum vitae pertinet acq., Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: amicos, Sall. J. 13: moram, Cic. Caec. 22: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: verba, Hor. A. P. 55. **III.** Absol.: *to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money*: mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125.

acquisītĭo, ōnis, *f. the act of acquiring*: Tert. Exh. cast. 12. **II.** *the thing acquired, increase*, Front. Aq. 10.

ăcra, ōrum, *n. plu.* also ae, *f.* = ἄκρα, *a promontory*, or *headland*, acra Ingygia, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

acraeus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκραῖος, *occupying a height*, an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 28, 2: 32, 23.

ăcrātŏphŏrum, i, *n.* = ἀκρατοφόρον, *a vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine*, Var. R. R. 1, 8.

ăcrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [from ăcer, as dulcedo from dulcis] *a sharp* or *pungent taste*, Pall. 2.

ăcrēdŭla, ae, *f. the name of an unknown bird*, the ἀλολυγών of Aratus, Cic. Div. 1, 8: acc. to some, *the thrush* or *owl*: acc. to others, *a nightingale*.

ăcrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ăcer] *somewhat sharp, tasty*: acriculus senex, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.

ăcrifŏlium, ii, *n. an unknown tree of ill omen*, v. aquifolius, Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

ăcrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ăcer] *sharpness*, or *pungency*: of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable (*acerbitas* only of what is disagreeable): si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit (*the smart*), Cato R. R. 157. dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78: foetentes acrimoniae alii vel caeparum, Col. 12, 14. **II.** Fig. *intellectual or moral sharpness* or *forces*: convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, *both modesty and penetration*, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: vim, ferociam, animum, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. in Non. 73, 19: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 52.

ăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ăcer] = acritudo (Gell. 13, 3): vis veritatis atque acr., Attius in Non. 491, 14.

ăcrĭter, *adv. sharply, vehemently, acutely, zealously*: Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 110: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: *Comp.* acrius, Lucr. 3, 54: Hor. S. 2, 3, 92: Tac. A. 6, 45: *Superl.* acerrime, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: id. Att. 10, 16.

ăcrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ăcer] *sharpness*, of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9. **II.** Fig. *liveliness, vivacity of manner* or *address*: vigor et acr. lt. populi, Gell. 10, 27.

ăcrōāmă, ātis, *n.* = ἀκρόαμα, *anything heard with pleasure*, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acr. aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus aliud acr. audivit, quam anagnosten, Nep. Att. 14. **II.** Hence, Met. *the performer*, or *reciter*; also, *a buffoon*: non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., Cic. Sest. 54: festivum acr., id. Verr. 4, 22: Suet. Oct. 74: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

ăcrōāmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκροαματικός, *pertaining to oral instruction, esoteric*, in opp. to exoteric instruction by books, Gell. 20, 5.

ăcrōāsis, is, *f.* = ἀκρόασις, *a hearing, a listening to*: *an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse*: ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, Cic. Att. 15, 17. **II.** *the discourse delivered before such an assembly*: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22, 261: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gramm. 2.

ăcrōāticus, a, um, var. reading for *acroamaticus*.

ăcrōcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) *any place dangerous to mariners*: haec tibi sint syrtes: haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

ăcrŏchordon, ŏnis, *f.* = ἀκροχορδών, *a kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 28 and 14.

ăcrŏcŏrĭum, ii, *n. an unknown bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

ăcrŏlīthus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκρόλιθος (made of stone at the extremity): *statuae sc., statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i. *n.* [ἄκρος, extreme, and ποῦς, foot] *the pedestal of a statue*. Hyg. F. 82.

ăcror, ōris, = acritudo, Fulg. . .

ăcrōstŏlĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀκροστόλια, *the projecting* or *extreme part of a thing*, e. g. *of a harbour*, Vitr. 5, 12. **II.** In architecture, *the projecting parts of a pediment*; also, *pedestals placed on the pediment, for statues, etc.*, Vitr. 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

acta, ōrum, *n. plu.* of part. [ago] used *subst.* **I.** *what has been done, acts*, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: et vos acta Caesaris defenditis, qui leges ejus evertitis? Cic. Phil. 1, 8. 19: de superioris anni actis, Suet. Caes. 23. **II.** *a record of any kind of events*, acta senatus, *the proceedings of the Senate*: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, *etc.*, *a newspaper published daily at Rome*: instituit ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta conferrent et publicarentur Suet. Caes. 20: habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6: acta forensia, *legal reports*, Scaev in Pand. 26, 8, 21: acta militaria, Veget. de Re Mil. 2, 19: hence, ab actis, *a keeper of records, a registrar*. Respecting the different kinds of acta published at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 7.

acta, ae, *f.* = ἀκτή, *the sea-shore*, esp. as a place of recreation: accusatores adulteria, Baias, actas, convivia, comissationes jactant, Cic. Coel. 15: in acta cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius, id. Verr. 5, 25: cf. id. Att. 14, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 613.

actaea, ae, *f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26.

actē, es, *f.* = ἀκτή, *a shrub employed for curing dropsy, dane-wort*, Sambucus ebulus, Linn., Plin. 26, 11, 73.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago] *a doing, performing, action* (in gen.): non modo Deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. With *Genitive*, **I.** where *gen.* = adj.: ad eas res parandas, quibus act. vitae continetur, *vital action*, i. e. *active life*, id. Off. 1, 5; and, **2.** where *gen.* = acc. after a verb: nec aperta act. rerum illarum petulantia vacat, *the public performance, doing of those things*, ib. 1, 35: hence, act. gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. Fam. 10, 19: French, *action de grâces*. ● **II.** *Public functions*, or *duties*. **1.** In gen.: actiones tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. 5, 11: act. consularis, id. 4, 55: actiones nostras scriptis mandaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 1. Hence, *negotiation, deliberation*: discessu consulum act. de pace sublata est, id. Att. 9, 9: *political measures* or *proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people*, Volero rogationem tulit ad populum ut, *etc.* . . . Huic actioni quum summa vi resisterent patres, *etc.* Liv. 2, 56: improbitas et legis et actionis tuae, Cic. Dom. 9, 23. **2.** In law, *t. t. an action, suit, process* with a defining *Gen.*, *e. g.* actio furti, injuriarum, *for theft, assault, etc.*: also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, *etc.*: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, id. Mur. 9, *to bring an action against any one*: multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18. Hence in gen. *a legal formula, of form of process*; ind. illa actio, OPE CONSILIOQUE TUO, FURTUM AIO, FACTUM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. actiones Mazilianae, *forms relative to purchase and sale*: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: actiones Hostilianae, ib. 57, 245. *The speech* (oral or written) *of the prosecutor*: thus Cic. calls his orat. against Verres, actiones, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75; 2, 6, 16: continuae actiones, Suet. Ner. 25: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20. *Permission to bring an action*: dare alicui actionem (which was the office of the praetor), Cic. Verr. 2, 27. **III.** *gesticulation, delivery*, or *action* of an orator, or actor, id. Brut. 38: oratio incitatis vocis: act. ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, ib. 68: est act. quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59: in tua dicta commoveri act. non oportet (*of an actor*), ib. 3, 26. **IV.** *the*

action, or *plot* of a play. habet enim (fabula) varios actus, multasque actiones, et consiliorum et temporum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *restless, quarrelsome*, mulieres, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*

actĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [ago] *to act* or *plead frequently* (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragœdias, id. Rep. 4, 25: Tac. H. 3, 62.

actiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [actio] *a short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *active:* philosophia act., *practical* (opp. to contemplative), Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Quint. 3, 4 *extr.* ‖ In gram. verba act., *which designate action*, opp. to the *neutra* or *intransitiva*, Charis. p. 138.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives* or *sets in motion:* act. pecoris, Ov. H. 1, 95. act. habenæ, *a slinger*, Stat. Ach. 2, 419. ‖ In gen. *he who does* or *accomplishes anything:* ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum, actorem rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15 (a transl. of ῥητορῶν ἔργων, Hom. Il. 1, 443): dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, id. Sest. 28, 62.

2. *Legal t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff.* In a public action, the *actor* was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor:* accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 12: Meloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 369. 3. Hence *one who manages the prosecution*, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 1: also *an advocate* in gen. 4. *an agent* or *attorney*, *a steward:* act. publicus, *he who administers the public property*, Tac. A. 2, 30: 3, 67: act. summarum, *an accountant* or *cashier*, Sust. Dom. 11. ‖ Rhet. *t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator:* inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19. 2. *a player, an actor:* actores malos in theatro perpeti, id. de Or. 1, 26: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, id. Cæc. 15.

actrix, īcis *f.* [ago] *a female plaintiff*, Cod. 7, 16, 41. ‖ *a stewardess*, Inscrp.

actŭālis, e, *adj.* [ago] *active, practical:* virtutes, Macr. Som. Sc. 2, 17. ‖ *denoting action;* nomen actuale, Is. Orig. 1, 6.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars*, Cic. Att. 16, 3: 10, 11.

actŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile:* navis, *using oars and sails*, Cæs. B. G. 5: navigium, id. B. C. 1, 27: also actuaria, or actuarium, *absol.* Cic. Att. 5, 9. ‖ act. canes, *hounds*, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P. ‖ act. limes, *a road 12 feet wide between fields*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151, Goes.

actŭārĭus, i, (also written, actarius, Vel. Long. 2234 P.), *sc.* scriba, *m.* [actus] *a short-hand writer*, Suet. Cæs. 55. ‖ *a clerk, book-keeper*, or *registrar*, Aur. V. Cæs. 33: Cod. 12, 50, 7.

actŭōsē, *adv. actively, vivaciously:* quam leniter, quam remisse, quam non act., Cic. de Or. 3, 26.

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *full of activity, very active:* virtus act. (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40. 2. acc. to Fest. s. v. actus: *an actor* or *dancer.*

actus, a, um, *Part.* of ago: v. acta.

actus, ūs, *m.* [agu] *a moving* or *driving, an impulse:* fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Æn. 12, 687: Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Ov. Fast. 1, 325. Hence, 1. *the right of driving* either *cattle* or *carriages through a place, a thoroughfare:* aquæductus, munitus, iter, actus, Cic. Cæc. 26: Ulp. 8, 1. Meton. 2. *a road between fields*, Dig. 3. *a measure* or *piece of land:* actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square: and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 20: also *a division* of a field, Plin. 18, 20, 49. ‖ *the doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance:* non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 11: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78: in acta mori, Sen. Ep. 8. ‖ *public business*, esp. *judicial:* actus rerum, Suet. Aug. 32: also *absol.* actus, Dig. ‖ *the action or delivery* of an orator or of a player: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 3, 4: in tragico quodam actu, cum elegantem baculum cito resumpsisset, *in the delivery of a tragic passage*, Suet. Ner. 24. 2. *an act of a drama:* neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. A. P. 189: and Fig. extremus act. ætatis, Cic. de Sen. 2: quartus act. improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 4.

acŭtātim, *adv. temp.* [actus] *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo acutatim.... id acutatum diu est, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 32: id. Cap. 3, 5, 75: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 12, 11: Liv. 29, 14: cetera reddet acutatum pius Æneas, Virg. Æn. 9, 255: Ov. M. 3, 557.

acŭārĭus, i, *m.* [acus] *one who makes pins* or *needles*, Inscr. in Fabrett. p. 308.

acŭcŭla, æ, *dim. f.* [id.] *a little needle*, acc. to Cledon. 1896 P.

acŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] *furnished with stings* or *prickles* (of animals and plants): ac. istus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 20, 22, 91. Fig. 1. *stinging, sharp:* aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 29: literæ, Cic. Att. 14, 18. 2. *subtle:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, id. Ac. 2, 24.

acŭlĕus, i, *m.* [Prob. a dim. from acus, although the gender is against it: cf. equuleus, hinnuleus] *a sting.* 1. Of animals: apis acul., Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: id. Fin. 5, 15. Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8. 2. Of plants: *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. 8, 13: 9, 19: cardnorum, id. 20, 23, 99. 3. Of an arrow or dart: *the point*, Liv. 38, 21. ‖ Fig., of discourse, conduct, *etc.:* either in a good or bad sense: ut cum delectatione aculeos etiam relinqueret in animis, *deep impressions*, Cic. Brut. 9 *extr.*: aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcasm*, id. de Or. 2, 55: pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis, id. Fin. 4, 3: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo facetus, id. Brut. 47: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, *all those very sharp arguments*, id. Ac. 2, 31: aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, id. Clu. 55 *fin.*: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculei, id. Att. 1, 18.

acūmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] *a sharpened point:* ferri stridet ac., Enn. Ann. 11, 1: coni, Lucr. 4, 432: nasi, id. 6, 1192 (*the pointed contraction of the nose before death*; cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 7, 29) still, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353: auspicium ex acuminibus, *an omen from the shining points of spears*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77. 2. *The sting of an animal:* scorpii, id. Arat. 678. ‖ *sharpness* or *pungency* (*of taste*), Plin. 14, 20, 25. Fig. of the mind, like acies: *acuteness, shrewdness:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum ac., dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4: Nep. Alc. 11: Plin. 2, 27: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: Juv. 4, 102. In *Plur.:* serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161. 2. *cunning, subtlety:* argutiæ et ac. Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38. 3. *fraud, deceit:* meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Hence:

acūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen*, Lact. Opif. 7: *part.*, bilem chloris, Plin. 21, 2, 8: cornua lunæ, id. 28, 35, 79.

acūo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. act.* [aq, v. acidus] *to make sharp or pointed*, to *whet:* stridorem pinnarum facit quum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: ferrum, Virg. Æn. 8, 386. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: sudes, Ov. M. 15, 776 Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10: Tib. 4, 3, 3: ripa acutis sudibus præfixis munita, *with sharpened stakes*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18. ‖ Fig. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam canusis ac., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: acueram me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7. 2. acuere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite:* ad crudelitatem, id. Lig. 4: illos ast astas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49: ita duse res, quæ languorem afferunt cæteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123: ib. 4, 435: id. Æn. 7, 330. 3. Of things: *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): Æneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira, *excites valour*, ib. 12, 108: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2. ‖ In gramm. *t. t.* ac. syllabam, *to lay an acute accent* (opp. to *gravem ponere*), Quint. 1, 5, 22.

acŭpēdius=ὠκύπους, v. accipiter, *swift of foot*, Fest. p. 9.

acus, i. *m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-* or *gar-pike*, Syngnatus acus, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ăcus, ūs, *f.* [ac, v. acies] *a needle* or *pin:* vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24: acu pingere, *to embroider*, Virg. Æn. 9, 582: Ov. M. 6, 23. 2. *a hair-pin:* figat ac. tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24. 3. *a probe*, Cels. 7, 17. 4. *the tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14. 5. *an implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2. ‖ Fig., acu rem tangere, *to hit the nail on the head, to be right*, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 19.

ăcus, ūs, *n.* (also ūs, *f.* Col.) *husk of grain, chaff*, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 57.

acūtē, *adv. acutely, sharply, keenly*, Lucr. 4, 811: Cic. Som. Sc. 5. *Comp.* id. Inven. 2, 16 *fin. Sup.* id. Off. 1, 44.

acūto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [acuo] *to sharpen*, Veg. 1, 22.

acūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *somewhat pointed* or *subtle*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: Gell. 17, 5. *Adv.* Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

acūtus, a, um, *Part.* [acuo] *sharpened:* also, *Adj. sharp, pointed:* vide, ut sit ac. culter probe, Pl. Mil. 5, 4: elementa ac., *pointed atoms*, opp. to perplexis (*entangled*), Lucr. 2, 403: nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 61: acutissimis vallis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. 2. Fig. of objects affecting the senses: *sharp, acute, violent, severe:* lituus sonitus effundit acutos, *sharp* or *treble notes*, Enn. Ann. 8, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. So in gram. accentus ac., *the acute accent*, opp. to *gravis*: ac. odor, ac. sapor, *etc.*, Plin.: ac. sol, *scorching*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17. So febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3, 1, *acute*, opp. to longus, *chronic.* Also, of humours, *vexed, corrupt:* ac. fluxiones pituitæ, Plin. Subst. acuta, orum, *n. plu.*, ac. belli, *the perils of war*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76. 3. Of intellectual qualities: *acute, intelligent, sagacious:* homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38: homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39. Hence, Fig. ac. naves, *fine*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29. *Comp.* Plin. 12, 1, 2. Acuta, *adv.*: canis ululat acuta, Enn. Ann. 10, 16: so acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26.

ădŭlus, i. *f.*=ἄκυλος, *the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8.

ădvŏlātio, ōnis, *f.* = ἀκροβολισμός, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech*, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 4, 489.

ăd, *prep.* with *Acc.* for euphony sometimes written ar. Ancients, as, e. g. arvehe, arbitur, arcasse (q. v.). So: ar me advenias, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 37: and in Inscript. *aprehensi, aprobare.* As antith. to ab (as de to ex), ad denotes first, direction towards an object either

without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: I. Direction towards without motion: *to, towards*: often of geog. position, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, *etc.* Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septemtrionem et aquilonem, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13: Gallia vergit ad septemtriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Freq. in Plin.: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septemtrionem, orto vero ad occasum, *towards the north, etc.*, Plin. 2, 13: manus ad coeli templa tendebam, Enn. Ann. 1, 54: Ov. M. 7, 188. II. Direction towards with motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, *towards, to, against*: cum stupro rebitere ad suos popularis, Naev. 4, 13: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *appear to fly towards the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. 2. With the idea of arrival: *to, even to*, with or without usque: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. in Non. 207, 20: dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. *in* Varro L. L. 5, 32, 43: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 356: ib. 968: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: Curt. 3, 9, 10. Fig. si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberasse usque ad necom, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13. Without usque: ut ad incitas redactus, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 29, 70. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on *ab* and *ad*; the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. With verbs compounded with *ad*, which denote going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, *etc.*, the prep. is not always repeated before the noun, which in such cases is put in the *Dat.* or *Acc.* though chiefly in the post Aug. period. Ad me, te, *etc.* = domum meam, tuam, *etc.*: oratus sum ad te venire huc, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 12: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3. Sometimes *domum* is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10. A proper name is similarly employed: magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, *to the house of Afranius*, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Dianae, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35. With names of towns, *ad* is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc.: profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83. The repetition of *ad* to denote motion to a place, and to a person present in it, is not usual, but instances of it occur: abi ad forum ad herum, Pl. As. 2, 2, 100: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47. III. Proximity = apud: *near to, by, at, among*: pendent pensiculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended, one at each foot*, Enn. Aun. 11, 13: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a dun continually at the door*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 81: mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 972: ad inferos poenas pariciidi luent, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis incubravi, *by the lamp of Aristoph., etc.*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: (but. cf. D. iii.): ad forum esse *to be at the market*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 136 cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8. Hence, ad laevam *or* sinistram (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb. on the left hand, on the left*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42: and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: esp. with lapis: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Ver. 2, 6, 17. Even of persons: *among, before* = apud: ad judices sic agi solet, id. Lig. 10, 30: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, *nor are the preparations for war conducted with less vigour amongst the enemy*, Liv. 7, 7: furiarum ac formidinis plena omnia ad hostes, id. 10, 29: Licinius contra, eam pecuniam, aiebat, causas criminum ad plebem praebituram, *of accusations before the people*, id. 5, 20. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Veios terror multiplex erat, id. 5, 13. so id. 14, 18: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*, for which Liv. once uses the *Gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43.

B. In time, analogous to the relations II. and III. in A. I. Direction towards, *i. e.* approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards*: domum reductus ad vesperum, *about evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12. quum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *towards winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7. II. The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without *usque*: *until, even to, up to*: ad illud frugi usque *&* probus fui, Pl. Mos. 1, 2, 53: usque ad hanc aetatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, id. de Sen. 7: cf. Rep. 1, 1: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 21, 82. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on *ab*, or *ab usque*, and *ad*; the former marking its beginning, the latter its end. But usque is not necessarily connected with *ab*, but is more naturally, and perhaps frequently, joined with *ad*: quum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: ib. 1, 26: ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic. Att. 7, 8. III. A point, of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by*. ad horam destinatam, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16: ad lucem denique arcte et graviter dormitare coepisse, *at daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5.

C. The relations of number. I. An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about* (Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse omi minas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 111. also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id. Mos. 3, 1, 95: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110. In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense; so even Sisenna: ad binum millium numero utrinque saucils factis, in Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17. II. The *terminus*, the limit: *to, even to* (rare). usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: sedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3. ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means *all together, all without exception* (Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες): praetor omnes foras ejecit ad unum, Lucil. in Non. 304, 22: omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: Curt. 4, 1, 22: tempestas naves Rhodias affixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratae elderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: cui sunt assensi ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: exoses ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aen 5, 687. III. An addition: ad Faleriorum Pyrrhive proditorem, tertium transfugio documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus*, Liv. 24, 45.

D. In all the manifold relations of one object to another. I. With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, *ad* with *acc.* is frequently used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs: litteras dare *ad* aliquem = *to send or write one a letter*; but litteras dare *alicui* = *to give a letter to one*, i. e. *into his own hands*: Sall., it is true, uses scribere alicui, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, *etc.*), in the sense of *to write a letter to one*; but Cic. always says mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem; ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, Cic. Lig. 3, 7: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2 *med.*: velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Gr. προσφωνεῖν): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1. in Auc. Her. 4, 12: quae instituerant, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem, id. Att. 13, 18. So in titles of books: M Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator: M. T. Cic. ad Qu. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, *etc.* In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*, and *in* aliquem, *against* one. But there is often no distinction between a *Dat.* and *ad* with an *Acc.*: as, quadrupedem ad pistores dabo, Pl. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Cap. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48. ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15. II. *with regard to, in respect of, as to.* I. With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: nil ibi limatum de toto corpore, ternas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214: nam illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *for as regards freedom to change his mind, there lurks even in the great Cyrus an arrant despot, cruel as Phalaris himself*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28. 2. With adjectives: where *ad* = *for, of, to*: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Han. 1, 2, 54: difficilis res ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1027: naves paratae ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off 3, 6 *&* ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. Fast. 4, 684. (On *ad* with the *Gerund* v. Zumpt, § 666.) 3. With substantives: prius quam tutum, ut esse habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knows your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4: mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, id. Font. 6. occasionem ad rem gerendam fore, Liv. 7, 26. Applied to persons, ad sometimes = adversus, *against*: nonne ad eundem

aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after* (Gr. κατά, &c.): ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *adapt themselves entirely to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 3, 24: ad istorum normam sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18: aliter agere ad praescriptum, aliter ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 98; so ad modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: ad formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad effigiem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ad similitudinem, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161? ad simulacrum, Cic. Off. 3, 6. ad istam faciam, signif. in Plaut., *of that nature or kind*: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, Cist. 1, 1, 73. Ad speciem has several meanings: 1. *in the manner of*: ad speciem cancellorum scamnorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31. 2. *for show, display*: ad speciem atque ad insurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31. 3. *for appearance' sake*: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35.—Also where the model or rule is likewise the cause, *according to, in consequence of*: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of this*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37: or simply to denote a consequence: ad famam obsidionis delectus habuit coeptus erat, Liv. 9, 7. Also to denote musical adaptation: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. **IV.** To denote, 1. an aim or purpose: venimus coctum ad nuptias, *to cook for the wedding*, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 35. quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce discord*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: ut ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, sic hominem ad intelligendum et ad agendum esse natum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. Hence, instead of an *adj.* to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv. 22, 19: servi ad remum = remiges = *oarsmen*, id. 34, 6: ad lecticam homines, *litter-bearers, chairmen*, Catull. 10, 16. 2. Fitness or adaptation; *to, for*: quae oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *all the marks of*, or *all that is suitable to prosperity*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato R. R. 125: genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 17: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101. **V.** To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 25: homini, non ad cetera Punica ingenia, callido persuasit, Liv. 22, 22: nihil ad Persium, Cic. Or. 2, 6. Perhaps connected with this is the use of *ad* in such cases as the following: columnae ad perpendiculum exigantur, id. Verr. 1, 51, 133.

B Adverbial phrases with *ad*. **I.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire; ex India elephantos; ad omnia tantum advehi auri, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 32. **II.** Ad hoc and ad haec = praeterea, insuper, *in addition, moreover, besides*: ad hoc, quae manus atque lingua perfurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14: id. J. 2, 6; *of alibi*: ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11. **III.** Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62: so id. 44, 37. **IV.** Ad me, te, rem, *etc.* concerning me, *thee, the matter, etc.*: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet), *that is nothing to me*: nihil ad haec, *that is not to the purpose, etc.* **V.** Ad tempus: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 43; Liv. 38, 25: *at a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: Liv. 1, 7: Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *for some*, or *a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: id. Am. 15, 53: Liv. 21, 25: *according to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74. **VI.** Ad praesens: *for the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. A. 4, 21: *at present, now*, id. A. 16, 5. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. A. 11, 8. **VII.** Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27. **VIII.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; *etc.* **IX.** Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 2: id. Att. 14, 1: Suet. Aug. 71: *in a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106. **X.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: *at the end, finally*: (*a*) Of place: *at the extremity*, etc.: hastile, cetera teres, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8. (*b*) Of time: *at last*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: Liv. 30, 15. Hence (γ) Of order: *finally, lastly* = denique; inventa componere: tum ornare oratione: post memoria sepire: ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142. **2.** In Liv., *wholly, quite* = omnino: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2. **XI.** Ad unguem, lit. *to a nail*; hence, *exactly, accurately*: perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, id. S. 1, 5, 32.

F. *Ad* is not repeated, like the other prepositions (v. ab, ex, in, *etc.*), with interrog. and relative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. **2.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. A. 12, 51: and frequently between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, ib. 12, 8. **3.** The enclitic que is rarely appended to ad, but instances of it occur, though their genuineness is disputed: ad te adque illum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 9.

G. In composition. According to the *usual* orthography, the *d* of ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco. **II.** Signif.: Ad in composition with verbs denotes: **1.** *motion to*: accedere, *to step up to*. **2.** *addition*: accedere, *to be added*, ascribere, *to enroll with*. **3.** *nearness*: assidere, *to sit near*, adjacere, *to lie near*. **4.** *assent, favour*: annuere, *to nod assent*, arridere, *to smile on*, acclamare, *to express assent by acclamation, to cheer*. **5.** *near completion*: accidere, *to cut all but through*, atterere, *to rub nearly through*, adurere, *to burn nearly up*, adedere, *to eat nearly up*, afficere, *almost exhaust*. **6.** *at, in consequence of*: arrigere, *raise* (on hearing or seeing anything). (Key, § 1306.) It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, addormire, *to fall asleep*; and intensity, as, adamare, *to love passionately*. See more in Hand. Turs. 1, 74-134.

ădactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] lit. a *bringing* or *driving to*, hence *compulsion*: id ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem translatum, *this was changed to a legal compulsion to take the oath*, Liv. 22, 38.

ădactus, a, um, *Part.* of adigo, q. v.

ădactus, ūs, *m.* a *bringing to, an application*. dentis adactus, a bite, Lucr. 6, 1082.

ădămantēus, = Ἀδάμαντεος, *proper* (Adad's kind?) *of certain precious stone*, Plin. 37, 12, 71.

ădaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adaequo] a *making equal, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1: Sol. 1, no. 42.

ĭd-aequē, *adv. in like manner, equally, so* (only in Plaut., and always with the negatives nemo, nunquam, neque, nullus, *etc.*): nunquam nisi adaeque, Cas. 5, 1, 3: and followed by ut, atque, *etc.*, neque munda ad eas ut soles, Cist. 1, 1, 57: cf. Capt. 5, 4, 2.

ăd-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (Aet., *to make equal to, to equalize*. In Cic. gen. with *cum*: qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: commemorationem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam esse, ib. 11, 29: cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (*i. e.* par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63. **2.** In the histt. with. *dat.*: mollibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: tecta solo ad., *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: ib. 56: cum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60. Fig. *to compare to*: formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis ad., ib. 2, 73. **II.** Intr., *to equal a thing*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: ne quid abait quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Tim. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut prope summam muri acervi armorum adaequarent, ib. 2, 32: Sall. Jug. 4. **2.** *Absol.*, *to be equal*: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4. 6: quos adaequare apud Caesarem gratia intelligebatur, *who were understood to be equal in Caesar's favour*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

ădaerātĭo, ōnis, *f.* a *valuation*, Dig.: Just. 12, 40, 4.

ăd-aero, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aes] *to appraise* or *value*, Amm. 31, 14 **II.** *to reckon*, Front.

ăd-aestŭo, are, 1. *v. n. to boil, to roar*: adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517

ăd-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [agger] *to heap up*: terram adaggerat: bene, Cat. R. R. 94: terram circa arborem ad., *to earth it up*, Col. 5, 11: terra Nilo adaggerata, *deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21: id. 17, 11.

ădăgĭo, ōnis, *f.* A rare form for adagium, Var. L. L. 7, 3.

ădăgium, i, *n.* a *proverb, an adage*, Gell. 1, Praef.

ăd-agnītĭo, ōnis, *f. acknowledgment*, Tert. adv. Marc. 24, 28.

ăd-alligo, are, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten to*: vermiculos ad brachia, Plin. 27, 10, 62: id. 32, 10, 38. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: al-ligo = ad-ligo.]

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] lit. *made of steel, iron, etc.*: ad. catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: hence fig. *as hard as these*: ad. nares, Ov M. 7, 104.

ădămantĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀδαμάντινος, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine*: saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. Fig., clavi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5.

ădămantis, ĭdis, *f. a fabulous magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed* [*ἀ-δαμάω*], Plin. 24, 17, 102. App. Herb. 4.

ădămas, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. adamanta) = ἀδάμας (invincible), *the hardest iron or steel*; hence poet. *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc.: solido adamante columnae, Virg. Aen. 6, 552: adamante texto vincire, *with adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. F. 807. **2.** Fig. of character: *hard, unyielding, immovable*: nec rigidas silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: Pontice, vocetus possis adamanta movere (like our expression, *such entreaties would move a heart of stone*), Mart. 7, 99: cf. Ov Trist. 4, 8, 43. **II.** *the diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

ăd-ădātor, ōris, *m. a lover*, Tert.

ăd-ambŭlo, are, 1. *v. n.* *to walk about, at, or near*: adcostium, Pl. Rac. 4, 5, 8. Also with *Dat.*: lateri alicujus, App. M. 3, p. 134.

ăd-āmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to love passionately, to fall in love with*, stronger than amo: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, *if you are thoroughly in love with virtue*, Sen. Ep. 71. In Cic. always in *perf.* and *pluperf.*: nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: cum signa quaedam pulcerrima vidisset, adamavit, id. Verr. 2, 34, 85: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: Achilleos equos adamasset, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28. ‖ of unlawful love, Petr. Sat. 110: Plin. 36, 5.

ăd-amplio, are, 1. *v. a.* *to enlarge*, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5: 323, 1.

ăd-āmussim, v. amussis.

ăd-aperĭo, ui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open*: adorti adaperias fores portae, Liv. 25, 20: adaperta ora, Ov. M. 5, 193. ‖ *to uncover, to bare*: caput, Sen. Ep. 64. ‖‖ *to make visible*: coelum, Plin. 2, 47, 48: simulacra, Lucr. 4, 347: poet.: adaperta fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396.

ădapertĭlis, e, *adj.* *that may be opened*: latus hoc ad. tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

adaptātus, a, um, *fitted, adapted*: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12.

ăd-āquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aqua] *to supply with water, to give to drink*: ad. jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7: ad. amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11: cf. Vulg. Gen. 24.

ăd-āquor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *to fetch water* (a military term): adaquandi caussa longius a castris processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

adarca, ae, and **adarcē**, es, *f.* = ἀδάρκη, *a froth deposited on sedge*, etc., *forming a spongy growth*, also called calamochnus, stated by Dioscorides to be a saline concretion, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

ăd-āresco, rui, 3. *v. incep.* [areo] *to become dry*: ubi amurca adaruerit, Cato, R. R. 98.

ăd-aucto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [adaugeo]: *to augment much*: rem summam et patriam nostram ad., Att. in. Non. 75, 3.

ăd-auctor, ōris, *m. one who increases*, Tert. de Anim. 2.

ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* [adaugeo].

ădauctus, ūs, *m. an increase, growth*: hilari grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae, opp. to deminutio or decrescentia, Sol. 23 *fin.*

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *to increase* or *augment*: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11. ‖. In sacrifices, *t. t., to devote*: Herculi decima adaucta, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep.* *to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive*: neque adaugescit quidquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bello, are, 1. *v. a.* *to make war upon*, Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bibo, bibi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *to drink* (stronger than bibere): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58. Fig., adbibere aures meae tuam moram, loream, ed. Ritschl.) orationis, id. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10: adbibe puro pectore verba, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. [Hence Ital. *abbeverare*, Fr. *abreuver*.]

ad-bito, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [bito] *to come or draw near*: si adbites propius, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 72.

ad-blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* *to flatter, to chatter*, App. M. 9, p. 228.

adc, for words beginning thus, v. acc.

addax, ācis, *m.* (an African word) *the name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns*, Capra cervicapra, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 45.

ad-dĕcet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers.* *it becomes, it is fit*; with *Acc.*; cf. decet: sed virum vera virtute vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10: ut matrem addecet familias, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 80. Also, *it is the manner of, it is just like*: impudentem hominem addecet ultro advenire alienam domum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 27.

ad-dēnso, v. *seq.*

ad-denso, are, 1. *v. a.* *to make close, compact*: extremi addensent (al. leg. addensant) acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 432: aqua addensatur, *becomes thick*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl. Poen. 2, 50: addixti = addixisti, Mart. 12, 16) orig.: *to assent to a thing* ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 11, Lind.), in its lit. signif. only an augural and judicial term (antith. to *abdico*). ‖. Of an omen: *to be propitious*; usually *absol.* and with the subject aves: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv. 27, 16: id. 1, 36: also with auspicium: addicentibus auspiciis, Tac. A. 2, 14. With *Acc.* in Fest. s. v. Praetor: illum quem aves addixerant. ‖. Legal, *t. t.*: alicui aliquem or aliquid, *to award* or *adjudge any person* or *thing to one* It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: addictus erat tibi, *he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id. Rosc. C. 14: creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem add., Liv. 3, 56: bona alicujus in publicum add., *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 (cf. addictus). 2. add. alicui judicium, *to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67: add. litem, *sc.* judici, *to assign a cause to a judge*. This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the ninth law of Tab. Leg. XII.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, Gell. 17, 2: judicem or arbitrum add., *to appoint a judge in one's suit*, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46, and 80: addic. aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, Dig. 18, 2: 6, 1, 41: 39, 3, 9. ‖‖. In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser* (with the price in *Abl.*): cui amplissima praedia ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, Suet. Caes. 50: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio nibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: doceo te his non voluisse addicere qui contra Apronium licerentur, id. Ver. 3, 63: Fig., quasi fundum vendens, meis me addicam legibus, Pl. Cap. 1, 2, 72. 3. Transf. to private bargains: Dig. 41, 4, 7: nummo te addicere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15. ‖V. Gen. to *assign*, to *make over, doom*: morti, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: Galliam perpetuae servituti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Hence, 1. *to devote, to consecrate to*: senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 91: agros addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25. 2. In a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon*: ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 81: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33: suos add. amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617. ‖V. *to ascribe a work to any one*: add. fabulas Plauti nomini, Gell. 3, 3.

addictio, ōnis, *f.* *the award* or *adjudication* (of the praetor, v. addico *no.* ‖.): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 4, 12.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico]. ‖. as subst. (v. addico no. ‖.) *one made over to his creditor for debt*: ductus quo tanquam addictus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 87: add. Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Flac. 20, *extr.*: Liv. 6, 14. The addictus, or *bondman*, was not a slave; his *ingenuitas* was only in suspense, v. Smith's Ant. 797: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire; qualis esse in addictis quaestio solet, Quint. 5, 10, 60 ‖. Met., *forced, compelled*: militus ad dictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 14. ‖‖. *knocked down to in auctions* (v. addico, *no.* ‖‖.): addictis et venditis decumis, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51. Fig., pretio habere addictam fidem, *to have his good faith sold for money*, ib. 2, 32, 78. ‖‖. Assigned or devoted to a thing (v. addico, *no.* ‖V.). 1. *destined to*: gladiatorio generi mortis add., Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16: cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11. 2. *inclined, addicted*: Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ad-disco, didĭci, no *perf. part.* *v. a.* *to learn in addition to*, or in gen. *to learn*: quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: Ov. M. 3, 593. ‖. *to be informed, to hear*: quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 1.

additāmentum, i, *n.* [addo] *an addition, increase*, etc.: inimicorum, Cic. Sest. 21, 68: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17.

additīcius, or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [addo] *added, annexed*, Tert. de res. carn. 52; and Dig.

additĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addo] *an addition*: figurarum add. et adjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

additĭtius, v additicius.

additīvus, a, um, *adj.* *added, annexed*, Prisc. 17, 1095 P.

additus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] dit. *put on*: hence in a bad sense: *haunting, dogging*: si mihi non praetor stet add. atque agitet me, Lucil. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: nec Teucris addita Juno usquam aberit, Virg. Aen. 6, 90.

ad-dīvino, are, 1. *v. a.* *to divine, to prognosticate*: ex facie hominum addivinantem (divinantem, ed. Sillig.) Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. *v. a.* (adduis it = addas, at, Fest. p. 23 Lind.; cf. do) *to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to*: aliquem or aliquid alicui (more rarely *ad, in*, etc.): (mortuo) NEVE AVROM ADDITO, *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fr. Tab. Leg. XII., in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: ne cui album in vestimentum addere petitionis liceret causa, *that no one should be allowed to put white upon his dress for the purpose of canvassing for votes*, Liv. 4, 25: Argus quem Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 20. id. Mil. Gl. 2, 6, 69: adimust diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: eidem et Penno cognomen additur, Liv. 4, 26: add. frena feris, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: jugis hanc addidit arcem, *i. e.* imposuit, ib. 3, 336. calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: flammae aquam, *to cast water on*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 168: viro propiorem add. Martem, *to bring it nearer to*, id. 5, 442: ardorem mentibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 184: fletus muliebri ingenio additur'st, *is the temper of women*, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: pudicitiae hujus vitium additum'st, *damage has been inflicted upon*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179. With *in*: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1: id. A. A. 2, 672: also *Absol.*: operam addam sedulo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 54: add. animum, *to inspire with courage*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: animus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: alacritatem scribendi, id. Att. 16, 1: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, ib. 54: audaciam, id. Jug. 94: formidinem, ib. 37. ‖. Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment*; constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with *in*: verbum addo Glam unum, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: non satis dulces quod tibi dicculam addo? Ter

Andr. 4, 2, 27: augst, addit, accumulat, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: his paucos addit equites, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: so with huc, ib. 64: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made many additions to the edict*, Nep. Cat. 2: novas literarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13: nil addo, *I bid no higher*, old poet, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. Poet.: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg. Aen. 8, 411: ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40. Onds poet. with *Inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he had instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*: adde gradum, appropera, Pl. Tr. 4, 3, 3: Liv. 3, 27: 26, 9: hence, addunt in spatia, *they add space to space, hasten through the course*, Virg. G. 1, 513: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, *in course of time*, Tac. A. 12, 6: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin. 11, 48, 108. III. The 2d. person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 840: adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde hos praeterea casus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: Ib. 2, 7, 78: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 41. IV. *to say in addition*: pauca ejusdem generis addit, Caes. B. C. 1, 8, et alibi: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: addobat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: addito as *Abl. Absol.*, *it being stated in addition that, &c.*: et vocantur patres addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28.

ad-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18. In Cic. Clu. 37, 104, read adducti.

ad-dormio, ire, 4. *v. incep.* and *n. to fall asleep*, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

ad-dormisco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. to fall asleep*: post cibum add., Suet. Claud. 8.

addŭbĭtātio, ōnis, *f. a doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171.

ad-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*, lit. *to incline* or *begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt*.

1. with *de* or *in*: de quo Panaetium add. dicebante Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. 2. with *pron. relat.* or *num, an, etc.*: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, id. Or. 40, 137: addubitavi, num a Volumnio esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubitet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: illud addubitat, utrum, *etc.*, Nep. Con. 5. 3. Absol. *to hesitate*: Appium addubitasse ferunt, Liv. 10, 19: with *Inf.* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358. II. Transit. quod ego ut addubitem, haec ipse Ciceronis oratio facit, Ascon. p. 85, 11, Bait.: also in Cic., but only in perf. part. pass.: si pius adipiscare, re explicata, bona, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 13: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 79) etc.: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 16: Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 3) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring*: to ad me adducam domum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78: ille quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: ad aegros medicos solemnis add., Cic. Div. 2, 2, 9: quos secum Mithridates Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. 16 Fam. 16, 21: intro add., Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 54: huc add., id. Trac. 1, 2, 31: exercitum add., *to conduct*, Cic. Att. 7, 9: with *in*: gentes ferae in Italiam, ib. 8, 11, 1: with *Dat.*: puero nutricem add., Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: pueros isti add., Cic. Quint. 6: puero scorta, *to procure*, Nep. Dion. 4: Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: adducor litora, Ov. M. 3, 598: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, *brought, as it were, nearer*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 11. II. *to draw* or *pull towards, to contract*: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: sagitta, Ib. 9, 632: adducto nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor, ib. 775: adducere funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625. Fig. habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: add. frontem, *to contract the brow*, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Sen. Ben. 1, 1: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 397: altis adduxerat artus, Virg. G., 3, 483. III. Fig. *to lead to, to bring to*, or *into, to prompt, to incite*: with *ad* or *in*: nunquam animum ad malas adducam partes, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem add. ad interrogatum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad finem sermonem, Nep. Ep. 3: in judicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in judicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: add. ad populum, *i. e.* in judicium populi vocare, id. Agr. 2, 36: lambos ad umbilicum, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum add., Cic. Phil. 6, 7: ad ultimum discrimen add., Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam, id. Off. 3, 20: ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Andr. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 91, 322: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id. Rosc. A. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17. and with *Gerund*: ad suspicandum, id. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3. Followed by *ut, to prevail upon, induce*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 2: nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10. With *quin*: adduci nequeo, quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21. And *in the pass. absol.*: *to be induced*, quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: his rebus adducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. And with *inf.*: *to be convinced, persuaded* (*without shame*): ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci hanc quoque esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3. IV. *to bring on, occasion*, add. febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: sitim, id. Od. 4, 12, 13.

adductĭus, *comp. adv. stiffer, tighter*, add. jacula contorsit, Aus. Fig. *more severely, more seriously, severe*: add. imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: id. Germ. 43.

adductor, ōris, *m. a procurer*, Petr. Afran. ad Del.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted*: adducto vultu, pierumque taciturnus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilii adductior, Capit. Ver. 10: Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4. II. Of place: *narrow, strait*: (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductior, ubi finitur, Mel. 1, 4. III. Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juventii Nero et rursus adductus quasi seria consociaret, prosequitur abeuntem, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, ib. 12, 7. *Concise* (of speech), Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Sup. not used.

adduxis, adduit, v. adduo, *id.*

ad-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. inc.* and *a.* (adest = adedit, Lucan. 6, 267; cf. edo) *to eat nearly up, to eat up*, etc.: angues duo ex occulto aliapsi adedere juvur, Liv. 25, 16: favos, Virg. G. 4, 242: cf. id. Aen. 9, 537: cum me supremus adederit ignis vivam, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: and fig., *to use up, waste, exhaust* (as money, strength, etc.): aes adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic Quint. 23: adesis fortunis opulentus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4 ad. cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680

Adelphis, idis, *m. a kind of date* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

ademptio (ademtio), ōnis, *f.* [ademo] *a taking away*: civitatis, Cic. Dom. 30: ademptiones honorum, Tac A. 4, 6: ib. 2, 76.

ademptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes away*: vitae, Aug.

ademptus or ademtus, a, um, *Part.* [adimo].

ad-ĕo, ivi, oftener ii, itum, 4. *v. n to go to*, or *approach*: 1. with *ad* neque eum ad me adire, neque me magnopere visu't, Pl. Cur. 2, 2, 12 ale amne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29 2. with *in*: prinsquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id. Verr. 4, 11, 26: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law*: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, ib. 65, 147. 3. with *Acc.*: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: oppida castellaque munita adire, Sall. J. 89: Stygeos manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: aetherias domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47. 4. *Absol.* adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5: si adire non possit, Caes. B G. 5, 48. 5. With *local adv.*: quo pabulandi caussa adire posse videantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. II. *to address, accost*, or *apply to*, with *ad*, or *Acc.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: ad me ad. quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram ad. et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.* Hence, adire aliquem per epistolam, *to address one in writing, by a letter*: per epistolam aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 9. So also: ad. deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc.*, *to approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant*. ut deos ipsos se ad. crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: ad. aras, id. Phil. 14, 7. sedes adiisse deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: ad. libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. 34, 55: oracula, Virg. Aen. 7, 82. III. *to visit*: cur Pythagoras. Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum magos adit? Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: Hiberiam, Tac. H. 1, 52. IV. *to assail, attack*: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: ad. virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 379: arma, Sil. 9, 272. 2. *Prov.* ad. manum alicui, *to deceive or humbooze* any one: avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, *I have made fine sport of my greedy mistress*, Pl. Poen. 2, 11. V. *to undertake*, or *enter upon anything, encounter*, with *ad* or *Acc.*: ad causas et privatas et publicas ad. coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: ad. ad rempublicam, *to take a part in public business*, id. Manil. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7 periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: inimicitias, id. Sest. 66. Pass. periculis aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, ib. 24: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39. 2. Of an inheritance, *i. t.*: *to enter on*: hereditate patris, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: Suet. Aug. 8: and Dig.: ad. nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell. 2, 60.

ad-ĕs, adv. Lit.: *to that point, so far*: harenulam artito usque adeo, quo praesaeneria, *fit in the graft as far as you have sharpened it*, Cato R. R. 40, 1. II. Of time, *so long*, strengthened by usque, = eo, and with

dum, dfnec, following; or in Cic., with the complative, quoad: mercis vectatum undique adeo dum, quas tum haberet, peperisset bona, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 76: nusquam destitit metare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. **2.** Of degree: *so much, so great, to such a degree, so:* followed by *ut:* neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Flac. 20, 47: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? id. Rab. 10, 28: non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut *etc.*, Liv. 22, 32: nemo adeo ferus est, ut *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *were so entirely without influence on any one*, Liv. 3, 2. So, *non adeo ut non:* non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 2. Instead of *ut non*, Ter. uses *quin:* ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, quin *etc.*, Ad. 2, 2, 13. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed *first*, and having the verb in the *indicative:* tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps erat, Liv. 2, 27: nulla unquam resp. fuit, ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, id. Praef. Sometimes followed by *quod:* nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** To denote a purpose, followed by *ut: to this end:* id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 32. **III.** *Absol.:* for the sake of emphasis, *moreover, further, just, even, more than this*; esp. enclitically with a pron. or with *atque:* id adeo si placet considerate (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), *just this*, Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 4, 64: is adeo tu es, *you are even such a one*, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 2: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: hoc institui atque adeo institutum referri ac renovari moleste ferunt, *and more than this*, Cic. Div. in Caec. 21: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adiit, *much less*, Tac. A. 6, 15: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, *they hint this, and indeed openly show*, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: si qui pudor in te atque adeo si qui metus fuisset, *if you had any sense of shame, nay, if you had any fear*, ib. 3, 61: adducitur a Venereis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, ib. 3, 35: cum maximo detrimento atque adeo exitio vectigalium, *even to the entire loss of the vectigalia*, ib. 3, 8. With prons. or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem* (ἔγωγε, *etc.*): ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Pl. Bacc. 4, 7, 30: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Aen. 4, 96: nisi adeo monitus, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 2: mihi jucunda est ratio, qua ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, qua ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather*, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. [Ad-eo is the correl. of quo-ad: in both, eo and quo are accusatives which have lost their final letter. Key (Alph. 77) thinks that m has disappeared: ad-om, *etc.* It is just possible that the lost letter was d; *eod* was an old form of id.]

ădeps, ĭpis, *com. the soft fat* or *grease of animals* (the hard is called *sevum*): ad. suillus, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48. **I.** Of meg: providebam nec mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. **2.** Met. of fat or fruitful earth, marl, Plin. 17, 6, 4. **3.** *In trees, the soft sappy wood*, also called alburnum, id. 16, 38, 72. **4.** Fig.: Of an orator, *leanness*: adipes tenuare . . . ad maciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6. [Prob. root, DAP, Engl. *fat*, Germ. *fett*: perhaps connected with δάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλής, dapes.]

ădeptio, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *the obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13: id. Partit. 32: Quint. 5, 10, 33.

ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ădeptus, us, *m.* = adeptio, *an obtaining*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32.

ăd-equito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ride to* or *towards, to gallop:* equites Ariovisti ad nostros ad., Caes. B. G. 1, 46: quo tam ferociter adequitasset inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22. With *Dat.:* vallo, ib.: (in this passage, and that quoted infra from Liv. 24, alii leg. *obeq.*): castris, Tac. A. 6, 34. With *Acc.:* Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31. With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4. **II.** *To ride near* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: veliculo anteire aut circa ad., id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, are, 1. *v. n. to wander to*, with *Dat.:* scopulis, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 119. Fig.: auribus, id. Th. 9, 177.

ăd-esco, ere, 1. *v. a. to feed* or *fatten:* volantia adescata, Coel. Aur. 1, 11.

ădesdum, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), *come hither:* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2 (v. dum).

ăd-ēsŭrio, īre, 4. *v. n. to hunger after:* adesurivit magis et inhiavit acrius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, *Part.* [adĕdo] *partly eaten, gnawed;* hence, poet. *worn away by water, smooth, polished:* adesi lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36: cf. ib. 1, 17, 12: ad. scopulus, Ov. Her. 10, 26: cf. adedo, 2.

ăd-expĕto, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to desire something further:* Sen. Ep. 1, 17.

adf. v. under aff.

adg. v. under agg.

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely:* absol. unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (*of the magnet,*) Lucr. 6, 914: lingua crocodilis tota adhaerens, *cleaving entirely to the palate*, Plin. 11, 37, 65: with *in* and *Abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 9: vinctoque in corpore adhaerent, Ov. M. 4, 694: with *Abl.:* fronte cuspis adhaesit, ib. 5, 38. With *Dat.:* poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443: and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: jumento, *to sit a horse with difficulty*, Gell. 20, 1. **2.** Fig.: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 83: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *adjoined the vineyard*, Tac. H. 2, 35: tempus adhaerens, *the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46. **II.** Of persons: Fig.: adh. alicui, *to hang on, to keep close to one:* adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9: nec unquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuum alicui adh. Plin. 10, 22, 26: hence, *in a threatening* or *annoying manner*, procul abesse Romanos, lateri adh. gravem dominum (*i. e.* the King of Macedon), Liv. 39, 25: alvo, *in a fawning manner*, usque adhaerebatis, Pl. As. 1, 3, 59.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to:* with *ad, in* and *abl.:* tragula rd turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tanquam in quodam incili, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5. Fig.: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can linger in such places*, Cic. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, id. Dom. 24: ad quamcunque disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, adhaeruerunt, id. Ac. 2, 3. With *Dat.:* justitiae honestatique, *to be at* (*when or devoted to*, id. Off. 1, 25. And, *absol.:* oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, *never was impeded*, id. Brut. 79: adhaerescere ad collumnam (*sc.* Maenianam), sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. Sest. 8, 18: v. columna, and cf. Liv. 5, 47. **III.** *to be in accordance with:* si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrum studium adhaeresceret, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37. **IV.** *to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch:* tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? *i. e.* extremo loco quaestorem esse factum (sarcastically), id. Vat. 5: cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.:* and so without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard adhaeresco as having none but *imperfect* tenses.]

ădhaesē, *adv.* [adhaereo] *hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

ădhaesio, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo] *a cleaving* or *adhering:* atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

ădhaesĭtātio, formerly read in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: v. adhaesio.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [adhaereo] *a cleaving* or *adhering to,* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 382.

ăd-hălo, are, 1. *v. a. to breathe on:* si patescentem fungum pr mo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

ăd-haurio, īre, 4. *v. a. to swallow* aqua adh. aliquem, Amm. 24, 8.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to* = admoveo, applico, etc.: *absol.,* with *ad* or *Dat.:* cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 38: ad me formosae vultus adhibete puellae, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: odores ad Deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: ad penem adh. nasturtium, *to eat with it*, id. Tusc. 5, 14: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56. **2.** Fig.: metum, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 20: animum, Lucr. 2, 1023: humatis titulum, *i. e.* inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit, neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45. **3.** Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to:* ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3. **II.** Of persons: *to bring forward, summon, employ:* hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2: Hortensius celeriter ad majores causas adhiberi coeptus est, *began to be employed*, Cic. Brut. 88: medicum, id. Fat. 2: leges, ad quas (*sc.* defendendas) adhibebitur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: logeum peritos adhibent, ib. 7, 83: adhibebitur deus, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: Esp., **1.** Ad or in *concilium* or *consilium, to call to a council, to consult:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, *to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: so with *abl.:* nullo adhibetur consilio, ib. 6, 11 (an old ed. has nullo concilio): adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, *took into counsel*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: absol.: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id. Fam. 4, 7: and often Fig. est tutum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, ib. 6, 1. **2.** Adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, *etc., to invite, entertain:* adhibete Penates et patrios epulis, Virg. Aen. 5, 62: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7. And Absol. *to treat:*

quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter also oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12. **2.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to apply one's self*: se veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44: and Absol. adhibere se, *to behave one's self*: permagni est hominis, sic se adh. in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab ea, quibus ipse praesit, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. **II.** *to use* or *employ*: with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.*: adh. fidem, *to employ* or *exhibit honesty*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: adhibita celeritate, id. B. C. 1, 37: adhibere omnem diligentiam adconvalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam, in rebs. salute sapientiam, id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: belli necessitatibus patientiam, Liv. 5, 6. fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: modum, *to set a limit to*: vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Met. 16: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep. Epam. 7. **IV.** In later Lat., alicui aliquem, *to quote as an authority*: adh. nobis auctoritates nobilium mediocrum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

ădhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *an employing, application*, Marc. Emp. 15. [Dig.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [adhibeo.]

ăd-hinnio, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* *to neigh after*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.*, also with *ad* and *in* with *Acc.*: fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634. Apellis tantum equo adhinnivere, Plin. 35, 36, 17. **II.** Fig. admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *neighed with delight*, Cic. Pis. 28.

ădhortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [adhortor] *a means of exhortation, an exhortation*, App. Florid. 4 no. 18.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exhortation, encouragement*: omissa mentra adhortatione, veniamus ad eorum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11. Liv. 4, 38.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *one who exhorts, or encourages*: operis, Liv. 2, 58.

ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

ădhortātus, ūs, *m. an exhortation, persuasion*, App. Apol. p. 338.

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1 *v. dep*, *to exhort, encourage, incite*: with *ad* or *in*: nam me mese vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adh., id. Off. 1, 11, 35: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41. **2.** With *acc.*: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adh. non destitit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. **3.** Followed by *ut*, *ne*, or the simple subj.: adh. adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudem operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81. adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse one's self*: ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum, Cat. 63, 85. **4.** Rare. adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius in Prisc. 791 P.

ăd-hospito, are, 1. *v. a. to entertain as guest*, or to *propitiate*, Dict Cret. 1, 15.

ăd-hūc, *adv.* [lit. *to this point* either of place or time: hūc is an acc.=hunc or hoc, cf. ad-eo]. **I.** Of place *conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, to this point*, Pl Truc. 4, 3, 20. **II.** Of time: *till now, hitherto*: ille igitur vidit non modo quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16: quum concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, *not yet*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 46. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 107: quod adhuc semper tacui et tamdudum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco cessisse vis, nunquam te confirmare potuisti, id. Fam 16, 4. Adhuc locorum *hitherto*; ut adhuc locorum feci, faciamque sedulo, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 25. non, neque, nihil adhuc, *not up to this time, not as yet*: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, id. Pers. 4, 4, 78. nihil adhuc est quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. **2.** To designate continuance: *yet, still*: regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49: tres adhuc legiones erant, *still remained*, Tac. H. 3, 9: si quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg. Aen. 4, 119. **3.** *Just now*: quum adhuc naso odos obsequutus est meo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 9: si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, Cels. 5, 26, 34. **III.** *In addition to this, moreover, besides, further*: (cf. *ad hoc*, s. v. *ad* E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum senatu invito teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4: unum rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. et adhuc sublimia curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 25: Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv. 21, 18: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, Sen. Ep. 85, 34: Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: melius quidem adhuc esse civitates (sc. factum), Tac. Ger. 19.

ădhuc-cine = adhucne, *adv. interr. Still? yet?* App. M. 9. p. 218.

ădiantum, i, n. = *adiantov*, *a fern*, Asplenium trichomanes, Linn., Pl. 21, 16, 60; id. 22, 21, 30.

ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] (adaxint = adigant, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11) *to drive to, bring, convey*, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat*, *local adv.* and *absol.* **1.** Of cattle: quis has hae oves adegit? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3. lactantes vitulos ad matres ad., Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G 7, 17. **2.** Of persons: mox noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13. aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 4, 25: quis Deus Italiam vos adegit? ib. 9, 602: finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, *to bring in an arbiter*, for ad arbitrum, *to summon before an arbiter*, Cic. Top. 10, 43.

3. Of things classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83: dum adiguntur naves, *until the ships arrive*, id. A. 2, 7 tigna fistucis ad., *to drive in*, Caes. B G. 4, 17 turri adacta et contingente vallum, *a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart*, ib. 5, 43. ut telum adigi non posset, *could not reach*, id. B. C. 3, 51: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner 49. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Virg. Aen 10, 850: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adegit, *inflicted a wound*, ib. 6, 35. **II.** *to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act* (esp. against the will): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33. ad mortem, ib. 12, 22. With *Inf.*: vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113. absol.: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, Tac. Agr. 28. **III.** Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, jusjurandum, jurejurando, *or* sacramento, *i. q.*, *to put one on oath, to swear him*, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jusjurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*: populum jurejurando adegit, id. 2, 1: **2.** in verba adigere = in verba jusjurandum adigere, in Tac. and Suet.; neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, ib. 2, 14: Suet. Vesp. 6. **3.** *Absol.*: magno cum assensu auditus, universos adigit, swears them all, Tac. H. 4. 15. **IV.** Poet. *to bring near*

tempora adigunt, Lu. v. 5, 1224. **3.** = subigere, *to subject*: hinnus inter Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Iturum, Stat. Th. 1, 19. **4.** *to shape*: in Siculem prorae primo adacta novae, *wrought in the form of a ship*, Prop. 3, 22, 24.

ăd-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* (ademsit = ademerit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 27) [emo] *to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw*: si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, *the night would take the day to itself*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. A. P. 175. Constr. with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *dat.* **1.** In a good sense, *to free from*: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2: Jupiter ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288. **2.** In a bad sense: *to deprive, or rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And 2, 1, 4: pecuniam si cuipiam fortuna ademit aut si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 15, 49: alicui vitam, id. Planc. 42: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: peralcitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79. **3.** Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47. **4.** Poet.: adimere is also used of persons: hanc, nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo quae puellas audis adimisque leto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3.

ăd-implĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, to fill full* (in the class., per., *e. g.* in Liv. 38, 7, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, dub.) adimpleti tibiarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. **II.** *to fulfil* (as a promise), *to perform*: venditionem, *to complete*, Dig.: fidem, ib.: creditores, *to pay*, ib.

ăd-implētĭo, ōnis, *f. completion* temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. **II.** *fulfilment*: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

ăd-implētor, ōris, *m. he who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer*: prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. S. 144.

ăd-indo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* to *put in something additional*: Cat. R. R. 18.

ăd-ingĕro, 3. *v. a.* to *heap on additionally*: satiram in aliquem, Sisen. in Serv.

ăd-inquīro, 3. *v. a. to inquire further*, Jul. Val. 1.

ădinstar, for ad instar.

ăd-invĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to find in addition*, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 603.

ăd-inventĭo, ōnis, *f. an invention*, Dig., Ambros. and Vulg. Judic. 2, 19.

ădinventor, ōris, *m. an inventor*, (ἐφευρετής) Cypr. Ep. 68, 10.

ădinventum, i, *n. an invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ăd-invīcem, *adv.* = invicem, Aug. de Trin. 7.

ădĭpālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *fatty, greasy*. unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ădĭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fatty, greasy*: puls, Lucil. in Charis. 73 P.: *subs.* n.: adipatum (sc. edulium) *pastry prepared with grease* (cf. Charis. l. c.): livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 634. **II.** Fig.: of style: *gross, inelegant*: optimum quoddam et tanquam adipatae orationis genus, *larded*, Cic. Or. 8, 25.

ăd-ipiscor, eptus, 3. *v. dep.* [apiscor] occ. and sequl.: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 13. In gen.: *to come up to, or reach, to overtake*, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti occiderunt, Liv. 44, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to get, attain*, or *obtain*: nuptias effugere ego istas mihi, quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: nisi hoc unum, quod via divina assequi non possis, si id meus humanus adepta non sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: [illegible] omne contuli: [illegible]

de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, Id. Clu. 42: Naro in adiscendā morte manu ejus (Epaphroditi) adjutus existimabatur, *in committing suicide*, Suet. Dom. 14: with *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: with *ut*: per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies lætos agitare posset, Id. Verr. 2, 21. **2.** With *Gen.*: arma, quæ Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55: (Zumpt, § 466). **3.** Pass.: non ætate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4, etc. [Root AP = Sans. *áp* "*to*," and hence "*to get*." The same root has been supposed to exist in aptus, apto, opto, optimus, capio, coepi, *ἄπτω*].

ădipsathĕon, i, *n.*, *a low, thorny shrub*, also called erysisceptrum or dictyron, probably Genista acanthoclada, De Cand. (Spartium horridum, Smith, Flora Graeca), Plin. 24, 13, 69.

ădipsos, i, *f.* = *ἄδιψος* (quenching thirst), *a species of palm, seemingly the Doum palm*, Hyphænæ cucifera, Pers. Plin. 12, 22, 47. **II.** *Liquorice*, Glycyrrhiza, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linn., vel glandulifera, Willdenow (teste Sprengel), Id. 22, 9, 11.

ădītĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus] *pertaining to entrance*: coena, *an inaugural feast*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Plin. 29, 4, 14.

ădītĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 24

ădĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] *a going to, approach*: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (*i. e.* ad hanc), Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 72. **II.** In the Dig.: ad hereditatis, *the entering upon an inheritance*: also *abstr.*, Ib.

ădĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to go often to*: ad eum aditavere, Enn. in Nonne. 336 P.

ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, [adeo.]

ădĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to, approach, access*: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr. 1, 678: qui non introitu sed omnino aditu quempiam prohibuerit, *not only from actually entering, but even from approaching*, Cic. Caec. 11, *extr.*: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Id. Man. 8: quo neque sit ventis ad., Virg. G. 4, 9: homo rari aditus, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5: obtinere aditum regis, *to gain an audience*, Just. 21, 5. With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, *he has been more difficult of access*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13: ad. ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary* (*with the praetor*), Id. Att. 6, 2: with *in* (cf. adeo) ad. in id sacrarium non est viris, Id. Verr. 4, 45: Liv. 24, 5. **2.** Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut ad. ad consulatum posthac non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: alius ad. ad multitudinem, *another way of gaining the many*, Id. Off. 2, 9. **II.** Meton.: *an entrance, avenue*, etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Id. Caec. 12: aditus insulae muniti, Id. Att. 4, 16. **2.** Fig.: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, Id. Or. 15. **III.** In the Dig.: *the right of way*: praestare aditum alicui, aditum redimere, *etc.* aditus ad sepulcra, Ib. 46, 12, 5.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *perf. part.*, 2. *v. n.* *to lie at or near, to adjoin*. With *Dat.*: cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, Ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 728. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49: Velinum lacum in adjacentia (*sc.* loca) erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79: with *ad*: urbes ad Syrtim adjacent, Mel. 1, 7: also with *Acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2.

ad-jăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj. thrown or cast at*, Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjectio, ōnis, *f.* [adjicio] *a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition*: Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, *a mean addition*, Id. 38, 14 *extr.*: caloris, Sen. Ep. 189: literarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16: linguarum finitimarum adjectiones dedit, *he granted the right of settling fresh families*, Tac. H. 1, 76 As t. t. **I.** In architecture, *a projecting*, or *bellying in the shafts of columns*, Vitr. 3, 2. **II.** In medicine, *a strengthening remedy*, Ib. 1, 6, 3. **III.** In rhetoric, *the repetition of the same word*, *e. g.* occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28. **IV.** In auctions, *the increasing of a bid*, Dig.

adjectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *added*. In gram., adj. nomen, *a noun adjective*, Prisc. 578 P.

adjecto, are, 1. *v. freq.*, from adjicio, *to add to*, Apic. 8, 2.

adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, [adjicio].

adjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an adding*: odoris, Lucr. 4, 677: cuneorum, Vitr. 9, 6.

ad-jĭcio, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw to, to place at* or *near*, usu. with *Dat.*, *in* with *Acc.*, or *Acc.*: adj. salis ternas hominas in singulos modios olivae, Col. 12, 48, 2: adj. telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to hurl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adjici aedes alienas, Cic. Leg. 2, 24. **2.** Fig., cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Id. Agr. 2, 10: Parthus adjecit Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: errori album calculum adj., *to forgive*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. **3.** So of the mind: *to turn the thoughts* or *desires towards*: animum militi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 34: ad virginem animum adjecit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 61: adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 17: novo etiam consilio animum adjecit, Id. 28, 33. **II.** In gen., *to add to*, or *increase, to annex* (*προστιθέναι*). Lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res ei fuit famae et auctoritatis adjecit, Liv. 44, 33: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43. **III.** Of a speaker: *to add a new circumstance* or *argument* (cf. addo, *no.* 3) huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: quid ego adjiciam? Prop. 4, 2, 41: adjecit, in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac. A. 4, 21: Vell. 2, 27. **IV.** In auctions, *t. t.*: *to add to a bid, to outbid*, Dig.: Liciti sunt—supra adjecit Aesehro (but some edd. read suprajecit), Cic. Verr. 3, 33.

adjūdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* *an adjudication*, Dig.

ad-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to adjudge, to award as judge*, [opp. to abjudico. q. v.] regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic. Agr. 2, 17. mulierem Veneri in servitutem adj., Id. Div. in Caec. 17: Bruto legiones adj., Id. Phil. 10, 6: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Id. Att. 4, 2 adj. causam alicui, *to decide a suit in one's favour*, Id. de Or. 2, 29, 129. Fig.: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, Plin. 9, 54, 79: adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to ascribe, attribute to*: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Italis adjudicat armis, *assigns it to the Roman power*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

adjuero = **adjuvero**, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, are, 1. *v. a.*, *to yoke to, to join* or *bind*: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11: adj. palmites, *to train*, Col. 4, 17: in Lact. Op. D. 6, *to unite sexually*.

adjŭmentum, i, *n.* [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid, help, assistance*: nihil abesse adjumenti ad pulcritudinem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 55. non quo mihi praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram, Cic. Man. 24, 70: adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, Id. Mur. 18.

adjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] *a joining* or *binding to, a union*: si haec non est, nulla potest hominī esse ad homines naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2: adjunctio verborum, Id. Part. 5. **II.** *an addition, an adjunct*: virtutis, Id. Fin. 2, 13: mihi videor videre esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, *with a qualification*, Id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. **III.** In rhetoric, *t. t.*—*συμπλοκή*, *repetition of the same word*, Id. de Or. 3, 54: in Auc. Her. 4, 27 = *συνεπιφορά*, when the verb stands at either the beginning or the end of a clause: Quint. 9, 3, 28.

adjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [adjungo] *what is joined*, or *added*: in gram.: adj. conjunctiones, *those words which govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: adj. modus, *the subjunctive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

adjunctor, ōris, *m. one who joins*, or *unites*: ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, *i. e.* Pompey, who caused Gallia Transalpina to be granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

adjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [adjungo] *joined to, connected with*: quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7 p. 243. Hence, **II.** Adjuncta, ōrum, *n. plur. subst.*, *things fit* or *suitable*: semper in adjunctis saevoque movabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178. **2.** Rhet. *t. t. collateral* or *accessory circumstances*, Cic. Top. 12: also, *a conditional clause*, Id. Inv. 2, 12.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *to join to, to bind to*: prop. of cattle: *to yoke, harness* (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, *etc.*): adjunxere feras, Lucr. 2, 605: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 10, 7: plostello adj. mures, Hor. S. 2, 1, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 550. **II.** Of persons or things: with *ad* or *Dat.*: socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, Pl. As. 2, 2, 42: se comitem fugae, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, Id. Brut. 28: viro se, Virg. Aen. 8, 13: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Cl. 1, 39: utinis vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, Id. Aen. 9, 69: huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4: also, *to add to, annex*: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. **2.** Fig.: *to bind to oneself*, or *conciliate*: conciliare animos hominum et ad usus suos adj., Id. Off. 2, 5, 17: adjungere aliquem sibi, *to make one a friend*, Id. Fam. 5, 7: qui imperium credat grav'us esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42: quem beneficio adjungas, *bind by kindness*, Ib. 1, 1, 47: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43: so: agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: urbem in societatem, Liv 37, 15. **III.** Fig.: *to apply* or *attach*: animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter And. 1, 1, 29: adj. fidem visis, Cic. Ac. 1, 11: diligentis vestra nobis adjungenda est, Id. Clu. 1: suspicionem potius ad pudendam, quam ad egestatem adj., *to attach suspicion*, Id. Rosc. Am. 31. **IV.** *to subjoin a circumstance* or *argument* (*cf* adjicio *no.* 3): quod unum dicerem, illud adjunxi, Id. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10.

adjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [adjuro] *swearing by something, adjuration*: adjuratione suae salutis, App. M. 2, p. 123: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who adjures, a serpent charmer*: Alcim., 2, 312.

adjūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to swearing*: cautio, Anast. Cod., 12, 23, 8.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to swear, to confirm by oath*: constr. acc. with *inf.* or *ut* with *subj.*: eam suam esse filiam, sancte adjurabat mihi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27: adjuresque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: per omnes tibi adjuro deos, nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 8: also, most with *acc.* (*formula omnia similis*:

adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. Aen. 12, 816: adjuro tetros tumultuosa caput, Cat. 66, 40. ‖ *to swear for addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jusjurandum haec adjurarent, Liv. 41, 14. ‖‖ In later Lat., *to conjure* or *entreat:* adjurabam esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Florian. 1. ‖V. Eccles.: *to exorcise:* daemones adjurati, Lact. 2, 15.

adjūtābilis, e, *adj. helping, serviceable:* opera, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 8.—— though Adjs. in *-bilis* are gen. pass.

adjūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [adjuvo] (ante and post-class.), *to help:* with *acc.*, istoccine pacto me adjutas? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 81: Pamphilum adj., Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: funus adj., id. Ph. 1, 2, 49: adjutasnur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812: with *two Acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: with *Acc. Rei* and *Dat. Pers.*, pueris onera adjuta, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24: messem hanc nobis adj., Gell. 2, 19: rarely with *Dat. pers.* alone: adjuta mihi, Pac. in Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 16 saltem nobis adjutasses, Petron. 62.

adjūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* = adjuto: adjutamini et defendite, Pac. in Non. 74, 2.

adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo] *a helper* or *promoter:* hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2 · honoris adjutorem, Cic. Flacc. 1: ad praedam adjutore, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7. se adjutore utuntur, *let them employ him as an intercessor*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. ‖. *a deputy, adjutant, assistant:* comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: huic Fulvium adjutorem summiserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 62: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4 · rhetorum, *assistant-teacher*, Quint. 2, 5, 1. ‖‖. Under the empire, *an officer of the imperial court:* usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office; adjutor a rationibus, a sacris, *etc.* ‖V. On the stage, *a subordinate actor* (*δευτεραγωνιστής, etc.*), adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: Phaedr. 5, 5, 14: Suet. Gramm. 18: cf. Cic. Div. in Caec. 45.

adjūtōrium, i, *n.* [id.] *help, assistance, support:* magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112: sine adjutorio ignis nihil calidum est, Sen. Ep. 31: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 83: in pl.. adjutoria senectutis, Col. 12, praef. *Adj.* adjutoria exta, Fest. p. 157.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female assistant, helper, etc.:* It is chiefly used in apposition with fem. subs: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19. aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 13: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1. ‖. As designation of certain legions: ex parte Othonis primā adjutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: ib. 3, 44.

adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* [adjuvo].

adjūtus, ūs, *m. help, aid:* unius adjutu, Macr. Sat. 7, 8.

ad-juvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* (juvavi, juvatum, Sall. J. 47; Plin. Ep. 4, 15: adjuro *or* adjuvero = adjuvero, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1: adjurit = adjuverit, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4) *to assist, support*, with *acc.* fortes fortuna adjuvat, Liv. 34, 37: miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio adjuvet, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 39: me adjuves in hac re, Ter. And. 3, 3, 10: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, contuum gentium consensum et conspirationem adjuva, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, id. Quint. 21: sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 13: aliquem ad bellum adj., Liv. 29, 1: formam cura, Ov. M. 2, 732: pecunia adjutus amoris, ib. 1, 540: adjuvaturus Petr. 18: misereram eruditionis lacrimis suis adjuvo Heinsium, Cic. de Or. 2. 47. ‖. *to cherish, sustain, or foster:* hujus adjuvat lumbum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 166: Jordanis error immo vero etiam adjuvandus, Cic. Att. 12, 41: clamore Rostini adjuvant militum animos, *encourage*, Liv. 1, 29: ignem, id. 24, 39. ‖‖. Absol.: *to be of use, to be profitable; impers.:* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 72: quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. ‖V. Other constructions. 1. Sometimes the subject is a whole clause with quod or si; quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ib. 7, 55: cf. ib. 2, 17: id. B. C. 1, 69: in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 10. 2. With two accusatives: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29. 3. With ut *or* ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: illud adjuvato, ne quis tenuis obseret tabellam, Cat. 32, 4. 4. With the *Infin.*: adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29. 5. With the *Dat.* of the person and the *Acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29.

adl. For words beginning thus v. under all.

ad-mātūro, are, 1. *v. a.* 11t. *to make ripe*, hence, *to quicken, hasten:* defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* [admetior].

ad-mēo, are, 1. *v. n. to go to or approach:* admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētior, mensus, 4 *v. dep. to measure out to:* vinum emptoribus, Cato, R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 3, 31. Pass.: quod (*sc.* vinum) admensum erit, Cato R. R. 148.

ad-migro, are, 1. *v. n.* 11t. *to come to*, hence, *to be added to:* si ad pauperiatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

adminiculātor, ōris, *m.* [adminiculo] *a supporter* or *assistant:* Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis literarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3.

adminiculātus, a, um, *Part.* [adminiculo] *supported;* hence, *well-furnished* or *provided:* memoria adminiculatior, Gell. praef.

adminiculo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [adminiculum]: *to prop up, to support;* 11t. vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3· vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, Col de Ar. 16. ‖. Fig. = adjuvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Var. in Non. 77, 19· quod ex Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell. 2, 30: Var. L. L. 8, 23, calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem).

adminiculor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* the same as the preced.: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

adminiculum, i, *n. a prop, stay, support, the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminiculi, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. de Sen. 15: adminicula hercinum, *i. e. cane, implements of agriculture*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 17: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, Liv. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, *a rudder*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. ‖. Fig. *aid, assistance;* hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitariam nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adm. adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.*: quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem lenius M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1. id sequenti suae adm. fore, id. 10, 22. [Gen. derived from manus: but words in *-culum* which are not diminn. formed immediately from a noun, are derived from verbs, as exoptaculum, mirabilia, vehicula. Hence it has been proposed to derive this word from the root with suppositum in cumeo, prominco.]

administer, tri, *m.* [minister] *a servant, assistant, agent:* puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id Quint. 25, 80: Jovi ne consiliarium atque administrum datum, id. Lael. 3, 10, 43: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: socius et adm. omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29. opus et administros tutari, *the workmen*, or *engineers*, ib. 76.

administra, ae, *f.* [ministra] *a female servant, a handmaid:* Camilla adm. in his quae occultiora sunt, Var. L. L. 7, 3: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Manil. 13, 36.

administrātio, ōnis, *f.* [administro] *aid, assistance, agency, execution:* quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessisset, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. ‖. Gen.: *direction, management* = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, id. N. D. 1, 1: rerum magnarum agitatio atque adm. id. Inv. 2, 54: administratio belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: administrationes portus impedire, *to hinder the port's being made use of*, ib. 1, 25: adm. aquae, *the distribution of water*, Vitr. 9, 6 p. 225 Rod. *Absol.*: officiis et administrationibus praeponere aliquem, Tac. Ag. 19.

administrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for administration, practical:* ars activa vel adm., Quint. 2, 18, 5.

administrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, agent:* imperator est adm. belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210.

administrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [administrator] *serving, ministering:* angeli, qui sunt adm. spiritus, Hier. upon Jes. 46, 11.

ad-ministro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to attend upon* or *assist, to serve;* with *dat.* or *ad:* conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 37: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5. ‖. Gen. *to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform:* a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 47: adm. provinciam, ib. 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caec. 21: haec ita Caesar administrabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: adm. rempublicam, Liv. 6, 6: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: bellum, Cic. Div. 2, 36: id. Man. 2: adm. classem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to steer*, ib. 14: legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, *who were executing the besieging works on the right*, ib. 2, 8. ‖. Absol., milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare, *were able to pursue their work*, Sall. J. 92.

admīrābilis, e, *adj.* [admiror] *worthy of being admired, admirable:* adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: 1rom.: O adm. impudentiam, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: O admirabilem licentiam, *id. Fat. 10.* ‖. *producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, providential:* haec vaticinia illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, id. Fin. 4, 29: admirabile genus (cenae) a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui auditari sunt, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36. *Sup.* not used.

admīrābilitās, ātis, *f. the quality exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness:* qualis tibi videa, contemptus rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: haec animi despicientis admirabilitatem magnam habent, *excite great admiration of the possessor of it*, id. Off. 2, 11.

admīrābiliter, *adv.* [admirabilis] *admirably:* hoc Attio accepto adm., Cic. Att. 5, 14 admirabiliter abundare;

nimis adm. nimisque magnifice dicere, Id. Tusc. 4, 16.

admīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [admiror] *to be admired, admirable, wonderful*: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: adm. spectacula, Virg. G. 4, 3: admirandissimi juvenes, Salv. Ep. 8: *Comp.* and *adv.* not used.

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wondering at, wonder, admiration*: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: admiratione affici, ib. 2, 10: adm. nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cuivis injicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: adm. viri, Liv. 9, 8: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin. 36, 5: *Plur.*: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiant, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. ‖ *surprise, astonishment*: admiratione obstupefacti, id. Delot. 12: hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, id. Phil. 10, 2: adm. habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: adm ancipitis sententiae, Liv 21, 3. With *quod*. consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, *etc.*, id 7, 34.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer*: adm. antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: animus contemplator admiratorque mundi, Sen. Ep. 94.

ad-mīror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (ammiror, Gell. 4, 8): *to wonder at, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment*: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer adm., Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admiranus, ib. 1, 20, *fin.*. nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut adm. aut optare aut expetere oportere, id. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *not to be dazzled with anything* (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: quem modo felicem invidia admirante ferebant, *with admiring envy*, Prop. 2, 17, 11: quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Pl. Am. prol. 99: admiratus sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum suum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 *fin.*: de Dionysio sum admiratus, id. Att. 9, 12: admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3: admiror, quo pacto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod ad me tua manu scripsisse, Cic. Att. 6, 9: in quibus hoc primum est, in quo admirer, cur, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Pass.: propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, Canut. in Prisc. 792 P.

ad-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum (*rarely* stum, Liv. 3, 57,) 2. *v. a. to mix*, or *mingle with*, deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Tim. 3. With *Abl.* or *Dat*; ser multo calore admixtus, id. N. D 2, 10, 27: aquae admixtum calorem. ib. § 26: genus radicis, quod admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: with *in* and *Acc.*: admixtis in heminam seminis resinae cochlearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66. with *cum*: adm. sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15. ‖ Fig. *to mix up with, implicate, involve* (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum iis rationibus admiscerī nolo, Cic. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: admisceremurne plebeii, controversia fuit, *whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate*, Liv. 3, 32: admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9: ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admiscess, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ad id consilium admiscear? Cic. Phil. 12, 7. Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] *ac.* equus, asinus, *etc.*, *a horse, ass, etc., that is used for covering, a stallion*: adm. equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, ib. 2, 8. ‖ Fig. of a lewd person: scitus adm., Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 19: adm. iste, sic ad filiae orationem adhibuit, Cic. Att. 28.

admissio for admissus, v. admitto.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] *a letting in*. I. *a putting the stallion to the mare*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18. ‖ *admission to an interview or audience*: adm. dare alicui, Plin. 33, 3, 12: admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33: officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain*, Suet. Vesp. 14: magister admissionum, *chief marshal* or *lord chamberlain*, Amm. 15, 5. ‖‖ *the entrance upon an inheritance*, Dig.

admissiōnālis, is, *m.* [admissio] *an introducer* or *usher*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4.

admissīvae, aves, Fest. p. 18, *birds of permissive* or *favorable augury*.

admissor, ōris, *m.* [admitto] *one who causes a thing to be done, a perpetrator*, Lact. Epit. 63: Janus seminis admissor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3, explained by Aug., Janus aditum aperit recipiendo semini.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *trespass, fault, crime*: indicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: talo adm., Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppaeae, Tac. A. 11, 4.

admissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the putting of the male to the female*, Var. R. R. 2, 1 *med.* · Plin. 8, 42, 66. Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 24.

admissus, a, um, *Part.* [id.].

admissus, ūs, *m.*, *a letting in*: solis admissu, Pall. 6, 2. 2. = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.

admistus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo].

admitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4) *to let in, to let go* or *come to, to admit*; with *in, ad*, or *Dat.*: ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Timol. 1: plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1. quum Juba orasset uti se ad suos deos penates admitterent, Hirt. B. Af. 91: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5. 2. *to grant an audience* or *interview*: nec quemquam admisit, Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52. 3. Of a courtesan: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus, quam me, ad se virum, Pl. As. 1, 3, 83: Prop. 3, 20, 7. 4. Of animals, *putting the stallion to the mare* (cf. admissarius, admissura), Just. 1, 10 Var. R. R. 2, 9, 22. Plin. 8, 43, 68. ‖ Fig. *to allow to come* or *enter, to admit*: nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2: reliquis diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: non ad fastos, non ad commentarios pontificum admittimur, Liv. 4, 3. horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, Nep. Lys. 1: nemo ad id officium admittitur, id. Eum. 1. ‖‖ Of a horse: esp. in *Part. perf.*, *to let go*, i. e. *to give the reins*; hence, *to urge on, put into a gallop*: equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, *came at full speed*, id. B. G. 1, 22: in Postumium equum infestum admisit, Liv. 2, 19: admissae jubae, *the flowing manes*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50. ‖V. Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.; *to allow to reach, to attend* or *listen to*: pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv. 34, 49: quo facilius aures judicum quae post dicturi erimus admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10: adm. precationem, *to grant*, Liv. 31, 5: preces admisisse, Tac. H. 4, 60: tunc admitte jocos, Mart. 4, 8: in cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8. ‖V. Of an act, event, *etc.*: *to let be done, to permit*: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est. Tab. Pun. 2. 6. fr: non admisit hoc idem veritas, Quint. 6, 1, 43: hosti non admittere, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40: *to give free course to*: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo quod semel admissum coerperi reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2. Hence, t. t. of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.: imperatum, inauguratum'st, quovis ad mittunt aves, Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: simul aves rite admissent, Liv. 4, 18. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, *etc.*: *to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit*: often with *in* and a reflective pronoun: quum multos multa admisse accuperim, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4: me hoc delictum admisisse in me vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic. Mil. 37, 103: quid unquam A vitus in se admisit, id. Cin. 60, 167: si Milo admisisset aliquid, id. Mil. 23 *fin.*: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, ib. 4, 25: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: tantum dedecoris, Liv. 4, 2: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *a mixing, an admixture*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22: in plur. Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo] *mixed*: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21. nihil est animis admixtius, Id. Tusc. 1, 29. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

admixtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = admixtio, *a mixing, an admixture*: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. Sat. 2, 1.

admŏdĕrātē, *adv.*, *fitly, suitably*: humanis rationibus admoderate *or* atmoderate, Lucr. 2, 169.

ad-mŏdĕror, ari, 1. *v. dep. to set a limit to*: nequeo risu me admoderarier, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

ad-mŏdŭlor, ari, 1. *v. dep. to accord* or *harmonize with*: Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus] I. t.: *up to the measure, up to the mark*: hence, *quite, completely, very, excessively*, etc. · adm. meorum meerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, *I have fully recounted*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 1: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, *were completely appeased*, Liv. 1, 10: forma ingenii adm. impolita et plane rudis, *very unpolished*, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: prorae adm. erectae, *very high*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: panci adm. *very few*, Liv. 10, 41: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, *pleased me excessively*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: qua in re adm. fuit mihi tum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.

2. Esp. with words denoting age. I. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: filium Persea, puerum adm. mittit, Liv. 31, 28: juvenis adm., Tac. H. 4, 5: eum colere coepi non adm. grandem natu, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. 3. With adv.: acipenser adm. raro capitur, id. Fat. in Macr. Sat. 2, 12: quum alter non multum, alter nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, *just nothing*, i. e. *nothing at all*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8. So with adj., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, *none at all*, Liv. 23, 29.

4. In emphatic or corroborative replies (μάλιστά γε, *nâvu* γε) freq. in Plaut. and Ter.: *yes, just so, exactly*, bellan' videtur specie mulier? — Admodum, Pl. Bacc. 4, 6, 40: advenis modo? — Admodum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 5, 8: scis solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, *just so, exactly*, Cic. de Leg. 3, 11, 26. ‖ Of numbers and time: *about, at most, only just*: sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, *about*, Liv. 22, 24: mille adm. equites praemiserat, *at most*, Curt. 4, 9, 24: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeres, *till you can count 25 at most* Cato R. R. 156, 2: legati ex Macedonia adsito adm. mense Februario redierint,

when February was just past, Liv. 45, 12.

ad-moenio, ĭre, 4. v. a. to besiege, invest: oppidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 148. [The simple moenio is gen. written munio, q. v.]

ad-mŏlĭor, ītus, 4. v. dep. intr., to toil up to, struggle towards, ad virtutem nitum, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6. II. act. heave up, upheave upon, with Dat.: ubi sacro manūs tis admolītus, laid hands on, id. As. 3, 2, 24: velut de industria pugnæ præcultus admolīta natura est, has heaved up, Curt. 8, 10, 24.

admŏnĭtĭcŭlo, āre, 3. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic. Plano. 94. Mayor add. read admonuisti; v. commoneficio.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn. ("Memoni et admoneo like different, quod mememus futura, admonemus præterita," Auson. Popma, p. 29.) Constr.: aliter absol. or aliquem alicujus rei, or de aliquā re, aliquem rem, with ut or ne denoting the purpose, or with Acc. and Inf. or a rel. clause, to point out a fact (Zumpt, § 439 and 615). 1. Absol.: qui admonent senios, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: proximi diei casu admonīti, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. 2. Aliquem alicujus admonebat altum egestatis, altum capitalitatis suæ, Sall. C. 21. judices legum et religionis admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: (me) admonuit dominæ deperuitque Venus, Tib. 1, 5. 40. 3. Aliquem de aliqua re: de sede Telluris et de portico Catuli me admonos, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5. 4. With two Accusatives: ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Coel. 3, 8 illud me præclare admones, id. Att. 9, 9 eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79. 5. With Acc. and inf.: et memineram et admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19. 6. With a rel. clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. 7. With ut or ne: illud me præclare admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9. Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6. 8. With the Subj. without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute diligenterque faciat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 simulque admonerent liberis suis prospicerent, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Senecæ admonuisset, venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit, negotiis abstineret, Suet. Tib. 50. 9. With the Inf. without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. G. 4, 186: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125: admonitus fortiter protendere cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67. 10. With ad and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur, Cic. Div. 2, 65. II. to remind a debtor, to dun: cum tibi quotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12. III. Poet. and in later Latin, to urge or incite to action: telo admonuit bijugus, Virg. Aen. 10, 586: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14. IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admoneo, ut etc., Sen. Ep. 21. V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment: non Samnis, non Pœni, ne Parthi quidem sæpius admonuere, Tac. Ger. 37.

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] a friendly admonition: adm. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio et præceptum, id. Off. 1, 40 fin.: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere, aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4. II. a reminding or suggestion: illud ne indignum quidem alicui monitione, ingens in syllogis verti disceptatio, Quint. 6, 1 med.: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 2: ultus admonitione verbi in meliorem reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19.

2. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms: tŭ 4.ua admonitio doloris superat, Plin. 29, 8, 49: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101.

III. a reminding of a debt, a dunning, Dig. IV. chastisement, correction, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] he who reminds, a monitor: missi ad te quatuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: admonitorque operum, cœlo clarissimus alto, Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664.

admŏnĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] an admonition, a reminding, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

admŏnĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] a female monitor: quid adhuc ego tui, malum, admonitricis? Pl. Trac. 2, 6, 20.

admŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] = admonitio, q. v.: exhortationes, consolationes, præcepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15.

admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoneo].

admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] used only in the Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc.: interea admonitu Allobrogum præstorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: locorum, id. Fin. 5, 2: admonitu tuo perfect libros, id. Att. 13, 18: fiet admonitu motus tui, at the mention, Ov. Fast. 3, 612: acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, id. Met. 3, 566.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, rsum, 2. v. a. (admemordi = admordi, Pl. Aul. in Gell. 7, 9), to bite or gnaw at: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 51. 2. Fig. lepidum est, triparcos homines bene admordere, to bleed or fleece such niggards, Pl. Per. 2, 3, 14: id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

admorsus, a, um, *Part.* [admordeo].

admorsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a biting at, a bite: admorsu duri dentis, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

admŏtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] a putting to, an application: itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

admŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoveo].

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and intrans. (admoram, admorim, etc., for admoveram, admoverim, etc., Virg. Aen. 4, 367. Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36) to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With acc. either alone, or governed by some prep., or with dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5. copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinæ, id. 25, 24 extr.: scalas mœnibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: pecus flagrantibus aris, Virg. Aen. 12, 171: admotæ hostiæ, sc. aris, Tac. A. 2, 69 Hannibalem admotum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Virg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46 Marcello ad munera publica admoto, being brought into office, Suet. Tib. 10: gressum, to approach nearer, Stat. Th. 11, 560: mors Agrippæ admovit propius Neronem Cæsari, brought him into closer connection, Vell. 2, 96. II. to apply, to direct towards: ignes ardentesque laminæ ceteræque cruciatus admovebantur (sc. civi Rom.) were applied, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: admovere aurem et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: admovant manus vectigalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4: in marmoribus quibus Nilus manum admovisset, on which he had labored, Plin. 35, 12, 40. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 3, 11 fin. 2. Fig. of mental objects: animis judicum admovere orationem, tanquam fidibus manum, Cic. Brut. 31, 119: mentem ad

resp. 20, 43: [illegible] unus Græcis almost examina chartis, exhibited his talents, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 18: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. 6, 20: spes qui admota, Ov. M. 11, 434: spes capiditati admota occocavit animum, Liv. 43, 20: desiderium patriæ, to insist, Curt. 6, 2. III. Intransitive or reflective: to draw or come near: jam admoverat rex, Curt. 9, 4. 2. In the passive, especially the participle: to be near to: culina ut sit admota, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2: gumma admotum Superis, nearly related, Sil. 8, 295: admota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.

ad-mūgio, ii, 4. v. n. to low to or bellow after: admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279.

ad-mulcĕo, ēre, 2. v. a. to stroke, caress: a fronte accedens bubulcus admulcet, Pall. 4, 12.

admurmurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (its approbation or disapprobation): qui non admurmurationes, sed voces et clamores abjecti hominis furorem frugitus, Cic. Pis. 14: grata contionis admurmuratio, id. Verr. 1, Act. 15, 45: secundæ admurmurationes senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2.

ad-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic. Verr. 5, 16: impers. admurmuratum est, id. de Or. 2, 70: admurmurante senatu, neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13. II. as a dep.: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mūtilo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to crop or clip — Fig. to cheat: tu es qui me usque admutilasti ad cutem, thou art the man who hast stripped me to the skin, i. e. robbed me of all I possessed, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 48: id. Mil. 3, 1, 172: id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (so the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nĕpos or **atnĕpos**, ōtis, *m.* a son of the abnepos or of the abneptis, i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson, or of a great-grand-daughter, corresponding, in the descending line, to atavus in the ascending, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-neptis, is, *f.* a daughter of the abnepos, or of the abneptis (i. e. a grand-daughter of a great-grandchild), Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn, for other words in *adn.* v. ann.

ad-obrŭo, ĕre, 3. v. a. to cover with earth, to bury: alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

adolĕfactus, a, um, set on fire: ARBORES ADOLEFACTAE, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. in Grut. p. 121.

ad-ŏlĕo, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a. [oleo, to smell]. I. Intrans. to smell, emit an odour; unde hic unguenta adolent? Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 19. II. Trans. to cause to emit a smell, hence, to set fire to, burn: leves stipulæ demtis adolentur aristis, Ov. Met. 1, 492: Virgilius petivit a suis amicissimis ut Æneida adolerent, Gell. 17, 10. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11. viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset, Ov. Fast. 3, 803: hasc (ara) adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, ib. 1, 276: nullos aris adoleret honores, id. Met. 8, 740: Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores, Virg. Aen. 1, 647: verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura, id. Ecl. 8, 65: ea cunctæ hostiæ, vituli viginti septem conjecti, et ita quanta adulta sunt, Antias ap. Prisc. 9, 8. By a kind of zeugma, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria dextræ, they light up the altars with their right hands, Lucr. 4, 1241: castis adolent dum altaria taedis, Virg. Aen. 7, 71. Two passages of Livius are peculiar, on account of the very

being joined with the ablative of words which have little or no natural connection with its meaning: crucre captivo adolere aras fas habebant, Ann. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, Hist. 2, 3. ‖ Fig. to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of: quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 704.

ădŏlescens, (adulescens) entis, (*Gen. plur.* adolescentium, once adolescentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130). *Part.* [adolesco] *growing up, young:* hominem adolescentem non tam allicere voluit, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, *extr.*: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adolescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: Africani filia ad., Cic. Div. 1, 18, *fin.* Fig., adolescentior Academia, id. Fam. 9, 8 (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used). ‖ Subst. *a young man* or *woman: properly* from the age of 15 to 30, Varr. in Censor. 14: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old, de Or. 2, 21 to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year, Phil. 2, 44; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age, ib. 46. Alexis, humanissimus puer, nisi forte, dum ego absum, ad. factus est, Cic. Att. 7, 7, *extr.*: optimae adolescenti facere injuriam, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 8. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were called adolescentes; Caes. B. C. 1, 23. Sometimes adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adolescens, id. B. G. 7, 87.

ădŏlescentĭa (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, *f.* [adolescens] *the age of the* adolescens (see above). ‖ Gen. *Youth:* citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic. de Sen. 2: qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32. inounte adolescentia, id. Off. 1, 32: jam a prima adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, *fin.*: in adolescentia, for adolescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

ădŏlescentŏr (adul.), ari, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to behave like a youth:* tu adhuc adolescentiaris, Varr. in Non. 71, 30.

ădŏlescentŭla (adul.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a very young maiden*, also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, *good morning, child*, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

ădŏlescentŭlus (adul.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very young man:* Cicero calls himself adolescentulus at 27, Or. 30; and Sall. C. 49, calls Caesar adolescentulus at 31 or 35: adolescentulus imberbis, Cic. Dom. 14: ad. imperitum, Tac. A. 1, 59: me admodum ad., Cic. Rep. 1, 15. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6, 20.

ădŏlescentŭrĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to behave like a youth*, i. e., *petulantly, etc.*: Laber. in Non. 74, 15.

ăd-ŏlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. *ui*, Prisc. 370; adolesse *sync.* for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3. *v. inch.* and *n. to be growing, to grow up:* (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, Pl. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450: quum liberi adoleverint, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas berbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: ad. ramos cernit, Ov. M. 4, 376: adolesse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: adulta virgo, *grown up*, Liv. 26, 50: in amplitudinem ad., Plin. 12, 1, 3: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9: luna adolescente, *when the moon is waxing*, id. 20, 8. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adolesceret, *till spring should be somewhat advanced*, A. 13, 36: adulta aestate, *summer being far advanced*, ib. 2, 23: adulta autumno, ib. 11, 31: adulta nocte, H. 3, 23. ‖ Fig. *to increase, augment:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio quam adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 53: quantum superbiae coccidisque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum adolevit, ib. 3, 34. [Root ol- "grow": *cf.* alo, altus, *alŭmnus*.]

ăd-olesco, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [OLE, *smell*, vide ad-oleo] *to be burning* or *blazing*, Panchaeis adolescant ignibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 379.

ădŏnis, nis or nĭdis, *m.*, the name of a fish sometimes called exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34: not the exocoetus of Linnaeus, which is the flying-fish, but some species of Blenny or Goby, which are sometimes found upon the rocks after the tide has receded.

Ădŏnis, ĭdis, *n.* = *ἄδωνον, a plant*, Plin. 21, 10, 34. ‖ A verse composed of a dactyl and spondee, *e. g.* terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a. to cover, cover up* (Gen. in the *perf. part. pass.*) capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26: purpureo adopertus amictu, Virg. Aen. 3, 405: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688: hiems gelu, id. Fast. 3, 235: aether nubibus, ib. 2, 71: lumina somno, id. Met. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 84: adoperiis foribus, *with closed doors*, Suet. Oth. 11. The *verb. finit.* in Col. 8, 6, and Lact. Op. Dei, 7.

ădŏpertē, *adv. covertly*, Cap. 8, p. 301.

ădŏpertum, i, *n. a mystery*, App. M. 2, p. 127.

ăd-ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to conjecture further:* adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 814.

ădoptātīcius *or* **ădoptātĭtius**, a, um, *adj.* [adoptatus] *adopted:* Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 100.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (old form for adoptio) *the adopting of a child:* ipsum illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11: Gell. 5, 19.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [adopto] *one who adopts:* Gell. 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 *med.*

ădoptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prob. contr. from adoptatio] *the taking of one in the place of a child* (also of *a grandchild*, Dig. 1, 7, 10): properly of one still under paternal authority, v. *arrogatio*. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a sham sale (mancipatio); v. Smith's Ant. 15. L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: or in adoptionem, id. Hist. 2, 1: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce*, ib. 1, 17: ad. consularis, *by a consul*, Quint. procem. 6. Fig. of plants: *ingrafting:* Plin. procem. 1 16.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. orig. adoptativus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] *pertaining to adoption, adoptive:* neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: filiorum neque naturalem Drusuin, neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tiber. 52: pater ad. *an adoptive father*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 107: ad. frater, soror, *etc., a brother, sister*, etc., *by adoption, not by birth*, ib. 23, 2, 12: and Julian, Dig. 38, 8, 3. So also, ad. familia, Ulp. 37, 4, 3: ad. nomen, *a name received by adoption*, Suet. Ner. 41: ad. nobilitas, Ov. F. 4, 22. Fig. of plants: flexaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, id. Med. fac. 6.

ăd-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose, select:* qui manatutorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as guardian of his property*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6: *War.* L. L. 5, 16: quem sibi filia provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Etruscus Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov. F. 4, 880. ‖ Legal t. t., *to adopt as a child* or *grandchild:* adoptat filium puerum subreptitium sibi filium, Pl. Mgn. prol. 60: in qui hunc principem adoptionem a Pisone adoptavit, *from the family of Piso*, Cic. Brut. 89, 77: adoptari a se Pisonem jubet ut Tac. H. 1, 18. With de and dat.: in regnum, Suet. J. 22: in familiam nomenque Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor. 3, 20: and of the ingrafting of trees: venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. Rem. Am. 195. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius* Cic. Brut. 68, 241: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *call him father, brother*, etc. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: ad. se alicui, *to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among*, qui se potentiae causa Caesaris liberis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 5: and fig. of places: a Smyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31.

ădor, ōris and ŏris, n. *a kind of grain, spelt:* a variety of Triticum Spelta, now known as Triticum dicoccum, Schreber: also called far vernaculum, Col. 11, 2: cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89. [Fest. gives an old form edor: the word may be derived from *ed* eat = Sans. *ad*].

ădōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adoro] *worthy of adoration:* Deae beneficium ad., App. M. 11, p. 265.

ădōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a praying to, adoration, worship:* propitiare Deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20: *plur.* App. M. 4, p. 155.

ădōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a worshipper:* Tert. de Spec. 8.

ăd-ordĭno, are, 1. *v. a. to set in order, to arrange:* patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

ăd-ordĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to begin:* qui Hipplam tyrannum interficere adorsi sunt, Gell. 9, 2.

ădōrĕa, ae, *f.* [ador] *a reward of valour*, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. *glory, fame:* Gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3: praeda atque ager adoreaque affecit populares suos, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 38. pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41.

ădōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to*, or *consisting of spelt:* far adoreum = ador, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4: and absol. adoreum = ador, Col. 11, 2, 74: semen, Cato R. R. 34.

ăd-ōrĭo, ire, 4. *v. a.* = adorior, *to attack* or *assail*, Naev. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

ăd-ōrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* (*fŭrius* an alogous to orĕris, ortior, or the simple verb, do not occur), Trans.: *to rise up at*: hence, *accost:* cessu hunc adoriri? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, dum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Ph. 4, 2, 15. ‖ *to attack* or *assault* (craftily and unexpectedly): "Aggredimur de longinquo, adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo," Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: impeditos adoriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Suet. A. 4, 45: Fig., variis criminationibus ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31. ‖ *to undertake*, or *engage in* (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), *to begin:* ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205: id. Att. 13, 23: majus adorta nefas, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 16: hi dominum Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Virg. Aen. 6, 397: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, Nep. Thras. 2: hanc virginem Appius proelio ac spe pellicere adortus, Liv. 3, 44: easdem haec adoria est, Cat. 63, 12.

ădōrĭtūrus, *adj.* in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of ἐπιθησόμενος, who has often obtained the advers.

ădornātē, *adv. decorously, elaborately*

decimabilis splendide atque adornate, Sect. Rhet. 6.

ād-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to prepare, get ready, furnish:* quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Rp. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6: maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Manil. 12, 35: ut accusationem ejus petitionemque consulatus adornet atque fabricetur, id. Mur. 22, 46: contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: omni opulentia insignium armorum, belium adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 2. ‖ *to decorate* or *adorn:* vidi forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 58: flaminem Martium vestis et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. 1, 20, 5: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122. Fig., tantis adornatus virtutibus, id. 2, 2: bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

ād-ōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In the ante-class per. and in Appuleius, *to speak to*, or *address*. adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 10, 677: et uno congestu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 263, 3: "ADORARE apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt," Fest. s. v.: cf. oro and orator. Also, in judicial lang., *to accuse:* SEI (si) ADORAT FURTO QUOD NEC MANIFESTUM NEC NEC, Tab. Leg. viii. ap. Fest. s. v. NEC. ‖ *to entreat*, esp. of a deity, *to ask in prayer, to supplicate:* quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 41: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) ferte ratem, *I beseech you*, Virg. Aen. 10, 677. Constr.: the object in the *Acc.*: cum hostia caesa pacem Deûm adoraret, Liv. 6, 12. With *ut*: deos adoravi ut mihi gloriam darent, id. 7, 40: non, ut me defendere tentet adoro, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 55. Poet. with the *subj.* without a conjunction: maneat sic semper, adoro, Prop. 1, 4, 27. ‖‖ *to worship, to adore:* more emphatic than *venerari*. Ennium sicut sacros vestustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: crocodilon adorat pars, Juv. 15, 2: nil praeter nubes et coeli numen adorant, id. 14, 97: Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. Met 1, 18: Caesarem ut deum ad., Suet. Vit. 2: coronam ad., *make before it a respectful obeisance*, id. Ner. 12: aquilas et signa Romae Caesarumque imagines ad., id. Calig. 14: nec deorat Otho protendens manus, adorare vulgus, Tac. H. 1, 36: adorare priscorum in inveniendo ocuram, *to reverence, admire*, Plin. 27, 1, 1.

ādorsus, a, um, *Part.* [adordior].

ādortus, a, um, *Part.* [adorior].

ād-osculor, ari, 1. v. *dep. to kiss at* or *to:* mihinus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, *etc.*

ad-quo, *adv.* = quoad, *as far as, as much as:* Afran. ap. Non. 76, 7: Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 178.

adr. For all words in *adr.* not found in their places look under *arr.*

adrachnē, ēs, *f.* = δρόχνη, Arbutus adrachne, Linn. or Arbutus integrifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 40, and 16, 21, 33.

adrādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scrape, shave,* or *prune:* scobina ego illam actutum adrasi, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93.: adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40: Trimalchio pallio coccineo adrasum excitabatur cenā, Petron. 32: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, no. 7: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8. Fig.: Aeneadaeque illud nescio an satis, circumcidam tamen et adrasum est, *pruned*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [adrado].

adrastarium, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrastus, a, um, v. arrectus.

ad-rēdo, ēre, 2. v. a. *to vex to* or *towards:* illuc classis, Plaut. 2, 18.

ad-rēro, ere, 3. v. a. Hit. *to moisten with dew, bedew, to moisten:* Iberam Vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

adrēmo, are, acp. to Fest. *to make a noise.*

ad-rēo, īre, 3. v. a. *to cast or heap up:* terra adruenda, Var. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi, adseo. v. under asse. assi, asso.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att.

ādūlābilis, e, *adj.* [adulor] *one that may be flattered:* animus propitiabilis et ad. Eun. in Non. 155, 30.

‖ *flattering, adulatory:* sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12.

ādūlans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *flattering, adulatory:* adulantia verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27. No *Supers.*

ādūlanter, *adv. flatteringly, fawningly,* Fulg.

ādūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] *a fawning,* prop. of a dog: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum ad., Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Of doves: *a billing,* Plin. 10, 34, 52. ‖ Fig *cringing flattery, adulation:* in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25, 91: pars altera regias adulationis (*i. e.* adulatorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18.

ādūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cringing flatterer:* nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auc. Her. 4, 21.

ādūlātōrĭē, *adv. flatteringly, fawningly,* August. Ep. 148.

ādūlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. flattering, adulatory:* dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32.

ādūlātrix, īcis, *f. a female flatterer:* adulatrices externae gentes, Treb. Poll. Cl. 3.

adulesc., v. adolesc.

ādūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [rare for adulor] *to fawn like a dog:* canes garritu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069: cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, *wipes off our blood*, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: ad. Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3.—*Pass.:* adulati erant ab amicis, Cassius in Prisc. p. 791 P.: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, no. 15.

ādūlor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to fawn as a dog:* canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12: ferarum agmen adulantium, Ov. M. 14, 45; caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14. ‖ Fig. *to flatter* or *fawn upon, to cringe:* constr. with *acc.* or *dat.:* horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui: vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: adulari atque admirari fortunam, id. Div. 2, 2: mos adulandi quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21: Antic non hunc adulari jam dicitur, Quint. 9, 3 init.: Antonio, Nep. Att. 8. praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: alios consules plebi adulatos, id. 3, 69. 2. Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυνεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, no. 2 *extr.* [Perhaps from root UL = σῦρά, "a tail:" hence *ad-ul-or* would mean lit. "to wag the tail at." The interchange of *l* and *r* is common. Some connect it with the Germ. *wedeln*, "to wag the tail," and the English *wheedle.*]

Adulter, eri, *m.* and **adultĕra**, ae, *f. an adulterer* or *adulteress:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis ad., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sereris ad. Clodius, id. Sest. 27: est signum adulterae lavari cum viro, Quint. 5, 10, 104: of animals, Plin. 8, 16, 1.

‖ Poet. of unlawful love in gen., *a paramour:* nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. Od. 3, 16. ‖‖ In the Digest. for adulterator: adulter solidorum, *i. e.* impostor, *a debaser of the coin:* Const. 3, C. Th. [It contains the same root as that which appears in *adulter*. The notion is that of "moving," "twisting," or "fastening" one thing "to" another; and extraneous thing: hence *adulterium* and *adulterate* are used like our word "adulteration." Smith's Ant. 17, a.]

Adulter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* = adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste* (chiefly in the Poets): adulteros crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a paramour*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19: mens adultera, *that thinks only of illicit love*, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 5. ‖ *spurious, counterfeit:* adultera clavis, id. A. A. 3, 643.

ādulterātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adultero] *an adulteration, sophistication:* croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

ādulterātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrupter* or *debaser:* monetae, Claud. Sat. Dig. 48, 19, 16, *fin.*

ādulterātrix, īcis, *f.* = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of μοιχαλίς.

ādulterīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] *adulterous, spurious:* liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3. ‖. Gen. *counterfeit, not genuine*, testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14: (adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta, Fest. p. 23): nummus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: semina, Var. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

ādultĕrĭo, ōnis, *f.* = adulter, Lab. ap. Non. 70, 5; or = adulterium, Gell. 16, 7.

ādultĕrĭtas, ātis = adulterium, Lab. ib.

ādultĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [adulter] *adultery:* ad. est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: facere, Catull. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alienjus uxorem, Just. 22, 1. adulteriis caelata vasa, *decorated with immodest figures*, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of animals: adulteria non novere elephanti, id. 8, 5, 5. Of plants: *ingrafting*, Manil. 5, 366. ‖‖ *adulteration:* mellis, Plin. 14, 9, 11: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15.

ādultĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] *to commit adultery, to defile*; absol. or with *Acc.*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 25: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67: also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Ep. 16, 32: mulier adulterare cum Graeco adolescente solita, Just. 43, 4. ‖. Fig. *to falsify, to corrupt:* jus civile pecunia, Cic. Caec. 26: simulatio tollit judicium veri idque adulterat, id. Am. 29, 92: faciem (of Proteus), *changes his form*, Ov. F. 1, 373.

Adultus, a, um, *Part.* [adolesco] *full grown, adult:* adulta virgo, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: qui non nascentibus Athenis sed jam adultis erant, ib. 7, 27.

ādumbrātim, *adv.* [umbra] *in sketch* or *outline*, Lucr. 4, 364.

ādumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a drawing* (cf. adumbro): scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium ad. Vitr. 1, 2.—Fig.: *a sketch:* nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad., Cic. Or. 29. ‖ *a false show, a pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, no. 8 *extr.*

ādumbrātus, a, um, *Part.* [adumbro] *shadowed, dark:* fallacise, Amm. 14, 11. ‖. *sketched, imperfect:* adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2: adumbratorum deorum lineamenta, id. N. D. 1, 27: non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, id. Cael. 5, 11. ‖‖ *counterfeited, false:* fabulam fill, id. Sull. 18: Asschin Pippae vir adumbratus, *the sham husband*: (this is spoken ironically, because, although Asschin was *legally* the husband of Pippa, he abandoned her to Verres:) Id. Verr. 3, 33, 77: laetitia, Tac. A. 4, 11.

Ad-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cast a shadow upon:* palmes tegentibus vitem uvas, Col. 5, 5: adumbratur stramentum uvae, id. 11, 2, 61. Fig., Poet. *to represent:* ‖. *to represent by a shadow*, i. e. in black and white, so as to show the size and shape only: latera,

delineavit imperfectly, makes an approach to a correct representation by painting: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, causa imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11, 7. ‖ Fig.: *to shadow out in words, give a sketch of*, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: qui non heroum veterum casus, fictosque luctus, vellem imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: haec honesta quae intelligimus, a natura tanquam adumbrantur, id. Fin. 5, 22. ‖ V. *to sketch out in thought, feign, invent:* ne ementiendo quidem potueris auctorem adumbrare melliorem, id. Dom. 30.

ădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a uniting, a union, tenure:* Eccl.

ădūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [aduno].

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f. hookedness, curvature inwards:* rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj., bent inwards, hooked:* nasus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: serrula ad. ex omni parte dentata et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 64: baculum ad. tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: aliis cornua ad., aliis reduncа, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Poet.: praepes ad. Jovis, *i. e. the eagle*, Ov. F. 6, 196: naso suspendere adunco, *to scorn*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.

ăd-ūno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers). cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12: so 7, 1: 15, 4: Lact. Opif. D. 17. [The simple uno occurs in Tertullian.]

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to press to or against:* dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1. Poet., remis adurgens volantem, *pursuing, i. e. closely*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to set fire to, to consume by burning, to scorch:* Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: in India sapientes sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes coelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22: panis adustus, *overbaked*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 68: loca deserta et sole adusta, *scorched*, Plin. 18, 1, 4. ‖ Fig. of love, the elements, etc.: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. multa contactu adurentes, *consuming* (of locusts), Plin. 11, 29, 35: aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiore, id. 17, 24, 37: ne frigus adurat, *nip* or *bite with frost*, Virg. G. 1, 92 rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3. 2. *to irritate or inflame by friction:* feminam atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15, 61.

ăd-usque, *prep.* with *Acc.* for usque ad, *to, as far as:* adusque columnas, Virg. Aen. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscosi, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 96: Gell. 15, 2: adusque qua, Ov. M. 4, 20. ‖ *adv. wholly, entirely:* adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 127, 6. v. Hand. Turs. 1, 189.

ăd-ustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro], *a burning, a burn:* ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14: adustiones sanat laetuca, id. 20, 7, 27. Also of plants, *a rubbing, falling*, id. 17, 15, 25. ‖ *an inflammation:* ad. infantium, quae vocatur sirialis, id. 30, 15, 47. *Pass a burned condition*, id. 14, 20, 25.

ăd-ustus, a, um, *Part.* [aduro] *sun-burnt, swarthy:* si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59. ‖ *Subst.* adusta, ōrum, *n. plu., burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

ăd-ūtor, ūtus, 3. *v. dep. to use up or consume:* omne caseum, Cato R. R. 76. (al. leg. *abutor*).

advectīcius, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [advectus], *imported, foreign:* vinum, Just. 44, 4.

advectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adveho], *the conveyance of goods, transport:* longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

advecto, āre, 1. *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry or convey often:* rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who conveys, a carrier*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: *dub.* ad. equus, App. Flor. *no.* 21, p. 363.

advectus, a, um, *Part.* [adveho].

advectus, ūs, *m.* = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying:* de origine et advectu Deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (advexti = advexisti, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 56: advexe = advexisse, ib. 2, 2, 61) *to carry to, conduct, bring:* and pass. *to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship*, etc.: eam huc navibus in Ephesum advehit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 35: ascendi in lembum atque ad navim advehor, *row up to the ship*, id. Merc. 2, 1, 35: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 3, 74: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: Marcius Uticam advehitur, Sall. J. 86: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2, 47: humero advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69. In Virg. and Tac. with *Acc. pers.*: advehitur Teucros, Virg. Aen. 8, 136: ut quosque advectus erat, Tac. A. 2, 45.

advĕlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a strife of words*, Fest. p. 24.

ad-vĕlo, are, 1. *v a. to veil.* Poet *to wreath* or *crown:* tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 246.

advĕna, ae, c [advenio] *a foreigner, stranger:* and *adj. strange, foreign, alien* (opp. *to indigena*): adv. anus pampercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 5. ciconiae hiemis, grues aestatis advenae, Plin. 10, 31: nos qui Roma veneramus, jam non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: exercitus adv., Virg. Aen. 7, 38. Tibris adv., *as flowing from Etruria*, Ov. F. 2, 68: poet. amor adv., *love for a foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 276: adv. reges, Liv. 4, 3. ‖ Fig. *a stranger to*, i. e. *ignorant, inexperienced* = ignarus; ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. Poet. with *gen.*, belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vĕnĕror, ari, 1. *v. dep. to adore, worship:* Minervam et Venerem, Var. R. R. 1, 1: Sil. 13, 704.

ad-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to come to, arrive at*, with *ad, in*, or *Acc.*: ad forum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1101: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: ex Hyperboreis Delphos, id. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 1: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. With *supine*: tentatum advenis, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 41. Of things: advenere literae, *letters arrived*, Suet. Vesp. 7: mare adveniens, *the flowing tide*, Plin.: uti dies advenit, *when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. J. 113: advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 2, 62. For *accedere, it happens in addition*, Lucr. 3, 816. ‖ *to fall to, come into one's possession:* amicitiae, foedus, Numidiae partem, quam nunc peteret, tunc ultro adventuram, Sall. J. 111: quid attinet vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum adventurae, Liv. 45, 19.

adventĭcĭus, tĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adventus] *coming from abroad, foreign, strange:* opp. to *proprius, innatus, insitus*, etc.: genus (avium), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Mithridates magnis adventiciis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: externus et adventicius teper, id. N. D. 2, 10: transmarina doctrina atque adventicia, id. de Or. 3, 33: fructus, Liv. 8, 28: adv. pecunia, *not inherited, or not originally one's own*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, and Inv. 2, 21: dos, *given by any one except the father*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5. ‖ *pertaining to arrival:* adventicia cena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. adventorius).

advento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq.* [advenio] *to approach, to arrive at:* in id diminutivum advento, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 24: in adventu ac prope adesse jam deos, Cic. Att. 4, 17: Caesar cum adventare jam jamque adesse ejus equites diceremadebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: with *Dat.* adventanti Italiae vela dabat, *Liv. 5, 33*: accipiendo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 202: with *Acc.* Romam, Suet. J. 28: propinqua Seleucise adventabat, Tac. A. 6, 44.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who arrives, a guest*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: also, *a customer:* ne quis adventor graviut abeat quam advenisset, id. Trac. 1, 2, 2.

adventōrius, a, um, *adj.* [adventor] *pertaining to an arrival*, (cf. adventicius): coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. praef. Lib. 12: hospitium, *in which strangers were received, an hotel*, Inscr. in Mur. 470, 9.

adventus, ūs, (*gen.* i, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2) *m.* [advenio] *an approach, arrival*, adventium Veneris fugitant venti, Lucr. 1, 7: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Manil. 5: adventibus se offerre, i. e. advenientibus obviam ire, id. Fam. 6, 20. consulis Romani, Liv. 22, 61: praemeditatio futurorum malorum lenit eorum adventum quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: vos autem adventum in animos et hostilia imaginum dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 38. ‖ *t. t. of the "advent" or arrival of a Roman governor in his province:* quid ego adventus latius prandia, coenas, equos, muneraque commemorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: so ib. 4, 54: a coin of Hadrian has the legend ADVENTVS AVG. to commemorate his arrival at Rome from the East.

ad-verbĕro, are, 1. *v. a. to strike on a thing:* with *Acc.*: adverberat angulus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbiāliter, *adv.* in gram. *in the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom. p. 403, *etc.*

ad-verbium, ii, *n.* in gram. *an adverb:* cuiusmodi: Quint. 11, 3 *med.*: Gell. 5, 21: [ad and verbum, 111. *a by-word*].

ad-vĕrĕor, rēri, 2. *v. dep.* = vereor, *to fear*, etc., Att. in Non. 280, 5, dub.

ad-verro, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to sweep to, wash towards:* adverrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712. (Al. leg. *advolvensque.*)

adversāria, orum, *n. plu.* [*sc.* scripta] *a note-book, journal, memoranda, etc.:* Quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt monstrua, illae sant aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sanctae, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 5, and 7.

adversārius, a, um, *adj.* [adversus] *turned towards, opposite* or *opposed to:* tribunus seditiosis adv., Cic. Clu. 34, 94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caec. 2: adversaria (*sc.* argumenta) everiere, *to refute the arguments of an antagonist*, id. Or. 35, 122: populus, Liv., invidiae etiam potentiae, *always in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep. Themist. 3. As subst.: *an antagonist, an opponent, an enemy, a rival:* valuit contra nactus adversarium, Pl. Capt. prol. 64: pugiles etiam quum fatigant adversarium ingeniscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4. In the *fem.*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 4: adversarium, gen. pl. for -orum, Ter. Hec. prol. 14.

adversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adversor] *an opposing, opposition:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 5.

adversātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adversatus] *adversative:* in gram., conjunctiones adv. *which have an adversative* (or *limiting*) *signif.*: at, tamen, quamquam etsi, etiamsi, etc. Prisc. 1030 P.

adversātor, ōris, *m.* [adversor] *one who opposes, an opponent:* adversatores malis, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

adversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female antagonist:* nunc contendebat, dicam adversatrix, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120. Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 41: Tert. de Anim. 41.

adversātus, a, um, *Part.* [adversor].

adversē, *adv.* *contradictorily*, Gell. 3, 16.

adversio, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] a *turning* or *directing towards*, hinc animi adversio benevolentiae, Cic. Arch. 7 *extr.*

adversĭpēdāles, *Arrivalles*, *antipodes*, Glossa. Gr. Lat.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversus] *contrariety*, *antipathy*: (i) numquam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus esse, Plin. 11, 25, 30. ‖ II. *misfortune*, *adversity*, Censorin.

adversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [adversus] a *slave who conducted his master home*, Don Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1.

adverso (advors.), āre, 1. *v. freq.* [adverto] *to attend much*, *or assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 2. ‖ *to oppress*, App. Deo Socr. p. 46.

adversor (advers.), āri, 1. *v. dep.* [adversus] with *dat.*, *to be opposed to*, *to resist*: illum ego arbitror, nec tibi adversari certum est do istac re, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 21: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: non adversabitur jus, id. Fin. 3, 20: communibus, Tac. A. 1, 27. adversante vento, id. H. 3, 42: adversans fatis, Suet. Caes. 11: non adversata potenti amnis, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In Tac. with *Acc.* del infinitum adspirasse adversantes, H. 1, 28: adv. magnas, ib. 4, 84. In Plaut. pleon., adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 39: adv. adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 1, 46.

adversum (advorsum), *adv.*, um, *Part.* [adverto] and *Subst.*, *turned towards*, *in front of*, *opposite*: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt appellantur adversa, *opposites*, id. Top. 11: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: vulnus adversum, a *wound in front*, Cic. Har. resp. 19: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnae tenent, *the opposite side*, Plin. 4, 25. legiones quas Visellius et C. Sillius adversis itineribus objecerant, *i.e. by marches against* or *towards the enemy*, Tac. A. 1, 42: adverso fulgure pavefactus est Nero, *by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet. Ner. 48. qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9: flumine adverso *or* in adversum flumen, *against the stream*, Lucr. 4, 425: 6, 720: Virg. G. 1, 201: Caes. B. G. 7, 60: 80, adverso colle, *up the hill*, id. B. G. 2, 19: Sall. J. 52 adversissimi navigantibus venti, *most adverse winds*, Caes. B. C. 3, 107: adversus lectus, v. lectus. Adverbially, ex adverso, *opposite to*, *over against*, *de vel ab adverso*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. With *Gen.*: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Without *ejus*: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14. In adversum, *to the opposite side*, *against*: in adv. Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12: et duo in adv. immisit per moenia currus, Prop. 3, 9, 21. ‖ *In hostile opposition to*, *against*, *usu favourable*, opp. to *secundus*: conqueri fortunam adversum, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 50: hic dies parvorsus atque adversus mihi obtigit, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adv., Cic. Sull. 10: adversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8. Adversae res, *misfortune*, *calamity*: ut adversas res sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: adversae rerum undae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: adv. annus frugibus, Liv. 4, 12: valetudo adv., *sickness*, id. 10, 12: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adv. subsellia, *the opposition seats*, Quint. 6, 1, 38. *Comp.* neque est aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14. ‖ *Adversum*, *subst.* esse, *to be poor*, *unfortunate*, *adversity*: nihil adversi, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8: mediocri adversum spectata probitate, Plin. Pan. 31: prospera et adversa populi Rom., Tac. Ann. 1, 1: adversa temperantiam et fortunam, id. Agr. 29.

adversus (adversŭs) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quinquens and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.* A. *adv.*: *opposite to*, *against* in a friendly *or* hostile sense: ibo adversatus, Pl. As. 2, 2, 29: adversus resistere, Nep. Paleg. 1, 3: nemo adversus fluit, Liv. 37, 13: adversum ire, *or* venire, *to go to meet* (with *dat.*): solus nunc eo adversum hero ex pluribus servis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 23: facito ut venias adversum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82.

B. *prep.* with *Acc.*: I. Of place, without motion: III. *to-wards*: *opposite to*, *facing*, *before*: ad oceanum versus, *to ocean-wards*, *cf.* versus: qui quotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. 7, 12: medicus debet residere diligat loco adversum aegrum, *opposite to*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 14: Lerina, adversus Antipolim, ib. 11: egone ut te adversum mentiar, mater mea? *before you*, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 9. ‖ Of place, with motion: *towards*: impetum adversus montem in colubris faciunt, *they charge towards* or up the *mountain*, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: quis est hanc quae me adversum incedit, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 18. Often of a hostile mission or attack, *against*: T. Quinctius adv. Gallos missus est, Eutrop. 2, 2: hic ventus a septentrionibus ortus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *opposes*, *blows against*, Nep. Milt. 1. ‖ II. *to*, *at*, *towards*, *against*: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15 paululum adversus praesentem foritudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness*, Tac. A. 15, 63. lentae adv. imperia aures, *towards*, ib. 1, 65: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, *against*, Cels. 5, 27, 12: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43: invictus adv. gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adv. eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adv. ea consul respondit, Liv. 4, 10: quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: te adversus me omnia audere, gratum est, *on my account*, ib. 9, 22. est enim pietas justitia adv. deos, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: adv. merita ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69: summe adv. alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33: beneficentia adv. supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17: adversum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, *contrary to*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 48: adv. animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adv. leges, adv. rempublicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: epistola, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, id. Fam. 3, 13. ‖ IV. *in comparison of*, *as regard to*, *as*, *with*: reponte lectus, adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *he will be compared with*, Liv. 24, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adv. tot decora populi Rom., *in comparison of*, id. 7, 32. — Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep. Con. 2: quos adv. ierat, Sall. J. 101.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to turn* or *direct towards*. With *in*, *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: quum laevam manum advorterat, *had turned towards them*, Cic. Au. 2, 47: vultum et oculos in aliquam partem, Ascon. Div. in Caec. 3: malis nemen, Virg. Aen. 4, 610: pedora ripae, ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, ib. 12, 583: adverti with *Acc.* post. for vertivel: Scythicas advertitur ursi, Ov. M. 5, 649. Esp. a mantical t. t.: cunctas in portum, Liv. 37, 9: terras proras, Virg. Aen. 3, 35: Caietae propatuli, Ov. Her. 12, 81: haud secus advertuntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 9, 34. Absol. profugi advertere cursus, *headed*, id. 1. 588.

‖ *Animum*, *animadvertere*, *animum* with *ad* and *acc.*, *dat.* to *direct the mind or attention to a thing*, *to observe*: in cetu adverti animum, rerum ad animum meum, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 36: animos ad religionem, Lucr 3, 54: animos monitis, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. With *ne*: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45. 2. Freq. = animadvertere, *to perceive*, *remark*, constr. with *two acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* or with *rel. clause*: hoc animum advorti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 43: quum omnis collustrarem oculis, animum adverti co ismellam non multum a domis emi nentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Ligus qui dam animum advertit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall. J. 93. With *hinc* ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr. 10 21, 262. With *acc.* and *inf.*: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium mirtractas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. With *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advertite, Ter. Apdr. prol. 8: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Virg. Aen. 4, 116: advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: adv. quondam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, ib. 13, 54: hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari adverto, Plin. 8, 10, 10. And *pass. impers.*: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Rarely, advertere animo animis advertite vestris, Virg. Aen. 2, 712: Plin. 25, 2, 3. ‖ III. *to turn towards*, esp. *the attention of another*: advertebat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, Tac. A. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *turned them on himself*, ib. 4, 21: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, *excites attention*, Sen. Ep. 94 advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, *etc.* Tac. H. 3, 48. ‖ IV. Advertere in aliquem = the more usual animadvertere. *to punish*: in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, ib. 5, 9.

ad-vesperascit, āvit, 3. *v. impers.* and *incep.*: *evening approaches*: advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: cum jam advesperaceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 147.

ad-vĭgilo, āre, 1. *v. n.* *to watch by*, *to keep guard over*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419. ‖ Fig. *to bestow care*, *to be vigilant*: in adv igilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. *fin.*

ad-vīvo, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *to live with*: CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8. ‖ *to continue living* etiamnum advivere lucem, Stat. Th. 12, 424: donec advivet, Sacev. Dig. 34, 3, 28.

advŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] a *summoning*, also *legal assistance*, hence *an assembly of advocati*, *the bar*: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: maximarum rerum frequentissimae quotidie advocationes fiunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 129: scio quid gravitas vestra, quid haec advocatio, quid ilia convenitus, quid bonos meos postulet, id. Sest. 56: filius eram ingenti advocatione in forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. ‖ *the time allowed for procuring legal assistance*: ut binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11. Hence ‖ *any kind of delay* or *adjournment*: ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, fera de ira, 2, 26. ‖ IV. *consolation*, Tert. Pat. 12.

advŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] an *advocate*: Domo divitum aequissimus, interdiscrimus advocator, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 29.

advŏcātus, *Part.* [advoco]

advŏcātus, i, *m.* one, *who goes to another in his ill in any affair or business*, *e.g.* as a witness, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: hanc in rem, ille, assistent, friendly in legali conflictu tuo mihi advocatus

Gen., Cic. Caec. 2, 22. **II.** Legal t. t., to call before a court, (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the patronus or orator, v. Smith's Ant. 17): quis eum unquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco vidisset, Cic. Cln. 40: id. Phil. 1, 7: vocare advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10. **III.** In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an advocate, attorney, etc. Quint. 12, 1, 13: cf. ib. 23: 5, 6, extr.: 9, 3, 22: Plin. Ep. 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 5: Dig. 50, 13, 1. **IV.** Advocatus fisci, the officer who attended to the interests of the fiscus or the imperial treasury, v. fiscus.

ad-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call* or *summon* (*absol.* with *ad*, *in*, or *Dat.*): contionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12, 18: viros primarios in consilium, id. Verr. 3, 7, 18: eo senatum advocat, Sall. C. 46 advocari gaudiis, *to be invited*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38. Fig. animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we call the mind* or *thoughts home*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, ib. 4, 23. **II.** Legal t. t. *to call in*, *an advocate* or *counsellor*: ego Tiresiam advocabo, et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: viros bonos compiores advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, id. Cln. 19. Hence, gen., *to call to one's aid*: desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma advocat, Virg. Aen. 8, 249: secretas aetes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82: in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108. The meaning *to act as an advocate* is doubtful cf. Cic. Cluent. 19, 54, and Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 4. **III.** *to console* (παρακαλεῖν), Terr. adv. Marc. 14.

advŏlātus, ūs, m. [advolo] *a flying to*: tristi advolatu, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

advŏlĭto, are, 1. v. *freq. to fly often to*, *to fly* or *flutter about*: papilio luminibus advolitans, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

ad-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to fly to* or *towards*, with *ad*, *in*, *Dat.* or *Acc.* Lit. of birds, etc.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, Plin. 28, 10, 45. **II.** Transf. of other things: *to hasten to* or *towards*, *to fly to*: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23, extr.: in Formianum, ib. 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. With *Acc.* rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *med.*

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll to* or *towards*: robora focis, Virg., G. 3, 377: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70. Esp. of supplants: *to throw oneself at the feet of*, *to prostrate oneself*: genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 3, 13, 1. With *Acc.* cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13. **II.** Fig. magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, *rolls* or *ascends towards*, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, etc.

advosem, "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," *an adversary*, Fest. p. 22. [The old Romans used *s* where afterwards an *r* was used: hence, advosem = advosem = advorsum].

ădȳnămon vīnum (*ἀδύναμον οἶνον*), a thin wine for sick persons, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

ădȳtum, i, n. (adytus, ūs, m. Att. in Non. 488, 4), [*ἄδυτον*, not to be entered], *the innermost part of a temple*, *the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered*, *and which only priests*, *or the immated*, *could enter*: Smith's Ant. 1105: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci *ἄδυτα* appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: lapsa pityla haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115. **2.** a grave or tomb, Sil. 5, 84. **II.** Fig. ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses*, Lucr. 1, 738.

adūlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. to *be zealous about*, Vulg. Esr. 2, 16, 49.

adŭlor, v. odepol.

aedes and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f. a building.* **I.** In the sing. *a sanctuary*, *a temple* (prop. *a simpler edifice than the templum*): senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonant, *in the temple of the Palatine Apollo*, *where poems were publicly recited*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46. **II.** *a dwelling for men*, usu. only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 60: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50. aedes liberae, *rent-free*, Liv. 30, 17: aedes privatae, Suet. Ner. 44. Sometimes for a part of the domus, *a room*: insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 31. In *sing.* aedis nobis area est, id. As 1, 3, 67. For *familia* · ut ego sufringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (family), id. Truc. 2, 8, 7: aedes aurium mea ut migrare dicta possint, *the chambers of your ears*, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54 of a bee-hive, Virg. G. 4, 258: ab aedibus, *a castellan*: CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Grut. 607, 1 · aedes aurata, *a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid*, Suet Caes. 84. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, *etc.* should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, *etc.* when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin · as, si quis duas aedes habeat, et alteras tradat, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 6.

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small temple*, *a chapel*: quum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53 *init.*: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9. **2.** *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god*: in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 *fin.* **3.** On tombstones, *the vcrse for the urn*, Inscr. in Fabrett. c. 1, *no.* 68. **II.** *a small house* (mostly in the plur.). M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57. In the sing. *a small room*, *a closet*: in aedicula seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 19.

aedĭfex, fĭcis, m. = aedificator: Tert. Idol. 12.

aedĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] *a building* or *house-making*: si ad horum luxuriam dirigna aedificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis aedificatio, Cic. Pis. 21. **2.** *a building*, *a structure*: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id. Fam. 5, 6

aedĭfĭcātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim. a little building*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

aedĭfĭcātor, ōris, m. [aedifico] *a builder*, *architect*. Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. **II.** *Adj. one who is fond of building*: nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13.

aedĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [aedificium] *pertaining to a building*: Jupiter aedificialis = *penetralis* (Ζεὺς ἐφέστιος), Dict. Cret. 5 12.

aedĭfĭcium, ii, n. [aedifico] *a building of any kind* (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 28. aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, sic pepercit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54, 120: omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29.

aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [aedes, facio] **I.** *to erect a building*, *to build.* **A.** Absol. esse aedificat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ut eum ego emerim, aedificarim, exornem, impendium, tu, me invito, fruare

meo? Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: 1 necessitas ad fingenda atque aedificanda urbium, and., Caes. B. G. 6, 22: dirui, aedificari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. **B.** Gen. to build up, make *frame*, *constitute*: civitas, Pl. Rud. prol. 67: piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9: navem, Cic. Verr. 5, 18: urbem, ib. 4, 51: porticum, id. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: domum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: equum, Virg. Aen. 2, 16: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: caput, *to build up as a tower*, *with ornaments*, etc. Juv. 6, 503.

aedĭlĭtas, ātis, m. for aedilitas [aedilis], Fest. p. 12.

aedĭlĭcius, or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] *pertaining to an aedile*: aedilitio munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 16: aed. repulsa, *i. e.* in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: largitio, Liv. 25, 2 · vectigal aedilicium, *sc.* munerum, *paid to the aediles for public exhibitions*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 · aedilicius i, m. *sc.* vir, *one who had been an aedile*: aed. est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28 so id. Vatin. 7: aed. edictum, *an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon office*, Dig. 21, 1: aedilicias edictiones, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedĭlis, is, m. (Abl. aedile, but aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64) *an aedile*, *a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings*; *of aqueducts*, *roads*, *and sewers*; *of the distribution of corn*; *of the public lands*; *of markets*, *weights*, *and measures*; *of public worship*; *of theatres and dramatic performances*; and gen. *who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita.* They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the *sella curulis* and *toga praetexta*, v. Smith's Ant. 18. **II.** As an adjct.: aediles ludi, *Aedilic games*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 52 [Orig. an adj. from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, *etc.*]

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], *the office of an aedile*, *aedileship*: aedilitatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 29· petere, Cic. Cluent. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, ib.

aedĭlĭtius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aedĭtŭmor or **aedĭtŭmor** (an earlier form for aedituor), ari, 1. v. *dep. to take care of a temple*: aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10.

aedĭtŭmus or **aedĭtŭmus** (an earlier form for *aeditimus*) i, m. *the keeper of a temple* (ἱεροφύλαξ). in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere dilucimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab aeditumo tuo, Var. R. R. 1, 2.

aedĭtŭa, ae, *f.* [aeditumus] *a female keeper of a temple*. Fig. Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

aedĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [aeditumus] *pertaining to a temple-keeper*, Tert. Pudic. 16.

aedĭtŭēnus, entis, gen. = aeditumus, *a keeper of a temple*, Lucr. 6, 1271.

aedĭtŭus, i, m. [v. *aeditimus*], *a keeper of a temple*, *a sacristan* (ἱεροφύλαξ). aeditui custodiaeque, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists* (from the aeditui shewing the temples *as Cicerones*), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 236.

ădon (trisyl.), ŏnis, *f.* = *δοκός* (luscinia), *the nightingale*: tristi adon, Sen. Agam. 670.

ădŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyl.) *pertaining to the nightingale*: vox, Aust. Pan. ad Pison. 257.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj. sick*, *indisposed*, *diseased.* **I.** Of the body: with *abl.* of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: aeger vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: aeger pedibus, Sall. C. 59: in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: arbolitus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432. aegra valetudo, Cic. Brut. 48, *fin.*: with *Gen.* or *Acc.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi sancta, App. M. 4 p. 137: spondet, me quondam pedes tunc gravior aegrum,

Gell. 19, 10. Subst.: (ἄκηρως in Celsus, never aegrotus): no aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186. Of plants: aegro-aegro, Virg. Aen. 3, 142: aegra vitis, Pallad. Mart. 7, 4. II. Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv. 2, 3: aegri mortales, i. e. miseri, Virg. Aen. 2, 268. — I. With Abl. minus aeger avaritiâ, Sall. J. 29: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Virg. Aen. 1, 208. 2. With Gen. animi, Liv. 2, 58: rerum temere emotarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Lucan. 7, 240: deliciî, Sil. 13, 52. 3. With ob: aegri ab animo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26. III. Of other things: suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv. 5, 3: dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 918: amor, Virg. G. 4, 464: spes, i. e. slight hope, Sil. 9, 543: fides, wavering, ib. 2, 392: alterum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, with envious eyes, Tac. H. 2, 20 as a subst. plus aegri ex alitu viri, quam ex adventu voluptatis capi, more pain, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 11.

aegilōpium, i, n. = αἰγιλώπιον, a lachrymal fistula, an abscess in the angle of the eye, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

aegilops, ōpis, f. = αἰγίλωψ, a disease of the eyes: i. q. aegilopium, Ubis. 7, 7, no. 7, and aegilōpa, ae: Plin. 21, 19, 77. II. a kind of oak producing acorns called velani or valonia, used by tanners, Quercus aegilops, Linn., Plin. 16, 6, 8: id. 16, 8, 11. III. a weed or tare among barley, Avena sterilis, Linn., or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 91. IV. a kind of bulbous plant, id. 19, 5, 30: 21, 17, 63.

aegis, idis, f. αἰγίς, ίδος, the Aegis I. the shield of Jupiter, Virg. Aen 8, 354. 2. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, ib. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 57. II. Fig.: a shield, defence, Ov. R. Am. 346. III. in the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin. 16, 39, 71.

aegisonus, a, um, adj. resounding with the Aegis: pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 88.

aegithus, i, m. = αἴγιθος, a small bird, perh. the titmouse, Parus caeruleus, Linn., or the red linnet, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95.

aegiŏcĕphălos, i, m. = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), a bird, perh. the Godwit, Scolopax aegocephala, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 80.

aegŏcĕras, ātis, n. = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), a plant, fenugreek: Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120.

aegŏcĕrōs, ōtis (and -i), m. = αἰγόκερως, the wild goat (capricornus), only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 614: hirsutus, Lucan. 9, 536.

aegŏlĕthrum, i, n. = αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane), a plant in Pontus, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., Plin. 21, 13, 44.

aegŏlius, i, m. = αἰγόλιος, an unknown bird, according to Cuvier the barn owl (white owl or screech owl), Strix flammea, Linn., Plin. 10, 60, 79.

aegŏmȳrŏhus, i, f. = αἰγόμυρος (goat's hurl), a plant, usu. called lithospermon. Gromwell (Lithospermum officinale, Linn.), Plin 27, 11, 74.

aegōphthalmos, i, m. = αἰγώφθαλμος (goat's eye), an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

aegrē, adv. [aeger] uncomfortably, cautiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: nescio quid meo animo est aegre, I know not what vexes me, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 35: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, lest you should hear anything unpleasant, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 29: discessit aegre ferens, taking it ill, displeased, Cic. Div. 1, 33, extr. quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13. II. with difficulty, scarcely = vix (rather): omnis constantiatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20: aegerrime confluens, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aegre abstinens, Liv. 2, 45: aegre sinunt, Tac. Ag. 36. With vix, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 33: Flor. 3, 20, 6.

aegrĭfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [id.] to be sick, Lucr. 3, 636.

aegrĭfĭo, fīeri, irr. pass., to become sick: morbis aegrescimus iidem, Lucr. 5, 330. II. Fig.: to grow worse: violentia Turni exsuperat magis aegrescitque medendo, Virg. Aen. 12, 46. 2. to be troubled, grieved: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 28: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25.

aegrĭmōnia, ae, f. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic. Att. 12, 38: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, ib. 11, 18.

aegrĭo, aegrīco, for aegreo, aegresco.

aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [aeger] indisposition, sickness (both of mind and body). Of the body (for aegrotatio): vici quae (elephanti) sensi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29: aegr. corporis, Curt. 3, 5. II. Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: praeclare gestri molestiâque, sollicitudinem, angorem propter debilitatem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; et ita vos: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. In plur. magnarum remedium aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28.

aegror, ōris, m. [id.] sickness, Lucr. 6, 1257.

aegrōtātĭo, ōnis, f. [aegroto] sickness, disease (morbus cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28): prop. of the body (ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, ib. 3, 10): cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, ib. 4, 10. II. Fig.: also of the mind: sed in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere, ib. 4, 13, 29: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem, ib. 3, 4: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, ib. 4, 37, 79. III. Of plants, Plin 17, 24, 37, no. 7.

aegrōto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [aegrotus] to be sick. Of the body: ibi primum in morbum incidit, ac satis vehementer diuque aegrotavit, Cic. Clu. 62: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: morbo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 30: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, id. Ep. 1, 8, 6. Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 6. II. Of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 79: aegrotare vitio aliquo animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 207. III. Of other things: to languish, etc. : in te aegrotant artes, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 34: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, duties are neglected, and reputation suffers, Lucr. 4, 1120.

aegrōtus, a, um, adj. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: as subst., facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10: as adj. corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48. II. Fig.: Of the mind, etc.: animus, Att. in Non. 469, 23: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae reipublicae, Cic. Liv. in Caec. 21.

aegyptilla, ae, f. a precious stone once found in Egypt, prob. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aelinos, i, m. = αἴλινος, a song of lament, a dithyramb, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

aelūrus, i, m. = αἴλουρος, a cat: Gell. 20, 8.

aemidum, = "tumidum," Fest. p. 20.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulanter, adv. emulously, Tert. contra Haer. 40.

aemulātio, ōnis, f. [aemulor] a striving to be like or better than another, emulation (in both a good and a bad sense): "Aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aem. dicitur, et est gem. segritudo, si eo, quod consumpserit, alius potiatur, ipse egeat." Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. In a good sense: laudis, Nep. Att. 5: gloriae, Tac. A. 4, 44: amoris (in painting), Plin. 35, 4, 10. II. In a bad sense: jealousy, envy, rivalry (ζηλοτυπία): aemulationem quae rivalitas appellata est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 16: livoris, Tac. A. 14, 39: oliveti mariorum, Suet. Ner. 23: aem. hominis ex conjunctissima, aliter aequalitate, ardescit invidia, cujus finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84.

aemŭlātor, ōris, m. [id.] an emulator, imitator (ζηλωτής): ejus (sc. Catonis), Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 fin.

aemŭlātrix, īcis, f. a female emulator, Cassiod. Variar. 7, 5.

aemŭlātus, ūs, m. = aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Tac. H. 3, 66: in plur. id. A. 13, 46.

aemŭlo, āre, 1. v. a. (for aemulor): App. M. 1, p. 112, 40.

aemŭlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [aemulus] to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate; also, to equal. I. In a good sense: with Acc. omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26: Demosthenis orationem habui in manibus, non ut aemularer, at tamen imitarer et sequerer, Plin. Ep. 7, 30: Pindarum aemulari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15. Fig.: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 4. Rarely with Dat. veteribus aem., Quint. 10, 1, 122: and absol. pueri in schola aemulantur, Quint. 1, 3. II. In a bad sense: to be envious or jealous of (ζηλοτυπεῖν): generally with Dat.: iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: with cum: ne mecum aemulentur, Liv. 28, 43: aemulari umbras, to be jealous of one's shadow, Prop. 2, 25, 19.

aemŭlus, a, um, adj. striving after, emulous: (with Dat. or with Gen.) I. In a good sense: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: aem. atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: lituorum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41: Caesar summis oratoribus aem., Tac. A. 13, 3. II. In a bad sense: envious, grudging: subst. a rival: with Gen. Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10: Triton, Virg. Aen. 6, 173: quem, remoto aemulo, aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6: licebit eum solus ames; me aemulum non habebis, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436. III. Of things: competing with, rivalling, comparable to: with Part.: tibia tubae aem., Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118. [Etym. dub. Usu. connected with ἀμιλλάομαι. Perh. same root as im-itor, though the quantity is against this deriv.]

aenātor, ōris, in Fest. p. 17, aenator, m. [aes] a trumpeter: Suet. Caes. 32.

aenēŏlus, a, um, adj. dim. [aeneus] of little brazen figures: aeneoli piscatores: Petr. Frgm. Trag. 73.

aēnĕus or **āhēnĕus**, a, um, adj. [aes] of bronze: signum ullum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1 statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 4, 26: aenea tabula, ib. 2, 46: ahēneus ut stes, i. e. that a brazen statue may be erected to thee, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 183. II. of a brazen colour: barba, Suet. Ner. 25. III. solid or hard as metal: murus aheneus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 65: proles, the brazen age, Ov. Met. 1, 125 [Aeneus, another form of aereus, e and r being interchangeable: cf. murus and munio, ὄφρυς and dorsum. Aheneus, lengthened form of aeneus, the latter h being often interposed between vowels: cf. vehemens and vemens, cohors and cors, Donaldson, Varr. 12.]

aenigmătĭas, ae, m. = αἰνιγματίας (dat. and abl. plur. aenigmatiis, Charis. p. 36 P.) an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure: allegoria, quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint. 8, 6, 52: obscuritatis et aenigmatis exercitatio,

(gr. Div. 2, 44: quingenos numero Platonis circuitus, id. Ac. 2, 39: lustra, Juv. 8, 30. ‖ 2. *mystical dogma*, Arnob. 3.

antigraphum, i, and **-us**, ī, m. = *antigraphevs*, *one who proposes or speaks in riddles*, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.

ăhēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpus**, ĭdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed* (χαλκόπους): boves, Ov. H. 6, 32.

aenitŏlŏgĭum, i, n. in metre, *a dactylic verse with an iambic* penthemimeris: *e. g.* "Carmina bella magis vellem sonare," Serv. 1825 P.

aenŭlum, i, n. *dim. a small brazen vessel*, Fest. p. 23.

ăhēnus (trisyl.) or **ăhĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze* (only poet. for *aheneus*): signa, *the brazen images of the gods*, Lucr. 1, 317: falces, ib. 5, 1291: sc. lux, *i. e.* armorum aënorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 470. Hence aēnum (*sc.* vas), *a brazen vessel*: litore aëna locant, ib. 1, 213. ‖ Fig. *firm, invincible* (*cf.* adamantinus): manus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. 2. *Hard, inexorable*, corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

aĕrĭpĭlae, ārum, *f. plu.* [aeolus = ventus, *wind*, and pila, *ball*] *aerostatic instruments*, Vitr. 1, 6.

aeōn, ōnis, m. = *aiōn*, *eternity*, only in Tert. adv. Haeret. 33, 34, *etc.*, of the *animae mundi* of Valentinus.

aequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequo] *equal, uniform, equable, steady*: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, *has made my property equal to his*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 52: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, *uniform*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: annis, *which always has the same current, equable*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, *consistent in all the duties of life*, Tac. H. 4, 5: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profluens, *a gentle and equable flow*, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

‖ *equitable, just*: with in and *Acc.*: status reipublicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, id. Rep. 2, 37: par est (jus) quod in omnes aequabile est, id. Inv. 2, 22: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31. *Sup.* does not occur.

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] *equality, uniformity*: motūs, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: praeclara est aequabilitas in omni vita et idem semper vultus eademque frons, *evenness of temper*, ib. 26: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, *equality of station*, id. Rep. 1, 27: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, *uniformity of style*, id. Or. 16, 53. ‖ *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or. 1, 42: in laude justitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate iactum sit, id. de Or. 2, 85.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *uniformly, equally*: aequabiliter praedam dispertire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. *Comp.* aequabilius atque constantius esse res humanas haberent, Sall. C. 2: aequabilius atque constantius provinciae regerentur, Tac. A. 15, 21.

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg. Aen. 5, 452: aequaevi gregis Abtyanax ducit turmas, *bands of youths of the same age as himself*, Sen. Agam. 619: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: lotos aequaeva urbi, Plin. 16, 44, 86

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequo] *Of place: even, equal, level, smooth*, in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47. Hence *aequal, like*: with *Dat.* or as a *Subst.* with *Gen.*: pariem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, id. de Or. 1, 18: Britannia Scotticci Hibernia et moribus aequales, Liv. 40, 57: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215: aequali corpore Nymphae, Virg. Cir. 415: chorus aequalis Dryadum, *a chorus of Dryads alike in person*, id. G. 4, 460. ‖ Of age: of persons: (a) *of the same age*: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48 *in.*: Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1. (b) In gen. *contemporary*: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis filiorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20: aequalis eius fuit Aristides Thebanus, Plin. 35, 36, 19. (c) In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: *comrade*: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 10. 2. Of things: *coeval, coexistent*: Delotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself*, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: ne istud Juppiter sicrit, urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, *should endure only as long as*, Liv. 28, 28: aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491. ‖ Hence *uniform, equable*: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: (pictor) in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, Plin. 35, 40, 25: imber, lentior aequaliorque, *and more uniform*, Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54. *Sup.* Tert. Anim. 17 (aequallissima porticus). (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale.*)

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Of place: *evenness, smoothness*: maris, Sen. Ep. 53: Oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39. Fig. *equality, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Partit. 6: fraterna, id. Ligar. 12. *(if political equality = isonomia*: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa Principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. Of *equality in age*: et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.

aequāliter, *adv.* [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: frumentum civitatibus aequaliter distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 163: reverentius et aequalius duci parebant, Tac. H. 2, 27. *Sup.* not used.

aequāmentum (aequim.), i, n. [aequo] *an instrument for levelling* or *smoothing*, Var. in Non. 9, 18.

aequănĭmis, [aequus, animus] *adj.* in Vet. Onomast. = *eingnōmōn, calm, not passionate. Adv.* aequanimiter, *with equanimity, calmly*: Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (rare for aequus animus), *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas ventra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Ph. prol. 35. 2. *patience, calmness*: aequanimitas fit vescentibus ea (*i. e.* lentes Aegyptias), Plin. 18, 12, 31.

aequănĭmus, a, um, [aequus, animus] *adj. even-minded, patient, calm*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 3.

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *an equalizing, equal distribution*: gratiae et dignitatis, Cic. Mur. 23: bonorum, id. Off. 2, 21: juris, Liv. 8, 4.

aequātor mŏnētae, *one who examines the weight of money*, Inscr.

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* [aequo].

aequē, *adv. equally, just as*: duae trabes aeque longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ea (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus: honore et gloria fortasse non aeque omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: usually with *atque, ac, et, ac si*: nisi aeque amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: nisi haberes quo illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, id. de Am. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aeque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69: Egnatii rem ut tuearis aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, ib. 13, 43, 3. With *quam*: [illum] esse agrum aeque feracem quam [illum], Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et caelo imperatoris, Liv 38, 26. With ut (rare): qui nihil aeque in omnis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, *init.* With *cum*: novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43. With *abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: sometimes aeque doubled = aeque ac; aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 35. *cf.* Tac. Agr. 15. ‖ *justly, equitably*: mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Pl. Mil. 5, 22: judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

aequi-crūrius, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, crus] = *isoskelēs, isosceles*, in geom. of the triangle, Cap. 6, p. 230.

aequi-dĭālis, is, *n.* [aequus, dies] obsol. for aequinoctiale, Fest. p. 20.

aequi-dĭcī versus, [aequus, dico] *antithetical verses*, Diom. p. 498 P.

aequi-distans, antis, *adj. equidistant, parallel*: circuli, *concentric*, Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequi-formis, versus, qui non composita sed simplici figura ostentantur, ut, *urbs fuit media Lauventis regia Pici* (Virg. Aen. 7, 171), Diom. p. 498 P.

aequi-lātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequus, lātus] *equal breadth*, i. e. *bituen two parallel lines*, Vitr. 9, 8, 3.

aequi-lātĕrālis, e, *adj.* [aequus, latus (eris)] *equal-sided, equilateral*, Censor. Nat. 8.

aequi-lātĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *equilateral*, Cap. 6, p. 229.

aequi-lātus, ĕris, *adj.* [id.] *equilateral*, Aus. Idyll. 17, 50.

aequi-lăvium, i, n. [aequus, lavo]. Lit., *an equal washing*; hence, *the half*: (of washed wool), Fest. p. 21.

aequi-lībrātus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus libro] *i. q.* aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

aequi-lĭbris, e, *adj.* [aequus, libra] *evenly balanced, level*, Vitr. 5, 12.

aequi-lĭbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*: confugis ad aequilibritatem. sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109.

aequi-lĭbrium, ii, *n.* *a even balance, a level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium*: quasdam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. Fig., *a perfect equality*, Gell. 20, 1: [aequus and libra; as aequinoctium, bimestrium, sexennium, *etc.*].

aequi-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, manus] *equal-handed, one who can use both hands alike, ambidexter* (ἀμφιδέξιος), Aus. Idyll. 12. Fig., *of equal skill in two occupations, dexterous*. *ἀμφιδέξιος*, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequi-noctĭālis, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: circulus isoscelo (*the equator*), Varr. L. L. 6, 18 ‖ acetus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequi-noctium, i, n. [aequus, nox] *equal-night-time, the equinox*: aequinoctium exspectare, Cic. Att. 13, 28: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: propinqua die aequinoctii, Caesar, B. G. 4, 36: auctumnale et vernum, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequi-pĕr, ĕris, *adj.* [aequus, par] *perfectly alike* or *equal*, Aus. Idyll. 12: App. Flor. no. 3, p. 342.

aequi-părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable* (only in Plaut.): with *Dat.* Dii aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11. With cum, Trin. 2, 4, 65.

aequi-părantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *comparison*: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequi-părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an equalizing, a comparison*: aequiperatio et parilitas virtutum inter se continuum, Gell. 14, 3.

aequi-pĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. a. [aequus, paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 11: Jovis Solisque equis aequiparari dicitorem, Liv. 5, 23 ‖ v. n. *to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.* 1. item si qui, quae eventura sunt, providenti, aequiparunt Jovi, Pac. in Gell. 14, 1, 34. ‖ Inf

more frequently with *Acc.*: urbem diligitate, Nep. Them. 6: ut nemo sociorum me aequiparare posset, Liv. 37, 53: voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48.

aequi-pēdus, a, um, and **aequipes**, ĕdis, *adj.* [aequus, pes] *having equal feet, isosceles* (of a triangle), App. dog. Plat. 1 p. 5, 9.

aequiparo, aequiparo.

aequi-pollens, entis, *adj. equivalent:* App. de dogm. Plat. 3. p. 36.

aequi-pondium, i. *n.* [aequus, pondus] *a counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness* (of size or shape), *conformity, symmetry:* portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig., *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc. (*insciens*): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: summa bonitas et aeq. causae, id. Att. 16, 16: id. Off. 2, 22, *fin.*: si qua hominum aequitate res ad otium deduci posset, *Caes.* B. C. 1, 5. **III.** *moderation* or *calmness of mind, equanimity:* novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, Cic. de Sen. 1: ut animi aequitate plebem continerent, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

aequĭter, *adv. equally* = aeque, Pacuv. in Non. 512, 28.

aequiternus, a, um, *adj. co-eternal*, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 8, 13. [From aequus with the term. -ĭternus; the deriv. aeque aeternus is less likely].

aequi-vălĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to have equal power*, Auct. carm. de Phil. 6.

aequi-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus vox] in gram.: verba aequivoca, *equivocal, ambiguous*, Isid. Orig. 2, 26.

aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [aequus] *to make level*, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: aequare solo templum, Tac. A. 1, 51: domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20 Scipio Numantinam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *must be abolished*, Liv. 6, 18. **II.** *to make equal:* with *cum, dat.*, or *absol.*: invenium est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: aequato omnium periculo, ib. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25. Poet., stant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg. Aen. 7, 698: foedera regum vel Gabia vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: noctem lucem, Virg. Aen. 9, 338: animos aequare Olympo, Hor. C. 6, 783: dicta factis aequare, Liv. 6, 2. **III.** *to compare:* with Cic. with *cum*; later with *dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas, Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 31. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.* aequare frontem, *to form a front or line*, Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Flor. 4, 1, 102. **V.** Polit. *t. t.* aequare sortes, *to equalize the lots*, i. e. *to shake them in the sitella so that they might be fairly drawn*: conjicite sortes; uxor, aequa (eas), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Fr. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 508, operumque laborem partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat. **VI.** *v. n.* or *a., to be equal, come up to:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. 1, 33: cursu equum, id. 31, 35: fluminis altitudo summae equorum pectora aequabat, Curt. 4, 9, 15: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: cum picturam hujus tabulae sunt aequaturi, aequavit nullus, Plin. 35, 11, 40. Poet., sagitta aequasse ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg. Aen. 10, 248: manus comparis aequare nondum valet (juvenca), i. e. *cannot yet draw evenly with her mate*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ōris, *n.* [aequus] *a flat, level surface:* speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: and without campus: Iberen ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. Aen. 5, 496. Of the heavens: aequora coeli sensimu' sonere, Att. in Non. 505, 8. **II.** With *gen.* of mare, pontus, *etc., the surface of the sea:* vastum maris aequor arandum, Virg. Aen. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469: oceani metientes aequore tingi, ib. 1, 246. Hence aequor alone is used poet. for *the sea:* aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum quum commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 25: quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 65, 21: turbantibus aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Virg. Aen. 4, 523: per undosum aequor, ib. 313: and of the Tiber, ib. 8, 89. Very common in Ovid.: buccina omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis, Met. 1, 341. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, ne. 1.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aequor] *of* or *pertaining to the sea:* rex, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, ib. 15, 752: genus, *fish*, Virg. G. 3, 243: aequorei regnum Achillis, as the son of Thetis, Lucan. 6, 350.

aequus, a, um, *adj.* Of place: *level, flat:* locus ad libellam aequus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin.*: neminem in aequum locum sese demittere viderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive aequo, sive ex superiore, *i. e. before the bench of judges, or from the floor of the Senate, or from the rostrum in the assemblies*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23. **2.** In the histt., as subst., *a level, a plain:* facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: also, *an even slope:* dum Romanae cohortes in aequum enitterentur, id. A. 2, 80. **II.** Fig., *favorable, convenient.* **1.** Of place: frequent in Caesar; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos Deos, Tac. A. 1, 68. **2.** Of time: milities et tempori et loco aequo instructos, Liv. 26, 3: bellum difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35. **3.** In gen., of persons or things: *favorable, friendly*, etc.; Absol.: conseque ris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 3 *med.*: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: Jove judicat aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 68. With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Naevium, Cic. Quint. 14. Poet., with *in* and *Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. 3, 17, 28. Hence, **4.** Aequus, i, *m.* subst., *a friend:* ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse, et aequi et iniqui intelligant, curabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.*: Parthos absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. A. 6, 36. **III.** *equal, like:* quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Rom. miseris, *the half*, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: in aequa causa populorum sine pecore varium jus et disparem conditionem fuisse, ib. 5. 19: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13: non tertiam, partem, verum aequam. Plin. 2, 17, 16: quitarque pluribus cum pluribus aequis Virg. Aen. 2, 729. **IV.** *Of a known battle:* aequa manu dimicabant, Sall. C. 59: aequo Marte pugnare, Liv. 2, 65. As *subst.*: *an equal*; in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, A. Hor. 4, 46, 53. **Adverbially:** **1.** ex aequo, *in like manner, equally:* disceptatio ex aequo, Liv. 36, 37: dixit et ex aequo donis formaque probata, *etc.*, Ov. H. 16, 87: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt, quum in secundis minores fuisnent, Tac. Germ. 36. **2.** in aequo esse or stare, *to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*: qui cogit mori ne lentem in aequo est, quique properantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra Deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stotimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*: in aequo cum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 *fin.* **IV.** *fair, impartial, equitable.* **1.** Of persons: *absol.* or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 aequissimus aestimator et judex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1. **2.** Of things: et aequum est et rectum, l'ac. in Non. 264, 12: aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, id. Clu. 2: paratus prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. As neutr subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right*: quid in jure aut in aequo verum esset, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: vir amantior aequi, Ov. Met. 1, 322. Often with comp.: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. C. 51: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215. Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit*, etc. With *acc* and *inf.*, quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 25 si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 16. With *Abl.*: plus vidisse aequum me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 84: aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum*; *what is right and just*: neque quidquam quod aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versoque jure rem judicari oportere, id Caec. 23: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 32. Also without a conjunction: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17. The comparatives are used in a similar way. aequius melius, *more justly and equitably* (legal term), id. Off. 3, 15. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: *calm, composed, resigned*: animus aequus optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. Esp. in the *Abl.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation*: ego, nisi Bibulus adiuteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, Cic. Att. 6, 8 carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut 6: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation* Caes. B. G. 5, 52: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56. Hence, aequo bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus omnia totum istuc aequi boni facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7. [Referred by Bopp to Sanh. एक, "one;" connected by others with *ἴσος, aleic*; but the orig. meaning of the word appears to be "level," "smooth."]

Aer, ĕris, *m.* (*acc.* Gr. aera, Sat.

Th. 2, 693. *Acc.* aeram and Gr. aera. *Acc. plur. neut.* aera) = *dêp, the air,* prop. *the lower atmosphere,* in contradistinction to *aether,* the upper pure air: proximus est aër illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Met. 1, 28: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: crassus, Ib. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, ib. 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42: aëream in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1. Also in plur.: aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 2, 1, *fin.* ‖ Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit,* Virg. G. 2, 123: *cloud, mist:* Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, id. Aen. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.

aera (diasyl.), ae, *f.* = *alpe, a weed which grows among corn, darnel, tare,* or *cockle,* Lolium temulentum, Linn., Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3.

aera, ae, *f.* I. In mathem.: *the data for a calculation,* Rufus. 2. *an item of an account,* Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *init.* 3. *an era or epoch,* Isidor. Orig. 5, 36.

aerāmentum, i, *n. a vessel of bronze,* etc., Plin. 33, 5, 30. [Words in -mentum are gen. formed from verbs: but aero does not occur, v. aeratus.]

aerāmina, ōrum, *n. plu. large vessels* or *utensils of bronze,* etc., Fest. p. 22.

aerāria, ae, *f. sc.* officina, *a smelting* or *refining house,* Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerārium, i, *n. a treasury* or *bank:* aerarium privatum (Caesaris), Nep. Att. 8: aerarium commune, Ib. ‖ Esp. *the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus:* also, *the treasury* (as a building): C. Gracchus, quum largitiones maximas fecisset, et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: referre pecuniam in aerarium, *to pay into the treasury,* Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (also deferre, Liv. 5, 25): aerarium sanctius, a rest, or *reserved fund,* to be touched only in case of need: aurum vicesimarium quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, Liv. 27, 10: Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam aerario reconditas, Quint. 10, 3, 3. Aerarium militare, *the military chest,* Tac. A. 1, 78: Smith's Ant. 23. In the treasury the public archives also were kept: factum senatusconsultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51: and the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2.

aerārius, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *pertaining to copper, bronze,* etc.: aerarium metallum, *a copper mine,* Vitr. 7, 9: aerarias secturae, *copper mines,* Caes. B. G. 3, 21: fornaces, *smelting furnaces,* Plin. 11, 36, 42: fabrica aeraria, *the preparation of copper,* id. 7, 56, 57: faber aerarius, *a brazier* or *coppersmith,* id. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6. 2. *pertaining to money:* propter aerarium rationem non satis erat in talulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *the standard of the coinage,* Cic. Quint. 4: milites aerarii, *mercenary troops,* Varr L. L. 5 *fin.*: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended the disbursements of the treasury,* Ib. 5, 36. ‖ *Absol.* as subst.: I. *sc.* faber, *a coppersmith, brazier:* in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8. 2. *sc.* civis, *a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote,* Smith's Ant. 22, *seq.*: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, Id. de Or. 2, 66 *extr.*: omnes, quos senatu moverant, quibusque equos ademerant, aerarios fecerant et tribu moverunt, Liv. 42, 10.

aerātus, a, um, *furnished* or *covered with copper,* or *bronze:* lecti, *couches with brazen feet,* Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 60: naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21: portae, Ov. Fast. 2, 785. Poet.: *arms, armed ranks,* Virg. Aen. 9, 462. ‖ *made of bronze:* vitulus, Prop. 2, 16, 11. ‖ Sarcastic. of a rich man: tribuni non tam serati, quam aerati., Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 (v. serarius, II. 2). [Prob. formed from *aes,* as *auratus, argentatus.* Priscian, p. 828, P., says that it is a partic. of a verb, aero; but this verb is not found in any example.]

aeralvina = aeraria, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] *made of bronze, copper,* etc.: cornua, Virg. Aen. 7, 615: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8. 2. *furnished* or *covered with bronze, copper,* etc.: clipeus, Virg. Aen. 12, 541: pupis, Ib. 5, 198. Subst.: aereus, i, *m. sc.* nummus, *a copper coin:* aereos signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1: aereum, i, *n., a copper colour,* Plin. 8, 52, 78.

aĕrĕus, a, um, v. aërius.

aerifer (trisyl.), fera, ferum, *adj.* [aes, fero] *bearing brazen cymbals* (of the attendants of Bacchus): aeriferae manus cumitum, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerifĭcē, *adv.* [aes facio] *with art, ingeniously:* Musae (*i. e.* Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxti, Varr. in Non. 69, 30.

aerifŏdīna, ae, *f.* [aes, fodina] *a copper mine,* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

aerĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [aera] *of darnel* or *cockle:* Plin. 18, 17, 44.

aeri-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [aes, pes] *brazen-footed:* tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Virg. Aen. 6, 803. ‖ Met.: *strong,* or *swift of foot,* (as χαλκόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aeri-sŏnus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* = χαλκέφωνος [aes, sono] *sounding with bronze:* antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields,* Sil. 2, 93: mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28.

aërĭus (quadrisyl.), more rar. **aĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος: *pertaining to the air, airy, aerial:* volucres, Lucr. 5, 823: animantium genera quatuor, quorum alterum pennigerum et aerium, Cic. Tim. 10: aërias vias carpere, *to take their airy way,* Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, *the heavens,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5: aerium mel, because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air, Virg. G. 4, 1. 2. *rising aloft in the air, high:* Alpes, Ib. 1, 474: cacumen, Catull. 64, 240: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: arces, Ib. 3, 291: capra cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119. ‖ In Arnob., *vain, fleeting,* aerise spes, 2, p. 86.

aërizūsa, ae, *f.* = ἀερίζουσα, *a kind of precious stone,* acc. to Salmas., *the turquoise,* Plin. 37, 8, 37.

aero, ōnis, *m., a wicker basket, hamper:* Vitr. 5, 12: Plin. 36, 14, 21.

aeroīdēs, ae, *adj.* = ἀεροειδής, *like air, sky-blue:* beryllí, Plin. 37, 5, 21.

aëromantīa, ae, *f.* = ἀερομαντεία, *divination from the air, aëromancy,* Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

aerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *abounding in copper* or *bronze,* Fest. p. 17: aerosum aurum, *gold that contains a large proportion of copper,* Plin. 33, 5, 29: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41.

aerūca, ae, *f.* [aes] *a kind of verdigris,* Vitr. 7, 12.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj., full of copper rust, rusty:* manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, *fin.*: lamellae, id. Br. Vit. 12.

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f. rust of copper:* aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. 2. *the verdigris prepared from the same,* Plin. 34, 11, 26. 3. Poet.: *money:* si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *the old bag with all its dross,* Juv. 13, 67. ‖ Fig., *envy, ill-will:* haec est aerugo mera, *sheer malice* or *spite,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tinctí viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 3. 4. *avarice:* animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330: [aes: ab ferrugo, lanugo, etc.]

aerumna, ae, *f. toil, both bodily and mental, need, hardship, distress, calamity,* etc.: maeror aut aegritudo fabillis: aerumna aegritudo laborum dolor aegritudo cruciatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 28: uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Pl. Am. 1, 2, 26: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. in Non. 21, 8: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: Herculis aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51: collecta vitatica multis aerumnis, *with much hardship,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71. 3. In later Lat. for *defeat* (of an army): Amm. 15, 4. [Words in -umna are rare: cf. alumna and columna. Pott compares aer- with the Sanscr. roots yas, "to strive," and yat, "to vex."]

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj., full of trouble, calamitous:* Lucr. 6, 1230: App. M. 1, p. 102: [aerumna: if formed according to analogy, it would presuppose a verb aerumno.]

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj., full of trouble, suffering, wretched:* miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7. *Sup.* Cic. Clu. § 201.

aerumnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* from aerumna, acc. to Festus: *a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle.*

aerunscātor, ōris, *m.* [aeruusco] *an itinerant juggler,* Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerunsco, are, 1. *v. a.* [aes] *to obtain one's living as a vagrant juggler* etc. *mendicant philosopher,* etc., aerunsare, aera undique, id est pecunias colligere, Fest.: Gell. 9, 2: Sen. Clem. 2, 6.

aes, aeris, *n. copper ore:* aes Cyprium whence, cuprum, *copper:* scoria aeris, *copper-dross* or *scoria,* Plin. 34, 11, 24: flos aeris, *flowers of copper,* Ib.: squama aeris, *scales of copper,* Cels. 2, 12, *in.*: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30: conflare et temperare, Ib. 7, 56, 57. 2. a composition of *copper and tin,* i. e., *bronze.* The word should not be translated *brass,* since brass is a combination of *copper and zinc,* and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc: v. Smith's Ant. 25. ‖ Met., *every thing made of copper or bronze,* (as *statues, weapons, armour, tables, money,* etc.): aes sonit, *trumpet sounds,* Enn. in Non. 504, 32: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuaque legis esse volult, i. e. *the brazen tables of the laws,* Cic. Phil. 1, 7: statua ex aere, Ib. 9, 6: ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast *one's image in bronze,* Plin. 7, 38: ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: ardentes clipeus atque aera micantia cerno, Virg. Aen. 2, 734: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 3, 98. ‖ *money,* since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, *borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum,* Cic. Att. 2, 1: hic meret aera liber Soulis, *earns them money,* Hor. A. P. 345: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 159. Hence the phrases, 1. aes alienum, 11 t., *the money of another* hence, *a debt:* habere aes alienum, *to be in debt,* Cic. Fam. 5, 6: manipere, to *borrow,* id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14 and 24: in aes alienum incidere, *to get* or *fall into debt,* Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt,* id. Verr. 4, 6, 11: laborare ex aere alieno Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare aliquem aere alieno, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 20: aere alieno exire, id. Phil. 12, 6. 2. In aere meo est, Fig., *he is in my pay* or *service; he is my supporter,* or *dependent;* in nullo habui, to in aere meo esse, propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem. 3. Pars

1, 62. 3. Alicujus aeris esse, *t: to be of some value*, Gell. 18, 5. 4. In aere meo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. Ep. 87. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium, and Smith's Ant. 728, a. **IV.** Sometimes = as, *the standard unit of the coinage* (cf. as): hence aes grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted, *vs.* a pound to the As): denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12. So aes alone in *gen. sing.* for aestum: aeris millies, *one hundred millions*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui millibus aeris quinquagiesis census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i.e.* quadrante), lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. 6, 152. **V.** *wages, pay.* 1. *a soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant dandu esse aera militibus, Liv. 3, 4: aere dirutus miles, *a soldier who has forfeited his pay*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 33. Hence in plur. *his stipendia for military service*, ib. 2. *reward, payment*, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that aims at reward*, Sen. Ep. 88. **VI.** In plur. aera, *counters, the items of a calculation*: ei aera singula precibant, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. in Non. 3, 18.

aesălōn, ōnis, m. = *aisálων, the merlin*, Falco aesalon, Linn., the smallest of the hawk tribe, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

aeschrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *aισχρολογία*, in rhetoric, *an expression indecorously ambiguous, a double entendre*, Diom. p. 445 P.

aeschynŏmĕnē, es, *f.* = *αἰσχυνομένη* (ashamed), *a sensitive plant*, Mimosa polycantha, Willidenow, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

aesŭlētum (esc.), i, *n.* [aesculus] *a forest of oaks*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

aesŭlĕus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of oak*: aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, *i. e. an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449.

aesŭlĭnus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 9.

aesŭlus, i, *f. the tallest species of oak, the wynter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter*: Virg. G. 2, 290: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17.

aestas, ātis, *f. the hot season*: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42. In a restricted sense: *the summer*: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, id. Oecon. in Non. 161, 2: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, id. Att. 4, 2: nova, Virg. Aen. 1, 470: ignea, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23: summa, Cic. Verr. 5, 3 *min.*: exacta, Sall. J. 61: anni aestas, *summer-time*, Gell. 2, 21: per aestatem liquidam, *the calm summer air*, Virg. G. 4, 59: id. Aen. 6, 707. **II.** Met. *a year* (chiefly in the season of a campaign): quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39. **III.** *Freckles*: aestates, Plin. 26, 12, 50. [Aes-tas prob. contains the same root as *ur-o, us-tus.*]

aestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aestus fero] *bringing* or *producing heat*: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663: Virg. G. 2, 153. 2. *sultry, hot*: Libyes arva, Lucan. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aestumo] *valuable, estimable*: Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon*: in eopam habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, *the valuation of corn to be furnished*, ib. 3, 92: aequa facta aestimatione, *as a fair valuation*, Caes. B. G. 1, 67: aestimatio pignus, *the assessment of a fine*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aestimatio damni, *the assessment of damages in a suit*, ib. *Rosc. 41*: hic dies aestimationi [illegible]

aestĭmātŏr, ōris, m. [id.] *a valuer, appraiser*: frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 *fin.*: callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quaedam magno aestimant, id. Parad. 6, 3. **2.** Fig.: *an estimator* or *valuer* (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id. Marc. 5: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1.

aestĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to valuation*: judicium, Gai. 18: actio, Ulp. Dig. 19, 3.

aestĭmātus, ūs, m. [aestimo] = aestimatio (only in the Abl.): in aestimatu est (mel) e thymo, Plin. 11, 15: aetatis, Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

aestĭmĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] = aestimatio, acc. to Fest.

aestĭmĭum, i, *n.* [id.] = aestimatio: Hyg. de Limit. p. 152: Frontin. de Colon. p. 127.

aestĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to value, appraise* (in money), with *gen.* or *abl. pretii*, or with *adv.*: domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44. frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 3, 92: tenuissime, lb. 4, 16: magno, id. Parad. 6, 3. Hence litem alicui *or* alicujus, *to assess the damages*, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis, Ascon. upon Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 13: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Also in proceedings before a judex: cf. Smith's Ant. 647, b. **II.** Fig.: *to estimate, to value* (not in a pecuniary sense): ii expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. in Senat. 6 *fin.* Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: Aquitanism, quae pars ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, *is to be reckoned as a third part*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo aestimare, Sall. C. 10: virtutem animis aestimare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vita aestimare, *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri fama, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4. 2. with the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *abl.* post. also with nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum, Nep. Cat. 1: unius assis aestimare, Cat. 5, 3: pernagno, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo: sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Trangl. of Epicharmus in Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15. 3. with a rel. *clause*: aestimabitis, qualis ilia pax sit deditio sit, Sall. J. 35: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57. [Prob. root ĀNS, "money," with term. -timo or -dimo.]

aestīvālis, e, *adj.* = aestivus.

aestīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* = aestivus, *pertaining to summer*; *drought, the tropic of Cancer*, Eva. Astr. 1, 18.

aestīvē, *adv. summer-like*: aestive admodum visitati sumus, *we are privileged in a very summer-like manner*, i. e. *seasonably*, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 30.

aestīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestivus] *to spend the summer*: mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: aestivare Tusculi, Suet. Galb. 4.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] *pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer*: aestivos menses rei militaris dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: temporibus aestivis, *summer time* dies aestivos, *summer days*, id. Verr. 5, 38: locus aestivus, *suitable for a summer residence*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: sol, Virg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus, deviasque calles exercitum ductmus, *through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: aves, *birds which migrate on the approach of winter*, id. 5, 6: animalia, *vermin*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114: castra, *a summer camp* (v. Smith's Ant. 244), Suet. Claud. 1. **II.** *Subst.* aestiva, orum, *n. plu. a summer camp*, τὰ θερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: sub tempus aestivorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: dimittere cohortes in aestiva, Suet. Aug. 49: aestiva praetoris (ironically), *a residence for pleasure*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37.

2. *a campaign*: superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: *a military expedition*, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. Pis. 40: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105. **3.** *summer pastures*: Plin. 24, 6, 19. Meton. for *the cattle themselves*, Virg. G. 3, 472.

aestŭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aestuo] *foaming, fermenting*: confectio, Paul. 11, 17.

aestŭans, antis, *part.* [aestuo].

aestŭārium, i, *n.* [aestus] Lit. *a tide-place, a firth* or *creek, an estuary*, εὐρίπους (Aestuaria sunt omnia, quae mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Fest. s. v.): pedestria esse itinera comitia aestuaria, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: prima aestuaria, nondum accrescente unda, transiere, Tac. A. 2, 8. **2.** *a morass*: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. **3.** *an air-hole, air-shaft* (in mines), Plin. 31, 3, 28.

aestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo] *a boiling up, fermentation*. Fig.: *of mind*, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestus] *to boil, to rage*: aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as the fire rages in the closed furnaces*, Virg. G. 4, 263. **II.** Met. of the effects of fire, *to be warm* or *hot*. **1.** Of things: nunc dum eo casio est, dum scribillitas aestuant, eo currite, *while the cakes are still warm*, Pl. Poen. prol. 43: torridus aestuat ille *glows*, Prop. 2, 28, 3. **2.** Of persons: Lycurgi leges eruditunt juventutem esuri sedi, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: aestuare sub pondere Ov. M. 12, 514. **3.** Fig. of the sea: *to rise in waves* or *billows* (cf. aestus): Maura aestuat unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 4: gurges, Virg. Aen. 6, 296. **4.** of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed*: in cunibus humor, id. G. 4, 308: remis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1096. Of an agitated crowd: Prud. 11, 228. **III.** Fig.: of the passions and understanding: *to be passionately inflamed* or *excited*: aestuare ill[illegible] [illegible]derant pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: desiderio alicujus, id. Fam. 7, 26: invidia, Sall. C. 23: ingens in cunctis pectus, Virg. Aen. 12, 666: ira in illa, against, Ov. M. 6, 490: [illegible] (= amor), ib. 4, 64: [illegible] (Alexander) [illegible] Just. 12, 16, 2: [illegible], *to be doubtful, be undecided*: [illegible] Verr. 2, 30: cohortes et vires [illegible] [illegible] Liv. 7, 1, 7: [illegible] [illegible] 11. aestuantibus, Just. 1, 10.

aestŭōsē, *adv. hotly, impetuously:* aestuose absorbere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 67: fluxit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aestus] *hot, sultry:* aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28: syrtes, *the burning syrtes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: oraculum Jovis inter aestuosi, *of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat. 7, 5. ‖ *greatly agitated, in violent ebullition:* freta, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15.

aestus, ūs (and aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: *heat, fire:* fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended*, Lucr. 6, 364: fervore atque aestu (balneorum) anima interciusa, Liv. 23, 7: exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Aen. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 91. In plur.: neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81: aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *in the mid-day heats*, Virg. G. 3, 331. Fig. of fever, inflammation, etc.: ulceris aestus, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. 2. *the ebb and flow of the sea, tide:* quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, *fin.*: minuente aestu, *at the ebb of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: luna plena maritimos aestus maximos in oceano efficere consuevit, ib. 4, 29: secundus, Sall. Frgm. in Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, id. in Non. 138, 8: aestus totos campos inundaverat, Curt. 9, 9, 18. 3. *the surge or surf of the sea:* terret aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: delphines aestum secabant, Virg. Aen. 8, 674: furit aestus arenis, ib. 1, 107. Also of *the boiling up of water:* exsultant aestu latices, ib. 7, 462. Also of the Epicurean flux of atoms, Lucr. 6, 926. And of the magnetic fluid, ib. 1001, *seq.* ‖ Gen. and Fig.: *any violent commotion*, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum genus bello magnos commovit funditus aestus, *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: peristet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. H. 15, 25. 2. *a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, anxiety:* qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 12, 486: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. [From the same root as aestas, q. v.]

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from aevitas, Prisc. 595, P.] (*gen. plur.* usu. aetatum; but also aetatium, Vell. 2, 89 Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17, et alii), *time of life, age:* quid est in hominis vita diu? da enim supremum tempus, exspectemus Tartessiorum regis aetatem, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69: a primo tempore aetatis, id. Leg. 1, 4, 13: incuntis aetatis inscientia, id. Off. 1, 34: flos aetatis, *i. e. youth*, id. Phil. 2, 2. So bona aetas, id. de Sen. 14: and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4: mala aetas, *old age*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. So infirma, ingravescens, affecta, *etc.* Sometimes AETAS = senectus, *old age*, and sometimes = juventus, *youth*, according to the context: aetate non quis obtuerier *through age*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 154: ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39: dedecora, quae aetas ipsius pertulit, *his youth*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, *those who were either too old or too young to bear arms*, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam summa, *we have now reached that time of life*, id. Fam. 6, 20. And of lifeless things: libitis Falernum hoc: annorum quinquaginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it bears its years well*, id. in Macr. Sat. 2, 3, 3: aetas arborum, Plin. 16, 28, 52. ‖ *life*, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: aetatem gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degero omnem aetatem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2. ‖ *a period of time, an age:* heroicae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, ib. 1, 3, 5: nostra aetate, *in our times*, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iph. 1: *the ages of the world*, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov. Met. 1, 89, et seqq. aetas = centum annos, ib. 12, 188. IV. *time or duration* in gen.: omnis fert aetas, Virg. E. 9, 51: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9. V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed to denote the persons themselves: sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, *i. e.* tibi, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 1: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, *i. e.* innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Cal. 4. VI. *Adv.*: aetatem = semper, perpetuo, *through the whole life, continually:* at tu aegrota, si lubet, per me, aetatem quidem, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 22. 2. = diu, longo tempore, *a long while:* an abiit jam a militia? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years*, Lucr. 6, 236: in aetate, *sometimes, at any time*, Plaut.

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim., a tender or effeminate age:* in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic Fin. 5, 20, 55. 2. Met.: *youthful passion, voluptuousness:* monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16.

aeternābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aeterno] *everlasting:* divitiis, Att. in Non. 475, 24: urbis, *i. e. Rome*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3.

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *everlasting* aeternali somno sactum, Grut. 752, 3: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Lex. adv. Jud. 6.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] *eternity:* fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9. hoc est verum ex aeternitate, *from eternity, eternally*, id. Fat. 14. 2. *imperishableness*, synon. with *immortalitas:* nihil populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Pis. 3. Also of things of long duration: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55. 3. *a title of the emperors*, like *divinitas, majestas*, etc.: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep. 10, 87.

aeternō, *adv. everlastingly:* aeterno virere, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

aeterno, are, 1. *v. a.* [aeternus] *to perpetuate, to immortalize:* literis ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. in Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. *aevitternus*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2] ‖ *age-lasting, as* αἰώνιος, *lasting for a long time:* nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura (*de vite*), Plin. 14, 2: ablue corpus illuvies aeternisque sordibus squalidum, *ancient, inveterate*, Curt. 4, 1, 22. 2. *everlasting, eternal:* Deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: non modo aeternam sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21: sollicitudo, Sall. J. 31: amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 394: ver, Ov. M. 1, 107: aeterna urbs, *the eternal city*, *i. e. Rome*, Tib. 2, 5, 23. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. aeternum: *for ever:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 28, 28. sedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus, Virg. Aen. 6, 617: servist aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.

aethălus, i, *m.* = αἴθαλος, *a sort of Egyptian grape, the soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

aether, ĕris, and Gr. ĕros, *m.* = αἰθήρ, *the upper, pure air, ether* (opp. to *aër*, the lower atmospheric air, Lucr. 8, 499): rostat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: cf. ib. c. 33. ‖ Met.: *heaven:* quod nostri coelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 113: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524. 2. *air*, in gen.: clamor ad coelum per aethera vagit, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100. ferar per liquidum aethera vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 2: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. 3. *the upper world:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, ib. 6, 436. Aether was personified as a deity: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17: so, tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus aether, Virg. G. 2, 325: v. Smith's Biog. and Myth., s. v.

aethĕrĭus and **aethĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = αἰθέριος, *pertaining to the ether, ethereal:* sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: coelestis altissima aetherea que natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.*: post ignem aetheria domo subducta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. Met. 1. *pertaining to heaven heavenly:* arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: auras (others read umbras), Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo concepérat ignes, *heavenly inspiration*, ἐνθουσιασμόν, Ov. F. 1, 473. 2. *pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182. auras, id. 3, 406: aqua, *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682. 3. *pertaining to the upper world:* vesci aura aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 547. *Comp.* aetherior, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 68.

aethĭŏpis, ĭdis, *f.* = αἰθιοπίς, *a species of sage*, prob. Salvia Aethiopis, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

aethĭops, ŏpis, *m.* Αἰθίοψ, *an Ethiopian:* for a black man, gen.: desideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: used as *adj. dull, stupid:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic. post Red. 6. Hence Aethiopis occursus is considered a bad omen, Flor. 4, 7.

aethra, ae, *f.* = αἰθρα, *the air:* surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467 volucres ales in aethra, Virg. Aen. 12, 247. 2. *the clear, cloudless sky*, caerula, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: ad umbram, Att. in Macr. 6, 4: sidera, Virg. Aen. 3, 585.

aetiŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = αἰτιολογία, *an allegation of reasons:* aetiologia est cum proponimus aliquid, ejusque causam et rationem reddimus, Isid. Orig. 2, 21. Cf. Sen. Ep. 95, *fin.*

aëtĭtēs, ae, *m.* = ἀετίτης (fr. ἀετός, *an eagle*), *a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone:* nodulus e quarto containing a cavity lined with crystals; also certain ores of iron, Plin. 10, 3, 4.

aëtĭtis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀετῖτις, *a precious stone of the colour of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

aevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aevum, Prisc. 595, P.] the old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecudumque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: si morbus aevitasve vitium escit, *advanced age*, Gell. 20, 1.

aeviternus, v. aeternus.

aevum, i, *n.* [In Plaut. and Lucr. aevus, i, *m.*] (Mostly poet. for aetas.) *a space of time:* in coelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruantur, Cic. Somn. Sc. 3: so for *eternity*, plagis vexata per aevum, Lucr. 1, 634: cf. ib. 950: in aevum, *for all time*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3. ‖ *Time of life, age:* (natura humana) imbecilla atque aevi brevis, Sall. J. 1: in armis aevum agere, Pac. in

Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: degere, Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, ib. 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *youth*, Ov. M. 9, 436: integer aevi, *in the prime of life*, Virg. Aen. 9, 255. **2.** *old age*: confectus aevo, ib. 11, 85: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. Also of things: aevum arborum, Plin. 17, 1, 1. **II.** *age* or *generation*: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13. in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23; simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2. **2.** *the men living in the same age*, ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36. de quibus consensus aevi judicaverint, Plin. 14, 6, 8. **IV.** *duration* or *time* in gen.: omnia vitiata dentibus aevi, Ov. M. 15, 235: per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1. [Connected with αἰ*F*ών, αἰ*F*ει, etc. In the Etruscan *aifil* signified "age."]

āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African*: Afra avis, i. e. gallina Numidica, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

af-făber (adf.), bra, brum, *adj. skilful, ingenious*: literas affabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affari], lit. *that can be spoken to*: hence, *easy of access, courteous, affable*: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, Cic Off. 1, 31, 113. affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alc. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis ullī, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79. *Sup.* prob. not used.

affābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] *affability, politeness, courtesy*: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.* [kl.] *courteously, politely*, Macr. S. 7, 2: affabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

affābrē, *adv. ingeniously, skilfully*: (signum dei) affabre atque antiquo artificio factum, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 5, 14.

affābrĭcātus (adf.), a, um, *adapted by art*: consuetudo quasi affabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7: [ad and fabricatus].

affāmen (adf.), ĭnis, *n. an accosting, address* (for affatus): blando affamine, App. Met. 11, p. 268: [affari. cf. affabilis].

affānĭae, arum, *f. plu. empty chatter, idle jests*: affanias adblaterare, App. Met. 9, p. 221: affanias effutire, ib. 10, p. 243.

affāri (adf.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* Of this verb the only forms in use are, the present indicative (but not in the first person sing.), the perfect participle, the infinitive, and the 2nd person sing. of the imperative: *to speak to, accost*: licet enim vesibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flamininum ille, Cic. de Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; hostem supplex affare superbum, Virg. Aen. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Ach. 1, 251: ubi me affamini, Curt. 4, 11: precando affamur Vestam, *address imprayer*, Ov. F. 6, 302: sic positum affāri discedite corpus, *salute, farewell to*, Virg. Aen. 2, 644: affari extremum, ib. 9, 484. **2.** Augur. t. t. (*pass.*) *to fix the limits of the auspices*: affari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; affantur qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: cf. App. M. 11, p. 262.

affātim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly*: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 11: miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum affatim, Sall. J. 43: de cystico affatim diximus, Plin 18, 15, 43: used like abunde and satis as a subst. with *Gen.*: divitiarum affatim est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Mos. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37, 2: vini, Hist. 1, 8. **II.** In later Lat. with an adj.: affatim onustus, App. Met. 9, p. 221: feminae affatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

affātus (adf.), *Part.* from affari.

affātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affari] *a speaking to, address*: quo nunc regnam ambire furentem audeat affatu? Virg. Aen. 4, 284: affatus reddere, Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 7: ora solvere ad affatus, Sil. 17, 140. **2.** *the command or rescript of an emperor*, Just. Cod. 5, 4, 23: Imp. Leo Cod. 1, 26, 6.

affectātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] *an eager desire for* (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: decoris, Plin. 11, 37, 56: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, *in their desire to pass for Germans*, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9. **II.** *careful study prompted by fondness for the subject*: magna coeli affectatione compertum, Plin. 2, 18, 82. **III.** In rhetoric, *effort without effect, affectation, conceit*: ad malam affectationem pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius affectatione, id. 1, 6, 11.

affectātō, *adv.* [id.] *zealously*, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strives after*: justi amoris, Eutr. 10, 7. -In a bad sense: nimius ritūs affectator, Quint. 6, 3, 3.

affectātrix (adf.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who strives for*: sapientia affectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* (affecto). In rhet.. *choice, far-fetched, studied*: auribus nitidius aliquid atque affectatius (alii leg. effectius) postulantibus, Quint. 12, 10, 45: affectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10

affectē (adf.), *adv. feelingly, sensibly*, Tert. An. 45.

affectĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affĭcio] *the being affected or touched, feeling*, = πάθος: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut: laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25. ib. 2, 58. but it is used gen. to denote a *condition of body or mind*, whether permanent or transient. **I.** Of the body: *its settled constitution*: tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. **II.** Of the mind: *a frame of mind*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans convenientesque, ib. 4, 15, 34: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, *right feelings*, ib. 2, 18, 43: animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 3, 6, 29. **III.** Of other things: comparantur ea quae aut majora, aut minora, aut paria dicuntur: in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas affectio, id. Top. 18, 68: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, *the disposition of the stars*, id. Fat. 4. **IV.** *a favourable disposition, love, goodwill*: similarum generi praecipua erga fetum affectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra affectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. **V.** *the loved object*: affectiones, *children*, Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3. **VI.** Legal. t. t. *legal power*: furiosus et pupillus non possunt inchoare possidere, quia affectionem tenendi non habent, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 60. [Affectio denotes a *state*, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, refectio, etc. denote an *act*.]

affectĭōsē, *adv. affectionately*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 9, 27.

affectĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [affectus] *full of attachment*, Tert. Anim. 19.

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [affĭcio] *to strive after, to pursue, entertain*: (affectare est prorsum animum ad faciendum habere, Fest. p. 21) ut mea defrandes, ad eam rem affectas viam, *that is your aim*, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 12: hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, *attack me*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: cur opus affectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: affectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish*, Liv. 28, 18: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas sc. navem, *of reaching it with his hand* (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg. Aen. 3, 670: *Pass.* affectari morbo, *to be seized by disease*, Liv. 29, 30, *init.* **II.** *to aspire to, to aim at* (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5: magnificentiam verborum Quint. 3, 8, 61: coelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: regnum coeleste, id. M. 1, 152 regnum, Liv. 1, 46: honorem, Sall. J. 64: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7. Also with *Inf.* as object: non ego sideream affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39 qui esse docti affectant, Quint. 10, 1, 97. **III.** In the histt.; *to seek to draw to oneself*: civitates formidine affectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Gallitarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17. **IV.** Post-Aug. *to assume falsely* or *ostentatiously, to feign, affect*: crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 1, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16.

affector (adf.), atus, 1. *verb. dep.* [affĭcio] *to strive after*: affectatus est regnum, Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P. **2.** *to have an inclination for*: ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectŭōsē, *adv. affectionately*, Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4. *Sup.* Sidon. Ep. 4, 11.

affectŭōsus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affectus] *full of inclination* or *love, kind*: piam affectuosamque rem facisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11.

affectus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [affĭcio] *endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed*: liotores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl. As. 3, 2, 28: homo affectus audacia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 84: corpora simili affecta figura, *endowed with a similar form*, Lucr. 2, 341: oculus contrarbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum quo in se ipsum, id. Fin. 1, 20: animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, id. Partit. 10. **II.** *attacked, weakened, indisposed*: Fig.: only in the histt.: res affectae, *disordered circumstances, an ill condition*: (Cicero says, *male* affecta respublica, Fam. 13, 68): opem rebus affectis orare, Liv. 6, 3: affecta res familiaris, id. 5, 10: affectam fidem praejuvisse, *broken credit*, Tac. H. 3, 65. *Sup.* remiges inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84. **III.** *almost concluded, nearly ended*: bellum affectum videmus, et vere ut dicam paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: cf. ib. 12, 29: affecta jam prope aestate, id. Oec. in Non.: affecta aetas, id. Verr. 4, 43, 95: jamque hieme affecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 505.

affectus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affĭcio] *a state* or *disposition of body or mind* (esp. the latter). **I.** Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18. **2.** Of the mind: affectuum duae sunt species: alterum Graeci πάθος vocant, alterum ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 80. 10: affectu tacito laetari, Ov. M. 7, 147. **II.** Post-Aug. *a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy*: opes atque inopiam pari affectu conspiciunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res amplae domi, similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 30: parentis, Suet. Tib. 8: affectu jam corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 256, 12: paucos affectus sunt mortem animi magnitudine subiti et cohibiti, Sen. Ep. 78. **III.** In Lucan and later prose, *the objects beloved* (in plur.): tenuit nostros Lar-

sos affectus, Lucan. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus in Albano monte erant, *wives and children*, Capit. Maxim. 33. IV. Legal, t. t. *the power of giving free consent*: hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1.

af-fĕro (adf.), attŭli (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.), 3. *v. a.* Constr. aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui; *to bring or convey to* (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, *etc.*): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 21: bruma niveis affert, Lucr. 5, 745: affer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63: afferre literas, ad aliquem *or* alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6: afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake oneself to a place*: huc me affero, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 6: huc te affers, Virg. Aen. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, lb. 3, 345: and *pass.* afferri: urbem afferimur, lb. 7, 217: in the same sense, afferre pedem: abite illinc, unde malum pedem attulistis, Cat. 14, 21: Fig.: of abstractions: pacem ad vos affero, Pl. Am. prol. 32: crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: nulla fama afferebatur, lb. 6, 36: quam existimationem, quam honestatem in judicium attulit, eam licuit secum ex hoc loco efferre, Cic. Quint. 31, 99: hic Stoicus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, *makes use of*, id. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, lb. 3, 12, 45: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: vim afferre alicui, *or* inferre, *to offer violence*, Cic. Phil. 2, 7: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, *to lend a hand, to aid*: pro se quisque manus affert, id. Verr. 1, 26, 67: or, *to lay hands on, assail*: sibi manus, *to commit suicide*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Also of things: manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id. Att. 3, 15: manus beneficio suo, *to nullify*, Sen. Benef. 2, 5, *extr.* II. *to bring as news, to announce, publish*: constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid*, or *acc.* with *inf.*: istud quod affers, aures exspectant meae, Pl. As. 2, 2, 65: si qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, id. Fam. 2, 14: magnum enim, quod afferebatur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: exploratores missi attulerunt, quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv. 8, 17: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, *news was brought*, id. 10, 45: idem ex Hispania allatum, Tac. H. 1, 76. III. *to bring on, to cause, to impart*: segritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: ut ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, sic in omni re doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, id. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem afferre, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: afferre opinionem populo, *to make folks believe*, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18. IV. *to bring forward as a reason or excuse, to allege*: with or without causas: quam causam afferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas affert, Cic. Att. 11, 15: rationes quoque eae hoc ita sit afferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda vereri necessitatem negant, *they assert nothing to the purpose*, id. de Sen. 6: quid enim poterit dicere? an aetatem afferet? [cf. ut est excusa, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364. Also absol.: et cur id sedam, afferre possum, Plaut. ap. Non. 469, 20]. V. Afferre aliquid, *to contribute, to help, assist*: negat Epicurus distinguendam tempora ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad remp. attulimus, si modo aliquid attulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: quid enim ova aliud afferunt, nisi, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 63. VI. *to bring forth, produce* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt, id. Off. 1, 15: magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13.

af-fĭcio (adf.), affēci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. *v. a.* [facio], Lit. *to do something to, to affect or touch the mind or body, to impart, bestow*, etc. with *abs.*, *abl.*, or dependent clause: ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut eos quocunque velit trahere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: affici a gratia, a voluptate, lb. 5, 12: (Amphitruo) praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, *has enriched his countrymen with booty, land, and renown*, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 38: membra dolore afficiuntur, *the limbs are seized with pain*, Lucr. 3, 495: afficere aliquem beneficio, *to benefit*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: honoribus, *to honour*, id. Mil. 29: laetitia, *to gladden*, lb. 28: Caes. B. G. 5, 48: cruciatu, *to torture*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: poena, *to punish*, id. Rosc. Am. 39: supplicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: honore, *to honour*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: populum servitute, *to subjugate*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: sepultura, *to bury*, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: incommodo, *to put to inconvenience*, Caes. B. G. 7, 16: magna difficultate afficiebatur qua ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset, *he encountered a great difficulty as to how*, etc., lb. 6: corpora affecta tabe, *attacked by pestilence*, Liv. 4, 30: is terror nil lites hostesque in diversum affecit, Tac. A. 11, 19: and *absol.* primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, Quint. 6, 2. II. *to affect injuriously, to weaken*: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15: pulmo totus afficitur, Cels. 4, 7: Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit, Tac. A. 4, 45: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus afficit, Ov. M. 6, 255.

III. In later Lat. *to treat, use*: Papin. Dig. 27, 12, 5.

affictĭcius (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affictus] *added to, annexed*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictio, ōnis (adf.), *f. an adding to*: Phaedr. 4, 13, 1.

affictus, a, um, *Part.* [affingo].

af-figo (adf.), ixi, ixum, 3. *v. a.* (affixet sync. for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fasten to, to fix on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affingunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3 literam ad caput, *to brand the forehead*, id. Rosc. Am. 20: aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci affigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: radicem terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri turris, id. Aen. 9, 536. II. Fig.: *to impress upon, instil into*: aliquid animo, Quint. 2, 7, 18: literas pueris, id. 1, 1, 25.

af-figūro (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to form after a model*: Gell. 4, 9, 12.

affingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to shape one thing by another*: hence, *to adapt*: with *dat.*: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, *is not applicable to*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, *they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: as the object *of* adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence, II. *to add, annex*, frequently with *this* implied notion *of error, falsity, etc.*; though this is mostly indicated by the context: alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 36: faciam ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, quid invidia confixerit, id. Clu. 4: neque vera ista ei detracta orationes nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videantur, id. Manil. 4, 10. III. *to attribute (wrongly)*: possunt tantor culpam orationem affingit improbo, id. Or. 22: cui crimen affingeretur, Tac. A. 14, 62. IV. Without a *dat.*: *to shape* or *form in addition, create*: multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 52. V. *to forge*, literas, App. M. 4, 139.

affinis (adf.), e, *adj.* (abl. affini; but affine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9). Lit. *at the border*: hence, *bordering, neighbouring, adjacent*: with *dat.* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. 28, 17. II. *connected with, concerned in, privy to*: with *dat.* or *gen.* publicis negotiis affinis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 55: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori affinis, id. Cat. 4, 3: rei capitalis affinem, *implicated in, guilty*, id. Verr. 2, 38: noxae, Liv. 39, 14: affinis cupiditatis, idolatriae, etc. Tert. III. As a substantive, = finis: demonstratio affinium quas novos fines inter fundos constituit, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 2. 2. *a relation by marriage* (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 14: tu, me affinem tuum; tu affinem tuam, filiam meam repulisti, Cic. Post. Red. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus, id. Clu. 14: pater meus praecepit uti vos mihi cognatorum, vos in affinium loco ducerem, Sall. J. 14.

affīnĭtas (adf.), ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* affinitatum, Just. 17, 3), [affinis] *neighbourhood*: appendices pertinent ad culturam propter affinitatem, Varr. R. R. 1, 6. II. *relationship by marriage*: ubi affinitatem inter nos nostram astrinxeris, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 73: cognitas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: in affinitatem alicujus pervenire, Nep. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1. 2. *the persons related*: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 75. III. Fig. *union, connection* (rare): literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per affinitatem literarum, qua φωνᾰ Graece, Latine *vox* est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est affinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf.), *adv. with assurance* or *certainly*: affirmanter praedicere, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

affirmātē (adf.), *adv. certainly, positively*: quod affirmate quasi Deo teste promiseris, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. *Sup.* affirmatissime scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affirmātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo] *a positive or deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement*: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: in spem veniebant ejus affirmatione de reliquis adjungendis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4: multa affirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

affirmātīvus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affirmatus] in gram.: *affirmative*: species verborum, Diomed. p. 390 P.

affirmātor (adf.), ōris, m. [affirmo] *one who asserts* or *affirms*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate*: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi R. virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo fram Detim affirmavit, id. A. 14, 22. II. *to assert positively* or *solemnly, to asseverate*: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3: jurejurando Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo artes affirmant, Tac. G. 2: affirmavit, non desiturum se, Suet. Aug. 42: *impers.*: ut affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 89.

affixĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affigo] an

addition or supplement: continua, Nem. 64, 27. Fig. *a zealous pursuit of*: philologia, Capell. 1. p. 14.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affigo] *fastened or joined to*: generally with *Dat.*: falces affixae longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: scopulo affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553: hence Fig.: jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: nec in exigua parte terrae stilvi, *confined to*, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus affixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Terracinensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *adjacent*, Plin. 3, 2. 2. *impressed on*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 5, 53. 3. affixa, *n. plur., the fastenings of a house-door*: instructam legavit cum omnibus affixis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

affligrans (adf.), antis, *blazing up*: Fig.: in tempore affligranti, *in a time bulent time*, Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*

afflator (adf.), ōris, m. [affio] *one who blows on or breathes into*, Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

afflatus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [affio] *Lit.*: *breathed or blown upon*: hence, *inspired*, Sibylla afflata numine, Virg. Aen. 6, 98. ‖. *touched (by fire), struck (by thunderbolts, etc.)*: magna pars saucii afflatique incendio effugerant, Liv. 30, 6.

afflātus (adf.), ūs, m. [id.] *a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc.: anhelati afflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes ecclesties admixtae levi afflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. M. 8, 280: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527. Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles Tebas, *i. e. without aspiration*, or *h*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6. ‖. *a flash of light*: lenique afflatu simulacra refoventa, Plin. 36, 15, 22. ‖‖. Fig.: *inspiration, enthusiasm*: instinctu divino afflatuque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, id. N. D. 2, 66: sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

af-flecto (adf.), exi, 3. *v. a. to bend, turn, or direct towards*: huic si sol afflexerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flĕo (adf.), ēre, 2. *v. n. to weep at*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 72.

afflictātio (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *bodily pain*: afflictatio, aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18.

afflictātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tormentor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

afflictĭo, ōnis (adf.), *f.* [affligo] *pain of mind, torment*: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to toss, to dash against, harass*: naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: naves in vadis afflictarentur, *were stranded*, ib. 3, 12: tempestate adversa, vehementique vento afflictari, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: morbo, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79: equites equosque afflictare, ib. 3, 19. ‖. Fig.: to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.: *to trouble, disquiet*: afflictari amore, Lucr. 4, 1091: afflictatur respublica, Cic. Har. Resp. 19: afflictare Italiam luxuria saevitiaque, Tac. Ann. 13, 30. Hence afflictare se or afflictari aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled or distressed*: ne te afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictare sese, Sall. C. 31.

afflictor (adf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a destroyer or subverter*: afflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis senatus, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo] *dashed or flung down, damaged, shattered*, naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. ‖. Fig.: *ill-used, wretched, distressed, despondent*: Graecia perculsa et afflicta, Cic. Pis. 71: ab afflicto animo cito transfugere et ad fiorentem ultro accedere, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna at afflicta, id. Sull. 21

aegritudine afflictus, id. Tusc. 4, 26: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: moerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 92: res afflictae, *ruined*, Sall. J. 76: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9. 2. Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, base, vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: afflictiore conditione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1, *fin.*: afflictis moribus, Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

afflictus (adf.), ūs, m. [id.] *a striking against, a collision*: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-fligo (adf.), ixi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* (affixint = affixerint, Fronl. ad M. Caes. 3, 1) *to fling, strike or dash against or down*: with *ad or Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl. Pers. 3, 2, 15: statuam ipsius deturbant, affigunt, comminuunt, Cic. Pis. 38: monumentissima, id. Coel. 32: domum, id. Dom. 40: ad scopulos afflicta navis, id. Rab. 9, 25: (alces) ubique afflictae casu conciderint, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: tempestas naves Rhodias affixit, ita ut ad unam omnes constratae elideruntur, *tossed them about, or beat them down*, id. B. C. 3, 27: ubi scalae commissae, qui supersteterant, afflicti sunt, *were dashed down*, Sall. J. 60: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigaret et affligaret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: aquila duos corvos affixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96: affligere caput saxo, *to dash his head against a stone*, Tac. A. 4, 45: trierarchus fusti caput ejus affixit, *broke his head with a stick*, ib. 14, 8.

‖. Fig.: *to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down*: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos: et cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos affixit, id. Fam. 14, 4: Pompeius ipse se affixit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. de Sen. 10: animos affligere et debilitare metu, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, *to lessen or degrade it*, Cic. Brut. 12: affligere causam susceptam, *to abandon a suit, let it fall*, id. Sest. 41.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow or breathe on*: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum aflante vento, Liv. 22, 43: cum udam (fabam) ventus afflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 147: afflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, *etc.*: calidum membris affiare vaporem, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. G. 1, 250: ignibus (fulminum) affiari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: afflati incendio, *scorched*, Liv. 30, 6: spiritum oclorem fulmine: ideo quasi prius omne et affiari quam percuti, Plin. 2, 55: affiari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with numbness*, id. 2, 41, 41: si animus sanus est, ingenium quoque sobrium est: illo vitiato, hoc quoque afflatur, *is affected*, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, *which were exhaled*, Cic. de Sen. 17: afflabunt tibi odores, Prop. 2, 22, 17. ‖. Fig.: as *v. act.*: *to bear to, to waft*, alicui aliquid: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam affiari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid affiaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5. So post.: *lustos oculis affiarat honores, had imparted joyous grace to his eyes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus affiat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.

2. as *verb n. to be favourable, propitious*: felix, cui placidus leniter affiat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80: affiante fortuna, Quint. 11, 3, 147. 3. *to inspire, animate (ἐνθουσιάζειν)*: poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu affiari, Cic. Arch. 8: affiata numine Del. Virg. Aen. 6, 50

affluens (adf.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] *Lit.*: *flowing towards, advancing*: Maecenas mens *affluentis* ordinat annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19: Rhenus ut Gallicam ripam piscidus affluens, Tac. A. 4, 6. Hence, ‖. *abounding with, abundant, rich*: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis affluens, id. Arch. 3: affluentes copiae omnium rerum, id. Off. 1, 42: uberibus et affluentibus aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22. ex affluenti, *in abundance*: Tac. H. 1, 57: *Sup.* Sol. c. 30.

affluenter (adf.), *adv abundantly, copiously*: affluenter vinum inmissum, App. M. 4, p. 145: affluentius haurire voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: affluentius solito convivium initum, Tac. A. 15, 54.

affluentia (adf.), ae, *f.* [affluens] *a flowing to*: Plin. 26, 10, 60. Fig.: *abundance, copiousness, profusion*: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin, Pan. 29: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *extravagance, profusion*, Nep. Att. 13.

af-fluo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to flow towards*; with *ad* or *Dat.*: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Of the flow or concourse of Epicurean atoms, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: Lucr. 3, 685. ‖. Fig. *to throng* or *flock towards*: ingentem comitum affluxisse invenio numerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 796: copiae affluebant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo affluens, id. A. 4, 41: cibo affluente, Suet. Claud. 44: si ea sola voluptas esset quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate affluere et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 11: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, *has arrived*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148. opes affluunt subito, pereunt diiabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 *fin.* 2. With the *ablative, to abound or overflow with*: frumento, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis, honore, et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91. 3. Absol. *be abundant or plentiful*: cui domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall. C. 36: effuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.

af-fŏdio (adf.), ēre, 3. *v. a. to dig in addition to*: vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus, Plin. 2, 68 *extr.*

affŏre (adf.) and **afforem** (adf.), v. adsum.

af-formīdo (adf.), are, 1. *v. n. to be afraid*: magisque affurmido ne ia perent, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 3.

af-frango (adf.), ēre (or affringo, ĕre), 3. *v. a. to break against, to break* (very rare): postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47.

af-frĕmo (adf.), ēre, 3. *v. n. to roar, to murmur at*: affremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Sil. 14, 124.

affrĭcātio (adf.), ōnis, *f. a rubbing against*: Coel. Aurel. 1, 14.

af-frico (adf.), ui, ctum, are, 1. *v. a.* with *Dat. to rub against*: herbae se affricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41. ‖. Fig. *to impart by rubbing*: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

affrictus (adf.), ūs, m. *a rubbing on* or *against*: Plin. 31, 6, 38.

affringo, v. affrango.

af-frio (adf.), are, 1. *v. a. to rub to pieces, to crumble*: Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgĕo (adf.), ulsi, 2. *v. n. to shine on, to beam, to glitter*: non Venus affulsit, Ov. Ib. 213: instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6 coeli ardentis species affulserat, Liv. 41, 13. Fig.: of any thing favourable: *to dawn upon, appear*: Magnae prime spes affulsit, id. 27, 28: mihi talis fortuna affulsit, id. 30, 30: lux civitati affulsisse visa est, id. 9, 20.

af-fundo (adf.), fūdi, fusum, 3. *v. a. to pour upon or into*: affusa cis aqua calida, Plin. 19, 21, 4: affuso vino, id. 28, 5, 38: Manne en Ribesium Quoque affundit, Pers. 5, 23: frigida in aqua affunditur

venenum, id. A. 13, 16: amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. 3, 3, 4. ‖ Fig. *to add to*: equitum tria millia cornibus affundeventur, Tac. Agr. 35: eique (nido) vim genitalem affundere (phoenicem), *to impart creative force*, id. A. 6, 28. ‖‖ Poet. Affundere se *or* affundi, *to prostrate oneself*: affusa poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 607: affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, Ib. 8, 539; Cleopatra affusa genibus Caesaris, Flor. 4, 2.

aforem, v. abforem.

africānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Africa*: gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: Plin. 10, 26, 38: Africanae, arum, *sc.* ferae, *panthers and leopards*; Liv. 44, 18: Plin. 8, 17, 24.

africus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, *m. the south-west wind*, Gr. Λίψ, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian *Africo* or *ghebino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, and Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86: praecepa, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12: Africae procellae, *the storms caused by the* Africus, id. Od. 3, 29, 57.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

ăgăpae, ēs, *f.* = ἀγάπη, *Christian love* or *charity*: Tert. ad Martyr. 2.

2. *the love-feast of the early Christians*: id. Apol. 39 *fin.*

ăgăpētae, arum, *c.* = ἀγαπητοί, *spiritual lovers*: unde in ecclesias Agapetarum pestis introlit? Hier. ep. 22. et Eccl. passim.

ăgāricon, i, *n.* = ἀγαρικόν, *larch fungus, tinder fungus*, Boletus igniarius, Linn., Plin. 25, 9, 57, and 26, 8, 48.

ăgāso, ōnis, *m. an ostler, groom*: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 41, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 29. 2. *a servant, lackey*: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72. [Ago. There is no other example of the term. *-aso*; but cf. *equiso*.]

ăgăthŏdaemon, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius), *a kind of serpent found in Europe or Asia*, Coluber Aesculapii, Shaw, Lampr. Hel. 28.

age and **agedum**, v. ago. *no.* IX.

ăgea, (or rather **ăgyia** = ἀγυιά) *the gangway in a ship*, Enn. An. 7, 51.

ăgellŭlus, i, *m.* [a double *dim.* of ager] *a very small field*: Cat. 20, 3: Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

ăgellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *a small piece of ground, a little field*: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

ăgēma, ătis, *n.* = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps or division of soldiers*: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 4, 13, 26.

ăgens, entis, *Part.* ago, *adj. effective, powerful*: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acer orator incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used. 2. Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.

‖ Subst. *one who pleads, a counsel*: Quint. 5, Praef. 1. 2. Under the emperors, *a kind of secret police*, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*: Dig. 1, 12: Amm. 15, 3. 3. For agrimensores, *land surveyors*, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.

ăger, gri, *m. a field, whether pastures or arable*: agrum hunc mercatus sum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Virg. E. 1, 73: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, *the frontage* or *measurement along the road*, in agrum, *into the field*, *the depth*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12 Also, *a vineyard* or *nursery*, Gell. 19, 12, 8. ‖ *the territory of any particular community in a country*, or terra: (thus, ager Arpinus, terra Italia) ager Tusculanus, non terra, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16. For the various political divisions of *ager*, (as ager publicus, occupatorius, limitatus, *etc.*) v. Smith's Ant. 29 *seq.* ‖‖ *the country*, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. [Connected with ἀγρός; Goth. *akrs*; O. H. G. *achar*; Germ. *acker*; Eng. *acre*.]

ăgērāton, i, *n.* = ἀγήρατον (not growing old), *a plant that does not soon wither*, perhaps Hypericum Origanifolium, Willd., Plin. 27, 4, 4.—Ageratos, i, *m.*: *one of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

ăgēsis, *i. e.* ago sis, v. ago.

ag-gaudĕo (adg.), ēre, 2. *v. n. to delight in*: ego eram cui aggaudebat, Lucr. 4, 6; as transl. of ἐγὼ ἦμην ᾗ προσέχαιρεν, Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gĕmo (adg.), ĕre, 3. *v. n. to groan, lament*: *absol.* or with *Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400: uterque loquenti aggemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-gĕnĕro (adg.), are, 1. *v. a. to beget in addition*: alicui: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

ag-gĕnĭcŭlor (adg.), ari, 1. *v. dep.* [genu, geniculo] *to kneel before*: alicui, Tert. de Poen. 9.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [ad and gero] Lit.: *materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brush-wood, etc.*: millites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, Ib. 7, 58: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19: fossas aggere complent, Virg. Aen. 9, 507. ‖ *a mound* or *rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town*. (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the *agger* was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire. Smith's Ant. 31.) Tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggerem exstruere, Ib. 2, 30: agger promotus ad urbem, Liv. 6, 7: hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger erigitur, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forward), Lucan. 3, 455: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Fig.: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. ‖‖ *the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench* (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli) (Smith's Ant. l. c.): in litore sedes, castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. Aen. 7, 159: agger ac vallum, *the mound and stockade*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: zizypha et tubera in castrorum aggeribus sata, Plin. 15, 14. ‖‖‖ *the tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*: stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. 5, 317: ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374: Tac. A. 1, 18. ‖‖‖‖ Agger viae, *a military or public road* (commonly an embankment): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Virg. Aen. 5, 273: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuere, Tac. H. 2, 24. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia, Rutil. Itin. 39. ‖‖‖‖‖ *any artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.*: *a dike, pier, mound, etc.*: aggeribus nivels informis terra, *with snow-drifts*, Virg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent aggeribus murorum, pleonast. for muris, id. Aen. 10, 24: e medio aggere avis exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood*, Ov. M. 12, 524: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 90: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, *i. e. from the Tarpeian rock*, Suet. Cal. 27: *a mole* (Ital. *molo*), Vitr. 5, 12, 2: *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61. Poet., for *mountains*: aggeres Alpini, Virg. Aen. 6, 831; so Thessalici aggeres, *i. e.* Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168: *a funeral pile*, Ov. M. 9, 234: *a heap of ashes*, Lucan. 5, 524: *a high wave*, Ib. 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hip. 1015.

aggĕrātim, *adv. in heaps*: App. M. 4, p. 146.

aggĕrātio, ōnis, *f. a heaping up*: 2. *a mole, dike*: Vitr. 10, 22, 20? Just. 2, 1 *fin.*

ag-gĕro (adg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry to*, or *towards, to bring*; with *ad* or *Dat.*: cum eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 16: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. in Non. 212, 16: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67: aggerta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3: aggerebatur corpus, Tac. A. 1, 19. ‖ Fig.: *to bring forward, lay to one's charge*: probra, Ib. 13, 14: falsa, Ib. 2, 57. 2. *to cause to adhere, agglutinate*: Vitr. 2, 3, 15.

aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [agger] *to form an* agger, *to heap up*: aggerat cadavera, Virg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. Aen. 11, 79: ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; quadrantes patrimonio aggeras, Phaedr. 4, 19, 21. 2. *to fill up*: spatium, Curt. 4, 2. 3. Aggerare arborem, *to heap up earth around a tree*, Col. 11, 2, 46. ‖ Fig. *to increase*: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg. Aen. 4, 197: Ib. 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.

aggestim (adg.), *adv. in heaps, abundantly*: Vulg. Macc. 2, 12, 5.

aggestio (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggero] *a heaping up; an accumulation of mud, sand, etc.*: Pall. 2, 13.

aggestum, i, *n.* [id.] *a dike* or *mound*, Amm. 20, 11.

aggestus (adg.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation*: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: arenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

aggestus, a, um, *Part.* [aggero].

ag-glŏmĕro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Lit., *to wind* (*as on a ball*); *to join* or *annex*: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. Aen. 2, 341: cineris se agglomerare, Ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis agglomerare fretum, *heaps it up*, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtĭno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to glue* or *cement to, to fasten to*: tu illud (proemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, *you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead*, Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 1. agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29. Fig.: meretrices se agglutinant, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67.

ag-grăvesco (adg.), ĕre, 3. *v. incep. to become heavy*: propinquitate parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 5. Fig.: of sickness: *to become severe, dangerous*: ne morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grăvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make heavier*: aggravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30. Fig.: *to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate*: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor aggravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6: morbo aggravante, Suet. Caes. 1. sine ope hostis, quae aggravarit, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.*: argumenta, quae per se nihil

seem aggravare videantur, *do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grĕdĭo, ĕre, *3. v. a.* (act. form of aggredior): *to go to, approach*: Loc si aggredias, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 40. Hence pass.: ut aggrederer dolis, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg.), gressus, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] (*2 pers. praes.* aggredire, Pl. As. 3, 3, 124; *Inf.* aggrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7, and aggredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24. *Part. perf.* adgrettus, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*) *to go to* or *approach*: with *ad* or *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387): ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Pl. As. 3, 3, 90: aggredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. With *loc. adv.*: non enim repelletur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63. ‖ With acc. *to address a person, apply to, solicit*: quin ego hunc aggredior de filia? Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, *will apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim aggrediare, *solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to tamper with*, Sall. J. 28: reliquos legatos eadem via (*i. e.* dando et pollicitando) aggressas, ib. 16: pollicitationibus aggredi, ib. 61: or absol.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggrediturae, ib. 46: dictis, *to accost*, Virg. Aen. 4, 92: precibus, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78. ‖‖ *to attack* or *assault*: quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: milites palantes inermes aggredi, Sall. J. 66 *fin.*: aliquem vi, id. C. 41: unus aggressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659. ‖‖ *to undertake* or *begin*; with *ad*, *Acc.* or *Inf.*: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3. ad petitionem consulatus, id. Mur. 7: aggrediturae ad pacis opus, Liv. 1, 42: ad rempublicam, Vell. 2, 33: quum aggredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: opus aggredior optimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: magnos honores, Virg. E. 4, 48: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 71: de quibus dicere aggrediar, Cic. Off. 2, 1: Caesarem pellere aggressi sunt, Tac. Orat. 17: isthmum perfodere aggressus, Suet. Ner. 19: qua de re disserere aggredior, Lucr. 6, 940: aggressi avellere Palladium, Virg. Aen. 2, 165. Pass. multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv. 24, 19.

ag-grĕgo (adg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* (ADGREGARE, ad gregem ducere, Fest. *s. v.* abgregare). *Lit. to bring into the flock*; hence: *to add* or *join to*: si secum suos edixerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id. Vatin. 10: te semper in nostrum numerum aggregare solco, id. Mur. 7, 16: se aggregare *to attach oneself to, to assemble*: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5 *and* instead of se, pass.: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43. ‖ Fig. meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, *had shown my good-will in support of his reputation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, *had joined* or *allied themselves with*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

aggressĭo (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. *Lit. a stepping to, a coming towards*: hence Rhet. *t. t.* = procemium, *introduction to a speech*: animos prima aggressione occupaverit, Cic. Or. 15, 50. Also *a rhetorical syllogism* = Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4. ‖ *an attack, assault*, App. Met. 8, p. 208.

aggressor (adg.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assailant, a robber*: Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.*; and 48, 9, 7.

aggressūra (adg.), ae, *f.* [id.] *an attack, assault*: Dig. 49, 16, 3: App. Met. 7, p. 190.

aggressus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* [aggredior].

aggressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attack, assault*: Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 17. ‖ *a beginning*, opp. *to exitus*: Firmic. Mathes. 2, 10.

ag-gŭberno (adg.), are, *1. v. a.* *to guide* or *direct*: agg. iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. Fig.: *to rule*: aggubernante fortuna, id. 2, 8, 1.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago] Pass.: *easily moved*: qui residissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: factus inops agili peragit freta caerula remo, Ov. H. 15, 65: agilis rota, id. Pont. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 10. ‖ Act. *that moves easily, agile, nimble*: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift-footed Diana*, Ov. H. 4, 169: agilis Cyllenius, id. Met. 2, 720. Also of things: *quick, sudden*: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164. 2. *quick, active, busy* (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, ib. 1, 18, 90: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. *Comp.* id. Ep. 74. *Sup.*, agillimus, and agillissimus, Char. and Prisc.

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis] *nimbleness, activity, quickness*: navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, Quint. 11, 3, 180. — Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

ăgĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *quickly, rapidly*, Amm. 14, 2. *Comp.* Col. 2, 2.

ăgĭna, ae, *f.* [ago] *the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue plays*: Fest. *s. v.* Met. *a balance*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

ăgĭnātōres, dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Fest. *s. v.* agina.

ăgĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [ago pes] in Lucilius = pedatus senator, *a senator who gives a silent vote*: Fest. *s. v.* PEDARIUM.

ăgĭtăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [agito] *easily moved, light*: agitabilis aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

ăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *frequent* or *continual motion, agitation*: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29. ‖ Fig.: *emotion, activity of mind*: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.*: magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution of studies*, id. de Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise*, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 1.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver, a charioteer, etc.*: aselli, poet. for *a rustic* or *peasant*, Virg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, *the charioteer*, id. Aen. 2, 476. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego, ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who puts in motion*: silvarum agitatrix Diana, *huntress*, Arnob. 4, p. 141. Fig. anima agitatrix allorum, App. Pogm. Plat. 1, p. 6.

ăgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.* (agito) *disturbed, excited, impassioned*: actio paulo agitatior, Quint. 11, 3, *extr.*: est magni viri, rebus agitatis, punire sontes, *during a period of public disorder*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82. (For other meanings see *agito*, esp. *no.* 5.)

ăgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* *a state of motion, agitation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1 *fin.*: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. — Fig.: mentis, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

ăgĭto, avi, atum, *1. freq. verb.* [ago] *to put in constant* or *frequent motion, to drive about*. Of cattle, *to drive* (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedum agitabo ad vorsum clivom, Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr. 2, 601: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. *for to tend*, Virg. G. 3, 287: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39. Of wild animals, *to hunt, pursue*, etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606: cursu timidos onagros, Virg. G. 3, 409. 2. Of things, *to move* or *shake about*: triremem in porta Nep. Dion. 9: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: nubibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. Met. 7, 221: hastam, ib. 3, 667: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, id. Somn. Scip. 9: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos nubila conducit, *by its precipitous fall raises clouds producing mist*, Ov. M. 1, 571. 3. *to agitate, to toss up and down*: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aër, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 *fin.*: freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed upon the sea*, Virg. Aen. 6, 68. ‖ Fig.: Of persons: *to rouse, excite, urge*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid: agitare plebem, *to stir up*, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 1, 1. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov. A. A. 2, 487. 2. *to disquiet, vex, torment*: Di deaeque te agitant irati, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 115: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: summ quemque sceius agitat, ib.: agitari et perterreri furiarum taedis ardentibus, ib.: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, *is kept on the rack*, Sall. C. 5 commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions*, id. J. 25: scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes Virg. Aen. 3, 331: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 14, 4, 12. 3. *to reproach, insult, harass, mock*: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. A. P. 456. ‖‖ In gen.: *to be engaged in doing* or *making, to hold, keep*: vigilias, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 27: custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, id. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, *to keep my birthday*, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 16: festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was vigorously promoted*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae quum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall. J. 14: agitare fenus, *to practise usury*, Tac. G. 26: laeti pacem agitabamus, *were in the enjoyment of peace*, Sall. J. 14: quoniam deditionis mora inducine agitabantur, *a truce was going on*, ib. 29. Poet.: ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, *as if they formed the front rank*, Sil. 9, 330. — Hence of time, esp. *life*: *to pass, spend*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. Cat. 2: aevum, Virg. G. 4, 154. And absol.: *to live, to dwell, to be*: hi propius mare Atlanticum agitabant, Sall. J. 18: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, ib. 11, 21. ‖‖ Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, *etc.*), *to turn a thing over in the mind, to resolve, to consider, to devise, design*, etc. (cf. cogito): id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. in Non. 256, 20: quam rem in corde agito, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 3: id agitans mecum. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 19: habet nihil aliud

quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 2, 41: est tanus, sic agitare animo, id. Fam. 6, 1: in animo nellum, Liv. 21, 2. With Inf. as object: ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1. Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. Aen. 9, 187. And without mente, animo, etc.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, Cic. Verr. 3, 96: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, *well considered* or *weighed*, id. de Or 3, 14: fugam, Virg. Aen. 2, 640: quae agitet fortuna, ib. 3, 609: agitanti de Claudio, Tac. A. 6, 46. With *de*: de bello, id. H. 2, 1: agitantem de supremis, *meditating suicide*, ib. 4, 59: with sum: id. A. 11, 29. **V.** *to speak of, to confer* or *deliberate upon, discuss*: his rebus agitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Romae per omnes locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari, Sall. J. 30: quum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5. **VI.** Sat agitare, with *gen.* in Plaut. = sat agere, *to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough*: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bac. 4, 3, 23

aglăŏphōtis, idis, *f.* = ἀγλαόφωτις (the bright-shiner), *a magic herb of a brilliant colour*, Plin. 24, 17, 102. **2.** *the peony*, Paeonia officinalis, Linn. App. Herb. 65.

aglaspis, idis, *m.*, (ἀγλαὶς ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), *a body of soldiers with bright shields* (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. 44, 41.

agmĕn, inis, *n.* [ago]: Lit.: *anything driven* or *set in motion*: hence *a train, a gang*: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, *an unbroken train*, Cic. Pis. 22: lugens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. Aen. 4, 469. **2.** Also, *of animals*, and *of things* (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id. G. 1, 381: quum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae solvuntur, ib. 3, 424: agmina cervi pulveruienta fuga glomerant, id. Aen. 4, 154: turba agminis aligeri, ib. 12, 249: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, ib. 2, 114: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, *with gentle current*, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg. Aen. 2, 782: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100: immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Virg. G. 1, 322: agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, (*atoms*) *crowded into a compact mass*, Lucr. 1, 607: agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick moving mass of oars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 211. **II.** Esp. *an army on the march*; but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, *army*: in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: iter agminis nostri, ib. 2, 17: major pars agminis, ib. 5, 32: agmen primum, *the van*, Liv. 34, 28: agmen medium, *the centre*, ib. 10, 41: ab extremo agmine, *at the rear*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, ib.: agmen quadratum, *an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy*; v. Long's Caes. 393: agmine quadrato ad urbem accedere Cic. Phil. 13, 8: in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5. **2.** *the line of march* or *march itself*: propter longitudinem agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: ratio ordoque agminis, *the plan and arrangement of the march*, ib. 2, 19: agmen hostium claudebant, *closed the enemies' line of march*, i. e. *brought up the rear*, ib. 1, 25: ne miles gregarius in agmine servum haberet, Sall. J. 45: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: pugnatum aeque directa acie, saepe in agminibus, Vell. 2, 47. **3.** *a body of troops in column of attack*: confertissimo agmine, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. **4.** Meton. *an army* = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv. 2, 49: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: agmina curru proterit, Virg. Aen. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 29: cum Aventicum justo agmine peteretur, *with a sufficient* or *fully equipped army*, Tac. H. 1, 68. **5.** *any warlike force, a fleet*: conctum agmen ab Rhodiis est, Liv. 37, 29: also, *the arrangement of a fleet*: regia classis longo agmine veniens, ib. **6.** agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage train*, Tac. A. 2, 5: Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. **7.** *military service, warfare*: rudis agminum sponsus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9. (Of the order of march, *etc.* see Smith's Ant. 498.) **III.** Gen. *a crowd* or *band of people*: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv. 9, 17: uno agmine feminae obsidebant, id. 34, 8: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, *before the public*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: agmen occupationum, *a multitude*, Plin. Ep 2, 8. **IV.** Fig. *march, movement*: agmina fati, *the march of destiny*, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [agmen] *pertaining to a march* or *train*: equi, *pack-horses*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.

agmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops* = gregatim: elephanti oberrant agminatim, Sol. 25: App. M. 4, p. 151.

agna, ae, *f.* [agnus] *a ewe lamb*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2.

agna, ae, *f. a blade of grass, a straw*: Fest. *s. v.* PENNATUS.

agnascor (adg.), nātus, *v. dep. to be born in addition to*: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his wil: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241: Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 3. **2.** Meton. Of adopted children. qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23. **3.** Of plants, etc.: *to grow to*, or *upon something*: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 92. Of teeth: *to grow afterwards*, Gell. 3, 10. Of hair: Plin. 9, 39, 94. Of supernumerary limbs, id. 11, 52, 113.

agnātīcĭus (adg.), a, um, *adj. pertaining to the* agnati: jus, Justin. Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnātio, ōnis, *f.* [agnascor] *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus): Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 171. **II.** *a being born after the last will* or *the death of the father*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11: Cod. Justin. 3, 8, 1. **2.** *a growing on* or *to a thing*, App. Herb. 59.

agnātus, a, um, *Part.* (agnascor.)

agnātus (adg.), i, *m.* [agnascor]: *a relation* on the father's side: *cognati*, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: *agnati*, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia. Smith's Ant. 309: si. (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO. MORITUR. CUI. SUUS. HERES. NEC. SIT. AGNATUS. PROXIMUS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, § 1, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, *Prov.* of a madman, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. **2.** *a child born into a familia*, where there was already an heres: numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19: id. H. 5, 5: cf. agnascor.

agnellus, i, *m. dim.* [agnus] *a little lamb, lambkin*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnĭcŭlus, i, *dim. m.* [id.] *a lambkin*: Arn. 7, p. 219.

agnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a lamb*: lactes, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, ib. 95: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21. **2.** Agnina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *the flesh of a lamb*: et duplicia agnina danunt, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: patinas coemebat ensual villis et agninae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] *recognising*: agnitio literarum, Quint. 1, 1 26: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 92: *an acceptance* = admissio: bonorum possessionis, Marcell. Dig. 38, 15, 5. **II.** *a knowing, knowledge*, in ger.: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

agnĭtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [agnitio] *that may be known, cognizable*: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnītor, ōris, *m.* [agnosco] *one who knows* or *recognizes*: mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 3: cordis, Auct. Vulgat. Siracid. 7, 5.

agnītus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* (agnosco.)

agnōmen, (adn.), inis, *n.* [ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen] *a surname*, added to the cognomen or family name. Agnomen est, quod extrinsecus cognominibus adjici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia, Diomed. p. 306. P.

agnōmentum, i, *n.* = agnomen: App. Apol. p. 310, 38.

agnōmĭnātio (ann.) ōnis, *f. Rhet. t. t. the bringing together of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound* (παρονομασία), as, si lenones tanquam leones vitasset. Videte, judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, Auc. Her. 4, 21: Quint. 9, 3, 66.

agnos, i, *f.* = ἄγνος, *a tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste-tree*, vitex agnus castus, Linn.: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

agnoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that can be known* or *recognized*: Tert. ad Val. 27.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nītum, *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* agnotus, Pac. *Part. fut. act.* agnoturus, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 31): *to recognise*, or *know again something known before, to own*: ("*Agnosco* is a word of recognition, of knowledge declared upon sight or inspection: *cognosco* is a word of examination and investigation, for the purpose of knowing." Long's Cic. Or. vol. 1. p. 52.) In turba Oresti cognita, agnota est soror, *was recognized by Orestes as his sister*, Pac. in Prisc. 887 P.: quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, *I acknowledge your usual politeness*, id. Fam. 1, 7: nomine audito, extemplo agnovere vitum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Virg. Aen. 3, 82: matrem, ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and was there recognized*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. **II.** *to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.*: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco, nec postulo, Cic. Am. 2: natum, Nep. Ages. 1: Aencon agnoscit summus proiemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27: animo non agnoscetis ducem? Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, Gai. Dig. 26, 8, 11: ses alicnum, *to acknowledge a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1: infantem agnosci vetuit, *would not have it owned*, Suet. Oct. 65: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rabir. perd. 6: sortilegos, *believe in* or *approve*, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess*, id. Fam. 4, 4: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascare, agnita vilescunt, Tac. A. 4, 34. **III.** In gen.: *to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand*: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: illensis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8: inde agnosci potest via fortunae, Vell 2, 116, 3: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. Aen. 12, 260.

agnus, i, *m.* (In the earliest period, *generally common*, hence agnus mas

and agnus feminus), a *lamb*: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANI. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MARMI. CAEDITO, from an ancient law in Fest. s. v. *opima*: IVNONI. CERINEVE. DEMIDIAE. AGNVM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Fest. s. v. *Pellices*, and Gell. 4, 3: iam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 54: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8. Agnum lupo eripere, grille, proverb, *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31. [The deriv. is doubtful. In the Sclav. dialects we meet with *agnets*, *jagnja*, *jagnic*, all meaning "a lamb." Cf. Pott. 2, 586 and 407.]

ăgo, ēgi, actum. 3. *v. a.* (axim=egesim, Pac. in Non. 505, 22), *to set in motion, either physically or morally?*

A. Of physical impulse: **I.** Of cattle, *to drive, tend*: agere pecus pastum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676: capellas potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum caveto, Virg. E. 9, 24: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. **II.** Of men: *to drive, conduct, impel*: agere aliquem praecipitem de fundo glebis, aut saxis, aut fustibus, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. 44, 31: (adulterum) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac. G. 19. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: *to come, to go*: quo agis te? Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 294: quo hinc te agis? *whither are you going?* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 465. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 20. In prose, agi for agere se, *to go, to march*: quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29: si citius agi vellet agmen, *to march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: raptim agmine acto, id. 6, 28. **III.** *to drive* or *carry off*: and gen. *to steal, plunder* (usu. abigere): saepe domum veniunt praedonum sanguine laeti et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64: ne pulcram praedam agat, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 3: urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall. J. 20. Of men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (as in Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15. **IV.** *to chase, pursue, urge* (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. Aen. 7, 481: citos canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21. Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 265: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2: in fugam, Just. 16, 2, 3. **V.** Of inanimate objects: *to impel, push forward, convey, carry*: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56: in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore*, id. 22, 19: aetem in aquam, Ov. F. 1, 500: naves in adversum amnem, Tac. H. 4, 22. Poet.: agere navem, *to steer*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: agere currus, *to drive*: Ov. M. 2, 62: fiscum, *to collect*, Suet. Dom. 12: publicum (*sc.* vectigal), id. Vesp. 1. Also, *Milit. t. t., to push on* or *advance warlike engines*: duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas turresque ad oppidum agere instituit, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. Fig.: cuniculos agere ad aerarium, Cic. Off. 3, 21. **VI.** *to throw out, to shoot* or *extend upwards* or *downwards*, etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere as luta dubere favillam, *to throw out sparks*, Lucr. 2, 673: aquilas ora, Virg. G. 3, 203: qui dum se lentum ad auras palmam agit, *shoots up into the air*, ib. 2, 364: per gelidum terram radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 364: robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin. 16, 31, 36: laborem tenues agunt, *spin* or *wind*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: telam ibam agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 221: qui vitem sublatam

sensim excitant, eandemque quum egerunt, when *they have brought it out*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. Hence animam agere, *to breathe one's last, expire*: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, id. Rosc. C. 8.

B. Of the mind, and the moral feelings: *to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon*: quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: sic Agricola in ipsam gloriam praeceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: me amor fugat, agit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: perpetua naturalis bonitas quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9: opportunitas quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transvorsos agit, Sall. J. 6: reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 7, 405: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. 5, 89: futurae mortis agor stimulis, Lucan. 4, 517.

C. Gen.: *to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc.*: **I.** In the most gen. signif.: *to do, to act, to perform, transact*: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: mihi enim qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9: neque satis tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. And *absol.*: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: industria in agendo celeritas in conficiendo, id. Manil. 12, 29: quid agitur? *how do you do?* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 42: quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you?* id. Cure. 2, 1, 20: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: cupis, inquit, abire: sed nihil agis: usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: quid nunc agimus? *what shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam! quid agam? id. Ad. 5, 3, 3. **II.** *to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view*: id et agunt et moliuntur, Cic. Mur. 38: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *aim at appearing*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, *I have always endeavoured not*, id. Fam. 4, 7: nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intranda Britannia, id. Agr. 13. **III.** agere cum aliquo de re or ut: *to treat, deal, negociate, confer with*, or *discuss*: nihil ago tecum; ubi est ipsus? *I have nothing to do with you*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 11: do quo praesens tecum egi diligenter, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, ib. 5, 2: velle se de his rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47. Also, absol.: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2: is ita cum Caesare egit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Tiberius egit cum senatu, non debere talia praemia tribui, *proposed*, Suet. Tib. 54.

2. With the advs. bene, praeclare, male, etc.: *to deal well* or *ill with*: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 32: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *extr.* Freq. in pass.: intelligat secum actum esse paulatim, Cic. Verr. 3, 30: agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, Sil. Pun. 4, 14: exstat subjectum non incitus jocus "bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem." *it might have been well for mankind*, Suet. Nec. 29.

IV. With a subst. to denote the action indicated by the subst.: res qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *ye who guard*, Naev. in Non. 333, 1: agere triumphum, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: libera de quoque arbitria agere *to decide freely concerning each*, Liv. 24, 45: poenitentiam soturum, *destined to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12: otia agere, *to be at leisure*, Ov. F. 1, 68: alta silentia, *to keep profound silence*, id. Met. 1, 349: excubias alicui, id. F. 3, 245: cursus id. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectus enim rerum verborumque agendus est, Quint. 10, 3, 5: agere bellum, *to wage war*: bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: in agendo bello, Nep. Hann. 8 Poet.: Martem for bellum: Lucan. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9: agere gratias (never *gratiam*, poet. *grates*), *to thank*: decima legio ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: Dis gratias pro meritis agere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: renunciate, gratias regi me agere, Liv. 37, 37: invito gratias agit parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152: diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48. Also, *t. t.* forum or conventum agere, *to hold a session, to administer justice*: agere in forum Tarsi, dicelant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Caes. 88. Of offices, employments, *etc.*: *to administer, conduct*: agere praefecturam praetorii, Suet. Tit. 6: urbis annonaeque curam, id. Claud. 18. **V.** Of time: *to spend, pass*: Romulus in coelo cum Dis agit aevom, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 28: domi aetatem, id. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in literis, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: dies festos, id. Verr. 4, 48: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39: diem, Virg. Aen. 5, 51: agrum colendo aetatem agere, Sall. C. 4. Pass.: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34 acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. Her. 12, 58: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 3, 9. With annus and an ordinal: *to be of a certain age*: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. Hence (rare) absol.: *to live, pass the time*, or *be somewhere*: civitas laeta agere, Sall. J. 55: tum Marius apud primos agebat, ib. 101: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, ib. 38. **VI.** Sacrif. *t. t.*: *to dispatch the victim*: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the *popa*, or sacrificer, Hoc AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere often means, *to pay attention to*: hoc agite, sultis, spectatores, Pl. As. prol. 11: hoccine agis, an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15: oculi et aures, quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. Hence aliud or alias res agere, *not to attend to or heed*: alind agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, id. Rosc. Am. 22. **VII.** Of civil and political transactions: *to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate*: with *acc.*, *de* with *abl.* or *absol.*: recordere velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: Metellus quum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, ib. 5, 2: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summa republica, Suet. Caes. 28: quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8: de posca aliquis, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46. Hence, agere cum populo, *of magistrates*: *to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages*: cum populo agere est, regere quibi videtur, quod intelligit

suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12 ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, *fin.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Manil. 1. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.*: *to bring an action, to manage a cause* or *suit*, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caec. 12: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, *to bring an action on a bond*, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egit, *he brought an action on an agreement*, id. Quint. 9: agere lege in hereditatem, id. de Or. 1, 38, 175: summo jure agere, *to exercise one's strict legal right*, id. Caec. 4, 10: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37. Hence, agere reum, *to accuse one*: tanquam reos ageret, Liv. 24, 25: and with the *gen. of the crime*: agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19. Pass. the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26. Hence, Fig.: *to be at stake* or *in danger, be interested* or *affected*: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: agitur populi Rom. gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Rom. vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, id. Manil. 2, 6. non libertas rolum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19: nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: agitur pars tertia mundi, Ov. M. 5, 372. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. *it is all over with me, I am undone*, etc.: actum est de me, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 63: de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25: so, acta haec res est, *this is quite lost*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Actum *or* acta agere, proverb, *to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: Cic. Am. 22.

VIII. *to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor*, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, ib. 3, 56, 214. Of an actor: *to represent, play*: ipse hanc acturu's Jupiter comoediam, Pl. Amph. prol. 88: fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: primas partes agere, *to perform the principal part*, id. Ph. prol. 27: gestum agere in scena, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquando magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2. And Fig.: *to act as* or *behave like*: egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille jactitat, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: animum, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: non principem sed ministrum, Suet. Claud. 29. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56: ferocius, Tac. H. 3, 2. **IX.** *Imperat.* age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agedum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: *come on! quick! etc.*: age, i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 1: agite pugni, *up fists, and at 'em!* ib. 1, 1, 146: age, da veniam filio, *come now, pry'thee*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: en, age, rumpe moras, Virg. G. 3, 43: agite dum, Liv. 3, 62. In *sing.* connected with another imper. in the *plu.*: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47. **2.** In transitions in discourse: *well then! well!* age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, *well now, since I have taught*, Lucr. 1, 266: age porro, tu, cur? Cic. Verr. 5, 22; age, nunc refer animum, id. Rosc. Am. 16 age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis git temperantia considerate, id. Manil. 14.

3. As a sign of assent: *very well! good!* age, age, jam ducat: dabo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: ago, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19. [The full form of the root of *ago* was probably WAG or VAG; cf. Engl. *wag, waggon* with Germ. *bewegen, wagen, weg*; Goth. *vigan* (=over); Lat. *vagus, vagor*: the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

ăgōgae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἀγωγαί, *channels for drawing off water*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ăgŏlum, i, *n. a shepherd's crook*, pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Fest. [Prob.: agulum from ago.]

ăgōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀγών, *a contest*, or *combat in the public games*: gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22: Capitolinus, Censor. 18. *Prov.*: nunc demum agon est, *now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45. Agones = montes, Fest. *s. v.* Agonium.

ăgōnia, ae, *f. a victim*, v. AGONIUM.

ăgōnista, ae, *m.* = ἀγωνιστής, *a combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

ăgōnistarcha, ae, *m.* = ἀγωνιστάρχης, *the president* or *umpire of public games*, Grut. 38, 5.

ăgōnium, i, *n. a Roman festival*, at which the *rex sacrificulus* offered up a ram. According to Ovid (et pecus antiquus dicebat agonia sermo, Fast. 1, 331), and Festus, *s. v.* the victim was anciently called *agonia*, whence the name of the festival. But see Smith's Ant. *s. v. Agonalia*, pp. 31, 32.

ăgōnŏthĕta and **ăgōnŏthĕtes**, ae, *m.* = ἀγωνοθέτης, *the superintendent of public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13: Tert. Mart. 3.

ăgŏrānŏmus, i. *m* = ἀγορανόμος, *a Grecian magistrate*, corresponding to the Aedilis plebis of the Romans: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

agrālis, e, *adj.* = agrarius. vocabula, Frontin. de Colon. *fin.*

agrammătos, i, *m.* = ἀγράμματος, *illiterate*: Vitr. 1, 1.

agrārius, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *pertaining to land*· Agrariae leges, *laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 37): agrariam rem tentare, *to attempt a division of public lands*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, *one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21. *Milit. t. t.* agrariae stationes, *outposts*, Amm. 14, 3. In the Pandects: agraria via, *a footpath*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2. **II.** *Subst.*: agrarii, orum, *m. plu.*: *the agrarian party*: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

agrātĭcum, i, *n.* [id.] *a revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 11.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fields* or *to the country, country-like, rustic*, In a good sense: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pelop. 2: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28. Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov. M. 14, 635), *a countryman, a rustic*: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperita multitudine, aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Aen. 9, 11: fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39. Meton.: *growing wild*, and (of animals) *wild*: agrestes palmae, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: agrestia poma, Virg. Aen. 7, 111. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6. **II.** *rustic*, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, rude, unmannerly, ignorant, etc.*: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic. Part. 25, 90: ego ille agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, Cic. Arch. 8: agrestiores Musae, *more rough and practical*, id. Or. 3, 12.

III. *wild, brutal, savage*: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. de Sen. 24: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 12, 46: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Jupiter (of Io), Prop. 2, 24, 13. *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—*Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* agricolûm, Lucr. 4, 588) [ager, colo]. Lit.: *a land-tiller; a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime*: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *agriculturist and cattle breeder*, id. Deiot. 9: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9. Poet. of the gods: *the tutelary deities of agriculture*: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [agricola] *relating to farmers*: opus, Pall. Insit. 3.

agrĭcŏlātio, ōnis, *f.* = agricultura, *agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 9.

agrĭcŏlor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [agricola] *to act the husbandman, to till land*: Capit. Albin. 11 *fin.*

agricultio, ōnis, *f.*, also **agri cultio**, *husbandry*: Cic. Verr. 3, 97, and de Sen. 16.

agricultor, ōris, *m.*, also **agri cultor**, *an agriculturist, husbandman* (rare): Liv. 26, 35: Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agricultūra, ae, *f.* also **agri cultura**, *agriculture*: Cic. Off. 1, 42: agriculturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

agrifŏlia, ae, *f. the holly*: Ilex agrifolium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

agri-mensor, ōris, *m. a land measurer* or *surveyor*, Amm. 19, 11 = γεωμέτρης.

agrimōnia, ae, *f.* ἀγρεμώνη, a *plant*: either Papaver argemone, Linn., or Adonis autumnalis, or Glaucium Luteum, Linn.· Cels. 5, 27: Plin. 25, 9, 56.

agriophyllon, i, *n.* = ἀγριοφύλλον, *an herb*, otherwise called peucedanum, App. Herb. 95.

agripĕta, ae *m.* [ager, peto] *one who strives for the possession of land*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: id. Att. 15, 29: ib. 16, 1.

agrius, a, um, *adj* = ἄγριος, *wild*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

agrostis, is, *f.* = ἀγρωστις, *creeping dog's-tooth grass*: Cynodon Dactylon, Pers. (Dactylon, Plin. 24, 19, 119)· App. H. 79.

agrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ager], *rich in land*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

agrypnia, ae, *f.* = ἀγρυπνία, *sleeplessness*, Capel 2, p. 27.

ah, *interj.* (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha) *ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy*, etc. Plaut. and Ter. *passim*. Cic. de Or. 2, 70. With *Acc.*: ah me, me, Cat. 21, 10. Sometimes written without h, v. *a*.

ăhă (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. primitive of the preced but more rare): *aha! ah! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof, and of laughter*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 36: id. Bac. 4, 9, 11.

aheneus, ahenpes, *etc.* v. aen., *etc.*

ai = *ai*, *interj.* denoting grief: *ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

aj, *imperat.* from aio.

aiens, *part.* (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11.

aientĭa, ae, *f. an affirmation* (opp. to *negatio*): Cabel. 4, p. 75.

āio, *verb defect.* (The forms in use are: *Praes. Indic.* āio, āis, ait, aiunt. *Subj.* (rare) aias, aiat, aiant. *Past Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, *etc. Imperat.* ai (rare) *Part. praes.* aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue = ais-ne. For *Past Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, and aibant, in Plaut. and Ter. Ai is always dissyl. except in the *Imperat.* where it is sometimes monosyl.) *to assent, to say yes* (opposed to nego, *to say no*): vel tu mihi alas vel negas, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14. negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat. Cic. Off. 2. 22. b

to say or assert: scio absurde dictum hoc, derisores dicere, at ego alo recte, I assert, Pl. Cap. 1, 1, 3: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: Aius iste loquens, quando eum nemo norat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 2, 32: Ennio, delector, ait quispiam, Pacuvio, inquit alius, id. Or. 11, 36: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48. III. Aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, &c., as they say: ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: claudus, quomodo aiunt, pilam, id. Fin. 28: conspexit, ut aiunt, abrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49. IV. As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, &c.: Ain'?=aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? how? is it possible? indeed? what say you? etc.: Nerv. Ain' vero? Sos. Aio enim vero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 188: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1: ain' tandem ita esse, ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.

ain'=aisne, v. aio.

āĭthăles, *n.*=ἀειθαλές (ever-green), *a plant*, also called aizoon, *house-leek*, App. H. 124.

āĭzōon, i, *n.*=ἀείζωον (ever-living), *an evergreen plant*. 1. Majus, *live-for-ever, house-leek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn. 2. Minus, *stone-crop*, Sedum album, Linn., vel S. altissimum, vel S. amplexicale, Sibth., vel S. sediforme, Jacq.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

ajĭga=abiga, Scrib. Larg. 167: cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, *f. a wing*: galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 520. Of oars: classis centenis remigat alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47. Of other things: Nisus emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: *Me.* Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. *So.* Nae ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Pl. Am. 1, 1. 170. II. Meton.: *the armpit*: Liv. 9, 41: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: alae hirquinae, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Ep. 12, 5: virus alarum et sudores, Plin. 35, 15, 52. 2. *the shoulder-blade*: id. 11, 40, 95: 9, 51, 74. 3. In trees and plants, *the junction of a branch*, etc.: id. 16, 7, 10. III. In buildings: *the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades*: also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. 6, 4, 137. IV. *Milit. t. t.*: *the wing of an army* (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry). Alae dictae exercitus equitum ordines; quod circum legiones dextra sinistraque tamquam alae in avium corporibus locabantur, Cic. ap. Gell. 16, 4: alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, qui tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 121. 2. Subseq. when the Roman army was composed partly of Rom. citizens, and partly of Socii, the Rom. were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence *ala* and *alarii* denoted the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: prima legio et dextera ala, Liv. 27, 2: egregie legiones, nec segnius duae alae pugnabant, id. 40, 40: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est: id. 31, 21: cohortes alariae, *i. e.* sociorum cohortes, id. 10, 40: alarii equites, *i. e.* sociorum equites, id. 40, 40. 3. Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: alarii Transpadani, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. 4. Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence agmen legionum alae cohortesque praevenient, Tac. H. 2, 11: id. A. 4, 5. (Smith's Ant. 73, 507, 509.)

ălăbandĭna, *a precious stone*, named after Alabanda, a town in Caria, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ălăbarches, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβάρχης (from ἄλαβα, ink), *a receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer*: Juv. 1, 130: ironically of Pompey, Cic. Att. 2, 17, *fin.*

ălăbaster, tri, *m. plur.* **alabastra**, orum, *n.*=ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα, *a box of a tapering form for perfumes, or unguents*: alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 545, 15: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9. II. Meton. for *a rose-bud*: in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ălăbastrītes, ae, *m.*=ἀλαβαστρίτης, *a stone, composed of carbonate of lime, alabaster-stone*, also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made; Plin. 36, 8, 12. 2. *a precious stone found near the Egyptian town Alabastron*, quartz-agate, onyx or riband-chalcedony, id. 37, 10, 54.

ălăbēta, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβής, *a fish found in the Nile*, Silurus anguillaris, Linn.: Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (*nom. masc.* alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg. Anciently alacer, *comm.*), *excited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous*: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so sorrowful? why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Coel. 28: alacres animo sumus, *are cheerful in mind*, id. Fam. 5, 12, *fin.*: donationis alacer certae gaudio, Phaed. 2, 5, 22: with *ad*: alacriores ad religionem persolvendum, Auc. Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: quum sua cunctatione atque opinione timidiores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, ib. 3, 24: Sall. C. 21: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, *with the active*, id. Frgm. *no.* 62: equus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: bestiae, Auc. Her. 2, 19, 29. II. Meton. alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure*, Virg. E. 5, 58: alacres enses, *quick, ready to cut*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280. *Sup.* not used. (Hence, Ital. *allegro, allegrezza*, Fr. *allégresse*.)

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer] *excitement, cheerfulness, ardour, briskness, eagerness, gladness*: alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *free from all excitement*, ib. 5, 16, 48: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, *from joy*, Liv. 2, 10, *med.*: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. In plur.: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ălăcrĭter, *adv. briskly, eagerly*, etc. Amm. 14, 2.

ălăpa, ae, *f.* [prob. onomatop. like Eng. *slap*, Germ. *schlag*] *a box on the ear*: ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give*, Phaedr. 5, 3: Juv. 8, 192. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence Meton. multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *I sell freedom at a much higher price*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

ălăpus, i, *m. a parasite, who submits to be boxed on the ear*, Gloss. Isid.

ălāris, e, *adj.* (rare for alarius), *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala*: cuni cohortibus alaribus, Liv. 10, 40: alares Pannonii, Tac. A. 15, 10: v. ala.

ălārius, a, um, *adj.* [ala]. *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala*. For examples v. ala.

ălāternus, i, *f. a plant*; perhaps *the evergreen buck-thorn*, Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.: Col. 7, 6: Plin. 16, 26, 45.

ălātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.): plantae, of Mercury, Virg. Aen. 4, 259: Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, Ov. F. 1, 416.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, lit. great songstress, from al, *high, great*, and aud, *song*]: *the lark*: alauda cristata, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44. II. *the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul*: Suet. Caes. 24: Cic. Att. 16, 8: id. Phil 13, 2.

ălausa, ae, *f. a fish caught in the Moselle, the shad*, Clupea alosa, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 127.

ălāzōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀλάζων (*i. e.* glorious), *a braggart*: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

alba, ae, *f.* [albus] *a white precious stone, the pearl*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

albāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the white of an egg*, Aplc. 5, 3.

albānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, *a kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba*, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*, Vitr. 2, 7: hence Alb. columnae, *made of such stone*, Cic. Scaur. 22, 45.

albārius, a, um, *adj.* [albus] archit. *t. t.*: *pertaining to the whitening of walls*: hence alb. opus, also Subst. albarium, i, *n. white stucco*, Vitr. 5, 2, 10: alb. tector, *a plasterer*, Tert. Idol. 8: also Subst. albarius, i, *m.* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like atratus, from ater] *clothed in white*: cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, Cic. Vat. 13: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61: so Suet. Dom. 12. In the Circensian games, *the white party*: auriga albatus, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

albēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the colour white, whiteness*: Eccl.

albĕo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be white*: (mostly poet.) campi ossibus albent, Virg. Aen. 12, 36: caput canis capillis Ov. H. 11, 101, Esp. in the *imperf part*: albentes rosae, id. A. A. 3, 182: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, ib. 5, 110: equi, Plin. Pan. 22: albentia ossa, Tac. A. 1, 61: spumae, ib. 6, 37: in pallorem membra, ib. 15, 64: albente coelo, *at daybreak*, Caes. B. C. 1, 68.

albesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white*: mare albescit, Cic. Ac. 2 33, 105: albescens capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25: maturis messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 367: aquilarum albescunt inedia pennae, Plin. 10, 3, 4: flammarum albescere tractus, Virg. G. 1, 367. Of day break (cf. albeo): *to dawn*: lux, id Aen. 4, 586: albescente coelo, Paul Dig. 28, 2, 29.

albesia, (for albensia), ium, *n. plu. a large shield used by the Albenses*, Fest *s. v.*

albicanter, *adv.* [albicans] *whitish*: albicantius, Sol. 43.

albicasco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [albico], *to become white or clear*: Phoebus, Matius in Gell. 15, 25.

albicŏrātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus cera] *whitish, yellowish*: albicorata ficus, Plin. 15, 18. *init.*

albicŏris, e, *or* **albicŏrus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish or light yellow*: oleae albicoris, Cat. R. R. 6: olea albicera, Cat. in Plin. 15, 5, 6.

albĭco, are 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to make white*: rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy*, Varr. Poet. in Non. 75, 21. II. *v. n. to be white* (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3.

albĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [albus color] *of a white colour*. campus, Coripp. 1, 349.

albicŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [albus coma] *white-haired*: hence of flowers: *having white leaves*: Venant. 4, 2.

albĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *whitish*: color, Fall. 3, 25, 12.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *whitish, white* (rare): spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74: pus albidius, Cels. 5, 28, no. 4: pus albidissimum, ib. 26, no. 20: color albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

albĭnĕus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish*: color albineus, Pall. de Col. Eq. 4, 13.

albīnus, i, *m.* = albarius, *a plasterer, white-washer*: albini, quos Graeci κονιάτας appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] *the colour white, whiteness*: capitis, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 32.

albo, are, 1. *v. a. to make white*: hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Pris. Perieg. 411.

albōgălĕrus, i, *m.* [albus galerus] *the white hat of the flamen Dialis*, Fest. cf. Varr. in Gell. 10, 15, *fin.*

albōgĭlvus, a, um, *adj.* [albus gilvus] *whitish yellow*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 82.

albor, ōris, *m.* [albus] *the white of an egg* = albamentum: Pall. 11, 14, 9.

albūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] *a disease of the eye: albugo, film*: oculorum albugines, Plin. 24, 5, 11: pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38. **2.** In the plur.: *scurf upon the head*: id. 26, 15, 90. [cf. aerugo.]

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *whitish, white*: columbus, Cat. 29, 9: freta, *the foaming waves*, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i, *n. whiteness, the colour white*: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: columnas polire albo, Liv. 40, 51. **II.** *any white object*: oculorum, *the white of the eye*: Cels. 2, 6, 12: ovi, *the white of an egg*: id. 6, 6, no. 7. **2.** *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it = albugo, id. 6, 17, 7. **III.** *a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed* (λεύκωμα). **1.** *the tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year, the* Annales maximi: in album referre, *to enter* or *record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Liv. 1, 32, 2. **2.** *the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts*, posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, *to be studying the edicts of the praetor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11. **3.** *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the roll of the senators*: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42, *fin.* Also *the list of the judges*: albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16: album citharoedorum, id. Ner. 21.

albūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [albus] *the white of an egg*: ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the white of an egg*: Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

alburnum, i. *n.* [id.] *the soft thin layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 72.

alburnus, i, *m.* [id.] *a white fish*, prob. *the bleak* or *bley*: Aus. Mos. 126.

albus, a, um, *adj. white* (prop. *dead white*, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*): aliud est *candidum*, i. e. quadam nitenti luce perfusum esse: aliud *album*, quod pallori constat esse vicinum, Serv. ap. Virg. G. 3, 82: barba, Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: color albus praecipue decorus Deo est, maxime in textili, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: alba decent Cererem: vestes caerulibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: pedibus qui venerat albis, *with feet covered with white* (acc. to Scholl. *barefooted*), Juv. 1, 111. The opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) is in exception to the gen. rule: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: niger an albus, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10: Lucr. 2, 810, *etc.* **2.** Meton. *pale, from sickness, care, etc.*: aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of office*, Mart. 1, 56, *fin.*: timor albus, Pers. 3, 115. **3.** Of the weather, wind, *etc.*: *bright, clear, dry*: Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: Iapyx, ib. 3, 27, 19. **II.** Fig.: *favourable, fortunate, propitious*: almul alba nautis stella refulsit, *the twin-star Castor, favourable to sailors*, ib. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protenus alba, Pers. 1, 110. **III.** Proverbial phrases: **1.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. **2.** albus an ater sit nescio *or* ignoro, *I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him*: vide, quam te amarit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeterlit, te fecit heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10. **3.** Albo rete oppugnare, *to attack or seize without damage or danger to oneself*: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. With var. read. ariete and pariete. **4.** Alba linea signare, *to mark with a white line, i. e.* with a line which leaves no impression: hence *to make no distinction*: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit, signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 282, 28: illi omnes multa, alba, ut dicitur, linea sine cura discriminis, solam copiam sectati, converrebant, Gell. Praef. 11. **5.** Alba avis, for rara avis: quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. **6.** Filius albae gallinae, *a favourite child of fortune*, Juv. 13, 141. **7.** Equis albis praecurrere, *to excel, surpass* (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 8: cf. Suet. Ner. 25. **8.** album calculum adjicere, *to allow, approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 (from the white pebble used by the *judices* as a sign of acquittal).

alcăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* ἀλκαϊκός, *pertaining to Alcaeus*: versus, *the Alcaic verse*: Diom. 510, P.

alcĕa, ae, *f.* = ἀλθαία, *a species of mallows*, Malva alcea, or Hibiscus trionum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 6.

alcēdo (halc.), ĭnis, later alcyon (halc.), ŏnis, *f.* = ἀλκυών, *the kingfisher*, Alcedo hispida, Linn.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo: haec hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant: Varr L. L. 7, 5, 97: cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdŏnĭa (halc.), ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀλκυονίδες, *the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm*. Hence Fig.: *profound tranquillity*: ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26.

alces, is, *f. the elk*, Cervus alces, Linn.: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Plin. 8, 15, 16. [In old Germ. *Elch* or *Elg* meant a "stag." cf. Greek ἀλκή.]

alcĭbium, *a plant*, Echium rubrum, Linn. (Sprengel), Plin. 27, 5, 22.

alcmānĭum metrum, *the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alomanian*, Serv. 1818 P.

alcyon, halcŏnis, (v. alcedo), *the kingfisher*: Virg. G. 1, 399; 3, 338.

alcyŏnēus and **-nĭus** (halc.), a, um, *adj. pertaining to the alcyon* or *kingfisher* (v. alcedo). **1.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia, Col. 11, 2. **2.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or absol. alcyoneum, or even alcyonium, *a coralline*, Alcyonium, Linn. supposed by Pliny to be the nest of the kingfisher, a remedy for spots or freckles, Plin. 32, 8, 27: Cels. 5, 6, 18, no. 26: ore fugant maculas, Ov. Med. F. 77.

alcyŏnĭdes (halc.) dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, = alcedonia: Plin. 10, 32, 47.

ālea, ae, *f.* orig. a *die* or *cube*. Hence *a game played with dice*, in gen. *any game of chance*. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7: Suet. Aug. 71: Dig. 11, 5. (For further particulars, v. Smith's Ant. 74, *seq.*): ludere alea *or* aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo negligentissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10: in alea perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: obiectare se aleae, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore alea uti, id. Cal. 41. Fig.: jacta alea est, *the die has been cast*: the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. Caes. 32. ✠ **2.** *gambling*: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. **II.** Fig.: *any thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk*: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, *the risk*, Varr R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam sed rationem, *chance*, ib. 18: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents*, Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam: *to purchase anything uncertain, contingent*, e. g. a draught of fishes, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8. [From comparison with cavea, fovea, idea, trabea, vinea, it seems prob. that the root is *al*: perhaps the same as in ἀλλάομαι, ἄλλος, the first letter of the root being dropped and the quantity lengthened.]

ālĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [alea] *pertaining to a game of chance*: amicitiae aleariae, *friendships formed at the gaming-table*, Amm. 28, 4.

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dice-player, a gamester*: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: aleatorie castra, id. Verr. 5, 13.

ālĕātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a gamester*: aleatoria damna, *losses at play*, Cic. Phil., 2, 27. forum aleatorium calfecimus, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 71: aleatorio ritu, Gell. 18, 13. **II.** Subst.: aleatorium, ii, *n. a gaming-house*, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

ālebrĭa, ium, *n. plu. nourishing food*, bene alentia, Fest. *s. v.*

ālec (also halec and allec.), ēcis, *n.* or **ālex** (hal.), ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), *the sediment of a costly fish-sauce*, garum: and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle*, Plin. 31, 8, 44: qui mihi olera cruda ponunt alec dannunt, Pl. frag. in Non. 2, 395: Hor. S. 2, 4, 73: putri cepas alece natantes, Marso 3, 77. [Prob. connected with ἅλς, *sal, salt.*]

ālectŏrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a cock*, ἀλέκτωρ: gemma, *a stone found in the maw of cocks*, Plin. 37, 10, 44.

ālectŏrŏlŏphos, i, *f.* = αλεκτοροφόφος, *an herb good for coughs, cock's comb*: Rhinanthus crista Galli Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 23.

ālĕcŭla, (hal.), ae, *f. dim.* from alec, Col. 8, 17: 6, 8.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* (rare for aleator) *a gamester*, Cat. 29, 2: Tert. Fug. in pers. 13.

ālĕs, ĭtis (*abl.* aliti, Sen. Med. 1014 *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and alitum, Luer. 2, 928) [ala] orig. *adj.* afterwards *subst. gen. comm.* **I.** *adj. winged*: angues, Pac. in Cic. Inv. 1, 19: aves avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. αἰόλος ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 273): equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: Deus, *Mercury*, id. Met. 2, 714: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408. **II.** Meton.: *swift*: alces Auster, Virg. Aen.

4, 490: pennis, Ov. M. 10, 587: arundo, *the swift arrow*, Prud. Psych. 333. ‖ Subst. *a bird* (mostly poet.) *Gen. comm.*: pennis delata alea, Lucr. 6, 822: argentea, *the raven, before its metamorphosis*, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, *the peacock*, Mart. 14, 67: longæva, *the phœnix*, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, *the kite*, Plin. 10, 10, 12: Phœbeïus, *the raven*, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, *the swan*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10: cr status, *the cock*, Ov. F. 1, 455: vigil alea, *the cock*, id. M. 11, 597: Pallas alea = philomela, id. H. 15, 154: fulvus Jovis alea, *the eagle*, Virg. Aen. 12, 247: alea minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 6, 675: also *fem.*: Jovis alea lapsa plaga ætheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 394: regia alea, Ov. M. 4, 362.

2. Meton. *any winged person or deity*: Cyllenius alea, Mercury, Claud. 11, 77: aureus alea, Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544: alea canorus, *a swan*, for *a poet*: Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: also absol.: Masonii carminis alea, *an epic poet*, ib. 1, 6, 2. 3. In augury, alites are *birds that give omens by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.*: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua, Fest. *s. vv.* alites et oscines: et alites et oscines, ut nostri augures appellant, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120. Hence, 4. Meton.: *augury, omen*: cum bona pubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1.

ălesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [alo] *to grow up*: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4: alescunt cacumen, Lucr. 2, 1130.

ălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *fatness*: corvoris pinguedo, Fest. *s. v.*

ălex, *v.* alec.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Alexandria*: Alexandrina vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria*, Caes. B. C. 1, 110: Alexandrini pueri, an appellation denoting effeminacy, Petr. Sat. 31: also called Alexandrinæ delicinæ, Quint. 1, 2, 7: Alexandrina navis, *an Alexandrian merchant-ship*, Suet. Aug. 98.

Alexipharmăcon, i, *n.* = ἀλεξιφάρμακον, *an antidote for poison*, Plin. 21, 20, 84.

alga, æ, *f. sea-weed*, Plin. 26, 10, 66: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 10. 2. Meton.: *a thing of little value*: vilior alga, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8.

algensis, e, *adj.* [alga] *pertaining to sea-weed*, Plin. 9, 37, 91.

algeo, alsi, 2. *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω] *to be cold, to feel chilly*: sapiens, si algebis, tremes, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, esuriendo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413. ✝ Fig.: prohibas laudatur et algeat, *suffers from cold*, i. e. *is not cherished*, Juv. 1, 74: *Part.*: algens, *cold, chilly*: pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loci, Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 3: algentia manus ad calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214: algentes togæ, *i. e.* an horn that their wearers suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.

algesco, alsi, 3. *v. incep. n.* [algeo] *to catch cold*: ne ille aiserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 71. 2. Of things: *to become cold*: vites, Plin. 17, 24, 37: rabies flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cold*: algida, sc. regio, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.

algĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [algus facio] *that makes cold, chilling*: quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold, coldness*: algor obest prægnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 20: corpus patiens indolens, algoris, Sall. C. 5: confectus algore, Tac. H. 3, 22. In the plur.: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *abounding in sea-weed*: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 32: litus, Ang. Ep. 7, 43.

algus, ūs, *m.* or **algu**, *n.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold, coldness*: hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 36.

āli-, a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This root *ali* has two meanings: I. *Else, other.* This meaning is negative, "not this one," *but some other.* II. *Any, some.* This meaning is indefinite, *any you please*, without limitation.

In the following list of words only the exact *literal* meanings are given; but each word will be found in its alphabetical place, with full explanations.

I. **ali**, *else, other.*

ali-a, *by another way.*

ali-as, *in another way, at another time, otherwise.*

ali-bi, *else-where, other-where (not here).*

ali-cnus, *belonging to another.*

ali-modi } *of another kind.*
alius-modi }

ali-o, *else-whither.*

ali-orsum } *else-whither, else-*
ali-vorsum } *wards.*

allo-qui } *other-how, other-wise.*
allo-quin }

ali-ter, *otherwise, in another manner.*

ali-ubi, *else-where.*

ali-unde, *else-whence, from some other quarter.*

ali-us, *another, some one else.*

alius-vis, *any one else you please*, not this one.

ali-ta, *other-thus, other-so, otherwise.*

II. **ali**, *any, some.*

ali-cubi, *any-where, some-where.*

ali-cunde, *any-whence, some-whence.*

ali-qua, *by some road, some-how.*

ali-quam, (compounded with multum, diu, &c.) *in some degree, somehow.*

ali-quando, *some-when, any-when, at some time, any time.*

ali-quantisper, *for some while.*

ali-quantus, *some-what* (great or small), *a considerable quantity*, or *a small quantity.*

ali-quatenus, *to some extent.*

ali-qui } *some-one.*
ali-quis }

ali-quisquam } *any one.*
ali-quispiam }

ali-quō, *any-whither, some-whither.*

ali-quot, *some-what* (in point of number), *a considerable number, a few.*

ali-quoties, *some-times*, either *many or few.*

ali-quo-vorsum, *some-whitherwards, one way or other.*

ali-us, *one, some.*

ălĭās, *adv. by another way.* Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5, says: Inter *alias* et *alia* hoc interest, quod *alias* alio tempore significat, *alia* aliter, aut per alia: but in the classical writers *alia* means only *by another way.* Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Pl. Rud. Prol. 10: cum alia evadere nequiissent, Liv. 21, 56: equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, *some by one way, others by another*, id. 44, 43: cum alia minatus alia irrepisset, Flor. 2, 12.

ălĭas, *adv.* [alius] I. Of place: *elsewhere*: alii enim sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: facete is quidem sicut alias, *as in other passages*, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: Idæus rubus appellatus, quoniam in Ida, non alias nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75: nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, Just. 4, 1, 9.

II. Of time, past or future: *at another time, on another occasion*: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquidi, aut etiam si nunquam alias, fuimus tum profecto, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, *at another* (or *further*) *opportunity*, id. Fam. 7, 6: non unquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, Liv. 2, 9. Alias V. alius: illae beatus esse, alias miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87: alias eruptione tentata, alias circumvallis actis, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. Alias .. aliter, or alias . . . aliud, *at one time in one way, at another time in another way*, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: de Or. 2, 7, 30. Alias sæpe: fecimus et alias sæpe, et nuper in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 7. Raro alias: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20. Semper alias: Suet. Vesp. 22. Non alias=aunquam, *never*: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33: Virg. G. 1, 487. III. *In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons*, etc.: alias salubri potu aquæ, Plin. 2, 103, 106: non alias quam simulatione mortis tutior, Curt. 8, 1, 24: non alias existet heres ex substitutione, Ulp. Dig 28, 6, 8.

ălĭbi, *adv.* [The old dat. of alius. Ali=*else*, and -bi is the locative case-ending], *elsewhere*: *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? *Ch.* Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 72: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, *in one place fear, in another joy*, Liv. 3, 28: exprobrantes suam quisque aliuq alibi militiam, *one his service in one place, another, his in another place*, id. 2, 27: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, id. 44, 35: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43: posse principem alibi quam Romæ fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos prædicarim, App. Flor. 360, 4: alibi decem millia peditum, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam, invenio (speaking of different passages in authors), Liv. 29, 25. ‖ Meton.: *in other things, in other respects, otherwise*: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus segre habeam, Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35: alibi quam nos permiserit, Quint. 11, 1, 47.

ălĭbilis, e, *adj.* [alo] *nutritious*: lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: Pass. of that which readily fattens: ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, ib. 3, 9.

ălĭca, æ, *f.* [id. Fest.] (orig. *adj.*) *a kind of grain, spelt*, Cato, R. R. 76, *in.*: Plin. 18, 7, 10. 2. *grits prepared from it*, Cels. 6, 6: Plin. 22, 25, 61. 3. *a drink prepared from these grits*, Mart. 13, 6.

ălĭcārius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to spelt*: hence alicarius, i, *one who grinds spelt*, and alicaria, æ, *a prostitute who sat before the spelt-mills*: (ALICARIAE meretrices appellabantur in Campania, Fest. *s. v.*) Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 54: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. in Charis. p. 75 P.

ălĭcastrum, i, *n.* sc. frumentum, *a kind of spelt, summer-spelt* (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6.

ălĭcŭbi, *adv. somewhere, anywhere*: si salvus sit Pompeius et constituerit alicubi, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ut alicubi obsteterit tibi, alicubi transcarix, alicubi instes gravius, *here . . . here* (or *now . . . now*), Sen. Tr. An. 2, 2. With his: *somewhere here, hereabouts*: utinam his prope adesset alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumanio, Cic. Flacc. 29, 71. [The older form was aliquobi, which proves that ali-cubi is an old dat. of ali-quis; cf. si-cubi from si-quis.]

ălĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [ala] *a light upper garment*: Mart. 12, 32: alicula subtegmatus polymita, *a light hunting-dress*, Petr. 40, 5.

ălĭcunde, *adv.* I. *any-whence, somewhence: from some place*: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit medicina aliquando ex solo loco, *from some solitary place*, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 3: aliquis famus aliquando extrinsecus est, *from some other quarter*, alicunde malum, II. *else-whence*, Lucr. 5, 521: ut mihi liquidum aliquando aliquod ab aliquibus flucta, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 13: præcipitare alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aut deculcare nos alicunde, quod aut prohibet accedere, id. Caec. 10, 28.

2. Of persons: non quo alicunde auditoria, *not that you have heard it from some one else*, id. Att. 10, 1: non quaesivit procul alicunde, id. Verr. 2, 20, 48: alicunde sumere *or* corradere, *to borrow from any one*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70. 3. Of things; nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, id. Hec. 3, 1, 6. [The older form was *aliquunde*: the word should be divided *ali-cunde*.]

alid, for aliud, v. alius.

alienātio, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] *the transferring of a thing from one person to another* (Alienatio tum fit, quum dominium ad alium transferimus, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 67): alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another*, Cic. Or. 42, 144. ‖ Fig.: Of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion*: turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Am. 21, 76: in Vitellium alienatio, *aversion*, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patrui, id. A. 2, 42: alienatio mentis, *loss of reason, lunacy*, Cels. 4, 2: Plin. 21, 21, 89: also absol. without mentis: Sen. Ep. 78.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*), *born in another* or *foreign land; foreign, alien*: and subst. *a stranger, a foreigner*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24: ne alienigenae justitiae obliti videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1, *extr.* Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Flacc. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1. 2. *heterogeneous*: Lucr. 1, 861. [Alienus and GEN. root of gigno].

ălĭēnĭgĕnus, a, um, for ALIENIGENA: *strange, foreign*: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 2, *extr.*: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1. *extr.*

ălĭēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alienus] *an extraneous cause or material of disease*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4. 2. =alienatio: alienitas mentis, id. Acut. 2, 39.

ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale*: pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse, atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: alienare vectigalia, opp. to frui, ib. 2, 13, 33. 2. *to make other* or *different, to alter the nature of*: tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 246. 3. In gen. *to separate, estrange*: urbs alienata, *subjected to a foreign power*, Sall. J. 48: pars insulae prodita atque alienata, Liv. 24, 22: alienata provincia, id. 25, 36. ‖ Fig.: Of mental objects: *to estrange, set at variance, alienate*: eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: conabantur alienare a te voluntatem meam, id. Fam. 3, 6: tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare (*sc.* a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: me falsa suspicione alienatum sentiebam, *neglected, discarded*, Sall. C. 35: ira alienavit a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, Tac. H. 1, 59: et amicum hostem sibi fecit, et uxorem a se alienavit, Just. 1, 7, 18. 2. Pass. followed by *ab* and *abl.*: *to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid*= abhorrere: a falsa assensione nos alienatos esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu, ib. 3, 5, 16. 3. followed by mentem, sensum, etc., *to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane*: erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: paene alienata monte Caes. B. G. 6, 41: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. Aug. 99: furibundus atque amens alienata mente feraris, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6: alienatus senatibus, Liv. 25, 39. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of sense*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53: alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin. 28, 8, 27. 4. Medic. *t. t.: to die, perish*: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: spodium alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] *belonging to another person*, or *thing, not one's own* (opp. to *suus*): tantumne ab re tua'st oti tibi, aliena ut cures? Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: neque verum esse qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: pecuniis alienis locupletari, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46. alienis pedibus ambulamus, *i. e.* lecticariorum Plin. 29, 1, 8: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Cal 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, *i. e. caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: alienum vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg. Aen. 10, 781· aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, *sc.* equites, *i. e. without horses, as foot-soldiers*, Liv. 3, 62. 2. Aes alienum, lit. *another's money*, hence *debt*: v. AES. Subst.: alienum, i, *n. the property of others*: largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, *fin.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5: abstinuit alieno, Suet. Tit. 7: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1. ‖ *not related* or *allied, foreign, strange*: alienus est ab nostra familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Am. 5, 19: multi ex finibus suis egressi, se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29: hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in hora, Virg. Ec. 3, 5. Subst.: apud me coenant alieni novem, *mne strangers*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 31. ‖‖ Fig.: *unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign* (opp. to *aptus*): with *Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad*, or absol. 1. With *Gen.*: aliena pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 67: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consili (*sc.* domus D. Bruti), *not unsuited for their purpose*, Sall. C. 40. 2. With *Dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caec. 9, 24: alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4: vir egregius alienissimo reipublicae tempore extinctus, Cic. Brut. 1: arti oratoriae alienum, Quint. pruoem. 5. 3. With *Abl.*: neque hoc Dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: alienum dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8: amicitia, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione mea, id. Att. 6, 1: loco, tempore, Quint, 6, 3, 33. 4. With *ab*: alienum a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate reipublicae, Tib. Gracch. in Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132. 5. With *ad*: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. 6. Absol. alieno loco proelium committunt, *in an unfavourable place*, ib. 1, 15: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, *things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable*, Sall. J. 1. 7. With *inf.* or *clause*: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus proponere, Caes. B. G. 6, 11. 8. Alienum esse in *or* ab aliqua re, *not to understand*, or *be versed in*: *in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17 homo non alienus a litteris, id. Verr. 2, 26. ‖V. *averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40: tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id Am. 8 *fin.*: sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, ib. 15, 4: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 6· Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum pronior, Tac. H. 2, 74. ‖V. In medicine: of the body, *dead, paralysed*: Scrib. Comp. 201. 2. Of the mind, *distracted, delirious*: aliena mens, Sall. C. 37.

āliger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala gero], *having wings, winged*: amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 663: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (*i. e.* drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562· aliger Jovis nuntius, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 80 genus, Sen. Hip. 338: aligeri serpentes Plin. 12, 19: Cupidines, id. 36, 5. Subst.· aligeri, -orum, *Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458.

āligĕro, ōnis, *m.* = AQUILIGERO, *a standard-bearer*, Inscr.

ālimentārius, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], *pertaining to food*: alimentaria lex, *relating to the distribution of provisions to the poor*, Cod. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ratio, Martian. Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8. Subst.: alimentarius, i, *m.*: *one to whom aliment has been left by will*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

ālimentum, i, *n.* [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food*: nec desiderabat aut alimenta corporis, aut detractionem confecti et consumpti cibi, Cic. Tim. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13. 2. Fig.: *support, materials, matter*: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.*: alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 632: concipit his aquas, alimentaque rubibus affert, ib. 1, 271. lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, ib. 10, 75: vitiorum, ib. 2, 769: furoris, ib. 3, 479. ‖ For the Gr. *τροφεῖα* or *θρέπτρα*, *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis patria, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. ‖‖ Legal *t. t. aliment, maintenance*, Dig. 14, 1.

ălimŏdi, "pro allumodo," Fest. *s. v.*

ălimŏn, i, *n.* = ἄλιμον, *a shrub-like kind of orach*, Atriplex halimus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37· alimon mitius = Atriplex portulacoides, L. ? id. 22, 22, 33.

ălimŏnĭa, ae, *f.* [alo] *nourishment sustenance*: quaestus alimoniae, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5. flammae, Prud. Cath. 5, 19.

ălimŏnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, sustenance*: méllis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae receptl, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere Juv. 14, 76.

ālĭō, *adv.* Prpp. of place: lit. *elsewhither*: *to some other place* (ἄλλοσε). fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: si offendet me loci celebritas alio me conferam, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7: anno post alio transire cogunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: ut ab Norba alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: transalatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. Sat. 2, 1, 32 Strengthened by quo: statuam, Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic. Att. 9, 17. b. Of persons or things: illi suum animum alio conferunt Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36: alio narrata ferunt, Ov. M. 12, 57 [tamen

vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, *to another subject*, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: alio properare temptat monet, Sall. J. 19. 6. Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, Nep. Them. 6, 3: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18: non alio datam summam, quam in emptionem, Suet. Aug. 98.

2. alio ... alio, *in one direction ... in another; hither ... thither* = huc ... illuc: alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2. 3. alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one way, another in another*: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1. Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 232-234.

ălĭŏqui, and **alioquin** (both forms used indifferently, as ceteroqui and ceteroquin) *adv.* prop., Abl. of alius and quis, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects* (Gr. ἄλλως): milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46: Hannibal tumultum totum commodumque alioquin, niai quod longinquae aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29: mors Marcelli quum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, *etc.*, id. 27, 27: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65: incolumis quam is alioqui splendidus orbis, *although in other respects the eye may be uninjured*, Lucr. 3, 414: idec nondum eum legi, quum alioqui valdissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. II. *besides, in general, abroadly, moreover (praeterea)*: ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, *many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, *at other times*, Curt. 4, 2, 6: qua occasione Caesar, validus alioqui ejerendis honoribus, hujuscemodi orationem coepit, Tac. A. 4, 37: afficior cura: et alioquin mens pudor, mea dignitas in dissimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9 corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui diducta nudaverat tunica, *already very beautiful*, Quint. 2, 15, 9. III. In arguments, inferences, *etc.*: *otherwise, else*: credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38 (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 234-241). [There is no authority for saying that alioquin is only used before vowels; and it is not certain that the final *n* is epenthetic. Pott thinks (2, 247) that the *n*, as in quin, ceteroquin, and sin, is *ne* negative.]

ălĭorsum or ălĭorsus, contr. of alioversum and alioversus, which are also used, *adv.*: lit. *else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*. Of place: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliorsum ire, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 47: jumentum aliorsum ducere, Gell. 9, 25: lupi aliorsum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209. 2. of persons: infantis aliorsum dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1. 3. Of things: sed id aliorsum pertinet, id. 17, 1. II. = in aliam partem or rationem, *in another manner, in a different sense*: vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1: atqui ego istuc, Anthrax, alioversum dixeram, *with another design*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 8. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 241 and 242.) (Hence, Fr. ailleurs.)

ălĭŏversus, (v. the preced.) Lact. 1 17, 1.

ălĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* (*Abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 617) [ala pes], = πτερόπους (poet. and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: sacra dei alipedis, of Mercury, Ov. F. 5, 100: and *absol.*: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. M. 4, 755: alipedes equi, *the horses of the Sun*, ib. 2, 48. ‖ Meton.: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr. 6, 766: equi, Virg. Aen. 12, 484. And *absol.* for equus, ib. 7, 277.

ălĭpilus, i, *m.* [ala pilus] *a slave, who plucked the hair from the armpits of bathers*: Sen. Ep. 56.

ălĭptēs or **ălĭpta**, ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης. Lit.: the *anointer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths, Juv. 6, 422: gen. *the trainer* or *teacher* in the gymnasia: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Cels. 1, 1.

ălĭquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: si qua evasissent aliqua, Liv. 26, 27: aliquid aliqua rescisceret, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, Virg. E. 3, 15. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 242.)

ălĭquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree*; used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures. I. Aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, *a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Opplanicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu, id. Acad. 1, 3, 12: in vinculis conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74.

2. Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.*: cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superassent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: controversia aliquam diu fuit: postremo, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 32: exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 82. 3. Of place: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela, 2, 5, 5: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus (specus), mox et quo magis subitur, obscurior, id. 1, 13. II. Aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: *considerable in number* or *quantity*: sunt vestrum aliquammulti qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 25: the only instance in class. writers, unless we should read in Cic. Verr. 3, 88: Fecerunt alii. Quid, aliquam multa? *Others have done so. Well suppose they have done a good many things*, v. Long. ad loc.: aliquam multos non comparuisse, Gell. 3, 10, 17: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Apol. p. 320, 10. *Adv.* aliquam multum, *considerably*: sed haec defonsio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, ib. p. 277, 7. (dub.) And with *comp.* aliquam plures, *considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12. (dub.) (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 243.) [The pronom.-adv. ending in *am* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as tam, quam, quamquam, Key, § 791.]

ălĭquando, *adv. temp.* [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, *when*, aliquando, *any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, *at some* or *any time, at some time or another, formerly, hereafter*. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: legiones cohortatus ut aliquando fructum victoriae perciperent, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior: quis civis melioribus partium aliquando? Cic. Coel. 6, 13: veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, id. Fam. 6, 6, 6: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, id. Mil. 26, 69: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35. quod sit in praesentia de honestate deliberatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustris, Mel. 1, 6. Strengthened with ullus and aliquis: quaerere ex num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Acaeomico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144. Si forte aliquando *or* si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quodsi aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rcip. dignitas, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20. ‖ *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: liceret ei dicere, utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10. It is sometimes repeated: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58. III. *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: aliquando osculando mellus est, uxor, pausam fieri, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sero: verum aliquando tamen, Cic. Quint. 13, 43: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: *I must for once say it*, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: audite quaeso, judices, et aliquando miseremini sociorum, id. Verr. 1, 28, 72: quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando auctorum auctoritas fecit, *at length*, id. Clu. 67, 191: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, id. Att. 1, 4 Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem hunc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 62: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas literas reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4.

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for some time*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 158. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, *et* insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8.

ălĭquanto and **ălĭquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat (great or small) considerably, a little, in some degree* (the *degree* depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 73: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, *has come somewhat near*, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc.*, *in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45. Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, *some time before*, id. Sull. 20, 56: atque ille primo quidem negavit: post autem aliquanto surrexit, *but after some time*, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11. 2. With comparatives: abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 43: tidem mellus aliquanto dicereut, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinas aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: aliquantum amplior angustiorque, Liv. 1, 7.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *a little, somewhat*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 111: subtrac-

tis, Id. Andr. 2, 6, 16: suri navem everiat gubernator an palese, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *a little*, ironic. for *anuium*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1. With *Comp.*: aliquantulum brevior, Gell. 1, 1.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adj.*) *very little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21. *Neutr. subst.* with *gen. partit.*: quum aeris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspicionis, Id. Inv. 2, 9: aliquantulum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12: agri, Ib. 30: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali, *any, some*, and quantus] *somewhat (great), or somewhat (small)*, hence, *in considerable quantity or in small quantity*: gen. a middle term between much and little. Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potiti, *considerable number*, Sall. J. 74: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, Ib. 105 *fin.*: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, Id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Apol. p. 320, 1. **2.** As a *neutr. subst.*: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: with *gen. partit.*: aliquantum agri, Id. Off. 1, 10, 31. animi, Id. Att. 7, 13 *sub fin.*: noctis, Id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33. **3.** In plur. rare, and only in later Latin: aliquanti in colestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutrop. 4 *sub fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [ăliquă and *tenus*]: *for some distance*. Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4. **2.** Gen. *to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep 116, 4: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28: id. 11, 3, 78: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80: Philistus imitator Thucydidis, et ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae: *aliquae* res verberet, Lucr. 4, 264: *afterwards* aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.*: *some, any*, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much, none*: si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 62, 131: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, id. Rep. 1, 44: si ab ea Deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: aliqui dolor, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: aliqui terror, Ib. 4, 16, 35: aliquod bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: aliqua significatio virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. Fam. 9, 14: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: qui alicui rei est (*ac.* aptus), *who is fit for something*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4: in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some definite individual*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, Id. Clu. 24 *fin.*: nihil (te habere), quod aut hic, aut aliquo reipublicae statu timeas, *in this or any other*, id. Fam. 6, 3: quoties alicui chartae sua vincula demsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquos cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 273.

B. In the *neutr. plur.* (subst. = aliquid): *some, several*: in narratione ut aliqua negenda, aliqua adjicienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67. Hence also like aliquid followed *by Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua consequenur, Cic. Partit. 8, 30. **III.** With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, *some, or about 20 days*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 47: aliqua folia quinque, Cato, R. R. 156: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. **IV.** With alius, *any other*, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147.

ălĭquĭpiam, ălĭquăpiam, ălĭquodpiam, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (a doubtful form), *some, any*: etiamsi aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic. Sest. 29, 63: num manus, aut num aliquodpiam membrum, *any other*, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.

ălĭquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui [ali-quis] (*fem. sing.* and *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* not used; for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v.—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut.—*Nom. plur.* aliques, anal. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—Alicui, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 1) *pron. indef. subst.* (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6), *some one, any one, some or any thing, somebody* or *something else*: in the plur., *some, any, many*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, *etc., if there be anybody*, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: fit plerumque, ut il qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, id. Phil. 1, 3: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, *with something*, Pl. Aul. prol. 24: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing whatever, so as to avoid doing this*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 24: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non est tua ulla culpa si te aliqui timuerunt, id. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. Planc. 13, 33: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, *some others*, Liv. 34, 38: Tiberius neque spectacula omnino edidit et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, *by any body else*, Suet. Tib. 47: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, *any thing else*, Tac. A. 1, 4.

2. With adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *to which there is any end*, Ib. 19, 69: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid magnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. **3.** With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: sin alliquis excellit unus e multis, effert se, si unum aliquid affert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum, cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? Quint. 12, 1, 31. **4.** With alius, aliud: dum alium aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 5: aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. Sat. 10, 5. **5.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Cael. 3: aliquis de tribus nobis, id. Leg. 3, 7: suorum aliquis, id. Phil. 8, 9: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13. **6.** Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. for the *adject.* aliqui: aliquid pugnae, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: monstri, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: boni, Ib. 2, 1, 24: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: indefessi, Liv. 26, 5. **7.** In Plaut. and Ter. with a plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 111: aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26. With the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625.

8. In the *neut.* as *adv.*: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina subservarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: pertinens jam aliquid, fecerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2. **II.** *somebody* or *something great* or *considerable*: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): *to be somebody or something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value*, or *note*: atque hic, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *sub fin.*: si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 74: an quidquam stultius, quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, id. Att. 4, 2: quod te cum Cuiscne scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid, *it is no trifle* id. Att. 3, 15: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: sunt aliquid manes, Prop. 4, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, proocm. *fin.*: aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45. **2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance*, Ib. 1, 10. **III.** Ad aliquid esse, in gramm. *to relate to something*: iidem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 11.

ălĭquisquam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], *any one, any thing* (rare): qui negat, aliquidquam Deos nec alieni curare, nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50: nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*

ălĭquŏ, *adv.* [aliquis] **I.** *any-whither, somewhither*: *to some place or other*: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abjicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26. aliquam rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aliquo exire, Ib. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel secunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, *to some other place*, Cic. Cat. 1, 17. With *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut alique terrarum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5. (Cf. Rhand. Turs. 1, 265.)

ălĭquŏt, *num. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] **I.** *some-what in point of number, some, a few*: dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Tim. 1: epistolae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2.

ălĭquot-fārĭam, *adv. in some or several places*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. [A word formed after the analogy of multifariam, q. v.]

ălĭquŏtĭes (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times*, either many or few, *at several times, at different times*: aliquoties causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: aliquoties audire, id. Font. 11: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: aliquoties in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18.

ălĭquŏ-vorsum, *adv. towards some place, one way or other*: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

ălĭsmă, ătis, n.=ἄλισμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain*: Alisma Plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 77.

ălĭtĕr, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex edictis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise*, i. e. *personally unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, *by any other means*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143. With atque, ac, quam: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Fam. 2, 3: aliter ac nos vellemus, id. Mil. 9, 23: si aliter quidpiam coesti faciant, quam libere, id. Rab. 11, 29. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, *not otherwise*, i. e. *just as if*: nec scripsi aliter ac si, *etc.*, id. Att. 13, 31: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 83: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset concilium, Liv. 23, 4.—Non aliter nisi, or quam, *if, as, or other condition than*: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Coel. Cll Fam. 8, 14: ne hereditatem quidem aut legata

percepit ulla aliter, quam ut peculio referret accepta, Suet. Tib. 15: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—Aliter esse, or se habere, *to be differently constituted or disposed*: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 44. Non aliter with *Comp.*: non aliter clarius intelligi potest, Plin. 37, 4, 15. 2. *in a different manner*, i. e. *contrary to expectation* or *wish*: verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. And. prol. 4: ne aliter quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. J. 10. 3. Of local position. atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, *in the opposite direction*, Ov. M. 2, 83. ‖ For alioquin, *in any other case, else*: jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile, neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent; aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*

ălĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*.

ălĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a nourishing, rearing*, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

ălĭtus, *I part.* (alo).

ălĭŭbi, *adv.* [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) *elsewhere*: vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *here ... there*, id. 12, 14, 32: alibi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places*, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

ălĭum, i, *n.*, v. allium.

ălĭundĕ, *adv.* [ali unde] lit. *elsewhence: from another person, place*, or *thing*, ἄλλοθεν. sive aliunde ipsei porro (nomen) traxere, *or if they have derived it from some other place*, Lucr. 3, 134 eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: non aliunde pendere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *consists of nothing else*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45: aliis aliunde est periculum, *some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coïbant, Liv. 44, 12: aliunde enim alio transfunguntur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, *from any other quarter than*, Plin. 33, 8, 40.

ălius, a, ud, *adj.* (old form, *alis, alid*, Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alli, Cato in Prisc. 694 P.—*Dat. m.* alt, Lucr. —*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Plaut.—*Dat. plur.* alis, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means *the other of two*): diuturnitate pugnae hostes deiecti proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: plures paucos circumsistebant; alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant, ib. 4, 26: non esse hujus civitatis civis, qui se alii civitati dicarit, potest, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: non enim suppetere ipsi aegritudines propter alios debemus; sed alios, si possumus, levare aegritudine, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: adolescentulo, in alio occupato amore, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: freq. with the *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 244: aut aliae quojus desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 931: Q. Fabium Labeonem, seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: ALIO DIE, augural *t. t.* when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? id. Leg. 2, 12, 31. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the *Abl.* compar. or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used. 1. With atque or ac: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, *I fear* [illegible] *credit to one thing, and you asserting another*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: which shows the way in which atque alone came to be used after alius (Key, § 1148): in the foll. examples the proper form of alius should be supplied in the latter member of each sentence: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, *in a far different condition from that which*, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 11: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, Cic. Att. 11, 10: non alius essem atque nunc sum, *a different person from what I now am*, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep. Ages. 3: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2. 2. With et, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, *there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp*, Cic. Coel. 28: (Key, L a.) 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): amare autem nihil aliud est nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27, 100: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare? id. de Sen. 2, 5: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus sylvestris, Plin. 16, 10: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, Nep. Lys. 1. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb. finit., *nothing else than, nothing but, only*. This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est*, or something similar must be supplied (cf. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen caussamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, Liv. 2, 63: id. 31, 24: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, Suet. Aug. 83. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae vells, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet. Ner. 2. 4. With *Abl., other than, different from* (cf. Gr. ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl Poen. prol. 22: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, ib. 2, 1, 240. 5. With *praeter*: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? id. de Or. 2, 69: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21. ‖. Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, *etc.*: in sing. *the one ... the other*: in plur. *some ... others*: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Graeca, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes: earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari piscuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: alia sunt tanquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63. Sometimes aliud ..... aliud mark the contrast between two different prepositions: *one thing ... another*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. Coel. 3: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, Quint. v. 10, 60. ‖‖ Alius repeated (in another case) or joined with alter alias, alio, aliti, aliunde, *etc.*: an abbreviated expression which must be translated *twice*: alius alium (percontamur cuja est navis? *one another*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 39: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another* Cic. Verr. 1 22: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6: quum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6: filii alias aliud fiadem de rebus sentiunt, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, *fin.*: aliter ab alia digeruntur, ib. 19: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another road*, Liv. 44, 43. ‖V. Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another*: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. Aen. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia ea ausus, Liv. 3, 56: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63. V. Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *one and another; now this, now that; different*: cadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, Sall. J. 72: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, Sall. J. 18: aliis post aliis minitari, ib. 55. VI. With a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulcrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in Engnsh), Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 100: Sulla neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, ib. 1: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. 1, 27: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24. VII. *of another kind, different*: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, *you have changed me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 123: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52. Hence, in alia omnia, *sc.* vota, ire, transire, *or* discedere, *to reject* or *oppose a measure, to vote* or *divide against it*: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, ib. 1, 2 discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51. VIII. Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others*. Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26. vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19: Hispani flumen transvere, et alius exercitus rapidis fumidis trajicitur, id. 21. 27. IX. Like alter: *one of two. second*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surpuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via civitatem auxerunt, id. 1, 21. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Arioviston regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7. [Sanz. anya: Gr. ἄλλος] Goth. *aljis*; O. H. G. *alles*, "otherwise"; Eng. *else*.]

ălĭus-mŏdī [modus] *adv. of another kind* (rare): res alius-modi est ac putatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21: quum alius-modi atque summa natura [finxit], Caes. in Prisc. 694 P.

ălĭus-vis, ălĭăvis, ălĭudvis, *adj. any other you please* (rare); **aliumvis magistrum quaerere**, Cic. Att. 8, 4 (dub.): **cum allovis genere** (teil), Ulp.

ălĭūtā, *adv. in another manner, otherwise*: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter, Fest. s. v. [In Sansc. the suff. *thâ* is joined to adverbs denoting the manner "how:" *itthâ* "i-ta" (eo modo), *anya-thâ* "alia-ta" (alio modo).]

al-lăbor (adl.), apsus, 3. *v. dep.* 1 t. *to slip to* or *towards*; hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: *to fly, flow, glide*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: humor allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv. 25, 16: viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg. Aen. 12, 319: fama allabitur aures, ib. 9, 474: Curetum allabimur oris, *we sail to*, ib. 3, 131: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, *rolls in with flowing tide*, ib. 10, 292: allapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hip. 666.

al-lăbōro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to labour* or *toil at*: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20: simplici myrto nihil allabores, *add to with labour*, id. Od. 1, 38, 5.

allacrĭmans, ntis, *part.*: *shedding tears*: Juno allacrimans, Virg. Aen. 10, 628: ubertim allacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239.

allaevo, v. allevo.

al-lambo (adl.), ĕre, 3. *v. a.*: *to lick at, to lick*: virides allambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135. Fig.: *to come in contact with*: allambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

allapsus (adl.) a, um, *Part.* [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gliding to, a stealthy approach*: serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5, p. 159.

al-latro, (adl.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: *to bark at*: and fig. of persons: *to revile, rail at*: Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54: allatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61. Of the sea: *to break upon*: orani tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

allātus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [affero].

al-laudābĭlis (adl.), e, *adj., worthy of praise*: dedisti operam allaudabilem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 1. (dub.).

al-laudo (adl.), are, 1. *v. a. to praise*: ingenium allaudat meum, Pl. Merc. prol. 84.

allectātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *an enticing* or *alluring*: Chrysippus nutricum, quae adhibetur infantibus, allectationi suum quoddam carmen assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 (dub.).

al-lectĭo (adl.), onis, *f.* [allĕgo] *an election*, esp. *a levying of troops*, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11. 2. *a promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower*: allectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 10: Symm., Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [allicio] *to allure, entice* (rare): ad ignem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: allectare boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

allector (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who entices* or *allures*: turdi quasi allectores sint captivorum, Col. 8, 10, 1.

allector, ōris, *m.* [allĕgo] *an officer under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces*: ALLECTOR GALLIAE, Grut. 471, 9.

allectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of an* allector, Grut. 375, 3.

allectus, a, um, *Part.* [allĕgo] Subst. *a member chosen into any corporation* (collegium): collegae, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69. 2. Allecti, *those added to the senate from the equestrian order*, acc. to Fest. s. v. allecti, cf. Suet. Caes. 41.

allectus, a, um, *Part.* [allicio].

allĕgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allĕgo] *a despatching, a mission*: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 1, 31, 136: quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit (as a pun), ib. 16. ‖ Fig.: *an alleging* or *adducing by way of proof*, or *excuse*: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: App. M. 10, p. 241. 2. *an imperial rescript*, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 37.

allĕgātus, ūs, *m. a sending*: meo allegatu venit, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

al-lĕgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission*: (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plaut., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 46: homines nobiles allegat ils, qui peterent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: quum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, *first by sending messages, then by personal entreaties*, Liv. 36, 11. Hence allegati, *deputies*: inter allegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39. ‖ Meton. (post-Aug.): *to adduce, allege*: exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui allegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: merita, Suet. Aug. 47: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro allegat, Just. 15, 1. (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands* (a zeugma), Tac. H. 4, 84. 2. *to instigate* = subornare: eum allegaverunt suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28. 3. Legal *t. t.*: allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, *to release oneself from servitude by adducing proofs*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 27.

al-lĕgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a. to gather to, to elect into* (*a body or corporation*), *to choose*: Druidibus praest unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: augures de plebe allegere, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus allecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in senatum, Suet. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1. Poet.: allegi coelo, Sen. Agam. 804.

allĕgŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀλληγορία, *an allegory, a parable*: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14.

allĕgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀλληγορικός, *allegorical*: lex, Arn. 5, p. 183. — *Adv.* allĕgŏrĭce, ib.

allĕgŏrĭzo, 1. *v. n.*, Gr. deriv. = ἀλληγορέω, *to speak in allegories*, Tert. Res. carn. 27.

al-lēnīmentum, i. *n. a soothing remedy*: tumultus, Amm. 27, 3.

allēvāmentum, i. *n.* [allĕvo] *a means of alleviating* (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*

allēvātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a raising up, elevating*: humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3. 2. Fig.: *the lifting up* or *taking away of a burden*, etc.; *an alleviating, assuaging*: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

allēvātor (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lifts* or *raises up*: humillium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

al-lĕvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up*: quibus (inquelis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. J. 94: cubito allevat artus, Ov. M. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79: brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, ib. 142: manum, ib. 94: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, *was raised* (i. e. *to distinction*), Flor. 4, 2, 10. ‖ Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate, comfort*: aliorum aerumnam dictis allevans, old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: onus, aliqua ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: allevor quum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: allevare corpus, ib. 7, 11: allevor animum, Tac. A. 6, 43. 2. *to diminish the force of, to weaken*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: remissa ignominia, allevatae notae, *removed*, Tac. H. 1, 52.

al-lĭvo (adl.), (and allaevo) are, 1. *v. a. to make smooth* (only in Colum.): nodos et cicatrices allevare, Col. 3, 15, 3

allex (hall.), icis, *m.* explained by *some, the thumb* or *great toe*; by others, more prob., *the sediment* or *dregs*, same as alec (q. v.): tunc hic amator aulae esse, allex viri? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

allex or **alex** = alec, q. v.

allĭātum, i, *n.* [allium] orig. *adj. seasoned, a dish seasoned with garlic* sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcĕfăcio (adl.), ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [allicio facio] *to allure* (rare). quod invitat ad se, et allicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 (dub.): viros, ad societatem imperii allicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-lĭcio (adl.), lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. *v. a.* Char. 217, Diom. 364 P. Prisc. 877 P.) [lacio] *to draw gently to, entice*: lex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero. Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 58: allicit aures, Lucr. 6, 183: nihil est quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: adolescentem non tam allicere volui, quam alienare nobil, id. Fam. 2, 15: ad misericordiam, id. Manil. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: principes domi pollicitationibusque alliciebat, ib. 7, 31: alliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61.

al-lĭdo (adl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo *to strike*, or *dash against*: ut si quis, prius anda quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilaeve trabive, Lucr. 4, 295.. (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27. ‖ Fig.: *to endanger pass., to suffer damage*: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: qui periculis undique imminentibus non alliserit vir tutem, Sen. Tranq. Anim. 3 *fin.*: Col. 1, 3, 9.

allĭfāna, orum, *n. plu. sc.* pocula, *large drinking-cups made at Allifae*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.

alligātio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alligo] *a binding* or *tying to* (rare): arbustorum, Col. 11, 2. 2. Meton.: *a band*: Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

alligātor (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who binds* (only in Col.): alligatoris cura, 4, 13, 1.

alligātūra (adl.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a band* or *ligature* (rare): Col. Arb. 8, 3.

al-ligo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind to, up*, etc.: ad statuam, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 90: ad palum, ib. 5, 28, 71: so in the witticism of Cic., quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. Sat. 2, 3: leones alligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13. Of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col. 4, 13: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39: alligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus alligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: aliqua, inquam, colligo, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 26: alligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24. alligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91: naves alligat ancora, *makes* or *holds fast*, Virg. Aen. 1, 169: alligare colorem, *to fix it*, Plin. 32, 6, 22: alligati sc. servi, *slaves who are fettered*, Col. 1, 9. alligatus calculus, in games: *a piece that cannot be moved*, Sen. Ep. 117 *sub fin.* Poet.: vultum alligat quae tristitas? *what sadness renders your countenance immovable?* Pac. in Non. 182, 1: lac alligatum, *curdled milk*, Mart. 8, 64. ‖ Fig.: *to bind down, hold fast, to restrain*; and in a moral sense *to oblige* or *bind*: ne forte qua re impediar et alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16: jure jurando alligare aliquem, Pl. Trud. prol. 46: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic. Clu. 54: beneficio alligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: ne existiment ita se alligatos, id. Am. 12, 42: alligare se, *to make oneself responsible*, *to implicate oneself*.

with *gen.* or *abl.*: hic furit se alligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: alligare se scelere, Cic. Flac. 17: alligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

al-lĭno (adl.), lēvi, lĭtum, *v. a.* (*inf.* allinire, Pall.) *to besmear, to bedaub* (rare): bulbos epiphoris, Plin. 17, 12, 23: schedam. Id. 13, 12, 20. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 17: incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum signum, Hor. A. P. 446: allinere alteri vitia, Sen. Ep. 7.

allīsio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allido] *a dashing against, a striking upon*: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allīsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [allido].

allīvesco, ĭt (adl.), līvere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Fest. *s. v.*

allium (or **alium**), i, *n.* part of the genus Allium, Linn., including in Pliny, 1. A. sativum, Linn. (19, 6, 34): 2. A. oleraceum, Linn. = A. in arvis sponte nascens (ib.): 3. A. ursinum, Linn. = A. silvestre quod ursinum vocant (ib.). (Vide, Caepa and Porrum), *garlic* (much used for food among the poor): obolusti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: maluissem allium oboluisses, Suet. Vesp. 8. Fig.: atavi nostri quum allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. in Non. 201, 6. (Hence, Fr. *ail.*) [Same as our *leek*, Germ. *lauch.*]

allŏcūtio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alloquor] *a speaking to, an accosting*: vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: inchoata allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23. **II.** Like the Gr. παραμυθία, *a consolatory address, an exhortation*: qua solatus es allocutione? Cat. 38, 5: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1. **III.** *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers*: the word frequently occurs on coins, representing a general addressing the soldiers, Eckhel, 6. p. 268.

allŏcūtus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [alloquor].

allŏphўlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀλλόφυλος, *of another stock or race, foreign*: conjugium allophylorum, Part. Pud. 7: allophylus tua castra velit delere tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502.

allŏquium (adl.), ii, *n.* [alloquor] *an address, exhortation, consolation*: alloquio leni pellicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus alloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: alloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36: Plur.: dulcibus alloquiis, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: longis producere noctem alloquiis, *conversation*, Lucan. 10, 174.

al-lŏquor (adl.), cūtus, *3. v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console* (rare in class per.; in Cic. only twice; never in Caes. or Liv.) Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: hominem blande alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61: senatum, compositа in magnificentiam oratione, allocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37: allocutum mulieres ire iussit, quum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: alloquiis in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: afflictum alloqui cupit, id. Oed. 1007.

al-lūbentia (adl.), ae, *f. a liking or inclination for*: jam allubentia procitvis est sermonis et joci, App. M. 1, p. 105.

al-lūbesco, ĕre [lubet], *3. v. incep. to begin to please*: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 14. **II.** *to comply with, humour*: illa bastare volenti promptis saviolis allubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192. **III.** allubescere aquis, *to drink with pleasure*, Ib. p. 218.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, *no perf. part.*, 2. *v. n. to shine upon* (very rare): nisi aliqui ignis allucerit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis alluxit, Suet. Vit. 8. **II.** Fig.: as *v. a.*: fortuna faculam lucrificam alucere vult, *is ready to light up the torch of prosperity*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 54.

allucinatio **allucinor** v. aluc.

al-luctor, ări, 1. *v. dep. to wrestle* (only in App.): dein alluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, Met. 10, p. 247.

al-lūdio, are, 1. *v. a. to jest at*: quando adhibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: and of dogs: *to caress*, id. Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl.), lūsi, lūsum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to play with, to joke, jest*: [freq. after Aug. por.; in Cic. only once:] with *ad* or *Dat.*: et nunc alludit (taurus) viridique exsultat in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: ad scortum, *to make jokes upon her*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem alludens varie et copiose, multas similitudines afferre, *discoursing sportively*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato alludere, Phaedr. 3, 19 *fin.*: nec plura alludens, Virg. Aen. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio alludens, Quint. 3, 11, 18. **2.** *to allude* or *refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. 3, 7, no. 4, *extr.* **II.** Fig.: of the waves: *to play* or *dash upon*: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet, id. Top. 7, 32: in alludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342. With *Acc.*: omnia, quae fluctus salis alludebant, Cat. 64, 66. **2.** Of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: and of trees themselves: alludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lŭo (adl.), ŭi, *3. v. a. to wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 96. fluvius latera haec alluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo alluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

allus, i, *m.* pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἀλλεσθαι dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*

allūsio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alludo] *a playing* or *sporting with*: Arn. 7, p. 229.

allŭvies (adl.), ei, *f.* [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv. 1, 4: valles quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8. In the plur.: mare quietas alluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260.

allŭvio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. de Mund. p. 67, 41. **2.** *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Gaius ii. 70, and in Dig. 41, 1, 7.

allŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *alluvial*: ager, Auctor. Var. de Lim. p. 293.

almĭties, *benignity, kindness*: Fest. *s. v.*

almus, a, um, *adj. nourishing* (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, *etc.*): hence, *life-supporting* or *producing, genial, propitious*, etc.: nutrix, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2: Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. Aen. 10, 215: Cybebe, ib. 220: ager, id. G. 2, 330: vites, ib. 233: Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: dies, ib. 4, 7, 7: fides, Inscr. Orell. 3, 29: adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41: sol, id. Carm. Sec. 9. [Contr. of *alimus*, from alo, like the Gr. τρόφιμος.]

alnĕus, a, um, *adj. of alder-wood*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12.

alnus, i, *f. the alder*: alnus glutinosa Gaert. Plin. 16, 40, 79. Poet.: *anything made of alder-wood*: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136: whence also used for navis: nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. 3, 266: cf. Virg. G. 2, 451: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106: and of posts: Lucan. 2, 486. (Hence, Fr. *aune.*)

alo, alŭi, altum, and alĭtum, *3. v. a.* *to rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl. Rud 3, 4, 36: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Eunuch. 2, 2, 21: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, id. Planc. 33, 81: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint, velle dimitti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have raised above their banks*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *devoured his own flesh*, Ov. M. 8, 878. With *abl.* of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: latrocinils se suosque alebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish*: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis meus alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16. civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: nolo meis impensis illorum all augeriique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.*: alere morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.*: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. Rem. 746: quid alat formetque poetam, Hor. A. P. 307.

ălŏē, ēs, *f.* = ἀλόη, *the aloe*: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. 27, 4, 5: used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv. 6, 180.

ălŏgia, ae, *f.* = ἀλογία, *irrational conduct, folly*: ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7. **2.** *dumbness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

ălŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄλογος, *destitute of reason, irrational*: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86. **2.** Mathem. *t. t.*: aloga linea, *which is not commensurate with another*: *an incommensurable*, Capel. 6 *sub fin.* **3** Prosod. *t. t.*: alogus pes, *irregular*, id. 9, p. 329.

ălōpēcia, ae, *f.* = ἀλωπεκία, *the foxsickness, in which the hair falls off*; *the fox-mange*: Plin. 20, 22, 87.

ălōpēcias, ae, *m.* = ἀλωπεκίας, *a kind of shark*, also called vulpes marina, *sea-fox*, Squalus alopecias, Gron. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ălōpēcis, idis, *f.* = ἀλωπεκίς, *a kind of vine which produces bunches resembling the tail of a fox*: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

ălōpĕcūrus, i, *f.* = ἀλωπέκουρος, *fox-tail, a kind of grass*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum; acc. to Fraas, Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf. Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ălōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), *Alp, high mountain*, and in particular, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*. In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hybla, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2, 333: of Athos, Sid. Apoll. 2, 510.

alpha, *n. indecl.* = ἄλφα, *the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. 14, 209. Hence prov. *the first*: alpha paenulatorum, Mart. 5, 26.

alphăbētum, i, *n.* [ἄλφα βῆτα] *the alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50.

alphus, i, *m.* = ἀλφός, *a white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

alpīnus, a, um (rarely **Alpicus**, *adj.* [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*

alvea, Virg. E. 10, 47: gentes, Liv. 21, 43: bestia, Ov. F. 5, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin. 8, 37. c.

alsīne, es, *f.* = ἄλσινη, *a luxuriant plant*, perh. *chick-weed*; Stellaria nemorum, or Cerastium aquaticum, Linn., according to Sprengel; according to Fraas, Parietaria diffusa, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 8.

alsiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alsius] *susceptible of cold* (rare): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: of plants, Plin. 21, 10, 34.

alsius or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. 5, 1014. Alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

altānus, i, *m. a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10: Plin. 2, 43, 44.

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.* (v. altaria).

altāria, ium, *n. plu.* [altus: term. -are; cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: *altare, is, n.*: *altar, āris, n.* and *altarium, ii. n.*: Abl. *altari*, Petr. c. 135): *that which was placed upon the altar* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* (altaria sunt, in quibus ignis adoletur, Fest. s. v.): structae diris altaribus arae, Lucan. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26. Hence poet.: *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1233: en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. E. 5, 66: inter aras et altaria, *i. e.* in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5. Of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, Id. Har. Resp. 5: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2. See Smith's Ant. 116, b. (Hence, Fr. *autel.*)

altārium, ii, *n.* v. altaria.

altē, *adv. on high, highly*: video te alte spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: alte cadere, *to fall from on high*, Id. Orat. 28. 2. Fig.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. ‖ *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41. 2. Fig.: indignum iis qui altius perspicebant, *who took a deeper view*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: alte petere, *to fetch from afar*, Id. Cluen. 21.

altēgrādius (altigr.), a, um, *adj.* = alte gradiens, *walking erect*: Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (*Gen.* altĕrius, and altĕrius in dactyl. verse: *Dat.* alteri, rarely altero: *Dat. fem.* alterae, Ter., Nep.) *one of two, the other of two*: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus, Id. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59. In the plur.: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: duplices similitudines, unas rerum, alteras verborum, Auc. Her. 3, 20. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: utrique alteris freti (of the Numidae and Mauri), Sall. J. 18. Alter ambove, *one or both* of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules, alter ambove s. e. v. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *sub fin.*: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23. ‖ Alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*: alterum ille quaat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 68: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35. 2. With a subst. or pronoun, instead of the second *alter*: Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, *etc.* . . . . . Leonidas autem, *etc.*, Id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, Id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, Ib. 3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (*sc.* altera) in repugnando, Liv. 29, 33. In the plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. 4. The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, Id. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, Id. Somn. Sc. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11. 5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 30. After two unus, the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. III. As a numeral = secundus, *the second, the next*: primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, Id. de Sen. 9: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg. E. 5, 49: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), *at the dessert*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31. So with tens, hundreds, *etc.*: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv. 3, 33. altero quoque die, *every other day*: altero quoque die vinum vel aquam bibere, Cels. 4, 12. olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. 5, 8. 2. Unus et alter, *the one and the other*. For *two* (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 76: et sub ea versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182. Of a small but indefinite number, *one and another, one or two*: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstuterit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74. 3. Alterum tantum: *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. ἕτερα τοσαῦτα): alterum tantum perdundum est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188. 4. To denote similarity: *a second, another*: Verres, alter Orcus, a *second* Orcus, Id. Verr. 4, 50: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: vide quam mihi persuaserim, te me esse alterum, *my second self*, Id. Fam. 7, 5. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, Id. Am. 21, 80. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or interrog.: scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 9: qui me alter audacior est homo? Id. Amph. 1, 1, 1. IV. *either of two*, for alteruter: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint. 10, 1, 26: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, *predisposed in favour of neither*, Liv. 40, 20. V. As subst.: *a neighbour, a fellow creature* (ὁ πέλας): qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 58: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, Id. Off. 3, 13, 55. In some cases it has the meaning of *another*, but only when opposed to a word in the *sing.*: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 40: canis parturiens cum rogasset alterum, Phaed. 1, 19, 3. VI. Augural t. t. euphem. for infaustus, *unfavourable, improptitious*, Fest. s. v. [From AL or ALI, the root of alius: *-ter* is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote *one of a pair*, or *one considered relatively to another*: cf. u-ter, neu-ter, al-ter-u-ter. In Sans. from anya (alius) we have *anyatara* (alter): cf. Goth. *anthar*, Germ. *ander.*] (Hence, Fr. *autre, autrui.*)

alteras, *adv.*, for alias, acc. to Fest. s. v.

altercābilis, e, *adj.* [altercor] *quarrelsome, contentious*: sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

altercātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, Id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv. 38, 32. 2. Esp.: *a sharp questioning*, or *cross-examination in a court of justice*: nulla est enim altercatio clamoribus unquam habita majoribus, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4.

altercātor, ōris, *m. an orator who employs interrogatories, a disputant*: Quint. 6, 4, 10.

altercor, ari (act. form for altercor), *to wrangle, quarrel*: cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. Pass.: Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] *to bicker, to dispute, to wrangle, quarrel*, etc.: Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14. With *Acc.*: dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, Apul. M. 2, p. 115, 40. 2. *to cross-examine sharply* or *severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 43. Hence poet., *to contend, struggle with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.

altercum, i, *n. henbane*, hyoscyamus (q. v.), Plin. 25, 4, 17: Scrib. Comp 181.

alternāmentum, i, *n.* for alternatio, *alternation, change*: aeris, Claud. Mam. de Stat. anim. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [alternatus] *alternately, by turns*: gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. in Non. 76, 11.

alternātio, ōnis, *f.* [alterno] *an alternation, an interchange*: per vices successio, Fest. s. v.: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12. 2. In the jurists: *an alternative*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.

alternē, *adv. alternately, by turns*: Plin. 11, 37, 51: Sen. Q. N. 7, 12.

alternis, v. alternus, *fin.*

alterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [alternus] *to do, first one thing, then a second*: alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, Id. Her. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, *feed their young in succession*, Plin. 10, 33, 49: oliva alternare fructus cogitur, Id. 15, 3 Pass.: terra nimis pinguis alternari potest, Id. 18, 52. ‖ *Neutr.*: *to alternate*: alternantes proelia miscent, Virg. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. *they bear every other year*, Plin. 16, 6, 8: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Virg. Aen. 4, 287. With *cum*: cum symphonia alternasse, Plin 10, 29, 43.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *every other* (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e.g.* 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate, one after the other*: alternas arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 976: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones alternately*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibenda alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2. alterno pede terram quatiunt, *first with one foot, then with the other*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7: alternus metus, *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv. 26, 25: alternas servant praetoria vipas, *the opposite*, Stat.

Ov. 1, 3, 25: alternis pene verbis T. Manili factum laudans, *with almost every other (second) word*, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, *couplets made by two rivals alternately*, Virg. E. 3, 59: alternis aptum sermonibus, *dialogue*, Hor. A. P. 81. Of verses: *alternately Hexam. and Pentam., elegiac*: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25: canare alterno carmine, Ov. Fast. 2, 121. ||. Legal *t. t.* alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, *to denote the right of pliff. and defdt. alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law*, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27: quum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 17. |||. alternis (*abl. plur. sc.* vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 525: Liv. 2, 2 *med.*: alterna, *neutr. plur. adv.* App. M. 10, p. 247.

alterplex, icis, *i. e.* duplex, Fest. *s. v.*

altertra, *i. e.* alterutra, Fest. *s. v.*

altĕr-ūter, alterūtra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (and so *in casib. obliq.* alterutrius, alterutri, *etc. Gen.* and *Dat. fem.* alterutrae, Charis. 172 P.), *adj. one of two, the one or the other, either*: utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marc. 7: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. With both parts declined (rare): alteriusutrius causa, Cato in Prisc. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Frgm. ib. ||. = uterque, *both*: necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

altĕr-ūtrimque, *adv. on both sides, on both cases*: in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

althaea, ae, *f.* = ἀλθαία, *wild mallow, marsh-mallow*: althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

altĭcinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt*, i. e. *active, employed*: Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

altĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [altus coma]. Of trees: *having foliage high up*, or *on the summit*: Tert. Judic. Dom. c. 8.

altĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [altus jugum] *high-peaked, that has a lofty summit*: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660.

altilis, e, *adj.* [alo] 1. Pass.: *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56: gallina, id. 10, 50, 56. Absol.: altilis (*sc.* avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19 *no.* 2. And of athletae: homines, Tert. de Spect. 18. Fig. for *rich, abundant*: dote altili atque opima, Pl. Cist. Frgm. in Non. 72, 18. ||. Act.: *nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

altĭpĕta, ae, *adj.* comp. [altus peto] *aspiring*: lenitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): cardo, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: in altisono coeli clupeo, id. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530. ||. Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, icis, m. [altus and spec, *look*, the root of species, conspicio, *etc.*] *looking down from a height*: Att. in Non. 357, 7.

altĭtonans, antis, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann 2, 6: pater, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. ||. Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturnus, Lucr. 5, 743.

altĭtŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = altitonans: flammeae arcus, Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6

altĭtūdo, dĭnis, *f.* [altus] *height*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7. ||. *depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, id. Verr. 4, 48: altitudo fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, ib. 25. Fig.: *depth of soul, unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. βαθύτης): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95.

altiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus] *rather high* (rare): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Adv.* (in the *Posit.*) App. Met. 8 *fin.*

altivŏlans, antis, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: genus altivolantum (*i. e.* aves), Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48: altivolans solis rota, Lucr. 5, 434.

altivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21.

alto, āre, 1. *v. a.* [altus] *to raise, elevate*: altare marginem comarum, Sidon. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, m. [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: educator et altor, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, Sall. in Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: altoris Caesaris memineris, Tac. A. 6, 37.

altrinsĕcus, *adv. from the other side*: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 16: quid, malum, astas? quin retines altrinsecus? id. Mil. 2, 5, 36: fenestrae, quae foris urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*i. e. within*) fores, App. M. 1, p. 111. With *Gen.*: sedium, id. 3, p. 137. 2. *from both sides*: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 3, 6. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 282-284.) [alterinde-secus: cf. utrinquesecus, extrinsecus, intrinsecus].

altrix, icis, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher*: Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26: terram altricem Ulixis, Virg. Aen. 3, 272: altricis extra limen Apuliae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10: *a wet nurse*: Ov. M. 11, 683.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, *adv.* [alter versum] *on the other side*, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: App. M. 9, p. 230, 7. [v. aliorsum.]

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from alo: seen from below upwards, *high*: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr. 2, 30: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis ipsa Dea est, *taller*, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Virg. E. 1, 83. With *gen.* of the measure, alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: sirpula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 4. 2. Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble*: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: Caesar, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 37: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23.

3. Subst.: altum, i, *n. a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Verr. 3, 42, 98: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100. Esp. (*sc.* coelum) *the heavens*: ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec alt et Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 297. ||. seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissima radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: alta theatri fundamenta, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: gurgite in alto, *in the deep surge*, id. Ecl. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. Aen. 10, 857. With *abl.* of the measure: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3? Fig.: somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Virg. Aen. 8, 27: alta mente repostum, ib. 1, 26: quies, ib. 6, 522: dolorem, ib. 1, 209: silentia, Ov. M. 1, 349: silentium, Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2. 2. Subst.: altum, i, *n. depth, the interior*: ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 26: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.* Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far*, and part. *far-fetched*: quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. Aen. 8, 395: altius omnem expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, *further back*, id. G. 4, 285. Still more freq. (*sc.* mare) *the deep sea*: ubi sumus provecti in altum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 39: terris jactatus et alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 3: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. Fig.. quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42. |||. Poet.: *ancient, venerable*: genus alto a sanguine Teuci, Virg. Aen. 6, 500: Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, ib. 9, 697: alta gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis incitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 388. (Hence, Fr. *haut*, from old Fr. *hault*: Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*, counter tenor.)

altus, ūs, m. [alo] *a nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. Sat. 1, 20 *fin.*

ălūcĭnātĭo (all. or hall.) ōnis, *f.* [alucinor] *a wandering of mind, delusion*: Sen. Vit. beat. 26: Arn. 4, p. 152.

ălūcĭnātor (all. or hall.) ōris, m. [id.] *a dreamer, a blunderer*: Paul. ex Fest. p. 57.

ălūcĭnor (better than all. or hall.) ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. from ἀλάομαι, ἀλάσσω: cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3] *to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream, mistake*: alucinari, aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari, Non. 121, 20: quae Epicurus occitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, Gell. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to be discursive*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

alucĭta, ae, *f.*: acc. to Fulgent., a *gnat*: vernales me alucitae molestabant, Petr. Frgm. 13.

alum (bal.), n. or **alus**, i. *f.* Syrophytum Brochum Bory, according to Fraas; but this is surely an error. Some consider it Gypsophila fastigiata, Linn., others, Coris monspeliensis, Linn.; but none of these plants correspond to Pliny's description, according to which it resembles Thyme or Sage: Plin. 27, 6, 24: App. Herb. 59. 2. *a kind of garlic*: Allium oleraceum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 6, 34.

ălūmen, ĭnis, *n.* = *alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen] *tinctured with alum*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

ălūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of alum*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

ălumna, ae, v. alumnus.

ălumno, are, 1. *v. a.* [alumnus] *to nourish, bring up*: puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249.

ălumnus, a, um, *adj.* [alo] *nourished, brought up*: for the most part subst.: *a nursling, a foster-son, a disciple*, (alumnum = alumnorum, Pac. in Non. 243, 6): horas atque dies nunc tuus sum, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid vovent dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep.

1, 4, 8: Τιτυοῦ, terræ omniparentis alumnum, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: legionum alumnus, *brought up among soldiers*, Tac. A. 1, 44: Vatinius sutrinæ tabernæ alumnus, Ib. 15, 34: Platonis alumni, Cic. Fin. 4, 26; alumnus disciplinæ meæ, Id. Fam. 9, 14. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnum suum, summo supplicio affixum videret, Id. Verr. 5, 66. And of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis æquus alumnis, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3. Fig.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunæ, Plin. 7, 7, 5. **2.** alumna, *fem. a foster-daughter*: nostra hæc alumna, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 96: aliquam filiam et alumnam præsidare, Suet. Claud. 39. Fig.: bene constitutæ civitatis quasi alumna quædam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of a well-ordered state*, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, Plin. 3, 5, 6: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony), Flor. 3, 21. **3.** *Neutr.*: numen alumnum, Ov. M. 4, 421. **II.** Act. (only in late Lat.) *nourishing*; or subst., *one who brings up* (et qui alit et qui alitur, alumnus dici potest, Isid. Orig. 10, 1): cycnus alumna stagna petierat, Cap. 1, p. 11.

ălūta, æ, *f.* orig. *adj. sc.* pellis, *a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum*: alutæ tenuiter confectæ, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35. **II.** Meton.: *a shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: rupta, Mart. 12, 26: nigra, Juv. 7, 192. **2.** *a purse*: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 14, 282. **3.** *a patch for the face*: Ov. A. A. 3, 201. **4.** = mentula languida: Mart. 11, 60.

ălūtăcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aluta] *pertaining to soft leather*: pellis, Marc. Emp. 23.

ălūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* = alutacius: emplastrum, *a plaster made of soft leather*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (and **alveare**, is), [alveus] 1 it. *a bullying vessel*: hence, **1.** *a bee-hive*: seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 34: Plin. 12, 20, 43. Also, *a bee-house*: circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12. **2.** *a kneading-trough*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

alvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hollowed out like a trough*: sulcus, Cato R. R. 43, 1.

alvĕŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [alveolus] *hollowed out like a little trough, channelled*: stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus] *a little trough*: Liv. 28, 45: Juv. 5, 88. **2.** *a gaming-board*: alveolum poscere, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **3.** *a small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4. **4.** *a weaver's shuttle*, Hier. Ep. 130.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest. *s. v.* naustibulum) [alvus] *a hollow, an excavation, a cavity*: vitiosæ ilicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453 alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4. Hence, *a hollow vessel, a tub*, or *tray*: in alveo, Cato, R. R. 87: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4. **II.** *the hold* or *hull of a ship*: alveos navium, Sall. J. 18: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 21, 34. Hence, *a small ship, a boat*: cavatus ex materia alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. **III.** *a gaming-board*: alveus cum tesseris lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, no. 2.

IV. = alvus and alvearium, *a bee-hive*: gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3: apes alveo se continent, Plin. 11, 16, 15. **V.** *a bathing-tub*: in balneum venit ut in alveum descenderet, Suet. Her. 4, 10: Cic. Coel. 28. **VI.** *a river-bed*: fluminis alveo, Virg. Aen. 7, 33: fluminis ritu medio alveo delabentis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 743: navigabilis, Plin. 4, 4, 5: pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4. (Hence, Fr. *auge*, prop. *aljeus*.)

alvus, i, *f.* (anciently *m.*) *the belly, the paunch*: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: alvum purgare, Ib. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61: insanire, Id. 20, 3, 8: non descendit alvus, *is costive*, Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit quotidie, Id. 2, 12, no. 2. alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114, and movere, Ib. 119: astringere alvum, *to constipate*, Cels. 1, 3: so also cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, *etc.* In the plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin 19, 5, 26, no. 2. Meton.: *excrement, ordure*: varia, Cels. 2, 6: liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, Ib.: and for *fluxe, diarrhœa*: alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7. **2.** *the womb*: in alvo gestare, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5: cum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: apes in alvo commendata, Id. Clu. 12. **3.** Gen.: *the stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: alvum si voles dejicere superiorem, Cato, R. R. 156. **II.** *a bee-hive*: media alvo, qua introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenæ, Plin. 21, 12, 43. [Fest. says from *alo*; but prob connected with *vulva*, Sans. *ulva*, "a cavity, the womb."]

ălȳpŏn, i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον, *a plant*: acc. to Spreng., Globularia Alypum, Linn., *Herb Terrible*, Plin. 27, 4, 7.

ălyssŏn, i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον, *a plant used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort*, Plin. 24, 11, 57. The alyssa of Pliny is probably a plant of the madder tribe, perhaps Rubia lucida. The alysson of Dioscorides and Galen are quite distinct; the first being a Cruciferous plant, probably Farsetia clypeata; the second being either a Boragineous or a Labiate plant, according to some, Echium plantagineum, according to others, Marrubium alyssuun, Linn.

ălȳtarcha and **-es**, æ, m. = ἀλυτάρχης, *a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions*, Cod. Theod. 10, 1, 12. *His office*, **alytarchia**, æ, *f.* Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

am, v. ambi.

āmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable*: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 84: nec sine te (*i. e.* Venere) fit lætum neque amabile quidquam, Lucr. 1, 24: illiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: amabilissimum nodum amicitiæ tollere, Id. Am. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: seu condis amabile carmen, *a pleasant song*, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 24.

āmābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis] *amiableness, loveliness*: si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 58. As a term of flattery: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, *to your amiability*, Symm. 7, 3.

āmābĭlĭter, *adv.* (amabilis), *lovingly, amicably*: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lusit amabiliter, *pleasantly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148.

āmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amando] *a sending away*: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove*: an amandarat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, Id. Verr. 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, Id. Sestr. Frgm. p. 205 Beier.

āmans -antis, *Part.* [amo] with *Gen.*: *fond, loving, affectionate*: and subst., *a friend, patron*: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Pl. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rabir. 16: homines amantes tui, Id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriæ, Id. Att. 9, 19. Id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. And Fig.: flumen amantius indulgentiusque, Id. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, Id. Fam. 5, 15. **II.** *a lover, sweetheart*: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23. perjuria amantum, Ov. A. A. 1, 633. Sometimes in a bad sense = amator, *a paramour* (acc. to Wolf, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 22, *amator* designates him who must always have a mistress = scortator: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 38. *amans*, on the contr. indicates a feeling limited to particular cases or times)

āmanter, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: valae hoc velim amanter diligenterque confic'as, Cic. Att. 2, 4. *Comp.* Tac. A. 1, 43. *Sup.* Cic. Am. 1.

āmānŭensis, is, *m.* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary*, a manu servus, Suet. Tit. 3. Id. Ner. 44.

āmărăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus] *of marjoram*: am. oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 91: unguentum, Id. 13, 1, 2: also absol., **amaracinum**, i, *n. sc.* unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr. 2, 847: disliked by swine; hence the prov., nihil cum amaracino sui, to express antipathy, Gell. praef. 19.

āmărăcus, i, *com.* and **āmărăcum**, i, *n.* = ἀμάρακος, and *-on, marjoram*, Origanum Majorana, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

āmărantus, i, *m.* = ἀμάραντος (unfading) *amaranth*, Celosia cristata? Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 23. Pliny describes it as having a purple spike of inflorescence, suitable for making crowns in winter, as it did not wither; which description does not suit this plant. What it is, is doubtful.

āmārē, *adv. bitterly*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 78: Sen. Ben. 5, 23. *Comp.* Macr. S. 1, 2. *Sup.* Suet. Tib. 54.

āmāresco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep.* [amarus] *to become bitter*, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

āmāritas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness*: succi, Vitr. 2, 9, *med.*

āmāriter, *adv.* [id.] *bitterly*, Hier. Ep. 23.

āmārĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *bitterness* dulcis, Cat. 68, 18

āmārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness*, of flavour opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr. R. R. 1, 66: Plin. 21, 21, 92. **II.** Fig. *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat in jurla, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum veribus lepotis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, inseris, Ib. 1, 16: in *plu.* divitiarum frons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus referta, Val. Max. 4, 4: amaritudo vocis, *harshness of voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 169. (Hence, Fr. *amertume*.)

āmāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare), Lucr. 4, 224: Virg. G. 2, 247.

āmārŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bitterness*. Fig.: Timon am., Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. Sat. 1, 7 *fin.*

āmārus, a, um, *adj. bitter*: of flavour opp. to *dulcis*: absinthi latex, Lucr. 1, 939. sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: Doris amara, for *the sea*, Virg. E. 10, 5: amarum os, *a bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariores, *rough-flavoured wine*, Cat. 27, 2.

2. Meton. of other senses: somnus amarus, *harsh*, Stat. Th. 10, 551: fructus amarus odore, *offensive*, Plin. 18, 12, 30. **II.** Fig.: *disagreeable, sad, calamitous*: amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15: amores dulces aut amari, Virg. E. 3, 109: medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucret. 1126: amarissimæ leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6. Of speech *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: mulieres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21. Subst. *plu. bitterness, bitter things*: et amara lento temperat risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, Ib. 4, 12, 19. Amarum as *neut. adv.* App. M. 6, p. 178: Amm. 21, 9 *fin.* [Prob. connected with Heb. *marah*, "bitter."] (Hence, Fr. *amer*.)

āmascō, ĕre, 3. *v. incep.* [amo] *to begin to love*, Diom. p. 334 P.

āmăsĭo, ōnis, *m.* = amasius, *a lover, gallant*: App. M. 7, p. 197.

āmăsĭuncŭlus, -a, *m.* and *f. dim.* from amasio, *a lover, sweetheart*, Petr. 45, 7.

āmăsĭus, ii, *m.* [amo] *a lover, sweetheart*, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13 Gell. 4, 3, 3.

āmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue:* tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 20.

āmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, *a friend of mine*, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1: sapientiae, Cic. Tim. *fin.*: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, *i.e. readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66. **2.** *a gallant, paramour:* mulierum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 43: adulter an amator, Cic. Coel. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12. *Adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169.

āmātorcŭlus, i, *m. dim. a little, pitiful lover*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

āmātōrĭē, *adv. amorously*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

āmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous:* frui voluptate amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, ib. 33: virus, *a love-potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34: so medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50: and absol. amatorium, i, *n. a love-potion, a philter*, φίλτρον, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

āmātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress:* Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 1. dicacula, Pl. As. 3, 1, 8. *Adj.*: amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15.

āmātūrĭo, īre, 4. *v. desid.* [id.] *to wish to love*, Diom p. 376.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m. a vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur, Fest. *s. v.*: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. [*am-bactus* is the Goth. *and-bahts* (a servant), O. H. G. *am-baht:* perhaps the same word as Sans. *bhadsh*, Pott. 2, 47: cf. Grimm, 2, 713.]

amb-ăd-ĕdo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 15, 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (found only in the *abl. sing.*; but the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding:* variarum ambage viarum (of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2.

II. Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting* or *shuffling; roundabout rambling stories, quibbles:* ambages mitte, atque hoc age, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 81: ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo, Virg. G. 2, 46: vix pueris dignas ambages exquirere, Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*: ne te longis ambagibus morer, *to cut the matter short*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82. **2.** *obscurity, ambiguity:* innumero ambagum (of the Sphinx), Ov. M. 7, 760: id. F. 4, 261. Of oracles: ex ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63: per ambages, *in a mysterious, enigmatical manner*, Liv. 1, 56.

ambāgio, ōnis, *f.* = ambages, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 62.

ambāgiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambages] *full of digressions, intricate:* lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

ambāgo, inis, *f.* = ambages, Manil. 4, 301.

ambarvālis, e, *adj.* [amb arvum] *going round the fields:* AMBARVALES hostiae appellabantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Fest. *s. v.*: AMBARVALE sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima, Serv. ad Virg. E. 3, 77. Cf. Arvalis.

ambaxi, qui circum eunt et catervatim, Fest. *s. v.*

ambēdo, ēdi, ēsum, *v. a* (*praes.* 3. *pers.* arubest, Fest. *s. v.*: *part. praes.* ambens, Lucr. 5, 397) *to eat* or *gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): ignis ambens multa perussit, Lucr. 5, 397: robora ambesa flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ambesas absumere mensas, ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5. so Alfen. Dig. 41, 1, 38. [Usu. compounded of *amb* and *edo*, but perh. of *am* and a form *bedo*, as in *am-buro*: *bedo* may be connected with *vescor*, Germ. *beissen*, Engl. *bite*.]

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambēsus, *part.* from ambedo.

ambestrix, īcis, *f.* [ambedo] *a female consumer:* ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambi (*or* ambe, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), abbrev. **amb**, **am**, **an**, *insep. prep. around, round about:* before vowels gen. amb: ambages, ambarvalis: before consonants, ambi: ambivium, ambidexter: am: am-buro, amputo, amplector: and an: anquiro, anfractus (Hand. Turs. 1, 284, *sq.*) [Sans. *abhi*, Gr. ἀμφί, Aeol. ἀμμί, O. H. G. *umpi* or *umbi*, Germ. *um*, Lith. *api*, *apy*, Slav. *ob*. Connected with ἄμφω, ἀμφίς, and ambo.]

ambi-dens, *a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*, Fest. *s. v.*

ambienter, *adv. with zeal, eagerly:* amb. expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambi-fārĭam, *adv.* orig. *acc. fem. sc.* partem [ambifarius] *on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously*, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360. (Only in Appuleius.)

ambifārĭē, *adv. ambiguously*, Mam. de Stat. An. 1, 3.

ambi-fārĭus, a, um, *adj. that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous:* fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, ib. 182: [*ambi* and FA, the root of *fari*: cf. Gr. διφάσιος, *etc.*]

ambi-formĭter, *adv.* [forma] = ambigue, ambifarie, *ambiguously*, Arn. p. 183.

ambigă, ae, *f.* [ἄμβιξ] *a small pyramidal vessel*, Apic. 6, 7: Coel. Aurel. Tard. 4, 7.

amb-īgo, ĕre (*no perf.*) 3. *v. n.* [ago] *to wander about, go around:* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6, 15. Fig.: *to hesitate to be in doubt, suspense*, etc. (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers.* or *pass.*): quale quid sit ambigitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, i. e. *admits of being disputed*, ib. 3, 29: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, ib. 1, 57: in iis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, ib. 2, 76: ambigitur status, Lucr. 3, 1087: ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 1: aspici aliquando eam volucrem non ambigitur, Tac. A. 6, 28: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2.

II. *to argue, dispute, wrangle*, etc.: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caec. 8: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambigŭē, *adv. ambiguously, doubtfully:* amb. dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 115.

2. *undecidedly:* amb. pugnare, Tac. A. 2, 21.

ambigŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning:* ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9. In *plur.*: relictis ambiguitatibus, ib 108.

ambigŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable:* per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, *by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 92: ambiguus Proteus, *of varying form*, Ov. M. 8, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scython, ib. 4, 280.

II. *uncertain, doubtful:* ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest: hujusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολον, dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: aspexit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes, Virg. Aen. 3, 180: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. *sure of becoming king*, Liv. 40, 8: promisit ambiguam telluri nova Salamina futuram, *has promised that in a new land Salamis shall become a name of doubtful meaning*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28. Subs.: ambiguum, i, *n. doubt, uncertainty:* in ambiguo est, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: non habui ambiguum, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28.

III. Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous*, scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 39, 102: oracula ambigua, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. Subs.: ambiguum, i. *n. an obscure, dark saying*: ambiguorum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111.

IV. Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy:* esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 14. Poet.: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661. And of fortune: *changing, fickle:* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64. In Tac. with *Gen.*: futuri ambiguus et magis quid vitaret, quam cui ideret, certus, H. 3, 43: ambiguus imperandi, A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between*, ib. 2, 40.

amb-Io, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (regularly conjugated throughout: *part. perf.* ambitus: but *Past Imperf.* ambibat is found as well as ambiebat: cf. Zumpt Gr. § 215), *to go around* or *about:* ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Sicaniis cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Lucan. 1, 592.

II. *to surround, encompass:* insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2: clipei oras ambiit auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 241.

III. Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Pl. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: **ambiuntur, rogantur** (sc. a candidatis cives), id. Rep. 1, 31. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 74.

IV. In gen.: *to ask, entreat, solicit:* nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 284: connubia ambire Latinum, ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5. With *subj.*: ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31. With *Inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43.

ambītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] *a going round*, hence *the going about of candidates for office in Rome*; *a canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahebat, id. Sull. 4: quantum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: cretata ambitio (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. 5, 177.

II. In gen.: *a striving for favour* or *good-will, a courting, flattery:* ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244. ambitionis causa, id. Verr. 2, 55: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *by great importunity*, Nep. Dion. 2: ambitio obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitiosam scriptoris facile adversaris, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, Suet. Oth. 4. Hence also *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47.

III. *a seeking after rank, fame*, etc., *ambition, vanity:* angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis

Leur. 3, 1129: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: miserrima omnino ambitio est honorumque contentio, Cic. Off. 1, 25: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: funerum nulla ambitio, *no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. G. 27. **IV.** *great exertion or effort*: quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3. **V.** In the post class. per. for ambitus. *what goes round, a covering*: vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, Sol. 22.

ambitiōsē, *adv. with a wish to please*: nec amb. corrigere orationem, Cic. Att. 15, 1. **II.** *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: ambitiosius facere quam honos meus et dignitas postulat, id. Fam. 3, 7: ambitiose petere regnum, Liv. 1, 35: *Sup.* Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.): lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20: Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, *a winding stream*, Plin. 5, 15, 15: ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, *excessive, superfluous*, Hor. A. P. 447. **II.** *going about in order to canvass or solicit, courting, ambitious*; and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious*, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persaluted, Cic. Fluc. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater ambitiosa suo fuit, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. H. 2, 57. Also of things: ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, *founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: amb. mors, *ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosius id existimans, quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending*, Suet. Aug. 25: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, *nobody but an ambitious orator*, Quint. 8, 3, 26. **III.** Pass., *much sought after, fond of being admired*: ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba coelestes ambitiosa summus, Ov. F. 5, 297: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18: ambitiosae pulcritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.

ambītor, ōris, *m.* [ambio] *a candidate*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

ambītus, a, um, *Part.* [ambio].

ambītus, ūs, *m.* [ambio] *a going around, a moving round* or *about, a revolution*: cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerunt, Cic. Tim. 9: properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17: ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28. **II.** Rhetor. *i. t. t.*: *a period*: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162: perfectus et completus ambitus, id. Or. 50: also *periphrasis, circumlocution*=ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27: verborum ambitus, Suet. Tib. 71. **III.** Meton.: *a circuit, circle, circumference, edge*: ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. 25, 6, 36: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61: ib. 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21. **IV.** *the space left round a house*: Scaevola id solum esse ambitum aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum projiceretur, Cic. Top. 4. So, ambitus ad sepulcra, *the space around sepulchres*, Pomp. Dig. 47, 12, 5. **V.** *unlawful canvassing for an office*, esp. by bribery: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Muren. 23: punire ambitum, ib. 32, 67: accusare aliquem ambitus, id. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Coel. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6. (On the laws against *ambitus*, *v.* Smith's Ant. 76 *seq.*). **VI.** *ostentation, vanity, parade*: relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intelligendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage*: imagine et ambitu rerum, id. 10, 1, 16.

ambi-vium, ii, *n.* [via] *a double way, a place where two roads meet*: Varr. in Non. 451, 2.

ambō, bae, bō and bŏ, *num.* (*dat.* and *abl.* pl. ambobus, ambabus; *acc. pl.* ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἄμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7) *both* (i. e. *two together*; whilst uterque means *both considered separately*, or *as individuals*): ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: sumus ambo belle curiosi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. Aen. 2, 710: partes se via findit in ambas, ib. 6, 540: uti liceret consules ambos plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. [Sans. *ubha*, Gr. ἄμφω, Lith. *abbi*, Lett. *abbi*, Pol. *oba*, Goth. *bai*, Germ. *beide*, Eng. *both*.]

ambrices, tegulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Fest. *s. v.*

ambrŏsia, ae, *f.*=ἀμβροσία, *the food of the gods*: non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2: orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: equos ambrosiae succo saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120: ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta contigit os, ib. 14, 606. **2.** *the unguent of the gods*: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg. G. 4, 415. **II.** *the name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia. *Turkish mug-wort*, Chenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11. The plant of the same name mentioned in Plin. 8, 31, is by some identified with Ambrosia maritima, Linn. **2.** *an antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

ambrŏsiăcus, a, um, *adj. ambrosial*: ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 8.

ambrŏsius, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine*: hence an epithet for everything *lovely, pleasant*, etc. (mostly poet.): comae, Virg. Aen. 1, 403: dapes, Mart. 8, 39. succi, Sil. 7, 210: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

ambūbāja, ae (usu. in the *plur.*, ambubajae, ārum), *f. a Syrian musician and courtesan*: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27. In *sing.*: Petr. S. 74, 13. [From Syr. *anbūba* or *anbūbaya*, tibia, fistula.]

ambubāja, ae, *f. the wild chicory* or *endive*: Cichorium Intybus, Linn., var sylvestris or C. Endivium, Linn., Cels. 2, 30: v. Cichorium.

ambulācrum, i, *n.* [ambulo] *a walk planted with trees*: Fest. *s. v.* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 68.

ambulātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *walking up and down*; hence *moveable*: Vitr. 10, 13.

ambulātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a walking about*; *a walk*; ambulationem pestmeridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitalicius, id. Att. 2, 3: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2. **II.** Meton.: *a place for walking, a promenade*: ambulatio sub dio pedes late donos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 9: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

ambulātiuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* (rare) *a short walk*: Cic. Fam. 2, 12. **II.** Meton.: *a small place for walking*: tecta ambulatiuncula, id. Att. 13, 29.

ambulātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] *one who walks about, an idler, lounger*: villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2. **II.** *a pedlar, a costermonger*: transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42.

ambulātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (rare), *moveable*: turres ambulatoriae, Hirt. B. Alex. 2: Vitr. 10, 19: Plin. 21, 64, 47. Fig.: ambulatoria voluntas, *fickle*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Justin. Cod. 6, 2, 22. **II.** *suitable for walking in*: porticus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

ambulātrix, icis, *f.* [ambulator] *a gadding woman*: villica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambulātūra, ae, *f.* [ambulo] *an ambling pace*, only of horses: Veg. 6, 6. (Hence Ital. *ambio*, Fr. *amble*.)

ambulātus, ūs, *m. the faculty of walking*: Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, p. 28.

ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk*: aves ambulant aliquae ut cornices; saliunt aliae ut passeres, Plin. 10, 38, 54: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *go about on two feet*, id. 10, 65, 85: hence, *to take a walk*: abiit ambulatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: quum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19: licet superbus ambules pecunia *strut about*, Hor. Epod. 4, 5: id. Sat. 1, 2, 25: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, *to march*, Veg. Mil. 1, 27. Bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120. Ambulare in jus, *to go to law*, id. Curc. 5, 2, 23. *Impers.*: sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1. **II.** *to travel, make a voyage*, etc.: bidui, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25: eo modo Caesar ambulat, id. Att. 8, 14. **2.** Of inanimate things: amnis, qua naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *pervaded, went through*, id. 10, 50, 71: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, *travels with, follows*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2. **3.** *Act.*: with the acc. of such words as *iter, mare*, etc., *to navigate, traverse*, etc.: quum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122. *Pass.*: si bina stadia ambulenturi, Plin 23, 1, 16. [Prob. formed directly from the prep. *amb*—like *intro, extro*.]

amburbāle, is, *n.* (sc. sacrificium =amburbium, Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77.

amburbĭāles hostiae, *the victims which were led round Rome*, Fest. *s. v.*

amb-urbium, ii, *n.* [urbs] *the expiatory procession made annually round Rome*; lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vopisc. Aur. 20. Cf. Lucan. 1, 592 *sq.*

amburo, ussi, ustum, *v. a. to burn around, to scorch*; but also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up, to consume* (gen. in *part. perf.*): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, Sil. Sest. 66, 143: terret ambustus Phaëthon avo

ras spes, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25: ambustaque nubila fumant, Ov. M. 2, 209: ut sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, oblitus eruore et luto amburetur abjectus, Cic. Mil. 32: quaqua tangit omne amburit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 9: nam nimis calebat, amburebat guttiirem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 22. Hence Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house, tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Mil. 5, 12. Cassius, quem fama est esse libris ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21.—Of those whom lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.—Hence ambustum, i, *n. Medic. t. t. a burn*: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35. Meton.: *to nip* or *wither with cold*: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, *i. e.* oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70. ‖ Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. Dom. 43: qui damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, *scorched, branded*, Liv. 22, 35. [Gen. derived from *amb* and *uro*, but more correctly from *am* and *buro*: cf. *com-buro* and *bustum*; with Gr. κῦφ and Eng. *burn*, Germ. *brennen*.]

ambustĭo, ōnis, *f. a burn*, Plin. 23, 4, 44.

ambustŭlātus, a, um, *adj. burned* or *scorched around, roasted*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

ambustus, *Part.* [amburo].

amecī and **amecus**, for amici and amicus, Fest. *s. v.*

āmellus, i, *m. the purple Italian starwort*: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 271: Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmen, *adv.* [אָמֵן] *be it so*: Aus. Eph. in Orat. *fin.*

ā-mens, entis, *adj. out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic*: incepto est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: arma amens capio, Virg. Aen. 2, 314: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65. With *gen.* or *abl.*, aspectu amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279: amens formidine, ib. 12, 776: amens animi, ib. 4, 203: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidia, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9: 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9. More rarely *foolish, stupid*: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7 (cf. ib. § 5. cum incredibili ejus audacia, singularis, stultitia conjuncta est). Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. Att. 7, 10: amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Lucan. 4, 279. Corresponds in meaning to Gr. ἄνους, but *a* is the prep. *ab*: cf. demens.]

āmentātus, a, um, *Part.* [amento].

āmentĭa, ae, *f.* [amens] *want of reason, madness, stupidity*: animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, id. Verr. 4, 34: amentia atque audacia praeditus, ib. 2, 42: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47: si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.

āmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] *to furnish with a strap* or *thong*: hastae validibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Brut. 78, 271. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, *ready-made arguments*: in eo autem jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, non est difficile oratori, ejus partis, quamcumque defendat, amictorem aliquem hiverahre; a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, pro suis oratoriis lacertis viribusque torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. ‖ Poet.: *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of this thong: cruum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221. Of the wind: amantante Noto, Sil. 14, 421.

āmentum, i, *n. a strap* or *thong* attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 388): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Virg. Aen. 9, 665: bracchor jaculorum amenta emolliverat, Liv. 37, 41. ‖ *a shoe-tie*: nodose sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14 *fin.* [Root probably AP, as *-mentum* is a termination: cf. *ap-tus*.]

āmĕrimnon, i, *n.* = ἀμέριμνον (care-dispeller), *houseleek*, also called sinoon majus, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

āmes, ĭtis, prob. *m. a pole* for spreading bird-nets: AMITES perticae aucupales, Fest. *s. v.*: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. Epod. 2, 33. 2. *a pole* for bearing a litter or sedan: amites bastearnarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

āmēthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystinus] *wearing a dress of amethyst colour*, Mart. 2, 57.

āmēthystĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus] *of the colour of amethyst*: vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7. Also amethystina, absol. (*sc.* vestimenta), Juv. 7, 136. ‖ *set* or *adorned with amethyst*: trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

āmēthystizōn, ontis, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *resembling the amethyst in colour*: carbunculi, prob. our violet ruby, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

āmēthystus, i, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος, *the amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue colour*, Plin. 37, 9, 50. ‖ *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24.

āmĕtor, ōris, *comm.* = ἀμήτωρ, *motherless*, Tert. Praescr. ca.p. 53.

amflexus, a, um, *part. bent* or *curved*: orn, Mel. 3, 2: [*am* or *amb*, and the part. *flexus*.]

amfractus, v. anfr.

āmia, ae, *f.* = ἀμία, *a sea fish*, probably the Scomber tardus, Plin. 9, 15, 19. The form amius = ἀμίας, is given in Fest. *s. v.*

āmiantus, i, *m.* = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure) *the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is not consumable by fire, asbestos, earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

āmīca, ae, *f.* [amicus] *a female friend*: amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. ‖ *a mistress, concubine*: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id. And. 1, 3, 11: Cic. Att. 10, 10.

āmĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly, amicable*: transactio, Just. Cod. 6, 58, 15, no. 5.

āmĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly*: affectio, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mund. p. 75, 9.

āmĭcārius, i, *m.* [amica] *a procurer, pimp*, Diom. 313 P.

āmĭcē, *adv. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably*: amice et benevole facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 34: familiariaslme et amicissime vivere cum aliquo, id. Div. Caecil. 9: M. Varro amicissime de Caesare loquebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

āmĭcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [amicio] *a garment*: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261. (Not used elsewhere.)

amicinum, *the neck of a wine-sack*, Fest. *s. v.*

am-icio, icui, *or* ixi, ictum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* amicibor, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6: *inf. perf.* amicisse, Fronto.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (properly of upper garments), *or* pass. *to veil* or *throw around oneself*: palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 29: Hippias gloriatus est pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus toga purpurea, id. Phil. 2, 34: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31. ‖ Fig.: *to veil, cover, wrap up in*

loca amicta nive, Cat. 63, 70: amictur vitibus arbor, Ov. F. 1, 153: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16. [*am* or *amb* and *jacio*: the *j* has been dropped, as in *obicis* for *objicis*: *abicit* and *adicit* for *abjicit* and *adjicit*. This explanation seems better than to suppose a short root *io*: cf. Pott. 1, 116, and Schneid. 1, 287.]

āmĭcĭter, *adv.* (rare) *in a friendly manner*, Pac. in Non. 510, 26: Pl. Pers 2, 3, 3.

āmĭcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* amic'tiai Lucr. 3, 83) [amicus] *friendship*: est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2: amicitiam colere, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. contrahere, id. Am. 14. gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38. conferre se ad amicitiam, id. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam, Nep. Eum. 1: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: deserere jus amicitiae, id. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2. 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20, 74. deficere ab amicitia, Nep. Con. 2: repudiare amicitiam, Cic. Planc. 19: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25. Fig.: of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45: vitium, id. 16, 17, 29. ‖ Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8 amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43, 21. ‖‖ Meton. = amicus: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, for *ex amicis*, Col. 11, 1, 23: quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitiae mulierbres, Tac. A. 5, 2.

āmĭcĭtĭes, ei, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiem jungere, Lucr. 5, 1018.

āmĭco, are, 1. *v. a.* [amicus] *to make friendly, to propitiate*: Oeclides solita prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

āmĭcōsus, [id.] *abounding in friends*, Diom. p. 313 P.

āmĭctōrĭum, i. *n.* [amicio] *a light loose garment*, esp. of women, *a scarf, a shawl*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 48.

āmictus, a, um, *Part.* [amicio].

āmictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio] prop. *an upper or outer garment*, also *any garment*: statuam esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *med.*: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: duplex, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297. ‖ *a mode of dress, dress, clothing*: amictum imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91: est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, *my clothing is*, Cic. Tusc. 5. 32. ‖‖ Fig.: coeli mutemus amictum, *the air which surrounds us*, *i. e.* let us go into another region, Lucr. 6. 1133: nebulae amictus, Virg. Aen. 1, 416: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, *i. e. the herbage that clothes the ground*, Col. 10, 69: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, (prov.) *carefully retain the habits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

āmĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* of amica, *a mistress*: de amicula rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.

āmĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] *a mantle, cloak*: amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum, Fest *s. v.*: Dionysius Jovi Olympio aurcum detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3. Fig.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Front. de eloqu. p 78. [Not a diminutive, but derived immediately

from the verb: as curriculum, ferculum, guberniculum, etc.]

āmĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend*: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic. Verr. 3, 34: dulcis amiculus, Cat. 30, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

āmĭcus (old form AMECUS, v. Fest. s. v. amicilae), a, um, *adj.* [amo] *friendly, kind, fond of*, with *Dat.* (Zumpt Gr. § 410): animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29 tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.*: amicior Cilicum acrariis quam nostro, id. Att. 7, 1: qui unum Deiotarum ex animo amicum, unum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: numen amicum, Virg. Aen. 2, 735: amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. Fig.: vento amico, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Virg. Aen. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9. Amicum est mihi, = the Gr. φίλον ἐστί μοι, *it pleases me*: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, te prius obire, id. Od. 2, 17, 2.

āmĭcus, i, m. [id.] (*Gen plur.* amicûm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24) *a friend*: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 54: tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic Verr. 3, 63 *fin.*: amicos parare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, Cic. Flac. 6, 14: magnanimi veritatis amici, id. Off. 1, 19. Also for patronus, *patron, protector*: amicus potens, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus, Juv. 3, 57. And for socius, *companion, comrade*: trepido fugum exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 12, 69.

2. In and after the Aug. per., *a courtier*, or *minister of a prince*: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. de Reg. 3, 1. (Hence, Fr. *ami.*)

āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [amitto] *that may be lost*, Eccl.

āmissio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a losing, a loss*: oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40 omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: folliorum, Plin. 17, 2.

āmissus, a, um, *Part.* [amitto].

āmissus, ūs, *m.*, for the more usu. amissio, *a loss*: Siciliae, Nep. Alc. 6.

āmĭta, ae, *f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called matertera: cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). Cic. Clu. 10: Liv. 39, 11. Hence, amita magna, *a sister of a grandfather, a great aunt*, Paul. l. c. Amita major, *an aunt of a grandfather*, Paul. ib. Amita maxima, *an aunt of a great-grandfather*, also called abamita, Paul. ib. (Hence, Fr. *tante*, Old Fr. *ante*, Eng. *aunt.*)

āmĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amita] *descended from a father's sister*: hence amitini, ōrum, *m. plu.*, and amitinae, ārum, *f. plu.*, *cousins german*, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ā-mitto, Isi, issum, 3. *v. a.* (amisti syne. = amisisti, Ter: amissis, syne. = amiseris, Plaut.) *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Plaut.): quod nos dicimus *dimittere*, antiqui etiam dicebant *amittere*, Don. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 66: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. Capt. 2, 2, 82: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: illam e conspectu amisi meo, *let her go out of my sight*, i. e. *lost sight of her*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 2: praeda de manibus amissa, *was let slip*, Cic. Verr. 4. 20: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *remit, pardon*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: servire tempori et non amittere tempus quum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, *to break one's word*, Nep Eum. 10. **II.** *to lose* (sometimes opp. to perdere, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimae amissae et perditae, id. Verr. Act. 1. 5, 13: filium amisit, *i. e.* filius mortuus est, id. Fam. 4, 6: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *must not be neglected*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: amittere optimates, *to lose their goodwill*, Nep. Dion. 7: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 32: opera amissa (*sc.* incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7: si reperire vocas amittere certius, *i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519. colores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27. Amittere, opp. to *perdere*: Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloria, *parted with his life*, Auc. Her. 4, 44, 57.

ammi (amī) and **ammium** (amium), ii, *n.* = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *ammi, an umbelliferous plant*, Ptychotis coptica, Plin. 20, 15, 58.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, *etc*,

ammium, v. ammi.

ammochrȳsus, i, *m.* = ἀμμόχρυσος (gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. golden onica, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ammŏdȳtes, ae, *m.* = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-creeper), *a kind of serpent found in Africa*: Lucan. 9, 716.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admoneo, *etc.*

ammŏnĭăcum, i, *n.* [Ammon] *a resinous gum which distilled from a species of tree which grew in the neighbourhood of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.* Modern (gum) ammoniacum which is brought from Persia, and is produced by an umbelliferous plant called Dorema Ammoniacum, Don.: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

ammŏnis cornu, [id.] *a gold-coloured precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonis*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

ammŏnitrum, i, *n.* = ἀμμώνιτρον, *natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26.

amnăcum, i, *n. an herbaceous plant, pellitory.* Probably Parietaria officinalis, Linn. in Cels.: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

amnenses, ium, *f. plu., towns situated near a river*, Fest. s. v.

amnestia, ae, *f.* = ἀμνηστία (oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίαν vocant, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4): *an amnesty, pardon of a state crime*, Vop. Aur 39.

amnĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [amnis colo] *dwelling* or *growing by a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

amnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river*: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66. insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, *of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28.

amnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [amnis and GEN the root of gigno] *river-born, born of a river*: Val. Fl. 5, 585.

amnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *born in a river*: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.

amnis, is, *m.* (anciently *fem.*: *Abl.* amne, sometimes amni; esp. in the poets): *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. in Non. 192, 5: quodque suo Tagus amne volvit, fluit ignibus aurum, *in its current*, Ov. M. 2, 251: Nilus, unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, Lucr. 6, 714: ut profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, *careless autem aqua facile corrumpitur*, Cic. N. D. 2. 7: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N 3, 19: secundo amni, *down the stream*, Virg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1. Also in contradistinction to the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, like the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 638): oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. G. 4, 233. Poet. Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (a transl. of the Gr. λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phaen. 360): Scorpios exoriens quum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. ib. 362. **II.** Meton.: *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg. Aen. 12, 417: ib. 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18. [Prob. of same root as *aqua*, Sans. *ap*, "water."]

ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (amasso = amavero, Plaut.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 60: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: dignus amari, Virg. E. 5, 89. Cicero's definition of disinterested love is, velle bonis aliquem affici quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Fin. 2, 24. Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. Fam. 13, 47: cf. ib. 9, 14. The phrase amare et diligere, *to love and esteem*, is often found: homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, id. Fam. 15, 7: cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 16: quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *of an egotist*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet-ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29

2. Of sexual love: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. Audr. 1, 2, 14: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11. **3.** Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so help me God, most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, Plaut. and Ter. *passim.* Also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! *sc.* amet *or* amabit, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30. And as a salutation: Di te ament, Megadore, *God bless thee*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 6. **II.** Of things: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: amabat literas, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41: amare nemus et fugere urbes, Tib. 3, 3, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58. And with *Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50. **III.** Amare aliquem de *or* in aliqua re, quod, *etc.*, *to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: ecquid nos amas de fidicina istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de rauduscule mallum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Fam. 13, 62: te multum amamus, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 3. Absol. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I am much obliged to you*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. Hence in intreaties, amabo *or* amabo te (never vos), lit. *I shall be much obliged*, may often be translated by, *be so good, I pray*, etc.: quis hic, amabo, est, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 26: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70. id amabo te, huic caveas, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 10: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. With *ut* or *ne*: scin' quid te amabo ut facias? Pl. Men. 2, 3, 71: amabo ut illinc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. **IV.** With *inf.*: *to be wont* or *accustomed* (cf.

φιλέω in (ir.): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat (οἷα φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι), Sall. J. 34: aurum per medios ire satellites et perrumpere amat saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: amat janua limen, *is wont to be shut*, ib. 1, 25, 3. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

ā-mŏdo, *adv., henceforth*, Eccl.

amoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (for alternus); amoebaeum carmen = alternum carmen (*vide* alternus): Serv. Virg. E. 3, 28. In metre; pes amoebaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa (*e. g.* Incrēdĭbĭlĕs), Diom. 478 P.

ămoenē, *adv. pleasantly, sweetly*: of the smell, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Of speech (in *Comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32. Of a dwelling (in *Sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23.

ămoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, ib. 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39: hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3. **2.** As a term of endearment in Plaut.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, Mil. 1, 2, 152.

ămoenĭter, *adv. pleasantly*, etc., Gell. 20, 8.

ămoeno, are, 1. *v. a.* [amoenus] *to make pleasant*: only Eccl. **2.** *to please, delight*: amoenare oculos, Cyprian. Ep. 2, 1: Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

ămoenus, a, um, *adj. pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): amoena loca quod solum amoremque praestent et ad se amanda alliciant, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 14: amoena salicta, Enn. Ann. 1, 44 in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: Ennius, qui primus amoeno detulit ab Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 118: so id. 4, 1021: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall. C. 11: amoena plorum concilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 734: devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta, ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. Od. 3, 4, 8: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In Tac. amoena, ōrum, *n. plu. pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, A. 3, 7: amoena litorum, H. 3, 76. **2.** Of abstract things: vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, ib. 2, 64: animus, *i. e.* amoenitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26. **3.** Of dress: *showy*: cultus amoenior, Liv. 4, 44. Most prob. *am-oenus*, from *amo*: the term. *-oenus* is uncommon, but it may be an older form of *-inus*. Others, less correctly, write *a-moenus*, and connect it with the old Latin word *manus* or *manis*, "good," and the Greek ἀ-μείνων.]

ămōlior, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to remove* (with effort or difficulty): amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24): amoliri omnia, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 67: impedimentum omne, Sisenn. in Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Lucan. 5, 354. **2.** *to send away, to get rid of*: donec uxorem amoliretur, Tac. H. 1, 13: amoliri juvenem specie honoris, id. A. 2, 42. **3.** With a reflective pronoun: *to take oneself off, begone*: non tu te a conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. in Non. 73, 13: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24. **II.** Fig.: *to avert*: in rhetor., *to refute, repel*: religiosum id gestamen amolliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dodecus, id. A. 14, 39: amolior et amoveo nomen unum, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggrediendа sint, an amolienda singula, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11. *Pass.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: Liv. 25, 36.

ămōlītio, ōnis, *f.* [amolior] *a removing, putting away*: ex oculis, Gell. 2, 1 *fin.*

ămōlītus, *Part.* [amolior].

ămōmis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀμωμίς, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

ămōmum or **-on**, i, *n.*=ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*, Cissus vitiginea, Linn., according to Sprengel: Amomum racemosum, Linn., according to others: Plin. 12, 13, 28: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Virg. E. 4, 25: so ib. 3, 89: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 51: Mart. 5, 65: Pers. 3, 101.

ămor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 2), ōris, *m.* [amo], *love*; (of natural affection among kinsmen, *etc.*; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam quum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia, aut opibus excellunt, ad *caritatem* referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen *amore* maxime continentur, Cic. Part. 25, 88: nihil est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9. With *in, erga*, or *ten.* of the object: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, ib. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, ib. 5, 5: amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, ib. 5, 12: amplecti aliquem amore, Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, Fam. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, ib. 15, 21: conciture amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51. - Of sexual love: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus vulnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252. In the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, *honourable loves*, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: est is mihi in amoribus, id. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquar, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: insanos fateamur amores, Ov. M. 9, 519. Also Meton., *the loved object itself*: amores et delicine tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19: and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5. Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: Virg. Aen. 1, 689, *etc.* Also in the plur., *Cupids, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516. **II.** Gen.: *a passionate longing, an eager desire*: consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Virg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Virg. Aen. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Virg. Aen. 9, 197: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: with gerund: edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: scribendi, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 10. Poet. with *Inf.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. Aen. 2, 10.

ămōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [amor] *loving, amorous*: Lab. in Gell. 11, 15, 1.

ămōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor fero] *love-bringing, producing* or *awakening love*: sagittae, Venant. Fortun. 6, 2, 13.

ămōrĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [amor facio] *causing love*: App. Herb. 123.

ămos, v. amor.

ămōtio, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): doloris, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 37: ordinis, Gai. Dig. 47, 10, 43.

ămōtus, a, um, *Part.* [amoveo].

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move away, put* or *take away, to remove*: me exinde amovit loco, Pl. True. 1, 1, 64: testem hanc cum abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, id. Rabir. Perd. 4, 12: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines, ex bibliotheca amovere, Suet. Cal. 34. With a reflective pronoun: *to retire, withdraw*: te hinc amove, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: e coetu se amoviesent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus unquam amorim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e modio quam longissimo amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off*: segnitiem amove, Pl. As. 2, 1, 6: somnum secordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovebitis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: crapulam, ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. Cluen. 58, 159: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: bellum, Liv. 5, 35. **II.** *to take away by stealth*: euphem. for *furari, furtum facere*: boves per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 70. **III.** *to banish*: amotus Cercinani quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: amovere in insulam, ib 4, 31: Cretam amoveri, ib. 21.

ampĕlīnus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμπέλινος, *pertaining to the vine*: Caecil. in Non 548, 15.

ampĕlītis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀμπελῖτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled, as a preservative from worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

ampĕlŏdesmos, i, *m.*=ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, perhaps a species of rush (juncus), Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26.

ampĕlŏleucē, ēs, *f.*=ἀμπελολεύκη (white vine), *the white vine, bryony*, Bryonia dioica, Linn., and perhaps alba, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ampĕlŏprāson, *a wild kind of garlic*: Allium ampeloprason, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

ampĕlos, i, *f.*=ἄμπελος. Agria, Labrusca: most probably the *Bittersweet* or *Woody night-shade*, Solanum dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 14 **2.** Vitis nigra or bryonia, *Black bryony*, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

ampendices, *appendages*, anciently for appendices, Fest. *s. v.*

amphēmĕrīnus, a, on, *adj.*=ἀμφημερινός, *daily*=quotidianus: genus febrium, *not intermittent*, Plin. 28, 16, 66.

amphibŏlĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀμφιβολία in rhetor., *ambiguity, double-meaning* Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116: Quint. 7, 9, 1.

amphibŏlŏgia, ae, *f.*=ἀμφιβολογία, *ambiguity*, Diom. 444.

amphibŏlus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμφίβολος, *ambiguous*, Cap. 5, 149.

amphibrăchys, yos, *m.*=ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after), in metre, *the foot* ⏑ — ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (also amphibrachus: cf. Quint. l. l. § 105).

amphibrĕvis = amphibrachys, Diom. 475 P.

amphicome, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

amphĭmacrus, i, *m.*=ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *the foot* — ⏑ — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

amphĭmallum, i, *n.*=ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *a woollen cloth, shaggy on both sides*, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

amphiprostўlos, i, *m.*=ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitr. 3, 1.

amphisbaena, ae, *f.*=ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35. This name appears to refer to the snakes called Typhlopes, in which the tail is thick and obtuse. The modern Amphisbaenae are American snakes.

amphitănē, es, *f.* *a kind of precious stone, also called chrysocolla, perh.* a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

amphităpa, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιτάπη, *a coverlet, shaggy on both sides*: dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. in Non. 540, 30.

amphithălămus, i, *m.* = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber*, Vitr. 6, 10, dub.

amphithēātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum] *pertaining to the amphitheatre*: spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 293.

amphithēātrālis, a, um, *adj.* = amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre*, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

amphithēātrum, i, *n.* = ἀμφιθέατρον: Lit., *a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles*: Plin. 19, 1, 6: Tac. A. 2, 62. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, *v.* Smith's Ant. 82, *seqq.*).

amphŏra, ae (*gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorūm), *f.* = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears*; for liquids, esp. wine, *a flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 90): amphoras impleto, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22. Meton.: for the *wine* contained therein: id. Od. 3, 28, 8. For oil: amphorae olearine, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: and honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15. II. *a measure for liquids*, also called quadrantal: cf. Fest. *s. v.* quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or rather more than 5½ Imp. gallons (Smith's Ant. 980): in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9: Plin. 9, 30, 48. Amphora Capitolina, *which holds the full measure* (from the standard kept in the Capitol): Capit. Max. 4. III. *a measure of a ship*: as we speak of a ship of so many *tons* burden: naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2 navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

amphŏrālis, e, *adj.* [amphora] *containing the measure of an amphora*: vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

amphŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contained in the amphora*: vinum, *kept therein*, Proc. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

amplē, *adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly*: exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: honores gerere amplissime ac magnificentissime, lb. 2, 46: elate et ample loqui, *sublimely*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

am-plector (old form amplector, Prisc. 552, 39 P.), exus, 3. *v. dep.* (*act.* form **amplecto**, Liv. Andr. Odyss. in Diom. 379 P.: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 36.—In pass.: id. Mil. 2, 6, 27.) Lit., *to wind* or *twine around, to encompass, encircle*: of living beings: *to embrace*: amplectimur tibi genua, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 16: ambae filiae sumus. amplectamur ambae, id. Poen. 5, 4, 105: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, *coiling round*, Lucr. 5, 35: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 136: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplecti, id. 35, 28: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbes amplecti murus, Hor. A. P. 209: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Pl. Most. 1, 4, 9: ille me amplexus atque osculans fere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. II. Fig., *to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id. Font. 7: cogitationem tota pectore amplecti, *to reflect upon*: id. Att. 12, 35.—In discourse, *to discuss, to handle, to comprise*: quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplexatus, id. Rosc. Com. 12: satis verbis earum et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caec. 14: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg. G. 2, 42. Also, *to comprehend under a term*: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30. 2. *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem*: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*: amplecti plebem, id. Mil. 27, 72: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, id. Sull. 20: quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, id. Cat. 4, 2: Sall. J. 7: hoc se amplectitur uno, *values, esteems himself*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: amplecti virtutem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8: rem publicam nimium amplecti, Iron. of a public defaulter or peculator, id. Flac. 18.

amplexor, ātus, 1. *v. freq. dep.* (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplecto, in Plaut., Attius, Lucil., and Petr. S. 63), [amplector] *to encircle, embrace*: aram amplexantes, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. II. Fig.: *to love, esteem*: Appius totum me amplexatur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98: species mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, *laid hold of, made his own*, id. Acad. 1, 9.

amplexus, a, um, *Part.* [amplector].

amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector] *an encircling, embracing, surrounding*: amplexu terrarum, Lucr. 5, 320: puer circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, *my embrace*, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, lb. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17. Of the caresses of lovers, mostly plur.: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: dum petis amplexus, Ov. H. 14, 69: Sen. Thyest. 522. But also amplexu petere, Ov. M. 6, 604: impedire amplexu, lb. 2, 433: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus ejus effusus, lb. 12, 47. 2. Euphem. for concubitus. in medius ambo deprensi amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 4, 184.

ampliātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplio] *an extending, enlarging*: addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13. II. Legal *t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day*: the judex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the judex might please: cf. comperendinatio: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*: cf. Smith's Ant. 647.

amplificātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] *a widening, an increasing, enlarging*: pecuniae, Cic Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25 honoris et gloriae, lb. 2, 12, 42. 2. Rhetor. *t. t. an exaggerated description: an amplification*, id. Partit. 15: Quint. 2, 5, 9.

amplificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlarger, an amplifier* (rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: dignitatis, id. Fam. 10, 12.

amplificātrix, īcis, *f. she who enlarges, amplifies*: amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Paneg. Theod. 8.

amplificē, *adv. splendidly*, Cat. 64, 266.

amplifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus facio] *to widen, to extend, enlarge*: dolorem, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1: rempublicam, id. N. D. 2, 3: auctoritas amplificata, id. Manil. 16: honore et gloria amplificati, id. Leg. 3, 14: filios honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin. Pan. 69: Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificare, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 2. Rhetor. *t. t. to amplify, dilate, enlarge*: summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.

amplificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *magnificent*, Fronto.

amplio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] *to make wider, to extend, enlarge the crease*: amplianda scalpello plaga est Cels. 7, 5: rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: templum, Suet. Oct. 18: imperium, id. Caes. 44: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4. Fig.: ampliare nomen, *to render glorious*, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20. II. Legal *t. t.* ampliare aliquem or aliquid, *to adjourn the hearing of a case* (*vide* ampliatio): potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, *have put off his cause*, Auc. Her. 4, 36: bis ampliatus tertio absolutus est, Liv. 43, 2.

amplĭter, *adv. amply, abundantly, magnificently*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65. 2. *greatly, vehemently, much*: ampliter occupatum esse, lb. 2, 3, 54.

amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus] *width, breadth, size, bulk*: cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3 valli, Tac. H. 4, 22. II. Of moral qualities, *etc.*: qualified by a *gen.*: *greatness*: amplitudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3: in *plur.*, amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. 2. Absol.. *dignity, grandeur, importance*: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1: splendor et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20. 3. In rhetor. *copiousness and dignity of expression*: uberi (*sc.* genere dicendo) dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 7, 14: amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 *fin.* for the Gr. πλατυτης τῆς ἐμφνείας, by Plin Ep 1, 10, more literally translated, Platonica latitudo.

amplius, *adv.* (*comp* of amplus) *more, longer, further*: (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl. (Zumpt, § 485): quum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: amplius sunt sex menses, id. Rosc. Com. 3: duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis effugerunt, Liv. 28, 2. (solem) amplius duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82: milites amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies commoratus, Suet. Aug. 17: Lacedaemonii, qui septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic. Flac. 26: invenisbat Sabim flumen non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: duas amplius horas dubium certamen sustinuere, Liv. 36, 38: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum DC, modis continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: sexdecim non amplius legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv. 27, 10: quinque non amplius diebus terrenae itinere, Plin. 6, 17, 19: non amplius XIV. cohortes coegi, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. 2. *besides, moreover* = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further*, id. Planc. 7: hoc amplius, id. Caec. 10. 3. Nihil amplius, an elliptical phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sum ipsum ubi to repeti: nihil amplius, Cic. Ver. 3, 49: id. Fam. 12, 5, 3. 4. Also elliptically: si nihil amplius, than if nihil

allied sc. possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148. ‖ 2. Amplius, legal t. t. pronounced by the judex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatio): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 29: quum consules, re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronunciavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86. Also, amplius non petere: *to bring no further action, to make no further claim*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: id. Fam. 13, 28. And polit. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, id. Phil. 13, 21: so Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 15. (Hand. Turs. 1, 287–296.)

amplĭusculē, *adv., rather more*, Sidon. Ep. 3, 16.

amplĭusculus, a, um, *adj.* [amplior] *somewhat larger, or more magnificent*. fortuna, App. Apol. p. 322.

amplo, are, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] an old form = amplifico, *to extend, enlarge*: Fig.: *to glorify*: causam humilem dictis, Pac. in Non. 506, 26.

amplocter, v. amplector.

amplus, a, um, *adj.* Of space: *large, wide, spacious, roomy*: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: domus, id. Off. 1, 39: porticus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: amplissima insula, Plin. 6. 20, 23. ‖ Meton.: *abundant, great, long, much*: pabula, Lucr. 5, 942: res pecuaria, Cic. Quint. 3: amplissima pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 5, 8: civitas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Galli ampliores copias exspectant, ib. 5, 50: in amplissimis epulis, ib. 6, 28: ampiae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day*, id. 6, 34, 39: amplior exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 4. And of abstract things, passions, *etc.*: quidquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 8: amplior potentia, Plin. 28, 10, 42: amplissimi effectus, id. 2, 40, 40: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte morbus amplior factus siet, ib. 50: pro viribus amplis, *in proportion to the great strength*, Lucr. 5, 1173: poena sera sed ampla, Hor. 3, 6, 32: spes ampla nepotum, ib. 22, 41. Also in *comp. n.* amplius, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the *adv.*) *more*: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 19: illa corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4. Also with *Gen.*: liberorum amplius, *more children*, Pl. Cist. 5, 4: amplius negotii, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: amplius obsidum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. ‖ 3. *magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished*: ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: praemia, id. Mil. 22: amplissimae res gestae, id. Att. 8, 9: triumphus, Nep. Cat. 1: funus, id. Eum. 4: dona, Liv. 42, 14: id. 21, 43: amplius cognomen, *i. e.* Augusti, Suet. Aug. 2: homo spectata fide amplissimus, Cic. Caec. 36: amplae et honestae familiae, id. Mur. 7: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in the *neutr.*, amplum, *honourable, glorious* (rare): sibi amplum esse, urbem ab se captam frequentari, Liv. 9, 30. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: amplissimus magistratus, *i. e.* consulatus, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, *i. e.* senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3. ‖ 4. In Rhetor. amplus orator, *who speaks with dignity and fulness*, Cic. Or. 9; Brut. 68: comp. amplius, s. v. [Perh. *am-plus*, the root being the same as in *ple-nus, im-ple-o*, etc. Prefix *am-* either same as *amb-* or connected with the Gr. *ἀνά*.]

ampulla, ae, *f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar*, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 86: Cic. Fin. 4, 22. ‖ Meton.: of inflated discourse, *bombast*: projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97. [Prob. *amp-ulla*, fr. *amb* or *ambi* and *olla*: cf. *amphora* and the Gr. *ἀμφορεύς* which is a contr. of *ἀμφοφορεύς*.]

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla] *pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular*: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: coria, *flask-leather*, Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārius, i, m. [id.] *a flask-maker*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

ampullor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id. ‖ 4] *to employ a bombastic style*, ampullari in tragica arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

amputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo] *a pruning, lopping off*: sarmentorum, Cic. de Sen. 15. ‖ Meton.: *the part cut off, a cutting*: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

am-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut away or off, to lop off, prune*; esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic. de Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen ulmi, Plin. 16, 32, 57: inutilesque falce ramos amputans, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: humeros, *to mutilate*, Sen. Thyest. 761: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, ib. 9: amputare exoletos, *to castrate*, Sen. Contr. 10, 4 *extr*. ‖ Fig.: *to curtail, shorten, remove*: amputata et circumcisa inanitas omnis et error, *removed*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. In rhet., amputata loqui, *to speak unconnectedly*, Cic. Or. 51.

am-segĕtes, *those whose land borders on the highway*, Fest. s. v.

am-termĭni, *the borderers of a province*, Fest. s. v.

am-trĭo, are, 1. *v. n. to dance about*, in the Salian festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. redamtruare.

ămŭlētum, i, n. [Arab. hamalet] *a preservative against sickness*, φυλακτήριον, *an amulet* (usu. hung round the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19.

amulum, v. amylum.

ămurca, ae, *f.* = ἀμόργη; *the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, oil-lees*, Cato R. R. 91: Plin. 15, 8, 8.

ămurcārius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to oil-lees*: dolia, Cat. R. R. 10, 4.

ămūsia, ae, *f.* = ἀμουσία, *ignorance of music*: Varr. in Non. 171, 30.

ămūsos, i, m. = ἄμουσος, *a person unskilled in music*: Vitr. 1, 1 *sub med.*

ămussis, is, *f.* (*acc.* amussim; *abl.* and *plur.* not used), *a rule, level, or square*: Varr. in Non. 9, 19. Most freq. in the adv. phrase ad amussim, also as one word, adamussim, *according to a rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly*: ad amussim non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 1, 4, 1. [Perh. connected with metior, mensus.]

ămussĭto, are, 1. *v. a.* [amussis] *to make according to rule, accurately, nicely*: amussitata indolea, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

ămussium, i, n. [id.] *a horizontal plate for marking the direction of the wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

ămygdălĕus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμυγδάλεος, *scratching*: hence of medicines, *sharp, biting*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

ămygdăla, ae, *f.* = ἀμυγδάλη, *an almond, the kernel of an almond*, Plin. 12, 9, 19. ‖ = ἀμυγδαλή, *an almond-tree*, Col. 5, 10 *fin.* (Hence, Ital. *mandola*, Fr. *amande*.)

ămygdălācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [amygdala] *similar to the almond-tree*: lolium, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ămygdălātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of an almond-tree*: ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

ămygdălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of almonds*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7. ‖ Prunus, *i. e. ingrafted on an almond-tree*, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

ămygdălītes, ae, m. *like the almond-type*, Plin. 26, 8, 44. Plin. says it is a species of Thrysanthus, so named from its similarity to the almond-tree, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.

ămygdălum, i, n. = ἀμύγδαλον, = amygdala, *an almond, an almond kernel*, Ov. A. A. 3, 183. ‖ *an almond tree*, Col. Arb. 25.

ămygdălus, i, *f.* = ἀμυγδάλη, *an almond-tree*, Amygdalus communis, Linn., Pall. 2, 13.

ămylo, are *i. v. a. to starch, stiffen*: jus, Apic. 7, 6. lac, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ămylum or **ămŭlum**, i, n. = ἄμυλον, *starch*, Cato R. R. 87: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

ămystis, idis, *f.* = ἄμυστις, *a long draught, the emptying of a cup at once*: Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.

ăn, *conj.* It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: *or, or whether*: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 46. utrum superbiam prius memorem an credulitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47: numquid duas habetis patrias? an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2: utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3: eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. Att. 16, 8: utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10. 2. Indirect: quaesitum est in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, Cic. Or. 61: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. C. 52. An potius, *or rather*: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94.—

3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, *an* may begin the whole interrogatory (Key, § 1426): quod aiunt, minima de malis, id est, ut turpiter potius quam calamitose: an est ullum majus malum turpitudine? *or is there any evil greater than baseness?* Cic. Off. 3, 29: quasi non necesse sit quidquid isto modo pronunties, id aut esse aut non esse. An tu dialecticis ne imbutus quidem es? *or are you ignorant of the very elements of logic?* (a necessary inference if the propositions be denied), id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse to hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 10: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, annon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: utrum sic, an non voltis? Pl. Amph. prol. 56. An ne, commonly annĕ, pleon. for an: nec, sequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, ib. 1, 1, 19: quum interrogetur, tria pauca dixit anne multa, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Manil. 19, 57. ‖ In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: *whether*: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, grataleve tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: sanctos an sanos, numquid tua signa reliqui, Ov. Fast. 4, 7: illa mihi referat, si nostri mentem cura est, an minor an toto pectore desiderim, Tib. 3, 1, 19: sive nullum opem praevidebat inermis atque exsul, seu taedio ambiguae spei, an amore conjugis et liberorum, Tac. A. 14, 59. 3. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with an, the particle sometimes obtains a modified affirmative signif.: *I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably*. (1). With a

negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Ligar. 9: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 27, 16: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, Nep. Thras. 1: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46. (II). With negatives also in the dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an neminī magis quam tibi, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: mea sententia haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. Sen. 16: non saepe atque haud scio an unquam, id. Or. 2, 7. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 296-361.)

ănăbaptismus, i, *m.* = ἀναβαπτισμός, *a second baptism*, Aug. in Ps. 38.

ănăbăsis, is, *f.* = ἀνάβασις, *a plant*, Ephedra fragilis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20.

ănăbāthrum, i, *n.* = ἀνάβαθρον, *an elevated place for the spectators of public games*, etc., Juv. 7, 46.

ănăbolium, ii, *n. a surgical instrument*: Oreli. *no.* 1572.

ănăcampsĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* = ἀνακάμψερως (love-restoring), *an herb, the touch of which was said to restore lost love, perhaps a species of Sedum or Stonecrop*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ănăchītes, ae, *m.* = ἀναχίτης (that frees from anguish), *a name of the diamond, which was considered the best remedy for sadness, an antidote for poisons*; etc., Plin. 37, 4, 15.

ănăchōrēsis, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναχώρησις, *retirement, the life of the hermit*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ănăchōrēta, ae, *m.* = ἀναχωρητής, *a hermit, recluse*, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 18.

ănăclintērium, i, *n.* = ἀνακλιντήριον, *a cushion, a couch*, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

ănactōrium, i, *n.* = ἀνακτόριον, *a plant, sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

ănădēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάδημα, *a band for the head, a wreath*; et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, Lucr. 4, 1125.

ănădiplōsis, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the repetition of the same word* (for couduplicatio), Cap. 5, 175.

ănăgallis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀναγαλλίς, *a plant, pimpernel* or *chick-weed*, Plin. 25, 13, 92: 1. mas. flor. phoenicea, Anagallis arvensis, Linn.: 2. fem. flor. caerulea, the blue variety of the same species.

ănăglyptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναγλυπτικός *carved* or *engraved in bas-relief*: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

ănăglyptus or **-phus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάγλυπτος (or -φος), in sculpture, *wrought* or *carved in bas relief*: Orell. *no.* 3818. Subst. anaglypta, ōrum, *n. plu., bas-reliefs*, Plin. 31, 11, 49.

ănăgnostēs, ae, *m.* = ἀναγνώστης, *a reader*: noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

ănăgȳros, i, *f.* = ἀνάγυρος, *a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil*, Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13.

ănălecta, ae, *m.* = ἀναλέκτης, *he who collected the fragments left at meals*, Mart. 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 27.

ănălectris, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνά λεκτρον], *a pad for the shoulders, used to improve the figure*: Ov. A. A. 3, 273.

ănălemmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάλημμα, *a sun-dial showing the meridian, etc.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

ănălŏgia, ae, *f.* = ἀνάλογια, *similarity* or *identity of relation*: *analogy*, Varr. L. L. 9, 4: analogiam, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3.

ănălŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναλογικός *relating to analogy*: in libris analogicis, *in (Caesar's) books de analogia*, Gell. 4, 16.

ănălŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάλογος, *analogous*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3.

ănancaeum, i, *n.* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), *a large drinking-cup, to be drained for a wager*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 31.

ănanchītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀναγχίτις, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ănăpaestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναπαιστικός, *consisting of anapaests*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

ănăpaestum, i, *n. sc.* carmen, *an anapaestic poem*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

ănăpaestus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back): pes, *the metrical foot anapaest*: ⏑ ⏑ — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: id. Or. 56.

ănăphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἀναφορά, *the rising of the stars*, etc.: Plin. 7, 49, 50. ‖ Rhetor. *t. t. the repetition of a word*; *e. g.* Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. 2. *the improver reference of a word to a preceding one*: *e. g.* conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (*sc.* conjuratione), Sall. C. 18: Diom. 2, p. 440, P.

ănăphŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναφορικός. In astronomy: *adjusted according to the rising of the stars*: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9. ‖ In medicine: *spitting blood*, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

ănăplērōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναπληρωτικός, *suitable for filling up*, Veg. Vetr. 2, 26.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

ănas, ănătis (*gen. plur.* anatum, rarely anatium), *f. the duck*: greges anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. ‖ *a disease of old women*: Fest. *s. v.* [cf. νῆσσα, Lith. *antis*; Germ. *ente*.] (Hence, Ital. *anatra*; Fr. *cane, canette, canard*.)

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas] *relating to the duck*: anataria aquila, *the duck-hawk*: Falco aeruginosus, Linn.? Plin. 10, 3, 3.

ănăthēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάθημα, *an offering*, a *gift*: Prud. Psych. 540.

ănăthēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάθεμα, *ban, excommunication*: meton. *the person excommunicated*, Eccl.

ănăthēmătizo, are, *v. a.* = ἀναθεματίζω, *to anathematize, to put under ban*. Meton.: *to detest*, Eccl.

ănăthȳmĭāsis, is, *f.* = ἀναθυμίασις, *a rising vapour*: Petr. 47.

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas] *a little duck, a duckling*: Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 2. A term of endearment: *my duckling*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to the duck*: fortuna anatina, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 49. Subst. Anatina, *f. sc.* caro, *duck-flesh, duck*: Petr. S. 56, 3.

ănătŏcismus, i, *m.* = ἀνατοκισμός, *interest upon interest, compound interest*: centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11.

ănătŏmĭa or **ănătŏmĭca**, ae, also **ănătŏmĭcē**, es, *f.* = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (*sc.* τέχνη), *anatomy, dissection*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8.

ănătŏmĭcus, i, *m.* = ἀνατομικός, *sc.* medicus, *an anatomist*, Macr. S. 7, 13.

ănătŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάτονος, *stretching upwards*, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

ancaesa, ōrum, *n. plu.* An old word for caelata: *carved vessels*, Fest. *s. v.*

ancăla, ae, or **-ē**, es, *f.* = ἀγκάλη, *the bend of the knee, the knee*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: *abl. sing.* ancipiti): cipitis, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps. praeceps, *etc.*): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334. Also of a mountain. *two-peaked*: anceps acumen, id. 12, 337. ‖ In gen. *having two sides, two natures, double*: and of abstract things; *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable*: securicula ancipes, *a two-edged hatchet*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397: cardines, Lucil. in Non. 545, 11: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *with two fronts*, (*cf.* above, signa bipartito intulerunt.) Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ancipiti metu et ab clve et ab hoste, Liv. 2, 24: anceps terror, id. 34, 21: tumultus, id. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides*, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides*, id. 5, 1: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, ib. 36: jus anceps, *a doubtful point of law*, Hor. S. 2. 5, 34: anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marc. 5 oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62 ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to fight with doubtful success*, id. 7, 29: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, Tac. H. 3, 40: fides, *doubtful fidelity*, Curt. 3, 8: ancipites animi, Lucan. 9, 46: tractus in anceps, *into uncertainty*, Tac. A. 4, 73. ‖ *dangerous, critical*: viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: morbi, Plin. 7, 45, 46: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps, si nulla et tibi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, ib. 11, 26: in ancipiti vespublica, *in danger*, ib. 1, 36.

anchora and **anchoralis**, v. ancora, *etc.*

anchūsa, ae, *f.* = ἄγχουσα, *a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue*: Anchusa italica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 23.

ancile (also ancule) is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* also ancilium, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10): *a small oval shield*: Virg. Aen. 7, 188. Esp.: *the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa; and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended*: Ov. F. 3, 377: Liv. 1, 20: Virg. Aen. 8, 664: Tac. H. 1, 80: Suet. Oth. 8: (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003). Adj.: clipeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 9. [Some derive the word from ἀγκύλος in spite of the quantity; but *an-cile* and *in-cile* perhaps come from *caedo*, *d* being interchanged with *l*, as in scala from scando, *etc.*: hence *an-cile* would mean "a cutting round," as *in-cile* "a cutting in," a "trench."]

ancilla, ae, *f. dim.* *a maid-servant female slave*: ancilla aere empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: servi ancillaeque, Cic. Verr. 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10: occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1. Fig.: terra usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63.—As a term of reproach of one servilely addicted to anything: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 13. [Dim. of *ancula*, from an old verb *anclare* or *anculare*, "to serve," Fest. *s. v.* ancilla.]

ancillārĭŏlus, i, *m. a courter of maid-servants* (very rare): Mart. 12, 58: Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [ancilla] *relating to female servants*: ancillare artificium, *maid-servant's work*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Fig.: ancillaris adulatio, *servile flattery*, Amm. 26, 6.

ancillātus, ūs, *m.* [ancillor] *the service of a female slave*, or in gen. *of a slave*: Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla] *to serve as a handmaid*; hence in gen., *to serve slavishly, to be subservient to*, etc.: invita ancillans, Att. in Non. 72, 3: aestus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin. 2, 97, 99: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11: nec servus, nec ancillula, Ov. R. Am. 639. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*: praesto esse viridies ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancipes, v. anceps.

anclsus (also amc.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and caedo] *cut around* or *away*: omnia ancisa recenti volnere, Lucr. 3, 660.

anclsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a cutting around, a rounding off*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 99 (dub.)

anclabris, is, *a sacrificial table.* The vessels upon it were called anclabria, Fest. *s. v.*

anclo, are, 1. v. n. *to serve, to bring to table*: florent anclabant liberi ex carchesiis, Liv. Andr. apud Fest. *s. v.*: vinum anclabatur, id. apud Prisc. 684 P.

ancŏn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm, elbow): *i. t.* = the Lat. cubitum, *the arm of a workman's square*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.* **2.** *a stone in a wall, the upper part of which projects, and supports something: a console or volute*, id. 4, 6. **3.** *the knobbed bars of an hydraulic engine*, id. 10, 13. **4.** *forked poles for spreading nets* (= anses, Hor. Epod. 2, 31) Grat. Cyneg. 87. **5.** *the arm of a chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. **6.** *a kind of a drinking-vessel*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13.

ancŏra, ae (erroneously written anchora), *f. an anchor*: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: ancoras jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: naves deligare ad ancoras, ib. 29: tenere navem in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, ib. 28: solvere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: also, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, *to cut the cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Fig.: as a symbol of security: *refuge, hope, support*: ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24. **II.** *an iron instrument shaped like an anchor*: Pall. 1, 40, 5 [Root ANC or ANG, "a bend," or "crooked." v. *ango.*]

ancŏrāgo, inis, *m. a fish formerly found in the Rhine, now unknown*, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ancora] *belonging to an anchor*: stropha, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7. Hence ancorale, is, *n. a cable*: Liv. 37, 30 *fin.*

ancŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to an anchor*: funes, *cables*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancunulentae, ārum, *f. plu.* ancunulentae feminae menstruo tempore appellantur, Fest. *s. v.*

ancȳlŏblĕphăron, i, *n.* = ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *the growing together of the eyelids*, a disease, Cels. 7, 7.

andăbātă, ae, *m. a gladiator, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: more andabatarum, Hieron. adv. Helvid. 3: Orelli, 2577: Smith's Ant. 575, a.

andrachnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀνδράλη, *a plant, purslain*, Portulacca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 40: Col. 10, 376: andrachne agria = Sedum album, Linn.. Plin. 25, 13, 103.

andrēmas = andrachne, App Herb. 103.

andrŏdămas, antis, *m.* = ἀνδροδάμας (man-taming), *a species of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38. **2.** *a silver-coloured precious stone of a cubical shape*, perhaps Marcasite, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

andrŏgȳnē, es, *f.* = ἀνδρογύνη, *a masculine, heroic woman*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

andrŏgȳnus, i, *m.* -gȳnē, es, *f.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: imberbus, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27: Cic. Div. 1, 43.

andrōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀνδρών. Among the Greeks, *that part of the house in which the men resided*: also called androniti: Vitr. 6, 10. **2.** Among the Romans, *a passage between two walls* or *courts of a house, a corridor*, Vitr. 6, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

andrŏpălitis, idis, *f.* = ἀνδρωνῖτις, v. andron no. 1.

andrŏsăces, is, *n.* = ἀνδρόσακες, *a sceophyte*: madrepora acetabulum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 9.

andrōsaemŏn, i, *n.* = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice*, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or ciliatum, Linn.: also Hypericum androsaemum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 20.

andruare, *to run back*: a Graeco verbo ἀνάδρομεῖν, Fest. *s. v.*

ănexĕlōgistus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνεκλόγιστος (irresponsible), *a guardian who had discretionary power*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

ănellus (ann.), i, *m. dim.* [anulus] *a little ring*: Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33: cum tribus anellis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

ănĕmŏnē, es, *f.* = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone* (lit., wind-flower, so called because its leaves are easily broken off by the wind): anemone Apennina, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.

ănēthum, i, *n.* = ἄνηθον, *dill, anise*: Anethum graveolens, Linn.: Virg. E. 2, 48: Plin. 19, 8, 52.

ăgĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating*: of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 1.

anfractus (amfr.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and FRAG the root of frango]. Lit.: *broken* or *bent round, winding, bending, crooked*: spatia, Amm. 29, 5. Hence anfractum, i, *n. a winding, curve*: terrarum anfracta, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: in anfracto, Varr. ib.: cavata anrium anf., Varr. in Non. 193, 5.

anfractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a curving or bending, an orbit*: quid pulcrius ea figura (sc. sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil emineus, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, id. Rep. 6, 12: in annuis anfractibus, id. Leg. 2, 8: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route*: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8. per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4 anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, *the windings*, id. 38, 7. **II.** Fig.: of discourse = ambages, *digression, prolixity*: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Part. it. 6, 21. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity*: judiciorum, id. Clu. 56, 153: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angărĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀγγαρία, *the service of the* angarius, and in gen. *service to a lord, villanage*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29.

angărĭālis, e, *adj.* [angaria] *pertaining to service*: copia, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 4.

angărĭo, are, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to demand something as* angaria, *to exact villanage*: Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

angărĭus, i, *m.* = ἄγγαρος (Persian), orig., *a messenger, a courier*: Lucil. in Non. 21, 21.

angēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀγγελικός (pertaining to messengers), angelicum metrum, *a dactylic measure* (so called from its rapidity), Diom. p. 512 P. **II.** *belonging to angels, angelic*: panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

angēlĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part changed into an angel*: caro. Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, *m. dim.* [angulus] *a little angle* or *corner*: Lucr. 2, 428: Arn. 7, p. 253.

angĕlus, i, *m.* = ἄγγελος, *a messenger*: Sen. Ep. 20 *med.* (dub.) **2.** *a messenger of God, an angel*: Eccl.

angĭna, ae, *f.* [ango] *the quinsy*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61: Plin. 23, 2, 29. **II.** Fig.: angina mentis, *inactivity of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.

angiportus, ūs, *m.*, and angiportum, i, *n.* (cf. Prisc. 714 P.), *a narrow street, lane*, or *alley*: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 6: vias omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69. angiporto toto decurrere, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64. Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: opposed to quadrivium: Lesbia nunc in quadriviis et angiportis glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Catull. 58, 4. ["ab angendo et portu," says Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40. The root ANG means "make narrow:" v. ango: *portus* anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* and *sup.*, only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Virg. Aen. 8, 260: so id. G. 3, 497. Of plants: *to choke*: Col. 4, 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble*: hence angi, *to suffer pain*: Plin. 10, 60, 79: illum incommodis dictis angam, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 8: cruciatu timoris angi, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebat singularum horarum exspectatione, ib. 9, 1: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, *or vex by refusing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *puts in torturing suspense*, ib. 2, 1, 211: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *annoys* (al. alunt) id. S. 2, 2, 64. With *de*: de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: de quo angor et crucior, ib. 7, 22: Angi animi (as in Gr.): Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 6. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo, Brut. 2, 6, and Fam. 10, 14. [In the root ANG or ANC the ideas of "bending" and squeezing" are comprised: cf. ἀγκών, ἀγκύλη, ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἄγκυρα, ἄγκιστρον; *angulus, angustus, ancora, uncus, uncinus*; Germ. *eng, enge*, and perhaps also ἄγχι, ἐγγύς.]

angor, ōris, *m.* = angina [ango] *a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy*: occupat fauces carum angor, Plin. 8, 27, 41: acstu et angore vexata, Liv. 5, 48. **II.** Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *anxietas* is of an abiding nature): differt *anxietas* ab *angore*: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, ib. 4, 8, 18: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe captiendus, id. Am. 13, 48: Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7. In plur.: conflci angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.

anguen, v. anguis.

anguĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] *pertaining to a serpent*: lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis coma] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699.

anguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [anguis] *a small snake*: Cic. Fin. 5, 15.

anguĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis fero] *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. Subst. Anguifer, ĕri, *m.* (Ὀφιούχος), *the constellation Serpentarius* or *Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49.

anguĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [anguis and GEN, root of gigno] Lit., *snake-born, sprung from a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov. M. 3, 531.

anguilla, ae, *f.* [anguis, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 21] *an eel*: Muraena anguilla Linn.: Plin. 9, 21, 38: vos anguilla manet longas cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: angullia est, elabitur, proverb. *of a sly, slippery fellow*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56. Meton.: *the dry skin of the eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verrius in Plin. 6, 23, 29.

angui-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis manus]. Lit., *snake-handed*; *with serpent arms* (or *trunk*), an epithet of the elephant: Lucr. 2, 538.

anguinĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. **2.** *similar to a serpent, serpentine:* cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* cervix, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pellis, Cato R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12. Subst.: anguinum, i, *n.* (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12.

angui-pēs, ĭdis, *adj.* [anguis pes] *snake-footed*, an epithet of the giants: Ov. M. 1, 184.

anguis, is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis. *Abl.* angue and angui) *m.* and *f.* *a snake, a serpent:* femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187. As *fem.*: angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Ov. M. 4, 483. Latet anguis in herba, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. E. 3, 93. **2.** Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. As an emblem (1) of terror of the head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803: (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, ib. 4, 483: her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69: (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, ib. 5, 642. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation = draco, *the Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. **2.** = hydra, *the Hydra, water serpent:* Ov. F. 2, 243. **3.** *the Serpent*, which Anguitenens (Ὀφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, Id. M. 8, 182. [Sans. *ahi*, Gr. ἔχις, ἐχιδνα, ἄγχαλυς.]

angui-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis teneo] *serpent-holding:* hence, subst. *the constellation* = anguifer (Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος), *serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *having angles* or *corners, angular:* lapis, *a square stone*, Cato R. R. 14, 1: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitr. 7, 11. Subst.: angularis, is, *m. an angular vessel:* Apic. 5, 3.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *from corner to corner:* angulatim cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26.

angŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles:* corpuscula rotunda alia, partim angulata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angŭlo, are, 1. *v. a.* [angulus] *to make angular* or *cornered:* Ambros. Ep. 42.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of corners:* folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35: acini, id. 15, 24, 29: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [root ANG, v. ango] *an angle, a corner:* obtusus, Lucr. 4, 356: terrena et humida suopte nutu ad pares angulos in terram et mare ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: figura, quae nihil incisum angulis habere potest, id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. M. 13, 884: proximus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes*, Plin. 24, 14, 77: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls*, id. 2, 82, 84. **II.** *a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus sere alieno fuit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: angulus iste mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 4, 9, 63: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22: in ultimo ac remotissimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell. 2, 102. Contemptuously, of the schools: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, *in nooks and corners*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, Id. Caec. 29. **III.** *a bay* or *gulf:* Gallicus, Caes. in Charis. v. 185 P

angustē, *adv.* *narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly:* anguste sedere, Cic. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 3: eo anno frumentum angustius provenerat, *more sparingly*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: quum brevius angustiusque concludantur, tum apertiora sunt ad reprehendendum, *more briefly*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: anguste transportare milites, *with difficulty*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. *Sup.* ib. 3, 45.

angustiae, arum, *f. plu.* rare in the sing. angustia, ae, [angustus] *a narrow place, a strait, defile:* Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Sall. Cat. 58: locorum, Nep. Dat. 8: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1 diu in angustiis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 *fin.*: per angustias Hellesponti, *the straits of the Hellespont*, Suet. Caes. 63: eo angustiae fretorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38. Hence, **II.** Fig.: In gen.: *shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity*, etc.: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: angustiae spiritus, *shortness of breath*, ib. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 21, 21, 92: aerarii, *penury*, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17. fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9. Sometimes *absol.*: ex meis angustiis filius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: patornae, Tac. A. 1, 75. In summas angustias adduci, *perplexity*, Cic. Quint. 5: cum in his angustiis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: angustiae petitionis, *the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity*, Cic. Brut. 47: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, *narrowness of soul*, id. Pis. 11: cujus animus tantis angustiis invidiae continetur, Auc. Her. 4, 43: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into the straits of verbal subtleties*, Cic. Caec. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Id Acad 2, 35: angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, *the brevity*, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia*: Fr. *angoisse*.)

angusticlāvius, a, um, *adj.* [angustus clavus] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet. Oth. 10.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.* = angustia: Att. in Non. 73, 25.

angusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [angustus] *to make narrow, to straiten:* iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 360: puteis ore angustatis, Plin. 17, 8, 4: servorum turba magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Lucan. 5, 232 Fig.: *to circumscribe, restrain:* gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted:* longa brevis, lata angusta, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 92: fretus, Lucr. 1, 721: iter, id. 5, 1129: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: montibus angustis mare continebatur, *contracted mountains* (probably so called because they had no slope), Caes. B. G. 4, 23: dorsum jugi angustum, ib. 7, 44: domus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: sagitta angusta for acuta, *sharp*, Cels. 7, 5, no. 2. Subst.: angustum, i, *n.* (mostly plur.) *narrowness:* per angustum, Lucr. 4, 531: angusta viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35. **II.** Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, *etc.: to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine*, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum id. Am. 5: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, *to restrain*, id. Acad. 1, 10. **2.** *short, scanty:* angustus spiritus Demosthenis, *short breath*, id. de Or. 1, 61: angustus odor rosae, *not widely diffused*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: angusta dies, *short*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8: nox, Id. Am. 3, 7, 25. **3.** *needy, pinching:* pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, *poor, built inexpensively*, Tac. A. 2, 33. **4.** *critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering:* rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, *weakened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. Subst.: angustum *a critical condition, difficulty, danger:* in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: rem esse in augusto vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, *hope is feeble, the case is desperate*, Cels. 8, 4. **5.** *base, low, mean-spirited:* nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61. **6.** *subtle, minute:* minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. de Or. 3, 30: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. **7.** Of style: *brief, simple:* et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, id. Or. 56, 187: Callimachus angusto pectore, *in a simple style*, Prop. 2, 1, 40.

ănhēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* piscium anhelatio aestivo calore, *the panting of fish*, Plin. 9, 7, 6. **2.** *asthma*, id. 23, 1, 24.

ănhēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin. 21, 22, 89.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* ex cursura anhelitum ducere, *to pant*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 61: cum nimiae celeritates fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *are occasioned*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. As a disease = ἄσθμα, *the asthma*: Plin. 35, 15, 51. **II.** Meton.: *breathing, breath:* sufferre anhelitum, *to draw breath*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 4: recipere, *to take breath, respire*, id. Epid. 2, 2, 21: aridus a lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663: male odorati anhelitus oris, *bad breath*, id. A. A. 1, 521. sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe*, Plin. 9, 7, 6. **III.** Fig.: *an exhaling, exhalation:* terrae, Cic. Div. 2, 19: vini, *fumes*, id. post Red. 7

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp*, etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata, et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae cura spiritus ducebatur, Auc. Her. 4, 33: anhelans colla fovet, Virg. Aen 10, 837: nullus anhelabat sub aduncc vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 2, 2. **II.** Fig. fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars*, Virg. Aen. 8, 421: subter anhelat humus *heaves*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56: so, anhelans pontus, Sil. 9, 286: anhelans inopia, *broken-winded, panting*, Just. 9, 1, 6: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, *pant*, apud Cic. N. D. 2, 44. rabiem anhelare, *to exhale*, Lucan. 5, 92. anhelatis exsurgens ictibus aiuus, *by strokes of the oars made with a violent effort*, Sil. 14, 380: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crucialitatem, Aus. Her. 4, 55: orbis anhelans saevis ardoribus, *choking with heat*, Sil. 16, 100.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.): equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. M. 4, 633: pectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 48: senes, *who suffer from shortness of breath*, id. G. 2, 135. With *Gen.*: longi laboris anheli, Sil. 15, 722. **2.** *causing shortness of breath:* cursus, Ov

M. 11, 347: Stevs, id. Pont. 2, 10, 5: tunis, Virg. G. 3, 497: Ilex, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385. [In animus we have perhaps the prep. ἀνά: cf. ἀναχαλάσασθαι, ἀναπνεῖν, ἀναψῦξις.]

ănhydros (anydr.), i, *f.* = ἄνυδρος (without water), *the narcissus*, App. Herb. 55.

ănĭcĭtrŭlāgĭtus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνεπαλάγητος (*ἀν-ἐπαλαγάω*), *ignorant of medicine*: Vitr. 1, 1.

ănĭcĭlla (later anucella), æ, *f. dim.* [anicula] *a little old woman*: Varr, L. L. 9, 45, 146.

ănĭcŭla (sync. anicla, Prud.), æ, *f. dim.* [anus] *a little old woman*: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15. Ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione aniculārum, id. N. D. 1 34.

ănĭcŭlāris, e, *adj. worthy of an old woman*: verba, Aug. in Psalm. 38.

ănĭlis, e, *adj.* [anus], *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish*: voltus, Virg. Aen. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60.

ănĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anilis] *the old age of a woman, senility* (rare): cana, Cat. 61, 162.

ănĭlĭter, *adv., like an old woman*: superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

ănĭlĭtor, ārī, 1. *v. dep.* [anilis] *to become an old woman*: App. de Mundo, p. 67.

ănĭma, æ, *f.* (*gen.* -animī, Lucr.: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* -ĕgul. animis *Cat.* animabus, only Eccl.). *air, a breeze, wind* (mostly poet.) ne quid animae forte remittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: precor quaesit ventorum pavilus paces animasque secundas, *a favouring breeze*, Lucr. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: ignes animaeque, Virg. Aen. 8, 403. ‖ *the air*, as an element: aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. in Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quatuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, ex igni, terra atque anima, procrescere, et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Acad. 2, 39, 124: Virg. E. 6, 32. Hence, ‖ *the breath*: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: animam recipe, *take breath*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: foetida anima, Titinn. in Non. 233, 5: aspera arteria excipit animam eam, quae ducta est spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respirat et reddit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: respiramen iterque eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143: animae gravitas, *badness of breath*, Plin. 20, 9, 35. Fig.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. 3, P. ‖ V. Meton.: *the vital principle, life*: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus, Non. 426, 27: hence anima, *the principle of animal life*, animus, *the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul*: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. in Non. ib. 29: unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind*, Lucr. 1, 132: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima judicandum est, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall. J. 14: Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 5, 7: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: date ferrum, qui me anima privem, Enn. in Non. 474, 31: adimere animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 137. extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: animam agere, *to give up the ghost, to die* id. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*: so efflare, ib.: exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 388: exspirare, ib. 5, 106: deponere, Nep. Hann. 1: emittere, id. Epam. 9: profundere, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: effundere, ib. 1, 98: vomere, ib. 9, 349. (As a term of endearment: *my life, my soul*: vos meae carissimae animae, Cic. Fam. 14, 14: animae dimidium meae, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 8. Fig.: anima patet, *water*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67. Prov.: animam debere, *to owe his very life*, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet! Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. Of the organic life of plants, *etc.*: Sen. Ep. 58: Plin. 17, 21, 35, 10. 1. 2. *an animal, a living being*: ova parere solet genu' pisnis condecoratum, non animata, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. So esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Aen. 11, 24: animae candidiores, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41 vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, Tac. H. 4, 32. Hence also, *souls separated from the body, manes*: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: animam sepulcro condimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67. 3. Sometimes for animus: *the rational soul of man, the mind*: anima rationis consilique participes, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: causa in anima cunctisque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 5, 33: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2. [Root AN: cf. Sans. *an*, "to breathe," whence *anila*, "the wind:" Gr. ἄνεμος; Goth. *us-ana*, "to breathe out, expire." Perh. the orig. root was VAN, whence cause *vannus*, *ventus*.] (Hence, Fr. *âme*.)

ănĭmadvĕrsio, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto] *the perception or observation of an object, attention*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 187: hoc totum est sive artis, sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*: exoitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, *our care, attention*, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: and in gen. *inquiry*: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18. ‖ *reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, Cic. Or. 57, 195: animadversio Dolabellae in audaces servos, id. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: notationes animadversionesque censorum, ib. 3, 31: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119: animadversio dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68.

ănĭmadversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an observer* (rare): acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ănĭmadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the anteclass. per.; cf. adverto no. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) *to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe*: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animadversuros? Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7. With *ut.*: illud me non animadvertisse molesto ferrem, ut ascriberem, ib. 5, 20, 5. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, *etc.*: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*: consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 (cf. Smith's Ant. 707). ‖ *to remark, notice, understand, perceive* (as the result of attention): ecquid attendis? ecquid animadverti horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis sapientia, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: illud etiam animadverto quod, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 13: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, id. Am. 8, 27: his animadversis, Virg. G. 2, 259: ut animi, componunt, animadvertant, quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14: animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum, *to care*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: paulo ante tertiam vigiliam est animadversum subito aggerem, ib. 7, 24. ‖ *to censure, punish, blame, etc.*: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 129: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caec. 12. Esp. followed by *in*: qui institueres animadvertere in eos, id. Verr. 2, 23: imperii, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 13, 30: satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: animadvertere in filium patrio jure, Liv. 1, 26. And absol.: *to inflict capital punishment*: in M. Iocium palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46.

ănĭm-aequus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *resolute*, Eccl.

ănĭmāl, ālis (*Abl.* reg. animali) [animalis], *n. a living being, an animal*: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intelligens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3. 2. As antith. to man: multa ab animalibus vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefaria stupris concretum, Cic. Pis. 9. [Subst. in *-al* are mostly contr. from the neuters of adjs. in *-alis*: as *capital, tribunal*. Cf. the forms in *-ale, as dentale, navale*.] (Hence, Fr. *animaux*, "horned cattle.")

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima], *of air aërial*: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: animalis spiritalisque natura, cui nomen est aër, id. N. D. 2, 36 ‖ *living*: animalia corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: quaedam animalia intelligentia per omnia ea transit, *a kind of living mind*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from the living original*, id. Inv. 2, 1: hostia animalis, *an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, the flesh being appropriated to the use of man*, Macr. S. 3, 5: Di animales, *Gods who were formerly men*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 168.

ănĭmālĭter, *adv., like an animal*, Aug. Retr. 1, 26 *fin.*

ănĭmans, antis, *Part.* [animo] *animate, living*: Deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: mundus est animans composque rationis, ib. 2, 8. ‖ Subst.: *any living being; an animal*. (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.: *Gen. plur.* animantum Lucr.): heu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov. M. 15, 90: genus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 4: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10: animantium aliae corio tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 40. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the bestowal of life, animating* (extremely rare): arborum, Tert. de Anim. 19: and meton. for *the living being itself*: divinae animationis species, Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

ănĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who imparts life* or *animates*: antiquarum, Tert. Apol. 48. Fig.: marmoris signifex animator, Cap. 1, p. 13.

ănĭmātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who imparts life* or *animates*: constitutionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

ănĭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *animated*: virum virtute vera vivere animatum addocet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17. ‖ *Adj., disposed, minded*: hoc animo decet animatum esse amatorem puellae, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 25: animatus, meus

quam paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ut quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Am. 86: insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, Nep. Cim. 2: male animatus erga principem exercitus, *ill affected*, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus remp. animatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. Sat. 1, 11. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. Truc. 5, 74. **2.** *courageous, stout-hearted* (= animosus): milites armati atque animati probe, id. Rac. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus loro, satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18. *Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 13. *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *animation, life*: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

ănĭmĭcīda, æ, *m.* [anima caedo] *soul-destroyer*, ψυχοφθόρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

ănĭmĭtus, *adv.* [animus] *heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. 147, 27.

ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [anima] *to fill with breath* or *air*: duas tibias uno spiritu animare, *to play upon*, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: bucciuas, Arnob. 6, p. 196. ‖. *to make alive, animate*: quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: vitaliter esse animata, Lucr. 5, 146: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15. Poet.: animare in aliquid, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being*: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, ib. 14, 566. Fig.: si quid Apelleï gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64: animare ad crimina taxos, *to kindle them*, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386. Sometimes = recreare, *to refresh, revive*: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27. And with *Inf.* = incitare, *to move, incite to*: Macrob. Sat. 7, 3. ‖‖. *to endow with, to temper*: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac coelo acrius animantur, Tac. G. 29.

ănĭmōsē, *adv. courageously*: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. Phil. 4, 2. ‖. *ardently, eagerly*: animosius solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt, Suet. Caes. 47.

ănĭmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [animosus] *boldness, courage*: resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. ‖. *vehemence, impetuosity*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6: also in *plur.*, ib. 2, 12.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *full of air, airy*: animosa guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. M. 6, 134. Of the wind, *blowing violently*: Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51. ‖. *full of life, living*, of pictures, *etc.*: signa, Prop. 3, 7, 9. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *full of courage, bold, spirited*: mancipia neque formidolosa, neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20: quadrupedes animosos, *i. e.* equos, Ov. M. 2, 84: animosum (equorum) pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 50: Parthus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, id. Od. 2, 10, 21. ‖. Poet.: *proud*, with *abl.*: en ego (Leaena) vestra parens, vobis animosa crestis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. M. 6, 206: spoliis animosa unda, ib. 11, 551. ‖‖. *ardent, eager*: corruptor animosus, *a bold briber*, Tac. H. 1, 24: emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense*, Dig. 17, 1, 36.

ănĭmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [anima] *a little soul, life, courage*: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, refreshment, Cic. Att. 9, 7: mulierou lae animula, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, : vagula, blandula, Hadr. Imp. in Spartian. Hadr. 25.

ănĭmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! *my heart! my darling!* Pl. Cas. 1, 46.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [v. anima] *the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul* (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos, id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: humanus animus, decerptus ex mente divina, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul; as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding; with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: thus ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, ib. 6, 5: mala mens, malus animus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137. ‖. *will, purpose, desire*: priusquam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11: legatos mittunt qui dicerent sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *I desire, I wish*, Ov. M. 1, 1. Hence, est animus with *Dat. and Inf.*, *to have a mind to do something, to aim at*, etc.: omnibus unum opprimere est animus, ib. 5, 140: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, *the conspirators had intended*, Suet. Caes. 82. Sometimes without dat.: perficere est animus, firemque imponere curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 639. So inducere animum *or* in animum, *to resolve upon doing something*: v. induco. ‖‖. *the affections, inclinations, passions*. **1.** *the feelings*, in gen., *heart, disposition*, or *character*: Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, *sick at heart*, Enn. in Auc. Her. 2, 22: tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 29: paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria, *from impulse, or on set purpose*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 56: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, ib. 4, 37, 81: Aristides Thebanus omnium primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quos vocant Graeci ἤθη, *painted the passions and depicted the characters of men*, Plin. 35, 10, 19: petulans protervo, irucundo animo, Pl. Rac. 4, 3, 1: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis uniculque, Auc. Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52. Fig. of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. G. 2, 51. **2.** of particular passions: (1.) *courage, spirit*: (freq. in *plur.*) ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 94: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, ib. 6, 14, *fin.*: Cassio animus accessit, et Partilis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47. Hence bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, Cic. Att. 5, 18; and satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. M. 3, 559. So, of a serpent, ib. 544. Also for *hope, confidence*: magnus mihi animus est, homerum illum initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30. Fig. of a top: dant scrimos plagae, *give it new force*, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: and of oratorical fire: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113. (ii.) *haughtiness, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could satisfy the arrogance and pride*, Cic. Manil. 22 *fin.*: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109: quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hoc. 3, 5, 56. (iii.) *vehemence, wrath*: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 41. vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, Cic. Marc. 3. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. Aen. 1, 57. (iv.) *entertainment, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566. So, animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), *for the sake of pleasure or recreation*, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *as a pastime or amusement*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 27: liberare fidicinam animi gratia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 90: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77. (v.) *disposition towards any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: meus animus erit in te semper quem tu esse vis, ib. 5, 18 *fin.*: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Rom. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: tibi bene ex animo volo, *from the bottom of my heart*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8. Hence meton. of a beloved person, *my heart, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. Asin. 3, 3, 74. (vi.) *care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. ‖‖. *the reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect*: cogito cum meo animo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 13: recordari cum animo, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, Sall. J. 13. and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4: cogitare et volvere, Suet. Vesp. 5: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 67: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.* **2.** *the memory*: etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 47: ex animo effluere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. E. 9, 51. **3.** *consciousness*: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animusque reliquit suntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem sensum animumque, ib. 14, 177. **4.** *opinion, judgment*: mostly in the *Abl.* meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion*: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Rac. 1, 1, 69: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. Sest. 22. **IV.** Sometimes poet. in the signif. of anima (ψυχή): *vital power, life*: animo male est: aquam velim, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 6: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 10, 487. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adjj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

anisŏcyclus, a, um, *n. plu.* = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *screws* or *elastic springs*, Vitr. 10, 1.

ānīsum, i, *n.* = ἄνισον, *anise*, Pimpinella anisum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 72.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *continuing a year, annual:* tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1: so Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

II. *relating to the year* or *the age:* lex, *the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office:* legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: cf. Liv. 40, 44, and Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **III.** Subst. **a.** sc. liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, lium, *sc.* libri, *year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53; Rep. 1, 16: quem ego arbitror, praesertim quum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 941. Annalis in the sing.: id. Att. 12, 21; Brut. 15; *etc. Adj.* with liber, Verr. Flacc. in Gell. 5, 18, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.

annārius, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *relating to the year:* annaria lex, *respecting the consul's age*, Lampr. Com. 2.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-nāto (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to swim to, towards*, or *near:* ei insulae crocodili non annatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38. with *ad*, id. 9, 29, 46: comes lateri annatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvigo (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to sail to* or *towards:* Plin. 36, 12, 16.

anne, v. an

an-necto (adn.), exui, exum, 3. *v. a. to tie on* or *bind to, to annex:* funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus annectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54: annexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4. aliquod membrum annexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18: remedia corporibus aegrorum, Val. Max. 2, 5.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexio (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annecto] *a tying* or *binding to, a connecting:* Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

annexus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [annecto] *a tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

an-nicto (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to wink at:* alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

anniculus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *a year old, yearling:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2.

annifer, a, um, *adj.* [annus fero] *bearing fruit the whole year:* Plin. 16, 26, 44. **II.** *producing a new stalk annually* (in Theophrast. ἐνετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36.

an-nihilo, are, 1. *v. a.* [ad and nihil] *to reduce to nothing, to annihilate:* nullificasti, seu annihilasti, vel annulasti, Hier. Ep. 133 *fin.*

annīsus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

annīsus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [annitor] *a striving, exertion:* ut alieno adjuventur annisu, Symm Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (adn.), nīsus *or* nixus, 3. *v. dep., to press* or *lean upon:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* natura ad aliquod tanquam administrium annititur, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.*: hasta ingenti annixa columnae, Virg. Aen. 12, 92: stant longis annixi hastis, ib. 9, 229: Latona olese annixa, Tac. A. 3, 61. **II.** Fig.: *to take pains, to exert oneself, strive:* with *ut, ne*, or a Gerund with *ad*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85: omni ope anniti, ne quis a plebe sentiret, Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.*: ad eas patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. J 43.

2. With dat.: algi Bibulus annitebatur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8.

3. With *pro*: patres non temere pro ullo aeque annisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.

4. With *acc.* quod ego admitar, Plin. Ep. 6, 18. **5.** With *Inf.*: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8. **6.** *Absol.*: annitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19. *Pass.*: in concordia annitenda, Gell. 2, 12, 5.

anniversārius, a, um, *adj.* *annually*, Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

anniversārius, a, um, *adj.* [annus verto] *annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (coeli) vicissitudines, *the annually recurring seasons*, id. N. D. 2, 38: arma, Liv. 4, 45: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

annixus (adn.), ūs, v. annisus.

an-no (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to swim to, near*, or *towards:* with *ad*, the *Dat.* or *Acc.*: pauci militum, qui naves annare possent, Caes. B. C. 2 44: terrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 358: pedites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7. *Absol.*: plures annabunt thynni, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. Fig.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.

anno, are, 1. *v. a.* [annus] *to pass* or *live through a year:* Macr. S. 1, 12.

an-nōdo (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off knots* or *shoots of the vine*, Col. 4, 22, 4.

annominatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. an.

annōna, ae, *f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] *the year's produce*, hence *the necessaries of life*, esp. *grain:* vectigal novum ex salaria annona, Liv. 29, 37: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a tolerable supply*, id. 25, 44: laetis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Manil. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Rom. fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidiis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.*: annonae curam agere, Suet. Claud. 18.

II. Meton.: *the price of grain* or *other food:* annona est gravis, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present* (i. e. *high*) *market-price*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 83: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, *extr.*: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 13: annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41. Fig.: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *small indeed is the price of friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100. **III.** *provisions, supplies for an army:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9. And meton. *the loaves*, or *rations themselves* (only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42.

annōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [annona] *pertaining to provisions:* frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46. Subst. **II**, *m. a commissary*, Cod. Theod. 8, 1, 3.

annōnor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to collect provisions:* Capit. Gord. 29.

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [annosus] *length of years, old age:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 113.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *full of years, aged, old:* anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Virg. Aen. 6, 282: cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26: gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin 4, 12, 26. *Comp.* Aggen. Conf. 1, 7. *Sup.* Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

annōtāmentum (adn.), i, *n.* [annoto] *a remark, annotation:* Gell. 1, 7, 18.

annōtātio (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a noting down an annotation:* a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. **II.** Legal *t. t. the registering of a person among the accused*, Macer. Dig. 48, 17, 4. **2.** *a rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand*, Cod. Theod. Frgm. 1, 2, 1.

annōtātiuncŭla (adn.), ae, *f. dim.* [annotatio] *a brief annotation:* Gell. 19, 7, 12.

annōtātor (adn.), ōris, *m.* [annoto] *an observer, remarker:* Plin. Pan. 49

II. In law: *the controller of the annual income:* Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

annōtātus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *remark, mention:* mortes dignae annotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12 no. 1 *extr.*

annōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horno-tinus, diu-tinus] *a year old, of last year* (rare). cum annotinis (navibus), *the ships used in the former year*, others interpret it, *the provision ships*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus in his (arboribus) cum annotino pendet, *the new fruit hangs on the tree at the same time with last year's fruit*, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

an-nōto (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to write down, remark, comment on:* ut annotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis annotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: liber legebatur, annotabatur, ib. 3, 5. quod annales annotavere, Plin. 34, 6, 11: de quibus in orthographia panca annotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7. Hence, **1.** *to observe, perceive:* cum annotasset, insculptum monumento militem Gallum, Suet. Ner. 41. **2.** Annotare librum, *to give a book a title, to denominate:* ausus est libros suos φιλαληθεῖς anno tare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.* **3.** Annotari, *to be distinguished, noted for something:* haec litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9. **II.** Legal *t. t.: to enter* or *register an absent person, to put down persons' names for trial*, etc.: absens requirendus, annotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Martian. Dig. 48, 17, 1: quos, quia cives Romani erant, annotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

annŭālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *a year old:* agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

an-nūbilo (adn.), are, 1. *v. a. to involve in clouds, to overcast:* velis annubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 149 Fig. *to obscure:* virtutem, Amm. 27, 6

annularis, annularius, annulatus annulus, v. annul., *etc.*

an-nullo (adn.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad nullus] *to annihilate, annul:* Eccl.

annūmĕrātio (adn.), ōnis, *f. a numbering, counting:* dierum, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nūmĕro (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out to, to pay:* mihi talentum argenti annumerat, Pl. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: quum senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: non annumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5.

II. *to add to, to reckon with:* with *dat.:* his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, id. Div. 2, 1: his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos annumerat, *enumerates*, Plin. 7, 2, 2. With *in:* in grege annumeror, *I am numbered with the multitude*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. With *inter:* servos inter urbanos, Paul. Dig. 32, 97. **III.** *to attribute, impute to:* imperitia culpae est annumeranda, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 9. **IV.** *to count for, consider equal to:* agni chordi duo pro uno ove annumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annuntiātio (adn.) or **annuncĭātio** (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annuncio] *an announcing, announciation*, Lact. 4, 21.

annuntiātor (adn.) or **annuncĭātor** (adn.), ōris, *m. an announcer*, Eccl.

an-nuntio (adn.) or **an-nuncio** (adn.), are, 1. *v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim:* annuntiavere

matum filium, Plin. 7, 52, 53. II. to relate, App. M. 8 init.

annuntius (adn.), or **annuncius** (adn.), adj. one who announces or makes known: signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28.

an-nuo (adn.), ŭi (ŭvi, Enn.), ūtum, 3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. As. 4, 1, 39: simul ac annuisset, at his first nod, Cic. Quint. 5: annuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106. II. to nod assent, approve, consent: daturine estis an non? annuunt, Pl. Truc. prol. 4: annuo terram mutuis modeste, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: potest fieri, inquit, ut is iratus dixerit. Annuit Stilbo. Potest etiam ut tu non recte intellexeris. Id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: petenti annuit, Virg. Aen. 4, 128: audacibus annue coeptis, favour, Id. G. 1, 40. With acc. and Inf.: annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. in Prisc. 882 P.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. 28, 17. III. Annuere with acc. and dat.: to promise or grant: coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Aen. 1, 250: sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, ib. 12, 187: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. IV. to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. V. to state, declare: falsa annuere, Tac. A. 14, 60. [Root NU: v. abnuo.]

annus, i, m. a year: annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: tempora mutare annorum, the seasons, Lucr. 2, 170: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Sen. 7 fin.: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52. principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Cal. 42: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: and poet. anno primo, at the close of, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5: simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, id. S. 1, 1, 36: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1. Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 22. utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, last year or this year, Lucil. in Non. 121, 8. a whole year: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv. 3, 39 fin.: in each year, yearly: uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48: bis anno, id. 2, 71, 75. In is freq. added with the adverbial numerals. ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. 2. Annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. 3. Ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. 4. In annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. 37, 2 fin.: provisae frugis in annum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (1.) age: cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum vivisset, at the age of eighty, Nep. Ages. 8: hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. H. 1, 49: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Sen. 10. (2.) other dates: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, since, id. Off. 2, 21, 75: viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 39: mulieres dum moliuntur annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. II. Poet.: for a season of the year: nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. E. 3, 57: ad pomifer annus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29. III. Poet. the produce of the year: agricolae annum fovere, Lucan. 3, 452: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14. IV. Poet.: age, time of life: regis integer annus, Prop. 4, 5, 57. V. the legal age for an office: quod hoc honore me adhuc inis prima petitione quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 3: subito reliquit annum suum, cessque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. Agr. 2, 2. VI. In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place: non, to Macr. (Somn. Scip. 2, 11), 15,000 years: v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. [Root AN, "round," whence anus, "a ring," "the fundament," ānulus: Gr. ἄνος, ἄνυς, ἀναντός, ἄανος, ἀρίανος.] (Hence, Ital. annata, from which Fr. année; also an, directly from anus.)

an-nūto (adn.), 1. v. freq. to nod often to: alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. s. v. adnictat.

an-nūtrio (adn.), 4. v. a. to nourish or train at or near to: arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35 no. 22.

annŭum, i, and more freq. in the plur. annua, orum, n., a pension, annual stipend; publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14.

annŭus, a, um, adj. [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: penus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 fin.: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46: spatium, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11: cultura, ib 3, 24, 14: victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47: nec somni facies et nox erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov. H. 11, 29. II. recurring every year, yearly, annual: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 3, 48: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae sacra Iefer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338: vice, annually, Plin. 28, 8, 27: vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22.

ănōdynos (us), a, on (um), adj. = ἀνώδυνος, stilling pain: medicamentum, an anodyne, Cels. 5, 25. Subst. anodynon, i, n., Marc. Emp. 25.

ănōmălia, ae, f. = ἀνωμαλία, in gramm., irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 120.

ănōmălus (us), a, on (um), adj. = ἀνώμαλος, in gramm., irregular, anomalous, Diom. p. 314 P.

ănōnis, v. ononis.

ănōnymos, i, f. = ἀνώνυμος (without name), a kind of plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14.

an-quiro, quisīvi, ītum, 3. v. a. [amb- or anb- quaero] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere est circum quaerere, Fest. s. v.: anquirere aliquem, Cic. Am. 23: omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirere et parare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11. II. Fig.: to inquire into, to examine: aut anquirunt, aut consultant, conducat id necne, ib. 1, 3: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33. III. Legal t. t.: to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12. 2. to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: capitis anquirere, id. 26, 3.

anquīsītē, adv., carefully: satis anquisite, satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9: Comp., id. 1, 3, 21.

anquīsītio, ōnis, f. [anquiro] a judicial indictment: anquisitio M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75.

ansa, ae, f. a handle, haft. Of an earthen vessel: Cato, R. R. 113. Of a door: ansa ostii, Petr. Sat. 96. Of the loop of a sandal: Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 12. Of the tiller of a rudder: Vitr. 10, 8. Of the cheeks of a balance, ib. In architecture, the cramp-iron or brace which holds several stones together, id. 2, 8. II. Fig.: as in Gr. λαβή: occasion, opportunity (rare): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 19: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Phil. 3, 4: controversiarum, id. Caec. 6 fin.: Sest. 10: Lael. 16 fin.: Amm. 28, 1. [Prob. connected with Sans. tshā, "a handle," and Lith. asa: the insertion of n is not unusual: cf. manes with Sans manas, and ensis with Sans. asi.]

ansātus, a, um, adj. [ansa] having a handle: capulus a cantando, quod ansatus, ut prehendi possit, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 13: tela, darts having a thong, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: homo ansatus, with his arms a-kimbo, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

anser, ĕris, m. (f. Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3): a goose: Liv. 5, 47: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: anseris ante ipsum magni jecur ansceribus par, Juv. 5, 114: pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. [Sans. hansa: Gr. χήν: O. H. G. hans: Germ. gans: Eng. gander, goose. The Latin anser has lost the h, like odi compared with hassen, hate.]

anserculus, i, m. dim. [anser] a little goose, a gosling: Col. 8, 14, 7.

anserīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to geese: genus, Col. 8, 5, 10: pedes, Plin. 11, 47, 107: adeps, goose-grease, id. 30, 8, 22: lana, down, Dig. 32, 68.

ansŭla, ae, f. dim. [ansa] a little handle: App. M. 11, p. 258, 37. A small ring or hook, ib. 4, p. 143, 41. A small loop at the edge of sandals, Val. Max. 8, 12 fin.

antăchātes, ae, m. = ἀνταχάτης, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

antae, arum, f. plu. pillars on each side of a door, Vitr. 3, 1: aedes in antis, a temple with pilasters at the corners, id. 4, 7. v. Smith's Ant. 97.

antăgōnista, ae, m. = ἀνταγωνιστής, an adversary, opponent: Hier. Vit. Hil. fin.

antămoebaeus, a, um, adj., pes, in verse, opp. to amoebaeus, q. v. composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable: e. g. mănĭfēstārĕt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

antăpŏcha, v. apocha.

antăpŏdosis, is, f. = ἀνταπόδοσις, in rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared, Quint. 8, 3, 77. v. apodosis.

antaetius, a, um, adj. = ἀνταρκτικός, southern: Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

antārius, a, um, adj. that serves for erecting: antarii funes, Vitr. 10, 3.

antarium bellum, quod ante ur bem geritur, Fest. s. v.

antē, praep. and adv. A. Prep. with Acc.: before, in front of, facing. I. In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. 1. In space (a) without motion: quem ante aedes video, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium me audivit stare, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480. Of persons: ante hosce deos erant aruleo, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: ante os statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58. Fig.: ante oculos posita, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 192. causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 9. Hence, homines ante pedes, servants, Juv. 7, 143. (β) with motion: ante me ito, Pl. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. 2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before = prae: quem ante me diligo, before myself, Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 5? tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76: O felix una ante alias Priamella virgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 321. Hence, ante esse, to surpass, excel: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv. 35, 14. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (1.) first of all: oportet autem ante omnia os mundare, Cels. 8, 2: Suet. Ner. 32. (2.) comparatively: above all, especially: publica moestitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum ut parentem eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7: quae natura multis et ante omnia urbis, Plin. 8, 35, 57: dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things, Virg. G. 2, 475. (3.) in discourse: firstly, in the first place: ante omnis quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 8: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10,

2, 4. II. In time (the more usual meaning), *before*: ante lucem a portu me praesidiisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. Often paraparasthically: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of Socrates*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, id. Cat. 4, 3: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25: ante has meas literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regium injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras et, quod tegit omnia, coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante aidos ferviduum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Aen. 11, 424: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17; ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Virg. G. 2, 536. So with a *part. perf.*: ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53. 2. Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, *before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36: *before the fixed* or *lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Am. 3 (ii.) ante diem, poet.: *before the usual time*: Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: *before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, id. M. 1, 149: misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, Virg. Aen. 4, 697. (iii.) ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *never before*: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19. (iv.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Cf. Key, § 1309, b. Hence, in translating such phrases diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: *e. g.* ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Aprileis, *on the fifth day before the calends of April*: me ante diem XIII. Calendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *on the thirteenth day before the calends of January*, i. e. *the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 19. ante diem VI. Calendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (*i. e.* ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, *on the 3rd of Jan.*, Gell. 15, 28. As in this constr. ante diem were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. *in* or *ex*: caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov. *to the 28th Oct.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: nuntii venerant ex a. d. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3rd June*, id. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est a. d. V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2 *fin.*

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. I. In space (a) without motion: *in front*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic, in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 28. (β) with motion, *forwards*: si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, *not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Virg. G. 3, 552. II. In time: *before* (in the sense of *previously*), either with an *abl.* of time, or with an acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: et illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: perpaucis ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio literas ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52: optiarum erit ante annum scrobes facere, *a year before*, Col. 4, 2: Tyron urbem ante annum Troianae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus ea, *four years previously*, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12. With the Advv. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quae ante paulo breviter attigi, id. Rep. 2, 4: tanto ante praedixeras, id. Phil. 2, 33: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id. Fam. 3, 11. 2. With *quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), *sooner than*, *before*: memini Catonem anno ante quam mortuus est mecum disserere, id. Am. 3, 11: ut te ante viderem quam e vita discederet, id. Fam. 2, 2: ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es, ib. 10, 3: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id. Verr. 2, 1: antequam aliquo loco consedero, id. Att. 5, 14: neque defatigabor ante quam percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145: neque ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10. In the poets sometimes pleon. ante-priusquam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat ante pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Aen. 4, 24.

3. Of order or succession (= primum): *first*, *in the first place*: ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, *etc.*: tum, *etc.*, id. 5, 26: ante tonderi . . . . deinde . . . . tum, *etc.* id. 6, 6, 8.

4. As *adj.* (rare) (as in Gr. ὁ πρόσθεν ἀνήρ): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *previous calamities* (τὰ πρὶν κακά), Virg. Aen. 1, 198: Quint. Decl. 5, 15.

C. In composition: with verbs, *before*, in place, time and excellence (Key, § 1310): *e. g.*: antecapero, antecedere, antefigere, antoferre, antestare, anteponere. In designations of time often with adjj. and advv.: *e. g.* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio. Ante sometimes appears as anti, *e. g.* anticipare; and sometimes with the suffix *d*, *anted* or *antid*, in xii. Tab. *anted mediidiem* = *ante meridiem*: cf. *antid-hac* (= *antehac*), *postid-ea* (= *postea*), *antid-ea* (= *antea*) with the forms *extrad* and *suprad*. [Cf. Gr. αὐτί, ἀντα, ἄντην: Sans. *ati* (super, trans, ultra): Germ. *ant* in *antcorlen*.] (Hence, Ital. *anzi*.)

antĕă, *adv. temp.* (of any past or pres. time, whereas antehac means *before this present time*, *i. e.*, the present time of the speaker): *before this* or *that*, *before*, *formerly*, *aforetime*. (The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13): antea, quum quaestor ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: ea fuit antea tempus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13. hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, id. Manil. 5: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, id. Or. 2, 6: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: non accusabimur posthac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. Att. 7, 3: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *at an earlier period* . . . *subsequently*, Liv. 8, 8. [An old form is antid-ea, Liv. 22, 10; where antidea and not anteidea is the right reading: the latter is an invented word = *ante id ea*, because it was supposed that *ea* was an abl. fem.: *a*, however, is not the abl. termination, but a corruption of the acc. ending, *am*: cf. interea, propterea, praeterea, with antequam, postquam, praeterquam; and see Key, § 802, and Alph. 77. Respecting the *d* in *antid-ea*, v. *Ante*.]

anteactus, a, um, and anteago better separately, ante actus and ante ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syl.), ōnis, m. *a forerunner*, *a servant who went before to clear the way*, etc.: antecambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5.

antebasis, v. antibasis.

antĕ-cănis, is, m., (προκύων) *a constellation*, *the Lesser Dog*: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114.

antĕ-cantāmentum, i, n. [cantamen] *a prelude*, *overture*: App. M. 11, p. 261.

antĕ-căpio, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a. to take beforehand*, *to pre-occupy*: multa ante espere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32: pontem, Tac. H. 4, 66: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an innate* or *preconceived idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: cf. anticipatio *no.* 1. II. *to anticipate*, i. e., *not to wait for*: spectam, Sall. C. 55: ib. 13.

antĕcēdens, entis, *Part.* [antecedo.]

II. Subst. in rhet.: *the antecedent*. locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12.

antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum, *3. v. n. to go before* (in space), *to get the start*: with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: antecedens scelestus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31. *Absol.*: (stellae) tum antecedunt tum subsequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos adsecudentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79. II. *to precede* (in time): with *dat.* or *acc* haec (dies) ei antecessit, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere debet, Cels. 1, 2: antecedens annus Plin 13, 8, 16. III. Fig.: *to have precedence*, *to excel*, *surpass*; with *D. i.* or *Acc.*: virtute regi antecesseris, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105 Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitia antecessit. Nep. Alc. 9. *Absol.*: ut quisque honore et aetate antecedit, *is superior*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

antĕ-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), *3. v. n. to distinguish oneself*, *to surpass*, *excel*: with *Dat.* qui, qua re homines bestiis praestent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit. id. Manil. 6. With *Acc.*: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3. *Absol.*: humanitate antecellere, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum scientia que ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—*Part. us.*: qui antecellentur, Auc. Her. 2, 30, 48. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root CEL signified "to raise;" hence *antecello* would signify orig. "to raise," (or used reflectively) "to rise, be as others:" the same root appears in celsus, *excello*, *collis*, *culmen*, *columna*, *culmus*, *calamus*; κολώνη; Litt. *kelti*, Lett. *zelt*. Also in *percello* "to overturn," κέλλω "to urge," *celer*, *celox*, κίλιξ, &c.]

antecceptus, v. antecapio.

antĕcessio, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] *a going before*, *preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10. II. *that which goes before*, *the antecedent cause*: homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antĕcessor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who goes before*; hence *milit. t. t.*, antecessores, *the advanced guard*: speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, Suet. Vit 17

II. *professors of law*: Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2. 2. *a predecessor in office*, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 55. III. *the Holy Ghost*, Tert. Virg. vel. 1 *fin.* 2. *an apostle*, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antĕcessus, us, m. [id.] *a going before*: only in the phrases, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, *etc.*: *to pay or receive in advance*: Sen. Ep. 118: Flor. 4, 12, 24.

antĕ-cēnium, i, n. [coena] *a meal taken before the principal one*, *a luncheon*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

antĕ-curro, 3. c. a. *to run before*: stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antĕcursor, ōris, *m. a forerunner.* Hence *milit. t. t.*, antecursores, *the advanced guard, pioneers*: Caes. B. G. 5, 47. ‖. John the Baptist as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antĕdico and **antedictus**, more correctly ante dico, *etc.*

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭre, 4. *v. n.* (Old forms, antideo = anteeo like antidea for antea, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: antidit = anteit, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 145: anteire, triasyl., Lucr. anteis, anteit, disyll. Hor. Od. *Pres. subj. sync.* anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726: so also antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6: *perf. subj.* antisset, ib. 3, 69: *inf.* antisse, ib. 4, 40), *to go before, precede*: with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: te anteit necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. ‖. Fig.: *to excel, surpass*: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17: aliquem aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: candore nives, cursibus auras Virg. Aen. 12, 84.—Also pass.: se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3. ‖‖. *to anticipate*: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: damnationem anteiit, Tac. A. 6, 29. ‖V. *to prevent, resist*: auctoritati parentis anteire, ib. 5, 3. V. *to foreknow*: quid vellet crastinus Auster, anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear before*: anteferre fasces, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ut legum latarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. ‖. Fig.: *to set before, prefer*: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11: hi inter se controversias habebant quinam anteferretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. ‖‖. *to anticipate, consider beforehand*: quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 (dub.).

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and fixus *part.* of figo] *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—Hence subst. antefixa, orum, *n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature*: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 97.)

antĕ-gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the period before birth*: experimentum, Plin. 7, 55, 56.

antegestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to go before, to precede*; stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: omnia quae fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, id. Fat. 10. Fig.: id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27.

antĕ-hăbĕo, 2. *v. a. to prefer*: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hāc (old form antidhac, like antides for antea.—Antehac, disyl., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5) *before this* (present) *time, formerly, previously* (cf. antea) magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 7; antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Sometimes = antea: *earlier, before that time*: ea saepe antehac filem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25. [Prob. hāc is a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

anteidēā, *v.* antea, *sub fin.*

antĕ-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [antefero].

antēlli (anthelli), ōrum, *m. plu.*, Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, *images of gods that stood before the house door*, Tert. Idol. 15.

antĕ-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [*vox hybrida*, from ante λόγος] *a prologue* or *preamble*: Pl. Men. prol. 13.

antĕ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [loquor] *the right of speaking before another*, Macr. S. 7, 4. ‖. *a prosm, preface*: Symm. Ep. 8, 23

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *before daybreak*: ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: industria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: coenae, *which continue until daybreak*, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55.

antĕ-lūcĭō, *adv.* [id.] *before daybreak*: antelucio aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107.

antĕ-lūcŭlō, *adv. before daybreak*: App. M. 1, p. 108.

antĕ-lūdĭum, ii, *n.* [ludo] *a prelude*: App. M. 11, p. 260.

antĕ-mĕrĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* (a rare form for antemeridianus) *before midday*: horae, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antĕ-mĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj. before mid-day, in the fore-noon*: sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, ib. 30. literae, *received before mid-day*, id. Att. 13, 23.

antĕ-mitto, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to send before* (rare for praemitto): antemissis equitibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.

antĕ-moenio, 4. *v. a.* [munio] *to furnish with a wall*, or *rampart in front*: antemoeni aliqua nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68 (dub.).

antĕ-mūrāle, is, *n. a wall in front, a breastwork*, Hier. Hom. 2.

antĕ-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *that is before the wall*: vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, *f. a sail-yard*: funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14 antennae gemunt, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 6 cornua velatarum antennarum, *the ends of the clothed sail-yards*, i. e. *with sails set*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 789.) [Prob. from ἀνα-τεί-ω, "to spread out."]

antĕ-nuptĭālis, e, *adj. before marriage*, Justin. Novell. 2, 1.

antĕ-paenultĭmus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *pertaining to the last syllable but two*, Diomed. p. 429 P.

antĕ-pagmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, the root of pango]. In architecture, *the jamb of a door*, Vitr. 4, 6. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 98.)

antĕ-passio, ōnis, *f.* (προπάθεια) *a presentiment of pain, passion, feeling, etc.*, Hier. Ep. 79 ad Salv. no. 9.

antĕ-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging before*: crines, App. M. 2, p. 125.

antĕ-pes, ĕdis, *m. the fore-foot*, Cic. Arat. 454. ‖. = anteambulo, *a forerunner*, Juv. 7, 143.

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m. Milit. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the* pilani, or triarii; *the hastati and principes*, Liv. 8, 8; (cf. Smith's Ant. 495, and 501.) ‖. In Amm. = antesignanus, *who fought before the standards*, 16, 12, 20. ‖‖. Fig.: *a competitor, a rival*, Amm. 28, 1.

antĕ-pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to be more powerful, to excel, surpass*: alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104: toto vertice cunctos, ib. 7, p. 189.

antĕ-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* with *acc.* and *dat.*: *to set* or *place before*: equitum locos sedilibus plebis anteponere, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, ib. 12, 56: prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 2: ut omnia causis fiant antepositis, Cic. Fat. 16. ‖. Fig.: *to prefer, give the preference*: longe Academias illi hoc gymnasium anteponam, id. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.*: amicitiam omnibus rebus, id. Am 5: neque has occupationes sibi Britannias anteponendas judicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 22. By *tmesis*: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: Tib. 1, 1, 20.

antĕ-pōtens, entis, *adj. superior in power, fortune*, etc.: voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 1.

antĕquam and **ante quam**, v. ante, B. ‖. 3.

antĕrides, um, *f. plu.* = ἀντηρίδες, in architecture, *buttresses*, Vitr. 10, 1.

antĕridĭon, i, *n. dim.* = ἀντηρίδιον, *a little buttress*, Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.*

antĕrior, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] *that is before*: pars, Amm. 16, 8 Of time: *former, previous*: literae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6, 59: reges, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 32.

antĕrius, *adv. before, formerly*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

antĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* = ἀνθέρως, *a kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40.

antes, ĭum, *m. plu. rows*, or *ranks*, of anything: e. g. of vines, Virg. G. 2, 417. of soldiers, Cato in Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 417.

antĕ-schŏlānus, i, *m.* [schola] *an under-teacher*: Petr. Sat. 81.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum *that is before the standard*; hence, Antesignani *sc.* milites, *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 57: Liv. 22, 5: (cf. Smith's Ant. 502.) Meton., *a leader, commander*: antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

antestātus, i, *m. a witness*, Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stĕti, 1. *v. n. to stand before*, used Fig. only: *to be foremost, to excel*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.* also *absol.*: brassica, quae omnibus oleribus antistat, Cato R. R. 156: antestat eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6: Herculis antestare si facta putabis, Lucr. 5, 22.

antestor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contr. from antetestor] *Legal t. t. to call to witness*: the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: (*v.* Smith's Ant. 11 a.) *Ph.* Licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 23: magna inclamat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.—In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestaretur, Cic. Mil. 25 *fin.*—In a pass. signif.: Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 792 P

antĕsurbāna, orum, *n. plu. suburban farms*, Fest. *s. v.*

antĕ-vĕnio, ēni, entum, 4. *v. n. to come before, get the start of*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: tempori, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 66. excritum, Sall. J. 48. consilia et insidias (hostium), *to anticipate, prevent*, ib 88. *Impers.*: omni tempore antevenitur est, Cato in Non. 87, 17. ‖. Fig.: *to excceed, surpass, excel* (very rare) amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Pl. Cas 2, 3, 1. per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4. *Absol.* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, *have become very excessive*, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antĕ-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio] *coming before, hanging in front* = antependulus: comae, App. M. 9, 231 *fin.*

antĕversio, ōnis, *f. an anticipating, preventing*: anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fin.*

antĕ-verto (**-vor-**), ti, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (As *dep.* antevortar, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 1) *to take one's turn before another, to go* or *come before, to precede*: moerores antevortunt gaudia, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: itaque antevertit, *gains the lead*, id. Mil. 17. ‖. Fig.: *to anticipate, prevent*: miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: Fannius antevertit, Cic. Am. 4: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30. ‖‖. *to prefer*: rebus allis antevertar, Pl. Lac. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

antĕ-vĭo, 1. *v. n.* [via] *to go before*, Venant. F. 4, 26.

antĕvŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly before*; with *Acc.*: fama antevolat currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427.

anthăllum, ii, *n.* = ἀνθέλλιον, *a kind of bulbous, esculent root*, Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, 103.

anthēdon, ōnis, *f.* = ἀνθηδών, *a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar*, Crataegus tanacetifolia, Persoon, according to some. According to others, Cr. aronia, Bosc. or Pyrus torminalis Ehrh., Plin. 15, 20, 22.

anthēmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθεμίς, *the herb chamomile*, Anthemis, Linn.? Pliny mentions three plants under this name, a white, a yellow, and a purple (or red). We can only attempt to refer them to their proper species, since the plants of this group are so closely alike, that they cannot have been accurately distinguished by the ancients. The white may have been Matricaria Chamomilla, Linn.; or Anthemis Chia, Linn.; the yellow, Anthemis tinctoria, Linn.; the purple or rose, Anthemis rosea, Linn.; Plin. 21, 21, 26.

anthēmum, i, *n.* = ἄνθεμον, *an herb used as a remedy for the stone*, Plin. 26, 8, 55 *no.* 9. Not recognisable from the description there given.

anthēra, æ, *f.* = ἀνθηρά (blooming), *a medicine composed of flowers*, Cels. 6, 11 *med.*: Plin. 24, 9, 42.

anthĕrĭcos, i, *m.* = ἀνθέρικος, *the stalk of the asphodel*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68.

anthĭas, æ, *m.* = ἄνθιας, *a sea-fish*, perhaps our *Band-fish*, Cepola, Linn.; Plin. 9, 59, 85.

anthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνθινός, *gathered from flowers*: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14.

anthŏlŏgĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀνθολογικά, *anthology, a work consisting of selections*, Plin. 21, 3, 9.

anthrăcĭas, v. anthracitis.

anthrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *coal-black*, Varr. in Non. 540, 5.

anthrăcītes, æ, *m.* = ἀνθρακίτης, *a kind of haematite*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

anthrăcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθρακῖτις, *a kind of gem, spinel*, commonly called *Balas ruby*, Plin. 37, 11, 27 the same as anthracias æ, *m.* = ἀνθρακίας, Sol. 37 *fin.*

anthrax, ăcis, *m.* = ἄνθραξ (coal), *natural cinnabar* (the colour being like burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8. ‖ In medicine, *a virulent abscess* (Lat. carbunculus), Acm. Macr. de Herb.

anthrĭscus, i, *f.*, or **-um**, i, *n.* = ἄνθρισκος or -ον, *the southern chervil*, Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38.

anthrōpogrăphos, i, *m.* = ἀνθρωπογράφος, *a portrait-painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

anthrōpŏlātra, æ, *m.* = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, *a man-worshipper*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 6.

anthrōpŏmorphītæ, ārum, *m. plu.* = ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, *heretics who attributed to God a human form*, Aug. de Haeres.

anthrōpŏphăgus, i, *m.*, ἀνθρωποφάγος, *a man-eater, a cannibal*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

anthus, i, *m.* = ἄνθος, *a small bird*, referred by some authors to our *buntings*, viz. Emberiza citrinella, Linn.: *the yellow bunting*; and E. miliaria, Linn.; *the common bunting*; Plin. 10, 42, 57.

anthyllĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ἀνθύλλιον, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant*, Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51 (called anthyllum, id. 21, 99, 103).

anthyllis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθυλλίς, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy*, Teucrium Iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90.

anthȳpŏphŏra, æ, *f.* = ἀνθυποφορά, *a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates and refutes the arguments of an antagonist*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7.

antæ, ārum, *f. plu.* [ante] *the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock*: App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342.

antĭbacchīus, i, *adj.* = ἀντιβακχεῖος, Pes, *a post. foot, the antibacchic or reversed Bacchius*: ⏑ — — (*e. g.* nōbīlis), Ter. Maur. p. 244 P. Antibacchius versus, *a verse composed of this foot*, Diom p. 513 P.

antĭbăsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), *the kindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista*, Vitr. 10, 17.

antĭbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιβόρειος, *facing the north*: ant. horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

anticătēgŏrĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀντικατηγορία, *a recrimination, counter-plea*, Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26: 74 *fin.*

antichthŏnes, um, *m.* = ἀντίχθονες = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), *the antipodes*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: Mel. 1, 1.

anticĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] *a preconception, an innate idea* (Gr. πρόληψις): anticipatio Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. ‖ *the first movements of the body in infancy*, Arn. 3, p. 107. ‖‖. In rhetor., *a figure of speech* = occupatio and προλῆψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

anti-cĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ante and cap the root of capio] *to take beforehand, to anticipate*: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, *already anticipated*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, *travelled over before*, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61: seculares anticipati, *games celebrated before the proper time*, id. Claud. 21: Lucr. 5, 658. ‖. *to surpass, excel*: alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69. ‖‖. *Absol. to come earlier*: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47.

antĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *in front, foremost*: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 8: in anticam partem pelli, Cic. Tim. 10.

antidactȳlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιδάκτυλος · poh, *a reversed dactyl*: ⏑ — — *e. g.* legērānt, Marc. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidēa, v. antea.

antidĕo, v. anteeo.

antidhac, v. antehac.

antidōron, i, *n.* = ἀντιδῶρον, *a gift in return*, Ulp. Dig. de Petit. hered. 25, § 8.

antidōtum, i, *n.* and **-us** *or* **-os**, i, *f.* = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *a counterpoison*: Cels. 5, 23: Suet. Cal. 23: Ner. 34. In gen. *an antidote, remedy*: Spart. Hadr. 23. Fig., antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

antigerio, an ancient word for valde, Fest. *s. v.*

antĭmĕtăbŏlē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντιμεταβολή, Rhet. *t. t., an interchange*, also called commutatio, Auc. Her. 4, 28, 39 · *e. g.*: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

antĭnŏmĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀντινομία, *a contradiction between laws*: Quint. 7, 7, 1.

antĭpăthēs, is, *f.* = ἀντιπαθής, *a black, opaque stone, used against witchcraft*, Plin. 37, 10, 54: as *neutr.* = ἀντιπαθές, App. Apol. p. 294, 10.

antĭpăthĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀντιπάθεια, *natural aversion, antipathy* = discordia: Plin. 37, 4, 15; 20, 4, 13; 24, 9, 41.

antĭpherna, orum, *n. plu.* = ἀντίφερνα, *the return-present of the bridegroom to the bride*, Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 20.

antĭphrăsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίφρασις, *the use of a word in a sense opposite to its real meaning*, as, *lucus*, quod minime luceat, *bellum*, quia minime bellum, and other fanciful derivations, Diom. p. 438 P.

antĭpŏdes, um, *m. plu.* = ἀντίποδες, *the antipodes*, Lact. 3, 23 · hence *ironic.* of *revellers* who turn night into day, Sen. Ep. 122. In Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, as a Gr. word

antiptōsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίπτωσις, gramm. *t. t. the putting of one case for another*, Serv. Virg Aen. 1, 577.

antiquārĭa, æ, *f.*, *a female antiquarian*: Juv. 6, 454.

antiquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus] *pertaining to antiquity*: ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Hier. Ep. ad Fler. 5, 1.

antiquārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *one who studies antiquities, an antiquarian*: nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac. Or. 21. **2.** *one who understands ancient MSS.*: Cod. Theod. 4, 8, 2. (v. Smith's Ant. 706, b.)

antiquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antiquo] In law, *an abrogating, annulling*: poenarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 5, 4.

antiquē, *adv.*, *like the ancients*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 66. ‖. *anciently*: antiquitus olim regnasse, Sol. 17. *Comp* Tac. G. 5.

antiquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] *olden time, antiquity, ancientness*: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24. ‖. Meton.: *the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times*: tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18. In the plur. *a title of historical or archaeological works, antiquities*: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, Gell 11, 1. **2.** *men of former times, the ancients*: erralat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic Div. 2, 33: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12 fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42. ‖‖. *primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, etc: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10. his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

antiquĭtĭus, *adv.* [id.] *in former times; anciently*: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13. **2.** *from ancient times*; hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab ... ad*: quum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12 · jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent · hordeo corrupto alebantur, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum, in publicum contulerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.

antiquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to restore a thing to its former condition*, antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Fest. *s. v.* Only as a forensic term. *to reject a bill, not to adopt it*: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, id. Att. 1, 13: plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.

antiquus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; another form of ant-icus opposed to posticus] (antiquus refers to *time*, anticus to *space*), *former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence*: (opp. to *novus*, as *vetus* to *recens*. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous, *v.* Pl. Am. Prol. 118; Juv. 15, 53): Jupiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua: quae causa antea mortua est, quam tu natus esses, Cic. R. Perd. 9, 25 · tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9 antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, *an earlier* or *older date*, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423. Subst.: antiqui, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers*: antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116: nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78. Poet. = praeteriti, *past, gone by*: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 37: hiemes, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: carcer, Lucan. 6, 721. ‖. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum, Virg. Aen. 12, 897: antiquum obtinere, to *retain an old custom* or *habit*: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 102. ‖‖. Meton.: *of the old stamp*, or *fashion, for, simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.*: antiquis est adolescens moribus, Pl. Capt. 1. 1, 37: homo antiquae virtutis

ás fide, Tac. Ad. 3, 8 & 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: terra antiqua potens armis, *venerable, illustrious*, Verg. Aen. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, ib. 11, 540. **B.** Hence, comp. and *sup.: more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable* or *better*: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auc. Her. 3, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quicquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8. **IV.** *aged*: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis (as a transl. of the Gr. Πιλλαίου οἶκον πτῆμα διοπτεύουσ' ἐμῆς), Enn. Medea in Non. 39, 2: cives, antiqui amici majorum meûm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 647.

antirrhinon, i, n. This seems different from the Greek ἀντίῤῥινον, and to be probably Lychnis Githago, Lam. Plin. 25, 10, 80.

antisăgōgē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντεισαγωγή, *a counter-assertion*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

antiscĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.* = ἀντίσκιοι, *people on different sides of the equator, whose shadows are cast in opposite directions*: Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

antisigmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀντίσιγμα, *a character* DC, *which the Emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Lat. for* ps = the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P. **2.** *a critical mark*, ⊃, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed*, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

antisŏphista, æ, *m.* = ἀντισοφιστής, *a counter-sophist*, Quint. 11, 3, 126.

antispastus, i, *m.* = ἀντίσπαστος, (*sc.* pes) *a metrical foot, an antispast* ⏑——⏑; *e. g.* Mēdĭlĭinĭ, Diom. p. 478 P.—Hence antispasticum metrum, *a verse composed principally of antispasts*, id. p. 505 ib.

antispŏdos, i, = ἀντίσπωδος, *ashes used instead of spodium*, Plin. 34, 13, 35.

antistātus, ūs, *m.* [antisto] *superiority in rank*: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistes, stĭtis, *m.* and *f.* also antistita, æ, *f.* (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Gell. 13, 20: Prisc. 650: Cic. Verr. 4, 45.) Lit.: *a fore man, an overseer, president* in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1 In the *fem.*: *a female overseer*: latrinarum, id. Pall. 4 *fin.* **II.** *a president of a temple, a high-priest*: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the Christian writers: *a bishop*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3. In *fem.*: *a chief priestess*: assiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 1: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: antistita Phoebi, *i. e.* Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Virg. Cir. 166. **III.** Fig.: *a master in any science or art*: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4. [*Ante* and STAT: the root of sto appears under the two forms STAT and STA: cf. Eng. *stand, stood, stead*, etc. The corresponding Gr. word is, προ-στά-της. Cf. superstes.]

antistita, v. antistes.

antistĭtium, ii, *n.* [antistes] *the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office*: Mart. Cap. 2, p. 54.

antisto, v. anteisto.

antistrŏphē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντιστροφή: In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, *the responsive strophe*, Victorin. p. 3051 P. **II.** Rhet. *t. t. implying that several members of a period end with the same word* (= conversio), Mart. Cap. 5, p. 159.

antĭthēsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίθεσις, Gram. *t. t. the putting of one letter for another*: e. g. olli for illi. impete for impetu, Charis. p. 249 P.

antĭthĕtum, i, *n.* = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. *t. t. oppositio, antithesis*, Cic. Or. 50, 166: *a. g.* frigida pugnabant calida, inmentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19.

antĭthĕus, i, *m.* = ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), *one who pretends to be a God*: Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, *the devil*, Lactant. 2, 9.

antisŏungmănen, i, *n.* = ἀντιξύνγμενον, Gram. *t. t. implying that several clauses are referred to one verb*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

antlia, æ, *f.* = ἄντλία, *a machine for drawing water, a pump*: Mart. 9, 14, 3.

antlo, *v.* anclo.

antŏnŏmăsia, æ, *f.* = ἀντονομασία, Rhet. *t. t. implying that, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed*: e. g. instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginis, Quint. 8, 6, 29; 43.

antroare, *to thank*, Fest. *s. v.*

antrum, i, *n.* = ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern* (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg. G. 4, 509· gratum, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3. Of *the hollow of a tree*: exesae arboris antrum, Virg. G. 4, 44. Of *a sedan*, Juv. 4, 21. Later, of *any cavity*: narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2· palati, ib. 9, 13

ānŭlāris [ann.], *e, adj.* [anulus] *relating to a signet ring*; hence anulare (*sc.* genus coloris), *a white colour prepared from chalk mixed with glass beads, for rings*: Plin. 35, 6, 30.

ānŭlārius [ann.], a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a signet-ring*: anularia creta = anulare, v. anularis, Vitr. 7, 14. **II.** Subst. anularius, ii, *m., a ring-maker*: Cic. Acad. 2, 26.

ānŭlātus [ann.], a, um, [id.] *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring*: aures, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, *fettered*, App. Met. 9, p. 222, 30.

ānŭlus [ann.], i, *m., any article in the form of a ring*: velares anuli, *curtain rings*, Plin. 11, 9, 18: anulus catenae, *a link of a chain*, id. 34, 15, 43: anulus cruribus aptus, *fetters*, Mart. 11, 37: comarum anulus, *a curl*, or *ringlet*, id. 2, 66 *a round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns*, Vitr. 4, 3. **II.** Esp. *a ring for the finger, a signet-ring*· de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11: anulo tabulas obsignare, Pl. Curc 2, 3, 67· sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit, *i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order*, Cic. Verr. 3, 76. So jus anulorum, *equestrian rank*, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, ib. 39. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 95 *seq.*) [The root AN meant a ring or circle: hence annus, "the circle of the year." *v.* Annus. *Anulus* is usually considered a dimin. but the term. *-ulus* has not necessarily a dimin. force: cf. angulus, capulus, &c. AN may perhaps be connected with the word AM (ἀμφί), *around.*]

ānŭlus, i, *m dim.* [anus] *the fundament*: Cato R. R. 159.

ānus, i, *m. the fundament*· Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Cels. 7, 10.

ānus, i, *m. a ring*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9. (dub.)

ānus, ūs (also uis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46), *f. an old woman, old wife, old maid*: tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. **II.** Adj. *old, aged*: anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinum quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766. charta, Catull. 69, 4: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 5: fici, id. 15, 19, 21. [Prob. connected with *ante* and perhaps with the German *Ahnen* (forefathers.)]

anxĭē, *adv. anxiously*: anxie ferre aliquid, Sall. J. 82.

anxiĕtas, ātis, *f.* [anxius] *mental trouble, anxiety* (gen. a permanent condition: vitalis *angor* is temporary). Cic. Tusc. 4 12, 27: perpetua anxietas Juv. 13, 211. Sometimes = *angor, anguish, fear*: anxietas animi, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 8: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54· **II.** *anxious care, carefulness*: quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. prooem. 8 *fin.*: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

anxĭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [anxius] *anxiety*, Eccl.

anxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius fero] *causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in the poems of Cicero): curae, Div. 1, 12, 22: Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxĭo, 1. *v. a.* [anxius] *to make uneasy* or *anxious*: anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155.

anxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of anxiety*: act *causing anxiety*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (rare) *anxiety, trouble, anguish*: animi, Pac. in Non 72, 33: anxitudo prona ad luctum, Cic Rep. 2, 41.

anxius, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain*: (mostly of a permanent state of mind): neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: senes morosi et anxii, id. de Sen. 18, 65· but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo et sollicito, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: anxium habere aliquem, *to make one anxious* or *solicitous*, Auc. B. Afr. 71. With *Gen.*: anxius animi, Sall. J. 55.—The source or cause of the feeling, **1.** In *abl.*: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: ira et metu anxius, Sall. J. 11. omine adverso, Suet. Vitell. 8: venturis, Lucan. 7, 20. **2.** In *Gen.* (objective and subjective)· inopiae, Liv. 21, 48· furti, Ov. M. 1, 621 vitae, id. Her. 20, 198· securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20· potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38. **3.** In *abl.* with *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50· de successore, Suet. Calig. 19· de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2: and with *pro*, Plin. Ep. 4, 21. **4.** In *acc* with or without *ad*: ad eventum alicujus rei, Lucan. 8, 592: vicem, Liv. 8, 35. **5.** Expressed by a dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6· anxius, an obsequium senatus, an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 11. **II.** In an act. sense: *causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.*: curae, Liv. 1, 56 timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18. **2.** *prepared with anxious care*: elegantia orationis neque morosa, neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3: cf. anxietas **II.**

anydros, *v.* anhydros.

apăgē, *interj.* = ἄπαγε, *away! be gone! go to! marry!* with *Acc.* or *abeol.*; also with sis (= si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: apage, haud nos id decuat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: apage sis, id. Poen. 1, 2, 15: apage me sis, id. Trin. 4, 1, 19: apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse, id. Am. 1, 1, 154.—Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 403 *sq.*

ăpăla (hap.), *adj. n. plur.* = ἁπαλά, *soft, tender*, Apic. 7, 17.

Aparctias, æ, *m.* = ἀπαρκτίας, *the north wind* (pure Lat. septentrio), Prisc. 2, 47, 46.

ăpărīne, es, *f.* = ἀπαρίνη, *a plant, cleavers*, or *goose-grass*, Gallium Aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15.

ăpăthīa, æ, *f.* = ἀπάθεια, *freedom from passion* or *feeling, insensibility stoicism*, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

ăpătŏr, ōris, *adj.* = ἀπάτωρ, *fatherless*, Tert. de Praescr. c. 53 de Meleiis.

ape, an old word for prohibe, compesce, Fest. *s. v.*

Apēliōtēs, æ, *m.* = ἀπηλιώτης, *the east wind* (pure Lat subsolanus), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

aper, pri, m. *a wild boar*: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Arcadius, Mart. 9, 204, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules*: quanta est grus, quae sibi totos ponit apros, Juv. 1, 140. Prov., uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 40: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, *to do any perverse action*, Virg. E. 3, 59. **II.** *a standard of the Roman legions*: Plin. 10, 4, 5. **III.** *a kind of fish said to emit a grunting noise*, Enn. App. Apol. p. 299: Plin. 11, 51, 112. [Cf. *κάπρος* and *caper*: Prin. *vēkpet* (a boar or ram): Germ. *eber*: Eng. *boar*: cf. *ἴβηκος* (a ram or boar) with Sanscr. *varāha*: Lat. *verres*: the meanings of *boar*, *ram*, and *he-goat* run into one another.]

aperio, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50), *to uncover, lay bare*: patinas, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17: aperto pectore, *with naked bosom*, Ov. M. 2, 319. Poet.: apertae pectora matres, ib. 13, 688. Fig.: *to make visible, to show, reveal*: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. 26, 17: dies faciem victoriae aperuit, Tac. Agr. 38: jux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens terram aperit, Virg. Aen. 1, 107. **II.** *to open, unclose*: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: liquidas vias aperire, *to open a passage through the water*, Lucr. 1, 374. accepi fiscionium, in quo erat epistola Pisinae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fin.*: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58 locum asylum, *to open a place as an asylum*, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23. Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, ib. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3 *fin.*: ventus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 52: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, *if you leave an open door for accusations*, Suet. Tib. 28: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum: of the new year, *to open it*, i. e. *begin*: Plin. Pan. 58, 4: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, *to have opened a school*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: fuste aperire caput, *to break the head*, Juv. 9, 98. **III.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, *etc.*), *to lay open a country, people*, etc.: *to open up, to render accessible*: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. Germ. 1: Britanniam tamtiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4: gentes Eoas, Lucan. 4, 372: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169. **IV.** Fig.: of mental objects: *to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove*; or gen. *to explain, relate*, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: tua probra aperibo omnia, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne exspectetis argumentum fabulae, hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol 23: eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 1, 4. Also, with a reflective pronoun, or in the passive: *to reveal one's true character*: tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat, Nep. Pans. 3 *fin.* Sometimes with *acc. and inf.*, *a relat. clause* or *de*: quum ipsi diversos in se provos hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: de malo navis, quae sit, aperit Num. Thasm. 8: si de clementia, humanitate, misericordia nostra aperiemus, Auc. Her. 2, 31: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, *you promised*, i. e. *that it should be paid to him*, Cic. Att. 5, 1. [Etym. dub. *Aperio*, *operio*, *reperio*, *comperio*, are usu. considered compounds of *pario*, "produce," "bring to light." The root must be PER or PAR.]

Apertē, *adv.* *openly, clearly, plainly*, etc.: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam sicaturum, Cic. Or. 12: plane et aperte loqui, id. Fin. 2, 3. *Comp.* id. Planc. 14: id. Att. 16, 3. *Sup.* id. Verr. 2, 64: id. Att. 14, 13.

apertio, ōnis, *f.* [aperio] *an opening, unfolding*: recens, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: tempti, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22.

apertor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who opens, begins*: baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

apertūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *opening*: aperturas habent in exteriores partes, *open outwardly*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 3. **II.** *an opening, aperture, a hole*: Vitr. 5, 5.

apertus, a, um, *Part.* [aperio] *open, uncovered*. **I.** Adj., opp. to *tectus, open, uncovered*: naves apertae, *without deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: magna est pars corporis aperta, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Opp. to *silvestris*: porrecta ac loca aperta, ib. 2, 19: apertissimis campis, ib. 3, 26: *exposed, unprotected*: apertioribus etiam locis impetum sustinere, id. B. C. 3, 84. Poet.: Of the sky: *uncloudet, cloudless, clear*: coelo invectus aperto, Virg Aen. 1, 155: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393. **2.** Opp. to *clausus*: *unclosed, open*. Of the sea: *the high seas, the ocean*: longe aliam esse navigationem in 'concluso mari, atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527. Of other things: janua quum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *since this affords an open view through it*, Lucr. 4, 273: oculi, ib. 340: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non latius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: coelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (vise), Tac. H. 3, 21. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, *in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208. **3.** Apertum, i, n. *an open space*: per apertum fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50. **II.** Fig.: *open, clear, evident, avowed*: res oscernere apertas ab dubiis, *to separate things evident from things doubtful*, Lucr. 4, 468 illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simulatates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertam narrationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, (*a*) *to be clear, notorious, in τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4. (*β*) *to be practicable, easy*. tepere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, id. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto fore, id. H. 3, 56. **2.** Of character: *frank, open, candid*: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: apertum pectus, id. Am. 26. Ironic.: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *very frank*, i. e. *impudent, shameless*, id. Mur. 25.

apex, icis, m. *the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit*: lauri, Virg. Aen. 7, 62: Juv. 12, 73: mentis, Sil. 12, 709: falcis, Col. 4, 24, 1: flammae, Ov. M. 10, 527: *the crest of birds*, Plin. 11, 37, 44. **II.** a hat, cap, crown, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum patent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 20: sedet apex capiti, Virg. Aen. 10, 270. **III.** *the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool*. (This ornament was properly the apex), v. Smith's Ant. 102: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 10. 4. Hence of the *priesthood* itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. in Lact. 17, 6. **IV.** Fig.: *the highest ornament or honour*: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. de Sen. 17: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14. **V.** In gramm. **1.** *the long mark over a vowel*, Quint. 1, 7, 2. Hence, Fig. nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, *not a jot*, Arn. 3 *init.* **2.** *the forms of the letters*, litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10: id. 17, 9, 12. Hence, in gen., *a letter or any other writing*. apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: August apices, *i. e. rescripts*, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 *fin.* [Prob. *ap-ex* from rt. AP, same as AC, a point, like *ἀκ-μή* in Greek. The change of c and p is very common: cf. *λύκος*, lupus, *etc.*]

apexăbo, ōnis, m. [apex] *a kind of sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Arn. 7, p. 229.

aphăca, ae, *f.* = *ἀφάκη*, *a kind of pulse, field or chickling vetch*, most likely Vicia Cracca, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21. **II.** *a wild plant, the dandelion*, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

aphaerēma, ătis, *n.* = *ἀφαίρεμα*, *a coarse kind of grits*, Plin. 18, 11, 79, *no.* 2.

aphaerēsis, is, *f.* = *ἀφαίρεσις*. Gramm. *t. t.*, *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the beginning of a word* (e. g. ruere for oruere, temnere for contemnere, *etc.*), Prob. p. 1438 P.: Charis. p. 248 ib.

aphractus, i, = *ἄφρακτος* (uncovered, sc. *vas*; hence), *f.*, *a long vessel without a deck* (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic. Att. 5, 11.

aphrŏdes, *adj. comm.* = *ἀφρώδης*, *foamy, like foam*: meeon aphrodes, called a kind of poppy by Pliny (27 12, 93), but he probably indicates a species of sponge, Euphorbia retusa, Linn.

aphrŏdīsiăcē, ēs, *f.* = *ἀφροδισιακή*, *a precious stone of a reddish-white colour*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54

aphrŏdīsias, *ἀφροδισιάς* = acorus, App. Herb. 6.

aphron, i, *n.* = *ἄφρων*, *wild poppy*. Plin. 20, 19, 79.

aphrōnĭtrum, i, *n.* = *ἀφρόνιτρον*, *the efflorescence of saltpetre appearing on the soil in certain places*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 3.

aphthae, arum, *f. plu.* = *ἄφθαι*, *an eruption in the mouth, the thrush*, Marc. Emp. 11.

aphya, ae *or* -ē, es, *f.* = *ἄφυη*, *small fish*, usu. called apua, said by Pliny to originate spontaneously, but evidently meaning the young fry of fish generally: Plin. 32, 11, 51.

apĭcŏsa, i, *n. a kind of parsley-like cabbage*, Cato, R. R. 157.

apĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [apium] *pertaining to parsley* (or *celery*, *apium graveolens*, Linn.): apiana brassica, Cato in Plin. 19, 8, 41.

apĭārius, a, um [apis] *pertaining to bees, of bees*: apiarius uva (being loved by bees) *the muscatel*, Plin 14, 2, 4 *no.* 3: vitis, id. 3, 2, 17. vinum, id. 22, 47, 60. **II.** Apiaria, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) *chamomile*, App. Herb. 23.

apĭārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a bee-house bee-hive*: Col. 9, 5, 1.

apĭārius, ii, m. [id.] *a bee-keeper*: Plin. 21, 10, 32.

apĭastellum, i, *n. the plant* balm-chelon *or herba quadrata* (see Ramunculus), App. Herb. 8. **II.** *the plant* hyperoia, *see* hypericon, ib. 60.

apĭastra, ae, *f.* [apis] *a bird that*

feeds on bees, a bee-eater, commonly called merops (*for apiaster or merops apiaster*, Linn.), Serv. Virg. G. 4, 14.

āpĭastrum, i, *n.* [id.] *balm, a plant much loved by bees*, melissophyllon, melissa officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29.

āpĭātus, a, um [id.] *dotted, spotted*: apiata mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

āpĭca, ae, *f.* (sc. ovis) = ἄπεικος (without wool) *a sheep that has no wool on the belly*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: Plin. 8, 48, 75.

āpĭcātus, a, um [apex] *adorned with the priest's cap*: Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

āpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis] *a little bee*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 10: Plin. 7, 21, 21: (whence Ital. *pecchia*; Fr. *abeille*.)

āpĭcŭlum, ilum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Fest. *s. v.*

āpĭnae, *f. plu. trifles*: apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1. [From Apina, a petty town in Apulia.]

āpis or **-es**, is, *f.* (*gen. plur.* apium and apum) *a bee*: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Virg. G. 4: Plin. 11, 5 *sq.* etc. [The stem is API, as is seen in gen. pl. *apium*: O. H. G. *bia*: Germ. *biene* (with insertion of *n*): Eng. *bee*: Litt. *bitte*, Lett. *bette*.]

āpiscor, aptus, 3. *v. dep.* [rare, *adipiscor* more common], *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with*, etc.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. in Non. 214, 25. hereditatem, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8: postero die legatos Iguvium redeuntes apiscitur, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 25 maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3. Once in Tacitus, *with dien.*, like the Gr. τυγχάνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45. Poet.: *to perceive, understand*: Lucr. 1, 449. Apiscendus, *pass.* Manil. 3, 145: Tac. A. 3, 31: 13, 20. [Root AP, Sans. ap, "to arrive at," *v.* adipiscor.]

āpium, i, *n.* umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, *parsley, celery*, etc., Plin. 19, 8, 37. The leaves of one species were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance: this species is supposed by most to be the *wild celery*, Apium graveolens, Linn.; by others *wild parsley*, or Petroselinum segetum, Linn. Virgil's epithets in G. 4, 121, *etc.*, would point to the former; but the epithet *vivax*, in Horace, would perhaps apply better to parsley. Celery is regarded as a lucky plant by the modern Greeks, and is hung up in rooms, placed on silk-worm frames, given to children, *etc.*: floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro, Virg. E. 6, 68: neu desint epulis rosae, neu vivax apium, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16: cf. ib. 2, 7, 24. Also in allusion to its use as a prize in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. 8, 226. Hence Ital. *appio*; Fr. *ache*.)

aplānēs, *adj.* = ἀπλανής, *not wandering*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9.

aplūda (appl.), ae, *f. bran*: apludam edi, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7.

āplustre, is, *n.* (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556, and Cic. in Prisc. 769 P.; *dat.* aplustris, Lucr. 4, 438) = ἄφλαστον, *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 792): fluitanta quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. in Prisc. 769 P: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422.

aplȳsiae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἀπλυσίαι, probably a species of sponge, or of alcyonium, Linn. (polypes), so called from its dirty colour, Plin. 9, 45, 69.

āpŏcălypsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκάλυψις, *a revelation, Apocalypse*: Joannis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

āpŏcartērēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκαρτέρησις, *voluntary starvation*, Tert. Apol. 46.

āpŏcătastăsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκατάστασις: *in astronomy, the return of the stars to the position of the preced. year*, App. Asel. 64

āpŏcătastătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποκαταστατικός, *returning*: apocatastatica Mars (sidus), *in the position of the previous year*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

āpŏchă, ae, *f.* = ἀποχή, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19.

āpŏclēti, (or acc. to some **apoclecti**) =ἀπόκλητοι, *the supreme council of the Aetolians*: per apocletos (ita vocant sanctius consilium: ex delectis constat viris) id agitabant, Liv. 35, 34: in consilio delectorum quos apocletos vocant, id. 36, 28.

āpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *metamorphosis into a pumpkin*, the title of a lampoon written by Seneca upon Claudius Caesar.

āpŏcŏpē, es, *f.* = ἀποκοπή. Gramm. *t. t., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word* (*e. g.* bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.

āpocrisiārĭus or **apocrisarius**, ii, *m. a delegate or deputy*, esp. *those of a high Church officer*, called also responsales *or* ad responsum: cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2.

āpŏcryphus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀπόκρυφος, *of an unknown author*: libri, *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible*, Eccl.

āpŏcynum, i, *n.* = ἀπόκυνον (dog's bane), *a little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Plin. 32, 5, 8.

apodes, *v.* apus.

āpŏdictĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποδεικτικός, *demonstrative*: argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 1.

āpŏdixis, is, *f.* = ἀπόδειξις, *a conclusive proof, demonstration*, Petr. S. 132, 10: Gell. 17, 5, 5.

āpŏdōsis, is, *f.* = ἀπόδοσις, *a subsequent proposition* or *a clause which relates to one preceding* (*protasis*), Don. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 44.

āpŏdȳtērium, ii, *n.* = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

āpŏgaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀπόγαιος, *that comes from the land*: venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

āpŏgrăphon, i, *n.* = ἀπόγραφον, *a transcript, a copy*: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

āpŏlactizo, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολακτίζω, *to spurn, scorn*: inimicos, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 11.

āpŏlectus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλεκτος (chosen), *the largest of the tunny fish* (petamis), Scomber Thynnus or S. pelamis, Linn., when less than a year old: Plin. 32, 11, 53. ‖ *Plur.* apolecti, *pieces for salting, cut from such a fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

āpollĭnāris, ae, *f. the plant commonly called strychnos*, App. Herb. 74.

āpollĭnāris, is, *f.* (sc. herba) *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87. ‖ *a species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.

āpŏlŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [ἀπόλογος] *a fabulous narration in the manner of Aesop*: Quint. 5, 11, 20.

āpŏlŏgētĭcus, i, *m.* = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence) *sc.* liber, *Apology, the title of a work of Tertullian.*

āpŏlŏgia, ae, *f.* = ἀπολογία, *a defence, apology*, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 4. Also *the title of a work of Apuleius.*

āpŏlōgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολέγω, *to reject, spurn*: ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47, (dub.)

āpŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος, *a narrative*: apologum agere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 32. ‖ *a fable, apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

āpŏphlegmătismos, i, *m.* = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *a medicine for expelling phlegm*, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

āpŏphŏrēta, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀποφόρητα (carried away), *presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia*, Suet. Calig. 55: or *which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87. ‖ Also, *the title of the fourteenth book of Martial.*

āpŏphygis, is, *f.* = ἀποφυγή: in architecture, *the indentation of a column at the top or bottom, the apophyge*, Vitr. 4, 1; 7.

āpŏplēcticus or **āpŏplectus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος *apoplectic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

āpŏplexia, ae, *or* **-xis**, is *f.* = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις: in medicine, *apoplexy*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

āpŏprēgmĕnon, i, *n.* = ἀποπρηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected*, opp. to *proegmenon*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

āpopsis, is, *f.* = ἄποψις (far-sight), *a height whence there is an extensive view*, Fronto Fer. Als. 3.

apor, v. apud.

āpŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀπορία, *doubt, perplexity*: Vulg. Sirac. 27, 3.

āpŏrĭātio, ōnis, *f. vacillation of mind, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

āpŏrior, 1. *v. dep.* = ἀπορέω, *to be in doubt, to vacillate*, Vulg. Jesai, 59, 16.

āposcōpeuōn, ontis, *m.* = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking far off), *a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented looking at a distant object*, Plin 37, 11, 40 *no.* 32.

āpōsĭōpēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποσιώπησις, *a breaking off in the midst of a speech*, a rhetor. figure (in Cic. called reticentia), Quint. 9, 2, 54.

āposphrāgisma, ătis, *n.* = ἀποσφράγισμα, *the figure engraved upon a signet-ring*: Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

āposplēnos, i, *f.* [ἀπό-σπλήν] *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

āpostăsia, ae, *f.* = ἀποστασία, *an abandonment of religion, apostasy*, Salv. de Gub. D. 6, p. 128.

āpostăta, ae, *m.* = ἀποστάτης, *one who abandons his religion, an apostate* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

āpostătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστατικός, *relating to apostasy, apostatizing* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. *Adv.* Cod. Just 1, 1.

āpostăto, are, 1. *v. n.* = ἀποστατέω, *to abandon one's religion, to apostatize*, Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

āpostēma, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόστημα, *an abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12.

āpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus] *the office of an apostle*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

āpostŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστολικός, *relating to an apostle, apostolic*: apostolica acta, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32. Hence Apostolici, orum, *m. plu., the pupils and friends of the apostles*, lb.: *the name of a Christian sect*, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257.

āpostŏlus, i, *m.* = ἀπόστολος (sent). In the Jurists: *a report sent to a higher tribunal*, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106. ‖. In the Eccl. writers, *an apostle*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20. (Hence, Fr. *apôtre*.)

āpostrŏphē, ēs, *f.* = ἀποστροφή (a turning away). Rhet. *t. t. a turning of the speaker away from the audience to address some other person or thing*, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

āpostrŏphos (-phus), i, *f.* = ἀπόστροφος, in Gram., *an apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.

āpŏtĕlesma, ătis, *n.* = ἀποτέλεσμα (the effect), *the influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Mathes. 8, 5, 18.

āpŏthēca, ae, *f.* = ἀποθήκη, *any place where a thing is laid up, a shop, storehouse*, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 105): Cic. Phil. 2, 27: neque illic aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: Plin. 14, 14, 16. (Whence Ital. *bottega*; Fr. *boutique*.)

āpŏthēco, *v. v. a. to lay up in a store-house*, Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 1, 9.

āpŏthēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποθέωσις, *a deification*, Tert. Apol. 34.

āpŏthēsis, is, *f. q.* apophygis, Vitr. 4, 7.

āpozēma, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόζεμα, *a decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de apio

ap-pango (adp.), i. *v. a. to fasten to*: Fest. *p. v.*

appărāmentum, i, *n.* [apparo] *a preparing*; hence, *that which is prepared*: Inscr.

appărātē (adp.), *adv. with great preparation, sumptuously*: opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic. Att. 13, 52. *Comp.* Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

appărātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare): apparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, id. Inv. 1, 18.

appărātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prepares*: Inscr.

appărātrix (adp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

appărātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [id.]. I. Of persons: *prepared, ready*: apparatus sum, ut videtis, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 10: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. II. Of things: *well supplied*: domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, Cic. Inv. 1, 14. Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous*: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id. Best. 54: apparatis accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9. Fig.: Of discourse: *studied, far-fetched*: ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. Her. 1, 7.

appărātus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing* (except in Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1, not found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56. II. *a preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.): in reliquo Darii apparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1: argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47. omnem commeatum, totiusque belli apparatum in eo contulisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: so *in the plural*, ib. 2, 2: apparatus et munitiones, *military engines*, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.*: apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. 24, 33: id. 5, 5: plaustrorum et jumentorum appar. id. 25, 14. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, id. 9, 7. III. *splendour, pomp, magnificence, state*: magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8: regio apparatu accepti, id. Rep. 6, 10: ludorum venationumque apparatus, id. Off. 2, 16: Persicos odi apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: cf. ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20.

appārentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appareo] *a becoming visible, appearing*: Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. Fig.: *the external appearance*: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-părĕo (adp.), ui, itum, 2. *v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear*: ego apparebo domi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 157: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. Div. 2, 68: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: quum lux appareret, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 118. With *Dat.*: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* Once with *ad*: quod apparet ad agricolas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, *shew yourself, appear*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, *are not noticed, considered*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224. Hence apparens, opp. *to latens, visible, evident*: tympana non apparentia obstrepere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10.

II. Res apparent, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc. and inf.* or *relat. clause*: *the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, *φαίνεται*: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, id. 22, 34: ex quo apparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: lectitavisse Platonem studiose Demosthenes dicitur, idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31: quid rectum sit apparet, quid expediat obscurum est, id. Fam. 5, 19. And by attraction with the *nom. and Inf.* as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, id. Fin. 3, 7, 23: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1. Or without the inf.: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, *there was at hand a fierce struggle*, Liv. 2, 28. III. *to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity*, etc., *to attend, serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: sacerdotes diis apparento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: quum Eumenes septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep. Eum. 13: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46: quatuor et viginti lictores apparent consulibus, id. 2, 55: tibi apparco atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium, Virg. Aen. 12, 850.

ap-părĭo (adp.), 3. *v. a. to gain, acquire*: unde appareret spatium coeli domus, *gain room*, Lucr. 2, 1110.

appărĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appareo *no.* 3] *service, attendance*: in longa aparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. II. Meton.: *domestics, servants*: ex necessariis apparitionibus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

appărītor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scriba, priest*, etc.): Cic. Verr. 3, 25: cf. id. Cluent. 53: sit lictor non suae, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. inter lictores apparitoresque, Suet. Dom. 14: Liv. 1, 8 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 106).

appărītūra (adp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a serving, service*: Suet. Gramm. 9.

ap-părō (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prepare* or *make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide*, etc.: alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 61. ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: bellum, Cic. Manil. 12: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. bellum armaque vi summa, Liv. 4, 1. With *ad*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, id. 7, 7. With *in*: in Sextium apparabantur crimina, *were got up against*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 6. Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 139. With *inf.* as object: deliire apparas, Pl. As. 2, 4, 28. meam exscindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: trajicere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Aug. 47. Absol.: dum apparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: quum in apparando essot occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1. With *ut*: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Aul. 5, 18. Se apparare, with *inf.*: qui sese parere apparent legibus, id. As. 3, 3, 11

ap-pectŏro (adp.), 1. *v. a.* [pectus] *to press to the breast*: Sol. 26 (dub.)

appellātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appello] *an addressing, accosting*: hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity of addressing*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. II. Legal, *t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank*: *provocatio* and *provoco* of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 107): hence, tribunos appellavit, et nullo morante arreptus a viatore "provoco" inquit, Liv. 3, 56: appellatio provocatioque, ib.: intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *t. e.* ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 *fin.*: appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: ut omnes appellationes a judicibus ad Senatum ferent, Suet. Ner. 17. III. *a naming, a calling by name*: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8. Hence, Meton.: *name, title*: volvit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4 regum appellationes venales erant, id Dom. 50: nihil esse remp., appellationem modo, *a mere name*, Suet. Caes. 77. IV. In gram., *pronunciation*: suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum Cic. Brut. 74, 259. 2. *a substantive.* Quint. 9, 3, 9.

appellātīvus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* [appello] In gram., *appellative, belonging to a species*, Charis. p. 126 P.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who appeals, an appellant*: Cic. Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*

appellātōrius (adp.) a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to an appellant*: tempora, *within which an app.al is allowed*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 5, 5.

appellĭto (adp.), 1. *v. freq. a.* [id.] *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name*: Montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac. A. 4, 65. Gell. 18, 9 *fin.*

ap-pello (adp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to drive, move*, or *bring to.* With *ad* or *Dat.*: ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 333: ad me pecus appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), *drove a little nearer*, Ov. M. 11, 717. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appuli, *applied his mind to writing*, Ter. Andr. prol. 1: argenti viginti minae me ad mortem appulerunt, *drove me near to death*, Pl. As. 3, 3, 43. II. Nautical *t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven*, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with *acc.* or *abl.* of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with *nom.*: and *absol.*, both *act.* and *pass.* 1. With *acc.* and *nom.*: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: angulus est ad Cantium quo fere ex Gallia naves appelluntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: appulsa ad litus trireme constrata, id. B. C. 2, 23: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3. 2. In a similar sense with *acc.* of person: me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. Aen. 3, 715. So *pass.*: alios militum ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107. And fig.: timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, *you have directed your mind towards*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37. 3. With *abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5. 4. Absol. huc appelle, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint 7, 3, 31: quum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11. 5. Intrans.: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, *came ashore*, Tac. A. 2, 24: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, Suet. Galb. 10.

appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* (*conj. perf.* appellassis = appellaveris, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15), *to call upon, speak to, accost* or *address*: aggredior hominem appellabo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque appellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, appellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10 paucis est quod te volo de communi re appellare, *I wish to say a few words to you*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 3, 58. legatos superbius, id. Manil. 5: ibi a Virdumaro appellatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22 *fin.*: nec audet appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682. Also, *to address by letter*: crebris nos literis appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20. II. *to entreat, implore*: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 8: appellatis de rebus

lich Patribus, Suet. Caes. 54. **2.** With acc. and *de*: *to invite, to summon* (*to*): aliquem de proditione, Liv 38, 58: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 15. Also, *to apply for payment, to dun*: Tullius tuum mamusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29: without *de*: magna pecunia appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12: Alphius in Col. 1, 7, 2: so, mercedem appellas, *do you claim?* Juv. 7, 158. **Fig.**: expressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60. **III.** Legal t. t.: *to appeal to*, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: (in class. per. with *Acc.*, later with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 4, 65: ipse appellato demum collegio obtinuit, *after he had appealed to the whole college of the tribunes*, Suet. Caes. 23: so appellare auctores, *to quote the authorities*, Plin. 28, 1, 1. With *ad*: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Scaev. Dig. 4, 4, 39. **2.** *to sue, accuse, summon*: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11. **IV.** *to name or call, to entitle*: vir ego tuus sim? ne me appella falso nomine, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 181: aliquem patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: victorem appellat Acestem, *declares him victor*, Virg. Aen 5, 540: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, *to be mentioned by name*, Cic. Verr. 1, 60. **Fig.**: quos saepe mutu significationeque appello, *make known*, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.* **V.** Appellare literas, *to pronounce*: id. Brut. 33, 133. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellare, interpellare, in which *pell* means *speak*: it is difficult to connect them with PELL, "push" or "drive:" but as the latter may be compared with CELL, Gr. κέλλω (v. antecello), so possibly the former is akin to κελάδω.]

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicium, ii, *n.* (for appendix), *an appendage*: Hier. Ep. 10.

appendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [appendix] *a small appendage*: Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, icis, *f.* (acc. to Fest. *s. v.* ampendices, earlier ampendix, *m.*) [appendo] *that which hangs to anything, an appendage*: App. M. 8, p. 211, 27. **II.** *an addition, supplement*: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic. Hort. Frgm. in Non. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41: appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5. **III.** *a thorny shrub, the barberry-bush*, Berberis vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 70.

ap-pendo (adp.), endi, ensum, *3. v. a.* (kindred with appendeo, ēre, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*) *to weigh to*: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: aurum alicui, id. Verr. 4, 25: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, id. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49. **Fig.**: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but their weight*, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 5.

appensor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [appendo] *a weigher*: verborum, Aug.: Cres. 3, 73.

appensus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appendo.]

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp.), 2. *v. n. to belong to*: Inscr. p. 221.

appĕtens (adp.), entis, *Part.* [appeto] *striving passionately after, eager for*, with *Gen.*: appetens gloriae atque invidiae laudis, Cic. Mand. 3: nihil est appetentius simillimum sui, nihil rapacius quam natura, id. Am. 14: studiosissimi appetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24. **II.** *grasping, avaricious*: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id. Agr. 2, 8: gnati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5.

appĕtenter (adp.), *adv. eagerly, greedily*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *extr.* Comp. and Sup. not used.

appĕtentia (adp.), ae, *f.* [appetens] *a longing after, appetite*: cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38: liberalitatis artium, id. 23, 1, 22: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15: libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appĕtĭbĭlis (adp.), e, *adj.* [appeto] *desirable*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19: Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

appĕtisso (adp.), *3 v. intens.* [id.] *to seek earnestly*: Att. in Non. 237, 22.

appĕtītio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a grasping at*: solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate longing for, desire*: aliter appetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὁρμήν), qua ad agendum impellimur et id appetimus quod est visum, moveri non potest, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: nullum potest esse animal, in quo non et appetitio sit, et declinatio naturalis, id. N. D. 3, 13: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9. **III.** *appetite for food*: Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who longs for*: appetitor laudum, Amm. 25, 5.

appĕtītus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appeto.]

appĕtītus (adp.), ūs, *m. an onset, attack*: reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate, eager longing* or *desire*: voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: ut appetitus rationi obediant, ib. 1, 29. *Passion* or *desire*, as a faculty of the soul: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit; altera in ratione, ib. 28 *fin.*

ap-pĕto (adp.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (in poetry rare). **A.** *v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at*: Europam, Cic. Arp. ad Brut. 1, 2 urbem, Suet. Caes. 42. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, *pressing* or *rushing on*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *by continually advancing farther*, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus mix et hiems appetebat, *only snow and frost approached*, Tac. Agr. 10. **II.** *to seek* or *grasp after*: solem manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54. So appetere manum oculis, *to seize upon the hand with kisses*, Plin. 11, 45, 103: hence *pass.* of old men whose hands are kissed: hasc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. **III.** *to attack as an enemy, to fall* or *seize upon, assail*: filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: ignominiis omnibus appetitus, id. Quint. 31: humerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: aquila aquaticas aves appetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42. **IV.** Fig.: *to strive after eagerly, to long for*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13: inimicitias potentium, id. Mil. 36: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adolescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 66: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abundantium imperium, nec appetendum, Sen. Thy. 472. Also of food: *to have an appetite for it*: appetitur villis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, Suet. Aug. 76. With *Inf.* as object: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **B.** *v. n. to draw on* or *nigh, to approach* (only of time): cum appetit meridies, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies appetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox, Liv. 8, 38: ver, id. 22, 1: appetente jam luce, Tac. A. 4, 51: consularia comitia appetebant, Liv. 41, 28: appetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*

appĕtor (adp.), ōris, *m. he who strives eagerly for a thing*, Laber. in Non. 74, 8.

appiānum, i, *n. a kind of green colour*, Plin. 33, 6, 29.

Appiānus, a, um, *adj. of* or *pertaining to Appius*: Appiana mala, *apples* (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14.

ap-pingo (adp.), *3. v. a. to paint upon* (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit fluctibus aprum, Hor. A. P. 30. Also, *to write, add by writing*: appinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8 *fin.*

ap-plaudo (post-class., applōdo) (adp.), si, sum, *3. v. a. to strike upon, to clap*: cavis applausus corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: applauso latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66: ovum applosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3: and terrae, App. M. 6, p. 184. **II.** *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud*: applaudere atque approbare fabulam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 33: cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? Cic. Sest. 54.

applausor (adp.), ōris, *m. one who expresses approbation by clapping his hands, an applauder*: Plin. Pan. 46.

applausus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applaudo].

applex (adp.), icis, *adj.* [applico] *closely joined* or *attached to*: appliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, (dub.)

applĭcātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] Lit.: *a binding on, a joining to*: hence, fig.: applicatione magis animi cum quodam sensu amandi, quam cogitatione, *a bending or inclination of the mind*, Cic. Am. 8, 27. **II.** Legal t. t., jus applicationis, id. de Or. 1, 39: Smith's Ant. 295, a.

applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: saxea, Varr. lt. R. 2, 7, 9: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. 33, 17: nervi applicati ossibus, Plin. 30, 5. **II.** Fig.: *inclined* or *adapted to directed to*: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love*, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, *I act.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2. Fig.: pressus et velut applicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

ap-plĭco (adp.), avi and ui, atum and (later) ĭtum, *1. v. a.* (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*: but Cic. frequently uses applicavi: *e.g.* Clu. 16, 46: 24, 66: de Or. 2, 13, 55) [plico]: *to join, fasten*, or *attach to*: *to place at* or *near*, etc. (very frequent, esp. in fig. signif. and in more elevated style; in Cicero's letters only once, Fam. 3, 11, 3). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: ratem (*sc.* rati) applicare, Liv. 21, 28: se ad arbores applicant, *lean against*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus applicantur, *attach themselves to one another*, id. 23, 27: se ad flammam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25. **II.** Fig.: *to connect with to add to*: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17. **B.** *to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to*: illae ex templo se applicant, agitationi, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 1: ad Athenienses societatem, Nep. Arist. 2 *fin.*: ad frugem applicare animum, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 34: ad virtutem animus se applicat,

&c. Am. 1, 4, 46: aures modis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, Cic. Off. 1. 32, 115. 3. Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime:* Plin. Ep. 10, 66. III. Nautical t. t., Navem applicare, or absol. applicari, and as v. n., *to steer a ship towards, to bring to land:* navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heracum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Cese telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: ad terram applicant, Anc. Bell. Hisp. 37 *fin.:* quocunque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. 44, 32: and with *in:* applicat in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126. Poet.: quo accedam? quo applicem? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quse vis immanibus applicat oris, *brings you,* Virg. Aen. 1, 616 (cf. ib. 1, 377: nos Libycis tempestas appulit oris): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Cretsis regionibus applicat anguea, *directs her dragon-chariot,* Ov. M. 7, 223.

applodo, v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. *v. n. to deplore, weep at* (only in two passages): querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12: cum jam applorayeris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

applosus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applodo, v. applaudo].

appludo, v. appludo.

applumbātus (adp.), a, um, *prepared with lead, soldered:* vas, Scrib. Comp. 272: stistus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.

ap-plūmo (adp.), plūsi, plūsum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* appositi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31, and App. in Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono) *to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to,* etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, *put it down then,* id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: sér omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1037: omnes columnse maduna apposita dejectae, Cic. Verr. 1, 55: notam ad malum versum apponere, id. Pis. 30. scalis appositis urbem desenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: apposita aure ad glacicm, Plin. 8, 28, 42: paenulam ad vulnus, Snet. Ner. 49. Of the putting on of anything: cur tamen apposita vestatur Janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. Her. 9, 60: meretrix apposita populum submovet ante sera, id. Am. 3, 14, 10: candelam valvis, *i. e. to set fire to:* Juv. 9, 98. II. *to serve up, put on the table:* apposita sit coena, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositum est simpliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. III. With *acc.* and *dat.: to appoint to any service* or *duty, to join as an assistant:* custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16, 51: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id. Verr. 1, 29, 74: so ib. 5, 41 *fin.:* calumniatores, ib. 2, 10: praevaricatorem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor apponet, id. Off. 3, 15: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18: appositus custodiae, Tac. A. 1, 6: rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48. IV. *to add to, superadd* (rare): nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9. V. With a *dat.* of the effect: *to put down as, reckon,* or *consider* (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae apponi sibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: aliquid lucro, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15.

apporrectus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [ad and porrectus; the verb apporrigo is not found] *stretched or extended near:* draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

apportātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apporto] *a carrying to a place:* app. ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey to* (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; but in the latter, only in its lit. signif., and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre): divitias domum, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 11: quidnam apportas? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 17: ille lintel scit paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, *bringing upon him,* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: institam rem seriius, Lucr. 5, 102: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr, R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano, Cic. Verr. 1, 21: Indicum apportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25. Apportare adventum for advenio, *to arrive,* Pl. Am. 3, 1, 5

ap-posco (adp.), 3. *v. a. to demand in addition* (rare): Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appōsītē (adp.), *adv. pertinently, appropriately:* dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

appōsītĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appono] *an applying* or *adding to, apposition:* cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 5: appositio similium, Quint. 5, 11, 1: criminis, *the imputation of crime,* Lampr. Com. 5.

appōsītum (adp.), i, *n.* [id.] In rhetor. and gramm., *an epithet, adjective:* apposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut Dulce nmmtum, Quint. 8, 2, 10.

appōsĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part. put* or *applied to.* Prop. of place: *situated at* or *near to, contiguous.* With *Dat.:* regio mari appositu, Plin. 3, 18, 22: platanus itineri app. id. 12, 1, 3: castellum flumini app. Tac. A. 2, 7. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum sc propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165. II. *fit, suitable, appropriate,* etc. With *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varro and Cic.: elsewhere extremely rare; perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem appositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca app. ad foenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, ib. 1, 23, 1: menses ad agendum maxime apti, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: operarius multo appositior ad deferenda, quam ad auferenda signa, ib. 4, 57 argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14. 2. *inclined to.* With *Dat.:* judex juri magis an aequo sit appositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11.

appōsĭtus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [appono]. Medic. t. t., *an application:* Plin. 23, 9, 82.

ap-postŭlo (adp.), 1. *v. a. to entreat importunately:* aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, *adj. drunk, intoxicated,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-prĕcor (adp.), 1. *v. dep. to worship, pray to* (very rare): rite Deos, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: App. M. 11, p. 795, Oud.

ap-prĕhendo (post. apprendo. Caec. in Gell. 15, 9; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to seise, take hold of:* aliquid manu, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 64: aliquem pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: atoni aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28. So of *embracing,* etc.: quibus (adolescentulis) apprehensis, Tac. A. 4, 8: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72.

2. *to seise hostilely:* apprehendere Hispaniae, Cic. Att. 10, 8, *init.:* a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: apprehendere furem, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7 11.

II. Fig.: Of discourse: *to bring forward, allege:* quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, *is employed,* Quint. 10, 2, 3. III. Fig.: *to seise* or *grasp with the mind, comprehend:* passio apprehensa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 70. 2. *to comprehend, include:* casum aliquem testamento, Pomp. Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii, sc. in stipulatione, Julian. ib. 45, 1, 56.

apprĕhensĭbĭlis (adp.), e, *adj. that can be understood, intelligible,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

apprĕhensĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f. a seising upon, laying hold of:* aras, Macr. Sat. 3, 2. II. *understanding, knowledge of,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprĕpo (adp.), 1. *v. freq.* [appropio, *i. e.* apprehendo] *to seise, seize;* naribus auras, *snuff up:* Gratt. Cyn. 389.

ap-prĭdie (adp.), *nvi,* etum, 1. *v. n.* [pridie] *to begin to appraise:* Ter. Res. Carn. 20. II. *to purchase,* Vulg. Mat. 27, 9: in sum., *to appropriate,* Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprīmē (adp.), *adv. especially, very:* app. nobilis, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 6: obsequens, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 5: docilus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: boni, Nep. Att. 13, 4. Once with the *Sup.:* apprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. in Gell 7, 11, 7. With verbs (post-class.) apprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Dea Socr. *sub fin.*

ap-primo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a. to press to* (rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin. 26, 1, 5: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54: dextram, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori appressum, *fitting close to,* ib. 2, 21.

ap-primus (adp.), a, um, *adv. by far the first:* vir summus apprimus Patroclus, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 11: flos apprima tenax, Virg. G. 2, 134, but the best editt. have ad prima.

approbātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] *an approving, assenting to, approbation:* id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut 49 *fin.:* hoc decorum movet approbationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: cum ingenti approbatione hominum, Liv. 23, 23. In plur.: non approbationes solum movere Cic. Or. 71, 236: approbatio testium *acceptance of,* Auc. Her. 2, 6. II. *proof, confirmation:* haec propositio in digest approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 approbatio assumptionis, *proof of the minor premiss,* ib. 1, 34.

approbātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id. *one who gives his assent* or *approval* (rare): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7: verbi, Gell. 5, 21, 6.

approbē (adp.), *adv. very well:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-probo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve, assent to, favour:* id fama approbat, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: (populus Rom.) meum jusjurandum, una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore demum approbantes, Liv. 7, 37: orationem approbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quod actum est Dii approbent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: musis omnibus approbantibus, ib. 7, 23, 2. II. *to prove, demonstrate, establish, justify:* hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, id. Inv. 1, 36 *fin.:* innocentiam, Tac. A. 1, 44: dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approberet, Tac. A. 15, 59: operam suam in approbanda excusatione offerre, id. Agr. 42: with *acc.* and *Inf.:* vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83. III. *to approbate according to one's liking* or *satisfactorily:* opus approbavit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 11: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5.

ap-probus (adp.), a, um, *adj. very good:* adolescens approbus, Caecil. in Gell. 7, 7, 9.

approbissor (adp.), ōris, *m. one who is security for another, bail:* Pomp Dig. 45, 1, 5.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), 3. *v. a. to promise in addition:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ap-prōno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to bow down forwards:* approuare se, *to kneel,* App. M. 1, p. 111.

ap-propĭo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to hasten, accelerate:* opus approperatum est, Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summa ope approperanda erat, id. 26, 15: mortem, Tac. A. 16, 14: promissum, id. Or. 87. With *Inf.* as object: portas intrare approperat, Ov. M. 15, 584. II. Neutr. *to hasten, hurry,* adde gradum, approperu, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 3: cum, ut approperet, adhortaris Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.:* ad cognitionem facinus, id. Mil. 27.

approximātio (adp.), ōnis, *f. an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 31: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. in Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-prōpinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to approach, come,* or *draw near to.* Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. Fin. 4, 21 *fin.*: ad juga montium, Liv. 40, 58. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: milites hostibus appropinquarunt, ib. 4, 25: quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 *fin.* Fig.: aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, id. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.*: catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is near seeing,* id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.*: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining,* Caes. B. G. 5, 44. **II.** Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. B. C. 3, 9: dies comitiorum appropinquabat, Liv. 3, 34: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14: tuus adventus, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

appropriātio (adp.), ōnis, *f. a making one's own, appropriation:* ciborum, *assimilation,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ap-proprio (adp.), 1. *v. n. to make one's own, to appropriate:* cibum, *to assimilate,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *fin.*

ap-proximo (adp.), 1. *v. a. to approach, to be* or *draw near to,* Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to fight against, attack, assault:* castra, Tac. A. 4, 48: classem, ib. 2, 81.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [1. appello] *a driving to.* In lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink,* Ulp. Dig. 41, 19, 1. **II.** *a landing, bringing to land:* ab littorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1. **III.** *an approaching, approach,* in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exsarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. **IV.** *an effect, influence caused by approach:* frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, ib. 2, 56 *fin.*

apra, ae, *f.* [aper] *a wild sow,* Plin. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

aprārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to wild hogs:* retia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 22.

apricātio, ōnis, *f.* [apricor] *a basking in the sun* (very rare): Cic. Att. 7, 11: id. de Sen. 16.

apricitas, ātis, *f.* [apricus] *sunniness, sunshine:* regio apricitatis incolytae, Plin. 6, 16, 18: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, Col. 7, 4, 5.

apricus, v. aprilulus.

aprico, 1. *v. a.* [apricus] *to warm in the sun:* Pall. 1, 38.

apricor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun:* in sole, Varr. in Non. 76, 15: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.

aprīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aper] *a small fish,* App. Apol. p. 296.

apricus, a, um, *adj. lying open, uncovered:* qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open sky,* Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18. **II.** *exposed to the sun, sunny:* loci opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18: colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 3: rura, id. Od. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15. Also subst. apricum, i, *n. a sunny spot:* buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28: aprica Alpium, id. 21, 7, 20. Fig. in apricum proferre, *to bring to light:* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24. **2.** Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 111: mergi, Virg. Aen. 5, 128. flores, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179. **3.** *clear, pure* (rare): coeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13: apricus flatus, *the south wind,* id. 1, 5, 8. *Comp.* Col. 11, 3, 24. *Adv.* not used. [*Apricus* is opp. to *opacus,* and may possibly come from *aperio*: term. *-icus,* as in *ant-irus, post-icus.*]

aprilis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. *adj.*: sc. mensis) *m. the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Phil. 2, 39 sex ubi luces Aprilis habet, Ov. F. 4, 901. *Adj.*: Apriles idus, ib. 621.

aprīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* for aprinus, Hyg. Fab. 69.

aprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aper] *of* or *belonging to the wild boar:* viscus, Lucil. in Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62: vesica, ib. 15, 60.

aprōnia, ae, *f. the plant usually called* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

aproxis, is, *f. a plant whose root,* acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance,* Plin. 24, 17, 101. Some have supposed this to be the Fraxinella Dictamnus albus, Linn., which is said to emit a resinous or etherial vapour capable of being inflamed.

aprūoo, ōnis, *f. the plant commonly called* saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

aprūgĭnĕus, a, um, for aprugnus, Sol. 32.

aprūgnus (also written aprūnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper] *pertaining to the wild boar:* callum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78. Hence aprugna (apruna), ae, *f. sc.* caro, *the flesh of a wild boar,* Capit. Max. Jun. 2. [In this and some other words (*e. g.* vitigenus) the root GEN is by some supposed to be used as a suffix; but perhaps the term. genus is only a lengthened form of the suffix NUS].

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

apsyctos, i, *f.* = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *a precious stone unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

apsyrtis, *etc.* v. absyrtis.

aptātus, a, um, *Part.* [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate:* verbum aptatum ad aliquid, Cic. de Cr. 3, 40: omnia rei aptata, Sen. Ep. 59.

aptē, *adv. closely, fitly, suitably:* mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic. Tim. 5: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte conventre, id. Fin. 3, 14, 56. *Comp.* Plin. 2, 62. *Sup.* Cic. Or. 44.

apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to fit, apply, put on, adjust,* etc. with *Dat.* or *ad*: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: nervo sagittas, Virg. Aen. 10, 131: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. Poet.: bella citharae modis, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 4: ad militares remus aptatur manus, *is handled by the soldiers,* Sen. Agam. 425. **II.** In gen.: *to prepare, get ready, furnish,* etc. With *dat., ad,* or *absol.*: aptare idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5: aptat se pugnae, Virg. Aen. 10, 588: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5 ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16: aptare classem velis (Abl.), *to furnish with sails,* Virg. Aen. 3, 472: pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself,* Liv. 9, 31. [Root AP: v. aptus.]

aptōta (nomina), *n. plu.* = ἄπτωτα, in gram. *substantives that are not declined* (*e. g.* git, frit, fas, dicis, *etc.*), Diom. p. 287.

aptus, a, um, *Part. fitted, attached to:* uteri terrae radicibus apti, *fastened with their roots to the earth,* Lucr. 5, 806: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. Fig.: ex aliqua re, =pendens ex aliqua re, *depending on, arising from:* rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18: ex qua re (*sc.* virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, id. Caec. 18. Also without ex: vita modica et apta virtute perfrui, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14. Poet.: in aliquid: *changed into:* formas Deus aptus in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 765. **II.** *bound* or *tied together, connected,* etc.: conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus eoniter apti, Lucr. 3, 858: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: omnia inter se conneza et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: apta inter se et cohaerentia, ib. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233. Poet. with *Abl.*: *endowed* or *furnished with*: fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: stellis fulgentibus apta coeli domus, Lucr. 6, 357: coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70. **III.** *suitable, appropriate, adapted:* with *ad* or *dat.* (of persons always with *dat.*): ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, ib. § 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: cal zi habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 962: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17. quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id. 25, 37: notavi portus pupplbus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596: armis apta tellus, Prop. 3, 22, 19. With *in*: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21. With *qui* (Zumpt, Gr. § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1: est mihi, quae lanas mollist apta manus, Ov. Her. 3, 70. Poet. with *Inf.*: (Circe) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10. Absol.: saltus, id. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, *kisses according to the heart's desire, abundant,* id. 1, 4, 54: lar aptus, *an adequate possession,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order,* Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time,* id. 35, 19: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55. so numerosa et apta oratio, id. Or. 50, 168: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *concise and brief,* id. de Or. 2, 13. [Aptus is a participle from root AP = Sans. *ap,* "go to," and hence "obtain": v. *apiscor, adipiscor.*]

apua, v. aphya.

apŭd, *prep.* with *acc.* (also aput, Inscr. Orell. no. 4040, 4636, 4859) *near, at, by, with,* always of rest, and principally of persons: (*apud* mutuam loci et personae conjunctionem demonstrat, ut quum dicimus *coeno apud amicum,* Fest. s. v.) **I.** Of persons apud ipsum astas, Att. in Non. 522, 25: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12. apud quem ille sedens, id. Rep. 1, 28. **2.** Apud me, te, se, *etc.*, *at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. Am. 20, 75: fulsti apud Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: apud te est, id. Att. 1, 8 ut secum et apud sese sem quotidie, ib. 5, 6: apud eosdem magistros institutus, Suet. Cal. 24. So, *in the country of, among the people of a nation:* apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quae apud illos turpia putantur. Nep. praef. 6. Hence **3.** Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind* (only conversational): sumne ego apud me? Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 36: non sum apud me, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85. **4.** *before, in the presence of* = coram: apud herum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 44: apud alium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14, and 15: apud judices reus est factus, Cic. Clu. 22, 59: verbo apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 20 causam apud centumviros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23 *fin.*: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: apud populum, in senatu, Liv. 7, 11: apud Gallbae aures, Tac. H. 1, 26. **5.** *in the mind of a person* (Key, § 1311 f.): apud praeoccupatos Locrenium clade

animos nullum misericordiae locum haberunt, Liv. 29, 22: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic. Am. 4, 13: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Virg. Aen. 4, 539. **6.** *in the time of* (Key, l. c.): haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85. **7.** *in authors*: ut scriptum apud eundem Coelium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. de Sen. 22, 79: apud Varronem est, Plin. 18, 35, 79: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. Also of speakers apud quosdam acerbior in convictis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22. **8.** Instead of the Dat. (rare): apud novercam querere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 94: Lucceius queritur apud me per literas, Cic. Att 5, 21 *fin.*: sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. A. 11, 27: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24.

II. Of places (rarely) *at, near, in*: quid apud hasce sedis negotii est tibi? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194: nos apud Alyxiam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 3: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall. J. 98. laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6: apud forum, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20. **III.** For *ad* implying motion: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 5, 70. — Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac A. 4, 5: montem apud Erycum, ib. 4, 43. Tigrim apud Euphratis, ib. 6, 31 (v. Hand. Tura. 1, 405-416) [An old form *apor* occurs, Fest. *s. v.*, just as *ar* and *ad* correspond in older Latin: arfinis, arvena, *etc.*]

ăpŭs, ŏdis, *m.* = ἄπους (footless), *a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin* or *swift*, Cypselus apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55.

aput, v. apud.

ăpyrĭnus and **ăpyrēnus**, a, um *adj.* = ἀπύρηνος (without kernel), *with soft kernels* or *seeds*: apyrinus fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. Subst., apyrenum, i, *n. a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels*, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ăpyros, on, *adj.* = ἄπυρος, *ov* (without fire). apyron sulphur, *virgin-sulphur*, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50: aurum apyron, id. 21, 11, 38.

apyrotus, v. acaustus.

āqua, ae (aquāī, Lucr. 1, 284, 286, *et saep.*), *f. water* in gen.: aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 568: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335: fluvialis, Col. 6, 22: marina, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Particular phrases: **1.** Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88. **2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh*: ah, aspersisti aquam! jam redibit animus, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 15. **3.** Aquam liberam, servam bibere, *to be in freedom or slavery*: nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26. **4.** In aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions: in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4. **5.** Aqua et ignis, to denote the necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Am. 6. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from civil society, to banish* Cic. Phil. 1, 9. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia haec duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Fest. *s. v.* aqua (this custom is diff. explained in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: v. Smith's Ant. 516.) **6.** Aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν, *to demand submission*, Liv. 35, 17.

‖ *water*, in a more restricted sense. **1.** *the sea*: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586. **2.** *a lake*: Albanae aquae deductio, Cl. Div. 1, 44 *fin.* **3.** *a stream, a river*: in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, *i. e.* the Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 7, 27. **4.** *rain*: cornix augur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: multa terra madescit aqua, Ov. F. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, *heavy rains, floods*, Liv. 24, 9: id. 38, 28. **5.** In the plur.: *medicinal springs*: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, *etc.* **6.** *the water in the water-clock*. Hence the phrases: aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking*: Plin. Ep. 6, 2: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*: Quint. 11, 3, 52: aqua haeret, *the water stops*, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. **7.** Aqua intercus, *the dropsy*: Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5. Fig.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 3. **III.** Aqua, *the name of a constellation*, Gr. Ὑδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquāī, Cic. Arat. 179. [Sans. *ap*; Goth. *ahva* (river); O. H. G. *aha*; Lith. *uppė*.] (Hence, Fr. *eau*, from old Fr. *aigue, jaune*.)

āquaeductĭo, or separated, aquae ductio, ōnis, *f. a conveyance of water, aqueduct*: Vitr. 7, 14.

āquaeductus, us, *m.*, separ. aquae ductus (also aquarum ductus, Plin. 16, 42, 81), *a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct*: Cic. Att. 13, 6. Also, *the right of conducting water*: id. Caec. 26: cf. Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.

āquaelĭcĭum or **āquilĭcium**, ii, *n.* [aqua elicio] *a religious ceremony performed for the purpose of procuring rain*: Fest. *s. v.*: Tert. Apol. 40.

āquaemānāli, is, *m.*, sc. urceus (cf. aqualis), *a wash-hand basin*, Varr. in Non. 547, 9. For which aquaminale, is, *n.* Paul. Sent. 3, 6.

āquāgĭum, ii, *n.* [aqua ago] *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct*: Fest. *s. v.*

āquālĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aqualis] lit. *a small vessel for water*: hence, **1.** *the stomach, maw*: Sen. Ep. 90. **2.** *the belly, paunch*: pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

āquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *pertaining to water*: nubes aquales, Varr. in Non. 46, 2. ‖ Aqualis, is, *comm.* (*sc.* urceus *or* hama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer*: dare aqualem cum aqua, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33.

āquārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [id.] *an attendant on dissolute women*: App. Apol. 323, 35: Tert. Apol. 43.

āquārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a watering place for cattle*: Cato R. R. 1, 3.

āquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to water*: rota, *a wheel for drawing water*, Cato R. R. 11: vas, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: provincia, *superintendence of the supply of water*, Cic. Vat. 5. ‖ Subst., Aquarius, ii, *m. a water-carrier*: veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332 **2.** *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes*: cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. **3.** *the water-bearer*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, Gr. Ὑδροχόος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.

āquātĭcē, *adv. mixed* or *diluted with water, watery*: C. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

āquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *found in* or *by the water, aquatic*: aves, *water-fowl*, Plin. 8, 27, 41: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67: fruticea, ib. 36, 64. ‖ *watery, moist, humid*: Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus cellamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66. ‖ *resembling water*: aquaticus color, Sol. 30 *fin.*

āquātĭlis, e *adj.* [id.] *found in* or *near water, aquatic*: vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Subst., Aquatilia, *n. plu. aquatic animals*: aquatilium in medicina beneficia, Plin 31, 1, 1. ‖ *having a watery taste, waterish*, ὑδαρής: sunt aquatiles ex cameris, cucurbitae, lactucae, id. 19, 12, 61. ‖ Aquatilia, ium, *n. plu. a disease of cattle, watery vesicles*, hydatides, Veg. Veter. 2, 49.

āquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] *a fetching of water*: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. ‖ *a place whence water is brought, a watering-place*: his aquatio, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. ‖ *a watering of animals and plants*: mutare pabula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5: salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.* ‖ *rains*: ranae multae variisque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin 32, 7, 24.

āquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a water-carrier*: Caes. B. C. 1, 73: Liv. 41, 1.

āquātus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *watery, thin*: lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.

aquicelus, i, *m.* Among the Taurini, *pine-seeds boiled in honey*: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

āquĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua duco] *drawing off water*: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

āquifŏlĭus, a, um, *adj. having pointed leaves*: hence aquifolia ilex, also absol. aquifolia, ae, *f.* or aquifolium, ii, *n. the holly-tree*, or *the scarlet holm*, Ilex aquifolium, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 12. And *adj.* vectes aquifolii, *made of holly-wood*, Cato R. R. 31. [Fr. root AC, sharp, and folium: c and *qu* being interchanged.]

āquĭfŭga, ae, c. [aqua fugio] *one fearful of water*, = ὑδροφόβος, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

āquĭgĕna, ae, c. [aqua and GEN, root of gigno] *born in the water*: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

āquĭla, ae, *f.* (*Gen.* aquilāī, Cic. Arat. 372) *an eagle*, the genus Falco of Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3: nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter*, Plin. l. c.; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 398. *Prov.* aquilae senectus, *a vigorous old age*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. ‖ *the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 1044 *seq.*: aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30. aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus aferat, *the post of a standard-bearer*, Juv. 14, 197. Hence meton.: *a legion*: erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auc. Bell. Hisp. 30: Lucan. 5, 238. ‖ In architecture, aquilae, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called* aquilae *from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings*: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71. ‖ *the name of a constellation*: Cic. Arat. 377. ‖ *a species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle*, Raja Aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Bopp and Pott refer this word to the root AC, "sharp," "swift;" Gr. ὠκύς.] (Hence Fr. *aigle*.)

āquĭlēgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua lego] *water-drawing*: rota, Tert. Anim. 33. ‖ Subst. for aquilex, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

āquilentus, a, um [aqua] *full of water, humid*: aquilenta luna, *bringing rain*, Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

āquĭlex, ĭcis (ēcis, Tert.) m. [aqua lego] *a conduit-master, water-inspector*: Plin. 26, 6, 16.

aquilĭcium, v. aquaelicium.

āquĭlĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [aquila fero] *an eagle- or standard-bearer: the chief centurion of a legion:* Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

āquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *pertaining to the eagle, aquiline:* unguiae, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, *the glance of an eagle,* i. e. *sharp, acute:* App. M. 2, p. 115.

āquĭlo, ōnis, *m. the north wind.* Aeolis aquilonem claudit in antris, Ov. M. 1, 262. In plur. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 46. Meton. for *the North.* apeluncа conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. [Prob. from root AC; v aquila.]

āquĭlōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo] *northerly, northern:* regio tum aquilonaris tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* ‖. Plaga aquilonaris, *a constellation, the Northern Fish,* Vitr. 9, 6.

āquĭlōnĭgĕna, ae, *c.* [aquilo and GEN, the root of gigno] *born in the north, of northern origin:* aquilonigenae Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

āquĭlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo] *northern, northerly:* hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2: luna, *towards the north,* id. 2, 97, 99: aquilonius piscis, *a constellation* (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24.

āquĭlus, a, um, *adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy* (rare): aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Fest. *s. v.* colore aquilo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79.

aquiminale, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

āquĭmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* (for aquaemanalis) *a wash-hand basin:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, 12: Pompon. *lb.* 21.

āquor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [aqua] *to bring or fetch water* (a milit. *t. t.*): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78. miles gregatim castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93. Poet. of bees: Virg. G. 4, 191.

āquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in water, humid, rainy:* aquosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 34: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46: hiems, *rainy winter,* Virg E. 10, 66: nubes, *rain-clouds,* Ov. M. 4, 622: Orion, Virg. Aen. 4, 52 Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. Od. 3, 20, 15 crystallus, *clear, pellucid.* Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, *the dropsy,* Hor. Od 2, 2, 14: mater, *i. e. Thetis,* Ov. H. 3, 53

Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation,* the *Fishes,* id. M. 10, 165.

āquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water, a small stream* (rare): suffundam aquulam, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: non seculsa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen Cic. de Or. 2, 79.

ar, an old form for ad, *q. v.*

ăra, ae, *f.* (old form asa PELLEX ASAM IUNONIS NE TACITO, Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3) orig. *any elevation (of wood, stone, earth,* etc.): ara sepulcri, Virg. Aen. 6, 177: funeris ara, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 21. 2. *a tombstone,* aram d. s. p. r. (*i. e.* de sua pecunia restituit), Orelli, *no.* 4321; cf. Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34. ‖. *an elevation for sacrifices,* etc., *an altar:* Jovis aram sanguine turpare, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr 5, 1197: adolere aras cruore, Tac. A. 14, 30: ara Ajo Loquenti consecrata, Cic Div. 1, 45: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7: exstruere, Suet. Aug. 15 One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90. tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: so, qui tactas in foedera ruperit aras, Prop. 3, 19, 15: arae et foci, *altars and hearths,* meton. for *home* (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for one's dearest possessions:* de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, Cic. Cat. 4, 11 *fin.*: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Rom., penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: Priamum quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: eo ille inde confugit; in ara consedit, Nep. Paus. 4.

Hence ‖‖. Fig., *protection, refuge, shelter:* tanquam in aram confugitis ad Deum, Cic N. D. 3, 10: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 3. ‖V. *the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens,* Gr. Θυτήριον: Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic. Poet. ap. N. D. 2, 44.

ărābica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) *a precious stone, similar to ivory,* perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aro] *that can be ploughed, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

ărăchidna, ae, *f.* = ἀράχιδνα, *a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch,* Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ărachnē, ēs, *f.* = Ἀράχνη (lit. *a spider*), *a kind of sun-dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

ărăcia or **aratia**, ae, *f. a kind of white fig-tree,* Plin. 15, 18, 19.

ărăcus, i, *m. a sort of wild pea,* Plin. 21, 15, 27.

ăraeostȳlos, on, *adj.* = ἀραιόστυλος, *with columns standing far apart, araeostyle,* Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη] *a spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145. invisa Minervae aranea, Virg. G. 4, 247: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121. ‖. Meton.: *a spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179. Hence for *threads like cobwebs:* salicis fructus ante maturitatem in aranearn abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37. (Hence, Ital. *aragna*; Fr. *araignée*; cf. also Ital. *ragnatela,* "cobweb.")

ărānĕans, antis, *containing spiders' webs:* araneantes fauces, *i. e.* through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

ărānĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea] *a small spider:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

ărānĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [araneus] = araneola: Virg. Cul. 2.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] *full of spiders' webs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. ‖. *similar to cobwebs:* filа, Plin. 11, 19, 21: so 21, 15, 51.

ărānĕum, i, *n.* ‖. *a spider's web,* Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. ‖. *a disease of the vine and olive tree,* Plin. 17, 24, 36.

ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀράχνης] *a spider:* Lucr. 3, 384: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21. ‖. *a sea-fish, the weaver fish,* trachinus Draco, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 51. (Hence, Ital. *ragno.*)

ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [araneus] *pertaining to the spider:* araneum genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44 *no.* 3: texta, id. 29, 4, 27. ‖. Meton.: araneus mus, *a kind of small mouse,* acc. to some *the shrew-mouse,* Sorex araneus, Linn.; Col. 6, 17: Plin. 8, 58, 83.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

ărātor, ri, *m.* [aro]. For aratrum, *the plough:* Hyg. de Lim. p. 204.

ărātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a ploughing,* and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *no.* 3: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. ‖. Meton.: *arable land:* (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36: arationes, *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce,* Cic. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*. id. Verr. 3, 98.

ărātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio] *a small arable field,* or *a small estate:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro] *a ploughman, husbandman, farmer:* luae sacra requiescant aratori, Tib. 2, 1, 5: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3. Also *adj.:* taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5 (Zumpt, Gr. § 102.) ‖. Aratores, *the cultivators of public lands* for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 3, 55. (For an account of the Aratores, v. Long's Cic. Orat. 1, p. 272.) ‖‖. *the Ploughman, a constellation:* Varr. in Serv. Virg. G 1, 19.

ărātro and contr. **artro**, 1. *v. a. to plough over again, to plough after sowing:* quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [aro] *a plough* (of its construction, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 117 *seq.*): uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit vomer in arvis, Lucr. 1, 314: Virg. Georg. 1, 19, and 170. [From *aro* as ἄροτρον from ἀρόω.]

arbilla, ae, *f.* = arvina, *corpulence:* Fest. *s. v.*

arbiter, tri, *m.* [ar (ad), and the root BIR, "to come," or "go"] *one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder* hence, *a spectator, hearer, an eye witness, a witness:* ab arbitris remoto loco, *in a spot safe from all intruders,* Cic. Verr. 5, 31: Pomponius surrexit e lectulo remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: arbitros ejicit, Liv. 1, 41: secretorum omnium arbiter, *i. e.* conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458. ‖. Legal *t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge* (one who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to strict law, v. Smith's Ant. 10, *b.*) Sen. de Ben. 3, 7: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: Caesar maxime volebat, pro communi amico atque arbitro, controversias regum componere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, ib. 1: arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caec. 7: arbitrum illum adegit, *he summoned him before an arbiter,* id. Off. 3, 16, 66. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53. So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16 69: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* βραβευτής, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, *which adjudged the prize,* Mart. 7, 2, 10: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numerous tribes,* Plin. 5, 27, 27. ‖‖. *he who governs* or *manages, a lord, master:* arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 25: quo (*sc.* Noto) non arbiter Hadriae major, ib. 1, 3, 15: effusi late maris arbiter, *commanding a wide prospect over the sea,* id. Ep. 1, 11, 26: regni, Tac. A. 13, 14: rerum, ib. 2, 73: dii potentium populorum arbitri, ib. 15, 24.

arbiterium, v. arbitrium.

arbĭtra, ae, *f.* [arbiter] *a female witness:* arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor Epod. 5, 50.

arbĭtrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of an arbiter* or *umpire:* judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbĭtrārio, *adv. with uncertainty* Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: v. arbitrarius.

arbĭtrārius, a, um, *adj.* [arbitror] *pertaining to arbitration:* formula, Gai. 4, 163: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 ‖. *arbitrary, depending on the will:* motus in arteria naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.* ‖‖. *uncertain, not fixed:* hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 216.

arbĭtrātio, ōnis, *f.* [arbitror] *decision, will* = arbitratus: Cael. 13 20 19.

arbĭtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] = arbiter *no.* 3: *a lord, master, ruler:* SVPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5,

arbĭtrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, female ruler:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

arbĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arbitrating, an arbitration:* si quid dominus emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato R. R 149.

II. *will, pleasure, choice, decision:* nunc quidem mea arbitratu loquar libero, quae volam et quae labebit, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 2: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28: senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34. III. *direction, superintendence:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25.

arbĭtrium (sometimes arbiterium), ii, n. [arbiter] *a being present, presence:* hence meton. *for persons present* (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602.

II. *the judgment, or decision of an arbitrator* (cf. arbitor no. 2): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium: judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: arbitrium rei uxoriae, ib. 15: clementia liberum arbitrium habet: non sub formula, sed ex aequo et bono judicat, Sen. de Clem. 2, 7, 3.

III. In gen.: *an arbitrating, a sentence, decision:* quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *where nothing is decided according to mere opinion*, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet unus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, id. Od. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 25: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.* IV. *will, mastery, dominion, authority:* dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: quojus ad arbitrium, *at whose bidding*, Lucr. 2, 281: populum R. victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Bellovaci se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, *on their own account and at their own pleasure*, ib. 7, 75 cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio coelum, torra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8 *fin.*: alieni arbitrii esse, Suet. Claud. 2: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7. V. Arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (since an arbiter was employed to estimate them), Cic. Dom. 37: cf. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, are, v. arbitror, *ad fin.*

arbĭtror, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [arbiter]

I. Orig.: *to observe, perceive, hear*, dicta alicujus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 24: domus attigisse fortunas arbitraturus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 8. II. Legal *t. t.* (cf. arbiter no. 2): *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 44: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to put faith in:* Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 41. In gen.: *to consider, judge of:* arbitrari diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. III. Also legal *t. t. to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion:* qui testimonium diceret, ut ARBITRARI se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.*: qui primum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis ARBITROR, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quae compertа habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: quaero de te, arbitrerisne C. Sempronium consulem in tempore pugnam initisse Liv. 4, 40. IV. In gen.: *to be of opinion, to believe, think* = reor: *to be of opinion, to believe, think* = reor: quatum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 48: arbitror: certum non scimus Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrere, id. Andr. 5, 4, 12: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitraber, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it was Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 69. Absol.: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. Clu. 63. V. *Act. form*, arbitro, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 57.

2. Arbitror in pass. signif. (rare): continuo arbitretur (*i. e.* eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12.

arbor, ŏris (older form arbos, like labes, colos, honos, *etc.* Hence *acc.* ARBOSEM, Fest. *s. v.*), *f. a tree.* Poet.: arbor Jovis, *the oak*, Ov. M. 1, 106. arbor Phoebi, *the laurel*, id. F. 3, 139: arbor Palladia, *the olive*, id. A. A. 2, 518. 1. Duracor pomo, sed interaneorum valetudini infesta, Plin. 12, 6, 12: according to Sprengel, the *tamarind*, Tamarindus indica, Linn. 2. Foliis moro similis, unde vestes lineas faciunt, ib. 12, *the cotton-tree*, Gossypium arboreum, Linn.

3. Pomo et suavitate praecellentior, quo sapientes Indorum vivunt, ib. 12. Some suppose this to be the *banana*, Musa paradisiaca, Linn.; others think it the *cocoa-nut*, Cocos nucifera, Linn.

4. Rosei floris, quem noctu comprimens, *etc.* ib. 11, 23; unknown. 5. Terebintho similis cetera, pomo amygdalis, ib. 6, 13; perhaps the *pistachio*, Pistachia vera, Linn., according to Daleschamps. 6. Arbores circa Memphim tam vastae, id. 13, 10, 19; some have supposed them to be the *baobab*, Adansonia digitata, Linn. 7. Unius peculiari miraculo, ib.; see Aeschynomene. 8. Ferulae similes, id. 6, 32, 37. Salmasius believed them to be the sugar-cane, Saccharum officinarum, which is improbable. 9. Insulae Tyli, qua aestu maris perfunditur, id. 12, 10, 21; perhaps *mangroves*, Rhizophorae, Linn. or Bruguiera, L'Her. 10. Lanigeras serum, id. 6, 17, 20; 12, 3, 8; 12, 10, 21: *cotton*, Gossypium arboreum, Linn., and G. herbaceum, var. frutescens, Delill., and G. vitifolium, Cavan. Some have supposed the last reference to indicate the silk-cotton, Bombax pentandra, Linn.; but this does not seem the preferable explanation. 11. Sale erosae, fluctibus pulsatae, id. 12, 9, 20. Sprengel considers them to be *mangroves*, Rhizophora Mangle, Linn. 12. Arbores et in mari nascuntur, id. 13, 25, 48; 13, 25, 51; *sea-weeds*, see Phycos. II. Meton. for *things made of wood.* 1. *a mast*, with or without mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. 2. *the lever* or *bar of a press*, Cato R. R. 18, 4. 3. *an oar:* centenaque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. 4. *a ship:* Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo*, Ov. H. 12, 8. 5. *a javelin:* Stat. Th. 12, 769. 6. Arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet:* caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rabir. 4 *fin.* III. *a sea-fish, unknown to us*, perhaps the star-fish, called the Argus or Medusa's head, Astrophyton scutatum, Link.; Plin. 9, 4, 3.

arbŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *pertaining to trees:* arboraria falx, *a knife for pruning trees*, Cato R. R. 10, 3: arborarius picus, *a woodpecker*, Plin. *ap.* 16 53: proventus, Sol. 11 and 24.

arbŏrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a pruner of trees:* Col. 11, 1, 12: Plin. 18, 33, 76.

arbŏrēsco, *i. v. incep.* [id.] *to become a tree:* Plin. 19, 4, 22.

arbŏrētum, i. n. [id.] = arbustum: Col. 11, 3, 13.

arboreus ignobilius verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tree:* arboreae frondes, Ov. M. 1, 632: radix, ib. 8, 379: umbra, ib. 10, 129: foetus = poma, ib. 4, 125: coma = frondes, Prop. 1, 16, 28: falx, Plin. 21, 15, 51: amplitudo, *tree-like*, id. 16, 36, 65: cornua, *branching horns*, Ov. M. 3, 193.

arbos, v. arbor. [Virg. Aen. 1, 189.

arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arbor] *a small tree, shrub:* Varr. R. R. 3, 13: Col. 5, 10, 7. II. Meton.: *the tuft on the head of the peacock*, Plin. 11, 37, 44. III. In mechanics, *a movable machine for propelling military engines*, Gr. ἐμαίσυρον, Vitr. 10, 20.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] *planted with trees:* locus, Col. 3, 13, 6

II. *bound* or *fastened to a tree:* vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8: genus musti, id. 12 41: positio, id. 4, 1, 6.

arbustō, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to plant with trees:* Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Plin. 17, 23 35 *no.* 22.

arbustum, i, n. [contr. from arbosetum, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virguletum, salictum from salicetum, *etc.*] *a plantation, a vine yard planted with trees* (while vines was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): nec vero segetibus solum et pratis et vineis et arbustis res rusticae laetae sunt, sed etiam hortis et pomariis, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: expressa arbusto regerit convicia, *abusive language that smacked of the vineyard*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. II. Meton. for a single tree: arbusto vitem copulari, Cato R. R. 7, 1.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor or arbos -tus] *planted with trees:* ager, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6. II. Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *trained upon a tree:* Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 25. Hence, III. Fig.: arbustiores res, *more firm, surer*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] *of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* foetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Virg. G. 1, 166. II. Poet.: in gen. for arboreus, ligneus, *of wood, wooden:* liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584.

arbūtum, i, n. [id.] *the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus, the wild strawberry:* glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta, Lucr. 5, 963: Virg. G. 1, 148: ib. 2, 520. II. Meton.: for arbutus, *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* jubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, *that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots*, Virg. G. 3, 300.

arbūtus, i, *f.* [perh. connected with arbor, since the arbutus abounds in Italy] *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus*, Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: dulcis satis humor, depulsis arbutus haedis Virg. E. 3, 82: viridi membra sub arbuto stratus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, *f. a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer:* arca vestiaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, Suet. Cal. 59: neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca, Juv. 1, 90: cf. id. 11, 26: populus me sibilat: at mihi ipse plaudo domi, simulac nummos contempior in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67. Hence Meton. like our purse, for *the money in it:* arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse*, Cic. Att. 1, 9. And *of public money, revenues:* frumentaria, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1 § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42. 2. a coffin (Smith's Ant. 119): in altera (area) Numam Pompilium sepultum asse, Liv. 40, 29: cadavera conservus vili portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9. II. Meton. for any closed or confining place: a *close prison*, a *cell:* (Servi) in arcam conjiciuntur, ne quis eum ita colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.* 2. *the waterbox of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr. 10, 13. 3. a *water-cistern*, a *reservoir*,

id. 6, 3. **4.** a *quadrangular landmark*: cf. Script. Agrim. p. 119, etc. [From the same root as arceo, "to enclose," v. arceo. Servius, Virg. Aen. 1, 262, says "*arcae* et *arx* quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arcentur:" it is rather, *in* which things are kept: hence arx, *a keep*.]

arcāno, *adv. in secret, privately*: Domitius arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19. arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *Comp.* arcanius, Col. 3, 2 *fin. Sup.* not used.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. I. Lit.: *shut up, closed*: ‖. Of things: *secret, private, hidden, concealed*: at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26 *fin.*: consilia, Liv. 35, 18: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43: litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Virg. Aen. 4, 422. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana quum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae, id. Od. 3, 2, 27. ‖. Of persons: *that keeps a secret, trusty*: dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53. Fig.: omnia arcana nocte petita, *in silent night*, Ov. H. 9, 40. ‖‖. Subst.: arcanum, i, *n. a secret, a mystery*: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: fatorum arcana, ib. 2, 639: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: Pythagorae arcana, id. Epod. 15, 21: si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22.

arcārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to ready money*: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131. ‖. Subst.: arcārius, i, *m. a treasurer*: Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41. Also, *a controller of public revenues*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

arcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a square landmark*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebion, i, *n. a plant*, usu. called onochiles *or* anchusa, *a kind of ox-tongue*; Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: v anchusa: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

arcella, ae, *f. dim.* [arca]. Among surveyors, *a square landmark*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 119.

arcellacae vites, *a species of the vine now unknown*, Col. 3, 21, 3.

arcellŭla, ae, *f.* [a double *dim.* of arcella, from arca] *a little box*, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcĕo, cui (arcitum only in Prisc. p. 1265, P.), 2. *v. a. to shut up, to inclose*. ‖. Arcere est, continere, Fest. *s. v.*: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: orbis coelestis arcens et continens ceterus, id. Rep. 6, 17: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodia arceamus, *shut in, confine*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. Fig.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, id. Harusp. 3. Also, *to keep in order*: arcendae familiae gratia, Fest. *s. v.* Noverca. ‖. *to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent*. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off is put in the *acc.* (or *nom.* to the *pass.*): that which is guarded is represented by the *abl.* either with or without *ab*: post., also by the *dat.*; and sometimes it is not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by the *abl.*, and that which is guarded by the *acc.* (*e. g.* Hor. A. P. 64). 1. With *acc.* only: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: platanus solem aestate arcet, hieme admittit, Plin. 12, 1, 5: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: adi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41. With *Inf.* as obj.: *to hinder prevent* quae (dicta) clamor ad auras arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere tedendo arcebat, ib. 3, 89: nec Augustus arcuerat Taurum opes conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72. Absol.: arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.

2. With *ab*: tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Virg. G. 4, 168. 3. With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): illum ut hostem arcuit Gallia, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 *fin.*: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, ib. 2, 40 *fin.*: Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6: aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209. aliquem funesto veterno, *i. e. to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64. 4. With *dat.*: oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155. [The root ARC means "to keep, cover," and so, "ward off, defend:" cf. Sans. *rakṣ*, "to keep, defend, rule," with ἀρκέω, εἴργω, ἄρυκω, ἀρήγω, ἀλέξω, ἀλκή.]

arcēra, ae, *f.* [arca] *a covered carriage for sick persons*: quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: in the xii. Tab., Gell. 20, 1: Non. 55, 2.

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [arcesso] *he who calls* or *fetches*: nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, *fin.* ‖. In law: *an accuser*: Amm. 29, 1, 44.

arcessītus, a, um, *P. of* arcesso.

arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling for, summons* (very rare; only in the *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 3: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf.* also arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacesso: we also find in some MSS. and edit. an erroneous form, accerso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) *to send for, fetch, call, summon*: Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 70: jussit me ad se arcersier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40: cunctos Senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62: Aesculapium ab Epidauro Romam arcessendum, Liv. 10, 47: si melius quid habes, arcesse, *fetch it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 6. Fig.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, proverb. *that man brings misfortunes upon his own back*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4: arcessere somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18 arcessere gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.*

‖. Legal *t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice*: hence, in gen. *to accuse, inform against*: with *acc.* and *gen.* or *abl.*: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Flacc. 6: capitis arcessere, id. Delot. 11: pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 32: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53: also *absol.*: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37. Fig.: insectiae, Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14. ‖‖. Of mental objects: *to bring, seek, derive a thought*, etc.: a capite quod velimus, arcessere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, ib. 3, 38 *fin.*: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, *to fetch from far*, Petr. S. 37. Hence arcessītus: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural*: cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression may not be thought forced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum Quint. 10, 1, 78. [Arcesso and the other verbs in *so* form their perfects in *sivi*. Hence the termination is probably the verb *si(n)o*: arcesso or accerso = accedere sino, *I cause to approach, I send for*. Similarly capesso = capere sino; facesso = facere sino; lacesso = lacere sino: Donaldson, Varr. 352.]

arcŭthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκευθινος, *of the juniper-tree*: ligna, Vulg. Paralip. 2, 2, 8.

archangēlus, i, *m.* = ἀρχάγγελος, *an archangel*, Hier. Ruf. 1, 6.

archēōta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχειώτης, *a keeper of the archives*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

archĕtўpum, i, *n.* = ἀρχέτυπον, *an original*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: Plin. Ep. 5, 10.

archĕtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, *original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, *the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7: cf. Mart. 7, 11. 12, 69.

archēzōstis, is, *f. the bryony*; also called ampeloleuce, Bryonia alba, Linn.: or perhaps some other species of Bryonia, v. ampeloleuce: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

archiātrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀρχιάτρια, *the rank of chief physician*, Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 8.

archiātrus (-os), i, *m.* = ἀρχίατρος *the chief physician, the emperor's physician in ordinary*, Cod. Theod. 12, 13.

archībūcŭlus (bucol.), i, *m.* = ἀρχιβούκολος, *a chief priest of Bacchus*, Orell. no. 2335, 2351, 2352.

archidiācŏnus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιδιάκονος, *an archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4.

archiĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *an archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

archiĕreus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιερεύς, *a chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*: Orell. no. 2160, 2543, 2627.

archiĕrōsўna, ae, *f.* = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *the chief priest's office*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

archigallus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιγάλλος, *a chief priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5: Tert. Apol. 25; Orell. 2322.

archigĕrōn, ontis, *m.* = ἀρχιγέρων, *chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 1.

archigŭbernus, i, *m.* = ἀρχικύβερνος, *chief pilot* or *helmsman*, Javolen. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Orell. no. 3614.

archimăgirus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιμάγειρος, *a chief cook*, Juv. 9, 109.

archimandrīta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *a chief monk, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

archimīma, ae, *f. first mimic actress*, Orell. no. 4760.

archimīmus, i, *m.* = ἀρχίμιμος, *chief mimic actor* or *pantomime*: Suet. Vesp. 19: Orell. no. 2625.

archipīrāta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates, arch pirate*: Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: id. Verr. 5, 25: Liv. 37, 11.

archipresbўter, ĕri, *m.* = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *the chief of the* Presbyteri, *arch-priest*, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archi-săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida] *chief priest*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archisўnăgōgus, i, *m.* = ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *the ruler of the Synagogue*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*

architecta, ae, *f. a female architect*, Plin. 10, 71, 91.

architectōn, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master builder, architect*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 73: Sen. Ep. 90. Fig.: *a master in cunning*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 130.

architectŏnĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἀρχιτεκτονική (*sc.* τέχνη), *the art of building, architecture*: Quint. 2, 21, 8.

architectŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *relating to architecture*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

architĕctor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [architectus] *to build, construct, fabricate* (very rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auc. Her. 3, 19: architectandus, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *to devise, invent*: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

architectūra, ae, *f.* [architectus]

the art of building, architecture: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Vitr. 1, 1, 3.

architectus, i, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while architecton is rare), *a master-builder, architect*: fabri architectique, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 44: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62: fig. non deesse, non modo ut architectos, veram etiam ut fabros ad aedificandam rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2. ‖ Fig.: *an inventor, deviser, author*: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Pl. Am. prol. 45: inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti pene verborum, id. Brut. 31.

archi-triclīnus, i, m. = ἀρχιτρίκλινος: = triclinii arcba, *one who presides at table, the master of a feast*, Vulg. Joh. 2, 9.

archīum or **archīvum**, i, n. = ἀρχεῖον, *archives*: Dig. 48, 19, 9, 6 6: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19.

archōn, ontis, m. = ἄρχων (a ruler), *the highest magistrate in republican Athens, an archon*: Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

arcifīnālis, e, or **arcifīnius**, a, um, *adj.* [arceo finis]: arcifinales agri, *lands obtained by victors after expelling the previous owners*, Sic. Fl. p. 3: Frontin. p. 38.

arctium, i, m. = ἄρκτιον, *a plant, burdock*, Arctium Lappa, Linn.: in pure Lat. personata, Plin. 25, 9, 66.

arci-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arcus potens] *skilful with the bow*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

arci-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, *etc.*), entis, *adj.* [arcus teneo] *holding a bow, bow-bearing*. A poet epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Naev. Bell Pun. 2, 20 Ov. M. 1, 441. ‖ A constellation: *the archer*: Cic. Arat 182.

arctē, *adv.* v. arte.

arcticus, a, um, *adj* = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence) *northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

arctĭon, i, n. = ἄρκτιον, *a plant*, a kind of mullein, Verbascum ferrugineum, Linn.: also called acturus in Plin. 27, 5, 16.

arcto, v. arto.

arctŏphўlax, ăcis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes: Cic. Arat. 359.

arctophўllum, v. caerefolium.

arctos (rar. arctus; *acc.* arcton, Ov.: Virg. *nom. plur.* arctoe), i, *f.* = ἄρκτος, *the Great and Little Bear* (ursa major et minor), a double constellation; cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 1 *sq.* ‖ Meton.: *the north pole*: Ov. M. 2, 132. 2. *the night* (cf. luna): Prop. 2, 22, 25. 3. *the people dwelling in the north*: Lucan. 3, 74. 4. *the north wind*: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

arctŏus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτῷος, *northern*: Mart. 5, 68.

arctūrus, i, m. = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), *the brightest star in the constellation Bootes*, Cic. Arat. 99. 2. *the whole constellation*: Virg. G. 1, 204. 3. *the rising of Arcturus*: Virg. G. 1, 68. ‖ *a plant*, v. arction.

arctus, a, um, v. artus.

arctus, i, m. v. arctos.

arcŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [arcus] *pertaining to the bow*: fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. ‖ Subst.: arcuarius, ii, m. *a maker of bows*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

arcŭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [arcuo] *bow-shaped*: caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id.] *in the form of a bow* (rare): millepeda anguem multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an arch*: Front. Aquaed. 121.

arcŭātus, a, um, *Part.* (arcuo), *bent like a bow, curved*: arcuatus currus, Liv. 1, 21: arcuatum opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46.

arcu-ballista, ae, *f.* [arcus ballista] *a ballista furnished with a bow*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

arcŭballistārius (ballist.), ii, m. *he who shoots with an* arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

arcubĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.*, qui excubabant in arce, Fest. *s. v.* [Prob. for arcicubi, like stipendium for stipipendium.]

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca] *a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.*: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, id. Att. 2, 1. 2. *a small money-box*: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. in Fest. *s. v.* Tanne. 3. *the wind-chest of an hydraulic organ*, Vitr. 10, 13. ‖ In augury: ARCULA dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭlārius, ii, m. [arcula] *a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

arcŭlata, ōrum, n. *plu. round sacrificial cakes*: Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭlum, *a pad or porter's knot, worn on the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices*, Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭma, ae, *f. a small carriage for one person*: Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arcus] *to bend in the form of a bow, to curve*: (millipeda) quae non arcuatur, *does not bend itself in the form of a bow*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcus, ūs, m. (anciently arquus, like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc. Gen. sing.* arqui, Claris.: Non. *Nom. plur.* arci, Varr. in Non. *Fem.* Enn. in Prisc. p. 712 P.), *a bow*: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: adductus, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: arcu emittere sagittam, Plin 9, 8, 11: incurvare arcum, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lunare arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23. ‖ *the rainbow*: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: nubilus arcus mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 5, 88: arcus pluvius, Hor. A. P. 18. ‖ *anything arched or curved*. Of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. Of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, ib. 3, 42. Of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, ib. 11, 229. Of a harbour: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen. 3, 533. Of the boughs of trees: id. G. 2, 26. Of the back of a chair: Tac. A. 15, 57: *the mathematical arc*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 10. Hence of the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129. In architect.: *an arch, a vault, triumphal arch*, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30: marmoreus arcus, Suet. Claud. 1.

ardĕa, ae, *f.* = ἐρωδιός, *a heron*: Virg. G. 1, 364.

ardĕlio, ōnis, m. [ardeo] *a busybody, a meddler*, πολυπράγμων: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 *seq.*

ardens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *blazing, burning*: oppidani cupas sevo, pice, scandulis complent: eas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: hence, *glowing, fiery*: sol ardentissimus, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Austri ardentes, id. 12, 19, 42: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. M. 1, 46: Africa, Lucan. 9, 729. ‖ Fig.: ardentes oculi, *glowing eyes*, Virg. G. 4, 451: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10: apes ardentes auro, *glittering with gold*, Virg. G. 4, 99: ardentis Falerni pocula, *fiery*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19. 2. Of passions, diseases, *etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning*: volneris ardenti dolore, *from the burning pain of the wound*, Lucr. 3, 663: avaritia, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: mortem ardentiore studio petere, ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum literas ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42: studia, Ov. M. 1, 299: misereor ardentis (*sc.* amoris), ib. 14, 631: ardens oratio, Cic. Cr. 38: verbum, ib. 8: orator gravis, acer, ardens, ib. 28, 99. Poet. with *Gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 7, 662.

ardenter, *adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly*: quod cupias ardenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: quo affluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravius ardentiusque sitiens, ib. 5, 6. ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4.

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. n.* (*perf. sulg.* arduerint, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.) [kindred with areo] *to be on fire, to burn, blaze*: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *the soil is on fire in many places*, Lucr. 2, 593: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: Praeneste ardentes lapides coelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes, Ov. M. 2, 248: rogum parari vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, ib. 2, 620: jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, Virg. Aen. 2, 311 P. cf. Juv. 3, 200 *seq.*: paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni, *almost had his house burnt down*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 72. ‖ Fig.: *to flash, glow, sparkle, shine*: ardent oculi, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 62: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, *shone*, Virg. Aen. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, ib. 11, 602. 2. Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, *etc.*: *to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed*, etc.: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, *their limbs burning with fever*, Lucr. 6, 1171: ardere flagitio, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1 27: dolore et ira, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: desiderio, id. Mil. 19: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented*, id. Fin. 5, 31 furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.*: quum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 6, 5. ardere Gallia, *Gaul was in a state of excitement*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, *were eager*, ib. 6, 34: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. B. C. 3, 90: ardet in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 71: in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43: rucie ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166. Esp., *to burn with love*: ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, ib. 4, 62: deus arsit in illa, ib. 8, 50: arsit virgine rapta, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7: and with *acc.*: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Corydon was passionately in love with*, Virg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri crines, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 13.—Pass. arsus, *roasted*: Plin. Valer. 2, 9.

ardĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea] trk genera. 1 A. leucon, *the egret* = Ardea Garzetta, Gmelin. 2. A. asterias, *the bittern* = A. stellaris, Linn. 3. A. pellos, *the common crane* = Grus cinerea, Latham, Ardea Grus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

ardesco, arsi, 3. *v. incep.* [ardeo] *to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed*: omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255: auctum celerrime ardescens, Plin. 37, 3, 12. ‖ Fig.: *to gleam, glitter*: fulminis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54. 2. Of the passions: *to be inflamed, become more intense*: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1086: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41: in lucestas nuptias, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713: fremitus ardescit equorum, ib. 11, 607: ardescente pugna, Tac. H. 5, 18. animulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

ardĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ardor fero *flame-bearing, flaming*: lampas, Varr. in Non. 248, 25.

ardor, ōris, m. [ardeo] *a burning, fire, heat, flame*: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: ardor ignium, id. 5, 587: vinea ab occidente faces ardoresque coeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor coelestis qui aether vocatur, id. N. D. 2, 41: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18. ‖ Fig.: *brightness, brilliancy, vivacity*: fervescit et ex oculis micat acrius ardor, Lucr. 3, 290: ille impetus animorum ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 22. 2. Of the passions or feelings: *fire*

heat, ardour, eagerness: sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor, *i. e. dolor, some tormenting pain,* Lucr. 3, 252: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 · ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Coel. 31: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: militum ardor, id. 8, 16: ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *glowing love,* Tib. 4, 12, 6. With *Gen. of the object:* at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101. And meton., *the beloved object:* tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, ib. 14, 683.

ardŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [arduus] *steepness:* montium ardultas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

arduus, a, um, *adj.* v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj. steep, lofty, high:* oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. 44, 3: arduus ascensus, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, ib. 11, 150: aether, ib. 1, 151: sidera, ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89. Fig.: Agrippa arduus agmen agens, Virg. Aen. 8, 683 · campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), ib. 9, 53: ardua supercilia, *proudly elevated,* Gell. 4, 1, 1. **2.** Subst.: arduum, i, *n. a steep place, a steep:* ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viai, Lucr. 1, 660 · in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 693: ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21 visa in arduo quae plana fuerint, Tac. A. 2, 47: ardua Alpium, id. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9. ‖ Fig.: *difficult, arduous, hard:* magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10 · rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, ib. 1, 3, 37: rebus in arduis, *in difficult circumstances, adversity,* ib. 2, 3, 1. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. A. 12, 15. *Comp.* ardulor: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 600 P. *Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, Ib. [Sans. *ûrdva,* "raised up, lofty;" Gr. ὀρθός; Erse, *ard,* height, top; v. Bopp Gloss. 54.]

arē, v. arefacio.

ārea (in inscriptions sometimes ARIA), ae, *f. a vacant piece of ground,* esp. in a town: locus sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat adversus pontem, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 19. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context · **1.** *a plot of ground for building, the site of a house:* si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: si pontifices sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: domum deinde, ut monumento area esset oppressae nefarias spei, dirui extemplo jussit, Liv. 4, 16. **2.** *a vacant space around, adjoining,* or *in a house, a yard, court:* resedimus in area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. · **3.** *an open space for games, a playground:* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, *i. e. where vices have full scope,* Cic. Att. 9, 18. Also, *a race-ground:* Ov. F. 4, 10: and fig.: *the course of life:* vitae tribus areis peractis, Mart. 10, 24. **4.** *a threshing-floor,* which was an open place prepared for the purpose: neque in segetivus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 3, 8: ne quis frumentum de area tolleret, ib. 3, 14: quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10. Respecting its construction, see Virg. G. 1, 178: cf. Smith's Ant. 53. **5.** *the halo around the sun* or *moon:* tales splendores Graeci areas vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. **6.** *a bed in a garden:* Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 32. **7.** *a churchyard,* Tert. ad Scap. 3. **8.** *a bald spot upon the head, baldness,* Cels. 6, 4: Mart. 5, 50. **9.** *a geometrical plane:* Gell. 1, 20.

ārālis, e, *adj. pertaining to a threshing-floor:* cribrum, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

āre-făcio (contr. arfacio, Cato: *per anastrophen:* facio are, Lucr.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [areo facio] *to make dry, to dry up:* Cato R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr. 6, 962. Pass.: arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 33.

ārēna (harena, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 172) ae, *f.* [areo] orig. *adj. sc.* terra, *dry earth:* hence, **1.** *sand:* litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, *the thirsty sand,* Lucr. 2, 376: sicca, Virg. G. 1, 389: sterilis, ib. 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577. Arena nigra = limus, *slime, mud,* Virg. G. 4, 291. Poet.: in the plur.: summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. M. 10, 701: arenae carae (of the golden sand of Pactolus), ib. 11, 88. Prov. arenae mandare semina, *to sow the sand,* i. e. *to begin a fruitless work,* id. H. 5, 115. ‖ *a sandy place, sandy land:* ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27. Hence, **1.** (in plur.) *a sandy desert:* super Libycas arenas, Ov. M. 4, 617: dejectae et vix perviae arenae, Tac. A. 2, 61. **2.** *the seashore:* udae innitor arenae, Ov. M. 3, 599 · carinae Phrygia potiuntur arena, ib. 12, 38: also in plur. ib. 11, 56. **3.** *the place of combat* (covered with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena:* missus in arenam aper, Suet. Tib. 72. Hence, meton., *the combat in the amphitheatre:* dare se in arenam, *to offer oneself for the contests,* Triph. Dig. 11, 4, 6 · operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scenae arenaeque devotus, id. Calig. 30. Hence, fig. **4.** *the fighting ground, the scene* or *theatre of any kind of contention:* civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18. in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, *in my profession,* Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (Hence, Ital. *rena.*)

ārēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *sandy:* terra arenacea · Plin. 17, 7, 4: duritia, id. 10, 15, 46: semen, *like sand,* id. 21, 16, 59.

ārēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sand:* lapis, *sandstone,* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 148: arenaria fera, *a wild beast destined for the amphitheatre,* Amm. 29, 1. Hence, subst.: I. Arenarius, ii, *m.* **1.** *a combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator:* Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21. **2.** *a teacher of the elements of arithmetic* (because the figures were written in sand), Tert. Pall. 6. II. Arenaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina; cf. aeraria, argentaria, auraria, *etc.*), *a sand-pit:* in arenariis quasdam perductus occiditur, Cic. Clu. 11, 37. III. Arenarium, ii, *n. a sand-pit,* Vitr. 2, 4, 6, 11.

ārēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the laying of fine mortar upon a wall,* Vitr. 7, 3.

ārēnātus, a, um [id.] *mingled with sand, sanded* (very rare). calx, Cato R. R. 18, 7. ‖ Subst. arenatum, i, *n. sand-mortar:* Vitr. 7, 4: Plin. 36, 23, 55.

ārēnī-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [arena fodina: cf. aerifodina] *a sand-pit* (late Lat. for arenaria): Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

ārēnī-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [arena vagus] *wandering through a desert:* Cato, Lucan. 9, 941.

ārēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *full of sand, sandy:* Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, *sc.* Africa, Ib. 14, 82: litus, Virg. Aen. 4, 257: urina, Plin. 23, 3, 30: lapis arenosior, id. 33, 6, 36: ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 5.

ārens, entis, *Part.* [areo] *dry, arid, parched:* arentia saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: cetera abrupta aut arentia, Tac. A. 15, 42: *dried up, thirsty:* trepidisque arentia venis ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 596: arente fauce trahere poculo, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. Poet. as an epithet of things itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174.

ārēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arena] *fine sand, a grain of sand:* Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ārĕo, 2. *v. n.* (not in Cicero) *to be dry:* uti quum exhivissem ex aqua arerem tamen, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 50: tellus succis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 221. **2.** *to be dried up, to languish from thirst:* arentibus sitl faucibus, Liv. 44, 38. fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: in medio Tantalus aret aqua, id. A. A. 2, 606.

ārĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [area] *a small open place:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖ *a small garden-bed:* Col. 10, 362.

arepennis, is, *m.* [a Gallic word, whence the Fr. *arpent*] = semijugerum, *a half acre of ground:* Col. 5, 1, 6.

ares, v. aries.

āresco, 3. *v. incep.* [areo] *to become dry, to dry up:* dum mea vestimenta arescunt, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 17: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. Oecon in Non. 450, 1. cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17.

ārētălŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀρεταλόγος, *a babbler about virtue, a boaster:* in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet. Aug. 74: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16.

arferia aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Fest. *s. v.* [ar = ad, and fero.]

argĕma, ātis, *n.* = ἄργεμα [ἀργός, white; cf. albugo] *a small ulcer in the eye,* Plin. 28, 11, 78.

argĕmon, i, *n.* = ἄργεμον, *an herb;* called also lappa canaria, referred by some to the *burdock,* Aretium Lappa, Linn.: by others to an umbelliferous plant called Caucalis daucoides, Linn.: and by some to *the dog's tooth grass,* Cynodon dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

argĕmōnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀργεμώνη, *an herb;* referred by Dodonaeus to Glaucium, *the hound poppy;* by Sprengel to Papaver Argemone; but three kinds are spoken of by Pliny, and the description would apply to the genus Adonis, Linn., which some suppose to be the Argemone of Dioscorides: called also inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59.

argēmōnĭa, ae, *f.* = argemone, Plin 25, 9, 56.

argennon, i, *n.* = ἀργεννόν (white), *brilliant silver,* Fest. *s. v.*

argentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* taberna) *a banking-house, a bank:* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 47: Liv. 9, 40. ‖ (*sc.* ars) *the trade of a banker* or *money-changer:* argentariam Lepti facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 59 · qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, id. Caecin. 4 · argentaria dissoluta, *after the affairs of the bank were wound up,* ib.: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4. III. (*sc.* fodina) *a silver mine:* Liv. 34, 21

argentārĭum, ii, *n. a cupboard* or *safe for plate:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *pertaining to silver:* metalla, *silver mines,* Plin. 33, 5, 26: creta, *tripoli, rotten-stone, for polishing silver* id. 35, 17, 58: faber, *a silversmith,* Jabol. Dig. 34, 2, 39. ‖ *pertaining to money:* amore pereo, et inopia argentaria, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 65: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, *to entice away money,* id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, *care of money,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 3: taberna, *a bank,* Liv. 26, 11: mensa, *a banking-table,* Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4: coactiones argentariae facitare, Suet. Vesp. 1.

argentārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer, banker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 53: Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, ib.: Suet. Aug. 2 · *cf.* Smith's Ant. 130.

argentātus, a, um [id.: cf. aeratus, auratus, *etc.*] *plated* or *ornamented with silver:* sandalia, Alhinov. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 *fin.:* milites, *whose shields are plated,* Liv. 9, 40. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *come only with silvered complaints,* i. e. *bring money with your complaints,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3 *fin.*

argentĕŏlus (argentiolus, Fronto de Or. 3), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *of silver:* sicilicula argenteola, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *of silver, made of silver:* argentea aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: bracteae, Plin. 37, 7, 11: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15: for which also absol. argenteus, Tac. G. 5: salus argentea, *a silver salutation (a present)*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114: amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money*, i. e. has been sold, ib. 1, 3, 113. ‖ Meton.: *adorned with silver* = argentatus: argentea scena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.*: acies, Liv. 10, 39. **2.** *of a glittering white colour, silvery:* nives argenteae pennis ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, Ib. 10, 213: fons, Ib. 3, 407: lilia, Prop. 4, 4, 25: anser, Virg. Aen. 8, 655 *Rib. crit.*, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **3.** *of the silver age:* subit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114.

Argentiscŭtĕrēbrōnĭdes [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, *an extortioner, a sponger*, Pers. 4, 6, 21.

argenti-fŏdīna [also, argenti fodina] ae, *f. a silver mine:* Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

argentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *abounding in silver:* aurum argentosum, Plin. 33, 5, 29.

argentum, i, *n.* Lit.: *the white metal, silver:* Plin. 33, 6, 31: vilius argentum est auro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52. ‖ Meton.: *silver plate:* nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6 argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, *full of wrought and stamped silver* (i. e. *silver vessels and money*), Ib. 5, 25: apponitur coena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. **2.** *silver money;* also, *money* in gen.: argenti ratio, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15: annumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23. ‖‖ Argentum vivum, *quicksilver*, Plin. 33, 6, 32. [Root ARG seen in Sans. *raj-ata* (*adj.* "white," *subst.* "silver"): Gr. ἀργός, ἄργής, ἄργυρος: Erse, *airg-iod*, "silver:" cf. argilla.]

argestās, is, m. = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, *the west-south-west wind:* acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, *the west-north-west wind.*

argilla, ae, *f. white clay, potter's earth:* homulus ex argilla et luto fictus, Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8. [Root ARG; same as in arg-entum.]

argillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argilla] *clayey, of clay:* tegra, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of clay:* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: Plin. 12, 14, 30.

argītis, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀργός, white] *a kind of vine bearing white grapes*, Col. 3, 2, 21.

argūmentālis, e, *adj.* [argumentum] *containing proof:* narratio, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caec. 1.

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhetor. *t. t.* most freq. in Cic.), *an adducing of proof, an argumentation:* argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, Id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4. ‖ *the proof itself:* etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? id. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a reasoner:* Tert. Anim. 38.

argūmentātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female reasoner:* Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] *to adduce proof, to demonstrate:* neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv. 39, 36 *fin.*: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, *to conclude from*, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. ‖ *to adduce something as proof:* atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, id. Clu. 24: multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv. 33, 28. Pass. omnia argumentata nominabo *τεκμήρια*, Aufustus in Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich in matter or material:* opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo] *an argument, proof, evidence, sign:* argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 8: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44: literae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, id. 8, 30: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: animi laeti argumenta, *indications*, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentia, Ib. 8, 745: amoris hoc est argumentum, non magnitudo, Petr. S. 137, 8: argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 85. ‖ *a logical conclusion:* concludi argumentum non potest, nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, probatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44. So also, *analogy, induction:* ex argumento nomen accepit scorpio herba, semen enim habet ad similitudinem caudae scorpionis, Plin. 22, 15, 17. ‖‖ *the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot* = ὑπόθεσις: argumentum plura significat: nam et fabulae ad actum scenarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet, omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9, and 10: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, *what do they mean*, id. Off. 2, 23, 84 epistolae, id. Att. 10, 13: post argumentum hujus eloquar tragoediae, Pl. Am. prol. 51: fabulae, Ter. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, *a play with a plot*, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Cal. 57. ‖ *the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Myleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 12, 685: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, Ib. 6, 69 · argumentum ingens et custos virginis Argus, Virg. Aen. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.

arguo, ŭi, ūtum (arguiturus, Sall. in Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3. *v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare:* hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9: Pass. in a middle signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *shows itself in*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80. ‖ With *acc.* or *pass.*: *to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute:* servos ipsos, quod ad me attinet, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 120: hae fabellae te arguunt, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 10: quod adjeci, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 42, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: Gaetulicum rebellit Plinius: Plinium arguit ratio temporum, *refutes*, Suet. Cal. 8: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *is convicted*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. The offence charged is expressed by a word in the *gen., abl.*, or dependence on *de*; by the *acc.* and *inf.*; or by the *acc.* with *ut* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 446). 1. With *gen.*: malorum factorum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56: vires mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 9, 26: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53. 2. With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. 3. With *abl.* and *de*: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, id. Inv. 2, 11, 37. 4. With the *acc.* and *inf.*: quae (mulier) me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 62: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37. 5. With *acc.* and *ut* (as in Greek ὅτι): fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, Suet. Nero, 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3. ‖‖ Meton. of things: *to find fault with, complain of, censure:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68: arguebat et perperam editos census, *he complained of a false census* Suet. Cal. 38 · primusque animalia mensis arguit imponi, Ov. M. 15, 71 [Root ARG, prob. same as in *arg-entum*, hence *ary-uo*, "to make clear," like *ao-uo*, "to make sharp."]

argūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argutor] *a rustling, creaking:* lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

argūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a subtle disputant:* Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūtē, *adv. subtly, acutely:* Cic. Cael. 8. *Comp.* id. Brut. 11. *Sup.* id. de Or. 2, 4 *fin.* ‖ *craftily:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 134.

argūtiae, ārum (the sing. argutia, ae, Gell., App.) *f. plu.* [argutus] *that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, liveliness, animation:* Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 5: nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, *quick motion of the fingers*, Cic. Or. 18, 59. Of *the notes of the nightingale*: Plin. 10, 29, 41 · of *chattering discourse*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 19. ‖ Of mental qualities: *genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning:* hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut pene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, id. Am. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.

argūtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [argutia] *a cavil, quibble:* Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*

argūtō, 1. *v. a. to chatter, prate:* Prop. 1, 6, 7.

argūtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [argutus] *to prattle, prate:* totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Naev. in Non. 245, 30. ‖ *to make a noise with the feet:* of the fuller, *to stamp:* Titinn. in Non. 245, 32.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] ‖ *a little talkative:* lamula, App. Met. 2, p. 117, 20. **2.** *somewhat subtle, acute, keen:* libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argūtus, a, um, *Part.* [arguo], but usually *adj.* Lit. *made clear:* hence of objects affecting the senses: *clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent*, etc.: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *moved with less vehemence* (than the sides, latera), Cic. de Or. 3, 59: manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quam ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: arguta caput, *graceful in motion*, Virg. G. 3, 80: aures breves et argutae, *that move quickly*, Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, *in the neat sandal*, Cat. 68, 72: hirundo, *the twittering swallow*, Virg. G. 1, 377; sturnus,

lit. E. 9, 36: cicadae, *chirping*, Mart. 11, 18, 5: ilex, *rustling*, Virg. E. 7, 1: nemus, lb. 8, 22: Negera, *melodious*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: forum, *noisy*, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, *creaking*, Virg. G. 1, 143: pecten, lb. 1, 294: odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4. Of omens: *distinct, clear, conclusive*: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 3, 24. **II.** *babbling, wordy* (in good as well as bad sense): sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 12: obviam mihi literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5. **III.** Of mental qualities: **1.** In a good sense: *sagacious, acute, witty*: quis illo (*sc.* Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? id. Brut. 17: orator, lb. 70 *fin.*: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29: dicta, id. de Or. 2, 61: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dextrously-feigned pain*, Prop. 1, 18, 26. **2.** In a bad sense: *cunning, sly, artful*: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6. As a pun: cequid argutus est? *is he cunning?* (*Ch.* Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. *has been convicted*), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56.

argȳranchē, es, *f.* = ἀργυράγχη, *a sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy*, Gell. 9, 9.

argȳraspis, idis, *adj.* = ἀργυράσπις, *having a silver shield*, Liv. 37, 40.

argȳrītis, idis, *f.* = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver) *a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

argȳrŏcŏrinthius, a, um, *adj. made of Corinthian bronze* (which was as bright as silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3). CRATERA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1541.

argȳrŏdămas, antis, *m.* = ἀργυρόδαμας, *a silver-coloured stone, similar to the diamond*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

argȳros, i, *f.* = ἄργυρος, *a plant*, otherwise called mercurialis, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἀ-ῥυθμός] *of unequal measure, inharmonious*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 327.

ărĭānis, idis, *f.* (*sc.* herba) = ἀριανίς, *a fabulous herb said to grow wild in Ariana*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ăriditas, ātis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness, drought*: Plin. 11, 35, 41: Myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37. In the plur.: Arn. 2, 69. **II.** Meton.: *anything dry* or *withered*: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, Pall. 3, 4.

ăridŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather dry*: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

ărĭdus (contr. ardus, like arfacio from arefacio, Lucil. in Non. 74, 20), a, um, *adj.* [areo] *dry, withered, parched*: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: ficis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238. Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 65. Subst. aridum, i, *n. a dry place, dry land*: ex arido tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in aridum subducere, lb. 29. **II.** Fig.: arida sitis, Lucr. 3, 930: arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, *of the colour of dried leaves*, Plin. 12, 26, 59: aridus sonus, *a sound like that made by snapping anything dry*, Lucr. 6, 118: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *a dry crackling noise*, Virg. G. 1, 357: crura, *shrivelled*, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: in victu arido, *innutritious food*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: aridus cibus, *poor*, Mart. 10, 87, 5: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *dry, jejune*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: arida narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19: aridus orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: magister, id. 2, 4, 8: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, *ignorant*, Suet. Gr. 4: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, *avaricious*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 18: arido argento 'st opus, *ready money*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 21.

ărĭēna, ae, *f. the fruit of the Indian tree*, pala, *the banana*: musa paradisiaca, Linn.: Pin. 12, 6, 12.

ărĭes (old form ares, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: for the kindred forms arvix and harvix, in Varro and Festus, v. arvix: poet. aries, sometimes dissyl., like ables; hence *a* long: ăryĕtis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: ăryĕtes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: ăryĕtĭ, Virg. Aen. 2, 492): ĕtis, *m. a ram*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: Col. 7, 2, 4. **II.** *the ram, a sign of the zodiac*, Hyg. F. 133: Ov. M. 10, 165. **III.** *a battering-ram* (v. Smith's Ant. 133), Cic. Off. 1, 11: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12. **IV.** *a beam, a prop*: quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Fig.: ex quo aries ille subjicitur, in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64. **V.** *an unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships*, Plin. 9, 5, 4. [Cf. ἄρραος, "ram," or "boar;" ἄρσην, ἀρτός, ῥήν; Engl. *ram*; Basque, *aria*: v. *aper*.]

ărĭētārius, a, um, *adj. relating to the battering-ram*: Vitr. 10, 19.

ărĭētātio, ōnis, *f.* [arieto] *a butting like a ram*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭētīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries] *pertaining to a ram*: ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27: pulmo, id. 10, 8, 22. cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28. **2.** *similar to a ram's head*: cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20. **3.** Arietinum responsum, *an answer which puts the questioner upon the horns of a dilemma*: Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 8.

ărĭēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *neutr.* (aryetat, trisyl. Virg. Aen. 11, 890) [aries] *to butt like a ram, to strike violently*. **1.** *Act.*: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *knocks so violently at*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84. **2.** *Neutr.*: in me arietare, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: arietat in portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 890: et labaris oportet, et arietes et cadas: *to totter*, Sen. Ep. 107. Fig.: *to disturb, harass*, id. Tranq. 1, 6.

ărĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [arefacio] *making dry, drying*, Col. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 dub.

arilātor, ōris, *m.* [the etym. unknown] *a haggler, chafferer* = cocio, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 16, 7, 12.

arinca, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *a kind of grain*, otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19. According to some, *spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn; to others, a var. of T. hibernum, Linn.: but according to Harduin, *rye* (in Dauphiné called riguet).

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariol.

aris, idis, *f.* = ἄρις, Galen, *a kind of arum, dragon-root*, or *green dragon*, Arum Arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94.

ărista, ae, *f. the awn* or *beard of an ear of grain*: arista quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e gluma; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15. **II.** Meton.: *the ear itself*: maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Virg. G. 1, 8. Also, *spikenard*: Ov. M. 15, 398. **III.** Poet. *summer*: Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 371. **IV.** *human hair*: Pers. 3, 115. **V.** *the bones of fishes*: Auson. Mosell. 85. **VI.** *an ear-like weed*: Val. Fl. 7, 365.

ărĭstātus, a, um, *having ears* (like corn), Fest. p. 137.

aristē, es, *f. the name of a precious stone* = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ărĭstĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista fero] *bearing ears of corn*: seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

ărĭstĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista gero] *ear-bearing*, an epithet of Ceres, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1492.

ărĭstŏlŏchĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀριστολοχία, *a plant that is useful in child-birth, birth-wort*, of which four kinds are mentioned by Pliny. 1. tuberibus radicis rotundis = Aristolochia rotunda, Linn.; and perhaps also A. luteum, Desf. 2. alterum radice longa = A. longa, Linn. 3. quae clematidis vocatur = A. clematitis, Linn.; and perhaps A. cretica, Linn. 4. pistolochia, polyrrhizus = A. pistolochia, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 54.

ărĭstŏphŏrum [ἄριστον, breakfast, φέρω, bring] est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Fest. *s. v.*

ărĭstōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arista] *abounding in ears of corn*: cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

ărithmētica, ae, and -ē, ēs, *f.* = ἀριθμητική (*sc.* τέχνη) *the art of reckoning, arithmetic, the science of numbers*: Sen. Ep. 88: Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 8.

ărithmētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *pertaining to arithmetic*: ratio, Vitr. 10, 16. Subst. arithmetica, ōrum, *n. plu. arithmetic*: in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

ărithmus, i, *m.* = ἀριθμός (number): Arithmi, *a name of the fourth book of Moses* (pure Lat. Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

ăritūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18.

arma, ōrum, *n. plu.* (*gen. plu.* armūm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46), *tools, implements*. **1.** *of agriculture*: duris agrestibus arma, Virg. G. 1, 160: Ov M. 11, 35. **2.** *of grinding and baking*: cerealia arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 177. **3.** *the tackle of a ship*: colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, lb. 5, 15: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. **4.** *of the wings of Daedalus*: Ov. A. A. 2, 50. **5.** *of a barber's scissors*: Mart. 14, 36. **II.** usually *implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence*; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *tela*, used at a distance. armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42: agitatio anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. 1, 25: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv. 1, 43: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31: armis accingi, Virg. Aen. 6, 184: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, lb. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Virg. Aen. 9, 22: arma ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: certare armis cum hoste, id. Off. 3, 22: armis certare, Virg. Aen. 12, 890: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: ponere, abjicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1: amittere, Virg. Aen. 1, 474: deripere militibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Lucan. 1, 104: per arma, per viros, late stragem dedere, Liv. 8, 25: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigour, with might and main*, Cic. Off. 2, 24.

2. Specifically, *a shield*: coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20: at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: se in sua colligit arma, *covers his whole person with his shield*, lb. 10, 412: lb. 12, 491. **3.** Meton.: *soldiers, army*; nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, id. 9, 9: Hispanias arma non ita redundare, Tac. H. 2, 32: auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424.

b. *war*: melius visum Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35, 2: silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: arma civilia, id. Fam. 2, 16: ab externis armis otium erat, Liv 3, 14: ad horrida promptior arma, Ov M. 1, 126: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14 *fin.*. Also for *battle*: in

arma ferar, Virg. Aen 2, 337. 4. Virg.: *means of protection, defence, weapons*: tenere semper arma (*sc.* eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel provocare improbos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: horriferum contra Boream ovis arma ministret, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297. [Prob. from root AR, "fit," "join," v. ars.]

armāmaxa, ae, *f.* = ἁρμάμαξα, *a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmenta, ōrum, *n. plu.* [armo] *outfittings*, esp. *the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel*: omnia caute armamenta locans, Cic. Arat. 197: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: Suet. Oct. 17: omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret = velis reliquisque armamentis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: armamenta vinearum, *supports, props*, Plin. 18, 11, 29 *no.* 2.

armāmentārium, ii, *n.* [armamenta] *an arsenal, armoury*: ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria coeli, Juv. 13, 83. 2. armamentarium navium, *a dock-yard*, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium] *a little chest* or *closet*: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 35: *a small book-case*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

armārium, ii, *n.* [arma] 1 lit. *a place for tools*; hence, *a chest for clothing, money*, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 10: quum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo scirem esse numorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64: armarium muricibus praefixum, *the box*, set *with sharp spikes, in which the Carthaginian captives were put*, Gell. 6, 4 *fin.*

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo] *an outfit, equipment, armour*: armatura varia pedibatus et equitatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostra armatura, id Att. 6, 1. Numidae levis armaturae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10.

II. Meton.: *armed soldiers*: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 *fin.*: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum millia, Suet. Caes. 66: manipuli levis armaturae, Liv. 27, 11. Fig.: haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.

III. *a kind of military exercise*, Amm. 14, 11.

armātus, a, um, *Part.* (armo) *equipped, armed*: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 630: armatum consilium indicit, *he summons an armed assembly*, i. e. *a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Liv. 21, 20: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Virg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45. urbs armata muris, Cic. Agr. 2, 32. Fig.: excitati, erecti, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus, id. Phil. 7, 9, 26. Poet.: armati anni, *years spent in war*: Sil. 11, 591. In the *Sup.* armatissimi, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: tam tibi par sum, quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4. Subst. armatus, i, *m. an armed man, a soldier*: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: gravidus armatis equus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28. (*Comp.* and *Adv.* not used.)

armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] *the manner of arming*: (only in the abl.): haud dispari armatu, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.* II. Meton.: *armed soldiers*: magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttiis, et omni graviore armatu, Liv. 26, 5.

armēnĭăca, ae, *f. the apricot tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

armēnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian*: Armeniacum malum, or absol. Armeniacum, i, *n. the fruit of the apricot tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19.

armēnĭum, ii, *n. sc.* pigmentum, *a fine blue colour obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Plin. 35, 6, 12. II. *sc.* pomum, *the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armenta, ae, *f.* v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *pertaining to a herd*: equa, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17.

armentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd*: morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7, p. 194. Subst.: armentarius, ii, *m. a herdsman, neat-herd*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia socum ar mentarius Afer agit, Virg. G. 3, 344.

armentĭcus or **armentītius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a herd*: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, ib. 2, 10, 3.

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd*: Plin. 28, 17, 66.

armentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in herds*: Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form armenta, ae, *f.*, Liv. Andr. and Enn.) [from aro: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28 cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2] 1 lit. *cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught*: hecatombe dicitur quum centum armenta occiduntur, Virg. F. 118: asellus tardius deficit quam ullum aliud armentum, Col. 7, 1.: most freq. in the plur.: at variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*: lultur homicidium certo armentorum et pecorum numero, Tac. Germ. 21: and collectively *a herd*: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: bellum haec armenta minantur (of horses), Virg. Aen. 3, 540. armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. In the sing.: armentum segrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: Virg. G. 3, 71: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7. II. Meton.: Of other large animals: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, *herd of sea-monsters*, id. G. 4, 395: cynocephalorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

armifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma fero] *weapon bearing, armed, warlike*: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: Leleges, id. M. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labours of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: Irae, id. Theb. 6, 831: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth*, Sen. Med. 469.

armiger (armigerus, Inscrip.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma gero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike*: pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Phoebumque, armigerumque Deum (*i. e.* Martem), Sil. 7, 87. Poet.: armigera humus, *producing armed men*: Prop. 3, 11, 10. II. Subst.: *an armed person*: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: *a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer* (the usual signif.), Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 11: Sergius armiger Catilinae, *an adherent*, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae armiger ante fuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 648: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386: armigera, ae, *f. the nymph who carried the arms of Diana*, ib. 3, 169.

armilausa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Isid. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armilaenas] *a military cloak*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

armīle = armamentarium, *an armoury*, App. M. 6, p. 182.

armilla, ae, *f.* [*acc. to* Fest. *a.* v. from arma] *an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet*: armillae, quae brachiolis vocantur, Cic. in Prisc. p. 1220: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv. 10, 44: worn by women, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 12. II. *an iron hoop* or *ring*, Vitr. 10, 6. III. *the meat* (or *skin*) *on a knuckle of ham*. armilla petasonis, Apic. 7, 9.

armillātus, a, um [armilla] *ornamented with a bracelet*: armillata et phalerata turba, Suet. Ner. 30. II. *wearing a collar*: canes, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, from armus] *a vessel for wine*: armillum quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Varr. in Non. 547, 15. Prov.: ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits* or *tricks*, Lucil. in Non. 74, 13. at illa ad armillum revertit, et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.

armi-potens, entis, *adj.* [arma potens] *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 34: Diva, Virg. Aen. 2, 425: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20.

armipŏtentia, ae, *f.* [armipotens] *power in arms, valour*: Amm. 18, 5.

armi-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma sono] *resounding with arms* (poet.). numina Palladis armisonae, Virg. Aen. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

armīta, ae, *f. a virgin sacrificing with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Fest. *s. v.*

armites, *soldiers of the rear-rank* Philox. Gloss.

armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arma] *to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip*: ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9. II. *to furnish with weapons, to arm*. quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armarit, instruxerit, Cic. Caec. 12: servos pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 armat familiam, ib. 75: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos affatim locus ipse armabat, Liv. 9, 35: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Virg. Aen. 11, 682 apes armantur aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 32. With *in, contra, adversus*: egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25: Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Han. 10: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, *for battle*, Virg. Aen. 7, 335. III. Fig.: temeritatem conclatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1: Pompeium senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183: calamos armatos veneno, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6. Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79.

armon or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

armōrācia, ae, *f.* (**armoracia**, Col. 6, 17, 8. **armoracium**, ii, *n.* id. 12, 9 *fin.*) = ἀμωράκιον, *horse-radish*, Cochlearia Armoracia, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 9, 4, 5.

armus, i, *m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter*: gen. *of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: solus homo, cipes: uni jugali, humeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: ex humeris armi fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), Ov. M. 10, 700. Of man: latos huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. Aen. 11, 645. And of a man's arms, Lucan. 9, 831. II. *the side of an animal*: equi fodere calcaribus armos Virg. Aen. 6, 592. [Root AR, "fit," "join," v. ars: cf. Gr. ἁρμός, "a joint;" Eng arm.]

arna, æ, *f. a lamb*, Fest. *s. v.*

arnăcis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀρνακίς, *a garment for maidens*, Varr. in Non. 543, 2.

arnĭon, ĭi, *n. v.* arnoglossa.

arnoglossa, æ, *f.* = ἀρνόγλωσσον, *a plant, sheep's-tongue, or plantain*, Plantago major, Linn.: or P. Lagopus, Linn.: App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion: in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 50, arnogiosses).

ărō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = ἀρόω, *to plough, to till*: arare mavelim, quam sic amare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: quum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23. Fig.: Of a ship: *to plough*: sequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76: aquas, 3, 12, 36. Of age: *to furrow, wrinkle*: jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent, id. A. A. 2, 118. Of sexual intercourse: fundum alienum, Pl. As. 5, 2, 24. Proverb. arare litus, *to lose one's labour*: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. Her. 5, 116. ‖ Meton.: *to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate*: quæ homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

ărōma, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatis, App.) = ἄρωμα, *a spice*: in sing. Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. In plur. Col. 12, 20, 2.

ărōmătārius, ii, *m. a dealer in spice*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 114 and 4064.

ărōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρωματικός, *composed of spice, aromatic*, Spartian. Hadr. 19.

ărōmătītes, æ, *m.* = ἀρωματίτης, *a precious stone of the smell and colour of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54. ‖ Aromatites vinum, *aromatic wine*, id. 14, 13, 15.

ărōmătĭzo, 1. *v. n.* = ἀρωματίζω, *to smell of spices*: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Sir. 24, 20.

arŏs, i, *f.* also **aron** or **arum**, i, *n.* = ἄρον, Arum, Linn. 1, Quam Egyptus gignit, Plin. 24, 16, 91, and 19, 5, 30, Arum Colocasia, Linn. 2, Silvestre, dracontium, etc. id. 24, 16, 91, *the Dragon arum*, A. Dracunculus, Linn. 3, Dracontium foliis betæ, id. 24, 16, 93: A. italicum, Lam. 4, Radice longa, ib.: *the cuckoo-pint* or *wake-robin*, A. maculatum, Linn. (some have supposed Polygonum Bistorta). 5, Radice arundinea, geniculata nodis, ib.: Calla palustris, Linn.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus] *bowed, bent*: Iris arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Ov. M. 11, 590: arquatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow): *the jaundice*, Cels. 3, 24. Subst. arquatus, i, *m. he who has the jaundice*: lurida præterea fiunt, quæcunque tuentur arquatei, Lucr. 4, 334: Plin. 20, 11, 44.

arquītenens, entis, *adj.* v. arcitenens.

arquītes = sagittarii [arquus = arcus] *bowmen, archers*, Fest. *s. v.*

arquus, us, *m.* v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectārius, orum, *n. plu.* [arrectus] *the upright posts of a quail* (opp. to *transversarii, cross-beams*), Vitr. 2, 8.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrigo] *set upright*: hence, *steep, precipitous*: pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35.

ar-rĕpo (adr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep towards, to steal softly to*: with *ad*, post-Aug. with *dat.*: mus aut lacerta arrepit ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: rubetas arrepentes foribus, Plin. 11, 28, 19. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: leniter in spem arrepere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: animis mulierculorum, Tac. A. 3, 50.

arreptĭcius, antis, *part.* [arrepo] *creeping to, stealing upon*: arreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 22.

arreptĭcius (adr.), or **arreptĭtius** (adr.), a, um, *adj.* [arreptus] *seized in mind, inspired*; or, in a bad sense, *raving, delirious*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4.

arreptus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arripio].

arrha or **arra**, æ, *f.* and arrhăbo, or arrabo, ōnis, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21), [from the Hebr. עֵרָבוֹן from עָרַב to give security] *the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit* (v. Smith's Ant. 137): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 115: datque arrhabonem et jurejurando alligat, id. Rud. prol. 45: ea (filia) relicta huic arraboni est pro illo argento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrhabo, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 20. Fig.. arrhabo amoris, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 11: mortis arrha, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

arrhăbo, ōnis, v. the preceding.

arrhālis (arral.), e, *adj.* [arrha] *pertaining to earnest-money*: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhenĭcum, i, *n.* v. arsenicum.

arrhēnŏgŏnon, i, *n.* = ἀρρενογόνον, *a species of the plant* satyrion, acc. to some, Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.: acc. to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 63.

arrhētos, i, *m.* = ἄῤῥητος, *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

ar-rīdĕo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n. to smile upon*, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11. *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Valer. Cato. Dir. 108: oportet lenam probam arridere quisquis veniat, blande alloqui, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 14: quum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (Juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, arrisisseque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*: quum risi arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: ridentibus arridet humani vultus, Hor. A. P. 101: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20: video quid arriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79. Pass.: si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11. ‖ Fig.: *to be favourable, kindly disposed to*: quom tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 27: et quandoque mihi Fortunæ arriserit hora, Petr. S. 117, 3, 12. Also, *to be pleasing to, to please*: inhibere illum tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

ar-rīgo (adr.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to set upright, raise, erect*: leo comas arrexit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: aures, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 6: linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. Aen. 10, 892. ‖ Fig.: *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite*: cos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall. J. 84: quum spes arrectæ juvenum, *when hope was aroused*, Virg. G. 3, 105: arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ, id. Aen. 11, 452: arrecta civitas omnis, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11: arrigere animos, *to incite, rouse the courage*: vetus certamen animos arrexit, Sall. C. 39: arrexere animos Itali, Virg. Aen. 12, 251: arrecti ad bellandum animi, Liv. 8, 37.

arrĭlātor, v. arrilator.

ar-rīpio (adr.), ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw to oneself* (esp. with eagerness and force): ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: nostri, repentina fortuna permoti, arma quæ possunt arripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: exsistit sacer ignis, et urit corpore serpens quasi nomque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 662: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem induxit, id. 34, 20: arcus, Ov. Tr. 5, 64: ensem, Io. 13 386. Post.: uti pere tellurem velis, *to sail towards*, Virg. Aen. 3, 477. ‖ *to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate*: arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 67: vox et gustus subito cunctis et altunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: quærit Socrates unde animum arripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, id. N. D. 3, 11: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex sourrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: impedimentum pro occasione, Liv. 3, 35. ‖ *to take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to apprehend*: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas literas) quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, ib. 8, 26. ‖ Judicial *t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse*: quo tempore filium a quaestione ad nullum aliud reip. munus abduci licebat, eo tempore ad quaestionem ipse arreptus est, id. Cluent. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: inter Sejani conscios arreptus, Suet. Vitell. 2. ‖ Poet. *to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirise*: primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, ib. 2, 3, 224.

arrīsĭo (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo] *a smiling upon with approbation*: Auc. Her. 1, 6 *fin.*

arrīsor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner*: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) arrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (adr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw or nibble at*: mures arrosis clipeis portendere bellum, Plin. 8, 57, 82. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrŏgans (adr.), antis, *Part.* [arrogo] *appropriating something not one's own*; hence *assuming, arrogant, haughty*: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, id. Font. 12: ne arrogans in præripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia arrogantior, Quint 12, 3, 12: proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum arrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21.

arrŏganter (adr.), *adv. proudly, arrogantly*: Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Comp.* Suet. Caes. 79. *Sup.* Tac. Agr. 16.

arrŏgantia (adr.), æ, *f.* [arrogans] *assumption*, i. e. *the claiming of what belongs to another*: licentiam arrogantiamque militum] reprehendit, quod plus se quam imperatorem de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. ‖ *the assumption of superiority*. 1, *of some specified kind*. With *gen.*: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae rauito molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11 *fin.* 2, *of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceitedness*. Absol.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciebant suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: illud γνῶθι σεαυτὸν noli putare ad arrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6 *fin.*: avaritia et arrogantia praecipua vallidorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51. ‖ *a pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy*: Rhodii censuros se potius arrogantiae Antipatri, quam causam turbandae pacis praebituros dixerant, Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrŏgātio (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo] *the formal adoption as a son of an*

adult, or homo sui juris, Gell. 5, 19, 8: Dig. 1, 7, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 15: cf. adoptio.

arrōgātor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who adopts one* who *is of age, as a son*, Gal. Dig. 1, 7, 2.

ar-rōgo (adr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* I. *to ask* or *inquire, to question*: aliquem, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 45: cf. Gal. Dig. 1, 7, 2. II. With *dat.* to *associate an officer with another, to place by the side of*: huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25. III. Legal t. t. *to take a* homo sui juris *as a son, to adopt*: Gell. 5, 19, 4: Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 1. IV. *to claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate*: mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1: sapientiam sibi arrogare, id. Brut. 85: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1 *fin.*: quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85. V. Poet. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to confer upon, claim for* (opp. to *abrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: id. Od. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *claim everything for*, id. A. P. 128.

ar-rōro (adr.), 1. *v. n.* to *moisten, water*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

arrōsor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [arrodo] *one who gnaws at, a nibbler*: stultorum divitum arrosor, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrōsus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrodo].

arrōtans (adr.), antis, *turning like a wheel*: hence, fig. *wavering*: arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

arrūgia, ae, *f. a stulm* or *shaft in a mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ars, artis, *f. acquired skill*, whether *manual* or *mental*: artium aliud ejusmodi genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut moliatur aliquid et faciat, Cic Ac. 2, 7, 22. Hence *art*, according to Roman notions, was both *theoretical* and *practical*, and *the arts* either liberal or illiberal: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. The end of art was to *produce*: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et gignere, id. N. D. 2, 22: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo: id. Ac. 2, 7 *fin.*: cf. id. Off. 1, 3, 12 *seq.* Hence *ars* denotes the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of *the fine arts*. I. *the skill exercised in any trade* or *calling* (artes sordidae or illiberales): opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 42. 2. Meton.: *the object produced*: clipeum efferri jussit Didymonis artes, Virg. Aen. 5, 359: *the workmanship*: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. Her. 3, 32. II. *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice*: quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt ita, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42. So, ars gymnastica, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 77: ars dissercndi, *dialectics*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: medicae artes, Ov. Her. 5, 145: ars rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: ars musica, Plin. 2, 25, 23: artes urbanae, *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 9, 42: inus ad insignes urbis ab arte (*sc.* rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1. 2. Meton.: *a work of art*: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. III. *the theory of any art or science, abstract knowledge*: ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque dicendi, Auc. Her. 1, 2, 3: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris: ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: quis ignorat ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum, et quam recondita in arte, et multiplici subtilique versentur, ib. 1, 3, 10. 2. Hence, meton.: for *rhetorical*, and at a later period for *grammat. treatises* or *systems*: id. Fin. 4, 3: id. Inv. 1, 6 *fin.*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 96. So the titles "Donati Ars Grammatica," "Cledonii Ars," "Marii Victorini Ars," *etc.* IV. Transferred to *moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting*: both in a good and in a bad sense: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: hae arte (*i. e.* constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules limina arces attigit igneas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (*i. e.* virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), Cic. Manil. 13: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant, id. J. 28: mores quoque confer et artes, Ov. Rem. Am. 713. Hence also absol., as in Gr. τέχνη, *cunning, artifice, hypocrisy*: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Falisci, Liv. 2, 51: at Cytheres novas artes, nova pectore versat consilia, Virg Aen. 1, 657: talibus lusidiis perjurique arte Sinonis credita res, ib. 2, 195: plausus tunc arte carebat, *was unaffected*, Ov. A. A. 1, 113: summis artibus = τέχνῃ μηχανῇ, Suet. Vitell. 2. V. Artes (personified) *the Muses*: artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, Prol. 19. [Root probably AR, "fit," "join," seen in the Greek ἁρ-αρ-α: hence the etymological meaning of ars would be *adaptation* or *fitness*, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]

arse verse, *a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire*: arse verse averte ignem significat, Fest. *s. v.*

arsen, *a plant, the mandrake*: Mandragora officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 94.

arsēnĭcum (arrhenicum, Plin. 28, 15, 60), i, *n.* = ἀρσενικόν (ἀῤῥενικόν), *native sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment*, Plin. 34, 28, 56 (Vitr. 7, 7 *fin.*, uses for it auripigmentum).

arsenogonon, v. arrhenogonon.

arsĭnĕum, i, *n. a woman's headdress*, Fest. *s. v.*

arsis, is, *f.* = ἄρσις, in metre, *the elevation of the voice*, opp. to *thesis*, depression (pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 328.

arsus, a, um, *Part.* [ardeo].

artăba, ae, *f. an Egyptian dry measure* = 3⅓ Rom. modii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 89.

artātus (arct.), a, um, *Part.* [arto] *contracted*: hence *adj. narrow*, and of time, *short*: artatus pontus, Lucan. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

artē (arcte), *adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently*, etc.: arte continentur trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ille artius puellam complexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46: haec artius astringi ratio non potest, *more stringently*, id. Fat. 14, 32: artissime diligere aliquem, Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

artēmīsia, ae, *f. the plant wormwood*. 1. parthenis, Artemisia Chamaemelifolia, Lank. 2. altera foliis tenuioribus, acc. to some, A. pontica, Linn.: acc. to others, A. campestris. 3. simplici caule, A. camphorata, Willd. 4. botrys ambrosia, *etc.*, v. Ambrosia: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

artēmōn (artemo, Lucil. in Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, *m.* = ἀρτέμων, *a topsail*: Jabolen. Dig. 50, 16, 242. II. *the guiding pulley of a machine for raising weights*: Vitr. 10, 5.

arteria, ae, *f.* (arteriun, i, *n.* Lucr. 4, 850) = ἀρτηρία, *the windpipe*: quibus ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66. From its roughness also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ortium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: Cels. 4, 1. And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Auc. Her. 3, 12: arterias reticendo acquiescunt, ib. II. *an artery*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: arteriarum pulsus citatus, aut tardus, Plin. 11, 37, 88. Sometimes interchanged with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 *sq.*

arteriăcē, es, *f.* = ἀρτηριακή, *a medicine for the windpipe*: Plin. 23, 7, 71: Cels. 5, 25, *no.* 17.

arteriācus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρτηριακός, *pertaining to the windpipe*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

arteriŏtŏmia, ae, *f.* = ἀρτηριοτομία, *an opening* or *incision in an artery*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

arthrĭticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic*: cocus, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

arthrītis, idis, *f.* = ἀρθρῖτις, *a disease in the joints, gout*: Vitr. 1, 6 (pure Lat. articularis morbus).

articŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [articulo] *the articulation of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.): Scribon. Comp. 214.

articŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus] *pertaining to the joints*: morbus, *gout*, Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Gram. *t. t. like the article*: pronomen, *i. e.* hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.

articŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to the joints*: morbus, *gout*, Cato R. R. 157, 7: Plin. 23 prooem.

articŭlātē, *adv. distinctly, articulately*: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

articŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus] *joint by joint, piecemeal*: aliquem concidere, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, old poet., in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67. II. Fig. Of speech: *properly divided*; hence *clearly, distinctly*: verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: articulatim aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

articŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [articulo], Botan. *t. t. the putting forth of new joints* or *nodes*: Plin. 16, 25, 41: id. 17, 21, 35 *no.* 5. II. *a disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils*, Plin. 17, 24, 37 *no.* 6.

articŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [articulo] *adj. distinct*: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217.

articŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [articulus]. Lit.: *to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions*: but used only of discourse, *to utter distinctly, to articulate*: haec voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates*, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. *no.* 12 p. 349, 5: sonos, Arnob. 3, p. 111.

articŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of joints*, or (of plants) *full of knots*: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93. Fig.: of discourse: vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *too subdivided*, Quint. 4, 5, 24.

articŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [artus] *a little joint, a joint, a knuckle*: *a knot* in trees: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99: errura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos magnos, *had made the joints larger (apparently)*, Ov. M. 8, 807: articulorum dolores habere, *gouty pains*, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently*: Quint. 11, 3, 30. Of plants: exsistit, tanquam ad distinctos articulos totum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: ante quam gemma aut in articulum erit, Col. 3, 11, 3. Also, *the joints connecting several larger internodia*,

Plin. 37, 13, 77. **2.** *limbs, members* in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. 3, 697. For *the fingers*: Prop. 2, 34, 80: quot manus attenuntur, ut unus nitaat articulus: Plin. 2, 63, 63. **II.** Fig.: of discourse: *a member, division*: articulus dicitur, quum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti, Auc. Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (= κώμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.* Hence, *a short clause*: Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27. Also, *a single word*: Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 4: articulus *Est* praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo *Quisque* omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29. In grammar, *the pronouns hic* and *quis*, in Varr. L. L. 8, 23, 115: *the article* in Quint. 1, 4, 19. **2.** Of time: (*a*) *a point of time, a moment*: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment*, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the very nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5. Also in articulo = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3. (*b*) *a space, division of time*: octo articuli lunae, Plin. 18, 35, 79: articulus austrinus, *the period during which the* auster *blows*, id. 17, 2, 2. **3.** Of other abstract things: *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum) producere, August. in Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, ventum ad rei cardinem, Arnob. 7, p. 243.

artĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [ars facio]. **I.** Subst.: *one who exercises a liberal art* (while *opifex* is one engaged in the artes sordidae), *an artist, artificer*: gen., with some qualifying word: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: in armamentario multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, Liv. 29, 35: artifices scenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10. Also absol. artifex: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22. So of *a charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης, Plin. 7, 53 *fin.* Of *a physician*, Liv. 5, 3. Of *an orator* or *writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6 *fin.*: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172. **2.** *a maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcer est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id. Tim. 2: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 25: ferendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86: artificem (sc. malorum) medii immittam Terea flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975. Ironic.: O artificem probum! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29. **II.** Adj.: **1.** Act. *skilful, ingenious, dexterous*: with *gen.* or *absol.*: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21. Poet. with *Inf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. 1 prol. **2.** Pass.: *skilfully made, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 2, 31, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 63: manus librariae artifici temperamento, id. 12, 25, 54: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40. Poet. of a horse: *broken, trained*: Ov. A. A. 1, 256.

artificiālis, e, *adj.* [artificium] *pertaining to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint. for artificiosus): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4. Subst.: artificialia, ium, *n. plur. things agreeable to the rules of art*, id. 1, 8, 14.

artificiālĭter, *adv. according to art*: Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artificiōsē, *adv. artificially, according to art*: illa artificiose digesta, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186. *Comp.* id. N. D. 2, 22. *Sup.* Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7.

artificiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] *accomplished in art, skilful*: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.*: quod si artificiosum est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. **II.** Pass.: *made with art, ingenious*: utraeque (*sc.* venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, ib. 2, 55, 138. **III.** *artificial* (as opp. to *natural*): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 33: sunt duae memoriae: una naturalis, altera artificiosa, Auc. Her. 3, 16.

artĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [artifex] *the occupation of an artifex, profession, trade, handicraft, art*: de artificiis et quaestibus, **qui** liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, Cic. Off. 1, 42: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, vocabulis uterentur nobis incognitis, usitatis sibi, id. Fin. 3, 2. non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: Minervam operum atque artificiorum inditia transdere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: scientia cujusdam artificii nonnunquam dicitur prudentia, Auc. Her. 3, 2: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, *i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting*, etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 21. **II.** *skill, ingenuity*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, ib. 4, 33: haec omnia antiquo opere et summo artificio facta sunt, ib. 21. **III.** *theory, system*: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: artificium memoriae, *mnemonics*, Auct. Her. 3, 16. **IV.** In gen.: *dexterity, skilfulness, cunning*: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, Cic. Verr. 4, 40 *fin.*: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

artĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to drive in tight, to fit close*: surculum, Cato R. R. 40, 3: linguam in palatum, Novius in Non. 505, 30.

artisellĭum, ii, *n.* [artus sella] *an arm-chair*: Petr. S. 75, 4.

artītus, a, um [ars] *skilled in art*, Festus, *s. v.* **II.** *cunning*: artiti viri, Pl. As. 3, 2, 19 (dub.).

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to press close, to compress, contract*: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 577: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3: Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26. **II.** Fig.: *to abridge, limit, curtail*, etc.: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 54: in praemiis, in honoribus, omnia artata, Liv. 45, 36: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 2: artare se, *to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2.

artŏcŏpus, i, *m.* = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firmic. Math. 8, 20.

artŏcrĕas, ātis, *n.* = ἀρτόκρεας, *a meat pie*: Pers. 6, 50.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Athen. 14, 28): Plin. 18, 11, 27: Cic. Fam. 9, 20

artopta, ae, *m.* = ἀρτόπτης, *a baker*: Juv. 5, 72. **II.** *a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 4.

artoptĭcius, a, um, *adj.* (v. artopta no. 2) *baked in the* artopta: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artus, v. artus.

artūtim, *adv.* [artus] *limb by limb*: Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

artūtus, a, um, *torn in pieces*: Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

artus (in some edd. arctus), a, um, *Part.* [arceo] *pressed together* Hence, *adj.*: *close, thick, narrow, confined, short*: hostes carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 18: regiones, Lucr. 6, 120: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65 *fin.*: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. Verr. 1, 5. compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *crowded in a narrow theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *strait, without folds*, ib. 1, 18, 30: nimis arta convivia, *too crowded*, ib. 1, 5, 29. **II.** Fig.: *strict, severe, scanty, brief*, etc.: sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *severe laws*, Lucr. 5, 1146: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34: artior somnus, *a sounder sleep*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: artissimae tenebrae, *thickest darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46: spes artior aquae manantis, *less hope*, Col. 1, 5, 2: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quatuor petentibus erat, *was harder*, Liv. 39, 32: artis in rebus, *in distressed circumstances*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 25: artas res, Tac. H. 3, 69. tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 117. **III.** Subst.: Artum, i, *n. a narrow space* (lit. and fig.): nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: quinquaginta volumina de animalibus collecta in artum, *abridged*, Plin. 8, 16 17: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50: in arto commeatum (esse), *scanty*, Tac. H. 3, 13: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, Ov. M. 9, 682: ne in arto res esset, *straitened*, Liv. 26, 17.

artus, uum, *m. plu.* (artua, *n.* Pl. Men. 5, 2, 102. *dat.* artibus, *better* artubus: *sing.* Lucan. 6, 751: Val. Fl. 4, 310) [ἄρω, whence ἄρθρον] *a joint*: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101: luxata corpora in artus redeunt, id. 31, 6, 32: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: per membra, per artus, *in every limb and joint*, Lucr. 2, 282. **II.** Fig.: (from the firmness with which the joints are connected) *strength, power* (in gen.): ἐνεχαρμεῖον illud teneto: nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. **III.** Meton.: *the limbs*. quum tremulis anus attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 40: tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548: salsusque per artus sudor lit, Virg. Aen. 2, 173: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, Tac. G. 17. **2.** Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara] *a small altar*: ante hosce Deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. **II.** Among the Campanians, *the turf laid round an elm tree*, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

arum, v. aros.

ārŭncus, i, *m.* = ἄρυγγος (Dor. ἄρυγγος), *a goat's beard*: dependet omnium mento villus, quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

ārundĭfer (bar.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo fero] *reed-bearing*: caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

ārundĭnāceus (bar.), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *like a reed*: tolum, Plin. 18, 7, 5.

ārundinārius (har.), ii, m. [id.] *a dealer in arundines*, Inscr.

ārundinātio (har.), ōnis, *f. the wrapping up of the vine by reeds*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3 (dub.).

ārundinētum (harund.), i, n. [arundo] *a place set with reeds*: Cato R. R. 6, 3: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

ārundinĕus (harund.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of or abounding in reeds, reedy*: arundinea silva, Virg. Aen. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, Stat. Th. 6, 174. Poet.: arundineum carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12. II. *similar to a reed*: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93.

ārundĭnōsus (har.), a, um, *adj. abounding in reeds*: Cnidus, Cat. 36, 13.

ārundo (har.), inis, *f. a reed, cane* (slenderer and taller than canna), Cato R. R. 6, 3: *the common reed*: Arundo donax, Linn., and its varieties, Plin. 17, 20, 33: and the same is referred to, id. 16, 36 66-67, with the following exceptions: 1. laconicus = Arundo versicolor, Mill. 2. characias et plotias = A. Thragmites, Linn., and varieties. 3. obliqua, juxta terram se spargens, elegia = Ar. (or Calamagrostis) epigeios, Linn. 4. Indica, id. 16, 36, 65 = *the bamboo*, Bambusa arundinacea, Linn. Some have referred the arundo from the panicle of which the Orchomenian linen was made (id. 19, 1, 2) to Arundo donax, Linn.: others to the *cotton-grass*, Eriophorum angustifolium, Linn. It seems probable that the ancients also included many species of Panicum or of Cyperus under the names of Arundo and Calamus, *v.* Calamus. ||. Erat summa inopia pabuli, adeo ut follis ex arboribus strictis et tenoris arundinum radicibus cquos alerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 58 · longa parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337: Calydonius amnis redimitus arundine crines, ib. 9, 1. ||. Meton. for anything made of reed: *an angling rod*: haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23. 2. *lime-twigs for catching birds*: parati aucupes cum arundinibus fuerunt, Petr. Sat. 40, 6. Fig.: duae unum expetitis palumbem: peril, arundo alas verberat, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 17. 3. *the shaft of an arrow*: quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471. Hence, *an arrow*: inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, ib. 5, 384: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 73. 4. *a pen*: inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit arundo, Pers. 3, 11. Fig.: arundo tristis, *a severe style*, Mart. 1, 4, 10. 5. *a reed or Pan-pipe, σύριγξ*: junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. M. 1, 684: agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg. E. 6, 8. 6. *a flute* (made of the *κάλαμος αὐλητικός*, Theophr. 4, 12): Ov. M. 6, 384. 7. *a weaver's comb made of reeds*: stamen secernit arundo, ib. 6, 55 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1100). 8. *a reed for brushing down cobwebs*: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23. 9. *a prop for vines*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2. 10. *thatch*: Vitr. 2, 1. 11. *a stick for chastising*: Prop. 4, 7, 25: Petr. S. 134, 3. 12. *a splint used in setting broken bones*: Suet. Aug. 80. 13. *a measuring rod*: Prud. Psych. 826. 14. *a plaything for children, a hobby-horse*: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. [In some MSS. and incr. *harundo* is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. *harena* for *arena*.]

arundulatio (har.), v. arundinatio.

ārūra, ae, *f.* = ἄρουρα, *a corn-field*, Marc. Emp. 8.

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arva, ae, *f.* (sc. terra) *an arable field, corn-field*: Naev. in Non. 192, 30: Paeuv. ib.

arvālis, e, *adj.* [arvum] *pertaining to a cultivated field*: hence Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests*: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25 (v. Smith's Ant. 138).

ar-vĕho, exi, ectum, *v. a.* (an old form for advehо) *to carry to*: Cato R. R. 138.

arviga (harv.), ae, *m. a ram for sacrifice*: arles, quod eum dicebant ἀρήν veteres, nostri arviga, hinc arvigmus . . . . In hostiis eam dicunt arvigam (*or* arvigem), quae cornua habeat, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 98, Müller. Also written harviga, Fest. *s. v.*: haruga, Don. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ariuga, Vel. Long. 2233 P. *v.* Aries.

arvīna, ae, *f. grease, fat*: defined by Servius, *the hard fat, which lies between the skin and the flesh*: pinguis, Virg. Aen. 7, 627. ||. *greasiness, fatness*, in gen.: Prud. Cath. 7, 9: Sid. Ep. 8, 14. [In the Eugubine Tables we find the word written *arvia*.]

arvix, igis, v. arviga.

arvum, i, n. (sc. solum) [aro] *an arable field, cultivated land*: nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932: prata et arva et pecudum greges diligunter isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, arvo pascat herum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: arva per annos mutant, et superat ager, Tac. G. 26. Fig.: muliebria arva, Lucr. 4, 1107: genitale arvum, Virg. G. 3, 136. ||. Meton.: *a region, country*: aspicis en, praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3: Circaea arva, id. M. 14, 348. Peneia, ib. 12, 209: pomosa, Prop. 4, 7, 81. For pascuum, *pasture-ground*: arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo: nobile erunt Romae pascua vestra forum, *the forum boarium at Rome*, Prop. 4, 9, 19. Arva Neptunia, *the sea*: Virg. Aen. 8, 695: *land, shore*. nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, Lucr. 3, 786: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Virg. Aen. 2, 209.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable*: arvum quod aratum necdum satum est, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: aut arvus est ager, aut consitus, aut pascuus, aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, lati atque uberes, Cic Rep. 5, 2.

arx, arcis, *f., a keep, stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις*: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arcis locum obtinebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: quum Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28. In Rome the *arx* was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit (v. Smith's Ant. 139): est aedes Veiovis Romae inter arcem et Capitolium, Gell. 5, 12: arx et Capitolium, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: id. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 2, 7. The auspices were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 1, 18: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66. 2. As citadels were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: *tyranny*: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342: nondum attigit arcem, juris et humani culmen, Lucan. 7, 593. 3. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Planc. 40. ||. Fig.: *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, id. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6: arx finitimorum, Liv. 7, 29: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31. ||. since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a *summit or height, especially of a mountain*: celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: summa locum sibi legit in arce, *at the very top*, Ov. M. 1, 27: Parnasi constitit arce, ib. 1, 467: Rhipaeae arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, ib. 2, 535: primus . . inexpertas edidit Tiryntithis arces, *i. e.* Alpes, Sil. 3, 496. Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21. Of the heavens themselves: aetheriae arces, id. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, ib. 1, 2, 3. Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oed. 185. Fig.: (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from arceo: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 20: the root is the same as the Greek ἔρκος.]

ărȳtēna or **ărūtēna**, also contr. **artena**, ae, *f.* = ἀρύταινα, *a vessel for taking up liquids, a ladle*: arytenam sive artenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*

ărȳthmus, or, more correctly **arhythmus**, a, um, *adj.* [*a, without* ῥυθμός, *measure, rhythm*] *not rhythmical, irregular*: alia tempora sunt, quae eurhythmica nominantur, alia quae arhythma, Capel. 9, p. 328.

as, assis, *m.* (*nom.* assis, Don Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9), *a unit*. As a standard of weight, *a pound*, divided into 12 parts, *viz.*: uncia, *an ounce*; sextans, *one-sixth* or 2 *ounces*; quadrans, 3 *ounces*; triens, 4 *ounces*; quincunx, 5 *ounces*; semis, *the half*, 6 *ounces*; septunx, 7 *ounces*; bes, 8 *ounces*; dodrans, 9 *ounces*; dextans or decunx, 10 *ounces*; deunx, 11 *ounces*. ||. As a coin, the *as* was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound weight of uncoined copper* (asses librales *or* aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the *as* in general, v. Smith's Ant. 139 *seq.*) The small value of the *as* after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, Cat. 5, 3. Hence the proverbs: Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr. S. 77, 6. Assem elephanto porrigere or dare, *to offer something hesitatingly to a superior*. August. in Quint. 6, 1, 59 (cf. Plin. 8, 5, 5). |||. As a square or long measure: *an acre*, Col. 5, 1, 9 *sq.*: proscindere semiasem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49 *no.* 2. 2. *a foot*, Col. 5, 3. |V. In divisions of money among heirs, *etc.*, the *as*, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, is *sole heir*: heres ex semisse, *he who receives half*, heres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance*: and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.*: ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 50: Suet. Caes. 83: Cic. Caec. 6: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Procul. Dig. 17, 2, 76: besseni fundi emere ab aliquo, Julian. 26, 21, 2, 39: quadrans et semisses fundi, Paul. ib. 6, 1, 8. Hence ex asse, or in assem, *in all, entirely, completely*: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Macer Dig. 2, 8, 15: vendere fundum in assem, Modest. Dig. 20, 6, 9: Col. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, ib. (Hence, Fr and Eng. *as* in this and carda.

aga, v. ara.

asărōtĭānus, a, um [asarotum] *pertaining to mosaic work*: asarotici lapilli, *a little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm. 2, 56.

asărōtum, i, n. = ἀσάρωτον, *a floor laid in mosaic*: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36: cf. asarotos oecos = ἀσάρωτος οἶκος, Plin. 36, 25, 60.

asărum, i, n. = ἄσαρον, *hazel-wort, wild spikenard*: Asarum europ., Linn.: Plin. 12, 13, 27; 21, 6, 16.

asbestĭnum, i, n. (sc. linum) = ἀσβέστινον, *an incombustible cloth*, probably made of flexible asbestos, not of vegetable nature, as supposed by Pliny, 19, 1, 4.

asbestos, i, m. (sc. lapis)=ἄσβεστος (incombustible), *a stone of an iron-gray colour, found in Arcadia*, perh. amiantus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ascălăbŏtēs, ae, m. = ἀσκαλαβώτης, *a kind of lizard, the Gecko* also called stellio, Lacerto Gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28.

ascălis, is, m. = ἀσκαλίς, *a bag pipe*: Mart. 10, 3, 8.

ascendens (adsc.), entis, *Part.* [ascendo] *adj.*: ascendens machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder*: Vitr. 10, 19. ‖ In law, ascendentes are *the kindred in an ascending line (parents, grandparents,* etc.), opposed to *descendentes* (children, grandchildren, etc.): Paul. Dig. 21, 2, 68.

ascendĭbĭlis (adsc.), e, *adj.* [ascendo] *that can be ascended or climbed*: semita, Pomp. in Schol. Stat. Theb. 10, 841.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, 3. *v. n.* (in MSS. *escendo* is often found where edit. have *ascendo*) [scando] *to climb up, mount up, ascend*. Mostly with *in*: but also with *ad* and *acc.* and *absol.* With *in*: ascendi in lembum, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 35: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6: in Arsanum (urbem), Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: in equum, id. de Sen. 10 *fin.*: in conclonem, id. Att. 4, 2, 3. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38. With *ăcŭ.*: navem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69: classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montes altos, Lucr. 6, 469: summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: equum, Liv. 23, 14. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.* Absol.: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47. ‖ Fig.: with *in*: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55. With *ad*: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14. With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27. Poet.: ascendere thalamum, *i. e. matrimonium contrahere*, Val. Fl. 6, 45. *Absol.*: ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: gradatim ascendit vox, id. de Or. 3, 60: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv. 7, 30. ‖ Super, *supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, to surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi *super* ingenuos et *super* nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere, id. Or. 7.

ascensĭbĭlis (adsc.), e, *adj. that may be ascended*: iter, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

ascensio (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208. Fig.: quorum (centorum) quae fuerit ascensio, et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, *a rising, a soaring*, Cic. Brut. 36, 137.

ascensor (adsc.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who ascends*: montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1.

ascensus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21: summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. Aen. 2, 303: ascensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24. Fig.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in coelum, ib. 2, 8. ‖ Meton.: *a place for ascending, an ascent, approach*: inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ascensus difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 4, 23: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent*: Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic. Planc. 25.

ascētērĭa, orum, n. plu. = ἀσκητήρια, *an abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

ascētrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἀσκήτριαι, *females ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, ae, *f. an axe or hatchet*: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. Prov.: asciam albi in crus impingere *or* illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr. S. 74, 16. ‖ *a mattock, a hoe*: asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3. ‖‖ *a mason's trowel*: Vitr. 7, 2: Pall. 1, 14. The phrases sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίνη; O. H. G. *sahs, sax*; Germ. *axt*; Eng. *axe*.]

ascio, 1. *v. a.* [ascia *no.* 3] *to prepare with a trowel*: calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

a-scio (adsc.), 4. *v. a. to take to or associate with oneself*: socios adscire, Virg. Aen. 12, 38: asciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: asciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: asciri inter comites, ib. 4, 80 milites ascire, id. Agr. 19. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco*.]

a-scisco (adsc.), ivi (in class. Lat. never ii), itum, 3. *v. a. to approve* or *adopt anything* (sciscendo assumere): quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini volnerunt, ascivernt, ib. § 21: quibus (scitis) ascitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne ascriveris, neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum, ib. 2, 45, 138. ‖ *to receive* or *admit a person in some capacity* (as *citizen, ally, son*, etc.): perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, patetis asciscendum fuisse, id. Arch. 2 *fin.*: Numam Pompilium regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit sumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus accivit, id. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 21, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: gener inde provocato annis ascitus, Liv. 21, 2: ascivit te filium non vitricus sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.* ‖ In the list, with *in* (in civitatem, quotidianis cenationibus, etc.): ascivit simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patricionum ascitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patricionum, ib. 35: in nomen, ib. 3, 30: in bona et nomen, Suet. Galb. 17. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. Agr. 9. ‖‖ In gen.: *to admit into one's society, associate*: also, *of things, to appropriate, adopt*: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: exsulibus omnium civitatium ascitis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae ascivernnt, Liv. 4, 31: in conscientiam factionis pauci ascîti, Tac. H. 1, 25. Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se *or* ascisci, *to join* or *unite oneself to*: ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyneg. 16. ‖ Of things: quae neque terra sibi ascivit, nec maximus aether, *appropriated*, Lucr. 5, 474: sibi oppidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 asciscere peregrinos ritus, *to adopt*, Liv. 1, 20: nova verba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. ‖‖ = arrogo, *to assume* or *arrogate something to oneself* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi asciscere, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ascītēs, ae, m. = ἀσκίτης sc. ὕδρωψ, *a kind of dropsy*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 8.

ascītus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascisco] *approved, adopted*, etc.: of speech: *assumed, affected*: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4.

ascītus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *an acceptance, reception*: Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

ascĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, *countries under the equator*, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

asclēpĭădēus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Asclepiades*: metrum Asc., Asclepiadean verse (*e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 1) Diomed. p. 508 P.

asclēpĭas, ădis, *f.* = ἀσκληπιάς, *the common swallow-wort*, Asclepias Vincetoxicum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 18.

asclēpĭon, ii, n. *a medicinal herb named from Aesculapius*, Ἀσκληπιός, panaces asclepion = Laserpitium hirsutum, Lank.; Plin. 25, 4, 11.

ascŏpēra, ae, *f.* = ἀσκωπήρα, *a leathern sack* or *wallet*: Suet. Ner. 45.

a-scribo (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to add to* or *insert in a writing*: constr. *absol.*, with *dat., ad* or *in* with *acc.*, or with *in* and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, id. Att. 1, 5: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: SI QVID, *etc.*: id. Caec. 33: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21 Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo scripturum esse MAGNO, Cic. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxiteles suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice extructo ascripserunt, *Pro libertate eos occubuisse*, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: *to ascribe, attribute, impute*, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces Dis inventoribus ascriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11.

‖‖ *to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint*: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. 4, 10. Poet.: culpam ines, olim quam ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply something to oneself*: qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, id. 4, 3, 6. ‖‖‖ *to enrol, enter in a list, (as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, ib.: urbanae militiae ascribebatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: colonos Vennonem

ascripsemus, Liv. 31, 49: coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9. So also of ambassadors: Phaedr. 4, 17, 16. IV. Fig.: to reckon or number in a class, include among: Satyris politus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: ordinibus Deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 35: antiquis temporibus, Tac. Or. 17: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: in vero simplice me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 1: sunne aliquibus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6: Jovi aquila ascribitur, *is attributed to*, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

ascriptīcius (adscr.) (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] *enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.)*: novi et ascriptitii cives, Cic. N. D. 3, 15 *fin.*: ascriptitii (also, accensi) *soldiers of the reserve*, Fest. s. v.. ascriptitii servi, *slaves attached to the soil and transferred with it*, Cod 11, 47, 6.

ascriptĭo (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an addition in writing*: Cic. Caec. 33.

ascriptīvus (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [id. no. 3] *enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier* (cf. ascriptitius and accensus): Pl. Men. 1, 3, 2.

ascriptor (adscr.), ōris, *m.* [id. no. 1] *one who approves or subscribes to anything* (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.* [ascribo]: civis, *a naturalized citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: of colonists: veterani Tarentum et Antium ascripti, *enrolled for Tarentum*, etc., Tac. A. 14, 27. Adj. *prescribed, fixed*: ascriptus dies, Phaed. 4, 10, 7.

ascȳrŏides, is, *n.* = ἀσκυροειδές, *a plant similar to the* ascyron, Tutsan, Hypericum Androsoemum, Plin. 27, 5, 20.

ascȳron, i, *n.* = ἄσκυρον, *a plant*, also called androsaemon, *St. John's-wort*, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or H. ciliatum, Lam.: Plin. 27, 4, 10.

āsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina] *a small she ass*: Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

āsellārius, i, *m. double dim.* [asellus] *a small, young ass*: Arnob. 3, p. 109.

āsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt*: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Virg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199. Fig.: of a sensualist, Juv. 9, 92. II. *the name of two stars in the constellation Cancer*: Plin. 18, 35, 80. III. *a sea-fish*, which has been referred to the *gade*, or *three-bearded cod*, gadus tridrrhatus, Bloch.: by others to the *hake*, Merlucius vulgaris, Flem.: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28. Prov.: post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr. 24.

āsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄσημος (without sign): asema tunica, *without the purple stripe*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 *fin.*

asia, ae, *f.* Among the Taurini, *rye*, Secale cereale, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

āsiānē, *adv. in the Asiatic manner*: asiane loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

āsiāni, orum, *m. plu. orators whose style is Asiatic* (cf. Asiaticus), Quint. 12, 10, 1.

āsiātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀσιατικός, *Asiatic*: Asiatica persica, *an Asiatic fruit, a kind of peach*: Plin. 15, 12, 11: also absol. Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: Asiaticum genus dicendi, *a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic. Brut. 95 (cf. Asiani).

āsĭlus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly*, for tabanus, Tabanus bovinus, Linn.: Virg. G. 3, 147.

āsina, ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. plur.* asinabus *rest only on the assertion of* Prisc. p. 733 P.: Rhem. Pal. 1365 Sh., *and* Prob. p. 1307, ib.: agnis, Plin. 11, 40, 95), [asinus] *a she-ass*: Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

āsĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *asinine, stupid*: animali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153.

āsĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an ass*: asinaria mola, Cato R. R. 10, 4. Subst.: Āsĭnārius, ii, *m. an ass-driver*, Cato R. R. 10, 1.

āsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an ass*: asininum stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: asininus pullus, *an ass's foal*, ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30: asinina prunа, *an inferior kind of plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12: inepta prorsus et asinina cogitatio, Apul. M. 6, p. 184.

āsĭnus, i, *m. an ass*: Cic. N. D. 2, 64: Plin. 8, 43, 68. Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, *of blind revenge*, Petr. 45: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, ib. 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 5, 16. 2. Asinus indicus, uno cornu armatus, *the rhinoceros?* Plin. 11, 37, 45. II. Meton.: a *dolt, blockhead*; neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quid nunc te, asine, literas discere? Non opus est verbis sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30. [-*inus* is a suffix, as in *as-inus, circ-inus, dom-inus*: hence it appears that the root is AS; Germ. *esel*; Eng. *ass*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

āsĭnusca, ae, *f. an inferior kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 9.

āsio, ōnis, *m. a long-horned owl*, Strix otus, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

āsōmātus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσώματος, *incorporeal*: Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

āsōtĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀσωτεία, *dissoluteness, sensuality*, Gell. 10, 17.

āsōtus, i, *m.* = ἄσωτος, *a sensualist, a debauchee*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

aspălăthus, i, *m.* = ἀσπάλαθος, *a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil*, supposed by some to be Spartium aspalathoides, Willd.; by others to be Convolvulus scoparius, Linn. Plin. 12, 24, 52.

aspălax, ăcis, *m.* = ἀσπάλαξ, *an herb now unknown*, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

aspărăgus (aspharagus, App. Herb. 84), i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), *asparagus*: Cato R. R. 6, 3: velocius quam asparagi coquuntur, Suet. Aug. 87. 1. asparagus hortensiorum lautissima aura, Plin. 19, 8, 42: A. officinalis, Linn. 2. corruda, id. 20, 10, 43: A. tenuifolius, Linn. 3. asparagus in totum spina est, id. 21, 15, 54: A. aphyllus, Linn. 4. asparagus gallicus, batis, ib. 50: some think this is *purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: others that it is *samphire*, Crithmum maritimum, Linn. (the same as Batis marina). II. *a sprout, a shoot*, probably what is now called by botanists, *a turio*, Plin. 23, 1, 17: 21, 15, 54.

aspargo, inis, v. aspergo.

aspectābilis (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible* (rare). corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Tim. 4: animal, ib. II. *worthy to be seen*: nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Apol. p. 282, 14.

aspectāmen (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a look, a sight*: Claud. Mam. de Statu An. 2, 12.

aspectĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspicio] *a look, a view*: Fest. s. v. spectio.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. act.* [id.] *to look at repeatedly* or *attentively, to gaze at*: quaeso edepol huc me aspecta et responde mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 32: quid me aspectas? Cic. Planc. 42: olim aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, *is gazed upon*, Lucr. 3, 76: stabula aspectans regnis excussit avitis, *gazing upon*, Virg. G. 3, 228 II. Fig.: *to observe, pay attention to*: Iuvas principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. III. Of site: *to face, lie towards*: collis, qui adversus aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspicio]

aspectus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* gen. aspecti, Att. in Non. 485, 22: *dat. sing.* aspectu, like *manu, manus*, etc., Virg. Aen. 6, 469): [id.] I. Act.: *a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight view*: hic primo aspectu Iunonem quiddam se putat cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, id. N. D. 2, 57. In plur.: sic cruus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Aen. 9, 637 2. *the sense of sight*: coelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, *to go blind*, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecas et ab aspectus judicio remotas, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. 3. *the sensible horizon*: portus prope in aspectu urbis inclusi, *within sight*, id. Verr. 4, 52. II. Pass. (i. e. trans ferred to the object seen): *visibility, appearance*: siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68. 2. Meton.: *the look, aspect, mien, countenance*: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32: herba aspectu roris masini, *with the appearance of*, Plin. 24, 19, 117: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, id. 37, 7, 25: aspectus discolor, id. 31, 2, 20.

as-pello (absp.), 3. *v. a. to drive away*: eos, qui adversum eunt, aspellito, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 5. Fig.: metum alicui aspellere, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

aspendĭos, ii, *m.* = ἀσπένδιος, *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn.. aspris = asperis, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67): I. Of touch: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1149: loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: asperi colles, ib. 3, 43: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, levos an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi soli, Liv. 25 36: asperum mare, *rough*, id. 37, 16: asperus numus, *new, not worn*, Suet. Ner. 44: barba, Tib. 1, 9, 32: sentes, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Lucan. 7, 139: aspera arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. τραχύς: aspera signis pocula, Virg. Aen. 9, 263: signis exstantibus asper antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235: ebur, Sen. Hipp. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula baccis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89. Fig.. of climate, *etc.*: aspera coelo Germania, *severe*, Tac. G. 2: aspera glacies, Virg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490: Phasis, *frozen*, Claud. Ruf. 1, 375: asper meus victus sane est. Sentesne esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: aspera tussis, *producing hoarseness*, Mart. 11, 86, 1. Subst. asperum, i, *n. an uneven, rough place*: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60. Also in superl.: asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent*: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104: quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34: asperrimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14: acetum quam asperrimum, id. 20, 9, 39. 2. Of sound: *harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronunciationis) genus lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 226: litera aspera, *the letter R*, Ov. F. 5, 481. In rhet. *uneven, rugged*: quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant, Sen. Ep. 114: durum potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. In gramm., spiritus asper, *the aspirate*, Prisc. p. 572 P. 3. Of smell: *sharp, pungent*: herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41. III. Fig.: of moral qualities: *rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, unreared*: homo asper [illegible] durus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: quos ne-

tura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, id. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: aspera Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperrimos ilios ad conditionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unpropitious*, Tib. 1, 9, 20: aspera Pholoe, *coy, skittish*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6. So of principles, tenets, *etc., rigid, austere*: doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit: sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Carthago) stu'tis asperrima belli, Virg. Aen. 1, 14: virgo aspera. *i. e.* Diana, Sen. Med. 87. And of discourse: *harsh, biting*: asperioribus facetiis perstringere, Cic. Planc. 14: aspera verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14: vox, Curt. 7, 1. 2. Of animals: *wild, savage, fierce*: (anguis) asper siti, Virg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, *i. e.* minax, Ib. 3, 57: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: tigris aspera, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387. IV. Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous*, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10: mala res, spes multo asperior, Ib. 20: venatus, Virg. Aen. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48: pugna, Virg. Aen. 11, 635: fata, Ib. 6, 883: odia, Ib. 2, 96. Absol. multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21. (Hence, Fr. *âpre*.)

aspĕrātio, onis, *f. roughness*: asperatio oris, Macr. 7, 12.

aspĕrē, *adv. roughly*. Fig.: *harshly, severely, rudely*: M. Cato aspere apud populum Rom. et vehementer est locutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 53. *Comp.* id. Att. 9, 15. *Sup.* Ib. 2, 22.

asperātus, a, um, *Part.* [aspero].

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to scatter* or *strew upon*: or of liquids, *to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter*. The constr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *verb. pass.*), that *on which* it is scattered by the *dat.* 2. the former is expressed by the *abl.*; the latter by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *verb pass.*). ‖. with *acc.* and *dat.* Aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 720: guttam bulbo, Cic. Cln. 26, 71: liquor aspersus oculis, Plin. 12, 8, 18: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pocori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. G. 3, 419: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, Ib. 4, 62. Sometimes *in* with *acc.* instead of *dat.*: pigmenta in tabula aspergere, *to dash in*, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*

2. Fig.: *to cast upon, mingle with*: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudationem tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Valin. 17, 41: ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, Ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fin.*: si filius (sc. Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique aspersceris, *mingled*, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26. So of an inheritance: *to bequeath, set apart for*: Asbutio sextulam aspergit, id. Caec. 6, 17. Poet.: alas, *to spread, extend*: lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175. ‖. with *abl.* and *acc.*: ah, guttula pectus ardens mihi asperasti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: fimbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 72: (Mons Ida) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mela, 1, 18, 2. 2. Fig.: *to asperse, defile, sully, stain*: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30: istius facti non modo suspicione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Coel. 10: aspergebatur etiam infamia, Nep. Alc. 3 *fin.*: aliquem lingua, Auc. Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus fmus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87. ‖‖. *to fill*: aures gemitu, Val. Max. 3, 3, *no.* 1 *ext.*: auditiuncula quadam aspersus, *informed, instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo) inis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling*: aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: sanguis viridem aspergine tinxerat herbas, Ib. 3, 86. aspergine et gelu pruinisque rumpuntur (toli), Plin. 36, 22, 48: aspergo parietum, *the moisture, sweat upon walls*, Cato R. R. 128. Fig.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005. ‖. Meton.: *that which is sprinkled, drops*: hic ubi sol radiis advorsa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525: objectae salsa sputmant aspargine cautes (*the spray*), Virg. Aen. 3, 534.

aspĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *levitas*: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: locorum, Sall. J. 75: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 64: ventris, id. 37, 79: faucium, id. 30, 4, 11: animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51: also *absol.*: bibitur rhacoma contra asperitates, id. 27, 12, 165: ob asperitatem hiemis, *the severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: frigorum, id. Agr. 12: asperitas luti, *dryness of the clay*, Vitr. 2, 3: vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, *in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49. 2. Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness*: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20. 3. Of hearing: *shrillness, harshness of tone*: vocis, Lucr. 4, 553: soni, Tac. G. 3. 4. Of sight: *inequality, contrast*: aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitr. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3. ‖. Fig.: of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, Cic. Am. 23, 87: artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: asperitas agrestis, Ib 1, 18, 6. 2. Of speech: oratio in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53: judicialis asperitas, Ib. 2, 15, 64 verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526. 3. Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty*, etc.: in his vel asperitatibus rerum, vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44.

aspĕrĭter, *adv.* old form for aspere, *roughly, harshly*: Naev. in Non. 513, 21.

asperitudo, v. aspritudo.

aspernābilis, e, *adj.* [aspernor] *worthy of contempt, despicable*: Att in Non. 179, 32: Gell. 16, 8, 16.

aspernāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a despising*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

aspernanter, *adv. contemptuously*. Amm. 31, 4. *Comp.* Aug. Mus. 4, 9.

aspernātio, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *contempt, disdain* (rare): aspernatio rationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: naturalis aspernatio, Sen. Ep. 121 *sub fin.*

aspernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a despiser, contemner*: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

aspernor, atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [ab spernor, like aspello for abs-pello, asporto for abs-porto] *to kick away, spurn, reject, despise*: alicujus familiam, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus qui vos non oculis fugiat, animibus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20: voluptatem appetit ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, id. Verr. 4, 51: dilis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem, id. 8, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13: aspernari furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, *to avert* (a rare signif.), Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.* Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny* id. Pis. 1. With Inf. as object: illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46. Pass.: qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Fragm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Auc. Bell. Afr. 93.

aspĕro (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh*: asserculi asperantur, ne aint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, *become rough*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, Pall. 3, 31, 2: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. Aen. 3, 285. ‖. *to sharpen, whet*: sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, *point*, Tac. G. 46: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, id. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Lucan. 6, 801. ‖‖. Fig.: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite*: Sirius asperat ignes, Val. Flacc. 5, 368: indomitos praeceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.*: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur *to aggravate*, Ib. 2, 29: fram victoria, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersio (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling*: aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24. Of *the laying on of colours*: aspersio fortuita, id. Div. 1, 13, 23.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspergo].

aspersus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprinkling* (only in *abl.*). calidae aquae, Plin. 8, 37, 56.

aspĕrūgo, inis, *f.* [asper] *a plant with prickly leaves*, Asperugo procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 65.

asphaltion, ii, *n.* = ἀσφάλτιον, *bituminous clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30.

asphŏdēlus (-ilus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, *m.* = ἀσφόδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn., Plin. 21, 17, 68.

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (aspexit = aspexerit, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 25), *to look at, to behold, see*: with *ad, acc.*, or *absol.* 1. With *ad* (ante-class.). aspice ad me, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 38: ad terram, id. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad sinistram, id Merc. 5, 2, 38: ad scrofam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. 2. With *acc.*: aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2: faciem, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 9: aspicite ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. Sull. 27: sic furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciebant, id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspicis me fratus, id. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalis justis, Ov. M. 13, 70: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us this much only*, Virg. Aen. 2, 690: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, *to look them in the face*, Nep. Ep. 8: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, *I can hardly bear to live*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. Fig.: lumen aspicere, *to be born* ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.* In Plaut. with *contra*: aspiciam aliquem contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: aspice dum contra me, Most. 3, 1, 56. 3. Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 47. ‖. Fig.: of locality: *to face, lie towards*: tabulatum aspiciat

meridiem, Col. 3, 8, 2 · cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hibernium aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24. ‖ III. *to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate*, etc.: hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, *consider well*, Ov. M. 7, 70: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis praestent, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, ib. 1, 18, 76: si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem feci, *is considered*, Ov. F. 6, 29. IV. *to look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4.

aspĭlātes, ae, *m* = ἀσπιλάτης, *an Arabian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aspīrāmen (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [aspiro] *a breathing*: hence, post. *a communicating*: asp. formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspīrātio (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing to or upon*: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 *fin.* Fig.: superni numinis, *favour* Amm. 15, 2: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by breathing the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33: aspiratio coeli, *the skyey influences*, id. Div. 1, 57. ‖ *evaporation, exhalation*: quae omnia fiunt ex coeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, ib. 1, 36, 99. ‖ III. In gramm.: *a breathing, aspiration*: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48; Quint. 1, 5, 19. Meton. *the letter* H *itself*, Prisc. p. 547.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *act.* A. *v. n. to breathe or blow upon*: with *ad*, the *dat.* or *absol.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: lenius aspirans aura, Cat. 68, 62: aspirant aurae in noctem, *towards night*, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: tibia aspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. A. P. 204. 2. In gramm.: *to aspirate a letter*: diu servatum ne consonantibus aspiraretur, Quint. 1, 5, 20. ‖ Fig.: *to be favourable to, to assist, sustain*: aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat amor, id. 2, 3, 71: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. Aen. 2, 385: *Di* coepris aspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 3. Also *absol.*: magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auc. Her. 4, 34. III. Meton.: *to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach*: with *ad, in*, a *local adv.*, or *absol.*: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem nunquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.*: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9 *fin.*: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam aspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caec. 14: bellica lande aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *approach*, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum conjiciuntur, quo vita non aspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13. Poet.: with *dat.*: nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. Aen. 12, 352: sed non incendia Coletis aspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584. B. *v. act. to breathe* or *blow upon, to inspire*, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, Virg. Aen. 5, 607: aspiravit animam quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. Aen. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint. 4 procem. § 5. 2. Of the sea: *to wash*: insula aspiratur freto Gallico, Sol. 22.

aspis, idis, *f.* (*acc. Gr.* aspida, Lucan. 9, 701: *plur.* aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19) = ἀσπίς, *the asp, viper*: Coluber, Lmn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. 2. *a shield*, Justin. Novell. 85 *fin.*

aspĭnum, i, *n.* = ἄσπινον, *a fern called cetarach*, the chetherak of the Persians: Ceterach officinarum, Willd.; Plin. 27, 5, 17.

asportātio, ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *a carrying away*: signorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto (abs-porto), āvi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry away*: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 *fin.*: multa de suis rebus, id. Parad. 1, 1: sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.*: res regum vehiculis, Liv. 2, 4. Of persons: *to transport*: aliquem trans mare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 18.

asprēdĭnis, e, *adj.* [asper] *rough*: piscis, *with rough scales*, P. Val. 5: terminus, of a rough stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305.

asprēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *roughness*: Cels. 5, 28 *no.* 2 (dub.).

asprētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a rough place*: ad haec saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv. 9, 24.

asprĭtūdo (asperitudo, App.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *roughness*: cortorum, Cels. 6, 6 *no.* 26.

a-spŭo (adsp.), 3. *v. a. to spit at or upon*: a nutrice aspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assārius, a, um, *adj.* [asso] *roasted*: daps assaria pecuina, Cato R. R. 132, 2.

assarius, ii, *m.*, an old form for As, *Gen. plur.* assarium, Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 121.

assātūra, ae, *f.* [asso] *roasted meat*: Vop. Aur. 49: Apic. 7, 5.

assĕcla or **assĕcŭla** (ads.), ae, (*com.* acc. to Charis. p. 37 P., but found only in *masc.*) [assequor] *an attendant, servant*: gen. in a contemptuous sense · *a hanger on, sycophant*: assentatores eorum atque assecIae, Cic. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: cum ei tetrarchiam eripuisset, et assecIae Pergameno nescio cui dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37: quum haec optima lex et ab illo socero ejus et ab hoc assecula negligatur, id. Sest. 64 *fin.*: Juv. 9, 48.

assectātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assector] *an (assiduous, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, *etc.*): in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, Cic. Mur. 34. ‖ *observation, study*: coeli assectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18.

assectātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, follower* (in a good sense): quidam vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 11 · hujus autem rei (*sc.* assectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, quum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia assectatorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9: cancer dapis assectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66. ‖ Fig.: *a disciple*: sapientiae, *i. e.* philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21: eloquentiae, ib. 29, 1, 5: auditor assectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [assequor] *to accompany, follow, attend* (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: quum assectaretur, Num quid vis? occupo, *as he kept on following me*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem assectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 91 *fin.*: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. Caes. 19. ‖ Assectari feminam, *to follow a woman* (considered as an injury): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22. Pass.: assectari se omnes cupiunt, Enn. in Prisc. p. 792.

assecula (ads.), ae, *m.* v. assecla.

assĕcūtor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assequor] *an attendant*: Cupidinis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306.

assĕdo, ōnis, *m.* = assessor, Non. 62, 23.

assĭdŭlum, i, *n.* *a plant*: thus called agrostis: App. Herb. 70.

as-sĭdŭlor (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [sella] *to go to stool*: ut adsellandi augeat voluptatem, Veg. 1, 12: id. 2, 22, 2: and with *acc.*, sanguinem, *to void*, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sĭnesco (ads.), 3. *v. incept. to grow old*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

as-sensio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] *assent, approbation, applause*: orationis gen is exile, nec satis populari assensioni accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114. crebrae assensiones, multae admirationes, ib. 84, 290: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 71. ‖ In philos. lang.: *a belief in the reality of sensible appearances*: nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 12 · cf. id. Fat. 17.

assensor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who assents to* or *agrees with*: quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3 *no.* 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

assensus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation*: assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: vulgi assensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49 *fin.*: omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: assensum consequi agendo, Plin. Ep. 7, 6. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant, alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245: hinc ingentes exciri assensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.* ‖ In philos lang. like assensio: *an admission of the reality of sensible appearances*: concedam illum ipsum sapientem retenturum assensum, nec unquam ulli viso assensurum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57. In *plur.*: dicunt stoici sensus ipsos assensus esse, ib. 33 *fin.* ‖ III. Poet.. *an echo*: et vox assensu memorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45

assentātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] *a flattering assent, adulation*: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25. *Plur.*: se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. 24, 6. ‖ In a good sense (rare), *approbation, assent*: Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem assentationem flectere, Petr. S. 17.

assentātiuncŭla (ads.), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio] *trivial flattery*: assentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentor] *a flatterer*: semper enim auget assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Am. 26, 98. ‖ Fig.: non auctor sed assentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

assentātōrĭē (ads.), *adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly*: dubitare te, non assentatorie sed fraterne veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, § 3.

assentātrix (ads.), īcis, *f.* [assentor] *a female flatterer*: scelesta, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (more rare than the deponent form: frequens permutatio est, et utroque modo efferuntur assentior, assentio, Quint. 9, 3, 7) *to assent to, agree with, approve*, etc.: mihi quoque adsunt testes, qui illud, quod ego dicam, adsentiant, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 202: adsensere atque iter incipiunt, Tac. H. 5, 3: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic. Leg. Man. 16, 48: iis assensi, qui mihi leniissima sentire visi sunt, id. Fam. 3, 2, 9: assensit precibus Rhamnusia Justin, Ov. M. 3, 406. Pass.:

capitur sequitur multa probabilia, non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, *assentiat* is, *habē* ea: Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. *Impers.*: *Bibulo assensum est*, id. Fam. 1, 2: *Fabio assensum est*, Liv. 24, 45.

as-sentĭor (ads.), sensus, 4. v. dep. [sentio] (i. q. assentio), *to assent to, approve, agree*: with dat. or absol.: assensus sum homini, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 801: quum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cui (sententiae) sunt assensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52: omnes assensi sunt partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80. With *a neut. acc.*: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Acad. 2, 21: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, ib. 28.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. *verb. freq.* [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] *to assent habitually or in a flattering manner, to flatter*: alicui, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur, et se maxime ipse delectet, Cic. Am. 26, 97: mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11. Fig.: Of things: Baiae tibi assentantur, *flatters you (by changing its climate)*, ib. 9, 12: cui ergo consilio assentabimur? Tert. Exh. ad cast. 4. *Absol.*: assentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6.

assĕquēla (ads.), ae, *f.* [assequor] *a succeeding, succession*: Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sĕquor (ads.), sĕcūtus (or sĕquūtus; v. sequor), 3. v. dep. **I.** *to follow on, to pursue*: ne sequere, assequere, Pl. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: assequere ac retine, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 89. **II.** *to overtake, come up with*: nec quidquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas, Cic. Off. 1, 31: si ea Romae jam ne assequi non potes, sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, id. Att. 3, 5: Pisonem nuntius assequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75. In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si via recta vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum assecuta parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 33, 8. **III.** Fig.: *to gain, attain to*: eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. Planc. 25: immortalitatem, ib. 37: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2: regnum, Curt. 4, 6: nihil quidquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: assecutas virtute, ne segniores viris feminas habere Scythae viderentur, Just. 2, 4. **2.** *to equal, rival*: Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si assequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.*: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, meritis non assequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*: ingenium alicujus aliqua ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: ut longitudo sint plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auc. Her. 4, 20. **IV.** Of mental operations: *to comprehend, understand*: ut essent, qui cogitationem assequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: ratione et intelligentia utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id. N. D. 3, 25: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura assequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A *fin.*: quid istuc sit, videor ferme assequi, Gell. 3, 1.

asser, ĕris, *m. a pole, stake, post*: Vitr. 7, 3: asseres pedum XII. compactibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. **II.** *a pole on which a litter-ass bore*: Suet. Cal. 58. **III.** *a lath*, Vitr. 4, 2.

assercŭlum, i, *m. dim.* (asserculus, 1, *m.* Cato) [asser] *a small beam or pole*: Cato R. R. 18: Col. 2, 3, 6.

as-sĕro (ads.), sēvi, situm, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant, or set near something* (rare): vites, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*: vitis assita ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: vites propter cupressos ib. 26: lenta qui velut assitas vitis implicat arbores, Cat. 61, 106: populus assita limitibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170.

as-sĕro (ads.), sĕrŭi, ertum, 3. v. a. 11t., *to put* or *join to*. Gen.: *as legal t. t.*: manum or aliquem manu, in libertatem *or* liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, *and finally absol., to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate* (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): asserere manum in libertatem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vitell. 10: se asserit in libertatem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 11 *fin.*: In his quae asserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv. 3, 45. So in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitati, Saturn. Dig. 40, 14, 2: si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: neminem venire qui istas assereret manu, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 11: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3. **2.** Aliquem in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave*: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44. **II.** Hence, in gen.: *to free from, to protect, defend*: habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua asserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: liberatae Italiae assertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16: senatus in asserenda libertate consensit, *in the restoring of freedom*, id. Calig. 60: namque asserit urbes sola fames, *makes free*, Lucan. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas asserat auriculas, i. e. *guard against the hearing of bad verses*, Mart. 14, 142: non te cuculiis asseret caput tectum (*sc.* a busiis), id. 11, 99. **2.** With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to appropriate, to claim*: nec laudes assere nostras, *claim not for yourself*, Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utrisque manu complexuque assere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9: and by inversion: me assere coelo, *claim me for the sky*, i. e. *assert my celestial origin*, Ov. M. 1, 761. In prose: felicis sibi cognomen asserunt, Plin. 7, 43, 44: sapientis sibi nomen, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis asseris? *are you devoting yourself?* Plin. Ep. 1, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22. **III.** In gen.: *to affirm, assert, declare*: non haec Colchidos asserit furorem, diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: mollissimum quemque beatum fore asserebant, Aur. Vict. 28, 8: non vacat asserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6.

assertio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assero] *a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person*: assertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitutem trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.: perfusoriae assertiones, *unsupported declarations of freedom*, Suet. Domit. 8: sitne liber qui est in assertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ideo nec assertionem denegandam iis qui in libertatem vindicabuntur puto, Plin. Ep. 10, 72. **II.** Gen.: *an assertion*: deorum asserto religiosa, *an assertion of the existence of God*, Arn. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who formally asserts that another is free* or *a slave*: **I.** *a restorer of liberty*: assertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40 (cf. Smith's Ant 143): populo detrectante dominationem atque asserturos fugitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium asseruturo libertatis extorquet, Sen. Ep. 13. Fig.: *a protector, deliverer, advocate*: publicus assertor dominis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus assertor, Lucan. 4, 214: assertor generis humani, Suet. Galb. 9: assertor contra Romanos Hispaniae, Eutr. 4, 16: assertor dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, Suet. Tib. 2. **quaestionis**, *he who carries an inquiry entirely through*, Macr. S. 7, 4. **II.** *he who claims* or *declares one to be a slave*: quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46.

assertōrius (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assertor] *pertaining to a restoration of freedom*: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

assertum (ads.), i, *n.* [assero] *an assertion, proof*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero, ui].

as-servĭo (ads.), 4. v. n. *to serve, assist*: contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe*: asservatote haec sultis, navales pedes, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 56, 56: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale asservantur, id. 9, 15, 18: sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, *let them be watched*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime asservabimur, *we shall be very closely observed*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas muroeque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: ut vinctum te asservet domi, Pl. Bacc. 4, 4, 98: cura asservandum vinctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: imperat dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservent, Cic. Verr. 3, 22. Vitruvium in carcerem asservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20.

assessio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assideo] *a sitting by* (to console): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant*: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. **II.** In law: *the assistant of a magistrate* (v. Smith's Ant. 143): Paul Dig. 1, 22: Suet. Galb. 14.

assessōrius (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assessor] *pertaining to an assessor*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (ads.), ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of assessor, assessorship*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

assessus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assideo].

assessus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [assideo] *a sitting by*: assessu meo, Prop. 4, 11, 49.

assestrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who sits by, a female assistant*: Afran. in Non. 73, 29.

assĕvĕranter (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically*: loqui cum aliquo valde asseveranter, Cic. Att. 13, 19. *Comp* id. Ac. 2, 19.

assĕvĕrātē (ads.), *adv.* [id.] *earnestly*. Gell. 7, 5.

assĕvĕrātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration*: omni tibi asseverationi affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum asseveratione, Auc. Her. 1, 3. **2.** In gramm.: *an asseverating particle*: adjiciebant et asseverationem, ut *hesi*, Quint. 1, 4, 20. **II.** *Firmness, vigour*: multa asseverationi cognatur patres, Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres asseverationi eadem peracta, ib. 2, 31.

as-sĕvēro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [severus] **I.** *to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly*: quae est ista defessio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur, *is it here conducted in earnest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. **II.** *Of speech*: *to*

assert strongly, firmly: nominem eorum hanc asseverare audias, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 164: puero asseverat se ab Oppianico desititurum, Cic. Clu. 26 *fin.*: unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: constantissime asseveravit fore, Suet. Vesp. 5. Also de aliqua re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, unquam affirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71 *fin.*: quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208. **Fig.**: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove*, Tac. Agr. 11: viri gravitatem asseverantes, *assuming an air of gravity*, Tac. A. 13, 18. **III.** *to make grave or serious*: frontem, App. Met. 3, p. 135, 10.

as-sibilo (ads.), 1. *v. n.* and *a. to hiss, murmur, whisper at*: alno assibilat simus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68: moto assibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258. **Act.**: serpens animam assibilat aris, Stat. Th. 5, 378.

as-siccesco (ads.), 3. *v. incep. to become dry*: Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads.), 1. *v. a. to dry up*: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26.

assiculus, v. axiculus.

assidiae (ads.), ārum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* mensae) [assideo] *tables at which the priests eat and offered sacrifices*, Fest. s. v.

as-sīdo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit by* or *near*: apud carbonas, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224. **II. Fig.**: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, proctor, nurse*, etc.: with *dat.*: quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Pianci) periculo commoti huic assident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: ut assidens implumibus pullis avis serpentium allapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: assidere aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: si alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: assidente amantissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45. **III.** legal *t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor*: rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando assideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57. **IV.** *to be assiduously engaged about*: literis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, *to sit at the helm*, id. Pan. 81 *fin.* **V.** *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade*: constr. with *dat*, or *acc.*: Graecchus assidens tantum Casilino, Liv. 23, 19: moenibus assidet hostis, Virg. Cir. 268: muros assidet hostis, id. Aen. 11, 304: assidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1. *Pass.*: Amisumque assideri audiebat, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 830 P.: assessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453. **VI.** *to resemble* (only once used in this sense): parcus nimiumque severus assidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14.

as-sīdo, sēdi, *no perf part.* 3. *v. n. to sit down, seat oneself*: in sella apud magistrum, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 28: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: assidamus, si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: super aspidem, id. Fin. 2, 18 *fin.*: ajulla in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53. Of an orator who, after speaking, sits down: peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. With *acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on his right*, Sall. J. 11.

assĭdē (ads.), *adv. continually, constantly*: voces, quas audio assidue et quibus interesse quotidie, Cic. Mil. 14, 93. *Sup.*: assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes, id. Brut. 91, 316: assidue venitabat, *kept coming constantly*, Virg. Ec. 3, 4.

assĭdŭa (ads.), ae, *f.* [assiduus] *a continual sitting by* or *near, attendance*: medici assiduitas, Cic. Att. 12, 33: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: summa assiduitate quotidiana aliquem tractare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11: assiduitatis et operarum harum quotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*: id. Verr. 1, 39. **II.** *constant presence*: statuit (Tiberius) secedere ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio ancturitatem absentia taeretur, Suet. Tib. 10. **III.** *the continued duration of anything*: also, *recurrence, repetition*: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistolarum, *unbroken correspondence*, id. Fam. 16, 23: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas alunt audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 3: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22. ejusdem literae, Auc. Her. 4, 12, 18. And without *gen.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, *assiduity, constant care*, Cic. Balb. 2 *extr.*

assĭdĕo (ads.), *adv. continually, always*: Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 37: Plin. 26, 3, 8.

assĭdĕo (ads.), 1. *v. a.* [assiduus] *to apply constantly*: filio flagella, Vulgat. Sirac. 30, 1.

assĭdŭus, i, *m. the name of the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii*: assiduo vindex assiduus esto; proletario civi, quivis volet, vindex esto, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10: usually derived by the ancients from as and dare: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: id. Top. 2: quibus erant pecuniae satis, locupletes, assiduos; contrarios proletarios, Varr. in Non. 67, 25: others connected the word with sedere: Fest. s. v. Assiduus: cf. Charis. p. 58 P. Hence for *a rich person*: noctesque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 14. **II. Fig.**: as *adj.* for *first-rate* or *classical*: classicus, assiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.

assĭdŭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from contineo] *one sitting by* or *near, continually present, in constant attendance*: qui adest assiduus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: quum hic filius assiduus in praedils esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, id. Att. 4, 8, B: campus, assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: circa scholas assiduus, Suet. Tib. 11. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: qui per aetatem ac negotium poterunt ipsi tecum ut assidui sint, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 37: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165. **II.** *continual, unremitting, perpetual*: foro operam assiduam dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 22: para terral perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253: nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*: febricula, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum assidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: assidua aenatus tranquillitas, Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: barbararum incursus, id. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea assiduissimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: ver, Virg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, Ib. 486: noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: Fetus Juv. 5, 95.

assignātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assigno] *a marking out, an assignment, allotment*: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic Phil. 6, 5, 14: populariis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3 *no.* 7. *Plur. and absol.*: novae assignationes, Cic. Agr. 3, 3.

assignātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who allots*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-significo (ads.), 1. *v. a. to show, make evident*: olim tonsores non fuisse, assignificant antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10. **II.** *to denote, point out*: locum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot*: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes quantum corpore meo occupari potest Cic. Att. 3, 19 *fin.*: munus humanum assignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 3, 25: quem cuique ordinem assignari e republica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19: natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 10, 50, 72: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 *sq.* Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae ita daretur, assignaretur, ut quibus militibus ampliasime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* Hence, agros assignant (*i. e.* colonias deducunt, Vet. Schol.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8. **II. Meton.**: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec veru id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: ne hoc improbitati et sceleri meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: and without *dat.*: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem crimini dare, id. Verr. 5, 50. In a good sense: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae dalegare, Liv. 28, 42: Cypri deviotae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc alibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.* **2.** *to commit to one's care, to confide, and e contr.: to appoint as guardian*, etc. (rare): quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.* Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame*, Pl. Ep. 6, 23. **3.** *to make a mark upon, to seal*: tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Pa. Dig. 45, 1, 126. **Fig.**: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et infigitur, *is impressed upon*, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-silio (ads.), silui, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap, spring upon*, or *jump at*: moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: assilisse admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, Ov. F. 5, 612: assiliunt fluctus, Ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer assilit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56. **Fig.**: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: assilui (ad studia), Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assimulanter (ads.), v. assimulatio.

assimulātio (ads.), v. assimulatio.

as-similis (ads.), e, *adj. similar, like*: with *gen.* or *dat.* (rare): quidquam assimile hujus facti, Pl. Merc. 5, 3, 11: assimilis sui, Ov. T. 1, 5, 37: cadenti, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85: assimilis sponsae mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: aeri assimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1. With *quasi*: nam hoc assimile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Pl. Trac. 2, 7, 12.

assimiliter (ads.), *adv.* to like manner: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 27.

assimiliter (ads.), *adv.* to like manner: Plin. 18 Prol. 4, 25.

assimilitūdo (ads.), ĭnis, *f.* [assimilis] likeness, resemblance, proportion, agreement, Plin. 11, 49, 109

II. In rhetor.: *a figure by that we*

audiowe: is unfavourable to what we are about to say, when we know the contrary: est (assimmatio) quum id, quod scimus, facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere quomodo accipiant: sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo secius dicamus, Auc. Her. 4, 37.

assīmŭlātus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assimulo] *made similar, like:* montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr. 6, 189: litoreo litoreaque omnes assimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: Italia folio querno assimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43. ‖. *feigned, pretended, devised:* familiaritas, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Coel. 6, 14: assimulata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9: alia vera, alia assimulata, Liv. 26, 19. No *Comp., Sup., or Adv.*

as-simŭlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare:* linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like,* Lucr. 2, 914: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque assimulanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, assimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, *to compare,* Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae assimulare bipenni, Tac. Agr. 10: os longius illi assimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus assimulasse aptissime visus est, *to have designated by very suitable comparisons,* Suet. Tib. 37. ‖. *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign.* With *acc., inf., acc. and inf.,* or with *quasi.* With *acc.:* bene assimulare nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 141: clipeum jubasque, Virg. Aen. 10, 638: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44: inanitens laculo assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 655: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78. With simple *inf.:* furere assimulavit, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 98. With *acc.* and *inf.:* ego me assimulem insanire, id. Men. 5, 2, 79: assimulet se tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195. With *quasi:* assimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, id. Epid. 2, 2, 11: me sic assimulabam, quasi stolidum, ib. 3, 3, 40: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Also: quid si assimulo? id. Ph. 1, 4, 33. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo. Many interpp. try to establish a difference of meaning between the two forms, but there is no essential distinction: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other adjs. in *-umus:* aestumo and aestimo, *etc.*]

assĭpondium, ii, *n.* [as pondus] *the weight of one* as, *a pound weight:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

assir, old Lat. for sanguis, *blood,* Fest. *s. v.* assiratum.

assīrātum, i, *n. a drink composed of wine and blood:* Fest. *s. v.*

assis, is, *m.* = as, *q. v.*

assis, is, *m.* and *f.* = axis, *q. v.*

as-sisto (ads.), astĭti, no *perf. part. 3. v. n. to stand at* or *by, to attend, be present at:* assiste illico, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2: assistite omnes contra me, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 23: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15: illum puerili aetate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: servis suis, ut januam clauderent, et ipsi ad fores assisterent, imperat, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, *posted himself,* id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: consulum tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before,* Tac. A. 13, 4: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: regionibus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto, Ov. F. 5, 457: divinis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. With *acc.:* equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. ‖. With *dat. pers.: to stand by, to defend, assist:* assistebam Varono, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: Utp. Dig. 6, 1, 54.

assistrix, v. assectrix.

assĭtus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero].

as-sĭtus (ads.), a, um, *adj. adjacent:* neque longule disita, neque proxime assita, App. Flor. 1, p. 340.

assĭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, *a kind of limestone,* Plin. 36, 17, 27.

asso, 1. *v. a.* = āsso, *to roast, broil:* assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-sŏcio (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make a companion:* hence, *to join* or *unite with:* cornua summis associare malis, Claud. Bell. Gild. 480: associati principali curae, Arc. Dig. 1, tit. 11. Poet.: associare passus, *to accompany,* Stat. Th. 1, 454.

as-sŏcius (ads.), a, um, *adj. associating with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-sŏlĕo (ads.), *v. n. to be accustomed* or *wont* (only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): ponite hic quae assolent (*sc.* poni), Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: quae assolent, quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1: senatus, quos adsoleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: deinde quae assolent, *what is usual,* id. Inv. 2, 42: quum multa assoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 *fin.* Hence the phrase, ut assolet, *as is usual, customary:* prima classis vocatur, renunciatur; deinde, ut assolet, secunda, Cic. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14.

as-sōlo (ads.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad solum] *to level to the ground, to destroy:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

as-sŏno (ads.), 1. *v. n. to sound* or *respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507. With *acc.:* ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves assonarent, *strike up,* App. M. 11, p. 260.

as-sūdasso (ads.), 3. *v. intens.* [from sudo, like capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio] *to sweat profusely:* corculum assudassit jam ex metu, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 9 (dub.).

as-sūdesco (ads.), 3. *v. inocp.* [sudo] *to begin to sweat:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

assŭē-făcio (ads.), feci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom.* Constr. with *abl., dat.,* or *ad:* aliquem puro sermone, Cic. Brut. 59 alicujus rei exercitatione, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44. With *dat.:* operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus assuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 41, 60: parvulos prohibiti, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64. With *ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv. 3, 52 *fin.* With *inf.:* Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.:* equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

as-sŭesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum [assuetus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14] 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. *Neutr., to be accustomed to, to be wont:* with *abl., inf., ad, in,* or *dat.* With *abl.:* genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. 31, 35. With *inf.:* ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc assuesce vocari, Virg. G. 1, 42. With *ad* or *in:* (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: With *dat.:* ex more, cui assuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29. *Absol.:* sic assuevi, *I am accustomed,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

2. Assuescere alicui, *of carnal intercourse,* Curt. 6, 5. ‖. *active: to accustom to:* (gen. *pass.*) homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, id. Planc. 9: gens assueta multo venatu nemorum, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: Odrysius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: assueti muros defendere, Virg. Aen. 9, 511: assuetus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: manus assuetae ad sceptra, Sen. Troad. 132: jam puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. 24, 5: mensae assuetus herili, Virg. Aen. 7, 490: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, *to which one is accustomed,* Liv. 2, 1: assuescere mentem pluribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 109: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *render not such great wars familiar to your minds,* Virg. Aen. 6, 833: Galli juxta invia ac devia assueti, Liv. 21, 33: assuescere Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, Flor. 4, 12, 4). With *gen.:* Romanis Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv. 38, 17.

assŭētūdo (ads.), inis, *f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rare): longa assuetudo, Ov. M. 10, 173: assuetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26: seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarreandi assuetudo, it. 4, 16: assuetudo voluptatum, id. H. 2, 62: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. ‖. *carnal intercourse:* Tac. A. 13, 46.

assŭētus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assuesco]. *Adj.: accustomed, customary, usual:* tempus et assueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36: assuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68: assuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120: longius assueto, Ov. H. 6, 72: assueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306: Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, Liv. 22, 18.

as-sūgo (ads.), ctum, 3. *v. a. to suck:* assuctis labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.

assŭla (in many MSS astula), ae, *f. a splinter of wood, stone,* etc., *shaving, chip:* foribus facere assulas, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Vitr. 7, 6. ‖. *a shingle,* σχίνος: Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11.

assŭlātim, *adv. in shives* or *splinters:* pultiando assulatim foribus exitium afferre, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 52: assulatim sumere cibum, *piecemeal,* Naev. in Non. 72, 24.

assŭlōsē, *adv.* [assula] *in shivers* or *splinters:* calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48.

assultim (ads.), *adv.* [assilio] *by leaps* or *bounds:* assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

assultō (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to jump* or *leap at:* constr. *absol.* with *dat.* or *acc.:* canis assultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61: feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31 ‖. *to attack, assault:* tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: tela assultantes, ib. 12, 15: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243: duo montes inter se concurrerunt, crepitu maximo assultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85.

assultus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: assultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, i, *n. anything roasted:* assum vitulinum, *roast-veal,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20. ‖. In *plur.* assa, orum, *a sweating bath, sudatory,* Gic. Quin. F. 3, 1, 1.

as-sum (ads and anciently arsum), affui, adesse. (*Praes. imperf. subj.* older form assiem, assies, assiet, *etc.,* Ter. adesent = adessent, S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300: *past imperf. subj.* sometimes afforem, es, et, *etc.*: *inf. fut.* affore: *imperf. part.* not used), *v. n. to be at* or *near, to be present:* visus Homerus adesse poeta, Enn. Ann. 1, 5: adesse ad exercitum, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, ib. 1, 1, 269: omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Caesar adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, id. B. C. 1, 14: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne asit, Cato R. R. 83: ad portam adesse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ut quasi coram adesse videare, quum scribo aliquid ad te, id. Fam. 15, 16: ante oculos mortalissimus Hector visus adesse mihi, Virg. Aen. 2, 271. With *dat.:* portis, ib. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.*: quaestioni, ib. 62: pugnae, Liv. 7, 16. ‖. *to stand by, to help, protect, support:* ibo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 82: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.*: Camulogenum suis

aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: frugumque aderit mea Dellus custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partubus Lucina veris adfuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: aderam Arionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius affuisset, *had taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38. With *inf.*: non Teucros dolere aderam, Sil. 9, 532. Hence in invocations, *etc.*: assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: adest Dea muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 693: di omnes nemorum adeste, ib. 7, 198: nostris querelis assint (dii), Liv. 3, 25.

§. *to be present as a witness, to be witness*: promissis testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45. Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document*: for examples, vide copies of S. C. C. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

4. *Adesse animo or animis, to be present in mind*, i. e. *to attend to, observe*: ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo, quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic. Caec. 10 *fin.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33. Also, *to be of good courage*: quam ebrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo, et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.* **5. Of abstract and inanimate things *to be at hand, wait or attend upon*:** dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179. vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1. jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 1, 519: aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12 quum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674: nunc adest occasio beneficia cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 61: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Amph. 2, 2, 21 aderant morbi vesicae et visceruni, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61: vim affore verbo crediderat, Virg. Aen. 10, 547: tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: quantus sudor adest equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae, *the republic to be without a head*, Tac. A. 1, 13. Poet.: *to be present* or *associated with*: tu ducibus Latiis aderis quum laeta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. M. 1, 560: aderis dolentibus (of the cypress), ib. 10, 142.

II. With the idea of motion: *to come, to appear*: assum atque adveniu Aeheruute, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16: jam ego hic adero, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 7: hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Galli per dumos aderant, Virg. Aen. 8, 657: huc ades, o formose puer, id. E. 2, 45: ecce Arcas adest, *appears, has arrived*, Ov. M. 2, 497: quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: quum serius affuisset, Suet. Aug. 94. With *acc.*: cubiculum adero, App. M. 2, p. 119: scoculum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160. **2. Legal *t. t. to appear before a tribunal*:** C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium affuturum, quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10.

assūmentum (ads.), i, n. [assuo] *a patch*: Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take to, to take up* or *in, adopt*: plura sibi assumunt, quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: nunquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29: aliquem in societatem consilii; aliquem consedium assumere, Liv. 2, 4: in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: in consortium, id. Pan. 7: nec decet aliter filium assumi, si assumatur a principe, *is adopted*, ib.: annum, ib. 63: in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8: cantus dignos assumere, *to choose worthy friends*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. **Fig.**: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae assumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet, Cic. de Or. 1, 12 *fin.* **II.** Without the idea of action: *to receive, obtain* (passively): foetus melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: a ventis alimenta assumere, ib. 7, 79. **III.** *to take in addition to, to add to*: si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. 21, 19. **IV.** *to usurp, assume, arrogate*: neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque hodie assumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17. assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 1, 552. **V.** In logic, *t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism*: Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106. **VI.** In gram., assumpta verba, *epithets, ἐπίθετα*, id. Part. 7 **2. *figurative expressions***, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption*: artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic Fin. 3, 5, 18 modum tene in assumptione cultnrae, Pall. 1, 6, 12. **II.** In logic: *the minor premiss of a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37: Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.* **III.** In law: *an addition, circumstance* = circumstantia, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptīvus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assumptus]. In rhetoric: assumptiva constitutio or causa, *which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11. Quint. 7, 4, 7. *Adv.* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assumo].

as-sŭo (ads.), 3. *v. a. to sew on, patch on*: purpureus assultur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up, stand up*: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: assurgere ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: intortis assurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso assurgere semper pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. Hence, *to rise up out of respect*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: ruricolae Cereri teneroque assurgite Baccho, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: neque assurgere, neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13. In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: Indos ineunti semper assurgi, etiam ab senatu, in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. Hence, fig.: *to yield the preference*: sunt et Amineae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg. G. 2, 98. **2. Of inanimate things**: colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4: Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17: Delos assurgit Cyntho monte, id. 4, 12, 22. **II.** *to mount* or *tower up, to rise, to swell*: quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: assurgens nox surea, Val. Fl. 5, 366: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coeptae assurgunt turres, Virg. Aen. 4, 86: septem assurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 355. **III.** Of mental objects: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, *break out in complaints*, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: assurgunt irae, ib. 12, 494: in ultionem assurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10: gaudet in adversis animoque assurgit Adrastus, *rises in courage*, Stat. Th. 10, 227. Of poetry, *etc.*: *to soar, rise*: raro assurgit Maeonides, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, ib. 10, 2, 22: sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, ib. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, *adj. roasted*: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 66: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa: magis assa quam frixa, Cels. 2, 18. **II. Meton.**: *dry, simple*: assa sudatio, *a sweating bath*, Cels. 3, 27. assus sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing*, Cic. Att. 12, 6: femina or nutrix assa, *a dry nurse*: hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208: lapides, *rough, unhewn stones*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417: vox, *the unaccompanied voice*: Non. p. 76 and 77: assae tibiae, *not accompanied by the voice*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417. [Same root as asso.]

as-suspīro, (ads.), 1. *v. n. to sigh at*: App. Met. 4, p. 153.

assyrius, a, um, *adj.* Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*: Assyria malus, *i. e.* Medica, *the oil-tree*, Plin. 13, 14, 14.

ast, *conj.*, v. at.

astăcus, i, m. = ἄσταχος, *a kind of lobster*, doubtless the common one, Cancer Gammarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 31, 51

astăphis, idis, *f.* = ἀσταφίς, *a raisin*: Delphinium Staphisagria, Linn. Plin. 23, 1, 12.

astēismos, i, m. = ἀστειϊσμός, in rhetoric, *the more refined style of speaking* = urbanitas, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 547.

aster, ĕris, m. = ἀστήρ, *a star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. **II.** Atticus, *the Italian star-wort, aster*, Aster amellus, Linn.: or, according to others, Inula Bubonium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 19: in Plin. l., l. bubonion. **III.** Samius, *a kind of Samian earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 52.

astēria, ae, *f.* = ἀστερία, *a precious stone*, perh. the *noble opal* or the *cat's eye*, a kind of quarts crystal inclosing a fibrous mineral, Plin. 37, 9, 47: in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 7, asterites; in Marc. Cap 1, p. 19, astrites.

astēriscē, ēs, *f.* = ἀστεριακή, *a simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

astĕrias, ae, m. = ἀστερίας, *the bittern*, Ardea stellaris, Linn.; Plin. 10, 60, 79.

astĕrĭcum, i, n. ἀστερικόν, *a kind of plant*; in pure Lat. called urceolaris, perhaps *wall pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20.

astĕrĭōn, ii, n. = ἀστέριον, *a species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

astĕriscus, i, m. = ἀστερίσκος, *a small star, an asterisk*: a mark used in MSS. *etc.* Asteriscus apponitur in his quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

astĕrītes, ae, m. = ἀστερίτης, *a kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128. **II.** = asteria, q. v.

a-sterno (adst.), 3. *v. a. to strew upon, stretch out*: asternuntur sepulcro, Ov. M. 2, 343.

asthmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσθματικός, *breathing with difficulty, asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

astĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστικός, *pertaining to the city*: astici ludi, *city games in honour of Bacchus*, Suet. Cal. 20.

astĭpŭlātio (adst.), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor], **I** *t. joining another in a stipulatio* or *contract*: hence, *an assenting to, confirmation of*: qua de re exstat etiam A. Senecae astipulatio, Plin. 29 1, 5. **II** *a modulation of the voice according to the sentiment expressed*, Quint. 11, 3, 178.

astĭpŭlātor (adst.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who joins another in a stipulatio* or *contract*: possumus ad id, quod stipulamur, aliam adhibere, qui tibi stipuletur: quem vulgo astipulatorem vocamus, Gai. Inst. 3, 110 (*cf.* Smith's Ant. 640 and 818): testes aut cum stipulatore tuo congrediuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58. **Fig.** *one who assents or agrees*: illud faciam ego, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id. Acad. 2, 38: vanae cupidinis, Val. Max. 7, 2, 3.

astipŭlātus, ūs, *m.* = astipulatio (only in *abl.*), *an assenting to, assent*: Joris astipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48.

a-stipŭlor (adst.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (*act.* astipulo, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 18) *to join another in a stipulatio* or *contract*, Gai. Inst. 3, 112. ‖ Fig. *to agree with* = assentiri (rare) astipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 3: Heilanico astipulatur Damastes, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stĭtĭo (adst.), ītum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place at* or *near* (very rare): juben' astitui aulas (ollas), Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 66: reum ad lectum (aegroti) astituemus, Auc. Her. 3, 20: App. M. 9, p. 222, 1.

a-sto (adst.), stĭti, *no perf. part.* 1. *v. n. to stand at* or *near to stand by, stand still*: followed by various prep., or with *dat., acc.* or *abl.*: si iste stabit, astato simul, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ante ostium, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: intra limen astato illic, id. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: accessi, astiti, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: astat in conspectu meo, id. Cat. 4, 2: supra caput, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: nec opinanti Mors ad caput astitit, Lucr. 3, 972: tribunali, Tac. A. 12, 37 aliquem astare, Plin. Pan. 23: limine divae astitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortals*, Lucr. 3, 1091.

‖ *to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist*: Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10. ‖‖ Poet., *of things*; *to be in existence*: astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

‖V. *to stand* or *to stand upright*: tu subsultas: ego miser vix asto prae formidine, *you leap up, I can hardly stand up*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104: squamis astantibus, Virg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone astans, Plin. 34, 8, 19 no. 1.

astrăgălus, i, *m.* = ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). In archit.: *a moulding on columns*, etc.: Vitr. 3, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 141)· astragalus Lesbius, Vitr. 4, 6. ‖ *a leguminous plant*, variously explained by authors as Phaca boetica, Linn.: Orobus tuberosus, or Orobus vernus, Linn.; or lastly, as Orobus sessilifolius, Sibth.; Plin. 26, 8, 29.

astrālis, e, *adj.* [astrum] *relating to the stars*: fata, *known from the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7 *fin.*

a-strangŭlo (adstr.), 1. *v. a. to strangle*: Min. Felix, c. 30.

astrăpias, ae, *m.* = ἀστραπίας, *a precious stone of a black or dark blue colour, with streaks like lightning issuing from the centre*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

astrăpŏplēctus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστραπολήκτος, *struck by lightning*: tecta, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

astrēans, antis, *adj. gleaming like a star*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strĕpo (adstr.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to make a noise at* or *to*: omnes undique scopuli astrepunt, Sen. Hipp. 1027: astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18. With *acc.*: irritis precibus surdas principis aures astrepere, Plin. Pan. 26. ‖ With *dat.* like acclamo, *to applaud, hussa* haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 34. ‖‖ As *v. act.*: eadem, id. H. 4, 49: quae paucl incipient reliquos astrepere, id. A. 2, 12.

astrictē (adstr.), *adv. concisely, briefly* (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 8 *fin. Sup.* not used.

astrictĭo (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astringo] *a power of binding close, astringency*: herba, gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

astrictōrius (adstr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *astringent, binding*: astrictoria vis, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, *Part.* [astringo] *drawn together*. Hence *adj.*: *tight, narrow, close*: linea astrictum, sinu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 30: civus fauter aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. 1 *praef.*: gustu astricto, *a harsh, astringent taste*, Plin. 27, 12, 96. ‖ Fig.: Of speech: *concise, short* (opp. to *remissus*): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. *Sup.* not used. ‖ 2, *parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted*: pater, Prop. 2, 23, 18: astricti moris auctor Vespasianus fuit, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.

astrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρικός, *pertaining to the stars*: coeli chorcae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

a-strīdo (adstr.), *v. n. to hiss at*: Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [astrum fero] *starry*: astriferi axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752. ‖ *placed among the stars*: Mart. 8, 28.

astrĭfico, 1. *v. a.* [astrum facio] *to make stars*: Archimedes astrificante manu, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *star-making, star-producing*: astrificis coelum scandebat habenis nox, Marc. Cap. 2 *in.*

astrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum gero] *starry*: axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828.

astrĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum loquor] *talking of the stars*: puella, Marc. Cap. 8, p 273.

astrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum luceo] *shining* or *gleaming like stars*: Divi, Marc. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract*, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: vinculorum id est aptissimum quod ex se atque de ils, quae astringit, quam maxume unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 *fin.*: adstringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 16 arctius atque haedera procera astringitur ilex, *is twined around*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5. Fig. aspice quam non astricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose*, for *an inaccurate style of writing*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 174: balteus haud fluxos gemmis astrinxit amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: astringere frontem, *to frown*, Mart. 11, 40: frondem ferro, *to clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17: alvum, *to make costive* (opp. solvere, *q. v.*), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30. astringere labra, *to close up*, Quint. 11, 3. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. M. 1, 120. Hence, *to make colder, to brace*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25. (Acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the *perf.*, ab adstringor, adstrinxi dicimus, Varr. L. L. Frgm. in Gell. 2, 25.) Of colours: *to deaden*: ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur, aut astringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62: radix gustu astringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60. ‖ Fig.: *to draw closer, circumscribe*: *to bind, put under obligation, necessitate*: affinitatem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 73: pater nimis fadulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6: mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 31: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 4, 42: lege, id. Ofsent. 37: orationem numeris, id. de Or. 3, 44: astringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain them*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringere milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1 *fin.*: ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: milites ad eorum stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49: me astringam verbis in mora justa tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320. ‖ 2, *to commit oneself to, become guilty of*: et ipsum esse et filium furti astringeret, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 54: magno scelere se astringerent, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9. ‖ 3, Of writing or discourse: *to compress, abridge*: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, id. Tusc. 3, 6 *fin.*: pro mere tumentia, luxuriantia astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1.

astrion, ii, *f.* in Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7, **astrium**, ii, *n.* [ἀστρίφ] *a crystalline precious stone*, supposed by some to be our *star-sapphire*, Plin. 37, 9, 48.

astri-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum sono] *producing the music of the spheres*: Juppiter, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. asteria.

astrŏbŏlos, i, *f.* [ἀστρόβαλλω] *a precious stone, a variety of quartz*: acc. to some, *a species of onyx*; acc. to others, *chalcedony*, Plin. 37, 9, 50.

astrŏītes, ae, *m.* = ἀστροΐτης, *an unknown precious stone possessing magical power*, perhaps the same as preced. Plin. 37, 9, 49.

astrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars* (class. for the later astronomia), Cic. Div. 2, 42. ‖ *astrology*: Hier. adv. Pel. 1, 8.

astrŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος, *an astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus), Cic. Div. 2, 42. ‖ *a star-interpreter, astrologer*: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Suet. Ner. 36.

astrŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστρονομία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy*, Sen. Ep. 95.

astrŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρονομικός, *astronomical*. Manil. (Tit.)

astrŏnŏmus, i, *m.* = ἀστρονόμος, *an astronomer*, Firmic. Math. 5, 13.

astrosus, i, [astrum] *born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astrustĭo (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astruo] *a putting together, composition*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314. ‖ *an accumulation of proof*, id. 5, p. 149.

astructor (adstr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who adduces proof*, Venant. de vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

astrum, i, *n.* = ἄστρον, *a star, a constellation*: orbem per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. G. 1, 231. astrorum ignes, id. Aen. 8, 590: Cic. Rep. 6, 22. ‖ Meton.: *heaven, immortality*: sic itur ad astra, Virg. Aen. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272. ad astra ferre, Virg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, *extols to the skies*, id. S. 2, 7, 29: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25. Poet.: *height*: tutum sub astra eductam, Vlg. Aen. 2, 460.

a-strŭo (adstr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build near* or *in addition*: cum veteri astruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: utrique (villae) quae desunt astruere, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.* ‖ Fig., *to pile up, heap on, add to*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quidquam gloriae ejus astruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78 sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victoriis astruxerat: ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3: astruit auditis pavor, Sil. 4, 8: quae Nereni falsus astruit scriptor, *ascribes*, Mart. 7, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati astruas, *refer to*, Vell. 1, 17. ‖‖ to *furnish with*: contignationem lateculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Fig., aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. 10, 1.

astu (asty, Vitr. 8, 3, 7 *praef.*), *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ, *a city*, esp. *Athens* (as urbs for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. in Non. 357, 14: ut vestri Attici, principesque Thesei eos denigrare ex agris, et in astu quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit, Cic. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.*

astula, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (adst.), 2. *v. n.* to be stunned at, *to be astonished*: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8. Of inanimate things, nemora astupent, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

astur, ŭris, *m. a species of hawk*, Firm. Math. 5, 7 *fin.* (Masc. Ital *astore*, Fr. *autour*.)

astŭtus, a, um, *adj.* old form for astutus, *clever, crafty*: asta lingua, Att. in Non. 36, 26.

astus, ūs, m. *cleverness, craft, cunning* (shown in a single act, while astutia designates cunning as a trait of character). (Until the post-Aug. per. only in *abl. as adv.*: cf. Fest. s. v., and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30: astu rem tractare, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2: consilio versare dolos, ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg. Aen. 11, 704: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: astus hostium, Tac. A. 2, 20. libertae, ib. 14, 2. Ulixes pectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527. Etym. dub.: Pott derives it from Sans. *ás*, "sit," comparing it to in-sid-iae and λοχάω, "to lie in wait."]

astūtē, *adv. craftily, cunningly* Cic. Att. 10, 6: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14. *Comp.* Varr. L. L. 10, 2. *Sup.* Gell. 18, 4, 10.

astūtia, ae, *f.* [astutus]. Orig. *dexterity, adroitness*: (quibus feris) absest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Fac. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. Later in a bad sense. *cunning, slyness, craft*: inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 59: quodsi aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183. In *plur.*: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69 and 71.

astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat sly* or *cunning*. anus, App. Met. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of astus] *clever, expert*: more freq. in a bad sense · *sly, cunning, artful*, etc · malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl Am. 1, 1, 112: fallacia astutior, id. Cas. 5, 1, 7 non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1· ratio, Cic. Verr. act. 1, 11 *fin.*: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui: versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13 *fin*: astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62. *Sup.* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 6.

asty, v. astu.

astȳcus, v. asticus.

astȳtis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀστῦτις, *a kind of lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38. *v.* Lactuca.

asȳla, ae, *f.*, ἀσύλη, *an unknown plant*, otherwise called ferus oculus· Plin. 25, 13, 92.

asȳlum, i, *n.* = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum*: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: Virg. Aen. 2, 762.

asymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *contributing nothing, cost-free* (pure Lat. inusitata, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23): Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28.

asyndĕtus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύνδετος.

I. In astronomy: *not belonging to any constellation*: asyndetus Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 21. **II.** In grammar, asyndeton, i, n. a *rhet. figure, consisting in the omission of the copulative particles* (pure Lat. dissolutio), *e. g.* veni, vidi, vici, Dicm. p. 440 P.

at or **ast**, *conj.* (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and as one of addition (Krig's Gr. Gramt. 1, 26, 99): at in always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. **I.** More transitive (freq. with a limiting meaning): but, yet: sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvet, gloriaque rotarum, uvidusque Gallicis crepitet bidens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: quae quidem (Graeci) ... at Germani, quibus haec sine pretio, imo cum gratia dantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quod dicis, at hercule pudet dicere, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: quae quidem (Graeci) ... at Germani, quibus haec sine pretio, imo cum gratia dantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31

43: aubes, Lucr. 6, 180: tempestas, id. 6, 258: Coeytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16. Poet = atratus: *clothed in black*: litores atri, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6. ‖ Fig.: *dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 581: formido, id. 4, 174: timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 719: cupressus, ib. 3, 64: dies, ib. 6, 429: mors, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum atra, ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. S. 2, 6, 32: cura, id. Od. 3, 1, 40: lites, id. A. P. 422: genius albus et ater, id. Ep. 2, 2, 189. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10. ‖‖ Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.

2. *obscure, unintelligible*: latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

Athămanticus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic*: Meum, *a plant, bear's-wort*: meum Athamanticum, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 23, 94.

āthĕos (us), i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *one who does not believe in a God, an atheist*: Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23.

āthēra, ae, *f.* = ἀθήρα, *a medicine prepared from* arinca, Plin. 22, 25, 57.

atheroma, ătis, *n.* = ἀθήρωμα (ἀθήρα), *a swelling upon the head, a tumour filled with matter*, Cels. 7, 6: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

āthla, ae, v. athlon.

āthlēta, ae, *m.* and **athletes** = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete*: Cic. de Sen. 9: attendunt cunei, spectatur athletes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 222.

‖ Fig.: *one who by practice has acquired skill, a champion, master*: pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

āthlētĭcē, *adv. athletically*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

āthlēticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀθλητικός, *pertaining to the athlete, athletic*: victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2: also *absol.*: athletica, ae, *f. the athletic art, athletics*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

āthlon, i, *n.* (athla, ae, *f.*, Petr.) = ἆθλον, *a struggle, a work, labour*: Manil. 3, 162.

ātĭnia ulmus, *a kind of elm-tree*, Ulmus campestris, Linn., Plin. 16, 17, 29: Col. 5, 6, 2: (some think Columella meant *the hornbeam*, Carpinus Betula).

ātĭsō, es, *f.* = ἀτίζωσις, *a precious stone of a silver lustre*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ātlantion, ii, *n.* [Atlas] *the first vertebra of the neck* (so called because it supports the head): *the first vertebra of the spine of the hyena*: Plin. 28, 8, 27.

ātŏcĭum, ii, *n.* = ἀτόκιον, *a medicine that prevents conception*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

ātŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος, *undivided, indivisible*: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Far more freq. *Subst.* atomus, i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element, an atom*: of these atoms all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. ‖ As *adv.*: In atomo = ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, the twinkling of an eye*, Tert. Resur. Carn. 42 and 51.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. *only* before consonants), *conj.* [from adtque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, *denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by et: and also, and besides, and even, and.*

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. vitam parce ac duriter agebat, id. Andr. 1, 1, 47. copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30: nobiles atque ignobiles, ib. 20: per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, *at once to make a show and to inspire terror*, Tac. Agr. 35. 2. It is employed to join two subst., which together represent a single complex idea: isto animo atque virtute, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, Sall. C. : clamore atque assensu, Liv. 21, 3. 3. In adding a more important word: *and indeed, and even*: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna dis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, Sall. J. 14. With *adeo*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5. With *etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8. With the *pron.* hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, *and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18. ‖ In comparisons: 1. With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc., as*: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem, et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Rom. miseris, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, id. Rabir. Perd. 5: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30. 2. With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.: than, to, from*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 35 aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque coelum, id. Rep. 6, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 1, 30 *fin.* 3. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si*: pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, *just as*, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 11: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *as much as if*, id. Fam. 13, 43: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis aegro insanabilem morbum officiat, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.* 4. More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, *etc.*: nimis hic bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, loons est, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 73: haud centesimam partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim exprimere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relaturos gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. 5. Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, *etc.*) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacc. 3, 6, 20: Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13. 6. With comparatives for *quam, than*: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: sententia, gravius atque ipse sensisset excepta, Suet. Caes. 14. 7. With adverbs of time, espec. *simul* (v. examples under simul). Also with *principio, statim*: principio atque animus ephebis aetate exit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, Paul. ib. 16, 1, 24.

B. To connect whole clauses: *and, and so, and even, and too*; hence sometimes with *sic* or *similiter*: *I'amph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch.* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, *and you too*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus: propior apud Pannoniam: quos igitur anteferret? ac ne postposita contumelia inconderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67. 2. To annex something emphatic or important: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. Or. 7, 22. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: *yet, nevertheless*: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. Atque ego credo fore, qui, *yet I believe*, Sall. J. 4.

5. To connect a minor affirmative premiss. *now, but*: Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres. Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti, rem illam suo periculo esse. His de causis credo, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. 6. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, id. Phil. 3, 9, 24: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13. 7. In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur conspiratione hominum atque consensu, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148.

C. In particular phrases: 1. Alius atque alius: *one and another; now this, now that*: dilatisque alia atque alia de causa comitiis, Liv. 8, 23. 2. Atque eccum or atque eccum video: *see now, behold*: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 48. 3. With other conjunctions: a. After *et* equidem putabam vobis tutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247. b. After *que*, as in Gr. τε καί submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: mus sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Virg. G. 1, 182. After *neque*: nec clavis, nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaerere

huius operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10. **4.** *Atque* repeated: atque ut C. Fleminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Esp. freq. in the poets: atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus, *and now, and now*, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (dub.): haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia coelo audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73. (Vide Allen's Doctrina Copularum L. L. pp. 1—45.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes adqui and atquin, post-class.): *conj.* [qui=quo]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*, ἀλλὰ δή, ἀλλὰ δήπου, ἀλλὰ μήν. *Cl.* Sătis scite pronuntiat tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peroportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, id. N. D. 1, 7: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe: atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor, *but yet*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1-10: atqui licet esse beatis, id. S. 1, 1, 19. **2.** Sometimes merely to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means*: et Philus, praeclarum vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic.), Cic. Rep. 3, 5. With *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *yet so we have certainly heard*, Cic. Arch. 8, 18. **3.** In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if*: or adversative: *but if now*: sine veniat. Atqui, si illum digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *well then, if you are unwilling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 23: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if, in fact*, Cic. Mil. 3, 9. **4.** To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but*, Hand. Turs. i. p. 521) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, instead*: *Ni.* Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis: *No —but you will give it to me*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 26: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. **5.** To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): *now, but, but now*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor. Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane negligenda est aut etiam optanda, si, *etc.* Atqui tertium certe nihil invenhi potest. Quid igitur timeam, si, *etc.*, bl. de Sen. 19, 66 (v. Hand. Turs. i. p. 513-524).

ātractylis, idis, *f.* = ἀτρακτυλίς, *a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus*: Centrophyllum lanatum, Decand., or perhaps Cnicus benedictus, Geert.: Plin. 21, 15, 53.

ātrāmentārium, ii, *n.* [atramentum] *an inkstand*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] *any black liquid*: sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*: *writing-ink*: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 (cf. Smith's Ant. 170): *a black pigment*, either natural or artificially prepared, as lampblack, ivory-black, bone-black, woodcharcoal, *etc.*, Plin. 35, 6, 25: also, *a fine dark varnish, lacquer*: id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 28: Indicum, *Indian* or *China ink*, id. 35, 6, 25: *shoe-blacking*, blue sulphate of copper, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: *the ink of the cuttlefish*, which Pliny erroneously supposed to take the place of blood, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

ātrātus, a, um [id.] *darkened*: fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Liv. 1, 43. but perh. Atratus here is the name of a river. **II.** *clothed in black* or *mourning*: cedo, quis unquam coenarit atratus? id. Vatin. 12 *fin.*: plebs, Tac. A. 1, 2. Also of suppliants: Suet. Ner. 47. Poet. of the horses of the sun in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 3, 5, 34.

ātriārius, ii, m. [atrium] *a porter, door-keeper*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

ātricăpilla, ae, *f. a bird of black plumage*, apparently a kind of *fly-catcher*, Muscicapa, Linn.: Fest. *s. v.* Melancoryphi.

ātricăpillus, a, um = μελαγκέφαλος, μελάνθριξ, *black-haired*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

ātri-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [ater] *black-coloured*: Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus, i. e. *letters written with ink*, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

ātriensis, is, m. [atrium] *the overseer of the hall or court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, major-domo*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 4 Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

ātriŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small hall, an ante-chamber*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

ātriplex, icis (more ancient form atriplexum, Fest. *s. v.*), *c. the orach, a kitchen vegetable*: Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Gr. ἀτραφαξίς, Col. 10, 377: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

ātritas, ātis, *f* [ater] *blackness*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 11.

ātritus, a, um, *of a black colour*, Fest. *s. v.*

ātrium, ii, *n. the hall* or *principal room in a Roman house* (v. Smith's Ant. 427), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 10. The atrium, which was hung with portraits and other paintings (Plin. 34, 8, 19), in earlier times served as a dining-room, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. In it stood, opposite the door, the bridal bed, lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. Here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67. Here also clients were received, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31: Juv. 7, 7, and 91. Poet. in the plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 483. Meton.: *the whole house*: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra natus, Ov. H. 16, 184. So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods*: dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. M. 1, 172. **II.** *a particular sort of temple, or part of a temple*: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19: atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 171). So atrium auctionarium, *an auction room*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: and atrium sutorium, *the shoe-maker's hall*, Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386.

ātrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] *fierceness, harshness, hatefulness*: atrocitas maris objecta crepidinis frangitur, Col. 8, 17: si res ista gravissima sua sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: sceleris, Sall. C. 22 *fin.*: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48: Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11. **II.** Of the mind or manners: *rage, savageness, cruelty, roughness*: ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: has literas invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: mortui, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. **2.** In philosophy and law: *severity, rigour*: atrocitas ista quemodo in veterem academiam irruperit nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas*, Quint. 7, 1, 37. In plur.: App. Met. 10, p. 252.

ātrōciter, *adv. violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly*: nimis atrociter minitans alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. atrocius accipere labores, *more impatiently*, Tac. H. 1, 23. *Sup.* Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *extr.*

ātrŏphia, ae, *f.* = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (pure Lat. tabes), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ātrŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτροφος (not thriving), *consumptive*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: membra, *consumptive*, id. 22, 25, 73.

ātrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτρωτος, *invulnerable*: Hyg. Fab. 28.

ātrox, ōcis, *adj. savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe*, etc. (both of things and persons; *saevus*, only of persons). atrocissimi tauri silvestres, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Poppaea semper odio tum et metu atrox, Tac. A. 14, 61: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17: res tam atrocis, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 49: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.*: Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy*, Tac. A. 4, 52: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild*, Ib. 16, 10: hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, Ib. 11, 31: hora Canicularis flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae literae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: periculum atrox, *great*, id. 31, 5: atrox imperium (Manlii), id. 8, 7: odium, Ov. M. 9, 275: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2. Poet.: *firm, inflexible*: et cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor. Od 2, 1, 24: atrox fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 278: virtus, id. 11, 369. [Akin to trux, trucido.]

atrusca, ae, *f. a kind of grape*, Macr. S. 2, 16.

atta, like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used by children to old men, father*: Fest. *s. v.*

attactus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attingo].

attactus (adt.), ūs, m. [attingo] *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: Virg. Aen. 7, 350.

attăcus, i, m. = ἀτταικός, *a kind of locust*, Vulg. Levit. 11, 22.

attăgen, ēnis, m. (**attăgēna**, ae *f.*, Mart.) = ἀττηγήν, *a hazel-hen* or *heath-cock*: Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: or T. alchata, Linn., a native of Spain and the south of France, not so common elsewhere: Plin. 10, 48, 68.

attăgus, i, m., among the Phrygians = hircus, *a he-goat*, Arnob. 5, p 199.

attălicus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus*: uibes, *i. e. Pergamean*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5 vestes, *woven with gold*, Prop. 3, 18, 19: aulaea, id. 2, 32, 12. Absol.: Attalica, orum, *n. plur.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of woven gold*, Plin. 8, 48, 74: torus, *ornamented with such cloth or tapestry*, Prop. 2, 13, 22. Meton.: *splendid, brilliant, rich*: Attalicis conditionibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*

attămen, *adv.* (also, as two words, at tamen), *but yet, but however, nevertheless*: visa est mihi vel loci mutatio, vel animi etiam relaxatio, profuisse: attamen ne mirere unde hoc accideret, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: attamen quod fuit roboris duobus praetiis interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni, Ov. H. 1, 2.

at-tāmino (adt.), *i. v. a. to touch, to attack*, reb. Capitol. Gord. 27. ‖ *to contaminate, defile a virginem*, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Theod. 3, 1, 5. Fig.: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16. [Ad and TAG the root *of* tango: formed in the same way as contamino *q. v.*]

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attēgia, ae, *f.* = *a cottage, hut*: Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196. — [This is supposed by some to be a Moorish word, but it may be from ad and tego.]

attegrare, *i. v. a. to pour out wine in sacrifices*: Fest. *s. v.*

attēlăbus, i, m. = ἀτταλαβος, *a kind of very small locust without wings*: Plin. 29, 4, 29.

attemperātē (adt.), *adv. opportunely, in the nick of time*: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

at-temperĭes (adt.), ei, *f.* = temperies, Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempĕro (adt.), *i. v. a. to fit, adjust, accommodate* (rare): gladium sibi attemperat, *directs it towards himself*, Sen. Ep. 30.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, *3. v. a.* Orig., *to stretch* or *bend* (*e. g.* the bow) *in some direction*: arcum, App. Met. 2, p. 122, 5. Hence, in gen., *to direct* or *turn towards*: aurem, Att. in Non 238, 10: attendere signa ad aliquid, *to attack*, Quint. 11, 2, 29: manus coelo, App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5. ‖ Fig.: animum *or* animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, *to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider* (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere). I. Animum or animos: quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 1, 10: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 26, 4: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. With a *relative clause*: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Ph. prol. 25.

2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi, atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98. With *acc. of the thing or person* to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, quum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum verbum attenderet, id. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, id. Sull. 11, 33: multo erit gratius si reliqua voletis attendere, id. Verr. 3, 5: ib. 5, 57. Pass.: versus aeque primus et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50. With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.*: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, id. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.* With *relat. clauses*: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, id. Quint. 20, 63: forte lubuit attendere, quae res maxume tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall. C. 53. With *de*: quum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Partit. Or. 24, 84. Post-Aug. with *dat.*: sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, *applied to, studied*, Suet. Calig. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5. 3. Attendere animo: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istgi sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 1, no. 9. ‖ *to strive eagerly*: puer ne attenderis petere a me id quod nedas sit concedi tibi, Att. in Non. 238, 19.

attentātio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attento] *a trying, attempting*: Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attentē (adt.), *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently*: attente audire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. *Comp.* acrius et attentius cogitare de aliqua re, id. Fin. 5, 2. *Sup.* attentissime audire aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

attentio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attendo] *a bending of the mind, attention*: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

at-tento (adtento *or* attempto), avi, atum, *1. v. a. freq.* [attendo] *to reach after*: hence, *to try, attempt, assail, attack*: digitis mollibus arcum, *attempts to draw*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeterire omnino fuerit satius, quam attentatum deseri, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 108: attentata defectio, *the attempted revolt*, Liv. 21, 15: omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attentare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, i. e. *to be seduced to revolt*, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis fusidis sua fides attentetur, id. Or. 62, 208: mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas *attack*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attentavit, *sought to annul*, Val. Max. 7, 8 *no.* 3: sententiam judicis, Dig. Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, *to seek to defile*, Paul. ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, *to raise the price*, Ulp. ib. 47, 11, 6. Of a warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25.

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attendo] *directed towards, attentive*: animus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 3: aureis animumque, Lucr. 6, 921: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: ea animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, id. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking*, id. de Or. 3, 5: et attentum monent Graeci ut principio faciamus judicem et docilem, ib. 2, 79, 323: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21. ‖ *bent on* or *striving after, careful, frugal, industrious*: unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: tum enim quum rem habebas, quaesticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quint. 3: asper et attentus quaesitis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 82: durus nimis attentusque, id. Ep. 1, 7, 91: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44. qui in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 2, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, *no.* 5.

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attineo].

attĕnŭātē (adt.), *adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply*: attenuate presseque dicere ampleque, Cic. Brut. 55.

attĕnŭātio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attenuo] *a thinning, a lessening* (rare): suspicionis, Auct. Her. 2, 2. verborum attenuatio, *simplicity*, ib. 4, 11.

attĕnŭātus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attenuo] *thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak*: attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuationes laborum, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auc. Her. 4, 41: voce paululum attenuata, *with a voice a little suppressed*, ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, ib. 12, 21. Of discourse: *shortened, brief*: ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.* 2. *polished, too refined, affected*: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, id. Brut. 82. 3. *meagre, dry*: attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad inaltatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auc. Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, ib. 4, 10, 15. *Comp.* not used.

at-tĕnŭo (adt.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to thin, to make thin, weak*, or *lean; to lessen, diminish*: abena signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari saepe salutantum tactu, Lucr. 1, 318: bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: legio procilis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 1, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: scrips attenuatae, *diminished*, id. 21, 62: non falx attingat frondatorum arboris umbram, Calull. 64, 42. attenuant juvenum vigi-

lataque corpora nostra, Ov. A. A. 1, 738 Fig.: curas lyra, id. Tr. 4, 1, 16: in signem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34 13.

at-tĕrmino (adt.), *i. v. a. to mark out, limit*: Deos filo humano, Arnob 3, p. 107.

at-tĕro (adt.), trīvi, trītum (perf *attersi*, Tib. 1, 4, 48), *3. v. a. to rub at, towards*, or *against* (in Cic. used only once as a part.). Cerberus leniter atterens candam, *brushing his tail towards you*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 98: bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *bruises, tramples upon*, Virg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atterulase manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand. Ov. M. 2, 456. ‖ *to rub nearly through* (v. ad, G. 5): hence fig., *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair*: postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum atrita est, ib. 85 *sub fin.*: Italiae opes bello, ib. 5: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains*, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16: et vincere ingloriun et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, *to suffer injury in his honour*, Tac. Agr. 9: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *are enervated, enfeebled*, Quint. 2, proocm. 4.

atterrāneus (adt.), a, um, *adj* [terraneus] *coming from the earth*: fulmina, Sen Qu. Nat. 2, 49 dub.

at-tertiārius (adt.), a, um, *adj* *τριτος, the whole and a third*, Vitr 3, 1.

attertiātus (adt.), a, um [adtertius] *boiled down to a third part*: lixivium atteritatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 29.

attestātio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attestor] *an attesting, attestation*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9.

at-testor (adt.), atus, *1. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm* (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3: Plin. H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura (an augural phrase), *lightnings which agree with previous lightnings*: attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

at-texo (adt.), exui, extum, *3. v. a. to weave* or *plait on* or *to* (rare): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 35. ‖ In gen.: *to add*: secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 *fin.*

attĭcē, *adv. in the Attic* or *Athenian manner*: Cic. Brut. 84.

attĭcē, es, *f. adj.* = Ἀττική, *Attic*: ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, *no.* 19.

attĭcisso, *i. v. n.* = ἀττικίζω, *to imitate the Athenian manner*: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticisat, verum sicilicissitat, Pl. Mos prol. 12.

attĭcurges, is, *adj.* = Ἀττικουργής, *made in the Attic manner*: Vitr. 3, 3.

attĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀττικός, *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian*: Attica fides, i. e. *sincere, firm*, proverb., Vell. 2, 23: Atticus profluvius, a disease of animals, *the glanders*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17 and 28. Attici, *orators of the Attic stamp*, opp. to Asiani, Quint. 12, 10, 16 *sq.*

attĭgo (adt.), ĕre, old form for attingo, *to touch, strike*, etc.: ne me attigas; si me tagis, Pl. As. 2, 2, 106.

attĭgŭus (adt.), a, um, *adj touching, bordering on, contiguous*: domus, App. Met. 4, p. 143. [Ad and TAG the root of tango.]

at-tĭlio (adt.), *i. v. a. to tickle, please*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. ‖ 3, 41 [v. titilo].

attilus, i, m. *a kind of sturgeon found in the Po*, Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17 (called by the Ital. adone or adello).

attinae (adt.), arum, *f. plu.* [attineo] *stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark*, Sic. Fl. p. 4.

at-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. **I.** *v. a.* (not in Cic.; freq. in Plaut. and Tac.), *to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep*, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 30: lectos viros castris attinere, Veg. A. 2, 52: prensum dextram vi attinēre, ib. 1, 35: cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, ib. 6, 19: sed ego comperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, *detained, amused*, Sall. J. 108 *fin.*: satis comperto, Velogesen defectione Hyrcaniae *attineri, detained*, Tac. A. 13, 37: ripam Danuldi legiones attinebant, *kept, guarded*, ib. 4, 5. **II.** *v. n. to stretch to, to reach to*, nunc senex est in tenstrina; nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros attinet, *holds himself to the knife*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 16: *to extend* or *stretch* (= pertinere): Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanaim attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9. **2.** *to pertain to* or *concern*: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium? Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by *ad*, rarely by the *acc.*, or absol.: *to belong to, refer to*, and with the subject quod, *as regards*. **1.** With *ad*: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 1: quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. 42, 10: tanquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27. **2.** With the *acc.*: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, Cic. Quint. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auc. Her. 3, 11 *fin.*: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 14. **3.** Absol., espec. with an inf. as subject (*act.* and *pass.*): *it matters, is of importance*: ea conquisierunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auc. Her. 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat, Liv. 23, 3 *fin.*: nec attinuisse denuo securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36: quid attinuit cum his, quibuscum re conciniebat, verbis discrepare, *what did it avail*, Cic. Fin. 4, 22: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* (an old form attigo, q. v. attingam = attingam, acc. to Fest. s. v.) [tango] *to touch, handle, come in contact with*. Constr. with the *acc.*, and in the poets with *ad*: neque enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: de praeda mea terunculum nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5: (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum D. Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5. Poet.: (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit ulla gratior hac Trivia, Ov. M. 2, 415: somus attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452. Of sexual love: virginem attingere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61: non illam vir prior attigerat, Cat. 67, 20. Of food: nec graminis attigit herbam, Virg. E. 5, 26. **Fig.**: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia pectus, *to enjoy*, Prop. 1, 19, 9. **2.** *to strike, assault, attack*: *Dis.* attingam alicui. **Fig.**: si tu illam attigeris, sacra quam dignum est liberalis,

Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91: quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, cuncti lubendae hostes, *should be attacked*, Liv. 8, 29. **3.** *to reach, arrive at*: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 53: saltuosos locos, ib. 4, 45: urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.* **4.** *to lie near, border upon, touch*: Cappadocios regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Pass.: Macedonia, quae tantis barbarorum gentibus attingitur, Cic. Pis. 16. **II. Fig.**: *to touch, affect*: nec desiderium nostri nos attigit ullum, Lucr. 3, 935: ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: erant perpauci, quos ea insania attingeret, Liv. 27, 11. **2.** *to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly*: ut planiloquam est! paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, *how she has hit the very thing in a few words*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11: summatim attingere, Lucr. 3, 262: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep. Pelop. 1: invitus ea, tanquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35. **3.** *to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage*: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas literas attigerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poeticam, Nep. Att. 18: liberales disciplinas omnes, Suet. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gramm. 9: ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam reip., id. Tib. 13. ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701. **4.** *to come near to* or *resemble in qualities, to appertain* or *relate to*: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 32: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6. **5.** Si quid eam humanitus attigisset, for the usu. accidisset, *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Apol. p. 337.

at-tinguo (adt.), tinctus, 3. *v. a. to moisten, to sprinkle*: Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

at-titŭlo (adt.), 1. *v. a. to name, entitle*: Rufin. de Orig.

at-tŭlĕre (adt.), *v. a. to bear, support*: App. Met. 2, p. 90, Oud.

at-tollo (adt.), no *perf.* or *perf. part.* 3. *v. a. to lift* or *raise up, elevate*: super limen pedes, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: pallium, i. e. accingere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes (apes) saepe attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217: nec semel irrisus trivia attollere curat fracto crure planipum, *to raise up the juggler*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, ib. 5, 503: oculos humo, ib. 2, 448: oculos contra, Prop. 1, 15, 37: timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10, 293: vultus jacentes, ib. 4, 144: manus ad coelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 47, 43: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, *is drawn up* or *raised*, Quint. 11, 3, 78: salsamenta se maris, et nigras attollunt arenae, Virg. Aen. 9, 714: se in femur, *to rise*, ib. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, ib. 9, 822: se a gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7: a terra, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With reflect. signif.: e medio arenis hunc

(sc. Atlantem) in coelum attolli praedicarunt, *to lift itself up*, Plin. 5, 1, 1. Of buildings: *to erect, build*: immensam molem, Virg. Aen. 2, 234: moram, ib. 3 134: attolliur opus in altitudinem LXV. cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 9: turres in sexaginta pedes attolleantur, Tac. H. 5, 11. **Fig.**: *to raise, exalt, sustain*; also, *to aggrandize, to extol*: attollere vocem, Quint. 11, 3: attollere orationem, id. 10, 5: Punica se quamtis attollat gloria rebus, Virg. Aen. 4, 49. ultro implacabilis ardet attollitque animos, ib. 12, 4: ad consulatus spem attolleare animos, Liv. 22, 26: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 4, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Lucan. 7, 11: quantc Cicoronis studio Brutus Cassiusque at tollerentur, *are extolled*, Vell. 2, 69. insignibus triumphi attollere, Tac. A. 3, 72: res per similitudinem attollere, Quint. 8, 6, 68: belloque et armis remp. attollere, Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15, 31: sua facta, suos casus attollere, id. Agr. 25.

at-tondĕo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (attondi = attonderi, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 36) *to shave, shear, clip, prune* (rare): vitem attondens, Virg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3: attondere ad cutem, Scribon. Comp. 10. Poet.: *to eat* or *nibble at*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, *fed down*, Lucan. 6, 84: attonsa prata, Aus. Mos. 203. **II. Fig.**: consilia nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, i. e. *diminished*, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17: attondere aliquem, *to cheat, fleece*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: attonsae hae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacc. 5, 2, 7: metuo ne ulmos parasitus faciat, quae usque attondeant, *to cudgel, beat me soundly*, id. Epid. 2, 3, 6.

attŏnĭtē (adt.), *adv. frantically*: Britannia eam (magicen) attonite celebrat, Plin. 30, 1, 4.

attŏnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attono] *thunder-struck*: hence fig. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθείς, ἐμβρόντητος, *stunned, awe-struck, stupified, astonished, amazed, confounded*: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille coelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: attus, Curt. 8, 4, 2 talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg. Aen. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614: Liv. 1, 47: Tac. H. 4, 49. Absol.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, Ov. M. 5, 510: Liv. 10, 29. Poet. with *gen.*: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante debiscent attonitae magna ora domus, Virg. Aen. 6, 53: mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7: contra attonitas quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29 1, 8. **II.** *inspiried, inspired, frantic*. attonitae Baccho matres, Virg. Aen. 7 580: vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14.

at-tŏno (adt.), ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to thunder at*; hence, *to stun, stupify* (poet.: most freq. as *Part.*): altitudo attonat, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 19. quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532.

attonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attondeo].

at-torquĕo (adt.), 2. *v. a. to hurl at* or *up*: jaculum attorquens, Virg. Aen. 9, 52.

at-torrĕo (adt.), 2. *v. a. to bake parch*: nuces, Apic. 4, 2.

attractio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attraho] *a drawing to* or *together, contraction* (very rare): literarum, Verr. L. L. 5, 1 5: rugarum, Pall. Agr. 4 *fin.*

attractĭvus (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attractive*: virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aesn. Mascr. 4, 29.

attractus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attraho] *drawn to* or *attracted*. Of the brow: contractus, *knit*: frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attractus (adt.), ūs, m. [id.] *a drawing to, attraction*: Mingra, 5, 11.

at-trăho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on*: adducitur^a a Veneris atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic. Verr. 2, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: tribunos attrăhi ad se jussit, *to be dragged before him*, Liv. 29, 9 *fin.*: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *draws together, contracts*, Sen. Ben. 6, 7: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Virg. Aen. 11, 250: ducem attrahite huc vinctum, Ov. M. 3, 563: arcus, id. Rem. Am. 435: annes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24. ‖. Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, led*, id. Verr. 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, Ov. M. 5, 93: discipulos, id. F. 3, 830.

attrectātio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto] *a touching, handling*: furtum sine ulla attrectatione fieri posse, Gell. 11, 18, 23. ‖. In gramm.: *a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together; e. g.* fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

attrectātus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a handling, touching, feeling*: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus, Cic. Coel. 8 *fin.*: signum Junonis, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: feralia, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 2. 2. *to appropriate to oneself*: regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24. ‖. Fig.: indecorum attrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis: aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur, *it is apparent, but not palpable*, Cic. Planc. 12.

at-trĕmo (adt.), 3. *v. n. to tremble at* or *before* (very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

at-trĕpĭdo (adt.), 1. *v. n. to hobble along*: attrepidate saltem: nam vos approperare haud postulo, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

at-tribŭlo (adt.), 1. *v. a. to press hard*: folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-tribŭo (adt.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to associate, add*, or *join to, to assign, bestow, give*: preros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30. video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, id. Cat. 2, 3: insulae Rhodiis attributae, *annexed, subjected*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: pontifici sacra omnia, Liv. 1, 20. Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. Phil. 14, 14 *fin.*: id. Verr. 3, 70: his rebus omnibus terni in millia aeris attribuerentur, *were assessed*, Liv. 39, 44. Hence in private affairs: Faberius si venerit, videbis ut tantum tribuetur, si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2: attributos quod appellas, valde probe, ib. 13, 22. ‖. Fig.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, id. Rosc. Am. 4: si alicui rei hujusmodi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribuetur oratio, *if these are introduced speaking*, id. Inv. 1, 52 *fin.*: curam alicujus rei, Liv. 26, 49: non attribuere ad amisionem amicorum miseriam nostram, *to add*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. 2. *to attribute* or *impute to, to ascribe to*: si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis literis, id. de Sen. 1 *fin.*: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37: aliis casuum calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 41.

attribūtio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] *the assignment of a debt*: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. Fig.: Graeci Fatum Νήσεων vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit ascripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out*, App. de Mundo, p. 75. ‖. In gram.: *a predicate, attribute* = attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

attribūtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i, *n. money assigned from the public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. ‖. In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

attrītio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attero] *a rubbing upon* or *against, friction*: Lampr. Elagab. 19.

attrītus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attero] *rubbed off, worn away, wasted*: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritius, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ansa, Virg. E. 6, 17: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. G. 1, 46: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55. Poet.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face*, Juv. 11, 242. ‖. In medicine, attritae partes or *subst.* attrita, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* membra) *excoriated*, Plin. 24, 7, 28. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

attrītus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rubbing on* or *against*: Plin. 8, 52, 78: attritu subigere cibum, *by grinding down*, id. 11, 37, 61. ‖. In medicine: *a galling*: ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

ătŭbernālis, is, *m. one who inhabits an adjoining hut*, Fest. *s. v.*

at-tŭlo (adt.), 1. *v. a.* (A very ancient form for affero) *to bring to*: dotem ad nos nullam attulat, Novius in Diom. p. 376 P.

ătypus, um, *adj.* = ἄτυπος, *stammering*: Coel. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 2, 5: balbus et blaesus et atypus isque qui tardius loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

au, *interj.*, v. hau.

aucella (or aucilla), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from avicella, from avis] *a little bird*: only post-class. (Varr. L. L. 8, 40, 121, says expressly that it is not in use), App. Met. p. 656, Oud. (Hence, Ital. *augello, uccello*, Fr. *oiseau.*)

aucŭo, 2. *v. a. to observe attentively*: aliquem, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cŭpis, *m.* [contr. for aviceps, from avis capio] *a bird-catcher, fowler*: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: *a bird-seller*, id. S. 2, 3, 227. Fig.: circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, *spy, eavesdropper*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 9: auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*

aucilla, v. aucella.

auctārium, ii, *n.* [augeo] *an additium, an overweight*: auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adjiciebatur, Fest. *s. v.*; Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 21.

auctĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auctus fero] *fruit-bearing, fertile*: terrae, Cic. *poet.* in Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

auctĭfico, 1. *v. a.* [auctus facio] *to increase*; also, *to honour by offerings*: cibis novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224.

auctĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *increasing, enlarging*: auctifici motus, Lucr. 2, 572.

auctio, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] *an increasing, increase*: dierum, Macr. Sat. 1, 14. ‖. *a public sale, auction* (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 172): auctionem facere, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 91: auctionem praedicare, *to proclaim*, id. Stich. 1, 3, 55: proscribere, *to proclaim*, Cic. Att. 13, 37: proponere, *to proclaim*, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 12: auctione constituta vendere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: aliquid in auctione vendere, Plin. 29, 4, 30: auctiones hastae, Suet. Caes. 50: auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caec. 5. ‖. Meton.: *goods sold at auction*: quum auctionem venderet, id. Quint. 5, 19 (dub., others *auctione*).

auctĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [auctio] *pertaining to an auction*: actionalis, ium, *n. plu. catalogues of auction sales*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others *actionalia*).

auctiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an auction*: atria auctionaria, *auction rooms*, Cic Agr. 1, 3: tabulae, *auction catalogues*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctiōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to hold an auction, put up to public sale*: ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic Agr. 1, 3: id. Agr. 2, 20: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. ‖. As *v. a. to buy at auction*: bona condemnatorum, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 23.

auctito, 1. *v. freq.* [aucto] *to increase much* (rare): pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16. ‖. *to honour by offerings*: sacris numinum potentiam auctitare, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, 1. *v. freq.* [augeo] *to increase* or *enlarge much* (rare): lucro, Pl. Am. prol. 6: ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written autor *or* author), ōris, *com.* (v. *fin.*) [id.] *one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form*: hence it signifies *one who originates or proposes anything*: but with various meanings acc. to the context: *creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader*, etc. I. *the originator, cause, doer*: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, Sall. C. 3: praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, ib. 8, 449: mortis, ib. 8, 493: vulneris, ib. 5, 133: plagae, ib. 3, 329: honoris, ib. 10, 214. Hence in gen.: *one from whom anything proceeds*: auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra venit, *the sender*, ib. 12, 419: teli, ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, ib. 2, 88. II. *a father, ancestor*: L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder of thy nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Virg. Aen. 4, 365: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, ib. 7, 49: tantae propaginis Ov. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172. Of animals: Col. 6, 27, 1. III. *founder, builder*: Trojae Cynthius auctor, Virg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 4, 6, 43: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, Ov. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 110. 8. IV. *an artist*: statua auctoris incerti, Plin 34, 8, 19 *no.* 6: auctor statuae et tabulae pictae, ib. 8, 35. V. *an author of scientific or literary productions*. 1. *an investigator*: non sordidus auctor naturae verique, Hor Od. 1, 28, 14. Also, *a teacher*: quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Crat ippo auctore versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26. 2. *a writer*: ii, quos nunc lectite auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, Fl. Mur. 14: scripta auctori pernicioso suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. *anonymous verses*, id. Aug. 70. Meton. *the work itself*: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, ib. 89. Esp. *an historian*, with and without rerum: ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a good authority*, id. Off. 3, 32. VI. Hence in gen.: *a narrator, reporter, informant*: sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att. 14, 8: haec se certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes. B. C. 2, 18

egleberrimos auctores habeo, Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, *t. s.* nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824. Hence auctorem esse, with an *acc.* and *inf.*: *to relate, recount*: auctores sunt, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20. **VII.** *one who takes the lead*: hence, *an instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter*, etc. Constr. with *gen.*, *absol.*, *ut* and *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: profectionis auctor, *the proposer*, ib. 5, 33. ejus consilii auctor, ib. 6, 31: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, *at the suggestion of*, ib. 5, 28: quid mihi ea auctor, huic ut mittam? *what do you advise me?* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 2: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihique ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: ego tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam relinquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ib. 9, 10: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, ib. 5: auctor fieri, *to take the initiative, to give consent*: ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem posat amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic. Dom. 29, 77. Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, *by my advice*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 23: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54. **VIII.** In political affairs: auctor legis, *the proposer of a law* (rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Cic. Dom. 36. **2.** *the promoter* or *seconder of a law* (nearly equivalent to *suasor*, but somewhat stronger): alium dicentem, auctore eo Senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit, Suet. Tib. 27: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: id. Att. 1, 19: id. Brut. 25. Sometimes with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, id. Off. 3, 30. **3.** Poet. in gen.: *a lawgiver*: animum ad civilia vertet jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833: and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, ib. 8, 101.

4. Patres (patricii) auctores fiunt or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv. 1, 17: 22, 32: 6, 42: 8, 12: Cic. Brut. 14: v. Smith's Ant. 172: Becker's Handbuch, 2, 1, 314. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. **5.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the Senate, a leader*: hunc reipublicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, id. de Or. 1, 48 *fin.* Also *absol.*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, *by the decree of the Senate carried by your influence*, id. Fam. 15, 4. **IX.** *a model* or *pattern*: Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: nec literarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, *who has done a similar thing*, id. Verr. 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44.

X. *a voucher, bail, surety, witness*: gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: urbs auspicato dis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the warrant of the gods*, id. 28, 28: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 29: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 70: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, Virg. Aen. 5, 17. Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48. **XI.** Legal *t. t.*: *a seller* (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emisseut, *from a man who had no right to sell*, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caec. 10: Dig. 21, 2, 28. **2.** *a guardian*, of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: dos, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caec. 25: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Ulp. Dig. 26, 8, 5: Gaius, 1, 190, 195. **3.** *the witnesses to a marriage contract*: nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5. **XII.** *an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion*: praeclara iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 15: (Plancius) princeps inter suos maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, id. Flac. 22 *fin.*: magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram, si illo auctore atque agente, ab armis sit discessum, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. In *fem. gen.* Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*; Virg. Aen. 12, 159, *et alibi*.

auctōrāmentum, i, n. [auctoro] *a consideration* (in the legal sense): *wages, pay, hire, reward*: est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic. Off. 1, 42: rudiaria revocatus auctoramento centenum millium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28. Fig.: nullum sine auctoramento malum est; avaritia pecuniam promittit, luxuria voluptates, Sen. Ep. 69. **II.** *a contract, stipulation*: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (*sc.* gladiatorii) verba sunt: uri, vinciri ferroque necari, ib. 37.

auctōrĭtas (not autor. *nor* author.), ātis, *f.* [auctor] an abstract subs. formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word. **I.** *production* or *invention, cause* (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (*sc.* rumoris), *origin*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, *of its authorship*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poetae Stoicos depravarint, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91. **II.** *a view, opinion, judgment*: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, id. Manil. 20. **III.** *counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragment*: cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 1, 42: auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: his autem literis animum tuum amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, *by the encouragement*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2. **IV.** *will, decision, command, precept, decree*: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus: id. Caec. 18, 51: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance*, id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.* So of the *responsibility* attached to any line of conduct: jubeo, cogo atque impero. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never deny that it was done by my command*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei. *hear how I get rid of the responsibility of my consular acts*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33. **V.** In political affairs: Senatus auctoritas, *any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented* (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, **1.** *a S. C. proposed but not carried*, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S.to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. 4, 57: si quis huic senatus-consulto intercesserit senatui placere auctoritatem perscribi (praescribi) et de ea re ad senatum populumque referri, Cic. Fam. 8, 8 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1023). Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, id. Leg. 2, 15: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: se sibi consilium capturum, neque senatus auctoritati obtemperaturum, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **2.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision*: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, id. Manil. 22: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28. So publica, Vell. 2, 62. **3.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44. **VI.** *power or authority to act*: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. Senatus faciem secum attulerat, auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8. **VII.** *power, reputation, dignity, influence*, etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque siet, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: sequitate causae et auctoritate sua aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: esse nonnullos quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: huius civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas, ib. 3, 8: quantum jam auctoritatis essent consecuti scutiebat, ib. 4, 13: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11: auctoritatem habere Cic. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*: afferre, id. de Sen. 18: facere, *to procure*, id. Manil. 15: imminuere, id. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: levare, id. Acad. 2, 22. Transf. to things: *importance, worth, value, estimation*: bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, *more weight*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Flacc. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30. auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28: saporis, id. 8, 41, 68: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30. **VIII.** *a pattern, model*: omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: memoria dignam in republ. capessenda auctoritatem disciplinamque praescribere, id. Sest. 6: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion*, etc., *credibility*: quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, id. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: desinant putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Flacc. 22 *fin.*: quum ad vanitatem accesit auctoritas, id. Am. 25. Meton.: *records, documents*: nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. Verr. 3, 62 *fin.* **2.** *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority*: quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4. Hence for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Senatusconsultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8,

c. **X.** In law, *legal ownership* (cf. auctor XI.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caec. 19: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23. So in the XII. Tables: ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS, *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual*, in Cic. Off. 1, 12.

2. *a guarantee, security*: Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] I. q. v., *to be an auctor*, i. e. *to produce, cause*: sibi turpissimum mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. 2, 30.

II. *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 9. **Fig.**: in the pass.: observatio satis auctoritas consensus patrocinio, *supported*, Tert. Cor. mil. 2. **2.** With a reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself, to hire oneself out*: vindemiator auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri, virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302. Hence in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. *brought into greater danger than the gladiators*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8. **3.** In gen. *to bind*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. 36, 10.

auctĭror, ari [id.] *to become bail* or *security*: Pomp. Dig. 26, 8, 4.

auctrix, īcis, *f.* [augeo] *she who originates a thing, an authoress* (very rare): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10. **II.** *a female seller* or *surety*: Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16.

auctumnal, an old form for auctumnalis, Varr. in Char. p. 94.

auctumnālis (aut.), e, *adj.* [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal*: sequinoctium auctumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.*: tempus, lb. 1, 39, 1: lumen, Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10. Imbres, id. 19, 3, 13: pruna, Prop. 4, 2, 15: corna, Ov. M. 8, 665.

auctumnescit or **-nascit** (aut.), *v. inoep. imperz.* [id.] *autumn approaches, is coming on*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnĭtas (aut.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *the autumn, harvest-time*: Cato R. R. 5, 8: prima auctumnitate cum plurimus est, lb. 155, 1. **II.** *the produce of autumn, the harvest*: ex ollviis atque vinetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (aut.), 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to cause* or *bring on autumn* (rare) aer aestate nimbosa semper quodanimodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51.

auctumnum (ant.), i, *n.* an ancient form for auctumnus. Varr. in Non. 71, 20.

auctumnus (sometimes incorrectly written autumnus), i, *m.* [auctus] *the season of abundance, the fruit-time, harvest-time, the autumn*: non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, auctumnus, Cic. Part. 11: pomifer auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, lb. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: gravis auctumnus, *unhealthy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: so, letifer, Juv. 4, 56: auctumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, *drawing to a close*, lb. 4: flexus auctumni, id. H. 5, 23. **II.** Meton.: *the produce of the autumn, the harvest*: et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, *i. e.* vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

auctumnus (aut.), a, um, *adj. autumnal*: frigus, Ov. M. 3, 729: sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, lb. 435: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

auctus, a, um, *Part.* [augeo] *increased: adj. great, plentiful, abundant* found only in *Comp.* and *Sup.*): tabula ni scripturae auctior est in animo, Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 2: auctior et ampliar majestas, Liv. 4, 2: auctius atque di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 5. *Sup.* Treb. Gall. 18.

auctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting*; *increase, growth, abundance*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 482: nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum, Lucan. 9, 797: cujus rei praemium sit in civitate, eam maximis semper auctibus crescere, Liv. 4, 2: immenso aquarum auctu, Plin. 4, 12, 24: diei, id. 2, 19, 17: imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit, Vell. 2, 40: bellum quotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.*: immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac. H. 4, 28.

aucŭpābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor] = aucupans, *watching, lurking for*: animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

aucŭpālis, e, *adj.* [aucupium] *pertaining to bird-catching* or *fowling*: perticae, Fest. *s. v.* amites.

aucŭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor] *bird-catching, fowling*: Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucŭpātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *used in bird-catching*: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: calami, Mart. 14, 218.

aucŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = aucupium, *fowling*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 4.

aucŭpium, ii, *n.* [aucupe] *bird-catching, fowling*: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: noctuae, Pall. Sept. 12. **Fig.**: *a catching at, lying in wait for*: facere aucupium auribus, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 44: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining a living*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84: aucupia verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling*, id. Caec. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31. **II.** Meton.: *the birds caught*: Cat. 114, 3: Cels. 2, 26.

aucŭpo, are, for aucupor, *to lie in wait for, to watch*: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, id. As. 5, 2, 31. Aucupor pass. Lact. 5, 22.

aucŭpor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [aucupe] *to go bird-catching* or *fowling*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. Also *of taking bees*: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 9, 8, 8 **II.** Fig.: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*, etc.: viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: alicujus imbecillitatem, id. Flacc. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, id. Sest. 56. inanem aucupari rumorem, et omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae consectari, id. Pis. 24, 57: occasionem, Auc. Bell. Afr. 3: obtrectatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: studium populi ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

audācia, ae, *f.* [audax] *boldness*, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense. In a good sense: *courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9: summae hominem audaciae mittit, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: frangero audaciam, Liv. 25, 38: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10: unam in audacia spem salutis, Tac. H. 4, 49: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10, 544. **II.** In a bad sense: *audacity, presumption insolence, shamelessness*: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13 compositis mendaciis advenisti, audaciae columen, *thou very tip-top of impudence*, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audacia, id. Verr. 2, 30: impudentia atque audacia fretus, id. Flacc. 19. Meton. in plur.: *hazards* or *daring acts*: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperiatis, id. Sull. 27 *fin.* **2.** In a milder signif.: *freedom, boldness*: libentia vel potius audacia, id. Lig. 81: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gramm. 10 *fin.*

audācĭter, *adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously*: Liv. 22, 25. The older form for the more class. form,

audacter, *adv. boldly, etc.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Liv. 9, 34, *etc. Comp.* Cic. Or. 8, 26. *Sup.* Caes. B. G. 2, 10.

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax] *a little bold* (rare): reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [audeo, like ferax from fero, capax from capio] *daring*, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited*: audacious, *rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet audacem esse, lb. 2, 2, 207: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: Verres homo audaciss imus atque amentissimus, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: audaces et protervi, id Fin. 1, 18: de improbis et audacibus, id. Phil. 14, 3. da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. G. 1, 40: poeta, *a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182: audax Iapeti genus, id. Od. 1, 3, 25: conjux audacis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 671. With *ad*: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. Poet.: with *abl.*: viribus audax, Virg. Aen. 5, 67: audax juventa, id. G. 4, 565. With *gen.*: audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64: animi, id. Theb. 10, 495. With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: leges imponere, Prop. 4, 5, 13. **2.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2: animus, Sall. C. 5: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: res, id. 26, 38: spes, Plin. 28, 4, 7: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. Od. 4, 2, 10: verba, *unusual, poetic*, Quint. 10, 5: hyperbole, id. 8, 6: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223. **II.** Poet.: *violent, fierce, proud*: nunc audax cave sis, Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.

audens, entis, *Part.* [audeo] *daring, bold* (mostly in a good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg. Aen. 6, 95: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58: audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33.

audenter, *adv. boldly, courageously, rashly*: Sosev. Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin. Comp.* Tac. A. 4, 68.

audentĭa, ae, *f.* [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (rare): audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis, Non. 431, 6: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico, Tac. G. 24. **Fig.**: *boldness in the use of words license*: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

audĕo, ausus, 2. *v. a.* (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato in Prisc. p. 868 P. Whence *subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare*. Constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, and *absol.* With *acc.*: qua audacia tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: plebs per se nihil audet, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14. Hence also pass.: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, id. 39, 8 *fin.*: auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35: Vell. 2, 56 *fin.*: patroni necem, Suet. Domit. 14. Also ausus, a, um, pass.: ausis ad Caesarem codicillis, quibus in vidiam et preces misuerat, Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.* **2.** With *inf.*: (the usual constr.): ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere, *do you undertake*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 40: nil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: sauciarent credere gentes, Lucr. 2, 1036: Mithridates tantum victus effugere potuit quantum hiccolumis nunquam est

animo optare, Cic. Manil. 9, 25: ut quamvis numerum epilepticorum equitum quamvis parvi alibi audiant, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: animo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert* = volvò λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 74: qui patiri loco cedere aut erant, Sall. C. 9: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17: refrenare licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28. By poet. license transf. to things: vitigenei latices in aquæ fontibus audent misceri, *the juice of the vine ventured to intermingle with the water*, Lucr. 6, 1071. 3. Absol.: (Remani) audendo magni facti, Sall. Hist. Frg. 4: in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.*: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94: Judæi sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (*sc.* progredi), Tac. H. 5, 11. 4. In a few instances with *quin*: ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 11.

audiens, entis, *Part.* [audio] *hearing*. As *adj.*: *obedient*: with *gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 25. II. Subst.: *a hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23. 2. *a catechumen*, Tert. Poen. 6.

audientia, æ, *f.* [audiens] *a hearing, a listening; audience, attention*: exsurge præsco, fac populo audientiam, *command silence*, Pl. Poen. prol. 11: Liv. 43, 16: quantum denique audientiam oratiuncl meæ improbitas fiitus factura, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 13, 42: facit ipsa sibi audientiam mitis oratio, *gains a hearing*, id. Sen. 9, 28: audientiam tribuere, *to give a hearing*, App. Met. 3, p. 131, 14: præsbere, Cod. 7, 19, 7. impertiri, lb. 2, 13, 1. II. Meton.: *the faculty of hearing*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 954. 2. *the ears*: Arnob. 3, p. 117.

audio, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507 audibant, Catull. 84, 8: *fut.* audibo, Enn. in Non. 506, 1: audibis, lb.: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 86: Poen. 1, 2, 97: Cæcil. in Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*: in Non. l. c. audin' = audisne, as sin' = sisne: *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) *to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn*. Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: auribus si parum audies tarito cum vino brassicam, Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. in Non. l. c.: quæ vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: mixtos vagitibus ægris ploratus audire, Lucr. 2, 580: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: ex obvila, Liv. 28, 26: sæpe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, Cic. de Sen. 13: a quibus quum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7: equidem sæpe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep. Timol. 4: quum audiret reges concertantes de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22. Hence also pass. with the nom. and *inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Att. 5, 18: jam Cæsar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59. Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear* (*any thing*) *concerning any one*: de psaltria hæc audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aves, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. With *in* and *acc.*: *to hear something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70. Audito as *abl. absol.*: *at the tidings, when news came*, etc.: audito, Q. Mucianus in Gilliciam tendere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 1130 P.: Liv. 28, 7. II. *to listen, to hearken, attend to*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quamquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63. Hence,

1. Of pupils: *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: Marco filii, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic. Off. 1, 1: possumne aliquid audire? *hast thou any thing to tell me?* id. Fat. 2, 3. 2. *With dis or acc.*: *Of judges, etc.*: *to listen or hearken to, to examine*: nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, id. Fl. 39, 98: de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Virg. Æn. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11. 3. Of prayer or entreaty: *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant*: is quo dii immortales meas preces auscultarunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio neque exhortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 42: audiit et cœli genitor de parte serena intonuit lævum, Virg. Æn. 9, 630. Also of persons: puellas ver vocata audis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3. 4. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: *to approve, agree with, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Dîis raptum sit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: audio, nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, *that I grant*, id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.* So non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. Verr. 3, 34. III. *to hear, heed, obey*. With *acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: nec ego sapientiam istam, quam is sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. G. 1, 514: nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum, Ov. M. 5, 382: so Plin. 16, 43, 81. With *dat.*: nam istis magis audiendum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57 *fin.*: sibi audire, App. Apol. p. 326, 34. So dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey*: dicto sum audiens, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 71. qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: non fore dicto audientes milites, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39. And with a second *dat.* of the person: villicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato R. R. 142: si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. *Pleon.* with obedio: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. 5, 3. IV. As in Gr. ἀκούω, *to hear something of oneself*: and with *bene* or *male*, as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, *to be in good or bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed*: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque audisti coram, lb. 1, 7, 38: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: erat surdaster M. Crassus: sed aliud molestus, quod male audiebat (as a pun), id. Tusc. 5, 40. V. Of discourse, where words not actually expressed are required by the context: *to understand* (later subaudio): quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut, *stupere gaudio Græcus*. Simul enim auditur *coepit*, Quint. 9, 3, 58. [The root AUD or AUS, the *s* being represented by *r*: cf. οὖς, ἀν-ήκ-ουστος; Lith. *aus-ti*; Goth. *auso*; Lat. *aus-culto, auris*; Germ. *ohr*; Eng. *ear*.] (Hence, Ital. *udire*; Fr. *ouir*.)

auditavi, sæpe audivi, Fest. *s. v.*

auditio, ōnis, *f.* [audio] *a hearing, a listening to*: (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. *Pass.*: hoc solum auditione expetere cœpit, quum id ipse non vidisset? *by the mere hearing*, id. Verr. 4, 46. II. Meton.: *a report, hearsay, news*: si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D. 2, 29, 95. In *plur.*: fictæ auditiones, id. Planc. 23, 56. 2. *a lecture, lesson, discourse*, Plin. 26, 2, 6: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1. III. For auditus, *the sense of hearing*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

auditiuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [auditio?] *a short discourse* (*cf.* auditio II. 2.) Gell. 12, 13, 5.

auditor, ōrium. [audio] *a hearer, an auditor: semper custorum* [illegible] *moderatrix fuit auditorum pudentia*, Cic. Or. 8: auditores *ad* Cic. *h.* freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44: de Or. 1, 9, 17. II. *A pupil, scholar disciple*. Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id. Fin. 5, 19. III. Meton.: *a reader of a book*, as anal. to the hearing of an oral discourse: Varr. L. L. 6, 1.

auditōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium] *pertaining to a school*: scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

auditōrium, ii, *n.* [audio, auditor] *a lecture-room, hall of justice*, Quint. 2, 11, 3. Fig. of the forum: Tac. Or. 34. II. *a school*, in opp. to public life: Quint. 10, 1, 36. III. Meton., *audience, auditory*: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7.

auditōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a hearer or hearing*: cavernæ, *the auditory passages*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

auditus, a, um, *Part.* [audio].

auditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening*: brevi auditu, Tac. H. 2, 59. Also *the sense of hearing*: auditus semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. In *plur.*: auditus hominum Deorumque mulcens, *i. e.* aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p 1. II. Meton.: *instruction*, Lucan, 10, 183

2. *a rumour, report*: occuparerat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero] *to bear away, to carry off, withdraw*: ab janua stercus, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 28: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 1: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de convivio auferantur, id. Fin. 2, 8. liberi per delectus alibi serviturl auferuntur (a Romanis), *are carried away*, Tac. Agr. 31: ore quse nostro caput abstulerit, Phædr. 1, 8. Auferre, with *pron. reflect*: *to take oneself off, go away*: te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. Asin. 2, 4, 63. 2. *to carry along, to sweep away*: aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: auferet unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Virg. Æn. 3, 258: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 1, 75. vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27. Fig.: *to carry away, mislead*: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant allorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Græcæ res immixtæ Romanis, *withdrawn me from the subject*, Liv. 35, 40: somnus auferi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, *i. e.* decipimur, ero *duped*, Ov. Rem. Am. 341. II. *to take* or *snatch away*; mostly in a bad sense: *to take with violence*, rob, steal, etc.: with *acc.* and *dat.*: aliquid heris, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 5, 19. pecuniam de ærario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to squander*, *to swallow*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: hi indi dies quindecim auferent, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48. auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv 28, 29: metus, Virg. Æn. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. Od. 2, 16, 38: puderem, Ov. M. 6, 627: labores, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 3. 3. *to take away, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3. 4. Of death, pestilence, etc.: *to sweep off, to destroy*: tam bellum nihil pestilentia abstulisset, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29. Cf. Liv. 7, 8: Flor. 3, 17, 9. quadringentos fuit populabilis dumtaxat, Mucrifer abstulerat, had consumed: Ov. M. 5, 183. 5. Of places: *to separate, keep*; nisi septem intulerant [illegible]

ropam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24: Armenia Euphrate amne auferetur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9. **III.** *to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking,* etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 19: auferabhinc lacrumas, Lucr. 3, 967: aufer nugas, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 8: pollicitationes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. *Ph.* Aufer mi *oportet*: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, ib. 1, 4, 46. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. **IV.** *to carry off, obtain, acquire*; viginti minas ab aliquo per sycophantiam auferre, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 71: id inultum nunquam auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: quis unquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit tantum abstulit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gramm. 17. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. Fig.: *to carry away knowledge, to learn*: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse? ib. 1, 8.

aufŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* [ab-fugio] *to flee away* or *from* (rare): hinc aufugerim, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 5: aufugerim potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10· quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77· ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25· aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.*· blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30. (The use of *acc.* is dub.)

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27). **I.** Act. *to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment*: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 861: ut allorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: augebantur Pilis copiae, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: augetur Gallis suspicio, id. B. G. 7, 45: bellum augetur, *the war extends*, ib. 63: spes victoriae augetur, id. B. C. 3, 82: possessiones, Nep. Att. 12: serarium, Tac. A. 3, 25: vallum et turres, id. H. 4, 35 classem, Suet. Ner. 3: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: molestiam, Cic. Flac. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: benevolentiam, id. Am. 9: nostris animus augetur, *their courage rises*, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23· vocem, *to strengthen, raise*, Suet. Claud. 33. Poet.: nuper et istas auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, Ov. M. 5, 301. Fig.: *to exalt, to praise, extol*: homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id de Or. 1, 21: rem laudando, id. Brut. 12: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38.

2. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich*, etc.: ut Sullanos possessores divitiis augeatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: easque vos ornata bene juventa, bonis auctibus auxitis, old prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, Cic. Off. 1, 1: veteranos commodis augere debeo, id. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. de Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, ib. 9, 6: aer terram auget imbribus, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: augeri damno, *to be enriched by a loss*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatorio, ib. 1, 3. Without *abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, *honours*, Plin. Pan. 24: augeat (Jupiter) imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos, Ov. Fast. 1, 613. **3.** In relig. language, *to honour, consecrate*: aliquid cedo, qui hanc vicini nostri aram augeam, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 11: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, *if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chace*, Virg. Aen. 9, 407. **II.** Neut. *to grow, increase, become greater* (rare): eo res eorum auxit, Cato in Gell. 18, 12, 7: morte adeo perunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1164: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Hist. 1 (frgm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): balinea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15. [Aŭξω, aὐξάνω; Goth. *aukan* (augere) and *vahsjan* (crescere); Germ. *wachsen*, Eng. *wax*, the *u* and *w* being transposed.]

augesco, 3. *v. incep.* [augeo] *to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing*: fames augescit, Naev. 5, 1: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv. 27, 17: augescente flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34: mihi quotidie augescit magis de filio aegritudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*

augĭfico, 1. *v. a.* [augeo facio] *to increase*: numeros, Enn. in Non. 76, 1.

auginos, i. *f.* [αὐγή] *a plant, also called* hyoscyamos, *q. v.* App. Herb. 4.

augites, ae, *m.* = αὐγίτης, *a precious stone*, acc. to many, *the turquois*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

augmen, ĭnis, *n* [augeo] *an increase, enlargement*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 495· magni augminis coluber, Enn. 7, p. 249. In *plur.*: quum sumunt augmina noctes, Lucr. 5, 680.

augmento, 1. *v. a.* [augmentum] *to increase*: thesauros, Firmic. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also augumentum), i. *n.* [augeo] *an increase, growth, augmentation* (rare): augmentum aut deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, Pompon. ib. 30, 8: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 6, 21: lunae, Pallad. 13, 6. **II.** *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

augur, ŭris (earlier also AUGER, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm., an augur*, i. e. *a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. The augur is said to have been orig. called auspex (Plut. Quaest. Rom. 72). auspex was supplanted by augur, but the scientific term for observation continued to be auspicium and not augurium (v. Smith's Ant. 174). **II.** *any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.· augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 32: so, aug. Phoebus, id. Carm. Sec. 61: Argivus, i. e. *Amphiaraus*, id. Od. 3, 16, 11: id. Ep. 1, 20, 9. Prop. 2, 21, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, Ov. M. 12, 19 nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6: aquae nisi fallit augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. [Etym. dub. The ancient gramm. derived it from *avis* and *gero*, Fest. *s. v.*; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 523. Of modern writers some suppose it to be an Etruscan word: others connect it with *augeo*: others derive it from a root AUG "to see," cf. Lat. *oc-ulus*, Germ. *auge*, so that the word would mean a *seer* in general. From the analogy of *au-spex* and *au-ceps* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is *avis*.]

augura, v. augurium.

augurācŭlum, i, *n.* [auguror] *a place on the Arx on the Capitoline hill, where the auspices were taken*, Fest. *s. v.*: Smith's Ant. 176.

augurālis (augurialis, Apul. de Not. aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [augur] *pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy*: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33: id, Fam. 3, 4: jus, id. Brut. 77: coena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: indignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4. **II.** *Subst.*: augurale, is, *n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices* (cf. Smith's Ant. 176 *sq.*). Tac. A. 12, 23· cernere auguralibus, ib. 2, 23. Hence, meton. *the general's tent*: Quint. 8, 2, 8. **III.** *the augur's wand* or *staff*, lituus: Sen. Tranq. 11.

augurātio, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] *a divining, a soothsaying*: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* **II.** *the art of divining*: Lact. 2, 16.

augŭrāto, *adv. after taking the auguries*: sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18.

augurātōrium, ii, *n.* [auguror] *a place where auguries were taken*, Inscr.

augurātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female soothsayer* or *diviner*: Fest. *s. v.* lingulaca. Hieron. Jes. 57, 3.

augurātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of augur*: lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17: accipere auguratum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. **II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augurālis, v. augualis.

augūrium, ii, *n.* (*plur.* augura heterocl., like aplustre from aplustre Att. in Non. 488, 2) [augur] *the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds*, etc., *augury* (v. augur): augurium agere, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, id. Off. 3, 16: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv. 1, 34: augurium factum, Suet. Vitell. 18 augurio experiri, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, *an augury instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47. **II.** *every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying*: cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. Aen. 12, 394. auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio, *by the interpretation*, Ov. M. 1, 395: anx of the mind, *presentiment, foreboding of things to come*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. **2.** Meton.: *a sign, token, prognostic*. thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31. augurium valetudinis ex urina, id 28, 6, 19.

augūrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare). augurium jus, Cic. de Sen. 4 *fin.*

augūro, āvi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (rarer than auguror) *to consult by means of augurs* sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Vet. Leg. in Cic. Leg. 2, 8. Fig· oculis investigans astute augura, *examining as sharply as an augur*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 26. **II.** *to consecrate by auguries*: augurato templo ac loco, Cic Vat. 10: augurato templo, Liv. 8, 9

III. In gen.: *to presage, forebode*: praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo quae futura sit suavitas, Cic. Ep. ad Calv. (vol. 4, 2, p. 467, Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. Aen. 7, 273.

augŭror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur*: Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33: aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64: non igitur ex alitis involatu nec ex tripudiis solistimis aut sonivis tibi auguror, id. Fam. 6, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to foretell, to forebode*; or of the inward sense, *to surmise, conjecture*: Therbmenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine Istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 6: quantum ego opinione auguror, id. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: mente aliquid augurari, Curt. 10, 5, 13: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50.

augusta, ae, *f.* in the time of the emperors *a title of the mother and*

daughter, and sister of the emperor: title imperial majesty, imperial highness, Tac. A. 1, 8.

augustālicius, ii, *m. having the dignity of priest of Augustus* (v. Augustalis), Inscr.

augustālis, e, *adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus:* ludi (or AUGUSTALIA), *games in honour of Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 15. II. Augustales sodales, *a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 54; called also sacerdotes, ib. 2, 83: and absol. Augustales, ib. 3, 64. In the municipal cities and colonies there were colleges of priests of Augustus composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. Sat. 30, 2. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 180.) III. Praefectus Augustalis, *the prefect of Egypt:* Ulp. Dig. 1, 17. Cf. Tac. A. 12, 60.

augustālitas, ātis, *f.* [augustalis] *the dignity of priest of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1858, 3213 and 3672. II. *the dignity of prefect of Egypt*, Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 11.

augustānus (augustianus, Suet. Ner. 25: augustianensis, Auct. Limit. p. 265), a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1. II. *pertaining to an emperor, imperial:* augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 15.

augustātus, a, um, *Part.* [augusto] *consecrated:* augustata mensa, Macr. Sat. 3, 11 (dub.).

augustē, *adv. reverentially, sacredly:* augustē sanctoque venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. Comp. quo de religione dici possit augustius, id. Brut. 21, 8.

augustēus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus, Augustan:* lex, Frontin. Col. p. 121: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2.

augustianus, v. augustanus.

augustinus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus:* currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet. Claud. 11.

augusto, 1. *v. a.* [augustus] *to render venerable, to glorify:* deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.

augustus, a, um, *adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable:* sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rito dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609: (Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἱερώμενα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὐγούστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 51, 16): augusto augurio postquam inclita condita Roma est, Enn. Suet. Oct. 7: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.*: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.*: locus augustus, id. Dom. 53: templum augustissimum, Liv. 42, 12: fanum, id. 38, 13: solum, id. 45, 5: moenia, Virg. Aen. 7, 153: augusta gravitas (coelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73: mens, ib. 15, 145. II. In gen.: *majestic, august:* tectum augustum, ingens, Virg. Aen. 7, 170: sedes apum augusta, id. G. 4, 228: ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque virl, id. 1, 7: vir, id. 8, 6: conspectus, id. 8, 9: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41: augustissima vestis, ib.: currus, Plin. Pan. 92: augustissimum tribunal, ib. 60. [Some derive from *augeo*, as *augustus* from *augo*: others from *augur*, Pott. 2, 545.]

augustus, i, *m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty:* Hor. Od. 1, 12: Ov. M. 15, 860. Later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 (Smith's Ant. 180). Hence, II. augustus, a, um, *adj. of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial:* caput = Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aurea, id. Pont. 1, 2, 117: forum, ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: marmor, in Egypt, Plin. 36, 7, 11: laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, id. 15, 30, 39: mons, Macr. S. 2, 16. But esp. mensis Augustus, *the month August*, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Calendae, Col. 11, 12: Plin. 2, 47, 47: Idus, Mart. 12, 68. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août*.)

aula, ae, *f.* (gen. aulai, Virg. Aen. 3, 354) = αὐλή, *the front court of a Grecian house:* janitor aulae, *i. e. Cerberus*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16: vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 3, 13, 39: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66. Also *an inner court of a house, a hall* = atrium: Virg. Aen. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. II. *a palace, castle, the royal court:* illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: fuscae dens aulae, *i. e. Pluto*, Prop. 4, 11, 5: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 31: aula laeta Priami, ib. 4, 6, 16: rarissimam rem in aula consequi senectutem, *in a court*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33: caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. Poet. *of the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. III. Meton.: *princely power, dignity:* rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, *possessed the greatest influence at court*, Tac. A. 6, 41. 2. *the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers:* id. H. 1, 13 *fin.*

aula = olla, q. v. *init.*

aulaeum, i, *n.* = αὐλαία, more freq. used in plur., *a curtain, canopy:* suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54: Prop. 2, 32, 12. II. Esp. *the curtain of a theatre* = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 1046.) Hence the expressions, aulaea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: or aulaeum mittitur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27, to signify the conclusion. III. *a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry:* Virg. Aen. 1, 697: Curt. 8, 5, 21. IV. *an embroidered upper garment:* Juv. 10, 39.

aulētica, ae, *f.* = αὐλητική, *a plant*, also called chamaemelon, *q. v.* App. Herb. 23.

aulēticus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλητικός, *suitable for a pipe or flute;* calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

aulicus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *pertaining to a princely court, princely:* aulicus apparatus, Suet. Domit. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45. Hence *Subst.:* aulici, orum, *m. plu. courtiers*, Nep. Dat. 5.

aullicus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλός] *pertaining to the pipe or flute:* aulica suavitas, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314.

aulix, icis, *m.* = αὖλαξ, *a furrow*, Veg Vet. 2. 28, 38.

auloedus, i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός, *one whose singing is accompanied with the flute:* Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*

aulula, ae, *f. dim.* [aula = olla] *a small pipkin or pot*, App. Met. 5. p. 167.

aulus, i, *m.* = αὐλός (flute), *a flute-shaped kind of shell-fish*, probably Pholas dactylus, Linn.: *the boring muscle*, Plin. 32, 9, 29.

aumăcium, ii, *n. a private place in the theatre*, Petr. in Fulg. p. 567, 20.

aura, ae (*gen. sing.* aurāī, Virg. Aen. 6, 747), *f.* = αὔρα, *the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air:* agitatus aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45: nocturna aura, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, *every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. Aen. 2, 728. 2. Fig.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Virg. Aen. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic Sest. 47 *fin.*: aura spei, Liv. 29, 3: nescius aurae fallacis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov, Am. 2, 9, 33: tua te retardet aura maritus, *the breeze (of love) which carries them towards you*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 24: Hence aura popularis, *the shifting breeze of popular favour*, Cic. Haruspex. Resp. 20 *fin.*: Liv. 3 33: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Aen. 6, 819, and aura *absol.*: Liv. 6, 21. 3. *the breath:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507. II. *wind, a gale:* omnes ventosi cessicrunt murmuris auras, Virg. E. 9, 38: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157. III. *the region of the air:* (mostly poet. and *plur.*) quum nubila portabunt ventei transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: assurgere in auras, Virg G. 3, 109: dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras aetherias tendit, ib. 2, 291: stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rises, stands up high*, id. Aen. 6, 554. Hence, 2. *the upper world*, as opp. to the lower: Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, id. G. 4, 486. In gen. for *publicity, daylight:* ferre sub auras, *i. e. to make known*, id. Aen. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, *to restore*, ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide oneself*, ib. 4, 388. 3. Esp. *the vital air:* vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. 3, 406: haud invisus coelestibus auras vitales carpis, Virg. Aen. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auris, *i. e.* vivere, Lucr. 5, 855. So haurire auram communem, Quint. 6 procem. § 12: captare naribus auras, *to sniff the air*, Virg. G. 1, 376. Fig.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the breath of freedom*, i. e. *to seize upon any hope of liberty*, Liv. 3, 37. IV. Meton.: of atmospherical phenomena, as, *light, heat, sound, vapour*, etc. 1. *a gleam, glittering:* discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit Virg. Aen. 6, 204. 2. *the warmth of the sun:* solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. in Non. 245, 25. 3. *sound, voice, echo:* si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 2, 27, 15. 4. *vapour odour, exhalation:* at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odour*, Virg. G. 4, 417: pingues ab ovilibus auras, Stat. Th. 10, 46: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Virg. G. 3, 251. [*Au-ra* prob. contains the same root as Sans. vā, "blow," Gr. ἄημι, Germ *wehen*.]

aurārius, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *pertaining to gold, golden:* metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. 37, 12, 74: formax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34: negotium, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. 10, 47, 10: auraria pensitatio, id. 11, 61, 2: *absol.* auraria, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 29. II. Subst.: aurarius, ii, *m. a worker in gold, a goldsmith*, Inscr. 2. aurāria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina) *a gold mine*, Tac. A. 6, 19. Also, *a female worker in gold*, or *a gold-dealer*, Inscr.

aurarius, ii, *m. a patron*, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 817.

aurata (or.), ae, *f.* [aurum] *a fish, the gilt-head*, Sparus aurata, Linn., Plin. 9, 16, 25.

aurātilis, e, *adj.* [auratus] *gold-coloured:* pulvisculus, Sol. 15 *fin.*

aurātor, ōris, *m. a gilder*, Vet Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, *f.* [aurum] *a gilding:* Quint. 8, 6, 28.

auratus, a, um, *Part.* [auro] *ornamented with gold, gilt:* aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold*, Lucr. 6, 812: templa, id. 2, 28: tecta, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: tempora, *covered with a golden helmet*, Virg. Aen. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 3, 13, 57: sinus, *ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin*, etc., Ov. F. 2, 320: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, ib. 14, 263: milites, *with golden shields*, Liv. 9, 40. Comp. auratior bractea, Fort. Ident. 6 *fin.* II. *made of gold, golden:* pelles, Cat. 64, 5: monilia, Ov. M. 5, 52: lyra, Prop. 3, 3, 24. III. *gold-coloured:* gemmae auro insignibantur, quae auratis gentis Plin. 37, 10, 63.

aurīca, ae, *f.* = auricula, Cato, R. R. 157, 7.

aurīcŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [auris] *the ear*: Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: auricularum cavernae, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 132: auricularum pilos evellere, Suet. Ner. 26: auriculae asini, Plin. 25, 4, 21, § 51: auriculae leporis, Col. 6, 29, 1: auriculae cochleae, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 1: auriculae vasorum, Vitr. 10, 2, 11: auriculae, *the ears, handles*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: auriculae, *the wings*, Plin. 10, 49, 71, § 139: auriculae, *the lobes of the lungs*, Cels. 4, 1: auriculae, *the auricles of the heart*, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185. II. Meton.: *the hearing as judging of the euphony of a discourse*: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150: Attici aures teretes et religiosae, id. Or. 9. 2. *hearers, auditors*: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19. III. *the ear of a plough, the mould or earth board*; cf. Smith's Ant. 118: Virg. G. 1, 172.

auriscalpium, ii, *n.* [auris scalpo] *an ear-pick*, Mart. 14, 23. II. *a surgical instrument, a probe*, Scribon. Compos. 41.

aurītŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [auritus] *the long-eared animal, the ass*: Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

auritus, a, um, *adj.* [auris] *furnished with ears, having long or large ears*: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Fest. s. v.: lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: aselli, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1. Hence, Subst. auritus, i, *m. a hare*, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788. Fig.: *attentive, listening*: face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum populum, Pl. Asin. prol. 4: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: testis auritus, *a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8. II. Pass.: *formed like the ear, ear-shaped*: Plin. 10, 49, 70: *heard*: leges, Prud. Apol. 835. III. *furnished with an ear or mould-board*: aurita aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

auro, 1. v. a. [aurum] *to gild*: Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 (dub.): but the perf. part. is common: v. auratus.

aurōra, ae, *f. the dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠὼς dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. 1, 7. II. Meton.: *the East*: Ov. M. 1, 61: also, *the people of the East*: Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 154. [*Aur-ora*, from root UR, "to burn;" v. aurum: in like manner Sans. *usha* (dawn) comes from *ush* (to burn).]

aurōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *of the colour of gold, like gold, abounding in gold*: pulvis, Pallad. 1, 5, 1: arena, Lamprid. Elag. 31 *fin.*: color, Veg. 3, 17, 1.

aurūginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *jaundiced, yellow*: color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurūgĭno, 1. v. n. [id.] *to be ill with the jaundice*: Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aurum] *the jaundice*: aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant, Scribon. Comp. 110 [cf. aerugo].

aurŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aura] *a gentle breeze*. Fig.: *a small part, a little*: famae aurula, Tert. Anim. 28: Graecorum literarum, Hier. Ep. 34.

aurŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *of the colour of gold*: lux, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 49.

aurum (rustici eorum fiscebant, Fest. s. v. orata), i, *n. the bright metal, gold*: aurum et argentum in urbibus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28. II. Meton.: *things made of gold, gold plate*: nec desunt

argento fulget auroque nitebat, Lucr. 2, 27: *a golden goblet*: Virg. Aen. 1, 739. patella libamus et auro = *patera* aurea, id. G. 2, 192: *a gold chain*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: *a gold ring*: Juv. 1, 28: *a golden bit*: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: *the golden fleece*: auro horas Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155: *a golden hair-band, ornament*: Virg. Aen. 4, 138. **2.** Esp. *coined gold, money*: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6: aurum omnes, victa jam pietate, colunt, Prop. 3, 13, 48: auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 56. **III.** *the colour* or *lustre of gold*: anguis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. M. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, *by the stars gleaming with gold*, Val. Fl. 3 369. **IV.** Poet.: *the Golden Age*: redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 39: sulcit argentea proles, auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 125. [Root AUR=UR, "to burn;" Sans. *ush*; Lat. uro, us-tus; Gr. *αὖω*.] (Hence Ital. *oro*; Fr. *or*.)

auscultari and **ausculum**, v. osculer and osculum.

auscultātio, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] *a listening, attending to*: Sen. Tranq. 12. **II.** *an obeying*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 28.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hearer, listener*: aut auscultator est modo qui audit: aut disceptator, id est, rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part Or. 3 *fin.* **II.** *one who obeys*: App. Met. 7, p. 195.

auscultātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening*: App. Met. 6, p. 178, 21.

ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. to hear with attention, to listen to*: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 40: jam soles: ausculta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 7: nec populum auscultare, Cat. 67, 39. **2.** *to give credit to*: crimina, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. **3.** *to listen in secret, to overhear*: quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, id. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9. **4.** Of servants: *to attend* or *wait at the door*, as in Gr. ὑπακούειν: ad fores auscultato atque serva has sedis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus pauca, reformido, Hor. S. 2, 7, 1. **II.** With *dat.* or *absol.*: *to hear obediently, to obey*: auscultare est obsequi, Non. 246, 9 *sq.*: istos magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: nisi mi (most edd. me) auscultas, atque hoc ut dico facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 36 mihi auscultato: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. In *passiv. impers.*: *De.* Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed, it shall be done*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 127. [The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, *ausri-culare* or *aus-culare*, which would come from *ausri-cula*, an old form of *ausri-cula*.]

ausim, v. audeo.

auspex, icis, *comm.* [a contr. of *avispex*, from *avis* and root SPEC, "see"]. Lit.: *a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing*, or *feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events*; *an augur, soothsayer*: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. **2.** *the birds observed for such purposes*: (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24. **3.** *the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony*: nihil fere quondam majoris rei, nisi auspicato, ne privatim quidem, gerebatur: quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui, re omissa, nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16: *cf.* Val. Max. 2, 1, no. 1: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 346: Pl. Casin. prol. 65: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 256). **II.** *an author, founder, director, leader*, etc.: divis auspicibus coeptorum operum, Virg. Aen. 3, 20: auspice Musa, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: nil desperandum est Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. Od. 1, 7, 27. **III.** *a beginning*: Eumen. Pan. Const. 3. **IV.** Adj.: *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*: clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 653.

auspicābilis, e, *adj.* [auspicor] *of favourable omen, auspicious*: Amm. 4, p. 131.

auspiciālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial*: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.

auspiciālĭter, *adv.* = auspicato, *with the taking of auguries*: Hyg. Limit. constit. p. 151.

auspiciāto, *adv. after taking the auspices*: Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2. **II.** *auspiciously, prosperously*: haud auspicato huc me adpuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12. *Comp.* Plin. 3, 11, 16.

auspiciātus, a, um, *Part.* [auspicor] *consecrated by auguries*: auspicato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspicatos contudit impetus nostros, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 20: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2: *in bello male auspicato, begun under bad auspices*, Just. 4, 5. **2.** *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*: quum Livium auspicatis reipublicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79. *Comp.* Cat. 45, 26. *Sup.* Quintt. 10, 1, 85.

auspiciātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the taking of auspices, augury*: Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20.

auspicium, ii, *n.* [auspex] Lit.: *a bird-seeing, a bird-watching; divination from birds, auspices*: pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40: optimis auspiciis ea geri, quae pro reipublicae salute gererentur: quae contra rempub. ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. The *auspicia* were divided into the *auspicia maxima* or *majora*, and the *auspicia minora*: the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia*, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 177): OMNES. MAGISTRATVS. AVSPICIVM. IVDICIVMQVE. HABENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6: dum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, Cic. Div. 2, 36 auspicia ad patres redeunt (when there was no patrician magistrate), id. ad Brut. 1, 5. In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 41: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3. Hence, meton. for *the chief command*: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254. And in gen. *right, power, will*: me si fata mea paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. Aen. 4, 340: communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus auspiciis, ib. 4, 103. **II.** In gen.: *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token*: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: fulmen optimum auspicium habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43: bonum, Cat. 45, 19: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: felix, Just. 1, 10: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38. Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *if a morbid inclination encouraged him*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96. **III.** Fig.: *a beginning*: auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio sensit, id. 27, 1.

auspĭco, 1. v. *n.* (for auspicor): *to take the auspices*: ubi quem praetor advenit, auspicat auspicium peregrinum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. 466, 28): auspicare mustelam, *to accept as an augury*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliquā re, Gell. 3, 2.

auspĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [auspex] *to take the auspices*: Gracchus quum pomoerium transiret, auspicari est ritus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: tripudio auspicari, id. Div. 1, 35: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16 *fin.* **II.** With *acc.*, *inf.*, or *absol.*: *to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning*: ipsis Cal. Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instauraut, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: auspicatus est ot jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83. **2** In gen.: *to begin, enter upon a thing*: auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3: homo a supplicis vitam auspicatur, Plin. H. N. 7 procem. § 3: auspicari militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner. 22: auspicari gradum senatorium per militiam, *to attain to*, Sen. Ep. 47.

auspĭcus, i, *m. dim.* [auster] *a gentle south wind*: Lucil. in Non. 98, 22.

auster, tri, *m. the south wind* (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): auster fulmine polleus, Lucr. 5, 744: validus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: nubibus, Prop. 2, 16, 56: humidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Virg. G. 1, 462: pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Virg. G 4, 261: hiberuus, Tib. 1, 1, 47. Proverb.: floribus austrum, *to liquidate* immittere fontibus apros, Virg. E. 2, 58, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. **II.** Meton.: *the south country, the south*: in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 *fin.*

auster = austerus, q. v.

austērālis, is, *f. a plant*, usually called *staphas agria*, q. v. App. Herb. 105.

austērē, *adv. rigidly, severely*: agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur 35, 74.

austēritas, ātis, *f.* [austerus]. Of taste: *sourness, harshness*: vini, Plin. 12, 2, 4 *no.* 3: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32: picis, id. 14, 1, 3 and in plur., Pall. 1 35, 8. **II.** Meton. of colours: *darkness, dinginess*: Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 18. **III.** Fig.: *severity, rigour*: magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5.

austērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat harsh*. Fig.: App. Flor *no.* 20, p. 363.

austērus, a, um, *adj.* (auster, Scribon. Comp. 188. *Sup.* austerrimus, Messala Corv. de Progen. Aug. 5) = *αὐστηρός* [*αὖω*] *dry, harsh, sour, tart*: vinum nigrum austerum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20: vinum austeristinum, Scrib. Compos. 142. **2.** Of smell: *pungent*: balsami succus odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **3.** Of colour: *deep, dark*: sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12. **II.** Fig.: *severe, rigid, stern*: ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse ac leniter et urbane; si illo austero more ac modo, etc., Cic. Cael. 14: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 20, 71: nec gravis austeri poena cavendis viri, Prop. 3, 14, 24. **2.** Of discourse: *severe, grave*: ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, *that he may have a severe and substantial sweetness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: austera poesis, Hor. A. P. 242: austera ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 6. **3.** Of conjectural signs: austera malunt quaerere quam jucunda plurima, Plin. 34, 8, 19 no. 2. **4.** Of circumstances, conditions, etc.: [illegible]

hard, irksome: labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: neger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28.

australis, e, *adj.* [auster] *southern*: regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: cingulus, *the torrid zone*, id. Rep. 6, 20: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28: polus, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. Pont. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian*, Claud. Entrop. 1, 403.

austrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auster fero] *bringing the south wind*: vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrinus, a, um, *adj.* [auster] *southern*: calores, Virg. G. 2, 271: dies, *on which the south wind blows*, Col. 11, 2, 37: piscis (a constellation), id. 11, 2, 63: coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47: vertex, *the south pole*, id. 2, 68, 68. Also, Subst., austrina, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* loca) *the southern parts of a country*: austrina Cypri, Plin 6, 34, 39.

austro-africus, i, *m.* [auster africus] *the south-south-west wind*: Gr. Λιβόνοτος, between the Auster and the Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7: libonotus, qui apud nos sine nomine est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16.

austro-nŏtius, ii, *m.* [auster notus] (*sc.* polus) *the south pole*, Isid. Or. 3, 32.

ausum, i, *n. a daring attempt, enterprise*: fortia aura, Virg. Aen. 9, 281: ausum improbum, Plin. 3, 108, 112 *fin.*

ausus, a, um, *P.art.* [audeo].

ausus, ūs, *m.* [audeo] *a hazardous attempt*: Petr. Sat. 123, 184.

aut, *conj.* from alterum (*one* of two, *not both*) *or*: introduces an alternative regarded *objectively* as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: *e. g.* satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees, or* (if they were not to be had) *very stout branches*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, *either horses or dogs* (but not both), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel aprication melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57.

II. In logical arguments, however, aut introduces an alternative inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called *dilemmas*: Omnia bene sunt et dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo conciditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: et scilicet tua libertas diserendi amissa est, aut is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, ib. 1, 14, 40: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego vieri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 630: neque enim mundus noc polo excelsiore se attollit, aut usquequaque cernerectur haec sidera Plin. 2 116

70, 72: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver, aut deteriores fiunt, id. 19, 5, 30. **2.** In two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94. **3.** In negative clauses for neque . . . neque: assentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii, soceri mei, aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: ne aut ille alserit, aut ispiam ceciderit aut perfregerit aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: monet ne studio pugnandi aut spe praedae longius progrediantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15. **4.** In interrogations: quaesivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: coenasne causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia nos nostras aedes postulas conburere? *or rather*, Pl. Aul. 2, 6. 11: and after utrum, Plin. Paneg. 84. Though Quintilian (1, 5, 50) warns against such constructions: et *an* et *aut* conjunctiones sunt: male tamen interroges "hic *aut* ille sit?" **III.** In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important. *or at least*: submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg. Aen. 1, 69: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54. a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, ib. 2, 20, 69: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56: potentia sua nunquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic Fin. 5, 11, 33. **IV.** Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, Virg. Aen. 4, 319: si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra objiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: id. Od. 3, 23, 5: id. S. 1, 9, 31. **V.** The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . aut, instead of aut . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected) tellus aut illice, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546: Mart. 3, 3, 3. aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, id. 4, 77, 6 **VII.** In connection with other particles: **1.** Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore portata, id. Att. 4, 1 quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16.

2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11. **3.** Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *or indeed, or truly*: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? id. Verr. 4, 35.

4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.* **5.** Aut quidem: Suet. Caes. 66. **VIII.** Aut . . . ant = partim . . . partim: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6. (v. Hand. Turs. I. p. 525-558.) (Hence, Ital. o; Fr. *ou*.)

autachates, *a kind of agate giving off an odour of myrrh when burnt*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause, Quint. 1, 5, 39): *again, moreover*: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine subvexerat, minus uti poterat, ib. 16. **2.** It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: *again, on the other hand, but*: nam injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia 'st, Pl. Amph. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia: ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris adstrictior paulo: verborum autem licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus pueritia aetas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1. **II.** When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est, admonebit autem nemo alius nisi reipublicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24. So esp. in impassioned discourse: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 48: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: qua pulcritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. **III.** = sed, vero, igitur, *etc.*, in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant—(prudentiam enim, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 43, 153. **IV.** In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos aut recta, aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κατορθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. **V.** In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud. non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. Top. 14, 56 si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, ib. **VI.** Like the Gr. δή in putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth*: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? = πῶς δή, ib. 2, 8, 25: veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11. *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, lucrifer? *thine, forsooth*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera inaula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? id. Att. 6, 2. **VII.** In the poets, sed autem are connected in interrogations: sed autem quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam sacram unam Venoris? Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 15: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101. **VIII.** With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Pl. Am. 3, 2, 20: ecce autem litigium, id. Men. 5, 2, 34: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: eccu autem non proditur revertenti? id. Mur. 33, 68. (See Hand. Turs. I. p. 558-588.)

authenta, ae, *m.* = αὐθέντης, a *chief, head*: Fulgent.

authentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐθεντικός, *original, genuine*: authenticum testamentum, *an original will*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 12. Also, Subst. authenticum, i, *n. the original writing*, Paul. Dig. 22, 4, 2.

authepsa, ae, *f.* = αὐθέψης [αὐτός ἕψω, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking*: in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.

author, authoritas, *etc.* v. auctor, auctoritas, *etc.*

autochthŏnes, um *m. plu.* = αὐτόχθονες, *aborigines* = indigenae: App Met. 11, p. 259.

autŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐτό-

manu, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: *literae*, lb. 87. Also, Subst. autographum, i, n. *an autograph*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

autŏmātārius, a, um, *adj.* [automaton] *of or pertaining to an automaton, automatous*: hence, Subst.: Automatarius, ii, m. *a maker of automata*, Inscr. 2. Automatarium, ii, n. (*sc.* opus) *automaton-work*, Paul. Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

autŏmătus, um (os, on), *adj.* = αὐτόματος, *self-acting, self-moving, spontaneous*: plausus, Petr. S. 50, 1. Hence, Subst. automaton or -um, *a self-moving machine, an automaton*: Vitr. 9, 9.

autŏpyrus (os), i, m. = αὐτόπυρος, *a coarse wheaten bread, made of unbolted flour*, Plin. 22, 25, 68.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, *etc.*

autūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (opp. to *nego*, to say nay): *to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name* (not used by Cic., freq. in Plant.): factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 8: quem hanc misisse ad me autumas: id. Pseud. 4, 2, 28: quatuor viros sopori se dedisse hic autumat, id. Amph. 1, 1, 150. Iterum natus videor si vere autumas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 111: insanum autumat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: bene quam meritam esse autumat, dicis male mereri, Auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49 *fin.*: ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Didō autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6. In pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32. [Comparing *autumo* with *ars-timo*, the root seems to be AU, probably another form for *ao*: cf. negumo from nego.]

auxiliābundus, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior] *inclined to give aid*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10.

auxiliāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] *suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping*: undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, ib. 7, 138: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.* II. Milit. *t. t.*: auxiliares milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or absol. auxiliares, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. to legiones): auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Fest. *s. v.*: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: equites, Tac. A. 1, 39 *fin.* Absol. auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. Hence, 2. *of or pertaining to auxiliaries*: stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bringing aid, helping, auxiliary*: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6. II. Milit. *t. t.* = auxiliaris: miles, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: equites, Sall. J. 46.

auxiliātio, ōnis, *f.* [auxilior] *an aiding, help*: Non. 385, 6. (dub.).

auxiliātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a helper, assistant* (rare): litigantium auxiliator, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 24.

auxiliātrix, icis, *f.* [auxiliator] *she who aids*: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

auxiliātus, ūs, m. [auxilior] *a helping, aid*: Lucr. 5. 1039.

auxilio, 1. *v. a.* = auxilior. auxiliare alicui, *to aid, help*: Gracc. in Diom. p. 395 P. Pass.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 791.

auxilior, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [auxilium] *to give aid, to assist, succour, help* (rare in class. prose). With *dat.*: si poteris auxiliarier, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitium 'st te alitis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliari licuerit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auc. Her. 4, 27. Esp. of the aid of a physician, with *dat.* or *contra*: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 29, 12, 98.

auxilium, ii, n. [augeo, prob. through an obsolete adj. auxilis] *help, aid, assistance*: quo praestitio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. in Non. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 103. In the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, id. Curc. 2, 2, 17: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: so *dat.* with mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: venire, lb. 2, 29: auxilium ferre alicui, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 2, 3: contra vim, id. Cat. 2, 9: afferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Virg. Aen. 2, 691: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: petere ab aliquo, id. Or. 41. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *his tackle*, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. 31, 33: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56. II. Polit. *t. t. the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also*: auxilii, non poenae jus datum illi potestati, Liv. 2, 33: appellati tribuni medio decreto jus auxilii sui expediunt, id. 3, 13: auxilium tribunicium, id. 3, 56: id. 3, 67. III. Milit. *t. t.* gen. in plur. auxilia, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries*: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*): hence opp. to the legions: auxilium appellatum ab aucfu, quum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26 (v. Smith's Ant. 1051): quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8: auxilia in mediam aciem conjecta, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: accersere ab socils et nomine Latino, Sall. J. 39: auxilia facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Parad. 6, 1. In sing.: Tac. A. 6, 34: Ov. M. 11, 387. 2. Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, et mecum militant, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 10: auxilia et socios, jam pacto foedere, habebant, Lucr. 5, 1442. 3. In gen.: *military force, power*: Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106. IV. In medic.: *an antidote, remedy*: auxilium corporis, Cels. 2, 9: auxilia adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.

auxilla = olla parvula, *a small pot*, Fest. *s. v.*

auxim, is, it, *etc.*, v. augeo, *init.*

āvārē, *adv. covetously, greedily*: nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8 *fin.* *Comp.* Col. 1, 7, 1. *Sup.* Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

āvāriter, *adv. covetously, greedily*: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35: id. Rud. 4, 7, 12.

āvāritia, ae, *f.* [avarus] *greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness* (opp. to *abstinentia*, Suet. Domit. 9): est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auc. Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40: avaritia hiatus atque imminens, *gaping and eager avarice*, id. Verr. 2, 54. In plur.: inhaerens avaritias, *every kind of selfishness*, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75. II. Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 13. Of renown: gloriae, Curt. 9, 2.

āvāritĭes, ei, *f.* = avaritia, *avarice*: Lucr. 3, 59.

āvārus, a, um (*gen. plur. fem.* avarum = avararum, Pl. Truc. 2 8, 9) [aveo] *eagerly desirous of, greedy* (esp. *of wealth*), *avaricious, dexterous*: avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est: avidum autem nullis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur, Non. 442, 12 *sq.* (v., however, under II.): meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: carmine formoso, pretio captuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol 39. avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parcus avaro, lb. 2, 2, 194. With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. Bell. Get. 606. Poet. of inanimate things: fugo litus avarum, Virg. Aen. 3, 44: Troja, with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208: fraus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37: spes, lb. 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Virg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 2, 28, 56. II. In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Gratis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory*, Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Virg. G. 1, 48. *Comp.* Cic. Verr. 3, 82. *Sup.* lb. 1, 37.

ă-vĕho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry off or away*: a patria, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id Mil. 2, 1, 36: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexeruut, Caes. B.G. 7 55: in finitimas urbes, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. With *acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43. Pass. or reflect.: *to ride, be carried away, to depart*: avectus (*sc.* equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27: creditis avectos hostes? Virg. Aen. 2, 43.

ă-vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away*: avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsa saxa montibus, id. 4, 141: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 558: avolsus radicitus oculus, Lucr. 3, 962: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: Euboea avulsa Boeotiae, Plin. 4, 12, 21. II. *to separate by force*: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14. pretium alicui, *to extort*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fundum emptori, Marc. Dig. 23, 7 15. Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82.

āvēna, ae, *f. oats*: Gr. βρόμος: Avena sativa, Linn.: Virg. G. 1, 77: Col. 2, 10, 32. 2. *wild oats*, a weed, Gr. αἰγίλωψ, Avena fatua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 4: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154. II. In gen.: *awn stem* or *stalk, a straw*, etc.: (linum) tam gracili avena, Plin. 19, 1, 1: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 191. III. Meton. *a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe*: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2: est modulatus avena carmen, Tib. 2, 1, 53. (Hence, Fr. *avoine.*)

āvēnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [avena] *of oats, oaten*: farina, Plin. 22, 25, 67.

āvēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oats*: cicada, Plin. 11, 27, 32.

avens, entis = lubens, *willing*, Laev, in Gell. 19, 7.

āventer, *adv. eagerly, earnestly*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

āvĕo or **hāvĕo**, 2. *v. n.* lit. *to be joyful, lively.* I. *to be joyful, happy, in good health*: (gen. used only in the imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and inf., avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like salve and χαῖρε: hail! *be of good cheer, farewell*: Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: et salutamus portat inepta ave, Mart. 2, 36, 6. So haveto as the ending of a letter, Cato in

Gell. C, 35 *fin.*, and Ave at the beginning, Augustus in Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, *Mart. 12 f.* 19.: used in first person by him who receives the salutation, *ave censui amplissime*: avee plane, Imperator, et avēbo, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 29. As a farewell to the dead = vale: sique in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10. ‖ *to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly*: avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Fest. *s. v.* With *inf., acc.*, or *absol.* 1. with *inf.*: to imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: si res exponere avemus, *if we wish to explain*, id. 4, 779: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7. 2. with *acc.*: quia semper aves, quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: aveo genus legationis, Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* 3. *absol.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers*, Lucr. 6, 531. [The root HAV or AV is pech. the same as GAV in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

ă-verro, verri, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush off* or *away*: in gen., *to take away*: Licin. Macer. in Prisc. p. 900 P.

āverrunco, 1. *v. n.* an ancient religious term: *to avert*: uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: Di averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2 A. · quorum (prodigiorum) averruncando rum causa supplicationes senatus de crevit, Liv. 10, 23: averruncassint = averruncent, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere (an old *fut. inf.*), Pac. in Non. 74, 25. [Etym. dub.: perh. *a verr-unco*, from the root \ERR (sweep) or VERT (turn).]

āverruncus, i, *m. an averting deity*: a vertendo, averruncare: ut deus, qui iis rebus praecst, averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

āversābilis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *abominable*: Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning away, aversion* (rare): tactis aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

āversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who abominates*: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

āversim, *adv.* [averto] *averted ly, sideways*: lineae aversim positae, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 23 dub.

āversio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning away*: only in the adv. phrases, 1. ex aversione, *from behind*: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 22. 2. In law: per aversionem *or* aversione emere, vendere, locare, *etc.*: *to buy, sell*, etc. *in the gross, by the lot*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. ‖ Rhet. *t. t.*: *a digression from the subject in hand, a kind of apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 39. ‖‖ Fig.: *aversion, loathing*: non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys Bell. Troj. 4, 18.

āversor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [averto] *to turn oneself away*: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Cn. 63, 177: hacrere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 76 *fin.* ‖ with *acc.*: *to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse*: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence*, Liv. 8, 7: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31: poenitus, Ov. M. 14, 672: preces, Liv. 3, 12: abominatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46: crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 2, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scutum, id. 6, 7. Pass.: valtu notare aversatio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

āversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an embezzler*: aversor pecuniae publicae, Cic Verr. 3, 58.

āversus, a, um, Part. [averto] *turned off* or *away*: hence *adj.* of place: *turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part* (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47. ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon the rear of our troops*, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: aversos boves candis in speluncam traxit, *he dragged the oxen backforemost*, Liv. 1, 7: aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta, *upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62: milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. Subst. aversum, i, *n. the hinder* or *back part, the back* (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29: aversa insulae, id. 37, 27: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18: aversa Indiae, *the back or remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 31. So in aversum, *backwards*: collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107. ‖ Fig.: *disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile*: with *ab, dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *ab*: aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.*: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50. 2. with *dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: villicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11. 3. *absol.*: aversa Dese mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24. *Adv.* not used.

āverta, ae, *f.* = *ἀσκρίφ*, *a portmanteau* or *saddle-bags* (pure Lat. mantica), Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47.

āvertārius, ii, *m.* [averta] (*sc.* equus), *a sumpter-horse*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 22.

ă-verto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abverto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert*, etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With *acc.* and *ab* or *abl.*: the new direction designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: aliquid ab oculis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: nos flumina avertimus, *turn off*, ib. 2, 60 *fin.*: iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned their march from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Italia Teucrorum regem, Virg. Aen. 1, 38: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20. And post. with *acc.* (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. Aen. 4, 106. With *dat.*: quod mihi non patrit poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 24, 9: Col. 6, 37, 10. With *in*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19: dissipatos in fugam, *id.* 34, 15. *Absol.*: mille acies avertit, avertetque sc. in fugam, *put to flight*, id. 9, 19 *fin.* 2. Pass. in reflexive signif. with the Acc.: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. G. 3, 499 (cf. Gr. *ἀναστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ* and aversari): opposites impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192. 3. As *v. n.* avertere = se avertere, *to turn oneself away, to retire*: ob eam causam huc abs te averti, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 83: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Virg. Aen. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, ib. 1, 104: avertit, et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4. ‖ *to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: aliquid donum tuam, ib. 3, 19: intellexistis, innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a republica esse, ib. 3, 69 *fin.*: auratam Colchis pellem, *to carry off*, Cat. 64, 5: quatuor a stabulis taures, Virg. Aen. 8, 208: avertere praedas ib. 10, 78. ‖‖ Fig.: *to divert a person from a course of action purposes*, etc.: animandi terrores et minae populi spectandi spe adipiscendi avertuntur, Cic. Mur. 21: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18: a philosophia, Suet. Ner. 52. 2. *to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling*: legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas filio a C. Antonii scelere avertit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius totum se ab eius (*sc.* Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitia, ib. 3, 79: populi rum animos, Sall. J. 111: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem Deorum, Cat. 64, 406.

āvia, ae, *f.* [avus] *a grandmother*: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 34. Meton.: *an inveterate prejudice*: diu veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, Pers. 5, 92. ‖ *an unknown plant*, Col. 6, 14, 2.

āviārium, ii, *n.* [aviarius] *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7. ‖ *a resort of wild birds*: Virg. G. 2, 430.

āviārius, a, um, *adj.* [avis] *pertaining to birds*: rete, *bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13. ‖ Subst. ii, *m. a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4.

āvicella, v. aucella.

āvicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [avis] *a small bird*: aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2. canorae, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 21.

āvicŭlārius, ii, *m.* [avicula] = aviarius, *a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

āvidē, *adv. eagerly, greedily*: avide arripere literas Graecas, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: tam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59. *Comp.* avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2. *Sup.* avidissime expectat civitas aliquid, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

āvidĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] *eagerness, longing, vehement desire* (in both a good and a bad sense): habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. de Sen. 14 aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: gloriae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, Parad. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphi, Liv. 31, 48: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16, 65. In plur.. lectiolarum aviditates, id. 11, 6, 5. feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84. ‖ Esp. *eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice*: (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11. ‖‖ *greediness in eating, appetite*: lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26: aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7: facere, ib. 8, 75.

āvidĭter, *adv. eagerly, greedily* (*for* avide), App. M. 4, p. 145, 27.

āvidus, a, um, *adj.* [aveo] *longing eagerly for* (in either a good or a bad sense), *desirous, eager, greedy*: with *gen., in, dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *gen.*: cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1. potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15: turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 2, 8: avidus poenae (*sc.* sumendae), id. 8, 30: libidinum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172: humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 595: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 39: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 56. Post., with *inf.* instead of *gen. gerundi.*: avidi committere pugnam, ib. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, ib. 10, 472. 2. with *in* and *acc.*: avidus in novas res ingenio, Liv. 22, 21: avidae in disputione mentes, id. 5, 20. 3. with *dat.*: cervorum manus subtilis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7. 4. *absol.*, and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*: avidae libidines, id. de Sen. 12: amor, Cat. 68, 89: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 38: pectus, id. Her. 9, 161: amplexus, id. Met. 7, 143. ‖ *avaricious, envious* = avarus: divitiis conspicuosus

avidē, Lucr. 3, 75: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Hun. 1, 2, 32: gradi animi, non augustantis, non avidi alqua proderri pericula est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: avidae mannus heredis, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 19. **III.** *hungry, greedy, gluttonous:* avidos vivimus fusus ut aegros examinat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, Ib. 1, 5, 75. Poet. *of things: insatiable:* mare, Lucr. 1, 1030: morbus, id. 6, 1236: mamma mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234: flammae, Ib. 9, 172: morsus, Ib. 4, 724. **IV.** Fig.: in Lampr.: *large, vast:* inde avidam partem tenentes silvaeque ferarum possedere, Lucr. 5, 202: avido complexu quem tenet aether, id. 2, 1066.

ăvi-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [avis pes] *bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animalis leporis, Serenus in M. Cap. 5, p. 169.

ăvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* both avi and ave, but the former more usual) *a bird,* or collect. *the winged tribe, fowls:* arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: ista enim avi (*sc.* aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3. Of bees: de incredibili earum avium natura audi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3. Prov. avis alba, *for something rare, unusual:* Cic. Fam. 7, 28. **II.** Esp. *a bird of omen* (v. augurium and auspicium). and meton. *a sign, omen, portent:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2. salvere secundo rumore aversaque avi, old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16: mala ducis avi domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: este boni avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 313: Di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserist, Liv. 6, 12: hae venias, Natalis, avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21: tunc ave deceptus falsa, Ov. M. 5, 147. [The Sans. avi means "a bird." hence in *a-vi-s, a* is perh. a prefix: cf. *a-pi-s:* Eng. *bee.*]

ăvītē, *adv. from ancient times:* Tert. ad. Val. 39 (dub.).

ăvĭtium, ii, n. [avis] *the winged race:* App. Flor. *sub fin.*

ăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral:* paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30: bona paterna et avita, id. Cael. 14 *fin.*: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Cat. 68, 121. Also of animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4. **II.** Meton.: *very old or ancient:* merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.

ă-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *out of the way, lonesome:* also, *untracked, trackless, pathless:* Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 8: avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925: virgulta, Virg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 2: avius itineribus, *through by-ways,* Sall. J. 54: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commeatibus loca, Liv. 9, 19. Also, Subst. avium, ii, *n. a pathless place, a wilderness:* in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auc. Her. 4, 21. More freq. in plur.: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 737: per avia ac deserta, Tac. A. 6, 21. And with *gen.*: avia itinerum, Vell. 2, 75: memorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: pecoris, Ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, Ib. 13, 37. Poet. of persons. *wandering, straying:* continuo in montes sese avius abstulit altos, Virg. Aen. 11, 810. **II.** Fig.: *erroneous:* avius a vera longe mentes vagaris, Lucr. 2, 81: mihi nunc avia coepto consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking,* Sil. 12, 491.

ăvŏcāmentum, i, n. [avoco] *an alienation, diversion,* etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23.

ăvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption (very rare):* avocatio a continenda molestia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 56.

ăvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls off or away:* Tert. Cor. Christ. 8 *fin.*

ăvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [avocator] *she who calls away:* verticula, Tert. Anim. 1.

ă-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call off or away:* partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61: avocare aliquem aliud (for ab aliquo). Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8: avocare arma, *to make a feint in fighting,* Quint. 9, 2, 20. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to withdraw, divert, remove:* aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a facinoris facti potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, id. Acad. 1, 4, 15: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. Phil. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Amer. 32, 90. **III.** *to divert* or *distract the mind* (in both a good and a bad sense): multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et consumunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: ab iis, quae avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, Ib. 9, 36. With *pron. reflect., to divert, entertain oneself:* Arn. 7, p. 215. **IV.** In law = revocare, *to revoke:* partem ejus, quasi in fraudem datum esset, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 6: also with *dat.* for *ab aliquo:* non potest avocari ei res, Paul. Ib. 15, 2, 1: factum, *disavow,* Ulp. Ib. 39, 5, 6.

ă-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly away:* per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet. Galb. 18 *fin.* **II.** Meton. of persons: *to hasten away, flee away:* experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57: Oritoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, *that I shall vanish from the earth,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 103: voluptas avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsio, ōnis, *f.* [avello]. Botan. *t. t. a young shoot torn off from a plant instead of being cut off,* and used as a slip for propagating the plant, Plin. 17, 10, 9.

āvulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tears off,* Plin. 9, 45, 69.

āvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [avello].

āvunculus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *a mother's brother, maternal uncle:* Cic. de Or. 2, 84: Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.: avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle,* Cic. Brut. 62: avunculus major, *a brother of the great grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: avunculus maximus, *a brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviae frater), Paul. Ib. 38, 10, 10. Sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother,* Vell. 2, 59. Suet. Aug. 7: and avunculus *absol.* = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43. **II.** *the husband of the mother's sister,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17. (Hence, Fr. *oncle.*)

āvus, i, *m. a grandfather:* pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: Cic. Coel. 14. **II.** Meton.: *ancestor, forefather:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 3. Ov. F. 2, 30. **2.** *an old man,* Allān. 2, 4. (Hence Fr. *aieul.*)

axāmenta, orum, *n. plu. religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii:* Fest. *s. v.* (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003).

axare, nominare, Fest. *s. v.* (also written assare).

axe glomerati, universal stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Fest. *s. v.*

axĕdo, onis, *m.* = axis, *a board, plank:* Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

axĭcia, ae, *f. a pair of scissors,* Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 22.

axĭcŭlus (assic.), i, *m. dim.* [axis] *a small axle-tree:* Vitr. 10, 14. **II.** *a peg:* id. 10, 21. **III.** *a small beam* or *pole:* Col. 6, 19, 2. **IV.** *a small board* or *plank:* Amm. 21, 2.

axilla, ae, *f.* [ala] *the arm-pit,* Cic. Or. 45. [Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, vellum, vexillum; talus, taxillus; pandus, panxillus.] (Hence, Fr. *aisselle;* Germ. *achsel.*)

axim, ait = agerim, it, v. ago *init.*

axinomantia, ae, *f.* = ἀξινομαντεία, *a kind of divination from axes,* Plin. 36, 19, 34.

axĭōma, ātis, *n.* = ἀξίωμα, *an assumed proposition axiom,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

axis (also assis), is, *m.* = ἄξων, *an axle:* lignius axis, Virg. G. 1, 173: and meton.: *a chariot, waggon,* Ov. M. 2, 59: and in plur., Ib. 148. **2.** *the axle of a water-clock,* Vitr. 9, 6. **II.** *the axis of the earth:* mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic N. D. 1, 20. Hence meton.: **1.** *the north pole:* axis inocciduus, Lucan. 8, 175: Lucr. 6, 731. **2.** *the whole sky:* maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 482. **3.** *a region, climate:* boreus, *the north,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west,* id. M. 4, 214. **III.** *the pin on which a hinge turns:* Stat. Th. 1, 246. **IV.** *the valve of a pipe,* Vitr. 10, 12. **V.** axes volutarum, in architec., *the axes of a voluta,* id. 3, 3.

VI. *a board, plank:* Caes. B. C. 2, 9. [Perh. from ago: cf. Sans. *aksha* (a chariot); Gr. ἄξων; O. H. G. *ahsa,* Germ *achse;* and Lith. *axsis.*]

axis, is, *m. an Indian wild animal,* probably the deer called Cervus axis, Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 31.

axitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. factiosi dicebantur, Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. l. 7, 3 93 (dub.).

axon, ōnis, *m.* = ἄξων, *a line upon the sun-dial, its axis,* Vitr. 9, 5. **II.** *a part of the* ballista, id. 10, 17. **III.** axones, *the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood,* Amm. 26, 5.

axungia, ae, *f.* [axis ungo] *cart grease:* Plin. 28, 9, 37. **II.** *grease, fat,* in gen., Pall. 1, 17, 3.

axūnĭae nuces [ἀξάνω] *pine-nuts* Plin. 16, 26, 44.

axōni Di = ἄξονοι, *gods having no definite place in heaven* (pure Lat. communes) M. Cap. 1, p. 17.

axȳmus (ἄξυμος, Prud. Apoth 421) a, um, *adj.* = ἄζυμος, *unleavened:* panis, Scribon. Compos. 133.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, denotes the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*, as a labial it is connected with *v, p, f,* and *m*: while as a medial it is the correlative of *g* and *d*. It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, *etc.* The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b*, especially when the *b* was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before *c, p,* and *f,* when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says (1, 7, 7), "quum dico *obtinuit* secundam *b* literam ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*:" so sometimes *scribtus* is found instead of *scriptus.* Hence we find variations between *be* and *pe*: *b* seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as *plebs, urbs;* except in the verbal forms *nupsi, scripsi,* where *p* was gen. preferred. Still there are var. cf. *Abyrtus* and *Apsyrtus, opsonium* and *obsonium:* gen., however, the Gr. ψ was rendered by *ps.*

I. *B* is interchanged with other labials. **1.** With *v: barbad* and *barvi-sibum* and *bovum:* thus the Latin *b* is often changed into *v* in Ital.: Fr., and Sp., *as habere, amare, amabo* etc.: see Key, Alph. 47. So also the Milit. often vary between *bisti* and *visti, case* for *bene,* and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of *b* with *m* or *du,* as *bonus* for *duonus, bellum* for *duellum, bis* for *duis;* Gram. *duis:* in Lucr. 6, 661, *duellicus* is a conject. **2.** With *p*: *olovorsus, turbinare, turbo, turbidus, turbare, turpiter, turbinis, turbidus, turbidus*

was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *Burrus* for *Pyrrhus*. 3. With *f*: *fumbo*, *sumbo*; *ἀφ-αρός* (later *ἀββός*) *orbus*; so *rubeo* and *rufus*. 4. With *m*: *βροτός*, *mortalis*; still more freq. *b* is inserted between *m* and a liquid, as *cumulare*; Fr. *combler*; *numerus*: Fr. *nombre*, etc.: see Key, Alph. 48. II. *B* is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with *γ*, *ch*, *c*; Sans. *go*, Lat. *bos*: *χολή*, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Sucura* was an older form of *Sabura*, and *cufo* is found for *bufo*. III. In Inscr. B gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D. = *Bona Dea*; B. M. = *Bene Merenti*. Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarius*, and B. B. for *Beneficiarii*. cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 216-231.

bābae or **papae**, *interj.* = *βαβαί* or *παπαί*, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful! strange!* huic babae! lasciva te intulisti et facete, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48.

baburrus, a, um, *foolish, silly*, Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

bābȳlo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonian, foreigner], *a money-changer, banker*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

bābȳlōnĭca, orum (more rare in sing. babylonicum, i), *n. plu. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry*: Lucr. 4, 1026.

baca, v. bacca.

bacar, *a wine-vessel, a wine-glass*, Fest. *s. v.* [cf. Germ. *becher*; Eng. *beaker*; Ital. *bichiere*].

bacca (in MSS. sometimes baca), ae, *f. a berry*: myrti, Cato R. R. 101: Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Virg. G. 1, 306: ebuli, id. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Plin. 16, 27, 50: platani, id. 15, 7, 7: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76. Esp. *of the olive*: agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16. Absol. for the olive: quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10: viridique certat bacca Venafro, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16: ponitur hic bicolor sincerae bacca Minervae, Ov. M. 8, 664. II. In gen. *any fruit of a tree*: arbores serat diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quae ex quaque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51: felices, Sil. 15, 535. III. Meton. of things like a berry: 1. *a pearl* or *bead*: ac-to dilnit insignem baccam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 241: circum cava tempora baccae, Ov. M. 10, 116. 2. *the dung of sheep* or *goats*: Pall. Jan. 14, 3. 3. *a link of a chain*: Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 1, 46. [Cf. Goth. *basi*; Germ. *beere*; Eng. *berry*.] (Hence, Fr. *baie*.)

baccălis, ae, *f.* [bacca] *a kind of laurel abounding in berries*: Laurus nobilis, Linn.: *the bay laurel* and its varieties: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

baccālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *bearing berries*: laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

baccar (bacchar), āris, *n.* (baccaris, is, *f.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26) = *βάκχαρις*, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed*: also called nardum rusticum (cf. Plin. 12, 12, 26): Valeriana celtica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16: errantes hederas passim cum baccare, Virg. E. 4, 19.

baccātus, a, um [bacca, *no.* 3] *set* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare): monile, Virg. Aen. 1, 655.

bacchăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor] *revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving* (rare): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 17.

bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL), ālis, *n. a place devoted to Bacchus*: ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 3: ib. 8: Liv. 39, 18. II. In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium, (*gen.* sometimes Bacchanaliorum, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 489, 25): *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus*: v. Smith's Ant. 413: Liv. 39, 9-18: Cic. Leg. 2, 15: Tac. H. 2, 68. In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: habere, in the Sen. Cons. de Bacch. Fest.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously*, Juv. 2, 3.

bacchānālis, e, *adj.* [Bacchus] *relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian*: sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3.

bacchātim, *adv.* [bacchor] *in the manner of the Bacchae* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner*: App. Met. 1, p. 108, 1.

bacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae* (very rare): Cic. Verr. 1, 12. II. *a celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus*: Hyg. Fab. 4.

bacchia, ae, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet*: Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

bacchĭcus, a, um, *adj.*: metrum, *the Bacchic metre*: Diom. 513 P.

bacchĭlĭdĭum (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est, hoc: "*floribus corona texitur*," Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

bacchisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus sono] *sounding of Bacchus*: Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281.

bacchius, a, um, *Bacchic*: B. pes, *the metrical foot* – — ⏑ (Rōmānus). Ter. Maur. 2414 P. But others reverse the quantities (⏑ — —): Quint. 9, 4, 82.

bacchor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacchus] *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus*: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evoe, *of one crying Evoe in the orgies*, Cat. 64, 61: Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8. Hence bacchantes = Bacchae, *the Bacchantes*: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. M. 7, 258. II. Meton.: *to revel, rave*, or *rant, like the Bacchae*: quibus gaudis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestra caede bacchantis, ib. 4, 6: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26: omne quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, *which roams or raves*, Lucr. 5, 872: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, *goes about raving*, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: ita bacchantem atque grassantem non defuit plerisque animus adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56. Of poet. inspiration: Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 258: and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636: so of the convulsive workings which precede inspiration: at Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro bacchatur vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 78. III. Fig.: of inanimate things: uld bacchabatur aula (olla); casabant cadi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 43. Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11. Of violent rain: Val. Fl. 6, 632. Of a rumour: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly*, Virg. Aen. 4, 666. Of enthusiastic, flighty discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, Quint. 12, 10, 73. Pass. (as in later Gr. *βακχεύεσθαι*, *βακχευθῆναι*) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg. G. 2, 488: bacchata jugis Naxos, id. Aen. 3, 125.

Bacchus, Meton. for *the vine*: apertos Bacchus amat colles, Virg. G. 2, 113. II. Far more freq. for *wine*: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg. E. 5, 69.

bacchus, i, *m. a sea-fish*: also called myxon, a kind of Asellus, *q. v.*: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca fero] *bearing berries*: taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: hedera, Sen. Oed. 414. II. Esp. *bearing olives*: Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

baccĭna, ae, *f. a plant*: also called apollinaris: App. Herb. 22.

baccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bacca] *a small berry*, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

bacŭlus, used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from *βάκλος* "*ἀνόητος*," Hesych.], acc. to Suet, Aug. 87. (Histor. prob. It. *baggeo* and *baccioco*).

bācillum, i, *n.* (bacilus, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 1) *dim.* [baculum] *a small staff, a wand*: Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: nullo dextrum subeunte bacillo, Juv. 3, 28. In particular, *the wand or staff of the lictor*: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

bacrio, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle*: i q. trulla, Fest. *s. v.*

bactrŏpĕrĭta, ae, *m.* [*βάκτρον*, a staff, *πήρα*, pouch] *furnished with staff and pouch*; *a nickname for a Cynic philosopher*: Hier. Matth. 10

bāculum, i, *n.* (also, baculus, i, *m.*) [*βάκτρον*] *a stick, a walking stick*. Incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat, Ov. F. 1, 177: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, id. M. 3, 325: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54: baculorum subactiones, *blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2, 4: 7, 3. So baculum (us) et pera, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53. Also *the augural staff* or *lituus*, Liv. 1, 18. For *a sceptre*: Flor. 3, 19, 10. And of the sceptre used in tragedies: Suet. Ner. 24.

bādĭus, a, um, *adj. brown, chestnut-coloured* (rare, and only of horses): Varr. in Non. 80, 2. (Hence, Ital. *bajo*; Fr. *bai*.)

bādizo, 1. *v. n.* = *βαδίζω*, *to go, walk*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 116.

bastĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [Bastis] *clothed in Partican wool*: Mart. 1, 97.

bājŭlātĭo, ōnis [bajulo] = *βασταγμός*, *a carrying of burdens*, Gloss. Vet.

bājŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] = *βαστακτής*, *ἀχθοφόρος*, *a carrier, porter*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bājŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a carrier*: sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

bājŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [bajulus] *to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy*, = *βαστάζω* (very rare): ferri proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 70: asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr. 4, 1, 5.

bājŭlus, i, *m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer*: quod genus Graeci *ἀχθοφόρους* vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios, Fest. *s. v.*: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Parad. 3, 2: remigem aliquem aut bajulum, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: id. Brut. 71, 257: literarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7. II. *a bearer at a funeral*, Ammian. 4, 7. III. *a letter-carrier*, Hier. ad Jul. Ep. 6, 1. [Prob. contr. from *bar-iolus*, from root BAR, "to carry:" cf Sans. *bhri*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bahre*, *bürde*; Gr. *φέρω*; Lat. *fero*.]

bālaena, ae, *f.* = *φάλαινα*, *a whale*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: Plin. 9, 8, 7: Ov. M. 2, 9: Juv. 10, 14. (Hence, Fr. *baleine*.)

bālānātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus, *no.* II. 3] *anointed with balsam, embalmed*, Pers. 4, 37.

bālānīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *βαλάνινος*, *made from the fruit of a balsam*: balanus Myrobalanus, (Moringa) pterygosperma, Gaert.: oleum, oil of ben, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

bālānītes, ae, *m.* = *βαλανίτης* (acorn-shaped), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bālānītis, idis, *f.* = *βαλανῖτις*, *acorn-shaped*: castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

bālănus, i, *f.* and *m.* = *βάλανος* = glans, *an acorn*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. II. Meton.: *any fruit of similar form*. 1. *a kind of large chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25. 2. *the Phoenician and Oblician date*, the fruit of the Doum palm, Hyphaene Thebaica, Linn.; id.

18, 4, 9. **3.** *a nut yielding a balsam, others*: called myrobalanus; *the Arabian ben-nut*, Moringa pterygosperma, Gaert.; **II.** 12, 21, 46: pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. Also *the tree itself* Plin. 13, 9, 17. **III.** In gen.: *anything in the form of an acorn.* **1.** *a suppository*, used to procure a stool, id. 20, 5, 20. **2.** *a shell-fish, a species of barnacle?* Col. 8, 16, 7: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

bălātro, ōnis, m. [blatero] **I** lit. *a babbler*; hence, *a jester, a buffoon*: mentiri, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2: joccosely: videbo jam vos, inquit, balatrones, *I shall see you, you vagabonds*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1.

bălātus, ūs, m. [balo] *the bleating of sheep*: agni balatum exercent, Virg. Aen. 9, 62. Also in plur.: Ov. M. 7, 540. Of *the bleating of goats*, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

bălaustium, ii, n. = βαλαύστιον, *the flower of the wild pomegranate*: flos balaustium vocatur et medicinis idoneus, et tingendis vestibus, quarum color inde nomen accepit, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

balbē, *adv. stammeringly, stutteringly*, Lucr. 5, 1021.

balbus, a, um, *adj. stammering, stuttering*: balba loqui non qunt? τραυλίζει, Lucr. 4, 1160: Demosthenes quum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (*sc.* rhetoricae), primam literam (r) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: os pueri balbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, ib. 1, 20, 18: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94: Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balba de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 31.

balbūtio, 4. *v. n. and a.* [balbus] **I.** *v. n. to stammer, stutter*: Cels. 3, 26, 31. Of birds: *not to sing clearly*: merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42. Fig.: *to speak obscurely, not correctly*: desinant balbutire (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26 *fin.*: Epicurus balbutiens de natura Deorum, *talking his nonsense*, id. Div. 1, 3. **II.** *v. a. to stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something*: Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, id. Acad. 2, 45: illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he lispingly calls him Scaurus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

balĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. a *dim.* of badius] *swarthy, chestnut-coloured*: amplexari balioluni (*sc.* Afrum), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

balis, is, *a fabulous herb*, which brought the dead to life, Plin. 25, 2, 5.

bălĭātor, ōris, m. [ballo] *a dancer*: sodales baliatores Cybelae, Inscr.

ballista (also balista, and ballistra), ae, *f.* [βάλλω] *a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista* (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: asseres maximis ballistis missi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *a missile*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 42. **2.** Fig.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, id. Poen. 1, 1, 73: id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

ballistārium, ii, n. = ballista, *the ballista*: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 73.

ballistārius, ii, m. [ballista] *a maker of ballistae*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6. **2.** *one who discharges the ballista*: Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

ballistēa (ballist.), orum, n. plu. [βαλλίζω, to dance, to hop] *music or songs accompanying dancing*: Vopisc. Aurel. 6.

ballo, 1. *v. n.* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω] *to hop, dance*: Aug. Serm. 215. (Hence It. *ballare*: Fr. *ballet, bal*: Eng. *ball.*)

ballŏta, ae, *f.* = βαλλωτή, *a plant*; also called pontum nigrum, *black hoarhound*, Ballota nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 30.

ballux (bal.), ūcis, *f.* [a Spanish word] *gold-sand, gold-dust*, χρύσαμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21: and Latinized, balluca (bal.), ae, *f.*: Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2: Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3. [Cf. Sans. *bâluka*, sand, grit.]

balneae, v. balneum.

balnĕārĭa, v. balnearis and balnearius.

balnĕārĭa, ōrum, *adj.* [balneum] *pertaining to a bath*: balnearia argentum, *silver utensils used in baths*, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Hadr. 17. Subst. balnearia, ium, *n. plu., bathing utensils*, App. Met. 3, p. 134, 36.

balnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bath*: balnearii fures, *lurking about baths*, Cat. 33, 1: instrumentum, *a bathing implement*, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17. Subst. balnearia, orum, *n. plu. a bathing-room, bath*: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationes et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

balnĕātĭcum, i, n. [id.] *bath-money, the price paid for bathing*, Schol. in Juv. 3, 152.

balnĕātor, ōris, m. [id.] *the keeper of a bath*, βαλανεύς: Cic. Coel. 26: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balnĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bath* = balnearius: instrumentum, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balnĕātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female keeper of a bath*, Petr. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159.

balneolae, v the following.

balnĕŏlum, i, n. (*plu.* balnĕŏlae, arum, *f.*)-*dim.* [balneum] *a small bath*: balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86: primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 194, 17.

balnĕum, i, n. in plur. usu. hoterocl. balneae, arum, *f.*: later, balnea, orum, n. [contr. from bălĭnĕum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, *plur.* bălĭnĕae = βαλανεῖον] *a bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v. Smith's Ant. 183 *seq.*): balneae Seniae, Cic. Coel. 25: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: Caesar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, id. Att. 13, 52. **2.** Balineum, *plur.* balineae: balineum calfieri jubebo, ib. 2, 3 *fin.*: pensiles balineae, Plin. 9, 54, 79. **3.** *neut. plur.* balnea, orum: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: Juv. 1, 143: continua balnea, Cels. 1, 6: servus a balneis, *a slave who had care of the baths*, Inscr.

II. Meton.: *a bathing*: a balneis, *after the bath, after bathing*: Plin. 28, 19, 77. [Hence It. *bagno*: Fr. *bain.*]

bălo (bālo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.; cf. Fest. *s. v.* barrire] *to bleat*: oves aetate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum a pecu cetero absunt: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: Quint. 1, 5, 72. Poet.: balantes hostiae = oves, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 21: pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233: and absol. balans = ovis: Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Virg. G. 1, 272: 3, 457: jestingly, *to speak of sheep*: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1. Fig.: *to talk foolishly*: Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122. [Gr. βληχάομαι, O. H. G. *plâhan*; Lett. *blaut*: Lith. *blauti.*] (Hence Fr. *bêler, bêlier.*)

balsămum, a, um, *adj.* [balsamum] *balsamic*: unguen, Auct. Carm. de Phoen. 118.

balsămĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βαλσάμινος, *of balsam*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

balsămōdes = βαλσαμώδης, *abounding in balsam*: casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

balsămum, i, n. = βάλσαμον, *a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead*: Virg. G. 2, 119: Plin. 13, 1, 2. **II.** Meton.: *the balsam-tree*: Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.: ver, ubi leadense: Plin. 12, 25, 54. [Heb. *bâsâm* (balm), and *besem* (a sweet smell)].

baltĕārius, ii, m. [baltens] *a maker of sword-belts*, Inscr.

baltĕātus, a, um [id.] *girded, belted*, Marc. Cap. 7 *init.*

baltĕŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a small girdle*, Capitol. Maxim. 2.

baltĕus, i, m. (and baltea, n. *plur.*) *a girdle, belt*: esp. *a shoulder-belt* or *sword-belt* (*cf.* Smith's Ant. 196): infelix humero quum apparuit alto balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. in Non. 194, 22. **2.** Poet.: *a woman's girdle*: cnelatus balteus auro, Ov. M. 9, 189.

II. *a border, rim, edge*, etc. **1.** *the zodiac*: stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677. **2.** *the crust of a cake*, Cato R. R. 76, 3. **3.** *the bark of the willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 68. **4.** = praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, *the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 47. **5.** baltei pulvinorum, in architecture: *the bands round the volute of an Ionic capital*, Vitr. 3, 3, p. 72.

balŭca, balux, v. ball.

banchus or **bancus**, i, m. *an unknown fish*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

baphium, ii, n. = βαφεῖον, *a dye-house*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40.

baptes, ae, m. *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *coloured amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

baptisma, ătis, n. = βάπτισμα, *a bathing* or *dipping*: Prud. Psych. 101. **II.** Esp. *Christian baptism*: Eccl. Also, **baptismum**, i, n. Tert. Bapt 15.

baptista, ae, m. = βαπτιστής, *a bather* or *dipper, a baptist*: esp. *of John, the forerunner of Christ*: Sedul. de op. Pasch. 2, 143.

baptistērium, ii, n. = βαπτιστήριον, *a bathing place, a vessel for bathing*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** *a baptistery, a baptismal font*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

baptizātio, ōnis, *f.* [baptizo] *a baptizing*, Ambros. Serm. de Temp. 17.

baptizātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a baptiser*: Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12.

baptizo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = βαπτίζω, *to dip, to baptize*: Eccl.

bărăthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον, *a deep pit, a gulf, abyss* (mostly poet.): o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41. Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrone dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss*, i. e. *squanderest*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. Poet. of a *whirlpool*: imo barathri ter gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 421: of the infernal regions, ib. 8, 245. **2.** *a pit made by art, a deep dungeon*, Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *the maw, stomach* (from its insatiableness): Pl. Cure. 1, 2, 29. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, *an abyss of the market*: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. **III.** i. q. pudenda feminea, Mart. 3, 81.

bărăthrus, i, m. = βάραθρος, *a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow*: Lucr. 3, 967.

barba, ae, *f. the beard*, of men and animals: alba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: barbam promittere, *to let grow*, Liv. 5, 41: barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67: barba prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298: recidere, Ov. M. 13, 766: abradere, *to clip off*, Plin. 6, 28, 22: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a great insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: barbam pascere sapientem, *to study the Stoic philosophy*, ib. 2, 3, 35: barbam auream habere = Deum esse (the statues of the gods having golden beards), Petr. Sat. 58, 6: dignus barba capillisque majorum, of an upright honest man (as the ancient Romans wore long beards), Juv. 16, 31. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard v. Smith's Ant. 196 *seq.*) **2.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 27, 57: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11 29: hyaenae, Nov. 9, 2, 6, 4

¶ Transf. to plants: barba arcana, Plin. 15, 22, 24. 2. barba Jovis, a shrub, the silver-leaved wood-thistle, Anthyllis barba Jovis, Linn.] Plin. 16, 18, 31.

barbare, adv. v. barbarus.

barbāre, *adv. in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely*, etc.: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *extr.* Of *Latin* (as opp. to Greek) Donophilus scripsit, Marcus vertit barbare, *i. e. into Latin*, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: barbare lassare, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 15. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

barbarī, orum, v. barbarus.

barbāria, ae (rarely **barbaries**, *acc.* -em.), *f.* [barbarus] *an outlandish or foreign country, i. e.* one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49: quid tibi barbariam, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829. Thus (with the Greeks) even of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 21. Of *Persia*: Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. Of *Phrygia*: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome: Cic. Fonteī. 16. Of *Scythia* and *Britain*: id. N. D. 2, 34 *fin.* ‖ Meton.: *mental* or *moral barbarousness*: barbaria forensis, id. de Or. 1, 26: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4. Of *barbarism in language*: omnes qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74. 2. *savageness, uncivilised manners*: inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), Cic. Balb. 19: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacemeon intelligant, Flor. 4, 12, 20.

barbāricārius, ii, *m.* [barbaricus] = Phrygio, *an embroiderer in gold, a gilder*: Col. Just. 12, 24, 7.

barbāricē, *adv. in a foreign manner*: barba barbarice demissa, Cap. Ver. 10.

barbāricum, *adv. barbarously*: barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.

barbaricum, *Subst.* v. barbaricus.

barbaricus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], *outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman: barbaricae alae Caesaris, Lucan. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1: astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Aen. 2, 504. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Ilolian, Roman*: urbes, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, ib. 3, 1, 32: coenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19. For *German, Germanic*: nomina, Suet. Calig. 47. Hence *Subst.* barbaricum, i, *n. a foreign land*: Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop. 7, 8. ‖ Meton.: *rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226. Fig.: silva barbarica, id est conscientiae, Col. 11, 2, 83.

barbarismus, v. barbaria.

barbarismus, i, *m.* = βαρβαρισμός, *an impropriety of speech, barbarism* (whether of grammar or pronunciation), Gell. 13, 6: quis hoc nescit, alios barbarismos scribendo fieri, alios loquendo? Quint. 1, 5, 6: Auc. Her. 4, 12.

barbarolexis, eos, *f.* = βαρβαρολέξις, *the wrong pronunciation of a foreign word*, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2.

barbarus, a, um, *adj.* = βάρβαρος, *foreign, strange, barbarous*: and *Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian*: in opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus Cypros, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 25: quo neque barbarior adit quisquam neo barbarus Lucr. 5, 37: servi agrestes et Cic. Mil. 9 *fin.*: milites facti barbara turba meum. Quippe habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 27: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18. Also of *Latin* as opp. to *Greek*: absurdum erat sat tantum barbaris casibus Graecam literam (φ) adhibere, aut recte casu Graeco loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160: cum allemigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29. For *Phrygian*: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6. For *Persian*: a *Persian*: Nep. Milt. 7. So of the king of the Persians, id. Them. 4. In gen. for *any hostile people*: *the Gauls*, Liv. 6, 42: *the Germans*, Suet. Aug. 21: *the Thracians*, Nep. Alc. 7: *Carthaginians*, id. Timol. 1: *Cilicians*, id Thras. 4: *Phoenicians* and *Cyprians*, id. Cim. 2: *Parthians*, Suet. Vesp. 8: *Africans*, Cic. Att. 11, 7. In barbarum, *adv. in the manner of barbarians* or *foreigners*, Tac. A. 6, 42. ‖ Meton.: Of manners: *uncultivated, rude, unpolished*: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 3, 9. 2. Of character: *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous*: neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, ib. 4, 50: barbari quidam et immanes, id. Tusc. 2, 27: tollite barbarum morem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2: barbara domina, ib. 3, 27, 66: libidines, ib. 4, 12, 7: Iguis, Ov. M. 14, 574. *Comp.* sacra barbariora, id. Pont. 3, 2, 78. *Sup.* not used. ‖‖ barbārum, i, *n.* In medicine, *a kind of plaster*, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 1.

barbātōria, ae, *f.* [barba] *a shaving of the beard*: facere, *to shave the beard for the first time*, Petr. Sat. 73, 6.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [barbatus] *having a small beard*: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, and 1, 16, 10. Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, id. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] *having a beard, bearded*: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Meton. *an adult*: equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, *when Jupiter was yet young*, Juv. 6, 16: *an ancient Roman*: aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 103: *a philosopher*, id. 14, 12. Fig.: Of books: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, *i. e. ragged, torn*, Mart. 14, 84. ‖ Of animals: barbatus hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also *absol. a goat*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: barbati mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1: aquila, *a species of eagle*, also called ossifraga, *the Lammergeyer*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv., Plin. 10, 3, 3 *fin.* ‖‖ Transf. to plants: *the wool* or *down of a nut*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3.

barbesco, 3. *v. n.* γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Gloss. Cyrill.

barbiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba gero] *wearing a beard, bearded*: capellae, Lucr. 6, 971.

barbĭtium, ii, *n.* [barba] = barba, *the beard*: App. M. 5, p. 162, 21.

barbĭtŏn, *n.* and **barbĭtos**, *m.* and *f.* (only in *nom., acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbita, *n.*) = βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute*: age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4: defunctumque bello barbiton hic paries habebit, ib. 3, 26, 3. Meton.: *the tune played upon the lute*: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla mea, Ov. H. 15, 8.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba] *a little beard*: non hac barbula, qua ista (mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic. Cael. 14, 33. Transf. to plants: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

barbus, i, *m.* [id.] *a barbel, a river fish*: Barbus vulgaris, Flem.; Auc. Hisp. 31, 94 (*cf.* barbatus mullus, Cic. Att. 2, 1).

barca, ae, *f. a small boat, a barge*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19 (Hunca, Eng. *bark*.)

bardĭŏcucullus, i, *m. a Gallic woollen cloak, with a hood or cowl*: Mart. 14, 128.

bardus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρύς, *stupid, dull of apprehension* (very rare): stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 2: Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

bardus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel*: Fest. *s. v.*

bāris, ĭdos, *f.* [an Egyptian word] *a small Egyptian row-boat*, βᾶρις Prop. 3, 11, 44.

baritus (erroneously written barritus *or* barditus), ūs, *m.* [from the old Germ. *Barr, baren*, to raise the voice *the war-cry of the Germans*: and ir. gen., *battle-cry*: clamor, quem baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: Cornuti et Bracati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12. Tacitus confounds the battle-cry with the battle-song, Germ. 3.

bāro, ōnis, *m. a simpleton, blockhead*: haec quum loqueris nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23: apud Patronem et reliquos barones te in maxima gratia posui, id. Att. 5, 11. [Hopp. compares Sans. *barbar* (stultus) · cf. *varo* and *varro*.]

barŏpētŏus or **barippe**, *an unknown precious stone of a black colour, with white and red spots*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bārōsus βάρλος, σοβαρός, stultus, multi cosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

barrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [barrus] *of or belonging to an elephant, elephanting*: aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrio, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to cry like an elephant*, Fest. *s. v.*

barrītus, ūs, *m.* [barrio] *the cry of the elephant*, App. Flor. p. 358, 2.

barrus, i, *m. an elephant*: Hor. Epod. 12, 1: Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14. [An oriental word: Sans. *vārana*.]

bārȳcĕphălus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρυκέφαλος or bārȳcus, a, um, in archit. *having low walls and broad roofs*: Vitr. 3, 2.

bārȳpĭcron, i, *n.* = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *a Greek epithet of wormwood*, absinthium. App. Herb. 101.

bārȳthōn, ōnis, *m.* = βαρυθών, *a plant*, also called salsula, *q. v.* App. Herb. 86.

basalтes, is, *m.* [African word] *a dark and very hard species of Ethiopian stone*: basaltoid syenite, *black Egyptian basalt*, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

bāsănītes lapis = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *a touchstone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

bascauda, ae, *f.* [Welsh *basget, basgawi*] *a basket*: Juv. 12, 46: Mart. 14, 99.

băsella, ae, *f. dim.* [basis] *a small base*: Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [basio] *a kissing a kiss* (very raro): Cat. 7, 1: Mart. 7, 95.

bāsĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who kisses*: Mart. 11, 98.

basilica, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭcē, *adv. royally, splendidly magnificently*: Pl. Pers. 4, 21: basilice interire (facetis), *to perish utterly*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

basiliciārius, μαλακὸς ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

basilicon, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [basilica] *a small church, a little chapel* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 32, *no.* 17.

bāsĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent*: basilicae, edictiones atque imperiosae habet, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71: at ego basilicus sum, quem nisi orae, gutium non fores, id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32. 2. basilica vitis, *a kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4. ‖ Subst.: basilica, ae, *f.* = βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία or στοά), *a public*

walking in the forum with double companies, which ones must both act a court of justice and as an exchange: a basilica, portico. Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 108): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videamus, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. **2.** *a metropolitan church, a cathedral,* Sulpic. Sever. H. Sacra, 2, 32. **III.** basilicus, i, m. (*sc.* jactus) *the king's throw, the best throw at dice,* Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 80. **IV.** basilicus, i, n. *a princely robe,* id. Epid. 2, 2, 48. **2.** In the Gr. form basilicum, i, n. *a black plaster,* Scribon. Comp. 210; also called basilice, es, ib. 238. **3.** *the best kind of nuts,* Plin. 15, 22, 24.

basiliscus, ae, *f.* = *basiliscos,* *a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk,* also called regula, App. Herb. 130.

basiliscus, i, m. = *basiliskos,* *a kind of lizard, a basilisk* (some have supposed that Lacerta Basiliscus, Linn. was intended, but this is an American species, not indian), Plin. 8, 21, 33.

basilissa, ae, n. [*basileus*] *a royal or princely ornament:* Inscr.

basio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [basium] *to kiss* (poet., and rare): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9: totam basiare Romam, Mart. 7, 95: basianda ulla ea, id. 1, 95.

basiolum, i, n. dim. [id.] *a little kiss:* Petr. Sat. 25 *fin.*

basis, is, *f.* = *baino* (a stepping, going), *a foot track (of cattle, etc.),* Veg. 1, 25, 6. **II.** *a pedestal, foot, base:* in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quo (*sc.* ad sepulcrum) quum pateefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: basis *pillae, the foundation-wall,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. Prov.: aliquam cum basi sua metiri, *to include the pedestal in the measurement,* i. e. *to estimate too high,* Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.* **III.** In mathematics: basis trianguli, *the base of a triangle,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, *the chord of an arc,* Col. 5, 2, 9. **IV.** In architecture: *the lowest part of the shaft of a column,* Vitr. 4, 1 (our word pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.) **V.** In gram.: *the primitive word, the root,* Varr. in Non. 79, 33.

basium, ii, n. [for sāvium, suavium] *a kiss, a kissing of the hand* (rare): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7: impingere alicui, Petr. Sat. 31: jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss of the hand,* Phaedr. 5, 8, 28: Juv. 4, 118.

bastăga or **bastagia,** ae, *f.* = *bastagē,* *a carriage of baggage,* Cod. Arcad. et Honor. 12, 58, 3.

bastăgārius, ii, m. [bastaga] *a baggage-master,* Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 11.

basterna, ae, *f.* *a sedan chair* or *litter carried by mules:* Pall. 7, 2, 3: Lampr. Elag. 21: Amm. 14, 6.

basternārius, ii, m. [basterna] *a bearer of a sedan,* Symm. Ep. 6, 19.

bat, facetiously, for *at:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 6.

bat, sonus ex ore corvicinis linguam eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

bătia, ae, *f.* *an unknown kind of fish,* perhaps the same as Batis: Plin. 32, 7, 29.

bătillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, n. (batillus, i, m. Marc. Emp. 27), *a shovel, fire-shovel,* etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44. **II.** *a fire-pan, chafing-dish:* prunae batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.

bătillus, ae, *f.* *a small drinking-cup:* quibus divitiae deest sunt, scaphio, et cantharis, batillis bibunt, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11.

bătis, idis, *f.* = *batis,* *a sea-fish of the Ray kind,* Rafa clavata, rubra and batis, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53. **II.** marina, *a plant, sea-fennel, samphire,* Crithmum maritimum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 30. **III.** batis, vel batiscum gallicum, *a* [illegible] *by some to* [illegible] *cinereum,* Linn.: Plin. [illegible]

batrachium, ii, n. = *batrachion,* *a medicinal plant* [illegible]

Ranunculus polyanthemos, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 109.

batrachītes, ae, m. = *batrachitēs,* *a precious stone of a frog-green colour,* Plin. 37, 10, 55.

batrachus, i, m. = *batrachos,* *a fish, the angler* or *frog-fish,* Lophius piscatorius, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.

battăcĭārium, ii, n. = *konnabeutērion,* *a mortar,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo, v. batuo.

battŭo (also written battuo), ui, *pf.* *v. a.,* and *n. to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): batuit *katadaktei,* Gloss.: quibus (scalponis) batuatur tibi os, sensu nequiquam, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 60. Of bruising in a mortar: Marc. Emp. *de* Medic. c. 36. Of fencing, as *n. v. n.:* batuebat pugnatoria arma, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Cal. 54: ib. 32. Of copulation: Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (Hence Ital. *battere,* Fr. *battre.*)

batus, genus herbae, Fest. *s. v.*

baubor, 1. *v. dep.* Of dogs: *to bark gently: et* quum deserti baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1070. [Cf. Sans. *bukk,* Gr. *baukō.*]

bauxea, ae, *f.* *kradē, trithinē sandalē,* Hesych.] *a kind of shoe:* Pl. Men. 5, 3, 40.

bdellĭum, ii, n. [bdella, ae, *f.,* Marc. Empir. 19: Heb. bedolach] = *bdellion,* *an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum,* supposed by Sprengel to be *the vine-palm,* Borassus flabelliformis, Linn., but now shown to be one or more species of Balsamodendron. R. Mukul, Hooker, has been proved to yield the Bdellium (or Geogul) of the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Plin. 12, 9, 19. **II.** Meton.: *the costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1. Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕātē, *adv.* *happily:* bene beateque vivere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 92. *Sup.* id. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

bĕātĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [beatus facio] *to make happy, to bless,* Aug. Trin. 14, 14.

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *blessing, making happy,* App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 20.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *happiness, blessedness:* aut ista sive beatitas sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95. Cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *happiness, blessedness,* Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: vitae totius beatitudo, Apul. Met. 8.

bĕātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat happy,* Pers. 3, 103.

bĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.* [beo] *happy, prosperous, blessed:* neque ulla alia huic verbo, quam beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, ib. 5, 8 *fin.*: beatus ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, id. Od. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.*: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness,* id. Att. 10, 16. **II.** *wealthy, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. N. D. 3, 33: ut eorum ornatus hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8: satis beatum unicis Sabinis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14. Poet. of inanimate things: *rich, abundant, excellent, splendid:* gazae, ib. 2, 2, 1: arces, ib. 3, 6, 21: Cyprus, ib. 3, 28, 9: copia, id. Carm. Sec. 33: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 24: ripae, Mart. 9, 12, 7: aequitas felix ubertate beatior auro, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 5. **III.** beata uberias, *overflowing:* Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, ib. 61. Of the dead: *blessed:* beatae [illegible] *of blessed memory,* Hor. Ep. ad Pis. 54. **IV.** Beatissimus, *a bird of the higher Egypt,* Anct. Collat. 93 [illegible]

belua, ae, *f.* *a weapon of barbarians* Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

belŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [belua = fiber a beaver] *pertaining to the beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

bĕpeus, i, m. [a Gallic word, Fr. bec] *a beak, bill,* esp. of a cock: as a surname of Aquilius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

bĕsălium, ii, n. = *bēxion,* *the round of two planets,* employed as remedies for coughs. **1.** quae et tussilago dicitur: *colt's-foot,* Tussilago Farfara, Linn.: Plin. 26, 6, 16. **2.** altera quae salvia, *etc.*; acc. to some the same as the third kind of verbascum, which Sprengel makes Phlomis Lychnis, Linn., and others Verbascum Phlomoides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 6, 17.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [bellator] *a female warrior:* or *adj. warlike* (mostly poet.) Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: diva *i. e. Pallas,* Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Trist. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, *i. e. the elephant,* Sil. 9, 576. Transf. to inanimate things: carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 87: glebae, *i. e. producing warriors,* Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 2: aquilae, *ensigns,* id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 *fin.*: ira, Claud. Ruf. 2, 118.

bellātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat:* bella bellatula, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

bellax, ācis, *adj.* [bello] *warlike, martial:* gens, Lucan. 4, 406.

bellē, *adv. finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well,* etc.: quare bene et praeclare, quamvis nobis saepe dicitur, belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: belle negare, *to decline politely,* Q. Cic. Pet. Con. 12 *fin.*: belle habere, *to be in good health,* Cic. Fam. 9, 9: so, belle esse, id. Att. 14, 20: and elliptic: caetera belle, *the rest are right,* id. Fam. 7, 18: belle tractare or tractare *to soothe,* Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Rud. 2, 4, 12: belle ira, *to go softly,* M. Adam. 3, 3, 36. In medic.: belle facere, *to operate well,* Cato R. R. 157.

bellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *fond of war, warlike, warrior-like, valorous:* gentes bellificae, *addicted to warfare,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 37: [illegible] bellicosissimae nationes, id. Balb. 22 *fin.*: provinciae, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: civitas, Suet. Gramm. 4: Fig.: [illegible] *adhuc, a more warlike genius,* Tac. H. 1, 9. *Adv.* not in use.

bellĭgĕra, ae, *f.* *a warlike woman,* Amazon, a [illegible] Prop. 2, 1, [illegible]

belligĕro, 1. *v. a.* [bellum gero] *to wage war:* Fig.: [illegible]

bellĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful in war, warlike:* Mars, Ov. M. 15, 824: Roma, id. Fast. 4, 1: Hercules, Sil. 3, 32: Pallas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 1: [illegible]

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus] *warlike, martial:* gens, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Lacedaemonii, Nep. Lys. 1: Thracia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39: [illegible]

bellĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *warlike, martial:* virtus, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77: [illegible]

ēri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: bellica disciplina, id. N. D. 2, 64: jus, id. Off. 3, 29: virtus, id. Muren 10: laus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 704: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2, 15, 42: turma, id. 3, 14, 13: parma, id. 2, 25, 8: nomina, *appellatives, obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus), Flor. 3, 8, 2: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus Seren. 196.

II. Subst.: bellicum, i, *n. a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. 35, 18: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war-trumpet to sound*, Cic. Mur. 14. Fig.: tidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, id. Phil. 7, 1 *fin.* And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, id. Or. 12 *fin.* **III.** Meton.: = bellicosus: *warlike*: Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: dea, ib. 2, 752: virgo 4, 754: Mars. id. F. 3, 1: deus, *i. e. Romulus*, ib. 2, 478: civitas, Vell. 2, 38.

bellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum fero] *warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

belliger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: numen, *i. e. Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 524: *fera, the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261. Of inanimate things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 514: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 727: meus, Sil. 3, 162.

belligĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [belligero] *a warrior, combatant* (rare): Armasinae, Avien. Perieg. 55.

belligĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (belligeror, 1. *v. dep.* Hyg. Fab 274 *fin.*) [bellum gero] *to wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (rare): nec canponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*: postquam belligerant Aetoli cum aliis, Pl. Capt. prol. 24: excitandus nobis erit ab Inferis C. Marius, qui Jugurthino isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic. Font. 12: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46. Fig.: cum Genitis suis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81: cum fortuna, Cic. ad Quir. post Redit. 8, 19.

belligeror, ari, v. belligero.

bellio, ōnis, *f. the yellow ox-eye daisy*, Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 25.

belli-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful* or *valiant in war* (poet., and rare): bellipotentes sunt magi', quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: bellipotens diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Stat. Theb. 2, 715. *Subst.* **Bellipotens**, *i. e. Mars*, Virg. Aen. 11, 8.

bellis, idis, *f. the white daisy*, Bellis perennis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 13.

belli-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum sono] *sounding of war*: flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 *fin.*

bellĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [bellus] *beauty, loveliness*, Fest. *s. v.*

bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (bellor, 1. *v. dep.* Virg. Aen. 11, 660) [bellum] *to wage war, to war*: quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro aliquo adversus aliquem bellare, Liv. 9, 42: contra aliquem, Val. Fl. 6, 373: de aliqua re, Tac. A. 12, 60: procul, id. H. 1, 89: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, Liv. 6, 31: so, hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, id. 8, 39 *fin.*: and, non ut ad pugnam sed ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40. In the poets with *dat.*, like the Greek (πολεμεῖν τινι): bellare magno parenti, Stat. Th. 8 506. **II.** In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov. M. 5, 101: nec caesta bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829: manu, Sil. 8, 498: ense, id. 3, 235.

bellĭmārĭa, ae, *f. the plant* solanum, *used by the priests of Bellona*, App. Herb. 74.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *warlike*; genus, Caecil. in Non. 80, 33.

bellŭla, **bellualis**, **-ilis**, **-inus**, v. belua, *etc.*

bellŭlē, *adv. prettily, finely*: App. M. 10, p. 246, 23.

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, elegant, lovely*: edepol haec quidem bellula est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

bellum, i, *n.* (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.): (bellum et proelium hoc differunt, quod proelia partes sunt belli, hoc est, in bello congressiones, Lucil. 26, Non. 437, 15 *sq.*), [from duo: *duellum* bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur, Fest. *s. v.* duellum: hence prop., *a contest between two, a duel*]: *war*: pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. Ann. 16, 19: duello extincto maximo atque internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80. Phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep. Ages. 3: parare, Cic. Att. 9, 13: parare alicui, *against any one*, Nep. Alc. 9. denunciare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: indicere, Liv. 1, 32 (v. Smith's Ant. 530). inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: inferre contra aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 22: facere, id. Mil. 23. Caes. B. G. 3, 29: ib. 4, 22. Liv. 1, 32 (it is strange that Sen. Ep. 114, should find fault with this phrase): agere, *to carry on, wage*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, Cic. Manil. 20 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* = sustinere, id. Fam. 11, 4: deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust any one with the management of a war*, id. Phil. 11, 8: gerere in aliquem, Nep. Lys. 1: sumere, Sall. J. 83: bello persequi aliquem, *to wage war against*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: trahere, *to protract*, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ducere, *to protract*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38. molliter et per dilationes gerere, Liv. 5, 5 bella ex bellis serere, id. 21, 10: alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11: conficere, *to bring to a close*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: componere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5: delere, id. Alc. 8 *fin.* Less common phrases: navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21: circumferre, ib. 13, 37: exercere secunda, ib. 6, 31: bellare, Liv. 8, 39 (Gr. πόλεμον πολεμεῖν): quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit, *the progress of the war*, Cic. Manil. 12, 34. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, *in war, in time of war*; esp. in connection with adj.: apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6 Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. 30, 35 *fin.*: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et proelia, Cic. Or. 9, 30: alios ad proelium ire videas, Chattos ad bellum, Tac. G. 30: inter proelia belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 541. **II.** Belli, *adverbially: in war, abroad*, gen. with domi: *in war and in peace*: domi bellique duellatores optumi, Pl. Capt. prol. 68: quibuscumque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt, rempublicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24: belli domique, Sall. J. 41: animus belli ingens domi modicus, ib. 63. In Livy sometimes belli domoque, 9, 26 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic. Sull. 9 *fin.*: miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indixeris, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv. 3, 24: so id. 3, 25: naïve est quod dam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ventri indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. **IV.** Meton. for proelium, *a combat, fight*: hic vero ingentem pugnam, cui cetera nunquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 439: Artemisia inter primos duces belli acerrime ciebat, Just. 2, 12.

bellŭōsus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] *goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite*, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 84: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4: fui ego bellus, lepidus, bonus vir nunquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7: fac bellus revertare, *brisk, fresh*, ib. 16, 18. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic Att. 5, 17: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was*, id. Att. 4, 16. malae tenebrae Orci omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: theatrum bellum habuisti, id. Att. 13, 20: frons ac vultus, *friendly, cheerful*, ib. 5, 10: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful it is*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247. mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: for bonus, *good*: venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. in Non. 77, 30. (Hence, old. Fr. *bel, beol, biaul*; mod.: *beau, bel, belle.*)

bellutus, v. belutus.

belluus, v. beluus

belo, v. balo.

bēlŏcăcos or **bēlŏtăcos**, *a plant*, also called dictamnus, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 62.

bēlŏnē, es, *f.* = βελόνη, *a sea-fish*, also called acus, *the pipe-fish* or *sea-adder*: Sygnathus Acus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 51, 76.

bēlŭa (bellua), ae, *f.* (belua dissyl., Varr. in Non. 201, 26), *a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, id. Off. 1, 30: belua fera et immanis, id. Acad. 2, 34 vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24. saeva, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 7, 116: belua vasta lupus, Ov. M. 11, 366 of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso beluа ponto, ib. 4, 689: of the sea divinity Glaucus: non ego prodigium, non sum fera belua, virgo, ib. 13, 917. Esp. *the elephant*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9: quis (gladius) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33. Fig.: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54. **II.** Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: sed quid pertinui autem, belua, *beast that I am*, id Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospiti jura in hac immani belua commemoro? Cic. Verr. 5, 42. [Perh. connected with *bēl-aena*, a whale.] (Hence, Ital. *bel-va.*)

bēlŭālis (bell.), e, *adj.* [belua] *bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11.

bēlŭātus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with figures of animals*: tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭĭlis (bell.), e, *adj.* [id.] *bestial, brutal*: beluile movientes, Jul Valer Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 68.

bēlŭīnus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *brutal, bestial:* voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2.

bēlŭōsus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in beasts* or *monsters*: Oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

bēli oculus, *a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bēlŭtus (bell.), a, um, *like an animal*, Fest. *s. v.*

bēlŭus (bell.), a, um = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (*Comp.* melius: *Sup.* optime) [bonus *for* bonus] *well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: ager bene cultus, id. de Sen. 16, 57. **II.** Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly:* bene et sapienter dixti dudum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 50: planius ac melius dicere aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4: qui optime dicunt, *the most eloquent*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. **2.** Bene facere, in gen., *to do* or *act well:* bene fecit A. Sillus, qui transegerit, id. Att. 12, 24. In medic.: *to be of good effect:* id bene faciet, et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc., very well, well done, I am obliged*, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness:* ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere absistam, Liv. 36, 35. **3.** Bene esse alicui, *to be well with any one, be fortunate for:* quaeso, ut hanc cures, bene ut sit isti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 31: nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod absit, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 32: jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89. So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est: bene habent tibi principia, *are prosperous*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet, facta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: optume habet, *nothing can be better*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 25. **4.** Bene emere, *to buy cheap:* bene vendere, *to sell dear:* quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 50 *fin.*: bene, hercle, vendidi ego te, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 34. **III.** With *adj.* and *adv.*: *very, right, exceedingly:* in clamando video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 11 *fin.*: pectus bene fidum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: bene penitus in istius familiaritatem se.e dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, in.: bene mane haec scripsi, id. Att. 4, 9 *fin.*: bene diu, Suet. Vit. Juv. **2.** Non bene, vix bene, *hardly:* vix bene desieram, Ov. Fast. 5, 278. **3.** As an exclamation: *good, excellent*, etc.: Cic. de Or. 3, 26: and with *acc.* or *dat.: health to you!* etc.: bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostram etiam Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 27: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. Pers. 5, 1, 20. (Hence, Fr. *bien.*)

bĕnĕdĭcē, *adv.* [bene-dico] *affably, kindly:* ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise:* with *dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 31: bene equidem tibi dico, id. Rud. 3, 2, 31: cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. Sest. 52: eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a viris bonis benedicatur, Metell. Numidic. in Gell. 6, 11 *fin.* *Absol.:* ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. **II.** *to say words of good omen, εὐφημεῖν:* baja bene dicite, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 155: bono animo es et benedice, id. Aul. 4, 10, 57. **III.** With *acc.: to bless, praise, or adore:* benedicentes Deum, App. Trismeg. *sub fin.* Pass.: benedici deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. de Orat. 3. **IV.** *to consecrate, hallow:* requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14: altarium, Sul. Sever. 40 Vita S. Martini, 2, 2. Also, with *dat.:* domui justorum benedicetur, Vulg. Psalm. 112, 2.

bĕnĕdicta herba, *the plant also called* lagopus *or* leporinus pes, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 61.

bĕnĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico] *an extolling, praising:* App. Trismeg. p. 82, 11. **2.** *a benediction, blessing:* Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martin. 2, 12. **II.** Meton.: *a consecrated* or *sacred object:* benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.

bĕnĕdictum, i, *n. a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation* (very rare): Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 28.

bĕnĕ-făcĭo (more correctly as two words: v. bene), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.* With *dat.: to do good to one, to benefit, show favour* (rare): tibi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 18. Also ergo aliquem: id. Trin. 5, 2, 4. Pass.: quod bonis benefit beneficium, id. Capt. 3, 2, 108.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio] *beneficence, a benefaction:* Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who confers a favour, a benefactor:* Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 169.

bĕnĕfactum, i, *n.* = beneficium, *a benefit, kindness* (rare and poet.): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: pro benefactis pretium reddere, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20. Used in the plural in the sense of *good actions*, where many edd. read bene facta: benefactorum recordatio, Cic. Sen. 3, 9 bonefacta mea reipublicae provolunt, Sall. J. 85.

bĕnĕfĭcē, *adv. beneficently:* benefice facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f. kindness, beneficence:* quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20. [From *bene* and *faciens*: the form *beneficientia* is found in some MSS.; but the dropping of *i* is justified by *sententia* (*sentio*), *parentes* (*pario*).]

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* rare): beneficiaria res, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** Subst.: Beneficiarii, orum, *m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour*, or *special exemption from service* (opp. to *munifices*, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Smith's Ant. 201 *sq.*): duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiariis superiorum exercitumm ad eum convenerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: ib. 1, 75.

bĕnĕfĭcium, ii, *n.* [beneficus] *a well-doing, good conduct:* dominus pro beneficio gratiam referat, ut aliis recte facere libeat, Cato R. R. 5. But gen. used in the sense of *doing good, kindness, favour, benefit:* beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nullum beneficium esse duco id quod quoi facias non placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 12: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed foeneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: beneficium collocare apud aliquem, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: ponere apud gratos, id. Fam. 13, 54: dare, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: deferre, ib. 1, 15 *fin.*: conferre in aliquem, ib. 1, 14: debere alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. With *in* and *acc.*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: Caesaris in se beneficia exponit, id. B. C. 1, 22. In *abl.: by the help, support:* beneficio tuo salvus, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: nostri consulatus beneficio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1 *fin.*: servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 72: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 4, 14: sortium beneficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: beneficio Deorum immortalium, ib. 5, 52: longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. 2, 11, 3: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8. **II.** Trans. to public life: *a distinction, a favour, grant:* especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: quum agam beneficio populi Romani de loco superiore, i. e. *from the Rostra*, id. Verr. 1, 9: populo Romano cujus beneficio nos in hunc ordinem venimus, ib. 4, 11: quisquis hoc beneficio populi liom. atque hac potestate praetoria possum, id. Manil. 24. Esp. of *military promotions:* quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42: beneficii sui centuriones, i. e. *his creatures*, Suet. Tib. 12. Meton.: *the persons promoted:* magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, *among those recommended to favour*, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.*: Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, *the book in which grants of public land were registered*, Hyg. Limit. const. p. 191. **III.** *a privilege, right:* liberorum, *a release from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. Claud 15: anulorum, Tryphon. Dig. 48, 7, 47. religionis, Modest. ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 3.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: *well-doing, εὐεργέτης, εὐεργός: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging* (rare): ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne fecit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49: qui gratificantur cuiquam quod obsit, non benefici, neque liberales judicandi sunt, id. Off. 1, 14. We trace a form beneficens in the *Comp.*: beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 4: and in the *Sup.* beneficentissimus: liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, Cic. Am. 14 *fin.* (Old form, beneficissimus, Cato in Prisc. 603 P.)

benefăcio, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕvŏlē, *adv. benevolently, kindly:* amice et benevole aliquid facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34. *Sup.* Aug Ep. ad Aur. 64.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo] *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging:* amicus multum benevolens, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 46: alicui benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61 benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic. Fam. 13, 60: fungi officio benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, ib. 5, 16. **II.** Subst.: *a well-wisher, friend:* alicui amicus et benevolens, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 38.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (in MSS. also benivolentia), ae, *f.* [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship:* nihil est quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, id. Am. 8, 26: capere, movere, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, ib. 2, 14, 48: comparare, ib. 2, 15: adjungere sibi, id. Muren. 20: consequi, Nep. Dat. 5: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: colligare, Auc. Her. 1, 5: conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: complecti aliquem summa benevolentia, ib. 6, 14: conciliare aliquem ad benevolentiam, id. de Or. 2, 43: felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: benevolentia singularis, *an exceeding friendliness of feeling*, Suet. Calig. 3. With *in* and *acc.:* huic Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia majorum locum restituerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: sua in Andros benevolentia, ib. 7, 43. In plur.: *kind conduct, friendly services:* non in benevolentiis ognis, Sisenn. Caesar. 2. **II.** In law: *indulgence, grace:*

benevolentiam, Mam. Dig. 50, 2, 52.

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS. fine benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] *well-wishing, kind, friendly*: erga aliquem benevolus Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 100: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: ut benevolus, benique existimantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322. Of servants: *devoted, willing*: servus domino benevolus, id. Cin. 63, 176.

bĕnignē, *adv.* Of feeling: *kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably*: benigne et amice facere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 109: salutare benigne, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: viam monstrare, *courteously*, id. Balb. 16: politeri, id. Fam. 4, 13: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11: appellare milites, Ib. 96: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, id. 3, 26. 2. *mildly, indulgently* (in Jurist. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155. 3. benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: *I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you*, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 27: frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: dic ad coenam veniat . . . Benigne respondet, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62. II. Of action: *abundantly, liberally, generously*: benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 37: aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15. benignius deprome quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: benignius tractare se, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11: benigne vivere inter se, Plin. 33, 11, 50. Of things: si benigne cornu vepres et pruna ferant, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8. aquae emicant benignae, Plin. 31, 2.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] I. Of feeling or behaviour. *good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness*: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. Sest. 13, 31: justitia, cui adjunctae sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 30. II. Of action: *beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour*: num solus ille dona dat? nuncubi ineam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15. satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 31. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

bĕnignĭter, *adv.* (for benigne) *kindly, benignly*: Titius. in Non. 510, 13.

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.* I. Of feeling or behaviour: *kind-hearted, kindly, friendly, pleasing, mild, affable*: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves hominis esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, 90. 13. Of things: oratio benigna, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24. In the jurists: benigna interpretatio, *an interpretation favourable to the defendant or accused*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 16: semper in dubiis benigniora praeferenda sunt, Ib. 50, 17, 56. Poet. = *fanstus, propitious, favourable*: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 74: dies, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 108: nox, id. Theb. 10, 216. II. Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous*, etc. (opp. to malignus, *scanty, niggardly*): erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea: haec tibi sunt servata, Pl. [illegible] fortuna nunc mihi, nunc [illegible] Hor. Od. 3, 29, 52: qui [illegible] possunt esse, quam res ne-

cessitudinem, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44. Poet. with *gen.*: vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigus, *prodigal, lavish*: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 20. 3. Of things: *abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*: et magnas messes terra benigna dabat, Tib. 3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 36: tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: cornu, id. Od. 1, 17, 15: agens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingeni benigna vena est, id. Od. 2, 18, 10: copia benigno cornu, Ib. 1, 17, 15: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *long rather than fruitful*, Mel. procem. § 1: primus liber benignissimum habuit materiam, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 1: benignissimum inventum, *i. e.* beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2. [BEN root of *bonus*, and GEN root of *gigno*: cf. *malignus* and *privignus*.]

benna, ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) *a kind of carriage*: Fest. *s. v.*

bennarius, σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to *make happy, to bless, gladden* (rare, and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, *that does me some good*, Id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that rejoice thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46. Hence, beas *or* beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 66: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. II. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to make happy, reward with, enrich*: coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: Latium beabit divite lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121. [Root BE, which appears in bene, bonus.]

berbex, v. vervex.

berŭla, ae, *f. an herb*, called also cardamine, *q. v.*: Marc. Emp. 36.

bēryllus (bĕryllus, Prud. berillus, Isid.), i, *m.* = βήρυλλος, *the name of various precious stones*. 1. the best were inferior emeralds of a pure seagreen colour, called *beryls* or *aquamarinas*. 2. *Chryso-beryl* is a yellowish green stone. 3. *Chrysoprase*, a greenish agate. 4. *Hyacinthizon?* 5. *Aeroides*, by some regarded as the *sapphire?* 6. and 7. *cerini* and *oleagini*, probably *rock-crystal*; while the last, qui capillamenta habent, sordesque, may be *hairstones, cateyes*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 20. Juv. 5, 38. Meton. for *a ring with a beryl*: Prop. 4, 7, 9.

bēs, bessis, *m.* (*nom.* bessis, Fest.) [be-is = binae partes assis] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, *etc.*): bessis octo sunt unciae ($\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$), triens quatuor, Fest. *s. v.*: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, *i. e.* instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ *p. cent.*, $\frac{2}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 *p. cent.* ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$) to 8 ($12 \times \frac{2}{3}$), Cic. Att. 4, 15: Nerva constituit, ut ex triente socius cases, ego ex besse, Proc. Dig. 17, 2, 76 So exsolvere bessem prolii, Ulp. lb. 17, 1, 12: emere bessem fundi, Julian. 16, 21, 2, 39. As a weight = 8 *ounces*: in binos semodios farinae satis esse besses fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26.

2. Meton. *eight*: quinquences et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Catus ut fiat Julius et Proculus, *acc. to the number of letters in the names*, Mart. 11, 36, 7. II. Bes alter means "the second is bes (or $\frac{2}{3}$)," the first being unity, and therefore stands for $1\frac{2}{3}$; just as semis-tertius, "the third is a half," means $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{3}$ or $2\frac{1}{3}$: hence in the senarian scale of notation, where six is the base of the scale, bes = 4, and bes alter is $\frac{6+4}{6} = 1\frac{4}{6}$ Gr. ἑπτάμορος: cf. Festus *s. v.* trimus.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes] *comprising* 8. bessalis intervallus, *a tile* 8 *inches long*, Vitr. 5, 10: sestula, Mart. 8, 71, 7. Meton. *anything of small value*: nummula, Petr. Sat. 38, 5.

bestia, ae, *f.* a beast (an irrational creature; opp. to man: while *animal* includes man): for definitions of bestiae, cf. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 and 9, 1, 1 quod si hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto id magis in homine, Cic. Am. 21 *fin.*: berbarum genera et radicum ad morsus bestiarum, id. Div. 1, 7, 13: ne mutas quidem bestias minus alere ac fovere, si quid ex progenie sua parum prosperum sit, Liv. 7, 4: victum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 21. And, humorously, of the armpits: Cat. 69, 8. II. Esp. *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles*: hence, ad bestias mittere, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: bestiis objicere, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. 1, 1: bestiarum damnatio, *the condemnation to fight with wild beasts*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6. III. As a constellation: *the wolf*: Vitr. 9, 4 (7). (Hence, Fr. *bête*.)

bestiālis, e, *adj.* [bestia] *like a beast, bestial*: villi, Prud. Cathem. 7, 153: nationes, Sid. Ep 4, 1.

bestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beasts*: bestiarius Indus, *a fight with beasts*, Sen. Ep. 70. II. Subst. bestiarius, ii, *m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles*: praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: v. Smith's Ant. 202.

bestiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little beast*, or *animal*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

bēta, ae, *f. a vegetable, the beet*: Beta vulgaris and var. alicia, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40. 2. Silvestris quam limonion vocant is perhaps Statice Limonium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 8, 28: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ut sapiunt fatuae fabrorum prandia betae, *insipid*, Mart. 13, 13. (Hence, Fr. *bette*.)

bēta, *n. indecl.* (beta, ae, *f.*, Aus. Technopaegn.) = βῆτα, *the second letter of the Greek alphabet* (pure Lat. *be*, B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, Juv. 14, 209. Meton.: *the second* (as alpha denotes the first). Mart. 5, 26.

bētăceus, a, um, *adj.* [beta] *of the beet*: pedes betacei, *beet-roots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27. Subst. betaceus, i, *m.* (*sc.* pes), *beet-root*: Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

bētis = beta, *the beet*: Serven. Samm 54, 9.

bētizare (or betisare), used by Augustus for languere (languidior teneris beta, Cat. 67, 21), acc. to Suet. Aug 87.

bēto (in Plaut. bito), 3. *v. n.* [v. bito] *to go*: in pugnam betite, Pac. in Non. 77, 21.

bētula (also betnila), ae, *f. the birch*: Betula alba, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30.

bētŭlus, i, *m. a dark-coloured round precious stone, a species of ceraunia*; by some supposed to be aerolites, but on insufficient grounds: Plin. 37, 9, 51.

bĭ-, *two*, found in composition only [like Sans. *dvi-*; Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as dui-dens for bi-dens.

biaeothānātus, a, um [βίαιος θάνατος] *for biothanatus, that dies a violent death*: Tert. An. 57.

biarchia, ae, *f.* = βιαρχία, *the office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship*: Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

biarchus, i, *m.* = βίαρχος, *a commissary, superintendent of provisions*: Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 1.

bĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [bibo] *given to drinking*: Nigid. in Gell. 1, 11.

bĭber, *for* bibere, v. bibo.

bĭbĭbo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a drinker, toper*: Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

bĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [bibo].

bĭblĭa, ōrum, n. plu. = Βιβλία, *the Bible*, Eccl.

bĭblĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = βιβλιακος (*βίβλινος*), *of the Egyptian papyrus*: epistolae, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, no. 1.

bĭblĭŏpōla, æ, m. = βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller*: Plin. Ep. 1, 2, *fin.*

bĭblĭŏthēca, æ, *f.* = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library*, both *a library-room and a collection of books* (Fest. s. v.): Cic. Div. 2, 3 (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 202 *sq.*): abdere se in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: servus meus qui meam bibliothecam multorum annorum tractavit, ib. 13, 77: sentiore, Id. Att. 1, 7: a bibliotheca (or bibliothecarius): *a librarian*, Inscr. Orelli, no. 40, 41.

bĭblĭŏthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca] *pertaining to a library*: thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

bĭblĭŏthēcārius, ii, m. [id.] *a librarian*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep ad M. Cæs. 4, 5.

bĭblĭŏthēcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small library*: Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

bĭblus, i, *f.* = βίβλος (*βύβλος*) (poet. for *papyrus*): bibli fluminea, Lucan. 3, 222: Plin. 13, 11, 22. Meton. *paper*: Sedul. 1, 6.

bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. v. a. (bĭbĭtūrus, Hier. Isai. 8, 25, 8, and bĭbĭtus, a, um, Aemil. Macer. c. de porro. *Infin. apocop.* bĭber, Cato, in Charis. p. 99): *to drink*: agite, bibite, festivae fores, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 88: Durius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: ex ipso fonte, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 18: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 4: mella, Id. S. 2, 2, 16: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 27: hic, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22: ex solido auro, L. Varius in Macr. Sat. 6, 1: ab amne, Mart. 12, 11, 2: in argento potorio, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: venenum in auro bibitur, Sen. Thyest. 453 and with simple *abl.*: ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12: gemma, Virg. G. 2, 506: caelato, Juv. 12, 47: fictilibus, Id. 10, 25. Poet.: tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat, Tib. 1, 5, 50: unam, *for the wine pressed from it*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10: nutricem, *to suck*, App. Met. 2, p. 115, 29: dare bibere, a Graecism, *to give to drink*: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40: quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47. ‖ Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, *to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: bibe si bibis, a phrase used in urging to drink, Ib. 5, 4, 28: mandata bibere, *to forget in consequence of drinking*, Id. Pers. 2, 1, 3: nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters*, Mart. 8, 51, *fin.*: Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur: quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, Id. 1, 72: Graeco more, i. e. propinando, *to drink to one*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: ant bibat aut abeat (Gr. ἢ πῖθ᾽ ἢ ἄναβ᾽) *let him quaff or quit!* Id. Tusc. 5, 41: bibere flumen, poet.: *to dwell near a river*: qui Tuybrin Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 715. ‖ Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb*: claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt, Id. E. 3, 111: palma toto anno bibere amat, Plin. 13, 4, 6: amphorae fumum bibere institutae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: lanarum nigras nullum colorem bibunt, Plin. 8, 48, 73: ecce autem bibit arcus (*of the rainbow*), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 41: unde aquas nubesque bibunt, Stat. Th. 9, 405: hasta libit cruorem, Virg. Aen. 12, 609. ‖ Fig.: quid eum (*sc.* Antonium) non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, quum sanguinem non bibere censeris? Cic. Phil. 11, 3: justitiae haustus, Quint. 12, 2, 31: omnem pugnam ingenii, M. Frontin. 241: longum amorem, Virg. Aen. 2, 749: tedium navium, pilei, cestus ignes, Stat. Ach. 1, 703: theatrales morbos, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 231: libere aere et scribus, of eager listening, *to drink in*: pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 6, 8: bibere fuligi nem lucubrationum, *to drink in, inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 20. [*bi-bo* is a redupl. of the root BI or PO: cf. Sans. pā or pā; Gr. πί-νω, πέ-πω-κα; Lat. po in po-tus, po-culum.] (Hence, Ital. *bere*; Fr. *boire*.)

bĭbo, ōnis, m. [bibo] *a tippler, drunkard*: Firm. Math. 3, 4, *fin.*

bĭbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], πολυπότης, *a hard drinker*, Vet. Gloss.

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *fond of drinking*: Laber. in Gell. 3, 12.

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *drinking readily, freely*: bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: potores bibuli, ib. 1, 18, 91. ‖ Transf. to things: *that sucks in or absorbs*: arena, Lucr. 2, 376: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture*, Virg. G. 2, 348: linea, Ov. H. 17, 139: favilla, Virg. Aen. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: medulla, ib. 4, 744: oliae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Lucan. 4, 136: charta, *blotting-paper*, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368: lanae, *absorbing* or *taking colour*, Ib. 6, 9. ‖ Fig.: aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers. 4, 50.

bĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [bi camera] *with a double vault*: Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17.

bĭceps, cĭpĭtis (old form bicipes, Prisc. p. 745 P.; bisepsos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16; bicapites, διικέφαλοι, Gloss. Phil.), *adj.* [bi, caput]: *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic. Div. 1, 53: puer, Liv. 41, 21: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65: Parnasus, *having two summits*, Ov. M. 1, 221. ‖ Fig.: *divided into two parts*: bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr. in Non. 454, 27: argumentum, *a dilemma*, App. Flor. no. 18, p. 360.

bĭcessis, is, m. *twenty asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. [Bic-essis. Bic means twenty, cf. vig-inti, vic-esumus, *etc.*]

bĭcĭnium, ii, n. [bi cano] *a duet*: cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur; cum multi, chorus, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

bĭclĭnium, ii, n. *a dining-couch for two persons*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 69. [Bi and root CLIN, *to lean*: Quint. says (1, 5, 68) the word is half Greek and half Latin, bi-κλιν-ium. But the root *clin* is seen in inclino, clivus, *etc.*]

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. two-coloured*: bicolor equus, Virg. Aen. 5, 566: bacca, *green and black*, Ov. M. 8, 664: myrtus, *steel-coloured*, Ib. 10, 98: ovum, Plin. 10, 52, 74.

bĭcŏlōrus, a, um, for bicolor, *two-coloured*: Voss. Aur. 13.

bĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [bi coma] *with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane*: equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

bĭcornĭger, ĕri, m. [bi corniger] *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. H. 13, 33.

bĭcornis, e [bi cornu] *adj. two-horned*: bicorne animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, Id. H. 4, 49. ‖ Meton.: of a *two-pronged* fork, Virg. G. 1, 264. Of the new moon, Hor. Carm. Sec. 15. Of rivers having two mouths: Ithenus, Virg. Aen. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763. ‖ Subst. bicornes, *horned animals for sacrifice*: AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNIBVS. Inscr.

bĭcorpŏr, ŏris, *adj.* [bi corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): bicorpores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (in Prisc. p. 679 P.): manus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bĭcorpŏrĕus, a, um, for bicorpor, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

bĭcrūrus, a, um, *having two thighs, bicorpor*, Gloss. Gr. Lat

bĭcŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [bi cubitus] *of two cubits*, Plin. 20, 13, 54.

bĭcŭbĭtus, us, m. for bicubitalis, App. Herb. 72.

bĭ-dens, dentis (old. bidentis) Lucr. 5, 200: Virg. Cir. 238: Poëta. M. Sell. 26, 6: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6: Virg. Catal. 8, 9: Plin. 37, 32: *gen. plur.* bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575) *adj.* with *two teeth, two-pronged*: ancus, *i. e.* uncus, Auct. Priap. 83: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57: forfex, Virg. Catal. 8, 9. ‖ Subst. m. *a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork*: Gr. δικέλλα (*cf.* Smith's Ant. 984): Virg. G. 1, 490: Col. 4, 17, 8. Hence, poet.: *agriculture*: bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 318. ‖ *f.* (old form BVIDENS, Fest. s. v. quidem), *an animal for sacrifice when two rows of teeth are complete*; the origin of this signification is discussed by Gellius, 16, 6: mactant lectas de more bidentes legiferae Cereri, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes, ib. 7, 93: tenare multa caede bidentium deos, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Plin. 8, 51, 77. Meton.: *a sheep*: Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bĭdental, ālis, n. *a place where any one had been struck by lightning, and killed by lightning and buried*. This spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place, and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant 203): Hor. A. P. 472. Pers. 2, 27: Sil. Carm. 9, 191: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41. ‖ *the priest of a* bidental: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

bĭdentātio, ōnis, *f.* [bidens] *a harrowing*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭduum, ii, n. [biduus] *a period of two days*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107: supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, Id. Verr. 2, 52: quae castra alterant biduo, *two days' journey*, Id. Att. 5, 16: biduo post, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43: biduo continenti, Id. Calig. 19.

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and die] *continuing two days*: biduum tempus, Liv. 27, 24.

biennālis, e, *adj.* [biennium] *continuing two years*: meta, Cod. Just. 37, 27.

biennis, e, *adj.* [bi annus] *lasting two years* (very rare): bienne spatium, Suet. Galb. 15.

biennium, ii, n. [id.] *a period of two years*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: biennium in perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provincia, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Id. Caec. 19: a publicanis debitam hiems pecuniam exegerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, Suet. Aug. 26. Adj. (dub.): biennio spatio, Plin. 2, 82, 84.

bĭfārĭam, adv. [bifarius] (*acc. fem. sc.* partem), *in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.*: disparire obscurium bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam... divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11: gemina victoria duobus bifariam procellis parta, Liv. 3, 63: castra bifariam facta, Id. 30, 21: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100.

bĭfārius, a, um, *adj. two-fold, double*: bifaria ratio, Amm. 28, 1. [Bi and FA, root of *fari*, "to speak:" Isidor. *bi-fa-rius*, anal. to Gr. δι-φά-σιος: cf. *ambi-farius*, *multi-farius*, *trifarius*.]

bĭfax, ācis, *adj.* [bi, fax] *two-torched*, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bi

bĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [bi, fero] *bearing fruit twice*, or *two crops in a year*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5, 7: Virg. G. 2, 149

bi: caecum bubulum et fimo[illegible] bifera maxime appetebat, Suet. Aug. 76: bifarige rosaria Pamfil, Virg. G. 4, 119. Meton.: *of two-fold form*: bifarum Centauri corpus, Manil. 4, 330.

bi-festus, a, um, *adj. doubly festive*: bifestus dies, a *two-fold festival*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

bifidātus, a, um, *adj.* [bifidus] *cleft into two parts*: interlibus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 11, 4, 7, § 30.

bifidus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and FID root of findo] *cleft* or *divided into two parts*: bifidos reliquit rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 370.

bifilum, i, *n.* [bi filum] *a double thread*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bifissus, a, um, *adj.* [bi findo] *cleft into two parts*: unguiae, Sol. 52 *med.*

bifŏris, e, *adj.* [bi foris] *having folding doors*: valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae id. Pont. 3, 3, 5. ‖. *having two openings, double*: via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9. Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia centum, Virg. Aen. 9, 618: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

biformātus, a, um, *adj. double-formed, two-shaped*: non biformato impetu Centaurus, for biformatus Centaurus impetu, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*

biformis, e, *adj.* [bi forma] *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped*: biformis Janus, Ov. F. 1, 89: ib. 5, 424: Hermaphroditus, id. M. 4, 387: Chiron, ib. 2, 664: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 3.

biforus, a, um, *for* biforis, *having two doors*: Vitr. 4, 6, *fin.*

bi-frons, ontis, *adj. with two foreheads* or *faces*: bifrons Janus, Virg. Aen. 7, 180.

bifurcum, i, *n. a fork*: Col. 3, 18, 16. Of two veins upon the head of draught cattle: Veg. 2, 40, 2. Hence: sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the face*, Petr. Sat. 62.

bifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bi furca] *having two prongs, two-forked*: ramus, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53: valli, Liv. 33, 5 *fin.*

bigae, arum, *f. plu.* (also post-Aug. in *sing.* **biga**, ae) [contr. from bijugae] *a pair of horses* (rarely *of other animals*), *a two-horsed chariot*. bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57: Hector rapitatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272: nox bigis subvecta, ib. 5, 721: bigae, cui Victoria insiterat, Tac. H. 1, 86. *Adj.*: equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

bigāmus, *married to two women*: Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15 [vox hibrida, bi γαμέω].

bigārius, ii, *m.* [bigae] *a driver of a pair of horses*: Inscr.

bigātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having the figure of a biga* (of coins): (cf. Smith's Ant. 304): bigatum argentum, Lpv. 33, 23. Also *Subst.* bigatus, i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus), *a silver coin with the stamp of the biga*: Plin. 33, 3, 13.

bigemmis, e, *adj.* [bi gemma] *set with two precious stones*: anulus, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14. ‖. Transf. to plants: *having two buds*, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bigener, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bigonus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bicorpus] *descended from two different races, hybrid*: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insticii, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

bigerrica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis) *a worn, shaggy garment*: Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

bigenus, *female twins*: Fest. *s. v.* [from bi and GEN, root of gigno].

bigeminum, *Διδυμον, having two sides*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bijŭgis, e, *adj.* [bi jugum] *yoked two together*: equi, Virg. G. 3, 91: colla bijuga lynces, Ov. M. 4, 24: bijuga curriculum, *drawn by a pair of horses*, Stat., Claud. 69. ‖. Meton.: *double*:

uno bijugos tolli de limine fasces, *i. e. two brothers chosen consuls*: Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bijŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, *drawn by two horses*, Lucr. 5, 1298: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the bigae*: Virg. Aen. 5, 144. ‖. Subst. bijugi, orum, *m. plu. sc.* (equi) *two horses yoked abreast*: telo admonuit bijugos, ib. 10, 587: desiluit Turnus bijugis, *from his two-horsed chariot*, ib. 453.

bi-lanx, ancis, *adj.* [bi and lanx] *having two scales*: libra, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 42. (Hence, Fr. *bilan*, Eng. *balance*.)

bilbo, *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to make a noise like that of a liquid shaken in a vessel*: Naevius *Bilbit amphora* inquit, Fest. *s. v.*

bi-libra, ae, *f. two pounds*. bilibrae farris, Liv. 4, 15.

bilibrālis, διλιτραῖος, *weighing two pounds*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bilibris, e, *adj.* [bilibra] *weighing two pounds*: offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5. 2. *containing two pounds*: aquatis, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. ‖. Subst.: *a weight of two pounds*: Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6.

bilinguis, e, *adj.* [bi lingua] *two-tongued*. ‖. Of a lascivious kiss. Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 15. ‖. Meton.: *speaking two languages*: *bilingues Bruttares* Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui solîti sint, Fest. *s. v.*: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30. ‖‖. Fig. *double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous*: tanquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 28: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: fabulae, *having a double meaning, allegorical*, Arnob. 5, p. 228.

billōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis] *full of bile, bilious*: alvus, Cels. 2, 8. sputum, ib. 6: billosa rejicere, Scribon. 168. Subst.: *a bilious person*: Cels. 1, 3. Meton.: *hypochondriac*: Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bilis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut., Cic. later, bile) *f gall, bile*: rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18: bilem pellere, Plin. 23, 8, 74: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10: detrahere, ib. 12, 93: bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile*, i. e. *the jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 26: bile suffusus, *jaundiced*, id. 22, 20, 21. In plur. biles, *the yellow and black bile*, id. 20, 9, 34. ‖. Meton.: *wrath, anger, displeasure*: bilem id commovet, *stirs the bile, makes one angry*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bilis innatsuat praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem miraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere, *to vent*, Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. 2. Atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile, for melancholy, sadness*: quem nos furorem, *μελαγχολίαν* illi vocant, quasi vero atra bili solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. 3. *rage, madness*: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94. [The same as *fel*; in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, χολή, *gall*; v. *bos*.]

bĭlix, icis, *adj.* [bi and LIC, root of licium] *with a double thread, two-threaded*: lorica, Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bilustris, e, *adj.* [bi lustrum] *lasting two lustra*, i. e. *ten years* (very rare): illustre bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9.

bilychnis, e, *adj.* [bi lychnus] *having two lights* (very rare): lucerna bilychnis, Petr. 30, 3.

bimammius, a, um, *adj.* [bi mamma] *having two breasts*: and fig. of the vine, *having double clusters*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 8: v. bimammus.

bimāris, e, *adj.* [bi mare] *situated between two seas* (poet.): bimaris Corinthi moenia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2: Isthmos, Ov. M. 7, 405.

bimăris, e, *adj.* [bi mas]: bimaris morbus, *unnatural lust*, Aus. Epigr 131.

bi-mărītus, i, *m. the husband of two wives*: Laterousis, in Cic. Plan. 11, 30: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, no. 49.

bimātris, e, *adj.* [bi mater] *having two mothers* (poet.): saturnque iterum solumque bimatrem (of Bacchus), Ov. M. 4, 12.

bimātus, ūs, *m.* [bimus] *the age of two years*: (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 30, 48: Col. 7, 3, 6.

bimembris, e, *adj.* [bi membrum] *having limbs of two kinds*: bimembris puer, *half man, half beast*, Juv. 13, 64. Centauri bimembres, *half man, half horse*, Sil. 3, 41. Subst. bimembres, Centauri, *the Centaurs*: nubigenae, Virg. Aen. 8, 293.

bimenstruus, *δυσμηναῖος, of two months*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bimestris, e (*abl.* bimestri; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov. F. 6, 158), *adj.* [bi mensis] *of two months' duration* (rare): bimestris consulatus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43: triticum, *which may be reaped two months after sowing*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 3: porcus, *two months old*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15.

bimĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* [bi metrum] = dimeter, *consisting of two metres*: literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

bimŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *two years old* (rare, and only of man): Cat. 17, 13: Suet. Calig. 8 *fin.*

bimus, a, um, *adj. two years old, lasting two years*: nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2. taurum unum anniculum, alterum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tirunum., Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: plantae, *biennial*, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 64: aestimatio ususfructus, Pomp. Dig. 33, 2, 6: bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of a government for two years*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. [Ilopp and Pott think that *bimus* = *bi-simus*, from Sans. *sama* ("a year") but we find *anni-culus*, "one year old, a yearling:" *bimus, trimus, quadrimus* represent "two," "three," and "four year old:" prob. *-imus* is a mere termination, and *b-imus, tr-imus, quadr-imus*, orig. meant "two-ling," "three-ling," and "four ling."]

binārius, a, um, *adj.* [bini] *that contains* or *consists of two*: formae, i. e. *coins of the value of two gold pieces*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

bini, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. 4, 452, and 5, 877. *Gen plur.* freq. binum) [bi, with the distributive term. -nus; so ter-ni, quater-ni] *two by two, two a-piece*: and sometimes as a cardinal number *two*: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, *two censors for each state*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: si unicuique bini pedes (campi) assignentur, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6 *fin.*: quum singulas binae aut ternae naves circumsisterent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, *two from each farm*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 6. 2. As card. with subst. of plur. form but *sing.* meaning: binae [literae] *two epistles*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: inter bina castra Pompeii atque Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: binae hostium copiae, Cic. Manil. 4. 3. Before other numerals bina milia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 7. ‖. Hence of things that match *a pair*: boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Pers. 2, 5, 16: binos (cyathos) habe-

ōnis, *a gate, two of this form*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: signa bina, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: ceribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 313: aures, id. G. 1, 172: frena, id. Aen. 8, 168. ‖ Abl.: nec findi in bina secando, Lucr. 1, 534: si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.* And in the sing. numb.: nec esse queat duplici natura et corpore bino, Lucr. 5, 877. ‖ V. Bini in an obscene sense, = Bassi, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

binio, ōnis, *m. two*, or *deuce* (at dice, *etc.*): Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

binoctium, ii, *n.* [bi nox] *a space of two nights* (very rare): ut plus quam binoctium abesset, Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binoctium, Amm. 30, 1.

binōminis, e, *adj.* [bi nomen] *having two names* (poet.): binominis Asanius (also called Julus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. Pont. 1, 8, 11.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

bios, i, *m.* = *βίος* (*life*), *a very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

biothănātus, a, um, *adj.* = *βιοθάνατος* [*βία θάνατος*] *that dies a violent death*: Lampr. Elag. 33.

biōticus, a, um, *adj.* = *βιωτικός*, *pertaining to common life, practical*: epilogi, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 718: metrum, Mar. Victorin. p. 2494 P.

bipălium, ii, *n.* [bi pala] *a double mattock*: locus bipalio subactus siet, Cato R. R. 40: Col. 3, 5, 3.

bipalmis, e, *adj.* [bi palmus] *two spans long* or *broad* (very rare): tabulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.

bipalmus, a, um, *adj. for* bipalmis, *of two spans*: App. Herb. 7.

bi-partio (in MSS. also bipertio), no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect*: ver bipartitur, *is divided*, Col. 11, 2, 36: hiems bipertitur, ib. 5: bipartita divisio, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 7: genus bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

bi-partito (bipert.), *adv. in two parts, in two ways*: bipartito classem distribuere, Cic. Fl. 14: bipartito signa inferre, *to charge in two directions*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bipartito collocare insidias in silvis, ib. 5, 32: secta bipartito cum mens discurrit utroque, *in two opposite directions*, Ov. Rem. Am. 443. With esse *or* fieri (cf. in Gr. *δίχα εἶναι* and *γίγνεσθαι*): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.

bi-pătens, entis, *adj. opening in two ways, double*: portis alii bipatentibus assunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 330: considunt tectis bipatentibus, ib. 10, 5.

bipēda, ae, *f.* [bi pes] *a tile* or *flagstone two feet long for pavements*: solum omne bipedis sternitur, vel minoribus laterculis, Pall. 1, 19, 1.

bi-pēdālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *two feet long, broad*, or *thick*: fenestrae, Cato R. R. 14, 2: trabes, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: qui huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adolescentulus bipedali minor, Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7. Subst. bipedale, is, *n.*, *a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long*: Inscr.

bi-pēdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *two feet long, wide*, or *thick*, etc.: scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32.

bipennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bipennis fero] *bearing a two-edged axe* (only in Ovid): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22.

bipennis, e, *adj.* [bi penna] *having two wings* (very rare): bipenne insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33.

bipennis, e (*abl. sing.* bipenni: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bi pinna]. ‖ Adj.: *having two edges, two-edged*: securis, Varr. in Non. 79, 19: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 135. Far more freq. ‖ Subst.: bipennis, is, *f.* (sc. securis: cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) *an axe with two edges, battle-axe*: formam Britannicae bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10: duris ut ilex tonet bipennibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: caelatemque argento ferre bipennem, Virg. Aen. 5, 307.

bi-pensĭlis, e, *adj. that may be suspended on two sides*: forcipes, Varr. in Non. 99, 24.

bipertio, *etc.*, v. bipartio, *etc.*

bi-pēs (bipĕs, Auson. Id. 11, 39), ĕdis, *adj.* [bi pes] *two-footed*: aequi, Virg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two feet*, Plin. 10, 65, 85. Subst. (contemptuously, of mankind): Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *the greatest rogue that walks on two legs*, Modest. in Plin. Ep. 1, 14.

bipinna, v. pipinna.

biplex, duplex, *διπλοῦς*, *double*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

biprōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bi prora] *having two prows*: navis, Hyg. Fab. 168.

birēmis, e, *adj.* [bi remus] *two-oared* (rare): biremes lembi, Liv. 24, 40: scapha, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62. ‖ Subst. 1. biremis, is, *f.*, *a small two-oared boat*, Lucan. 10, 56. 2. *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 784) (first used by the Erythraeans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207): Cic. Verr. 5, 20: quatuor biremes impulsas vectibus transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

birŏta, ae, *f.* [bi rota] (*gen. plur.* birotum) (sc. rheda), *a cabriolet*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 8.

birŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *two-wheeled*: vehiculum, Non. 86, 30.

birrus, i, *m.* (birrum, i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. de divers. 49) = *πυῤῥός* (yellow), *a cloak for rainy weather*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

bis, *adv. num.* [for duis, as bellum for duellum: cf. Sans. *dwis*; Gr. *δίς*: Eng. *twice*] *twice, in two ways, in a twofold manner*: bis perlit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 26: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from iterum consul, *whose second consulship is still unfinished*), Cic. Acad. 2, 5. With *in*, or simple *abl.*: bis in die, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31: bis quotidie, Liv. 44, 16: bis in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19: bis in anno, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75. With numerals and distributives: bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299: bis quinos dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: bis senos dies, id. E. 1, 44: bis millies, Liv. 38, 55. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *twice*: bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 409: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: bis trium ulnarum toga, id. Epod. 4, 8: bis duo, Ov. M. 13, 642. Bis tanto *or* tantum, *twice as great* or *as much*: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse bis patet in praeceps tantum, quantus, *etc.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 578. Prov. bis ad eundem (*sc.* lapidem offendere): *to commit the same error twice*, Cic. Fam. 10, 20.

bissaccium, ii, *n.* [bi saccus] *a double bag, saddle-bags*: Petr. 31, 9. (Hence Fr. *bissac* and *besace*.)

bisellĭārius, ii, *m.* [bisellium] *one who enjoys the honour of the bisellium*: Inscr.

bisellĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the honour of a bisellium*: Inscr.

bisellium, ii, *n.* [bi sella] *a splendid seat of honour* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one occupied it, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36): Inscr.

bisēta [bi seta] porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setae bifariam dividuntur, Fest. *s. v.*

bisextĭlis, e, *adj.* [bis sextus] *containing two sextarii*: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

bisextilis, e, *adj.* [bisextus] *containing an intercalary day*: annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bisextum, i, *n.* for bisextus: Amm. 26, 1.

bisextus, i, *m.* (sc. dies) [bis sextus] *an intercalary day*; so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: bisextus est post annum quintum unus dies adjectus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bisŏlis, e, *adj.* [bi sol] *having two soles*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

bisōmum, i, *n.* [vox hybrida, from bi *σῶμα*] *a sarcophagus for two persons*: Inscr.

bison, ontis, *m.* = *βίσων*, *a species of wild ox, aurochs or bison*, Aurochs Europaeus, Owen, or Bos Urus, Bodd. specimens of which are yet found in one forest (Bielewieza) in Russia: Plin. 8, 15, 15. [O. H. G. *wisant*, *wisunt* (bubalus); O. L. G. *wisundr* (urus): Pott. 1, 120.]

bispellio, onis, *m.* v. vispellio.

bissenus and **bisseni**, v. bis.

bissextus, v. bisextus.

bisulcilingua, ae, *adj.* [bisulcus lingua] *with a cloven tongue*. Fig.: of *a hypocrite* or *deceitful person*: bisulcilingua, quasi prosperous bestia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bi-sulcus, a, um, *adj.*: 1 ft. *two-furrowed*: hence, in gen., *divided into two parts, cloven*: bisulca lingua, *forked*, Ov. M. 9, 65: bisulca ungula, *a cloven hoof*, Plin. 8, 21, 30: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46: forcipes, id. 11, 28, 34: unicorne et bisulcum oryx, id. 11, 46, 106. ‖ Subst.: bisulca, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* animalia) *animals with cloven feet*: bisulca adipe pinguescunt, Plin. 11, 37, 85.

bisyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [bi syllaba] *dissyllabic*: Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151.

bitienses, ium, *m. plur.* [bito] *wanderers*: Fest. *s. v.*

bito, *3. v. n. to go*: si illa ad me bitet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127. [Root BIT, "go," seen also in compounds, *adbito*, *perbito*, *praeterbito*, etc.: the form *bet-o* also occurs: perh. the same root as in *vād-o*.]

bītūmen, ĭnis, *n.* = *ἄσφαλτος*, *bitumen*, of which there are several kinds, solid = asphaltum; liquid = naphtha, or petroleum: pissasphaltum is of intermediate consistence, now called mineral pitch: Plin. 35, 15, 51: Tac. H. 5, 7. [The root BIT is prob. the same as *pic*, nom. pix; Gr. *πίσσα* or *πίττα*; Germ. *peck*; Eng. *pitch*: if so, then as alb-umen means "white-stuff," bitumen means "pitch-stuff."]

bītūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] *impregnated with bitumen, bituminous*: bituminata aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

bītūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in bitumen, bituminous*: terra, Vitr. 8, 3: fontes, ib.

bīturi, orum, *m. plur. the name of unknown animals*, stated by Cicero to gnaw the vines: Plin. 30, 15, 52.

bi-vertex, icis, *adj. with two summits or peaks*, an epithet of Parnassus: Stat. Th. 1, 628.

bivira, ae, *f.* [bi vir] *a woman married to a second husband*: Varr. in Non. 79, 21 *sq.*

bivium, i, *n.* [bi via] *a place with two ways*, or *where two ways meet*: in bivio portae, Virg. Aen. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45. Fig.: bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, *a two-fold means* or *method*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 7. Of *a two-fold love*: Ov. R. Am. 486.

bivius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having two ways* or *passages* (rare): fauces, Virg. Aen. 11, 516: bivii calles, Val. Fl. 5, 394.

blactĕro, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to bleat*, of the ram: Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

blaesus, a, um, *adj. lisping, speaking indistinctly*: Ov. A. A. 3, 294: os

...Etiam tibi debilisque lingua est, Mart. 10, 65. *Of a parrot:* Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24. **Subst.:** Ulpian. Dig. 22, 1, 20. *Applied of intoxicated persons:* Juv. 15, 46 [Perh. akin to *blatire, blaterare.*]

blandē, *adv. flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* blande compellare hominem, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: blande ac benedicte, Pl. As. 1, 3, 54: blande rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49 quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently,* id. 5, 1368: flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully,* Quint. Decl. 1, 13. *Comp.:* blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13. *Sup.:* blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

blandĭcella, orum, *n. plu. dim. coaxing* or *flattering words:* Fest. *s. v.*

blandĭcĭlĭs, *adv.* [blandus] *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* respondere, App. Met. 10, p. 252, b.

blandĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus dico] *smooth-speaking, fair-spoken:* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10.

blandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus facio] *flattering, soothing:* Mar. Cap. 9, p. 301.

blandĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus fluo] *flowing* or *diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly:* odor, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 80.

blandĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [blandus loquor] *speaking courteously, flatteringly,* or *soothingly:* Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

blandĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [blandiloquens] *coaxing language, softness of expression:* old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.*

blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

blandĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [blandus loquor] *soft talk, flattering speech:* blandiloquium insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken:* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 54: Sen. Agam. 5.

blandĭmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] *a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery* (gen in *plu.*): nec virtutem minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 27: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: multa blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2, 9: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistolae, id. H. 1, 74. In sing.: blandimentum sublevavit metum, id. A. 14, 4. **II.** *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without sauces, condiments,* id. G. 23. **III.** *careful culture:* hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 23, 21.

blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax:* with *dat.:* nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. quippe qui (*sc.* callidus assentator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2: Hannibalem puerilitor blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1: cessit immanis tibi blandienti janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: auritus, *to tickle the ears,* Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*: est enim ars illis (columbis) inter se blandiri, Plin. 10, 37, 52. With *prom. reflect.:* *to flatter oneself:* Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 1, § 2. so, cur ego non

votis blandiar? Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54. **II.** *trans.,* of things: *to please, be agreeable to, favourable to; to allure, entice:* videt, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139. si aliqua sententia blandiatur, Quint. 4, 1, 53: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10: blandiente inertia, ib. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16: opportuna sua blanditur populus umbra, Ov. M. 10, 555.

blandĭter, *adv. soothingly, flatteringly, courteously:* Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 69.

blandĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [blandus] *a caressing, flattering.* In *sing.:* herum sua blanditia intulit in pauperiem, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 19: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29 In *plur.: flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: quot illic (*sc.* in amore) blanditiae, quot illic fracundiae sunt! Ter. Truc. 1, 1, 7: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, Cic. Am. 17. hereditates malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59. **II.** Meton. of things: *pleasure, charm, allurement:* blanditiis praesentium voluptatum delniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (*i. e.* lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* for blanditia, App. M. p. 230, 11.

blandītim, *adv.* [blanditus] *in a flattering, caressing manner:* Lucr. 2, 173.

blandītus, a, um, *Part.* [blandior] **II.** *adj.: pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4, 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33. **2. Pass.:** *flattered:* blanditusque labor mollī curabitur arte, Varr. in Prisc. p. 792.

blandŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus] *pleasing, charming:* animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj. smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing:* blanda es parum, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, ib. 2, 3, 55: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Att. 12, 3. blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Am. 25: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alc. 1: an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2. Poet.: with *gen.:* blandus precum, Stat. Ach. 2, 237. With *acc.:* genas vocemque, id. Th. 9, 155 With *inf.:* blandum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. **II.** In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming:* illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: preces, l'ib. 3, 6, 46: laudes, Virg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575: amor, Lucr. 1, 20: catulorum propago, id. 4, 999: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 344: caudae, ib. 14, 258: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 27, 28. blandiores succi, Plin. 12, 1, 2: voluptatēs blandissimae dominae, Cic. Off. 2, 10 *extr.:* blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 96: blandum, *n. adv.* for blande: blandum ridere, Petr. Sat. 127, 1.

blapsigŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = βλαψιγονία, *a disease of bees when they do not breed:* Plin. 11, 19, 20.

blasphēmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [blasphemo] *that deserves reproach, execrable:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reviling, blaspheming.* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmĭa, ae, *f.* = βλασφημία, *an evil-speaking, a reviling, calumny, blasphemy:* Hier. Ep. 62, no. 2.

blasphēmĭum, ii, *n.* for blasphemia: Prud. Psych. 715.

blasphēmo, 1. *v. a.* = βλασφημέω, *to revile, reproach, blaspheme:* Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* (Hence, Ital. *biasmare*; Fr. *blâmer.*)

blasphēmus, a, um, *adj.* = βλάσφημος, *evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, defaming, blasphemous:* anicllae, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75. **Subst.:** *a reviler, blasphemer:* Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

blătĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [blatero] *a foolish talking, babbling, prating:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

blătĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate:* cum magno blateras clamore, furiasque, Hor. S. 2, 7, 35: his et similibus blateratis, App. Met. 4, p. 153, 18. Of frogs: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

blătĕro, ōnis, *m. a babbler, prater:* Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blătĭo, 4. *v. a.* [akin to blatero, baltus balbutio, *etc.*] *to talk foolishly, prate:* nugas blatis, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 79.

blatta, ae, *f. an insect; the cockroach, chafer, moth.* In Pliny probably a *beetle,* species of Tenebrio, Linn. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chafer is meant: Plin. 29, 6, 39: lucifuga, Virg. G. 4, 243: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3 118: constrictos nisi des mihi libellos, admittam tineas trucesque blattas, Mart. 14, 37.

blatta, ae, *f.* = θρόμβος αἵματος, *a clot of blood,* Gloss. **II.** Meton., *purple:* purpura, quae blatta vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Theod. 4, 40, 1.

blattaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *mothmullein,* Verbascum Blattaria, Linn.: but Sprengel thinks it is Phlomis Lychnitis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60.

blattārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta] *pertaining to the moth:* blattaria balnea, i. e. *dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the aversion of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86.

blattea, ae, *f.* for blatta, *purple:* Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 10.

blattĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta] *purple-coloured:* tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [blatta, fero] *wearing purple:* blattifer senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

blēchnon, i, *n.* = βλῆχνον, *a kind of fern* (filix), probably the male fern, Lastraea filix mas: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

blēchon, ōnis, *m.* = βλήχων, *wild pennyroyal:* Mentha Pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 55.

blendius [blennius], ii, *m.* (blendes, ae, *f.*, Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32) = βλέννος Oppian., βδέλλιος Athen., *a worthless kind of sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 9, 32.

blennus, i, *m.* = βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2.

blītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless:* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

blītum, i, *n.* = βλίτον, *a pot herb, a kind of orache,* Blitum capitatum, Linn.; Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26: Plin. 19, 6, 21: 20, 22, 93.

bō̆a (some MSS. read bova), ae, *f* an enormous snake supposed to exist in Italy; but the largest now found there are species of Coluber, never more than six feet long. Might that said to have been killed in the Vatican have been an *imported* Boa or Python? Plin. 8, 14, 14. **II.** *a cutaneous eruption, the cow-pox (?), the measles:* Plin. 24, 8, 35.

bŏārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *relating to neat cattle:* forum boarium, *the cattle market at Rome:* area quae postea de bove nomen habet, Ov. F. 6, 478. in foro boario bovem in tertiam contignationem scandisse, Liv. 21, 62; id. 33, 27: Tac. A. 12, 24. **II.** Lappa boaria, *an unknown plant:* Plin. 26, 11, 66, no. 4.

bŏātus, ūs, *m.* [boo] *a loud crying, a bellowing:* praeconis, App. M. 3, p 130, 17.

bo bsequa, ae, v. bubsequa.

bocas, v. box.

bocatus, i, n. a plant named after the plant of Amaracinum: Virg. Cul. 405.

bocchus, i, m. = βόκκος, the excrement of a scribe (pure Lat. adjutor): Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

bŏlĭus, arum, f. plu. a collar: Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: pedisse bolus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5: stirita bolis colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 14: Bolus est, Bolam terit, an obsc. pun on the words for a collar and a Bolan woman, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

bōlbĭtum, i, n. = βόλβιτον, the dung of cattle: Plin. 28, 17, 68.

bōlētārĭa, ium, n. plu. (sing. boletar, Apic. 2, 2) [boletus] a vessel for mushrooms: Mart. 14, 102. ‖ In gen.: a vessel for cooking and eating: Apic. l. l.

bōlētus, i, m. = βωλίτης, the mushroom, generally, referring probably to the more common species of Agaric, many of which are poisonous: Plin. 22, 22, 46: sunt ibi boleti, fungos ego summo amillos, Mart. 3, 60: boletum condire, Juv. 14, 8: fungi ponentur amicis, boletus domino, id. 5, 147.

bōlis, ĭdis, f. = βολίς (an arrow), a fiery meteor like an arrow: Plin. 2, 26, 25.

bōlītes, ae, m. = βολίτης, the root of the plant lychnis: Plin. 21, 26, 98.

bŏlŏe (dissyl.) = βῶλοι (clods of earth), a kind of precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bōlŏmæ, arum, m. plu. the sale of a haul of fish: Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. ‖ fishmongers: Arn. 2, p. 70.

bōlus, i, m. = βόλος, a throw or cast. ‖ of dice in gaming (ante- and post-class. for jactus): Pl. Curc. 3, 2, 13. Aus. Prof. 1, 26. ‖ a cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1. ‖‖ Fig.: a bait, an allurement: is primus bolu'st, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 10.

2. **bōlus**, i, m. = βῶλος (a clod, hence) a bit, a morsel: Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

bombax, *interj.* = βομβὲξ, an exclamation of surprise. strange! indeed! Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 131.

bombio, 4. v. n. βομβῶ, to buzz, hum, Vet. Gloss.

bombĭtātĭo, ōnis, f. the buzzing of bees [onomatop.]: Fest. s. v.

bombĭtātor, ōris, m. [bombito] = apis: Mar. Cap. 9 fin.

bombĭto, 1. v. n. [onomatop. like the Gr. βομβῶ] to buzz, hum: Auct. Carm. Phil. 36.

Bombŏmăchĭdes, ae, m. a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

bombus, i, m. βόμβος [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing: si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr. 4, 545: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263. (Hence, Fr. bombe.)

bombycĭnæ arundines = βομβυκίαι κάλαμοι, reeds suitable for flutes, βόμβυξ: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

bombycĭna, orum, n. plu. silk garments: Mart. 11, 59, 5.

bombycĭnārius, i, m. silk weaving: Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13. (Hence, Fr. bombasin.)

bombycĭnus, a, um, adj. [bombyx] of silk, silken: vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26: pannicula, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24.

bombylĭus, ii, m. = βομβύλιος, the silk-worm in the chrysalis state: Plin. 11, 22, 26.

bombyx, ycis, m. (f., Plin. 11, 23, 27) = βόμβυξ, the silk-worm, Bombyx mori, Linn. [illegible] 26 sq. It would seem that the Romans knew the silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Cos before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. ‖ Meton.: a silken garment, silk: Arabius, Arabicus, Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27. ‖‖ In gen., for any fine fibre, e. g. cotton: Plin. 19, 1, 2, no. 3. ‖V. Bombyx in Plin. 11, 22, 25, seems to refer to some Hymenopterous insect like a bee or wasp.

bōnăsus, i, m. = βόνασος, a species of bull in Paeonia, probably the Aurochs or Bison, v. Bison: Plin. 8, 15, 16.

bŏnĭfācĭes, ēi, *irregular*, of a handsome face, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭfātus, a, um, *adj.* = εὐκαιρος, lucky, fortunate, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭmĭgĕris, καλόπρωροι, well-mannered, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, f. [bonus] goodness, both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 fin.: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 42. soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37: atramentum quantam colore tantum bonitate deterius, id. 34, 12, 32: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, lb. 49, 164: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32 fin.: mutuum eadem bonitate solvatur qua datum est, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 3. ‖ Of moral objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14. 2. Of character: goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence, etc.: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatique commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, integrity, Nep. Milt. 8: perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, id. Att. 9: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 54: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 43 fin.: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10. bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22 facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, tenderness, Phaedr. 3, 15, 8. (Hence, Ital. bontà; Fr. bonté.)

bŏnum, i, n. a good, whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods (the most comprehensive term to express property, v. Smith's Ant. 205) bona multa bene parta, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 71: bona edere, i. e. consumere, id. Truc. 4, 3, 29: patria qui abligurierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic. Caec. 13, 38: bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15: eo, bona petita in fiscum, Tac. A. 2, 48 bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: curationem bonorum, id. 12, 1, 38: cedendum bonis, id. 6, 1, 19: facere sibi bona multa, to enjoy oneself, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 34: esse in bonis, to be in possession of a thing, as distinct from ex jure Quiritium, Gai. 2, 40: est hodie in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. So, habere in bonis, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 10. ‖ a (moral) good or blessing, prosperity, happiness, etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30 summum bonum si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, the supreme good, id. Fin. 5, 6: bonum mentis est virtus, id. Tusc. 5, 23: eloquentiae bona male uti, Quint. Procem. § 13: ut bona ingenii studiique corrumpant, lb. 27: bona pacis, Tac. H. 3, 81: bona foecunditatis, Pall. 1, 7, 1. ‖‖ = commodum, utility, profit, good: bonum publicum, the public weal, Sall. C. 38. So bono esse alicui: to be of service to one, to profit him: accusant ii, quibus ossidi patrem fax. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12. Hence: cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage, an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus, like duellum, Duellona, duis = bellum, Bellona, Ma, Fest. s. dis; cf. the letter B: quamvis fastidium duonum noverimus, i. e. quamvis infinitum bonum habeamus, Cornif. Cic. Marci verbi in Fest. s. v. nequmata. Comp. meliter: these is an old form, melius = melioratus, Fest. s. v. Sup. optimus), good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right, etc.

I. Material: bona aedes, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 26: aqua, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12 aquae, wholesome, opp. to wind, Prop. 2 33, 28: bona aetas, i. e. youth, Cic. Sest 14: cervix, delicate, beautiful, Sulp. Calig. 33: coelum, pure air, Cato R. R. 1, 2: forma, beautiful, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: si sapiens adulterinos nummos scesperit imprudens pro bonis, genuine, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 92: valetudo, Lucr. 3, 103: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: vultus, Ov. M. 8, 678. 2. large, considerable bona pars sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 3 fin.: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61. bona librorum copia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 109: hepam magnamque partem ad te attulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43. 3. wealthy, rich: est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis, the rich, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 51: boni homines atque dites, id. Curc. 4, 1, 14: video bonorum, id est lautorum est locupletium, urbem refertam fore, Cic. Att. 8, 1. Hence: 4. Res bonae, prosperous circumstances, good fortune: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: quod me in forum voces, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis mais rebus fugiebam, Cic. Att. 12, 21. In sing.: in re bona, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17 fin. ‖ Mental and moral: good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, etc.: auctor, Cic. Att. 12, 5: advocatus, Quint. 5, 13, 10: altercator, id. 6, 3, 10: defensor, id. 5, 13, 7: dux, id. 12, 1, 42. poeta, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 fin.: animus, calm, clear, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 37: bono animo es, ne formida, be of good courage, Pl. As. 3, 3, 48: bonum habitote animum, Sall. J. 85: ut bonum animum haberet, Liv. 8, 32: ars, artes, Quint. 12, 1, 73 41: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142. indoles, id. 1, 2, 5: oratio, id. 6, 1, 7: verba, id. 10, 2, 13: dicta = facete dicta, witticisms, bons mots, Cic. de Or. 2, 54. Bonus vir, correspondig to the Gr. καλὸς κἀγαθός: quid dicam bonos perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 10: qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut boni viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41. Also absol.: boni, the good, the virtuous, etc.: ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, id. Am. 14, 50: proprium est boni recte facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: bonorum atque sapientium, id. 3, 8, 2: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52. So bona mulier, modest, virtuous, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 16. 2. Opp. to ignavus, brave, gallant, active: boni atque ignavi, Sall. J. 57 fin.: nam gloriam, bonorum, imperitum bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id. C. 11: optumus quisque, id. J. 92 fin. 3. of high rank, honourable birth: bono genere nata, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 93: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, id. Off. 1, 28, 99. Hence, optimi sometimes = optimates: nihil nihil unquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco quae sit in potestate optimorum, id. Leg. 3, 17. 4. Bona venia or cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, venia, with your good leave or permission: abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: cum bona venia amicitiis hi quod invitus dicam, Liv. 29, 17: cum pace hoc vestra et cum bona venia dixerim, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 52. 5. Of behaviour towards others: bonus alicui, in aliquem or absol., favourable, propitious, kind: videtis bonos esse, Cato R. R. 4: eo velim mihi permanere tam bono in me, quam Curioni, Cic. Att. 10, 8

fict.: nondum bona anima in populum R. vidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ais bonus o felixque tuis, Virg. E. 5, 65: vos o Manes este boni, id. Aen. 12, 646: bonus atque benignus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 51. Sic bona verba: *words of good omen*: dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 1, 1. And transf. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33. Hence, *an appellation of Jupiter*: Juppiter optime maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 30. **6.** Bonus ad aliquid *or* alicui, *good for something*, i. e. *fit, proper, serviceable*: terra cujusmodi sit refert, et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 1: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac. A. 2, 14: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 29, 31. Hence bonum est = prodest, Cato R. R. 157, 7.

7. Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5: O bone, *my good fellow*, id. S. 2, 3, 31: and ironically: bone serve salve, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 6: bone vir, id. Curc. 5, 2, 12: quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciae? Cic. Verr. 5, 6. (Hence, Ital. *buono*: Fr. *bon*.)

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. plu. dim.* [bonus] *small possessions, a little estate*: de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

bŏo, 1. or 3. *v. n.* [onomatop. like the Gr. *βοάω*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: Non. 79, 4: acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, directly from the Gr.] *to cry aloud, roar*. I. Bŏāre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. in Non. l. c.: Varr. ib. II. Bŏare (the usual form): boat *coelum fremitu*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 77: Ov. A. A. 3, 450.

bŏŏpes, is, *n.* = *βοῶπις*, *a plant*, in pure Lat. caerefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb 104.

bŏrĕa, ae, *f.* = *βόρεια* (northern), *a sky-blue kind of jasper*: Plin. 37, 8, 37.

bŏrĕālis, e, *adj.* [boreas] *northern* (rare): borealis flamina, *the north wind*, Avien. Phaen. Ar. 951.

bŏrĕas (borras, Prud. Psych. 847), ae, *m.* [Βορέας or Βορρᾶς] *the north wind*: (pure Lat. aquilo): Plin. 2, 47, 46: Virg. G. 1, 93. *Acr.* Borean, Ov. Ib. 15, 471: Boream, Prop. 2, 26, 51. II. Meton.: *north*: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

bŏrĭus (bŏrĭus) or **bŏrĕus** (bŏrĕus) = *βόρειος*, *pertaining to the north wind, northern*: sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41.

bōrīth = Heb. *bōrīth*, *a plant purifying like soap, soap-wort*: Vulg. Jer. 2, 22.

borўlĭtes, ae, *m. a precious stone, now unknown, perhaps moss agate*: Plin 37, 11, 73.

bŏs, bŏvis (*nom.* bovis, Petr. S. 62, 13: Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 122: *gen. plur.* bŏvērum, ib.: Cato R. R. 62: regul. gen. boum: *dat. plur. contr.* bōbus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: more freq. būbus: once bŭbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2), *comm., an ox, a bull, a cow*: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: actae boves, Liv. 1, 7: *bove eximia capta de grege*, ib.: Ov. M. 8, 873: forda furuus bos est, fecundaque, id. F. 4, 631. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a packsaddle upon an ox*, i. e. *to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified*, old poet. in Cic. Att. 5, 15: non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (*sc.* portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21: optat ephippia bos, like our "*a saddle to a cow*," Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. Meton.: *a whip cut from neat's leather*: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 22: Bos Lucas, *the elephant*, Lucr. 5, 1301, 1338. II. *a kind of sea-fish*, referred by Cuvier to the ray called Raia cephalopterа, Schneid.: Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Root. BOV; cf. Gr. βοF in βοῦς; in cognate languages we see an interchange of *b* with *g* or *k*: Sanscr. *gô*; Lett. *gôws*; Germ. *kuh*; Eng. *cow*.] (Hence, Ital. *bove*; Fr. *boeuf*.)

bŏsĕa, ae, *f.* = *βόσκας*, *a kind of duck*: Col. 8, 15, 1.

bostrўchītes, ae, *m.* = *βοστρυχίτης*, *a precious stone, now unknown*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bostrўchus, a, um, *adj.* = *βόστρυχος*, *curled, in ringlets*: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 22.

bŏtănĭcum herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

bŏtănismus, i, *m.* = *βοτανισμός*, *a weeding, a pulling up of weeds*: Plin. 18, 18, 47.

bŏtellus, i, *m. dim.* [botulus] *a small sausage* (very rare): Mart. 5, 78, 9.

bŏthўnus, i, *m.* = *βόθυνος*, *a fiery meteor, of a cave-like form*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

bŏtrōnātum, i, *n.* = [*βοτρυς*] *an ornament for the hair, resembling a cluster of grapes*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.

bŏtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [botrus] *full of clusters* (pure Lat. racemosus): App. Herb. 66.

botrus, v. botrys.

bŏtrўites, ae, *m.* = *βοτρύτης*, *an unknown precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bŏtrўītis, idis (botryŏdes, Veget. 6, 11, 1), *f.* = *βοτρυῖτις* and *βοτρυώδης* (cluster-shaped), *a kind of calamine*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 6. Plin. 34, 10, 22.

bŏtrўo (botrio, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m.* a parallel form to botrys = *βοτρυών* = *βότρυς*, *a cluster of grapes*, Pall. Febr. 33. II. *a kind of medicament*: Plin. 28, 4, 10.

bŏtrys, yos, *f.* = *βότρυς* (Latinized botrus: cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14) *the grape*: Vulg. Mich. 7, 1. II. *a plant*, also called artemisia, Ambrosia maritima, Linn.; Plin. 25, 7, 36. Also another plant, Chenopodium Botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 31.

bŏtŭlārius, ii, *m.* [botulus] *a sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*: Sen. Ep. 56.

bŏtŭlus, i, *m. a sausage* (rare): Gellius, speaking of words used by Laberius, says, atque etiam in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est, botulum pro farcimine appellat, Gell. 16, 7. Mart. 14, 72: Petr. 49 *fin.* Meton.: *a stomach filled with delicacies*: Tert. de Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1. (Hence, It. *boldone*; Fr. *boudin*.)

bova, v. bos.

bŏvātim, *adv. after the manner of oxen*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 25.

bŏvicīdium, ii, *n.* [bos caedo] *a slaughtering of cattle*: Sol. 1.

bovīle, v. bubile.

bŏvīlla, *βουστασία*, *a cattle-stall*, Vet. Gloss.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* old form for bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen or kine*: bovilla grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10.

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [bovinor] *a brawler, blusterer, reviler*: Gloss. II. = tergiversator, *one who seeks evasions*: hic strigosus, bovinatorque ore improbus duro, Lucil. in Gell. 11, 7 *fin.*

bŏvīnor, 1. *v. dep.* [bos] *to brawl, revile*: Fest. *s. v.*

bŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.* = bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen or kine*: bovina medulla, Theod. Priac. de Diaeta, 15.

bŏvis, v. bos.

bŏvo, v. (with the digamma) for boo: *to roar*: clamore bovantes, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

bŏx, ōcis, *m.* = *βώξ*, *a sea-fish* in the Mediterranean, called in French Bogue, Sparus Boops, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. In Fest. bocas: cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

brăbĕum or **-lum**, i, *n.* = *βραβεῖον*, *a prize in the games*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 538.

brăbeuta, ae, *m.* = *βραβευτής*, *one who presided at the public games, an umpire*: Suet. Ner. 53.

brabўla, ae, *f. a kind of plum*: acc. to some, *the damson*, Prunus communis, Huds. var. damascena: acc. to others, *the bullace*, id. var. insititia Plin. 27, 8, 32.

brĭcae (braccae), arum, *f. plu.* (once in *sing.* **brace**, es, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 34, and **bracae**, Edict. Diocl. p. 20), *trousers, breeches*, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49: versicolore sagulo, bracas tegmen barbarum indutus, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. H. 2, 20: virgatae, Prop. 4, 10, 43: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227 (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

brĭcārius (bracc.), ii, *m.* [braca] *a maker of trousers or breeches*: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 24.

brĭcātus (bracc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing trousers or breeches, breeched*: hence, *foreign, barbarian, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 11: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: miles, Prop. 3, 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47: Medi, Pers. 3, 57. II. Meton. for transalpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 3, 4, 5. Hence sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius,) Cic. Pis. 23: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234. III. *wearing broad garments*: Sauromatae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

brăce, es, *f. a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*; acc. to Hard. *bld blanc de Dauphiné*, Triticum hibernum, Linn., var. granis albis pure Latin, sandala; Plin. 18, 7, 11 (others read brance).

brăchĭum, a, um, *adj.* [braca] *pertaining to breeches*: mala, Aust. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

brāchiāle, is, *n.* (*sc.* ornamentum) [brachium] *an armlet, bracelet*: Plin 28, 7, 23.

brāchiālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *be longing to the arm*: nervus brachialis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Plin. 17, 17, 27: torques, Vop. Aur. 7. Also, Subst. brachialis, is, *m.* (*sc.* torques) (class. armilla) *an armlet, bracelet*: Trob. Claud. 14.

brāchiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *with boughs* or *branches like arms* (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53.

brāchile, for redimiculum, *a girdle* or *belt*: Isid. Or. 19, 33, 5.

brāchiŏlāris, e, *adj.* [brachiolum] *pertaining to a muscle of a horse*: musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brāchiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [brachium] *a small, delicate arm*: puellulae, Cat. 61, 181. II. *a muscle in a horse's leg*: Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5.

brāchiŏnārium, ii, *n. a bracelet* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

brāchium, ii, *n.* = ὁ *βραχίων*, *the arm*; particularly *the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501: feminae nudae brachia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17. II. In gen.: *the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*: multi ut diu jactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: brachium (*sc.* dextrum) cohibere toga, Cic. Cael. 5: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms around the neck*, Virg. Aen. 6, 700: circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, ib. 1, 762: injicere collo, ib. 3, 389: dare cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic. Or. 18, 59: so, *in contendendo per continuationem*, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: brachia in numerum jactare, *according to the time of the music*, Lucr. 4, 771: so, numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29. Prov.: levi *or* molli brachio agere, *to act*

without energy, Cic. Att. 4, 16: molli brachio objurgare, Ib. 2, 1: remittere brachia aculeri, *to lend aid*, Ov. Her. 7, 126: dirigere brachia contra torrentem, *to swim against the current*, Juv. 4, 89. **III.** Meton.: *the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men. Of the claws of crow-fish*, etc., Ov. M. 10, 127: Plin. 9, 31, 51: hence also of *the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83: and of *Scorpio*, Virg. G. 1, 34. *Of the claws of the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47: and *other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108. **IV.** Fig.: *objects resembling arms: the branches of trees*: vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato R. R. 93 *fin.*: quotiens brachia quercus, Cat. 64, 105: (asculus) tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg. G. 2, 296: *an arm of the sea*: neo brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13: *the collateral ridges of a mountain*: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27. *Of ships* = antennæ, *the sail-yards*: jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. Aen. 5, 829. In milit. lang. *a* (*natural* or *artificial*) *out-work*; Gr. σκέλη (more usu. called lingua, *q. v.*): alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9 *fin.*: superato brachio in urbem penetrat, id. 38, 5. So of *the long walls which connected Athens with the Piræus*: id. 31, 26 *the arm of a catapult or ballista*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 15 *sq.*

brăchȳcătălectum (brăchycătălecticum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (*sc.* metrum) = βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκαταληκτικόν, in metre: *a verse that wants a foot*: Diomed. p. 501 P.

brăchȳsyllăbus, i, *m.* (*sc.* pes) = βραχυσύλλαβος (a short syllable), in metre: another name of the tribrachys ⏑⏑⏑, Diomed. p. 475 P.

bracicus or **braccicus**, v. braceus.

brăcĭle, v. brachile.

bractea, ae, *f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf*: auri, Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Aen. 6, 209. Poet.: bractea viva, *the golden fleece of Spanish sheep*: Mart. 9, 62, 4. **II.** Meton.: *thin layers of wood, veneers*: ligni bracteae, Plin. 16, 43, 84. **III.** Fig.: *glitter, splendour*: eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

bractĕālis, e, *adj.* [bractea] *of metallic plates*: fulgor, *golden*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1024.

bractĕāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *glitter, splendour*: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a gold-beater*: Firmic. Mathes. 4, 15. In *fem.* bractearia, ae: Inscr.

bractĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gold-beater*: Firmic. Mathes. 8, 16.

bractĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with gold-plate, gilt*: sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, Ib. 2, 10. **II.** Meton.: *glistening like gold*: leo, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mar. Cap. 1, p. 20. **III.** Fig.: *magnificent, golden*: Cmentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8. **2.** *shining only externally, gilded, delusive*: bracteata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a thin leaf of gold*: Juv. 13, 152.

bracus, v. brace.

brachiae, arum *f. plu.* (*sing.* **brachia**, ae, Aus. Mos. 266) = τὰ βράγχια, *the gills of fish*: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

branchus, i, *m.* = βράγχος, *hoarseness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

brasmătĭae (brastae, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), arum, *f. plu.* = οἱ βρασμίαι or βράσται, *an earthquake*: Amm. Mar. 17, 7.

brassĭca, ae, *f. a cabbage*: Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 19, 8, 41. Pliny describes several varieties of the common cabbage under the name of Brassica oleus, 19, 8, 41, which occur again in 20, 9, 33, vide Olus: but in 20, 9, 36, 37, and 38, he mentions three others which have been variously referred: Brassica sylvestris, 20, 9, 36, to Crambe maritima, but with more probability to Sinapis arvensis, Linn. (Charlock); Brassica marina, 20, 9, 36, to the sea convolvulus, C. soldanella, Linn.; inter legumina silvestres lapsana, 20, 9, 37: v. lapsana.

brastae, v. brasmatiae.

bratăy, ys, *n.* = βράθυ, *the savin-tree*: Juniperus Sabina, var. foliis cupressinis et tamariscinis (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61.

bratus, i, *f. a tree similar to the cypress*, referred by many to the preceding: Plin. 12, 17, 39.

brechma [an Indian word], *a failure or blight in pepper*: Plin. 12, 7, 14.

brĕphŏtrŏphēum or **-ĭum**, *n.* = βρεφοτροφεῖον, *a foundling hospital*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 29.

brĕphŏtrŏphus, i, *m.* = βρεφοτρόφος, *one who brings up foundlings*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42; § 9.

brĕvĭārium, ii, *n. a summary, abridgment, abstract*: haec quae nunc vulgo *breviarium* dicitur, olim, cum Latine loquerentur, *summarium* vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39: totius culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *statistical view*, id. Aug. 101: rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gram. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports*, id. Vesp. 21.

brĕvĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [brevis] *abridged*: rationes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 8, 16.

brĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [brevio] *a shortening*: dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18.

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an abbreviator, epitomiser*: Oros. Hist. 1, 8.

II. *the compiler of a* breviarium: Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis] *somewhat short or small* (rare): homo, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54: grabatulus, App. Met. 1, p. 107, 18: tempus, Ib. 6, p. 183, 35. Subst.: breviculus, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber), *a short writing, a summary*: Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44.

brĕvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis loquor] *one who speaks briefly*: brevilocuntem jam me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [breviloquens] *brevity of speech*: Cic. in Gell. 12, 2.

brĕvĭlŏquus (or **-quis**), βραχυλόγος, *short in speech, speaking briefly*, Gloss. Labbaei.

brĕvĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [brevis] *to shorten, abridge*: βραχύνω, brevio, Gloss. Vet.: breviare cruadam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: humerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, id. 11, 3, 83: non brevitatis angustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2: breviare syllabam, *to pronounce short*, Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e, *adj.* (*abl.* breve, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30) *short, little, small*, of linear space and of time; (opp. to *longus*, *latus*, and *profundus* or *altus*). **I.** Of length and breadth: *short, narrow*: brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8: cursus brevissimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 507: quid mihi, quod lato non separor aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *so narrow a stream*, Ov. Her. 18, 174: brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: in Euboico scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, *a narrow rock*, Ov. M. 9, 226: scis in breve te cogi (*sc.* libellum), *that you are closely rolled together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer*, *the more powerful are they in conflict*, Tac. A. 6, 35: ubi circulus (*i. e.* arcticus) axem ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path*, Ov. M. 2, 517: absides breviores, *shorter orbits*, Plin. 2, 15, 13 *fin.* Of height: *short, low*: sedebat judex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, *of shorter stature*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 248: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: brevi corpore, Suet. Galb. 3: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *lower*, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641. Of depth: *shallow*: puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vada, Virg. Aen. 5, 221. Hence, subst. brevia, ium *n. plu.* as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα: *shallow places, shoals*: tuta Eurus ab alto in brevia et syrtes urget, Ib. 1, 111: neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70.

II. *little, small* (= parvus, exiguus): exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 691: breve pondus, *short weight*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 37: folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26: mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (*sc.* pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 487: census, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1: brevibus Gyaris, Juv 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4: breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72. **III.** Of time: *short, brief, little*: brevior dies, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 51: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179. *Fig.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30: dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis solet esse, Cic. Fin. 1 12: brevis hic est fructus homullelis. *shortlived is this enjoyment*, Lucr. 3 927: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exercesamus? Cic. Arch. 11 28: illa vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, Ib. 2, 41: brevius visum, suburbana crimina incipi Ib. 13, 43: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: aevum, Hor. Od. 2 16, 17: anni, Ib. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118: flores rosae, *soon fading*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 13: lilium, Ib. 1, 36, 16: coena, *frugal*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198. dominus, *short-lived*, id. Od. 2, 14, 24: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, Suet. Domit. 18. **2.** Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi *or* in brevi, *in a short time, shortly, soon*: brevi tempore, *soon*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: brevi spatio interjecto, *a short time having intervened*, Ib. 3, 4: inque brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77: respublica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 *fin.*: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, id. Verr. 5, 54 *fin.*: in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, *in a short time*, i. e. *with great rapidity*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall J. 13: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: fuit Aeschylus non brevi antiquior, *was considerably older in point of time*, Gell. 13, 18. Ad breve and brevi, *during a short time*: oculi qui etiam in tenebris viderent, sed ad breve, Suet. Tib. 68: cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32.

IV. Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: *brief, short, concise*: brevis narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius, id. Fin. 4, 28: urbanitas est vitiosa quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10. Meton. of the speaker himself: multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 3, 6: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, Ib. 12. Hence brevi, *adv.*: *briefly, in few words*: id percurram brevi, Cic. Caec. 32, 94: brevi explicare, id. Planc. 40: brevi circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9: redditore, id. Leg. 2, 21: [illegible] Fam. 3, 8

conciseness, Ib. 4, 5. Brevi locutus or dicens, *to be short or brief*: quid autem? breve locutus, id. Att. 11, 7: longum est an dictum, sed hoc breve dictum, id. Best. 5. In breve cogere, *to comprise in few words*: in breve coacto causae, Lav. 39, 47. Hence, subst. brevia, ium, n. (sc. libri) (acc. to another reading, breve, is, n.) *a short catalogue, summary* = breviarium: brevem nominum conscripsit, Vop. Aur. 36. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor A. P. 251: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93: *indoctus* dicimus brevi prima litera, *inhumanus* producta: *inhumanus* brevi, *infelix* longa, Cic. Or. 48.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *shortness*. Of space (rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the strait*, Gell. 10, 27: hominibus Gallis, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: chamaepitani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6: crurum, id. 8, 34, 52. II. = exiguitas, parvitas, *littleness, smallness*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: brevitas guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8: vineae, Pall. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11. III. Of time: *shortness, brevity*: ita diei brevitas convivia, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10 So horae, Sil. 3, 141. IV. Of discourse: *brevity, conciseness*: si brevitas appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, ib 45: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor S. 1, 10, 9. V. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatus brevitate pedum, tum procreitate tardius, Cic. Or. 63: brevitas et celeritas syllabarum, ib. 57, 191. In plur. omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium, ib. 51 *fin.*

brĕvĭter, *adv shortly, briefly, concisely*. Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevius compellere gyro, *shorter*, i. e. *in a smaller circle*; Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168. II. Of discourse: *briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily*: sed breviter paucis praestat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, Cic. Am. 1: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15 *fin.*: breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111: omnia soli fersan Pacuvio breviter dabit (*i. e.* paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125. *Comp.* quod, ego pluribus verbis, illi brevius (dixerunt), Cic. Fin. 4, 10 *fin.* *Sup.* quam quam brevissime potero, id. N. D. 1, 1. 2. Of syllables: quibus in locis productae dicitur, in ceteris omnibus *breviter*, id. Or. 48.

brĭga, ae, *f.* a wine-vessel, *silver dyeing-vat*, Gloss. Philox.: Aug. 7, p. 235.

brigantĭnus, um, m. *a species of small worm in the eyelashes*: Marc. Emp. 8.

brīsa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Gr. βρίσις, τά] *the refuse grapes after they have been pressed, the marc*, Col. 12, 39, 2.

britannĭca herba, a plant supposed by some to be the *water dock*, Rumex aquaticus; by others to be Ipsis britannica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 6.

brŏchĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brochus] *a projection of the teeth in animals*: dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

brŏchon, i, n. *the gum flowing from the Acacillum*, q. v.: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

brŏchus, brocchus *or* brōmus, a, um, *adj.* Of the teeth of animals: *projecting*: dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3. Of men and animals: *projecting, prominent*: labra, Pers. 3, 27 *sq.*

brŏmātĭcē, *adv.* [bromaticus] *by eating food*: Cato in Gell. 10, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 215).

brōma, ae, *f.* = βρῶμα, *oats*, Avena sativa, Linn.; Plin. 18, 10, 20, no. 4.

brōmĕus, a, um, *adj.* = βρωμώδης, *stinking, fetid*: caro, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

bronchus, v. brochus.

brontē, es, *f.* = βροντή, *a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

brūchus, i, *m.* = βροῦχος *or* βρούχος, *a kind of locust without wings*: Prud. Hamart. 229.

brūma, ae, *f.* [contr. from brevima, brevissima: dicta *bruma* quod *brevissimus* tunc dies est, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 5§] *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice*: Lucr. 5, 745: tempus a bruma ad brumam vocatur annus, Varr. L. L. l. c.: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: circa brumam serendum non esse, Plin 18, 24, 56: dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse non tem, Caes B. G 5, 13. II *the winter time, winter*: musculorum jecuscula bruma dicuntur augeri, et pulcium aridum florescere brumali ipso die, Cic. Div. 2, 14: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74: ver proterit aestas interiturs, simul pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12: serite hordea campis usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 211. III Meton. poet.: *a year*: Manil. 3, 603. Mart. 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] *pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day*: dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14: polus, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 132. signum, *Capricorn*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn*, Lucr. 5, 615: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70. II. *wintery, of winter*: tempus, Cic. Arat 61: brumales menses, Plin. 10, 53, 74: horae, *the short winter hours*, Ov. M. 4, 190: frigus, Virg. Aen. 6, 205 nix, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: venti, Lucan. 5, 407.

brūmāria, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.] *a plant*, also called leontopodium, q. v., App Herb 7.

brusĕum, i, *n. an excrescence on the maple-tree* Plin. 16, 16, 27.

brūtesco, *v. n.* [brutus] *to become brutish, rough, unreasonable*. Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*

bruttĭāni, orum, *m. plu.* [Bruttii] *a class of servants to the magistrates*: Cato in Gell. 10, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 215).

brūtus, a, um, *adj* [Gr βαρύς, βριθύς] *heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare) brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, Fest. *s.v.*: brutum pondus, Lucr. 6, 105: bruta tellus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9: pira, *with a woolly covering*, Plin. 15, 15, 16: corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aetheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5. II. Fig.: *dull, stupid, insensible, irrational* (brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum, Non. 77, 31 *sq.*): fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. in Auc. Her. 2, 23, 36: T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12. Hence, of animals: *irrational*: animaltum hoc maxime brutum (sc. sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77. Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, *striking blindly*, id. 2, 43, 43 *fin.*: brutum acitum Caesaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate*, Prud. cyneh. 5, 66. Sup. Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. Magn. 3, 57.

brўa, ae, *f.* = βρυά, *a shrub*, also called myrice and tamarice, the tamarisk, Tamarix Gallica, Linn.: and T. Africana, Desfont.: some refer the kind growing in Syria and Egypt (Ib.) to T. orientalis, Delile: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

bŭbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* Virg. Aen. 4, 462) [βύας, βύζα] *an owl, the long-horned owl*, Strix bubo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 12, 16: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, ib 6, 432: funereus, ib. 10, 453: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces, Virg Aen. 4, 462: bubone sinistro, Lucan. 5, 396.

bŭbo, *v. n. to cry like a bittern*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (others, butio).

bŭbōnĭum, ii, *n.* = βουβώνιον, *a plant useful in curing swellings in the groin*, also called Aster atticus, v. aster: Plin. 27, 5, 19.

bubsĕqua (also written bobsequa and bubsequa), ae, *m.* [bos sequor] *a neatherd, herdsman*: App. Met. 8, p. 201, 13.

bŭbŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. caro) *beef*: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 4: Cels. 2, 24.

bŭbulcārius, βούτης, *a ploughman*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

bŭbulcĭto, 1. *v. n.* (**bubulcitor**, 1. *v. dep.* Plaut.) [bubulcus] *to be a herdsman, to feed or drive oxen* (very rare): Pl. Most. 1, 1, 30: App. Flor. no. 6, p. 343, 14. II. Fig.: *to cry or bawl like an ox-driver*: Varr. in Non. 79, 29.

bŭbulcus, i, *m.* [bubulus, with term. -cus] *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman* = arator, Col. 1, 6, 8: Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.* II. In gen.: *a herdsman*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

bŭbŭlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] for bubulus, *pertaining to oxen*: stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3.

bŭbŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [bubo] *to cry, hoot, or screech like the owl*: Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

bŭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *of oxen*: cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: pecus, *neat cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, *cow's milk*, id. 11, 41, 96: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef*, Plin. 28, 10, 42: bubula lingua, *a plant*, also called buglossa, *ox-tongue*, q. v., Cato R. R. 40 *fin.*: bubula cunila, *a plant*, v. cunila, Plin. 20, 16, 61: bubulum fenum, *an unknown plant*, id. 27, 9, 66.

bŭcaeda, ae, *m.* [bos caedo] *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide*: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 1.

buccŏla, ae, *f.* = *bucca*, *a mouthful*: Plin. 27, 2, 5.

buccŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [bucca] *full-cheeked*: *inflating the cheeks, puffed out, swollen*: Plin. 17, 20, 35.

buccula, ae, *f.* *the cheek* (puffed out in speaking, eating, etc., diff. from *gena*): buccam implere, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 43: inflare buccas, ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, *to write bombast*, Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17: bucca arcitare foculum, Juv. 3, 262. quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis finentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. fluentes, sesquiasque buccae, Id. Pis. 11, 25: of the cheeks of frugs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), *to speak* (*write*) *whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.* Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, ib. 12, 1 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *a declaimer, bawler*: Juv. 3, 14. Also of babbling orators: Curtius et Matho buccae, Id. 11, 34: so durae buccae homo, Petr. Sat. 43, 3. **2.** *one who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite*: ib 64, 12. **3.** *a mouthful*: bucca panis, ib. 44, 2: Mart. 7, 20, 8. **III.** In gen. *a cavity*: gemina quaedam buccarum insanitas, Plin. 11, 45, 103 [connected with Germ. *backe*]. (Hence Ital. *bocca, boccone*; Fr. *bouche, bouchée.*)

buccĕa, ae, *f.* [bucca] *a morsel, mouthful*: Aug. in Suet. Aug 76 *fin.*

buccella, ae, *f.* *dim.* [id.] *a small mouthful, morsel*: Mart. 6, 75, 3. **II.** *a little loaf divided among the poor*: Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 5.

buccellāre, is, *n.* *a cooking utensil*: Marc. Emp. 23.

buccellāris, e, *adj.* [buccellatum] farina, *meal ground from biscuit*, Plin. Valer. 1, 6.

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella] *soldiers' biscuit*: Amm 17, 8.

buccĭna (also bucina), ae, *f.* *a crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). **I.** *a war-trumpet*: bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg. Aen. 11, 475: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. p. 215): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus excuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae buccina datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, *at the third watch*, id. 26, 15. It was also blown at funerals and at festive entertainments, and in early times to call assemblies of the people: buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4, 1, 13. **2.** Poet *Triton's shell*, used for blowing, Ov. M. 1, 335. buccina famae, *the trumpet of fame* or *rumour*: Juv. 14, 152. **II.** *a shepherd's horn*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: apros ad buccinam convenire, ib. 3, 13: pastoris buccina cantat, Prop. 4, 10, 29. [Perh. from *bucca*: the Gr. *βυκάνη*, from which buccina is usually derived, first occurs in Polyb., and is probably only another form of the Latin word.]

buccĭnātor (buc.), ōris, *m.* [buccino] *one who blew the buccina, a trumpeter*: Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *one who trumpets forth, publishes*: buccinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

buccĭno (buc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [buccina] *to blow the buccina, to sound the trumpet*: quum buccinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: ter buccinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: Triton concha sonaci leniter buccinat, App. Met. 4, p. 257, 3.

buccĭnum (buc.), i, *n.* [id.] *the sound or blast of a trumpet*: Plin. 9, 31, 52. **II.** *a shell-fish used in dyeing purple*: can be referred with probability only to the Linnaean genera Buccinum and Murex: Plin. 9, 36, 61 *sq.*

buccĭnus (buc.), i, *m.* [id.] = buccinator, *a trumpeter*: of the cock, Petr. Sat. 94, 2.

bucca, ōnis, *m.* [bucca] *the cheek, mouth, face, jaws, gullet, throat*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 20: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91: Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: Juv. 3, 111: Suet. Aug. 76: Gell. 1, 15, 18: Apul. M. 1, p. 112, 15: Tert. Pall. 4: Vulg. Psa. 30, 9: Prud. Cath. 10, 69: Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 2: Amm. 14, 7, 10: Sid. Ep. 2, 2: Cod. Just. 6, 2, 20: Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 5: Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, barbi, bilingues, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325, 30.

buccŏnĭātis vitis, *a species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 7.

buccŭla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [bucca] *a cheek, a mouth*: Suet. Galb. 4: presa Cupidinis buccula, App Met. 6, p. 182, 17. **II.** *the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks*, παραγναθίς: buculas tergere, Liv 44, 14: fracta de casside buccula pendens, Juv. 10, 133. **III.** Bucculae, *two cheeks, one on each side of the groove in which the arrow of the catapulta lay*: Vitr. 10, 15 [Hence it *bocchetta.*]

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [buccula] *having full cheeks* or *a large mouth*: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

būcĕras, ātis, *n.* = *βούκερας*, *a plant*, also called fenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

bucerius, a, um, v. the follg.

būcĕrus (būcĕrius, Lucr. 2, 662), a, um, *adj.* = *βούκερως*, *having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned*: bucera secla, *the race of horned cattle*, Lucr. 5, 864: bucera sirmenta, Ov. M. 6, 395.

būcētum, i, *n.* [bos] *a pasture for cattle* (very rare): Lucan. 9, 185: Gell. 11, 1.

būcŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *βουκολικός*, *pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic*: bucolicon poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10 *fin.*: and Subst. Bucolica, orum, *n. plu.* = *τὰ Βουκολικά*, *Bucolics*: Ov. Tr. 2, 538. bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell. 9, 9. bucolicae tomo = *βουκολικὴ τομή*, *in metre, when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a dactyl, and ends a word* (*e. g.* Incl. 3, 1 Ille mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88. **II.** *a species of plant*, panacea: Plin. 25, 4, 11. **III.** Bucolici, orum, *m. plu. a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode*, Bucolica Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21.

būcrānĭum, ii, *n.* = *βουκράνιον*, *a plant resembling a bullock's head*: App. Herb. 86

būcŭla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [bos] *a heifer*: Virg. G. 1, 375: Cic. Verr. 4, 60.

būcŭlus, i, *m.* *dim.* [id.] *a young bullock, a steer*: Col. 6, 2, 4.

būfo, ōnis, *m.* *a toad*: Vulg G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m.* *a plant*, also called Ajuga reptans: Marc. Emp. 8.

būglossa (būglossa, Aem. Mac.), ae, *f.* v. bugloss.

būglossos, i, *m.* = *βουγλῶσσος*, *ox-tongue, an herb*, probably Anchusa Italica, Retz: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

būgōnĭa, ae, *f.* = *βουγονία*, *the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

būlăpăthum, i, *n.* = *βουλάπαθον*, *a plant, a kind of dock*, Rumex scutatus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 86.

bulbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *bulbous*: hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97.

bulbīnē, es, *f.* = *βολβίνη*, *a kind of bulbous plant*, probably *the grape hyacinth*, Muscari botryodes, or an allied species: Plin. 20, 9, 41.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *bulbous*: radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90.

bulbŭlus, i, *m.* *dim.* [id.] *a small bulb*: Pall. 3, 21 *fin.*

bulbus, i, *m.* [*βολβός*] *a bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc.): Plin. 19, 4, 21. **II.** *an onion*: Col. 10, 196: Plin. 19, 5, 30. v. Allium and Cepa.

būlē, es, *f.* = *βουλή*, *the* (*Greek*) *senate*: Plin. Ep. 10, 117.

būleuta, ae, *m.* = *βουλευτής*, *one who sits in council, a senator*: Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

būleutērium (-on), ii, *n.* = *βουλευτήριον*, *the place where the Greek senate assembled*, *the senate-house*, *curia*, *bouleuterium*, *the curia Syracusana*, *the senate-house at Syracuse*, *called in Latin* bouleuterium vocatum: Cic. Verr. 4, 57.

bulga, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, cf. *bourgelle*] *a leathern knapsack*: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. **II.** Humorously, *the vagina virilis*: Lucil. in Non. 78, 14.

būlĭmus, i, *m.* = *βούλιμος*, *extreme hunger*; also, *weakness of the stomach, fainting*: Fest. s. v.: Gell. 16, 3.

bulla, ae, *f.* [a *bubble*: perhaps connected with *bullio*, *bullula*, *bubulcus*, *bubo*, *bucula*, *buccula*, *bucca*, *bucco*, *bucina*, *bucinator*, *bucinum*, *buccinus*, *bucco*, *bucula*, *buccula*, *bucca*, *bucco*, *bucina*, *bucinator*, *bucinum*, *buccinus*] *a bubble*: pariuntia, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18. Fig. of anything fleeting: si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1. **II.** *a boss, knob, stud* (upon a door, girdle, etc.): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: *the head of a pin in the water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6. **III.** *the bulla or boss worn upon the neck* (*mostly of gold*), orig. derived from the Etruscans, in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, and subsequently by all of free birth, while the children of *libertini* were one of leather, Juv. 5, 165. It was laid aside on arriving at years of maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30: Petr. Sat. 60, 8 bulla ornamentum puerilae, judicium atque insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *sq.*). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, *fit childish*, Juv 13, 32. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla] *fleeting* (like a bubble) (acc. to others, *inflated, bombastic*): bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, Pers. 5, 19. **II.** *furnished with a boss or stud*: cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: bullatus aether, *studded with stars*, Fulg. Myth. 1. **III.** *wearing a bulla*: bullatus puer, Scipio African. in Macr. Sat. 2, 10: statua, *of a child*, Val. Max. 3, 1, no. 2 heres, *yet a child*, Juv. 14, 5.

bullio, ire, v. bullo.

bullītus, ūs, *m.* [bullio] *the bubbling, gushing up of water*: aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, *v. n.* and **bullio**, ivi, itum, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to be in bubbling motion, in a state of ebullition, to bubble*: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3. Fig.: bullare indignatione, *to boil with rage, fly in a passion*, App. Met. 10, p. 250, 34. In *part. pass.*: ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita atteres, *sodden*, i. e. *half-cooked*, Veget. 2, 17 *fin.* (2, 45 *fin.*).

bullŭla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [bulla] *a watery vesicle*: Cels. 2, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a small ornament for the neck* (bulla): Hier Isai. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, *adj.* [bu mamma, having large breasts]. Of the vine: *with large clusters*: bumammae uvae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

būmastus, i (bumasta, ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 28), *f.* = *βούμαστος* sc. *ἄμπελος* (having large breasts), *a species of grape with large clusters*: Virg G 2, 102: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

būmēlĭa, ae, *f.* = *βουμελία*, *a kind of ash-tree*, Fraxinus excelsior, Linn. var.: Plin 16, 13, 24.

būnĭas, ădis, *f.* = *βουνιάς*, *a kind of turnip*, Brassica campestris, Linn.: var. napobrassica Col. 10, 422: Plin. 20, 4, 11.

būnĭon, ii, *n.* = *βούνιον*, *a species of the umbelliferous genus Bunium, either pumilum, Smith, or Bulbocastanum, Linn.: earth-nut*: Plin. 19, 4, 21.

bŭphthalmos, i, *f.* = *βουφθάλμος*, *ox-eye, a plant*, Chrysanthemum coronarium, Linn.: Plin. 22, 8, 12. **II.** *a species of sinecon, unclean, beast-louse*, *q. v.*: Plin 29, 23, 80.

bŭpleurum, i, *n.* = *βούπλευρον*, *an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear*, Bupleurum Baldense, Host, according to Sprengel; but others think it B. protractum, Lk. or Anglicum majus Latin. Plin. 22, 22, 35.

bŭprestis, is, *f.* = βουπρηστις (*ops*, to swell up), *a venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in cattle*: according to Latreille, some species of Meloe, Fabricius; as M. laevigata, M. proscarabaeus, or M. tecta, *etc.*: Plin. 20, 4, 10. ‖. *a kind of vegetable*, v. Bupleuron, which seems to be the same: Plin. 22, 22, 36.

bura, ae, v. buris.

burdo, ōnis, *m. a mule (the offspring of a horse and she-ass*, while *mulus* is the offspring of an ass and a mare: v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters: Ulp. Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulgat. 2, Reg. 5, 17.

burdĭgĕrius, ii, *m.* [burdo] *a mule driver*: Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burdunĕtum, i, *n. a plant*, perh. *borage*: Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārii, ōrum, *m. plu. inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the boundaries*: Cod. Theod. 7, 14.

burgus, i, *m. a castle, fort*: Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta *burgos* vulgo vocant, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99. (Gr. πύργος; Germ. *burg*; Eng. *burgh*.)

būricus, v. burricus.

būris, is, *m.* (**bura**, ae, *f.*, Varr.) [acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 170, contr. from βοὸς οὐρά, ox-tail] *the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail*. Acc. burim, Virg. G. 1, 170.

burius, ii, *m. a species of unknown animal*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

burra, ae, *f. a heifer with a red muzzle*: Fest. *s. v.* burrum.

burrae, arum, *f. plu. trifles, nonsense*: burras, quisquilias, ineptiasque, Aus. praef. epigr. Latin. Pacat. 3.

burrānĭca potio [burrus], *a drink composed of milk and must*, so called on account of its red colour: Fest. *s. v.*

burrānĭcum, i, *n. a kind of vase*: Fest. *s. v.*

burrhinon, i, *n.* [βοῦς ῥὶν] *a plant, ox-nose*: App. Herb. 86.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus**, i, *m.* [burrus] *a small horse, a nag*: Veg. 6, 2, 2.

burrus, a, um (πυῤῥός), an old word = rufus, rubens: *red*, Fest. *s. v.*

būsĕlĭnum, i, *n.* = βουσέλινον, *a plant, ox-parsley*; a large form of the common parsley, Petroselinum sativum? Plin. 20, 12, 47.

busequa, v. bubsequa.

bustar, āris, *n.* [bustum] *a place where dead bodies were burned*: Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcŏdium, i, *n.* [bustum] *a place where dead bodies were burned*: Arn. 1, p. 24.

bustĭrăpus, i, *m.* [bustum rapio] *a robber of tombs*: impudice, scelestе, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned*: bustuarius gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead*, Cic. Pis. 9. moecha, *one who prostitutes herself among tombs*, Mart. 3, 93, 25: altare, *upon which men were sworn*, Tert. Pall. 4. ‖. Subst.: **bustuārius**, ii, *m. one who has the charge of burning corpses*: Amm. 28, 1.

bustum, i, *n.* [BURO = uro, v. amburo] *a place where dead bodies were burned and buried*: Lucr. 3, 919: Stat. S. 5, 1, 228. ‖. In gen.: *a tomb, sepulchral mound* or *monument*: in busto Achilli, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon. in Cic. Leg. 2, 26: Sardanapalus incidi jussit in busto: 'haec habeo,' *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101. Fig.: Of *the mass of an animal*: viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, Lucr. 5, 991: flet modo, saepe vocat bustum miserabile nati (of Tereus, who devoured his son), Ov. M. 6, 665: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, *the tomb* or *destroyer*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: so, bustum reipublicae, ib. 4 *fin.*: civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27.

Meton.: *the burned body itself, the ashes*: Stat. Theb. 12, 247.

būtĕo, ōnis, *m. the buzzard*, Buteo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

būthўsia, ae, *f.* = βουθυσία, *a sacrifice of oxen*: Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

būtĭlo, ōnis, *m. a bittern*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

būtio, īre, v. bubo.

būtŭbatta = nugatoria, *trifles, worthless things*: Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

būtўrum (ȳ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7: bŭtyron, Aen. Mac. de Herb. buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 19), i. *n.* = βούτυρον, *butter*: Cels. 4, 15: 18: Plin. 11, 41, 96 *fin.* There does not seem to be any evidence that butter was used as food by the Greeks or Romans. No notice is taken of it by Apicius, and Galen only speaks of it as used for medical purposes. This is natural, from the fact that the climate still prevents its extensive use in S. Europe. It seems to have been derived from the Scythians.

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus] *of the colour of box-wood*: pallor, App. Met. 8, p. 211, 5.

buxētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plantation of box-wood*: Mart. 2, 14, 15.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of box-wood*: luci, Sol. 52. forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. S. 74, 5. ‖. *of the colour of box-wood*: rostrum, Varr. in Non. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7.

buxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus fero] *bearing box-trees*: Cytorus, Cat. 4, 13.

buxĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [buxus] *like box-wood*: xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, *f.* (buxum, i, *n.*, Enn., Virg., Prop., Plin.) = πύξος, *the pale, evergreen box-tree*, Buxus sempervirens, Linn.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: perpetuo virens, id. M. 10, 97: ora buxo pallidiora, ib. 4, 134: Plin. 16, 16, 28. ‖. Meton. *box-wood*: Plin. 16, 43, 84: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: multifori tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 158. Hence for *things made of box-wood*: *a pipe* or *flute*: tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, Virg. Aen. 9, 616: *a top*: volubile buxum, ib. 7, 382 *a comb*: crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: *a writing-tablet*: Prop. 3, 33, 8.

byssĭnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *a garment of byssus*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

byssĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βυσσινος, *made of byssus*: bysmum linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10.

byssus, i, *f.* (bysum, i, *n.*, Isid. Or. 19, 27, 4.) = βύσσος [Hebr. *bûts*] prob. *a kind of flax, and the linen made from it*: v. Smith s Ant. 216.

bythĭos, ii, *m.* for bythos, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

bythos, i, *m.* = βυθός (depth), *one of the Aeons of Valentinus*: Tert. adv. Val. 7.

C.

C, *the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the* Γ, which was even written C in some parts of Sicily: we find upon coins AKPACAS for Agrigentum. The Duilian inscription gives LECIONES, MACISTRATUS, EXPOCIONT, CARTACINIENSI, for *legiones, magistratus, effugiunt, Carthaginienst*; and even to the latest times *C.* and *Cn.* stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*, as we are told by Quintilian (1, 7, 20), who says, "scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur;" the power of the letter having become changed in lapse of ages: while *Caesо* or *Kaeso* was generally written with *K*. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to *C* the sound of *K*: in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos.*, and *K* was retained as a written symbol only before *a*, as in KAL. for *Calendae*, and *Calumnia*: cf. letters *G* and *K*. However, it seems undoubted that as long as Latin remained uncorrupted, *C* retained the hard sound of *K*, even before the vowels *i* and *e*: the main difficulty is presented by those words which were sometimes written with *ci*, and at other times with *ti*, as *conditio, propitius, etc.*, in which some grammarians maintain that a hissing sound was heard; Isidorus (Orig. 1, 26) says expressly that *tia* in *justitia, militia, etc.* was pronounced *zia*: he wrote in the beginning of the seventh century, and there can be no doubt that when the Latin language was corrupted, the sounds of *ch* or *s* were given to the letter C (see below, No. IV.). Whether there was any *tendency* that way before the barbarian invasion, is a point which cannot be determined: but it is remarkable that in Sanscrit the palatal *s* appears in many words, the Greek equivalents to which have K and the Latin C: as, *swan, κύων, canis*: *sanca, κόγχη, concha*: *dasan, δέκα, decem*; *sana, κάνναβις, cannabis*: *sata, ἑ-κατ-όν, centum, etc.* For the relations existing between C and Q see letter Q. ‖. C and CH: in the oldest times the Latins used no aspirates either in speaking or in writing, hence the Greek X was often rendered by C, as BACA and BACANALIBUS for *Baccha* and *Bacchanalibus*; and ANTIOCENSIS for *Antiochensis* (Grut. Inac. p. 305) just as *triumpus* was the old form of *triumphus*. But when Greek literature became fashionable at Rome, aspirates were introduced more freely; *scheda* was used for *scida*, and Cicero was obliged to conform to the custom and write pulcher for pulcer (Cic. Orat. 48, 160): afterwards the practice was carried to an extreme, and is ridiculed by Catullus: "*Chommoda* dicebat, si quando commeda vellet," Cat. 84, 1. ‖. Interchanges of C with other letters: C and G: from ἀμοργή both *amurca* and *amurga* are found: *vicesimus, tricesimus, etc.* rest on better authority than *vigesimus, trigesimus, etc.*: we write *du-centi, trecenti*, but *quadrin-genti, septin-genti*: in Plautus and Terence *negligo* is generally *neclego* in the best MSS.: and in It. and Sp. such words as *amicus, secundus*, are *amigo, segundo*: so *Dominicus, Domenico*, and *Domingo*. Before *n*, C and G have about the same value; κύκνος, *cygnus* or *cycnus*; Ζάκυνθος, *Saguntum*; Πρόκνη, *Procne* or *Progne*: GN never occurs in pure Latin words, but *gn* often, especially in the middle of a word: *gnarus, agnus, ignis, etc.* With *s* both C and G form *x*; *dico, dixi rego, rexi*. ‖. C and H: C at the beginning of Latin words is h in the German languages: *collum*, Germ. *hals*: *cutis*, Germ. *haut*: *cannabis*, Germ. *hanf*: *calamis*, Germ. *halm*: *caput*, Germ. *haupt*: *cor*, Germ. *herz*. So K becomes C in *traho, tractus*; *veho, vectus*: and *x* like *cs* form *s*: *traho, trasi*; *veho, vesi*. ‖. C and T: we find *Bascula* and *Bastula*, *Vectones* and *Vettones*: cf. *que, quis, quattuor* with τε, τις, τέτταρες. *icoiroo* for *idcirco*: so *nitor, nisus*, and *nitus*: cf. *nux* (root, *nuc*) and Eng. *nut*. ‖. C and P: πέντε, *coquo*: λείπω, *linquo*: and vice versa, λύκος, *lupus*: so *columba* and *palumba*. ‖. C interchanged with other labials: with *b*, see letter B: with *v* or *u*: *focus, foveo*: *niv, nivis*: *convivo, convivi*: *vivo, vivi*: *Dacus, Davus*. ‖V. Changes of C in the Romance languages: 1. Of C into CH: cf. Lat. *caballus, calidus, camera, canis, carus, etc.*: with Fr. *cheval, chaud, chambre, chien, cher, etc.* 2. Of C into S: cf. Lat. *facimus, jacere, placere, etc.*: with Fr. *faisons, loisir, plaisir, etc.* 3. Of C into G: cf. Lat. *acer, macer, etc.*: with Fr *aigre, maigre*. 4. Omission of C (1) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *apicula, corbicula, focus, locus, vacare, etc.*: with Fr. *abeille, corbeille, feu lieu, vuire*. (2) followed by *t*: cf.

Lat. *dictus*, It. *detto*, Fr. *dit*: *pactus*, It. *petto*, Fr. *poitrine*. (III) followed by *r*: cf. Lat. *lacerna*, *sacramentum*: with Fr. *laerne*, *serment*. V. As an abbrev. C stands for *Gaius* or *Caius*, and reversed, Ↄ, for *Gaia*, *Caia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*. [Cf. Key, Alph. 50-54.]

căballārius, i, m. [caballus] κέλης, ἱππεύς, *rider*, *horseman*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: ἱππεύς, *a hostler*, caballarius, Gloss. Vet. (Hence It. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier*.)

căballātio, ōnis *f.* [id.] *fodder for a horse*: Cod. Theod. 12, 36, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a horse*: caro caballina, *horse-flesh*, Plin. 28, 30, 31: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38: fons, *i. e. Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

căballus, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small horse, a pony*: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2.

căballion, i, *n. a plant, also called* cynoglossa, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 96.

căballus, i. m. = (καβάλλης, Plut.) *an inferior riding or pack-horse, a nag, pony*: media de nocte caballum arripit, *his lean nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88. non ego circum me vectari rura caballo, Id. S. 1, 6, 59. Gorgonei penna caballi, for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118: Prov. optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. caballus in clivo, for *one who walks lazily*, Petr. S. 134, 2. (Hence It. *cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*.)

căcăbācĕus (cacc.), a, um, *adj.* [cacabus] *pertaining to a kitchen-pot*: motus, *i. e. like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

căcăbātus (cacc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot*: sedificia, opp to immaculata, Paul. Nol Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

căcăbo (◡◡) Auct. Frgm. de Aucup. 12), 1. *v. n. to cackle* (Gr. κακκαβίζω) like a partridge. Carm. Philom. 19.

căcăbŭlus (cacc.), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus] *a small cooking-pot*: Tert. Apol. 13.

căcăbus (cacc.), i, *m.* = κάκκαβος, *a cooking-pot*: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36. aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1. argenteus, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20. fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220.

căcălia, ae, *f.* = καυαλία, *a plant*, called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel, either Bupleurum longifolia, Linn., or Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn. acc. to Schneid. *colt's-foot*, Tussilago, while others regard it as Adenostyles (Cacalia) Petasites, Bl. and Fingerh. or Inula candida, Cass.: Plin. 25, 11. 85.

căcătūrio, 4. *v. n. desiderat* [caco]. *to desire to go to stool*: Mart. 11, 77.

căcemphăton, i, *n.* = κακέμφατον, *an obscene or improper expression*: Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 5: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47.

căchecta, ae, m. = καχέκτης (in a bad physical condition), *one in a consumption*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

căchecticus, a, um. *adj.* = καχεκτικός, *hectic, consumptive*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

căchexia, ae, *f.* = καχεξία, *a consumption, wasting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cachinno] *capable of laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33. ‖ *pertaining to immoderate laughter*: risus, id. Met. 3, p. 132.

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: ut si videre concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

căchinno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately* (rare): nemulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1172: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Agrotus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: nec illam quidquam aliud quam cachinnasse, Suet. Vesp. 5. With *Acc.* of the object: exitium meum cachinnat, App. Met. 3 p. 132. Poet.: of the sea: *to plash, ripple*: Ati. in Non. 463, 26. (Gr. καχάζω, καγχάζω: Sans. *hakk*, *ghagagh*: Eng. *giggle*, *cackle*.)

căchinnus, ūs, *m.* *one who laughs violently, a scoffer*, καγχασπής: Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnus, i. m. [cachinno] *a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, jeering*: tum dulces eae cachinni consurgant, *loud laughter*, Lucr. 5, 1396: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have set up a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: edere, Suet. Calig. 57: cachinnos iridentium commovere, Cic. Brut. 60: secutus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100: tremulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32. cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41. Poet. of the sea: *a plashing, rippling*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: πορτίων τε κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα).

căchla, ae, *f.* = κάχλα, *a plant*, also called buphthalmos, *ox-eye*, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 42.

căchrys, yos, *f.* = κάχρυς (κάγχρυς): this word appears to be applied to the young blossom buds of the oak, or perhaps to a kind of gall which occurs in them: also seemingly to the young cones of firs in the first year: Plin. 16, 8, 11: Cels. 5, 18, no. 3. ‖ *the capsule of rosemary*, but apparently a mistake, as Dioscorides means the seed of Cachrys Libanotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 60. ‖ *the white seed of the plant* crethmos, *samphire*, Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 50.

căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* = κακάω and χέζω. *neutr. to go to stool*. Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 89. ‖ *act.*: *to defile with excrement*: cacata charta, Cat. 36, 1, and 20. [Sans. *had*: Gr. χεδ root of χέζω: Erse *cac*, and *cacach* (dirty).]

căcŏēsthes, is, *n* = καιόηθες (a bad habit) *an obstinate, malignant disease*: Cels. 5, 28, no. 2. In plur. cacoēsthe = τὰ κακοήθη: Plin. 22, 25, 24. ‖ *an itch for doing anything*: insanabile scribendi cacoēsthes, *an incurable passion for scribbling*, Juv. 7, 52.

căcosynthĕton, i, *n.* = κακοσύνθετον, in rhetor., *an incorrect collocation of words*: quod male collocatum, id κακοσύνθετον vocant, Quint. 8, 3, 59.

căcŏzēlĭa, ae, *f.* = κακοζηλία, *an awkward or faulty imitation*: Quint. 2, 3, 9.

căcŏzēlus, a, um. *adj.* = κακόζηλος, *a bad imitator*: Suet. Aug. 86.

cactus, i, *m.* = κάκτος, *a prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc., *Spanish artichoke or cardoon*, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 57. Fig. *anything thorny, unpleasant*: eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2.

căcŭla, ae, *m.*, *a servant*, esp. *the servant or slave of a soldier*: video caculam militarem me futurum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 98.

căcŭlātum [cacula], servitium, *servitude*: Fest. *s. v.*

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *the tip, end, or point of a thing*; *the peak, summit* (rare in prose before the Aug. period): ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr. 1, 897: *of tree-tops*, Virg. E. 6, 28: id G. 2, 307: praecautis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: cacumina montis, Lucr. 6, 462: pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus, Ov. M. 1, 310. So cacumen atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74 *fin.*: pyramidis, id 36, 12, 17, *no.* 3: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88: Ignis, Lucan. 1, 551. ‖ Meton.: *the end, limit*: donec alescendi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130. ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: flammae, Laber in Macr. Sat. 2, 7. ‖ Gramm. *i. q. the mark of accent placed over a letter*: Mar. Cap. 3, p. 69. [*Cac-umen* from root CAC, perh. the same as AC, v. *acies*: Pott connects *cacu-men* with the Sans. *sikhā* which has the same meaning.]

căcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1 *v. a.* [cacumen] *to point, make pointed*: summum cacuminat aurea cuspis, Ov. M. 3, 103: auroque cacuminat enses, Sid. Carm. 7, 414 ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

cădāver, ĕris, *n.*, *a dead body, a corpse, carcass*: tetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Clodii cruentum cadaver, id. Mil. 13: conservatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: semiustum Suet. Dom. 15: informe, Virg. Aen. 8, 264: aggerat ipsis in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, id. G. 3, 557. As a term of reproach of a worthless person. ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19. ‖ Fig. *the ruins of desolated towns*: tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. [The usual deriv. from cado is supported by Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse. but Bopp prefers Sans. *kalēvara*, a body.]

cădāvĕrīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) [cadaver] *the flesh of a dead body*: Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cădāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous*: facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.

cădĭlis, e, *adj.* [cadus] *of* or *pertaining to a jar*: cadilis resina, *contained in a jar*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

cădīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] (for caducus). Of fruit: *falling of itself*. mala, Plin. 15, 16, 18. ‖ *having the falling sickness, epileptic*: Marc Emp 20.

cadmea, ae, v. cadmia.

cadmia (cadmea, Fest. *s. v.*), ae, *f.* = καδμεία or καδμία, *calamine, cadmia*: Plin. 34, 1, 2: *the dross or slag of a furnace*: id. 34, 10, 22.

cadmītis, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n.* *to fall, fall down from a height, sink*, etc. (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth or into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, *fin.*: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar) quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82. The place *from which* is designated by the *abl.* with *ab*, *ex*, *de*: a summo cadere, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ex equo, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: cadere de equo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 125: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa occiderunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77: de coelo, Lucr. 5, 791: de matre (*i. e.* nasci), Claud. Ruf. 1, 92. *Absol.*: plures in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, Lucr. 6, 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21.

2. Of the heavenly bodies: *to set*: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. Aen. 4, 480: extremus cadentis jam solis fulgor, Tac. G. 45: qua (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 20

3. *to fall away from, drop off*: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, Virg. Aen. 6, 310: lanigeris gregibus omnis sua lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 543. ‖ Of streams: *to fall into, empty itself*: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4: flumina in pontum cadunt, Sen. Med. 406. §. *to fall (dead), to die, to be slain*: vivam si vivet; si cadet illa, cadam, Prop. 2, 28, 42: hostes crebri cadunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3 passi de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: optimus quisque cadere aut omnes ari, Sall. J. 92 *fin.*: qua manus ceciderit Tac. A. 15, 71: manifesti fraude cadere, ib. 2, 71. With *ab*: torquesor, infesto pe vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by*, Ov. H. 9, 36? ab hoste in acie cadere, Suet. Oth. 5. With *Abl.*: hos-

burse postquam cecidere tumque Thessalo victore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 9: multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra, *shall be sacrificed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 334. si tener pleno cadit hædus ubere, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5. §. In an obscene sense = succumbo: ne sis pleno; [Ibera eris astutum si crebro cadas, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 103: Tib. 4, 10, 2. §. Fig.: *to fall under, become subject to*: with *sub* or *in* and *acc.*, sometimes with *ad* and *acc.*: sub sensus cadere nostros, *to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perceived*, Lucr. 1 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: sub oculos, Id. Or. 3: in conspectum, *to become visible*, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte sua (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to the obligations of strict laws*, Lucr. 5, 1146: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40: in servitutem, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque, Id. Font. 1, 2: in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3: in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the thoughts*, id. N. D. 1, 9: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in suspicionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57. §. With *in* or *sub* with *acc.*: *to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit*: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causa? id. Off. 3, 20, 81. hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, Quint. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47.

§. *to fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, id. Fam. 15, 14. Hence, *to fall due*: in eam diem cadere nummos, qui a Quinto debentur, id. Att. 15, 20. §. With *dat.* *to fall to one, to happen, occur* (esp. in an unexpected manner) and *absol.*: *to fall out, turn out*: nihil ipsis jure in commodi cadere posse, id. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: insperanti mihi cecidit, ib. 1, 21: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: hæc aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85. *Absol.*: verebar quorsum id casuram esset, *how it would turn out*, Cic. Att. 3, 24: si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv. 35, 13: quum aliter res cecidisset ac putassem, Cic. Fam. 5, 19: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7: vota cadunt, *are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. 2, 2, 17. So of dice: *to be cast, turn up*: illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum *or* cassum, *to be frustrated, fail*: omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6: in irritum cadebant, Tac. A. 15, 19. Also irritus, *adj.*: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31. §. *to fall* (in strength, power, worth, etc.), *to decrease, diminish, abate, decay*, etc.: cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii militiæ pretia militiæ casura in pace ferebant, Liv. 34, 36 *fin.*: cadit Rhenus, Ov. M. 8, 2: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. Aen. 1, 154: pallis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferinæ, *fell in value*, Lucr. 5, 1417: turpius ejt enim privatim cadere quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*: tam læte paene pariter cum republica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40: amicitia non debilitari animos est ea dare patitur, Cic. Am. 7: non debemus ita cadere animis, to *lose courage*, be *disheartened*, id. Fam. 6, 1: ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: cadebaque ingrato libros vota cadunt, *remain unaccomplished*, Prop. 2, 17, 4: ingenia, quæ nunc sunt in honore vestibulo, *fall into disuse*, Hor. A. P. 58: with *abl.* of cause *or* formula, *to lose one's firmness* or *suit*: causa cadere, Cic. Sest. 3, 8, 27: formula cadere, Suet. Ner. 48: gaudio, cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6: with *abl.* of crimen: *to fall by an accusation, to be condemned*: criminibus repetundarum, Ib. 1, 73: confarreationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14. Of theatrical representations: *to fall through, to fail* (opp. to *stare*): scenæ cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.

§. Rhet. *t. t.*, of words and periods: *to be terminated, end, close*: verba mollius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic Or. 57, 194: qua (litera sc. m.) nullum Græce verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numeroso oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, ib. 27: similiter cadentia = ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases or verbal forms*, diff. from similiter desinentia = ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: Quint. 9, 3, 78. [Sans. *pat*, *fall*: " Gr. πετ, root of πίπτω. Eng. *fall*: the interchange of *p*, *c*, *f*, also seen in πέντε, *quinque*, *fünf* and *five*: σφάλλω, " to make to fall," and *fallo* probably contain the same root.] (Hence Fr. *choir*, *chance*; Eng. *chance*.)

cădŭcārius, a, um, *adj.* [caducus] *relating to property without a master*: lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. regul. § 28.

cădŭcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] *a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce*: Liv. 26, 17: Curt. 3, 1. 6. ‖. *a servant to a priest*: Arn. 5, p. 174.

cădŭcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [caduceus] *bearing the herald's wand*, Inscr.

cădŭcĕum, i, *n.* (*sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caduceus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* scipio) (which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the Nom.) [κηρύκειον, r changed to d, as ad = ar] *the herald's staff*: caduceus pacis signum, Varr. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. II.: Non. 528, 17. caduceo ornatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: caduceum præferentes, Liv. 8, 20. §. *the wand of Mercury*, as messenger of the gods, Macr. Sat. 1, 19: Suet. Calig. 52 (v. Smith's Ant. 218).

cădŭcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus fero] *bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury, Ov. M. 8, 627; and absol. ib. 2, 708.

cădŭcĭter, *adv. precipitately*: Varr. in Non. 91, 1 *sq.*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] *inclined to fall, easily falling* (rare) vitis, quæ natura caduca est et, nisi fulta alt, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. Hence, in medic.: caducus lomo, *epileptic*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, *no.* 8: and caducus morbus, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, App. Herb. 60. ‖. *that falls* or *has fallen, about to fall* (mostly poet.). baccæ glandesque caducæ, Lucr. 5, 1362: glans caduca est, quæ ex arbore cecidit, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30: spica, *that fell in mowing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: frondes, Virg. G. 1, 368: folia, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimæ, id. M. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: fulmen, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immerentis, ib. 2, 13, 11: tela, Prop. 4, 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7: caduca auspicia dicunt quum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Fest. *s. v.*: caduci belli, *slain in war*: bello caduci Dardanidæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 481. In gen., *devoted to death*: juvenis, ib. 10, 622. ‖‖. Fig.: *frail, fleeting, perishable, vain*: in eo, qui ex animo constat et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, *quickly extinguished*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: res humanæ fragiles caducæque, Cic. Am. 27, 101: nihil nisi mortale et caducum præter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: titulli, Plin. Pan. 55: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7: labores, ib. 9, 3: fama, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 46: spes, *vain*, *futile*, id. M. 9, 507: pomæ, id. F. 2, 181: votum, id. Tris 28. ‖V. In law, caduca bona were *possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then fell to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the exchequer*: vacant, having no *heir* (v. Smith's Ant. 206): Ulp. Lib. regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5: legata caduca capis, nec non et dulce caducum, *and the windfall besides*, Juv. 9, 88. Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista prudentiæ doctrinæque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.

cădŭcum, i, *n.* [Cadurci, *a Gallic tribe*] *a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*: Juv. 7, 221: and meton., *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*: id. 6, 537.

cădus, i, *m.* (*gen. plur.* caduum, Lucil. Non.: Plin. 14, 14, 17) = κάδος, *a large vessel* (mostly of earthenware) *for containing liquids, esp. wine; a jar, jug*. cadus orat vini: inde implevi hirneam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273: cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39: vina bonus quæ deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243. Meton. *wine*: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 20: cadus potus faece tenus, ib. 3, 15, 16. Used for honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10: oli, id. 1, 44, 8: fruits, Plin. 18, 30, 73: figs, id. 15, 9, 21: aloes, id. 27, 4, 5. As *a money-pot*: Mart. 6, 27, 6: also = urna, *a funeral urn*: ahnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 228. ‖. *a measure for liquids*: usu. = 1½ amphorse, Rhemn. Fann. de Pon der. 84: Plin. 14, 15. 17.

cadytas, æ, *m.* = κάδυτος, *a Syrian parantical plant*, perhaps dodder Cuscuta, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

cæcātor, ōris, *m.* [cæco] lit. one who makes blind; hence, *he who stops up a fountain*: Paul. Nol. Carm. Na.. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618.

cæcĭas, æ, *m* = καικίας, *the north-east wind* (more accurately *north-east and by east*): Plin. 2, 47, 46.

cæcigĕnus, a, um (cæcigena τυφλογενής, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [cæco gigno], *born blind*: Lucr. 2, 741.

cæcĭlia, æ, *f. a kind of lizard*: Col. 6, 17, 1; 4. ‖. *a kind of lettuce*: id. 10, 190.

cæcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cæcus] *blindness* (rare): bonum incolumis acies, miserum cæcitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.

Fig.: in furore animi et cæcitate, id. Dom. 50: mentis, ib. 40: libidinis, id. Harusp. Resp. 18.

cæcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *blindness*: Opilius Aur. in Fest. *s. v.* nusciciosum.

cæco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make blind, to blind*: sol cæcat, Lucr. 4, 326. Meton.: in gardening: cæcare oculum, *to destroy*, Col. 4, 9, 2.

‖. Fig.: qui largitione cæcatorum mentes imperitorum, Cic. Best. 66 *fin.*: ut (animi acies) ne cæcetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: cæcati libidinibus, ib. 1, 30: cæcata mens subito terrore Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*: pectora cæcata laborum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 45: cæcabitur spes vindemiæ, Pall. 1, 6, 11.

‖‖. Meton.: *to make dark, to obscure*: cæcentur silvæ, Avien. Per. 504. Fig.: of discourse: celeritate cæcata oratio, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

cæcŭbum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Cæcuban wine*: Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9.

cæculto, 1. *v. n.* (contr. from cæcutio, from cæcus] *to be dim-sighted*: Plant. in Fest. *s. v.*

cæcus, a, um, *adj.*, *blind*: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, cæci neque ei si qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: corpus, *the back*, Sall. J. 109. Proverb.: ut si cæcus iter monstrare velit, *the blind leading the blind*. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apposui id quidem etiam cæco, *that may be seen without eyes*, Liv. 32, 34: cæcis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9. §. Fig.: *mentally or morally blind*: O pectora

simul! Liter. 2, 24: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Am. 15, 54: caecus atque amens tribunus, Id. Sest. 7, 17: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, Id. Clu. 70, 199. With ad: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54. With Gen.: caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29: fati futuri, *ignorans of*, Lucan. 2, 14. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: exspectatio, Id. Agr. 2, 23, 66: timor, Id. Lig. 1: pavor, Tac. H. 1, 82: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita discordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5. 3. Transf. to plants: *without buds or eyes*: caeci rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54. ‖ Meton., *that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret*: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *bodies invisible to the eye*, Lucr. 1, 278: vallum caecum, *an invisible fence*, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: fossae, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9: fores, *private*, Virg. Aen. 2, 453: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, Id. 6, 823: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 274: vise, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F. 2, 324: morbi, *the cause of which is unknown*, Col. 1, 5: ne fluctus caeci, Gr. *ἄφαλ, of which there is no apparent cause*, Sisenn. apud Non. 449, 11: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116: also, *a wound upon the back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 733: ne lotus, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*: caeca manus, Ov. M. 12, 492. Meton.: caecum murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 591: clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461. 3. Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 319: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, Id. 5, 1004: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: hoc est obscurum atque caecum, Id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16: sors, Id. S. 2, 3, 269. caeca die emere, *to purchase on credit*, opp. to oculata die, (*i. e. for ready money*): Ca. Pereo inopia argentaria. Ba. Eme die caeca hercle ollvum, id vendito oculata die, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 17. ‖‖ Also Meton.: *dark, gloomy, obscure*: nox, Lucr. 1, 1108: caligo, Cat. 64, 207: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54, 746: silentia, *i. e.* nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: domus, *without windows*, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Virg. Aen. 5, 589: gemmae, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 22: smaragdi, lb. 5, 18: acervus, of chaos: *chaotic, confused*, Ov. M. 1, 24. 2. Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful*: obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, *i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: eventus, Virg. Aen. 6, 157: crimen, *that cannot be sustained*, Liv. 45, 31. 3. *ineffectual, vain*: caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 4, 209: exercitiones, Liv. 40, 10. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

caecŭtio, 4, v. n. [caecus] *to be blind, to see badly*: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. no. 2, p. 340.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedium: but caedum, Sil. 4, 353, etc.), *f.* [caedo] *a cutting or lopping off* (rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12: capilli caede cultrorum deseeti, App. Met. 3, 24, 26. ‖ *a cutting down, slaughter*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder*: pugnam caedesque petesit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, Id. 3, 71: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5: caedes et occisio, Id. Caec. 14 *fin.*: magistratuum privatorumque caedes, Id. Mil. 32, 87: ali vestros homines caedibus et victu foedo deterpsit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: id caedes facta est, illum deseruerunt, lb. 6, 33: caedem facere in aliquem, Sall. J. 32: edere, Liv. 5, 45: perpetuae, Id. 42, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 99: admittere, Sust. Tib. 17: peragere, Lucan. 3, 580: abscondere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, lb. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorrere, Sust. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3. Of *animals*, esp. *of victims*: sinciosus caedis farinae, *i. e.* frumum, Ov. M. 7, 675: armenti, lb. 10, 541: boum, Id. 11, 171: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14. ‖‖ Meton.: *the persons slain or murdered, the slain*: caedis acervi, Virg. Aen. 10, 245: plenae caedibus vine, Tac. H. 4, 1. Also (as in Gr. φόνος), *the blood shed, gore*: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraterna caede, lb. 181: madefient caede sepulcra, lb. 368: sparsae caede camae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149. IV. *a striking with the fist, a beating*: caedes contumelioso, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, Id. lb. 4, 2, 19.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. v. a. [connected with cado, like *fall* and *fell*], lit., *to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut*: frondem quernesm caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: robur, lb. 2, 41: lignum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: frondem, Col. 2, 18, 1: muros latius quam caederetur rusbat, Liv. 21, 11: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111: caedi montes in marmora, Plin. 12, procem. § 2: legna caedendus, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus humida vina, *cut out the wine* (when frozen), Virg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve or hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3, Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, *i. e. carry my own hide*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220. ‖ In gen.: *to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10: verberibus caedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: pugnis, Id Curc. 1, 3, 43: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: nudatos virgis caedunt, securique feriunt, Liv. 2, 5: servum sub furca caesum medio egerat circo, Id. 2, 36. Proverb.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the goad*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 55. Fig.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: pignora caedere, Id. de Or. 3, 1, 4. ‖‖ *to strike mortally, to kill, murder*; and of an army, *to defeat*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, Id. Mil. 5 *fin.*: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533: Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*: hostem frequenter caesum non prius destitit insequi, Suet. Claud. 1: consulem exercitumque caesum, Liv. 22, 56: legiones nostras caedere, Id. 7, 30. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, *the blood shed in slaying*: Virg. Aen. 11, 82: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat. 64, 359. 2. *to slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to slay, sacrifice*: caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*: deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare, Id. Clu. 68 *fin.*: caedit binas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96. signum in terram delodi, et piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10. IV. In an obscene sense: *to cohabit with, to defile*: Cat. 56, 7. V. Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecism = κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *to chat, converse*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1.

caedŭus, a, um, *adj.* [caedo] *fit for cutting, that may be cut*: botan. *t. t.* silva, Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*: Plin. 12, 19, 42.

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo] *a bas-relief* (rare): civpei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a carver in bas-relief, an engraver*: Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Plin. 34, 8, 19: Juv. 9, 141.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of carving bas-relief, esp. in metals; engraving, chasing, toreutics* (v. Smith's Ant. 218): caelatura, quae aere, argento, auro, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, quaeteris quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 9: caelatura aliter, lb. 2, 4, 7. Described as one of the plastic arts: Praxiteles qui plastices matrem statuariae, caelaturae que, et caelaturae eam dixit, Plin. 12, 45. ‖ Meton.: *the engraved figures, carved work*: Sust. Nat.: usque adeo asperitis caelaturis, ut vix discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

caelebs (also coelebs), ĭbis, *m.* and *f.* *unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower): censores probri notam inusserunt, quod caelibes esse prohibuerunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: caelebs senex, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 37: Maritis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Meton.: caelebs vita, *the life of a bachelor*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 88: lectus, Cat. 68, 6. ‖ Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

caeles, caelestis, v. coeles and coelestis.

caelĭbāris (caelibalis hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.), *a kind of gin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks*: cf. Ov. F. 2. 559.

caelĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [caelebs] *celibacy, single life*: Sen. Ben. 1, 9: Suet. Claud. 16.

caelicolae, caelicus, caelifer, caelifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelispex, caelitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [caelum] = τορεύω, *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase*: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189. caelare scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40. vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic Inv. 2, 40: vasa caelata, Liv. 34, 52 aliquid in auro, Plin. 33, 12, 55: libi dines in poculis, ib. procem.: caelare argentum, id. 34, 8, 19. Upon wood. pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. E. 3, 36. Upon marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 9. ‖‖ Meton. of weaving or embroidering: velamina caelata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos; mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.

caelum (cēlum, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 640), i, *n. the chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver, a graver*: caelata vasa, a caelo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7: Quint. 2, 21 *fin.* [From *caed-o*, as *sella* from *sedeo*, *scala* from *scando*, etc.]

caelum, i, *n. heaven*; v. coelum.

caelus, i, *m.* v. coelum.

caementa, ae, *f.* v. caementum.

Enn. in Non. 196, 30.

caementārius, ii, *m.* [caementum] *a stone-cutter, a mason*: Hier. Ep. 53, 6.

caementĭtius (-tīcius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or consisting of quarried-stones*: structurae, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *post. med.*: caementitium saxum, *a rough quarry-stone*, opp. to quadratum, ib.

caementum, i, *n.* [caedo] *a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry*, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): lapidinae, de quibus quadrata saxa, et caementorum ad aedificia eximuntur copiae, Vitr. 2, 7: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convenit. Cic. Mil. 27, 74. ‖ Caementa marmorea, *pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*; caementae marmoreae, sive asmilae, Vitr. 7, 6.

caesa and its derivv., v. caesus, etc.

caepa (also cepa), ae, *f.* and caepe (cepe), is, *n.* (in plur. only caepa arum, *f.*), *an onion*: Gr. κρόμμυον. Caepae genera, Plin. 19, 6, 32. 1. Allium caepa, Linn. *the onion* and its varieties. 2. Ascalonicum, Id. All. *ascalonion*, Linn. *the shallot*. 3. Schoenoprasum, Id. All. *schoenoprasum*, Linn.

the chive. The Greeks had numerous kinds of onions, according to Dioscorides; but the Romans divided them generally into two sorts, condimenteria and capillacana; the former was produced the onion and its varieties; the latter the chive: caepam esse, et vesci caepinum, Varr. in Non. 201, 8: seu porrum et caepe trucidas, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 22. (Hence It. *cipolla*.)

caepāria, æ, *f.* [caepe] *a disease of the organs of generation*: Marc. Emp. 33.

caepārius, ii, m. [id.] *a dealer in onions*: Lucil. in Non. 201, 10.

caepīna, æ, *f.* [id. cf. napina, porrina, rapina; prop. *adj. fem.*] *a field or bed of onions*: Col. 11, 3, 56 *sq.*

caepitium, ii, *n.* for caepa: Arn. 5 *in.*

caepulla, æ, for caepina: Pall. Feb. 24, 2.

caerĕfŏlium, ii (chaerephylum, Col. 10, 110), *n.* [χαιρέφυλλον] *chervil*, Anthriscus cerefolium, Koch, or Myrrhis odorata, Scop.; Plin. 19, 8, 54. (Hence Fr. *cerfeuil*; Germ. *Kerbel*.)

caerīmōnĭa (cērĭmōnĭa, cērīmōnĭa, Prud.), æ, *f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony* (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: caerimoniæ sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: polluere, Liv. 6, 41: fetiales, id. 9, 11: novæ, Tac. A. 1, 54: vetustissimæ, Ib. 62: deorum, Ib. 3, 60: publicæ, id. H. 2, 91: antiquæ, Suet. Aug. 31: peregrinæ, veteres ac præceptæ, Ib. 93: externæ, id. Tib. 36. In sing.: id. Aug. 94 *med.* II. *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): religio est, quæ superioris cujusdam naturæ (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: sacra summa religione caerimoniaque conficere, id. Balb. 34, 55: esse in magna caerimonia, *to be held in great veneration*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135. In plur.: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28. III. *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia Deorum, Cæs. in Suet. Cæs. 6: caerimonia legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.* [Since *coerare* was an old form of *curare* (Gell. 4, 2), *caerimonia* may be connected with cura. Bopp derives *caerimonia* from the Sans. *kṛi* (facere).]

caerīmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [caerimonia] *pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial*: officia, Arn. 7, p. 237.

caerīmōnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining or devoted to religious rites*: dies, Amm. 22, 15 (37).

caerĭtans, antis, *adj.* [cærulus = cæruleus] *dark-coloured, azure*: Musa cærulanti peplo circumdata, i. e. *astronomy*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

caerŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cæruleus] *dark-coloured, dark blue*: Plautus cæruleatus et nudus, i. e. *of the colour of a sea-god*, Vell. 2, 83.

caerŭlĕum, i, *n. a blue colour lapislazuli*: Plin. 33, 13, 57.

caerŭlus, in poetry also **cærŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [=cæliuleus from cælum; the interchange of *l* and *r* is common] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, swarthy*: poet. epithet of the *sky*, of the *sea*, and other kindred objects (as dark, opposed to albus and marmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 *sq.*; and synon. with ater, Virg. Aen. 3, 64): omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod cæruleum efficit colorem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: cæli cærula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 54 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*): per cæli cærula, Lucr. 1, 1089: ponti plaga cærula, id. 5, 482: cæruleus pontus, Cat. 36, 11: mare, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Non. 362, 30: undæ, Tib. 1, 3, 37: vada, Virg. Aen. 7, 198: gurges, Ov. M. 2, 528: via, id. H. 16, 104: cæruleæ deæ, *sea-deities*, id. M. 2, 8: deus, *Neptune*, Prop. 2, 7, 42: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275: Triton, Ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. H. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: cæli Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: curres (Neptuni), Virg. Aen. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: puppis, id. F. 2, 112: via, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. Also of rivers: cæruleus Thybris, Virg. Aen. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttæ, Ib. 5, 633: draco, Ib. 12, 11: anguis, Virg. G. 4, 481: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 28: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4. Hence cæruleus Germanorum pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7, and cæruleæ Britanni, Mart. 11, 53, 1. II. Meton. and poet.: *dark, gloomy, sable*: stant Manibus aræ cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg. Aen. 3, 63: equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop 2, 18, 40: puppis (Charontis), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Theb. 2, 528: imber, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: panis, Juv. 14, 128. III. *dark green*: cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: arbor Palladis, Ov. A. A. 2, 518: baccis cærula tinus, id. M. 10, 98.

caesa, æ, *f.* [caedo] (only milit. word), *a sabre cut* (opp. to puncta, *a thrust or lunge*): Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

caesăpon, i, *n. a kind of lettuce*, perhaps a species of Lactuca, Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 20, 7, 25.

Caesārĕus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Cæsar*: Ov. M. 1, 201. II. *imperial*: Mart. 1, 7, 3.

caesārĭānum, i, *n. a kind of eyesalve*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 27.

Caesārĭānus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Cæsar*. Hence, subst.: Caesariani, orum, *m. plu. the adherents of Cæsar*: Auct. B. Afr. 13: Cæsarianæ orationes, *speeches of Cicero in which Cæsar was praised*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 131. II. *imperial*: Mart. 8, 1. Subst.: Caesariani, orum, *m. plu. a class of imperial officers in the provinces*: Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5.

caesārĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair*: miles usque cæsariatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidæ equis cæsariati, *wearing helmets ornamented with horsehair*: Tert. Pall. 4. II. Meton.: *ornamented with foliage*: terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37.

caesārĭes, ei, *f. a head of hair* (only *sing.*): decorari cæsariem nato genitrix affarat, Virg. Aen. 1, 590: flava, Juv. 13, 165: pectes cæsariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: densum cæsariæ caput, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32: horrida, *shaggy*, id. M. 10, 139: cæsaries promissa, *long*, Liv. 28, 35. 2. *the hair of the beard* (rare): Ov. M. 15, 646. II. *the hair of dogs*, Grat. Cyn. 272. [Sans. *kêsa* (hair), whence the names *Kaeso* and *Cæsar*.]

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Cæsar*: celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10.

caesicius, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts*: major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam cæsim facienda est, Col. 4, 25, 2. 2. Milit. *t. t. with the edge of the sword*, opp. to punctim, *with the point*: punctim magis quam cæsim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: gladio cæsim percutere alium, Suet. Calig. 58. II. Rhetor. *t. t. in short clauses*: membratim adhuc, deinde cæsim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225: Quint. 9, 4, 126.

caesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, lopping*, of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram cæsionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1. II. *a wounding, killing*: Tert. Apol. 39.

caesĭtius (caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue*: linteolum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46?

caesius, a, um, *adj. bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes): virgo cæsia, *cat-eyed*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: isto modo dicere licebit cæsios oculos Minervæ, cæruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis cæsiis, Vitr. 6, 1. *Sup. caesiissimus*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122. *Comp.* not in use.

caesor, ōris, m. [caedo] *a hewer*: lignorum cæsores, *hewers of wood*, Hier. Ep. 53, *no.* 6.

caespes (also cespes), ĭtis, m. *a turf, sod*: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, Cic. Cæc. 21, 60: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, *etc.*: araque gramineo viridis de cespite fiat, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9: Virg. Aen. 3, 304. II. Meton.: *a hut, hovel, shed*: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: *an altar*: positusque carbo caespite vivo, Ib. 3, 8, 4: Tac. H. 4, 53. Also, *any object of a similar form, a knot, knob*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 1: *a clump, group of plants*: id. 21, 7, 20. III. In gen.: *a grassy field, green sward, turf*: hastam de cespite vellit, Virg. Aen. 11, 566: de cæspite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427: Plin. 16, 31, 56. IV. *the ground*, in gen.: Avien. Perieg. 227. [Gen. derived from *caedo*: but Bopp compares Sans. *sashpa*, "fresh grass."]

caespĭtĭcius (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [caespes] *made of turf*: caespiticium tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius 5.

caespōsus (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in grass or turf*: litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (also cestus), ūs, *m.* (*dat. plur.* caestis, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.) [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead or iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 5, 69 (v. Smith's Ant. 269). II. *a female ornament*: v. cestus.

caesŭlae, arum, a caesius oculis, *having gray eyes*: Fest. *s. v.* Ravillæ.

caesūra, æ, *f.* [caedo] *a cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off*: ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84: silvæ, Id. 17, 20, 34. II. Meton.: *that which is hewn or cut off*, id. 8, 26, 40. III. In metre: *a pause in a verse, cæsura*; called incisio, Diom. p. 496 P.

caesūrātim, *adv.* [caesura] *with pauses, in short clauses* (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

caesus, a, um, *Part.* [caedo.] Subst. caesum, i, *n.* In gramm. *a stop, comma*: Mar. Cap. 5, p. 173.

caesus, ūs, *m.* [caedo] *a cutting, a cutting off*: frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

caetra, æ, v. cetra.

caja, æ [cajo] *a cudgel*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

cājātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cudgelling or beating of children*: Fulg. Cont. Virg.

cājo, 1. *v. a. to beat, cudgel*: Fulg. Cont. Virg.

cāla, æ, *f.* [κᾶλον] *a piece or billet of wood*: scindi puer calam ut caleas, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 1.

calabarriunculos dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus calabarriones, Gell. 16, 7. (The signif. of both words is unknown).

calabrica, æ, *f. a kind of surgical bandage*: Plin. Valer. 3, 13.

calabrix, icis, *f. a shrub*, perhaps *the Turkey-berry buck-thorn, used in dyeing*, Rhamnus infectorius, Linn.; Plin. 17, 10, 14.

calămārius, a, um, *adj.* [calamus] *pertaining to a writing-reed*: theca, *a pen-case*, Suet. Claud. 35: Mart. 14, 14.

calămentum, i, *n.* [cala] *withered dry wood on the vine*: Col. 4, 27, 1.

calămintha, æ, *f.* = καλαμίνθη, *an aromatic plant*, called also mentastrum, *a kind of mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 37.

călămister, tri, m. (**calamistrum**, i, *n.* Plaut.; Varr.) [calamus] *a curl-*

ing iron, *stripping-pin* (v. Smith's Ant. 220)]: calamistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 2, 15: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. S. 102, 15. ‖ B. Fig. of discourse: *excessive* or *artificial ornament*, *flourish*: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*: calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallicus, Tac. Or. 26.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *curled with the curling-iron*: cincinnus, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sest. 8: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f.* *damage*, *injury*, *loss*, *misfortune*, *adversity*: sed ecce ipse egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: non ut legatus populi Rom., sed ut quaedam calamitas, pervadere videretur, ib. 1, 17: videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, Sall. C. 44: calamitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14: ferre, Nep. Tim. 4: calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Also, *the misfortunes of war*, *defeat*: magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse: quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39: acciditi illa calamitas apud Leuctra, Nep. Ages. 6: calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Hence opp. to victoria: Suet. Caes. 60. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus*, *culmus*, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops: v. Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151. But it probably comes from *cad-o*, through the obsolete adj. *calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *l* is common, and Pompey is said by Marius Victorin. 2496 P., to have always written *kadamitas*: v. Key, Philol. Soc. 3, 210.]

călămītes, æ, *m.* = καλαμίτης, *the green frog*, Rana arborea, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 42.

călămĭtōsē, *adv.* *unfortunately*, *miserably*: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] Act. *that causes great damage or loss*, *ruinous*, *destructive*: uti (regio) bonum coelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: incendium, Sall. C. 48: victoriae, Suet. Calig. 23. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae te tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. ‖ Pass.: *suffering great damage*, *exposed to injury*, *unfortunate*, *miserable*: calamitosa loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*: hordeum, Plin. 18, 7: homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.

călămochnus, i, *m.* [κάλαμος χνοῦς] *a kind of sea-foam*: pure Latin adarca, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 10, 52.

călămus, i, *m.* = κάλαμος, *a reed*, *cane* (pure Lat. arundo, *q. v.*), Plin. 16, 36, 65 *sq.*: calamus aromaticus, *sweet flag*, Acorus calamus, Linn., and var. asiaticus: Col. 12, 52, 2 also *abeol.* calamus, Cato R. R. 105, 2. ‖ Meton.: *objects made of reeds*: *a reed-pen* (v. Smith's Ant. 229): quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8: quoad intinguntur, calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 27: *a reed-pipe*: unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with a curved lip* [illegible] *over the open reed*, Lucr. 4, 590: Pan primus calamos [illegible] conjungere plures instituit, Virg. E. 2, 32: *an arrow*, hastas et calami spiculis Gnosii, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: *an angling-rod*: calamo saltantes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: *a lime-twig for snaring birds*: Prop. 3, 13, 46. ‖ C. Transf. to things of a similar form: *any straw of grain*, *a stalk*, *stem*, *blade*: lapini calamus, Virg. G. 1, 76: Plin. 18, 7, 10 no. 7: *a graft*, *a shoot*, id. 17, 14, 24: β *small rod*, *used in Egypt for pointing out the way*: Plin 6, 29, 33, § 116. [Cf. *culmus*, κάλαμος, Germ. *halm*, and Arab. *kalam* (a reed for writing).]

calantica, æ, v. calautica.

calanus, æ, *a kind of tunic which the Greeks called* καλάσιρις: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Fest. *s. v.*

călăthĭāna viola, acc. to Sprengel, *the early gentian*, Gentiana verna, Linn.; but Pliny speaks of it as an autumn violet: gardeners call the autumn species Gentiana Pneumonanthe, the Calathian violet: but it is very uncertain what is meant: Plin. 21, 6, 14 dub.

călăthĭscus, i, *m.* = καλαθισκος, *a small wicker basket*: virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319.

călăthus, i, *m.* = κάλαθος, *a wicker basket*, *a hand-basket* (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant 220). Acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket*, *a wool-basket*, *a thread* or *fruit basket*, etc.: Plin. 21, 5, 11: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Virg. Aen. 7, 805: ves trahitis lanam, calathisque peracta refertis vellera, Juv. 2, 54. ‖ Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood: *a milk-bowl*, *milk-pail*: Virg. G. 3, 402: *a wine-cup*: id. E. 5, 71. ‖ C. *the calyx of a flower*: Col. 10, 99.

călātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calo] *a calling*, *summoning*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (lit. a servant for calling, *etc.*, a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant*, *attendant*: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 11: *an attendant on a priest*: Suet. Gram. 12. [cf. nomenclator.]

călātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [calator] *relating to priests' servants*, Inscr.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

călautica (also written calantica and calvatica), æ, *f.* *a covering for the head of women similar to the mitra*: Non. 537, 2 *sq.*: Cic. Schol. 1, 2, 336, Bait.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10: v. Smith's Ant. 325.

calcănĕum, i, *n.* (calcaneus, i, *m.* Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14) [calx] (a rare form for calx) *the heel*: Virg. Moret. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [id.] *a spur*: calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: concitare, Liv. 2, 6: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Curt. 7, 2, 4: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. Aen. 6, 882. Fig.: *spur*, *stimulus*, *incitement*: calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: vetibus addere calcar, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 36. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. ‖ B. *the spur upon the foot of a cock*: Col. 8, 2, 8.

calcāria, æ, *f.* [calx] *a lime-kiln*: Amm. 27, 3.

calcārĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [calcarius] *pertaining to burning lime*: Inscr. Grut. 641, 1.

calcārĭensis, is, *m.* [id.] *a lime-burner*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 17.

calcārius, a, um, *adj.* [calx] *pertaining to lime*: fornax, *a lime-kiln*, Plin. 17, 9, 6. Subst.: calcarius, ii, *m.* *a lime-burner*: Cato R. R. 16.

calcăta, æ, *f.* (dub.) in Anct. Bell. Hisp. 16: acc. to the context, *the material for filling ditches*, *fascines* (perhaps for crates).

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco] *one who treads upon*, esp. *grapes* (very rare; Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hist. Iesi. 5, 16, no. 9.

calcātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a wine-press*: Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2.

calcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she treads upon*. Fig.: *she who conculcates*: mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

calcātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a treading* operarum, Vit. 10, 10.

calcatus, ūs, *m.* *a treading* (very rare): calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun. 13, 17.

calcĕāmen (calciamen), ĭnis, *n.* [for calceamentum] *a shoe*: Plin. 19, 2, 7.

calcĕāmentārius, ii, *m.* ὑποδηματοποιός, *a shoemaker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām.), i, *n.* [calceo] *shoeing*, *shoes* in gen.: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7: inferre, id. 36, 17.

calcĕārium (calciar.), ii, *n.* [calceus, prop. *adj. sc.* argentum] *shoe-money*: Suet. Vesp. 8: Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 21.

calcĕātor (calcĭā.), ōris, *m.* [calceo] *a shoemaker*, Inscr.

calcĕātus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [calceo] *wearing shoes*, *shod*: calceati et vestiti, Cic. Coel. 26, 62: calceati dentes (*facete*) *well prepared for biting*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 84.

calcĕātus (calcĭāt.), ūs, *m.* [calceo] *shoes* in gen. (post-Aug. for calceamentum): in calceatu uti, Plin. 8, 57, 82: Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, *v. a.* [calceus] *to furnish with shoes*, *to put on shoes*, *to shoe*: cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 13: calceandi pedes, Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21. Of animals: spartea qua animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

calcĕŏlārius (calciol.), ii, *m.* *a shoemaker*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *a small shoe*, *a half boot*, ὑποδημάτιον (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: Scrib. Comp. 208.

calcĕus, *leaden bottles*, Fest. *s. v.*

calcĕus (also calcius) i, *m.* [calx] *a shoe*, *a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. 220): calcei viriles et muliebres, Varr. L. L. 9, 29: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solea), *to rise from table* (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin. Ep. 9, 17: calceos mutare, i. e. *to become a senator* (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic. Phil. 13, 13.

calcĭārium, **calcĭātus**, *etc.*, v. calceārium, *etc.*

calcĭfrăga, æ, *f.* [calx frango] *an herb employed as a remedy for the stone*: Salsola Polycnoea, Linn.; or Frankenia pulverulenta, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* *a kicking*: mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

calcĭtro, 1. *v. n.* [calx] = λακτίζω: *to strike with the heels*, *to kick*, of animals (rare): Plin. 30, 16, 51. Fig.: *to resist*, *to be stubborn* or *refractory*: calcitrat, pugnat, Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.* Proverb.: calcitrare contra stimulum, *to kick against the pricks*, Amm. 18, 5. ‖ B. *to strike convulsively with the feet*, *to writhe*, of one dying: Ov. M. 12, 240.

calcĭtro, ōnis, *m.* *one who kicks*, *a kicker*: equus mordax, calcitro, Varr. in Non. 45, 2. ‖ B. Of men: *a boisterous fellow*, *a blusterer*: Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calcitro] *kicking*, *apt to kick*: juvencus, Col. 2, 26: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

calco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calx] *to tread upon*, *to tread under foot*, *to walk* or *pass over*: admissos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88: calcata vipera, trod-

dos agros, Ib. 10, 21: alius mensi aequi, qui juxta ac vestigio Caesaris calcaverit, crescat, Tac. H. 4, 81: calcatis laetus segnes, Sil. Calig. 35: uvida, to tread upon, Cato R. R. 112 fin.: calcanda semel via leti, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 36: calcandi scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 122: calcandum durum, the frozen sea, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: calcatos lucos Jovi, frequented, Sil. 3, 675: to stamp, beat: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 52. II. Of the cock: to tread: Col. 8, 2, 24. III. to press close together, to press in: oleas in oculum calcato, Cato R. R. 117 fin.: tomentum in culcitas, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46. IV. Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: calcare amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5: hostem, Juv. 10, 86: gentem, Just. 12, 16: libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125.

2. to scorn, contemn, spurn, despise: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Theb. 3, 208.

calculārius, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *pertaining to calculation:* error, *an error in reckoning*, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

calculātio, ōnis, *f.* [calculo] *a computation, reckoning:* Cassiod. Ep. 1, 29.

calculātio, ōnis, *f.* [calculus] *the stone*, a disease: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

calculātor, ōris, *m.* [calculo] *a computer, accountant:* Mart. 10, 62, 4: Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7.

calculātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to accounts:* tabula, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.

calculensis, e, *adj.* [calculus] *of* or *pertaining to stones:* genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

calcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to calculate, compute, reckon:* Prud. περὶ στεφ. 3, 131. II. Meton.: *to consider as, to esteem*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

calcŭlo, ōnis, *m. a computer, accountant:* Aug. de Ord. 2, 12.

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony:* loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 35, 14, 49. II. *afflicted with the stone* or *gravel:* Cels. 7, 26, no. 2.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calx] *a small stone, a pebble:* conjectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*: dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields*, Virg. G. 2, 180. Fig. of discourse: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 24. II. *a stone in the bladder* or *kidneys:* calculum curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86: comminuere et ejicere, ib. 4, 13: ejicere, Suet. Aug. 80: ciere, movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91: exturbare, ib. 10, 42: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80. III. *a draughtsman* (used in the game of *Latrunculi*, or *Duodecim scripta*, v. Smith's Ant. 270): in lusu duodecim scriptorum quem prior calculum promovisset, Quint. 12, 2, 28. Fig.: calculum reducere, *to retract a move*, Cic. Hortens. frgm. in Non. 170, 30: id. Att. 8, 12. IV. *a stone used for reckoning;* hence, meton.: *a reckoning, computing, calculating:* calculum alicujus rei subducere, *to compute*, id. Fin. 2, 19: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: de calculis atque rationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 59: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an exact reckoning*, Cic. Am. 16: aliquem, *to settle accounts with any one*, Liv. 3, 4. Fig.: cum aliqua re parem calculum ponere, i. q. *to render like for like*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2. V. *a stone used* (in ancient times) *for voting:* and meton.: *a sentence, decision, suffrage* (a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation: cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 *sq.*): calculus judicialis, Imp. Justin. Cod. 3, 1, 12: calculum detriorem reportare, *an adverse decision*, Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. 7, 62, 10. Fig.: si arrori nostro nimium calculum adjeceris, *favor*, Plin. Pan. 66, 1, 2. VI. With reference to the Thracian custom of marking [illegible] days with white stones, but unfortunate with black (Plin. 7, 40, 41): Fig.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! Plin. Ep. 6, 11. VII. *a small weight:* calculus constat ex grani ciceris duobus, Anct. de Ponder. in Geos. Agr. p. 322.

calcus, i (for calculus), *a small weight:* Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8.

calda, ae (for calida), *a kind of warm drink:* Plin. 23, 4, 41.

caldāria, ae, *f.* (for caldarium), *a vessel containing warm water:* App. Herb. 59. II. *a warm bath:* Marc. Emp. 25.

caldārium, ii, *n.* (for calidarium) *a vessel containing warm water for bathing:* Vitr. 5, 10. II. *a warm bath-room:* Sen. Ep. 86.

caldārius (calid.), a, um [caldus = calidus] *pertaining to warmth, warm:* caldaria cella, *a warm bath*, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: aes, *prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Plin. 34, 8, 20: maltha, *a kind of plaster for the walls of bath rooms*, Pall. 1, 41, 1.

caldor, ōris, *m.* [caldus = calidus] *warmth, heat:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15: Gell. 17, 8.

caldum, i, *n.* (= calidum), *a warm drink:* Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

calefăcio (contr. calfăcio), ēci, actum, 3. *v. a.* (*Pass.* regularly calefio; in Vitr. (*soloec.*) calefacior) [caleo facio] *to make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat:* ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: focum igne, Ov. F. 4, 698. Pass.: calamistris calefactis, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: balneum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.* II. Fig.: *to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite*, etc.: calface hominem, id. Fam. 16, 18: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Gabiniam calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: calefacta corda tumultu, Virg. Aen. 12, 269. vino calefacta Venus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 182. 2. *to pursue something eagerly:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71.

călĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [calefacio] *a warming, heating:* balnei publici, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18. In plur.: calefactiones thermarum, Hermog. ib. 1.

călĕfacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80 ahenum, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8. II. Fig.: aliquem virgis, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 8.

călĕfactōrius, a, um, *adj.* [calefactus, calefacio] *warming, heating:* Plin. Val. 1, 38.

calefactus or **calfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [calefacio].

caleo, ŭi, v. calefacio.

călendae (Kal.), ārum, *f. plu.* [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, 11t. proclamation day] *the first day of the Roman month, the Calends:* (usually written Cal. (Kal.) *e. g.* Kal. Januar. *on the first of January*, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *extr.*). For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 231 *seq.* On the Calends interest fell due, Hor. Epod. 2, 70: hence for the debtor, tristes, id. S. 1, 3, 87. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, i. e. *never to pay* (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. Aug. 87. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia; hence, Martiis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Gell. (12, 13) discusses the question, whether intra calendas dosa or does not include the day of the Calends. II. Meton.: *a month:* intra septimas Calendas, Mart. 12, 100, 6: nec totidem vejeres quot nunc habuere calendas, Ov. F. 3, 99: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 46. 2. Calendae sextae, post.: *the Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 182

călendārĭa, ae, for calendaria, Just Ed. 13.

călendārĭum (Kal.), a, *adj.* *pertaining to the Calends:* cognomina, Juno (worshipped on the Calends), Liber. S. 1, 24.

călendārĭum (Kal.), ii, *n.* [Calendae] *an interest or account-book:* Sen. Ben. 7, 10: civitatem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur, id. Ep. 87, 6: Afric. Dig. 12, 1, 41: debitorem esse ex ratione calendarii, Scaev. Dig. 15, 1, 58: convertere pecuniam in calendarium, *to put it out to interest*, Pap. ib. 26, 7, 38. Fig.: gracilis aurigae cutes calendarium expendunt, i. e. *are satire fortune*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 9 *fin.*

II. *the calendar:* Inscr. Grut. 133 *sq.*

călēnum, i, *n.* (ac. vinum) [Cales] *Calenian wine:* molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69.

călĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* (caliturus, Ov. M. 13, 590: *impers.* caletur, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 12): *to be warm* or *hot, to glow* (of things): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae allo sole calentes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Virg. Aen. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152. Poet. of persons, for aestuare: *to feel warm:* qui apud carbones assident semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: febre, Juv. 10, 218. Meton. of a place: *to be much frequented:* Mart. 7, 7, 2.

II. Fig.: *to glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed:* (leones) permixta caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312. calentes ab recenti pugna, Liv. 25, 39. admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: animi calent spe, Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere, *to become enamoured of*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33: amore, Ov. A. A. 3, 571: igne, Mart. 5, 55, 3: desiderio conjugis abrepti, Ov. M. 7, 731. Also, *to be troubled, perplexed:* te calepa puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20: alio mentis morbo, *to labour under*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 80: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno scribendi studio, *has a feverish desire for writing*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: mero calere, id. Od. 3, 21, 12. With *inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261. With *ad*: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4, 3, 62. 2. Of abstract things: *to be urged on zealously, to be carried on warmly:* illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23: judicia calent, id. Att. 4, 16: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently ripe for execution*, id. Verr 1, 26: Veneris bella calent, Tib. 1, 10, 53.

3. *to be yet warm, new,* or *fresh:* at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam 8, 1.

călesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [caleo] *to grow* or *become warm* or *hot:* (veriex) sua cum mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel aprication vel igni, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310. II. Fig.: *to become excited, inflamed* with love, *etc.:* quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov. Her. 18, 177: est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo, id. F. 6, 5

calfacio, v. calefacio.

călĭcăta sedĭfĭcia, calce polita *plastered with lime:* Fest. s. v.

călĭcŭlārium, ii, *n.* [calículus] *worm-pipkin, a sideboard*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calix] *a small cup:* Cato R. R. 108, 1: Plin. 9, 30, 48.

călĭda, ae (calda) *warm water, any warm drink:* Sen. Ep. 77: Tac. Germ. 22.

călĭdārium, i, *n. a warm-bath room:* Cels. 1, [illegible] (v. calidarium).

calidavium, um, *n.* calidarium.

călĭdē, *adv.* *quickly, promptly:* calide quinquiid octavus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 29.

călĭdum (caldum), i, *n. a drink hot using and water:* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14.

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. form **calfus** first, in Cato and Varro, but not used by Lucr. or Cic. Calidus was used by Aug. per.—v. Quint. 1, 6, 19—in prose, but was not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. *Comp.* calĭdior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 33) [caleo, like aridus, frigidus, lucidus, etc.] *warm, hot*: fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850: febres, id. 2, 34: omne quod est calidum et igneum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: calidior est enim vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1. Contr. form: in agro caldo, Cato R. R. 6, 1: sole caldo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda pulsa, id. L. L. 5, 27, 36. **II.** Fig.: *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Virg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidius juventa, id. Od. 3, 14, 27: rixa, ib. 3, 27, 70: reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82: ne quod calidius ineant consilium, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6. **2.** *quick, ready, prompt* (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Varr. in Non. 263, 20: consilium, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud.*)

călĭendrum, i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament] *an unknown kind of female head-dress*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 48.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [kindred with calceus, from calx] *a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers* (v. Smith's Ant. 233): mihi caligae ejus et fasciae cretatae non placebant, Cic. Att. 2, 3: caliga speculatoria, *for the use of spies* (probably of a lighter kind), Suet. Calig. 52. **II.** Meton.: *military service*: Plin. 7, 43, 44: Sen. Ben. 5, 16.

călĭgārĭa, ae, *adj.* [caliga] *pertaining to the caliga or soldier's boot*: caligaria clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the soldier's boot*: caligarius clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41: caligarius sutor, or subst. caligarius, ii, *m. a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker*: Inscr. Grut. 649, 1. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

călĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caligo] *darkness, mistiness*: Plin. 29, 6, 38.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga] *wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: caligati milites, Suet. Vitell. 7 *fin.* Subst. caligatus, i, *m.* (sc. miles) *a common soldier, a private*: id. Aug. 25.

călĭgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caligo] *dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cyneg. 56.

călĭgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella, opp. to illustris et pellucida, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: caliginosus tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, *ext. no.* 1. **II.** Fig.: caliginosa nox, *obscure futurity*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

călĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [of the same root as ἀχλύς] *a mist*: suffundere coelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: a meridie nebula occepit, noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. 29, 27: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum, Ov. M. 1, 265: humidam a terra exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53: pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4. In plur.: inter caligines, id. 3, 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: *darkness, gloom, obscurity*: mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51: intris tenebris et caligine se Alexandrinos perventuros esse arbitrati sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obtulisset, *had occasioned dizziness*, Liv. 26, 48: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, 935: caeca caligo noctis, id. 4, 457: obscura caliginis tenebra, Cic. Arat. 294: caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7: Augustus omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua indueturus caliginem, *to obscure by his glory*, Vell. 2, 36: tenebris illumae caligini impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 232. **III.** Fig.: *mental blindness, dulness of understanding*: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem; praestrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: caeca mentem caligine consulit, Cat. 64, 207. **2.** Of gloomy circumstances: *calamity, affliction*: vide nunc caliginem temporum illarum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: esse illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: quaedam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47. **IV.** Medic. t. t.: *dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

călĭgo, i, v. n. and a. [caligo]. **I.** *neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek*: annus aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4. **2.** *to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy*: caligare oculos, *the eyes are darkened*, Lucr. 3, 157: Centaurus caligans, Cic. Arat. 205: lucus caligans, Virg. G. 4, 468. Fig.: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238: ad quas (vires religionis) maxime etiamnum caligat genus humanum, Plin. 30, 1, 1. Proverb.: caligare in sole, *to grope in daylight*, Quint. 1, 2, 19. **3.** Medic. t. t. *to have weak sight*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1. **II.** *act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): Virg. Aen. 2, 606: altae caligantesque fenestrae, *producing a dizzy dimness by their height*, Juv. 6, 31.

călīgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga] *a small military boot*: quem militari vocabulo Caligulam appellabant, quia plerumque eo tegmine pedum induebatur, Tac. A. 1, 41.

calim, v. clam.

calĭptra = καλύπτρα, *a kind of covering for the head*: Fest. *s. v.*

călix, ĭcis, *m.* = κύλιξ, *a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel*: κύλιξ poculi genus, quod nos una litera immutata *calicem* dicimus, Macr. S. 5, 21. Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: calix mulsi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: siccare, Juv. 5, 47. **II.** Meton.: *wine*: Cat. 27, 2. **III.** *a cooking vessel, pot*: Cato R. R. 39, 1: Ov. F. 5, 509. **IV.** *a small water-pipe*: Frontin. Aquaed. 36. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice.*)

calle, v. calsa.

callāĭna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* gemma), *a precious stone, of a sea-green hue*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

callāĭnus, a, um, *coloured like the callaïs*: lacernae, Mart. 14, 139.

callaïs, ĭdis, *f.* = καλλαΐς, *a sea-green precious stone*, perhaps greenish-yellow corundum, or oriental chrysolite, Plin. 37, 10, 56: another kind of the same, ib. 8, 33 (in Sol. 20, called callaica.)

callārĭas, ae, *m.* = καλλαρίας, *a kind of cock-fish*, referred by Cuvier to Gadus tridirrhatus Linn. or G. Lota, Linn., v. asellus: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

callens, entis, *Part.* [calleo] *adj. versed, expert*: vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105: callens utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5.

callenter, *adv. skilfully, cunningly*, etc.: App. M. 4, p. 150.

callĕo, 2. v. n. and a. [calium] **I.** *neutr. to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: callent manus, Plin. 11, 37, 84. **2.** Fig.: *to be hardened, callous, insensible*: in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. **3.** *to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in*: magis calleo quam aprugnum callum callet, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id. Trin. 3, 4, 40: quod pectus callet, quae mens in vita atque usu callescat magis, Att. in Non. 298, 5: unguentario studio Galli plurimum callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: callere fallacia, App. Flor. *no.* 18. **II.** *act. to know by experience or practice, to know, understand*: quae mihi et scio et calleo et cognovi, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 8: cuncta callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alienigenas mores, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17: jura, Cic. Caecin. 14, 32: urbanitatis rusticaeque rei pariter, Liv. 39, 49: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum somnum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenna in Non. 258, 8. With *a relative clause*: quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.

callĭblĕpharum (callĭblĕpharon, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, *n.* = καλλιβλέφαρον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *a dye for beautifying the eyebrows*: Plin. 21, 19, 73.

callĭblĕpharus, a, um, *adj.* = καλλιβλέφαρος, *with beautiful eyelids*: catrix, Plin. 32, 6, 21 (dub.).

callĭcis, *ac. f. a plant that*, acc. to Pythagoras, *made water freeze*: Plin. 24, 17, 99. Some have imagined it to be Cissampelos Pareira, Linn., the abundant mucilage of which thickens water; the property is related of Aquifolium, Plin. 24, 13, 72.

callĭdē, *adv. skilfully, shrewdly, expertly*: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 18, 98. *Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 37. *Sup.* Nep. Them. 1 *fin.* **II.** *cunningly, craftily, artfully*: callide accedere, Cic. Flac. 10, 22: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall. J. 15.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus] *shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1: nec calliditate Poenos, nec artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. Harus. Resp. 9 *fin.* **II.** *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: scientia, quae est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63. Of *stratagem in war*: Liv. 42, 47. Of *oratorical artifice*: Cic. Part. Or. 30, 137. In plur.: Syri calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14.

callĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [callidus] *a little cunning or sly*: frans, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] *shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful*: versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opera, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad suum quaestum, callidus, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 34: callida Musa, Calliope, Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57: Demosthenes nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23: callida Thisbe, Ov. M. 4, 93. With *gen.*: callidus rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: temporum, id. A. 4, 33. In the Gr. manner, with *inf.*: callidus condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 *fin.*: inventum, Nep. Eum. 5: juncturae, Hor. A. P. 47. **II.** In a bad sense: *crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 148: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, id. Verr. 1, 14: quod non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 64, 183: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57. Meton. of things: callidi doli, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 41: calliditas, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10: sanctis, Cic. Clu. 64, 183: juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, *artfully calculating*, Nep. Att. 11. callidus, *subtle*, Liv. 38, 44: cunctatio, Sen. Ep. 74, 24: saevitia, id. Dom. 17.

calligŏnon, i, *n.* = καλλίγονον, a plant, also called polygonon mas, Polygonum maritimum, Linn., or P. aviculare, Linn., v. Polygonum: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

callimus, i, *m.* = κάλλιμος (beautiful), *a kind of eagle-stone*: Plin. 36, 21, 39.

callĭon, ii, *n.* = κάλλιον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. ‖ v. strychnos: Plin. 21, 31, 105.

callĭŏnymus, i, *m.* = καλλιώνυμος, *a sea-fish*, also called uranoscopus, Uranoscopus scaber, Linn.; a fish of the Mediterranean, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.* = καλλιπέταλον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 2.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr. 6, 92: Liv. 22, 14.) *a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track*; usu. *a path made by the treading of cattle*: callis est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum, Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*: quum calles et pastorum stabula praedari coepisset, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14: secreti, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: occulti, ib. 9, 383: surgens, Pers. 4, 37. Callium provincia *was the administration of the bye-ways, the woods and forests*: ut provinciae futuris consulibus minimi negotii, id est silvae callesque decernerentur, Suet. Caes. 19: v. Smith's Ant. 234. ‖ Poet.: *a way, path, road*, in gen.: Val. Fl. 3, 568. Also, *a course, race-ground*: Lucr. 6, 92.

callisco, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] *to become dull, insensible*: aures nobis callescerunt ad injurias, Cato in Non. 89, 27 *sq.*

callistrūthia, ae (**callistruthis**, idis, Col. 10, 416) *f.* (*sc.* ficus) = καλλιστρούθια [στρουθός, a sparrow] *a very delicate kind of figs, of which sparrows were very fond*: Plin. 15, 18, 19: pure Lat. ficus passeratiae, Capit. Albin. 11.

callithrix, ichos, *f.* = καλλίθριξ (fair-haired), *a fern, used for colouring the hair*, also called trichomanes, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 26, 15, 90: 14, 87. ‖ Callitriches, um, *plu.*: *a kind of ape* or *monkey in Ethiopia*: Plin. 8, 54, 80. Most probably the baboon called Cynocephalus Hamadryas, which is found in Abyssinia and in Arabia, and was well known to the Egyptians.

callitrichos, i, *f.* = καλλίτριχος (fair-haired), *a fern*, apparently the same as callithrix, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 21, 30.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus] *hardness of skin, callousness*: Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3. Fig.: *hardness, a hardening*: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] *with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*: callosus ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: crassior callositasque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92. ‖ In gen.: *thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus**, i, *m.*, Cels). *hardened skin* (esp. upon the feet or hands): propterea quae fere res omnes aut corio sunt, aut seta, aut conchis, aut callo, aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 933: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60. ‖ Meton.: *the firm flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 2: for which also absol. callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: manus elephanti, Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50.

2. *the hard skin* or *rind of plants*: callum uvarum, id. 14, 1, 3: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34.

3. *the hard covering of the soil*, etc.: terrae, id. 17, 5, 3: calis, id. 16, 12, 23. ‖ Fig.: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, obduracy* (rare): labor quasi callum quaddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6. [Welsh, *celed*, hard; *caledau*, the hardness of the hand from labour: Pott 2, 52.]

callo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), *to call out, proclaim, convoke* (only as *t. t.* in religious matters): quinque dies te calo, Juno Covella, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: calata comitia, *comitia held for consecrating a priest* or *a king*, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27: calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. Sat. 1, 15: Quint. 1, 6, 33. Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72. [Rt. CAL, or CLA: cf. *καλέω, cla-mo, kalendae, nomen-cla-tor.*]

callo, ōnis, *m.* *a soldier's servant*: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece κᾶλα vocant, Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 234): Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Liv. 27, 18: caput Galbae per lixas calonesque laceratum, Tac. H. 1, 49. On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95. ‖ In gen.: *any low servant, drudge*: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42.

călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Varr. in Non. 46, 22] *warmth, heat, glow*: neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, nec calor, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 19: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. Tim. 14 *med.*: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571: fulminis, id. 6, 234: calor vitalis, id. 3, 129: and *absol.*: omnis et una dilapsus calor, *all vital warmth*, Virg. Aen. 4, 705. **2.** *summer heat*: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.* Hence also for *summer*, opp. to ver and auctumnus: Lucr. 1, 175: Col. 11, 2, 48: medils caloribus, *in the middle of summer*, Liv. 2, 5: dum ficus prima calorque designatorem decorat lictoribus atris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, *the parching heat of the Sirocco*, Virg. G. 2, 270. **3.** *the heat of a fever*: Tib. 4, 11, 2. ‖ Fig.: *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence*: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id. 10, 3, 6: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: pietatis, id. Pan. 3: iracundiae, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Ach. 2, 26. Poet.: *the fire of love*: trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305: id. H. 19, 173: Sil. 14, 223. In plur.: calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

călōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calor] *heated*: Fig.: *excited, furious*: juventutis impetus, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 37.

călōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [calor facio] *causing warmth, heating*; oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

calpar, aris, *n.* [κάλπη = κάλπις] *a vessel for liquids*, esp. *for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher*: Non. 546, 32, *sq.*: calpar genus vasis fictilis, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Meton.: *a libation in the Vinalia, from a cask of new wine*: Fest. *s. v.*

calsa (in some editt. calla), ae, *f.* *a plant of two kinds*, **1.** Similis aro, Arum arisarum, Linn. **2.** Alterum genus, anchusa, Plin. 27, 8, 36, 37: Anchusa italica vel tinctoria, Linn.

caltha, ae, *f.* *a strong-smelling yellow flower*, prob. our *pot marigold*: Calendula officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50.

calthŭla, ae, *f.* [caltha, corresponding in colour with it, cf. Non 546, 11] *a woman's robe of a yellow colour*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

calthum, i, *n.* for caltha, Prud. Cath. 5, 114.

călumnĭa (anciently written kalumnia), ae, *f.* *false accusation, chicanery*, opposed to veritas, Quint. 12, 1, 26, and to fides, Suet. Cal. 16. ‖ In gen.: *false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophistical attack*: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus eximit, *by artifice*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: impediti ne triumpharent calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30: nullam adhibere calumniam, Cic. Fat. 14: causas ingenii calumnia iudificari, id. Rep. frgm. in Non. 263, 15: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples*, id. Fam. 1, 1. **2.** Fig.: *needless care, anxiety, apprehension*: in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspicionis tormento, *in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear*, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nimia contra se calumnia, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (in allusion to nimium inquirens in so atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 281).

‖ Legal *t. t. false accusation, trickery*: calumnia flitium aliquid petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: existunt saepe injuriae calumnia quadam et nimis callida et malitiosa juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: in pecuniariis quaestionibus veritati contra calumniam adesse, Quint. 12, 1, 26: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 39, 47: also de calumnia jurare, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13: qui juraverit non calumniae causa id se postulare, ib. 39, 2, 7. **2.** Meton. for actio calumniae, *an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof* (v. Smith's Ant. 234): calumniam effugere, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv. 39, 4: ferre, *to be declared a false accuser*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. A. 14, 41. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALU or CALV: v. *calvor*: it is perh. connected with *celare*.]

călumnĭātor (kal), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t.* *a contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler*: si calvitur et moretur et frustretur: inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 227: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caec. 23, 65.

‖ Fig.: calumniator sui, *one who is too anxious about his work, over-scrupulous*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 25.

călumnĭātrix, icis, *f.* [id] *she who makes false accusations*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 9, 1, § 14 and 16.

călumnĭor (anciently kalumnior), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [calumnia]. ‖ *to censure, attack in a sophistical* or *unfair manner, to cavil*: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: festinationem meam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: id unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. H. 3, 75: Gell. 7, 3: calumniari si quis autem voluerit, quod arbores loquantur, *to cavil*, Phaedr. 1, prol. 5 ‖ Legal *t. t.*: *to contrive legal artifices* or *false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections*: jacet res in controversiis, iste calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: ludificari et calumniari, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint. 4, 2, 8: petitorem, id. 7, 2, 50: calumniari verba juris, *to interpret sophistically, to pervert, misapply*, Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 10. ‖‖ Fig.: *to torment oneself with groundless care* or *anxiety*: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi veniret, suspicaturum, *etc.* Cic. Fam. 9, 2 with *pron. reflect.*: *to correct oneself too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work*: Quint. 10, 3, 10. Pass.: interdum analogia calumniatur "συκοφαντεῖται," Staverius in Prisc. p. 793 P.

călumnĭōsē, *adv.* *artfully, by trickery*: Pap. Dig. 46, 3, 7. *Sup.*: Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

călumnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia] *full of tricks* or *artifices*: accusatio, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.* *Sup.* Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.*

calva, ae, *f.* *the bald-scalp*: Liv. 23, 24 *fin.* ‖ *a nut with a smooth shell*, Petr. 66, 4.

calvāria, æ, *f.* [calva, calvus] *the skull*, of man and beasts: Cels. 8, 1: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 28: equinæ, asinæ, Pall. 1, 35, 16.

calvārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a kind of round sea-fish without scales*: Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299 dub. ‖ II. *the skull* (for calvaria): App. Apol. 3, p. 137.

calvātus, a, um (for calvus), Plin. 17, 22, 35.

calveo, 2. v. n. [calvus] *to be bald*: Plin. 11, 37, 47.

calvesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [calveo] *to grow bald*: Col. 6, 14, 7: Plin. 10, 29, 41. ‖ Transf. to plants, *to grow up thin* or *far apart*: Col. 4, 33, 3.

calvio, ire, v. calvor.

calvities, ei, *f.* [calvus] *baldness* (rare for calvitium): prae calvitie, Suet. Galb. 20: Petr. S. 108, 1.

calvĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *baldness*: in tecta capillorum sibi evelleret, quasi calvitio moeror levaretur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: Plin. 11, 37, 47. ‖ Meton.: calvitium loci, *deficiency of herbage*, Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3. v. a. *dep.* (calvio, ire, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 720) *to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive*: me calvitur suspicio, Pac. in Non. 7, 6: Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 4. (Ante-class. for calumnior.) ‖ In law: *to quibble, to act the pettifogger*: SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Frgm. XII Tab. in Fest. s. v. struere: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 233. Pass.: te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29: contra ille calvi ratus, Sall. Hist. frgm. lb. 7, 8. [v. calumnia.]

calvus, a, um, *adj. bald, without hair* (rare): raso capite calvus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: a calvo ad calvum duci imperabat, Suet. Calig. 27. ‖ Fig. of plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato R. R. 33, 3: calvae nuces, *with smooth shells*, lb. 8, 2.

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) *the heel*: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: incurvare pugnis, calcibus (τοῖς καὶ λάξ), id. Poen. 4, 1, 3: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 3, 23: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferrata (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Virg. Aen. 11, 714: caedere calcibus, *to kick*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere aliquem: neque calce lupus quemquam, *the same* dente petit bos, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: calces remittere, *to kick*, Nep. Eum. 5. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον, *to kick against the pricks*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to kick at* or *throw up any occupation*, Petr. 46. Meton.: *the foot*: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. Aen. 5, 324. ‖ Transf. to similar things: calces scapoyum, *the props of a staircase*, Vitr. 9, 1: *the piece of wood cut off with a scion*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 3. [With *calx*, *calco*, *cf.* λάξ λακτίζω: the converse is the case in γαλαν-, and *lac-* (milk): the root may be akin to Eng. *heel*.] (Hence It. *calcagno*.)

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. *a small stone*: hence *a counter* or *draughtsman* (rare for the *dim.* calculus, *q. v.*): *Sy.*: Profecto ad incitas lenonem redigat, si eas abduxerit. *Mt.*: Quin prius disperibit taxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86. ‖ *limestone, lime*, whether slaked or unslaked: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *quick-lime*, Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime*, Cato R. R. 16: extincta, *slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5: macerata, id. 7, 2: arenatus, *mingled with sand, mortar*, Cato R. R. 18, 7: materies ex calce et arena mixta, Vitr. 7, 3. ‖ Meton.: *the goal* or *limit in a race-course* (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Am. 27, 101: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to have to do a thing all over again*, id. de Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15. Proverb.: extra calcem decurrere, *to digress from a theme*, Amm. 23, 1 *fin.* (Hence It. *calcina*; Fr. *chaux*.)

calyculus, i, *m. dim.* [calyx] *a small flower-bud, the cup of a flower*: Plin. 20, 19, 78.

calyptra, for caliptra, *q. v.*

calyx, ycis, *m.* = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, hence, lit. any covering, husk, hull, shell] *the bud, cup, or calyx of a flower*: narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12: rosae, lb. 4, 10: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11. ‖ *the shell of fruits*: id. 15, 23, 25. ‖ *an egg-shell*: id. 28, 2, 4. ‖ *the shell of fish, etc.*: id. 9, 31, 51. ‖ *a covering of wax around fruit*, to preserve it: id. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4.

camba, æ, *f.* [καμβή] *a small low bed*: Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cămācum, i, *n.* (comac.): *a kind of cinnamon growing in Syria*: Plin. 12, 28, 63.

camāra, æ, v. camera.

camarus, i. v. cammarus.

cambio, 4. v. n. (*perf.* campsi, Charis. p. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906, lb.): *to exchange, barter* (very rare): App. Apol. p. 284. (Hence the It. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura*, etc.; Fr. *change, changer*, etc.)

cambĭtas, ātis, *f. exchange, barter*, ἀντιμεταλλαγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

camelae, arum, *f. plu.* [καμήλειαι] *relating to, presiding over marriage*: virgines, Fest. s. v.

cămēlārius, ii, *m.* [camelus] *a camel driver*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlĭcĭsa, æ, *f.* = καμηλικία, *camel-driving, the care of camels belonging to the state*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [camelus] *pertaining to a camel*: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109.

cămella, æ, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: Ov. F. 4, 779.

cămēlŏpardălis, is, *f.* (camelopardalus, i. *m.*) = καμηλοπάρδαλις, *a camelopard, giraffe*, Cervus Camelopardalis, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 8, 18, 27.

cămēlŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = καμηλοπόδιον, *a plant, camel's-foot*, perh. *horehound*: App. Herb. 45.

cămēlus, i, *m.*, *a camel, a dromedary*. The camel, Camelus Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, C. dromedarius, has only one. Plin. 11, 37, 62: Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.* [From the Semitic *gâmâl*.]

cămĕra (also cămāra), æ, *f.* = καμάρα, *a vault, an arched roof, an arch*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: camera lapideis fornicibus vincta, Sall. C. 55. In ships: solutilem navem, cujus vel naufragio, vel camerae ruina periret, commentus est, Suet. Ner. 34. ‖ *a flat ship with a covering of planks*: Tac. H. 3, 47 Gell. 10, 25 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *chambre*.)

cămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [camera]: camerariae cucurbitae, *climbing*, opp. to *plebeiae*, that creep upon the ground, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

cămĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [camero]: *an arching*: hence Meton. *a vault, arch*: Spart. Carac. 9.

cămĕro, 1. v. a. [camera] *to vault* or *arch over*: Plin. 10, 30, 50.

camilla, æ, *f.*, v. camillus.

camillum, i, *n. a piece of furniture used at weddings*: Fest. s. v. cumeram. ‖ In Arch.—loculamentum, Vitr. 10, 15.

cămillus (also written casmillus), i. *m.* and cămilla, æ, *f.*, *a boy and girl, free born, whose parents were alive, employed in religious offices* (v. Smith's Ant. 233): Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence for puellus, *small*: Quint. 8, 3, 19.

cămīno, āre *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. [caminus] *to make like an oven* or *furnace* (very rare): Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cămīnus, i, *m.* = ὁ κάμινος, *a smelting furnace, a forge*: Ov. M. 7, 106: Aetnam impositam, ruptis flammam ex ignibus aestuat, Virg. Aen. 3, 580. ‖ Fig.: *an incessant, zealous labour*: Juv. 14, 118. ‖ *a fire-place*: valde metuo ne frigus in hiberno; quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: ramos urentes camino, Hor. S. 1, 5, 81. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, *to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321. (Hence Fr. *cheminée*; Eng. *chimney*.)

camisia, æ, *f.* = κάμισον *linen night-gown*: camisias vocari, quod in his dominus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29. (Hence It. *camicia*, Fr. *chemise*.)

cammăron, i, *n.* = κάμμαρον, *a plant*, also called aconitum, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

cammărus (gammarus), i, *m.* = κάμμαρος, *a lobster*: Astacus Gammarus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

campe, æ, v. campe.

campăgus, i, *m. a kind of boot worn by military officers*: Treb. Gall. 16.

campānĭcus or **campānius**, a, um, *adj.* [campus] for campestris, *pertaining to the fields*: loca, Innocent. p. 219.

campānus morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

campē, ēs, *f.* = κάμπη, *a winding, writhing*: campas dicere, *to seek evasions*, Pl. Truc. 5, 50. ‖ *a caterpillar*, pure Latin eruca: Col. 11, 3, 63.

campester (campestris, Cato Prisc. p. 696 P.: Col. 8, 13, *dub.*), tris, tre, *adj.* [campus], *pertaining to a plain, flat, champaign, level*: opp. to montanus and collinus: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, lb. § 6: vineae collinae et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: culta, id. 25, 5, 18: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66: vici, Liv. 40, 58: urbs, id. 23, 45: oppidum, id. 27, 39: barbari, *dwelling in plains*, id. 39, 53: hostis, *fighting in a plain*, id. 22, 18. Subst. campestria, lium, *n. plu.*, *flat land, level ground*: pauca campestrium, Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30. ‖ *relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius*: ludus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: proelia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83: decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.*: ludere qui nescit campestribus abstinet armis, Hor. A. P. 379. Subst., Campestre, is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron*: id. Ep. 1, 11, 18. ‖ Campestres, ium, *m. plu.*, *the deities who presided over contests*: Grut. 1015, 2. ‖ *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: gratia, Liv. 7, 1: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 14.

campestrātus, i, *m.*, *furnished with the campestre or wrestling apron*: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17.

campi-curio, ōnis, *f.* [campus] *military exercise in the* Campus Martius: Veg. Mil. 3, 4.

campi-doctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drills* or *exercises soldiers in the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

campso, 1. v. a. [κάμπτω, to bend around] *to turn around a place, to sail by, double*: Lucretem, Enn. Ann. 10, 36 (in Prisc. p. 906, P.)

camptanies, æ, *m.*, *an unknown kind of musician*: Vop. Carin. 19.

camptēr, ēris, *m.* = καμπτήρ, *a bending, turning, an angle*: Pac. in Non. 65, 1.

campus, i, *m. an even, flat space, a plain, field*, also *a field of battle*: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: Babylonii in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, id. Div. 1, 42: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta dispositus, Col. 1, 2, 3: [illegible] campis melius, quam praecipitibus [illegible] provenisse, id. 1, 2: pingues [illegible] Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5: redeunt [illegible] campis, id. Od. 4, 7, 1: herbis [illegible] 78, 9: herbidus

aquamque. Liv. 9, 2: opimus, id. 38, 41: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 28, 5: apertissimi campi, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: pigri, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: campus terrenus, Liv. 31, 17: diuturnorum pace ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14: (praefecti regis) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4. With *ager* it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupinium, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. G. 2, 274. 2. Meton.: *the produce of the field*: Stat. Th. 5, 528. b. *any level surface* (of the sea, of a rock, etc.): caeruleus per campos, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi liquentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 724: immota attollitur unda campus (*i. e.* saxum), ib. 5, 128.

3. Fig.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo cursu congressa campo, ib. 12, 4, 2: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. ‖ Esp., the *Campus Martius* at Rome (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma): *a place of assembly for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata: Cic. Cat. 1, 5: in Campo Martio comitia consulum habere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2. Meton.: *the comitia themselves*: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Phs. 2: venalis, Lucan. 1, 180. Also, *as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills*, etc.: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, ib. 3, 1, 10. There were other *campi* at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*, *etc.* Hence 2. Fig.: *a field of action, a subject of debate*, etc.: me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caec. 29, 84: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo quum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in republica campus, multis aportus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 16 *fin.*: honoris et gloriae campus, Plin. Pan. 70: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *champ.*)

campus, i, *m.* = κάμπτω· *a sea-animal*: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

camum, i, *n.* *a kind of beer*: [Vlp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

cămĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*, a foreign word, prob. kindred with camera, καμάρα: cf. Non. 30, 8. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35] *crooked, bent inwards*: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aurea, Virg. G. 3, 55: arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 12, 57.

cămus, i, *m.* = κημός (Dor. καμός), *a muzzle*, Eccl. ‖ *a kind of collar*, Att. in Non. 200, 16.

cāna, Gr. (κάνεον, plur. κάνα, κάνη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

cānăbis (cannabis), is, *f.* [kindred with κάνναβος and κάννα: acc. to others, with καλύβη] *a hovel, hut*: Aug. Serm. 61, de temp.

cānăbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canaba] *a small hovel*: Auc. de limit. p. 257 Goes.

cancheni, ōrum, *m. plu.* *a class of thieves*: Arn. 6, p. 207, *dub.*

cānālĭcŭlus, a um, *adj.* [canalis] *dug in shafts or pits*: canaliculum auram, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cānālĭcŭlus, ae, *f.*, for canaliculus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: duas esse quasi canaliculas quasdam, vel fistulas, Gell. 17, 21.

cānālĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus] *made in channel or pipe, channelled*: Gloss. Sp. p. 364.

cānālĭcŭlus, i, *dim.* [canalis] *a small channel, gutter, a water-channel*: Col. 2, 2, 4: *groove of a*

triglyph: Vitr. 4, 3: *the groove of a catapult*: id. 10, 15. In surgery, *a splint*: Cels. 8, 2 *fin.* (Hence It. *canaletto.*)

cānālĭensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug in shafts or pits*: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cānālis, is, *m.* (*f.* Cato, Varr.) *a pipe, groove, channel*, esp. *a water-pipe, conduit, a canal*: curvatum ligneis portare canalibus undam, Virg. G. 3, 330: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Liv. 23, 31: ducere aquam per canales structiles, Vitr. 8, 7: *a channel or trench in mines*: Plin. 33, 4, 21. Of *the wind-pipe*: animae, id. 8, 29, 10, § 29. Fig.: aliquid velut canali dirigere, id. 11, 37, 55. And of speech: pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167. ‖ In architecture, *the groove or fluting upon Ionic capitals*, etc.: Vitr. 3, 3. ‖‖ *the groove of a catapult*: id. 10, 19. Ⅳ. In surgery, *splints for holding broken bones together*: Cels. 8, 10. Ⅴ. *a household utensil of unknown form and use*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.

cānārius, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *pertaining to dogs*: augurium, Auct. in Plin. 18, 3, 3: herba, *a kind of grass*, mostly referred to the *dog's-tooth*, Cynodon Dactylon, Pers., or to the *Finger-grass*, Digitaria sanguinalis, Scop.: Plin. 25, 8, 51: lappa, id. 24, 19, 116.

cānaster, μιξοπάλιος [cānus] *half-gray, grizzled*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cānātim, *adv.* [canis] *like a dog*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

cancămum, i, *n.*, κάγκαμον, *an Arabian gum used for incense*, supposed to be obtained from the Amyris Kataf, Forsk., sometimes called elemi: Plin. 12, 20, 44.

cancellārius, ii, *m.* [cancelli] *a porter, doorkeeper*: Vop. Carin. 16. ‖ *a chancellor*: Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancello] *lattice-formed, trellis-like*: Plin. 7, 20, 19.

cancellātio, ōnis, *f.* [cancello] *the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land*: Frontin. de Col. p. 109 Goes.

cancelli, ōrum (*sing.* cancellus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 9), *m. plu.* [dim. of cancer] *an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected*: scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6: *the bar of tribunals*, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *in.*: *the barrier in the public spectacles*: id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 30, 41, § 10. ‖ the *reticulated skin* of the elephant: Plin. 8, 10, 10. ‖‖ Fig.: *boundaries, limits*: si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 19 *fin.*: esse certarum rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52. Ⅳ. Meton.: *the space inclosed by boundaries*: Hirt. Bell. Afric. 19 *fin.*

cancello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cancelli] *to inclose with a railing* or *lattice-work*, etc.: solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10: cancellato brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74. ‖ Legal t. t., *to strike* or *cross out a writing, to cancel*: testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, Modest. ib. 22, 3, 24.

cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr.: *acc. plur.* canceres, Cato) *m. a crab* in a gen. sense: Plin. 9, 31, 51: id. 19, 10, 58 (for Plin. v. Astacus, Carabus, *etc.*): Virg. G. 4, 48. Meton. *hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs*: Orci cancri, App. Met. 6, p. 176, 26. ‖ *a sign of the zodiac*: Lucr. 5, 616: Ov. M. 2, 83. Poet. *the south*: ib. 4, 625; *and great heat*: ib. 10, 127. ‖‖ In medicine, *an eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer*: Cels. 5, 26, no. 31. [Sans. *karkata*, Gr. καρκίνος.] (Hence It. *granchio, cancro*; Fr. *cancre, chancre.*)

cancer, cri, *m.* [kindred with κιγκλίς] *a lattice*: Fest. *s. v.*

cancĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cancer] *like a cancer, cancerous*: foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

cancĕro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [cancer] *to be afflicted with cancer, to suppurate like a cancer*: Plin. Val. 1, 20: App. Herb. 36.

cancĕrōsus (contr. **cancrōsus**, an corrupted **cancellōsus**), Min. *m.* [κατὰ σύνκοπην] *a cancer*: App. Herb. 19: 31.

candaucus or **candaucus**, for suavis or mansuetus: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 102.

candĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make dazzlingly white*: Gell. 6, 5: and jestingly: ebur atramento candefaciens, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 102. ‖. *to make glowing, to bring to a white heat* (very rare): lapides candefactos, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

candĕfĭo, factus sum, fieri, *to be made excessively hot*: quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo] *a light, a taper, tallow candle, taper*: Col. 2, 22, 3: Plin. 33, 7, 40: breve lumen candelae cujus dispenso et tempero filum, Juv. 3, 287. Meton., *fire*: candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire*, id. 9, 98. ‖. *a cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): Liv. 40, 29.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form candelaber, *m.*: candelabrus, Petr. 75, 10. [candela] *a candlestick, a chandelier*. Cic. Verr. 2, 74: id. 4, 28: Plin. 36, 3, 6.

candens, entis, *Part.* [candeo]. ‖ *Adj.*: *shining white, glittering* (poet.) candida (facere) de nigris, et de candenti bus atra, Ov. M. 11, 314: candentes humeri, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Virg Aen. 4, 61: candens elephantus, *ivory*, ib. 6, 896: candens lacteus humor, Lucr 1, 259: saxis late candentibus Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26.

candentia, ae, *f.* [candens] *a white, clear lustre, whiteness*: lunae, Vitr 9, 4.

candeo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.*, *to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter* (mostly poet.): candet ebur solis, Cat. 64, 45 ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102 ‖. *to glow, to be glowing hot*: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, *as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace*, Lucr. 6, 148: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 5, 63: siccis aer ferroribus ustus canduit, Ov M. 1, 120: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2. 2. Fig.: *to glow from passion, to be excited* (very rare): Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226. [Prob. the same root as the Sans. *kan*, "to shine," and perh connected with γανάω, γάνος. It may possibly be connected with *caleo*: cf. *pando* and *palam*, *scando* and *scala.*]

candesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [candeo] *to become of a glittering white, to begin to glisten* (rare, mostly poet.): ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49. 2. *to grow hot, to begin to glow* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491: Ov. M. 2, 230.

candētum, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a space of* 100 or 150 *square feet*: Col. 5, 1, 6. [Pott derives it from Welsh *cant* "a hundred," and compares Bas. Bret. *kantved* (un centième).]

candĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [candeo, cf. albico] *to be whitish* or *white*: Plin. 37, 11, 73: App. M. 5, p. 168.

candidārius pistor [candidus] *a baker of white bread*, Inscr. Mur. 304, 3.

candidātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *pertaining to a candidate*: candidatorium munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

candidātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] *clothed in white* (for albatus): Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 12: ut candidatus cedit hic mantigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10: Sust. Aug. 98.

candidātus, i, *m.*, *a candidate for office* (because clothed in a white toga; v. Smith's Ant. 77): praetorius candidatus, Cic. Mur. 35 *fin.*: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, Suet. Vesp. 2: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate* recom

candied by Cicero, Vell. 2, 124. Hence proverb., petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus, *i. e. certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62. In the time of the emperors: candidati Principis, *quæstors appointed by the emperor to read his speeches and rescripts*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 13. ‖ Fig.: *any eager aspirant or claimant*: candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ, Plin. Pan. 63: majus est opus atque præstantius, ad quod ipse (*sc.* orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticæ eloquentiæ, id. prooem. § 13: crucis, *one who is soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108: *a military aspirant*: Amm. 15, 5.

candidē, *adv.*, *in dazzling white*: candide vestitus, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10. ‖ Fig.: *clearly, candidly*: candide et simpliciter, Cosl. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

candido, avi, 1. *v. a.* [candidus] *to make glittering or bright, to make white*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

candidŭlē, *adv.*, *candidly, sincerely*: Arn. 2, p. 50.

candidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *shining white*: dentes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.

candidus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] *of a dazzling white, clear, bright* (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black: white *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82: Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51): sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: candida flamma, Val. Fl. 8, 243: avis, *i. e.* ciconia, Virg. G. 2, 320: ales, *i. e. cygnus*, Auct. Aetnae 88: candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: lilia, Prop. 1, 20, 38: populus, *the silver poplar*, Virg. E. 9, 41: vela, Cat. 64, 235: vestis, Liv. 9, 40: toga, id. 4, 3: candidior barba, Virg. E. 1, 29: candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1.

2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *fair, beautiful*: Dido, Virg. Aen. 5, 571: candidus et pulcer puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8: membra, Ov. M. 2, 607: pes, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 27: humeri, ib. 1, 13, 9: brachia, Prop. 2, 16, 24: colla, id. 3, 17, 29: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2. As an epithet of the gods: candidus Cupido, Cat. 68, 134. *Sup.* candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7. Proverb.: candida de nigris facere, *to make black white*, Ov. M. 11, 314: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30. Absol.: ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35: and with a *Gen.*: candidum ovi, *the white of an egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 11. Poet. for candidatus, *clothed in white*: turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654: Roma, *i. e.* Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6: candida sententia = candidi lapilli, *a sentence of acquittal*, Ov. M. 15, 47. ‖ Fig.: *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc. Of the voice: *clear, pure, silver-toned*; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. 11, 3, 15: quum (vox) e candida declinat in fuscam, Plin. 28, 6, 16. Of discourse: *clear, perspicuous, unaffected*: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121. And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, id. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, ib. 73. Poet.: of the winds: *making clear or bright*: candidi Favonii, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1. ‖ Of character: *pure, honest, upright, candid, frank*: candidus judex, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: animus, id. S. 1, 3, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11. And of conditions of life: *cheerful, happy, fortunate*: candida convivia, *joyful*, Prop. 4, 6, 71: nox, id. 2, 15, 1: cunæ, id. 4, 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pax, id. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64.

candĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make white*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 7.

candĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [candifico] *that makes white*: cuniculosa pulvinaria, dentis candore, App. Apol. p. 277.

candor, ōris, m. [candeo] *a dazzling, glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour*, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: splendidissimus candor, id. Rep. 6, 16: candor cœli, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 432: increscente pallo candor in medium vertitur, luteum circumfunditur, *the white of the egg*, Plin. 10, 53, 94: and Meton.: *snow*: solis æstu candor quum liquesceret, Nacv. in Non. 334, 32: candor simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: tunicarum, Liv. 10, 39: dentium, Plin. 22, 25, 63: æqui candore animis, Just. Aug. 94. Of personal beauty: *fairness, beauty*: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Cos), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: candor hujus te et proceritas pepulerunt, id. Cael. 15, 36. In *plu.*: corporis candores, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 67.

‖ Fig.: Of discourse: *brilliancy, splendour*: fucatius candor, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*: *simplicity, naturalness*: T. Livius, in narrando mirus jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101.

2. Of mind or character: *uprightness, fairness, openness*: candor animi, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: justus sine mendacio candor, Vell. 2, 126 *fin.*: tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84.

‖‖. *glow, heat*: candor æstivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219.

candoscŏcus, i, m. [a Gallic word] *a layer of a plant*: pure Lat. mergus, Col. 5, 5, 16.

candrycala, Plin. 21, 15, 22. v. candila.

cănens, entis, *Part.* [caneo] *hoary, white*: Virg. Aen. 10, 192.

cănens, entis, *Part.* [cano].

canentes (Cod. Mon. canentes), *an ornament for the head*: Fest. *s. v.*

cănĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.*, *to be white or hoary*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. Aen. 5, 416: canens senecta, id. 10, 192: canens gelu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66: dum mane novum, dum gramina canent, Virg. G. 3, 325: canuerint herbæ rore recente quater, Ov. F. 3, 880. [The root is perh. the same as the Sans. *kan* "to shine:" v. candeo.]

canes, is, v. canis.

cănesco, 3. *v. incep.* [caneo] *to grow white or hoary*: pabula canescunt, Ov. M. 2, 212: canescant sequora remis, id. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52: capilli canescunt, Plin. 30, 15, 46: Hence = senescere, *to grow old*: Ov. M. 9, 422. And Fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

canĭa, æ, *f. a kind of wild nettle*: Plin. 21, 15, 55: v. urtica.

canĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [canis] *a small dog or bitch*: Plin. 32, 7, 26. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 8. ‖. *the Dog-star, Sirius*: Plin. 2, 47, 47: flagrans, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flammans, Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5. ‖‖. *a species of shark or dog-fish*, probably including *the white shark*, Carcharias vulgaris; *the tope*, Galeus vulgaris; *the dog-fish*, Spinax Acanthias, *etc.*: Plin. 9, 46, 70. ‖V. *the worst throw at dice*: Pers. 3, 49.

canĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [canicula, no. 2] *pertaining to the Dog-star*: dies, *dog-days*, Pall. Jul. 1 and 7.

canĭfĕra, æ, *f. she who carries a small box*: Fest. *s. v.*

canĭformis, e, *adj.* [canis forma] *dog-shaped*: canitormis Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

canīnus, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *pertaining to a dog, canine*: lac, Ov. Ib. 287: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: sterous, Juv. 14, 64: rictus, id. 10, 271: fur, *spelt-bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11. Absol.: canina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *dog's-flesh*: canis canimam non est. Auct. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 83: dentes, *eye-teeth*. Dogteeth, Plin. 11, 37, 61: scæva canina, *a favourable augury from a dog*, Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 4. Fig.: catinum prendimus, *in which we wish to drink*, mane, Varr in Gell. 13, 30: Rhetor, *the letter* R, Pers. 1, 109: deliquantia, *cleansing, washing*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: studium, *i. e. contradiction*, Col. 1, *præf.* § 9: verba, *drinking words*, Ov. Ib. 230: inquina, *lecherous, brutal*, Hier. Ep. 69, no. 2: cadmi philosophi = Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 20: hence, canimæ æquanimitatis simplex, Tert. Pat. 2.

cănĭpa, æ, *f.* = canistrum, *a fruit-basket for religious uses*: Fest. Atv. in Martin. no. 3.

cănis (canes, like ardes, apes, for ardis, apis, *etc.*, Ann. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133), is, com., *a dog, hound*: Plin. 8, 40, 61: canum fida custodia, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: venari canibus leporem, Virg. G. 3, 410: often used as *fem.* when the species is referred to: aut trudit acres inter multa cane apros Hor. Epod. 2 31: Echidnes, *i. e.* Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 409 (also called triformis, tergeminus, and Tartareus): canis obscœna Virg. G. 1, 470. As a term of reproach, *dog*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. A contemptuous designation, *a hanger-on, a parasite*: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48. Prov.: venatum ducere invitas canes, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82: cane pejus et angui vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *a dog will never be scared from a greasy hide*, id. S. 2, 5, 83: a cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422 canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, *his bark is worse than his bite*, Curt. 7, 4: CAVE CANEM, an inscription upon doors, "*Beware of the dog*," Petr. 29: Varr. in Non. 193, 1. ‖. *a constellation*, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8): Col. 11, 2, 37: Ov. F. 4, 904. ‖‖. *the sea-dog*: Plin. 9, 35, 55 (v. canicula): and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla*: Lucr. 5, 890. ‖V. *the worst throw at dice, the dog-throw*: canes damnosi, Prop. 4, 8, 46. Hence prov. tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10. V. *a kind of fetter*: Pl. Cas 2, 6, 37 dub. [Cf. Sans. *svan*: Gr. κύων, σκύλ: Germ. *hund*: Eng. *hound*.] (Hence Fr. *chien*.)

cănistella, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [canistrum: Fest. *s. v.* cana] *a bread-basket, a fruit-basket*: argentea, Symm. Ep. 2, 81.

cănistra, orum, *n. plu.* (canistri orum, *m. plu.* Pall.) *a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers*, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic. Att. 6 1: Tib. 1, 10, 27: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg. Aen. 8, 180: in patuli redolentia mala canistris, Ov. M. 8, 675 pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris ib. 2, 713. 2. canistra slocaria, *basket in which wine stood upon a table* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 706. [Gr. κάνεον verpov = καναστρον, fr. κάναον, "a reed basket."]

canitia, æ, for canities, Plin. 31, 7 42.

cānĭtĭes, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] *a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness*: Ov M. 1, 238: Plin. 21, 20, 84. Esp. freq of gray hair: albaque toto vertice canities, Ov. M. 10, 425: canities horrida tantum et equis, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Hence Meton.: *gray hair*: canitiem (terræ atque infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: Charon cui plurima mento canities inculta jacet, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. 2. *old age*: canitiem sibi et [illegible] annos, id. 10, 549: donec virentis canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17 (Hence Fr. *canetons*.)

cānĭtĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [illegible] *canities. for canities*: [illegible] *canus*: capillo, Pl. [illegible]

canna, æ, *f.* [illegible] (rare for *arundo*): [illegible] 7: palmarum [illegible]

musice, fb. 6, 326. ‖ Meton.: *things made of reed, a reed pipe, flute*: fb. 2, 682: *a small vessel, gondola*: Juv. 5, 80. ‖ Gutturis, *the windpipe*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

cannăbĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κανναβίνος, *of hemp, hempen*: retia, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3.

cannăbis, is, *f.*, and **cannăbum**, i, *n.* = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp*: Cannabis sativa, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 21: ubi seras cannabim, linum, juncum, spartum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: tunc mare transilias? tibi toria cannabe fulto coena sit in transtro? Pers. 5, 146. 2. Cannabis in silvis nata, *a kind of mallow*, Althaea cannabina, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 97. [Sans. *sana*: Gr. κάνναβις: Lith. *kanapė*: Eng. *hemp*.] (Hence It. *canape*; Fr. *chanvre*.)

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna] *a thicket of reeds*: Pall. Febr. 23, 2.

cannĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of reeds*: tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

cannŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small, low reed*: App. Met. 4, p. 145. ‖ Cannula pulmonis, *the windpipe*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

cănō, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (ancient *imper.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 26: *fut. perf.* canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. in Fest. *s. v.* rumentum: *perf.* canui = cecini, acc. to Serv. Virg. 2, 384, usual in the comp. concino, occino, *etc. Part. fut.* caniturus, Apocalyps. 8 *fin.*). I. Neutr. *to sing, sound, play*. Of men: si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: canere ad tibicinem, id. Tusc. 1, 2: canere ad tibiam, ib. 4, 2: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: arundine, Ov. M. 1, 687: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14. *Impers.*: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17. Of faulty delivery: *to speak in a sing-song tone*: id. Or. 8 *fin.* 2. Of animals: volucres nulla dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14: merula cantat aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42: ranae alio translatae canunt, Plin. 8, 58, 83: corvus canit, Cic. Div. 1, 7: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow*, ib. 2, 26, 56: gallina cecinit, luterdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28. 3. Of instruments, *etc.*: *to sound, resound*: canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: moestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4, 4, 9: frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. 1, 257. Of the piece of music itself: quum in iis convivils symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. ‖ Act. *to sing, rehearse, recite* (with the *acc.* carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*): quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: Ascraeum cano carmen, Virg. G. 2, 176: praecepta canere, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐφυτικά, Gell. 19, 9: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: canere Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, ib. 24: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Virg. G. 4, 559: et vpterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *croaked*, h. l., 378: anser Gallos adesse canebat, id. Aen. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510. Proverb.: carmen fatus canere (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic. Verr. 1, 20: cantilenam eandem canis (Gr. τὸ αὐτὸ ἄδειν ἄσμα), *you sing the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to the leaf*, Liv. 40, 8. 2. *to celebrate or praise in song*: canere ad tibiam claroum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. With *de*: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Quint. 1, 2; Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos precative, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, ib. 1, 32, 10: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Virg. E. 6, 3: arma virumque, id. Aen. 1, 1: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62. 3. *to prophesy, foretell, predict* (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): Sibylla, abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg. Aen. 2, 124: quod puero cecinit anus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: cum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. ‖ Milit. *t. t.*, both *act.* and *neutr.* Of signals: *to blow, to sound, to give*; or *to be sounded*. 1. *Act.*: bellicum canere, Cic. Mur. 14: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle*, Sall. J. 99: Pompeius classicum apud eum (*sc.* Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. (dea) pastorale canit signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 513. Absol.: tubicen canere coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82. 2. *Neutr.*: prius quam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.* 3. Receptui canere, *to sound* or *be sounded for a retreat*: Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit, Liv. 27, 47. Poet.: with *acc.*: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: nisi receptui cecinisset, *if a retreat had not been sounded*, Liv. 26, 44: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3 *fin.*: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus; a quibus quum cecinit receptui, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (*sc.* senectutis) venit insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

cănon, ōnis, *m.* = κανών. Lit.: *a straight stick* or *pole*; hence, *a rule, canon, model*: sed heus tu qui κανὼν esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic. Fam. 16, 17: Acc. canona, Plin. 14, 8, 19, *no.* 2: *Acc. plu.* canonas, Aus. Ep. 136. ‖ *a wooden channel* or *trough, in hydraulic instruments*: Vitr. 10, 13. ‖ Under the emperors, *an annual impost, in money or kind*: Spart. Sever. 8. ‖ In eccl. Lat.: *a catalogue of sacred writings, the canon*.

cănōnĭcārius, ii, *m.* [canon, *no.* 3] *a collector of the annual tribute*: Justin. Novell. Const. 30.

cănōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κανονικός, *regular, according to rule*. In music: ratio, *the theory of harmony*, Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. 16, 18. ‖ In astronomy: defectiones solis, *following at regular intervals*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15. Subst.: canonici, orum, *m. plu., theorists*: Plin. 2, 17, 14: and canonica, orum, *n. plu.* = canonica ratio, *theory*: luminum, id. 1, ep. libri 2, c. 12. ‖ *pertaining to the annual tribute*: pensitationes, Cod. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 9, 1. ‖ In later eccl. Lat.: Subst. *a canon, prebendary*.

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *melody, tune, sound, song*: Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg. G. 4, 71.

cănōrē, *adv. harmoniously*: musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Pl. 1, p. 6.

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious*. I. Of the voice: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *flowing language and a melodious voice*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7 *fin.*: voce suavi et canora, id. Brut. 66, 234: canora vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 1, 311. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: canore quodam modo proclamare, *with a certain melody of accent*, Quint. 11, 3, 170: hiemitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, *mere jingling*, id. A. P. 322. ‖ Of men or things producing sound: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro incipiat prurire choro, *in song and dance*, Juv. 11, 162: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum suis sponte. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Virg. G. 2, 328: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, *the tuneful bird*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: olor, Prop. 2, 34, 84: Penetus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15 *fin.* Of instruments: fides, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: aes, *i. e.* tubae, ib. 9, 503: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 14.

canta, an old form for cantata, Fest. *s. v.*

cantabrārius, ii, *m.* [cantabrum] *a standard-bearer on festive occasions*: Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

cantabrica, ae, *f. a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed*, Convulvulus Cantabrica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 47.

cantabrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown] *a kind of bran*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. ‖ *a kind of banner* or *standard in the time of the later emperors*: Min. Fel. Oct. 29.

cantābundus, a, um *adj.* [canto] *singing* (very rare): Petr 62, 4.

cantāmen, inis, *n.* [canto] *a spell, charm, incantation* (very rare): Prop. 4, 4, 51: App. Met. 2, p. 114.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *music, song*: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19 (al. cantionem): App. Met. 2, p. 125. ‖ *a charm, spell, incantation*: Firmic. Mathes. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a singer, minstrel*: Varr. L. L. 8, 32, 118: Gell. 16, 19: Mart. 13, 77.

cantātrix, icis, *f. adj.* [id.] *musical, singing*: chorae, Claud. Bell. Gild. 448. ‖ *using enchantments*: anus, App. Met. 2, p. 128: aniculae, ib. p. 123.

cantĕrĭātus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *supported upon props, underpropped*: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantĕrĭnus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier canterino ritu astans somniat, *like a horse*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 49: hordeum, *winter barley*, Col. 2, 9, 14: lapathum (v. Lapathum), Plin. 20, 21, 85.

cantĕrĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small trellis for supporting plants*: Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantĕrĭus (canth.), ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a pack-ass] *a gelding*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: id. Capt. 4, 2, 34: Cic. N. D. 1, 5. Meton. *a man past the age of virility*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 83. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *to be in a helpless condition*, Liv. 23, 47. ‖ In architecture, *a rafter*: Vitr. 4, 2. ‖ In agriculture: *a trellis for vines*: Col. 4, 12, 1. ‖ In veterinary surgery: *a kind of frame for suspending sick horses*: Veg. 3, 47, 3.

cantharias, ae, *m.* [κανθαρίς] *a precious stone having in it the figure of a beetle*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

cantharis, idis, *f.* = κανθαρίς, *a genus of beetles*: of several species, Plin. 11, 28, 34: freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41. Esp. the genera called Cantharis, Myiabrus, Meloe, etc. The name was applied by the Greeks to a blistering beetle, probably a species of Mylabrus (Fusselini or Cichorii). It is unknown when our "Spanish fly," Cantharis vesicatoria, Geoff., came into use: Cic. Tusc. 3, 40, 117: Plin. 29, 4, 30. ‖ *a weevil*: Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 2. ‖ *a worm injurious to the vine and rose*: Pall. 1, 35, 6, and 4.

cantharītes vīnum = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *a kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

cantharĭum, i, *n. dim.* [cantharus] *a small drinking vessel*: Arn. 6, p. 209

cantharus, i, *m.* = κάνθαρος, *a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot*: Pl. Asin. 5, 2,

96: propinare alicui cantherum, id. Stich. 5, 4, 30: potare modicis cantharis, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 53. II. Meton.: *a water pipe*: Paul. Dig. 30, 41, § 11. Also, *a vessel of holy water at the entrance of temples*: Paulin. Nolan. 32, 150. 2. *a kind of sea-fish*: Ov. Hal. 104. 3. *a black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis*: Plin. 8, 46, 71.

cantherius, ii, and its derivv., v. canterius, etc.

canthus, i, m. = *κανθός*, *a wheel-tire*: Quint. 1, 5, 68: and meton., *a wheel*: Pers. 5, 71.

canticŭlum, i, n. *dim.* [canticum] *a little song, sonnet*: Zephyri, Septim. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P. II. *a short incantation*: Pomp. in Non. 482, 9.

canticum, i, n. [cantus] *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a solo*: nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: agere, Liv. 7, 2: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neronianae, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsus, id. Galb. 13 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). II. *a song*, in gen.: chorus canticum insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8. III. *a singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic. Or. 18: Quint. 1, 8, 2. IV. *a lampoon, a derisive song*: Paul. Recept. Sentent. 5, 4.

cantĭcus, a, um [canticum] *musical*: cantica delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantillāna, ae, *f.* [cantillo] *an old song*, colloq. *for silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19: qui non Graeci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10. II. *a song*, in gen.: Gell. 9, 4.

cantilēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena] *pertaining to song, poetic*: nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

cantillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. dim.* [canto] *to sing, to warble*: App. Met. 4, p. 146.

cantio, ōnis, *f.* [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 25: Suet. Ner. 25. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: Cato R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. (Hence It. *canzone*; Fr. *chanson*.)

cantito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [canto] *to sing* or *play often* (rare): ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75.

cantiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio] *a flattering, alluring song*: si cantiuncula (*sc.* Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 *fin.*

canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [cano]. I. Neutr. *to sound, sing, play*, etc.: Arcades ambo et cantare pares, Virg. E. 7, 5: cantando victus, *vanquished in song*, ib. 3, 21: provocare aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2: ne musicae quidem rudis, ut qui cantaret et psalleret jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, id. Ner. 23: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 64: avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing*, Liv. 7, 2. Proverb.: surdis, Prop. 4, 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, *to preach to the deaf*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl*: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar in Quint. 1, 8, 2. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: cantantes aves, Prop. 4, 9, 30. Of instruments (poet.): pastoria bucina cantat, id. 4, 10, 30: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659. II. Act. with *acc.* of carmen, versus, *etc.*: *to sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of*: jampridem latum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: celebrem Deum, Tib. 2, 2, 83: absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58: Pythia (*sc.* certamina), id. A. P. 414: dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25. 3. Of an actor: *to enact, represent a part*: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, ib.: tragoedias, ib.: fabulam, ib. 46 *fin.*: opinicia, ib. 43 *fin.* 4. *to point out, indicate, foretell* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 64: urna haec literata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, id. Rud. 2, 5, 21: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. Trin. 2, 2, 10. III. *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): Cato R. R. 160, 1: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: chelydis cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369: cantata Luna, *exorcised by magic*, Prop. 4, 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: umbra, Lucan. 6, 767.

cantor, ōris, m. [id.] *a musician, singer, poet*: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1: cantor Thamyras, Prop. 2, 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407. In a contemptuous sense: canter formularum, anceps syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.* And with *gen.* of the person: *an extoller, eulogist*: cantores Euphorionis, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45. II. *an actor, player* (χειρωνάξ): id. Sest. 55, 118 donec cantor "*vos plaudite!*" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: Tarex et auriga: idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Cal. 54.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female musician, a songstress*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23. *Adj.*: aves cantrices, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

cantŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [cantus] *a little song*: Firmic. Math. 3, 12.

cantŭrĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing, chirp* (rare): Petr. 64, 2.

cantus, ūs, m. [id.] *tone, melody, singing; a song, a poem*: levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: symphoniae, id. Verr. 5, 13: bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur, id. Arch. 8 *fin.*: ut cantus vocis plurimum juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124: lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. Or. 18: bucinarum, id. Mur. 9 *fin.*: tubarum, Liv. 25, 24: tibiae, Cat. 64, 264: citharae, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: galli, *crowing*, id. Muren. 9 *fin.* II. *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): verdictos edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306: Tib. 1, 8, 4. III. *an incantation, ἐπῳδή* (poet.): cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 19 *sq.*: Ov. H. 12, 167. (Hence Fr. *chant*.)

canus, ae, i. q. canifera.

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. caneo] *white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): cani fluctus, Lucr. 2, 967: aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, Lucr. 3, 21: gelu, Virg. G. 3, 442: pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: salicta, Ov. M. 5, 590: segetes, ib. 10, 655: aristae, ib. 6, 486: lupus, ib. 6, 527: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50. Esp. of *white* or *gray hair*: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: cani capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15: crinis, Cat. 64, 330. Also, Subst. cani, orum, m. plur. (*sc.* capilli), *gray hairs*: non cani, non rugae rugosae canitiemque arcuere, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: fabri, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, ib. 8, 9: pari, ib. 8, 367: minori, Pers. 5, 65: vehementi, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1249. II. Meton. and poet., *old, aged, ancient*: senectus, Cat. 30, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 2, 2, 29: nec pateris, Caesar, secula cana mori, Mart. 8, 80: cana fides, Virg. Aen. 1, 292: Vesta, ib. 5, 744.

cānŭtus, vulgo, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *a capability of holding much, largeness, roominess* (rare): utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66: modii, Front. Aq. 26. II. in law: *a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance*: Gai. Dig. 31, 55.

căpācĭter, *adv.* *capaciously*: Aug. de Trin. 11, 2.

cāpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22: urna, ib. 3, 1, 16: capaciores scyphos, id. Epod. 9, 33: calix capax ad tres sextarios, Plin. 37, 2, 7: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: urbs, ib. 4, 429: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 32, 49: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: villa usibus capax, ib. 2, 17: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40. With *gen.*: circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. Fig.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.* II. Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for*: capax ingentium, *great, capacious*, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, ib. 8, 243: capaci majora animo, ib. 15, 5. With *gen.*: animal mentis capacius altae, ib. 1, 76: laboris ac fidei, Vell. 2, 127: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49: mollis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: doli, *fit, suitable for*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1. III. In law: *capable of succeeding to an inheritance*: Paul. Dig. 34, 3, 29.

căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capis] *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*: Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

căpēduncŭla, ae, *f.* [capedo] *a small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices*. Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper] *a she-goat*: Col. 7, 6, 4: distentae lacte capellae, Virg. E. 7, 3: ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, ib. 10, 77. As a work of art: Cic. Verr. 2, 35. 2. As a term of reproach, *a filthy person*: Amm. 17, 12. II. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra): Plin. 18, 26, 67: sidus pluviale capellae Ov. M. 3, 594.

căpellānus, a, um, *adj.* [capella] *of* or *pertaining to goats*: ruta, *a herb of which goats are fond*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

căpellus, i, m. *dim.* [caper] *a small goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

căper, pri, m. *a he-goat, the goat*: Col. 7, 6, 4: vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. E. 7, 7. II. Meton.: *the disagreeable smell of the arm-pits*: Cat. 69, 6. III. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (also called capella): Manil. 2, 278: Col. 11, 2, 94. IV. *a grunting fish found in the River Achelous*: Plin. 8, 51, 112. [Akin to *κάπρος* and sper: v. asper.]

căpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [caper]. I. Act. *to wrinkle, to contract*: frons caperata, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101: caperatum supercilium, App. Met. 9, p. 224: vela, *furled*, id. Flor. p. 365. II. Neut. *to be wrinkled*: quid illinc est, quod illi caperat frons asperitudine, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 2.

căpesco (capisco, Pac. in Non. 227, 1) ĭvi (rarely, ii), ītum (*Part. Fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3. *v. n.* [capio] *to take, undertake, set about*:

mold, lay hold of (curl): alia antiquitis citrum partim oris lisim et dentibus ipsis capessunt, parting unguium lunulate acutate, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: capessendis armis, Virg. Aen. 3, 234. II. Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair or resort to*. With acc.: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 4, 346.

2. With *prun. reflect.* and *in* or *ad*: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam nestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad amores praecipitem insitus capessat, *betake himself to*, id. Bac. 4, 10, 2. Also, *to attain to, to reach*: Enn. Ann. 1, 48 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40). More usually, III. Fig.: *to take up, take in hand*, or *pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage*: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 9: iram, Liv. 44, 2: alicujus imperia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, Virg. Aen. 1, 77: capessere rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs* (more forcible than accedere ad remp.), Cic. Sest. 6, 14: Liv. 3, 69. civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 12, 4: officia in republica, ib. 6, 8: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66: bellum, Liv. 26, 25: partem belli, id. 31, 28: fugam, *to take to flight*, id. 1, 29: principium faciendi, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris, *to pass*, ib. 4, 48: meliora, ib. 6, 48: libertatem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9 *fin.* IV. Meton.: *to apprehend, understand*: Gell. 12, 1.

căpĭdŭlum, *a kind of covering for the head*: Fest. *s. v.*

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *hairy*: coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54: foltum, id. 13, 25, 48. II. *made of hair*: zona, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

căpillāgo, inis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the hair, a head of hair*: Plin. 16, 10, 16; esp. *false hair, a peruke*: Suet. Calig. 11: Petr. 110, 5. II. *the hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants*: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

căpillāre, is, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* unguentum) *pomatum*: Mart. 3, 82, 28.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the hair*: capillaris herba, *the plant* called also Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.

căpillātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 23, 23. II. *a disease of the urethra*, Gr. τριχίασις. Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the hair*, esp. *false hair*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.

căpillātus, a, um, *Part.* [capillor] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: capillatior quam ante, ib. 2, 5: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*. Juv. 5, 30. II. Capillata vel capillaris arbor, *a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair*: Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85. III. Transf. to plants: *consisting of slender fibres*: capillatae radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: folia, id. 16, 24, 38.

căpillĭtium, ii, *n.* [capillus] *the hair*: collect., Cels. 4, 2: App. Met. 2, p. 115.

căpillor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be hairy* (as verb. *fin.* extremely rare): polytrichos in viridi capillatur, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

căpillor, ōris, *m.* species stativi augurii, cum auspicato arbor caepitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 422.

căpillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *full of hair, hairy*: sedimen, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 2.

căpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *fine, soft hair*: Corn. Gall. 6

căpillus, i, *m.* (capillum, i, *n.*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97) [capio] *the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard* (while crinis is any hair): erant illi compti capilli et madentes cinctumorum fimbriae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, *long*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus, Nep. Dat. 3: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: rari et cedentes capilli, *few and retiring*, i. e. not on the fore part of the head, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: ex barba capillos detonsos negligimus, Sen. Ep. 92. In *plu.*: Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41. 2. *the hair of animals*: cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: haedi, Gell. 12, 1: positis membrana capillis, *parchment*, Pers. 3, 10. II. Meton.: *the threads* or *fibres of plants*: Plin. 21, 6, 17: capillus in rosa, ib. 18, 73. Capillus Veneris, *a plant*, also called herba capillaris, *maiden-hair*, perh. the same as Adiantum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 47.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 61: capsit, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: capsis is erroneously considered by Cic. Or. 45, 154, as a contr. for cape si vis: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66. Old orthog. of *perf.* cepet = cepit, like exemet, dedet, *etc. opidom* OPPUGNANDOD CEPET, Column. Rostr.) *to take, lay hold of, seize*: capere fustem aut stimulum in manum, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 63, 8: cape saxa manu, cape robora, Virg. G. 3, 420: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: ensem, Ov. M. 13, 435: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3, 9, 57: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. Am. prol. 68. Of abstract things: alicujus formam et statum in se, ib. 1, 1, 110: occasionem, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: exemplum de aliquo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: conjecturam ex aliqua re, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: documentum ex aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, ib. 5, 28: tempus adeundi ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. II. *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 258: belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: si ab avibus capiendis auceps dicatur, Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119 cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5: oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Troja capta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: moenia scalis, Liv. 42, 63: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7 classem, Nep. Cim. 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10: patriam suam, Liv. 3, 50 *fin.*: locum editiorem, Sall. J. 58. 2. Fig.: of the bodily or mental powers (in the *pass.*): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed*, etc.: Hannibal altero oculo capitur, Liv. 22, 2 *fin.*: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 21: pedibus, Liv. 43, 7: oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29: falli, errare, labi, decipi, tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: virgines, velut captae furore, Liv. 24, 26: viros velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, id. 39, 13. And in Seneca, captus animum (like the Gr.). Herc. Fur. 107. 3. Of the will: *to captivate, mislead, seduce, delude*: animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus filia aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105: quem sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: amore, Liv. 30, 12: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1 109: quendam elatior ingenii vis cepit Quint. 10, 1, 44: sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. Acad. 2, 20 *fin.*: adolescentium animi molles et aetatis fluxi dictis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14. 4. = *alpha, to cast in a suit, to convict*: tu si me impudicitiae capitas, non potes capere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 189. III. *to choose, elect*: de istac sum judex captus, id. Merc. 4, 3, 34: me capere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: te mihi patronum capio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294. Hence of the election to priesthoods: of a vestal: Tac. A. 2, 86: of a flamen: Liv. 27, 8: and of priests in gen.: Cic. Verr. 2, 51. So also of the choosing of places for religious usages: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6 *fin.* IV. Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344: populi, quos dives Achaia cepit, ib. 6, 268: quid turbae est! sedes nostrae vix capient, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46. 2. Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend*: mentem nostram intelligentiamque capere, quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. 9, 9 ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45: sensibus ille, quem qui *ex regibus constare* dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17: non caput angustae pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam, Cic. Pis. 11: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov. M. 11, 118. praemitis etiam quae capit illa aetas, evocetur, Quint. 1, 1, 20. V. Nautical *t. t.*: *to make a port, take a station* etc.: insulam capere non potuerant, *could not make the island*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: nostrae naves quum ignorarent quem locum reliquae cepissent, id. B. C. 3, 28: portus capere, id. B. G. 4, 36. Fig.: ut tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sest. 46, 99. 2. On land (unus. for capesso) *to fly to a place*: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. 9, 43. VI. *to undertake, enter upon an office* or *calling* (or suscipio or capesso): hunc (*sc.* Catilinam) lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicae capiundae, Sall. C. 5: consulatum, id. J. 63: magistratum, Liv. 2, 33: imperii primordia, Tac. A. 6, 50: magistratus atque honores, Suet. Aug. 26 imperium, id. Claud. 10: pontificatum maximum, id. Vitell. 11: moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: sceptra loci rerumque moderamen, ib. 6, 677. VII. *to get, receive, gain* (of income, taxes, *etc.*): ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat, Nep. Alcib. 9: vectigal ex agro, Liv. 28, 39. stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* Hence, absol. *to inherit*: qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 27: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55. Also, *to have a right of inheritance*: Valens. Dig. 40, 14, 42

2. Gen. of other things: *to obtain, take, assume*: ut ego hodie meae capitis calvus capiam pilleum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: coronam, Liv. 6, 95: consulatum, Cic. Pis. 2: honores aut divitias, Nep. Att. 7: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, Ov. M. 14, 615: fructum, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: aliquando patriam animumque virtutemque capiamus, *let us put on*, Cic

Phil., 3, 22, 39: fasces, Ov. M. 4, 421: figuras, Ib. 15, 209: formam, Ib. 10, 212: vires, Ib. 7, 417: flammam ab aëre, Ib. 4, 791: nomen, Caes. B. G. 7, 12. VIII. Of the feelings and passions: capio desiderium, cupiditatem, odium, etc., *to feel, suffer, enjoy*; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, *to be seized by*: satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: desiderium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: lactitiam, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: taedia coepti, Ov. M. 9, 616: so often in the formula, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: to desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse eos, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: audivi, cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ib. 2, 1, 22: sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 24: ingens et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22: hostes primum admiratio cepit, id. 44, 12: cupido eum ceperat in verticem Haemi montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21. Rarely of the intellect: ex praecalto tecto lapsus matris et affinium cepit oblivionem, Plin. 7, 24, 24 *fin.*: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9.

căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* Legal t. t. = *a taking*: domûm, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 18. II. Usucapio, *the right of property acquired by prescription*: Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 48.

căpis, idis, *f.* *an earthen vessel used in sacrifices*: figured in Smith's Ant. 179: Varr. L. L. 5, 26: Liv. 10, 7: Plin. 37, 2, 7.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistĕrium, ii, *n.* *a vessel for cleansing corn*: Col. 2, 9, 11.

căpistro (avi), atum, 1. *v. a.* [capistrum] *to tie with a halter*: jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2. II. Meton. *to bind, to fasten*: capistrare vites, id. 11, 2, 95.

căpistrum, i, *n.* *a halter, a muzzle*. Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4· Virg. G. 3, 188. Fig. · maritale capistrum, Juv. 6, 43. II. Meton. · *a band for fastening up vines*: Col. 4, 20, 3. 2. *a band for the wine-press*: Cato R. R. 12. [From capio cf. claustrum.] (Hence It. *capestro*; Fr. *chevêtre*.)

căpital or **căpitāle** [caput]. Prop. *n. adj.* [capitalis]. Hence, Subst. *a capital crime*: Cic. Leg. 2, 8: capitalis vindicanto, Ib. 3, 3, 6 *fin.*: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capitale esse, Liv. 24, 37. II. *a covering for the head, worn by priests*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the head* or *to life, mortal*: capitale periculum, *peril of life*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 81· caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, *a mortal disease*, Gell. 16, 13. II. Legal t. t.: *affecting a man's caput*, either in the sense of life or of social position, v. Smith's Ant. *s. v.*: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 29. accusare aliquem rei capitalis, Ib. 28: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52: rerum capitalium damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*: judex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33: capitalem fraudem admittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: judicia, id. 4, 1, 57: noxa, Liv. 3, 55: capitali poena afficere aliquem, Suet. Caes. 48· condemnare, Id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8. III. Fig.: *deadly, mortal, dangerous*: capitalis inimicus, *a mortal enemy*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, *a dangerous enemy*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: odium, *deadly hatred*, Id. Am. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: oratio, *very dangerous*, Cic. Of. 2, 21, 73· capitalis et pestifer Antonii reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1 *fin.*: totius luxuriae nulla capitalior, id. Of. 1, 13 *fin.*: nulla capitalior pestis, id. de Sen. 12, 39. IV. *pre-eminent*, *distinguished* (rare): capitale vocamus ingenium politum, Ov. F. 1, 879: Siculus ille capitalis, creber acutus, *a writer of the Jocular vein*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 *fin.*: jocus, *a* [illegible] *joke*, Tvrtull. PAX. Tyrann. 10.

căpĭtālĭtĕr, *adv.* *mortally, capitally*: capitaliter laceasere, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: odium, *mortal*, Amm. 21, 16.

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [caput] *excelling in size*: literae, Aul. Gel. Agr. p. 270.

căpitārium sea quod capi potest, Fest. *s. v.*

căpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caput]. In the jurists, *a poll-tax*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 3.

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a head* (very rare): capitatus clavulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: cacpa, Plin. 19, 6, 32: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22: herba, id. 24, 19, 113: vinea, *a vine that grows in a head* (opp. to brachiata). Col. 3, 3, 9.

căpĭtellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a small head*: paraconterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2. II. In architecture = capitulum, *the capital of a column*: Curip. 4, 59.

căpĭtium, ii, *n.* *a portion of a woman's dress*: capitium ab eo quod capit pectus, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37; but the word itself would lead us to suppose it was originally a covering for the head: cf. Gell. 16, 7: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [caput] *a big-headed person*: Cic. N. D. 1, 29. II. *a sea-fish with a large head*, called also cephalus: Cato R. R. 158, 1. III. *another kind of fish with a large head*, perhaps *the Chub*, Cyprinus cephalus, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 85. [cf. fronto, naso.]

căpĭtōlĭni, orum, *m. plu.* *the superintendents of the Capitoline games* (v. Smith's Ant. 725): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.

căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.* Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput], *the Capitol at Rome*: Liv. 1, 55: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma. II. Transf.: *the citadels of other towns*: at Capua, Suet. Tib. 40: Beneventum, id. Gram. 9. III. In eccl. Lat. *any heathen temple*: Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlārĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.* [capitulum] *assistants of ipa-gatherers*: Cod. 12, 29, 2.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by heads, summarily* (very rare): Nep. Cato 3. Plin. 2, 12, 9 *fin.*

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a small head*: costae, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 3.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] *a small head*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14. Facetiously for *a man*: id. Asin. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: O capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25: capitulum haedi, Cels. 2, 22: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15· sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularti, Cato R. R. 18, 4. II. In architecture: *the capital of a column*: Plin. 36, 23, 56. 2. *the capital of a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3. III. *the cross-beam of warlike engines*: id. 1, 1. IV. In late Lat.: *a covering for the head of females*: Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3. 2. *a chapter, section*: Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19: Just. Cod. 5, 37, 28. (Hence It. *capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre*.)

căpĭtum or **căpĕtum**, i, *n.* = *καυρίον, fodder for cattle*: Aurel. Imp. in Vop. Aurel. 7.

capnias, ae, *m.* = *καπνίας* (smoky), (*sc. alves*) *a kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4. II. *a precious stone of a smoky hue, a kind of jasper*: id. 37, 9, 37. 2. *a kind of chrysolite*, prob. *our smoky topaz*: id. 37, 9, 44.

capnion, i, = *καπνίον*, *t. q.* capnos: Plin. 25, 25, 13.

capnītes, ae, = *καπνίτης*, *t. q.* capnias: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

capnītis, idis, *f.* = *καπνῖτις* (smoky) *a kind of Cadmia, q. v.*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

capnos, i, *f.* = *καπνός* (smoke), *a plant*, also called pes gallinaceus, *fumitory*, of several species. 1. Prima: Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Linn. 2. Fruticosa: Fumaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 10, 93.

căpo, ōnis (capus, i), *m.* = *κάπων*, *a capon*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: Mart. 3, 58, 38.

cappădŏcarchēs, ae, *f.* = Καππαδοκάρχης, *the priest's office in Cappadocia*: Medicin. Dig. 27, 1, 6.

cappăna, ae, *f.* *a plant*, also called portulaca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 102.

cappăris, is, *f.* and (rare) **cappări**, indecl. *n.* = *κάππαρις*, *the caper-bush, the caper*: Capparis spinosa, Linn. var. inermis? Col. 11, 3, 62: Plin. 13, 23, 44.

cappas, *the Greek name for a vine-hook*: Fest. *s. v.*

capra, ae, *f.* [caper] *a she-goat*: Cato, 6 *sq.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 47: fera = capreae, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: capras in plurimas similitudines transfiguratas, Plin. 8, 33, 79: v. caprea, ibex, rupicapra: *a nickname for a man with bristly hair*: Suet. Calig. 50. II. *a bright star in the constellation Auriga*: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6. III. *the smell of the arm-pits*: id. Ep. 1, 5, 29. (Hence It. *capriccio*; Fr. *caprice*.)

caprāgo, inis, *f.* *a plant*: also called cicer columbinum: App. Herb. 108.

caprārius, ii, *m.* [capra] *a goat-herd*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10.

caprea, ae, *f.* [id.] *a wild she-goat*: Virg. G. 2, 374: Plin. 11, 37, 45. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis (of something impossible), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8.

caprĕŏla, ae, *f.* *a plant promoting the secretion of urine*: Cato R. R. 122.

caprĕŏlus, ae, *f.* δορκάς, *the roe, doe*: Gloss. Philox.

caprĕŏlātim, *adv.* [capreolus] *in a winding, twining manner*: App. M. 11, p. 268.

caprĕŏlus, i, *m.* *a kind of wild goat, chamois, rosbuck*: Virg. G. 2, 41· Col. 9, 1, 1. II. *an implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe*: id. 11, 3, 46. III. Capreoli, in mechanics· *supports, props stays*: Vitr. 4, 2: 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10. IV. *the tendrils of vines*: Col. 1, 31, 4: Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 25.

capricornus, i, *m.* [caper cornu. cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερώς] *capricorn, or the goat-horn, a sign of the zodiac*: Cic. Arat. 39: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20.

caprificātio, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico] *a ripening of figs by the gall-insect*: Plin. 15, 19, 21.

caprifico, 1. *v. a.* [caprificus] *to ripen figs by the gall-insect*: Plin. 16, 27, 50. The flowers of the fig are unisexual, male or female, and the cultivated trees bear chiefly female flowers. Hence it is usual to plant branches of the wild fig near them, and then small insects convey the pollen from them into the interior of the hollow receptacles of the cultivated figs, and thus fertilize, or caprificate, the female flowers.

capri-ficus, i, *f.* [caper ficus: lit. *the goat-fig*, as we say dog-roses, *etc.*] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig*: Col. 11, 2, 56: Plin. 15, 19, 21: Ficus carica, Linn. v. silvestris. The gall-insect, Cynips Psenes, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree (ficus) (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, caprificio and caprificatio): caprifici erutae sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17. Poet. for *something strange, foreign*: Pers. 1, 25.

caprigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper gen, gigno] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5: caprigenum hominum non placet mihi, neque pantherinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16. Subst. pl. caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum *or* -arum): caprigenum pecus, Virg. Aen. 3, 221.

caprīle, is, *n.* [caper, cf. ovile, bubile, *etc.*] *a stable or stall for goats*: Col. 7, 6, 6: Plin. 28, 10, 42.

caprīlis, e, *adj.* *pertaining to the goat*: semen, *i. e.* capellae, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

caprimulgus, i, *m.* [caper mulgeo] *a goat-milker*, poet. for countryman, Cat. 22, 10. II. *a bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker, nightjar, or fern-owl*: Caprimulgus europaeus, Linn.: the *story* of his milking goats is quite fabulous: Plin. 10, 40, 56.

caprīna, ae *f.* (*sc.* *caro*), *goat's flesh*. Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

caprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *pertaining to goats*: grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1: pelis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33. Prov.: de lana caprina rixari, *to contend about trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

caprī-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper, pes] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: capripedes Satyri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, 17, 34.

caprōnae (also -neae), ārum, *f. plu.* *the fore-locks of men and animals* (very rare): App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342.

caprōtīnae Nonae, *the Nones of July, as a festival of Juno Caprotina*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 36.

caprunculum, i, *n.* *an earthen vessel*: Fest. *s. v.*

capsa, ae, *f.* *a repository, chest, box*, esp. for books: Hor. S. 1, 4, 22: ib. 1, 10, 63 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). For fruit: Plin. 13, 17, 18, *no.* 4: Mart. 11, 8. (Hence It. cassa; Fr. *caisse.*)

capsārius, ii, m. [capsa] *a slave who took care of the capsae, in which books were kept, and carried those of school-boys*: Suet. Ner. 36. ‖. *a slave who took care of the clothes in baths*: Dig. 1, 15, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 239).

capsella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small box or coffer*: Petr. 67, 9.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *a small box or chest*: Cat. 68, 36: Plin. 30, 12, 30. Hence homo de capsula, *one who is excessively spruce or neat*: de capsula totus, *as if just taken out of a band-box*, Sen. Ep. 115.

capsus, i, m. [capio] *the body of a coach or waggon*: Vitr. 10, 14. ‖. *an inclosure for animals, a pen*: Vell. 1, 16.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capto] *a reaching after* or *catching at* (rare): captatio verborum, Cic. Part. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similium, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti, *legacy-hunting*, Plin. 20, 14, 56. ‖. In fencing, *t. t. a feint*: Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who eagerly reaches* or *strives after* (rare): Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 17: aurae popularis, Liv. 3, 33. Esp. *a legacy hunter*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 57: ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso, Juv. 10, 202.

captātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [captator]. In the jurists: *pertaining to legacy-hunters*: institutiones, *the naming of a person as one's heir on condition of being made heir by him*, Papin. Dig. 28, 5, 70.

captātrix, īcis, *f.* [capto] *she who strives after* or *aims at*: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

captensŭla, ae, *f.* [captio] *a fallacious argument, a sophism*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135 dub.

captĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capio] *a taking* or *seizing*: satis dilucet hanc captionem posse dici, quasi hanc captionem, Gell. 7, 10. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud*: nihil in ea re captio est, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 112: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 1. 2. In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism*: omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: dialectices, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: metuere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captione haerere, Gell. 16, 2: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41. ‖. Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage*: Pl. Most. 3, 3, 19: Gai. Dig. 29, 3, 7.

captĭōsē, *adv.* *captiously, insidiously*: captiose interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] *fallacious, deceptive*: societas captiosa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: quo nihil captiosius neque indignius potest dici, ib. 17, 52. 2. *captious, sophistical*: animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: captiosa probabilitas, id. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.* Sup. id. Acad. 2, 16, 49. Absol.: captiose, *sophisms*, id. Fin. 1, 7, 22. ‖. *dangerous, hurtful*: quam captiosum est populo! id. Brut. 52: periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum: captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quae cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit, id. Caec. 14.

captĭto, avi, 1. v. *a. freq.* [capto, capio] *to snatch at* (very rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 52.

captiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [captio] *a quirk, quibble, sophism*: Cic. Att. 15, 7.

captīvātor, ōris, m. [captivo] *he who takes captive*: Aug. Ep. 199.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity*: Sen. Ep. 85: Tac. A. 12, 51: nisi coetus alienigenarum velut captivitas inferatur; ib. 11, 23. Of animals: Plin. 8, 37, 56. Of countries, towns, *etc.*: *a taking, capture*: urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8. Also in *plu.*: Tac. H. 3, 70. ‖. Meton.: captivitas oculorum, *blindness*, App. Met. 1, p. 104.

captīvo, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to take captive*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war) usu. as Subst., *a prisoner, captive*: diutius servitutem perpessi quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent, Cic. Phil. 8, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 22: servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphos, Juv. 7, 201. In *fem.*: tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39. ‖. Adj.: *pertaining* or *belonging to prisoners*: sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 520: cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: captiva corpora, Liv. 31, 46. Of animals: *caught* or *taken*: pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 705: crocodilli, Plin. 8, 25, 38: mullus, Mart. 10, 37. 2. Of things: *captured in war, taken as booty*: captivae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: navigia, Liv. 10, 2: carpenta, id. 33, 23: pecunia, id. 1, 53: signa, id. 7, 37: arma, id. 9, 40: agri, Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3: vestis, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: captivum ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193. coelum, Ov. M. 1, 184. Fig.: captiva mens, id. Am. 1, 2, 30. (Hence It. *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean;" Eng. *caitiff.*)

capto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [capio] *to catch at frequently* or *eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch*, etc.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: laqueo volucres, arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: auram patulis naribus, Virg. G. 1, 376: plumas ore, Ov. M. 8, 198: Hesperie captata, *sought after*, ib. 11, 768. ‖. Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain*, etc.: sermonem, *to listen to*, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 8 (but captato sermone, *commenced* Ov. M. 3, 279): captare sonitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7: novos mores, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 37: aliquid consilii, id. Asin. 2, 2, 91: quid cum illo consilii captet, Ter. And. 1, 1, 143: assensionem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: plausus, *to covet*, id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: risus, id. Tusc. 3, 7: favorem, Quint. 6, 1, 25: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37: occasionem, id. 38, 44: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70: tempestates, Liv. 5, 6: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184: non captata, sed velut oblata vox, id. 9, 3, 73. With *Inf.* or clause as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: laedere aliquem, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: acquirere voluptatem, Col. 8, 11, 1: quum an marem editura esset variis captaret omnibus, Suet. Tib. 14. ‖. *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice*, etc.: captare coenas divitum, Petr. Sat. 3: magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 6: tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes, id. Am. 2, 2, 189: docte atque astute captandum est cum illoc, *we must deal cunningly with him*, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretias an loquentem? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo sed trahens sua dignitate, id. Inv. 2, 52. captare hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50: inter se captare, id. 44, 24: verba, *to interpret sophistically*, Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 19. Hence ‖. *to hunt for legacies*: testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23. And absol.: Mart. 6, 63: Plin. Ep. 2, 20. (Hence from *ad-captare*, It. *accattare*; Fr. *acheter.*)

captor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who catches (animals), a hunter*: Poet. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

captrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that paralyses, weakens* (physically): virium captrices, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

captūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals)*: captura piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35: alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, 10. 2: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27. ‖. Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes*, etc.: pinxit venatores cum captura, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 19. aureo hamo cujus abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari posset, Suet. Aug. 25.

2. *low or immoral gain, pay, &c.*: captura prostitutarum, id. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4. **3.** *alms*: id. 6, 9, *no.* 8.

captus, a, um, *Part.* [caplo].

captus, ūs, m. [caplo] *a taking, seizing; that which is taken*: flos hederae trium digitorum captu, *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch*, Plin. 24, 10, 47: piscium vel avium vel missilium, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3, *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *power of comprehension, capacity grasp of mind*: hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: pro captu meo, App. Apol. p. 277.

căpŭlae, *small bowls with handles*. Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. [Prob. from capio, v. capedo.]

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus] *pertaining to a coffin*: capularis homo, *near the grave*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

căpŭlātor (contr. caplator, Inscr.), ōris, m. [capulo] *he who pours out of one vessel into another*: Col. 12, 50, 10.

căpŭlo, 1. v. *a.*, *to pour off*: oleum, Cato R. R. 67, 1. ‖. Of animals. *to catch*: Col. 6, 2, 4.

căpŭlus, i, m. [capio] *the handle of anything*: aratri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57. sceptri, id. M. 7, 506. Esp. *the hilt of a sword*: Cic. Fat. 3, 5: capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. Aen. 10, 536: insidens capulo manus, Tac. A. 2, 21. Hence, for membrum virile: Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 26. ‖. *a coffin, bier*: Lucil. in Non. 4, 29 *sq.* Hence, ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave*, Lucr. 2, 1175: and sarcast. capuli decus, *one who deserves a coffin* = capularis, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 42. ‖‖. capulum, *a halter for fastening cattle*, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5. (Hence from meaning III. It. *cappio*; Fr. *câble*; Eng. *cable*)

capus, i, v. capo.

caput, ĭtis, n. (*abl. sing.* capite: capiti, Cat. 68, 124 dub.) *the head*, of men and animals: tun' capite cano amas senex nequissime? Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35, cervicibus fractis, caput abscidit idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: capite operto, id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: involuto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: caput aperire, ib.: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: extollere, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: capita conferre, *to lay their heads together*, Liv. 2, 45. Of animals: Tib. 2, 1, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: capita cum navim, *heads or tails, t. e.* in tossing a piece of money to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) be uppermost, Macr. Sat. 1, 7: per caputque pedesque, *over head and heels*, Cat. 17, 9. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither head nor tail, i. e. neither*

beginning nor end, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. **II.** Transf.: *the head, top, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end) *of anything*: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 27: capita summa papaveris, Liv. 2, 54: pontis, *a bridge-head* (*Fr. tête de pont*), Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 *fin.*: jecoris, Cic. Div. 2, 13 *fin.*: jecur in dextra parte est; in eo quod caput extorum vocant, Plin. 11, 37, 73: caesum caput reperitur in axtis, Ov. M. 15, 795: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7: silvae, Sen. Tread. 277. Of rivers: *their source* (*head*): Lucr. 5, 271: Liv. 37, 18: also (more rar.) *the mouth, embouchure*: Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: caput fontis, *the well-head* or *well-spring*: quaerendis sub terra sunt capita, Vitr. 8, 1. Fig.: neque ego, si fontem malediciti reperiris, ut negligatis unquam postulabo: sed si quid sine capite manabit, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 23, 57. Of plants, sometimes *the root*: vitis, Cato R. R. 33, 1: Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 20: also *vine-branches*: Col. 3, 10, 1: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. Of a boil: Cels. 8, 9: hence, caput facere, *to come to a head*, Plin. 22, 25, 76. **III.** Meton.: *a man* or *animal*: hoc corruptum 'st caput, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 86: ridiculum caput! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Virg. Aen. 4, 354: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 32 *fin.*: vilis, Liv. 25, 6: viliora, id. 9, 26: vilissima, id. 24, 5: ignota, id. 3, 7: libera servaque, id. 29, 29: capitum Helvetiorum millia COLXIII., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. So in capita, *to* or *for each person*: Liv. 2, 33 *fin.* Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Col. 6, 3, 4. **IV.** Fig.: *physical life*: carum, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 38 *sq.*: capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 32: si capitis res sit, *if it is a life and death business*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capite suo dimicare, *to fight for one's life*: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12: capitis poena, *capital punishment*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, ib. 1, 12, 38: in judicio capitis, id. de Or. 1, 54: capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7: damnare, id. Alcib. 4: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.*: caput Jovi sacrum, sacratum, id. 10, 38. **2.** *civil* or *political life*, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio *or* minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 239): Paul. Dig. 4, 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: Liv. 22, 60: capitis minor, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42. Of the deminutio media: Cic. Brut. 36: id. Verr. 2, 40. Of the deminutio minima: id. Top. 4. **3.** Poet.: *the head*, as the seat of the understanding, *the judgment, sense*: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, Hor. A. P. 300: aliena negotia per caput salliunt, *run through the head*, id. S. 2, 6, 34. **4.** *the leader of anything, the chief person* or *thing*: caput scelerum, *an arch knave*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 19: illic est huic rei caput, *author, contriver*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18: capita conjurationis, Liv. 9, 26: caput rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs*, id. 1, 52: corpori valido caput decrat, *guide, leader*, id. 5, 46: esse aliquod caput (*i. e.* regem) placebat, id. 1, 22. The predicate is gen. *masc.*: capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, id. 10, 1. **5.** Of things: jus [illegible], quod ceteris caput erat, *the principal thing*, which, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: caput artis, decere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Am. 13, 45: caput litterarum, *summary, chief contents*, id. Phil. 2, 31: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Acad. 2, 32: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, id. Brut. 44, 164: Thebae caput fuisse totius Graeciae, Nep. Epam. 10 *fin.*: Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 30: So in writings: *the principal clause* or *division, heading, chapter, etc.*: a prima capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. Of money: *the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid*: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. Of any total: demit de capite mediocria DC., Cic. Verr. 3, 33. [Sans. *kapâla*; Gr. κεφαλή; Goth. *haubith*; Germ. *haupt*; Eng. *head*.] (Hence It. *capo*; Fr. *chef*; Eng. *chief*: also Fr. *achever*, since *caput* in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

cărăbus, i, *m.* = κάραβος, *a kind of sea-crayfish*: Palinurus quadricornis, Fabr.: Plin. 9, 31, 51. **II.** *a small wicker boat, covered with raw hides*: Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 26. (Hence Sp. *carabo*, and from it, Sp. *carabela*; It. *caravella*; Fr. *caravelle*.)

cărăcallis, ae, and caracallis, is, *f.* [Gall. word] *a Gallic mantle, made of different materials*: Spart. Sev. 21: Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

cărăgŏgos, i, *f.* [κάρα ἄγω] *a medicinal plant which was supposed to carry off noxious humours from the head*: App. Herb. 27.

carbas, ae, *m.*, *the east-north-east wind*: Vitr. 1, 6.

carbăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *of* or *made of carbasus*: vela, Cic. Verr. 5, 12 and 31: sinus, Virg. Aen. 11, 776.

carbăsĭneus, a, um, for carbaseus: Varr. in Non. 541, 21.

carbăsĭnus, a, um, for carbaseus: *of fine linen*: Plin. 19, 1, 6.

carbăsus, i, *f.* (*acc. sing. n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33: *plur. n.* carbasa, orum: *acc. m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8 *fin.*) *very fine Spanish flax*: Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 2: Catull. 64, 277. **II.** Meton.: *things made of it*; *a linen garment*: Virg. Aen. 8, 34: Curt. 8, 9, 21: *adj.* carbasa lina, Prop. 4, 3, 64. **2.** *a sail*: Virg. Aen. 3, 357: in *plur.*: Ov. M. 6, 233. **3.** *a curtain* or *awning*: Lucr. 6, 109. **4.** *the Sibylline books, written upon linen*: Claud. Bell. Get. 232. [Sans. *karpâsa* (cotton); Gr. κάρπασος, κάρβασος; Heb. *carbas*.]

carbătĭna, ae, *f.* = καρκατίνη, *a kind of rustic shoe*: Cat. 98, 4.

carbo, ōnis, *m.*, *a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers*: de lignis carbones coquere, Cato R. R. 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. Of *glowing coals*: qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **II.** Fig. and poet.: impleantur mese fores elogiorum carbonibus, *i. e. with scurrilous songs*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: sani ut creta an carbone notandi? *to be marked with black or white*, i. e. *as good or bad*? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246. Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6. **II.** *a bad tumour*: Ser. Sammon. 39, 735: cf. carbunculus. (Hence Fr. *charbon*.)

carbōnārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a charcoal-furnace*: Tert. Car. Christ. 6.

carbōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [carbo] *pertaining to charcoal*: carbonarium negotium, *traffic in charcoal*, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 72. Subst.: Carbōnārius, i, *m.*, *a collier, a charcoal-maker*: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 2.

carbōnesco, 3, *v. n.* [id.] *to become charcoal*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: ib. 5, 1.

carbunculātĭo ōnis, *f.* [carbunculo] *a burning or withering of the tender buds in trees*: Plin. 17, 14, 37, *no.* 4.

carbunculo, 1. *v. n.* [carbunculus] *to have a carbuncle*. Of men: Plin. 24, 13, 69. Of plants: id. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3: and in a dep. form: id. 12, 7, 14.

carbunculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing carbuncle*: aqua, Col. 3, 1, 9.

carbunculus, i, *m. dim.* [carbo] *a small coal*: Auc. Her. 4, 6, 9. Fig.: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70. **II.** *a kind of gem-stone, red lophus*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2: Plin. 17, 4, 3. **III.** *a reddish, bright kind of precious stone*: **1.** inditi: supposed to be the oriental ruby, or red sapphire. **2.** Caesarensitici: perhaps our garnet. **3.** alabandici: pyropo, or Bohemian garnet, almandine. **4.** smethystizon: according to some Syrian garnet, acc. to others Balas ruby, *Lithocomtes?*: Plin. 37, 7, 25. Fig.: probitas est carbunculus, Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 14. **IV.** *a disease, a kind of tumour, a carbuncle*: Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 1. Of plants: Col. 3, 2, 4: Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3. (Hence Fr. *escarboucle*.)

carcer, ĕris, *m.*, *an inclosure*: hence, *a prison, jail*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: ad illius poenam carcer aedificatus esse videtur, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: *the prison at Rome*, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. 1, 33 (v. Smith's Ant. 240): trahere in carcerem, Tac. A. 4, 68: in carcerem compingere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3. Fig.: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: clausae tenebris et carcere caeco, Virg. Aen. 6, 734. **II.** Meton.: *the criminals confined*: in me carcerem effudistis, *you have emptied the prison on me*, Cic. Pis. 7 *fin.* As a term of reproach: *jail-bird*: ain' tandem? carcer, bonorum extortor, legum contortor Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26. **III.** *the barrier or starting place in the circus* (opp. to meta *or* calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 285) ruuntique effusi carcere currus, Virg. Aen. 5, 145: carcere missus equus, Ov. H. 18, 166: usu. in *plur.*, carceres: qui vix e carceribus exierit quum palmam jam primus acceperit, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114. Fig.: *the commencement of a course of action*, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to begin life anew*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. [Cf. Gr. γοργύρη; Germ. *kerker*: connected with ἔρκος and εἴργω.]

carcĕrārĭus, e, *adj.* [carcer] *pertaining to a prison*: caecitas, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 269.

carcĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a prison*: carcerarius quaestus, *jail fees, profits, etc.*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 20. Subst. carcerarius, ii, *m.*, *a prison-keeper, jailer*: Inscr. Grut. 80, 5.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a prison*: carcerea catena, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6. 16.

carcĕro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to incarcerate, imprison*: Salv. de Prov. 2, p. 53.

carchărus, i, *m.* = καρχαρίας, *a kind of dog-fish*, or perhaps *the white shark*, Carcarias vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 8, 17, 12.

carchēsĭum, ii, *n.* = καρχήσιον, *a beaker* or *cup slightly contracted in the middle*: Virg. G. 4, 380 (v. Smith's Ant. 241). **II.** *the similarly-formed upper part of a mast*: Lucan. 5, 418. **III.** *the upright post of a crane*: Vitr. 10, 5.

carcinŏthron, i, *n.* = καρκινόθρον, *a plant*, also called polygonon, *q. v.* and pure Lat. geniculata: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

carcinĭas, ae, *m.* = καρκινίας, *a precious stone of the colour of the crab*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

carcinōdes, is, *n.* = καρκινῶδες, *a cancerous disease*: Plin. 20, 17, 73.

carcinōma, ătis, *n.* = καρκίνωμα, *a cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer): si quid in mammis ulceris natum, et carcinoma brassicam tritam opponito, Cato R. R. 157: si levatur malum, procedere curatio potest; si protinus irritatum est scire licet jam carcinoma esse, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 2: Plin. 29, 2, 10. Fig.: wicked persons and hopeless reprobates Suet. Aug. 65.

carcinus, i, *m.* = καρκῖνος, *the constellation Cancer*: Lucan. 9, 536.

cardĭăcae, ārum, *m. plur.*, *a class of Persian soldiers*: Nep. Dat. 8.

cardiăcus, a, um, *adj.* = *καρδιακός*, *a cordial plant*: App. Herb. 22.

cardiămōmum, i, n. = *καρδιάμωμον*, *a spice, cardamom*, the fruit of Elettaria Cardamomum, Maton, or Curcuma Zedoaria, Rosc.?: Plin. 12, 13, 29.

cardămum, i, n. = *κάρδαμον*, *a kind of cress*, pure Lat. nasturtium, q. v.: App. Herb. 20.

cardĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = *καρδιακός*, *pertaining to the stomach*: cardiacus morbus, *indigestion*, or as we sometimes say, *heartburn*, Cels. 3, 19. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, m., *one who has a disease of the stomach*: Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81. non est cardiacus hic aeger, Hor. S. 2, 3, 161.

cardĭălgĭa, ae, *f.* = *καρδιαλγία* and *καρδιαλγία*, *a pain in the stomach*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo] *pertaining to a door-hinge*: scapi, Vitr. 4, 6.

II. In late Lat. *principal, chief*: cardinales venti, *the principal or cardinal winds*, Serv. Aen. 1, 131. In gram.: cardinales numeri, *the cardinal numbers* (unus, duo, tres, etc.), Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351 P.

cardĭnālĭter, *adv., chiefly, principally*: cardinaliter praesidere, Firm. Mathes. 410.

cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cardo] *joined, fitted to*; cardinatum tignum, Vitr. 10, 21.

cardĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a hinge*: Sept. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardo, ĭnis, *m.* (*f.* Gracch. in Prisc p. 683 P.) *the hinge of a door*: cardines effringere, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: vellere postes a cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 480· cardo stridebat, ib. 1, 449· num muttit cardo? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 94. **II.** *any beam or pole that was fitted into a hole or groove*: hence, cardines, in mechanics, *beams that were fitted together*, and specif. cardo masculus, *a tenon*, Vitr. 9, 8, and cardo femina, *a socket, a mortise*, ib. In garlands, *the place where the two ends meet*: Plin. 21, 4, 10. **III.** In astron., *the point about which something turns, a pole*. So of the *North pole*: coeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4· mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26· hence, *a line drawn through a place from north to south*: id. 18, 33, 76. Of *the four cardinal points*: Quint. 12, 10, 67. Of *the earth as the centre of the universe*, acc. to the belief of the ancients: Plin. 2, 64, 64. Of *the summer solstice*: cardo anni, id. 18, 28, 68: and of *the different seasons*: cardo temporum, ib. 25, 29. Poet. cardo extremus, *old age*, Lucan. 7, 381. **IV.** Fig.: *that on which all depends, the chief point or circumstance*: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 672: fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 851: litium cardo, Quint. 12, 8, 2.

carduēlis, is, *f.* [carduus] *the gold-finch*, Fringilla Carduelis, Linn. Plin. 10, 42, 57.

carduētum, i, n. [id.] *a thicket of thistles*: Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (cardus, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17), *m., the thistle*, probably various species of Centaurea, Serratula and Cnicus. Centaurea solstitialis, Linn. is one of the commonest in S. Europe: segnisque horreret in arvis carduus, Virg. G. 1, 152: Plin. 20, 23, 99. **2.** *the esculent thistle*, cinara: Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 8, 41. Some consider this the *Spanish artichoke*, or cardoon, Cinara Cardunculus, Linn.: others the *common artichoke*, Cinara Scolymus, Linn. (Hence Fr. *chardon, échardo*.)

cārē, *adv., at a high price* (rare): arva plagues care venerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 3. Comp.: Suet. Cal. 27. Sup.: Sen. Ep. 42. **II.** *dearly, highly*: carius aestimatus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.

carēctum, i, n. [carex] *a place overgrown with sedge*· tu post carecta latentem, Virg. E. 3, 20· Col. 6, 22, 2.

carectum (*f.* ella) [carectum] *a basket for holding* carenum: Pall.

carectum (or carecnum), i, n. = *κάρηκον*, *a sweet bottled wine*: Pall. Oct. 18.

cārĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* carint = carerent, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 1. Dupon. form careor, acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 797 P. careri: *part.* = M. Emp. 36, med. so carendus, Ov. H. 1, 50) constr. with *Abl.*; in earlier poets also with *Gen. or Acc.*: the latter also in late Latin: *to be without, not to have*: tametsi, Pl. Trac. 4, 3, 59: nec Veneris fructu careat, Lucr. 4, 1069: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3: carere culpa, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Am. 6, 22: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15 (and poet. with an inverted construction: caruitne febris to heri? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 17): morbis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38: lubidinibus, Sall. C. 13 *fin.*: stultitia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42. appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: communi sensu Hor. S. 1, 3, 66· morte, *to be immortal*, id. Od. 2, 8, 12: pudore, Ov. M. 3, 552. Also, *to be absent from*: foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18. forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32 libens patria carere, Tac. A. 4, 58 Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19. **2.** Of inanimate objects terra caret sensu, Lucr. 2, 652 haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4· oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: quae caret ora cruore nostro. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226· nivibus caritura Rhodope, ib. 2, 222.

II. *to be destitute of, to want*: voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7 patria, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85 quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63. commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44· tali munere, Virg. Aen. 5, 651 cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20 vate sacro, ib. 4, 9, 28 honore, Ov. M. 15, 614 laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10· virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50. With *Gen.*: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. With *Acc.*: quia id quod amo careo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 46 meos parentes careo, Turpil. in Non. 466, 8. triste est nomen ipsum *carendi*, quia subjicitur haec vis habuit (*sc.* mortuus) non habet; desiderat requirit, indiget, *etc.* . . . *Carere*, igitur, hoc significat· *egere eo quod habere velis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; but this is not prob. the original meaning of the word.

cārēsco, ĕre, *to want, στέρομαι*, Gloss. Philox.

cārŭum, i, n. = *κάρον, cumin, carraway*, Carum carvi, Linn.; Col. 12, 51, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 49.

cărex, ĭcis, *f.* This plant is spoken of as acuta by Virg., and it would appear to be some kind of *rush*, Juncus, Linn., not a *sedge*. It seems useless to try to refer to the species, as these must have been confounded by the ancients. It probably refers to the various hard-pointed kinds. Anguillara states that the name *carex* is still applied to a kind of rush growing about Padua and Vicenza. C. Bauhin called this, juncus acutus paniculo sparsa, which is the Juncus inflexus, Linn., a rush belonging to the S. of Europe· frondibus hirsutis, et carice pastus acuta, Virg. G. 3, 231· Cat. 19, 2· Col. 11, 2, 62.

cărĭca, ae (*sc.* ficus), [Caria] *a kind of dry fig*: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: also for *dried figs*, in gen.: Ov. M. 8, 674: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

cărĭans, antis, *adj.* [caries] *decayed, rotten*: tripus, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 5.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), *f. rottenness, decay*: of wood: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 16, 39, 74: veritur in teneram cariem, rimisque dehiscit cymba, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27. Of walls: Amm. 16, 2. Of bones: Cels. 8, 2. Of *dry soil*: Col. 3, 11. Of the taste of old wine, which might be agreeable or the reverse: nec Opimiana vina, potasri per os cyathi, usque in amaritudinem carie fuscatis, Plin. 14, 4, 6. Of old fruit: Mart. 13, 29. Fig. Of old, withered persons: Afran. in Non. 21, 27.

cărīna, ae, *f. the bottom of a ship, the boat*: navem quae cariosa fatiscat vetus, Liv. 22, 20: cariosi aliquanto planiores, quo facilius vada scrobere possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 13. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *a ship or vessel*: Cat. 64, 10: statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. **III.** Transf. to objects of similar form. Of *the shells of nuts*: Plin. 15, 22, 24. Of *the bodies of dogs*: Nemes. Cyneg. 110. (Hence Fr. *carène*, and the Eng. verb *to careen*.)

cărīnārius, ii, m. [*κηρός* = *κηρός*, wax] *a dyer of yellow*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

cărīnātus, a, um, *keel-formed*: carinata concha acuti, Plin. 9, 30, 49: pectus hominis, id. 11, 37, 82.

cărĭno, *v. a. to abuse, revile*: Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 361.

cărĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [carina] Of shell-fish: carinare se, *to obtain a shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52. (This reading is perhaps dub.)

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] *decayed, rotten*: cariosa palmula, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: vitis partes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 27: terra, *too dry*, Cato R. R. 5, 6· os, Cels. 8, 2· dentes, Plin. 32, 7, 26 vina, *old, vapid*, Mart. 13, 120: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 30. **II.** Fig.· cariosa senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149. (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.)

cāris, ĭdis, *f.* = *καρίς*, *a kind of sea-crab*: Ov. Hal. 130.

cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carus] *dearness, scarcity, high price, or value*: caritas annonae, Cic. Verr. 3, 18 *fin.*: Liv. 44, 7 rei frumentariae, Cic. Manil. 13, 44 numorum, id. Att. 9, 9 *fin.* Also absol: *dearth, dearness*: ut tum vendas, quum caritas est, Varr. R. R. 1, 69 quum alter annus in villitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 3, 93· qua re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. Dom. 10, 25. **II.** Fig.· *high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem*: amor nihos, caritas ἥθους, Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52 ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34: omnes caritate cives amplexus, id. 7, 40 innocens Bolanus et nullis delictis invisus caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, Tac. Agr. 16 *fin.* The subjoined *Gen.* usually denotes the object *love for*: patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: reipublicae, Liv. 2, 2· domini, id. 1, 51: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28 filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4 ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1 sedium suarum, id. 5, 42. In *plur., affections*: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. But sometimes the *Gen.* denotes the subject: *the love of any one*: credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupisse, *the affection of the citizens*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29. **2.** Meton.: *the object loved*: in *plur.*: reliqui cum caritatibus suis et supellectile Chalcida transmisi sunt, Amm. 24, 1. (Hence Fr. *charité*, dearness; *charité*.)

cărītōres, [caro "to card"] *wool-carders*, Gloss. Papiae.

carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (old form casmen) *a tune, song, strain*, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: carmine vocali clarus citharaque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri, Virg. Aen. 4, 462: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 982: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9: arundineum, Ov Trist. 4, 1, 12: hoc carmen hic tribunus pl. non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68. Also, *sound*: Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 318. **II.** *a poem, poetry, verse*: quum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam tenuissimo, Quint. 10, 7, 19: aut poetae quove pleniusque carmen fundere, aut eloquentiam sine majore quadam vi fluere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: Maecenas carminis alti, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2: quicum

carmen, Quint. 12, 2, 22; Horat. Hor. A. P. 139: historia quadrimembri poëtarum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: comicum, Liv., Id. Ep. 2, 1, 69: Sallustrum carmen, Quint. 2, 5, 40: Aeolium, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13: carmen funebre propere Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: obscena, satirical, abusive poems, Prop. 1, 16, 19. Sometimes absol. for lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: carmina compono, hic elegos, ib. 91. And opp. to the drama for an epic or lyric poem: fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2: carmen condere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 23: disponere, Lucr. 3, 321: pangere, id. 1, 933: fingere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29. For a book or canto: in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 918. III. a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Virg. E. 4, 4: id carmen pervenerat ad antistitem Iani Mamae, Liv. 1, 45. IV. a magic formula, an incantation: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam; carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 69: per libros carminum valentium, Hor. Epod. 17, 4: carmina et devotiones, Tac. A. 2, 69. V. a formula in religion or law, a formulary (since the laws were anciently written in verse): ut totum illud VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 fin.: cruciatus carmina, id. Rab. Perd. 4 fin.: id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat, of terrible import, Liv. 3, 64: rogationis carmen, id. 1, 26. [Car-men is either connected with cano, or with the Sans. kṛ, "to make," like voiṃa from voida.] (Hence Fr. charme.)

carmen, ĭnis, n. [caro "to card"] a card, for wool or flax: Claud. Eutr. 2, 458 dub.

carminābundus, a, um, adj. [carmino] versifying: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carminātio, ōnis, f. [carmino, "to card"] a wool carding: unguium, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

carminātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wool carder, hacker.

carmino, 1. v. a. [carmen] to make verses: Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

carmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [carmen] to card wool, etc. carminare linum, Plin. 19, 1, 3: lana carminata, id. 9, 38, 62.

carnālis, e, adj. [caro] fleshly, carnal: Tert. Poen. 3.

carnālĭtas, ātis, f. [carnalis] fleshliness, carnality: Aug. Serm. 186.

carnālĭter, adv. carnally: Tert. Bapt. 7 fin.

carnārium, ii, n. a flesh-hook: Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6: Col. 12, 53, 3. 2. a larder, pantry: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 29, 4, 19, no. 3.

carnārius, a, um, adj. [caro] pertaining to flesh. Subst.: carnārius, ii, m. one who loves flesh-meat: Mart. 11, 100. 2. = xperonλάνης, a dealer in flesh, a butcher, Gloss. Vet.

carnātio, ōnis, f. [id.] fleshiness, corpulency: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

carnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] corpulent, fleshy: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 105.

carnĕus, a, um, adj. [id.] of flesh: carnea tunica, Aug. Serm. 344 membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85. 2. Fig.: lex, Prud. Apoth. 418.

carnĭfex, ĭcis, m. (old form carnufex) [caro facio] an executioner, torturer hangman: aderat janitor carceris, gymnifex praetoria, mors terrorque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: rapere aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: dare ad carnificem, id. Capt. 5, 4, 23 (v. Smith's Aut 243). Fig.: a tormentor, murderer: meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: fortuna gloriae carnifex, Plin. 22, 4, 7. As a term of reproach, scoundrel, villain: Pl. Am. 1, 2, 210: Cic. Phil. 5. Adj.: murdrimosi carnifices arbitri, Manil. 4, 81: pedes ac, paingrist, id. 1, 186: ungues, Sil. 1, 171: spatae, deadly, Claud. Bell. Gild. 178.

carnĭfĭcīna, ae, f. [carnifex] the office of hangman: carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 29: Suet. Tib. 62. II. the place of torture: Liv. 2, 23. Hence, meton.: the rack, torture, torment: carnificinam subire, to suffer the torture, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. Fig.: quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo, ib. 3, 13.

carnĭfĭcor, ātus, 1. v. a. (carnifex, I. v. dep. acc. to Prisc.) [id.] to execute, behead: carnificari (hostes) jacentes, to cut in pieces, maugle, Liv. 24, 15 vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit, Sisenna in Prisc. p. 793 P.

carnis, is, v. caro.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, adj. [caro voro] feeding on flesh, flesh-eating: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

carnōsus, a, um, adj. [caro] abounding in flesh, fleshy: palatum aquatilium, Plin. 11, 37, 63: manus, ib. 43, 98: crura, ib. 45, 105. 2. Transf. to plants: radix, id. 14, 20, 25: folia, id. 16, 6, 7: radices, ib. 31, 66: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4. II. like flesh, flesh-coloured: carnosum lignum, id. 16, 38, 72: candor, id. 11, 37, 54.

carnŭlentus, a, um, adj. [id.] like flesh: tactus, Sol. 2. pectora, Prud. cruc. 10, 372.

carp, ui, 3. v. a. [κάρπω, καίρω] to card (extremely rare): Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46.

cārō, carnis (nom. carnis, Liv Andron. in Prisc. Abl. carni, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6), f. flesh: Cic. Planc. 9 crudi, Suet. Ner 37 tosta, Ov. M 12, 156 lacte et carne vivere, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In plu.: carnes vipereae, Ov. M. 2, 769 Plin 6, 30, 35, § 195. 2. Fig of discourse Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77. 3. In contempt istius pecudis ac putidae carnis conallium, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: the body, in opp to the soul animus liber habitat nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65. II. Transf. the flesh (pulp) of fruits: Plin. 15, 24, 27: carnes cucurbitae, id. 28, 14, 58: olivarum, Pall. Nov. 17, 1: pirorum, id. Febr. 25, 12. In trees: the inner, white part of the wood, under the alburnum: Plin. 16, 38, 72. In precious stones the soft part: id. 37, 5, 18. [Sans. kravya; Gr. κρέας; Lith. kravyas (blood); O. H. G. hrêo (a corpse). Bopp compares cruor, cruentus, etc.] (Hence Fr. chair.)

caroenum, i, v. carenum.

carōta, ae, f. a carrot. Apic. 3, 21.

carpentārius, a, um, adj. [carpentum] pertaining to a waggon or chariot carpentarine fabricae, Plin. 16, 8, 13: artifex, a carriage-maker, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 52. II. Subst. carpentārius, ii, m. a carriage-maker, cartwright: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. charpentier.)

carpentum, i, n. a two-wheeled carriage or chariot, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Ov. F. 1, 619: Liv. 5, 25: carpento invecta in forum, id. 1, 48: carpento ingredi Capitolium, Tac. A 12, 42. Gallica, Liv. 31, 21: Cimbrorum, Flor. 3, 3, 16. Britannorum, id. 3, 10, 17: stercoris, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

carphŏtum, i, n. an excellent kind of white frankincense (v. tus): Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

carphŏlŏgia, ae, f. = καρφολογία. Of sick persons: a picking of pieces of straw from the walls, etc.: Coel Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

carphos, n. = κάρφος, a plant, called in pure Lat. foenum Graecum, q. v. goat's-horn, fenugreek: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

carpīnĕus, a, um, adj. [carpinus] made of horn-beam: unguibus, Col. 11, 2, 92: Plin 16, 42, 82.

carpĭnus, i, f. & m. hornbeam: Cato, Varro, Col. Palladius, Plin.: Pall. Sept. 2: Plin. 16, 15, 26. (Hence Fr. charme.)

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather: (ilex) tenui carpitur ungui, Cat. 62, 49: florem ab arbore, Ov. M. 9, 380: racemos, Virg. G. 4, 114: frondes modo maturas, Pl. 2, 366: vindemiam de palmite, Pl. 2, 90: herbas manibus, Col. 5, 6, 7.

2. Of animals: to graze on, browse, etc.: alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. Aen. 9, 333: pabula, Ov. M. 4, 289: apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram e fico mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: apis carpens thymo, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 29. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792. Sometimes transf. to men: carpe cibos digitis, id. A. A. 3, 755: lepores, mullum, Mart. 3, 12. 3. Poet. of other things: to tear off, tear away: summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Virg. Aen. 6, 245. Of wool: to pluck: vellera, id. G 4 335 Hence: to spin: pensum fr 1, 290. ex collo furtim coronas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: crinem genasque, to tear, lacerate, Val. Fl. 8, 7: artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061. II. Fig. to pick, gather: ut omni ex genere orationem sucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56. oscula, to snatch, Prop. 1, 20, 27.

2. to take, enjoy, use, make use of: breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85 illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, spent, passed, Cat. 68 35 diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. F. 3, 622 fugitivaque gaudia carpe, snatch pleasures as they fly, Mart. 7, 47, 11: somnos sub dio, Virg. G. 3, 435: quietem, id. Aen. 7, 414 soporem, ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl 5, 48 vitales auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. 3. In a bad sense: to prak or carp at, to slander, calumniate: more hominum invident, in convivits rodunt, in circulis vellicant non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quae non deserunt maligni carpere, Quint. 11, 1, 24 maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12. 4. to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume: vires, Virg. G. 3, 215: regina caeco carpitur igni, id. Aen. 4, 2 invidia carpit et carpitur una, Ov. M. 2, 781 lividas oblivionis, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33. In milit. lang.: to weaken an enemy, to harass: agmen adversariorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: novissimum agmen, ib. 1, 78: novissimos, Liv. 8, 38: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32. 5. to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide: neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque carpere, id. 3, 61 fin.: fluvium, to draw off into canals, Curt. 8, 9. 6. to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way (poet.) viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 629. vias, Ov. M. 3, 12: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: supremum iter = mori, id. Od. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, to go in a circle, Virg. G. 3, 191. volatus raptim, Stat. Th. 1, 310: fugam, Sil. 10, 62: prata fuga, Virg. G. 3, 142: pedibus terras et pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 32: campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, ib. 12, 296: alia alia, ib. 4, 616: aethera, ib. 8, 219: capitur tramen, ib. 10, 53. [Prob. connected with ἅρ-πάζω and ἁρπάω; rapio prob. contains the same root.] (Hence It. carpire; Fr. charpir, "to pick.")

carpophyllus, i, f. [καρπός, fruit; φύλλον, leaf] a shrub corchorus: Plin. 27, 10, 63. Fructus hypophyllus, i. e. of bushier's broom: Plin. 13, 15, 30.

carptim, adv. by pieces, in parts, separately: res gestae, Liv. 9, 19: punctiones, Sall. C. 4: carptim

agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9 · carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 35. **2.** *at different places or points, on different sides*: carptim aggredi, Liv. 44, 41: lacessere hostem, H. 22, 16. **3.** *at different times, gradually, separately*: ut ad stipendium petendum conveniremt Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, id. 28, 25: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

carptor, ōris, m. [carpo] *a carver of food*: Juv. 9, 110.

carptūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. Of bees: *a sucking of flowers*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *Part.* [carpo].

carrūcātum, i, *n.* [carrus] *a kind of two-wheeled carriage*: Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

carrūca, ae, *f.* [carrus] *a collection of waggons, a barricade*: Treb. Gall. 13: Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

carro-ballista, ae, *f.* [id.] *a ballista mounted on a carriage*: Veg. Mil. 3, 24: id. 2, 25.

carrōceo, 5nis, m. [a Celtic word] *a sea-fish*, perh. *a sturgeon*, Acipenser Sturio, Linn.: Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

carrūca, ae, *f.* [carrus] *a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage*: Plin. 33, 11, 49: nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur, Suet. Ner. 30. [Hence It. *carrozza*; Fr. *carrosse*; Engl. *carriage*.]

carrūcārius, a, um, *adj.* [carruca] *pertaining to the* carruca: mulae, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Cap. Max. jun. 4.

carrūlus, i. *m. dim.* [carrus] *a little waggon or cart*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

carrus, i, m. (**carrum**, i, *n.* Auct. Bell. Hisp. 6) *a kind of four-wheeled waggon or car*: Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 10, 28. (From *carrus* came the low Latin *carricare* "to load:" hence It. *xarcare*, Fr. *charger*.)

cartibŭlum, i, *n. a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on one foot*: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

cartilāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago] *cartilaginous, gristly*: genus, Plin. 19, 5, 23. Subst. cartilaginea, rum, *n. plu. sc. animalia, cartilaginous fishes*: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

cartilāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of cartilage, very gristly*: cartilaginosum caput, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56.

cartilāgo, ĭnis, *f. cartilage, gristle*: plurima ossa in cartilaginem desinere, Cels. 8, 1: cartilago narium, ib. 5 rupta, Plin. 11, 37, 87. Transf. to plants: id. 15, 28, 34.

cārunculus, ae, *f. dim.* [caro] *a little piece of flesh*: Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52.

cārus, a, um, *adj. dear, costly, high priced*: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agnuam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: carior annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est, id. Dom. 6, 14. Heterocl. *acc. comp.*: carioras nuptias, Manil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86. ‖ Fig.: *dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved*: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ego filium scio, quam cordi sit carus meo, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 21: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, *my dearest and best friends*, id. de Or. 2, 4: omnium societatum nulla est carior, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 87. O me mihi carior, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 2: carior auro, Tib. 1, 9, 31: diis caruus ipsis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Subst. cari, *the loved ones*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 29. (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

cārўātides, *f. plu.* [Caryae] *in architecture, female figures used instead of pillars for supporting buildings, Caryatides*: Vitr. 1, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 243.)

cārўōtum, i, *n.* = *nucleus*, *a kind of walnut*: carytum oleum, Plin. 23, 8, 79.

cārўōtus, ae, m. = *nucleus*, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 40.

cārўum, i, *n.* = *κάρυον*, *seemingly, the walnut*, Juglans regia, Linn.: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

cārўōta, ae (**cārўōtis**, ĭdis, Mart. 11, 31: Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), *f.* = *καρυῶτις*, *a kind of nut-shaped date*: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 15, 28, 34: Mart. 8, 33: id. 13, 27.

cāsa, ae, *f. a hut, cottage, cabin*: in milit. lang. *a barrack, tent*, etc.: Cic. Tusc 5, 34, 97: in casa, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, *were thatched with straw*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, *observe a just medium*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. Casae, in late Latin meton., *a country estate, a farm*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14. (Hence Fr. *chez*; also Fr. *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cavus*.)

cāsābundus (casa-b.), a, um, *adj.* [casa] *ready to fall, tottering*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

cāsārĭa, ae, *f.* [casa] *the keeper of a cottage*: Fest. *s. v.*

cāsārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dweller in a cottage, a cottager*: Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7.

casĕō, adv. *in an old-fashioned manner*: casce nimis et vetuste loquens, Gell. 1, 10.

cascus, a, um, *adj. old, primitive*: a Sabine or Oscan word · cascum significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: cascum sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27.

cāsĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caseus] *pertaining to cheese*: casearia taberna, *in which cheese was smoked and kept*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

cāsĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with cheese*: polenta, App. Met. 1, p. 103, 35 · montes, *where much cheese was made*: Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

cāsĕōlus, i, m. [id.] *a small cheese*: Virg. Cop. 17.

cāsĕus, i, *m.* (caseum, i, *n.* Cato R. R. 76, 4: Plaut. and Novius in Non. 200, 9 *sq.*), *cheese* caseus bubulus, ovillus, et caprinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Col. 7, 8, 1 Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: major pars victus in lacte et caseo et carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22 facere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9 · premere, Virg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72. As a ludicrous term of endearment, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. (Hence It. *cacio*, and Eng. *cheese*: the Ger. *käse* is also prob. a derived word.)

cāsĭa (more rar. **cassia**), ae, *f.* = *κασία* or *κασσία*, *a tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon*, prob. *the wild cinnamon*, Laurus Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 19, 42. ‖ *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon*, also called cneoron or thymelaea, Daphne Cneorum, and D. Cnidium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29: Virg. E. 2, 49.

casmar, in the Oscan tongue, *an old man*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: Fest. *s. v.* [Contains the same root as *cascus*: Pott supposes *cas-mar* to be compounded of *cas*, "old," and the Sans. *nri*, "a man."]

cāso, 1. *v. n. incep.* [cado] *to be ready to fall, to totter* (very rare): Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

cassabundus, a, um, v. casabundus.

cassē, *adv. fruitlessly, in vain*: casse ne tempus tereretur, Liv. 24, 26.

cassea, ium (in sing. *acc.* casseam, Grat. Cyneg. 28: *abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554). *m. plu. a hunting-net, a snare, toil* (post.): Virg. G. 3, 371: cassibus impositis venor, Prop. 4, 2, 33: decidere in casses, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: ponere, id. M. 5, 579: non bene de laxis cassibus exit aper, id. A. A. 1, 392. Meton. *a spider's web*: Virg. G. 4, 247. Fig.: *snares, plots*: Tib. 1, 6, 5. [Perh. either from *cadere*, as Ger. *falle* (a trap); or from *capere*.]

cassia, v. casia.

cassĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cassea] *a small net, a cobweb*: Hier. Ruf. 3, 6.

cassida, ae, v. cassis.

cassidārius, ii, m. = *kassidarius*, *a helmet-maker*: Inscr. Mur. 959, 5.

cassis, ĭdis (cassida, ae, Virg. Aen. 11, 775), *f.* [an Etruscan word acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1] *a helmet* (prop. *of metal*, while galea was of leather, Isid. l. c.): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 103: Caes. B. G. 7 45. Sometimes synonymous with galea: Ov. M. 8, 25. Fig.: *war*: sub cassidis, Plin. 13, 3, 4, *fin.*

cassis, is, *a net*, v. casses.

cassita, ae, *f.* [cassis, like galerita from galerus] *the crested or tufted lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn.: Gell 2, 29.

casso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cassus] *to annihilate, destroy*: Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.* ‖ In the jurists: *to annul*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.

cassus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from careo] *empty* (mostly poet.): cassa nux, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: glans, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful*, Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45. Subst.: palearum cassa, Sol. c. 52 *fin.* ‖ With *abl.* or *gen.*: *wanting, devoid of, deprived of* (poet.): sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless*, Poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: virgo dote cassa, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine cassus, *deprived of life, dead*, Virg. Aen. 2, 85. so aethere cassus, Ib. 11 104: lumine ser, Lucr. 4, 369: anima corpus, id. 3, 561: sensu rerum simulacra, id. 4, 127: cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Arat. 369. ‖‖ Fig.: *vain, empty, worthless, fruitless*: cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119: cassa fornido, *unfounded*, Lucr. 3, 394. vota, Virg. Aen. 12, 780: consilia, Sen. Troad. 574: vise, *vain, profitless*, Stat. Th. 11, 449: labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: manus, *without effect*, Stat. Th. 9, 770. Subst.: cassa memorare, *to talk idly*, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 16: apud sapientes cassa haberi, Tac. H. 3, 55. In cassum, or in one word incassum, *adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose*: ex multis omnia incassum cadunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: temere, incassum, *without aim or purpose, fortuitously*, Lucr. 2, 1060: longos ciebat incassum fletus, Virg. Aen. 3, 345: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29 incassum missae preces, id. 2, 49: Tac. A. 1, 4. And simply cassum: quid cassum times? Sen. Herc. Oet. 353.

castānea, ae, *f.*=*κάστανον*, *the chestnut-tree*, Castanea vesca, Linn. Col. 4, 33: Plin. 16, 40, 78. ‖ *a chestnut*: Virg. E. 1, 82: Plin. 13, 18, 32.

castānētum, i, *n.* [castanea] *a chestnut-grove*: Col. 4, 30, 3.

castē, *adv. purely, without stain, uprightly*: caste agere aetatem suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 148: caste et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63. ‖ *chastely, modestly*: tueamurque, ut adultam virginem, caste, et ab amatorum impetu prohibeamus, id. Brut. 96, 330. Fig. of style: caste pureque lingua Latina uti, Gell. 17, 2. ‖‖ *piously, devoutly*: pure ac caste tribuere deorum numini, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. *Comp.*: Liv. 10, 7 *Sup.*: Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *pertaining to a castle or fortress*: castellani triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, Cic. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Theod. 11, 59, 2. ‖ Subst.: castellani, orum, *m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison*: Suet. J. 32: Liv. 34, 27. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *the superintendent of a reservoir*: Front. Aq. 117.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *castle-wise*: dissipati, *scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv. 7, 36. ‖ *in heaps*: castellatim grumulis imponere allium, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] *a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold*: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: vallo crebrisque castellis circummuniti, ib. 2, 30: Cic. Phil. 5, 4 ‖ Fig.: *shelter, defence, refuge*: templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum, castellum forensis latrocinii, id. Pis. 5, 11: castellum omnium ego

lerum, Liv. 2, 57. ||. Meton.: *dwellings in an elevated position*: Virg. G. 2, 173. 2. *a structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, a reservoir*: Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 9. Front. Aq. 33. (Hence Fr. *château*, and old Fr. *chatel*, as in *New-châtel*.)

castēria, ae, *f. a part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest*: Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 16.

castĭfico, 1. v. a. [castus facio] *to purify, make pure*: Eccl.

castĭficus, a, um [id.] *purifying*: lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. ||. *pure*: mens, Sen.-Hipp. 170.

castigābilis, e, *adj.* [castigo] *deserving punishment*: culpa castigabilis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castigātē, *adv. briefly*: castigatius dicere), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ||. *moderately*: vixit modeste, castigate, Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

castigātio, ōnis, *f.* [castigo] *a correcting, chastising, punishment, reproof*, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114: castigatio verborum, Liv. 27, 15: tacita, id. 27, 10: censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7: fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7. In *plu.*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: Liv. 36, 15. ||. In gardening: *a trimming, lopping of plants*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 9.

castigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover*: minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: lacrimarum et inertiæ querelarum, Liv. 1, 59.

castigātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *correcting, reproving* (very rare): antigatorium solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castigātus, a, um, *Part.* [castigo] *confined, compressed*. ||. *Adj. small, slender, close*: pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43: mamillæ, Seren. 20, 357. 2. Fig.: *restrained, checked*: luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest*, Gell. 4, 20, dub. (*Cod. Reg.* castissima.)

castigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* 1it. *to make clean, to cleanse*: hence, *to correct, chastise, punish, reprove, censure*: castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: quo sæpius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: Pompeius seniores castigat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3: castigando increpandoque, plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9: aliquem dictis plurimis, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 67: literis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25: per literas, Tac. A. 3, 35: in hoc me ipse castigo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: servos bubulis exuviis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 26: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41: nimiam lenitatem, Liv. 39, 55: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: immodicos dolores voce, Lucan. 8, 71: vitia, Juv. 2, 35. ||. *to correct an error, to set right, mend*: carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: vestra amicae, Juv. 6, 455: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46 ||||. *to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain* (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis superioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. 47, 7. Poet.: insula castigatur aquis, *is surrounded, encompassed*, Sil. 12, 355. Fig. examen in trutina, *to correct the judgment*, Pers. 1, 7. [From *castus*, prob. through an obsolete adj. *castigus*: v. castus.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

castimōnĭa, ae, *f.* [castus] *purity, chastity, abstinence* (esp. of the ministers of religion) (rare): quæ sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*: casto jubet lex adire ad deos: animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. 39, 9: superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. 31, 2, 44. ||. *purity of morals, morality*, in gen.: Cic. Cael. 5, 11.

castimōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [castimonia] *pertaining to abstinence or continence*: Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

castimonium, for castimonia, Gloss.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [castus] *chastity, purity of body*: ut sentiant mulieres naturam femininam omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: mater fuit rarae castitatis, Tac. Agr. 4. ||. In gen.: *purity of morals, morality*: Vitr. 1, 1: castitate vitae sanctus, Gell. 15, 18.

castĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (ante-class. for castitas), *moral purity*: antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11.

castor, ōris, *m.* = κάστωρ, *a castor, beaver*, Castor Fiber, Linn.: pure Lat. fiber: Plin. 32, 3, 13: acc. castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: *Gr.* cabiora, Juv. 12, 34.

castōrĕum, ei, *n.* [castor] = καστόρεον, *the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver*: Plin. 8, 30, 47. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 1, 59: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

castōrĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in beaver-skin*: Sid. E. 5, 7.

castōrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the beaver*: oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castrātio, ōnis, *f.* [castro] *an emasculating, castration of animals*: Col. 6, 26. 2. *a pruning of plants*: Plin. 16, 40, 76, no. 3.

castrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gelder*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

castrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to castration*: ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an emasculation, castration of animals*: Pall. Mai. 7, 2. ||. *a pruning, cleansing of plants*: siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, no. 1.

castrensiāni, ōrum, *m. plu.* [castra] *soldiers for protecting the borders*: Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

castrensiārius negotiator, *a purveyor for the camp, a suttler*: Inscr. Grut. 649, 5.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *pertaining to the camp*: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: latrocinium, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: consilium, Liv. 44, 35: triumphus, id. 7, 36: jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72: jocus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24: arma, Prop. 3, 9, 19: exsilium, sarcastically, for *continual military service*, Just. 14, 4: corona, *awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp*, Gell. 5, 6: Romana classis, prompta, levis, expedita, et quodam genere castrensis, Flor. 2, 2, 35: verbum, *a military phrase*, Plin. H. N. præf. § 1: peculium, *obtained in military service*, Macer. Dig. 49, 17, 11: castrensis creditor, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1.

castro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [connected with cædo] *to cut, castrate*: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 1: castrare vitulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom. 7: castrantur feminæ (sues), vulva recisa, Plin. 8, 51, 77. ||. Transf. to plants: *to prune, lop, trim*: Cato R. R. 32, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32. Fig.: castrare vina saccis, *to pass through a sack or bag, to filter*, id. 19, 4, 19: siligo castrata, *purified, cleaned*, id. 18, 9, 20: semen, id. 15, 14, 15: libellos, *to expurgate*, Mart. 1, 36. ||||. In gen., *to cut off, curtail*: candas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14: alvos apum, *to take up, to take out*, id. 9, 15, 4: 11. 2. Fig.: vires, *to diminish*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: avaritiam, *to restrain*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.

castrum, i, *n.* ||. In sing.: *any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress* (rare for castellum): et Grumium dederat in Phrygia castrum, Nep. Alc. 9. More usual as *nom. prop.*: as, Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12. ||. In plur.: castra, orum, *n.* (castrus, us, *f.* Att. in Non. 200, 30) *a military camp, an encampment* (for an account of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 244 *sq.*): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic. Att. 9, 14: Pompeius inter bina castra collocatus est, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: antecapere locum castris, Sall. J. 50: capere, Liv. 4, 29: ponere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: munire, ib. 4, 49: communire, Liv. 21, 28: castris contineri, id. 10, 32: facere, Tac. H. 4, 26: extendere, ib. 5, 23: vallare, ib. 2, 19: habere castra, *to encamp*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: castra movere, *to break up*, ib. 1, 25: promovere, ib. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58: removere, id. 9, 24: castra stativa, *a permanent camp*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: æstiva, *summer camp*, Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35: castra navalia, *a naval station*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 22: nautica (*the same*), Nep. Alc. 8: lunata, *crescent-shaped*, Aust. B. Afr. 80: castra Prætoriana, *the barracks of the Prætorians in the suburbs of Rome*, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2. As *nom. prop.* like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Corneliana, etc., Cæs. B. C. 2, 24. 3. Meton.: *a day's march*: secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7: alteris castris, id. 38, 13: tertiis castris, Tac. H. 4, 71. 2. *military service*: vire nescias utiliore in castris an meliore in toga, Vell. 2, 125: Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39. 4. Fig.: *of philosophical sects*: Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. Of *bee-hives*: Pall. 1, 37, 4. [Either connected with *casa*, or perh. from *cado*, in the sense of "settling down:" so Germ. *lager*, "a camp," from *liegen*, "to lie."]

castŭla, ae, *f. a garment used by women, a kind of bodice*: Varr. in Non. 548, 30 *sq.*

castus, a, um, *adj.* Lit.: *clean*: in gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 13: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Flacc. 28, 68: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: mentes tam castæ, tam integræ, id. Font. 8, 22: purissima et castissima vita, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable*, Sil. 13, 285. ||. *bodily pure, chaste, continent*: Minerva, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 23: matres, Virg. Aen. 8, 665: maritæ, Ov. F. 2, 139: castus ab rebus venereis, Col. 9, 14, 3. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr. 5, 1011: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 84: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 64, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 384. Fig. of style: *pure, free from barbarism*: Gell. 19, 8. ||||. *pious, religious, holy, sacred*: hæc casti maneant in religione nepotes, Virg. Aen. 3, 409: casti sacerdotes, ib. 6, 661: castus et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1: ego qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. Leg. 2, 18: festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedas, Virg. Aen. 7, 71: æra castis vincta verbenis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior annis (*sc.* Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12: lucl, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.* [Root CAS: cf. Sans. *sudh* (purificari); Gr. καθ-αρός; Erse. *cuidh*; Germ. *keusch*.] (Hence Fr. *chaste*.)

castus, ūs (abl. heterocl. casto, Tert.), *m.* [castus] (for castimonia) *an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds*: Gell. 4, 11, 15: Arn. 5, p. 167.

casŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus] *accidental, casual, fortuitous* (very rare): humanis conditio, depending upon chance, Cod. Just. 6, 27, 5. ||. In gram., *relating*

is or destined with cases: casualis, ut ab equo: equum, Varr. L. L. 8, 29, 126: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P.

cāsŭlĭter, adv. accidentally: Ital. Ep. 9, 11.

cāsŭla, ae, f. dim. [casa] a little cottage or hut, a small hovel: Plin. 35, 10, 37: Juv. 11, 153. II. a sepulchre, =hypogeum: Petr. 111, 9.

cāsus (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra s. geminabatur: casus, etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20), ūs, m. [cado] a falling, a fall, an overthrow: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 314: geli, id. 5, 206: nivis, Liv. 21, 35: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51: colsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10: casus vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4. In plur.: Lucr. 2, 231. II. Fig. Of time: the end: extremae sub casum biemis, Virg. G. 1, 340. 2. a moral fall, a false step, an error: multas vias adolescentiae lubricas (natura) ostendit, quibus illa insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Cael. 17 fin. 3. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? id. Div. 2, 6: novi casus temporum, id. Manil. 20, 60: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognoscl potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall. C. 56: rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. 7, 27: so in aleam tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50: eam esse consuetudinem regiam ut hominibus casus adversos tribuant, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. Dat. 5: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, Tac. A. 2, 26: rem in casum dare, to risk, ib. 12, 14: itur ad casum tabulae, ti the hazard table, Juv. 1, 90. Hence casus is used in the sense of danger, peril: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic. Fam. 10, 18: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

b. In *Abl.* adverbially: by chance, by accident: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: necessitate an casu, Quint. 1, 6, 26: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13. 4. an occasion, opportunity: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25: praeclari facinoris casum dare, ib. 56: casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A. 11, 9: si Catti casum pugnae praeberent, ib. 12, 28: tanta vis fuit vini erumpentis, ut non casum afferret aut voluntatem, sed necessitatem vomendi, Quint. 8, 4, 17. 5. an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, συμφορά: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: civitatis casum dolens, Sall. C. 40: utitur frequenter accusator et miseratione, quum aut ejus casum, quem ulciscitur, aut liberorum ac parentum solitudinem conqueritur, Quint. 6, 1, 18: quem maxime casum timens, Suet. Tib. 25: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, Hor. S. 2, 5, 49. So of a disease: aut alius casus lecto te affixit, ib. 1, 1, 81. b. Euphemist. for death: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cum tantum senatorum adversa pugnae, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumsissent, Liv. 23, 22: damnati omnes, alius alio casu periit, Suet. Caes. 89. 6. Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a *bad* one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deduceretur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuessent, B. G 2, 31: res quae esset jam ad extremum perducta casum, ib. 3, 5. 7. grammat. t. t.: *a case*: casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. Or. 48, 160: obliqui, Quint. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. 8, 6, 62: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10: Latinus, sextus, i. e. the Ablative, Varr. in Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi, i. e. obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi, i. e. genitivus, Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: vocandi, ib.

cātăbŏlenses, ium, m. plu., a kind of muleteers or carriers: Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 9.

cātăbŏlum, = *κατάβολον*, clausura animalium, Pap.

cātăcāna, ae, f. = *κατοχήν*, a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees: M. Aurel. in Front. 1. p. 77.

cātăchrēsis, is, f. = *κατάχρησις* (lit. a misuse), rhetor. t. t., an improper use of a word: pure Lat. abusio Fest. s. v.: Quint. 8, 6, 34.

cātaclista vestis, = *κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον* (worthy to be kept shut up), a splendid garment for festal occasions: App. Met. 11, p. 261, 21.

cātaclisticus, a, um, pertaining to a cataclista: fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 med.

cātăclysmos, i, m. = *κατακλυσμός*, a deluge, flood, inundation: Oggi, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 10. II. a shower-bath, douche: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: id. 2, 3.

cātădrŏmus, i, m. = *κατάδρομος*, a rope for rope-dancing, etc.: Suet. Ner. 11.

cātăgis, idis, f. = *κατωγίς*, a violent storm of wind, a hurricane: App. de Mund. p. 62.

cātăgēlāsīmus, a, um, adj. = *καταγελάσιμος*, serving for ridicule, a bantarer, jrerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

cātăgrăphus, a, um, adj. = *κατάγραφος*, painted, coloured, variegated: Thyni, Catull. 25, 7. II. Subst.: catagrapha, orum, n. plu., profile paintings: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

cātălēctĭcus, a, um, adj. = *καταληκτικός*: versus, a verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end: Prisc. p. 1216.

cātălēctus, a, um = *κατάλληκτος*, i. q. catalecticus Diom. p. 501 P.

cātălŏgus, i, m. = *κατάλογος*, an enumeration: catalogus virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83. II. a list of names, a catalogue: Matr. S. 5, 15.

cātămĭtus, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite (scortum masc.): Cic. Phil. 2, 31. [Acc. to Fest. s. v. an old form for Ganymedes.]

catampo, a kind of game: Fest. s. v.

cātănanchē, es, f. = *κατανάγκη*, a plant used in magical love-potions: (Dioscorides describes two kinds, which Sprengel supposes to be Ornithopus compressus, Linn., and Astragalus pugniformis, L'Her.): Plin. 27, 8, 35.

cātăphăgas, ae, m. = *καταφαγάς*, a glutton, gormandizer: Petr. 39, 9.

cātăphractārius, ii, m. [cataphractes] mailed, clad in mail: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56.

cātăphractēs, ae, m. = *καταφρακτής*, a coat of scale-armour: Tac. H. 1, 79.

cātăphractus, a, um, adj. = *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, mail-clad (in pure Latin, loricatus): his tria millia equitum loricatorum (cataphractos ipsi appellant) adjunxit, Liv. 37, 40: Prop. 3, 12, 12.

catapiratae, v. cataprorates.

cātăplasma, ătis, n. (dat. plur. heterocl. cataplasmis, Cels.: cataplasmatibus, Veg.: the form cataplasmus only in abl. cataplasmo, Lucil. in Non. 312, 25) = *κατάπλασμα*, in medicine: a poultice, plaster, cataplasm: Cels. 5, 19: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

cātăplasmo, ā, v. a. [cataplasma] to apply a poultice to: praecordia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

cātăplus, i, m. = *κατάπλους*, the arrival of a ship; hence Meton.: a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 dub.: Mart. 12, 74

cātăpŏtĭum, ii, n. = *κατάποτιον* (that which is swallowed): in medicine, a pill: Cels. 4, 6: Plin. 28, 2, 2.

cātăpsēphĭsō, as, m., a sounding lead and line: Isid. Orig. 19, 4 fin.

cātăpulta, ae, f. = *ὁ κατάπελτης*, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): Vitr. 10, 15 sq. II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 28.

cātăpultārius, a, um, adj. [catapulta] pertaining to a catapult: thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

cātăracta (also catarracta), ae, f. (catarractes, ae, m., Plin. and Sol.) = *ὁ καταῤῥάκτης* or *καταράκτης*: a waterfall; esp. that of the Nile: novissima catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: catarracten, ib. § 59: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2: praecipites cataractae, Lucan. 10, 317. II. a portcullis: Liv. 27, 28. III. a sluice, floodgate: Plin. Ep. 10, 69. IV. an aquatic bird: Plin. 10, 44, 61.

cātărractrĭa, ae, f., a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cātarrhus, i, m. = *κατάῤῥους*, a down-flowing, a catarrh: Marc. Emp. 5.

cātascŏpus, i, m. (catascopium, ii n. Gell.) = *κατασκόπος* (exploring, spying), a spy-ship, a vessel sent to reconnoitre (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium): Auct. Bell. Afr. 26.

cātasta, ae, f. [*κατάστασις*,] a scaffold, stage on which slaves were exposed for sale: Tib. 2, 3, 61: Plin. 35, 18, 57 II. a scaffold for the public burning of criminals, martyrs, etc.: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 56.

cātastaltĭcus, a, um. adj. = *καταστολτικός*, in medicine: restraining, checking: catastalticum medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2: also absol., id. 6, 28, 2.

cātastātĭcē, es, f. = *καταστατική*, a plant, called in pure Lat. sclerata, q. v.: App. Herb. 6.

cātastēma, ătis, n. [*κατάστημα* = *κατάστασις*] a station or position: recursu catastematis (sc. solis et sidcrum) Vcg. 1, 17, 5.

cātastrŏpha, ae, f. = *καταστροφή*, the turning-point, catastrophe: Petr. 54, 3.

cātătŏnus, a, um, adj. = *κατάτονος*, stretching down, depressed, opp. to anatonus: capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 fin.

cātax, ăcis, adj., limping, lame: Fest. s. v.

cātē, adv., wisely, sagaciously: skilfully, dexterously: sapienter, docte, et cordate, et cate, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

cātēchēsis, is, f. = *κατήχησις*, instruction: Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

cātēchismus, i, m. = *κατηχισμός*, a manual of religious instruction, a catechism: Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

cātēchista, ae, m. = *κατηχιστής*, a religious teacher, catechist: Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

cātēchīzo, 1. v. a. = *κατηχίζω*, to instruct in religion, to catechise: Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

cātēchūmĕnus, i, m. and -a, ae, f. = *κατηχούμενος*, η, one who is receiving instruction in religion, a catechumen: Tert. Praescr. 41. In *fem.*: Aug. Ep. ad Eusch. 169.

cātēgŏrĭa, ae, f. = *κατηγορία*, an accusation: Hier. Ep. 82, 9. II. In logic, a predicament, category (i. q. praedicamentum): categoriae Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1.

cātēgŏrĭcus, a, um, adj. = *κατηγορικός*, relating to a category, categorical: spirae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

cātēlla, ae, f. dim., a little bitch: Mart. 3, 82, 29.

cātēlla, ae, f. dim., [catena] a little chain: Liv. 39, 31: Hier. Ep. 1, 17, 55.

cātellārius, dim. from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

cătellus, i, m. *dim.* [catulus] *a little dog, puppy, whelp*: tutelläm loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi ut est loci, Pl. Stich 4, 2, 40: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 103: Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.

cătellus, i, m. (for the more common form catella) *dim.* [catena] *a small chain*: Pl. Curc. 3, 3, 13. (Hence Fr. *cadeau.*)

cătēna, ae, *f.*, *a chain, a fetter*: catenis vincire, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 3: catenas indere alicui, id. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 70: catenæ restrictus membra, Cat. 64, 296: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21: eximere se ex catenis, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 8: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31: catenarum colonus, a term of reproach for a bond-slave, Pl. As. 2, 2, 32. **II.** *a wooden clamp* or *brace*: Cato R. R. 18, 9: Vitr. 7, 3. **III.** *a series of things connected together, a chain* (Poet.): Lucr. 6, 911. **IV.** Fig.: *a barrier, restraint, bond*: legum secretarum catena, Cic. Sest. 7. (præcepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32. (Hence Fr. *chaîne.*)

cătēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [catena] *pertaining to a chain*: Sen. de Ira, 3, 37.

cătēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [catено] lit. *a binding*: hohce Meton.: *a band, clamp, brace*: Vitr. 2, 9.

cătēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [cateno] *bound with a chain, chained, fettered*: Hor. Epod. 7, 8: Quint. 8, 3, 69: linguæ (ac. equorum), *bitted*, Stat. Th. 4, 711. Fig.: verbis ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected as by a chain*, Quint 1, 1, 37: catenati laboris, *unremitting*, Mart. 1, 16.

cătēno, ātus, 1, v. a. [catena] *to chain* or *bind together*: Col. 6, 19, 2.

catenula, ae, *f.*, uncontr. form for catella: Paul. Nol. 26, 462.

cătĕrva, ae, *f.*, *a crowd, a band of men*: caterva comitum, Lucr. 2, 629: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69 forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum possidere, *with bands of desperate ruffians*, id. Dom. 42, 110: catervae testium, id. Verr. 5, 43 contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47. juvenum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 5. **II.** Milit. *t. t., a body of soldiers, a troop, company*; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: Galli Celtiberique pluresque barbaricae nationes catervis utebantur in proeliis, Veg. 2, 2. proprie Macedonum phalanx, Gallorum caterva, nostra legio dicitur, Isid. Or. 9, 3, 46 ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16: so speaking of the Alpine hordes: lateque victrices catervae, ib. 4, 4, 23: Tac. A. 1, 56. cominus, eminus, catervis et cuneis concurrebant, id. H. 2, 42. Rarely of Roman troops: Petr. 124, 281. or of cavalry: Sen. Agam. 598. **III.** *a company* or *troop of actors* (usu. grex): Pl. Cap. *fin.* **IV.** Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1091: avium, *a flock*, Virg. Aen. 11, 456. **V.** Of words: incondita verborum caterva, *a farrago of words*: Gell. 15, 2.

cătervārius, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop*: catervarii pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet. Aug. 45.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *in companies, in troops*: Liv. 23, 27: non acie, neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim, *in disordered masses*, Sall. J. 97.

cathartĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καθαρτικός, *a means of purifying, a cathartic*: Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

cathedra, ae, *f.* = καθέδρα, *a chair*, esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair*: discipulorum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: also, *a sedan-chair*: Juv. 2, 65 (v. Smith's Ant. 357). Hence, meton.: cathedræ molles, *effeminate women*, id. 6, 91. **II.** *a teacher's* or *professor's chair*: Vitr. 7, 209. Hence, meton.: *the office of teacher*: cathedram usurpare, Amm. Prol. 10, 1. Also, *of a bishop*: tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4. (Hence Fr. *chaire, chaise.*)

cathedrāticĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cathedra] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: ministri, *effeminate*, Mart. 10, 23.

cathedrālis, for cathedrarius, [id.]: Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5.

cathedrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: cathedraria subsellia, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, who carry a *chair*, Sid. Ep. 2, 11: philosophi, *teachers*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

cathēter, ēris, m. = καθετήρ, *a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, no. 13.

cathētus, i, *f.* = κάθετος (put down), *a perpendicular line, a perpendicular*: Vitr. 3, 3.

cathŏlĭcē, *adv.*, *universally; agreeably to orthodoxy*: Eccl.

cathŏlĭcus (cath. Prud.), a, um, *adj.* = καθολικός, *universal, relating to all*: catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17. More freq. plur. subst.: catholica sidcrum, *general properties*, Plin. H. N. 2, epit. II. no. 13: catholica fulgurum, ib. no. 55: coelestes dii catholicorum dominantur, *all things*, App. Trism. p. 100. **II.** In eccl. Lat *orthodox, catholic*: fides, Prud. στεφ 11, 24.

cătillātĭce, ōnis, *f.* [catillo] lit. *licherishness, a term of reproach for those who plundered the provinces*: Fest. s. v.

cătillo, ātum, 1, v. a. [catillus] *to lick a plate*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 2.

cătillo, ōnis, m. [catillo] lit. *a plate-licker*: hence, *a gormandizer, glutton*: Lucil. in Marc. S. 2, 12 *fin.*: Fest. s. v.

cătillus, i, m. (*plur.* heterocl. catilla, orum, n. Petr.) *dim.* [catinus] *a small bowl, dish*, or *plate*: Val. Max. 4, 3, no. 5. **II.** Meton.: objects in the form of a plate: *an ornament on a sword-sheath*: Plin. 33, 12, 54. **2.** *the upper mill-stone*: est autem meta inferior pars molae, catillus superior, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

cătīnum, i, n. for catinus: catinum fictile oleo ungito, Cato R. R. 84, 1.

cătīnus, i, m. [kindred with the Sicilian καττινον] *a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1 ad porri, et ciceris, laganique catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115. **II.** *a crucible*: Plin. 33, 4, 21. **III.** *a censer*: Suet. Galb. 18. **IV.** *the air-vessel in an hydraulic instrument*: Vitr. 10, 12. **V.** catinus saxi, *a natural hollow in a rock*: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

catlaster, tri, m. [contr. from catulaster] *a boy, a lad, stripling*: Vitr. 8, 4.

cătŏblĕpas, ae, m. = κατάβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (looking down), *a species of bull in Africa, with the head hanging down*, perhaps the Gnu, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Mel. 3, 9, 9: Plin. 8, 21, 32.

cătŏchītes, ae, m. = καττοχίτης, *an unknown precious stone*, perhaps a kind of amber: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cătŏmĭdio, 1. v. a. = κατωμίζω, *to lay one over the shoulders of another and thus to flog him*: Petr. 132, 2.

catomitarii or **catomecarii**, a word of unknown signif.: Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 329.

cătōnium, ii, n. [κάτω] *the lower world*: Labet. in Gell. 16, 7: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

cătŏpȳrītes, ae, m. = καταπυρίτης, *a precious stone*, unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56 (al. leg. cătŏpyrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = καταπυρίτις).

cătŏrchītes vīnum = καττοχίτης οἶνος, *a wine made from figs*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, no. 3.

catta, ae, *f.* an unknown *species of animal* (acc. to Gloss. Vet. = ἄλκηστις, *a cat or weasel*): Mart. 13, 69.

cattus, i, *f.* a little bitch: Prop 4, 3, 55.

catulaster: v. catlaster.

cătŭlīna, ae, *f.* *dog's-flesh*: Plin. 29 4, 14.

cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [catulus] *pertaining to a little dog*: mollitie caro, Pl. in Fest. s. v.

cătŭlio, 4. v. n. [id.] *to desire the male* (of bitches): Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 18. Fig.: lupa cătŭliens (*i. e.* meretrix), Labor. in Non. 90, 33.

cătŭlītio, or contr. **cătŭlĭtio**, ōnis, *f.* [catulio] *a desire for the male*: Fig: Plin. 16, 21, 39.

cătŭlĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* = καταυλιτικός, *good for healing over*: catulitiosa medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

cătŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [from canis, accord. to Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146: Prisc. p. 536 P.: but prob. from an obsol. catus, *dog*] *a young dog, a puppy*: omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic N. D. 2, 14, 38: Virg. E. 1, 23. Proverb.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 9. **II.** In gen.: *the young of wild beasts, a whelp*: catulos ferae celent inultas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41 Of swine: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13: of a panther: Lucr. 5, 1035: of a lion: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2: of a tiger: Plin. 8, 4, 5: of a cat: Phaedr. 2, 4, 24: of a wolf: Virg. Aen. 2, 357: of a bear: Ov. M. 13, 816: of a serpent: Virg. G. 3, 438. **III.** *a kind of fetter*: Lucil. in Non. 36, 26.

cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90] *clear-sounding, shrill*: jam cata signa ferae sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. in Varr. *l. c.* **II.** Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: *knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise*: miror tam catam, tam doctam te, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 29: dare alicui consilium catum, id. Epid. 2, 2, 73: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16 *fin.* Constr. with *inf.*: jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: canere, App. Flor. p. 341. With *gen.*: legum. Aus. Mos. 400. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, crafty, cunning*: cata est et callida, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 70. Hor. Ep. 2, 1 39. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

cătus, i, m. (late Lat.) *a male cat*. Pall. Mart. 9, 4: Anth. Lat. 5, 152, Burm. (Hence Ital. *gatto*; Fr. *chat.*)

caucălis, ĭdis, *f.* = καυκαλίς, *an umbelliferous plant*; acc. to Sprengel Cancalis orientalis, Linn.: acc. to others, Cauc. grandiflora, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 40.

caucŭlātor, ōris, m. *a reckoner* ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

caucus, i, m. = καῦκος, *a drinking vessel*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

cauda (coda, like codex, plastrum etc., Varr. in Non. 86, 19: id. R. R. 2, 7 5: Petr. 44, 12), ae, *f.* *the tail of animals*: Lucr. 2, 806: id. 3, 658: Cic. de Or. 3, 39 222: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, Hor. Od. 2, 19 31: sues caudam interquent, canum degeneres sub alvum redectunt, Plin 11, 50, 111. Proverb.: caudam lactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon*, Pers. 4, 15: caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: cauda leonem facit, *the tail shows the lion*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: so, leonum animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 19. Humorously: *the end of Verres' name*, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. Verr. 2, 78. **II.** Membrum virile. Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. (Hence Ital. *coda*; Fr. *queue.*)

caudĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of candĕus, from candex] *of wood, wooden*: caudea cistella, Pl. Rud. 4, 4 65.

caudex (cōdex), ĭcis, m. (rare), *the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem*: Plin 16, 36, 53: Ov. M. 12, 431: quin et eum dibus secta, truncus et alnus, pedis eloquina ligna, Virg. G. 2, 30. **II.** *A block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment*: stabat, Pl. Poen 5, 4, 34 (Ussh.) **III.** *A tree, or a*

proach: *block, dolt, blockhead*: candex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. **II.** *a boat or vessel*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 19 (v. codex).

caudicālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood*: provincia, humorously, *the employment of wood-splitting*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25.

caudicārius (codic.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the trunks of trees*: caudicariae naves, *made of rough, stout trunks*, Varr. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 535, 15 *sq.* Subst. caudicarii, orum, *m. plu. those who navigate such ships*: Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

caudicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of the trunk of a tree*: lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

caulae, arum, *f. plu.* [apparently contr. from cavile, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8, from cavus: cf. Fest. s. v.] *an opening, hole, passage*: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. 3, 256: per caulas palati, et per plexa foramina linguae, id. 4, 624. **II.** *entrances to a sheep-fold*: Virg. Aen. 9, 60. **III.** *an inclosure*: Inscr. Mur. 191, 3.

caulias, ae, *m.* = καυλίας, *taken or derived from the stalk*: a name given to the juice obtained from the stalk of the laserpitium; while that obtained from the root was called rhizias. Plin. 19, 3, 15.

cauliculātus, a, um, *adj.* [cauliculus] *furnished with a stalk*: cauliculati rami, App. Herb. 90.

cauliculus (cŏlic.), i, *m. dim.* [caulis] *the small stalk or stem of a plant*: Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 23, 7, 63. **II.** In architecture, *an ornament on the capitals of columns*: Vitr. 4, 1: 7, 5.

caulis (cōlis, Cato R. R. 35, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2), is, *m.* = καυλός, *the stalk or stem of a plant*: brassicae, Cato R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21. Of the vine: *the tendrils*, ib. 33, 4. **2.** Esp. *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage*: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: caule suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris, Ib. 2, 4, 15: cornu bilibri oleum caulibus instillare, ib. 2, 2, 61. **II.** Meton.: pennarum caules, *quills*, Plin. 11, 39, 94. **2.** Membrum virile (colis). Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2. (Hence Ital. *cavolo*; Fr. *chou.*)

caulōdes, is = καυλώδης, *stalk-like*: caulodes brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves* (v. olus), Plin. 20, 9, 33.

caupo (cupo, Charis. p. 97 P: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7), ōnis, *m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35: Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4. **II.** Fig. caupo sapientiae, Tert. Anim 3. [Cf. κάπηλος; Germ. *kaufen*; Eng. *chapman.*]

caupōna, ae, *f.* [caupo] *a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess*: App. Met. 1, p. 105. **II.** *a retail shop, an inn, tavern*: Cic. Pis. 22, *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 31. **2.** *the business of a tradesman* or *innkeeper*: exercere cauponam, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43.

caupōnāria, ae, *f.* = καπηλική, *a female shopkeeper*, Onom. Vet.

caupōnārius, ii, *m.* = κάπηλος, *a shopkeeper*, Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnium, ii, *n.* = caupona, *a tavern, an inn*: Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona] *a small inn or tavern*: Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

caupŭlus, i, *m. a kind of small ship*: Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

caurus (cōrus), i, *m. the north-west wind*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

causa (cossa), ae, *f. a cause, reason, motive, inducement*; also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity*: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: epistolae me delectarunt Sextii nostri: dices, quia te laudat: puto mehercule, id quoque esse causae, *that was partly the reason*, id. Att. 15, 7: causa quamobrem, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 18: causa quare, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa cur, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: causa quod, id. Verr. 3, 46: causa ut, id. Fam. 1, 8: haud causa quin, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 4: nihil causae est cur non, Quint. 11, 3, 59: causae propter quas, id. 4, 2, 12: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131: salutis, Lucr. 3, 335: morbi, Virg. G. 4, 397. explicandae philosophiae, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. With *ad*: causa ad objurgandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123. Poet. with *inf.*: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: perire, Tib. 3, 2, 30: gestare carinas, Lucan. 5, 464. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, *good reason, just cause*: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: facere aliquid cum causa, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: non sine causa, id. Att. 13, 22. **II.** Causa, in *Abl.* with *gen.* of subs. or *abl.* of pronominal adj.: *on account of, for the sake of*: honoris tui causa huc ad te venimus, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 25: causa meapte, *for my own sake*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: aut voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiuntur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10 *extr.*: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint. 3, 7, 16. **III.** *a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*, πρόφασις: fingit causas ne det, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: muri causam opposuit (Romulus) speciem honestatis neque probabilem nec sane idoneam, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41: bellandi, Nep. Ham. 3: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: eo, per causam, *under the pretext*: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. On the other hand, *a true cause*, opp. to *praetextus*: praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30. Also, *an apology, excuse*: causam accipere, *to admit*, Cic. Fam. 16, 19. Hence, nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *to make no objection, allege nothing*, etc.: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 92: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. **IV.** In medic. lang.: *a disease* (that hinders action) causam metuere, Cels. 3, 3 utilissimum est ad omnes inde causas, Plin. 28, 15, 61: causa sontica, Tib. 1, 8, 51. **V.** In gen. *the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject*, ὑπόθεσις: Cic. Top. 21: finitae (quaestiones) autem sunt ex complexu rerum, personarum temporum, ceterorumque: hae ὑποθέσεις a Graecis dicuntur, causae a nostris, Quint. 3, 5, 7 *sq.* **VI.** In law: *a cause, judicial process, suit*: causae privatae, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicae, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: capitis aut famae, id. Fam. 9, 21: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*: constituere, id. Verr. 5, 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9: exponere, id. 2, 5, 7: perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: causa cadere, *to lose an action*: ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quem-admodum oportet, egerit, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: causam dicere, *to plead a cause*, Liv. 29, 19: causam cognoscere, *to examine into* (as a judge), Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Also, *a legal title*: ex pluribus causis eandem rem possidere, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3: per causam tigni possidere, id. 8, 2, 9. Hence *interest, profit, advantage*: nec sufficit corpus ipsum restitui, sed opus est, ut et causa rei restituatur, id. est ut omne habeat putilve quod *dic.* Gel. Dig. 6, 1, 20: so perhaps: quid Nequenam causam mihi perdis agelli, Mart. 7, 93: ubi quiesco omnis familiae causa constitit tibi, Pl. As. 3, 1, 17. **VII.** *a political party, faction*: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. Lig. 9, 27 earum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8, 57: causa Caesaris melior, id. 5, 11, 42. **VIII.** *a relation of friendship, connection*: quicum tibi amicitia, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40. **IX.** In gen.: *a condition, state, relation, position, case*: ut nonnunquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere alius debeat, aliud in eadem causa non debeat: num etiam alia in causa M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? id. Off. 1, 31, 112 (Regulus) erat in meliore causa, ib. 3, 27, 100: in eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. **X.** *a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: quod nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, Nep. Paus. 4. (Hence Ital. *cosa*; Fr. *chose*).

causālis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare) *pertaining to a cause*: causalis ratio, Aug. de Gen. 7, 23. **II.** In gramm.: causales conjunctiones, *which annex a reason for what precedes, e. g.* nam, enim, itaque, *etc.*: Charis. p. 199 P.

causāliter, *adv. causally*: Aug. 1, 1, 5 *fin.*: 6, 5.

causārĭŏ, *adv. on account of sickness*: Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causārius, a, um, *adj.* [causa, *no.* IV.] *sick, diseased*: corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef.: causariae partes, quibus adhibonda curatio est, id. Ep. 68: dena, Marc. Emp. 12. Subst.: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8. **II.** Milit. *t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid*: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv 6, 6. Hence, causaria missio, *a discharge from military service on account of sickness*, Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causātē, *adv.* [causa] *with reason*: causatius, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.

causātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [causor] *a pretext, an excuse, apology*: causatio aegri corporis, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** *a disease*: causatio rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causātīvus, a, um, *adv.* [causa] *pertaining to a lawsuit*: causativum litis, *a cause that establishes jurisdiction*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 154. **II.** In gramm.: causativus casus = accusativus, *the accusative*, Prisc. p. 671 P.

causia, ae, *f.* = καυσία, *a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 4. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: *a shelter for besiegers*: Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

causidĭcālis, e, *adj.* [causidicus] *pertaining to an advocate*: odium et taedium, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

causidĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the office of an advocate*: Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. 2, p. 298.

causidĭcātus, ūs, *m. forensic oratory, δικολογία*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causidĭcina, ae, *f.* [causidicus] *the office of an advocate*: Ulmm. 30, 4.

causidĭcus, i, *m.* [causa dico] *a pleader, advocate* (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously) non enim causidicum nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam, hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25: nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv. 6, 439.

causĭfĭcor, *v. v. dep.* [causa ficio] (very rare) *to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend*: Pl. Aul 4, 10, 38 App. M. 10, p. 243.

causor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [causa] *to contend* v. *law-suit, to plead, defend*, etc.: Pac. and Att. in Non. 89, 12. Fig.: *to discuss or debate a question*: Lucr. 1, 399. ||. *to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead*: ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17 *sq.*: tumidos Euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 27, 8: consensum Patrum, id. 3, 64: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47 *fin.* Absol.: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56. With *a' clause*: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv. 28, 35: causatus nondum esse fatalem horam, Suet. Ner. 49. With *quod*: causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus id. Calig. 23. |||. *to dispute, contend with*: causaris quid sit filiæ, Salv. Gub. D. 3 *init.*

caustĭcē, ēs, *f.* = καυστική, *a caustic plant*, called scelerata in pure Latin, q. v.: App. Herb. 8.

caustĭcum, i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum), = καυστικόν, *a burning, corroding medicament*: Plin. 26, 8, 39.

caustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καυστικός, *burning, caustic, corrosive*: caustica vis, Plin. 32, 10, 53: nature, id. 27, 9, 54: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair*, Mart. 14, 26.

caustĭlis, e, *f. dim.* [causa] *a petty lawsuit*: Cic. Opt. Gen. 3 *fin.* ||. *a slight occasion*: Aust. B. Afr. 54.

cautē, *adv. cautiously, carefully*: caute pedestentimque dicere, Cic. Cluen. 42, 118: iter caute diligenterque facere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49: caute et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 3. *Comp*: Cic. Deiot. 6, 18. *Sup.*: id. Att. 15, 26. ||. *with security*: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, ib. 15, 17.

cautēla, æ, *f.* [cautus, caveo] *caution, precaution*: App. Met. 2, p. 117. ||. In the jurists = cautio, *a surety, security*: cautela idonea præstanda, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6.

cautēr, ēris, *m.* = καυτήρ (for cauterium), *a branding iron*: Pall. 1, 41, 2. Fig.: cauterem adigere ambitioni, Tert. de Pall. 5. ||. *a wound made by burning*: cauter igneus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.

cautērĭo, v. *v. a.* [cauterium] *to burn*, and *fig. to brand*: Eccl.

cautērĭum, ii. *n.* = καυτήριον, *a branding iron*: in medicine, *a cautery*: Plin. 25, 8, 29. ||. *a tool used in encaustic painting*: Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

cautērĭzo, 1. *v. a.* = καυτηριάζω, *to burn with a hot iron, to brand*: Veg. 5, 1.

cautērōma, ātis, *n.* [cauter] *a brand*: Plin. Valer. 3, 47.

cautēs (cautis, Prud.), is, *f. a rough, pointed rock*: saxa et cautes timere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Aen. 4, 366: cautes Alpium invias, Plin. 37, 2, 10. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov. M. 11, 33c.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo] *cautiously, warily* = caute (rare): cautim adire ad virum, Att. in Non. 512: cautim et paulatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 30.

cautio (old uncontr. form cavitio, acc. to Fest.), ōnis, *f.* [caveo] *wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection*. συλλήβδην: a malis natura declinamus: quæ declinatio si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quæ autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, id. Am. 21, 78. cautio ac diligentia, id. Fontei. 1, 2: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, *I must beware* (colloquial): Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 15: nunc mihi cautio est, ne meamet culpa meo amori obiexim moram id. Poen. 1, 3, 36: hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 67. mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*: res cautiones habet, *the matter requires caution*, id. Off. 1, 14: also, *admits of caution*: quæ cautionem non habebant de iis non ita valde laboro, id. Fam. 11, 21. ||. In law: *a security, bond, warranty, bail*: quando vestræ cautiones infirmæ sunt, græculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, ib. 7, 18: proferre cautionem, Sen. Ben. 3, 7: cavere, Venul. Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, Papin. ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, Julian. ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem præbere alumi indemnitatis, Papin. ib. 3, 5, 30. With *acc. and infin.*: Suet. Aug. 98. Fig.: *an oral warranty, pledge*: Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautiōnālis, e, *adj.* [cautio, no. 2] *pertaining to security*: cautionales stipulationes, Ulp. Dig. 46, 5, 1.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo] *one who is on his guard*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 7. ||. *a surety*: Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautus, a, um, *Part.* [caveo]. ||. *Adj. wary, heedful, cautious, provident*: ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus 'st, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in periculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: dubium cautior an audentior, Suet. Cæs. 58. With *ad*: ad præsentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32. With *adversus*: parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, id. 38, 25. With *ergo*: erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1. With *inf.*: cautum diguos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. With *gen.*: rei divinæ, Macr. S. 1, 15. Of things: cautum consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6 cautissima senectus, Tac. H. 2, 76. pectus, Prop. 3, 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: arma, Sil. 14, 188 timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65. ||. In a bad sense: *sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 73: Myrtale, Mart. 5, 4, 3. |||. *Pass. made safe, secured*: cauti nunc, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavit, Cic. Cæcin. 4, 11. ||. Fig.: *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: cautus ab incursu belli, Lucan. 4, 409: (urbes) murorum firmitate cautissimas, Amm. 14, 8.

cavædium, i, *n.* (also cavum ædium, Varr., Vitr.) = atrium, *the front court* or *hall of a Roman house*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (v. Smith's Ant. 427).

cāvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cavo] *a cavern, hollow*: Sol. c. 9.

cāvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus] *born* or *living in caves*: cochleæ, Plin. 8, 39, 59.

cāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo] *a cavern, hollow*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.

cāvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hollows* or *excavates*: cavator arborum (avis), Plin. 10, 18, 20. (Hence It. *scavatore.*)

cāvātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a hollow, cavity*: cavatura temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

cāvĕa, æ, *f.* (*gen.* caveāī, Lucr.) [cavus] *an excavated place, a cavity*: Plin. 11, 2, 1. ||. *an inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive*, etc.: velut ursus objectos caveas valuit si frangere clathros, Hor. A. P. 473: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73: Virg. G. 4, 58. ||. *a hedge about a young tree*, etc.: Col. 5, 6, 21. |||. *the audience-part of a theatre*: Cic. Am. 7, 24: Virg. Aen. 5, 340: caveæ ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48: Suet. Aug. 44. Hence, verba ad summam caveam spectantia, *claptrap*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6. Meton.: *a theatre*: Pl. Truc. 5, 1, 39: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. (Hence Ital. *gaggia, gabbia*; Fr. *cage*; Eng. *cage.*)

cāvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [caveæ] *encaged, cooped up*: Plin. 9, 6, 5. ||. *arranged like the caveæ in a theatre*: caveatæ urbes, id. 4, 8, 15.

cāvĕo, cāvi, cautum (cāvitum, Lex. Thor. ap. Gaes 330: *imper.* regul cāvĕ; but also cāvĕ, Cat. 50, 18: Ter. S. 2, 3, 38) 2. v. n. *to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against*: cautumque Numanis, Absol.: qui cautim, docte atque astute cavet, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 14: non fuisse difficile cavere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: metuas, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68: cave sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29. ||. With *ab*: mihi ab te caveo cautius, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 42: ille Pœna pedum monebat, ut meam domum meueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a veneno, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: hortatur ab eruptionibus caveant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108. ||. With the *simple abl.*: caveo malo, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 39. ||. With *ne: to take heed lest; to guard against being*: caves, ne videat aliquis, *that no one sees*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: cavete judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. ||. With *subj.*, without *ne* (only in *Imper.*): *cave fidem fluxam geras, do not be faithless*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79: cave dixeris, *don't say such a thing*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: resciscat quisquam, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: te fratrum miseretur, ib. And cave with a verb in *plur.*: cave dirumpatis, Pl. Poen. prol. 117. ||. With *ut: to take care that*: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, Cic. Off. 1, 39 *fin.*: cavebitur, ut, Col. 2, 8, 3. ||. With *acc.*: caveamus fuminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: interventum alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11: omnia, id. Fam. 11, 21: vallum cæcum fossasque, Cæs. B. C. 1, 28: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1: pucrum, Suet. Cæs. 45: hunc tu caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85. Hence in the *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: quod multis rationibus caveri potest, ib. 2, 24, 84: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, id. Verr. 1, 35: ne quid eis nocentur a Cæsare cavetur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 86: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis cautum est, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14: cauto opus est, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 29. And with an objective *inf.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, Sall. J. 64: pedes cavent tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68: caveto lædere, Cat. 50, 21. occursare capro caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25: commissæ cavet, Hor. A. P. 268. ||. Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must be on my guard*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 21. ||. Legal t. t.: *to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one*: amentiæ fuit, cum heredi vellet cavere, id adscribere, quo non adscripto nihilominus heredi caveretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 41: tu, qui ceteris cavere didiceris, in Britannia ne ab essedariis decipiaris, caveto, id. Fam. 7, 6. ||. *to give security*: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2: cavere capite pro re aliqua, Plin. 34, 7, 17: jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet. Cal. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Scæv. Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, ib. 46, 3, 89: cautionem, Venul. ib. 46, 8, 6. ||. *to get security*: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5: ab esse caveat, id. Verr. 2, 23. ||. *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will*, etc.: duæ sunt præterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum ædificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Solonis legibus, ne plures cenent, id. Verr. 2, 50: quæ legibus sanita sunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13: cautum est de . . . , Suet. Cæs. 10: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis operetur, id. Fin. 2, 32 *fin.* |||. Caveto aliquid, to protect, have a care for: quibium pecori e: jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7: melius est cavere volo, quam ipse ultio esset,

Cic. Fam. 3, 1 fin.: acuminibus, Quint. Pit. 6

căverna, ae, f. [cavus] *a cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: cavernae lapidis, Lucr. 6, 597: magnae vis ventus cavernis continetur calentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, fin.: caverna navium, *the hold of ships*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: navalis, Lucan. 9, 110: vasorum fictilium, Plin. 12, 3, 7: arboris, *cleft*, Gell. 15, 16: coeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 4, 172. - *the hollow in the hinder part of animals*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: hence, meton. for *the posteriors*, in gen.: utraque, Ana. Epigr. 71.

căvernātim, adv. [caverna] *through caverns*: Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

căverno, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make hollow*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

căvernōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hollows* or *cavities*: cavernosa radix, Plin. 26, 8, 17.

căvernŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a small cavity*: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

căvĭārius, arium, f. *plu.* [caviae, scc. Fest. the hollow in the hinder part of animals] Fest. s. v.

căvile, v. caulae.

căvilla, ae, f. *dim.* [cavus?] *a quibble, trick, shuffle* (very rare): auter cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, *none of your tricks! I will stand no nonsense*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 11. II. *sophistry*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135.

căvillābundus, a, um, *adj.* [cavillor] *deceiving by sophisms*: Tert. Anim. 14 fin.

căvillātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] *a quibbling, shuffling*: vendo cavillationes, absentatiunculas, ac perjuriationculas parasiticas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3 (2, 1), 75: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. 42, 32. Hence it comes under the head of facetiae (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jesting, scoffing*: quum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior *cavillatio*, haec altera *dicacitas* nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gramm. 3. II. *a quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry*: natura cavillationis quam Graeci sophisma appellaverunt haec est, ut ab evidenter veris per brevissimas mutationes disputatio ad ea quae evidenter falsa sunt perducatur, Sen. Ep. 111. cavillationes ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. 1-10, 7, 14: mille quidem juris cavillationes, id. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. 2, 14, 5.

căvillātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a scoffer, jeerer, caviller*: cavillator facetus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15: cavillator genere illo moroso quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13. II. *a sophist*: Sen. Ep. 102.

căvillātrix, īcis, *fem. adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: cavillatrix conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14.

căvillātus, ūs, m. [id.] *raillery* = cavillatio: App. M. 8, p. 213.

căvillor, ātus, 1. v. n. and a. *dep.* [cavilla] *to make captious objections, to cavil at*: cavillari tum tribuni, et populum exsolvere religione velle, Liv. 3, 20 Tiberium sedere in senatu, verba patrum cavillantem, Tac. A. 1, 46. So also to *scoff, jeer, banter, satirize*, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. Att. 2, 1: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: facetissime, Gell. 5, 5. With *acc.* cavillari togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: hanc artem ut tennem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15. Pass.: App. M. 9, p. 228, 5.

căvillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cavilla] *full of trouble*: Firm. Mathes. 5, 8.

căvillula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little quirk, jest*: Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18.

căvillum, i. n. *q. v.* cavilla, *a jeering, scoffing*: App. M. 1, p. 105.

căvo, āvi, ātum, 1. a. a. [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*: utilitatis causa lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26: latera cavare, Virg. G. 1, 262: dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 13: cavati oculi, Lucr. 6, 1193: cuniculos, Virg. G. 4, 32: rupes, id. Aen. 3, 229: oppida crebris cuniculis, *undermined*, Plin. 2, 82, 84: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23: parmam galeamque gladio, *to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *to hollow out*, poet. for *to round off, fabricate*, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

căvōlĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] *a hollow, cavity*: Tert. Anim. 55.

căvum, i, n., or **căvus**, i, m. [id.] *a hollow*: Liv. 24, 34: Hor. S. 2, 6, 116: cavum aedium, i. q. cavaedium, Vitr. 6, 3.

căvus, a, um, *adj., hollow, hollowed, concave*: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1084: cloacae, id. 5, 1382: tibia, id. 2, 621: concha, Virg. Aen. 6, 171: aes, lb. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464: bucina, *sc.* M. 1, 335: trunci, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12: saxa, id. Od. 3, 13, 14: vena, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 137: cavam manum assem porrigentibus praebere, Suet. Aug. 91: cava luna, *waning*, Plin. 8, 54, 80. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: cava flumina, Virg. G. 1, 326: nox atra cava circumvolat umbra, *black night with deepening shade flies round*, id. Aen. 2, 360. II. Fig. = inanis, *vain, empty*: gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, lb. 21, 912.

2. Menses, *which have only* 30 *days*, opp. to menses pleni, which have 31 days: Censor. 20.

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering in signif. to the Greek ε in οὗτοσί, τουτί, ταυτί, for which are sometimes found τουτογί, ταυταγί, and τουτωσί: it corresp. both in form and meaning to the Fr. *-ci* in *celui-ci, ceci*, and in fact *ce* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. 1. To pronouns: thus we have the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c: sometimes the ce is doubled, and we find hancce, haecce, istaecce, but not so frequently as some suppose. When ce is doubled and followed by *ne* it becomes *cc*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine, although some have proposed to write these words with one c: but the noms. and accs. hicine, hocine, isticine, istocine are found with the preceding vowels long, which proves that the *c* must orig. have been doubled, and hunccine, hanccine are actually found: in the forms hiscine, hoscine, we observe the change of ce to ci, though the particle is not doubled. 2. The adverbs hoc, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illac, istinc, *etc.*, which already have the particle ce, are something strengthened by its reduplication, as hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce - so sic and sicce Ce occurs also in nunc, tunc, from num and tum. When ne is added ce becomes ci, as huccine, sicine, nuncine.

cēdenter, *adv., by yielding*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. *to go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for incedo): candidatus cedit hic mastigis, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 10: ex transverso cedit quasi cancer solet, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65. II. Fig. like Ire: *to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, *to succeed, to fail*, etc.: Catilinae neque petitio neque insidiae prospere cessere, Sall. C. 26: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 32: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4: parum, Suet. Claud. 34: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183. So, cedere ad factum, *to take place, come to pass*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 102. III. Cedere pro aliqua re: *to go for something* (as of equal value), *to be the price of*: oves, quae non peperint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato R. R. 150. : epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. G. 14. IV. *to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire, pass away*: ego eodem atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carina, Cat. 64, 249: coma de vertice, id. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 219: ex ingratis civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patria, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patria, id. Mil. 25 fin.: cedere e vita, *to die*, id. Brut. 1, 4: vita, Tac. H. 2, 55: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, *pass away* Cic. Sen. 19, 69: cedere memoria, *to be forgotten*, Liv. 2, 33 extr.: non cessit fiducia Turno, *did not desert*, Virg. Aen. 9, 126. Followed by in or ad: Caesar ab humana cessit in astra via, Prop. 3, 16, 34: ab Hasmonia cessit ad undam, Ov. Pont. 1, 4 (3), 75. 2. Milit. t. t.: cedere de oppidis, *to abandon*, Cic. Att. 7, 22: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63: ex acie, id. 2, 47. 3. Mercant. t. t.: cedere foro, *to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2 Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 80. 4. Legal t. t.: bonis or possessionibus (alicui cedere), *to relinquish in favour of another*: alicui hortorum possessionem cedere, Cic. Mil. 27 fin. Hence of debtors: *to make over their property*: Dig. 42, 3. V. As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Caesar): et ab iis qui cesserant, et ab iis qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 33 consulto cedere, *to make a feigned retreat*, lb. 16: neque illis castra esse, neque munimentum ullum, quo cedentes tenderent, Sall. J. 51: inter conspecta cedentium pugnas terga, Liv. 2, 10: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. VI. In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: nunc te, nox, mitto ut cedas die (diei), Pl. Am. 1, 3, 48: quacumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *to the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, eidem furori, eidem consultibus, eidem minis, insidiis, periculis cessit, Cic. Sest. 29 fin.: cedere fortunae, Sall. C. 34: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3: auctoritati majorum natu, id. Tim. 3 nocti, Liv. 3, 17. loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, id. 8, 38: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 95. 2. *to yield to in rank, excellence*, etc.: *give way to, comply with*: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6 nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 22. precibus, id. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15. Pass. impers.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5. VII. With *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: *to fall to one's lot* or *share, accrue*: ut is quaestus huic cederet, id. Verr. 2, 70: captiva corpora Romanis cessere Liv. 31, 46: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1: praedae alia militum cessere, *fell to* (*became*) *the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. 43, 19: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessit, id. 6, 14. VIII. With *in* and *acc* (like abire): *to be changed* or *to pass into, to become*: poena in vicem filii cesserat, id. 6, 34: ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 15. 2. cedere in unum, *to become*, or *be, of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43. IX. Active with *dat* and *acc.*: *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit*: permitto aliquid fraudi-

(the transferal)succeeding, cedo mulctitiae, tribuo pœnæ). Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multis mulctæ dicere nec cedentem, id. Off. 1, 28, 64: cedere curiam ei, Liv. 45, 39: victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4: aliqui publicum ex magistratu, id. 20, 2: imperium, id. 22, 7: possessionem, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1. With a clause as object: si pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. With *subj.*: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 10.

cēdo, old Imper. form, whence contr. plur. is cette: equivalent to da or dic: *give, tell* (Key § 137: Zumpt § 223): freq. a mere exclamation, *pray!* or to bespeak attention (v. Hand—Tursell. ii. p. 9-14): *give*: cette mantile vestrum, mosaque accipite, Enn. in Non. 85, 1: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: cedo ut bibam, ib. 2, 1, 26: puerum, Philippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: cette dextras, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quamvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43. ‖. *let us hear, tell*: age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: verum cedo sisterem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr. 5, 26 *fin.*: cedo ejus puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24: cedo igitur, quid faciam, ib. 2, 3, 9: ego statim, cedo, inquam, si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13: sealus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet: cedo, si cogitata peregit? Juv. 13, 210. In Ter.: cededum, Pharm. 2, 2, 15. ‖‖. to call attention: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic. Verr. 1, 42: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, ib. 39. cedo experiamur, App. Apol. p. 298, 14.

cēdrēlātē, ēs, *f.*=κεδρελάτη (v. cedrus): Plin. 13, 5, 11: 24, 2, 11.

cēdrēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cedrus] *of cedar*: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

cēdria, æ, *f.*=κεδρία, *cedar-wood* (acc. to some, *the pitch or resin from cedar*): Col. 6, 12, 1. Plin. 29, 3, 11.

cēdrīnus, a, um, *adj.*=κέδρινος, *of cedar-wood*: cedrinæ trabes, Plin. 16, 40, 79.

cēdris, idis, *f.*=κεδρίς, *the fruit or berry of the cedar*: Plin. 24, 5, 12.

cēdrium, ii, *n.*=κέδριον, *cedar-oil*: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

cēdrostis, = ampeloleuce: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

cēdrus, i, *f.*=κέδρος, *the cedar*: Pinus cedrus. Pliny describes various kinds of cedar. In 13, 5, 11, he speaks of two kinds of cedrus major and two of cedr. minor. 1. The two kinds of cedrus major, one bearing flowers, the other fruit, both probably refer to the cedar of Lebanon, Pinus cedrus, Linn., and this is referred to in Plin. 16, 39, 76, and 40, 78. 2. The cedrus minor, oxycedrus, Plin. 13, 5, 11, is Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: and this seems also to be the cedrus magna cedrelate of Plin. 24, 5, 11, which yields the resin called cedria and the oil called pisselaeon, also the fruit cedris, ib. 12: but there is much confusion made here by Pliny. 3. Cedrus minor (altera odore præstat, Plin. 13, 5, 11) is supposed by some to indicate Juniperus lycia and phœnicea, Linn. ‖. Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42. (Hence It. *cedrato*; Fr. *cédrat*.)

cēlātē, *adv.*, *secretly*: celate sævire, Amm. 14, 7.

cēlātim, *adv.*, *secretly, privately* (very rare): App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

cēlātor, ōris, *m.* [celo] *a concealer, hider*: Lucan. 10, 288.

cēlēber, bris, bre, *adj.* (*misc.* celeris, Tac. A. 2, 68, *etc.*: Auc. Her. 1, 4, 7) [another form of creber] *crowded*. Of places: *much frequented or resorted to, populous* (Celeber, πολύανθρωπος, Gloss. Vet.): loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: loco celeberi an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: via, Cato R. R. 2, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 33: celeberrimæ virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 4, 48: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. Arch. 3, 4: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48: celeberrimus illice lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 3. ‖. *honoured by a great assembly, etc.*; *renowned, distinguished, famous*: with abl.: ex multis diebus quos in vita celeberrimos lætissimosque vixerit, Cic. Am. 3 *extr.*: gentis Aquitanæ celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: celeber dies omni cæremonialum genere, Liv. 25, 12: ludi, Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias fama, Ov. M. 3, 339: Dædalus ingenio artis, ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammatica, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pons illecebris nocturnis, Tac. A. 13, 47: ingenio, id. Agr. 1: in annalibus, Gell. 6, 7. Abool.: Diana, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747: templo, Quint. 1, 4, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17 *fin.*: juventa, ib. 78: patroni, Suet. Ner. 7: discipulus, Plin. 34, 11, 40: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: nomen, Liv. 4, 53: responsum, id. 21, 19: vox, Suet. Ner. 40. ‖‖. *often or quickly repeated*: celeber gradus, Att. in Non. 89, 25: celeberrima verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 705.

cēlēbrātīcia, æ, *adj.* [celebro] *commendable*: favor, Amm. 29.

cēlēbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a numerous assemblage, concourse*: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Of. 1, 4, 12: quas domus? quas celebratio quotidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73. ‖. *a festal celebration, a festival*: celebratio ludorum, id. Att. 15, 29: epuli, Vell. 2, 56: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3. ‖‖. *an honouring, a celebrating*: celebrationem habere, *to be celebrated*, id. 34, 5, 10.

cēlēbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who attends, a celebrator*: triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

cēlēbrātus, a, um, *adj. Part.* [celebro.] ‖. *Adj.*: *customary, usual, frequent*: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Fl. 27, 65. celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21: usus anuli celebratior, Plin. 33, 1, 6: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2. ‖‖. *solemn, festive, brilliant*: dies celebratior, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv. 3, 63. ‖V. *known, celebrated, famous*: quo Actiacæ victoriæ memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet. Aug. 18.

cēlēbrēsco, 3. v. n. [celeber] *to become renowned*: Att. in Non. 89, 15.

cēlēbritas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a great number, a multitude, a numerous concourse*: in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: odi celebritatem, fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, id. Att. 3, 7. auditentium, Quint. 1, 2, 29. loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: vias, id. Att. 3, 14. totius Græciæ, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9. ‖. *a festal celebration, a solemnity*: celebratio supremi diei, *a solemn funeral*: id. Mil. 32. ‖‖. *fame, renown, celebrity*: celebritas sermonis hominum, id. Rep. 6, 19 causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Of. 2, 13, 44: famæ, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17. acris, Plin. 34, 1, 12.

cēlēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to fill*: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252: cujus literis, fama, nuntiis celebrantur aures quotidie meæ, *are filled*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: celebratur omnium sermone lætitiaque convivium, id. Ver. 1, 26. ‖. *to go to great numbers or often, to frequent*: celebrare domum delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1166: domum alicujus, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: limina, Prop. 1, 16, 3: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, ib. 10, 703: tecta, ib. 4, 444: forum, ib. ‖. *to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat*: intro abite atque hæc cito celebrate, *do these things all together*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 35: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2: celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: celebrare sedis et loces cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 4 *extr.*: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 38: populorum potentiam, id. 8, 42: celebrare juvenes multo sermone, *to talk much with them*, Tib. 2, 5, 117: Quint. 10, 1, 96: Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22. ‖. *to celebrate, solemnize*: celebrantes festum diem, Cic. Arch. 6, 13: nuptias, Liv. 36, 11: solemnia nuptiarum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26 *fin.*: officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26: and post. tædas jugales Thetidis, Cat. 64, 308: funus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: exsequias, Liv. 25, 17. Abool.: tota celeberrimo Sicilia sepultus est, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.* ‖‖. *to honour, praise, celebrate laus, quas non poetarum carminibus, non quisquam monumentis, celebratum, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: nomen alicujus scriptis, id. Fam. 5, 12: facta pro maximis, Sall. C. 8: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr. 39: virum aut heroa lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2: sepulcrum hominum convenire et epulis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis ejus epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*: sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 13, 22: mortem funere censorio, ib. 6, 27: obsequio, ib. 16, 33 funere publico, ib. 6, 11 *fin.* ‖V. In gen., *to make something known, to publish abroad*: factum esse consulem Murenam mutili literaeque celebrassent, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: qua re celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.

cēler, ĕris, *c* (*m.* celeris, Cato in Prisc. 760 P.: *fem.* celer, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. c.: *sup.* celerissimus, Enn. ib.) *swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: face te præpere celerem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 1: sagitta, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 9: configebat tardus celeres (*sc.* aves), Att. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennæ, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13: Mercurius, ib. 2, 7, 13: Deæ, Ov. M. 2, 119: curriculum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192: turbo, Virg. Aen. 12, 855. venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10. With *Gen.* of gerund.: nandi, Sil. 4, 587. ‖. Of mental and abstract things: motus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23: victoria, ib. 7, 47: receptus, id. B. C. 1, 59: exitus, ib. 3, 22: oderunt sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: mens, qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, id. de Or. 2, 21: pedes longi graviorem faciunt orationem, breves celerem atque mobilem, Quint. 9, 4: consilium, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1.

2. In a bad sense, *rash, headlong, precipitate*: consilia, Liv. 9, 32: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1: fieri celeri ratione, Lucr. 4, 777: fata celerrima, Virg. Aen. 12, 807 mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205. 3. With *Inf.*: excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: pronos volvere menses, ib. 4, 6, 39. fraseri, id. Ep. 1, 20, 25.

cēlērantar, *adv.*, *with speed*: Att. in Non. 511, 25.

cēlērātim, *adv. quickly*: Sisenn. in Non. 87, 2.

cēlērē, *adv.*, *quickly*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 4.

cēlēres, um, *m. plu.*, *the body guard of the Roman kings*: Plin. 33, 2, 9 cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 20 (Smith's Ant. 360).

cēlēripes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer pes] *swift footed* (very rare): Cic. Att. 9, 7.

cēlēritas, ātis, *f.* [celer] *swiftness, quickness, speed*: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quæ eadem ingenii laus habetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144. navis, id. Verr. 5, 34. pedum, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: peditum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*: celeritas (militum) in capiendis castris, ib. 7, 46: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cels. Coel. 24 *fin.* In *plu.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36, 131. ‖. Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id. de Sen. 21: belli, id. Phil. 5, 9: calliditas et celeritas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1: cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53: dicendi, id. Fl. 20, 48: syllogismorum, id. de Or. 2, 38.

cēlēriter, *adv. quickly, speedily*: librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic. Att.

15, 27. *Comp.*: id. Verr. 3, 24. *Sup.*: id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.

celĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celer]=celeritas, *swiftness*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6.

celĕrĭuscŭlē, *adv., somewhat quickly*: celeriuscule dicere, Asc. Her. 3, 14, 24.

cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] I. *act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate*: causa, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Virg. Aen. 9, 378: gradum, ib. 4, 641: viam, ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: iter, id. 9, 96: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, id. 4, 80: celeratis itineribus, Amm. 31, 11: celerandae victoriae intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5. II. *neutr. to hasten, make haste, be quick*: circum celeratibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388: Eutr. 4, 20.

cĕlēs, ētis, *m.*=κέλης, *a racer, racehorse*: Plin. 34, 5, 10. II. *a swift-sailing vessel, a yacht*, pure Lat. celox: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

cĕlĕusma (also cĕleuma), ătis, *n.* (celeusma, æ, *f.*, Vemant)=κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *a command or call given by the chief caesman to commence rowing*: Mart. 3, 67, 4.

cella, æ, *f.* [Span. word] *a kind of beer made in Spain*: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cella, æ, *f.*, *a store-room, a place for depositing grain* or *fruits*, or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall*, etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, Cato R. R. 3, 2: Cic. de Sen. 16: columbarum, *dove-cotes*, Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9: aptum, Virg. Aen. 1, 433. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen*: data est tibi pecunia qua frumentum tibi emeres in cellam, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. Facetiously, cella promptuaria=carcer, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4. II. *a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot*, etc.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13: esp. of servants: Cato R. R. 14: and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. III. *the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine*: Vitr. 3, 1: 4, 1: Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Liv. 5, 50. IV. *a bathroom*, Pall. 1, 40, 4. V. *a room in a brothel*, Petr. 8, 4: Juv. 6, 122: Mart. 11, 45, 1.

cellārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [cellarium] *a little chamber*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 29.

cellārĭus, a, um, *adj., pertaining to a store-room* (for cellarius): Col. 8, 8, 1.

cellārium, ii, *n.* [cellarius] *a receptacle for food, a pantry*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 39. II. Meton.: *food, provisions*: Cod. Theod. 1, 10, 3.

cellārius, a, um, *adj.* [cella] *pertaining to a store-room*: cellaria sagina, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 32. Subst.: cellarius, ii, *m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*: sume, posce, promne quidvis: to facio cellarium, id. Capt. 4, 2, 115: Col. 11, 1, 19.

cellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a store-room*=cella: Petr. 77, 4.

cellŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small store-room* or *apartment*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: Col. 8, 9, 3.

cellŭlānus, i, *m.* [cellula] *a monk, recluse*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal*. With *a double Acc.*, as in Gr. κρύπτω τινά τι (Zumpt. Gr. § 391): *to keep in ignorance of*, or *in the dark about*: neque enim id est celare, quidquid reticeas; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: iter omnes celat, Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 249. 2. One of the *accs.* is omitted, sometimes that of the object: Jovis hospitalis numen nequeam celare potuisse, homines fortasse celavisse, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16: more usually of the person: quae tibi insperatam gaudium? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sententiam, Cic. Ad 2, 21 6a: crudelia consilia dulci forma, Cat. 64, 175: perjuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: arcum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30: fontium origines, lb. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui promis et celas, id. Carm. Sec. 10: uterum manibus, *to conceal by covering*, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, lb. 4, 683. 3. Rarely with *de* and *abl.* instead of one of the *accs.*: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18. II. Pass. with *acc.* of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, *have we so long been kept in the dark about this?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23. So with *relat. clause* for object: non ego celari possim quid ferant lenia verba, Tib. 1, 8, 1. 2. The *acc.* is sometimes omitted: celabar, exsudebar, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. 3. More freq. with *de* and *abl.*: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, *kept in ignorance of that poisoning business*, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id Sull. 13, 39. 4. The *thing* as subject, without *acc.*: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 10: amor celatus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28. 5. And rarely with *dat.* of person: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, *could not be concealed from him*, Nep. Alcib. 5. III. Of persons. *to hide, to put in a place of concealment*: plerosque hi qui receperant celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: fugitivum celare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1. nec se celare tenebris amplius potuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 425. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11. [The root also occurs in *oc-cul-ere, clam, κρύπτω*, and καλύπτω· O. H. G. *helan*: Germ. *hehlen*.]

celostrata antepagmenta, Vitr. 4, 6, 6 (meaning unknown).

cĕlox, ōcis, *f.* [of the same root as celer] *a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht*, κέλης: Liv. 21, 17· Plin. 7, 56, 57: publica, *a packet-boat*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 94. Humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12. II. Adj., *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hunc mihi, ne combitam date, id. Poen. 3, 1, 40.

celsē, *adv., high, nobly*: Col. 4, 2, 19: celse nati, *nobly born*, Stat S. 3, 3, 145.

celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus] *a lofty carriage of the body*: corporis, Vell. 2, 94. II. In late Lat., *a title, highness*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 8.

celsus, a, um, *adj., high, upright, lofty*. Physically: (Deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col. 3, 8, 2: statua (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59 crura recta, ingressus celsior, Plin. 11, 16, 16: celsus in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538: turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10· Acherontia, id. Od. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29: ara, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: vertex montis, *poet.* Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.* II. Morally: in a good sense: *high, lofty, elevated, above the vulgar, great*: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsi atque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188. Also *elevated in rank* or *station noble, eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5. 2. In a bad sense: *haughty, proud*: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 30, 32: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342. [From the root CEL or CELL, which appears in *antecello, excello, collis*, etc.: v. antecello.]

Celtĭcē, *adv. in the Celtic language*: celtice loqui, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 27.

celtis, is, *f.*, *an African species of wood*: Plin. 13, 17, 32: supposed by some to be the Celtis australis, Linn.

cĕmos, i, *m.*=κνηδός, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 27, 8, 35. From Dioscorides this would seem to be Gnaphalium Leontopodium, Linn.

cena, æ (meat-time), and its derivv., v. coena, etc.

cenchris, idis=κεγχρίς, *f.*, *a kind of hawk*, supposed to be the kestrel, Falco Tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 52, 73 *sq.* II. *m.* (acc. cenchrin, Plin. l. c.), *a kind of spotted serpent*: Plin. 20, 23 90.

cenchrītes, æ, *m.*=κεγχρίτης, *a stone, looking like grains of millet, a kind of precious stone now unknown*. Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cenchros, i, *m.*=κέγχρος (millet), *an unknown kind of precious stone*, according to Pliny a kind of diamond resembling a grain of millet: Plin. 37, 4, 15.

cĕnŏtăphĭum, ii, *n.*=κενοτάφιον, *an empty tomb, a cenotaph*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6.

censĕo, ui, censum (rarely censitum: censita capita, Monum. Ancyr.: Frontin. de Col. p. 146, Goes.: cf. recensitus), 2. *v. a.* Lit. *to count, reckon*: so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa ne qui censeat, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 54: hence, *to tax, assess*. II. *t. t. to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens* (the office of the censor): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur: erat censa praetore Peducaeo, id. Verr. 2, 56: ne absens censeare, id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*: millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44 qui centum et viginti quinque millia aeris censi erant, Gell. 7, 13: capite censi, *the lowest class of citizens, whose persons only were counted*: qui in plebe Romana nullo aut perquam parvo aere censebantur, *capite censi* vocabantur, Jul. Paulus in Gell. 16, 10: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's list*: illud quaero sintne ista praedia censui censendo, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: legem censui censendo dicere, a formula for holding the census, Liv. 43, 14. 2. *to give an account* or *return of one's property* (also as *depon.* censeor, census): in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? Cic. Fl. 32, 80: magnum agri modum censeri, servos esse censum, ib.: censendi causa, *for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18. III. In Gen.: *to estimate, esteem, value*: si censanda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an continentiam Fabricii, id. Par. 6, 2, 48: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2. Hence with *abl., to be valued, to be in high estimation for*: id in quoque optimum est, cui nascitur, quo censetur, Sen. Ep. 76· Eratosthenes multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10. IV. *to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion*: non videsse undas me majores censeo, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 78: quid te futurum censes? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53: an probibere aliquid censes obstareque posse? Lucr. 1, 967: quid censetis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: alii cuneo facto ut celeriter porrumpant, censent, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: quid censes munera terrae? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5: qui aequum esse censent, nos jam a pueris illico nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2: sed nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censeo, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.*: censebo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: tibi igitur hoc censeo, *my advice to you is*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. 2. Colloquially, to express assent: *I think*: quid patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 5: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 21. V. Of public assemblies. *to express an opinion either by words or by voting, state an opinion, vote* (with *acc.* and *inf* or with *subj.*): captivos redde. Ioe in senatu non censuit, Cic Off. 1 13, 39: erant sententiae, quae castra oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, ib. 1, 67. With the ellipsis of the *infin.*: pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant (sc. faciendam), id. B.

G. 7. 77. **2.** Of the Senate (like *jubere* of the *populus*): *to decree, resolve, ordain*: quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 *fin.*: Senatus censuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: S. P. Q. R. verbis nuntient, velle et censere, eos ab arm's discedere, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*: bellum Samnitibus Patres censuerunt, Liv. 10, 12. With *dat*, and *acc.*: *to vote to*: vestem principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, Tac. A. 13, 8. [The part. *census* points to a root CES, from which come *cen-sor, cen-sio, cen-sura*: v. Engl. Jörgn. Ed. tc. No. 55, p. 240.]

censeo = succenseo, *to be angry*: ne vobis censeam, Varr. in. Non. 267, 24.

censio, ōnis, *f.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *an estimating, taxing, assessing*: at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 9. ‖ *the censor's estimating, rating*: capitis, Gell. 10, 28. ‖ *the punishment, chastisement (of the censor)*: Fest. s. v. Hence, *facets*: censio bubula, *a scourging*, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 15. ‖ *an opinion, judgment*: Symm. Ep. 1, 3.

censitio, ōnis, *f.* [censeo, censitus] *a taxing, tax, tribute*: levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 *fin.* ‖ *a decree, a command*: Vespasiani censitione ut jussa, Frontin. de colon. p. 146.

censitor, ōris, m. = censor: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4.

censitus, a, um = census, v. censeo.

censor, ōris, m. [root CEN v. censeo] *a censor, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions*: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 4, 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 260 *sqq.*). ‖ Fig.: *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic*: pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110.

censōrius, a, um, *adj.* [censor] *pertaining to the censor*: censorias tabulae, *the lists of the censor*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id. Verr. 1, 55: *for the public revenues*, id. Prov. Consul. 5, 12: sometimes, also, *the orders*, or *decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: animadversio atque auctoritas, ib. 42, 117 and 119: nota, Liv. 24, 18: opus, *a fault* or *crime punished by the censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. for which censorium probrum, Plin. 18, 3 (but censorium opus, for *the punishment inflicted by the censor*, Col. 12, praef. *fin.*): censorius homo, *one who had been censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. ‖ Fig.: *rigid, severe*: gravitas, id. Coel. 15: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censtālis, e, *adj.* [census] *pertaining to the census*: forma, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 5: vincula, ib.: professiones, Arcad. ib. 4, 18. ‖ Subst. censuales ium, m. *plu., they who make out the censor's lists*: Capitol. Gord. 12. **2.** *the censor's lists*: Tert. Apol. 19.

censūra, ae, *f.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *the office of censor, censorship*: Liv. 4, 8: Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48. ‖ Fig.: *a judgment, opinion*, in gen.: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36 *fin.*: dat venlam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 8: deque omni scripto Senecae judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2. **2.** *a severe judgment, censure*: parentis, Treb. Gall. 3.

census, a, um, *Part.* [censeo].

census, ūs, m. [root CEN: v. censeo] *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property*, etc., *a census*: censum habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: agere, Liv. 3, 22: facere, Gell. 10, 28: census prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: census excludere, Liv. 45, 15: census censendo, v. censeo. Fig.: census habere, *to take an account*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. ‖ Meton.: *the register of the census, the censor's lists*: Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 39, 44. **2.** *the sum assessed*: census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33. **3.** *wealth, property, possessions*, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: dat census honores, amicitias, Ov. F. 1, 217: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, ib. 1, 7, 56 optime onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. Fig.: censu Tullius oris emeritus coelum, *by eloquence*, Manil. 1, 792.

centaurēum or **-lon**, i, n. = κενταύριον and κενταύριον, *the herb centaury, a plant of two kinds*: major, Centaurea Centaureum, Pers.: Plin. 25, 4, 11: and 6, 30: 26, 7, 19: Virg. G. 4, 270: and minus, Erythraea Centaureum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31: 26, 8, 34.

centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [centaurus] *pertaining to a Centaur*: rixa, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.

centaurĭa, ae, *f.* = centaureum: App. Herb. 34.

centaurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a Centaur*: lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurĭon, ii, v. centaureum.

centaurĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = κενταυρίς, the same as centaureum major: Plin. 25, 6, 32.

Centaurŏmāchĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a fictitious country*: Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, m., Κένταυρος, *a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere*: Cic. Arat. 203 *sq.*: Manil. 1, 408.

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni] *consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: ballistae, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds*, Lucil. in. Non. 555, 25: fistula, *of a hundred inches*, Vitr. 8, 7: basilicae, *a hundred feet long*, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, *hundred-leaved*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 16. ‖ Subst.: centenarii = centuriones: Veg. Mil. 2, 13. (Hence Germ. *Zentner*.)

centēnĭōnālis numus, *a small coin*: Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

centēni, ae, a (in the sing. Virg.: Mart. · *gen. plur.* centenum, like binum, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 49, 50), *num. distrib.* [centum] *a hundred each, a hundred*: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.

centēnum, i, n., *a kind of grain* = secale (producing a hundred-fold): Plin. 18, 16, 40.

centēsĭma, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *the hundredth part*, as a tax, a per centage: centesima rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.. Cic. Att. 5, 21.

centēsĭmo, i. v. a. [centesimus] *to select every hundredth*: centesimare milites, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum] *the hundredth*: centesima pars, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35 *fin.* ‖ For centuplex, *a hundred-fold*: frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3: grano, id. 18, 16, 40.

centĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum caput] *hundred-headed*: centiceps belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34.

centĭes, *adv.* [centum] *a hundred times*: centies eadem imperare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 26: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sestertium et octogies (sc. millia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

centĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [centum findo] *divided into a hundred parts, or, in gen., into a great many parts*: centifidum iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centĭfŏlia [centum folium] rosa, *the hundred-leaved rose*: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

centĭgrānium [centum granum] triticum, *wheat, each ear of which contains a hundred grains*, Triticum compositum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 10, 28.

centĭmălis [κεντρίας] fistula, a *surgical instrument*: Veg. 2, 15, 4.

centĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [centum manus] *having a hundred hands*: centimanus Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14: Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

centĭmĕter, tri, m. [centrum metrum] *he who employs a hundred*, or, in gen. *very many metres*: Terentianus. Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centĭnōdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centum nodus] *with a hundred knots*, centinodia herba, *an unknown plant*: Marc. Emp. 31.

centĭpēda, ae, *f.* [centum pes] *a centiped, an insect*, called also millepeda, *q. v. or* multipeda: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

centĭpellĭo, ōnis, m. [centum pallio] *the second maw of ruminating animals*: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

centĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [centum pes] *hundred-footed*: scolopendrae, q. v.: Plin. 9, 41, 67.

centĭplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κέντρων] *a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.*: quoties cuique tunicam aut sagum dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde centones fiant, Cato R. R. 59: intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar, Juv. 6, 121: used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper injecerunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 18. ‖ *the title of a poem made up of various verses of other poems, a cento*: Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25.

centŏcŭlus, i, m. [centum oculus] *hundred-eyed*, or *with a multitude of eyes*: Argo, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cento] *pertaining to patch-work*: centonarius mos, Tert. Praescr. 39. ‖ Subst.: centonārius, ii, m., *a maker of patch-work, a dealer in rags*: Petr. 45: Cod. Theod. 14, 8.

centrālis, e, *adj.* [centrum] *in the middle, central*: centralis terra, Plin. 2, 23, 31.

centrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in the middle* or *centre, central*: Fulg. Mythol. 1.

centrĭnae, arum, *m. plu.* = κεντρῖναι, *a kind of fly*, mischievous to the fig at the period of caprification: Plin. 17, 27, 44.

centrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [centrum] *in the central point*: scobe, i. e. *inward, internal*, Plin. 37, 7, 36.

centrum, i, n. = κέντρον (a sharp point): centrum circini, *the stationary leg of a pair of compasses*, Vitr. 3, 1. ‖ *the centre of a circle*: Plin. 2, 15, 13. In plur.: Solis terraeque centra, Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 2. ‖ Meton.: *a kernel, a hard knot, in the interior of wood, of precious stones*, etc.: Plin. 16, 39, 76, *no.* 1.

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred*: centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *extr.* ‖ Poet. *an indefinite, large number*: centum clavibus servata, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: puer artium, ib. 4, 1, 15: cyathi, ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41. Sāna. *sata*: Gr. ἑκατόν; Welsh, *cant.*] (Hence Fr. *cent.*)

centumcăpĭta, *a plant*, also called eryngium, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 8, 9. Also **centumcaput**, id. 1. *epit.* 22, *no.* 9.

centum-geminus, a, um, *adj.* *a hundred-fold*, post. epithet of Briareus, Virg. Aen. 6, 287: and of Thebae, Val. Fl. 6, 128.

centum-pēda, ae, m. [pes] *a hundred-footed*: Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.

centumpondium, or **centumpondius**, ii, n. [centum pondo] *a hundred pounds* (taken [illegible] *pound weight*: Vit. Anim. 2, 2, 11: [illegible] nam, centumpondium, [illegible]

unum, et pondera cenia, Cato R. R. 13 fin.

centumvirālis, e, *adj.* [centum vir] *pertaining to the centumviri: centumvirale judicium*, Cic. Caec. 18, 53: causae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173 · hasta, Suet. Dom. 8: lis, id. Ital. 6.

centum virī, orum, *m. plu. a college or bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits:* Cic. de Or. 1, 38: Suet. Dom. 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 267).

centunculus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] *a small patch* or *patch-work:* Liv. 7, 14: centunculis disparibus et male consarcinatis semiamictus, Apul. Met. 7, p. 189. II. *a plant, bind-weed, knot-weed,* Polygonum Convolvulus, Linn., according to Sprengel · others think it Santolina maritima: Plin. 24, 14, 88.

centuplex (centiplex), icis, *adj.* [centum plico] *a hundred-fold:* murus, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 11: fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220.

centuplicātus, a, um [centuplex] *increased a hundred-fold, centuple:* fructus, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1050: centuplicato venire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer,* Plin. 6, 23, 26.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centūria, ae, *f.* [centum], orig., *a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind:* hence, in gen., *any division.* In agriculture, *a number of acres of ground:* Col. 5, 1, 7. II. *Milit. t. t.: a division of troops, a century, company:* Centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: centuriae tres equitum, Liv. 1, 13: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius in Gell. 16, 4 *fin.* III. *one of the* 193 *bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century:* Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43 (v. Smith's Ant. 333): centuria praerogativa, *voting first by lot,* Cic. Planc. 20.

centūriālis, e, *adj.* [centuria] *pertaining to a century:* lapides, *boundary-stones for single centuries,* Auct. de lim. p. 298 Goes.: centuriales civis, *appointed to or placed in any century,* Fest. *s. v.* niquis scivit.

centūriātim, *adv.* [id.] *by companies or centuries:* centuriatim producti milites idem jurant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15. II. Meton.: *in masses or crowds, by hundreds:* Pompon. in Non. 18, 12.

centūriātio, ōnis, *f.* [centurio]. Of land, *a dividing into centuries:* Hyg. de lim. p. 206 Goes.

centūriātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *divided into centuries.* Fig.: *well arranged, well disciplined:* si centuriati bene sunt manipulares mei, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 2.

centūriātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a division into centuries:* Liv. 22, 38. II. *the post of centurion:* Cic. Manil. 13, 37.

centūrio, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *to divide into centuries.* Of land: agrum, Hyg. de lim. p. 195 Goes. II. Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv. 25, 15: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38. III. Of the people in the comitia: rem gerit palam; centuriat Capuae; dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: comitia centuriata, *in which the Roman people voted according to centuries* (v. Smith's Ant. 333 sqq.): Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: centuriata lex, *passed in the comitia centuriata,* id. Agr. 2, 11. Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata assabut capitis comitia, i. e. *an extremely stunning and pernicious plan,* Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 134.

centūrio (also **centuriones**, i, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) [id.] *the commander of a century, a captain, centurion:* Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cic. Balb. 15: Liv. 2, 59 (v. Smith's Ant. 304).

centurionātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio] *the office of centurions:* Tac. A. 2, 44.

centurnāria, ae, *m.* [centum *hundred* asses: Varr. L. L. 5, 76, 97. *Gen.* centumis, Varr. in Gell. 15, 19. *Abl.* centumis, Fest. *s. v.* peculatus.

cēpa, v. caepa.

cēpaea, ae, *f.* = κηπαία, *a plant similar to the portulacoid, the portulacca-leaved sedum,* Sedum Cepaea, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 52.

cĕphălaea, ae, *f.* = κεφαλαία, *a continued headache:* Plin. 20, 13, 51.

cĕphălaeŏta, ae, *m.* = κεφαλαιώτης, *a collector of a capitation tax:* Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

cĕphălalgia, or euphon. **cĕphăllargia**, ae, *f.* = κεφαλαλγία, *a headache:* Plin. Valer. 1, 3.

cĕphălalgicus, or euphon. **cĕphăllargicus**, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλαλγικός, *sick with a headache:* equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

cĕphăllicus, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλικός, in medicine, *relating to the head:* emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, no. 7.

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.* = ἐγκέφαλον, *a palm-tree:* Pall. Apr. 5, 2.

cĕphălōtes, ae, *m.* = κεφαλωτός, *having a head:* Seren. Sam. 23, 427.

cēphēnes, um, *m. plu.* = κηφῆνες, *the drones in a swarm of bees,* pure Lat. fuci: Plin. 11, 16, 16.

cepina, ae, v. caepina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlītītis**, idis, *f. a precious stone* unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cēpŏnĭdes, um, *f. a precious stone* now unknown: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cēpos Aphrŏdītes = κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, *a plant,* usu. called cotyledon, *q. v.:* Appul. Herb. 43.

cēpŏtăphium, ii, *n.* = κηποτάφιον, *a tomb in a garden:* Inscr.

cepulla, ae, v. caepina.

cēpūrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηπουρικός, *pertaining to gardening:* Firmic. Mathes. 2, 12.

cēpūrus, i, *m.* = κηπουρός, *a gardener,* the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, *f.* [kindred with κηρός] *wax:* Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: Persae mortuos cera circumlitos condunt, id. Tusc. 1, 45: Plin. 11, 7, 6. In the plur.: Virg. G. 4, 57: Plin. 11, 8, 8. II. Meton.: *a writing-tablet covered with wax:* Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 59. Hence, prima cera, *the first page* or *leaf,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 53. And of wills: cautum ut in testamentis primae duae cerae vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, Suet. Ner. 17: in ima cera C. Octavium etiam in familiam nomenque adoptavit, *at the end of his will,* id. Caes. 83. 2. *a wax seal:* Cic. Fl. 16, 37: Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16. 3. *a waxen image of an ancestor:* Sall. J. 4: Ov. F. 1, 591. 4. *wax used in encaustic painting:* Plin. 35, 7, 31. 5. *a coloured wax for painting the skin:* Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39. (Hence Fr. *cire, cierge.*)

cērăchātes, ae, *m.* = κηραχάτης, *a precious stone, the wax-agate:* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

cērămītes, ae, *m.* = κεραμίτης, *a precious stone of the colour of brick:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērārĭa, ae, *f. a female maker of wax-lights:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub.

cērārium, ii, *n. a fee for affixing a seal:* Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

cērārius ii, *m.* [cera] *a dealer in wax,* κηρουλάς: Gloss. Gr. Lat. 2. *a writer upon wax tablets:* Inscr.

cĕras, ātis, *n.* = κέρας (a horn), *a kind of wild parsnep:* App. Herb. 80.

cērăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus] *cherry-coloured:* cingulum, Petr. 28, 8.

cērastes, ae *or* is, *m.* = κεράστης (horned), *a horned serpent, the cerastes,* Coluber cerastes, Linn.: Plin. 8, 23, 35. II. *a kind of horned insect injurious to trees:* id. 16, 41, 80.

cĕrăsium, i, *n. a cherry:* Cels. 24, 2.

cĕrăsus, i, *f.* = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree,* Prunus avium, Linn.: P. Cerasus, Linn.: P. Padus, Linn. *etc.:* Plin. 15, 25, 30: Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2: Ov. Nuc. 32. II. *a cherry:* Prop. 4, 2, 15: Plin. 15, 25, 30. (Hence It. *ciriegia* · Fr. *cérise* · Germ. *kirsche;* Eng. *cherry.*)

cērātia, ae, *f.* = κερατία, *a plant with a single leaf,* supposed by some to be the Melanthemum bifolium: Plin. 26, 8, 24, no. 8.

cērātias, ae, *m.* = κερατίας, *a kind of comet, in shape resembling a horn:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

cērātina, ae, *f.* = κερατίνη, *the sophistical argument concerning horns:* quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2: Quint. 1, 10, 5.

cērātītis, idis, *f.* = κερατῖτις (horned), *a kind of horned poppy,* Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: Plin. 20, 19, 77.

cērātium, ii, *n.* = κεράτιον, *a Greek weight, corresponding to the Latin* siliqua = 2 calculi: Auct. de ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *carat.*)

cērātum, i (**cērōtum**, i, Mart. 11, 98: Plin. 22, 24, 56: cērātōrium, ii, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 11: cērōtārium, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.* = κηρωτόν, *a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum:* Cels. 4, 20: Plin. 23, 6, 54.

cērātus, ae, *f.* [cera] *a smearing over* or *covering with wax:* Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, *Part.* [cero].

cĕraula, ae, *m.* = κεραύλης, *a horn-blower:* App. Met. 8, p. 213.

cĕraunĭus, a, um, *adj.* = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning: ceraunia gemma (also ceraunium, Claud. Laud. Seren. 77, and ceraunus, Prud. Psych. 470). *a precious stone,* perh. *a meteoric stone:* Plin. 37, 9, 51. II. ceraunius vitis, *of a red colour,* Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

cĕraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

cercēris, idis, *f.* = κερκῖρις, *a species of olive-tree:* Col. 5, 8, 3.

cercius, ii, v. circius.

cercolĭpa, v. corcholipsis.

cercŏpĭthēcus, i, *m.* = κερκοπίθηκος, *a monkey,* perhaps Simiopithecus Entellus, a long-tailed monkey which is venerated in some parts of India: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

cercōps, ōpis, *m.* = κέρκωψ, *a species of long-tailed ape:* Manil. 4, 664.

cercūrus, i, *m.* = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians:* Liv. 33, 19: Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. (also written cercyrus), *a sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 54.

cercyrus, i, v. cercurus, *no.* 2.

cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] *a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman:* sed pertit postquam cerdonibus esse timendus coëperat, Juv. 4, 153: sutor, *a cobbler,* Mart. 3, 59.

cērĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum] *a brain-covering,* i. e. *a head-covering:* Veg. 3, 7, 1.

cērĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *a small brain:* Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 30, 13, 38. (Hence Ital. *cervello;* Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cērĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crazy, hot-brained, passionate:* senex hic cerebrosus est certo, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cērĕbrum (*per tmesin:* saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. in Don. p. 1777 P., and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412), i *n. the vessel which holds the brains,* i. e. *the skull;* hence, *the brains.* Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 19: alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19. Meton. *understanding:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 75: Phaed. 1, 3, 3: Suet. Calig. 50. 2. *anger,* esp. in the phrases uri cerebrum, findi cerebrum: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 25: id. Bac. 2, 3, 17: O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 11. II. Transf. *to plants: the pith in the upper part:* Plin. 13, 4, 8. [*Cer-a-brum* comes from the root CER, which signifies the "brains;" cf. Germ. *ge-hirn;* Scotch, *harns;* it is also akin to Sans. *siras,* the "head."] (Hence It. *cervello;* Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cērĕālis, e, a., um, *adj. dim.* [cerasus] *cherry-coloured*: pruna, Cat. Fr. 99, *plur.*

Cērēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture*: hinc, meton.: *food, bread, fruit corn, grain*, etc.: Virg. Aen. 1, 177: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 63. Proverb.: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *waxen, of wax*: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: stigles, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, ib. 1, 8, 43: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb*, Virg. Aen. 12, 589. II. Meton.: *wax-coloured*: pruna, id. E. 2, 53: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58. 2. *pliant, soft, like wax*: cerea brachia Telephi, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. 3. Fig.: *easily moved or persuaded*: cereus in vitium flecti, id. A. P. 163.

cērĭcus, i, *m. a wax-light, wax taper*: Cic. Of. 3, 20, 80: discere funus ad faces et cereos, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20 *fin.*: quantum a funere absunt, qui ad faces et cereos vivunt, id. Ep. 122.

cervisia, ae, v. cervisia.

cervisia, ae, *f. a Spanish drink, prepared from corn* = celia and cerevisia: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cērĭfico, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [cera facio] lit. *to make wax*: hence of the purple fish: *to stew over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs*: Plin. 9, 38, 62.

cērinthe, es (-ē, es, Plin. 21, 12, 41), *f.* = κηρίνθη, *a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower*, Cerinthe major, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 63.

cērinthus, i, *m.* = κήρινθος, *bee-tread*; called also erithace and sandalea: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

cērĭnum, i, *n. a wax-coloured garment*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cērĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κήρινος, *wax-coloured*: cerina pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20.

cērĭōlārium, ii, or **cēriolare**, is, *n. a candlestick for wax tapers*. Inscr.

cērītis, ĭdis, *f.*, or **cērītes**, ae, *m.* = κηρίτης, *a precious stone*, now unknown, *wax-stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērium, ii, *n.* = κήριον, *a dangerous swelling or ulcer*: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

cernentia, ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno] *the sight, seeing*, opp. to *caecitas*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 115.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (the orig. part. was certus, *q. v.*) 3. *v. a. to sift, winnow* (rare): per cribrum, Cato R. R. 107: farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 19, no. 3: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Medic. Fac. 62. II. Fig.: *to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly*: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, *if I can properly make him out*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad nares venientis cernimus unquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, ib. 269: cernere acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id. B. G. 6, 8: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, Ov. M. 15, 844: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Virg. Aen. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. Of the hearing: vox illius certa est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. in Non. 261, 11. III. Transf. to intellectual objects: *to perceive, comprehend, understand*: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 124: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: ut consentiam facile amorem cernere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: fortis animus et magnus dimicans rebus maximis cernitur, Cic. Of. 1, 20, 66: animus certus in re incerta cernitur, Caes. in Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Inst. Or. 23 dedi. 2. With *gen. of pers.*: *to look up to, have regard or reverence to*: id. Leg. 1, 18, 49. IV. *to decide what is contested or doubtful* (Judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than the compos. decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jusserit tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: privusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 42, 12: apud inexsam de divinis atque humanis cernitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. 2. *to decide by contending or fighting*: ferro non auro vitam (acc. *Graec.* = de vita) cernamus utrique, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. in Non. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709: cernere certamen, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 15: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, Sall. C. 59. Humorously, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. V. In gen.: *to decide or conclude upon, resolve* (rare): praeceptum castris educere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 5: quum ego antidhac te amavi et mihi amicum esse crevi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (*creui* valet, *constitui*, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99). VI. Legal *t. t.*: of inheritances: *to resolve to enter upon an inheritance*: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Gaius Inst. 2, 164. 2. *to make known such determination*: Cic. Att. 11, 2. And finally, 3. = adire, *to enter upon an inheritance*: id. Agr. 2, 15, 40. Fig.: id. Att. 6, 1. [Sans. *kri*, to separate, to know; Gr. *κρίνω*: cf. *crimen* and *crimen*.]

cernŭālia, ium, *n. plu.* [cernuo] *a public festival, at which it was customary to dance upon skins smeared with oil, which often occasioned falls*: Varr. in Non. 21, 8, *sq.*

cernŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to throw down*: non evertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit: Sen. Ep. 8.

cernŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus] *to throw* or *fall head foremost*: pelles oleo perfusas percurrebant, ibique cernuabant, Varr. in Non. 21, 8: equus de industria cernuatus, Sol. c. 45.

cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *with the face towards the earth, headlong* (rare, and poet.): cernuus extemplo plantas convestit honestas, Lucil. in Non. 20, 33 *sq.*: ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg. Aen. 10, 894. II. Subst.: *a tumbler, mountebank*, κυβιστητήρ, περιαυτιστής: Lucil. in Non. 21, 6.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *to cover* or *smear with wax, to wax*: cerare dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15. More freq. in *part. pass.*: cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18. tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24. pennae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2. taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, ib. 5, 42.

cērōma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47: *nom. sing.* ceroma, ae, *f.* Arnob. 3, 111) = κήρωμα, *an unguent for wrestlers*: Plin. 28, 4, 11. II. Meton.: *the arena or ring*: Scn. Brev. Vit. 12: Plin. 35, 2, 2. 2. *the combat itself*: Mart. 5, 65. III. *a tumour*: perh. = cerion: Plin. Val. 1, 23 *fin.*

cērōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικός, *smeared with wax*: collum, Juv. 3, 68.

cērōnĭa, ae, *f.* = κερωνία, *St. John's bread*: Coratonia siliqua, Linn.: Plin. 13, 8, 16.

cerostrota, v. celostrata.

cērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *full of wax*: mel, Plin. 32, 3, 11.

cerotarium, ii, v. ceratum.

cerotum, i, v. ceratum.

cerrus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus] *of the Turkey oak*: glans, Col. 9, 20, 3: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cerrĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus] *a little crazy*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cerrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cerebritus, from cerebrum: cf. cerebrosus] *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad* (care and pick.): Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 144: id. Rud. 4, 3, 67: Matinius amentem Marium cum praecipitat se, cervicibus Sci Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

cerrunus, *litera, tritare*: v. Gerro.

cerrus, i, *f. a kind of oak, Turkey oak*: Quercus Cerrus, Linn.: Col. 5, 9, 6: Plin. 16, 5, 6.

certĭbumbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [certo] *contending, disputing*: Appul. Apol. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a contest, struggle* in games or otherwise: videmusne, apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit, nullum ab iis qui in id certamen descendant, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: lustandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: saltandi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 3, 8, 7: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12: bijugum, Virg. Aen. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, ib. 7, 792: disci, ib. 10, 177. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, *etc.*: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40: honoris et gloriae, id. Am. 10, 34: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. Of. 1, 12, 38: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8 verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19: amicitiae benevolentiae, id. 37, 53: bonae artis ac virtutis, ib. 54: irarum, id. 1, 7: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60: regni, id. 1, 17: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3, 13, 19. Poet.: mite vini, *a drinking bout*, Tib. 3, 6, 11. And also post. certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere = ἀγῶνα προτίθεναι, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest*: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. Aen. 5, 66: certamine summo, *with the greatest zeal, exertion*, ib. 197: ingenti certamine concitant remos, Curt. 9, 4. II. *a military contest, battle, combat*: si ipse a certamine belli me removissem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: vario certamine pugnatum est, ib. 46: inire certamen Liv. 7, 26: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J 13: in certamine ipso, Liv. 26, 44: navale, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id. 31, 14: for which, certamen classicum, Vell. 2, 85. III. Meton., Flor. 1, 20: Eutr. 1, 16.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, certo] *with contest* or *struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly*: certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 *fin.*: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, Quint. 6, 1, 21: omnes me certatim et tamen aequaliter amant, Plin. Ep 2, 9.

certātio, ōnis, *f.* [certo] *a contending, striving, a combat, contest*, etc. jam ludi publici sint corporum certationes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. Fig.: relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Am. 9, 32: certatio mulctae, *a public discussion concerning a fine*, id. Leg. 3, 3. II. *a military contest, a fight*: Sisenn. in Non. 196, 1.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [certo] *a disputant* (rare): Gell. 12, 10.

certātus, a, um, *Part.* [certo].

certātus, ūs, *m.* [certo] *a contention, fight*: Stat. S. 3, 1, 153.

certē, *adv. with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*: certe edepol scio, si aliud quidquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: si enim acie certa vincet: sin certe evenerit, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 8: fuit certe id aequum et simile disciplinae aut, id quoque. 16, 38: differam tibi proelium

potest, alterum certe non potest, Id. M. D. 1, 2, 5: certe igitur, Id. Div. 2, 9, 23: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facio, Id. Fam. 11, 16: postremo expellitur certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. *Comps.*: si superire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 319. In an affirmative answer: *esne ipsus an non es?* *Is est, certe is est*, in est profecto, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65. *M.* Est miserrum igitur quoniam malum. *A.* Certe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement, venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely*, Id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. Aug. 33. ‖. To restrict or modify an assertion: *yet surely, yet indeed, at least, at all events*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*: quos quoniam coeli nondum dignamur honore, quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certe equidem pejorem te vidi neminem, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 27: certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior, Ter. Enn. 4, 5, 5.

certim, *adv. certainly*: certim scire, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certĭŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [certior] = certiorem facere, *to inform, give information*: Jul. in Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8: certioratus, lib. 29, 4, 1, § 4.

certo, *adv. with certainty, certainly, surely, really*: periī certo haud arbitrario, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: mihi certo nomen Sosia 'st, id. Am. 1, 1, 176: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certo scio, *I know for certain, I am fully persuaded*: certo edepol scio, me vidisse, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 3, 2: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12: venisset in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, id. Caec. 19, 55. In affirm. answers for *certe*: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly*, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 9.

certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [root CER in cerno: cf. cernere certamen, *to decide a contest*] *to fight, contend*: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: proelio, Sall. J. 81: cum Gallis pro salute, ib. 114: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1: acie, Virg. Aen. 2, 30. *Impers. pass.*: Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: qua in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10. ‖. In gen.: *to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with*: certare benedictis, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9: pro sua potentia, ib. 38: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8 *fin.*: ob hiemem, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. Od. 2, 12, 18: mero, ib. 4, 1, 31: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18: sententiis, Tac. A. 2, 29. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8 *fin.*: quum a Cheruscis augendae dominationi certaretur, *with a view of extending their dominion*, Tac. A. 2, 46. Poet. with *dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi constat Amyntas, Virg. E. 5, 8: certent et cycnis ululae, ib. 8, 55. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatum illis Deorum Ambraciam, *contended for* Ov. M. 12, 713: certatus nobis exsilio, Sil. 17, 342. 2. With *sup.* (mostly post.): certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123: Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 334: tollere (rumpi) tergemina honoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: inter se ornare querorem, Virg. Aen. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4 *fin.*: frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 *fin.* ‖. *to contend at law*: inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 16: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, ib. 2, 5, 27.

certus, a, um [orig. *Part.* cerno; but usu. *adj.*] *determined, resolved*: certum est, with *dat.* = a *neutr. impers. verb*: *it is determined, it is one's decision, resolution, will*: usu. with *inf.*: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: certum est igni circumdare muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 153: dignos, indignos adire atque experiri, certum 'st mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 94: at Cereri certum est educere natam, Ov. M. 5, 533: certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 15: experiar, ut opinor, certum est, id. Most. 4, 1, 41: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4. In *comp.*: mi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.* *Ar.* Certumne 'st tibi istuc? *Ile.* Non moriri certius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 74. ‖. As an *adj.* without est: 1. with *inf.*: certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 564: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47. 2. with *gen.*: (Zumpt Gr. § 417): certus eundi, Virg. Aen. 4, 554: descisocendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32. sceleris, ib. 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46. ‖. *established, settled, fixed*: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*: quaerere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14: certum statumque vectigal, id. Cal. 40: certi limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170: conviva, *a constant guest*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 75. 2. = quidam, and our *certain*, of some certain, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8 procem. § 2: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13: and subst. in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13. ‖. *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful*, etc. Of persons: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 57: certi homines, *that may be depended on*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: certus Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28. auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, Liv. 10, 35. per litora certos dimittam, Virg. Aen. 1, 576. 2. Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: certa pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249: certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10: paratam dicendi copiam et certam, Quint. 10, 6, 6. jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37: certa hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, ib. 3, 16, 30. spes, id. Carm. Sec. 74: tranes, id. S. 2, 3, 49: iar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: plana et certa, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1. Subst. with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 81. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: *certain, sure, true* (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6. *So*, Satin hoc certum 'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35: quum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: si quloquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33 *So* certum

pro, to *know for a certainty*: Ph. Ci Crassum? Sti. Arbitror: certum non sum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31: sum certum sciens, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: certum habere, id. Att. 1, 13: Liv. 36, 28: pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6: negare, ib. 5, 21: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10: affirmare, Liv. 27, 1: creditar, Sall. C. 15: cooperit esse, Quint. 5, 12. In Plant certum *or* certius facere alicui, *to assure a person, make him certain*, Men. 2, 1, 17: id. Pseud. 2, 2, 4. 2. Of persons: *certain, sure*: num quid nunc es certior? id. Am. 1, 1, 191: certus de sua genitura, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, Gell. 18, 10. Esp. the *comparat.* with facere, agreeing with the *object* of the *act.* verb, and with the *subject* of the *pass.*: foll. by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause*: *to inform about, make acquainted with*: me certiorem face, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 69: de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 A: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus id. Fam. 1, 7: Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen traduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 Also, with *posit.*, though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 16: Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. (Hence Fr. *certes.*)

cērŭchi, orum, *m. plu.* = κερούχοι (= κερασεύχοι, holding the sail-yards), *ropes fastened to the sail-yards*: Lucan. 8, 17.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera] *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.*: miniatula, the same, ib. 16, 11.

cerus manus, in carmine Saliari intelligitur creator bonus, Fest. *s. v.* matrem matutam.

cērussa, ae, *f. white-lead, ceruse*: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Plin. 34, 18, 54 nec cerussa tibi, nec nitri spuma rubentis desit, Ov. Medic. fac. 73.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *coloured* or *painted with white lead*: buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: tabulis, Cod. Theod. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, *f.* [cervus] *a hind, doe*: Plin. 11, 37, 45. Poet.: *deer* in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 69: non aper irasci meminit, non fidere cursu cerva, Ov. M. 7 545.

cervārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to deer*: lupus, *a lynx*, Plin. 8, 22, 34. venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared*, id. 27, 11, 76: cervaria ovis, quae pro cerva immolabatur (Dianae), Fest. *s. v.*

cervical, ālis, *n.* [cervix] *a pillow* or *bolster*: Juv. 6, 353: Suet. Ner. 6.

cervicātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stiff necked, obstinate*: Vulg. Str. 16, 11.

cervicōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *stubbornness, obstinacy*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small neck*: Cic. Verr. 3, 19 *fin.*: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. ‖. In mechanics, *the neck of a hydraulic machine*: Vitr. 10, 13.

cervīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *deer's flesh, venison*: Edict. Diocl. p. 15.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *pertaining to a deer*: cornu, *deer's horn*, Col. 8, 5, 18: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66: vellera, Ov. M. 6, 592: plius, Plin. 28 19, 77: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. *great age* (because the deer was said to live to a great age) Juv. 14, 251. (Cf. Plin. 8, 32, 50 *fin.*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69.)

cervīsia, or **cervēsia**, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *beer*: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cervix, īcis, *f. the neck, the nape*

(in ante-Aug. prose usu. pl.): caput a cervice revulsum, Ruhnken Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396: bovis cervices natae ad jugum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: everse cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 838: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquo praesidio caput et cervices tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90: cervices securi subjicere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345.

2. Fig.: imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: qui suffulcerv icibus tanta munia atque rempublicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. 22, 33. For *boldness*: qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. II. Transf. to things: *the neck*: amphorae, Petr. 34, 6 cucumae, Petr. 136, 2: fistulae, Vitr. 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855: Peloponnesi, *i. e.* Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

cervus (old orthogr. **cerves**, cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26) i, *m. a stag, a deer*: Plin. 8, 32, 50: fugax, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: vincere cervum cursu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 27: cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis pellebat, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 34. II. Meton.: cervi, *forked stakes*. 1. As *supports of the vine*: Tert. Anim. 19. 2. Milit. *t. t. a chevaux de frise*: Caes. B. G. 7, 72: Liv. 44, 11.

cērȳcium or **cērȳcĭum**, ii, *n.* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, *for caduceus, a herald's staff*: Marcian. Dig. 1, 8, 8.

cērȳx, ȳcis, *m.* = κήρυξ, *a herald*: Sen. Tranq. 5.

cespes, is, v. caespes.

cessātio, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] *a tarrying, delaying*: non datur cessatio, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 101. II. *a leaving off, idling, cessation, inactivity, idleness*: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10: pugnae, Gell. 1, 25: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.* III. *a lying fallow*: humus magno fenore cessationis colono respondet, Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person*: nequam et cessator Davus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Fam. 9, 17.

cessātrix, īcis, *f. a female loiterer, idler*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [cessus, cedo]. In the jurists: *pertaining to ceding*: tutor, tutela, Gai. Instit. 1, 169.

cessim (also cessim *or* coxim), *adv.* [cesso, cedo] *bending inwards, turned backwards*: cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Varr. in Non. 247, 8 at vos, commisso proelio, ite cessim et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: lagena orificio cessim dehiscente patescens, *obliquely*, App. M. 2, p. 121, 8. II. Of the feet: *turned inwards* (varicatus): coxim insideus, ib. 3, p. 129.

cessio, ōnis, *f.* [cedo]. Legal *t. t.*: *a giving up, surrendering*: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*: Dig. 42, 3 tit. de cessione bonorum. II. Cessio diei, *the approach of a term*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 7: in jure cessio, v. Smith's Ant. 653.

cesso, avi, atum, 1. v. *n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to leave off, delay, linger, loiter*, or, in gen., *to cease from, stop*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35: ab apparatu operum ac munitionem nihil cessatum, id. 21, 7: nullebri audacia, id. 1, 46. *Absol.*: si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: ad arma cessantes concitat, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 15: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5. In admonitions: quid cessas? id. Andr. 5, 6, 15: cessas in vota precesque Troes, sit, Aeneas? cessas? Virg. Aen. 6, 51. With *inf.*: ego hinc migrare cesso, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 6: alloqui, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahere, Cic. Att. 11, 11: mori, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58. II. In gen.: *to be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.*: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3, 23, 15: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183: per hibernorum tempus cessare, Liv. 36, 5: cessatum neque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21. 2. Of things: *to be at rest, unemployed*, or *unused*, etc.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6: cur Berecyntiae cessant flamina tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: cessat ira dese, Liv. 29, 18: solas sine ture relictas praeteritas cessasse ferunt Letoidos aras, i. e. *remained unsought, unapproached*, Ov. M. 8, 278: at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis, Prop. 3, 13, 47: cessans honor, *a vacant office*, Suet. Caes. 76. Of land: *to lie uncultivated, fallow*: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71. And *pass.*: cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617. Sometimes with *dat.*: *to have leisure for*, i. e. *to attend to, apply oneself to*: amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21: officio, Liv. 42, 6. III. *not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting*: cessat voluntas? non alia bilham mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10. Hence, legal *t. t.*: *of persons · not to appear before a tribunal, to make default*: culpane quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15: quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4: *of things*: *to be invalid, null, void*: cessat injuriarum actio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: cessat revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, Paul. ib. 14, 6, 12. Fig. *to be in fault, err* (rare). sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Choerilus ille, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

cestĭcillus, i, *m. dim.* [cestus] *a porter's knot*: Fest. *s. v.*

cestron, i, *n.* = κέστρον, *the plant betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46.

cestrosphendŏnē, ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones*: Liv. 42, 65.

cestrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = κεστρωτός, *represented by means of a graver* (κέστρον), *engraved*: Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

cestrum or **-on**, i, *n.* = κέστρον, *a graver, graving tool*, used in encaustic painting: Plin. 35, 11, 41.

cestus or **-os**, i, *m.* = κεστός (lit. *stitched, embroidered*), *a girdle, belt, strap*: Cato R. R. 25. Esp. *the girdle of Venus*: Mart. 6, 13.

cestus = caestus, *a boxer's glove*: v. caestus.

cētārĭa, ae, *f. a fish pond*: Plin. 9, 15, 19.

cētārĭum, ii, *n. a fish pond*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.

cētārĭus, ii, *m. a fish-monger*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150.

cete, v. cetus.

cēter-, cetera, ceterum (the nom. *sing.* m. not in use: the *sing.* in general, rare), *adj. the other, the rest, the remainder*. In *sing.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59: cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: vita, Sall. C. 52 *sub fin.*: nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: classis, Liv. 35, 26: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92: pro cetera ejus audacia atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv 22, 20: quum a pecu cetero abesset, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48: quanto violentior cetero omni Caesarus, Tac. A. 2 24. In *plur.*: *the rest, the others*: nunc ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3: haec inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 39: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceteraque similibus, id. Procem. § 12. 2. *Neutr. absol.*: *the rest*, seldom cetera, *and so forth*, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς: ut illud Scipionis, *Agas asellum* et cetera, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Liner. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27. [Prob. akin to *τρεῖς*, the aspirate and the e being interchanged.]

cētĕrē, *adv.* (n. of ceteri used adverbially), *as to the rest, otherwise, else*: Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8: cetera lautus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30. Poet. with verbs: quiescas cetera, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce puer bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 656.

cētĕro, *adv. otherwise, in other respects*: (cerebrum) cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49.

cētĕrōqui or **-quin** [ceter qui] *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise* ἄλλως (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic. Att. 12, 3: ceteroquin mihi quidem locus non displicet, id. Fam. 6, 19 (cf. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 44 and 42).

cētĕrum, *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato ceterum verbum sat est, ib. 4, 8, 37: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24. 2. In passing to a new thought: *besides, for the rest* (usu. at the beginning of a clause; in the middle, only in the comic poets): ceterum ex aliis negotia, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. J. 4: debino ceterum valete, Pl. Poen. prol. 125. 3. With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase: *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand*: quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit· ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3: id quanquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana accidarat, id. 28, 11: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59 (v. Hand. Turs. ii. 31-34).

cētos, i, v. cetus.

cētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *pertaining to sea-fishes*: viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

cētra (caetra), ae, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *a short Spanish shield*: Liv. 28, 5: Tac. Agr. 36: Plin. 11, 39, 93: quis rotundam facere cetram queat, Varr. in Non. 82, 18.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *armed with a cetra, shield-bearing*: cohors, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: Liv. 31, 36. Subst. cetrati, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: Liv. 31, 36.

cette, v. cedo.

cētus, i, *m.* (accord. to the Gr. κῆτος, *n.*, Plin. 32, 1, 4; and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg. Aen. 5, 822: Plin. 9, 24, 40; 30, 74: Sil. 7, 476: in *dat. plur.* cetis, Plin. 11, 37, 75) = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin*, etc.: Plin. 11, 37, 75· Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. II. A constellation *the whale*: Vitr. 9, 7.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from *ci-eu, qui-su* like neu and seu, from nove and sive *as, like as, just as*: pars vertere terga ceu quondam petiere rates, Virg. Aen. 6, 492: intus ceu stellia lucet, Plin. 37 9, 48: ceu notissima in exemplis, id. 11, 48, 108. Hence in comparisons: taurus

fought cum fumea in aurea, Virg. Aen. 5, 744: praecipites alta cum tempestate columbae, ib. 2, 526. With quum: ac veluti cum procava quum pecora pastor sedigere carinae. id. G. 2, 203. With si: cum plenam spongiam aqua si quis forte manu premere ac siccare cupiit, Lucr. 4, 1260. II. In a conditional sense for ceu si: *as if, as it were, like as if*, etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Virg. G. 3, 194: ut gloriosissimas victorias, ceu damnosas reipublicae, increparet, Suet. Tib. 52. Hence with a subj.: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 438. III. In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion: Plin. 11, 39, 92. (Cf. Hand. Tus. II. p. 43-49.)

cēva, ae, *f.* [Germ. word] *a kind of small cow*: Col. 6, 24, 5.

cēvo, 2. *v. n. to move the haunches* (in re venerea): Juv. 2, 21. II. *to fawn, flatter*: Pers. 1, 87.

cēyx, ycis, *m. plu.* [ceyx] *male king-fishers* (the female, halcyones) Plin. 32, 8, 27.

chaerephyllum, i. v. caerefolium.

chalastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χαλαστικός, *alleviating, soothing*: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7. unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

chălătōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χαλάω] *pertaining to loosening*: funes, Veg Mil. 4, 15.

chălāzĭas, ae, *m.* = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail] *an unknown precious stone, like hail*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

chălāzĭon, ii, *n.* = χαλάζιον, *a pimple or stye on the eyelids*: Cels. 7, 7, no. 2.

chălāzĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλαζα, hail] *pertaining to hail*: chalazius lapis, *a precious stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

chalbane, es, v. galbanum.

chalcanthum, i, *n.* = χάλκανθον [χαλκὸς ἄνθος] *solution of blue vitriol*, or *sulphate of copper*: pure Lat. atramentum: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

chalcaspĭdes, um, *soldiers with bright shields*: v. agiaspis.

chalcītes, ae, *m.*, or **chalcītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = χαλκίτης or χαλκῖτις, *copperstone, copper ore*: includes copper pyrites, malachite, *etc.*: Plin. 34, 12, 29. II. *a precious stone of a copper colour*: id. 37, 11, 73.

chalcŏphthongos (**chalcophthongus**, Sol. 37), i, *f.* = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκεόφθογγος, *a precious stone ringing like brass*, supposed by some to be the hard petrosilex of Berthier: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chalcosmăragdos, i, *f.* = χαλκοσμάραγδος, *an emerald with veins of brass*, perh. *malachite*: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

chalcus, i, *m.* = χαλκοῦς, *a copper coin*, the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus: Plin. 34, 14, 109.

chălo, ātus, 1. *v. a.* = χαλάω, *to slacken, let down*: cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13.

chălȳbēius, a, um, *adj.* [χάλυψ] *of steel*: ensis, Ov. F. 4, 405.

chălȳbs, ȳbis, *m.*, χάλυψ, *steel*: Plin. 34, 14, 41: vanificusque chalybs vaga fornace liquescit, Virg. Aen. 8, 446. II. Meton.: *a sword*: strictus, Sen. Thy. 364. 2. *a horse's bit*: Lucan. 6, 398. 3. *the point of an arrow*: id. 7, 518.

chălȳs, ȳbis, *m.* = lynx: Felis Lynx, Linn.: Plin. 8, 19, 28.

chăma, ae, *f.* = χήμη, *a gaping muscle, a cockle*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

chămaeacte, es, *f.* = χαμαιάκτη, *dwarf elder, dane-wort*: Sambucus Ebulus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

chămaecĕrāsus, i, *f.* = χαμαικέρασος, *the dwarf cherry tree*: Prunus Chamaecerasus, Jacq.: Plin. 15, 25, 30.

chămaecissos, i, *f.* = χαμαικισσος, *ground ivy*: Glecoma Lederacea, Linn., or acc. to Sprengel, Antiochium Asarina, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62. II. *a kind of* cyclaminus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 9, 69.

chămaecўpărissos, i, *f.* = χαμαικυπάρισσος, *a kind of spurge*: Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chămaedaphnē, es, *f.* = χαμαιδάφνη, *dwarf laurel*: regarded by some as Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: by others as Ruscus hyphophyllus (species of *butcher's broom*): Plin. 15, 30, 39.

chămaedrăcon, ontis, *m.* = χαμαιδράκων, *a kind of African serpent*: Sol. 27.

chămaedrys, yos, *f.* = χαμαιδρυς, *the plant, wall-germander*, Teucrium Chamaedrys, Linn. Plin. 14, 16, 19.

chămaeleōn, ōnis and ontis = χαμαιλέων, *m. a kind of lizard that changes its colour, the chameleon*: Plin. 8, 33, 51 chamaeleones ova gignunt, id. 10, 52, 73: de vi et natura chamaeleontis, Gell. 10, 12. II. *m.* and *f. a plant*, of two kinds. 1. Niger, ulophyton, cynozolon, Plin. 21, 16, 56 22, 18, 21: 27, 8, 41, and 118: Brotera corymbosa, Willd.? 2. Albus, Plin. 22, 18, 21: 28, 10, 45: Carlina, gummifera, Lessing

chămaeleuce, es, *f.* = χαμαιλεύκη, *a plant, colt's-foot*: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.; but there are two kinds, and some suppose the silvestris to be *the marsh marigold*, Caltha palustris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85.

chămaelўgos, i. *f* = χαμαίλυγος, *a plant*, otherwise called verbenaca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 3.

chămaemēlon, i, *n.* = χαμαίμηλον (lit., earth-apple), *chamomile*, Matricaria Chamomilla, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

chămaemўrsĭnē, es, *f.* = χαμαιμυρσίνη, *dwarf myrtle, butcher's broom*, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 9, 83.

chămaepeucē, es, *f.* = χαμαιπεύκη, *the ground-larch, a plant*, Staehelina Chamaepeuce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chămaepĭtys, yos, *f.* = χαμαίπιτυς, *a plant*, said to have the power of producing abortion. There are three kinds mentioned: 1. abiga = Teucrium Iva, Linn. 2. altera brevior = Teucrium Chamaepitys, Linn.; the common ground-pine. 3. tertia, parvula = T. pseudo-Chamaepitys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 20.

chămaeplătănus, i, *f.* = χαμαιπλάτανος, *dwarf platane*, v. Platanus: Plin. 12, 2, 2.

chămaerŏpes, um, *f.* = χαμαιρόπεις (creeping on the earth), *the European dwarf palm*, Chamaerops humilis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

chămaerops, ŏpis, *f.* = χαμαίρωψ = chamaedrys: Plin. 24, 15, 18 (others write chamaedrops = χαμαίδρωψ).

chămaesycē, es, *f.* = χαμαισύκη, *a plant, wolf's milk, ground-fig*, Euphorbia Chamaesyce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85.

chămae-tertus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tertus] *creeping on the ground*: Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

chămaezēlon, i, *n.* = χαμαιζήλον, *a plant*, called also gnaphalion, *q. v.*: Plin 27 10 61

chămaiclēmenos, i, *f.* = χαμαίκλημενος [χαμαί, ἕλκομαι] *pure Lat. ros marinus (or sea-dew), rosemary*: App Herb. 79.

chămaidaphnē, es, *f.* = χαμαιδάφνη, *a shrub*, acc. to Sprengel, Daphne Gnidium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 82.

chămaetaera, ae, *f.* = χαμαιτάιρα, *a female companion (lying or sitting) on the ground*: fecit Vestam sedentem, duasque chamaetaeras circa eam, Plin. 36, 4, 7.

chămulcus, i. *m.* = χαμουλκός, *a kind of machine*: Amm. 17, 4.

chănē or **chasmē**, es, *f.* = χάνη or χάσμη, *a kind of sea-fish*, Ital. *canna* Perca cabrilla, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 108: Plin. 9, 16, 23.

chanĭus pes = Molossus (in prosody), *a foot consisting of three long syllables*: Diom. p. 475 P.

Chaos, abl. Chao (other cases not used in the class. per. *gen.* Chai, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 664. Prisc. p. 710 P.), *n.* = χάος *infinite space*: hence, *the deep chasm, gulf*, or *pit of the Lower World*: possidet alter aquas, alter inane chaos, Ov. F. 4, 600: per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, id. M. 10, 30: impersonated tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. Aen. 4, 510. 2. *intense darkness*: Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92 horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3. II. *the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos*: Ov. M. 1, 7. (v. Smith's Biog. and Mythol. i. 681.) [cf. χαίνω, χάσκω, χάσμα, *etc.*]

chara, ae, *f.*, *a root* unknown to us, perh. *wild cabbage*: Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chărăcātus, a, um, *adj. provided with stakes, propped up*: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1. [A word formed from χάραξ stem χαρακ- (a stake) with the Latin term. -atus.]

chărăcĭas, ae, *m.* = χαρακίας, *fit for making poles or stakes*: calamus, v. arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66. II. *a plant*, v. Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 39.

chărăcter, ēris, *m.* = χαρακτήρ. Lit., *a marker*: hence, *an instrument for branding or marking*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7. II. Meton.: *a brand* or *mark*: Col. 11, 2, 14. Fig.: *a characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc.: Lucilianо charactere libelli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: sed jam forma ipsa restat, et character ille, Cic. Or. 39, 134. 2. *a secret mark, superstitious sign*: Augustin. Doctr. Christ. 20.

chărăxo, 1. *v. a.* = χαράσσω, *to scratch, engrave*: unguis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557.

chărisma, ătis, *n.* = χάρισμα, *a gift, present*: Prud. procem. Apoth. 11.

chăristĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = χαρίστια, *a family banquet at which family feuds were settled*: Ov. F. 2, 617 (v. Smith's Ant. 270).

chăristĭcum, i, *n.* = χαριστικόν, *a gift, present*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 6.

chărītŏblĕpharon, i, *n.* = χαριτοβλέφαρον (with graceful eyelids), *a magical plant producing love*: Plin. 13, 25, 52. (Supposed by some to mean a species of coral.)

charta, ae (chartus, i. m., Lucil. in Non. 196, 19), *f.* = ὁ χάρτης, *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*: Plin. 13, 11: dentata, *smoothed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. II. Meton.: *the papyrus plant*, Plin. 13, 11, 21. 2. *a writing, letter, poem*, etc.: Lucr. 3, 10: Cic. Cael. 17, 40: charta ipsa ne nos prodat, pertimesco, id. Att. 2, 20: chartae Arpinae, i. e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19. III. *any thin leaf, plate*: charta plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence Fr. *charte*.)

chărtăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta] *made of paper*: codices, Ulp. Dig. 32 50.

chartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to paper*: chartarius officinae Plin. 18, 10, 19, no. 2: calamus, App Flor. no. 9. II. Subst.: chartarius, ii. m., *a paper merchant*: Diom. p 313 P.

chartĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertain-*

ing to paper: charteum stadium, exemption to writing, Vop. in Hon. 448, 13: cupellæ, Ast. Ep. 10, 40.

chartŏphȳlax, ăcis, m. = χαρτοφύλαξ, a keeper of archives: Grut. 587, 11.

chartŭla, æ, f. dim. [charta] a little paper, a small writing: Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Gai. Inst. 2, 77. 2. Of public documents: Cod. Theod. 8, 2, 2.

chartŭlārius, ii, m. [chartula] a keeper of the archives of court: Cod. Just. 3, 26, 10

chartus, i, v. charta.

chărybdis, is, f. [Χάρυβδις], a celebrated whirlpool in the Sicilian straits: hence Met.: anything destructive or insatiably greedy: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 41: Prudent. Cathem. 6, 107.

chasma, ătis, n. = χάσμα, an opening of the earth, a chasm: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9. II. a kind of meteor: ib. 1, 14.

chasmătĭas, æ, m. = χασματίας, an earthquake, which causes chasms or openings: Amm. 17, 16.

chēlæ, æ, f. = χηλή (the claws of animals): in mechanics, the trigger of the ballista, manicula: Vitr. 10, 15 and 17. II. Plur. chelae, in astron., lit., the arms of Scorpio: but meton., the constellation Libra: Virg. G. 1, 33: Lucan. 1, 659.

chēlĭdŏnĭa, æ, f. (sc. herba), swallow-wort, celandine: Major, Chelidonium majus, Linn., celandine. 2. Minor, Ranunculus Ficaria, Linn., pilewort: Plin. 25, 8, 50: also herba chelidonia in Serm. 37, 699.

chēlĭdŏnĭus, æ, m. = χελιδόνιος (pertaining to the swallow), the west wind, blowing after the 22nd of Feb. (after the arrival of the swallows): Plin. 2, 47, 47.

chēlĭdŏnĭus, a, um, adj. = χελιδόνιος, pertaining to the swallow: lapilli, found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ficus, a reddish species of fig, Col. 10, 415: Plin. 15, 18, 19: gemma, Plin. 37, 16, 56.

chēlōnĭa, æ, f. = χελωνία, a precious stone, tortoise stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chēlōnītis, ĭdis, f. = χελωνῖτις, a precious stone like the tortoise: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chēlōnĭum, ii, n. = χελώνιον (lit. a tortoise-shell: hence), in mechanics, a kind of handle by which machines were moved: Vitr. 10, 2. II. a plant, also called cyclaminos, q. v.: App. Herb. 17.

chēlȳdrus, i, m. = χέλυδρος, a fetid snake, living for the most part in water, but very likely the common snake, Coluber natrix, Linn.: galbanoque agitare graves nidore chelydros, Virg. G. 3, 415.

chēlȳon, i, n. = χέλυον, the shell of the horned tortoise: Plin. 6, 29, 34: 9, 10, 12. The horns are fabulous and must mean the fore-legs. See Testudo.

chēlys (acc. chelyn, voc. chely), f. = χέλυς, the tortoise: Petr. frgm. 32, 5. II. Meton.: a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of its shell: pure Lat. testudo: inde chelyn Phoebo communia munera ponam, Ov. Her. 15, 181: Stat. S. 1, 5, 11. 2. the constellation Lyra: Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

chĕmĭs, ĭdis, f. = χέμις, a measure for liquids, the third part of a mystrum, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 77.

chēnălōpēcēs, um, f. plu. = χηναλώπηκες, a species of geese or duck: acc. to Cuvier, Anas aegyptiaca, Gmel., the figure of which is often found in Egyptian hieroglyphics: Plin. 10, 22. 29.

chēnĕrōtēs, um, f. plu. = χηνέρωτες, a species of small geese or duck: acc. to Cuvier the common shoveller, Anas clypeata, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29.

chēnĭscus, i, m. dim. = χηνίσκος, lit., a gosling: hence, the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern: App. Met. 11, p. 264.

chēnŏbŏscŏn, ii, n. = χηνοβόσκιον, a pen for geese: Col. 8, 14, 1.

chĭrŏbălănŏphŏrus, i, n. = χειροβαλανοφόρος, a glove: Inscr. Grut. 1033, 3.

chĭrŏbătēs, æ, m. = χειροβάτης, one who goes on his hands: Suet. Ner. 30.

chĭrŏbătum, i, n. = χειροβάτον, a kind of dance: Suet. Ner. 54.

chĭrŏgrăphum, i, n. = χειρόγραφον, a hand-writing, autograph: Dig. 18, 1, 52: Cod. Just. 4, 21, 17.

chĭrŏgrăphus, a, um, adj. = χειρόγραφος, of one's own hand-writing, autograph: pure Lat. manu: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74. II. Meton.: that which is written with one's own hand: credidi chirographis ejus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet. Caes. 17: Gai. Inst. 3, 134.

chĭrōnĭa, æ, f. (sc. herba), [Chiron] a name of several plants: = pyracanthos, Lycium europeum, Linn.? = ampelos, Plin. 25, 4, 16: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17: v. Bryonia.

chĭrōnĭum vulnus, a plant, perhaps Erythraea Centaurium, Pers.: Cels. 5, 28, no. 5: App. Herb. 22.

chĭrōnŏmĭa, æ, f. = χειρονομία, the art of moving the hands in gesture, gesticulation: chironomia, quae est lex gestus, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

chĭrōnŏmus, i, com., and **chĭrōnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), m., χειρονόμος or χειρονομών, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: Juv. 6, 63: saltantem spectes et chironomonta volanti cultello, id. 5, 121.

chĭrurgĭa, æ, f. = χειρουργία, surgery: Cels. 7, praef. II. Fig.: violent remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

chĭrurgĭcus, a, um, adj. = χειρουργικός, surgical: chirurgica medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

chĭrurgus, i, m. = χειρουργός, a surgeon: Cels. 7, praef.

chĭtara, i, n. (sc. vinum) Chian wine: Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.

chlămydātus, a, um, adj. dressed in a military cloak: Pl. Ru. 4, 2, 6: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27.

chlămys, ydis, f. = χλαμύς, a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and ornamented with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a cloak mantle: Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 53: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: purpureum chlamydis pensae trahere colorem, Ov. M. 14, 393: Worn also by non-military persons: by Mercury, ib. 2, 733: by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56: by children, Virg. Aen. 3, 484: by actors, Auc. Her. 4, 47, 60: and others.

chlōrĕus (disyl.), ei, m. = χλωρεύς, a kind of bird, prob. the same as chlorion: Plin. 10, 74, 99.

chlōrĭon, ŏnis, m. = χλωρίων, a yellow bird, which some suppose to be the yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella; but acc. to Cuvier it is the Oriole, Oriolo Galbula, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 43.

chlōrītis, ĭdis, f., or **chlōrītes**, æ, m. = χλωρῖτις or χλωρίτης, a precious stone of a grass-green colour, perhaps the smaragdoprasus: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chŏaspītis, ĭdis, f. [Choaspes] a precious stone found in the river Choaspes: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chœnix, ĭcis (**choenica**, æ, Pall.) f. = χοῖνιξ, an Attic measure for grain, containing 2 sextarii: Fann. de Pond. 68.

chœras, ădis, f. = χοιράς, scrofula (pure Lat. struma): Theod. Priso. 1, 9.

chœrillium (or **-eum**), [Choerilus] metrum, a dactylic species of verse: Victorin. p. 2558 lb.

chŏĭcus, a, um, adj. = χοϊκός, of earth or clay: homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

cholas, æ, m., a species of emerald: Plin. 37, 5, 18.

chŏlēra, æ, f. = χολέρα, the gall bile: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 17. II. the jaundice: Cels. 2, 13. (Hence Fr. colère: also It. corruccio; Fr. courroux.)

chŏlĕricus, a, um, adj. = χολερικός, bilious, jaundiced: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

chŏlĭambus, i, m. = χολίαμβος (the limping iambus), Iambic verse, the last foot of which is a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus: Diom. p. 5019.

chōma, ătis, n. = χῶμα, a dam bank, or mound (pure Lat. agger): Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

chondrillē, es, f. or **chondrillon**, i, n. = χονδρίλλη, a plant: acc. to Sprengel, Chondrilla juncea, Linn., or Lactuca perennis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 22, 45.

chondris, is, f., a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram: Marrubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53: 26, 8, 31.

chŏrāgĭum, ii, n. = χορήγιον, the place where the chorus was trained and practised: Vitr. 5, 9. II. = χορηγία, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl. Capt. prol. 61. 2 Transf.: any splendid preparation: Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 7: nuptiarum, App. Met. 4, p. 157. 35. Fig.: gloriae, means of acquiring, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63. III. In mechanics: a sprenge: Vitr. 10, 13.

chŏrāgus, i, m. = χορηγός, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 79. II. Transf.: he who pays the expenses of a banquet: Poeta in Suet. Aug. 70.

chŏrāulēs, æ, f. [χοραύλης] a female flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Inscr.

chŏrāules, æ (acc. chorauleum, Plin. 37, 1, 3: Pers. 1, 134: chorauleam, Suet. Ner. 54), m. = χοραύλης, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dances: Mart. 5, 56: id. 9, 78: Suet. Galb. 2: Jos.

chŏrāulĭcus, a, um, adj. [choraules] of or belonging to the flute-players of the chorus: tibiae, Hieron. p. 849 F.

chordă, æ, f. = χορδή, a gut, gut string, esp. catgut, a string (of a mu-

sical instrument): chordae intentae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: quercûs praestantat pollice chordas, Cat. M. 5, 339. II. tripe or sausage (?): Petr. 66, 7. III. a rope, cord: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 65.

chordācista, ae, m. [chorda] a player on a stringed instrument: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 313.

chordapsus, i, m. = χορδαψός, an inflammation of the larger intestines: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

chordus (cordus), a, um, adj. [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.] late-born, or produced late in the season: diountur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 29: Plin. 8. 47, 72: fenum, a second crop of hay, Plin. 18, 28, 67, no. 5: hence applied as a proper name: nomina ex casu nascentium: hinc Agrippa, et Chordus, et Postumus, Quint. 1, 4, 25.

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Tib. 1, 3, 59: Prop. 2, 19, 15: Virg. Aen. 6, 644), ae, f. = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: pueri circum puerum pernice chorea, Lucr. 2, 635: festas duxere choreas, Ov. M. 8, 581: juvat indugere choreis, Virg. Aen. 9, 615. Of the circular motions of the stars: choreae astricae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

chŏrēpiscŏpus, i, m. = χωρεπίσκοπος, a rural or suffragan bishop: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

chŏrēus or **-ius**, i, m. = χορεῖος (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trochaeus: — ◡: Cic. Or. 61, 212: Quint. 9, 4, 80. II. In later prosodists = tribrachys, ◡◡◡: Diom. p. 261.

chŏrĭambus, i, m. = χοριάμβος, in prosody, a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus, — ◡ ◡ —: Diom. p. 478 P.

chŏrĭambĭcus, a, um, adj. choriambic: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

chŏrĭcus, a, um, adj. = χορικός, in prosody: metrum, a kind of anapaestic verse, consisting of a monometr. hypercatal., e. g. animus male fortis, Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.

chŏrius, v. choreus.

chŏrōbātes, ae, m. = χωροβάτης, an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground level: Vitr. 8, 6.

chŏrōcĭthărista, ae, m. = χοροκιθαριστής, he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet. Domit. 4.

chŏrōgrăphĭa, ae, f. = χωρογραφία, geography, topography: Vitr. 8, 2.

chŏrōgrăphus, i, m. = χωρογράφος, he who describes countries, a geographer: Vitr. 8, 2.

chors, rtis, v. cohors.

chortīnus, a, um, adj. = χόρτινος, of or from grass: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

chŏrus, i, m. = χορός [cf. Lidd. and Sc. under χορός] a dance in a ring, a round dance = chorea: leves Nymphārum chori, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 31: choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Virg. G. 4, 533: exercere, id. Aen. 1, 499: Gratia cum Nymphis audet ducere nuda choros, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 5: ostentare, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 594: dare, Mart. 4, 44. 2. the harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies (cf. chorea): Tib. 2, 1, 88. II. Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: saltatores, citharistae, totum denique comissationis Antonianae chorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: chorus Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. Aen. 5, 240. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor. A. P. 193. 2. the heavenly bodies moving in harmony: Pleiadum, id. Od. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Ach. 1, 643. III. In gen., a multitude, band, troop, crowd: chorus juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8: Baiana negotia, chorumque illum, that set of idlers, id. Att. 14, 8: vetum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77 puellarum, id. Od. 2, 5, 21: piscium, Sen. Agam. 452: virûm, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116. (Hence Fr. chœur; Eng. choir, quire.)

chrĭa, ae, f. = χρεία, in rhetoric, a moral sentence or saying, intended to be committed to memory: Quint. 1, 9, 3 sq.

chrisma, ătis, n. = χρίσμα, in eccl. Latin, an anointing, unction: Tert. Baptism. 7.

Christiānē, adv., Christianly: Aug. Ep. 89.

Christiānismus, i, m. [Christus] = Χριστιανισμός, Christianity: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

Christiānĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] Christianity = Christianismus: Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 19. II. Meton.: the Christian clergy: id. 12, 1, 123.

Christiānīzo, 1. v. n. = χριστιανίζω, to profess Christianity: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christiānus, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac. A. 15, 44: Suet. Ner. 16. Sup. Christianissimus, the most Christian: Hier. Ep. 57, 12.

Christicŏla, ae, m. [Christus colo] a worshipper of Christ: a poet. designation for Christian in Prud. Cath. 3, 56: gen. plur. Christicolum, id. contr. Symm. 2, 1002.

Christĭgĕna, ae, adj. [Christus gigno] of the lineage of Christ: domus, i. e. the posterity of Ruth, Prud Ham. 780.

Christi-pŏtens, entis, adj. [Christus] strong in Christ: juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

chrōma, ătis, n. = χρῶμα (lit., a colour: hence applied in musical language to colourings or modifications of the diatonic scale), the chromatic scale: Vitr. 5, 4.

chrōmătĭcē, es, f., the science of chromatic melody: Vitr. 5, 5.

chrōmătĭcus, a, um, chromatic: Vitr. 5, 5: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 fin.

chrōmis, is. f. = χρώμις, a sea-fish, Sciaena cirrhosa, Linn.; called by the French ombrine: Plin. 10, 70, 89.

chrōnĭcus, a, um, adj. = χρονικός, pertaining to time: libri, chronicles, Gell. 17, 21: morbi, chronic, lingering, Isid. Orig. 4, 7. Subst.: chronica, orum, n. plu. τὰ χρονικά, chronicles: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

chrōnĭus, a, um, = χρόνιος, chronic: morbi, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 28 fin.

chrōnŏgrăphus, i, m. = χρονογράφος, a chronicler, annalist: Sid. Ep. 8, 6 fin.

chrȳsallis, idis, f. = χρυσαλλίς, the chrysallis or pupa of butterflies and moths: Plin. 11, 32, 37.

chrȳsanthĕmum, i, n. = χρυσάνθεμον, the gold-flower, marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum or coronarium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 55: also called heliochrysos, Gnaphalium Staechas, Linn.: id. 21, 24, 96.

chrȳsanthus, for chrysanthemum: Virg. Cul. 403.

chrȳsēlectrum, i, n. = χρυσήλεκτρον, gold-coloured amber, a precious stone: Plin. 37, 3, 12. II. a dark-yellow precious stone, perh. amber-coloured hyacinth: id. 37, 9, 43.

chrȳsendĕtus, a, um, adj. = χρυσένδετος, set in gold, inlaid with gold: vasa, Mart. 2, 43.

chrȳsĕus, a, um, adj. = χρύσεος, golden: Mart. 9, 95: basiliscus, gold-coloured, App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsippēa, ae, f. (sc. herba) an unknown plant, named after its discoverer Chrysippus: Plin. 26, 9, 69.

chrȳsītes, ae, m. = χρυσίτης, a precious stone, also called phlogines, Plin. 37, 10, 66. II. another gold-coloured precious stone: id. 36, 22, 41.

chrȳsītis, idis, f. = χρυσῖτις. Adj.: gold-coloured: chrysitis spuma, found in silver-mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35. II. Subst.: a plant, also called chrysocome, q. v.: id. 21, 8, 26.

chrȳsŏbēryllus, i, m. = χρυσοβηρύλλος, chrysoberyl: Plin. 37, 5, 20.

chrȳsŏcălis, is, f., a plant, also called parthenium, q. v.: App Herb. 23.

chrȳsŏcanthos, i, f., a kind of ivy, which bears gold-coloured berries: App. Herb. 119.

chrȳsŏcarpus, i, f. = χρυσόκαρπος, a sort of ivy bearing gold-coloured berries: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

chrȳsŏcŏphălos, i, m., a golden bastilde: App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsŏcoccus, a, um, adj., having golden grains: flos, App. Herb. 28.

chrȳsŏcolla, ae, f. = χρυσοκόλλα, mountain-green, copper-green, also prob iridescent talc or cat's-gold, and borax: Plin. 33, 5, 26 sq. II. a precious stone, called also amphitane, q. v.: id. 37, 10, 54.

chrȳsŏcŏmē, es, f., goldilocks, Linosyris vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 26.

chrȳsŏlăchănum, i, n. = χρυσολάχανον, garden orach, called also atriplex, Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 43.

chrȳsŏlampis, idis, f. = χρυσόλαμπις (gold-gleaming), a precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chrȳsŏlīthus, i, m. and f. = χρυσόλιθος, chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists: Plin. 37, 9, 42.

chrȳsŏmēlīnus, a, um, adj. = χρυσομήλινος: mala, golden apples, Col. 5, 10, 19.

chrȳsŏmēlum, i, n. = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), a kind of quince. Plin. 15, 11, 10.

chrȳsŏpastus, i, m., a species of topaz: Sol. 30 fin.

chrȳsophrys, yos, f. = χρυσόφρυς, a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye: Ov. Hal. 110. v. chrysos.

chrȳsŏpis, idis, f. = χρυσωπίς, a valuable variety of the topaz: Plin. 37, 10, 86.

chrȳsoprāsius lapis, the chrysoprase: Plin. 37, 8, 34: v. below.

chrȳsoprāsus, i, m. = χρυσόπρασος, the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green colour: Plin. 37, 5, 20.

chrȳsoptĕrus, i, m. = χρυσόπτερος, a kind of jasper or yellow chalcedony: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

chrȳsos, i, m. = χρυσός, gold: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 6. II. a gold-coloured fish, the gilt-head, Sparus aurata, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

chrȳsŏthălēs, is, n. = χρυσοθαλές, a kind of house-leek, wall-pepper, v. Aizoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

chȳdaeus, a, um, = χυδαῖος, (abundant; hence), common: dactyli, Plin. 13, 4, 19.

chȳlisma, ătis, n. = χύλισμα, the extracted juice of a plant: Scrib. Comp. 23.

chȳmus, i, m. = χυμός (juice), chyle: Sereni. Samm. 48, 900.

chytrŏpūs, ŏdis, m. = χυτρόπους, a pot with feet: Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

cibālis, e, adj. [cibus] of or pertaining to food: fistula, the oesophagus or gullet, Lact. opif. Dei, 11, 5.

cibārĭa, orum, n. plu [id.] food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder: inopia cibariorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: molita cibaria, ib. 1, 5: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. 2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. Verr. 2, 4: ib. 3, 93: cibaria praefecti, id. Att. 6, 3. (Hence Ital. civaja.)

cibārium, ii, n., [id.] means of nourishment (for cibaria): Sen. Ben. 3, 21. II. the coarser meal which remains after the fine flour is removed by sifting: Plin. 18, 9, 20.

cibārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, table-grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 7: cf. uva vilitatis cibariae, ib. 2, 4, no 6. II. Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vinum, Varr. in Non. 93, 14 oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18: sapor, id. 12, 11

2. Fig.: tum frater cibarius fuit, Varr. in Non. 93, 13.

cibātio, ōnis, *f.* [cibo] *a feeding, a meal, repast*: Sol. 27.

cibātus, ūs, m. [id.] *food, victuals, nutriment*: tibi multi viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te tuto possit pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: suos cum peperserint cibatus largiore sustentare, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 8, 55, 81.

cibālis, e, um, *adj.* = κίβδηλος, *false, deceptive, that cannot be depended on*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

cibārius, ae, m. [cibus gaedo] *breadwaster, bread-consumer* (Oscele, of a slave): Lucil. in Non. 88, 8.

cibo, atum, 1. v. *a.* [cibus] *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder*: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, Col. 8, 11, 15: Suet. Tib. 72.

cibōrium, ii, n. = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (in shape of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean): Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22.

cibus, i, m., *food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder*: cibum capere Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: petere, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: capessere (of animals), Cl. N. D. 2, 47: sumere, Nep. Att. 21: tantum cibi et potionis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: consuli cibo ac vino, id. Div. 1, 29: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35: coquere, Sall. J. 45: cibos suppeditare, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: flentes orabant, ut se cibo iuvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: cibus animalis, *the nourishment in the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18: quum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait*, Tib. 2, 6, 24. 2. Transf. to plants, *the nutritive juice*: Lucr. 1, 353: cibus arborum imber, Plin. 17, 2, 2. II. Fig.: *sustenance* (rare) quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. Rem. Am. 138.

cicāda, ae, *f.*, *the cicada, tree-cricket*, Cicada orni, Linn.; C. haematode, Linn.; and C. plebeia, Linn.: Plin. 11, 26, 32: et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328. Proverb. (in speaking of an improbable thing), vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271. II. Meton.: *summer*: Juv. 9, 69. (Hence Ital. *cigala*; Fr. *cigale*.)

cicātrico, atum, 1. v. *a.* [cicatrix] *to produce scars, to cicatrise*: hence pass., *to be scarred over*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

cicātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of scars, covered with scars*: tergum, Pl. Am. 1, 1. 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1. 61: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1. Fig. of a writing, *having marks of correction*: Quint. 10, 4, 3.

cicātrīcula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small scar*: Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*

cicātrix, īcis, *f.*, *a scar, a cicatrice*: cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29: vulnus in antiquum rediit male firma cicatrix, Ov. Rem. A. 623: cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: cicatrices adverso corpore, id. Verr. 5, 1: cicatrix aversa, *behind*, Gell. 2, 11: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76: ducere, Liv. 29, 32: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14. 2. Transf. to plants: *a mark of incision*: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: Plin. 16, 12, 23. Humorously, of *the seam of a patched shoe*: Juv. 3, 151. II. Fig.: refricare oblectam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: recentem cicatricem rescindere, Petr. 113, 8.

cicer, ĕris, n., *the chick-pea*, Cicer arietinum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 29: Plin. 18, 12, 32: ad porri et ciceris cultum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: frictum, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 7. (Hence It. *ceci*; Fr. *chiches*.)

cicera, ae, *f.*, *pulse similar to the chick-pea, chickling vetch*, Lathyrus cicera, Linn.: Col. 2, 11, 1.

cicercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cicera] *chickling vetch*, Lathyrus sativus, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 19.

cicercŭlum, i, n., *an African species of the pigment* tinopis: Plin. 35, 6, 15.

Cicĕrōmastix, īgis, m., (*the Scourge of Cicero*, a word formed after the Greek Ὀμηρομάστιξ), *a lampoon written by Largius Licinius against Cicero*: Gell. 17, 1, 1.

cichŏrium (**cichŏrēum**, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16), ii, n. = κιχόρια (usu. κιχώριον), *succory* or *endive*: 1. sativum = *endive*, Cichorium Endivia, Linn. 2. Intybum = *chicory*, C. Intybus, Linn. 3. Silvestris, Aedypnois, Leontodon palustre, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 30 *sq.*

cīci, *indecl.* n. *zizz, an Egyptian tree, palma Christi* or *castor oil tree*, also called cnotos, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 48: Cels. 5, 24, no. 3.

cicīmendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, n., *fanciful names for spice*: Pl. Fr. 3, 2, 42.

cicindēla, ae, *f.* [candela] *a glow-worm, Lampyris noctiluca* or *italica*, Linn.: Plin. 23, 4, 41.

cicīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cici] oleum cicinum, *the oil of the cici, castor oil*: Plin. 17, 7, 7.

ciconia, ae, *f.* (the Praenestines said conia, cf. Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 23) *a stork, the white stork*, Ciconia alba, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 32: Juv. 14, 74. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49: Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 61. II. Meton.: *a derisory gesture with the hand in imitation of a stork's bill*: Pers. 1, 58. 2. *an agricultural implement in the form of a* T: Col. 3, 13, 11. 3. *a transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, used in drawing water*, etc.: Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3. (Hence It. *cicogna*; Fr. *cigogne*.)

cicuma, ae, *f.* = κικυμίς, *an ovul*: Fest. *s. v.* (for which cecuma in Gloss. Isid.)

cicur, ūris, *adj.*, *tame*: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. Fig.: cicur concilium, *i. e.* sapiens, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* incicorem.

cicūro, 1. v. *a.* [cicur] *to tame*: Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 98.

cicūta, ae, *f.*, *hemlock*: Conium maculatum, Linn.: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 9: Plin. 25, 13, 95. II. Meton. *the poison extracted from it*: magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, *i. e.* Socrates, Pers. 4, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: Pers. 5, 144. 2. *a pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*: Lucr. 5, 1382: Virg. E. 2, 36.

cicūtīcen, inis, m. [cicuta] *a player upon a reed-pipe*: Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

cidāris, is, *f.* (cidar, ris, n.) *an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara*: Curt. 3, 3, 19. II. *a head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews*: Lact. 4, 14. [An Oriental word: Heb. *kither*, "a diadem."]

cīdo, cīvi, cītum, 2. v. *a.* (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*: we also find ciunt, cire, *prs. cio*, Mart. 4, 90, 4 cit, Col. 6, 5, 1: cimus, Lucr. 1, 213: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: *subj.* ciant, App. Flor. no. 17), *to move, to put in motion, to shake*: calcem, *to make a move in the game of draughts* or *chequers*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo: quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: monimenta virum demoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242: imo Neptunus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Virg. Aen. 2, 419. II. Legal *t. t.*: ciere hereditatem (lit. *to put in motion*, i. e.) *to divide the inheritance*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237. III. *to rouse up, disturb, agitate* (mare) venti et aurae ciant, Liv. 28, 27 saltum canibus ciere, Lucr. 5, 1290 fontes et stagna, Poet. in Cic. Div 1, 9, 15: tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. IV. *to rouse or excite to* or *against something, to call* or *send for*: ad usus aliquem, Cat. 64, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47: in pugnam, Sil. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6: saxo ciere viros, Virg. Aen. 6, 165: quos e proximis coloniis ejus rei fama everat, Tac. A. 15, 33: quos Vitellius in mox ciet, id. H. 1, 84: ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (*sc.* in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30. V. *to call upon for help, to invoke*: nocturnos manes, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: inotificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum, ib. 7, 325: viperasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores, Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 540: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14. VI. *to call upon by name, mention by name*: herum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 11: comites magna voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Virg. Aen. 1, 68: clamat et alternis nomen utrumque ciet, Ov. F. 4, 484: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 33: singulos nomine, ib. 2, 81: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. 45, 38. Hence: patrem, *to name one's father*, i. e. *show one's free birth*, id. 10, 8 *fin.* VII. *to stimulate, produce, effect, cause*: often used with a subst. periphrastically: solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus noscere possemus quae vis et causa cieret, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262: singultus ore, id. 64, 131: gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517: fletus, id. Aen. 3, 344: lacrimas, ib. 6, 468: ciere bellum, *to stir up* or *bring on war*: invisitato hoste bellum ciente, Liv. 5, 37: seditiones, id. 4, 52: tumultum, id. 28, 17: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*: also *to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight*: principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv. 1, 12: proelia ex parte una restituta nihilo segnius in altero cornu consul pugnam ciebat, id. 2, 47 jam inter media equitum agmina proelium cientes, id. 10, 28: rixam, Vell. 1, 2. In med.: ciere alvum, *to cause evacuation*, Plin. 20, 9, 38: urinam, id. 26, 15, 90: menses, *to cause menstruation*, id. 27, 7, 28.

cignus, i, m., *a measure* = 8 scrupuli: Plin. Valer. 2, 30.

cilicium, ii, n. = κιλίκιον, *a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*: quum iste civitatibus, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: Liv. 38, 7: also *adj.*: vela, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

cilicĭārius, ii, m. [cilicium] *a maker of hair coverings*: Inscr. Grut. 648, 6.

cilicinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of hair cloth*: tentoria, Sol. 33.

cillum, i, n. [kindred with κυλίς, κύλλ] *an eye-lid* (rare): Plin. 11, 39, 93. II. Transf., *an eye-lash*: id. 11, 37, 57. (Hence It. *ciglio*; Fr. *cil*.)

cillybas, arum, *f. plu.*, *round tables*: Fest. *s. v.*

cillo, ĕre, *to move*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 389.

cillo, ōnis, m., *having a prominent forehead pressed in at the sides*: Fest. *s. v.* Chilo. A *dim.* of it, cilunculus: Arn. 3, p. 108.

cimēliarcha, ae, m. = κειμηλιάρχης, *a treasurer*: Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

cimēliarchium, ii, n. = κειμηλιάρχιον, *a place where money or goods are deposited, a treasury*: Cod. Just. 7, 72, 20.

cimex, icis, m. (*fem.* Plin. 32, 10, 47, very dub.) *a bug*, Cimex lectularius, Linn.: Plin. 30, 14, 43: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Mart. 11, 32: Cat. 23, 2. As a term of reproach: mem' movent cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

cinăĭdo, ere, *unclc.*, to *purify from* body, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinăĭdus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Cinaedus*: creta (Sen. used in medicine and for scouring clothes), Dela. ii, 33: Col. 6, 17, 4: cf. Plin. 35, 24, 57.

cinaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus] *pertaining to one who is unchaste*: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19.

cinaedĭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *one who is unchaste*: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.

cinaedus, i, *m.* = κίναιδος, *he who indulges in unnatural lust*: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: Cat. 16, 2: Petr. 21: Juv. 2, 10: id. 4, 106 ‖ *a wanton dancer*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73. ‖ *the name of a sea-fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cinaedus, a, um, *adj. unchaste*: ut decuit cinaediorem, Cat. 10, 24. Fig.: *impudent, shameless*: homo cinaedo fronte, *a brazen-faced fellow*, Mart. 6, 39.

cinăra, ae, *f.* = κινάρα, *a kind of artichoke, so called from the island Cinara in the Aegaean sea*: Cinara Scolymus, Linn.; Col. 10, 235.

cinăris, is, *f. an unknown plant*: Plin. 8, 27, 41 *fin.* Many refer it to the preceding

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus] *curled*: herba, *a plant*, also called polytrichon, *q. v.*: Appo. Herb. 51.

cincinnātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus] *with curled hair*: Hier. Ep. 130, no. 19.

cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus] *with curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Cic. Sest. 11, 26: Cael. Quint. 1, 5, 61. Of comets, Schol. Juv. 6, 207.

cincinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little lock or curl of hair*: Varr. in Non. 456, 8 dub.

cincinnus, i, *m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32: Cic. Pis. 11, 25. Fig.: *too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fuco, id. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

cinctĭgillus, i, *m. dim.* [cinctus] *a little girdle*: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 28.

cinctor, ōris, *m.* ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrium, ii, *n.* [cinctus] *a sword-belt*, baldeus: Mel. 2, 1, 13 dub.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a girding, a girdle* (very rare): fluxior cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45. (Hence It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture.*)

cinctus, a, um, *Part.* [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, *m.* (cinctum, i, *n.* Scrib.) [cingo] *a girding* (rare): quotidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17: cinctus Gabinus, *a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions* (v. Smith's Ant. 1136): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino insignis, Virg. Aen. 7, 612. ‖ Meton.: *a girdle, belt*: cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Plin. 23, 6, 59: sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet. Ner. 51.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cinctus] *girded, girt* (rare): Ov. F. 5, 101: cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.

cinĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis facio] *reduced to ashes*: Lucr. 3, 919.

cinĕrĕŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *ashy, similar to ashes*: terra, Plin. 17, 3, 4: color, *ash-coloured*, id. 27, 7, 27.

cinĕrārium, ii, *n.*, [cinerarius] *in tombs, the receptacle for the ashes of the dead*: Inscr. Grut. 890, 10.

cinĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *pertaining to ashes* (rare): fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon a cemetery*, Anct. de Lim. p. 296 Goes.

cinĕrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a servant who heated the curling iron* (using hot *ashes* for the purpose), *a hair-curler*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: Cat. 61, 128.

cinĕrāscens, *p. v. n.* [id.] *to turn to ashes*: Tert. Ap. 40.

cinĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *similar to ashes, ash-coloured*: color, Col. 2, 2, 16: tegra, Plin. 35, 16, 54: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, no. 9.

cinĕrĭtius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *similar to ashes*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cinĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ashes*: App. Met. 7, p. 195.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum] *a small girdle*: Petr. 67, 4.

cingo, xi, nctum, *v. a. to gird, bind round*, etc.: jam quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45: cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10: ferro, Suet. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cinctī fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 188: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784: cinctas resolvite vestes, id. M. 1, 382. Poet. in pass. with *acc.*: inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes brachia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10. From the idea of girding: **2.** *to make oneself ready, to prepare*: cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 152. In late Lat. sometimes *armed, equipped, enrolled*: in alia militia, Paul. Hig. 39, 1, 38· Marcell. ib. 25. ‖ Esp. of the head: *to encircle, wreathe, crown* (mostly poet.): muralique caput summum cinxere corona, Lucr. 2, 607· tempora pampino, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20: tamis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4 comam lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16 Graias barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78: de tenero cingite flore caput, id. F. 3, 254. Fig.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. Aen. 4, 248. ‖ Of places: *to surround, encircle, inclose* (the prevailing signif. in prose): tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucr. 6, 633: flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38· montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id. B. C. 3, 36: collem palus cingebat, id. B. G. 7, 19: provincia mari cincta, *a sea-girt province*, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 5, 37: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, *has a circuit of*, Plin. 6, 12, 13. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered*, Virg. Aen. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. ‖ V. Milit. *t. t. to beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place*, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: urbem obsidione, *to besiege*, Virg. Aen. 3, 52: (bestiam) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34 cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 69. Fig.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, *beset*, Cic. Manil. 11, 30. **3.** *to cover*, i. e. *protect*: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. **8.** Of fortifications: *to man*, i. e. *to surround with men*: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. B. G. 6, 35. **V.** *to escort, to accompany* (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17: ne egredientes in publicum (pantomimos) equites Romani cingerent, Tac. A. 1, 77. **VI.** In gardening: *to peel off the bark around*: Plin. 17, 24, 36, no. 9. (Hence Fr. *ceindre.*)

cingŭla, ae, *f.* [cingo] *a girdle, belt, girth*: Ov. A. A. 3, 444· id. R. Am. 236.

cingŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, belt* (mostly poet.): Petr. 21, 2. More freq. in *plur.*: cingula, *a sword-belt*, Virg. Aen. 1, 492. Fig.: *soldiership, military service*: Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1 Prud. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle.*)

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a girdle of the earth, a zone*: Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *having a slender waist*: Fest. s. v.

cĭnĭfĭcus or **cĭnĭfĭcius** (cy), um, *f.* = *cinereus, a kind of stinging insect*: Aug. Tract. 3, 7.

cĭnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [cinis fio] = cinerarius, *a hair-curler*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 28.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (rarely *fem.*) [cinor was an old form of the root. sec. v. Prisc. 3, p. 698 P.] (*sing. in usu*) *ashes*: Lucr. 1, 832: cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis, id. 4, 924: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 74. Prov. hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *her speeches need no ashes*, i. e. *require no ornament or polishing*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 10. Fig.: si argentum 'ex, omne id ut fiat cinis, id. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had consumed, spent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. ‖ Esp. *the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt* (both in *sing.* and *plur.*): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9. Poet.: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis, i. e. *after my death*, Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, *after burning the corpse*, Ov. M. 8, 538. **2.** *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes*: cineres patriae, Virg. Aen. 10, 59: patriae cinis. Auc. Her. 4, 8 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: *destruction*: Troja virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90. (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cendre*; Eng. *cinder.*)

cĭnisŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cinis] *a few ashes*: afens, Prud. Cathem. 10, 149.

cinnăbăris, is, *f.* (**cinnabari**, is *n.* Plin. 33, 7, 38 dub.) = κινναβαρι, *a pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's blood*: Dracaena Draco, Linn.: but also from some species of Pterocarpus: Plin. 33, 7, 39.

cinnămōmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum] *of cinnamon*: nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. Met. 8, p. 203.

cinnămōmĭtes, (cinnamologos) i, *m. an Arabian bird* (prob. = κινναμολόγος): Plin. 10, 33, 50.

cinnămōmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κινναμώμινος, *of cinnamon*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

cinnămōmum or **cinnămum**, i, *n.* = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον; Heb. *kinnâmôn*; *cinnamon*, Laurus Cinnamomum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 19, 42 *sq.* As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, Pl. Curc. 1, 2. 6. ‖ Meton.: *twigs of cinnamon*: Ov. M. 15, 399.

cinnămus, i, *m.* for cinnamomum, *cinnamon twigs*: Solin. 33.

cinnus, i, *m.* [kindred with, or perhaps a corruption of κυκεών] *a drink composed of spelt-grain and wine*: Arn. 5, 174.

cio, ire, v. cieo.

cippus, i, *m. a pale, stake, post*, etc.: *a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying ground*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: Pers. 1 37: v Smith's Ant. 282. ‖ In the Agrimensores, *a landmark, boundary-stone*, or *post*: Simplic. in Goes. p. 88. ‖ In milit. lang., cippi, *palisades*: Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

circa, *adv.* and *prep.* for circum.

A. *Adv.*: *around, round about, all around, in the environs of* gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: circaque qua tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, id. 1, 4: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the neighbouring towns*, id. 2, 17. With undique and omnis frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, id. 42, 56: nam et circa omnia deseruerant, id. 9, 23. **B.** *Prep* with *acc.*: of space: *about, around*: mocta

ligna constituerunt circa eosdem eam, in qua quiescebant, Hyg. Astr. 2, 20: circa Semiramidi ut homo fingeretur, nebula dat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: circa aquam Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15: illi reipsa ut ens triplex circa poetas erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10.

2. With the idea of motion: *to ... round about; to all ... around*, etc.: Romanus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9: reliquas (cohortes) in hiberna et aestiva circa finitimas oppida dimittere asseverat, Suet. Aug. 49: literis circa praefectos dimissis, *having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers*, Liv. 42, 11: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26.

3. *round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of*: detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: circa Acesinem amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11: circa domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: circa sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2. 4. Indefinitely, *somewhere about* or *in*: Orestis liberi eodem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2: dubitaverat, utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regni sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 9, 3, 16: circa initia statim primi libri, Quint. 1, 5, 44: virentes campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5. 5. Of attendants, companions, *etc.*: *around, about* (Gr. ἀμφί, περί): multa sibi opus esse, multa omnibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1. Hence also without a verb, circa aliquem = οἱ περί τινα, *the attendants, companions, adherents of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27.

II. Of time: *about, towards*: postoro die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11 mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: vernum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143. Murenae Catilinaeque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 92: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55: circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint. 2, 4, 41: circa Ciceronem, *about Cicero's time*, Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.*

III. Of number: *about, nearly, almost* (for circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34: circa quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42: decem millia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6 *fin.*: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19. IV. Fig.: *about, respecting, of, concerning*: with substt., adjj., or verbs: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa verba dissensio, *a verbal dispute, discussion about words*, id. 3, 11, 5: circa rura sermo, Plin. 18, 1, 1: circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: circa principem novo exemplo, *i. e.* in principe, Suet. Claud. 14: circa jus nostrum attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, Tac. Germ. 28: circa formas literarum haerere, Quint. 1, 1, 21. [v. circum.]

circaea, ae, *f.* = κιρκαία, *a plant, used as a charm*, referred by Sprengel to Asclepias nigra, Linn.; by others to Circaea lutetiana, Linn., now called *enchanter's nightshade*: Plin. 27, 8, 38.

circaeum, i, *n.* = κιρκαῖον, the plant also called mandragoras, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13 94.

circānē, es, *f.* [circa] *a bird, so named from its circular flight*: Fest. s. v.

circellus, i, *m. dim.* [circulus] *a small ring*: Apic. 2, 5.

circen, inis, *n.* = circinus, *a circle, a circular course*: solis, *a year*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 4, 274.

circes, itis, *m.* [kindred with circus, circinus] *a circle*: ut parvi circuli Annili, sic magni dicebantur circites Anl, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 52. Of the *circumference of the circus*: Mid. Circ. 23, 281.

circināti, ōnis, *f.* [circino] *the describing of a circle, a circle*: Vitr. 1, 6: id. 9, 8. Of *the circular path of the planets*: id. 9, 4.

circino, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [circinus] *to make round, to round*: arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17: circinatum tympanum, id. 18 34, 77, *no.* 1. Poet.: (Gyllenius) inclinat cursus et eosdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, Ov. M. 2, 721: utque eosdem arcens per nubila circinat Iris, *multa, arches*, Manil. 1, 720.

circinus, i, *m.* = κίρκινον, *a pair of compasses*: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 8: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13. (Hence It. *cerchio*; Fr. *cerne.*)

circiter, *adv.* and *prep.* Of place: indefinitely: *about, near*: ubi ea (*sc.* castella) sit, nescio; nisi, ut opinor, loca haec circiter excidit mihi, *near this place*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8. II. Of time: *about, towards* (governing the acc., and joined adverbially with *abls. of time*): circiter meridiem, id. Most. 3, 1, 93: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, *in about fifteen days*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: hora diei circiter quarta, ib. 4, 23: circiter Iunium bis accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47: nos circiter Calendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4. Idus Novembres, id. Fam. 14, 5 *fin.* III. Of number: *about, near, not far from*: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, ib. 1, 26: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duum millium intervallo, Sall. J. 106: quum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1. [*Circiter* stands related to *circa, circum*, as *inter* to *in, praeter* to *prae, propter* to *prope.*]

circitor, ōris, *m.* [circumitor, from circumeo, I it.. one who goes around; hence] *a watchman*: Auct. Priap. 16, 1: Front. Aquaed. 117. 2. Milit. *t. t., a patrol*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8. II. *a pedlar*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circius (cercius, Cato in Gell. 2, 22), ii, *m. a violent wind blowing in* Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, *a west-north-west wind*: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

circo, 1. *v. n., to go round*: fontis egens erro circoque sonantia lymphis, Prop. 4, 9, 35: others read circa: but the word also occurs in the ancient glossaries. (Hence It. *cercare*; Fr. *chercher.*)

circos, i, *m.* = κίρκος (a top), *a precious stone, now unknown*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circuitio (circumitio, Front. de Or. 3: Amm. 24, 2), ōnis, *f.* [circumeo] *a going round*; in milit. lang., *the rounds, the patrol*: circuitio ac cura sedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6 *fin.* 2. Fig.: *a roundabout way of speaking* or *acting*: ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens, *indirectly*, ib. 2, 17, 40. II. Meton.: *a circumference, circuit*: Vitr. 1, 5. 2. *a circular passage, corridor*: id. 4, 4.

circuitor, oris, for circitor.

circuitus, a, um, *Part.* [circumeo].

circuitus (circumitus), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] *a going round, a circuit, a revolution*: circuitus solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annuam, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id. Tim. 9: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17. 2. In medic. lang., *the periodic return of a disease*: Cels. 3, 5. II. Meton.: *the path traversed in going round, a circumference, compass*: pluribus rebus, quibus ad Romam ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 49: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complexi non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi spatium adjecerant quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: saepimus circuitu curvatum brachia longo, Ciceron. Or. M. 2, 870. 2. = ambitus, *an open space left around a building*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9. III. Fig.: in rhetoric, *a period*: in toto circuitu filo orationis, quem Graeci κωλόκωλον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204. In plur.: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60. 2. *a circumlocution, a periphrasis, an indirect procedure*: ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu cooperiit enuntiare, id. 12, 10, 16: circuitu res ostendere et translationibus, ib. 41: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili disserendum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus] *circular, round*: flexus, Marc. Cap. 6, 190.

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor] *circularly, in a circle* (rare): circulatim pectori cerotaria appenere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: multitudo circulatim suo quaeque more lamentata est, *in groups*, Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

circŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a circular course, revolution*: Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 4.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mountebank, quack*: quod per quaedam medicamenta circulatores faciunt, Cels. 5, 27, *no.* 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 11. As a term of reproach: circulator auctionum, *a pedler*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

circŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [circulator] *of a mountebank, quackish*: circulatoria jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 19: volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8. praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [circulor] *a female mountebank* or *stroller*: Auct. Priap. 18, 1. *Adj.*: lingua, *of a mountebank*, Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circŭlo, are (for circulor), *to make circular*: App. Flor. *no.* 9.

circŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [circulus] *to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation*: videt oscitantem judicem, loquentem cum altero nonnunquam etiam circulantem, Cic. Brut. 54, 200. totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64. II. Of mountebanks: *to collect people around oneself*: Sen. Ep. 52. III. *to roam about*: Appion grammaticus qui tota circulatus est Graecia, id. Ep. 88, 34.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. circlus, Virg. G. 3, 166) [circus] *a circular figure, a circle*: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: circulus muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9: circulus ad speciem coelestis arcus orbem solis ambit, Suet. Aug. 95. 2. In astronomy, *a circular path, orbit*: stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septemtrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 2.

II. Meton.: *any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain*: Virg. G. 3, 166: vinum ligneis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, Plin. 14, 21, 27: Suet. Aug. 80: *a kind of biscuit*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22. 2. *a circle* or *company for social intercourse* (mostly plur.): in convivio rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consciari, id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 42: quemcumque patrem familias arripuerit, is ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from an assembly*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: scribere carmina circulis, Mart. 2, 86: coronari circulo juniore, *to be surrounded by a larger company*, id. 10, 62. (Hence Ital. *circolo*; Fr. *cercle.*)

circum, *adv.* and *prep.* with acc.

around, about, all around, round, adv.

A. *Adv.*: furca circum obligito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ex eo fluri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sint, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: inlaeso Batavi pontis circum omnibus instant, Virg. Aen. 10, 118: omnem, quae nunc humida circum caligat, nubem eripiam, ib. 2, 605: fuit loco, quia vastis circum saltibus claudebatur, Tac. A. 4, 25. **2.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin sometimes circumundique): *from every part around, all around*: circum undique convenere, Virg. Aen. 4, 416: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 13: oppositu circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5. **II.** denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood*: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas in Favonium obversa et aperto circum pelago peramoena, ib. 4, 67.

B. *Prep.* with *acc.*: *around, about, among*: armillas quatuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput rejectas negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: genitor circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: varios hic fluminа circum fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets*, Virg. E. 9, 40: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *round to his friends*, id. Quint. 6, 25: lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, Liv. 42, 45: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, *among all the other maidens*, Prop. 1, 4, 21. **II.** Denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood of, at, near*: circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8. **III.** Of attendants, companions, adherents, *etc.* (Gr. *περί* or *ἀμφί τινα*): pauca, quae circum illam essent, manent, *a few remain to wait upon her*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33: eos, qui circum illum sunt, omnia postulantes, times, Cic. Att. 9, 9: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tanquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14: Hectora circum, Virg. Aen. 3, 166: servi circum pedes = ad pedes, *in attendance* (rare), Cic. Verr. 1, 36. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst.: Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: Virg. Aen. 1, 32, *etc.* **C.** In composition the m remains unchanged before consonants, although some INSS. and MSS. give circun- for circum-, as circundo, circunflexus, *etc.*: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc. p. 967 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 lb., written in full, but (except before *f* and *v*) the m was not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1. p. 535 *sq.* Signif.: *around, about, in the neighbourhood of* (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluo, circumfleeto, circumcurso, circumforaneus, *etc.*: in some instances the compds. with amand circum- correspond, *e. g.* ambitus liter quod circumeundo teritur, nam ambitus circumitus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of *circus*; it stands side by side with *circa*, as *justum* with *justa*: cf. adversum, secundum, and coram.]

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago] *a turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9. **Fig.**: *a turn of words*: Gell. 17, 20.

circumactus, a, um, *Part.* [circumago] *adj.*: *curved, bent round*: in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16.

circumactus, ūs, m. [circumago] *a moving* or *turning round*: circumactus coeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37.

circum-aggĕro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.*, *to heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.*, *to set in circular motion, to drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round, wheel*: impera, suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141, 1. With two Accus.: terram fundumque meum suovitaurilia circumagi jussi, ib. § 2: aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19: equos frenis, id. 1, 14 *fin.*: navem in proram, Plin. 11, 47, 107: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: *se* ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28: circumagente se vento, id. 37, 16: aciem, id. 42, 64: signa, id. 10, 36: 6, 24: legiones, *to lead back*, Flor. 3, 21, 6. **2.** *Leg. t. t.*, *to manumit a slave by turning him round* (v. Smith's Ant. 730): cf. Pers. 5, 75. **Fig.**: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8. **II.** Fig.: of time: with *pron. reflect.* or more freq. in *pass.*: *to pass away, to be spent*: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18: circumactus est annus, id. 6, 38: and in tmesis: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, Liv. 24, 8. **III.** Fig.: of the changes of fortune, *etc.*: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *changes, is changed*, Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed una voce, qua *Quirites* eos pro *militibus* appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, *brought over to his side*, Plin. 26, 3, 7. **IV.** *to lead* or *drive about, convey from one place to another*: (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te circumagi, *for you to follow me up and down*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. **Fig.**: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5. rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34: quo te circumagas? Juv. 9, 81. **V.** With *acc.* and *abl.* = circumdare, *to surround with*: aliquem muro, Lact. 1, 14.

circum-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n.*, *to walk round*: omnes glebas, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3.

circum-āmictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio] *enveloped, wrapped up*: quasi somnio quodam turbulento circumamictus, Petr. 100, 1.

circum-ăro, 1. *v. a.*, *to plough around*: Liv. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

circum-caesūra, ae, *f.*, *the external contour* or *outline* = circumscriptio: Lucr. 3, 220.

circum-calco (also culco), 1. *v. a.*, *to tread* or *trample upon all around*: Col. 5, 6, 21.

circumcellĭo, ōnis, m. [cella] *a vagrant monk who wandered from cell to cell*: Aug. in Psalm. 132. **II.** *a class of heretics*: Hier. Ep. 23, *no.* 15.

circumcīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcido] lit., *cut round, clipped*: it seems to be used only in speaking of grapes in the wine-press: mustum tortivum circumcidaneum, *wine flowing from grapes which have been once pressed and bruised, small wine*, Cato R. R. 23: cf. Plin. 14, 19, 23: Col. 12, 36.

circum-cīdo, cīdi cisum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut around, shear, clip, trim*: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito, *engrave with the point around*, Col. Arb. 26, 8: arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74: cacumen gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 2: vulnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: genitalia, *to circumcise*, Tac. H. 5, 5. **II.** Fig.: *to cut short, dock, shorten, abridge, diminish*: tentator saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 138: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27: impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from*, ib. 20. Of discourse: *to abridge, cut out*: circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *fin.*: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28.

circum-cingo, *v. a.*, *to inclose, surround*: Sil. 10, 2: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-circă, *adv.*, *all around*: ubi erat haec defossa, occoepit scalpturire ibi unguis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

circum-circo, 1. *v. n.* = circumeo, *to go round*: régiones, Amm. 31, 2, *sub fin.*

circumcīsē, *adv. briefly*: rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81.

circumcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido] *a cutting around, circumcision*: Fig cordis ac spiritus, Lact. 4, 17.

circumcīsōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *an instrument for cutting around*: Veg Veter. 1, 26, 2.

circumcīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting around plants*: Plin. 16, 40, 79.

circumcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [circumcido] *cut around, cut off*: hence, *adj.*, *of places*: *steep, precipitous, inaccessible*: ut ita munita arx circumjecta arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Enna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque diremta est, id. Verr. 4, 48: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. **II.** Fig.: *abridged, short, brief*: quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7. Of discourse: circumcisae orationes et breves, ib. 1, 20.

circum-clāmo, 1. *v. a.* *to cry out roar on every side*: Sestias ora Hellespontiacis circumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *hem in, inclose on every side*: ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: corona ab labris argento circumcludunt, *surround with a silver rim*, id. B. G. 6, 28. Fig.: L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7.

circumcŏlo, ae, *adj.* [circumcolo] *dwelling around*: gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, 3. *v. a.* *to dwell round about* or *near*: sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33 *fin.*

circum-cordĭālis, e, *adj.* *around the heart*: calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

circumculco, are, v. circumcalco.

circum-curro, 3. *v. n.*, *to run round* or *about*: Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, *the circumference*, Quint. 1, 10, 41. Fig.: eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materia diceret, id. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro] *a running around*: App. Met. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* *to run round about*: omnia circumcursavi, atque omnibus in latebris perreptavi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4: hinc illinc, Cat. 68, 133: hac illac, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1 *v. a.* *to put round*: constr. (1) with *acc.* and *dat.*? (2) with *acc.* and *abl.* **|.** With *acc.* (or in *pass., nom.*) and *dat.*: *to put, place*, or *set round*: aer

omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restiniximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2. circumdare fossam latam culiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27: toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, *he delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town*, Caes. B. G. 8, 14: equites cornibus circumdat, *he flanks the wings with cavalry*, Liv. 33, 18: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25 · arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 2, [illegible]: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: brachia collo, ib. 9, 459: and in tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700. With *acc.* only: caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27 · ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93 · custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28: exercitu circumdato summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25: lauream (*sc.* capiti), Suet. Vit. 9. **2.** Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *clothed peace with signal honour*, Tac. Agr. 20: qui principatus inanem ei famam circumdarent, *threw around him an idle report of aiming at supreme power*, id. H. 4, 11: ministeria principi, ib. 2, 59. ‖ With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with*: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Tim. 6: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique. Lucr. 5, 469: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: oppidum quinis castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: oppidum corona, Liv. 4, 47. moenia fossa, Sall. J. 23: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8 Othonem vexillis, id. H. 1, 36: saltus canibus, Virg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me brachiis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 106: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se sona, Suet. Vit. 16. **2.** Fig.: exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 264: puerilium robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134.

circumdōlātus, a, um, *lopped around*: circumdolata latera platani, Plin. 16, 32, 57.

circum-dŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to suffer on every side*: spiratio circumdolens, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. imper.* circumduce, Plaut.) *to lead* or *draw around*: circumduce exercitum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19. *Absol.*: praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around*, id. 34, 14. With *two accus.*: eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 157. Of things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut arastrum circumduceres, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: literas subjicere et circumducere, *to draw a line round them*, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.*: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, *sketched*, Plin. 35, 3, 3. ‖ Fig.: *to cheat* or *defraud of* · with *abl.* aliquem argento, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 39: quadraginta Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, id. Bac. 5, 2, 64.

2. *to lengthen out*: reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *whiled away the rest of the day*, Suet. Ner. 41. Of discourse: *to prolong*: quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124.

3. Of delivery: *to speak drawlingly, to drawl out* · id. 11, 3, 172.

4. In the jurists: *to draw lines round a law*, i. e. *to compel, annul*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 73

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] *a leading round*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 7: sphaerae, *the circumference*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2. ‖ Fig.: *a cheating, defrauding*: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl. Capt. Grax. 3. **2.** *the expansion of a thought* or *period*: Quint. 11, 3, 39.

circumductum, i, *n.* [id.]. In rhetoric *a period*: Quint. 9, 4, 22.

circumductus, a, um, *Part.* [circumduco].

circumductus, ūs, *m.* [circumduco] *the circumference of a figure*: Quint. 1, 10, 45. ‖ *motion in a circle*, = *revolution*. orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2.

circum-ĕo or **circŭĕo**, īvi or ĭi, circĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to go around, travel*, or *march around*, etc.: per hortum circuit, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 152: quasi mare, omnes circuimus insulas? id. Men. 2, 1, 6: ipse Caecina quum circuiret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: non potuere uno anno circumiri, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 81: Marcio et Attilio Epiro, Asiae et Thessaliae circumeundae assignantur, Liv. 42, 37: Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: circuitis templis, id. Ner. 19: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras, *surrounds*, ib. 6, 101. ‖ Milit. *t. t. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass*: often found in the pass. *to be surrounded, encompassed*: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: ut pandere aciem et exaequari cornibus hostibus, quibus circumibantur, possent, Liv. 41, 26: totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: ab iisdem aces Pompeiana a sinistra parte erat circumita, ib. 3, 94. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20. ‖ *to go about canvassing, soliciting*, etc.: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, id. Att. 14, 21 · itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: permultum interest mea, te ostentare, et mecum circumire, ib. 6, 6: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.

IV. Fig.: *to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat*: ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.*: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. Aen. 11, 761: puerum tunc arte dolosa circuit, et solleas surripit ipse suas, Mart. 8, 59: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9. **2.** Of discourse: *to express by circumlocution*: res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *they shirked the name, avoided mentioning it*, Tac H. 3, 37.

circum-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. a. to ride round*: moenia, Liv. 10, 34.

circum-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander round, stroll about*: neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

circumfartus, a, um, *filled up all round*: Plin. 17, 13, 21.

circumferentia, ae, *f.* [circumfero] *a circumference*: App. Flor. *no.* 18: (called linea circumferens by Frontin. Expos. Form. p. 33, Goes.).

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry round*, or, in gen., *to move round*: age circumfer mulsum, *hand round*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40: sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22: reliquias coenae, Suet. Galb. 22: lyram in convivio, Quint. 1, 10, 19: codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 42 · filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15, 8: infantem per omnium deorum templa, Suet. Calig. 23: pavimenta in expeditionibus, id. Caes. 46: ubique petitem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90: libros, *books for sale*, Quint. 2, 13, 15 · hue atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg. Aen. 12, 538 · oculos, Ov. M. 6, 189: circumferens minaciter oculos, *threatfully rolling his eyes around* Liv. 2, 10: sol ut circumferatur, mare ruunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178. **2.** Religious *t. t. to carry round in order to purify* = *to purify*: whence meton.: *to purify* = *instruct, prepare*: quaeso quin tu istanc jubes praecipitem circumferri? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 144: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 229. ‖ Fig.: *to spread around*: bellum, Liv. 9, 41: belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: arma, Liv. 30, 9 · incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52: terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21: Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92 **3.** *to publish, proclaim, divulge*: ut circumferatur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3. illa amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29. **3.** In rhetoric: oratio circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into periods*, Quint. 4, 1, 60.

circum-figo, *3. v. a. to fix* or *fasten round* (very rare): columellam ferream cuneis saligneis, Cato R. R. 20, 1.

circum-fingo, *3. v. a. to form around*: carnem, Tert. Anim. 23.

circum-finio, 4. *v. a. to complete a circle, to bring to an end*: Sol. 3.

circum-firmo, 1. *v. a. to fasten round*: vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flagro, 1. *v. n. to blaze* or *rage around*: quaque per immensum circumflagrantibus Austris, Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to bend, wheel about, to turn back*: longos circumflectere cursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 131. Fig.: circumflexa saecula, *returning upon themselves*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391. ‖ Gramm. *t. t. to mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long* (circumducere): penultimam, Geli 4, 7 · syllaba circumflexa, ib.

circumflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumflecto] *a bending* or *winding round*: obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

circumflexus, a, um, *Part.* [circumflecto].

circumflexus, ūs, *m.* [circumflecto *a bending round*, a *vault, arch*: mundi, Plin. 2, 1: coeli, id. 6, 34, 39.

circum-flo, 1. *v. n. to blow round about* (extremely rare): circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42. Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be blown upon by all the winds of envy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 41 *fin.*

circum-fĭo, xi, *3. v. n.* and *a. to flow round*: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluunt Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108. **2.** *to flow over*: idque etiam magis mirum, in poculis repletis, addito humore minimo circumfluere quod supersit, id. 2, 65. ‖ Fig.: *to flock around, encompass*: mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et unguis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: circumfluxit nos cervorum multitudo, ib. 3, 13 *fin.* **2.** *to be overflowing, to abound*: locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7: insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 8, 8. Also with *acc. pers.*: secundae res, quae circumfluunt vos, id. 10, 2. **3.** With *abl.* like *abundare*: *it overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in*: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Am. 19, 52: circumfinens gloria, id. Att. 2, 21: Catilina circumfluens colonorum Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24 49. Also *absol.*: intum circumfluere atque abundare, id. Verr. 3, 4: nec redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, id. Brut. 55 *fin.*

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo]. *Act.*: *flowing around, circumfluent*: humor, Ov. M. 2, 30: unda, ib.

15, 739: mare, Plin. 2, 65, 66. ‖ *Fig.: surrounded with water:* Italia, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriatico gelido, Lucan. 4, 407: urbs posita, Vell. Pat. 1, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, Amm. A. 6, 37. ‖ In gen.: *surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Maeandro, Stat. Th. 6, 540: gemitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.

circum-fŏdĭo, no *perf.*, fossum (*inf. pass.* circumfodiri, Col.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *to dig round* or *about:* sic circumfodito ut facile evellere possis, Cato R. R. 161: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12: arbores, Plin. 17, 19, 21: circumfosso stipite, id. 17, 27, 43.

circum-fŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circum forum with adj. term. -aneus] *all around the market* or *forum:* and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, aes circumforaneum, *money borrowed from the bankers:* me aere non Corinthio, sed hoc circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1. ‖ *strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, id. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, Suet. Vitell. 12 mendicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41. ‖ In gen.: *ambulatory, moveable:* domus, Ib. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiae, *which are carried about for expiation*, Ib. 3, p. 130, 5.

circum-fŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [foro] *bored round:* circumforato stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

circumfossor ōris, *m.* [circumfodio] *one who digs round:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6.

circumfossūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a digging round:* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-frāctus, a, um, *Part.* [frango] *broken off around:* turbo, Amm. 22, 8: collis, *steep*, id. 29, 4.

circum-frĕmo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *to make a noise around* (rare): nidos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7: globi circumfrementium, Amm. 31, 43.

circum-frĭco, 1, *v. a.* *to rub around, to scour:* Cato R. R. 26.

circum-fulcio, 4. *v. n.* *to support around:* togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to shine around:* Plin. 2, 37, 37.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *to pour around, to pour all over, to drench*, with the acc. (or *nom.* in *pass.*) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: amurcam cum aqua commisceto aequas partes: deinde ad oleam circumfundito, Cato R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *flows round the town*, Plin. 6, 27, 31. Esp. *part. perf. pass.:* mare circumfusum urbi, *the sea flowing around the town*, Liv. 30, 9 *fin.:* gens circumfusis invia flumini-bus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circum-fuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12: quum fervet (lac), ne circumfun-datur, *boil over*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encom-passes, envelopes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem ocea-num appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (tme-sis), Virg. Aen. 1, 412. ‖ Meton.: *pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to:* circum-funduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: (Nymphae) circum-fusae Dianam corporibus texere suis, Ov. M. 3, 180. With *dat.:* circum-fundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15. With *acc.* depend. on circum: ut haberent fiscellatam turmas Julianas circumfundi, *to surround, encompass*, Hirt. B. Afr. 78. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc cir-cumfunditur illae, *clings to*, Ov. M. 4, 360. With *acc.:* hunc (*sc.* Mavortem), ea, Diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 40. *Fig.:* undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.:* non est tantum ab hostibus salus nostra periculum, quantum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv. 29, 25: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 29. *Act. in the same sense:* circum-fusis equos, Tac. A. 3, 46. ‖ *In gen.:* *to enclose, environ, surround:* legionarias cohortes circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7. *Fig.:* quum has terras inco-lentes circumfusi erant caligine, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.:* latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Acad. 2, 39, 122.

circumfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo] *a pouring around:* Firm. Math. 1, 4.

circumfusus, a, um, *Part.* [circum-fundo].

circum-garrīens, entis, *Part.* [gar-rio] *blabbing* or *babbling about:* Claud. Mamerc. de Stat. an. 2, 9.

circum-gĕlo, atus, 1. *v. a.* *to freeze all around:* corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 17, 22, 40.

circum-gĕmo, 3. *v. n.* *to roar around:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, 1. *v. a.* *to bear* or *carry around:* epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

circum-glŏbātus, a, um, *Part.* [globo] *rolled together:* Subst. circum-globata escae saepe extrahuntur, *knots of small insects*, Plin. 9, 47, 71.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* *to walk round, surround* (esp. with a view of attacking): [gradior] barbari lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, occursant, Tac. A. 1, 64: metu, ne hinc Romanus, inde Chorusci circumgrederentur, Ib. 12, 28. Gen.: *to go round, travel about:* Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12.

circumgressus, a, um, *Part.* [cir-cumgredior.]

circumgressus, ūs, *m.* [circum-gredior] *a going about:* rapidi, Amm. 22, 2. ‖ *a compass, circuit:* am-plissimi palus Maeotis, Ib. 8.

circumhăbĭtātōres, *dwellers a round*, περίοικοι, Gloss. Philox.

circum-hisco, 3. *v. n.* *to gape about.* Arn. 5, p. 176.

circum-hūmātus, a, um, *Part.* [humo] *buried around:* corpora, Amm. 22, 12 *fin.*

circum-inflĕlo, 3. *v. a.* *to cast in round about:* vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

circum-involvo, 3. *v. a.* *to envelope:* singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11.

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitor, v. circitor, *no.* 1.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to lie round about, to border upon:* Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54: ingenti luctu provinciae et circum-jacentium populorum, Tac. A. 2, 72. ‖ *Fig.* in rhetor.: circumjacentis, ium, *n. plu. the context:* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjăcio, v. circumjicio, *init.*

circumjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumjicio] *a throwing around, casting about:* humani corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73. ‖ Meton.: *clothing:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

circumjectus, a. um, *Part.* [circum-jicio]. ‖ *Adj.:* Of localities: *lying around, surrounding:* aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30: planities salibus, Tac. A. 2, 11: moenia regiae, id. H. 5, 11 *fin.:* oppida, id. A. 4, 27: nationes, Ib. 6, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 42 *fin.:* tecta, id. A. 15, 37. *Fig.* of discourse: circumjectae orationis copia, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [circumjicio] *a casting around, a surrounding, en-compassing* (rare): ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo miteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: rudi pa-rietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112. ‖ Meton.: *clothing, dress:* Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-jĭcio (circumjăcio, Liv. 31, 28 *dub.*), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* *to cast, throw, or place around:* vallum, Liv. 38, 4: flumen, id. 38, 19: multitudinem cohortium with mounds, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 29: velificia Ib. 14, 31. In *pass.* with an acc. de-pend. on circum: quod singulis dom. vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around*, Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.* ‖ With *abl.:* *to encompass* or *environ with:* animus a medio profectus extre-mitatem coeli a suprema regione ro-tundo ambitu circumjecit, id. Tim. 8.

circum-lambo, 3 *v. a.* *to lick around:* ora, Plin. 11, 37, 63

circum-lĭquĕo, 1. *v. a.* *to wind around:* caesem, Grat. Cyneg. 29.

circumlĭtĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [circumlitus, *v.* circumfero] *that may be carried round, portable:* carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying round:* arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

circumlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who carries about:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.

circum-latro, 1. *v. a.* *to bark around:* hominem, Sen. Cons. adv Marc. 22. *Fig.:* totum hoc circum latrat aestus, *roars around*, Avien Perieg. 48.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.* [v. cir-cumfero].

circum-lăvo, 1. and 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to wash around* (very rare), *to overflow:* Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat Hyg. Fab. 275.

circum-lĕvo, 1. *v. a.* *to raise up all around:* tegmina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

circum-ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* With *acc.* and *dat.:* *to bind* or *fasten round or to:* habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. Aen. 11, 555: Plin. 31, 11, 47. ‖ With *acc.* and *abl.:* *to bind with, to encompass:* stir-pem salice scissa, Cato R. R. 40: ferrum stuppa, Liv. 21, 8 *fin.:* Roscius circum-ligatus angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.* lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (also **circumlĭnio**, īre). With *acc.* and *dat.:* *to smear all over, to besmear:* galbanum ramis hellebori circumlitum, Plin. 24, 5, 13: circumlita taedis sul-fura, Ov. M. 3, 373. ‖ With *acc.* and *abl.:* *to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint* (most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): oculus pice liquida, Col. 6, 17 *fin.:* alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47. In *part.:* circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argilla, Plin. 33, 9, 46: pictura, in qua nihil circum-litum est, *painted around*, Quint. 8, 5, 26. *Fig.:* quidam etiam si forte susceperunt negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, extrinsecus adiuctis ea robus circumliniunt, *they embellish*, id. 12, 9, 8: simplicem vocis maturam pleniore quodam sono circumlimire, quod Graeci κατατετλασμένον dicunt: sic appellatur cantus tibiarum quae, praeclusis quibus claresceunt foraminibus, recto modo ex-itu graviorem spiritum reddunt, id. 1, 11, 7. ‖‖ Poet. in gen.: *to cover, clothe:* circumlita saxa musco, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) circumlitus auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino] *a smearing, anointing:* oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24. ‖ *a laying on of colours:* id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 28.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlo-quor] *circumlocution, periphrasis*, περίφρασις, Quint. 8, 6, 61: Gell. 3, 1.

circum-lŏquor, 3. *v. dep.* *to use circumlocution* or *periphrasis:* Aus. Ep. 6, 7.

circum-lūcens, entis, *Part.* [luceo] *shining* or *glittering around.* *Fig.:* fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2 *fin.*

circum-lŭo, 3. *v. a.* *to wash* or *flow around* (rare): Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12. pars arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv. 25, 11.

circum-lustrans, antis, *Part.* [lus-tro] *lighting all around:* Lucr. 5, 1436.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *land washed by the gradual action of water* Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

circumlŭvium, for circumluvio, Fest. s. v.

circum-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, v. a. and n. to *go around*: tunicam, Mal. 3, 7.

circum-mētĭor, 4. v. dep. *to measure around*: columnas, Vitr. 4, 4.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3. v. a. *to make water around*: illum, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send around*: legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: scaphas, Liv. 29, 25.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

circum-mulcens, entis, *Part.* [mulceo] *stroking, touching gently around*: linguae, Plin. 28, 3, 6.

circum-mūnio (circummoenio, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to wall around, to fortify, secure* (frequent in the histt., elsewhere rare): plantas cavis, Col. 5, 9, 12: locum pomarii circummunire maceris oportet, id. 5, 10: oppidum, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: Thapsum operibus, ib. 80: crebris castellis circummuniti, Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

circummūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] *an investing of a town, circumvallation*: Caes. B. C. 1, 19 *fin.*

circum-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *beyond the walls*: bella, Amm. 14, 6.

circum-nascens, entis, *Part.* [nascor] *growing up around*: absinthio, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

circum-nāvĭgo, 1. v. a. *to sail around, circumnavigate*: sinus oceani, Vell. 2, 106.

circum-necto, nexus, 3. v. a. *to wrap or bind around, envelope*: fulgor, qui aëdera circumnectit, Sen Q. N. 1, 2: elephanti flammis conjectis undique circumnexi, Amm. 19, 7.

circum-pĕdīnus, a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *beaten or trodden close around*: area, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

circum-pendeo, 2. v. n. *to hang around*: margaritis circumpendentibus, Curt. 8, 9.

circum-plaudo, 3. v. a. *to applaud on all sides*: quaque ibis manibus circumplaudere tuorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumpleto, ĕre, v. the follg.

circum-plector, plexus (active *imper.* circumplecte, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito, Cato R. R. 21, 2) 3. v. a. *dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass*: conjunctiones, Cic. Tim. 7 *fin.*: circumplectitur domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Plin. 19, 4, 22: pharetram auro, Virg. Aen. 5, 312: collem opere, *to circumvallate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: oppidum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 32. Fig.: animum imago quaedam circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3. Pass.: circumplexa (turris) igni, id. 15, 1.

circumplexus, ūs, *m.* [circumplector] *an encompassing, embracing, or folding around* (only in *abl. sing.*): dracones circumplexu facili ambiunt elephantos, Plin. 8, 11, 11.

circum-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to fold, wind, or twine around*: tum caset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicaviaset, Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.*: bolus circumplicata serpentibus, ib. 1, 24, 49.

circum-plumbo, 1. v. a. *to solder round*: modiolos, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. v. a. *to set, put, or place around*: piper catillis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15: circumpositi armati, Suet. Caes. 30.

circumpōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [circumpono] *a setting or placing around*: auri, Augustin. Ep. 199.

circumpōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking round in succession*: Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

circum-pulso, 1. v. a. *to strike or beat around, of sounds*: Stat. Th. 6, 128.

circum-purgo, 1. v. a. *to cleanse or purify around*: clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, 20, 14.

circum-quāque, *adv. every where around, on every side*: Amm. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, 3. v. a. *to scrape, shave, or pare around*: tunicas digito, Cels. 7, 12, no. 2: dentem, ib.

circumrāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumradio] *a scraping or paring round*: Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-rētio, ītum, 4. v. a. *to inclose with a net, ensnare*. Fig.: circumretit enim via atque injuria quemque, Lucr. 3, 1151: fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: quum te implicatum severitate judicum, circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. [circum and rete with the verbal form. -tio.]

circum-rōdo, si, 3. v. a. *to gnaw or nibble all round*: escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5. Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. *I have long hesitated to speak out*, Cic. Att. 4, 5: qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, i. e. *is slandered, calumniated*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

circum-rūrans, antis, *Part.* [roro] *sprinkling dew around, bedewing*: App. Met. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rŭo, 1. v. a. *to turn round like a wheel*: machinae, App. Met. 9, p. 232.

circum-saltans, antis, *Part.* [salto] *dancing round*: chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 135.

circum-scalpturo, 3. v. a. *to scrape around*: dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

circum-scārĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [scarifico] *scarified around*: clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49: dens, id. 30, 3, 8.

circum-scindo, 3. v. a. *to rend around, strip off*: Liv. 2, 55.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to draw a line around, to inclose*: orbem, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23; lineas extremas umbrae, Quint. 10, 2, 7: virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: aenea fibula pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4. Hence, ‖. Fig.: *to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define*: nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Parad. 2, 18: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13. 2. *to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit*, etc.: Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit, id. Att. 7, 9: parricidio suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit, Plin. 33, 3, 14: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, *to comprehend the cultivators under one class*, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: gulam et ventrem, *to curb the appetites*, Sen. Ep. 108: circumscribere corpus et animo locum laxare, ib. 15: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, *abridged*, Col. 1, 1, 10. In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, *to abate, subside*: gravedo circumscribitur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

3. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap*: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: vana mortalitas, et ad circumscribendum se ipsam ingeniosa, Plin. 7, 40, 41: adulescentulos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: ab Roscio HS 1000 circumscriptus, id. Rosc. Com. 8. 24: vestigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint. Decl. 340: quot Basilus socios circumscripserit, Juv. 10, 222. 4. In law: *to interpret literally or strictly*: Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *fin.* 5. *to cancel, to annul, set aside*: hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto Cic. Verr. 1, 16 *fin.* ("*sublato, circumducto, praetermisso*," Ascon.): circumscripta igitur illa sententia, quas posui, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.

circumscriptē, *adv.* *in verbis*: circumscripte, *indefinitely, circumscripte* scripta et breviter constituti, Lact. 5, 14.

circumscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] *an encircling; and abstr.* a *circle*: nisi prius respondisset, quam ex illa circumscriptione enodasset Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 31. ‖. *a boundary, limit, outline, circuit*: terrae illum, tortilem, circumscriptionem, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: aeternitas, quamquam tempore circumscriptio metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21. ‖. In rhetoric: *a period*: id. Or. 61, 204: Quint. 9, 4, 124. ‖. *a circumventing, deceiving, cheating*: adolescentium, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: praedium proscriptiones cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti, id. Fleco. 30, 74. In *plur.*: id. Clu. 16, 46.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, defrauder*: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Juv. 13, 136. ‖. *he who makes void, annuls*: sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [circumscribo]. ‖. *Adj.*: In rhetoric: *rounded into periods*: circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38. 2. *restricted, concise*: in contionibus eadem, quae in orationibus vis est; praestat tamen et circumscriptior et adjunctior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. *Sup.* not in use.

circum-sĕco, sectus, 1. v. a. *to cut or pare around*: radices vitium, Cato R. R. 114, 1: ungulas, Col. 6, 6, 4: serrula, Cic. Clu. 64, 180. ‖. *to circumcise* (for circumcido): Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sĕcus, *adv. round, round about*: circumsecus astantes, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11.

circum-sĕdĕo (sĭdeo), sēdi, essum, 2. v. a. *to sit around, beset*: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9. ‖. *to besiege, blockade, invest*: qui Muthiam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8: non Brutum, quem vallo circumsedeat, sed seipsum obsideri, ib. 10, 4, 10: legatus pop. Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis oppugnatus, sed aliqua ex parte violatus, id. Verr. 1, 31: opera circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4: Capitolium, id. 5, 53. Fig.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: circumsessum multiebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum, id. 6, 6.

circum-sēpio, septus, 4. v. a. *to hedge or fence around, to surround, inclose*: circumsepta loca parietibus albis, Col. 1, 6, 4: stagnum aedificiis, Suet. Ner. 31: armatis corpus circumsepsit (Tarquinius), Liv. 1, 9.

circum-sĕro, 3. v. a. *to sow, set, or plant around*: genistas alvearibus, Plin. 21, 12, 42.

circumsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo] *a hostile encompassing, a besieging*: Cic. Verr. 1, 33.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.* [circumsedeo].

circumsĭdĕo, ēre, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, 3. v. a. *to sit around, to sit down before a place, to besiege*. Plistiam, Liv. 9, 21: templum, Tac. H. 4, 84.

circum-sisto, stĕti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Tac. A. 15, 15: id. H. 4, 79), 3. v. a. *to place oneself or take one's stand round, to stand round, to surround*. With *acc.*: quid me circumsistis? Pl. Men. 5, 7, 9: quem omnes circumstant atque obsecrant, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. Domitium prodentem in publicum circumstant et custodiunt, id. B. C. 1, 20, turrim, Liv. 8, 23: lectum, Tac. A. 14, 8: vias ib. 15, 15: signa quae, id. H. 2,

qi. Pass.: me ab omnibus divitiabus circumsisteretur (Odiser), Caes. B. G. 7, 43. *Absol.*: haec quum maxime loquerentur, sex lictores circumsistunt, ea loquentem, Cic. Verr. 5, 54.

circum-cĭtus, a, um, *adj. lying around, neighbouring*: circumsiti populi, Amm. 31, 6.

circum-cōno, ī, v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to resound on every side, to ring again with*, or *be filled with any sound*: locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10: Vitr. 5, 8: talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, nec eas quoquam aliud audire, *that your ears shall fairly tingle with such words*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: Liv. 27, 10. ‖ Act.: *to make to echo* or *resound, to surround with noise*: clamor hostes circumsonat, id. 3, 28: remos plausis circumsonat alis, Ov. M. 14, 507: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, *makes the wall echo with the clash of arms*, Virg. Aen. 8, 474. In *pass.*: Threicio Scythicoque fere circumsonor ore, *I hear nothing but Thracian*, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *sounding on every side*: circumsona turba canum, *barking around*, Ov. M. 4, 733. ‖ Pass.: *filled with sounds, resounding round*: Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circum-spectātrix, īcis, *f. she who looks around* or *gazes about, a spy*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2: App. Apol. 323, 10.

circumspectē, *adv. cautiously, circumspectly*, etc.: circumspecte compositeque indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69.

circumspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] *a looking on all sides, a looking about*: singulorum alibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16. Fig.: *circumspection, caution*: circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35.

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to look about often, to search around, watch*: te hercle ego circumspectabam, nimis metuebam ne abilisses, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 8 · quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: circumspectare ora principum, Liv. 26, 18: omnia, Cic. Pis. 41, 99: and *pass.*: muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.* Fig.. dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam in rate in mari immenso, nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *watching for*, Liv. 21, 39: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55: fugam et fallendi artes, ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspicio]. ‖ *Adj.*: *well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious*: verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539 · judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, *no.* 20. 2. Transf. to persons: *circumspect, heedful, watchful, wary, provident*: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1 *fin.* Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5. 3. In late Lat.: *worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished*: circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi R., Amm. 14, 6: circumspectus genere, fama potentiaque, id. 18, 10.

circumspectus, ūs, *m.* [circumspicio] *a looking around* (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: malique in circumspectu sint sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo pregrediar, Cic. Phil. 12, 11. ‖ Meton.: *a view around*: eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34. Fig.: *consideration*: ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id. 44, 35.

circum-spergo (spargo, Apic.), 3. v. a. *to strew* or *scatter round*: quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87. ‖ *to sprinkle round, to besprinkle with*: fibique se purificantes solemniter aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

circumspicientia, ae, *f.* [circumspicio] *consideration, circumspection*: Gell. 14, 2.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf. sync.* circumspexti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: *inf. sync.* circumspexe, Varr. in Non. 106, 16) [specio, root SPEC]. Neutr.: *to look about, to cast a look around*: circumspicedum num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 41: circumspicedum te, ne quis assit arbiter, id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72. Fig.: *to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed*: esse circumspiciendum diligenter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: circumspicit, aestuat, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41. ‖ Act.: *to view on all sides, to survey*: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265 · nec tamen ante adiit quam se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus, *before casting a look upon her dress*, ib. 4, 318: habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: saxum circumspicit ingens, *he descries*, Virg. Aen. 12, 896. 2. Fig.: *to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider*: reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: ut circumspiciamus omnia quae populo grata sunt, nihil tam populare quam pacem reperiemus, id. Agr. 1, 8: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, id. Fam. 1, 9: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301: quum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34 nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, *will you examine yourself?* Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30: usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis? *do you look upon yourself with admiration?* id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5. 3. *to look about for deliberately, seek for*, etc.: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: circumspicere externa auxilia, id. 1, 30: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35: circumspiciendus est rhetor Latinus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3 · peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1.

circum-stagno, 1. v. n. *to stagnate around*: Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantia, ae, *f.* [circumsto] (rare) *a standing round, a surrounding*: hostium, Gell. 3, 7: hanc nostri circumstantiam, Graeci autem περίστασιν appellant, quae in aëre quoque, sicut in aqua fit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. Meton.: *a surrounding circle, a band, troop*: angelorum, Tert. Or. 3. ‖ Fig.: *state, condition, quality*: rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex *circumstantia*, quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104. (Hence Ital. *circonstanza*; Fr. *circonstance*.)

circumstātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing around*: militum, Gell. 7, 4.

circum-stipo, atum, 1. v. a. *to throng round, accompany, attend*: Sil. 10, 453: Claud. L. Stil. 2, 356.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1. v. n. and a. *to stand round, to take a station round, encompass*: circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441. Hence, subst.: circumstantes, *the bystanders*, Quint. 4, 2, 22: Tac. A. 1, 21. With *acc.*: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 *fin.*: solium, Liv 8, 32: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: saxa, ib. 2, 717 2. *to surround in a hostile manner to beset, besiege*: circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32 · quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25: urbem Romanam, id. 2, 40. ‖ Fig.: *to surround, encompass, beset*: quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin Pan. 3: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Virg. Aen. 2, 559.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, pitum, 3. v. a. *to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round*: quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*: ceteri circumstrepunt, *first in castra*, ib. 11, 31: (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, id. H. 2, 44 · fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Apol. p 322, 8. Fig.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. de Vit. beat. 11.

circum-strīdens, entis, *Part.* [strido] *shrieking, gibbering around*: Amm. 14, 11.

circum-stringo, no *perf.*, strictum, 3. v. a. *to bind about, to put on*: habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1.

circum-strŭo, *no perf.*, ctum, 3. v. a. *to build round about, surround with buildings*: fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet. Domit. 4.

circum-stŭpĕo, 2. v. a. *to look around with amazement*: Auct. Aetn. 331 dub.

circum-sūdans, antis, *Part.* [sudo] *sweating on all sides*: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *rising all around*: Tac. A. 1, 64: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo] *sewed together all around*: linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

circum-tĕgo, 3. v. a. *to cover round about*: Lucr. 1, 1094: corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *fastened round, begirt*: herus meus elephanti corio circumtentu 'st, non suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.

circum-tergeo, 2. v. a. *to wipe round*: Cato R. R. 76, 2.

circum-tĕro, 3. v. a. *to rub around*, poet. *to crowd around*: hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta, Tib. 1, 2, 97.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo] *woven all around*: Virg. Aen. 1, 649: (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Ind. Orig. 19, 24, 10).

circum-tinnio, 4. v. a. *to ring* or *tinkle around*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

circum-tollo, 3. v. a. *to remove on every side*: corticem, Col. Aug. Acut. 3, 4.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1. v. a. *to thunder around*, or poet. *to make a noise around*: qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187: aulam strepitu, Sil. 6, 216. Fig.· hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *shorn all round* (rare): circumtonsa matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3. ‖ Fig. of discourse: *too laboured, artificial*: Sen. Ep. 115.

circum-torquĕo, 2. v. a. *to twist* or *turn around*: me retrorsum, App. Met. 6, p. 186.

circum-trăho, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw or drag around*: Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin.*

circumtrĕmo (Lucr. 1, 1088), more correctly written apart, circum tremo.

circum-tŭdĭto, 1. v. n. *dep. to look around*: App. Flor. p. 341.

circumundique, v. circum.

circumustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro] *burnt all round*: Fest. s. v. ambustus.

circum-vādo, si, 3. v. a. *to assail* or *attack on every side, to encompass, beset*: naves, Liv. 10, 2: aliquem cla-

moribus turbidis, Tac. A. 12, 43. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circumvenisset aciem, Liv. 9, 40.

circum-vāgor, 1. v. dep. *to stray or wander about*: Vitr. 5, 8 *fin.*

circum-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering or flowing around, encircling* (very rare): oceanus, Hor. Epod. 16, 41.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to surround with a rampart, to wall round, circumvallate, blockade, besiege*: circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 12. Fig.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. ‖ In gen.: *to surround, encompass*: locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4.

circumvectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] *a carrying around* (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, *transit duties*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. ‖ *a circuit, revolution*: solis, id. Tim. 9.

circumvecto, 1. v. a. *freq. to carry round*: migrare per arva mos, atque errantes circumvectare Penates, Sil. 3, 291.

circum-vector, 1. v. dep. *to ride or sail around* (rare): oppida circumvectabor, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 28: qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur, Liv. 41, 17 *fin.* Poet.: *to go through, describe*: fugit irreparabile tempus, singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg. G. 3, 285.

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumveho].

circum-vĕho, vectus, 3. v. dep. *to ride around* (*in a carriage or on horseback*), *to sail around*: in terras solas orasque ultimas sum circumvectus, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 4: circumvehi classe ad Romanum agrum, *Liv* 8, 26 circumvectus Brundisii promontorium, id. 10, 2: equo, id. 7, 28. equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29: mullones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. In *part. pres.*: circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2. Fig. (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, *describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution*, Virg. Cir. 271.

circum-vĕlo, 1. v. a. *to veil around, envelop*: aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: *to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg. Aen. 6, 132: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. A. 2, 6: plantities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire, *to grasp*, Col. 5, 9, 2. 2. *to get round, get in the rear, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest*: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, ib. 1, 42: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. J. 57: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26: armis regiam, Tac. A. 12, 50 *fin.* ‖ Fig *to beset, oppress, distress*: circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic Fin. 4, 23, 62: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*: aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, *to lay hold of*, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. Verr. 4, 8: ut ei subveniatur, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: multa senem circumvenisse incommoda, Hor. A. P. 169. 3. *to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud*: circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic. Cln. 29, 79: fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36 *fin.*: ignorantiam dilectus, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29. 3. In the jurists: *to evade, to violate by evading*: leges, Marc. Dig. 30, 120 *fin.*: testamentum defuncti, Ulp. lib. 20. 4. 4.

circumventio, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio] *a circumventing, defrauding*: Hermog. 4, 4, 17.

circumventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver, defrauder*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

circumventōrius, a, um, *adj. deceitful, fraudulent*: Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvenio].

circumversio, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto] *a turning around, revolving*: manus, Quint. 11, 3, 105: cursus annui, Ammian. 26, 1.

circum-verso (verso), 1. v. a. *freq. to turn around* (very rare): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 3, 321.

circum-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verro] *brushed, swept around*: focus, Cato R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto (vorto), 3. v. a. *to turn round* (rare): rotula circumvertitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns itself on its axis*, Ov. M. 15, 522: circumvertens se, *turning oneself to the right side*, Suet. Vitell. 2: mancipium, *to emancipate*, Quint. Decl. 342 (v. circumago). ‖ *to chest, dismiss*: qui me argento circum vortant, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 127.

circum-vestio, 4. v. a. *to clothe or cover round* (rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 25. Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, *to arm, protect oneself*, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

circum-vincio, inctum, 4. v. a. *to bind around*: quasi murteta juncis, item ego virgis circumvinciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27.

circum-vise, 3. v. a. *to look around*: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 58.

circumvŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [circumvolito] *flying round*: aër, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191.

circum-vŏlito, āvi, 1. v. a. and n. *to flutter or fly around*: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. G. 1, 377: circumvolitantium aliîum, Tac. H. 2, 50. ‖ Meton.: *to row about, to hover round*: circumvolitant equites, Lucr. 2, 329: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9.

circum-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to fly around*: seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 867: (aves) paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam, Quint. 2, 6, 7. *Trans.*: nave circumvolata ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47. ‖ Meton.: *to run or hasten round*: circumvolans ordines exercitus sui Telesinus, Vell. 2, 27: Sil. 17, 416

circum-vŏlūto, 1. v. a. *to roll or twist around*: and reflect., feram circumvolutari blandientem, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll round, wind*, or *twine around*: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg. Aen. 3, 284: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 20, 62, 82.

circus, i, *m.* = κίρκος (kindred with κύκλος). Lit.: *a ring, a hoop*: whence *the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle* (more rare than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu instiit, Att. in Non. 20, 28: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. Arat. 248: globus et circi nonaeque ac fulgida signa, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191. ‖ *an oval space for chariot races*, etc. Esp. *the Circus Maximus at Rome* (v. Smith's Ant. 283 *sqq.*): Liv. 1, 35: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: Tac. H. 1, 4: circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: ac, non vicanos haruspices non de circo astrologos, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. 2. Transf. *any race-course*: Liv. 9, 42: Virg. Aen. 5, 109. Meton.: *the spectators in the Circus*: Sil. 16, 535. (Hence It. cerchio.)

cĭris, is *f.* = κίρις, *a bird* (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, *a fish* = κίρρος, Etym. M.), *into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed*: plumis in aves mutata vocatur Ciris, *et a tomeb est hoc nomen adepta capillo*, Ov. M. 8, 151. Virg. Cir. 482 *sq.*

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] *curled, having ringlets*: Mart. 9, 30: ter sacratorum centum dictata fuisse, pro nihilo pendes? Pers. 1, 29: Amm. 14, 6 cirratae vestes, *fringed*, Capitol. Pert. 8.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly *plur.*) *a curl, lock, ringlet*, or *tuft of hair* (rare): quis stupuit Germani flavam caesariem, et madido torquentem cornua cirro, Juv. 13, 164: of the few straggling hairs upon a bald head: Mart. 10, 83. Also, *the hair on the forehead of a horse*: Veg. 2, 28, 34. ‖ Transf.: *a tuft of feathers or crest of birds*: Plin. 11, 37, 44. 2. *the arms of polypi*: id. 26, 8, 37. 3. *filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair*: id. 26, 7, 20. 4. *a fringe upon a tunic*: Phaedr. 2, 5, 13.

cirsion, i, *n.* = κίρσιον, *a kind of thistle*, perhaps Carduus parviflorus Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 39.

cis, *prep.* [cf. citra] *on this side, within* (opp. to uls and trans.). With *acc.*: of space: cis Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt Caes. B. G. 2, 1: cis Tiberim, Liv. 8, 14: prius cis Apenninum, postea trans Apenninum, id. 5, 33: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35. ‖ Of time: *within* (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers): cis dies paucos, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis menses, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: cis paucas tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: pauculos dies, Mamertin. Grat. act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 42. In compos.: *on this side of*: Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, *etc.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 74-77.) [Bopp refers this word to the pronominal stem *ki*; Gr. κο-; Ion. κο-; Lat. *quo*, which he traces in *hi-c, ci-s, ci-tra.*]

cisiārius, ii, *m.* [cisium] *the driver of a cabriolet*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13. ‖ *the maker of a cabriolet*: Inscr.

cisium, ii, *n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet*: inde cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

cis-montānus, a, um, *adj. situated on this side of a mountain*: Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

cisōrium, ii, *n.* [caedo] *a cutting instrument*: ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

cissanthēmos, i, *f.* = κισσάνθεμος, *a plant similar to ivy, a species of* cyclaminos, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 9, 68.

cissaros, i, *f.*, or **-on**, *n. the plant also called* chrysanthemon, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 17.

cissītis, is, *f.* = κισσῖτις, *a precious stone of the colour of the ivy-leaf*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cissos, i, *f.* = κισσός, *ivy*, Hedera Helix, Linn.; Plin. 16, 34, 62.

cista, ae, *f.* = κίστη, *a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit*, etc.: in cistam transferam ex fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: cistam effractam plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: jamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos, Juv. 3, 206 *for sacred utensils*: Tib. 1. 7, 48: *a balloting box*: Auct. Her. 1, 12 (v Smith's Ant. 288).

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a small chest or box*: cistella cum crepundiis, Pl. Cist. 3, 7: Auc. Her. 1, 12.

cistellātrix, īcis, *f.* [cistella] *she who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave): Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31.

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little box or chest*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 141.

cisterna, ae, *f.* [cista] *a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern*: Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 36, 23, 52.

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna] *pertaining to cisterns*: aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6.

cistus, i, *m.* = κίστος (usu. *masc.*), *a shrubby plant of two kinds*: 1. flos masculo rugoseus = Cistus villosus Linn. 2. feminae albus = Cistus salvifolius, Linn.; Plin. 24, 10, 48.

cistĭfer, fĕra, m. [cista] *the bearer of a box or chest*: Mart. 5, 17.

cistŏphŏrus, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), *an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachmas, on which a cista was stamped*: Cic. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*: *gen. plur.* cistophorum, Liv. 37, 46.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a little box or chest*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 164.

citātē, *adv.*, *quickly, speedily*: plus enteros citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. 1, 1, 37.

citātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *quickly, hastily* (very rare): ipse in suum locum citatim contendit, Hirt. B. Afr. 80: scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *dub.*

citātĭtrum, ii, *n.* [cito] *a summoning before a tribunal*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 2.

citātus, a, um, *Part.* [cito]. **I.** *adj. quick, rapid, speedy*: citato equo, *at full gallop*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: citatis jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: citato pede, Cat. 63, 2: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: citatum agmen, id. 35, 30: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50: citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6. Instead of an *adv.*: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10· ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3· penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11. Fig.: argumenta acris et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu colores sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111: pronunciatio (opp. to pressa), ib.

citer, a, um (*comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus: *post.* only in Cato in Prisc. 599 P. and Afran. ib. p. 607 apud Prisc.), [cis.] *adj., on this side.*

citĕrĭor, us, [citer], *adj. on this side, hithermost* (opp. to ulterior): alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (*i. e.* Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10. citerior Hispania, Tac. H. 1, 49: Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46. **II.** *nearer, closer*: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. Fam. 2, 12. **III.** Of time: *earlier, sooner*: Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, *no.* 1: citeriore die, Gai. Dig. 21, 4, 15. **IV.** Of measure or degree: *smaller, less*: citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299: uno gradu a publico supplicio manuque carnificis citerior, *one degree removed from*, Val Max. 9, 12, 6.

citĕrius, v. citer.

cithăra, ae, *f.* = κιθάρα, *the cithern or lute*: Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: imbelli cithara carmina divides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 3. Meton. *the music of the lute*, or, gen., *of a stringed instrument*: Prop. 2, 10, 10.

2. *the art of playing on the lute*: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4. (Hence It. *cetera*; Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Eng. *guitar.*)

cithărista, ae, m. = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara*: Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15.

cithăristrĭa, ae, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 32.

cithărizo, 1. *v. n.* = κιθαρίζω, *to play on or strike the cithara*: Nep. Ep. 2.

cithărœda, ae, *f. a female who plays on and sings to the cithara*: Inscr.

cithărœdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κιθαρῳδικός, *pertaining to a citharoedus*: ars, Suet. Ner. 40: habitu, ib. 25: carmina, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

cithărœdus, i, m. = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice*: at vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: eos solos esse qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, id. Mur. 13, 29. Proverb.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

cithărus, i, m. = κίθαρος, *a fish of the sole kind*: according to some the dab or *small flounder*. Platonius or Pleuronectes Limanda: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

citĭmus, a, um [citer] *adj. nearest, next*: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: citima Persidis (*sc.* loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39.

citi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [citus] *swift-footed, fleet*: Diom. p. 472 P.

citrĕmis, e, *adj.* [citus remus] *rowed swiftly*: Argo, Varr. in Charis. p. 94 P.

cito, *adv. soon, speedily, quickly*, etc.: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: labascit, victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, unquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146: non multum praestant sed cito, Quint. 1, 3, 4. *Comp.* citius: suprema citius die, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, *sooner* or *later*, Ov. M. 10, 33. *Sup.* se in currus citissime recipere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* **II.** With a negative = non facile, *not easily*: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, ib. § 265: nec cito crediderim, Ov. A. A. 3, 685. **III.** Meton. for potius, *sooner, rather*: ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, propinquum potius quam vicinum defenderis, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [cieo] *to put into frequent* or *quick motion, to hurl, incite, stimulate, promote*, etc.: citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583. arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. C. Hon. 510· urinam, Cels. 2, 19· pus, id. 5, 28, *no.* 13. humorem, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9. Of plants: *to put* or *shoot forth*: id. 3, 6, 2. Fig.: inque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *may be excited*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24.

II. *to call* or *summon*: patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47: senatum, id. 9, 30: senatores, id. 3, 38: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44: judices, Cic. Verr. 1, 7· citari nominatim unum ex iis, *i. e.* for enrolment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29. **III.** Legal *t. t. to call upon a person in court to make his appearance*: this was done by the praeco: citat reum: non respondit. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 40: omnes abs te rei capitis citantur, id. Rabir. perd. 11, 31. Of witnesses. in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. Verr. 2, 59.

IV. In gen.: *to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite*: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47· poetas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20. **V.** *to mention by name, to proclaim, rehearse* (rare): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: paeanem, *to recite*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251· Io Bacche, *to call*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: citare mancipia ergastuli quotidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22.

citrā, prep. with *acc.* and *adv.* [citer] *on this side* (opp. to ultra)· Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2: citra flumen interceptl, Liv. 21, 48: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen efferet, Caes. B. G. 6, 8. *Adv.*: ultra citrave pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31: nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. M. 5, 186. **II.** *within, short of, less than*: Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Or. 18, 58: non erit necesse id neque a capite arcessere. Saepe etiam citra licet, id. Top. 9, 39: tela hostium citra cadebant, *fell short*, Tac. H. 3, 22. *Comp.*: citerius debito restitit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 16. Fig.: promptus ego regis quaerentis; nec virtus citra gemma est, *is not inferior to my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans quum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5: fatigationem, Cels. 1, 3: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: domi praesumpsi dapes et dentes citra quam capias, id. A. A. 3, 757: citra quam debuit ille, id. Pont. 1, 7, 53. **2.** Of time (very rare): citra Calendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3: citra Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365. **III.** *without, except, setting aside* (for sine, praeter): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. G. 16: citra Senatus populi que auctoritatem, Suet Caes. 28: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i. e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles*, id. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similia, Mel. 1, 19, 17. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 79-86.)

citrăgo (citreago), ĭnis, *f.* [citrus] *the citrus-plant, balm*: Pall. 1, 37, 2.

citrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with citrus leaves*: libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27.

citrĕa, ae, *f.* = citrus: Plin. 16, 26, 44.

citrĕtum, i, *n.* [citrus] *a plantation of citrus-trees*: Pall. Febr. 24, 14

citrĕum, i, *n. the citron*: Plin. 23, 6, 55.

citrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *pertaining to the citrus-tree*: mensam, *of citrus-wood*, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

citrium, ii, *n. a kind of gourd*: Apic. 1, 21.

citro, *adv.* [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: *to this side* (as citra on this side): hence ultro citroque, *to that side and to this side, hither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally*, etc. (as Fr. *çà et là*). qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr 5, 66 *fin.*: bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40: quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: beneficiis ultro et citro datis acceptisque, id. Off. 1, 17, 56. ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23: data ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: and sometimes ac is used: ultro ac citro commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16 (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 86-89.)

citrŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *smelling of citrus*: vestis, Naev. in Macr Sat. 2, 15.

citrum, i, *n.* [id.] *citrus-wood* Plin. 16, 43, 84. **II.** Meton.: *furniture made of it*: Mart. 10, 98.

citrus, i, m. [prob. a corruption of κέδρος, cedrus] *the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood*, prob. Thuya articulata, Desf.: Plin. 13, 15, 29. **II.** *the citron-tree* (also called malus Medica, Persica, Assyria), Citrus Medica, Linn.: Plin. 12, 3, 7.

citus, a, um, *Part.* [cieo]. **I.** *Adj.*: *quick, swift, rapid*: vox citatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: ad scribendum citus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citius quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14: classis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 13, 732: incessus, Sall. C. 15 *fin.*: via, Liv. 33, 48: venator, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: citius cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: citae legiones, ib. 14, 26: agmine, ib. 1, 63: mora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29: pes, *i. q.* iambus, id. A. P. 252. *Comp.*: citioris curae negotium, Val. Max. 3, 8, *no.* 1 *ext. Sup.*: Quint. 6, 4, 14, *dub.* **II.** For the *adv.* cito: equites parent citi, Pl. Am. 1, 1.

88 · nascuntur fugitivi cives alibi, Cic. 63, 43: civi nolvito vela, Virg. Aen. 4, 374: si civi nivendarint, Tab. A. 12, 12.

civica, ae, *f.* (sc. corona), *a civic crown*; Eph. Epig. 1, 26.

civicus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] *pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic,* (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly post.): jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: motus, id. Od. 2, 1, 1: rabies, Ib. 3, 24, 26: furor, Flor. 4, 2, 75: bella, Ov. Post. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 22: corona, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war*, Gell. 5, 6: Cic. Planc. 30, 72: Liv. 10, 46. (The *second* crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 359.) **II.** *pertaining to the Roman state*: advena, non modo civicus, sed ne Italicus quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40. **III.** *pertaining to a town or city*: muri, Pl. frgm. in Charis, p. 181 P.

civilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a citizen, civic, civil*: sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens*, Lucr. 3, 70: inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 78: conjuratio, id. Fam. 5, 12: genus belli, id. Att. 7, 13: Romani, civilem esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, *of their own citizens*, Liv. 3, 28: discordia, Sall. C. 5: dissensio, id. Jug. 41 *fin.*: civile discidii specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: res, ib. 1, 43: arma, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 6: ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95: quorum supplicibus nulla unquam civilis victoria satiavit, Tac. H. 4, 38: ut civili praeda miles imbueretur, Ib. 3, 15: curae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg. Aen. 6, 772: jus, either opp. to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Liv. 9, 46: or to jus publicum, *civil, private rights*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. So civilis dies, *the civil day (from midnight to midnight*; opp. to the natural, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Plin. 2, 77, 79: amor (opp. to naturalis), *between citizens*, Gell. 12, 1. **II.** *pertaining to public or political life, political, public*: ex civilibus studiis atque obtrectatione domestica, Cic. Font. 8: civilis ratio, *political science*, id. Inv. 1, 5: civilis scientia, Ib.: quaestiones, Quint. 2, 15, 36: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: civilis vir, *a statesman*, πολιτικός, Quint. Procem. § 10. **III.** *like a citizen, befitting a citizen, courteous, polite, affable*: quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: sermo, Liv. 6, 40: animus, Tac. A. 1, 72: in semet augendo parcus atque civilis, praenomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Claud. 12: vestitu neque patrio neque civili usus est, id. Cal. 52: civili et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59: incessu, Plin. Pan. 83: civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, ib. 1, 54: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13: in cunctos, id. 10, 16. *Sup.*: id. 8, 1.

civilitas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] *art of government, politics*, used by Quint. as transl. of the Greek πολιτική: Quint. Inst. 2, 15, 25: id. 2, 15, 33: ib. 2, 17, 12. **II.** *courteousness, politeness, affability* (v. civilis, III): Suet. Aug. 51: Eutrop. 7, 21.

civiliter, *adv. after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like*: neque enim civiliter nimiis opibus utebantur, Liv. 33, 46. **II.** *civilly, courteously, kindly*: quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, Tac. A. 4, 21. *Comp.*: Plin. Pan. 29. *Sup.*, Eutr. 7, 8.

civis (ceivis, S. C. de Bacchan.), is, *com.* (*abl.* civi; in later MSS. and edd. cive): *a citizen* (male or female): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, date viam, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: quod civis cum cive agat, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: cives cum civibus de virtute certabunt, Sall. C. 9: eam esse deo liberam, civem Athenas, Ter. Phm. 4, 3, 35. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 291.)

2. Civis mea, tua, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen* (later Lat. comitis): cives tui, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63: te metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. **II.** *a subject*: ut rex civibus suis, id. Rep. 1, 25: cives, hostes, juxta metuere, Sall. J. 72.

civitas, ātis (*gen. plur.* sometimes civitatium), *f.* [civis] *citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of the city* (v. Smith's Ant. 291): Cato, quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, quum orta Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: aliquem civitate donare, id. Balb. 13, 30: civitatem dare alicui, id. Arch. 4, 7: impertiri, Ib. 5, 10: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: usurpare, id. Calig. 38: amittere, Cic Caecin. 34: furari, id. Balb. 2: adimere, Suet. Caes. 28: negare, id. Aug. 40. **Fig.**: ut oratio Romana plane videatur non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.* **II.** *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state*: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, id. Sest. 42, 91: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47: homines in suis civitatibus et municipiis, Cic. Mur. 23, 47 (where by civitates are meant coloniae and praefecturae): civitates condere, id. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem funditus evertere, id. Verr. 4, 34: administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: regiam civitatem Aegyptii, populares Attici invenere, *form of government*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: lege civitatis, Quint. 12, 10, 26: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107. **2.** Of an individual state or country: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provincia, Ib. 1, 10: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51: Heraclea quae est civitas sequissimo jure, Cic. Arch. 4.

3. Fig.: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem Stoicorum, Tac. Or. 31 dub. **III.** Meton. = urbs, *a city* (as a collection of houses) (rare): civitatem incendere, Enn. in Non. 429, 5: pererrata nocturnis commessationibus civitas, Sen. Ben. 6, 32: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17. (Hence Ital. *città*; Fr. *cité*.)

civitātula, ae, *f. dim.* [civitas] *citizenship in a small city*: Sen. Apocol. p. 852. **II.** *a small city*: App. M. 10, p. 238.

clacendix or **claxendix**, *a kind of shell-fish*, Fest. *s. v.*

clādes, is (*gen. plur.* reg. cladium, cladum, Sil. 7, 505 etc.), *f. injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity*: clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 3: darent late cladem magnasque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 348: mortiferam cladem conflare, id. 6, 1089: magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall. C. 39: etsi cursum ingenii sui premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv. 22, 56: hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam fluxit, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565: per sex dies ea clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: Mutius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, Liv. 2, 12. **2.** Meton. and poet.: *destroyer, ravager*: genimur, cum fulminis ictu, Amphitryoniaden cladem Libyae, Virg. Aen. 6, 842. **II.** In milit. lang.: *defeat, discomfiture, slaughter, massacre*: qui Nolae (P. Claudii) classe deviata militibus lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: cladem inferre, Liv. 29, 3: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti gravem cladem in congressu fecerent, Sall. J. 59 *fin.*: hisque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6: affines, amicos meos alium alia clades oppressit, Sall. J. 14: sine clade victor, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 32: ut subita turbaret clade Latinos, Virg. Aen. 12, 536. [Gr. κλάσις, κλαδάω, κλαδεύω, κλαδαρός. Hopp compares Sanz. klath (laedere), and khad (occidere).]

clam (old form CALIM or CALAM, Fest. *s. v.*), *adv.* and *prep.*, opp. to palam. **I.** Adv.: **1.** As an indecl. *adj.* with esse or fore: *hidden, unseen, unknown*: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 21: si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: per petuo tamen id fore clam diffidere debet Lucr. 5, 1156: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36: clam furtim hic esse volt, ne qui sciant (for clam et furtim), Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49. **2.** Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately*: clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδήκτης), id. Bac. 5, 2, 27: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: per latos quae volebat clam imponenda, occulte exportanda curabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 17: clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: soli Aetoli id decretum clam muscitantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, Suet. Caes. 31: ille Sychaeum clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350: cui te commisit alendum clam, Ov. M. 13, 432: ne quid clam furtive accepisse censeas (for clam et furtive), Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 61. **II.** Prep. with *abl.* and *acc.* (mostly in comic poets) *without the knowledge of, unknown to*. With *abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, id. Merc. 3, 2, 2: patre, id. Truc. 2, 1, 27: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: ea res clam patre fuit, Gell. 2, 23. **2.** With *acc.*: clam uxorem, Pl. Asin. Grex. 1: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: clam praesidia, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: postros, Ib. 16. Once with *gen.*: clam patris, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 43. **3.** Clam me *or* mihi est: neque adeo clam me est, *it is not unknown to me*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: mihi clam est! Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 9. **4.** Clam aliquem habere, *to keep secret from, conceal from*, Ter Hec. 4, 4, 35. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II p. 89-91.) [From the root CAL, which is seen in *celare*, καλύπτω, κρύπτω etc.: cf. coram and palam.]

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a bawler noisy declaimer* (rare): ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49 182: clamatores odiosi ac molesti, id de Or. 3, 22, 81.

clāmātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [clamator] *screeching, clamorous*: avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clāmitātio (or, clamatio), ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *a bawling noise*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *freq.* [clamo] *to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate*: venit Chremes clamitans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117: quid clamitas? Pl. As. 4, 2, 28: quidam in porta carices Cumo advectas vendens, *Cumeas* clamitabat, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: saepe clamitans *Libertatem* se *libertasque civitatis* ipsa, Caes. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.*: ad arma, cives, clamitabam, Liv. 9, 24: Claudius, quae *erga* praecipiti curru luna longum diu spatium, nonnisi clamitans mutabilius, Tac. A. 12, 68: cetera, et detestanda alieni clamitans, augere

eating, Tac. A. 3, 23: (passer) *querulo cantu clamitans*, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. **2.** *to call after*: clamitabat me, ut revertar, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 30. **Fig.**: nonne ipsum caput, et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clere malitiam, et clamitare calliditatem videntur? *to reek malice and to shout aloud craftiness*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **Neutr.**: *to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain*: populus convolat: tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Verr. 5, 7 *fin.*: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitum, id. Div. in Caecil. 15. **Poet.** Of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius ekmare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. Of water, trees, *etc.*: clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvae, Stat. Th. 11, 116. Of snoring: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 11. **Fig.**: et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides? *does not my truthfulness proclaim itself?* Prop. 1, 18, 18. **II. Act.**: *to call upon* or *cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke*, etc.: constr. with the *acc.* or *a clause* as object in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With *acc.*: clamare janitorem, Pl. As. 2, 3, 10: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, ib. 3, 398: morientem nomine, Virg. Aen. 4, 674: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36: clamato parente, Ov. M. 6, 525: divum atque hominum fidem, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 20: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: aquas, Prop. 4, 8, 58: per urbem Saturnalia diem sic noctem clamata, Liv. 22, 1: clamabit enim, *pulchre, bene, recte*, Hor. A. P. 428. **2.** With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37: clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12: ad me dianes clamant: *Janua culpa tua est*, Cat. 67, 14. **3. Fig.**: with an abstract subs. as subject: eum ipsum (*sc.* Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosa Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 42 *fin.* [From the root CAL or CLA, "call," (v. *calo*), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *cla-ma.*] (Hence Ital. *chiamare.*)

clāmor (old form **clamos**, like arbos, labos, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 4, 13) *f.* ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour*: facere clamorem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27: clamore sublato, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*: tollare in coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: ad aethera, ib. 2, 338: clamorem ferunt (mergi) ad sidera, id. G. 1, 362: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundero, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: compesce, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23. **2.** *acclamation, applause*: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: clamore corona, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium. Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* In *plur.*: quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5. **3.** *a shout of disapprobation*: clamoribus maximis ludicos corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: Fufium clamoribus et convictis consectantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. **II. Poet.** of inanimate things: *noise, sound, din*: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg. Aen. 3, 566.

clāmōsē, *adv.* *loudly, clamorously*: clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] *full of clamour or noise.* **I. Lit.**: *noisy, bawling, clamorous*: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191. **II. Pass.**: *filled with noise* or *clamour, noisy*: urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Mart. Ep. 53. **2.** *accompanied with noise*: aestus, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: acceleratio, Aus. Her. 3, 13.

clanculārius, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum] *secret, concealed* (rare): posita quidam, *unknown*, Mart. 10, 3.

clanculo, post-class. for clanculum. App. M. 3, p. 131, 5: Macr. Sat. 5, 8.

clanculum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [clam] *secretly, privately.* **I.** *Adv.*: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 31: clanculum abii a legione, id. Amph. 1, 3, 25: captandust horum clanculum sermo mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 8. **II.** *prep.* with *acc.*: alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 93 *sq.*)

clandestino, *adv.* *secretly, clandestinely*: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clandestinus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *secret, hidden, clandestine*: clandestina suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: colloquia, cum hostibus, id. de Sen. 12, 40: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: denunciatio, id. 4, 36: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40.

clango, 3. *v. n.* *to clang, resound* (rare): crepitu clangente, Att. in Non. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342. [A word formed from sound: so Gr. κλαγγή, κλάζω: Germ. *klingen*: Eng. *clank.*]

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango] *clang, noise*: exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 313: (aquila) tremulo clangore volabat, *poet.* Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: Liv. 1, 34. In *plur.*: (Harpyiae) magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226.

clārē, *adv.* Of sight: *brightly, clearly*: clare oculis video, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat. 66, 9: Aquarius incipit occidere clare, *to set before dark*, Col. 11, 2. *Comp.*: Plin. 10, 20, 22. *Sup.*: Vitr. 9, 4. **II.** Of hearing: *clearly, distinctly, aloud*: clare recitare, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 30: plaudite, id. Amph. *fin.*: clare loc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 15: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. Att. 2, 20: res clare atque ut cerni videantur, enunciare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: clare, ut milites exaudirent, inquit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: clare maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3. *Comp.*: id. Calig. 22. *Sup.*: Vitr. 5, 3. **III.** Meton.: *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86. *Comp.*: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: clarius intelligi, Quint. 2, 5, 7. *Sup.*: id. 9, 1, 19. **2.** *illustriously, honourably* (very rare). clarius exspendescebat, Nep. Att. 1.

clārēsco, 2. *v. n.* [clarus] *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. in Non. 85, 25: rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic. Arat. 107. **II. Fig.**: *to be clear, evident*, or *manifest* (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident from the first canto*, Lucr. 6, 938: te isse claret, Quint. 7, 1, 30. **2.** *to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned*: (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 4, 10.

clārēsco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [clareo]. Of the sight: *to begin to shine, become visible*: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123. **2.** Of the hearing: *to sound clear, to become audible*: clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 301: foramina quibus clarescunt (ibiae), Quint. 1, 11, 7. **II. Fig.**: *to become clear, manifest, evident*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 5, 1455: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61. **2.** Of character: *to become illustrious, famous*: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, id. G. 14: ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1.

clārificātio, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico] *a glorification*: Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62.

clārifico, 1. *v. a.* [clarus facio] *to make illustrious* or *famous*: nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Inscr. 3 18.

clārigātio, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] *a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of war through a Fetialis or herald* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): Plin. 1 epit. libr. 22, 2. **II.** *a fine imposed upon a man who is found beyond the prescribed limits*: Liv. 8, 14.

clārigo, atum, 1. *v. n.* Of the Fetiales: *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): semper e legatis, cum ad hostes clarigatumque mitterentur, id est res raptas clare repetitum, unus utique verbenarius vocabatur, Plin. 22, 2, 3. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ig-* prob. represents the root of *ago*: cf. *fumigo, navigo, remigo*, etc.]

clāri-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus sono] *clear-sounding* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320.

clārissimātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus] *the dignity of a Clarissimus*: Amm. 2, 16.

clāritās, ātis, *f.* [clarus] *clearness, brightness*. Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54: claritatem visus (adjuvat nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, 4. **2.** Of objects of hearing: claritas in voce, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: sonitum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*: vocis jucunditas claritasque, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11. **II. Fig.**: Of style: *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: pulcritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10. **2.** *celebrity, renown, reputation*: num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 33: pro tua claritate, id. Fam. 13, 68: viri quum claritate, tum usu belli praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3: nominis, Hirt. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6. herbarum (*i. e.* nobilores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120. nondum ista genera (vini) in claritate erant, id. 14, 14, 16.

clāritūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *clearness, brightness* (for claritas). Of objects of sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (*sc.* lunae), Tac. A. 1, 28. **2.** Of objects of hearing: vocis claritudo, Gell. 7, 5. **II. Fig.**: *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation*: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2 *fin.*: in tantam claritudinem brevi pervenerat, ib. 7: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, ib. 16, 24: familiae, ib. 15, 34: militiae, ib. 4, 6: studiorum, ib. 12, 8: virtutum, ib. 15, 69.

clārĭtus, *adv.* = clare (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, *etc.*): Cels. in Charis. p. 190 P.

clārĭvidus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus video] *clear-sighted*: sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [clarus] *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare): Juppiter excelsa clarabat sceptra columna, *showed, exhibited*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12 *fin.*: aestatis primordia clarat, Cic. Arat. 39 (274): Stat. Th. 5, 286. **II. Fig.**: *to make evident, distinct, to illustrate*: animi naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51. **2.** *to make illustrious, famous*: illum non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem, Hor. Od. 4 3, 4.

clāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *clearness, brightness*: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 112.

clārus, a, um, *adj.* *clear, bright*. (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of the sight: *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc.: luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: oculorum lumina, Lucr. 4, 826: clarissima mundi lumina (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg. G. 1, 5: clarissimus color, Lucr. 2, 830: loca, id. 5, 777: clara flumina, *clear streams*, id. 1, 1002: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: tanquam in clarissima luce versetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: clarum vitrum, *transparent*, Ov. M. 4, 359. **Poet.** with

abl., argento clari delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: sedes speculo claras, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 111: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704. Of the wind (in Gr. λαμπρὸν ἄνεμος): *making clear, bringing fair weather*: aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460.

2. Of the hearing: *clear, loud, distinct*: clara voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 713: clara voce, ut omnis concio audire posset dixit, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clamor, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, ib. 13, 806: fotus, ib. 2, 625: vox, opp. to obtusa, Quint. 11, 3, 15: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16. ‖ 3. Fig.: *clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101. 2. *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*, etc.: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 48. clara et commemorabilis pugna, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 111: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1: clara potentesque facundia, ib. 30: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38: helluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, *in so exalted a subject*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12. With *abl.*: clarus gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. 10, 1, 90: Jupiter gigantео triumpho, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194. With *in*: in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 1: clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: in literis, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14. With *ex*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. With *ob*: ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32. With *gen.*: artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4.

3. As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20: clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: permitto tibi, vir clarissime Veiento, dicere, ib. 9, 13: clarissimus ordo = senatorius, Vopisc. Aurel. 18 *fin.* And of the wives of those who had the rank of *clarissimus*: clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8.

4. In a bad sense (rare): *notorious*: populus (*sc.* Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31. (Hence It. *chiaro*; Fr. *clair.*)

classiārius, i, *m.* [classis] (*sc.* miles), *a marine*: in plur. *sea or naval forces*: Nep. Milt. 7: Tac. A. 4, 27: reliqua lacus classiarii tectis navibus obtinebant, ib. 12, 56. *Adj.*: centurio, *a captain of a ship*: Ib. 14, 8. ‖ (*sc.* nanta) *a sailor, seaman*: Caes. B. C. 3, 100: nam quum classiarios, quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12.

classicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little fleet, flotilla*: Cic. Att. 16, 2.

classicum, i, v. classicus, *no.* ‖.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] *of or relating to the classes of the Roman people*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 27. 2. Esp. classicus, i, *m. a citizen of the first class*: classici dicebantur non omnes, qui in classibus erant, sed primae tantum classis homines, Gell. 7, 13. 3. Fig.: *of the first rank, classical*: classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, id. 19, 8. ‖ *relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces.* 1. Subs. classicum, *a signal of battle given by the trumpet*: classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32: classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36: urbem ad classicum introlit paludatus, *with sound of trumpet*, Suet. Vitell. 11. 2. Meton.: *the military trumpet itself*: Virg. G. 2, 539. 3. Adj.: *pertaining to the fleet*: classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61: legio, Tac. H. 1, 31: bella, *naval*, Prop. 2, 1, 28: certamen, Vell. 2, 85: corona = navalis, id. 2, 81. Subst. classici, orum, *m. plu. marines*: Tac. H. 1, 36. Also for *marinere, seamen*: Curt. 4, 3.

classis (clasis in Column. Rostr.), is, *f.* (*abl.* classi or classe: *gen. plur.* usu. classium: classum, Liv. Andr. in Non.), *a class* or *division of the Roman people* in the comitia centuriata: Liv. 1, 42 *fin.*: Cic. Rep. 2, 22: id. Phil. 2, 33: for details, v. Smith's Ant. 333; infra classem, *any class below the first*, Gell. 7, 13. Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. *of the lowest rank*, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. ‖ *an army* (very ancient): procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. *s. v.* opima: classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.]. Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: cum procinctae classes erant, et instructa acies, id. 1, 11: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Virg. Aen. 7, 716. ‖ 3. *a fleet* (including the crews): nomina in classem dare, *to enlist for the fleet*, Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26. classibus hic locus est, Virg. Aen. 2, 30 postesquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Manil. 4: aptare, Virg. Aen. 4, 289: armare, ib. 299: classis ornandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv. 9, 30: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: classe navigare, *by ship*, Cic. Fl. 14: Virg. Aen. 6, 334: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 47. ‖ 4. *a class, division*, in gen. (after Augustan age): pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23: ducere vero classem multo pulcerrimum, *to be head of the class*, id. 1, 2, 24: tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m. plu.* = κλῆθρα, τά, *a trellis, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals): Col. 8, 17, 10: ursus valuit si frangere clathros, Hor. A. P. 471: circumdati clathris ferreis, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

clāthro (clatro), atum, 1. *v. a.* [clathri] *to furnish with a grate* or *lattice, set with bars* (very rare): fenestra, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26: Col. 9, 1, 4.

claudeo, 2. *or* claudo, 3. *v. n. no perf.*, clausum [claudus] *to limp* or *halt, to falter* (only Fig.): consilium claudeat, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 889 P.: beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte claudereat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: in quacumque enim una (parte) plane claudicret, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214: numerus clausurus *est, the measure will halt*, Gell. 4, 7 *fin.*

claudĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *a limping* (rare): claudicatio non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

claudĭco (clōdico), 1. *v. n.* [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] *to limp, halt, be lame*: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: percusso claudicat ille genu, Ov. F. 3, 758: ut saepe etiam inde claudicaret, Suet. Aug. 80: melius esse incessu regem quam imperio regni claudicare, Just. 6, 2. Poet.: of the lameness of the wings of birds: Lucr. 6, 835: of the wavering of scales: id. 4, 516: and of the inclination of the earth's axis: id. 6, 1106. ‖ Fig.: *to halt, waver, to be vanishing*, or *defective*: claudicat ingenium, id. 3, 454: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in illo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: ne sermo in sequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 48: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198.

claudĭco, ōnis, *f.* [claudus] *a lameness, limping*: Veg. 1, 26, 1

claudĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a lameness, limping*: Plin. 8, 43, 68. No *plur.*: id. 28, 4, 6.

claudo (clōdo, Plin. 18, 33, 76: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, etc.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut, close, shut up*: ne claudendas pupulas, ne quid incidesat, et ad aperiendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: forem cubiculi, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cum L. Flacco portas tota Asia claudebat, id. Flacc. 25, 61: januam sera, Tib. 1, 6: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: omnes aditus, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: rivos, *to dam up*, Virg. E. 3, 111: foras, Tib. 1, 9, 44: Suet. Ner. 47: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 13, 17: *to* oculos, Lucan 5, 28: lumina, Virg. Aen. 10, 746: (*cludo*): clusis foribus, Lucr. 4, 600: domum cludit, Tac. H. 1, 33. Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22. 2. Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: fugam hostibus claudere, *to cut off, prevent*, Liv. 27, 18: insula ea sinum *ab alto* claudit, *shuts off, separates the bay from the sea*, id. 30, 24: quod clausae ileme tum Alpes essent, *closed*, id. 27, 36: rura gelu tum claudi hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317 alicui iter, Ov. F. 1, 272: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: vocem Evandri, Liv. 44, 45: sideritis sanguinem claudit, *stops: stanches*, Plin. 26, 13, 83: clausa con silia habere, *to conceal*, Cic. Verr. 3, 25 *fin.* Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. M. 7, 604: animam clusit dolor, Lucan. 8, 59. ‖ *to close, end, conclude*: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: epistolam, id. H. 11, 165: coenas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plaudite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, *to bring up the rear*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Curt. 3, 3. ‖ 3. *to inclose, encompass, surround* (for includo, concludo): quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique claudereturque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: longus in angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus, Ov. M. 13, 407: locum totum circum aqua claudere, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54: quantum campi claudat (circuitus), Quint. 1, 10, 42. Fig.: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*: verba pedibus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. 2. Milit. *t. t. to invest, besiege, blockade*, etc.: prinsquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. 25, 22: litora ac portus custodia clausos tueri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8: ad versarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, hinc Itutulus premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 473. [Cf. κλείω, κλῄθρα, κλείς, clav-is: Bopp compares Sans. *ghlâ* (amplecti, conjungere); O. H. G. *sliu*; Germ. *schliessen, schluss.* (Hence Ital. *chiudere*; Fr. *clorre, clos, clôture*, etc.)

claudo, ēre, *to be lame*; v claudeo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64) a, um, *adj. limping, halting, lame*: tum autem interdius quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: claudus Vulcanus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8: pes, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 32. Proverb.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, i. e. *who cannot make a right use of a thing*, Cic. Pis. 28, 69. ‖ Fig.: *crippled, defective, wavering, uncertain*: claudae naves, Liv. 37, 24: claudae naves raro remigio, Tac. A. 2, 24: claudo carmina alterno versu, i. e. *elegies*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: claudo pars officii tui, id. Pont. 3, 1, 86: claudo fides, Sil. 17, 33 [Cf. Sans. *khidâ, khidâ*, and *khidra*: Gr. κύλος; Eng. *halt.*]

claustra (claustra, Cato R. R. 13, 2),

crum, *n. plu.* (in *sing.* claustrum, *i*, very rare, Caes. Germ. Arst. 107: Clust. 4, 8) [claudo] *a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt*, etc.: claustra avellere, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: claustra januae pandere, Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Virg. Aen. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 9, 758: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: sub signo claustrisque reipubl. positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21. **2.** Fig.: *a barrier, bounds*, etc.: arta portarum natura effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets*, Lucr. 1, 72: tui versus claustra sua refregerunt, *have become public*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, ib. 2, 14: vitae claustra resolvere, *to sever the bonds of life*, Lucr. 1, 416: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. Flacc. 13, 30. **II.** *a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure*, etc.: claustra urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86: ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera, Mart. 10, 28: maris, i. e. *a harbour*, Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam*, id. 5, 44: Daedalea, i. e. *the labyrinth*, Sen. Hippol. 1166. **2.** *In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence*, etc.: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Aegypti, Liv. 44, 11: claustra tutissima praebet, id. 42, 67: montium, Tac. H. 3, 2: maris, Ib. 3, 43: suis claustris impeditos turbant, id. A. 12, 31: contrahere claustra, *to draw the walls of contravallation closer*, ib. 4, 49. Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nolilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8 annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8. (Hence Fr. *cloître*; Germ. *kloster*, Eng. *cloister*.)

claustrārius, a, um, *adj.* [claustra] *pertaining to locks*: claustrarius artifex, *a locksmith*, Lamprid. Elag. 12.

claustrītimus, i, *m.* [claustrum; v. neditumus] *a warden of locks*: Laev. in Gell. 12, 10.

clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo] *a close, conclusion, end, ending*: nimi ego est jam exitus, non fabulae: in quo quum clausula non inventitur, *no denouement*, Cic. Coel. 27, 65: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, id. Att. 6, 3: bonum quod beatae vitae clausulam imposuit, Sen. Ep. 66, 46: epistolae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21: edicti, id. Verr. 3, 14: clausulam imponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101. **2.** In rhetoric, *the close of a period*: Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id. Or. 64: Quint. 8, 5, 13. **II.** In the jurists, *a formula, a clause*, in gen.: Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 25.

clausum, i, (clusum), *n.* [claudo] *an inclosed space, inclosure*: sub uno clauso, Col. 7, 6, 5: in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg. G. 4, 303: clusa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

clausūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a castle, fort*: Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 2.

clausus, a, um, *Part.* [claudo].

clāva, ae, *f. a knotty branch or stick, a cudgel, club*, etc.: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: clava trinodis, Ov. F. 1, 575: Plin. 19, 1, 3: *a staff used in training recruits*: Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: instruxitque manum clava domitrice ferarum, Ov. Her. 9, 117. Proverb.: clavam Herculi extorquere, for something impossible, Macr. Sat. 5, 3. **II.** *a graft, scion*: Pall. Mart. 10, 12. **2.** Clava Herculis, a *plant*, also called Nymphea: Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvārium, ii, *n.* [clavus] *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails*: Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

clāvātor, ōris, *m.* [clava] *one who carries clubs or rods used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*: Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 25.

clāvātus, a, um [clavus] *furnished with points or prickles*: clavata concha, Plin. 9, 36, 61. **II.** *furnished with a shrub*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 3.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [clavis] *a small key*: Caes. Germ. Arst. 105. **B.** *the tendril of a vine*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clava gero] *a club-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules: Ov. M. 15, 22. Also of the robber Periphetes: ib. 7, 437.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clavis gero] Gr. κλειδοῦχος, *a key-bearer*, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov. F. 1, 228.

clāvis, is, *f.* (*acc.* clavim *or* clavem; *abl.* clavi *or* clave) [=κλείς: v. claudo] *a key*: clavim cedo, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Casin. 5, 2, 7: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall. J. 12: ipse claves portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24: quae non possunt esse sub clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: Caecuba servata centum clavibus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, *to deliver up the house or the charge of it*, Papin. Dig. 18, 1, 74: tu heluoni omnes horreorum claves tradiderat, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her*, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69. **II.** Clavis trochi, *an instrument like a key, by which a top was spun*, Prop. 3, 14, 6. **III.** Clavis torcularii, *a lever, bar*, Cato R. R. 13, 1. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef*.)

clāvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clavus] (rare) *to fasten with nails, to nail*: Paul. Nol. 21, 103.

clāvŭla (clavola), ae, *f. dim.* [clava] *a scion, graft*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus] *a small nail, a tack*: Cato R. R. 21, 3. **II.** *a small swelling*: Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, *m. a nail*: figere aliquid clavis ferreis, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 32 clavum adigere arbori, Plin. 10, 18, 20 excutere, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: clavis religare tigna, id. B. C. 2, 10: clavi caligares, *boot-nails*, Plin. 9, 18, 33: calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret, Juv. 3, 248. clavum pangere, *to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year*, Liv. 7, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 293). Hence, fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. Att. 5, 15. And as a *symbol of immoveable fixedness*: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18 so, proverb.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, *to clench the matter*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. And of love fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 4. **II.** *the tiller of a rudder*; and meton. *the rudder itself*: clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Aen. 5, 177. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. Sest. 9: clavum abjicere, *to leave the helm, cease to direct*, Arn. 3, 106: clavum rectum tenere, *to keep a steady helm, not to be negligent*, Quint. 2, 17, 24. **2.** In medic. *etc.*: *a painful tumour, a wart, corn*: on the feet: Plin. 22, 23, 27, *no.* 11: on the eye: Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 12: in the nose: Plin. 24, 14, 77: upon the neck of cattle: Col. 6, 14, 6. Also, *a disease of the olive-tree*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4. And *a kind of abortion of bees*: Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50. **3.** *a purple stripe on the* tunica, which, for the senators, was broad (latus): for the equites, narrow (angustus), (v. Smith's Ant. 293): induiturque humeris cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 29: Maecenas vixit angusto clavo paene contentus, Vell. 2, 88: latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, i. e. *I have been made a senator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35: adipisci, id. Vesp. 2. Poet.: *a tunic* in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: deposltum sumere, ib. 1, 6, 25. (Hence It. *chiodo, chiovo*; Fr. *clou*.)

claxendix, v. clacendix.

clēma, ătis, *n.* = κλῆμα, *a plant*, also called polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

clēmătis, ĭdis, *f.* = κληματίς, a name applied to various plants, viz.: **1.** *smilax similis*, Plin. 24, 10, 49 Clematis Vitiolla or Vitalba, Linn. **2.** *contumelius* (*q. v.*), Plin. 24, 15, 28. **3.** *echites, etc.*, Plin. 24, 15, 80 Asclepias nigra, Linn. **4.** *aegyptia etc.*, Plin. 24, 15, 90: *the periwinkle* Vinca maj. and min., Linn.

clēmătītis, ĭdis, *f.* = κληματῖτις *birth-wort*, prob. Aristolochia Clematitis, Linn., or perh. A. cretica: Plin 25, 8, 54.

clēmens, entis, *adj.* Of the elements: *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= *placidus, quietus*): undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: mare, Gell. 2, 21 Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, Curt. 5, 3: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116. Of places (opp. to praeceps) *of a gentle slope*: clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, *accessible*, Claud. B. Gild. 511. Fig.: rumor clemens, *moderate, unexaggerated*, Sall. J. 22. **II.** Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *quiet, gentle, compassionate, kind, merciful*: clemens vita urbana atque otium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subtrasci, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: clementes judices et misericordes, id. Planc. 13, 31: clemens, placidus, nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Tor. Ad. 5, 4, 10: animo et benigno in illam et clementi fui, id. Hec. 3, 5, 22. clementi animo ignoscet, Pl. Mil. 4, 6 37: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 *fin.*: clemens legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9 castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: sententia, Liv. 8, 31 *fin.* **2.** Of animals: *tame, domesticated*: clementius genus columbarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2. [Etym. dub.: perh. a compound word, *cle-meus*, "mild hearted." there is a Sans. word *kala*, "gentle."]

clēmenter, *adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually*, etc.: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. Silv 2, 2, 27 *Ku.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Ku.* Clementer quaeso, calces deteris, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111. *Ep.* Animo male est. reciplam anhelitum. *Ap.* Clementer requiesce, id. Epid. 2, 2, 21. clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1: editum jugum, Tac. G. 1: accedere, id. A. 12, 33. *Comp.*: id. H. 3, 52. **II.** *quietly, calmly, mercifully*, etc.: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: clementer ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1. clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15: clementer dictis militibus, *peacefully, without plundering*, id 29, 2. clementer tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. *Sup.*: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18. Of animals: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, id 5, 14.

clēmentia, ae, *f.* [clemens]. Of the elements: *calmness, mildness*: clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr: in Venetia ipsa soli coelique clementia robur elanguit, Flor 3, 3, 18. emollit gentes clementia coeli, Lucan. 8, 366. clementia aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: hiemis, Col 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4. **II.** Fig.: *moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercy*: clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164. pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic. Verr. 5, 44: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19: ad clementiam tuam confugio id. Lig. 10, 30.

amittatis pilæ esse malim magna elementia, Tac. Ad. 3, 4, 3: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 28: elephanti centum aliquos valides, Plin. 8, 7, 7: lacnis in supplicem, ib. 16, 19. ‖ *a title of the emperors*: et mihi tot Clementiam tuam, *your grace*, Spartian in Geta, 1. *in.*

clĭnŏpŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = κλινοπόδιον, *a plant*, also called clinopodion, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clĭpĕo, pei, ptum, 3: *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* clepérit and clepsit) [κλέπτω] *to steal* (rare): QVI. CLEPERIT., XII. Tab., acc. to Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: *si. quis. clepsit.*, old formula in Livy, 22, 10: ubi data occasio est, rape, clepe, tane, harpaga, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 6: eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse dolo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: agnum, quem clam Thyestem clepere ausum esse, id. N. D. 3, 27, 68. Fig., *to listen secretly to*; sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, Pac. in Non. 20, 18. With *pron. reflect.*: *to conceal oneself*: Sen. Med. 136.

clepsydra, ae, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *a water-clock, clepsydra*: Sen. Ep. 24. Used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse: Plin. Ep. 2, 11: at hunc non declamator aliquis ad clepsydram latrare docuerat, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138. Hence, clepsydram petere, *to wish to speak*, and dare, *to give permission to speak*: septem clepsydras tibi potenti arbiter dedit, Mart. 6, 35.

clepsydrārius, ii, *m.* [clepsydra] *a maker of water-clocks*: Inscr.

clepta, ae, *m.* = κλέπτης, *a thief*: Pl. True. 1, 2, 9.

clĕrĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus] *clerical, priestly*: tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

clĕrĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the clerical office*: Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10

clĕrĭcus, i, *m.* = κληρικός, *a clergyman, priest*: Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10. (Hence Ital. *chierico*; Fr. *clerc, clergé.*)

clĕrus, i, *m.* = κλῆρος, *the clerical order, the clergy*: Tert. Monog. 12.

clĭbănārius, ii, *m.* [clibanus] *a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56.

clĭbănĭcĭus panis [id.] *baked in a clibanus*: Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

clĭbănus, i, *m.* = κλίβανος, *a vessel for baking bread*: Plin. 18, 11, 27. ‖ In gen. *an oven*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30.

clĭens, entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientum; olientum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 53) *com.* [from clueo, to hear: comp. Germ. *hörger*, a dependant, from *hören*, to hear] *a client*: (of the relation between the *cliens* and *patronus*, v. Smith's Ant. 294)· clientes sibi omnes volunt multos, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 4: patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit sacer esto, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 609: testimonium adversus clientem nemo dicit, Cato in Gell. 5, 13. Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19· qui modo patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. A. 1, 88: studium et fides erga clientes ne juvenî quidem defuerunt, Suet. Caes. 71: affuit et clientibus, id. Aug. 56. ‖ In gen.: *an adherent, retainer, follower, dependent*: Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Tac. A. 1, 57. Of whole nations: *allies* or *vassals*: Caes. B. G. 1, 31. ‖‖ *a worshipper*: sed ipse divum offensus genitor trinoctiali affecit domicoenio clientem, Mart. 12, 77.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens] *a female client*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 193: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8.

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *clientship, vassalage, dependence*; also, used as correl. of patrocinium, *patronage, protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 294): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9: esse in fide et clientela, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: confero me in fidem et clientelam alicujus, ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Stoicos et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, id. Att. 14, 12. Fig.: positus sub clientela Musarum, Suet. Gramm. 6. ‖ Meton. (mostly plur.) *clients, dependents*: amplissimæ clientelæ ac copiæ a majoribus confirmare potuit, Cic. Pis. 11, 24, *in.*: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia scitote, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: vetus nobilitas, majorum facta fortia, multas clientelas, præsidio adsunt, Sall. J. 85 *fact. In sing.*: Just. 8, 4. ‖‖ In gen.: *confederacy, alliance*: Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

clĭentŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small or insignificant client*: Tac. Or. 37 dub.

clīma, ătis, *n.* = κλίμα, *a clime, climate*: App. Trismeg. p. 92, 35. ‖ In gen. *for region*: clima medium ventris, Veg. 1, 43, 3. ‖‖ *a land measure of* 60 *feet square*: Col. 5, 1, 5.

clīmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* = κλιμακίς, *a small staircase or ladder*: Vitr. 10, 17.

clīmactēr, ēris, *m.* = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), *a critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, and other multiples of seven): Plin. 7, 49, 50.

clīmactērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κλιμακτηρικός, *of or pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical*: annus, Gell. 15, 7. tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.

clīmax, ăcis, *f.* = κλῖμαξ (a ladder). In *rhet.*: *a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat. gradatio). Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

clĭnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root CLIN = κλίνω: v. clivus] *inclination*: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *inclined, bent, sunk* (very rare): Cic. Arat. 33: ib. 86.

clĭnĭcē, es, *f.* = κλινική (sc. τέχνη), *the science of clinical medicine, bedside practice*: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

clĭnĭcus, i, *m.* = κλινικός [κλίνη, a bed], *a physician who attends patients in bed*: Mart. 9, 97. ‖ *a patient confined to his bed*: Hier. Ep. 105, *no.* 5. ‖‖ *a bearer of a bier, sexton, gravedigger*: Mart. 3, 91. ‖‖‖ *a person who delayed baptism until the hour of sickness or death*: Cyprian. Ep. 69.

clĭnŏpălē, es, *f.* = κλινοπάλη, *a wrestling or contest in bed* (obscene)· Domitian. in Suet. Dom. 22.

clĭnŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = κλινοπόδιον, *a plant, wild basil*, Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth.· Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clĭnŏpūs, ŏdis, *m.* = κλινόπους, *the foot of a bed*: Lucil. in Macr. S. 6, 4.

clĭpĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] *to arm or furnish with a shield* (very rare): clamyde contra astu clipeat brachium, *as with a shield*, Pac. in Non. 87, 26 clipeata agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 793 frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41. ‖ Clipeata imago, *represented upon a shield-like surface*, Macr. S. 2, 3.

clĭpĕŏlum (clyp.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small shield*: Hyg. Fab. 139.

clĭpĕum, i, *n.* (= clipeus) Liv. 34, 52: Virg. Aen. 9, 709.

clĭpĕus (also written clupeus and clypeus, but the *y* is certainly wrong), i, *m. a round, brazen shield carried by Roman soldiers*, whilst the *scutum* was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Epaminondas quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde, postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8: cf. id. 1, 43 and 9, 19: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: excipere ictus clipeo, Ov. M. 12, 375: opponere clipeum, ib. 11, 75: latere sub clipeo, ib. 79: tegi sub orbe clipei, Virg. Aen. 2, 227. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. *to do something when it is too late*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35. ‖‖ Meton. *of objects shaped like a shield*: *the vault of heaven*: in altisono coeli clupeo, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: *the disk of the sun*: Ov. M. 13, 192: *a round mirror*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 17 *fin.*

clĭtellae, arum, *f. plur.* *a pack-saddle, pannier*· Pl. Most. 3, 2, 91· inde mali Cupidæ clitellas tempore eo-

nunt, Hor. S. 1, 5, 46· Proverb. bovi clitellas imponere, *to put the saddle on the wrong horse*, v. bos.

clĭtellārius, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae] *pertaining to a pack-saddle; bearing a pack-saddle*: asini, Cato R. R. 59, 1. mulus, Col. 6, 27, 3: hemiolæ, Pallad. 3, 2, 24.

clīvĭcus, a, um, *adj.*: asunjola, *a forbid anything to be done*, Fest. s. v.: avis, some suppose this to be the *vanellus*, Sitta europæa, Linn.: Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *hilly, full of hills, steep*: rus, Virg. G. 2, 212: tumor, Sp. 1, 108: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 99: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11. Fig.: clivoso transire vitæ, *steep, difficult*, Sil. 6, 120.

clīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little hill*: Col. 6, 37, 10

clīvus, i, *m.* (clivum, i, *n.*, Cato in Non. 195, 2), *a slope, a declivity, a rising; an ascent, height, hill*: clivum (mensae), Ov. M. 8, 662· qua se subducere colles incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Virg. G. 2, 8: clivus deorsum versus est: hac te praecipitato, *the slope looks downwards*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25: per quem descenditis arduus in valles et fora clivus erat, Ov. F. 1, 264: quadrupedem agitabo adversum clivum, *up the steep* Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sacer, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, *to be tired before the work is begun*, Ov. Her. 20, 41. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in *κλίνω* and Lat *de-clino, in-clino*, etc.]

clōăca, ae, *f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewerage was carried into the Tiber*; *a sewer, drain*: Cic Sest. 15 *fin.*: aquas cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis siccare, Liv. 1, 38: cloacarum redemptor, Plin. 36, 15. Humorously, *the stomach of a drunken woman*: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29 Proverb., arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. (Hence Ital. *chiavica*; Fr. *cloaque.*)

clōācālis, e, *adj.* [cloaca] *pertaining to a sewer*: faculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

cloacare, inquinare, Fest. s. v.

clŏdĭco, are, v. claudico.

clŏdo, ere, v. claudo.

clonos, i, *f. a plant*, also called batrachion, *q. v.* or scelerata· App. Herb. 8.

clōstellum, i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum] *a small lock*: Petr. 140, 11.

clōstrum, i, v. claustrum.

cludo, ere, v. claudo.

cludus, a, um, v. claudus.

clŭĕo (cluo, ĕre, Prud.), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to hear oneself called, to be reputed, esteemed*: ut meus victor vir belli cluerit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 16: senati qui columen cluent, id. Epid. 2, 2, 5: id. Trin. 2, 2, 31: id. Ps. 2, 1, 16: corona, per gentes Italas hominum quae clara cluerat, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoria, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 20: quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name*, Lucr. 1, 430: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, ita ut nomen cluet, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 19. With *inf.*: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. in Non. 88, 1: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1. *Pass.*: stratioticus homo qui cluear, M. Ps. 4, 1, 12. [Cf. Sans. *śru*; Gr. *κλύω, κλυτός*; *in-clu-tus.*]

clūmae, arum, *f. plu.* folliculi hordei, Fest. s. v.

clūnăcŭla culter, *the sacrificial knife*: Fest. s. v.

clūnālis, e, *adj.* [clunis] *pertaining to the hinder parts*: pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

clūnae, arum, *f. plu.* apud, in quibus a clunibus tritis, Fest. s. v.

clūnĭcŭlum, i, *n.* or -us, i, *m. dim.* [clunis] *small hinder parts*: avium. Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8.

clūnis, is (*Gen. plural* in -ium, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: Juv. 12, 164), *m.* and *f.* (in a passage, however, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; in 2, 8, 92: Juv. 9, 16?: Plin. 8, 8,

clūo = pungo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36.

clūo = cluo, v. cluo.

clupĕă, æ, *f. a kind of small river fish*, supposed to be the lamprey, Petromyzon branchialis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 27. (Hence It. *chiappa.*)

clupeus, i, v. clipeus.

clūra, æ, *f.* κύθρα, *an ape*: Vet. Gloss.

clūrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to apes*: pecus, Pl. True. 2, 2, 14, dub.

clūsārius, a, um, *adj.* [cludo = claudo] *easily shutting* or *closing*: anguli, Hyg. p. 181.

clūsārĭus, a, um, for clusaris, Hyg. p. 183.

clūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily closing*: clusiles mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

clūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who incloses* or *encompasses*: Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

clusura, æ, v. clausura.

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

clybătis, is, *f.* = κλήβατις, *a plant*, also called beline: App. Herb. 81.

clymēnus, i, *m.* = κλύμενος, a plant. I. *the honeysuckle*, Lonicera Periclymenum, Linn. 2. Plantagini similis, according to Sprengel, Lathyrus Clymenus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 33, and 20, 25.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus**, v. clipeus.

clysmus, i, *m.* = κλυσμός, *a clyster* (late Lat. for clyster): Scrib. Comp. 155.

clyster, ēris (*abl.* clystĕre, Aemil. Mac. de Herb.), *m.* = κλυστήρ, *a clyster* (pure Lat. *lotio*): Cels. 7, 27: clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. Ner. 20. II. *a clyster-pipe* or *syringe*: id. Claud. 44: oricularius, *an ear-syringe*, Cels. 7, 27.

clystērium, ii, *n.* = κλυστήριον, *a clyster*: Scrib. Comp. 114.

clystērizo, 1. *v. a.* = κλυστηρίζω, *to apply a clyster*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

cnasonas acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Fest. *s. v.*

cnecus, i, v. cnicus.

cnēdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κνήδινος, *of nettles, nettle-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

cnēōron, i, *n.* = κνέωρον, also **cnēstron**, i, *n.* = κνήστρον, *a plant*, also called thymelaea and casia: duo genera, nigrum atque candidum. Daphne Cneorum and Gnidium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 30: 21, 9, 29: 13, 21, 35.

cnēphōsus, a, um (κνέφος), *dark*: Fest. *s. v.*

cnĭcus (cnēcus, Col. 7, 8, 1), i, *m.* = κνῆκος, *safflower*, Carthamus tinctorius, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 53. Also, duae species silvestrium, una mitior, altera immitior, Carthamus mitissimus, Linn. and Centrophyllum lanatum, D. C., or Cnicus benedictus, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 31, 107.

cnĭdē, es, *f.* = κνίδη, *a sea-nettle*: pure Lat. urtica (*q. v.*), prob. a species of Acalepha or Jelly-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cnīssa, æ, *f.* = κνῖσσα, *the steam or odour of a sacrifice*: Arn. 7, p. 212.

cnĭdax, ācis, *m.* = κνίδαξ. In mechanics, *a pin, pivot, gudgeon*: Vitr. 10, 6.

coa, æ, an enigmatical word, not understood by the Romans themselves without explanation; perhaps related to *cotus*: Quint. 8, 6, 53.

cŏă, orum, *n. plu.* [Cos, insula] *Coan garments*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 101. Also, *adj.*: Coa vestis, *the same*, Prop. 1, 2, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 300).

cŏ-accēdo, 3. *v. n. to come to* or *be added besides*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 65.

cŏăcervātim, *adv.* [coacervatus] *by* or *in heaps*: App. Flor. *no.* 9.

cŏăcervātio, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo] *a heaping together*: Gai. Dig. 2, 1, 11. II. in rhetor.: *a heaping up of proofs*: Cic. Part. 35 *fin.*

cŏ-acervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together, heap up*: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: coacervato stagnum i lis emblematum. id. Verr. 4, 24: multitudinem civium, fb. 5, 57: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39: agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, *not merely to purchase but to heap together in a mass*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66. Fig.: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, id. Part. 11 *fin.*: coacervati luctus, Ov. M. 8, 485.

cŏ-ācesco, acui, 3. *v. n. to become acid* or *sour* (rare): ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2. Fig.: quam valde eam (gentem Sardorum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? *to have deteriorated*, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 43.

coactē, *adv. quickly, in haste*: Gell. 10, 11. II. *constrainedly*: Tert. Bapt. 12.

cŏactĭlĭārius, ii, *m.* [coactilis] *a maker of thick, fulled cloth*: Inscr.

cŏactĭlis, e, *adj.* [coactus] *made thick*: hence subst. coactilia, ium, *n. plu., thick, fulled cloth* or *felt*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

cŏactim, *adv.* [id.] (of style) *concisely, briefly*: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cŏactio, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (rare). *a collecting, calling in of money*: coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1. II. *an abridgment* or *epitome*: Gai. Inst. 4, 15. III. *a disease of animals*: Veg. 2, 9, 1.

cŏacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to constrain, compel*: Lucr. 6, 1121.

cŏactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gatherer together, a driver*: Cato R. R. 150: sed erant agminis coactores, *they brought up the rear*, Tac. H. 2, 68. II. *a collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, *etc.*): Cic. Cluent. 64: si praeco, aut ut fuit ipse coactor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86. III. *one who compels*: adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52. IV. Coactor lanarius = coactilarius, *a fuller*, Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.

cŏactum, i, *n.* [id.] *a coverlet of stout cloth*: Caes. B. C. 3, 44.

cŏactūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a collection, gathering*: uniuscujusque diei coactura (baccarum), Col. 12, 52, 2.

coactus, a, um, *Part.* [cogo].

cŏactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): coactu atque effigitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 5, 29 civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.

cŏ-addo, 3. *v. a. to add together*: salicem discindito, argillam coaddito, Cato R. R. 40: coaddito ad compendium, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 4.

cŏ-ădŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow up along with*: Tert. Anim. 19.

cŏ-ădōro, 1. *v. a. to worship along with*: coadoratur in Patre Christus, Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 12.

cŏădūnātio, ōnis, *f.* [coaduno]. Lit. *a putting together into one; an adding together, summing up*: totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 *fin.*

cŏ-ăd-ūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [unus] *to put together into one, to add* or *join together*: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7.

cŏ-aedĭfico, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, or up to*: Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. 10 *fin.*

cŏ-aegrōto, 1. *v. n. to be sick at the same time with*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.

cŏ-aequālis, e, *adj. of equal age, coeval*: sinciput, Petr. 136, 1. Subst.: *a comrade, companion in age*: Just. 23, 4.

cŏaequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [coaequalis] *an equality*: Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 8.

cŏ-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even or level* (rare): aream, Cato R. R. 91: montes, Sall. C. 20. Fig.: *to place on the same footing, equalize*: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: gratiam omnium. Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3: ali quem cum aliquo, Lact. de ira D. 7 consequati dignitate, pecunia virtute, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2.

cŏ-aestimo, 1. *v. a. to estimate together with*: Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

cŏaestĭnātio, 1. *v. n.* [coaestuneus *to be of the same age*: Terr. Res. Carn. 45.

cŏ-aetānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aetas] *of the same age, a contemporary*: App. Met. 8, p. 204.

cŏ-aeternus, a, um, *adj. coeternal*: Tert. adv. Herm. 11.

cŏ-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [aevum] *of the same age, coeval*: Aug. Serm. 38.

cŏ-aggĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 273. II. with *acc.* and *abl.*: *to cover by heaping upon*: Col. 8, 6, 1.

cŏ-āgĭto, atum, 1. *v. a. to shake together*: Apic. 2, 1.

cŏagmentārius, ii, *m. joining together*, ἁρμολόγος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cŏagmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *a joining* or *connecting together, a combination, union*: corporis, Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.*: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*

cŏagmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *to join, glue*, or *cement together, to connect*: opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34. Fig.: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: pacem, *to conclude*, id. Phil. 7, 7 *fin.*

cŏagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo] *a joining together, a joint*: orbem olearium punicanis coagmentis facito, Cato R. R. 18: viden' coagmenta in foribus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 144: palma inter coagmenta lapidum exstitisse ostendebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. Fig.: syllaborum, Gell. 17, 9.

cŏăgŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [coagulo] *a curdling, coagulating*, of a liquid: lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18.

cŏăgŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagulum] *to cause to curdle* or *coagulate*: lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54: picem, id. 16, 11, 22. (Hence Ital. *quagliare*; Fr. *cailler.*)

cŏăgŭlum, i, *n.* [cogo] *a means of coagulation, rennet* or *runnet*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Plin. 23, 7, 61. Ov. F. 4, 545: id. M. 13, 830. II. Meton.: *curdled milk*: Plin. 28, 10, 45. III. Fig.: *that which holds* or *binds together, union, alliance* (rare): Varr. in Non. 28, 23 animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1. (Hence It. *caglio, gaglio.*)

cŏ-ălesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), 3. *v. incep. to grow together, to unite*: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 6, 1067: ne prius exarescat surculus quam coalescat, *before it is united with the soil, takes root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57. In *part. perf.*: cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, Gell. 12, 1. 2. *to grow up, thrive*: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. J. 93: dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649. II. Fig.: *to unite, agree together, coalesce*: Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48: multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, id. 1, 8: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37: coalescere animo obsequium, id. A. 6, 44: brevi tanta concordia coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut *malafious*, Quint. 1, 5, 65. 3. *to take root, become consolidated*: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21. In the *part. perf.*: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, id. A. 13, 26.

cŏălĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [coalesco.]

cŏălĭtus, ūs, m. [coalesco] *companionship, fellowship*: humani generis, Amm. 4, p. 156.

cŏ-ălo, 3. v. a. *to sustain or nourish together with*: Hier. in Joviu. 2, no. 36.

cŏ-æmŭlātor, ōris, m. *a rival in love*: Cassiod. in Nen. 127, 16 dub.

cŏ-ambŭlo, 1. v. n. *to walk with*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 3.

cŏ-angusto, atum, 1. v. a. *to contract, confine, compress, hem in* (rare): alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe angustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*: aditum aëstum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19. Fig.: *to circumscribe, limit*: haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*

cŏaptātio, ōnis, *f.* [coapto]. For the Gr. *ἁρμονία, a skilful joining together*: Aug. Trin. 4, 2.

cŏ-apto, ātum, 1. v. a. *to fit, join, adjust together*: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14.

coarctatio and **coarcto**, v. coart.

cŏ-āresco, ŭi, 3. v. n. *to dry* or *become dry together*: Vitr. 7, 11

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3. v. a. With *acc.* of the person: *to convict, prove guilty*: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14: quo maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Liv. 39, 28: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus). Quint. 11, 3, 92. With *gen.* denoting the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 5, 59: commutati judicii, id. Sull. 15 *fin.*: facinoris, Tac. A. 13, 30. 2. With *acc.* of the thing: *to prove incontestably, to demonstrate, establish*: certum crimen multis suspicionibus coarguere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: errorem, id. Acad. 1, 4: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6: temeritatem artis, Suet. Domit. 15: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be useless*, Liv. 44, 6: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193. *Impers.*: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4.

cŏărtātio (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *a drawing* or *crowding together* (very rare). laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46.

cŏ-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to press together, contract, confine*: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5: viam, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39: coartare fauces et os sudario, *to strangle*, Val. Max. 9, 7: aranels oleo madentibus vultus coartare, Petr. Sat. 98: Cnaeus in oppidis coartatus, *confined*, Cic. Att. 7, 10. II. Fig.: Of time: *to abridge, shorten*: tempus sponsos habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546. 2. Of discourse: *to abridge, compress*: ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et perangusta referuit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. III. For cogo, *to compel, constrain*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 57.

cŏ-artĭcŭlo, 1. v. a. *to cause to articulate*: ora mutorum, Arnob. 1, p. 31.

coassatio and **coasso**, v. coaxatio, *etc.*

cŏăxātio (coassatio), ōnis, *f.* [coasso] *a joining together of timber (boards, planks), a boarded floor*: imponere contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavimentum, Vitr. 6, 5: in *plur.*: Plin. 36, 25, 62.

cŏaxo (coasso), 1. v. a. [axis] *to join boards* or *planks together, to floor*: Vitr. 7, 1.

cŏaxo, 1. v. n. [*onom.*, the sound made by frogs], *to croak*: Suet. Aug. 94.

cŏbĭon, ii, n. *a species of the plant* tithymalus, *spurge*, Euphorbia dendroides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 43. 2. *a sea-fish*, v. Gobius: id. 32, 11, 53.

coccĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus] *clothed in scarlet*: Suet. Domit. 4.

coccĭnĕus and **coccĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccum] *of a scarlet colour*: animi, Plin. 21, 31, 105: pallium, Petr. 33, 2: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131: laena, Juv. 3, 283. Subst., coccina, orum, n. *plu. scarlet garments*: Mart. 2, 39. Subst., coccinum, i, n. = coccum, *scarlet colour*: Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 18. (Hence It. *cocciniglia*; Fr. *cochenille.*)

coccum, i, n. = κόκκος (a berry), *the berry* (now known to be an insect, *kermes*) *found upon the scarlet dye oak* (Quercus coccifera, Linn.): Plin. 16, 8, 12. Meton.: *scarlet colour*: rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102: vestis madida cocco, Mart. 5, 23: Quint. 11, 1, 31. 2. *scarlet garments, cloth*, etc.: Sil. 17, 396: Suet. Ner. 30. II. Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *a grain of the shrub* thymelaea or cneorum (*q. v.*), used in medicine: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

coccȳgia, ae, *f.* = κοκκυγία, *a kind of sumach used in colouring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 41.

coccȳmĕlum, i, n. = κοκκύμηλον, *a plum*: Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

coccyx, ȳgis, m. = κόκκυξ, *a cuckoo*, Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 9, 11.

cocĭtum, i, n. [coquo] *a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies*: Tert. Val. 12.

cochlĕăcĕus, arum, *f. plu. round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells*: Fest. *s. v.*

cochlis (corles), ae, *f* [κοχλίας *ὁ*] *a snail*: Plin. 9, 56, 81: Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vincere cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 29: cochleae nudae, *without shells*, Plin. 29, 6, 36: in cochleam, *snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1: equorum capita in cochleis, Plin. 9, 2, 1, may refer to the Hippocampus, Syngnathus Hippocampus, Linn. II. Meton. *a snail-shell*: Mart. 11, 8: *the screw of a press*: Vitr. 6, 9: *a machine for drawing water*: id. 5, 12: *a door that moves easily*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 300.) (Hence It. *chiocciola.*)

cochlĕar, āris (**cochlearium**, ii. Plin. 20, 22, 89; and **cochlearе**, Mart. 14, 121), n. [cochlea, of the form of a snail-shell] *a spoon*: Cels. 6, 14: Plin. 28, 2, 4: Mart. 14, 121: Petr. Sat. 33. As *a measure for liquids*, esp. in medicine: *a spoonful*: Col. 12, 21, 3. (Hence Ital. *cucchiajo*; Fr. *cuiller.*)

cochlĕārium, ii, n. [cochlea] *a snail shell*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. II. *a spoon*: v. cochlear.

cochlĕātim, *adv.* [id.] *spirally*: Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

cochlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *spiral* or *screw-formed*: equuleus, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15.

cochlĭtĭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small snail*: Hier. Ep. 64, no. 19.

cochlis, idis, *f.* = κοχλίς, *a precious stone like a snail-shell in form*: Plin. 37, 12, 74.

cōcĭātor, ōris, m. μεταβόλος, cocio, *a broker*: Gloss. Vet.

cōcĭo (coctio, Fest.), ōnis, m. *a broker, haggler, chafferer*, usually called arliator: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: Pl. As. 1, 3, 51. (Hence It. *cozzone.*)

cōcĭōnor, 1. v. *dep.* [cocio] *to be a broker*: Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

cocles, itis, m. [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94, from oculus] *a person blind of one eye*: Plin. 11, 37, 55: ducentos Cyclopes cocilites, Luc. Non. 533: de cocilitum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam ii sunt monoculi, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 24. Used as a Roman surname.

cŏco, acc. to others cocococco, *the clucking of a hen*, Petr. 59, 2.

cōcŏlŭbis (or cocolobis), is, *f. a Spanish name for a kind of grape*: Col. 3, 2, 19: Plin. 14, 4.

cocŏtana, v. cottana.

cocŏtilis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *baked*: lateres, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.* · lateres cocti, Plin. 7, 56, 57: cocti lateres (Babylonii), *bricks of brick*, Ov. M. 4, 56. Subst. cocti̇lia, ium, n. *plu.* (*sc.* signa) *very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos): Treb. Claud. 14.

cōctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *digesting of food*: Plin. 20, 9, 39. (Hence Fr. *cuisson.*)

cōctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *duly cooked, ripening early*: condimenta Apic. 9, 4: sal nitrosus, Plin. 15, 23, 28.

cōctor, ōris, m. [id.] *a cook*: Petr. 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict Diocl. p. 19.

cōctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cooking, a melting, a smearing with pitch*, etc. Col. 11, 3, 23: Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 3. Fig.: *the ripening (of fruit)*: id. 14, 4, 61. II. Meton., *a boiling liquid*: Col. 12, 20, 4.

cōctūrārius, ii, m. *a cook*, ὀψοποιός, Gloss. Vet.

cōctus, a, um, *Part.* [coquo].

cŏcŭla (coquula), ae, *f. dim.* [coquus] *a female cook*: Varr. in Non. 531, 12.

cŏcŭlum, i, n. [coquo] *a vessel for cooking*: Plaut. Frgm. in Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1. II. *small wood for cooking*: Fest. *s. v.*

cŏcus, i, v. coquus.

cŏda, ae, v. cauda.

cŏdex [caudex], icis, m. *a trunk of a tree*, etc. (v. caudex). II. *a book, a manuscript* (its leaves were not rolled together like those of the volumina, but were arrangod like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 301): Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 119: in codicibus membraneis, vel chartaceis vel etiam eboreis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52. III. Esp. *an account-book, ledger*. non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: in codicis extrema cera, *upon the last tablet*, id. Verr. 1, 36: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44. And of *codex of laws*: Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus.

codĭcārius, a, um, v. caudicarius.

codĭcillāris, e, and **codĭcillārius**, a, um, *adj.* [codicilli] *appointed, named by an imperial rescript*: auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

codĭcilli, ōrum (*sing.* Cod. Theod.), m. *plu. dim.* [codex = caudex] *a small trunk of a tree*: Cato R. R. 37 *fin.* II. *small tablets for writing*: Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos, non epistolas, prodidit, Plin. 13, 13, 27: cum et codicillos mimitatos epistolarum gratia indicet, id. 33, 1, 4. III. *a short writing, note, billet, petition*, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28: epistolam hanc convicio effiagitarunt codicilli tui. id. Q. Fr. 2, 11: simul accepi tuas litteras, statim quaesivi a Balbo per codicillos, id. Fam. 6, 18: peritus a cursore Phaontis codicillos praeripuit, Suet. Ner. 49: simul codicillos libidinum indices tradidit, Tac. A. 11, 34. IV. *an imperial rescript, a diploma*: Suet. Tib. 42: Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 23. V. *an addition to a will, a codicil*: Plin. Ep. 2, 16: Tac. A. 15 64 *fin.*

cŏdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [coda = cauda] *a little tail*: Apic. 7, 1 dub.

cœlæbs, cœlĭbatus, *etc.*, v. cael.

cō-ēlementātus, a, um, *adj.* [elementum] *composed of the same elements*: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

cœles (cael.), ĭtis, *adj.* [coelum] *heavenly, celestial* (post. for coelestis): coelitibus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat, Ov. F. 1, 236. Subst. coelites: *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods*: civitas coelitum, Pl. Rud. prol. 2: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui coelites, Cic. Somn. Sc. 1: Cat. 11, 13: rex coelitum, Hor. Epod. 16, 56. In *sing.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 27.

cœlestis (cael.), e (*abl. sing.* coelesti for coelesti, Ov. H. 16, 277: *gen. plur.* coelestum, for coelestium, Lucr. 6, 1273: Cat. 64, 191: Virg. Aen. 7, 432) *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial*: ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384: arcus, *the rainbow*, Plin. 11, 14, 14: aqua, *rain*, Hor. Od. 3,

20, 30: templa, *Luer.* 5, 1203: dolgia, *Ov. M.* 2, 72: plagae, 56. 72, 90: astra, *ib.* 15, 846: prodigia, *Liv.* 1, 34: numina, *Tac. H.* 1, 18: cogitantes supera atque coelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et infirma, contemnimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 41, 127: aliquid vim coelestem ad eos qui in terra gignuntur pertinere, *id. Div.* 2, 44, 91. ‖ Meton.: *divine power*: numen, *Cat.* 66, 7: si modo sum coelesti stirpe creatus, *Ov. M.* 1, 760: pabula, *ib.* 4, 217: sapientia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 27: auxilium, *of the gods*, *Ov. M.* 15, 630: dona, *ib.* 13, 289: cognitio coelestium et mortalium, *Quint.* 1, 10, 5. *Comp. neutr. Sen. Ep.* 66. 2. Subst.: mostly *plur., the gods*: coelestum templa, *Lucr.* 6, 1273: in concilio coelestium, *Cic. Off.* 3, 5, 25: quid est, quod de voluntate coelestium dubitare possimus? *id. Phil.* 4, 4, 10: nuntia Romanis coelestes ita velle, *Liv.* 1, 16. In *sing*: Tib. 2, 4, 35.

3. In gen.: *divine, magnificent, pre-eminent*, etc.: coelestes divinasque legiones, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 11: ingenium, *Ov. A. A.* 1, 185: in dicendo vir (*sc.* Cicero), *Quint.* 10, 2, 18: coelestissimum os (Ciceronis), *Vell.* 2, 66: animus, *id.* 2, 60: quos Elea domum reduxit palma coelestes, *glorified, like the gods*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 18. *Adv.* not in use.

coeliăcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιακός, *relating to the abdomen* or *to the stomach*: dolor, *Cato R. R.* 125: medicamenta, *Plin.* 20, 18, 76. ‖ *afflicted with a disease of the bowels*: *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 22: and Subst. *one diseased in the bowels*: *Plin.* 28, 14, 58.

coelĭcŏla (cael), ae (*gen. plur.* coelicolum, *Virg.*), *adj.* [coelum colo] (post.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god*: *Virg. Aen.* 2, 641: non ipsi exscindere ferro coelicolae valeant, *ib.* 6, 554: coelicolum regi, *ib.* 3, 21: *Ov. M.* 1, 174: nulla super nubes convivia coelicolarum, *Juv.* 13, 42. ‖ *a worshipper of the heavens*: *Cod. Just.* 1, tit. 9.

coelĭcus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum] *celestial, heavenly, magnificent* (very rare): tecta, *Stat. S.* 2, 3, 14.

coelĭfer (cael.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coelum fero] (post.) *supporting the heavens*: ubi coelifer Atlas axem humero torquet, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 797: *Sen. Herc. fur.* 328.

coelĭfluus (cael.), a, um. *adj* [coelum fluo] *flowing from heaven*: fontes, *Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel.* 12, 780.

coelĭgĕnus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum and *gen.* the root of gigno] *heaven-born*: Victoria et Venus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 10, 19: stellae, *App. de Mundo*, p. 57, 29.

coelĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιωτικός, *that cleanses the stomach*: medicamenta, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* 1, 5.

coeli-pŏtens (cael.), entis, *adj.* [coelum potens] *powerful in heaven*: dii, *Pl. Pers.* 5, 1, 3.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

coelum (freq. written caelum, which is prob. the true form), i, *n.* (old form **coelus**, i, *m.*, *Enn. in Non.* 197, 8, and in *Charis.* p. 55 P.: *Petr.* 59, 5: *plur.* only coeli, by poet. license, *Lucr.* 2, 1097, and in eccl. writers), *the sky, heaven, the heavens*: coeli dicuntur loca supera et ea deorum: terrae loca infera et ea hominum, *Pac. in Varr. L. L.* 5, 3, 7: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, *Ov. M.* 1, 5: quis pariter coelos omnes convertere, *Lucr.* 2, 1097: rotundum ut coelum, terraque ut media sit, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 45, 178: quicquid Deorum in coelo regit, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 1: lapides pluere, fulmine jacti de coelo, *Liv.* 28, 27: albente coelo, *at break of day*, *Sisenn. in Quint.* 8, 3, 35: mons in coelum attollitur, *Plin.* 5, 1, 1: de coelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning*, *Liv.* 26, 23: also, e coelo ictus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 10 *fin.*: de coelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven*, *id. Att.* 4, 3: de coelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to come to pass*, *id. Div.* 1, 42. Proverb.: omnia quidem Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem de coelo delapsum intuentur, *id. Manil.* 18, 53: sed videor coelum ruitura adscita tibi, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 3, 90: quid si rerum vestrarum rudet? si a vatis fuer, Tac. Hosmt. 4, 3, 42: toto coelo errare, *to be entirely mistaken*, *Macr. Sat.* 3, 12. ‖ Meton.: *air, climate, sense, atmosphere, weather*: constituuntur in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer, *Luer.* 4, 733: omne coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19, 43: hoc coelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, *Liv.* 5, 54: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 27: corpore vix sustinco gravitatem hujus coeli, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22: pingue et concretum coelum, *id. Div.* 1, 57, 130: tenue, *id. Fat.* 4: salubre, *id. Div.* 1, 57, 130: serenum, *Virg. G.* 1, 260: palustre, *Liv.* 22, 2: austerum, *Plin.* 18, 12, 31: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, *Tac. Agr.* 12: atrox, *Flor.* 3, 2: hibernum, *Plin.* 2, 47, 47: Italum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 4: coeli intemperies, *Liv.* 8, 18: spiritus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 6, 15: varium morem praedicere, *Virg. G.* 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, *Col.* 11, 2, 1. Of *the earth*, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 897. ‖‖ Fig.: *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour*, etc.: Caesar in coelum fertur, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 3: coelo tenus extollere aliquid, *Just.* 12, 6. in coelo ponere aliquem, *id.* 5, 4: exaequare aliquem coelo, *Lucr.* 1, 80: coelo Musa beat, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 29: collegam de coelo detraxisti, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 42: in coelo sum, *id. Att.* 2, 9: digito coelum attingere, *to be extremely fortunate*, *ib.* 2, 1: coelum accepisse fatebor, *Ov. M.* 14, 844. ‖V. In gen., *a vault, arch, covering*: coelum camerae, *the interior surface of a vault*, *Vitr.* 7, 3: capitis, *Plin.* 11, 37, 49. (Hence Ital. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel.*)

coelus, i, v. coelum

cō-ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo] *amended at the same time*: *Arn.* 2, p. 56.

coemētērium, ii, *n.* = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence) *a cemetery, burying-ground*: *Tert. Anim.* 51, et al. (Hence It. *cimitero*; Fr. *cimetière.*)

cō-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a. to buy up*: *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 17: Sulla omnia bona coemit, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 19: jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 3. *Hor. S.* 1, 2, 9: coemptarum rerum pretia, *Suet. Ner.* 5.

cōēmptio, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] legal *t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites*: *Cic. Mur.* 12, 27. ‖ *a marriage contracted by a mock sale, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra: *Gai. Inst.* 1, 118. *Cic. Mur.* 12, 27. sed quaero usu an coemptione, *id. Flacc.* 34, 84. (v. Smith's Ant. 741.)

cōēmptiōnālis, e, *adj.* [coemptio] *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage*: senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. *Cic. Mur.* 12, 27): hence, *poor, worthless*: *Pl. Bac.* 4, 9, 52: *Cur.* in *Cic. Fam.* 7, 29.

cōēmptor, ōris, *m.* [coemo] *one who purchases wholesale*: *Fig.* testium, *App. Apol.* p. 321.

cōēmptiōnātor, ōris, *m.* [coemptio] legal *t. t., one who enters into the* coemptio: *Gai. Dig.* § 117.

cōēmptus, a, um, *Part.* [coemo].

coena (also caena and cēna: in the most ancient period COESNA, like CASMENA = Camena. *Fest. s. v.* pesnis) ae, *f., the principal meal of the Romans*; *dinner, supper*: coena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. Vesperna, quam nunc coenam appellamus, *Fest. s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 306): negavit se illo jure nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34, 98: coenam apparare, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 74: curare, *Pl. Poen.* 5, 3, 52: coquere, *id. Aul.* 2, 7, 3: coenas facere, *Cic. Att.* 9, 13: praebere ternis farculis, *Suet. Aug.* 74: instruere pomis et oleribus, *Gell.* 2, 24: ad coenam invitare aliquem, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 9: vocare, *id. Att.* 6, 3: divo cura, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 2: exercise additare ad coenam, *Quint.* 11, 2, 22: ire ad coenam, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 6: venire ad coenam, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1: itare ad coenas, *id. Fam.* 9, 24: obire coenas, *id. Att.* 9, 13 *fin.*: coenam condicere alicui, *to engage oneself to any one as a guest*, *Suet. Tib.* 42: also, promittere ad coenam, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 15: redire a coena, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 35: inter coenam, *at table*, *id. Q. Fr.* 3, 1: in the same sense, super coenam, *Suet. Aug.* 77. Proverb.: coena comesa venire, *i. e. to come too late*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 28. ‖ Meton.: *a dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, *Mart.* 11, 31, 5. 2. *a company at table*: ingens coena sedet, *Juv.* 2, 120. 3. *the place of an entertainment* (cf. coenatio and coenaculum): *Plin.* 12, 1, 5.

coenăcŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a leasing of a garret*: exercere, *Ulp. Dig.* 9, 3, 5.

coenăcŭlārĭus (caen. and cēn.), ii. *m., a tenant of a garret*: *Ulp.* 13, 7, 11, § 5.

coenăcŭlum (caen. and cēn.), i, *n.* [coena] orig., *a dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret*: ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi coenabant coenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte coenitare coeperunt, superioris domus universa coenacula dicta, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 33, 45: (Hispalae) coenaculum super aedes datum est, *Liv.* 39, 14: Roma in montibus posita et convallibus, coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 35, 96: quid pauper? mutat coenacula, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 91: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere coenaculis spectabat, *Suet. Aug.* 45. Fig.: maxima coeli, *Enn. in Vert. adv. Val.* 7: in superiore qui habito coenaculo (of Jupiter), *Pl. Am.* 3, 1, 3.

coenātĭcus (caen. and cēn), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, *Pl. Capt.* 3, 1, 36. Subst., coenaticum, i, *n., the money given instead of food* (*to* soldiers, priests, *etc.*): *Cod. Just.* 12, 38, 3.

coenātĭo (caen. and cēn.), ōnis, *f* [id.] *a dining-room*: *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. *Juv.* 7, 183.

coenātĭuncula (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small dining-room*: *Plin. Ep.* 4, 30.

coenātor, *a diner, guest*, δειπνητής, *Gloss. Gr. Lat.*

coenātōrĭus (caen. and cēn.) a, um, *adj.* [coeno] *pertaining to dinner*, or *to the table*: fames, *Sid. Ep.* 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, *Capitol. Maxim. jun.* 4. ‖ Subst. coenatōrĭa, orum, *n. plu. dinner-dress*: *Petr.* 21, 5. 2. coenatorium, i, *n. a dining-room*: *Inscr. Fratr Arv. Marin.* p. 533.

coenātūrĭo (caen. and cēn.), *v. desider.* [id.] *to have an appetite for dinner*: *Mart.* 11, 77.

coenātus (caen and cēn.), a, um, *Part.* [coeno] *that has taken food, having dined*: coenati atque appoti, *Pl. Cure.* 2, 3, 75: cur te lotum volnerit, coenatum noluerit occidere, *Cic. Deiot.* 7, 20. ‖ Of time: *spent in feasting*: coenatae nocles, *Pl. Truc.* 2, 2, 24.

coenĭto (caen. and cēn.), 1. *v. freq* [id.] *to be accustomed to dine* (rare): si foris coenitarem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16: coenitabat nonnunquam et in publico, *Suet. Ner.* 27. *Pass. impers.*: ut coenitaretur, *Macr. Sat.* 2, 13.

coeno (caen. and cēn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coena] Neutr.: *to take a meal, dine, eat*: coenavi modo, *Pl. Am.* 1, 1, 154: melius, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34, 97: apud aliquem, *id. Fam.* 1, 2: cum aliquo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 70: una, *Suet. Aug.* 64: in litora, *Quint.* 9, 3, 31. *Pass impers.*: ut coenaretur, *Suet. Tib.* 42: apud eum coenatum est, *Nep. Att.* 14. ‖ Act.: with *acc.*: *to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon*: coctum, *Pl. Fragm.* 3, 2, 56: scelestiorem asinum coenavi umam, quam quae Thyestae quondam portia est,

id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *ayes.* Hor. S. 2, 8, 87: *apri*, ib. 2, 4, 333: *oves*, ib. Ep. 1, 5, 27: *ursum furvum*, Juv. 1, 95: *centum cervos*, id. 8, 83: *remedia*, Plin. 24, 1, 1. Fig.: *magnum malum*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 86: *divorum coenat adulteria*, *i. e. represents as table*, Post. in Suet. Aug. 70.

cœnobīta, æ, m. [coenobium] *a friar, a monk*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 34.

cœnobĭum, ii, n. = *xouvôbiov*, *a cloister, convent*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 36.

cœnobĭtæ, ārum, *f.* [coenosus] *a dirty place*: Fig.: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 156.

cœnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *covered with mud, muddy, filthy*: paludes, Tert. Pall. 4.

cœnum (caenum), i, *n.*, *dirt, filth, mud, mire*: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133: neque tam luteus, neque tam coeno collitus, id. Poen. 4, 2, 4: coenum cloacarum, Col. 2, 15, 6. Fig.: ut eum ex lutulento coeno propere hinc eliciat foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: ipsi se in tenebris volvi coenoque queruntur, Lucr. 3, 77. ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15. Also as a term of reproach: *dirty fellow, vile fellow*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3: Cic. Sest. 8, 20. Proverb.: mordicus petere e coeno cibum, Lucil. in Non 138, 22.

cō-ĕo (on the form coneo, see Quint. 1, 6, 17), īvi or ĭi (cōisse, Virg. · coisse, Prop.), ĭtum, 4. v. n. and *a.* Neutr. · *to go* or *come together, to meet, assemble*: in porticum Liviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: ad solitum coiere locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: Pharsalium coeunt, Cat. 64, 37. quo populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: milia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753. Poet.. vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, *i. e. have passed between us*, Prop. 3, 15, 8. 2. *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter*: inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709. ‖. *to form one with, to blend, unite, combine*: neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una colerint, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75 ut coeat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25. Hence. *to copulate, cohabit*: cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10· coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancilla, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733. 2. Of things: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *unite*, Lucr. 5, 664: ut cornua tota coirent efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179: ut coeat lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Plin. 35, 15, 51: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Virg. Aen. 3, 30: ad cicatricem, Veg. 3, 27, 2: and Fig.: an male sarta gratis neoquicquam coit et rescinditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32: palpebrae dormientis non coeunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, id. 2, 10: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45. ‖‖. Fig.: *to unite in feeling or judgment, to assimilate, agree, conspire*: duodecim adolescentuli colorum ex his, qui exilio erant multati, *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2: se neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum neque coiturum, id. Att. 8: hac gener atque socer coeunt mercede suorum! Virg. Aen. 7, 317: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeunt, impiicare dextras, Tac. A. 12, 47: coeunt in foedera dextrae, Virg. Aen. 11, 292. ‖‖. Act.: *to enter societatem* (cum aliquo or abs.), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact*: utinam, Cn. Pompei, cum C. Caesare societatem aut mavissem coisses aut nunquam dimicuisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: societatem repperis, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipiis fortunis, ib. 31, 87: qui societatem in tempus coiit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, 6. *Pass.*: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 63 *init.*

cœpĭo, coepi, coeptum, (the imperf. tenses are rare and antequicas.: coepturus, Quint. 10, 1, 46: Suet. Cal. 46) *v. a. and n. to begin, commence, undertake.* ‖. Act.: *to open*: labido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 41: neque pugnas neque eo lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 37: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23. 2. *Perfect.* With *inf. act.* and *pass.*: quum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: coeperunt foras fre, Lucr. 4, 532: Carbone forum tenente plura fieri judicia coeperant, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: per terrarum orbeis fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.*: urbanus coepit haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16. With *acc.*: coepit cursum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 *fin.*: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420. nam cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6 procem. 15: nemino opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46. *Absol.*: *to make a beginning, to begin*: ut magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. Rab. Post. 3· nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: coepisti melius quam desinis, Ov. H. 9, 23. nam primum, non coepisse fuit· coepta expugnare secundum est, id. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor Ep. 1, 2, 40. With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak*: coram data copia fandi, maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg Aen. 1, 521: tum ita coepit, Liv. 28, 27: ad hunc modum coepit, Tac. A. 2, 37. ‖. *Pass.* only in the perfect and with the *inf. pass.*. jure coepta appellari est canis, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37: quoniam de republica consuli coepti sumus, id. Div. 2, 2: velle se de iis rebus, quae inter eos agi coeptaae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3.

‖‖. Neutr. *to begin, commence, arise*: post ubi silentium coepit verba facit, Sall. J. 33 quum primum deditio coepit, ib. 62. ubi dies coepit, ib. 91: vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41· pugna coepit, Liv. 2, 6· quando coeperit haec ars, Quint. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49. With *ab*: a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72. With *ex*: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85. [Etym. dub.: Bopp and Pott suppose *coepi* to be a contraction of *co-ipi*, and connect it with the root AP: v. *apiscor*.]

cō-ĕpiscōpus, i, m., *an associate bishop*: Hier. adv. Lucif. 9.

coepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [coepio]. ‖. Act.: *to begin often, to attempt*: with *inf.*: ne qua forte tamen coepta diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 268: coeptant diffidere dictis, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38. defectionem, ib. 4, 24: insidias, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56. ‖. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (rare): coeptantem conjurationem dejecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: Olympiade septima coeptante, Sol. 1: coeptante nocte, Amm. 20, 4.

coeptum, i, n., *a beginning, undertaking*: ea ordiri coepta, Lucr. 4, 969: coepti peculiaris, Quint. 12, 5, 3: nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam. Ov. M. 9, 616.

coeptus, a, um, *Part.* [coepio] *begun*: opus coeptum perficere, Ov. F. 4, 16: coepti fiducia belli, Virg. Aen. 2, 262: coeptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: coepta arma, Tac. H. 2, 5: coepta bella, id. A. 1, 65: coepta nitere, ib. 12, 31.

coeptus, ūs, m. [coepio] *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): primus iste quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: dignas insumite mentes coeptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 644.

cō-ĕquĭtātus, i, *m.* [equito] *a fellow guest or companion at a feast*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

coërcĭtor, v. curator.

cō-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo] *to shut up together or closely; to inclose, confine, surround, encompass*: qua circum colli lorica coercet, soberg the coat of mail encloses the neck, Lucr. 6, 953: munibus urania complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, ib. 40, 101: (amnis) nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coerceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic Top. 9, 39: vitia coercebat positus sine lege capillus, Ov. M. 1, 477: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratici ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum *confines*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5: (mortuos) novies Styx interfluus coercet, Virg. Aen. 6, 439: nodo coercere crines, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 19. ‖. Fig.: *to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish*, etc.: ut quasi extra ripas diffluentes (oratores) coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1: coercere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73. frenis coercuit ora, id. M. 5, 643: cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: temeritatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21: improbitatem, id. Verr. 3, 89: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27: foenus, id. 32, 27: imperium intra terminos, Tac. A. 1, 11: supplicia delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: (Caecubum) quod fluentem nauseam coerceat, id. Epod. 9, 35: poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: coercere omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29· genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque bonefício, neque metu coercitum, id. J. 91 *fin.* miles coercitus, Liv. 36, 24. cos morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coerent, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23. Poet.. Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *command*, Virg. Aen. 9, 27.

cŏercītio (also coercio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo] *a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement*: coercitionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53: Quint. 9, 2, 2: indignamur aliqua admonitione aut coercitione nos castigatos, Sen. de Ira, 2, 27, 5. ‖. *the right of coercing or punishing*: peptiarum, Suet. Claud 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45.

cŏercītor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who keeps in order or restrains*: disciplinae militaris, Eutr. 7, 20.

coercītus, a, um, *Part.* [coerceo].

cœro, are, v. curo.

cō-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander about together*: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

cœrŭleus, a, um, v. caer.

cœtus, ūs, for coitus [coeo] *a coming or meeting together*: eos cœtus meo atque ductu primo cœtu vicimus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 25: qui coetu conjungitur corporis consistimus, Lucr. 3, 818: singularum coetus et discussiones, Gell. 14, 1. ‖. Meton.: *an assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. coetus alone is used): quae (opinionum) in natu, quae in omni coetu proferendas sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: eum ad illud divinum animantium coetum coelitum coetumque profectum, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: socios in coetum advocat, Virg. Aen. 5, 43: coetus mastrorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12. ‖. coetus [illegible], Suet. Col. 1.

cō-exercĭtātus, a, um, *exercised together* or *at the same time*: artem constare ex praeceptionibus consentientibus et exercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41.

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cogito] *conceivable, imaginable* (rare): Sen. Ep. 58.

cōgĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *thinking, thoughtful*: Gell. 2, 1.

cōgĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *thinking, thought*: Tert. Trin. 6.

cōgĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thought*: Vulg. 4, Esr. 7, 22.

cōgĭtātē, *adv. considerately, deliberately*: cogitate tractare rem suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51: quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

cōgĭtātim, *adv.*, pro cogitate, Fest. *s. v.*

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] *a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, meditation*: cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19. ad reliquam cogitationem belli sese recepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, id. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*: cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: fingite animis, liberae enim sunt cogitationes, id. Mil. 29, 79: acerrima et attentissima, id. de Or. 3, 5: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22. ‖ Meton.: *a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerunt in rem tam humilem, id. Am. 9, 32: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, *second thoughts are best*, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C.: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7. vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Cal. 28. ‖‖ *the faculty of thought, the reasoning power*: (homo) solus ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 54.

cōgĭtātōrĭum, ii. *n.* [cogitatus] *a receptacle of thought*: cogitatorium animae caro, Tert. Res. 15.

cōgĭtātum, i, *n.* usu. *plur.* cogitata, orum, *reflections, thoughts, ideas*: postquam ad judices ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: cogitata eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72 *fin.*: perficere, id. Delot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3. Rare in *sing.*: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, id. Dat. 6 *fin.*

cōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [cogito] ‖ *Adj.*: *well weighed* or *considered*: multis periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videntur, Cic. Off. 1, 24: attuleras domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, *aforethought*, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85.

cōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [cogito] *a thinking, thought*: Sen. Ep. 11: Tert. Idol. 23.

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contracted from cō-āgito] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think*: constr. *absol.* with *acc.*, *de*, or *a clause*: cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: toto animo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: toto pectore ut dicitur cogitare, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: spe atque animo de se et gloria sua cogitare, id. Rab. 10, 29: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: severa fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 48: nihil enim nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, *I was thinking of nothing but rocks and hills*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: vos id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: vos saepius eandem rem animis agitare et diutius uno de teste cogitare potestis, id. Font. 6, 12: aedificare diu cogitare (patrem familiae) oportet, Cato R. R. 3: ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. Att. 9, 6 *fin.* With clause: cogitare quam id honestum sit, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. *Absol.*: cogitare vel acutissime sine eloquentia, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156. ‖ With an *adv.* and foll. by various *prep.*: *to think of, to be disposed towards* (very rare): si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A.: adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hannib. 2 *fin.*: male cogitantes, Cato R. R. praef. 4. ‖‖ *to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose*, etc.: with *inf.*: impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46 recipere me, Cic. Att. 2, 9 *fin.*: uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: dare lucem ex fumo, id. A. P. 144. With *acc.*: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*: caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 *fin.*: quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cogitatum facinus, *intended*, Suet. Tib. 19: parricidium, id. Cal. 12: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 2. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Virg. G. 1, 462. With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet. Cal. 34: de reddenda Republica, id. Aug. 28. Carthagini male jamdiu cogitanti, *meaning mischief*, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] *relationship by birth*: frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: (conjunctio hominum) serpit sensim, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, ib. 5, 23, 65. Of animals: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76: equorum, id. 8, 42, 64. Of plants: arborum, id. 16, 12, 23: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33. ‖ Fig.: *relationship, connexion, agreement, resemblance*, etc.: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. Verr. 4, 37 *fin.*: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56: quippe qui deorum cognatione teneatur (animus), id. Div. 1, 30, 64: distantium rerum cognatio naturalis, ib. 2, 14, 34: est quaedam inter hos status cognatio, Quint. 7, 10, 1. ‖‖ Meton.: *kindred, relatives, family*: magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attribuunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, ib. 7, 32: quum tibi tota cognatio sarracu advebatur, Cic. Pis. fragm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21.

cō-gnātus, a, um, *adj. related by birth*, and subst. *m.* and *f.* *a relation by birth, kinsman* (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: vos estis ambae meae filiae et hic est cognatus vester, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 86 (100): tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: *gen. plur.* cognatum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 211. With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23: id. Ad. 5, 8, 24: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, id. Ph. 2, 3, 5. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3, 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, Ib. 2, 663: pectora, Ib. 6, 498: urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 502: acies, *the civil war between Caesar and Pompey*, Lucan. 1, 4. ‖ Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: Plin. 10, 3, 4. Of plants: arbores, id. 16, 10, 16. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, Ov. M. 1, 81. Of Thebes: cognata moenia Bacchо, Stat. Th. 1, 11. Of beans: cognata Pythagorae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63. ‖‖ Fig.: *kindred, related, connected, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri as voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: (deus tumido) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Tim. 6: gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59: vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a learning an acquiring of knowledge*: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 153: illi, quorum studia vitaque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, ib. 1, 44, 155: quae corporis sunt cognitionem habent faciliorem, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: ut deorum cognitionem coelum intuentes capere possent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: cognitio et sentimatio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1. ‖ Meton.: *a conception, notion, idea*: intelligi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: sed jurisconsulti saepe, quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita disperdiuntur, id Leg. 2, 19, 47. ‖‖ Legal *t. t.* *a judicial examination, inquiry*: amici recusare, ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, id. Verr. 2, 25, cum dies cognitionis esset, *the day of trial*, id. Brut. 22: cognitio principum et senatus, Quint. 3, 10, 1: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: alium interpellatum ab adversariis de propria lite, negantemque cognitionis rem, sed ordinarii juris esse, ib. 15: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50. ‖V. In Torence for agnitio, *recognition, discovery*: Hec. 5, 3, 33: Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognĭtiōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio *pertaining to judicial inquiry*: sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1.

cognĭtiōnālĭter, *adv. by judicial investigation*: introductus, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco] *a person appointed by a plaintiff* or *defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney*: cognitor est, qui litem alterius sua suspicit coram eo, cui datus est, Fest. s. v.: cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 83: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 2, 41: id. Rosc. Com. 18. Hor. S. 2, 5, 38. Fig.: *a defender, protector*: Liber dithyrambum cognitor, Front. de Eloqu. p. 217. ‖. *one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*: Cic. Verr. 5, 65 *init.*

cognĭtūra, ae, *f.* [cognitor] *the office of a public prosecutor* or *attorney general*: Gai. Inst. 4, § 124.

cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [cognosco].

cognĭtus, ūs, *m.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a knowing*: variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *intelligible* (rare). libri, Gell. 20, 5: cognobilior cognitio, Cato, ib.

cō-gnōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nomen] *a surname, family name, epithet* (e.g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 802): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (*i. e.* Torquatus), Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6 *fin.*: creati P. et Sex. Aelii, Paetis fuit ambobus cognomen, Liv. 32, 2: cognomen sapientis habere, Cic. Am. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7. Arabiae felicis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30: illi tardo cognomen pingui damus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 58: P. Crassus cognomine dives, Cic Off. 2, 16, 57: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16. ‖. In gen. for nomen, *a name*: cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4, 1, 69: Gell. 10, 12.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* (for cogn. omen) *a surname*: Heraclitus, cognomento qui σκοτεινὸς perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: at Cn. Lentulus, cui cognomentum Clodiano fuit Sall. frgm. in Gell. 18, 4: nationes quibus Ollierum cognomentum, Tac. A. 12, 55. ‖. *a name*, in gen.

in cognoscentum ejus sacili, Tac. A. 2, 60.

cognōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (for cognomen) *a surname:* Afran. in Non. 87, 23

cognōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [cognomen] *like-named, of the same name:* duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Pl. Bac 1, 1, 5: gaudet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1.

cognōmĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to furnish with a surname:* Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39: (Scipio) Serapio cognominabatur propter similitudinem suarii cujusdam negotiatoris, id. 21, 37: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Aug. 7. Meton.: verba, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic. Part. 15, 53. ‖. In gen. *to name, call:* Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1.

cognōscens, entis, *Part.* [cognosco]. ‖. *Adj.: acquainted with:* cognoscens sui, Auc. Her. 4, 18.

cognoscenter, *adv. with knowledge, distinctly:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

co-gnōsco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. v. *a.* (*perf. tenses*, contr. cognosti, cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, cognosse, *etc.*) [nosco] *to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn;* and in the *perf. tenses, to know.* (On the difference between cognosco and agnosco, v. agnosco.) Constr.: the facts learnt are expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *relat. clause:* the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.*, or *abl.* only, or *per* with *acc.:* what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.:* credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697: doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13: regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domes atque villas, Sall. C. 12: vonatu asalduo totum cognovimus annum, Virg Aen. 9, 245: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59 · infantem, Suet. Cal. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing*, id. Aug. 43: ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 18. verum, quod institui dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam 1, 5: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: de Marcelli salute, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21: quibus rebus cognitis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: so in *abl. absol.*, cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41: nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, ib. 1, 22: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter Andr. 3, 4, 7: id soccordiane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79 · domi jus civile cognoverat, *had studied*, Cic. Brut. 26, 98. Euphem. of sexual intercourse, like the English *to know*, and the Gr. γιγνώσκειν: Ov. H. 6, 133: Tac. H. 4, 44. ‖. *to recognise that which is already known* (rare, and mostly poet. for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32: pecus exceptum est quod intra dies triginta domini cognoviscent, Liv. 24, 16: video et cognosco signum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 45: faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: hominem prudentem et officiosum cognosces, Cic. Fam. 13, 21. ‖‖. In law, *to examine a case, to investigate judicially:* Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, id. Verr. 2, 10: petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3: de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16, B.: super aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae herciscundae, *i. e.* ex actione fam. her., ib. 28, 5, 35. ‖V. Milit. *t. t. to reconnoitre:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, missi, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: numerum eorum militum reliquasque cognoscere, *to inspect, review*, Cic. Pis. 37 *fin.* (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connoître.*)

cōgo, cōgi, coactum, (COGVIT = cogit, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 170, Marin.) 3. v. *a.* [contr. from conago] *to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble; to bring up, drive on:* cogantur (oves) intro, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 15: oves stabulis, Virg. E. 6, 85: oleam, *to collect*, Cato R. R. 64, 1: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, *received, collected*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: copias in unum locum, id. 2, 5: exercitum in unum locum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: milites in provinciam, Liv. 43, 15: ad militiam aliquos, Sall. J. 85: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, *convened*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: dum senatus cogeretur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. And of a single senator: cur in senatum cogerer, *why I was brought up to the senate*, id. Phil. 1, 5: ex duabus syllabis in unum cogentes, *contracting*, Quint. 1, 5, 23. 2. Of liquids: *to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64: coacta alvus, *hard faeces*, Cels. 2, 8. 3. Of places (*in part. perf.*): *straitened, contracted:* saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15. 4. Agmen, milit. *t. t. to bring up the rear:* levis armatura et equites agmen cogebant, Liv. 34, 28. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. Att. 15, 13: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, tanquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc mese coguntur copiae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2 · me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6 · cogere in ordinem, *to humble, degrade* (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51: ut in ordinem se coestum conscriberet, Suet. Claud. 38. 2. With *Inf.*, *subj.*, *ad* with *Acc.*, or *absol.: to force, compel, urge.* With *inf.:* omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 829: mori, Virg. E. 2, 7 · plerasque insulas ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7 · neque cogi pugnare poterat, Liv. 45, 41. With *subj.:* vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 3. With *ad* and *gerund:* omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4. With *Acc.* by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. 4, 26: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 56: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367. *Absol.:* vim hoc quidem est afferre: quid enim refert qua me ratione cogatis? cogitis certe, Cic. Am. 8: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 41. 3. Sometimes = colligo, *to infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

cōhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito] *a dwelling together:* Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cōhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who dwells with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

cō-hăbĭto, 1. v. *n. to dwell together:* Auct. de Prog. Aug. 23.

cōhaerenter, *adv. uninterruptedly:* cohaerenter dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17.

cōhaerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo] *a clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13.

cō-haerĕo, si, sum, 2. v. *n. to stick* or *hang together, cleave to, adhere to: absol.*, with *cum, inter*, or the *Dat.:* mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Tim. 5: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 353: margaritae cohaerentes in conchis, Plin. 9, 35, 54: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, fundi sunt, Afric. Dig. 47, 2, 63. Of combatants: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11. Fig.: turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaerent, amputandos Quint. 8, 3, 75: collocabuntur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerant extrema cum primis, Cic. Or. 44, 149: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35. ‖. Fig.: *to hold together, hold up, subsist, to be consistent:* omnibus enim modis fulciendi sunt qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, *who cannot hold up*, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: nec enim virtutes sine beata vita cohaerere possunt, nec illa sine virtutibus, ib. 5, 28, 80: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, id. Caec. 18, 52: pusillum obscni; ipsus tristis; de improviso nuptiae: non cohaerent, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24. ‖‖. With *abl. to be composed of, consist of:* quum alia, quibus cohaerent homines, e mortali genere sumpserint, animum tamen esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24.

cō-hērĕo, si, 2. v. n. [cohaereo] *to cling together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: pituita in gula cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80. Fig.: quod viri optimi mihique amicissimi adeo cohaesistis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7.

cōhaesus, a, um, *Part.* [cohaereo].

cō-hērēs, ēdis, *c., a co-heir, fellow-heir:* Cic. Verr. 1, 48 *fin.*: Zoilus est coheres meus, id. Fam. 13, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: alicui, ib. 54. In the *fem.:* Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cō-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. v. *a.* [habeo] *to hold together, to hold, contain, confine:* (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, Lucr. 6, 107: (ova) marem cohibent callosa vitellum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: crinem nodo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. lacertos auro, *to encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium toga, Cic. Coel. 5: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9. ‖. *to hold* or *keep back, hinder, repress, stop*, etc.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 1: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg. Aen. 3, 424: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 14, 224 cervos arcu, *to stop*, post. for *to kill*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, ib. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab effusa praedandi licentia, Liv. 22, 32 manus ab alieno, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 12 manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic. Manil. 23: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76. Fig.: motus animi perturbatos, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2 *fin.*: assensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1: temeritatem, id. Acad. 1, 12, 43: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2, 25, 30: iras, Virg. Aen. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56 · cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos, ib. 3, 11 · bellum, Liv. 9, 29: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: altitudinem aedificiorum, ib. 15, 43: (provinciae) quas procuratoribus cohibentur, *are ruled*, id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26. With *quominus*: vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.

cōhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo] *abridged, short* (very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19 dub.

cōhĭbĭlĭter, *adv., briefly:* cohibiliter cogare fabulam, App. Flor. p. 366.

cōhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo] *a restraining, governing:* Iras, Lact. Ira D. 18.

cō-hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a., to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*: funus solemnibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16: patriam decorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honourable names*, id. 5, 180. Fig.: defluvia capitis, *to heal, cure*, Plin. 28. 13, 55.

cō-horrĕsco, rŭi, —, ĕre, inch. v. n. *to tremble, to shudder, shake with fear, at once, together*: qui ut egressi, equidem exhorrui. Cic. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: ex quo (vulnere) optime cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 3, 6.

cŏhors (also cors, Non. 83, 24, and in some Mss. chors), rtis, *f.* [cf. *garth*, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard: Varr. R. R. 2, 13, 2: cohors ipsa per quam vaganter gallinae, Col. 8, 3: Ov. F. 4, 904. **II.** Meton. of a body of persons: **1.** Mil. t. t. *a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: nihil sibi ex tota laude cohors, nihil turma decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praetoria, *the general's body-guard*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hence also, *the body-guard of the governor of a province*, Cic. Verr. 1, 14. Poet.: *an army*: cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672. **2.** *a multitude, throng, attendants* in gen. (mostly poet.): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Virg. Aen. 10, 328: cohors amicorum, Suet. Cal. 19: febrium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21. [Cf. Gr. χόρτος, χορός; Lat. *hortus*; Germ. *garten*, Eng. *garden*, *yard*.] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

cŏhortālīnus (cortal., Paul. Nol.), a, um, *adj.* [cohortalis] *pertaining to the imperial body-guard*: militia, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 48.

cŏhortālis, e, *adj.* [cohors] *pertaining to a cattle-yard*: gallina, Col. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18. **II.** *pertaining to the imperial body-guard*: officium, Cod. Theod. 12, 58, 13.

cŏhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *an exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): judicum, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me,commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 11, C.: militum, Nep. Ifaun. 11: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30.

cŏhortātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cohortatio] *a short exhortation*: Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

cŏhortĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [cohors] *a small cohort*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

cohorto, are, for cohortor, Claud. Quad. in Non. 472, 19.

cō-hortor, ātus, 1. v. *dep. to cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, ib. 2, 20: militem ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28. With *inf.*: regium insigne sumere cohortatur, Tac. A. 12, 49 cf. Auc. B. Alex. 21. With *subj.*: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, id. B. G. 7, 86. **2.** In gen.: haec (eloquentia) cohortamur, haec persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem ad virtutem, id. de Or. 2, 9: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A.: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 3.

cō-hospes, ĭtis, *m. a fellow-guest*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 385.

cohum, i, *n. the thong by which the ploughbeam was fastened to the yoke*: Fest. s. v.

cohum, *post.* for **coelum**, Fest. s. v.

cō-hūmĭdo, āre, v. a. *to moisten all over, to wet*: genas lacrimis, App. Met. 8, p. 209, 24.

cō-imbĭbo, ĕre, v. a. *to imbibe along with*: Arnob. 5, 178.

cō-inquĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. *to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate*: stercore, Col. 8, 5, 19. **II.** Meton. *of infectious diseases, to infect, taint*: totam pruguisin, id. 7, 3, 6. Fig. *of vices*: minus colinquinat vestes, Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 27: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 6.

cō-ĭngĭto, āre, v. a. *to lay or cast about one's self*: Enscr. Fratr. Arv. in Grell. 2, 398, 29.

cōĭtus, ūs, *m.* [coeo] *a coming or meeting together*: primus hujus adventus, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 32. **II.** *intercourse, coalition*: complexio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: non factiosus modo nec per coitiones natus nobilibus, Liv. 7, 32: ejusmodi enim pestiones in ea coitione (candidatorum consularium) factae sunt, ut nemo bonus interesse deberit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: dirimere, id. Att. 4, 18. **III.** *sexual intercourse*: Macr. Sat. 7, 16.

coitus, a, um, *Part.* [coeo].

cōlĭtus (also **coctus**, v. supra), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going or coming together, a uniting, combination*: ut recens coitus veteris resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: humoris, id. 5, 18, *no.* 31: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59: annium, Curt. 9, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo, *at new moon*, Plin. 2, 9, 6. **II.** *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only coitus): Ov. M. 7, 709: Suet. Cal. 25. Of animals: Col. 6, 24, 3. **2.** Meton. of plants: *an ingrafting*: Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cŏix, icis, *f.* = κόϊξ, *a kind of Ethiopian palm*, Hyphaene coriacea, Gaertn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

cōlăphīzo, 1. v. a. = κολαφίζω, *to box one's ears*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

cōlăphus, i, *m.* = κόλαφος, *a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear*: icere, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65 ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: colaphis tuber est totum caput, ib. 2, 2, 37: incutere, Juv. 9, 5.

cōlātūra, ae, *f.* [colo] *that which has been strained*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

colchĭcum [Colchis] i, *n. a plant with a poisonous root, meadow saffron*, C. autumnale, Linn.: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

cōlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* ad membrum virile pertinens: Poinpon. in Non. 470, 31, dub.

cōlĕus (culeus), i, *m. a testicle*: Cic. Fam 9, 22.

cōlĭas, ae, *m.* = κολίας, *a kind of mackerel* or *tunny-fish*: Scomber, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 52.

cōlĭcē, ēs, *f* = κωλική, *a remedy for the colic*: Cels. 5, 25, *no.* 12.

colĭculus, i, v. caul.

cōlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωλικός, *pertaining to the colic, suffering from the colic*: Plin. 20, 12, 48.

cōlĭphĭum (coll.), ii, *n. a kind of nourishing food for athletae*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12: luctantur paucae, comedunt coliphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lăbasco (conl.), 3. v. n. *incep. to begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off*. Fig.: si res lassa labat, fidem amici collabascat, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfăcto (conl.), 1. v. a. *to make to reel, shake*, or *totter* (rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr. 1, 497.

col-lăbĕfĭo (conl.), factus, fĭeri, *v. pass. to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin* (rare): haec ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, *sink together*, Lucr. 3, 600: altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed in pieces*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. 4, 699. **II.** Fig.: *to overthrow*: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1.

col-lābor (conl.), lapsus, 3. v. dep. *to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in*: cuncta secum collapsa porta, Liv. 44, 5: collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, *temples fallen in* or *sunken*, Quint. 2, 12: per virtutes canentis collapsum, id. 7, 2, 46. Of persons: *to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death*: membra nimio sanguine collapsa, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: collapsus, dix et hoc vere de prope interemptis, Suet. Ner. 42: ad genuum collabendo adjuvare libenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: Fig. (rare): in corruptissima mori, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 3: the ill or ipse collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, no. 10.

col-lăbōro (conl.), 1. v. n. & laborv with or together: Tert. Pam. 20.

col-lăcĕrāta (conl.), a, um, Part. [lacero] *torn up, torn all to pieces*, confossum, collaceratumque corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74.

col-lăcrĭmātio (conl.), ōnis, *f* [col-lacrimo] *a weeping at something, a weeping together*: Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl.), avi, 1. v. n. and a. *to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. frgm. in Gell. 1, 24: complexus me senex col lacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. Act.: historia rerum suum toties collacrimavit, id. Sest. 58.

col-lactānĕus (conl.), a [con and lact- (v. lac) = Gr. ὁμο-γάλακτ-ος and ὁμο-γάλαξ] *a foster brother or sister*: m., Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13: *fem.*, Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30.

col-lactānus (conl.), a [id.] *a foster-brother, foster-sister*: m., Hyg. Fab. 224: *fem.*, Juv. 6, 307.

col-lactor (conl.), 1. v. *dep. to rejoice with*: Tert. Idol. 14.

collăevo (conl.), are, v. collevo.

collăpăto (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collabor] *a falling together, precipitation*: fulminum, Jul. Firm de Err. prof. relig. 21.

collāpsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collabor].

collāre, is (collarium, ii, acc. to Prisc.) *n.* [collum] *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar*: cum manicis, collarique ut fugitivum deportem, Lucil in Non. 36, 26: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 107: *nom. pier.* collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

collātātus, a, um, *extended, diffuse*: oratio, Cic. Or. 56 (dub.).

col-lātĕro (conl.), 1. v. a. [latus] *to admit on both sides*: C vocales utrimque collaterat, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 56.

collātĭcĭus (conl.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero] *brought together, contributed, mingled*: instrumenta, Sen Cons. ad Marc. 10: collaticia stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: sepultura, *defrayed by contributions*, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

collātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bringing together, collecting*. Of money: *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected for the emperor*: stipes aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25: aes grave convenientes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant, id. 4, 60: eumdem te collationes remisisse, donativum reddidisse, Plin. Pan. 41. In law, *the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally*: Dig. 37, 6 tit. de collatione bonorum, Cod. 6, 20. Fig.: malitiarum, *a union, combination*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 67. **II.** In war. collatio signorum, *an engagement, a charge*: de exercitu, de castris, de signinibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210. **III.** *a comparison, similitude*, παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49: quae est in collatione ista similitudo, id. N. D. 3, 38: quum philosophia ex rationum collatione constet, id. Tusc. 4, 38. **IV.** In grammar, *the comparative*: Fest. s. v. cotus.

collātĭtius (conl.), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvum, i, *n.* = collatio, *a pecuniary contribution*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

collātīvus (conl.), a, um, adj. [collatus, confero] *brought or carried together, collected* (rare): homo enim collativo vectus, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 26: favor, Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 12.

collātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 19: Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 1. **II.** one who violates *compliments*: collator disputandi, Aug. Ep. 149.

collātio (contĭ.), ōnis, f. v. a. de to bear, carry, &c. Plin.: collatores quidquam, to thought equalled, Sen. Vit. beat. 17.

collātus (contĭ.), a, um, Part. [conferre].

collātus (contĭ.), ūs, m. [confero] (rare). In war, an attack: Hirt. B. Hisp. 31. II. a contributing to knowledge, teaching: Censorin. de Die nat. 1.

collaudābĭlis (contĭ.), e, adj. [collaudo] worthy of praise in every respect: Prud. Hamart. 694.

collaudātĭo (contĭ.), ōnis, f. [id.] warm praise (rare): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

collaudātor (contĭ.), ōris, m. [id.] one who praises warmly: Aug. Cons. 4, 14 fin.

col-laudo (contĭ.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to praise greatly, exhol very much: quantis laudibus suum herum servus collaudavit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collaudati militis, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: utrumque collaudandum videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic. Att. 9, 16: eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque, id. Verr. 5, 62: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48.

col-laxo (contĭ.), 1. v. a. to widen, to make loose: omnia laterumina circum, Lucr. 6, 233.

collecta (contĭ.), æ, f. (orig. adj. sc. pecunia) [colligo] a pecuniary contribution: collectam a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. II. (sc. multitudo) a meeting, assemblage: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, no. 19.

collectāchium (contĭ.), i, n. [collectus, colligo] a place of assembling: aquæ, a reservoir, Innocent. ens. lit. p. 250 Gous.

collectānĕus (contĭ.), a, um, adj. [id.] gathered or collected together (rare): additur portio æris collectanei, hoc est ex usu coemti, Plin. 34, 9, 20: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet Cæs 56

collectārius (contĭ.), ii, m. [id.] a money-changer: Cod. Theod. 4, 2, 16.

collectĭcius (contĭ.), or -tīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] collected, gathered to gether (rare). exercitus, assembled hastily and without choice (opp to delectus), Cic. Fam. 7, 3: igues, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 23.

collectim (contĭ.), adv. [id.] summarily, briefly: Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (contĭ.), ōnis, f. [id.] a gathering together: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Manil. 9. II. In rhetor. a summing up, recapitulation, summary, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις: id. Brut. 88, 302. 2. a syllogism: Quint. 9, 2, 103. 4. a conclusion, inference: quod tu illi subtilissima collectione persuaseris, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: ratio geometricae collectionis nunquam fallacis, Plin. 2, 23, 21. III. Meton. in medic.: a swelling, tumour: Plin. 22, 25, 58.

collectītius (contĭ.), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (contĭ.), a, um, adj. [id.] collected, gathered together: humor, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 7. II. In rhet.: pertaining to a syllogism. status, Quint. 3, 6, 46. III. In gramm.: nomen, a collective noun: as exercitus, populus, etc., Prisc. 2, p. 581 P.

col-lector (contĭ.), ōris, m. [lector] a fellow-student: Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

collectus (contĭ.), a, um, Part. [colligo].

collectus (contĭ.), ūs, m. [id.] a collection: aquæ pluviālis, Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

col-lĕga (contĭ.), æ, m. [lego] one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague: his una consulem, colleguas. In censura, Gic. Am. 11, 39: Persius quum haberet collegam in quæstura Sappicium, id. Off. 2, 20, 74: id. Phil. 2, 34. 83: inop collegam Silium, Hor. Ars. 34 cum collegam silium, Tac. H. 3, 6: idio quod collegæ nim quod eumque conquirquis aut

consolitum; quumvel consortio boni, Plaut. in Gell. 13, 23: a fellow-soldier, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 14. II. Meton.: a companion, comrade, in gen.: et fellow-citizen: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 20: a fellow-suitor: Juv. 8, 197: a joint heir: Hermog. Dig. 27, 1, 41.

col-lēgātārius (contĭ.), i, m. a joint-heir: Gell Inst. 2, § 199.

collēgātus (contĭ.), a, um, adj. [collegium] collegiate: ministri, Tert. Spect. 22.

collēgĭātus (contĭ.), i, m. [id.] a fellow of a college, corporation, etc.: Cod. Just. 12, 27.

collēgĭum (contĭ.), ii, n. [collega] the union of persons in any office or for any purpose, colleagueship (rare): Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem factum, Liv. 10, 13: consulatus, patris atque filii collegio insignis, Tac. A. 3, 21: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26. Fig.: auxiliatur (necessi) accipitter collegio quodam naturae, partnership, Plin. 10, 17, 19. II. Meton.: a body of persons united by the same office or calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood, fraternity: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium, Cic. Sest. 14: tribunitium plebis, id. Verr. 2, 41: praetorum, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: sacerdotum, Suet. Cal. 16: cooptare aliquem in collegium, Cic. Brut. 1, 1: Tribuni pro collegio pronunciant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes, Liv. 4, 26: so ex collegii sententia, ib. 53: mercatorum dissoluta, Tac. A. 14, 17 fin.: scabinabajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

collīma, ātis, n. = κόλλημα, that which is glued or cemented together: fruticis Milesiacae, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 49.

col-lĭpŏpĭgus (contĭ.), i, m. a fellow-leaper: Sid. Ep 6, 1.

collĭtĭcus, a, um, adj. = κολλητικός, suitable for gluing or making adhere: clysteria, Veg. 2, 28, 2.

collītis, is, f. = κολλυτις, a plant: App. Herb. 3.

col-lĕvo (contĭ.), 1. v. a. to make entirely smooth (rare) plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 19 asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64.

col-lĭbertus (contĭ.), i, m. a fellow-freedman: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

col-lĭbet (contĭ.) or collĭbet (contĭ.), bult or bitum est, 2. v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable (rare): si quid collibuit, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26. simulac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108 ut, simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, id. Fam. 15, 16: si collibuisset, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6: quae victoribus collibuissent, Sall. C. 51.

col-lĭbra (contĭ.), 1. v. a. to measure off: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

col-lĭciae or collĭquiae, f. plu. [root of liquco] gutters, drains, ditches: Col. 2, 8, 3: Plin. 18, 19, 49, no. 2.

collĭcĭnĭum (contĭ.), ĭi, n. dim. [collis] a little hill: Mart. 12, 25.

col-lĭdo (contĭ.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike, dash, or press together: neque collidi sine inani posse videtur quidquam, Lucr. 1, 533: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 31: collidere manus, Quint. 2, 12, 10 dentes, Sen. Ep. 11: annulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia colliduntur, Curt. 4, 3. II. Fig.: to bring into collision or hostile contact, to set at variance: ambitiosa plus collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 9: gallus inter se duo rempublicas sapit, Vell. 2, 32: si binae (consonantes) colliduntur, abeas de consilio, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut gravi (lege) inter se aut secum ipsae, id. 9, 4, 2.

collĭdātē (contĭ.), adv. connectedly: Aug. doc. Christ. 2, 39.

collĭgātē (contĭ.), adv. [colligatus] connectedly, closely: Cic. Or. 69, 230.

collĭgātĭo (contĭ.), ōnis, f. [id.] a tying together, binding: Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35. II. Fig.: colligationes naturales omnia ducit, id. Tim. 14, 56: colligatio eratur est conjunctio quaedam, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.

col-lĭgo (contĭ.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. [lego] to bring together, to gather up, collect, assemble: animantia vagantesque collecta, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: canes, praesagientes, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 34: eum, Tib. 3, 2, 19: capillos in nodum, Ov. Ib. 3, 190: frustes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 21: vinitor, ib. 2, 2, 26: stipem a ignotis, to obtain by begging, Liv. 38, 45: ser humorem obrigum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 fin.: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 209: colluvies ex alto mulsa, Virg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulvereus Olympicus collegisse juvat, i. e. to have covered himself with it, id. Od. 1, 1, 4: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gramm. 10: librum, to catch a falling book, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: vasa, milit. t. t. to pack up, Cic. Ver 4, 19: exercitus collectus ex desidibus desperatis, id. Cat. 2, 3: colligere reliquos ex fuga, Nep. Hann. 6 fin.: manu collecta in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7: de pagis omnibus bones viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se ad aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 70: quos in sentuaria se paludes collectos dixerumus, had collected together, taken refuge, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. II. to drive together, contract, compress, concentrate (mostly post. for contrahere, coercere, etc.): in spiram tracta se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 3, 434 cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50: spicem collectus in ustum, Ov. M. 13, 910. volumina collecta in arctum, Plin. 8, 16, 17: se colligit in arma, covered himself with his shield, Virg. Aen. 12, 491: togam, to gather up, adjust, Mart. 7, 33: per vulnera colligit hostes, causes them to retreat, Sil. 10, 3. Medic. t. t. to make thick, consolidate: Plin. 34, 11, 27. III. to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.: sarcentes ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 63: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: omnes rumorum et concionum vertice, id. Cin. 28, 77 existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Am. 17, 61. magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16. auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48 fin.: crimina majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 fin.: rabiem, Virg. Aen. 9, 63: odium, Ov. M. 3, 256: usum petiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 329. colligere spiritum, to take breath, Quint. 11, 3, 53: sitim, to become thirsty, Virg. G. 3, 327: frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13. IV. Of numbers: to make up, come to, amount: and pass., to be reckoned (rare): ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, Plin. 36, 12, 27: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV, id. 13, 13, 27: ex quo dubenti forme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. Germ. 37.

V. With prom. reflect. or animum, mentem, etc., to collect or compose oneself, to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.: quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dispersata animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78. rogo atque oro te colligas, virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18, 2: animis, Liv. 3, 60 fin.: animum, Tac. A. 3, 21: animum cogitationesque, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 2. mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352. [illegible] ex metu: animum, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: animos advenius [illegible] ex metu: animum [illegible] ex metu [illegible] ex metu [illegible] ex metu

reipublicæ detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum potentes undique calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: lævis hæc insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189. Rep. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer*: ex eo colligere potes, quanta cognitione dicas, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ea, per quæ res colligenda est, Quint. 4, 2, 88: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, id. 2, 20, 5: paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37: bene colligit, hæc pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57. (Hence It. *cogliere*: Fr. *cueillir*.)

col-ligo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten together, connect*: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Tim. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, Ib.: manus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 23: in the formula, I, lictor, colliga manus, Liv. 1, 26: scutis uno ictu plurum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: bitumen vulnera colligat, *closes*, Plin. 35, 15, 51: colligatis vulneribus, *bound up*, Suet. Tib. 61. Fig.: homines inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: res omnes inter se aptæ colligataeque, id. N. D. 2, 4 *fin.*: solum herbis colligatum, *thickly overgrown*, Col. 2, 17, 5: sententias verbis, *to join together rhetorically*, Cic. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, *to comprehend, comprise*, Ib. 34, 120. II. *to restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furentis (Antonii), id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Græcia, i. e. *to command him to remain there*, Ib. 11, 11: se cum multis colligare, id. Fam. 9, 17.

col-limĭtānĕus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [con and limit-, limes]. With *dat.*: *having common boundaries, bordering upon*: Phrygia Galatiæ, Sol. 40.

col-limĭtium (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *the common boundary of two places*: Amm. 15, 4.

col-limĭto (conl.), 1. *v. n.* [id.] With *dat.*: *to border upon*: Amm. 31, 2. In *pass.*: Sol. 25.

collĭnĕātē, *adv. in a direct line.* Meton.: *skilfully, artistically*: Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48.

col-linĕo (conl.), atum, 1. *v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6 *fin.*: oculos ad umbram, App. Met. 9 *fin.* II. *to hit the mark, take a right aim*: Cic. Div. 2, 59.

collĭnio, īre, v. collino.

col-lino (conl.), lēvi, litum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. perf.* collītus, Col. 6, 17, 8, dub.). With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to besmear* (rare): ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cera, Gell. 17, 9: crines adulteros pulvere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. Fig.: *to defile, pollute*: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis] *pertaining to a hill, hilly*: collinum genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: loca, Col. 3, 2, 6: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18: Collinæ herbæ, *growing near the Porta Collina at Rome*, Prop. 4, 5, 11.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-liquĕfactus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-liquesco (conl.), liqui, 3. *v. n. to become liquid, melt, dissolve* (rare): Varr. in Non. 334, 27 *sq.*: in pice, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Apol. p. 306.

colliquisse, v. collidere.

collis, is (*abl.* colli or colle), *m. high ground, a hill*: Cic. Verr. 3, 18: collis paulum ex planitie editus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6: Liv. 1, 12: colles supini, Virg. G. 3, 555: montani colles, *the mountain heights*, Plin. 6, 20, 23. In *plur.*, colles: *a chain of mountains*: alii. 3, 420. [From the root which appears in *colony culmen, celsus*, etc., v. *antecello*; and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel*, Eng. *hill*.] (Hence Ital. *colline*; Fr. *collines*.)

collĭsio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collido] *a dashing* or *striking together, a concussion*: Just. 11, 12.

collīsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collido].

collīsus (conl.), ūs, *m.* [collido] *a striking together, collision* (rare): Plin. 9, 35, 56.

collītus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collino.]

collŏcātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] *a placing together, arrangement*: monium, Vitr. 5, 3: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: siderum, id. Tim. 9, 26: collocatio filiæ, *an endowing, giving in marriage*, id. Clu. 66 *fin.*

col-lŏco (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up erect*, etc. Constr. the *object* in the *acc.*: the *place* usu. *in* with *abl.* or *adv.* of place; also *in* with *acc.*; with other *prep.*: with *abl.*; with *dat.* of proper names: sometimes the *place* is not stated. 1. *in* with *abl.*: quos morte obita positos in illo loco atque in Rostris collocatos videtis, Cic. Sest. 38 *fin.*: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23. exercitum in hibernis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: trabes in solo collocantur, Ib. 7, 23: juvenem in latebris, Virg. G. 4, 424: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: saxum in supremo monte, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: multitudinem in agris collocavit, *settled as colonists*, Nep. Milt. 2. 2. With *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi præsidium collocat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: ibi victos Cæsar collocaverat, Ib. 7, 9.

3. With *in* and *acc.*: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 28: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45: me in arborem collocare, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61. 4. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, *are lodged, quartered*, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, id. Mil. 10, 27: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7 obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43 singulas (sorores) infra se, id. Cal. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13 circa se, id. Tit. 9: consulares super pulpitum, id. Cal. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33. 5. With *abl.*: oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723. 6. With *dat.* of proper names: collocare singulas cohortes Puteolis et Ostiæ, Suet. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocare, *settle*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. 7. Without words denoting place vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, *for arranging*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4: aurigæ ita se collocant, *station themselves*, Ib. 4, 33: angustius milites collocavit, i. e. *put a greater number on board each ship*, Ib. 5, 23: sine tumultu præsidiis collocatis, Sall. C. 45: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37: collocare chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart. 5, 65, 10. 8. With *fem. acc.*: *to give in marriage*: ut eam in se dignam conditionem collocem, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 122: alicui, Cic. Brut. 26, 98: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonio, Sæsv. Dig. 36, 1, 77: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. *Absol.*: in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 39: collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6. 9. With pecuniam, *dotem, famus, etc.*, a mercantile t. t. *to give, lay out, invest, advance*, etc.: bono servo, qui rem herilem procurat, videt, collocat, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocastas habent, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: pecunias in emptionem prædiorum, Gai. Dig. 37, 1, 2: pecunias graviore fœnore, Suet. Aug. 39: cæravit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Cæcin. 4, 11: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48: patrimonium suum non effudit in reipublicæ salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: millies sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6 45.

II. Fig.: ut totos se in optimo vitæ statu exquirendo collocarent, *employ themselves*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44 *fin.*: sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Cœl. 20, 49: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be deposited*, id. Cat. 3, 11: omne suum studium in doctrina se sapientia, *to employ*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26 *fin.*: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to be invested*, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to spend*, id. Cœl. 17: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. 12, 11, 7: aliquem in otium, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, *to put into the sleep of death*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 148: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8 procem. § 26: collocare satis de aliqua re, *to insert enough*, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.* (Hence It. *colcare*; Fr. *coucher*.)

col-lŏcŭplĕto (conl.), avi, 1. *v. a. to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Tert. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. Fig.: *to embellish, dignify*: rei honestandæ et collocupletandæ causa, Auc. Her. 2, 18.

collŏcūtĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *a (familiar* or *private) conversation, conference* (rare): Cic. Att. 12, 1 *fin.*: venit cum hostium ducibus in collocutionem, Auc. Her. 1, 15 *fin.* In *plur.*: Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.

collŏcūtor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who talks with another*: Tert. adv. Prax. 5 (Eccl.).

collŏquĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse*: colloquium quum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, Ib. 1, 35: uti per colloquia omnes controversiæ componantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11: facere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1: secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16: secretis componere, Ib. 3, 40; petere, Ov. M. 13, 552: dare, Prop. 4, 10, 32: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 7, 91: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4. Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70. (Hence Fr. *colloque*.)

col-lŏquor (conl.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation* or *conference*: constr. usu. *cum* with *abl.*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: per C. Valerium Procilium cum eo colloquitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19: cum aliquo per literas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: hoc unc præstamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter se multum de aliqua re, Ib. 1, 7, 26. *Absol.*: deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: me et appelles et interpelles et ubiquare et colloquare velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. In Plaut. with *acc.*: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Am. 3, 2, 17.

col-lūcĕo (conl.), 2. *v. n. to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright*. *Absol.*: sol, qui tam longe lateque collucesat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: collucent ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 166: lampades undique collucent, Ov. H. 14, 25: poculo, Cat. 64, 45.

2. With *abl.*: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrare Jovis O. M. templum oporiebat, Cic. Verr. 4,

331 sedes ignibus, Ov. M. 4, 403: moenia flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 4: Liv. 38, 6: castra magno fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 1: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21. Fig.: vidi collucere omnia fortis tuis, Cic. Verr. 1, 22: totas veste atque insignibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 539: agri collucent floribus, Ov. F. 5, 363.

B. With *ab*: mare qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105.

col-lūco (conl.), xi, ctum, *v. a. to clear* or *thin a wood*, etc.: lucum, Cato R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctātio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluctor] *a wrestling, contending with*: in colluctatione vel pancratio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7. Of oxen: Col. 6, 2, 4. Fig.: *the death-struggle*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. Of an amorous embrace: App. M. 9, p. 219, 12. Of a difficult utterance: Quint. 11, 3, 56.

colluctātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler, fighter*: Lact. Opif. D. 1.

col-luctor (conl.), 1. *v. dep. to struggle, contend, wrestle with* (rare): ut quemque colluctantem offenderam, App. M. 2 *fin.* Fig.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9: cum petulantia morbi, Gell. 12, 5.

colludium (conl.), ii, *n.* [colludo] *a sporting, playing together*: delphinorum, Sol. 12. ‖ *Legal t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion*: Cic. Verr. 2, 24: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *sport together, play with* (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. A. P. 159. Poet.: summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, Virg. G. 1, 369. ‖ *Legal t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion*: Cic. Verr. 2, 24: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3.

col-lūgeo (conl.), 2 *v. n. to lament* or *grieve together*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

collum, i, *n.* (ante-class. **collus**, i, *m.*) *the neck*, of men and animals: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802: anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77. pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45 collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: tollam ego ted in collo atque intro hinc auferam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42: palliolum in collum conjice, id. Epid. 2, 2, 10: avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 5, 42: collum in laqueum inserere, ib. 4, 17: dare colla triumpho, *to submit*, Prop. 2, 10, 15: eripe turpi colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: actum'st de collo meo, *it's all over with me*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 194: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, *to seize by the throat and drag to prison*, etc.: prisusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, id. Poen. 3, 5, 45: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. 4, 53. ‖ Meton.: *the neck of a flask* or *bottle*: Phaedr. 1, 26, 10: of a poppy, Virg. Aen. 9, 436: of a mountain, Stat. Th. 9, 643. [The Germ. *hals* is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *cou.*)

col-lūmino (conl.), 1. *v. a. to illuminate on all sides* (rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

col-lūo (conl.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash out, rinse*: dentes aqua, Plin. 20, 6, 23: gemma mielle colluta, id. 37, 10, 36. Poet.: ora, *to moisten*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, Ov. M. 5, 447. ‖ *to wash up* (earth) *by the waves*: Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30.

col-lurcinātio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [lurcor] *gluttony* (rare): App. Apol. p. 322, 33.

collus, i, v. collum.

colluvio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colludo] *a snare, understanding, collusion*: Cic. Verr. 3, 13: Dig. 40, 16.

colluscor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a playfellow, playmate, boon companion*: hanc (agrum) tu compransoribus tuis et colluscoribus dividebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101. ‖ *he who has a secret understanding with another*: Cod Theod. 7, 20, 2

colluserē (conl.), *adv.* [colluso] *in a concerted manner, collusively*: litigare de hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lighten up, illumine* (rare): sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.* *Part. perf. subst.*: in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, *brilliantly coloured pieces*, id. Or. 11, 36. ‖ Fig.: *to consider on all sides, to inspect*: omnia oculis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cuncta aequo, Tac. A. 2, 43.

collūtio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluo] *a rinsing, washing*: Scribon. Comp. 51.

col-lūtulo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to soil, defile much*. Fig.: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

collutus (conl.), *Part.* [colluo].

colluviārius porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Fest. *s. v.*

colluvies (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.

colluvio (conl.), ōnis, and **colluvies**, ēi, e (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.: not in Cic., Livy, Suet., nor Quint.: on the other hand, exclusively used in Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] *washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth*: cloaca est locus cavus, per quem colluvies quaedam fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8: turbida nigro limo, Lucan. 4, 311: colluvionibus sentinarum, Arnob. 5, p. 172.

‖ Fig.: *impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings*: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: omnium scelerum, id. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15: colluvionem gentium afferre, *a polluting mixture*, Liv. 4, 2: mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obserati, id. 26, 40. in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people his adherents*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23: sinceram atque ab omni colluvione peregrini ac servilis sanguinis incorruptum servare populum, Suet. Aug. 40: colluvies rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 *fin.*

collȳbista, ae, *m.* = κολλυβιστής, *a money-changer, banker*: Hier. Matth. 21, 12.

collȳbus (collubus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος: *exchange, agio*: Cic. Att. 12, 6: Suet. Aug. 4. ‖ Meton.: *banking business, money-changing*: Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

collȳra, ae, *f.* = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12.

collȳrĭcius, a, um: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup*, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

collȳrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [collyrium] *a small* collyrium, *tent, pessary*, etc.: Macer. 4, 12.

collȳris, idis (collyrida, ae, Vulg. 2 Sam. 6, 19), *f.* = κολλυρίς, *a roll* or *cake*: Aug. de Gen. 8, 5 *fin.* ‖ *a head-dress of women*: Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

‖ *a plant*, also called malva erratica: App. Herb. 40.

collȳrium, ii, *n.* = κολλύριον, *a tent, pessary, suppositary*, etc.: Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 12: Plin. 26, 12, 78. ‖ *a liquid eye-salve*: Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4: Hor. S. 1, 5, 30.

colminiana (Cato R. R. 6, 1), colminia (Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1), culminia (Col. 5, 8, 8), cominia (Plin. 15, 3, 4): oleae, *an unknown kind of olive-tree*.

cŏlo, ui, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of*: neque enim aliud est colere quam resolvere et fermentare terram, Col. 2, 2: fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum colere, Quint. 1, 12, 7: rura, Cat. 64, 38: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 114: pomaria, ib. 14, 627. ‖ *to abide, dwell*, or *stay in a place, to inhabit*. With *acc.*: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 953: regiones Acheruntinas, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea para (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53 *fin.*: urbem, urbem, ad Rutb. cole, id. Fam. 2, 12: loca Lido, Cat. 63, 70: Stymphalon, Ov. M. 2, 243: flumina, ib. 2, 380: regnum nemorale Dianae, ib. 14, 331: stagna, Virg. G. 3, 430: Britannian Tac. Agr. 11: Rhenī ripam, id. G. 28: me juvat in primis colisse Heliconas Venus, i. e. *to have written poetry in early youth*, Prop. 3, 3, 19. *Absol.*: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49: neque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4. ‖ Fig.: *to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish, practise*, etc.; *to clothe, adorn*: Jupiter, qui genus colis aliaque hominum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14: Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curae, Virg. E. 3, 61: quam (*sc.* Carthaginem) Juno fertur unam coluisse, id. Aen. 1, 16: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, *improve, polish*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7. pectus ingenuas per artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 121: formam augere colendo, *by attire*, id. M. 10, 534: corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16 communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, tueri, servare, debemus, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Virg. Aen. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 397: studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508: suum quaestum colit, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 127: artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 70: colere vitam, *etc., to live a life*: nunc plane nec ego vietum, nec vitam illam colere possum, Cic. Att. 12, 28: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 saevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144: servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 7: so *absol.*: exerce vocem quam per vivis et colis, ib. prol. 13. ‖ *to honour, revere, reverence, worship*: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115: hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, ib. 2, 28, 71: deum maxime Mercurium colunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana, o colendi semper et culti, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2: per flamines et sacerdotes colere, Tac. A. 1, 10: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9: colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57: caerimonias sepulcrorum tanta cura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summa caerimonia, Nep. Th. 8: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: quia me colitis et magnificitis, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 23: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34 70: in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. Am. 22, 85: civitatem, id. Fl. 22: colere et ornare, id. Fam. 5, 8: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43: literis, Nep. Att. 20.

cōlo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [colum] *to filter, strain, cleanse, purify*: ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: ter colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23: fsex colata, id. 31, 8, 44. Poet.: amnes, i. e. *to spread out a fish-net*, Manil. 5, 193: colatus nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9. Fig.: colatiora somniari, ib. 48. (Hence Fr. *couler.*)

cōlŏbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοβικός, *mutilated*: Firmic. Math. 3, 14.

cōlŏbium, ii (**colobum**, i, Cod Theod. 14, 10, 1), *n.* = κολόβιον, *an under-garment with short sleeves* Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616.

cōlŏbos, on, *adj.* = κολοβός. In metre, *mutilated, curtailed*: versus, in which *one syllable* is *wanting* = catalectus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7.

cōlŏbŏsis, ae, *f.* (**cōlŏbōma**, ătis, *n.* Virg. E. 4, 20: Mart. 8, 33, 23) = κολόβωσις or κολόβωμα, *Under this*

name the *cucumis*, seems to have originated two very different species. Pliny does not distinguish between the Arum *Colocasia*, Linn., and the Nymphæa *Lotus*, Linn., and Nymphæa *speciosum*, Willd. The application of Virg. is the first of these that this is confounded with the apple by Plin. It is clear that the former was the one introduced into Italy, and its root or rhizome is edible. The kind of which the stalks were eaten in Egypt would appear to be the Nymphæa Lotus, Linn.; but the "Egyptian bean," also called Lotus, is the Nelumbium: v. Lotos: Plin. 21, 15, 51: mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20.

cŏlŏcynthĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = κολοκυνθίς, *the colocynth or coloquintida*, Cucumis colocynthis, Linn.: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

cŏlon or **cŏlum,** i, *n.* (colus, i, *m.*, Seren. Samm.) = κῶλον (a member): *the colon or great gut*: Plin. 11, 37, 79. Meton.: *the colic*: id. 20, 15, 57. ‖ *Metr. t. t. a member of a verse*: Quint. 9, 4, 78: of a poem: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. c. 12: of a period: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43 dub.

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus] *a country woman*: Ov. F. 4, 692: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54 fin.

cŏlōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition of a rustic*: Cod. Theod. 14, 18, 1.

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a landed estate, a farm*: Col. 11, 1, 23: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24. Poet.: *an abode, dwelling in gen.*: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 40: and humorously: colona molarum, *a mill*, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 38. ‖ *a colony, colonial town, settlement*: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: mittere, Liv. 4, 49: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: in coloniis Latinas saepe cives nostri profecti sint, id. Caec. 33, 98: coloniam in Samnitium agro imponere, Liv. 8, 23: condere, Vell. 1, 15: applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. ‖‖ *a band of settlers* (as familia, *a gang of slaves*), *colonists, planters*: hence coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: mittere aliquo, id. Div. 1, 1 fin. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 315 sq.) 2. Transf. *a colony of bees*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9.

cŏlōnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* and -a, ae, *f.* [colonia] *a native of a colony*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 56.

cŏlōnĭcĭus, ae, *f. a rustic cottage* or *hut*: Att. Ep. 4, 6.

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus] *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, *found upon any farm, common*, Plin. 8, 47, 72: id. 26, 10, 62. ‖ *pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46.

cŏlōnus, i, *m.* [colo] *a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant*: virum bonum cum laudabant, ita laudabant, bonum agricolam, bonum colonum, Cato R. R. pr. 2: paterfamilias comiter agat cum colonis, Col. 1, 7: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 6. ‖ *a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town, denizen*: Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habuisse instituunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: Liv. 4, 11. Poet. for *an inhabitant in gen.*: Virg. Aen. 7, 63. Humorously: colonus cetararius, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 52. (Hence Fr. colon.)

cŏlŏphōn, ōnis, *m.* used to denote something finished: Pust. *s. v.* florum cohortes (the summit, the top) in the dir. phrase κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι.

cŏlor (old form **colos**) ōris, *m.* *the colour of the skin, the complexion*: qui colos, Pater, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: virginei oculi, color suavis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 49: verus (opp. to pictus), Ter. Hun. 2, 3, 23: fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10 (opp. to vere mutatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41: venustus, id. Epod. 17, 27: nitidus, pingue, pastum, *in plump condition*, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: color et species corporis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: colorem exercitatio, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: dolor excitit, Ov. M. 7, 620: nimio pertinacior ea vox augere, ut non colori non vultui ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 99. Poet.: *beauty, lustre*, etc.: O formose puer nimium ne credе colori, Virg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17: nullus argento color est avaris abdito terris, ib. 2, 2, 1. ‖ *colour in general*: varii rerum, Lucr. 2, 786: colores esse sine luce nequeunt, id. 2, 795: flammeus est plerumque colos et splendidus ollis, id. 6, 207: Tyrios mirare colores, *the Tyrian dye*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 28: mille trahens varios colores, *a thousand various hues*, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: color albus decorus Deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73: inducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 35, no. 20. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, *to become coloured*, Virg. E. 9, 49. ‖‖ Fig.: *outward show, external condition, exterior, outward appearance*: amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, *have not imbibed the least tincture*, i. e. *have learned nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108. 2. Of style: *general character, cast, colouring*: quamvis ciaris sit coloribus picta vel poesis vel oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, ib. 86. ‖V. *a colourable pretext, excuse*: Quint. 4, 2, 88: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Theod. 3, 6, 3: dic aliquem, Quintiliane, colorem, Juv. 6, 280. [From a root COL, probably the same as in the Greek χρώς and χρῶμα.] (Hence Fr. *couleur*.)

cŏlōrātŏr, ōris, *m. a polisher*, στιλβωτὴς et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat.

cŏlōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [coloro]. ‖, *adj. variegated*: coloratus arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20 pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16. 2. *florid, embrowned*: corpora, *of a healthy complexion*, Quint. 8, proem. § 19: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2: colorati Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68. Fig.: ficta et colorata, *disguised*, Sen. Ep. 16.

cŏlōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [color] *coloured, variegated* (rare): colorea vestis, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33 fin.: tunicae, Vop. Aurel. 46.

cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan*, etc.: corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 fin.: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5. quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic de Or. 2, 14, 60: pira solo, Plin. 15, 15, 16: quos Aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 11, 16: colorat sequora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7. ‖. Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71 fin.: quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam litterum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46. 2. *to give a colouring, to gloss over, palliate*: culpam libidinosam liberalitate debitā tuebitur, Val. Max. 8, 2, ne. 2: hoepta mea serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 85.

cŏlos, *v.* color, *init.*

cŏlŏssēnsis, e, *adj.* [Colossae, a town, the colossal size] *an appellation of a large and handsome man*: Suet. Calig. 35.

cŏlossēus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσικός, *colossal, gigantic*: statua, Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum ex pingi Nero jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33: Mars sedens colosseus, id. 36, 5, 4, no. 7.

cŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσικός, *colossal, gigantic*: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum, Plin. 34, 8, 19. *Comp. Gr.* colossicoteros, Vitr. 4, 3: id. 10, 4.

cŏlossus, i. *m.* = κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, no. 25. Esp. *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes*: id. 34, 7, 18.

cŏlostra, ae, *f.* (**colostra,** orum, *n. plu.* Plin.: in *sing.* **colostrum,** Mart.) *the first milk after delivery, the beestings*: Plin. 28, 9, 33: ex primo (lacte) a partu colostra fiunt, id. 11 41, 96. As a term of endearment: meum mel, meum cor, mea colostra, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154.

cŏlostrāti, orum, *m. plu. children afflicted with* colostratio: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

cŏlostrātio, ōnis, *f.* [colostra] *a disease of infants caused by the first milk of the mother*: Plin. 11, 41, 96.

colostrum, i, v. colostra.

cŏlŏtēs, ae, *m.* = κολώτης, *a kind of lizard, the Gecko*, Gecko fasciularis, Dand.: Plin. 9, 29, 46: id. 29, 4, 28.

colpa, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m. a serpent, snake, adder*: aut tecto adsuetus coluber sue cedere et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418. qualis coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471: Col. 10, 230. (Hence Fr. *couleuvre*.)

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber] *a female snake* or *adder*: Plin. 32, 5, 19: Marsus colubras disrumpit cantu, Lucil. in Non. 201: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8 anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras? i. e. *art thou frantic?* (in allus. to the Furies), Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 50: colubra restem non parit, i. e. *grapes do not grow upon thorns*, Petr. 45, 9: caecae colubrae, *worms in the intestines*, Col. 10, 231.

cŏlŭbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber fero] *snake-bearing*, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241.

cŏlŭbrĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber modus] *serpent-like*: capilli, Coripp. frgm. 4.

cŏlŭbrīna, ae, *f. a plant*, also called bryonia and dracontea, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 14.

cŏlŭbrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber] *like a serpent, cunning, wily*: colubrino ingenio esse, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis, Tert. Spect. 18.

cŏlŭbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serpentine, winding*: actus (vitae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

cŏlum, i, *n. a strainer, colander*, colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: Col. 11, 2, 70. Poet. *a net of wicker-work for catching fish*: Aus. Ep. 4, 57. (Hence Ital. *colatojo*.)

cŏlumba, ae, *f. a dove, pigeon*: Cic Fin. 3, 5, 18: Plin. 10, 34, 52: prob. including the ordinary species of columba, Linn.: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32: oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 56: sic aquilam fugiunt columbae id. M. 1, 506. Cytherieiades, ib. 15, 386. As a term of endearment, *my dove*: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 103. [Probably the same word as *palumbes*, the wild pigeon.]

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba] *a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole*: Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

cŏlumbārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dove-cote, pigeon-house*: Col. 8, 8, 3. ‖. Meton. in architecture: *the mortise in which rafters or joists lie*: Vitr. 4, 1 2. *a hole near the axis of a water-wheel*: Vitr. 10, 9. 3. *an ear-lock*, or *rullock*: Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3. 4. *a sepulchre, with niches for urns*: Inscr (v. Smith's Ant. 323 and 361.)

cŏlumbārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dove-keeper*: Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7.

columbātim, adv. [id.] after the manner of doves: columbatim in tecta, Amob. Vol. 1, p. 299.

columbīnus, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dove or pigeon: pulli, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ovum, Mor. 8, 2, 4, 35. Absol.: columbini, little doves, Mart. 13, 66. II. dove-coloured: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 44: glor. id. 28, 12, 32: vitis, Id. 24, 3, 4, no. 8. (Hence Fr. colombine.)

columbor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to bill or kiss like doves: Mēnæla in Sen. Ep. 114.

columbātim, adv. [columbulus] in the manner of little doves: labra conserens labris, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9, 2.

columbŭlus, i, m. dim. [columbus] a little dove. Fig.: tu passerculis et columbulis nostris inter aquilas vestras dabis pœnas, Plin. Ep. 9, 25.

columbus, i, m. & male dove or pigeon: & dove in gen. (rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 5: Col. 8, 8, 1.

columella, æ, f. dim. [columna, columen] a small column, a pillar: super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. II. the foot or pedestal of a catapult: Vitr. 10, 15. Fig.: a support, prop: Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57.

columellārius, a, adj. [columella] pillar-formed: dentes, the grinders of horses, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

columen, ĭnis, n. & height, summit, peak (Poet. for culmen): ego vitem agam sub vitis Phrygiæ columinibus, Cat. 61, 71: Phœbi lux, tristis nuntia belli, quæ præpinem ad columen flammato arcbore volabat, like an ascending column, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. II. the highest part of a building, & roof, gable: in turribus et columinibus villæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5: of the Capitol, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20. III. Fig.: the summit, head, chief, the height, etc.: columen amicorum Antonii Cotyia Varrus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: pars hæc vitæ jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 13, 17 (others, culmen): columen audaciæ, the height of impudence, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211. IV. In architecture: a gable pillar, a prop: Vitr. 4, 2. Fig.: a support, stay: familiæ, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Cic. Verr. 3, 76: reipublicæ, id. Sest. 8, 19: Asiæ, Sen. Trosd. 6: rerum mearum (Mæcenas), Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: caput columenque imperii Romani, Liv. 38, 51. [From the root COL or CEL, which appears in collis, celsus, etc.; v. collis and antecello. Culmen is a shortened form of columen.]

cōlŭmis, e, adj. safe, unhurt: Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 15 (leot. dub.)

cōlumna, æ, f. & column, pillar, post: Vitr. 4, 1 sq.: Cic. Verr. 1, 51: columna rostrata, & column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duillius, Quint. 1, 7, 12 (v. Smith's Ant. 327 sq.): templa vestis inniza columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: regia sublimibus alta columnis, id. M. 2, 1: immensæque columnas rapibus axcidunt, Virg. Æn. 1, 428: columnæ ultimæ recisæ Africæ, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: columna Mœnia, also absol. columna, & pillory in the forum Rom.: Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 16, 50. Fig.: & pillar, support: injurioso ne pede prorues stantem columnam, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: cœlo suffecit columna, columnaque mœnia sublistit suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 87. II. Meton.: & water-agent: nam fit ut interdum tanquam densa columna in mare de nubi descendat, Lucr. 6, 425: also, of fiery pillars in the air, Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2. 2. membrum virile: Mart. 6, 49. 3. the nose: Isid. Orig. XI, 1, 48. III. Poet.: the sky, sunshine, the dome of heaven: poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20. [From the root CEL; v. celsus: cf. cul-men, col-umna.] (Hence Ital. colonna, Fr. colonne.)

cōlumnārius, a, adj. [columna] relating to the form of a pillar: lux, & column of fire, Prud. Hamart. 476.

cōlumnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] supported by pillars: Cic. Att. 13, 6. II. & marble quarry: Isid.

cōlumnārius, ii, m. [id.] one condemned to the Columna Mœnia: & criminal or debtor: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, fin.

cōlumnātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a supporting by pillars: scenæ, App. Flor. no. 18.

cōlumnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] supported by posts or pillars: columnagus tholus rotundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12. Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 32.

cōlumnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [columna fero] column-bearing: rediit, & pillar of fire, Prud. Cath. 9, 51.

cōlŭri, orum, m. pl. = κίονροι, in astron., the Colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

cōlurnus, a, um, adj. [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] made of the hazel-tree: hastilia, Virg. G. 2, 396.

cōlūrus, i, m. = κίονρος, in metre, spondiazon: iambum, wanting a syllable, Plautus de Metr. p. 2649 P.

cōlus (I and), ūs, f. (ās. Cat. 64, 211), & distaff: sing. nom.: et colus et fusi digitis cecidere, Ov. M. 4, 229: Plin. 8, 48, 74: gen. colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148: acc. colum, Ov. Her. 9, 116: abl. colo, Tib. 1, 3, 8: stabat vacuus jam tibi Parca colo, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46: colu, Opimius in Cic. de Gr. 2, 68 fin.: Stat. Th. 6, 380: plur. nom. coli, Stat. Th. 3, 242: acc. colos, Ov. F. 3, 818: Mart. 7, 47, etc. Meton.: the thread spun: Sen. Herc. Œt. 669. (Hence It. conocchia: Fr. quenouille, through middle age Lat. conuqula for colucula.)

cōlŭtĕa, orum, n. pl. = κολυτέα, a pod-like kind of fruit, the pod of the bladder senna? Colutea arborescens, Linn.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

cōlymbus, i, m. = κόλυμβος, & swimming-bath: Lamp. El. 23.

cōlymbus, ĭdis, f. = κολυμβίς (swimming; hence): olivæ, prepared or put in brine: Plin. 15, 3, 4.

cōlymbus, i, m. = κόλυμβος, & swimming-bath: Lamp. El. 23.

cōma, æ, f. [κόμη] the hair of the head, & head of hair: consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma Cic. Sest. 8: fulva, ξανθή, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: myrtea, Tib. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidas, Prop. 3, 10, 14: spissa, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Prop. 3, 14, 28: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: viridas Nereidum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: horrida facta ventis, Tib. 1, 9, 14: decideruat comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: componere, Ov. Her. 12, 156: comere, ib. 21, 88: pectere, ib. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44: formare in gradus, Suet. Ner. 51: longam reuudare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: ponere, Ov. Fast. 1, 406: rutilare et summittere (like the Germans), Suet. Cal. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: cingere Delphica lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Transf.: the mane of lions: Gell. 5, 14: of horses: Pall. 4, 13, 2: the crest of a helmet: Stat. Th. 8, 389. II. Meton.: foliage, ears, stalks, etc.: nemorum coma, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5: arborea mulcent aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: ille papaveream subsecat unguc comam, id. F. 4, 438: Plin. 13, 4, 7: the wool of sheep: Post. in Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: the wool or hair upon parchment: Tib. 3, 1, 10: rays of light: Cat. 61, 78: Sen. Oed. 311. (Hence Ital. chioma.)

comacum, i. v. comacum.

comans, antis, Part. [como] II. Adj. hairy, covered with hair: colla equorum, Virg. Æn. 12, 85: equus, Plin. 10, 63, 83: tori, Virg. Æn. 12, 6: grinel, Sil. 16, 50: setæ hirorum, Virg. G. 3, 312: palla villis, Val. Fl. 6, 128: galea, furnished with a tuft of hair, Virg. Æn. 2, 392: pinus, having a resinous, hairy grain (& crinal), Ov. M. 15, 749: arbor comantibus frondibus, ornamented with stars, Val. Fl. 5, 265: dictamnus Ideæ comans purpureo, Virg. Æn. 12, 413.

comarchus, i, m. = κώμαρχος, & head-man of a village, & village-magistrate: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

comārum, i, n. = κόμαρον, the fruit of the arbutus-tree, Arb. unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28. II. & plant, also called fragum, q. v.: App. Herb. 87.

cōmātōrius, a, um, adj. [coma] pertaining to the hair: acus, & hair-pin, Petr. 21, 1.

cōmātŭla, æ, m. adj. dim. [comatus] having hair neatly or luxuriantly curled: puer, Hier. Ep. 66, no. 8.

cōmātus, a, um, Part. [como] hairy: comata tempora, Mart. 10, 83. Poet.: comata silva, Cat. 4, 11. II. Subst.: Suet. Cal. 35. III. Gallia comata, i. q. transalpina, Plin. 4, 17, 31.

cŏmbascāsa, um, m. pl., fellow-travellers in a barca, q. v.: Fest. s. v. barca.

com-bĭbo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink with any one (rare): æquæ combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123 fin. II. to drink up, absorb, imbibe: succos, Ov. M. 13, 944: atrum venenum corpore, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: lacrimas, to restrain, Ov. A. A. 2, 326: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, Ov. M. 13, 450: testa olcum combibit, Col. 12, 50, 17: uvæ mustum combibunt, id. 12, 39, 1: cæspa jus combibit, id. 12, 20, 2: bacca salem combibit, id. 12, 49, 10: sic modo combibitur ingens Krasinus, is swallowed up, Ov. M. 15, 275: scrobes solem pluviasque combibit, Plin. 17, 21, 16: cupressus flammas combibit, Stat. Th. 10, 675: combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455. Fig.: aures, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 fin.: combibat illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

combĭbo, ōnis, m. [combibo] a pot-companion: Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

combĭbātĭo, ōnis, f. & joining two by two, ζεῦξις κατὰ δύο, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-bīna, ōrum, n. v. a. [com and bi, "two," seen in bis, bini] to unite, combine: Aug. Confess. 8, 6.

combrĕtum, i, n. & kind of rush, according to soma, Juncus maximus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16.

com-bullĭo, 4. v. a. to boil fully: Apic. 8, 8.

com-būro, busi, ustum, 3. v. a. [buro = uro: cf. bustum and amburo] to burn up, consume: humo combuntur nihil potest, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 54: turbine ventorum comburens, Lucr. 6, 152: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut sæpe combuerit, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: frumentum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: naves, id. B. C. 3, 101: annales, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 33: religiosas vestes, Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. II. Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, to ruin, destroy, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: so, to be consumed by love: Prop. 2, 30, 29: comburere diem, pass it in carousing, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 42.

combustĭo, ōnis, f. [comburo] a burning, consuming: Firmic. Math. 4, 12.

combustum, i, n. [id.] a burn: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

combustūra, æ, f. [id.] a burning: Apic. 4, 4.

combustus, a, um, Part. [comburo].

comi, ēs, f. = κόμη, a plant, also called tragopogon: Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 107.

cōmi-dīdo, dĭdi, ĕre, 3. v. a. (comesus, a, um, the more usual form: Cato R. R. 58: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11, etc. Hence consumpsi, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 25: consumtus, 4. var. Cato, R. R. 39: Cic. Cln. 62, 173, and 65, Philip. 2, Contr. forms: comest, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 22: comestis, ib. 3, 2, 32: comestum, Id. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comestus, Id. Curcul. 4, 2, 27, etc.: Cic. Fin. 2, 7: comesset, Hirt. 8, 39: comedisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: comesse, Cato R. R. 61, 2: edi, Horat.

comedim, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 4: comedis, id. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 51), *to eat up, to eat, consume*: cottidiani cibi comesse possunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: te muscae comedissent, Sicinius in Cic. Brut. 60, 217. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32: coena comesa venire, i. e. *to come too late*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11. Fig.: comedere aliquem oculis, *to long eagerly for*, Mart. 9, 60: se, *to consume oneself, pine away*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36. II. Meton.: *to waste, dissipate, squander*: comedunt quod habent, id. Ps. 4, 7, 6: numos, Cic. Att. 6, 1: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111: rem (*sc.* familiarem), id. Fam. 11, 21: postquam beneficia Caesaris comederunt, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: cantherium, i. e. *its value in money*, id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, *to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home*: quem absentem comes, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 11: jamne illum comesurus es, id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: homo qui ipsus se comest, id. Truc. 2, 7, 42: Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

cŏmēdo, ōnis (comedus, i, Fest. *s. v.*), m. [comedo] *a glutton*: Lucil. in Non. 11, 9.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [con and i, root of eo] III. *one who goes with another; a companion, an associate, comrade, partner*, etc.: cum conjuge domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26: quin et avo comitem esse Mavortius addet Romulus, Virg. Aen. 6, 778: comes ire alicui, ib. 158: comes esse alicui, Ov. Her. 14, 54: victoriae Pompeii comitem esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Am. 11, 37: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60: fugae, Vell. 2, 53: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15: *fem.*: me tibi venturam comitem, Ov. H. 13, 163. Fig.: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font. 17 *fin.*: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: pacis est comes, utique socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. Od. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, ib. 1, 35, 22. II. Esp. *a guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of boys* (rare). Virg. Aen. 5, 546: Suet. Claud. 39. 2. *the suite, retinue of friends, relatives*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*: Cic. Verr. 2, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. 3. *the attendants of distinguished private individuals*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76: Suet. Caes. 4. 4. *the imperial retinue, the court*: Suet. Aug. 16: ib. 98. 5. In late Lat. *a designation for the occupant of any state office*, as comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commerciorum. (Hence Ital. *conte*; Fr. *comte*.)

cŏmēsor (comestor, Gloss. Philox.), ōris, m. [comedo] *an eater, a gourmand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

comestus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

comesus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmēta, ae, m. (cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21: *acc.* cometam, Sen. Octav. 232: *abl.* cometa, Manil. 1, 824) = κομήτης, *a comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 *sq.*: non diri toties arsere cometae, Virg. G. 1, 488: Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. In apposition with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac. A. 14, 22: sidus cometes sanguini illustri semper Neroni expiatum, ib 15, 47: with stella, Just. 37, 2.

cŏmĭcē, *adv. in the manner of comedy*: comice res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8.

cŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic*: poeta, Cic. Or. 20: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10: verubus exponi tragicis res comicas non vult, *a comic subject*, Hor. A. P. 89: scenae, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: setearius, id. 9, 4, 140: persona, id. 11, 3, 79: stulti senes, *as they are represented in comedy*, Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: no adolescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, and Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: moecha Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupinus, used by comic actors instead of money*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20. II. Subst. comicus, i, m. *an actor of comedy, a comedian*: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4. 2. *a comic poet, writer of comedy*: Cic. Or. 55.

cŏmĭnius, a, um, v. colminiana.

cŏmĭnus, v. commimus.

cŏmis, e, *adj. courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving*: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: fit ipse, dum illis comis est, inops amator, Pl Trin. 2, 1, 24: comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: Tiberius Caesar minime comis imperator, Plin. 35, 4, 10: quis Laelio comior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66 in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131: bonis, Tac. Agr. 22: garrire libellos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: comi ingenio, Tac. A. 6, 41 *fin.*: hospitio, Liv. 9, 36: sermone et congressu, Tac. A. 15, 48: via (*i. e.* more), ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.

cŏmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing*: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine commissabundus incessit (Alexander), Liv. 9, 17: comissabundi juvenes Athenis conventus sapientum frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc., *for a procession*, Plin. 21, 3, 6.

cŏmissālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially*: cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cŏmissātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling*: nullum turpe convivium, non comissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: tempora lusûs, convivii, comissationis, Liv. 40, 13: epulas quadrifariam dispertiebat in jentacula, et prandia, et coenas, comissationesque, Suet. Vitell. 13: ad mediam noctem comissationes extendere, id. Tit. 7.

cŏmissātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller*: Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: Cic. Coel. 28, 67: convivam me tibi committere ausus non sum: comissatorem te cum armatis venientem reciplam? Liv. 40, 9. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjurationis, *those messmate conspirators*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: at nunc conviva est comissatorque libellus, *a table companion*, Mart. 5, 16.

cŏmissor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* = κωμάζω, *to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel*: nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7: domum, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 22: in domum Pauli, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11: Phaedriam comissatum intromittamus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29: convivabatur large, sed non ultra solis occasum, nec ut postea comissaretur, Suet. Dom. 21.

cŏmĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [comitor] *attending, accompanying*: Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cŏmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness*: mihi ad enarrandum est comitas, si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas, *I am ready to tell if you will be good enough to hear*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 1: si illius (*sc.* Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72: comitate quadam curandi provinciam tenuit, id. Agr. 16: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, *etc.*: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, Pl. Rud. prol. 28: rem perdidit per comitatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 49: coenam exquisitissimae comitatis dedit, *an elegant and expensive dinner*, Suet. Oth. 3.

cŏmĭtātensis, e, *adj.* [comitatus] *pertaining to the dignity or office of courtiers*: munus, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, i. e. machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm. 18, 4.

cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [comitor].

cŏmĭtātus, ūs, m. [comitor] *an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue*: qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 5, 21: quum magno comitatu legati ingredi inciperent, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: comitatû equitum tigluta ad mare pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: ceterarum volucrum, Tac. A. 6, 28. Fig. pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i. e. *because they ripen at the same time*, Plin. 15, 13, 12: virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 16: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, *no.* 2. II. *the imperial retinue, court, suite*: Tac. H. 2, 65. id. A. 13, 46. III. *a company, troop, crowd, convoy*, etc.: nuntiatur Afranio, magnos comitatus, qui iter habebant ad Caesarem, ad flumen constitisse, Caes. B. C., 1, 51: magnum comitatum transgredientem fines interfecerunt, Liv. 28, 22.

cŏmĭter, *adv.* [comis] *kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily*: homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: comiter facere aliquid, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 10: comiter fiet a me, id. Rud. 1, 5, 28: qui me dudum adjuverit comiter, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43: excipere, id. 23, 33: celebrare regia convivium, Tac. A. 1, 22: administrare provinciam, id. H. 1, 13: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato (a formula in treaties of peace), Cic. Balb. 16. *Sup.* lepidissime et comissume, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66.

comitia, orum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

comitiae, arum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

cŏmĭtiālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *pertaining to the comitia*: comitiales dies, *on which the comitia were held*: consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, *the epilepsy* or *falling sickness* (so called, because, says Festus, its occurrence was considered ominous, and put a stop to business for the day), also called morbus major and sacer, Cels. 2, 8: vitio comitiali corripi, Sen. Ira, 3, 7. Subst.: comitialis, is, m. *an epileptic person*, Plin. 20, 11, 44.

cŏmĭtiālĭter, *adv. epileptically*: comitialiter accidere, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

cŏmĭtiātus, ūs, m. [comitia] *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (rare): dimittere, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: omnibus magistratibus auspicia dantur, ut multos inutiles comitiatus probabiles impediret morae, ib. 3, 12, 27.

cŏmĭtiātus, i, m. *a military tribune elected at the comitia*: Ascon. Cic. Verr Act. 1, 10, 30.

cŏmĭtĭo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [comitium] *to go into the comitium*: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

cŏm-ĭtium, ii, n. [con and i, root of eo]. In *sing.*: *a place in* or *near the forum, where the comitia were held*: qui perjurum convenire velit hominem, mittò in comitium, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 9: Cic. Sest. 35, 75: Liv. 1 36: Cantilius virgis in comitio caesus erat, id. 22, 57 (v. Smith's Ant. 547). Transf.: *any place of assembly*: so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4. II. In *plur.*: Meton: comitia, orum, n. (old form

comitiae, Fratr. Arval. in Marin. p. 45): *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the comitia.* The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 330 *sqq.* They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, *etc.*: so comitia consulum habere, Liv. 3, 20: comitia regi creando, id. 1, 35: edicere comitia, id. 40, 59: indicere comitia creandis decemviris, id. 3, 35: obire comitia alicujus, Cic. Att. 1, 4· comitiis alicujus adesse, ib. 1, 10. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 20.

cōmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes] *pertaining to a chief officer*: dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9. Subst.: *a chief*: Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.

cōmĭto, are, for comitor: Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov Pont. 2, 3, 42: si comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 6, 15.

cōmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [comes] *to accompany, follow, attend*: constr. with *acc.* or *abscl.*, sometimes with *dat.*: comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: iter alicujus, Virg. Aen. 6, 112: gressum herilem, ib. 8, 462: curribus Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6: arma militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22· patrem, Suet. Cal. 10: nantes fuga, Virg. Aen. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gramm. 3. *Absol.*: lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg. Aen. 3, 660. passim comitantur partemque praedae petunt, Tac. Germ. 46· magna comitante caterva, Virg. Aen. 2, 40: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4, 3, 16. 2. Fig.· quando comitetur, semper ariem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7: Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. Tusc. 5, 24: cetera quae comitantur huic vitae, ib. 5, 35: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9. ||. Esp. *to attend one to the grave*: Eumenem comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. Aen. 11, 52: comitentur supremum honorem, ib. 61. |||. In a *pass.* sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeo, Lucr. 1, 98: (conchae) in alto quoque comitantur marinis canibus, Plin. 9, 35, 55: ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 47. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Coel. 14 *fin.*: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, id Cat. 2, 2 *fin.* And in *comp.*: puero ut uno esset comitatior, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.

comma, ătis, *n.* = *κόμμα*. In gramm.: *a division of a period* (pure Lat. incisum): Quint. 1, 8, 6. ||. In verse: *the caesura*: Mar. Victor. p. 2519 P.·

com-măcĕro, 1. *v. a. to soak thoroughly, macerate*: Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.*

com-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute* (rare): manus sanguine, Virg. E. 8, 48: altaria ,loum sanguine suo, Tac. A. 1, 39. Fig.: se isto infinito ambitu, Cic. Coel. 7, 16: te cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall. J. 102: Stat. Th. 11, 752.

com-mădĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very moist*: bene, Cato R. R. 169, 5.

commăgĕnē, es, *f.* [*Κομμαγηνή*] *an unknown plant*, perh. Nardus Syriaca, or *the galingale*, Cyperus longus, Linn.?: Plin. 29, 3, 13.

com-măxo, 1. *v. a.* [*μαλάσσω*] *to soften completely, mollify*: patrem, Varr. in Non. 82, 14.

com-mando, sum, 3. *v. a. to chew*: frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: *radix* commanss, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandūcātio, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco] *a chewing, mastication*: Serib. Comp. 52.

com-mandūco, atum, 1. *v. a. to chew thoroughly, chew up, masticate*: acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6.

commandūcor, 1. *v. dep.* for commandūco: Lucil. in Non. 81, 26.

com-mănĕo, 2. *v. n. to remain constantly*: Macr. Sat. 6, 3 *fin.*

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m. a comrade in the same manipulus*: Tac. H. 4, 46.

commănĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. companionship in a manipulus*: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-mănĭpŭlo, ōnis (also commanipulus, Inscr. Grut. 517, 9: and contr. communipius, ib. 551, 1), *m. a comrade of the same manipulus*: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-marcĕo, 2. *v. n. to become wholly faint* or *inactive*: Amm. 17, 10: id. 31, 12.

com-margĭno, 1. *v. a. to surround with a margin* or *brim*: pontes, Amm. 31, 2.

com-mărītus, i, *m. a fellow-husband*: Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

com-martȳr, yris, *m. a fellow-martyr*: Tert. Anim. 55.

com-masculo, 1. *v. a.* [com and masculus] *to make manly, courageous, to invigorate*: animum, App. M. p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. Sat. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, atum, 1. *v. a. to chew*: Aemil. Macer. 2, 15.

commătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *κομματικός, delicious, short*: hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

com-măbĭlis, e, *adj.* [commeo]. Pass.: *that is easily passed through, permeable*: venae, Arn. 2, p. 84. Act.· *that easily passes through*: aurae, id. 7, p. 231.

commĕātālis, e, *adj.* [commeatus] *pertaining to provisions* or *supplies*: Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9.

commĕātor, ōris, *m.* [commeo] *one who goes to and fro*: App. M. 11, p. 262.

commĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to and fro*: Pall. 1, 3. ||. Meton.: *a passage, thoroughfare* (rare): perfodi parietem qua commeatus esset, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 65. 2. *a leave of absence, a furlough*: petere, Vell. 2, 11: sumere, Liv. 3, 46: dare, ib. accipere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4 in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough*, Liv. 31, 29: commeatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72· Liv. 3, 24: in iis stativis, satis liberi commeatus erant, id. 1, 57: quum miles ad commeatus diem non adfuit, *on the day when the furlough expired*, Quint. 7, 4, 14. Fig.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. Att. 13, 41: longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest*, Sen. Ep. 54. 3. *a caravan, a train, a company of travellers*: qui de novo commeatu Neapolin confluxerant, Suet. Ner. 20 Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33: commeatus Pontico mari ac Trapezunte oppido adventantes, ib. 13, 39. 4. *a carrying over, transport, passage*: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare institit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23. 5. *provisions, supplies of all kinds*: cogebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyra navibus supportare, id. B. C. 3, 15: tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, Cic. Manil. 17: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54: ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13: advecti, id. 9, 32: convecto commeatu, id. 2, 14: magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti, id. 28, 4. But very freq. opp. to frumentum: *the remaining supplies of war*: ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet, ib. 1, 48. Transf.: commeatus argentarius, *gain acquired by money transactions*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 9. (Hence old Fr. *congier* mod. Fr. *congé*.)

com-mĕdĭtor, 1. *v. dep.* (very rare) *to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon*: loco egregio, ut perpetuo nobis haerere possint, Ann. Her. 3, 18, 31. ||. *to remind one of something, to institute*: Lucr. 6, 113 dub.

commĕlĭo, āre, *συνεφῶ, to make water on*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-mĕlĭto, 1. *v. n.* [*κατὰ λειτόν*, from *μελετάω*] *to practise assiduously*: Hyg. Fab. 165.

com-membrātus, a, um, *adj.* [com and membrum, with the participial term. -atus] *grown together, united*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

com-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember*: haec commemini magis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 98: quem hominem probe commeminisse se alebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.*: non commemini dicere, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 32: sic commemineram, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 16: ego si satis commemini, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 38.

commĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): clara et commemorabilis pugna, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 111: multa alia commemorabilia proferre possum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.*

commĕmŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a reminding, mentioning*: stupri, Caecil in Non. 84, 5.

commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reminding, remembrance, mentioning*: commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11· rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id. 11, 1, 18: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes*, Cic Verr. 1, 39: posteritatis, id. Fam. 5, 12.

commĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who mentions a thing*: vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

commĕmŏrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a memorandum, a catalogue*: calliditatis, Ambros. de Off. 25.

commĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reminding*: App. Flor. 16.

com-mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember*: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemore vesperi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. ||. *to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind*: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv 27, 4: beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. Am. 20, 71. |||. In gen.: *to mention, recount, relate*. With *acc., acc.* and *inf., rel. clause*, or *de*: causas, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: consulens et, quam saepe commemoro, humanae societati, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31: Xenophontis filiam jucunditatem, Quint. 10, 1, 82: O commemoranda judicia! Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14: quid ego nunc commemorem singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 42: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: commemorat quo sit eorum usus studio, id. B. C. 2, 32: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *praiseworthy, commendable* (rare): nec illo commendabilis merito, Liv. 43, 5: avicula cantu, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2. *Comp.*: Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

commendātĭcĭus or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [commendatio] *pertaining to commendation, commendatory* (very rare): literae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: tabellae, id. Verr. 4, 66. *Absol.*: commendaticius, arum, *f. plur.*: Aug. in Macr Sat. 2, 4.

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *a commendation, recommendation*: ut intelligat meam commendationem non

[illegible] Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: [illegible] ex commendatione [illegible] Quint. Decl. 12, 17: [illegible] Cic. Fam. 13, 28. Fig.: [illegible] Or. 2, 87, 357: [illegible] Fam. 13, 29, 1.

II. Meton.: skill, ability, recommendable, the excellence or quality of a thing: Isocrates, id. Brut. 87, 300: Aristotelis, id. Fam. 1, 9: Isocratem inanium (i. e. nobilissimæ) id. Fin. 1: oris (que orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1: prima commendatio proficiscitur a modestia, Sc. Of. 2, 13, 46.

commendātītius, a, um, v. commendaticius.

commendātor, ōris, m. [commendo] *one who commends, a favourer*: autor et commendator, Plin. Ep. 6, 2.

commendātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *writaining to commendation, of commendation* (for the class. commendaticius): litěræ, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who commends* (rare): legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

commendātus, a, um, *Part.* [commendo]. II. *Adj.*: *recommended*: quæ res gloriosior? quæ commendatior erit memoriæ hominum sempiternæ? Cic. Phil. 2, 13: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26. 2. *agreeable, approved*: vultus commendatior, Petr. 110, 5: casus, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

com-mendo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [mando] *to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust to, commend to*: ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam meque totam commendo atque trado, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: commendo tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, ib. 1, 3: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: tribuni ad Cæsarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 74: principes convenerunt et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare coeperunt, id. B. G. 4, 27 aliquem Dîis, Tac. A. 4, 77: rempubl. patribus, id. H. 1, 90. duos filios apud hospitem, Just. 35, 2: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541: aliquid litěris, *to commit to writing*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: homina memoriæ, *i. e.* ediscere, Cic. Fin. 3, 12: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*: se fugæ, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 34. II. *to recommend*, i. e. *to render agreeable, to set off, to grace*: (vox) quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*: affectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanus commendet amicæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendatur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 9.

commensens, a, um, *Part.* [commetior].

commensus, ūs, m. [commetior] *a fitting, measure, symmetry*: Vitr. 1, 3.

commentāriānsis, is, m. [commentarium] *a registrar of public documents, a secretary*: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45. II. *one who makes out a list of prisoners, a jailer*: Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4. III. *one who forms a list of soldiers*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 28.

commentāriŏlum, i, n. (-ŭlus, i, m., Hier.) *dim.* [id.] *a short treatise*: Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*

commentārius, ii, m. (sc. liber) and **commentārium**, ii, n. [commentor] *a note-book, memorandum*: non est oratio, sed quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: diurni, *a day-book, journal*, Suet. Aug. 64: sermoni de his rebus commentarium a patre inceperat, *long instructions*, Liv. 39, 47. Hence, II. As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): *sketches, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: Liv. 42, 6. Thus, Cæsaris Commentarii, Tac. Ann. 11.

commentātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a preparation, meditation, a studying, a thinking over beforehand*: quam longa meditatio, commentationes atque meditationes parentis atque expeditas habere debebis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait Idæus (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, id. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.* In *plur.*: sese quotidianis commentationibus scribræque exercuit, id. Brut. 71, 249. commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 24. II. As rhetor. figure = ἐνθύμημα: Quint. 5, 10, 1. III. Meton.: *a learned work, treatise, dissertation*: Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17: Seneca etiam tentata Indiæ commentatione, *a description*, id. 6, 17, 21. In *plur.*: id. 28, 1, 2.

commentātŏr, ōris, m. [id.] *an inventor, author*: omnium falsorum, App. Apol. 321, 36. evangelii, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

commentīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [commentus, comminiscor] *thought out, invented, devised, fabricated*. Opp to that already existing: *newly invented*: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (*opp.* usitata), Suet. Claud. 21.

2. Opp. to that which is actual: *pretended, fancied, imaginary*: commenticia civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: commenticii et ficti Deli, id. N. D. 2, 28. 3. Opp. to that which is true: *fabricated, forged, false*: crimen, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42 res, ib. 29 *fin.*: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1.

com-mentior, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to invent* or *devise a falsehood*: App. Apol. p. 314.

commento, are, *for* commentor: commentare ora, facetiously, *to demonstrate on the face*, i. e. *to strike*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 30.

commentor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [comminiscor] *to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider*. With *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.*: curiosius incipiunt commentari aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: aliquid secum, id. Brut. 88, 301 ut commentemur inter nos, qua ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: de pop. R. libertate, id. Phil. 3, 14 *fin.*: dum tu commentabere, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 24 (magi) congregantur in fano commentandi causa atque inter se colloquendi, Cic. Div. 1, 41: magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est et quotidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: ut sua et commentata et scripta meminisset, id. Brut. 88, 301. II. *to devise, invent, contrive*: ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium)! Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 25. 2. *to sketch out, mark up, write, compose, treat upon*: Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, id. Poen. prol. 1: mimos, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: aliquid in reum, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Catoni de militari disciplina commentanti, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30. 3. *to explain, comment upon*: carmina, Suet. Gramm. 2.

commentor, ōris, m. [comminiscor] *one who devises or invents something, an inventor*: uvæ, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.

commentum, i, n. [id.] *an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: miraculi, Liv. 1, 19: mœsta rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, ib. 13, 38. 2. *a mechanical contrivance*: Suet. Vesp. 18. 3. *a project, plan*: Just. 21, 4. 4. *a rhetor. figure, apology, to* commentatio = ἐνθύμημα: Vitellius in Quint. 9, 2, 107.

commentus, a, um, *Part.* [comminiscor]: id vestigal commentum alterum ex commodius satis credebant, *had devised*, Liv. 29, 37.

com-meo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *to go and come, pass to and fro*: quantum pervenit ut tuto diem integrum commeare

possimus, qu hostibus[illegible] and forwards, (between the two camps), Cæs. B. C. 3, 58: placuit inter cives commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, *fin.* 16: naturis hic est quibus cuncta constant, verum inter se, utire citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: cretro enim illius litteræ ab aliis ad nos commeant, id. Att. 8, 9: vulgatum erat, inter Veios Romamque nuntios commeare, Liv. 5, 47 *fin.*: commeantibus invicem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38: qua via omnes commeabant, Nep. Eum. 8. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariæ quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31: posse eodem Flacco interrunco sermones commeare, Tac. A. 2, 28. With viam (rare): meus scrupulosam victus commeat viam, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 82: vias, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27. II. *to visit often, to resort to, frequent*: minime ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*: in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100. Transf. to things: nam filiæ catapultæ ad me crebro commeant, Pl. Curc. 3, 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidinus omnium commearent, Cic. Cœl. 16 *fin.*

commercātor, ōris, m., συνέμπορος, *a fellow-trader*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercālis, is, m., συνέμπορος, *a fellow-purchaser*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

com-mercium, ii, n. [commercor] "primarily signifies the legal capacity to buy and sell: this technical expression, however, does not refer to the usual selling of daily life, but to the symbolical sale, which the Romans called Mancipatio" (Long's Cic. 1, p. 317). The word came also to signify to contract many other kinds of obligation; v. Long, l. c.: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 3, 40: ceteris Latinis populis connubia, commercia, que et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. 8, 14. 2. *commercial intercourse* in general, *trade, traffic, commerce*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18. 3. *an article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47: *provisions*, id. 26, 4, 9. 4. *a place of trade, market-place*: commercia et litora peragrare, id. 37, 3, 11, no. 2. II. In gen.. *intercourse, communication, correspondence*: quid tibi mecum est commerci senex? Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 4: mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66 commercium habere cum virtute, id. de Sen. 12, 42: agrorum ædificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29: plebis, *with them*, id. 5, 3: linguæ, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35: sermonis, Liv. 5, 15: loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2, *fin.*: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanæ, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, *stipulation, treaty*, ib. 14, 33. 2. *Of sexual intercourse*: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 36.

com-mercor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Pl. Capt. prol. 26: arma, tela, Sall. J. 66. Commercatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: edulis, Afran. in Non. 28, 30.

com-mĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (also **commereor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 8: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: Gell. 1, 6: Arn. 2, p. 93) *to entirely merit, fully deserve* (rare): "sestimationem commeruisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: nunquam scienc commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. II. Meton.: *to be guilty of an offence or crime*: noxiam, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 56 culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 12: videre commeruisse in te aliquid mali, id. Epid. 1, 1, 59: arbitrabitur commeruisse culpam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 78: quæ nunquam quisquam quisquam unquam commeruerit, id. Hec. 3, 5, 36: quid commerui aut peccavi? id. Andr. 1, 1, 112: quid placidæ commeruistis ovis, Ov. F. 1, 360.

commercĭālis, ĭāle, adj. [commercium] *of or belonging to commerce, commercial*: Cod. Just.

commercĭum, ĭi, n. [com-merx] *a trade, traffic, commerce, dealing*: Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. 21, 63: Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: Ov. M. 15, 417: Suet. Aug. 42: Tac. A. 2, 62: Plin. Ep. 10, 74: Dig. 18, 1, 1: *commercium cum aliquo habere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: Liv. 21, 19: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium cum aliquo facere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui dare*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui interdicere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: Liv. 21, 19: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui denegare*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui remittere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui concedere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui permittere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui restituere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui reddere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui reconciliare*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Liv. 21, 18: Suet. Aug. 98: Tac. A. 12, 63: *commercium alicui reparare

Caesar, Curt. 4, 2: committeis aperibus, Liv. 38, 7: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1: noctes dues, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46. II. With acc. of person: *to set face to face, to set on, set fighting; to match, compare*: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committere, Suet. Aug. 45: quinquatis peditibus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39: securos liset Aeneas Rutulumque ferocem committas, *although you bring them to blows*, Juv. 1, 162: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, id. 6, 436. 2. With *acc.* of thing: *to set going, to begin, join*: equestre proelium commiserunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. Aen. 5, 113: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *fin.*: spectaculum, Liv. 2, 36: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23. *Absol.* (rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Entr. 5, 6: priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Vesp. 5. Hence, Fig. in gen.: *to begin, undertake*: tribuni sanguine commisso proscriptio, Ciceronis, velut satiato Antonio, poena finita, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: iudicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: instant enim (adversarii), et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often just those on every critical point in which they think we are at a loss*, Quint. 6, 4, 17. III. *to go to work, to do, act*, etc.: followed by ut, *to act so that*: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: non committam ut tibi causam aliquam dem recusandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: ne committeret ut is locus ex calamitate Pop. Rom. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nolite, obsecro, committere ut rei militaris dedecus admittatur, id. B. C. 3, 64: ego nolo quemquam civem committere ut morte multandus sit, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: nisi quod commisimus ut quisquam ex Cannensi clade miles Rom. superesset, Liv. 25, 6: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.* With *cur*: Caedicius negare se commissurum cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. 5, 46. With *inf.*: non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 632. IV. *to do wrong*: esp. with facinus, *etc., to commit, perpetrate*: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23: committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, id. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38: quantum flagitii, Cic. Brut. 65: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: sacrilegium, id. 7, 2, 18: frandem, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. *Absol.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium, nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 43. 2. With *in* or *contra legem*, or *abl.*: *to offend against, violate*: quasi committeret contra legem, id. Brut. 12 *fin.*: committere in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 30: ne lege censoria committant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: committere lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9. 3. With poenam, *mulctam, etc.*: *to incur, make oneself liable to*: ut illam mulctam non commiserit, Cic. Cluen. 37, 103: poenam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequebantur? id. Verr. 3, 12: an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20: committere in poenam edicti, Gai. Dig. 2, 2, 4. si alius committat edictum, *transgression, incurs its penalty*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11: commisso edicto ab alio filio, ib. lex 8, § 4: statim atque commissa lex est, ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2. *Pass.*: *to be forfeited or confiscated*, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse dicerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56: merces, Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11: manceps, Ulp. ib. 39, 14, 6. V. *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up*: and reflect.: *to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself*. Constr. *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is intrusted, *dat.* of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and *acc.*, and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestrae fidei commisit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: se barbaris committere non audebat, id. B. G. 4, 21: proelio rem committere constituit, id. B. C. 2, 38: ita quaestor sum factus ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum sed etiam creditum, ac commissum putarem, Cic. Verr. 5, 14: capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: caput tonsori, Hor. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. Od. 1, 3, 11: semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2: aliquid literis, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 587: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: se publico committere, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner. 26: se timidius fortunae, Cic. Att. 9, 6: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Rom., id. Verr. 4, 11: se in senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: rem in casum anceps eventus, Liv. 4, 27: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2: se in aciem, id. 7, 26: rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32: sanan' es, quae isti committas? *in trusting to him*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 54: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70.

commixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commisceo] *a mixing, mingling*: Marc. Emp. 8.

commixtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mixing, mingling*: Cato R. R. 157, 1.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

commōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [commoveo] *easily moving*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

commŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commodo] *a rendering of service, accommodation*: App. Trismeg. p. 81, 16.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In law, *a lender*: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 55.

commŏdātum, i, *n.* In law, *a loan*: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3: Inst. Just. 3, 14, 2. II. *a contract for a loan*: id. 13, 6, 1.

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [commodo].

commŏdē, *adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well*, etc.: suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu'st commode? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Am. 1, audire, id. Verr. 3, 58: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: feceris commode mihique gratum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: in *comp.*: commodius feciasent tribuni plebis, id. Agr. 3, 1. In medic.: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial*, Cels. 4, 12. II. *commodiously, opportunely, seasonably*: magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16: vos istic commodissime speresm esse, ib. 14, 7: hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116: cui commodissime subjungitur, Quint. 9, 3, 82: commode ipse exit Lesbonicus, *seasonably*, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 9: adducitur a Veneris Lollius commode, quum Apronius e palaestra rediisset, *just as*, Cic Verr. 2, 25, 61: emerorum commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, *at the very moment*, id. Att. 2, 12. III. In the comic poets: *kindly, obligingly*: acceptae bene et commode eximus, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 1.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] *adaptation, just proportion, symmetry* (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: *of style*: *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. II. *fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit*: commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad iidiendum idonea consideranda est, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, id. Am. 7: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14. III. Of persons: *pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity* (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 6: magnam mihi injicit sua commoditate curam, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: viri, Ov. Her. 17, 176: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 8.

commŏdo, *adv. just in time, seasonably, just at this time*: commodo eccum exit, Tit. in Charis. p. 177 P. II. For commodo suo *or* commode, *in a commodious manner, commodiously*: Sen. Ep. 70, 16.

commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [commodus]. Lit.: *to measure one thing with another*; hence, *to adapt, accommodate* (rare): trapetum, Cato R. R. 135 *fin.* Fig.: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75 II. With *acc.*, *abl.*, or *in* with *abl.*, and *dat.*: *to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve*, etc.: cur tu aquam gravare, quam hostis hosti commodat, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 21: quibus tu quaecumque commodaveris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: penulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *to supply*, Sall. C. 16: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: aurum Coelio, Cic. Coel. 13, 32: aedes ad nuptias, Auc. Her. 4, 51. praeceptorem se singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4 vires suas aliis, Liv. 34, 12: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32: parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, *to lend an ear to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, *oblige, serve him*, Cic. Fam. 13, 35: commodare tantum ei in hac re, ib. 13, 37: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54: at publice commodasti, id. Verr. 4, 9.

com-mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. regularity, proportion, symmetry*: Vitr. 3, 1.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode] *conveniently, suitably*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

commŏdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [commodum] *a small advantage* or *profit*: Arn. 1, p. 7.

commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [id.] *according to convenience, suitably*: obsona, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 153

commŏdum, i, *n. a convenient opportunity, convenience*: velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, *when it shall be convenient for you*, Cic. Att. 12, 28 *fin.*: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18: tanquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 40. So, commodo meo, tuo, *etc.*: *at my, thy*, etc., *convenience, at one's leisure*: etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo, vacuoque dies habuissemus, *according to our convenience*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18 *fin.*: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. II. *advantage, profit*: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Andr

4, 1, 4: (hereditatem) ipsam suo splendore in se animos ducere: multo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7: commoda vitae, Lucr. 3, 2: paulo, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica pecora, ib. 2, 1, 2. Sometimes *adv.*: *without injury or detriment*: ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: si per commodum reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25. III. *a reward, pay, wages for public service*: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2 *fin.*: emeritae militiae. Suet. Cal. 44: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. 2. *a favour, privilege, immunity*: Suet. Aug. 31. IV. Meton. = commodatum, *that which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 26.

commŏdum, *adv. opportunely, seasonably, à propos*: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 61: ἀνάξιον ad me venit, quum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus; humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9. II. *instantly, immediately, just*: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 3: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, Gell. 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just* *now*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 106: commodum discesserat heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9.

com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with*: hence *fitted* or *adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable*. With *dat.*, or *absol.*: rarely with *ad*: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Bacchо, Virg. G. 4, 129: vestis ad cursum, Ov. F. 2, 288: hiberna, Liv. 42, 67: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2: commodissimus in Britanniam transmissus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3. nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv. 34, 3: potuisti ad tuum jus facilиore ac commodiore judicio pervenire, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8 literas satis commodas de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: urbanas res commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: sperans omnia in navigatione fore curationi commodiora, Liv. 30, 19: quae sit stella homini commoda quaeque mala, Prop. 2, 27, 4: id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*: quod commodum est, *just as you please*, id. Verr. 5, 5: quantum commodum fuerit, *just as much as he pleased*, ib. 1, 4: quos ei commodum sit invitet, ib. 1, 26: amat? dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38. II. Of manners: *agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, genial*, etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: multo te esse jam commodiorem mitioremque nuntiant, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: Aprodita, qui allis inhumanus ac barbarus, sti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. , 9: commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 8: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: commodus meis sodalibus, id. Od. 4, 8, 1. Fig.: (iambus) spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, id. A. P. 257. III. *As* con before adjs. often implies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence commodus means, *having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper*, etc.: commoda statura, *a proper height*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: viginti argenti commodas minas, *full twenty*, ib. 3, 3, 134: capillus commodus, *well arranged*, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: commodis novem cyathis miscetur poculo, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 12: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

com-mōlior, ītus, 4. v. *dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr. 6, 255: quem dolum commoliar, post. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

commōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

commŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolo].

com-mollio, 4. v. a. *to soften*: Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mōlo, ui, ĭtum, 3. v. a. *to grind up* or *thoroughly, to pound*: (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1.

commŏn-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to remind, admonish, impress upon*: commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: illi eum commonefaciunt, ut utatur instituto suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: commonefecit sanxisse Augustum, Tac. A. 6, 12: quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49. In *pass.*: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. Verr. 5, 42. Humorously: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 6. 2. *to commemorate* (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

com-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection*. Constr.: the person warned in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with the *passive*): that of which he is warned in the *gen.*, with *de*, in the *acc.*, or as a *dependent clause*: ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 4, 26 ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint. 11, 2, 30: mearum me absens miseriarum commones, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auc. Her. 4, 33: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 59: de periculo commonendi erunt, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: officium vostrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 17: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 11: quum amico aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 17: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.

commŏnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo] *an earnest reminding* or *admonition*: Quint. 4, 2, 51.

commŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who earnestly reminds*: Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [commonitor] *a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*: Amm. 28, 1. Fig.: *a means of reminding*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for reminding*: Cod. Just. 4, 3.

commonĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo].

com-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5), *to show, point out fully* or *distinctly*: istuno hominem, quem quaeritas, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: viam, ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Tim. 12.

commōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *a tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning*: villa et amoenitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. II. In rhetor.: *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point*: id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 27.

com-mordĕo, momordi, 2. v. a. to bite *sharply* (rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29: a canis commorsus, Plin. 24, 11, 57. Fig. of abusive lang.: Sen. Vit. beata, 21.

com-morĭor, mortŭus, 3. v. *dep. to die together* or *at the same time*: Mors cum, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2: tibi, Sen. Ep. 77: nec fuit saepe commorientibus gallis, Plin. 10, 21, 24. Meton.: existilla per se ambo cum sint, duo venena in homine commoriuntur, *act as antidotes to each other*, id. 27, 2, 2.

commŏror, ātus, 1 v. n. and a. *dep.* I. Neutr.: *to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay*: Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5 *fin.*: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 36 *fin.*: dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: neptem omnino dies ad Corfinium commoratus, id. B. C. 1, 23: circum istaec loca, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: apud aliquem, Cic. Manil. 5 *fin.*: in tam misera vita, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol.*, rarely with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, id. Fam. 6, 10: cum singulis paene syllabis, Quint. 8 procem. § 31: in componenda toga, id. 11, 3, 156. Of style: ut haereat in eadem commoreturque sententia, *to dwell upon*, Cic. Or. 40: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48. II. Act.: *to stop, detain, retard* (only in Plaut.): an te auspicium commoratum est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 58: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.

com-morsĭco, 1. v. a. *to bite to pieces*: App. M. 7, p. 195.

commorsus, a, um, *Part.* [commordeo].

com-mortālis, e, *adj. mortal*: Col. 3, 20, 4.

commōsis, is, *f.* = κόμμωσις, *a gummy substance, the first groundwork in honey-making*: Plin. 11, 7, 6.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] *a violent moving, motion*: vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 13. Fig.: *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (rare) commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8. In *plur.*: animorum, ib. 4, 28, 61: of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, ib. 5, 14 *fin.*

commōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *a slight indisposition*: Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

commōto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [commoveo] *to move violently up and down*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoveo]. II. *Adj.*: *unsettled, wavering*: aes alienum, Tac. A. 6, 17: gens (discendi) in agenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. 2. *moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotior, id. Div. 1, 37: Drusis commotior animo, *more violent, passionate*, Tac. A. 4, 3: commotus ingenio, ib. 6, 45: commoto simillis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51.

commōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, agitation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr. 2, 766: commeras, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31: commorit, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15): Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: commoneam, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: commoneat, commoverit, etc.): *to move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir*: magni commorunt saepe venti, Lucr. 2, 766: ubi se cumque commovet, atque ner serpere coepit, ib. 6, 1118: celeres neque commovet ales

Virg. Aen. 5, 217: legitimis aris, ubi libavere mo dum sanguinem. Pl. Trucul. 2, 4, 11: quis hanc commentus est, quaeso, quam tibi [Manilia] vitio non vitiarit? Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 231. — 2. *to move from a place, to change, carry away:* sollemnia. Cf. Varr. l. l. 5: contra ea ab loco, in locum, in., 5, 17: solum, Liv. 5, 6: to set up this, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62: se domum, id. Fam. 9, 3: me Thessalonicae, id. Att. 3, 13: to stir, M. Fam. 6, 20 *fin.*: hostem, repulse, Liv. 9, 40: cervum, Virg. Aen. 7, 494: molam, Val. Fl. 2, 33: numum, i. e. *to turn over, use in business*, Cic. Font. 1, 1: sacra, *to carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Virg. Aen. 4, 302. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, etc.) *in motion*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 107. Proverb.: gleham commoveat in agro decumano Siculae nemo, *would have stirred a clod*, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. II. Fig.: chiefly of the intellect and passions: *to shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect*: nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, *to refute*, id. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*: si conveliere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 31: affiantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, *are disturbed, agitated*, Plin. 2, 41, 41: perleviter commotus fuerat: (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: commotus habebitur, *i. e.* mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209: commotus mente, Plin. 23, 1, 16: dormiunt; poi ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, *awaken, revive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: aliquem nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, *to disquiet*, id. Manil. 9, 23: aut libidine aliqua aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: se et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nihil se ea re commoveri, ib. 1, 40: quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ib. 1, 37: affectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, spe, gaudio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 24: nihil me clamor iste commovet, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45. Neptunus graviter commotus, Virg. Aen. 1, 136: in hac commotus sum, i. e. *inflamed with love*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: misericordiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 4, 21 *fin.*: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103. hinc, id. Att. 2, 7: scribendi studia, *id. N. D. 1, 4, 8.*

commugento, for convocento, acc. to Fest. s. v.

com-mulceo, 2. *v. a.* (rare) *to stroke down, caress, coax, or soothe*: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229. Fig.: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tac. in Dell. 7, 3.

com-mulso, 1. *v. a.* *to beat violently*: App. M. 8, p. 214. Jo.

com-mundo, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3.

communa, ae, v. communia.

communarius, v. pontifices 3.

communicatio, onis, *f.* [communico] *a making common, imparting, communicating*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: communicatione potestas et communitas utilitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: communicatio, Auct. Her. 2, 17: communicatio, Cic. Att. 11, 17: communicatio, Quint. 9, 2, 17: communicatio, Cic. Top. 17, 66: communicatio, Quint. 5, 10, 69: communicatio, Cic. Fin. 3, 20

[illegible] communis, e, [illegible] common; [illegible] communis [illegible] communis [illegible] communis

qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: reputo comparari incolumis, Sisen. Aug. 141: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, agrees, to correct, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 16. II. Meton.: *to be present, be in audience:* et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, comparent, *may be done*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 *fin.*: conquiri quae comparent jussit, Liv. 6, 1.

com-părilis, e, *adj. equal, like:* Aus. Ecl. 2, 38.

com-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old form comparassit=comparaverit, Plaut.) *to put together, unite.* Constr.: what is put, in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*); that with or to which it is put, with *cum* or in *dat.*: other constr. occur. ambo quum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sīmus, Liv. 10, 46: labella cum labellis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportione conjungeret, Cic. Tim. 5: annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, *brings with it, brings in its train*, Hor. Epod. 2, 30. II. *to bring together to a contest, to match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Cal. 35. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63. III. Fig.: *to put together, put on a level* or *equality, place on the same footing:* neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem unquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. frgm. in Non. 256, 4: utrum exercitus exercitui, an duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa, comparari poterat? Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*: multis victi proeliis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et se mihi comparat Ajax?, Ov. M. 13, 338. Hence, in gen.: *to compare:* homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: comparare majora, minora, paria, Id. de Or. 2, 40, 172: Periclem fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio simjlis esset irae plebis in patres, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv. 2, 32 *fin.*: deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sunt homines, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16. IV. *t. t.* of colleagues in office: with *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement:* senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. 8, 6. V. *to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide:* praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, ib. 4, 31: copias comparare, id. B. C. 3, 102: comparare convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, ib. 5, 10: se comparare, *to prepare oneself*: se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8: se ad iter, Liv. 28, 33: legati Rom. in Boeotiam comparati sunt, *prepared themselves for their journey into*, id. 42, 47: insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: comparare et constituere accusationem, id. Verr. 1, 2: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10: vultum e vultu, *to compose*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 5: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30. *Absol.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2. With *inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, *shall I resolve*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2. VI. *to arrange, appoint:* esp. *pass. imp.* comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established:* ita cuique comparatum est in aetate hominum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 5: ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv. 39, 29: praetores, ut considerate fierent, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16. quoniam ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, id. Am. 27, 101: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 21. Rarely of persons: sic fulmus semper comparati, ut, *etc.*, *in the situation*, id. de Or. 3, 9. VII. *to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain:* negotii sibi qui volet vim parare, navem et mulierem hanc duo comparato, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 2: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, ib. 1, 18: novis clientelis comparatis, ib. 6, 12: sibi in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat, ib. 5, 55: pecudes carnis, Suet. Cal. 27: merces, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. Oecon. in Col. 12 praef. § 2: laudes artibus, id. Fam. 2, 4 tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34 sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side*, id. 4, 48.

com-partior, 4. *v. dep. to divide, share:* Inscr. Grut. 408, 39.

com-pascо, pastum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to feed together:* si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic. Top. 3. II. *to feed, pasture*, in gen.: Plin. 9, 54, 79. III. *to consume, eat:* pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2 procem. § 5.

com-pascuus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to common pasturage:* ager, Cic. Top. 3: jus, Scaev. Dig. 8, 3, 20.

compassibilis, e, *adj.* [compatior] *suffering together:* Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassio, ōnis, *f.* [id] *fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling:* Tert. Res. Carn. 4 sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, ib. 3 *fin.*

com-pastor, ōris, *m. a fellow-herdsman:* Hyg. Fab. 187.

com-pătior, passus, 3. *v. dep. to suffer together:* Tert. adv. Prax. 29. II. *to have compassion, to feel pity:* Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6.

compatriōta, ae, *m. a fellow-citizen*, συμπολίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pătrōnus, i, *m. a fellow-patron:* Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, ēris, *m. a fellow-pauper:* Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-păveo, 2. *v. n. to be very much afraid:* Gell. 1, 23.

com-pecco, 1. *v. n. to err* or *commit a fault together:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

compĕdio, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *to fetter, shackle:* pedes corriglis, Varr. in Non. 28, 9: in lapicidinas compeditum condidi, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 24. Fig.: Aug. Ep. 39.

compellātio, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an accosting:* Auc. Her. 4, 15. II. *a reprimanding, rebuking* (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 7: in *plur.*: id. Fam. 12, 25.

com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive together* or *in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble:* armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7: compulerant greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2: haedorum gregem hibisco, ib. 2, 30: dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, et congregavit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: hostes intra oppida muroseque, id. B. G. 7, 65: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4: bellum Medullium, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsa, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida nigro compulerit gregi, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18: oves in suas sedes, Calp. 6, 7 *fin.* II. Fig.: *to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain:* constr. with *ad* or *in*: more rarely with *ut*, the *inf.*, or *absol.*: cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35: aliquem ad virtutem, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 10: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame, Suet. Aug. 14: ad necem, ib. 66: ad confessionem, id. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, ib. 21: ad cavendum ulciscendumque, ib. 37: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4. *no.* 2: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 39: in secordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27. With *ut*: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 4. With *inf.*: nisi eum Thrasyllus differre quaedam compulisset, Suet. Tib. 62. *Absol.*: aliqua indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 46.

compello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello] *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): aliquem voce, Virg. Aen. 5, 161: blande hominem, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: carmine, Cat. 64, 24: aliquem dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787: aliquam de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 2. II. *to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account:* magna compellans voce cucullum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297: Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit, compellaturum, *to accuse*, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nominatim alii compellabantur, alii citabantur, alii relegabantur, id. in Senat. 13.

compendiāria, ae, *f.* (*sc. via*) *a short way:* Petr. S. 2, 9. *Adv.*: compendiariā and compendiario, *by a short way*: Sen. Ep. 119 and 73.

compendiārius, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *short, abridged* via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.

compendio, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id] *to shorten, abridge:* sermonem, Tert. adv Marc. 4, 9. II. With *dat.*: lit. *to shorten the way of life for one*: hence *to kill him*: Aug. Quaest. in Hept 7 *fin.*

compendiōse, *adv. compendiously briefly:* Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *advantageous*, opp. to damnosus: Col. 1, 4, 5. II. *abridged, compendious:* verba, App. M. 11, p 268.

compendium, ii, *n.* [con and PENI root of pendo]. Lit.: *a hanging together, laying up, storing*, etc.: hence *a saving, profit acquired by saving* opp. to *dispendium*: ego hodie com pendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2 magno ligni compendio percoquere ali quid, Plin. 23, 7, 64. In gen.: *gain profit*: quos filia mercibus suppeditandi cum quaestu compendioque dimittit Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6: facere compendii su causa quod non liceat, id. Off. 3, 15, 63 praeter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio servirebant, Caes B. C. 3, 32: nec ira magis publica quam privatum compendium in hostem acuebat, Liv. 8, 36: ne ex lusquidem alese compendium spernens Suet. Cal. 41. Fig.: compendium hau aetati optabile fecisti, quum istanuactu's impudentiam, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 51: facere compendium pultandi, *to discontinue*, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 11. II. *a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating:* quam potes tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, *be concise, brief*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 184: orationis operam compendi facito, *cut your speech short*, id. Most. 1, 1, 37: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: compendi verba multis jam faciam tibi, *will be very brief with you*, id. Bac. 2, 3, 7: compendia brevia docendi, Quint. 1, 1, 24: compendio

mercari, only a short time, id. 1, 4, 22: vise, Plin. 5, 5, 5. Absol.: compendium, shortness of way, a short way: Tac. A. 12, 28: maris, Ib. 2, 55: per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov. M. 3, 314: fugae, Sil. 12, 533. Fig. quae ad honores compendia paterent, Plin. Pan. 95.

com-pendo, ĭ, v. a. *to weigh together*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50.

compensātio, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] *a weighing together*: hence, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent*: compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Modestin. Dig. 16, 2, 1: mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp. to *pecunia*), Just. 3, 2. Fig.: *compensation*: hac usurum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95: nisi aequabilis haec in civitate compensatio sit et juris, et officii, et muneris, id. Rep. 2, 33.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another*: hence, *to balance, to make good, compensate*. Constr.: the thing weighed, in *acc.*: that against which it is weighed with *cum* or in *abl.*: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30 *fin.*: laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: ceteris officiis erit id compensandum, id. Off. 2, 19, 68: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (*sc.* spondei) tarditate, id. Or. 64, 216: te unum toti amissis, Ov. Her. 3, 51: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, *that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather*, Cic. Fl. 29, 72. ‖. *to shorten, save* (poet.) magnos sinus, Lucan. 8, 249: longum iter, Sen. Hip. 83.

comperco, v. comparco and compesco.

com-pĕrĕgrinus, i, *m. a fellow-stranger*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

compĕrendinātio, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *a deferring of a trial to the third day*: Sen. Ep. 97: Tac. Or. 38.

compĕrendinātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comperendinatio, *q. v.*: Cic. Verr. 1, 9.

compĕrendino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [comperendinus]. Jurid. *t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day*: reum, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. *Absol.*: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, Ib. Act. 1, 11 *fin.*

com-pĕrendinus, a, um, *adj.*: dies, *the third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Gal. Inst. 4, § 15.

com-pĕreo (ire), *to perish together*: Diom. p. 369 P.

com-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4. v. a. (**comperior**, Sall. J. 45: Gell. 3, 3) [v. aperio] *to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn*, etc.: certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, id. Clu. 14 *fin.*: diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex captivis comperit, Ib. 1, 22: certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8: me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, Ib. 1, 14: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. J. 43. In pass. it freq. means, *to be detected* or *convicted*: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 31. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aerario scelere viatoresque sedilicii eam egentiae per indicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv. 30, 39: si comperium est, igni aeque omnibus tormentis uxores exercitatas interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: uxorem in stupro generi comperam, *detected*, Suet. Tib. 35. With *gen.* of the crime: comperta stupri Liv. 22, 57: probri, id. 7, 4: sacrilegii, id. 22, 1: furti, Tac. A. 1, 3: de his haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: pro comperto politicari, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 32: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petiissent, *since it was not yet discovered*, Liv. 31, 39. So compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de iis duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45 *fin.*

com-pernis, e, *adj.* [perna] *knock-kneed*: Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129.

com-pĕs, ĕdis, *f.* (*m. acc.* and *plur.* Eccl.), *a fetter or shackle for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*): vapulandum, habendae compedes, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76: servis indunt compedes, id. Men. 1, 1, 4: compedum tritor, pistrinorum civitas, id. Pers. 3, 3, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Fig.: *fetters, bonds*: compedes corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, Cic. Att. 8, 3. ‖. *a silver necklace* (as a female ornament): Plin. 33, 12, 54.

compesco (comperco, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 137), ŭi, ĕre, v. a. [com-pasco, *to feed together*; hence] *to confine, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Virg. G. 2, 370: spatiantis brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40: legiones, Suet. Cal. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16: seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: sitim multa unda, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer: linguam compescas face, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 75: aufer lacrimas et compesce querelas, Lucr. 3, 967 (amorem, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63: dolores vino, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animum frenis et catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: timor officium compescit, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 65. With *inf.*: cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease, forbear*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 59: comperce me attrectare, *do not touch me*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 137.

compesco, 3. v. a. [pes] *to tread* or *stamp together with the feet*: Titin. in Non. 245, 32.

compĕtenter, *adv. suitably, properly*, etc.: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. *Comp.*: Hier. adv. Helv. 2. *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 316.

compĕtentia, ae, *f.* [competo] *a meeting together, agreement*: membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1: nasci ad eandem competentiam (*sc.* sidera), *under the same constellation*, id. 14, 1.

compĕtitio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an agreement*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9. ‖. *a judicial demand*: Cod. Theod. 2, 23, 1.

com-pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rival, competitor*: Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38. Liv. 6, 41.

compĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female competitor*: Cic. Mur. 19.

com-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr.: *to go or come together, to meet*: ubi vias competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree*, etc.: with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in*, or *absol.*: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.*: fasti adeo turbati, ut neque mensium ferias aestati, neque vindemiarum autumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 26, 39, 73. Of other things: *to agree* or *coincide with, to answer to*: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competit, Suet. Oth. 12. *Absol.*: *to be qualified, competent, fit, to correspond*: non lingua, non auribus competere, Tac. H. 3, 73: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret aetatula, Liv. 22, 5: si cujusquam neptium suorum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 32.

2, *to belong, be applicable to*: actionem competere in quemlibet Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: exempto mihi adversus te actio competit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 25.

‖. Act.: *to strive for, seek*: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just. 13, 2: unam speciosam duobus competentibus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

compilātio, ōnis, *f.* [compilo] 1 lit., *a raking together, pillaging, plundering*: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, *a compilation*: Chresti, Cic. Fam. 2, 8 *in.*

compilātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer*: veterum, *an epitket of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, etc.), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. quaest. in Genes.

com-pilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, Ib. 1, 13: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66: me (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78. Fig.: sapientiam alicujus, Cic. Mur. 11: scrinia Crispini, Hor. S. 1, 1 *fin.*

com-pingo, pĕgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] *to fix together, fix up, join, unite, frame, compose*: aedificia (*opp.* solutius componere), Sen. Q. N. 6, 3: navem iisdem tabulis (*opp.* dissolvere), Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 83: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1: verbum unum ex *multitudine* et *negotio*, id. 11, 16. In *part. perf.*: quid tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: septem compacta cicutis fistula, Virg. E. 2, 36: compactis trabibus, id. Aen. 12, 674. Fig.: falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de dis, id. 4, p. 148. ‖. *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: in carcerem ted esse compactum scio, id. Men. 5, 5, 39: ipsam (Rhesam) in vincula, Aul. Vict. Vir. ill. 1: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et contiunculas, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46.

com-pinguesco, 3. v. n. *to thicken to a solid substance*: Tert. Anim. 25.

compitālĭcius, e, *adj. of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: augustales, *compital priests*, Inscr. Grut. 179, 3.

compitālĭa, ium, v. compitalis.

compitālĭtius or **-ĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [compitalia] *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7: ludi, Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compitālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *pertaining to cross-roads*: Lares, Suet. Aug. 31. ‖. Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum, *n. plu. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales*: Plin. 36, 27, 70: die noni populo Romano Quiritium compitalia erunt, old form. in Gell. 10, 24: rem divinam, nisi Compitalibus, in compito aut in foco ne faciat Cato R. R. 5: Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*: v Smith's Ant. 279.

compītum (compĕtum and compitus, i, *m.* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Varr. and Gracch. in Non. 196, 9), i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.*): *a place where two or more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cic. Agr. 2, 3: Virg. G. 2, 382: compita servant et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares, Ov. F. 2, 615: non in compitis tantum, neque in plebe vulgaris, sed in foro, in comitio, apud triumvirale, Gell. 7:

...; complita Lerum (Romae) DCLXV, Plin. 3, 5, 9. § 66. Fig.: *a dilemma*, Pacu. 3, 35: *stomachi*, Tert. Res. Carn. &c. ‖. Meton. *an altar raised as cross-roads*: Grat. Cynag. 483. [Con and PLEO, "go."]

com-plăceo, ŭi and complicĭtus sum, 2. *v. n.* to be *pleasing to several persons*: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complaceamus, Col. 9, 16 *fin.* ‖. *to be very pleasing*: hae Veneri complacuerant, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, Ib. 1, 3, 3: ejus alii complacitum formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 24.

com-plāno, 1. *v. a.* to *conciliate greatly*: Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

complānātio, ōnis, *f.* [complano] 1 lit. a levelling: hence, *ruins, rubbish*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

complānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes level*: App. Apol. p. 277.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to *make even, level*, or *plain* (rare): terram, Cato R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Cal. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to raze*, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 38. Fig.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. *to render tolerable*, Sen. Prov. 5 *fin.*

complantātio, ōnis, *f.* καταφύτευσις, *a planting*, Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, atum, 1. *v. a.* to *plant together*: Ambros. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plaudo, 3. *v. n.* to *applaud together*: Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ĕre, for complector: Pomp. in Neu. 472 *fin.*

complector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* [con, and PLEC, *fold*] 1 lit. *to fold* or *twine together*; *to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, embrace*, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: (orbis coelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 1[17]: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307: spatium, *to mark out round for military purposes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51: modiam mulierem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1189: Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407. genua, Quint. 6, 1, 34. dextram suntus, *to seize with both hands*, Virg. Aen. 8, 558: caput digitis, Ov. M. 3, 727: inter se (from affection), Cic. Div. 1, 28: (in contention), Nep. Eum. 4. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 251: me arctior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, *when it has laid hold of*, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. ‖. Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, comprehend, understand*: aliquid cogitatione et mente, id. Or. 2, 8: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne coelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112 formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider*, Tac. Agr. 46. aliquid memoria, Cic. Div. 2, 71. 2. *to comprise in a discourse* or *writing, to describe, represent, explain*: omnia facta oratione, id. Verr. 4, 26: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3 *fin.*: si quis universam orateris vim definire complectique vult, id. de Or. 1, 15: omnia una comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca pauca, id. 8, 3, 82: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13. In philos. lang.: *to draw a conclusion, make an inference*: Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. ‖‖. Of the will and affections: *to display affection, or esteem for*, etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in *acc.*: the manner or means by which it is displayed, in *abl.*: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, id. Prov. Cons. 16: beneficio, id. Planc. 33 *fin.*: summa benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 14: hanc omni tua comitate, Ib. 7, 5: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40: aliquem arcta familiaritate, Plin. 3, 21, 5. Without *obl.*: hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. Also

And *absol.*: de te homini; complectitur, Ib. 2, 6. Fig.: quae facturus complexa est, id. Am. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 92, 322: artes humanas, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 9: causam suam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44: otium, id. Att. 2, 6. ‖‖. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised*, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: quo uno malefacio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *that which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (rare): inania quaedam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, Cic. Or. 69, 232: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, i. e. *was tacked on to*, Tac. A. 3, 38.

com-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* to *fill full, fill up*. With *abl.*: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. favos dulci melle, Tib. 2, 1, 50: sol compleat et collustret cuncta sua luce, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. C. 51: cuncta fuga, Liv. 9, 24: lunas se cornua lumine complent, Virg. Aen. 3, 645: simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover*, Cic. Verr. 4, 35. With *gen.*: urbes aratum, Lucr. 5, 1161: completus mercatorum carcer, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. *Absol.*: non bene complere urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: paginam, *to fill with writing*, Cic. Att. 13, 34: alias alii complent magis, *impregnate*, Lucr. 4, 1243: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 hostes postero die fossam complent, Ib. 5, 40. equitatu ex castris educto omnem planitiem complent, Ib. 7, 79: Esp. of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, *have sated myself*, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 8: se conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35.

2. Milit. *t. t. to complete, fill up*: legiones, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11: naves colonis pastoribusque, *to man*, Caes. B. C. 1, 56. And of provisions, *etc.*: complere exercitum omni copia, Ib. 2, 25. ‖. Fig.: of sound: omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: nemus timenda voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: abra tinnitibus et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, Ib. 5, 153. atria tremitu, Ib. 5, 3: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18. completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3. 2. *to fill with any desire, humour, passion*: reliquos (milites) bona spe complet, Caes. B. C. 2, 21 aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Lucan. 5, 412: omnis luctu, Sall. C. 51: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13. With *gen.*: corpus suum stupri, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 8: erroris illos et dementiae' complebo, Ib. 1, 2, 9: qui me complevit flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3. 3. *to make complete* or *perfect, to finish*: of a promise, *to fulfil it*: lustrationem (annuam) mensibus spatio (lunae), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: summam promissi, id. Verr. 3, 49. 4. Of time: *to finish, complete*: Gorgias centum et septem completvit annos, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816: quinque secula vitae suae, Ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, i. e. *the time of pregnancy*, Ib. 3, 312.

complētio, ōnis, *f.* [compleo] *a filling up, fulfilment*: scriptorum, Just. Inst. 3, 23: sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 102.

complētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fills up, a fulfiller*: Juvenc. in Matth. 2, 12, 572.

complētus, a, um, *Part.* [compleo] ‖. *Adj.*: *filled full, full*: alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30. Fig.: *complete, perfect*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 30, 108. *Comp.*: Gell. 1, 7.

complexe, ius, *adj.* *closely connected with, conjoinder, participant*: dii i. e. *agreeing*, Acc. 3, p. 123. Ten and plico, "fold": cf. simplex, duplex, triplex.]

complexio, ōnis, *f.* [complector] *a combination, connection*: atomorum Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: cumulata honorum, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29. In late Lat., *for a physical constitution* or *habit*: bona, Firm. Math. 3, 9. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, *a short summary* or *outline*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95. ‖. In rhetoric: *a period*: complexio longissima verborum, id. de Or. 3, 47: una id. Or. 25, 85. 2. *a figure embracing both a* Repetitio *and a* Conversio: i. e. *when both the first and the last word of a clause are several times repeated*: Auc. Her. 4, 14. ‖‖. In logic: *the conclusion in a syllogism*: Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67. 2. *a dilemma*: Ib. 1, 29. ‖V. In gramm.: *the contraction of two syllables into one* = Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή: Quint. 1, 5, 17.

complexivus, a, um, *adj.* [complexus]. In grammar: *connective, copulative*: particula (*atque*), Gell. 10, 29 *in tit.*

complexo, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* (complecto = complector) *to embrace often* or *closely*: Corpp. 1, 104.

complexus, a, um, *Part.* [complector].

complexus, ūs, *m.* [complector] *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing*, etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 2: ubi complexu colerunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace*, Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexa silicis, *by a binding*, Plin. 36, 22, 45: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: utinam ad complexum meae Tullinae possim currere, id. Att. 12, 1: and Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo complexuque recipiet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: complexu Veneres, *in copulation*, id. Liv. 2, 69. In *plur.*: O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum (alii leg. conspectum) venire posset, *come to close quarters with*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. Meton.: *the cherished object*: de ejus (*sc.* Catilinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom friends and favorites*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22. ‖. Fig.: *a friendly embracing, love*: conjunctio inter homines hominum . . . . . totius complexu gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47.

2. Of style *connection*: vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: rerum, personarum, temporum id. 3, 5, 7.

complĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [complico] *a folding together, enveloping*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 26.

com-plĭco, avi, atum (post-Aug. ui, itum), 1. *v. a.* to *fold together, to fold up* (rare): rudentem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* with manus, *to strike or clap the hands together in applauding, from joy, pain*, etc.: complodere manus assolemne est, Quint. 11, 3, 123: Sen. Ira, 1, 1.

complōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation* esp. *by several persons*: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47. With *gen.* of the object: *a bewailing of* sui patriaeque, id. 2, 40. rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3.

compĕdĭtāre, Ps. v. [id.] = compluscŭlāre: *a kind of* Lamentation, *a wailing for the dead* (only in Lexx.): familiares, Liv. 22, 55: lacrimis funestoque complorata prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26.

com-plōro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. *to bewail together* or *violently, to mourn for the dead* (rare): desertos penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 93: quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55: nondum morte complorata, Cic. Dom. 37, 98: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complosus, a, um, *Part.* [complodo].

compluĕo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neut.: *to flow together* (of rain): qua compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45. ‖ Act. *to rain upon*: Aug. de Gen. 1, 23.

com-plūres, a (also is, *gen.* ium, cf. Gell. 5, 21: Charis. p. 56 and 100 P.: Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 6), *adj. several, many*: complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: reperti sunt complures nostri milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex dedititiis Belgis complures, ib. 2, 17: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: multa advenienti, ut fit, nova hic compluria, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 6: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 19 *fin.*: genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26: loca, Liv. 40, 45: sacella publica, id. 40, 51 *fin.*: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.*: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79: mandata ad complures dedisse, id. Tib. 12: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aliquid compluribus narrare, Sall. C. 23. *Sup.*: complurima buceta, Gell. 11, 1, dub.

complūriēs or **-iens**, *adv.* [complures] *several times, many times, often*: compluries eorum milites alteri alteros occidere; compluries transfugere; compluries in imperatorem impetum facere, Cato in Gell. 5, 21: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 65.

complūrĭmus, a, um, v. complures.

compluscŭlē, *adv. pretty often*: Gell. 17, 2 (dub.).

compluscŭlī, æ, a, *adj. dim. plu.* [complures] *a good many, several*: dies, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 43: primo dies compluscula bene conveniebat, Ter. Hec. 1 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11.

compluŭtor, ōris, m. [compluo] *he who gives rain, who waters*: Aug. Serm. de Div. 8, 3.

compluvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium] *fashioned like a* compluvium, i. e. *square* (very rare): species lugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 6.

compluvĭum, ii, *n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed* impluvium: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. Aug. 52. ‖ Meton.: *a quadrangular support for vines*: Col. 4, 24, 14. [Con and PLUV, root of pluo, pluvia.]

com-pondĕrans, antis, *adj.* [pondero] *weighing*: pari lance, App. Trismeg. p. 80.

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* compostvi, Inscr. Grut. 204, 2: *part. perf. syncop.* compostus, Virg. Aen. 1, 249), *to put, place, or lay together, to pile up*: compone, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: in quo loco erant ea composita, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: aridum lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14: legionem pro ripa, *to arrange*, Tac. A. 12, 29. ‖ *to bring* or *join together, make up, to unite, connect.* Constr. with cum, the *dat.*, or absol.: componit cum pectore pectus, Lucil. in Non. 260, 29: is genus indocile ac dissentiens monibus altis componit, Virg. Aen. 8, 321: componens manibusque manus atque ardua cervix ora, ib. 8, 496. In qui cuncta comprendit, who seeks all things, Cic. Tim. 13: genus hominum compositum ex animo et corpore, Sall. J. 2: urbem, *to found*, Virg. Aen. 3, 387: delubra Thebae, Prop. 2, 6, 5: medicamentum, *to compound, compose*, Col. 6, 4, 1: componere cenas, *to set before*, Cels. 2, 10. ‖ I. *to draw up, to compose, write*: librum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: collectionis est componere et struere verba, ib. 3, 42, 171: libelles, Quint. 12, 8, 5: commentarios, id. 1, 8, 19: grammaticam, id. 1, 5, 54: artes (rhetoricas) Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*: orationem, Quint. 2, 15, 30: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: carmina, ib. 2, 1, 63: verba Achilleo cothurno, Prop. 2, 34, 41: Iliaca tempora, Vell. 1, 3: leges, Lucr. 4, 967? judiciorum formulas, Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: actiones, id. Att. 6, 1: interdictum, id. Caec. 17 *fin.*: senatusconsultum, id. Fam. 10, 22: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 13. *Absol.*: optime componere, Quint. 9, 4, 60: male, id. 8, 2, 16. ‖ IV. *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*: mendacia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 210: risum mendaci ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35: paoem, *to obtain by deception*, Prop. 2, 2, 2: insidias, Tac. A. 12, 54: insidias homini, Tib. 1, 6, 4: ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. J. 111 *fin.* ‖ V. *to put in order, arrange, regulate*: capillum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Virg. G. 4, 417: togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77: descriptores per manipulos componi, Tac. A. 2, 78: composito agmine, *in regular array*, ib. 12, 16: pugna composita, Liv. 28, 22: omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall. J. 49. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18 *fin.*: se componere, *to recline*, Virg. Aen. 1, 698. post ubi jam thalamis se composuere, id. G. 4, 189: defessa membra, *to repose*, ib. 4, 438. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, *bring to a close*, id. Aen. 1, 374: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, *to put in rhetorical order*, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quint. Puteolis essem, id. Att. 15, 26. ‖ VI. With *ad* or *in*, and sometimes with *dat.*: *to adapt, suit*: gestum oratoris ad simillitudinem saltationis, Quint. 1, 11 *fin.*: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae, id. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20: sese ad exemplum, id. 2, 6, 5: ad abstinentiam animum vultumque componi, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: civitatem ad votum, Tac. Or. 41: (Nero) veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, id. A. 13, 25: in securitatem, ib. 3, 44: in arrogantiam, id. Agr. 42: in squalorem maestitiamque, id. H. 1, 54: in obsequium, ib. 1, 82: quae (laus) ostentationi componitur, Quint. 3, 7, 4. ‖ VII. *to agree upon, to settle, adjust*: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40 *fin.*: ut domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, id. 2, 37: dies composita gerendae rei, id. 25, 16: locum beneficii, Tac. A. 4, 10: ictum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg. Aen. 12, 315: lenes sub noctem susurri composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20: ut componeretur, atque ab armis discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 29: pacem componi volo, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112. With *subj.*: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68. *Adverbially*: ex composito, *according to agreement, in concert*, Liv. 1, 9: Tac. H. 4, 66. So composito alone: Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29 Nep. Dat. 6. ‖ VIII. *to allay, settle, quiet, calm, appease*, etc.: non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg. E. 3, 108: motos praestat componere fluctus, id. Aen. 1, 135: fore uti per colloquia omnes controversias componantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: bellum, Nep. Hann. 6: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: seditionem civilem, Suet. Caes. 41: turbatas seditione res, Liv. 4 25: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 45: plura (proelia) sunt composita, ib. 13, 39: omnibus praeteritorum, ib. 14, 28: Armeniam, ib. 2, 4: civitates Galliae, Suet. Cal. 1: averso animo, *Tac. H. 2, 2, 29*: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 2, 20 ‖ 2. *Pass. impers.*: postquam in quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, *that peace should be restored*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49. ‖ IX. *to lay up, keep, preserve*: unde et componi quae mox deprimere possint, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid verno tempore, Col. 12, 9 *fin.* ‖ X. *to dress* or *adorn a dead body, lay out*: paream, precor, ante toroque mortua componar, Ov. M. 9, 491. And gen.: *to bury, inter*: est tibi mater, cognati? haud mihi quisquam: omnes composui, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: Pisonem Veratia uxor, ac frater Scribonianus composuere, Tac. H. 1, 47 *fin.*: mea ossa, Prop. 2, 24, 35: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249. ‖ XI. *to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match*: doctus et acer, cum Pacideiano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17: saepe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. 2, 17, 33: si quis casus duos inter se benes viros composuerit, id. 2, 17, 34. ‖ XII. *to put together in comparison, to compare*. With cum: dicta cum factis, Sall. J. 48: causam cum causa, Quint. 2, 17, 33. With *dat.*: homines divis, Cat. 68, 141: parva magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: dignitati horum componant suum, Cic. Fl. 26.

comportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comporto] *a bringing* or *carrying together*: Vitr. 1, 5.

com-portīnālis, e, *adj.* comportionales termini, *limits between the boundaries of possessions*: Aggen. in Goes. p. 51.

com-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry* or *bring together, to collect*: nobis opus est rebus exquisitis undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: frumentum ex Asia, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: aquam comportare in arcem, ib. 3, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: comportare juvat praedas et vivere rapto, Virg. Aen. 9, 613: si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30.

com-pos, ŏtis, *adj.* [vox, root of potis] *having the mastery of, possessing participating, guilty of*, etc.: usu. with gen., more rarely with *abl.* or absol.: perduelles vicit, et domum laudis compos revenit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 13: libertatis, id. Capt. prol. 41: compos animi, *of a sane mind*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28: sui, Liv. 8, 28 *fin.*: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36: omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: patriae, Liv. 1, 32: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 60, 126: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1: spei, id. 29, 22: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. A. P. 76: Liv. 7, 40: votorum, Suet. Aug. 58: miseriarum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 32: culpae, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7. With *abl.*: quarum qui essent animo compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40: mente, Virg. Cul. 189: praeda ingenti, Liv. 3, 70. *Absol.*: vix compos (sui mentis) Inulce, Sil. 4, 808. *Pass. impers.*: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-possessus, ūs, *Part.* [possedi] *demanding at the same time*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 156.

compŏsĭtē, *adv.* *in an orderly* or *regular manner, in good order*: ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 2, 5: composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 21, 236: composite, ornate, distincte eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum reip. [illegible], Balb. 6, 15: bene et composite disputare, ib. 19. *Comp.*: compositius cultus quam [illegible] nantius agentes, Tac. A. 13, 2.

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compono] *a putting together, composition, arranging*

disgusting: ungrateforum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38 *fin.*: membrorum, ib. 1, 28, 47: veris sonorum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: rerum, id. Of. 1, 40: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.* **2.** In medic.: *a compound, mixture:* Cels. 5, 26 *fin.* **3.** *a laying up of fruit, etc.:* Col. 12, 26, 6. **II.** Fig.: *coherence, system:* disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74. **2.** *a drawing up in writing, composition:* id. Leg. 2, 22. **3.** In rhetor.: *a proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition.* compositio apta, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: compositio tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.* **4.** *an accommodation, agreement, compact:* pacis, concordiae: compositionis auctor esse non destiti, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: cives servare per compositionem volebat, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. **5.** *a matching of* combatants: gladiatorum, id. Fam. 2, 8.

compŏsĭtĭcĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus] *that is or may be compounded:* Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compono] *suitable for uniting:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 320.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [compono] *an orderer, arranger, disposer* (rare): non enim inventor aut compositor, aut actor haec complexus est omnia, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12: operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4.

compŏsĭtūra (compostura, Cato R. R. 22, 3), ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, connection* (rare): partium orationis, Sinn. Capito in Gell. 5, 20. **II.** *a connection, commissure:* oculorum, Lucr. 4, 327.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono]. **I.** *Adj.: compound:* opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65. **2.** *invented, false, feigned:* crimen, Cic. Verr. 3, 61: assimulata et ficte composita, Quint. 9, 2, 27. **3.** *fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged:* compositior pugna, Liv. 28, 22: perficiam ut nemo unquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium veniisse videatur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: literulae tuae compositissimae, id. Att. 6, 9: compositus orator (*opp.* inconditus), id. Or. 70. **4.** With *ad* or *dat.: fit, suitable for:* alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: compositi maxime ad risum Attici, id. 6, 3, 18: difficiendis moribus alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 5. **5.** *quiet, calm, composed:* affectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, id. 10, 1, 44: aetas, *mature, sedate,* Tac. A. 12, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 110: supercilium (*opp.* erectum), id. 11, 3, 74.

com-possessor, ōris, *m. a joint-possessor:* Tert. Idol. 14.

compostura, ae, v. compositura.

com-pōtātio, ōnis, *f. a drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον): Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*

compŏtens, entis, *adj. having power with one,* an epithet of Diana: Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compos] *to make partaker of, to make master of.* With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing: me piscatu novo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. Flor. *sub fin.*: aliquem voti, id. Met. 11, p. 267. *Pass.:* locis compotita sum, i. e. *I have come into,* Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Val. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m. a pot-companion:* Cic. Phil. 2, 17.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f. a female drinking companion:* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.

com-praecīdo, 3. *v. a. to cut off at the same time:* alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. de Lim. p. 177 Goes. dub.

com-praedes, *joint-sureties:* Fest. *v.*

com-praesor, ōris, *m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion:* Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 101.

comprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *an imploring of a deity:* Liv. 39, 15: Gell. 13, 22.

com-prĕcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore:* Jovi multo ture, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65: coelestum fidem, Cat. 64, 192. *Absol.:* abi intro et comprecare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cytherea, comprecor, annis assit, Ov. M. 10, 640.

com-prĕhendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to lay or catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise:* quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: comprehendere morlicus, Plin. 9, 15, 17: forfex dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12: nuces modio, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, *to join one to another,* Liv. 30, 10: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (*sc.* stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter,* Col. 7, 3, 15: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subigi ad id castellum jussit, Liv. 26, 7: vehiculis comprehensis, *carriages being engaged,* Suet. Tib. 38: comprehensis ad deportandum meritoriis quoque vehiculis, id. Cal. 39: ignem, *to catch,* Caes. B. G. 5, 43: ignis robora comprendit, Virg. G. 2, 305: and *absol.:* argentariae arsere: comprehensa postea privata acdificia, Liv. 26, 27. Of plants. *to take root:* quum comprehendit (surculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.* Of women: *to conceive, become pregnant:* si mulier non comprehendit, Cels. 5, 21 *fin.* Of places: *to contain, comprise:* circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6. Of medicines: *to combine:* aliquid melle, Veg. 6, 27, 1. **2.** *to attack, to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend:* tam capitalem hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7: multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: hunc illi comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, ib. 4, 27: fures, Cat. 62, 35: praesidium Punicum, Liv. 26, 14. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it,* Cic. Mil. 27: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47: epistolas, *to intercept,* Just. 20, 5. Of disease: comprehensus morbo, id. 23, 2 comprehendere pestifera luc, id. 32, 3. Of the sight: *to perceive, observe, see* (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408: comprehendere vix literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30. **II.** Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend:* si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, Cic. Clu. 2 *fin.*: omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Flacc. 27: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin.*: aliquid memoria, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere, ib. 1, 22. **2.** *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate,* etc.: breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia concluse et comprehense sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.*: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, id. Att. 12, 21: ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8 *fin.* Poet.: aliquid numero, *to number, enumerate:* neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104. **3.** *to admit to one's friendship, to put under obligation,* etc. (rare): comprehendere multos amicitia, *to have many friends,* Cic. Coel. 6: adolescentem humanitate tua, id. Fam. 13, 15 *fin.*: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehensus, comprehendo] *that can be seized or laid hold of:* comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12. **II.** Fig.: *perceptible by the senses, evident:* comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24. **2.** *perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* id autem visum, quem ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile. Feretis haec? Nec vero, inquit. Quonam enim modo καταλαμπτὸν dicere? Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 41.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing* or *laying hold of* (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94. **2.** *an arresting, catching, apprehending:* sontium, id. Phil. 2, 8. **II.** Fig.: *a comprehension, perception, idea:* mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51. In *plur.:* rerum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 49. **2.** In rhetoric: *expression, style:* id. Or. 58 *fin.* **3.** Meton.: *a period:* ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat, ib. 44.

comprĕhenso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to embrace:* sumus, Claud. Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

comprendo, ere, v. comprehendo.

com-presbyter, ĕri, *m. a fellow-presbyter:* Aug. Ep. 228.

compressē, *adv. in a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly:* compressius loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. **II.** *urgently, eagerly:* compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23.

compressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together compression:* aurum compressione coactum, Vitr. 7, 8 *fin.*: ventris, Gell 16, 3. **2.** *an embracing:* arctae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 44. **3.** *copulation:* Arn. 2, 93. **II.** Fig. of style. *a compressing:* Cic. Brut. 7 *fin.*

compresso, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to press, squeeze:* Tert. contr. Gnost. 3.

compressus, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo]. **II.** *Adj. strait, narrow:* calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11.

compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression* (only in *abl. sing.*): semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34. **II.** *an embracing, copulation:* Pl. Am. prol. 109: meo compressu peperit filium, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15. virgo ex eo compressu gravida facta est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29.

com-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze together, press closely:* (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr. 6, 454: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: morsu comprimit conchas, id. N. D. 2, 48: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7 (oculos) apertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76 forcipe linguam, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 138: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense,* Liv. 6, 8: versus ordinibus, *to write closely,* Ov. Am. 1, 11, 24: mulierem, *to lie with,* Pl. Aul. prol. 30: mulierculam eam compressit, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 29. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, *with folded hands, idly,* Liv. 7, 13. **II.** *to hold back, keep in, restrain:* animam, *to hold one's breath,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: manum, *to keep off,* id. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, *to silence him* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 192: gressum, Virg. Aen 6, 389: alvum, *to bind,* Cels. 1, 10: stomachum, id. 4, 5 *fin.*: and meton: si morbus aliquem compresserit, *made costive,* id. praef. **III.** Fig.: *to hinder, check, repress, curb:* vocem et orationem, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 16. consilium, id. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: tribunicios furores, id. Mur. 11: seditionem, Liv. 2, 23: motus, id. 1, 60: plausum, Cic. Deiot. 12 *fin.*: exsultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22 *fin.*: murmura voce manuque, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence,* Cic. Fin. 2, 17. **2.** Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimi ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: jam sane

est uxor: comprimo te, nimium timuit. Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46. ‖ *to withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21: annonam, Liv. 38, 35: multa magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4: orationem filium, ib. 3, 12: *famam* captae Carthaginis ex industria, *Liv.* 26, 51 *fin.*

comprŏbātio, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval*: Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 62.

comprŏbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an approver*: Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve wholly, assent to, sanction*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Manil. 24: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130: has comprobe tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum *comprobabimus*?, id. N. D. 2, 3. ‖. *to prove, establish, attest, confirm*, etc.: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id. Fin. 1, 20: patris dictum sapiens tameritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 48. parcaleri (servi) interita esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was tested*, id. Coel. 24.

comprŏmissārius, a, um, *adj.* [compromissum] *pertaining to arbitration*: judex, *an arbitrator, referee*: Callistr. Dig. 4, 8, 41.

comprŏmissum, i, *n. a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: id. Verr. 2, 27: id. Fam. 12, 30 Dig. 4, 8, 3.

com-prŏmitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* In law: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter*: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 *fin.*: de aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4.

com-prōvincĭālis, e, *adj. born in the same province*. Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

compsē, *adv. with ornament, elegantly*: compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75. *Comp.*: comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3.

compsĭlius, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comptus, como] *effeminately* or *luxuriously decked*: juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, no. 4.

compsus, a, um, *Part.* [como]. ‖. *Adj.*: *adorned, ornamented, decked*: figura naturae, Lucr. 1, 949: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70 anima comptissima, Aug. de Quant. anim. 33: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 9: comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19. Meton.: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et compsus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.

compsus, ūs, *m.* [como] *an ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress*: Lucr. 1, 88. Fig.: *a band, tie*: compsu conjugioque corporis atque animae, id. 3, 857.

com-pugno, 1. *v. n. to fight* or *contend together*: Gell. 14, 1 *fin.*

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso] *an impelling*. Fig.: *an exhortation*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention*: Tert. Apol. 21.

compulsio, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an urging, constraint, compulsion*: Hermog. Dig. 36, 1, 14 *fin.* ‖. *a dunning*: Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to press o. strike often* or *violently*: App. M. 7, p. 197. ‖. *to contend* or *fight together*: Tert. Apol. 20.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver*: Tall. Jun. 2, 3. ‖. *one who forces to a payment*: Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 3, 4. ‖‖. *one who demands the payment of a tax*: Amm. 22, 6.

compulsus, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

compulsus, ūs, *m.* [compello] a (hostile) *driving together, a conflict*: App. M. 8, p. 202.

compunctōrius, a, um, *adj.* [compungo] *admonitory, hortatory*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *Part.* [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *puncture, to sting* (rare): solum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, no. 9: barbarum compunctum notis Thraecis, *branded*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Aristarchi notas, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscam, *marked*, Sen. Ep. 88: (colores) qui compungunt oculos lacrumarequo cogunt, *dazzle*, Lucr. 2, 420. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Hence compungi: *to feel remorse*: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13.

com-purgo, 1. *v. a. to purify wholly*: visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50.

computābĭlis, e, *adj.* [computo] *that may be reckoned up, computable*: impendio, Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 2.

computātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reckoning up, a computation*: Sen. Ep. 84: quae mensura Romana computatione efficit, Plin. 2, 108, 112. ‖. *niggardliness, selfishness*: Sen. Ben. 4, 11: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 19.

computātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a computer, reckoner*: Sen. Ep. 87.

com-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sum up, reckon, compute*: id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 47: rationem digitis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: computata ratione temporum, Suet. Dom. 4: suos jam dextra computat annos, Juv. 10, 249: computare annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38. With a *relat. clause*: computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, id. 9, 35, 58: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17. *Absol.*: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 29. Fig.: facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv. 6, 199: plures computant quam oderunt, *more persons are influenced by calculations of self-interest than by hatred*, Sen. Ep. 14. ‖. In the jurists: *to reckon in with*, or *in addition to*: fetus pecorum fructibus, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10.

com-putresco, trui, 3. *v. n. to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Col. 5, 10, 7: sanguisugae quae in nigro vino computruere, Plin. 32, 7, 23. *Per tmesin*: artus conque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 344.

computus, i, *m.* [computo] *a computation*: Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*

comte, **comtulus**, **comtus**, v. compt.

cŏmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [coma] *pretty hair*: Petr. 58, 5.

cōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conor] *requiring effort, laborious, difficult*: vomitus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov. M. 3, 60.

cōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an instrument for uprooting a plant*: Plin. 19, 2, 7.

cōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an endeavouring, an effort, attempt* (rare). Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: eloqui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 39: conata petrare, Lucr. 3, 386: peragere, Juv. 13, 210. perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 21, 50: ut Persei conatis obviam iret, id. 42, 11.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic. Or. 29, 103: religione ab conatu repelli, ib. 11: conatu desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatus exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: gerendi belli, Liv. 32, 28: magno conatu magnas res dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque agantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6. *Plur.*: compescam tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: multis frustra conatibus capta, Liv. 3, 5: cui si tua alicujus accedere, Suet. Gib. 4: *ingentes* adversus Germanicum, Tac. *Ann.* 13. ‖. *an impulse, tendency*: (beluae) conatum habuerunt ad nocendum pastus capessendos, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

con-căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to do* or *file with ordure, to pollute*: totam regiem, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: ea, Sen. Apoc. 4.

con-cădes, ium (*sing. abl.* concade, Amm. 16, 12), *f. plu. an abattis, barricade of felled trees*: frontem ac tergum (castrorum) vallo, latera concadibus munit, Tac. A. 1, 50.

con-călĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 316. *Pass.*: veriti ova, uti aequabiliter concalefiant Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: igni concalefacta (omnia), Lucr. 4, 698. quam (concursionem atomorum) Democritus concalefactam et spirabilem esse vult, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.

concălĕfactōrius, a, um, *adj.* [concalefacio] *that warms, warming*: vis, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

concalefactus, a, um, *Part.* [concalefacio].

concalĕfio, v. concalefacio.

con-călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-călesco, lui, 3. *v. incep. to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): prius abis, quam lectus, ubi cubuisti, concaluit locus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15: corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr. 6, 9. ‖. *to glow with love*: concaluit, quid vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.

con-callesco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] Lit. *to become hard* or *callous*: hence, Fig. *to become insensible, obtuse*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16. ‖. *to become shrewd by rubbing in the world*: calliăos eos appello, quorum, tanquam manus opere, ita animus usu concalluit, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25.

concămĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [concamero] *a vaulting*: *a vault*: Vitr. 2, 4: id. 5, 10: Plin. 11, 10, 10.

con-cămĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to vault* or *arch over*: templum concameratum inchoaverat, Plin. 34, 14, 42: in additum et concameratum locum se recipere, Suet. Aug. 90. uvae pensili concameratae nodo, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

con-candesco, 3. *v. n. to glow, be inflamed*: Manil. 1, 874.

concăpis, concapitis, an unexplained word in the XII. Tab.: Fest. *s. v.* tignum.

con-captīvus, i, *m. a fellow-captive*: Hier. Ep. 119.

concarnātio, ōnis, *f.* [concarno] *a uniting with flesh, incarnation*: Tert. Mon. 9 *sub fin.*

con-carno, 1. *v. a. to incarnate, clothe with flesh*: Vog. 2, 22, 3.

con-castīgo, 1. *v. a. to chastise severely*: hominem probe, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 94: amicum meum concastigabo pro commerita noxia, id. Trin. 1, 1, 4.

concătĕnātio, ōnis, *f.* [concateno] *a concatenation, a connecting*: temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 30.

con-cătĕno, atum, 1. *v. a. to link* or *bind together, to connect*: Lact. 3, 17.

con-cătervātus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *heaped* or *crowded together*: Amm. 31, 13.

concăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concavus] *a hollow, cavity*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 no. 14.

concăvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make hollow* or *round* (rare): milites, Col. 8, 5, 11: brachia in arcum, *to curve, bend*, Ov. M. 2, 193.

con-cāvus, a, um, *adj.* Hollowed out, *hollow, concave*; curved, *curved, arch-*

tuis, Lucr. 2, 620: altitudines quarumcumque, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: aqua, Virg. G. 4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 324: tenebræ cæcæ, ib. 10, 197: jugula, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: manus (opp. plena), Nep. Ep. 3: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 66: folia, id. 16, 24, 38: aqua, *sparkling*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. Tr. 4, 10. *Subst.* concava, orum, n. *pl. hollow places, hollows*: Claud. III. C. Hon. 46.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a.

[Neutr.: *to go away, give way, depart, retire from or to, withdraw from or to*: concedite atque abscedite, omnes de via decedite, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: tempus est concedere, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22: biduum saltem ut concedas solum, id. Eun. 1, 2, 102: a foribus, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 82: ex ædibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57: num oculis concessi tuis, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 26: a parentum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, id. Div. 2, 20: hinc rus concedere, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7: in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20: Cytheram, Tac. A. 3, 69: nos concedamus hinc . . . concede huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 20: quisnam egreditur? huc concessero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122: interea si videtur concedite istuc, Pl. As. 3, 3, 56: concede huc a foribus, id. Men. 1, 2, 48: concedere hinc intro lubet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158: concedere vita, *to die*, Tac. A. 1, 3: and *absol.*: quandoque concessero, ib. 4, 38.

2. With *dat.* or *absol.*: *to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt oneself to, comply with, assent to*: ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29 *fin.*: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, *to give away to no man living*, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (*i. e.* diei), id. Amph. 1, 1, 120: concedendum (*sibi*) non putabat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: esse unis Suevis concedere, ib. 4, 7: bellum ac tumultum pacæ atque otio concessurum, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriæ, Sall. J. 14: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 293: naturæ, *i. e. to die*, Sall. J. 14: so, fato, Plin. Pan. 11: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6: me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: Sulla, cujus facundiæ, non ætati a Manlio concessum, Sall. J. 102 ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: ut tibi concedam, neque tuæ libidini adversabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Cæcin. 24, 67: nunquamne bodie concedes mihi neque intelliges? Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 22: liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305: poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *makes allowance for us*, Cic. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.*: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140. 3. With *in* and *acc.*: *to enter into, agree or consent to; to go* or *pass over to*: concedere in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2 *fin.*: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, Sall. J. 18 *fin.*: in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem, id. C. 20: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33: in sententiam, id. 32, 23: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 2. II. Act. with *acc.* and *dat.*: *to grant, concede, allow, to make over, resign, vouchsafe*, etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: concedere amicis quicquid velint, id. Am. 11, 38: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 1, 1, 89: artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: tempus quieti, aut luxuriæ, Sall. J. 61: ludum pueris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15 *fin.*: vitam alicui, Sust. Cæs. 68: laudem veritati tribuebas, crimen gratiæ concedebas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: magistro tantulum de arte, *allow*, id. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*: Siciliam nimis sæpe deperditæ rerum consensus, *had been ceded*, Liv. 22, 1: Scævolæ omnem est facundiæ virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9. *Impers. Pass.*: de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur, Cæsar B. G. 6, 20: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, *if I may not use it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: quum accusatore ejusdem palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 1, 28. With *inf.*: divere, Lucr. 1, 830: esse poetis, Hor. A. P. 373. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, *you admit that*, Lucr. 2, 835: nec tamen hic oculos falli concedimus ullum, id. 4, 380. With *subj.*: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis hæc apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*: non concedo ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11: concedo sit divus, Cat. 114, 5. *Absol.*: beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31 *fin.*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. Fam. 1, 2. 2. *to give up, relinquish, to desist from, forbear, forgive* (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicæ concessisse, id. Prov. Cons. 18 *fin.*: petitionem alicui, *to relinquish out of love to any one*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: (multi) peccata liberum parentum misericordiæ concesserunt: vos ne hujus honestissime actam vitam matris crudelitati condonatis rogamus, id. Clu. 69: ut concessisti illum (*sc.* Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (*sc.* Ligarium) populo, id. Lig. 12, 37: multa virtuti eorum concedens, *forgiving much in consideration of their bravery*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. A. 16, 33 *fin.*

con-cēlēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare) *to resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to frequent*: variæ volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe, Plin. 34, 2, 4. Of actions: *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously*: studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. With *abl.* or *absol.*: *to fill with, to accompany*: suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam hymenæo, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1330: alma Venus quæ terras concelebras, *who fillest with life*, id. 1, 4. II. *to celebrate, solemnize*: diem natalem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 32: at eam quoque rem (*sc.* triumphum) populus Rom. non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni viscndam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. Manil. 21: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 9 funus militaribus studiis, id. 8, 7: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354. III. *to praise, extol*: genium ludis, Tib. 1, 7, 49. IV. *to publish, make known*: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellīta, æ, m. [cella] *he who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate*: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, avi, 1. v. a. *to conceal carefully*: errores, Gell. 15, 2.

concentio, ōnis, *f.* [concino] *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): claissima (catervae), Cic. Sest. 55, 118 App. de Mund. p. 71.

con-centūrio, 1. v. a. lit. *to assemble by centuries*; hence, *to collect, to prepare*: dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160.

concentus, ūs, m. [concino] *a singing together, a blending of voices* or *sounds, symphony, harmony*: ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11, 11: volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, id. F. 1, 155: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7. tuberum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41. Of vowel sounds: propter consequentis literæ concentum, Gell. 7, 20: also, *the unanimous acclamation of an assembly*: Plin. Pan. 2. II. Fig.: *concord, agreement unanimity*: quæ ex cognatione naturæ et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμφωνίαν Græci vocant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: major et melior aetherum quam somorum concentus est, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: omnium dissimillimarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4: nunc age, quid nostrum consentiam dividat anni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31. Of colours Plin. 37, 6, 24.

conceptāculum, i, n. [concipio] *that which receives something, a receptacle* (rare): Plin. 2, 43, 43: vena est conceptaculum sanguinis: arteria est conceptaculum spiritus, Gell. 18, 10. Fig.: superbia aliubi conceptaculum sed hic (*sc.* in supercilliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51.

conceptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a comprehending*: hence, *a circuit, compass*: summa omnium naturæ rerum (mundus), *the system of the universe*, Vitr. 9, 4. II. Aquæ, *a collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquæd. 66. III. *a conception, a becoming pregnant*: Cic. Div. 2, 22. conceptio imbrium, *the absorption of rain*, Vitr. 8 praef. IV. Meton.: *a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas*: Cic. Inv. 2, 19. Of style: *an expression*: Gell. 11, 13. V. In late gramm., *a syllable*: Charis. p. 1 *f.*

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concipio] *that is conceived*: fides et dilectio non substantiva animæ sed conceptiva, Tert. Res. carn. 40. II. *that is ordered, directed*: feriae, in the Roman ritual, *moveable festivals*, as the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, *etc.*: Varr. L. l. 6, 3, 58.

concepto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [concipio] *to conceive, become pregnant*: Arn. 4, p. 141. II. *to conceive in the mind*: majora, id. 31, p. 10.

conceptus, a, um, *Part.* [concipio].

conceptus, ūs, m. [concipio] *a collecting, gathering*: (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9. 2. Meton.: *a collection, conflux*: conceptus aquarum incertum vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15. II. *a taking, catching*: camini, *i. e. a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. Esp. *a conceiving, pregnancy*: conceptus hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42: cochleae in cibo sumtae accelerant conceptum, Plin. 30, 14, 41. Transf. of plants: *a budding, sprouting*: conceptus id est germinatio, id. 17, 22 satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, *no.* 5. 2. *the fœtus*: a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22. leporis utero exemptus, Plin. 28, 19, 77. Fig.: *a conceiving in the mind, a thought, purpose*: animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, 3. v. a. *to mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve). Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] *to pluck, pull, tear up, rend* (very rare): epistolis, Cic. Att. 10, 12: literas, Suet. Ner. 47 folia coronae concerpta, Plin. 21, 3, 9. linteolum, id. 28, 15, 61. Fig.: *to abuse, revile, censure*: Curio ferventissime concerpitur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

concertātio, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *a strife of words; a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy*: concertationis studium, Cic. Div. 1, 30: imitatur disputandi prudentium concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation*, the φιλονικία of the sophists, id. Part. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: pertinaces, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: concertationum plenae disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77.

concertātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy*: concertativa accusatio = mutua acc., *a recrimination, counter-charge*, Gr. ἀντικατηγορία, Auct. in Quint. 7, 2, 9.

concertātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival*: concertator Corbulonis adsentis militibus, Tac. A. 14, 29.

concertātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy* or *disputations, controversial*: genus (dicendi), Cic. Brut. 63, 228.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to con-*

land (rare): to settle, establish quiet, etc.: certamen finem haec, Ter. Ad. v, 3, 3: pro explorato habitant, Andrium genus proelio non esse concessurum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: de regno, Just. Aug. 21. **II.** *to dispute, debate?* (Pompeius) sceptus cum hoste confixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Mand. 20, 28: nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, id. Att. 3, 12: quem concertaviase cum Apolline de tripode accipimus, id. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*: concertantes super cognam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 35.

concessātio, ōnis, *f.* [concesso] *a stopping, delaying*: Col. II, 1, 16.

concessio, ōnis, *f.* [concedo] *an allowing, conceding, permission, leave* (rare): agrorum, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 11: praemiorum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 3 nostra concessione omnem vim sui furis amiserint, id. Att. 3, 24: concessio ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. **II.** In rhetor. *an admission of a fault, with an appeal for forgiveness*: Cic. Inv. 1, 11.

concessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concessus] *pertaining to concession, concessive*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 33.

con-cesso, āvi, 1. v. *a. to cease, leave off* (very rare): lavari aut fricari, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9.

concessus, a, um, *Part.* [concedo] **II. Subst.**: concessum, i, *n. permission*: sed abhorret a majorum consuetudine atque concessis, Cic. Coel. 20, 48.

concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo] *a permitting, conceding, concession, leave* (only in *abl. sing.*): datur concessu omnium huic aliquis indus aetati, Cic. Coel. 12: concessu et beneficio filius, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: concessu et nutu deorum, id. Tim. 14 *fin.*: ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84.

concha, ae, *f.* = κόγχη [v. cochlea] *a shell-fish, cockle*: conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. Esp. *a pearl-oyster*: Plin. 9, 35, 54. Hence meton.: *a pearl*: lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30. **II.** *the shell-fish which yields the purple dye*: collocat hanc stratis concha Sidonide tinctis, Ov. M. 10, 267: Lucr. 2, 501. **III.** *a muscle-shell*: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: *a snail-shell*: post. Col. 10, 324: *an oyster-shell*: ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. F. 6, 174. **2.** *the triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell*: id. M. 1, 333. **3.** *vessels for holding oil, unguents, salt*, etc.: Col. 12, 50, 8: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23: sit mihi concha salis puri, id. S. 1, 3, 13: quum bibitur concha, Juv. 6, 304. **4.** = cunnus: Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 42. (Hence It. *cocca*; Sp. *coca*; Fr. *coche*.)

conchātus, a, um, *adj.* [concha] *shell-formed*: cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22.

conchēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shell-fish*: bacca, *a pearl*, Virg. Cul. 67 dub.

conchīcula, ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from conchicula, from conchis] *prepared with beans*: pultus, Apic. 5, 4.

conchis, is, *f.* = κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods*: Mart. 13, 7: cujus aceto, cujus conche tumes, Juv. 3, 293.

conchīta, ae, *m.* = κογχίτης [κόγχη] *a catcher of shell-fish*: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchūla, ae, *f. dim.* [concha] *a small shell-fish* (very rare): Cels. 2, 29.

conchȳlātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium] *of a purple-colour*: peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64. **II.** *clothed in purple*: Sen. Ep. 62.

conchȳli-legūlus, i, *m.* [conchylium] *a collector of shell-fish*: Cod. Theod. 13, 7, 15.

conchȳlium, ii, *n.* = κογχύλιον (?), *a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen.*: Plin. 9, 36, 60: Cic. Div. 2, 14. **II.** Esp., *an oyster*: id. Fin. 2, 30 *fin.* **III.** *a kind of purple shell-fish*: Lucr. 6, 1073: limosa regio lituosa est conchylia, muricibus, et cetreis, Col. 8, 17. **IV.** Meton.: *purple color, purple*: Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Plin. 9, 36, 61: aut purpura gurmatia, *purple*: Quint. 1, 2, 6: Spartana phialarum, conchylia Cos, Juv. 1, 106. (Hence It. *conchiglia*.)

con-cīdo, cīdi, 3. v. n. [caedo] *to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground*: concidere illud consilii, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: turris concidit tertio mota, Suet. Tib. 74: vel concidat caelum coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: phasa bipennis Thessala, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: in cursu, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: ad terram pondere victa, Virg. Aen. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24, 8 *fin.*: prensa in fimo, Virg. Aen. 7, 333. **II.** *to fall to the ground as lifeless, to fall in battle or combat*: expandere vi mortis conctus, Lucr. 3, 488: concesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv. 41, 16: sanus bibit, statim concidit, livor qui tumor confestim est insecutus, Quint. 4, 2, 54: concidere epoto poculo, id. 5, 13, 13: ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34: sparo percussum, Nep. Epam. 9: in proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5. Of victims: *to be slaughtered, to fall*: vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353. **III.** *to break down, fail, lose strength, value, etc.*; *to be overthrown, decay, perish, waste away, to cease*; of the wind, *to fall, subside*: concidunt venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30: concidere macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up*, Ov. Her. 21, 215: illas assumere robora gentes, concidere has, id. M. 15, 422: concidit augoris Argivi domus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: qua concidit Ilia tellus, Virg. Aen. 11, 245: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: judicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes concidernnt, Cic. Att. 1, 16: equis unquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. 3, 10: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, ib. 7, 23. concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, Nep. Phoc. 2: hostes concidunt animis, *are disheartened*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19 acimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, *that when payment was stopped credit failed*, Cic. Mand. 7, 19: opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13: senatus auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16. imperii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2: concidere artificia, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 146: praeclara nomina artificum, id. Verr. 4, 6: omnis ferocia, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 57.

con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy*, etc.: nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73. corpus in partes, Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, ib. 59 *fin.*: ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis aciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: agrum humidiorem fossis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 3: concidere et cremare naves, *to break up*, Liv. 38, 39: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16. **2.** *to beat severely, to cudgel soundly*: aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: loris, Juv. 6, 414: pugnis, id. 3, 300 **3.** *to cut to pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill*: hi noviasimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concisae sunt optimae cohortes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4 *fin.* **4.** In an obscene sense: *to lie with*: Pompon. in Non. 166, 2. **II.** Fig. of style: *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble*: nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.*: (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant, ib. **2.** *to strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul*: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11: Vatinium arbitrio nostro, *cut him up*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: Servius alienus est, ceteri concidimur, *are condemned*, ib. 2, 4, 6: Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to confute*, id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: testamentum, to cancel, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. In Plaut. to *deceive, cheat*: isto homo artificiosius to ejecisti, Epid. 3, 4, 52.

con-cīdo, īvi, itum, 3. v. a. (from the fuller conscīdo, īre) *to consult, take counsel*: Tac. H. 3, 19: consulunt, id. Ann. 11, 19: consulo, ib. 3, 40: consulti, Liv. 25, 27: consulis, Lucr. 2, 287 Vel. Pl. 2, 460) *to cause, bring, or assemble together, to collect*: hominem intonsum rei novae, Liv. 1, 59: urbem conscindo plebe, id. 4, 55: exercitumque ejus insulae, id. 35, 27: multitudinem ad fl. id. 1, 8: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74: numerus populus, Tac. Ann. 3, 60. **II.** *to cause violently, to shake, stir up*: conciti barbarus annis, Ov. M. 3, 79: navis agnatis, ib. 4, 706: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: mors concita ob structuras, *hastened*, Plin. 35, 1, 7. **III.** : *to rouse, stir up, provoke*: se cui fraudi esset, concisae militiae aut plebem ad repetendam per secessionem libertatem, Liv. 3, 53: quantas turbas concivi inscitia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17: hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19: accusatorem, ib. 16, 17. Esp. in *part. perf.*: immani cunctum ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 694: Acmonides cunctus Bacchus deo, Ov. A. A. 1, 312: pulsu Thyias concita tympano, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: divino concita motu, *inspired*, Ov. M. 6, 158: concita mater, ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (sc. in filium), Quint. 11, 1, 65: concita dea, *enraged*, Sil. 2, 543: (personae) defensoris nimium litigiosi, conciti ad iram, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14 dub. **2.** *to excite, produce, cause*: uxori turbae, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 14: tantum mali, id. Men. 5, 5, 4: hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: aestum, Lucr. 6, 827: tenebras et fremitus et murmura, id. 6, 410: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id. H. 1, 4.

concilĭābulum, i, *n.* [concilium] *a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court*, etc.: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv. 7, 15: supplicationem per omnia fora, conciliabulaque edixerunt, id. 40, 37: ex oppidis conciliabulisque convenerant, id. 34, 1: Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated*, Hieron. Ep. 60, *no.* 12: damni, *a brothel*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bac. 1, 1, 47.

concilĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] *a connection, union*: totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*: quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31. **II.** *a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over*: quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotionis vehementer agantur, id. de Or. 2, 53 *fin.*: honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41. In Rhet.: *the gaining over of hearers*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* **III.** Meton. *an inclination, desire*, or *longing for*: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ea ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: cf. id. Acad. 2, 42 *fin.* **IV.** *an acquiring, procuring*: gratiae, id. Clu. 31.

conciliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who provides or prepares*: *an author, founder, promoter*, etc.: conciliator nullae carnis, who *prepares it in a savoury manner*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15 *fin.*: conciliator et fautor promtissimus affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48: notatur hic (piscis) ut auctor spei, conciliatorque capturae, *as the decoy fish which leads on the rest*, Plin. 9, 59, 85. **II.** *a pimp*: Vop. Carin. 16.

conciliātrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *that which conciliates, or unites*: nobilitate ipsa, blanda conciliatricula commendatione, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

conciliātrix, īcis, *f.* [conciliо] *she who brings together or unites*: *a match-maker, a procuress, a bawd*: nullius conciliatrix quae erat, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 89: nam vides quam blanda conciliatrix sit quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 2, 37. **II.** *she who promotes, furthers*: (cultio) oratoriis viris conciliatrix est humanae fortunae, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiarum virtus, id. Am. 11, 37

conciliātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering*: exercere Sen. Ep. 97.

conciliātus, a, um, *Part.* [concilio]

‖ *Adj.*: *beloved*: (Hasdrubal) flore ætatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2: conciliatus alicui per communem favorem, Suet. Vit. 7: est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37. 2. In an act. sense: *favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to*: ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a natura conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienusque est, Gell. 12, 5.

conciliātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio] *a union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in *abl. sing.* and in Lucret.): quorum condenso magis omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 576: quae parvo sunt corpora conciliatu, id. 2, 133.

con-cilĭcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [cilicium] *clothed in hair-cloth* (of a penitent): Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭlio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] I. *to call together, to bring together*; hence, *to unite, connect*: primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts*, Lucr. 1, 612: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque una conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 26: gramen hyoscyami cerae, *to mix*, Scrib. Sammon. 40, 754. ‖ Fig.: *to unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring* or *win over*: Constr. with *inter* and *pron. reflect.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*: conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliet, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: eam civitatem Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, id. B. C. 3, 55: arma sibi, Virg. Aen. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 317. audientem exordio, Quint. 8 proœm, 11: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58: ambitio conciliandae provinciae ad spes novas, id. A. 16, 23: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, Quint. 11, 1, 61: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint. 11, 3, 161. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, *to recommend*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42. ‖‖ In gen.: *to procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about*, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27: amorem sibi, id. Arch. 8: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: tu mihi quodcunque hoc regni concilias, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22: favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38: risus, id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Tim. 3: nuptias, *to bring about*, id. Att. 5: jugales toros, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 70: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, *to give as a mistress*, Suet. Caes. 50. ‖‖ V. *to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise, to buy, extort*: si ullo pacto ille (filius) hoc conciliari potest, *can be brought here*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 22: H. S. tricies conciliarit et reperit, *extorted*, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: conciliavisti pulcre, *you have purchased a bargain*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: id. Trin. 4, 2, 14: id. Pers. 4, 3, 77.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* 1 lit. *a calling together*; hence, *a meeting, an assembly*. (For the difference between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) ‖ In gen. *a meeting, an assembly*: videre ambas in uno concilio, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21: ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30: divinum animorum, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig.: tanquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12. ‖ *an assembly for deliberation*: (opiniones) quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, ib. 2, 24, 77: inire, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: vocare, Virg. Aen. 10, 2: cogere, ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: transferre Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17: Messeno ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepta est, *i. e. a member of the Achaean league*, id. 36, 31. 2. In the Roman constitution, concilium was an assembly of a *portion* of the people as distinct from the comitia; hence the comitia tributa are often called concilia plebis and concilia populi: Liv. 7, 5: id. 28, 53: id. 3, 13. v. Smith's Ant. 348. ‖‖ *a union*: corpora sunt partim primordia rerum, partim concilio quae constant principiorum, Lucr. 1, 485: materiai concilium, id. 1, 518. 2. *sexual union, coition*: corporalia, Arn. 2, 54. [From root CAL 'call': cf. calo.]

concĭnentĭa, æ, *f.* [concino] *musical harmony, concord*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 *fin.* Fig.: *symmetry*: architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

con-cĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *sprinkled with ashes*: Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭnnātio, ōnis, *f.* [concinno] *a preparing*: aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. in Cato R. R. 106. ‖ *a making, composing*: epistolae, Aus. Ep. 17.

concĭnnātor or **ĭus**, ōris, *m.* [concinno] *an arranger, adjuster*: capitum et capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Col. 1 proœm. § 5.

‖ *a contriver, inventor*: causarum, Dig. 1, 16, 9: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concĭnnē, *adv. courteously, elegantly, finely*, etc.: hunc rogare coepit blande et concinne scilicet, Cic. Rosc. C. 16 *fin.*: concinne et lepide vestita, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: concinne distribuere (of oratorical arrangement), Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81. *Comp.*: Fronto de Orat. 1.

concĭnnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus] *fitness, neatness; neat adjustment* (rare): concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Sen. Ep. 115. In rhetor.: *a well arranged style*: Cic. Or. 44: ornata sententiarum concinnitas, id. Brut. 95.

concĭnnĭter, *adv. finely, neatly, fitly*, etc.: Gell. 18, 2.

concĭnnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [concinnus] *beauty of style*: Cic. Inv. 1, 18.

concĭnno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join fitly together, mix, arrange appropriately, adjust*: concinnare est apte componere, Fest. *s. v.*: vinum, Cato R. R. 114: pallam, Pl. Men. 4, 1, 33: concinnare struices patinarias, ib. 1, 1, 26: concinnat aream (suceps), id. Asin. 1, 3, 64: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: vultum, *to adorn*, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199. Fig.: ingenium, *to form, cultivate*, Sen. Ep. 7. ‖ In gen.: *to prepare, cause, occasion, produce*: livorem scapulis tuis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 19: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437: munusculum tibi, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: amorem consuetudo, Lucr. 4, 1279: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum negotii alicui, Sen. Ep. 117. 2. With a qualifying adj. in Plaut. =redders, *to make, render, cause to be*: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 69: uxorem tuam lacrimantem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: vinum quillam, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13: qui concinnant liberis orbos ovos, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38: concinnare summonam caram, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant*, etc.: sat adepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: helicis folia angulosa et concinniora (for *εὐσυνάγωτα*, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62: helno, *elegant*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, distinctam, ornatam, id. de Or. 3, 25, *fin.*: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95: concinnae acutaeque sententiae, ib. 78 *fin.*: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: concinna transgressio verborum id est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91. Transf. to the speaker: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6: concinnus et elegans Aristo, id. Fin. 5, 5, 13: and of the painter Nicophanes, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23. ‖ Poet. with *dat.*: *suited to, fit*; of persons, *suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, Lucr. 4, 1272: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, *as you best like it*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 33. [Etym. dub., but perhaps from *concino*, the termination being *-nus*.]

cŏn-cĭno, cĭnŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] I. Neutr.: *to sing, play*, or *sound together, in concert*, or *harmoniously; to play an accompaniment*: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tragoedo pronunciantí, Suet. Cal. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68. ubi signa concinuissent, Liv. 30, 5. Fig.: *to agree together, harmonize, accord*: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: qua nunc concinentes collegas nostras tam laeti anditis, *singing the same song*, Liv. 6, 35: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16. ‖ Act.: *to sing* or *play songs*, etc., *to sing about, sing of, celebrate*, etc. haec quum pressis et flebilibus modis qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: *Io Hymen*, Cat. 61, 123: carmina nuptialia, id. 61, 12: carmina, id. 65, 13: laudes Jovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: Aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 41: Caesarem majore plectro, ib. 33. 2. *to sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2, 28, 38: tristia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2.

concĭo, ire, v. concieo.

concĭo, concĭōnăbundus, concĭōnālis, concĭōnārius, concĭōnātor, concĭōnor, v contio, contionabundus, etc.

concĭpĭlo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [concipio] *to seize, catch*: quem ego offatim jam, jam, jam concipilabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive*, etc.: nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, *draw up*, Lucr. 6, 502: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, *the moistened earth took up the falling tears*, Ov. M. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3: pars (animae) consistitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119: ignem, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammam pectore, *of love*, Cat. 64, 92: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14. In law: concipere furtum, *to discover stolen property*, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4. 2. *to conceive*;

absol.: quod intercuntes (vaccae) maxime concipere dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 *fin.*: quum conceptit zmila, Cic. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: ex illo concipit alas, Ov. M. 10, 328: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro sua quaeque natura, Plin. 16, 25, 19. With *acc.*: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Cin. 12, 33: Perseu quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 4: aliquem ex aliquo, Cic. Cin. 12 *fin.* ex adulterio, Suet. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75. Poet.: concepta crimina portat, *i. e.* foetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470.

II. Fig.: *to seize by the senses, to see, perceive*: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 65. **2.** Of the intellect: *to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend*: agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39: concipere aliquid animo, Liv. 9, 18: forsitan et lucos illic urbesque deorum concipias animo, Ov. M. 2, 76: pectore concipio nil nisi triste meo, id. Pont. 2, 7, 16: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6 prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12 prooem. § 1: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: fragor, qui concipi humana mente non potest, Plin. 33, 4, 21: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulcori, Vell. 2, 117 *fin.*: ego eundem quidem hominem posse omnia ista praestare concipio, Cels. 7 praef. **3.** Of feeling, passion, crime, *etc.*: *to conceive, foster, devise, commit*: quod non solum vitia concipimus ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitias et aedilitate et praetura conceptas, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640 animo ingentes iras, ib. 1, 166: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33: operisque sui concepit amorem, Ov. M. 10, 249: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*: qui republica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concepissent, *had committed*, id. Tusc. 1, 30: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in se, id. Verr. 1, 4: Caes. B. C. 1, 74: flagitium cum aliquo, Cic. Sull. 5, 16. **4.** Of discourse: *to draw up, comprise, express, compose*: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, id. Off. 3, 29 vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32: jurisjurandi verba, Tac. H. 4, 31: and *absol.*: verba, Liv. 7, 5: edictum, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: foedus, Virg. Aen. 12, 13: difficile est, quot cecidorint, exacto affirmare numero: audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas, *to give the totals, the round numbers*, Liv. 3, 5. **5.** *to make known, promulgate, declare formally*: quotannis is dies (*sc.* Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17: auspicia, id. 22, 1: bellum, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

concisē, *adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely*: (philosophia) non est tam minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

concīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concido] in rhet.: *the separating of a clause into short divisions*: Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

concīsor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who cuts down or fells*: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

concīsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for cutting with*: Veg. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a dividing, distributing*: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100. **II.** *a hollow, chink, cleft*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 6 dub.

concĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [concĭdo]. **II.** Adj.: *divided, short, concise*: sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et augustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14 *fin.*: brevitas, ib. 3, 53: brevis illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10. Transf. to the orator: quum concisus et Thrasymachus minutis numeris videretur, Cic. Or. 13.

concĭtāmentum, i, n. [concito] *an incentive*: Sen. Ira, 3, 9.

concĭtātē, *adv. quickly, rapidly; impetuously, ardently*: concitate agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4: dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.*: id. 1, 8, 1. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 26.

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito] *a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection*: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16 *fin.*: illa concitatio declarat vim in animis esse divinam, id. Div. 1, 37, 80: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: animorum, *anger*, Liv. 9, 7: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: *absol.*: Quint. 1, 11, 12. **II.** *sedition, tumult*: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiata, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: concitationes crebrae flebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who excites or rouses, an exciter* (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: turbae ac tumultus, Liv. 25, 4 *fin.*: multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. de Ira 3, 2.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that which excites or stirs up* (very rare): Veneris (erucae), Plin. 19, 8, 44. And adj.: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62.

concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [concito]. **II.** Adj.: *violently moved, rapid, swift*: equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, *at full speed*, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.*: quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5: conversio coeli concitatior, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concitatiore cursu fugiens, Liv. 35, 29 concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4. **2.** *passionate, vehement, ardent*: testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: affectus (*opp.* mites atque compositos), id. 6, 2, 9: *opp.* flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: erecta et concitata voce (*opp.* summissa atque contracta), id. 11, 3, 175: concitatius dicendi genus, id. 8, 3, 14.

concĭtātus, ūs, m. [concito] = concitatio, *impulse*: Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [concieo] *to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake*: concitare artus, Lucr. 3, 292: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6: equum in hominem, Nep. Pelop. 5: equos adversos, Liv. 8, 7: naves quanta maxima celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: feras, id. F. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 24, 39: everras concitet aquas Eurus, Ov. H. 7, 42: mare vento, Curt. 4 3: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39: se in fugam, id. 22, 17. **II.** Fig.: of the will and passions: *to rouse, urge, impel, influence, instigate*, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the feeling in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the object of the feeling in *acc.* with *ad, in*, or *adversus*; also with *inf.* and *absol.*: concitari ad studium cognoscendae perciplendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, ib. 7, 42: cessantes ad arma, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: is in te non aequalore et lacrimis Sicilise concitetur? Cic. Verr. 3, 3: qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4: exercitum adversus regem id. 1, 59 *fin.*: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: to ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: aliquem injuria, Sall. C. 33: multitudinem falsa spe, Liv. 6, 15: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? *but to inflame, rouse* Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: servitia, Sall. C. 46: multitudinem, Hirt. Arist. 1: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26. **2.** *to excite, cause, occasion, produce any* action, passion, evil, *etc.*: constr: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), the indirect object frequently in *dat.*: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.*: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Rom., id. 11, 3, 8: misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: odium, id. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 5, 8: risum, ib. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: malus interpres populi mihi concitat iram, *stirs up the anger of the people against me*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: morbos, Cels. 2, 13: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

concītor, ōris, m. [concieo] *he who rouses or excites, an exciter* (rare): belli, Tac. A. 4, 28: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10.

concītus and **concĭtus**, a, um, *Part.* [concieo].

concĭtus, ūs, m. [concieo] = concitatio, *an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste*: equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

conclūnctila, v. conjunctila.

con-cīvis, is, m. *a fellow-citizen*, as transl. of the Gr. συμπολίτης: Tert. Adv. Marc. 5, 17.

conclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo] *a loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare): universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: tot millium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12. In *plur.*: conclamationes et forma captae urbis, Tac. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part.* [conclamo]. **II.** Adj.: *known, celebrated*: conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclamatissimae declamationes, ib. 8, 3. **2.** *lamentable, unfortunate*: res, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 233. Act.: *destructive*: frigus, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.

conclāmĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [conclamo] *to call or cry out frequently*: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to call* or *cry out together* or *in a body, to shout* (esp. in approbation or assent): quum vos universi, una mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse Caes. B. G. 3, 18: victoriam suo more conclamant, ib. 5, 37: laetum paeana, Virg. Aen. 10, 738: tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ad colloquium prodirent, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, id. B. C. 3, 6. *Absol.*: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. 1, 28. Poet.: planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13. Milit. *t. t.*: conclamare ad arma, *to call to arms*, Liv. 3, 50: conclamatum ad arma, concursumque in muros est, id. 6, 28: conclamare vasa, *to give the order for marching*, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

II. *to call together, to call to one's help* (rare): socios, Ov. M. 13, 73: duros agrestes, Virg. Aen. 7, 504. **III.** *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim*: ubi abit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 32: Italiam primus conclamat Achates, *hails Italy*, Virg. Aen. 3, 523: hic mihi conclamat, Ov. M. 5, 227: castra conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: deos omnes, *to invoke*, Sen. Oed. 974: saxa querellis, *to fill with cries*, Mart. 9, 46, 3. Absol.: conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov. M. 4, 692.

2. *to call a dead person by name in*

way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 1368: ut ex macello paulo ante *ejulatus*, quasi funebrem maxerant *eunt*, procurrerunt in vias, Liv. 4, 40: quum corpora nondum consumata jacent, Lucan. 2, 23. Hence proverb.: *jam consummatum est, ut in alii ovum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56.

conclamatus, a, um, v. conclamo.

conclāvātae dicebantur, quae sub eadem erant clave, Fest. s. v.

conclāve, is, n. (*gen. plur.* heterocl. conclaviorum and conclavium, Vitr.) [clavis: conclavia dicuntur loca, quae una clave claudumtur, Fest. s. v.: cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 25] *a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up*: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quum coenatus cubitum in *idem* conclave cum duobus filiis isset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23: Col. 12, 2, 2.

conclāvo, *to nail together*, συναλῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. *a.* (*part. perf.* conclausus, Col. 3, 12, 2) *to shut up together or closely, inclose, confine*: bestias delectationis causa, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: me in cellam cum illa, id. Ad. 4, 2, 13: in aedificium, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 21: illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic. Tim. 3: locum suico, Virg. Aen. 1, 425: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1: conclusa aqua (*opp.* profluens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*: longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. B. G 3, 9. ‖ Fig.: *to include, compress, restrain, comprise*: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, disperssa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, *i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage*, id. Andr. 2, 3, 12 tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, id. Hec. 4, 4, 80: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic. Leg. 1, 5 *fin.*: uno hoc voluimine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere, Nep. Epam. 4: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1. 2. *to end, close, conclude*: facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 34: (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12: epistolam, id. Att. 9, 10. 3. In rhetoric: *to close rhythmically, to round off*: concludere verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione, id. Or. 59, 200: sententias, ib. 69, 230: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122: verbum acuto tenore, id. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40. 4. In philos.: *to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate*: argumentum, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod vellis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: concludere hoc modo: *si sunt dii, etc.*, id. Div. 2, 49.

conclūsē, *adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off*: concluse apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53.

conclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] *a shutting up, closing*: palpebrarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3. 2. Milit. t. t. *a siege, blockade*: diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. 3. *an inclosure*: conclusio portuum, Vitr. 5, 12. ‖ Fig.: *a conclusion, end*: in extremo parte ea conclusione numeris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16. 2. In rhetoric: *the conclusion of a discourse, peroration*: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: appellationem conclusionem alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1: a *period*: Cic. de Or. 2, 8 *fin.* 3. In philos.: *the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence*: id. Inv. 1, 29.

conclūsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio] *a silly or captious inference*: Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75.

conclūsūra, ae, *f.* [concludo] *a joining, connection*: fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 11.

conclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [concludo].

conclūsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a shutting up*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

concoctio, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo] *digestion*: ne stomachus gravetur, et concoctionem impediat, Cels. 3, 22.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.* [concoquo].

con-coenātĭo, ōnis, *f. a supping together, the company at supper*: Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: id. Fam. 9, 24.

con-cōlōna, ae, *f. a female inhabitant of the same town or house*: Aug. Ep. 169 ad Euseb.

con-cŏlor, ōris (*fem.* concolora, Marc. Cap. 6, 213), *of the same colour* (in the poets used only in the *nom. sing.*). With *dat.*: concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, i. e. *clothed in white*, id. F. 1, 80: lingua lanae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51: eruto auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 82: concolor hic humerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: fios de sanguine concolor ortus, ib. 10, 735. ‖ *like, similar*: App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

con-cŏlōrans, antis, [color] *of the same colour*: Tert. Pud. 8.

con-cōmĭtātus, a, um, *attended*: Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

con-cŏpŭlo, 1. *v. a. to join, unite*: argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to boil together* (rare): sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: odores, Lucr. 2, 853. ‖ *to digest*: eademque haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, easque quum stomachi calore concoxerit evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64. somno concoquere, *to digest during sleep*, Plin. 11, 53, 118. 2. Meton.: *to prepare, ripen, mature, soften, allay*: terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29: omnem succum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46: tumida, Cato R. R. 157, 3. dura, Plin. 22, 24, 50. tusses et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74. ‖‖ Fig. with *pron. reflect.*: *to waste, pine away*: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 3. 2. Like our *digest* = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook*: ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15: ego quidem tres plagas Spartana nobilitate concoxi, Petr. S. 104, 5: famem sicco ore, id. 82, 5, 4: κρίνω (*i. e.* probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4. 3. *to reflect maturely upon, to consider well*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: clandestina consilia concoquere, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

concordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [concordo] *easily according, harmonising*: Censorin. de Die nat. 10.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] = concordia, *concord, unanimity*: Vulg. Sir 22, 22.

concordia, ae, *f.* [concors] *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord*: concordia parvae res crescunt: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall. J. 10: Alcumenam Jupiter rediget antiquam in concordiam conjugis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: constringite atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: de aequanda concordia, de communione Italiae, Cic. Att. 1, 14: sive enim ad concordiam res adduci potest, ib. 7, 3: de reconcilianda concordia agere, Liv. 41, 23: discors concordia fratribus apta est, Ov. M. 1, 344: quid valet et pennati rerum concordia discors, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: concordiam *sinistra*, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, Cic. Att. 1, 18: si Caesar ejus superaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65. Meton.: *an intimate friend*: Ov. M. 8, 303. Of things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quum magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἁρμονίαν, Quint. 1, 10, 12: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

concordĭālis, e, *adj.* [concordia] *pertaining to concord* or *union*: Firm. Math. 6, 32. ‖ Subst.: *a priest of Concordia*: Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

concordĭa, ae, v. concors.

concordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concors] = concordia, *concord*: Pac. in Non. 88, 20.

concorditer, *adv. harmoniously, amicably*: concorditer inter se congruunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14. concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 732. *Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45 *fin. Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Hab. perd. 5.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [concors]. ‖ Neutr.: *to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize* (rare): concordare cum aliquo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 86: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30. sermo cum vita, Sen. Ep. 75 caput cum gestu, Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, ib. 10, 147: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3. ‖ Act.: *to bring into union*: matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpŏrāles, ium, *m. plu. belonging to the same body or company, comrades*: Amm. 21, 12. *Adj.*: gentes, Vulg. Ephes. 3, 6.

concorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo] *a union, harmony*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4.

concorpŏrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [concorporo facio] *united in one body, incorporated*: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unite, incorporate*: aliquid cum mello, Plin. 22, 24, 53: vitiliginea, id. 27, 12, 90: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8: concorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pudic. 19: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. form concordis, e, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 726 P.), *adj.* [cor: alii cor ipsum animus videtur ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18] *feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful*: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2. ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5: regnum, Liv. 1, 13 *fin.*: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Tim. 5: pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: census, Liv. 42, 10: aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, ib. 8, 708: frena, Virg. Aen. 3, 542.

con-crasco, 1. *v. n. to thicken, make thick*: liquida, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

con-crebresco, brŭi, 3. *v. n. to become frequent, increase*: cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Virg. Cir. 25.

con-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (ante-class. form concredno: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 49) *to entrust, consign, commit to*: mihi cives hujus concredidit thesaurum suos, Pl. Aul. prol. 6: aliquid meae tuteiae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 109. curam alicui, id. Bac. 4, 9, 142: rem et famam alicui commendare et con-

studere, Cic. Quint. 20: gustum ventis, Cat. 64, 213: vites tetenderas calido cœlo, Cal. 5, 2, 7: nugas aliqui, Hor. S. 2, 6, 43: concredam tibi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 63: in manum concredere, id. Pers. 5, 3, 36.

concrēdo, v. concredo.

concremātio, ōnis, *f.* [concremo] *a burning up, conflagration*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

concrēmentum, i, *n.* [concresco] *a mixture*: App. Apol. p. 306, 6.

con-crēmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a. to burn up entirely, consume*: vitea ignī, Liv. 3, 33: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30: urbem ignī, id. 6, 33: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9: commentarios, Suet. Cal. 15: epistolas, id. Oth. 10: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrēpātio, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo] *a noise, rattling*: scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

concrēpito, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to rattle* or *sound often* or *loudly*: virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. cveφ. 11, 56.

con-crēpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to rattle, creak, grate, clash*, etc.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 76: scabilla concrepant, aulæum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.*: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21: simul primo concursu concrepuere arma, Liv. 6, 24: exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, id. 28, 29. Proverb.: digitis concrepere, *by snapping the fingers*, i. e. *by the smallest effort*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. *Absol.*: qui simulac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse ponsint, *snapped their fingers*, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82. II. Act.: *to cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon* (rare) aera, Ov. F. 5, 441.

concrescentia, æ, *f.* [concresco] *a condensing*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

con-crēsco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n.* (*inf. syncop.* concresse, Ov. M. 7, 416) *to grow together*: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, *grown together from, composed of*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. II. *to grow up, take form, to grow, increase*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: valles, quas fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8: (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, id. 7, 3, 10. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. Pis. 9 *fin.* III. *to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal*, etc.: concrescunt semina, Lucr. 4, 1257: mollisque luti concrescere crustas, id. 6, 626: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak*, Ov. M. 5, 673: Aconteus Gorgone conspecta saxo concrevit oborto, ib. 5, 202: quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis nubibus humor, Lucr. 6, 495: (aqua) neque congliciaret frigoribus neque nive pruinaque concresceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. Aen. 12, 905: quum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3: concretos sanguine crines, *stuck together* or *clotted*, Virg. Aen. 2, 277.

concrētio, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] *a uniting, condensing, congealing*: causæ quæ vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Tim. 14: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: substantiarum, Tert. de Anim. 52. II. Meton.: *materiality, matter*: mens soluta quasdam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

concrētus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown together, compounded.* II. *Adj.*: *condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted*, etc.: dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil cœagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 72: concretus aer (opp. fusus, extenuatus), id. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: pingue et concretum esse cœlum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: humores (opp. aeres), id. N. D. 2, 23: lac, Virg. G. 3, 463: concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36 *fin.*: concreta frigora cana pruina, *stiffened by the hoar-frost*, Virg. G. 2, 378: dolor, *benumbing*, post. for *tearless*, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 10. *Comp.*: spuma lactis concretior, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

concrētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *condensation*: albicantis succi, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

con-crīmĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* to *bring a bitter complaint, to complain much*: adversum aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 89.

con-crispo, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (rare, and only in *part. imperf.* and *perf.*) *to curl up*: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1: humores se concrispantes, id. 8, 1: tela, *brandishing*, Amm. 16, 12.

con-cruĕio, 1. *v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely*: non omni concruciamur corpore, Lucr. 3, 149.

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj. entirely covered with a crust, incrusted*: Amm. 17, 7.

concŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] *a lying* or *reclining together*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

concŭbina, æ, *f.* [id.] *a concubine, mistress*: Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183. Concubina was a more decent appellation than pellex, the original term for such a woman: Dig. 50, 16, 144. II. In gen.: *a wanton*: Tac. H. 1, 72.

concŭbinālis, e, *adj.* [concubinus] *lascivious*: illecebræ, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concŭbinātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *cohabitation without marriage, concubinage*: emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (*opp.* in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64. There was a legal concubinatus, which consisted in the permanent cohabitation of an unmarried man with an unmarried woman: v. Smith's Ant. 349. II. *adulterous intercourse*: nuptarum, i. e. *with the betrothed*, Suet. Ner. 28.

concŭbinus, i, *m.* [concubo] *a catamite*: Quint. 1, 2, 8. Suet. Galb. 22: per concubinum Atimetum et histrionem Paridem quasi scenas fabulas componit, Tac. A. 13, 21: quid nubis Proculina concubino, Mart. 6, 22.

concŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [concubitus] *pertaining to coition*: Tert. ad. Nat. 2, 11.

concŭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] = concubitus, *coition*: Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

concŭbitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bed-fellow*: συγκοιμητής, Gloss.: Salv. 7, p. 251.

concŭbitus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying together*: Prop. 4, 8, 36. Of things: concubitus dentium, *the shutting of the teeth*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. II. *copulation, coition*: (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg. E. 6, 50: quod nec concubitu indulgent, id. G. 4, 198.

concŭbium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the time of the first sleep*: concubium sit noctis priusquam ad postremum perveneris, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 44. II. = concubitus, *coition*: Gell. 9, 10.

concŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the time of sleep*: only in the phrase, concubia nocte, *in the first sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: nocte concubia, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 24.

con-cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie together*: Evandri profugne concubuere boves, Prop. 4, 1, 4. II. *to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with*: cum aliqua, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33: nudae concubuere Deae, Prop. 2, 15, 16: cum viro, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.

conculcātio, ōnis, *f.* [conculco] *a treading under foot*: Plin. 8, 28, 36.

con-culco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [calco: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] *to tread under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading*: vinacem in dolia picata, Cato R. R. 25. II. Fig.: *to tread down, trample upon, abuse*: istum semper filii quæ domui posterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Pl. 32 *fin.*: miserum Italiam, id. Att. 8, 11. B. *to despise, treat with contempt*: lacrimas, id. Phil. 13, 61: digitos et conscios luti quos extrinsecus splendent, Sen. Ep. 31: conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

con-cumbo, 3. *n. v.* (qua. cubui, v. accumbo) *to lie with, for sexual intercourse* (rare): Claudiæ, Ov. M. 10, 338. *Absol.*: Juv. 6, 406: Græce, id. 6, 192.

con-cūmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo] *heaped up, accumulated*: Tert. Virg. vel. 7 *fin.*

con-cupiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio] *intensely desiring, coveting* (rare): concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48.

concupiscentia, æ, *f.* [concupisco] *an eager desire, longing, concupiscence*: Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

concupiscentivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *passionately desiring*, as transl. of the Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικόν*: Tert. Anim. 16.

con-cupisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. incep.* [cupio] *to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after*: signa, tabulas, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.*: tribunos plebis concupistis, Liv. 3, 67: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24 *fin.*: loquendi facundiam, Quint. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Cæs. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: quum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: concupiscendus honos, id. Fam. 15, 6. With *inf.*: quid erat, quod concupiscerent deus mundum signis et luminibus tanquam ædilis ornare? id. N. D. 1, 9, 22. ducere Sasslam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26. *Absol.* (rare): flagebat et metum, quo magis concupiscerat, Tac. H. 1, 21. adhit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, ib. 2, 76. Meton. of things (very rare) (laba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit, cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

concŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [concupisco] *one who longs eagerly for* or *covets*: Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m. a joint-guardian*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

con-cūro, 1. *v. a. to care for suitably, attend to*: satis ut commode pro dignitate obsoni hæc concubet cocus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. redupl.* concucurri, Fler.: concucurrisse, Cato in Prisc.) *to run together, to run in a body, to assemble* or *flock together*: tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: undique ad commune incendium restinguendum concurrere, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, no. 12: concurrunt læti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causa concurrit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13: ad eum magnæ copiæ concurrebant, Sall. C. 56 *fin.*: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18: in Capitolium, Suet. Cal. 6: cuncta civitas domum tuam concurrerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: quum ad arma milites concurrissent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united*, Nep. Eum. 3: ne plus eo materiæ concurrat, Cels. 3, 10: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, *run for refuge*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Of a single person (*imsus.*): non statim ad Aquilium concurrisse? id. Quint. 16. Poet.: est quibus Elese concurrit palma quadrigæ, *accompanies*, Prop. 3, 7, 17. II. *to run upon one another, to meet* or *clash together*. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97: nubes frontibus adversis concurrunt, id. 6, 115: ne prora concurreret, Liv. 37, 30: mediis concurrere in undis dissultat montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62: concurrere montem dum lubet ei, Pisn. 2, 83, 85: concurrit dextera lævæ, *i. e. to applaud*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105: labra concurrunt, *dreams together*, Sen. Ep. 11: omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Virg. G. 1, 318: ut ne

impere concurrant (verba), neve vastius tumescantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.* **III.** Milit. *t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight*: constr.: *inter* with *pron. reflex., cum, contra*, the *dat.*, and *absol.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, *charge*, Hirt. B. Afr. 6: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. Aen. 1, 491: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25. *Pass. impers.*: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad arma concurritur, ib. 7, 4: ubi propius ventum est, utrimqué magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53 · Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. **Fig.** concurrere cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2. **IV.** In the jurists: *to make the same claim, compete with, contend for*: si non sit, qui ei concurrant, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 2. **Fig.**: in tanta causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oed. 830. **V.** Of abstract objects: *to meet, concur, happen at the same time*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31: concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: res concurrent contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28. ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14 *fin.*: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the accounts do not become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3. **VI.** In the jurists· *to accord, agree with*: concurrit cum veritate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summa, ib. 30, 53.

concursātio, ōnis, *f.* [concurso] *a running together*: concursatio et preces, Tac. A. 6, 19: concursatio percontantium, Cic. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium, Liv. 41, 2. **II.** **Fig.**: *a correspondence, coincidence, agreement*: somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. **III.** *a running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? id. Verr. 1, 30: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, *moving about on the platform*, id. Brut. 69, 242: concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40: formicarum, Plin. 11, 30, 36: decemviralis, *a progress through the provinces*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8. **IV.** Milit. *t. t. a skirmishing*: Curt. 8, 14. **V.** **Fig.**: *restlessness, anxiety*: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs hither and hither*; in milit. lang. *a skirmisher*, opp. to *statarius*: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: levem et concursatorem hostem, id. 27, 18.

concursātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or pertaining to skirmishing*: pugna, Amm. 16, 9.

concursio, ōnis, *f.* [concurro] *a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse*: atomorum, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: id. Fin. 1, 6. stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 5: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44 *fin.*: fortuitorum, id. Top. 20, 76. **II.** In rhetoric, *a repetition of the last words of a period*, Gr. ἀναπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

con-curso, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to run together frequently or violently, to run about, rush hither and thither, to be busy*: semina concursare, cōire et dissultare vicissim, Lucr. 3, 396: dies noctesque concursare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 81: circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17. ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere concursantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: per viam, Liv. 9, 24: quum concursant ceteri praetores, *are visiting the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: praetores ubire provincium et concursare consuerunt, ib. 5, 31: Tiburtes trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, ib. 5, 50. In milit. lang. *to skirmish*: Liv. 28, 2. **II.** Act.: *to visit, frequent*: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *go from house to house*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63.

concursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly*: fit concursus per vias, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 27: in *plur.*: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16: quid vult concursus ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 6, 318: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: quos concursus facere solebat, *what crowds he used to draw*, Cic. Delot. 10, 28. Of things concursus, motus, (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686: fortuito (atomorum) concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 24 navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: lunae et solis, Cels. 1, 4 oris, *a shutting*, Quint. 11, 3, 56: asper concursus verborum, *a harsh combination*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 171: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: concursus quinque amnium in unum confluens, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II.** Milit. *t. t. an onset, attack, charge*: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1. **Fig.**: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13· ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. 30. **III.** In law *t. t. a joint claim*: Cels. Dig. 32, 80. **IV.** Of abstr. objects: *union, combination*: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111.

con-curvo, avi, 1. *v. a. to curve, bend*: Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

concussibĭlis, e, *adj.* [concutio] *that can be shaken*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a shaking, concussion*: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.*: ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: concussio vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25 *fin.* **II.** In the jurists: *an extorting of money by threats*: Dig. 47, 13.

concussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who extorts money by threatening*: Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 *sq.*

concussūra, ae, *f.* [id.] = concussio, *the extorting of money by threats*: Tert. ad Scap. 13.

concussus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]. **II.** *Adj.*: *restless, agitated*: Pallas aliquanto concussior, Marc. Cap. 7, 96.

concussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking, concussion* (only in *abl. sing.*) Lucr. 6, 290: Plin. 36, 16, 55.

con-custōdio, 4. *v. a. to guard carefully*: Inscr.

con-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake together, up or about, to shake violently, agitate*: concutiendum est corpus multa gestatione, Cels. 3, 21: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236· concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 20. moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, ib. 6, 691: undas, ib. 8, 605: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 101: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: manum, ib. 11, 465: pectus, ib. 2, 755: te si certo puer concusserit arcu, *has hit with unerring bow*, Prop. 1, 7, 15. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, *examine yourself*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35. **II.** *to strike together, clash*: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. M. 1, 143: framea, Tac. G. 11: manus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28. **III.** **Fig.**: *to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract*: rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 28, 19: cohortem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6 *fin.*: hostium vires, Vell. 2, 121: concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28 44: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussa Transalpinorum fide, ib. 4, 25: nondum concusso senatus consulto id. A. 14, 41. **IV.** *to terrify, alarm, trouble*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: consules declaraturi M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24: populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90: urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1: casu concussus acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700: extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi pectora, ib. 11, 451: magnum et summum est Deoque vicinum, non concuti, Sen. Tranq. 2: casu animum concussus amici, Virg. Aen. 5, 869. hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, ib. 12, 468. **III.** In the jurists: *to terrify in order to extort money*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6. **IV.** *to urge, excite, rouse*: fecundum concute pectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 338: tu concute plebem, poet. Petr. Sat. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328.

condăllum, i, *n.* [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] *a little ring for slaves*: condalium es oblitus, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

condātor, *joint contributor*, συνεισενεγκτής Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condĕcens, entis, *Part.* [condecet] *becoming, seemly, fit* (rare): loco, Amm. 16, 10 dub. *Comp.*: habitus, Aus. Grat. act. 27.

condĕcenter, *adv. becomingly, fitly*: Gell. 16, 12 dub.

condĕcet, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, is meet, seemly*: capies quod te condecet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 90: quod haud Atticam condecet disciplinam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 24.

con-dĕcoro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn excessively or carefully* (rare)· ludos scenicos, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37· loca picturis, Poet. in Plin. 35, 10, 37.

con-dĕcŭrĭālis, is, *m. a fellow-decurion*: Frgm. Jur. civ. antejust. p 39, ed Maj.

con-dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis, *m. a fellow-decurion*: Inscr. Orell., 3733.

con-dĕlector, 1. *v. pass. to be delighted with*: lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7 22.

con-dĕliquesco, 3. *v. n. to melt completely, dissolve*: resina, Cato R. R. 23, 3.

condemnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [condemno] *worthy of condemnation*: Pall. de Insit. 11.

condemnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a condemning, condemnation*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 5.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives sentence, a condemner*: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. **II.** *one who causes a condemnation, an accuser*: Claudine, Tac. A. 4, 66.

con-demno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damno] *to sentence, condemn, doom*: constr.· *absol.*, with the *gen., abl.* and *de*: later *ad* or *in* with *acc.* or *dep. clause*, and *dat.*: (i) *Absol.*: hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: aliquem judicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am 39, 113: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Cal. 38. (ii) With *gen.*: aliquem capitis condemnare, *capitally*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 8: nefariorum scelerum condemnati *convicted of infamous crimes*, id. Fam. 6, 6. (iii) With *abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, id. Fam. 2, 11: capitali poena, Suet. Dom. 14: certa pecunia, Gai. Dig. 10, 1, 3. (iv) With *de*: aliquem de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. (v) With *ad*: aliquem ad metalla et munitiones vlarum aut bestias, id. Cal. 27: ad pecuniam, Papin. Dig. 26, 9, 5. (vi) With *in*: in antilenam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21. (vii) With *dep. clause*: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 4. **II.** In the praetor's formula to the judex with *dat.*: id judex Numerium Negidium Aulo Agerio condemnato, Gai. 4, 47: hence, quaererent equo modo petitorem ipsum Aquaeio

condemnare pecuni, Cic. Verr. 3, 12: hominem Veneri alustivi, sibi condemnat, lb. 2, 8: cf. absolvo. II. In gen.: *to condemn, blame, disapprove:* vestra amantia; osteros causa incognita condemnatis, id. N. D. 2, 29: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or 1, 38: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. III. *to urge or effect the condemnation of a person* (rare): ego hoc uno crimine filium condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, *caused him to be condemned*, id. Verr. 5, 69: Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, Suet. Vit. 2. (Hence Fr. *condamner.*)

condensātio, ōnis, *f.* [condenso] *a condensing, condensation:* Coel. Aur. 3, 18 *fin.*

condenso, 1. *v. a.* (condenseat, Lucr. 1, 393) [condensus] *to make dense, to press close together* (rare): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: radices (*se.* se), Col. 2, 18, 6: caseum ponderibus, id. 7, 8, 4.

con-densus, a, um, *adj. very dense, close together, thick:* condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 55: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466: condensam aciem irrupissent, Liv. 26, 5. condensae puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 8, 497: columbae, *huddled together*, lb. 2, 517: vallis arboribus condensa, *thickly covered*, Liv. 25, 39: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639.

con-depso, ui, *3. v. a. to knead, mix:* Cato R. R. 40, 2.

con-dēsertor, ōris, *m. a fellow-deserter:* Ter. Carn. Chr. 1.

con-dico, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, fix:* condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato prioorum Latinorum (old form.), Liv. 1, 32: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11 inducias, Just. 3, 7 tempus et locum coeundi, id. 15, 2 *fin.*: rupta quiete condicta, *the truce*, Amm. 20, 1 in vendendo fundo quasdam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 66: certo condixit pretio, *agreed upon a fixed price*, Phaedr. 4, 24: quum hano operam condicerem, *obliged myself to undertake*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 6. Hence in the phrase, alicui ad coenam or coenam condicere, *to engage oneself as a guest to supper:* ad coenam aliquo condicam foras, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 15 seni coenam ea lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42: so *absol.:* nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortu, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. II. In gen.: *to proclaim, announce, publish:* sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium *diem perendini* dicunt, Gell. 10, 24. III. Leg. *t. t.:* with *acc.* and *dat.: to demand restitution:* rem, Julian. Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. lb. 12 1, 11. IV. *to assent* or *agree unanimously:* Tert. Anim. 8.

condictio, ōnis, *f.* [condico] *the proclamation of a festival:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 117. II. In the jurists: *a demand of restitution:* Dig. 12, 1, 4 *sq.*

condictitius or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [condictus, condico] *pertaining to a demand of restitution:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13.

condignē, *adv. very worthily:* Pl. Men. 5, 9, 8 Gell. 1, 6.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj. wholly deserving, very worthy* (rare): condignum donum, qualis't qui donum dedit, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 39: curavit, ut quae tibi dicentur condigna sint, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: condignam te sectatus simiam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 25: Graecarum facundiarum magniloquentia condignum, Gell. 1, 7.

condimentārius, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum] *pertaining to spices or seasoning:* caupae, Plin. 19, 6, 32. II. Subst. condimentarius, ii, *m. one who prepares or sells spices.* Fig.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condimentum, i, *n.* [condio] *spice, seasoning:* cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used to seasoning*, id. 12, 8, 1. Fig.: plausus postremum condimentum fabulae, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 33. optimum sermonis est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71: condimentum amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Am. 18 *fin.*: omnium sermonum facetiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271.

condio, īvi *or* ii, ītum, *4. v. a.* (accoss. form from condo, *q. v.*: cf. compono) *to preserve fruit*, etc., *to pickle:* oleas albas, Cato R. R. 117: lactucam, Col. 12, 9 *fin.*: caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Meton.: *to embalm:* mortuos Aegypti condiunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. II. *to make savoury, to season, spice:* coenam, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 21: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: jus male, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9: unguenta, *to perfume*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. III. Fig.: *to cultivate, ornament: to make pleasant* or *agreeable: to soften, temper*, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id. Or. 55, 185: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40: gravitatem comitate, id. de Sen. 4, 10: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.

condiscipŭla, ae, *f.* [condiscipulus] *a female school-fellow:* Mart. 10, 35.

condiscipŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *companionship in school* (very rare). Nep. Att. 5.

con-discipŭlus, i, *m. a schoolfellow, companion at school:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: inter condiscipulos, Suet. Ner. 22.

con-disco, didici, *3. v. a. to learn in company with:* ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. *no.* 18. II. *to learn carefully, eagerly*, or *well* (rare). With *acc.:* modos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. Her. 4, 25: genera plausuum, Suet. Ner. 20. With *inf.:* merum bibere, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 4 qua excidionem facere condidici oppidi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 2: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5 *fin.*: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3. With a *relat. clause:* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. Transf. to things: ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

conditānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [conditus, condio]. *Of fruits, etc.: preserved, pickled:* oleae, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: ostreae, Apic. 9, 6.

conditio (frequently written condicio, and erroneously derived from condico), ōnis, *f.* [condo], lit. *a putting together, setting up: a standing* = Gr. *στάσις*: hence, *situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances*, etc.: infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: conditione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. Sen. 19: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8: ea conditione nati sumus, ut nihil quod homini accidere possit, recusare debeamus, id. Att. 15, 1: aliae conditiones oratoris, Quint. 10, 2, 9: alicujus conditio vitaque, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Cal. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, *into the same condition of rights and freedom*, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquam vitae sequi, Cic. Rab. Post. 7: conditionem imperii, statumque provinciae, id. Fam. 12, 23: haec conditio vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa conditio censurum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: oppidum liberae conditionis, *a free town*, Plin. 4, 10, 17: harum rerum eventus, conditio, *the possibility*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 *fin.* II. *a condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal*, etc.: aliqui conditionem ferre, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 51: sequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod jus nobis, quaeve conditionem vobis manipeis, quam deditae civitati legem constituere velitis, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit conditiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ne si pax eum Romanis fieret, ipse per conditiones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. *f.* 62 *fin.*: in eas conditiones quum pax convenisset, Liv. 29, 12: neque subire conditiones metus futuri, neque palam asperari conditio praesens sinebat, Tac. H. 4, 65: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut conditionibus in societatem accepit, Liv. 9, 15: fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: jubare ei praemium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 20, 23: librum tibi ea conditione daret, si recipere te correcturum, Caecina in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: ulla conditione, *on any terms*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. III. *choice, option:* alteram Venerem velata specie praetulerunt, quorum conditio erat, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20. IV. *marriage* or *match*, and meton., *the person married:* tu conditionem hanc accipe, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 60: conditionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45: filiam ejus ejecisti, alia conditione quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. Hence, in the jurists: conditione tua non utar, as a formula of separation, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2. V. In a bad sense: *a lover, paramour:* Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.*: suae. Aug. 69. VI. In eccles. Lat.: *a making, a thing made:* Tert. Habit. Mul. 8.

conditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits*, etc.: amurcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 61. In *plur.:* Cic. Div. 1, 51 116. II. *a spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* suci, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. In *plur.:* ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.*

conditĭōnābilis, e, *adj.* [conditio] *conditional:* persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

conditĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *conditional, with conditions:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9.

conditĭōnāliter, *adv. conditionally:* concepta causa, Gai. Dig. 25, 1, 17.

conditĭtius or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [conditus, condo] *laid up, preserved:* cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2.

conditīvum, i, *n.* [conditus] *a tomb:* Sen. Ep. 60 *fin.*

conditīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for preserving, preserved* (rare): olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1: mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1 · cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9.

conditor, ōris, *m.* [condo] *a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler*, etc.: Romanae arcis, Virg. Aen. 8, 313: urbium conditores, Quint. 2, 16, 9: Romulum conditorem urbis, Suet. Aug. 7: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522: Romani conditor anni, *the chronicler*, id. F. 6, 21: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95: carminum, Curt. 8, 5: legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58: ejus sacri, id. 39, 17: totius negotii, Cic. Ciu. 26, 71: Romanae libertatis, Liv. 8, 34. *Absol.:* T. Scinium conditorem Veios sequuntur, i. e. *who advises a removal to Veii, στασιάζει*, Liv. 5, 24 *fin.*: conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30: humilis, *writer, author*, Tib. 4, 1, 4.

conditor, ōris, *m.* [condio] *one who prepares a thing in a savoury manner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poeta in Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

conditōrium, ii, *n.* [conditus] *a place where anything is laid up, a repository:* tormentorum munitum, Amm. 18, 9. II. *a coffin, urn for ashes*, etc.: Suet. Aug. 28. III. *a tomb, sepulchre:* Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

conditrix, īcis, *f.* [condo] *a female builder, founder*, etc.: App. Apol. p 285.

conditum, i, n. (sc. vinum), *spiced wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 20, 4.

conditūra, æ, *f.* [condio] *a pruning, making*: vitiorum, Petr. 51, 5.

conditūra, æ, *f.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits*: Col. 12, 46 fin. II. *a seasoning, condiment, a savoury preparation*: Gen. Ira, 2, 15.

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condio].

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condio]. II. Adj.: *seasoned, savoury*: conditiora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis accipitum atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. 2. Of style: *polished, ornamented*: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182. *Comp.*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic. de Or. 2, 96.

conditus, ūs, m. [condo] *a founding, establishment*: Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 *ad fin.*

conditus, ūs, m. [condio] *a preserving of fruits*: Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, didi, ditum, 3. *v. a. to put together* [v. ab-do]; *to build, found, fashion, produce*, etc.: condere cesa, *to put broken bones together, to set*, Cels. 8, 23. Of cities, *etc.*: urbem, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: arces, Virg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15: novam civitatem, Just. 2, 74: Romanam gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6: opiato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle themselves*, Virg. Aen. 7, 303: aram, Liv. 1, 7: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Virg. Aen. 1, 276. Of written productions: *to compose, write, treat of*: carmen, Lucr. 5, 2: poëma, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Virg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, *to originate*, Quint. 10, 1, 93: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8: aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 9, 6: praecepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15: et etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptus non erat, id. 13, 13, 27 *fin.* Gen.: *to make, produce, establish*: jusjurandum, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea secula, Virg. Aen. 6, 793: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3 prol. 53: nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: somniorum intelligentiam, Just. 36, 2. II. *to put away, to lay up, store*, or *treasure up*, etc.: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*: frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63: condere et reponere fructus, ib. 2, 62 *fin.*: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. Od. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testa levi, ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: minas viginti in crumenam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: cineres in urnas, Suet. Cal. 15: barbum in aureum pyxidem, id. Ner. 12: legem in aerarium, id. Caes. 28: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23: aliquem in carcerem, *to imprison*, Cic. Verr. 5, 29 *fin.*: sortes eo condere, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: literas publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up*, id. Verr. 4, 63: se (aves) in foliis, Virg. G. 4, 473. Fig.: teneo omnia, in pectore condita sunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata conviememori, Cat. 64, 231: *in causis conditae sunt res futurae, aut contentae*, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128.

III. *to preserve, pickle*, etc. (for condio): ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: corna in liquida faece, Ov. M. 8, 665: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53. IV. *to inter, bury*: mortuos cera circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: inhumatos Manes, Lucan. 9, 151: aliquem sepulcro, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: ossa parentis terra, Virg. Aen. 5, 48: aliquem terra, Plin. 7, 54, 55: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451: ossa peregrina ripa, id. M. 2, 327: Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, *brought to the grave*, Sen. Ep. 83 *ad fin.* For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur. V. Poet. of time: *to see the end of, outlive, pass, spend*: aevia vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1103: longos soles cantando, *to spend the livelong day in singing*, Virg. E. 9, 52: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 541: noctem, Sil. 4, 482. VI. *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: lumen, Lucr. 4, 364: lumen (nubes), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: jocos condere furto, ib. 1, 10, 6: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330: gladium, Quint. 8 procem. § 15: Liber aperit condita praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculos, *to close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: oculi conditi, *deep-set*, Plin. 11, 37, 53: irata, Tac. A. 2, 28: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Cal. 51: (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves*, Virg. Aen. 2, 401. VII. Poet.: *to thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge*: ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392. digitos in lumina, ib. 13, 561: ensem in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459. Fig.: stimulos caecos in pectore, ib. 1, 727.

condŏ-fĭcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to train* or *teach together* (rare): bovinas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: elephantes, Hirt. B. Afr. 27: trones gladiatores, ib. 71: animum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to exercise, train, instruct* (rare): (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt. B. Afr. 19: hac modo, ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* [condoceo].

II. *Adj. comp.* quin edepol conductior sum quam tragoedi et comici, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

con-dŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to suffer greatly*: Tert. Poen. 10.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* [doleo] *to feel excessive pain, to suffer much* (rare): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 2: condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonita matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: natura (hominem) condolescere dicent, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38. II. *to sympathise with*: anima corpori laeso condolescit, Tert Anim. 5.

con-dŏmo, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, to curb, check*: Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

condōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [condono] a law term, *not making the adjudication when it ought to be made*: bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give as a present, to present, deliver up*: ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 94. pateram tibi, id. Amph. 1, 1, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3 (of the *gen.* agrorum, v. Zumpt's Gr. § 661) hereditatem alicui, *to adjudge* (of the praetor), id. Verr. 1, 41. II. *to give up, surrender, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering*: aliquid ditioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, id. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18 *fin.*: aliquem cruci, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79. suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. III. *to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence*, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, id. Mil. 2 *fin.*: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27. Also, *to pardon out of consideration for some third person*: constr.: what is forgiven in *acc.*, the third person in *dat.*: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono. Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necesseriis solis, sed etiam reipublicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. IV. With *two acc.*: *to present with, make a present of*: si quam (rem) debes, to condono, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 24: argentum, quod habeas, condonasse in, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 54. Pass. impers.: habeas multis quae condonabitur, id. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to fall quite asleep* (very rare): Suet. Aug. 78.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. inch.* [dormio] *to be going quite asleep*: abinus omnes cubitum, condormiviamus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and (condrylla), for chondrilla, *q. v.*

condūcenter, *adv. becomingly, fitly*: an old reading for conducenter, Gell. 16, 12.

condūcibĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco] *advantageous, profitable, expedient*: consilium ad eam rem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76. *Comp.*: Auc. Her. 2, 14.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act.: *to lead, draw*, or *bring together, to assemble, collect*: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: res geritur: conductae vineae sunt: pugnatur acerrime, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: auxilia, Liv. 30, 21: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572. 2. *to connect, unite*: partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: corticem, Ov. M. 4, 375: hac potest conduci, *may be curdled*, Col. 7, 8, 1: vulnera cera, *to unite the edges of wounds*, Val. Fl. 1, 479. Fig. propositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 3. *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correl. of locare). aedes aliquas mihi, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 17: domum in Palatio, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.*: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18: habitationem in annum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: numos, *to borrow*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46: aedem conducere, flumina, portus, siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver, id. 3, 31: coquum, Pl. Pa. 3, 2, 10: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: qui ad caedem ducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: praeceptores publico, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: militem, Curt. 3, 1: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70: frusto panis conduci potest, Cato in Gell. 1, 15. 4. *to undertake, contract for farm*: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: mulierem velandam nave, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, ib. 13: praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to contract for the supplies*, Liv. 23, 48 *fin.*: vectigalia, *to farm*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30. II. Neutr.: *to lead to, result in*: haec quae diximus, eo etiam conducunt, Gell. 4, 17: quae ad rhetoricas meditationes, civiliumque rerum notitiam conducebant, id. 20, 5. 2. *to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve*, etc. (only in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.). With *in, ad*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Pl. Cist. 3, 4: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: huic aetati, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 22: maxime reip., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1: propositio, Hor. A. P. 195: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19 *fin.*

conductio, ōnis, *f.* [conduco] connecting (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. Inv. 1, 40. II. In a *spasm, convulsion*: Coel. Aur. 2, 10. III. a *hiring, farming*, which merces, a money payment, an essential part: locatio et conductio similibus regulis constituntur; nam enim merces certa statuta sit, non videtur locatio et conductio contrahi: Gaius, 3, 142: fundi, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94. vectigalium, Liv. 43, 16: tota conductio renuntiata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6.

conductĭtius or **-cīus**, a, um, adj. [conductus] *hired, rented* (rare): fides, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 8: exercitus, Nep. Iph. 2.

conductor, ōris, m. [conduco] lessee, a *farmer, tenant*, a *contractor* (rare): histrionum, Pl. Asin. prol. 3.

agri, Col. 2, 12, 28: opus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

conductrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who hires or rents a thing*: Dig. et Novissim. Cod. 4, 65, 24.

conductum, i, *n.* [id.] *anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.*: Cic. Cluen. 62 *fin.*: Sen. Ben. 7, 5.

conductus, a, um, *Part.* [conduco]. Subst.: conducti, orum, *m. plur. mercenary soldiers*, Nep. Dat. 8. Poet.: bella conducta, *carried on by mercenaries*, Sil. 5, 196.

conductus, ūs, *m.* [conduco] *a contraction*: oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

con-dulco, 1. *v. a. to sweeten*: Vulg. Interpr. Sirac. 27, 26.

condulus, i, v. condylus.

con-duplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] *a doubling* (very rare): humourously, for *embracing*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18. In rhet.: *a repetition of the same word* = *ἀναδίπλωσις*: Auc. Her. 4, 28.

con-duplico, avi, 1. *v. a. to double*: cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

condurdum, i, *n. a plant*; acc. to Sprengel, Saponaria vaccaria, Linn.: Plin. 26, 5, 14.

con-dūro, 1. *v. a. to harden, to make very hard*: humor aquae ferrum condurat ab igni, Lucr. 6, 969.

condus, i, *m.* [condo] *one who lays up* (provisions): Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

condȳlōma, ătis, *n.* = *κονδύλωμα*, *a swelling in the parts about the anus*: Cels. 6, 18, no. 8.

condȳlus (condulus, Fest. *s. v.*), i, *m.* = *κόνδυλος*, *a knuckle* or *joint of the finger*: Marc. Cap. 1, 21. ‖ *a joint of a reed*: and (metom.) *a reed*: Mart. 5, 78, 30.

con-fabricor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to compose, make*: originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19.

confābŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [confabulor] *a conversation, a discoursing together*: Symmach. Ep. 9, 84.

con-fābŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a conversation*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

con-fābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to converse together, discuss*: cum ea, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 76: ad eam accesserat confabulatum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 106: rem magnam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

con-fămŭlans, antis, *Part.* [famulor] *serving together*: Macr. Sat. 1, 17 *fin.*

confarrĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans*, in which panis farreus was employed: Gai. 1, 112: Plin. 18, 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 741.

con-farrĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [farreus, from far] *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread, v. confarreatio) (very rare): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16. matrimonium confarreatum, App. Met. 10, p. 252, 40.

con-fătālis, e, *adj. bound by the same fate*: copulata enim res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

con-fectio, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] *a making, preparing, producing, composing, completing*: hujus libri, Cic. de [illegible] 1, 2: annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: [illegible]tio medicamenti, Cels. 4, 14: [illegible]. *a chewing, masticating*, Cic. [illegible] 2, 54, 124: olei laurini, Pall. Nov. [illegible]ni, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: memoriae, id. [illegible]. 7 *fin.*: tributi, i. e. *an exaction*, [illegible] Fisc. 9. ‖ *that which is prepared*, *a preparation*: Pall. Oct. 17, 2. ‖ *a using up, diminishing, destroying*: valetudinis, Cic. Hortens. fragm. in Non. 260, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 44: totius belli, id. Pam. 10, 20 *fin.*: colorum, *a fuller*, Pjem. Math. 3, 9, no. 7: purpurae, *a dyer*, Vop. Aur. 49. ‖ *a destroyer, consumer*: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet. Aug. 43.

confectŏrium, ii, *n. workshop, a place where things are manufactured*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

confectrix, icis, *f.* [confector] *she who destroys*: Lact. 7, 11.

confectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making, preparing*: mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: cibariae, Plin. 13, 12, 23. (Hence Fr. *confiture*.)

confectus, a, um, *Part.* [conficio].

con-fercio, no *perf.*, fartum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to stuff together, to press close together*: confertum se (apes) ingentes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 39: myrtetum in folias, Plin. 12, 15, 35: conferta naves, Liv. 37, 11 *fin.*

con-fermento, 1. *v. a. to leaven, ferment*: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. *v. a. to bring* or *carry together, to collect, gather*: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: frumentum ex agris in castra quotidie conferebat, id. B. G. 4, 31: et jam contulerant sexto lucentia nexu corpora, Ov. M. 6, 242: quo multa secentes ligna contulerat veterum simulacra deorum, ib. 10, 693. Fig.: consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, dix colloquuntur, *lay their heads together, consult*, Liv. 2, 45: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44. confere exemplum, *to address*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14: cur enim non conferris, ne sit commodum divitibus et pauperibus, *why do you not unite in proposing*, Liv. 4, 4. ‖ *to collect (money, treasure*, etc.), *to bring (offerings), contribute*: dona quid cessant nobis conferre? Pl. Men. 1, 2, 20: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19: quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.

‖‖ *to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve* (only in the third pers.). With *ad, in*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, id. 2, 19, 1: in alia plus prior confert, id. 10, 7, 26: Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, id. 1, 1, 6: ex M. Catone, cujus auctoritati triumphus atque censura minimum conferunt, Plin. 29, 1, 6: multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8.

‖‖‖ *to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect*: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27: conferre pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41: juvat conferre gradum, *to accompany*, Virg. Aen. 6, 488. Fig.: velut studia inter nos conferebamus, Quint. 4 procem. § 1. ‖‖‖ *to consult together, confer, consider*, or *talk over together*: si quid res ferat, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21: familiares sermones cum aliquo, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: consilia ad adolescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. Agr. 15: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 8: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20. ‖‖‖‖ Milit. *t. t.* (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) *to set together, join battle, engage, charge*: Galli cum Pontonio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 1, 2: signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis. 21, 49: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1: castra cum hosta, id. 26, 12: castra castris, id. 23, 28: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot*, Pl. 28, 2: fer gradum, et confer pedem, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41: gradum cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 32. Poet. certamina pugnae inter, Lucr. 4, 844. *Absol.*: mecum confer, *fight with me*, Ov. M. 10, 603. Phrr.: non possum magis pedem conferre, *go nearer*, *get more upon*, nisi propius accedere? Cic. Plaut. 28, 68. pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 12, 18. Poet.: litus, *to contend*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 24.

‖‖‖‖‖ *to bring together for comparison, to compare*, = *παραβάλλειν*: with cum, *inter* with *prom. reflect.*, and the *dat.*, or *absol.*: quem cum eo (*sc.* Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, id. Verr. 4, 52: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Draconе et Solone, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197: conferendum non esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vitam inter se utrumque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: bos ad bovem, Varr. L. L. 9, 22, 132: tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1167: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 73: nil jucunde misceo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit,' Liv. 1, 37. ‖‖‖‖‖‖ *to carry over, transfer, transpose*: dictator signa in laevum cornu conferri, id. 7, 15: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13.

2. With *prom. reflect.*, iter, etc.: *to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring* or *carry somewhere*, etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratispantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: tribuni plebis sese ad Caesarem conferunt, id. B. C. 1, 5: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4: iter eo, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3: quo se fusa acies contulit, Liv. 9, 16. se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20: pulvre haec confertur ratio, *to borne away*, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 27. Poet.: *to change into, transform to*: aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: corpus in album volucrem, ib. 12, 145. 3. Fig.: verba ad rem, *to pass from words to deeds*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, *became his disciple*, Cic. Am. 1, 1: suspicionem in Capitonem, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad Deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, ib. 15, 68: (Crassus) initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3: se ad studium literarum, ib. 7, 16. ‖‖‖‖‖‖‖ *to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to*, etc. With *ad* or *in*: praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Manil. 4: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Rom. gloriam laudemque delebrandam, id. Arch. 9: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4 *fin.*: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: in eum plurimum benignitatis, ib. 1, 16, 50: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, *assigns to, charges with*, Tac. H. 4, 53. ‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖ *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of*, etc.: conferre aliquid ad tempestatem deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: palmulas in Pisaeum, quae ab eo nimirum dicta sunt, conferuntur, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: mortis illius invidiam in [illegible], id. Planc. 17, 41: non vitia ea etiam culpam in senectutem, id. de Sen. 5, 14: ejus rei culpam in [illegible]

tulerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: omnem in aliquem, Liv. 5, 11: consuga in tempus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61. **XI.** *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): in posterum diem iter omne contulit, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: omnia in memoriam Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: eam pecuniam in reip. magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* **XII.** *to bring on, cause, occasion*: pestem alicui Col. 1, 5, § 4: Plin. 35, 15, 50.

con-ferrūmino, 1. *v. a. to cement, to solder together*: Plin. 37, 3, 45.

confertē, *adv. densely, compactly*: confertius resistentes, Amm. 31, 15.

confertim, *adv. in a compact body, closely* (rare): non confertim (neque) in unum nese recipiebant, Sall. J. 50: confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* [confercio]. **I.** Adj.: *pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34: in conferta multitudine, Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Virg. G. 3, 369: moles, Tac. A. 4, 62: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magisque intervallis proeliarentur, *never in close bodies, but in scattered parties*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, Sall. J. 101: conferto gradu irrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35. *Comp.* confertiores steterant, Liv. 9, 27. *Sup.* confertissima acie, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. **2.** With *abl.*: *stuffed, filled full*: ingenti turba conferta deorum tampla, Liv. 45, 2: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23.

conferva, ae, *f.* [conferveo] *a kind of aquatic plant*: some have supposed it to refer to the fresh water Algae or silkweeds, species of conferva, Linn. &c.: Plin. 27, 3, 45 (in Appul. Herb. 59, called consolida, *q. v.*).

confervē-făcio, 3. *v. a.* [conferveo] *to make glowing or melting*: Lucr. 6, 353.

con-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to seethe, boil together* (rare): Pall. 1, 35, 13. **II.** Of broken limbs: *to heal, grow together*: Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1.

confessio, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] *a confession, acknowledgment*: errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: ignorationis, id. Acad. 1, 12, 44: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: culpae, Liv. 21, 18: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, id. 1, 45: confessionemque factam populi quam consulis majestatem vimque majorem esse, id. 2, 7: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: quum ad vos indicia, literae, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: ut sua confessione arguerentur, Tac. A. 1, 12: expressa cruciatu confessio est, Suet. Galb. 10: (laser) ad omnium corporum indubitatas confessionis habet, i. e. *proofs of its healing power*. Plin. 22, 23, 49: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. **II.** As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

confessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (only in eccl. Lat.) *a confessor of Christianity, a martyr*: Lact. Mort. Persec. 35: Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

confessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the jurists: *pertaining to confession or acknowledgment*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 2.

confessus, a, um, *Part.* [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., *acknowledged*: hence, **II.** Adj.: *undoubted, evident, open, inconvertible*: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Verr. 3, 56: ad liquidam confessumque perducunt omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: ornatus severior eo minus

confessus, id. 8, 3, 13: confessa in re Plin. 7, 49, 52. Hence the phrases, ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 5, 3: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, every where known*, Ser Ben. 3, 11: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known*, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 *fin.*

con-festim, *adv. immediately, speedily, without delay*: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28 *fin.*: confestim abire, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 70: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: suppeditatur enim confestim lumine lumen, Lucr. 4, 190: confestim alacres admittier orant, Virg. Aen. 9, 231: confestim Pandatariam festinavit, Suet. Cal. 15 (cf. Hand. Turs. 11, 103 *sq.*) [Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confero: cf. infestus.]

con-festinātio, ōnis, *f. haste*: App. M. 10, p. 233 Bip.

confēta, ae, *a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young*: Fest. *s. v.*

con-fībula, ae, *f. a wooden cramp, clincher*: Cato R. R. 12.

confīciens, entis, *Part.* [conficio]. **II.** Adj.: *effecting, causing, efficient* (rare): causae, Cic. Part. 26: corporis bonorum conficientia, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81: civitas conficientissima literarum, *that most carefully notes*, id. Fiacc. 19.

confĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. sulj.* confexim, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 39: pass. form freq. from confieri, as well as the regular form conficior: confit, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23: Plin. 31, 7, 40: conflat, Col. 1, 8, 12: confieret, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 5, 50: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069) [facio] *to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete, finish*: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93: conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 4, 26: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, id. N. D. 2, 54: cibos alvus coquit et conficit, ib. 2, 55: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, ib. 2, 63: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45: molere et conficere frumenta, id. 7, 56, 57: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *drawn up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13: librum Graece, id. Att. 18 *fin.*: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: orationes, Nep. Cato 3: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22: quum confecisset magnam multitudinem (serpentium), *had collected*, Nep. Hann. 10: conficere centurias, *to secure their votes*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: hortos mihi, *procure for me*, id. Att. 12, 37: bibliothecam, ib. 1, 7: armata millia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illa re, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: bellum, Caes. B G. 1, 44: proelium, Sall. C. 61: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.*: tertiam partem itineris, Nep. Eum. 8: nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, Virg. G. 2, 541: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: caedem, Nep. Dion. 10: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28: per quos ea (consolatio) conferi debet, Sulpic. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: medicamina, *to make up*, Plin. 34, 11, 25: negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46. *Absol.*: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, *arrange, settle*, Cic. Att. 12, 19. **II.** *to produce, cause, make, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79 *fin.*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. Inv. 1, 55: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13 *fin.* *Absol.*: aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, id. Part. 26, 93. **III.** Of time: *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: quum sexagiata annos confecerit, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: diem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 76: omnem vitae suppetorum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficere, Cic. Cael. 17: annum unum, id. Fam. 2, 12: biennium, id. Quint. 12: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: sequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2: brumam, Plin. 18, 26, 62. **IV.** In philos. *pass.*: *to follow logically, to be deduced*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, ib. 1, 47. **V.** *to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill*: ignes conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905: patrimonium conficere, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur, id. Off. 3, 6, 29: confectus senectute, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9 *fin.*: aevo, Virg. Aen. 11, 85: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 37: meus me moeror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: itinere totius noctis confecti, id. B. C. 2, 39: cura, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4. *Absol.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv. 1, 23: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *will cut in pieces*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1: provinciam, Liv. 26, 21: me (alca illa) pene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Milon. 14, 37: alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet Cal. 58: ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101 feras, Suet. Dom. 19. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 49: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: aidus confectum, *whose influence has ceased*, Plin. 16, 23, 36.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] *an inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

confictito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to counterfeit, feign*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101.

confictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator*: falsi, Paul. Nolan. 21, 4.

confidējussor, ōris, *m. a joint surety*: Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10.

confidens, entis, *Part.* [confido]. **II.** Adj.: *bold, daring, undaunted*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1. In a bad sense: *shameless, audacious, impudent*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus, videatur, Pac. (Lucil.?) in Non. 262, 11: parasitus quidam homo confidens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 73. *Sup.*: juvenum confidentissime, Virg. G. 4, 445.

confidenter, *adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously*: confidenter hominem contra collegas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183. *Comp.*: confidentius dicere, Cic. Coel. 19: restare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. *Sup.*: confidentissime resistens, Auc. Her. 2, 5 *fin.*

confidentia, ae, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence*: scapularum, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 3. With *acc.* and *inf.*: confidentia est. inimicos meos me posse pordere, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 73. **II.** *self-confidence, boldness*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 262, 24: confidentiam afferre alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. In a bad sense: *audacity, impudence*: videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicat, Cic. Fl. 4, 10: confidentia et temeritas tua, id. Phil. 2, 40, 104: *opp.* to fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2: and to metus, Suet. Cal. 51.

confidentĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens loquor] *speaking confidently or audaciously*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf*

conflixerunt, Liv. 24, 13) *to try, to, engage in, struggle with, with obj., subj., be assured*: CONSTR. with *obl., acc. and inf.*, or *dat.*; rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: *aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: *copia et facultate causæ*, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2: *natura loci*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: *castrorum propinquitate*, id. B. C. 1, 75: *jurejurando*, Suet. Cæs. 86: *alio duce*, Liv. 21, 4: *socio Ulixe*, Ov. M. 13, 240: *confido illum fore in officio*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: *spero et hercule confido te jam, ut voluisses, valere*, ib. 6, 9: (*venti et sol*) *siccare prius confidunt omnia posse*, Lucr. 5, 391: *me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaeque confiderem*, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 1: *arcae nostrae confidito*, id. Att. 1, 9: *virtuti militum*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 24: *sibi*, Cic. Fl. 2, 5: *fidei Romanae*, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: *huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: *suis bonis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.*: *viribus*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53: *diis immortalibus*, Sall. C. 52: *his amicis sociisque*, ib. 16: *suis militibus*, Liv. 2, 45: *externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 5: *videmur posse confidere ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendet*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: *non confidit*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: *ubi legati satis confidunt*, Sall. J. 13. Poet. of things: *remis confisa minutis parvula cymba*, Prop. 1, 11, 9. With *acc.*: *confisus avos*, Stat. Th. 2, 573.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. (*part. perf.* confictus, Scaur. in Diom. p. 373 P.) *to fix, fasten*, or *join together* (rare): *transtra clavis ferreis*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: *tabulam aculeis*, Col. 7, 3, 5. ‖. *to pierce through, to transfix*: *filios suos sagittis*, Cic. Acad. 2, 28: *ranas junctis*, Plin. 32, 7, 24: *pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, confixi a sociis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 429. Proverb.: *cornicum oculos configere*, v. cornix. Fig.: *meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, rendered inactive*, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18.

configūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [configuro] *a similar formation, configuration*: Tert. Pud. 8.

con-figūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to form* or *fashion after* or *from*: *vitem ad similitudinem sui*, Col. 4, 20, 1: *ex rebus diversis*, Gell. 12, 1.

confīnālis, e, *adj.* [confinis] *pertaining to boundaries, boundary*: *lineae*, Auct. de limit. p. 310 Goes.

con-findo, 3. v. a. *to cleave asunder, divide*: Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion, fabricate*: *nidos*, Plin. 10, 32, 47: *favos et ceras*, id. 11, 5, 4.

‖. Fig.: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend*: *lacrimas dolis*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26: *aliquid criminis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 37: *crimen*, Liv. 40, 8: *aliquam probabilem causam*, id. 34, 21: *id cogitatum esse confingitis*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16: *fronte confisa*, Quint. 12, 3, 12: *homicidium in se, to declare oneself guilty of*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 38, 1.

con-finis, e, *adj. bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: *in confinem agrum*, Liv. 4, 49: *confines erant hi Senonibus*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: *Mauri Atlanti*, Plin. 13, 13, 29: *caput collo*, Ov. M. 1, 718. Subst.: Confinis, is, m. *a neighbour*: *si quid in vendendo praedio confinem celaverit*, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35. ‖. Confine, is, n. *that which borders upon, a boundary, neighbourhood*: *mundi labentis, Lucan. 6, 649*: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374. In *plur.*: *confinibus hostis arcendus est*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 8. ‖. Fig.: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar*: *studio confinia carmina vestro*, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 71: *confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata*, Quint. 9, 2, 92. [con an? finis: cf. exsanguis.]

confīnium, ii, n. [confinis] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but *vicinitas* of houses): *vicinitatibus et confinio sequum*, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: Tac. H. 4, 72. Meton.: *neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: *superstiti confinia*, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: *Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis*, id. M. 7, 706: *in quam arto salutis exitiique fluctuum confinio*, Vell. 2, 124: *boni malique*, Col. 3, 5, 2: *brevi artis et falsi*, Tac. A. 4, 58.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmātē, *adv. firmly*: Aug. Her. 4, 11.

confirmātio, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming*: *perpetuae libertatis*, Cic. Fam. 12, 6. ‖. *encouragement, consolation*: *animi*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: *quod sentio valde esse utile ad confirmationem Ciceronis*, Cic. Att. 14, 13: *neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua*, id. Fam. 6, 3. ‖‖. *a confirming, verifying, assertion*, etc.: *perfugae*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. ‖V. In rhetoric: *an adducing of proofs*: Cic. Inv. 1, 24: Quint. 4, 3, 1.

confirmātīvē, *adv. with assurance*: Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 41.

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo] *suitable for confirmation, confirmative*: *adversatio*, Prisc. p. 1020.

confirmātor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who confirms* or *establishes*: *pecuniae, a surety, security*, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: *sententiae*, Lact. 1, 2.

confirmātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who establishes* or *confirms*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

confirmātus, a, um, *Part.* [confirmo]. ‖. Adj.: *courageous, resolute*: *animus certus et confirmatus*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: *sensus rectus et confirmatus*, id. Fam. 1, 8: *confirmationem exercitum efficere*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 84.

2. *certain, proved, credible*: *quod eo confirmatius erit*, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

con-firmitas, ātis, *f. firmness*; in a bad sense, *obstinacy*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm*: *all hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21 *dentes mobiles*, Plin. 28, 11, 49 *confirmare et densare defluentem capillum*, id. 25, 11, 83: *crus debile*, Suet. Vesp. 7: *intestina*, Cels. 4, 19: *cicatriculam*, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: *se confirmare, to grow well, recover strength*, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: *valetudinem*, id. Att. 10, 17: *pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: *confirmare societatem data ac accepta fide*, Sall. C. 44: *opes factionis*, ib. 32: *vires suas*, Vell. 2, 44: *suam manum*, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *se transmarinis auxiliis*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29: *conjurationem*, Nep. Dion. 8: *regnum Persarum*, id. Milt. 3: *decreta, to confirm*, id. Phoc. 3: *acta in transmarinis provinciis*, Vell. 2, 44: *beneficia edicto*, Suet. Tit. 8. ‖. Of the mind: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspirit*: *animum meum*, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 1: *animum*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: *animos ratione*, Lucr. 1, 426: *confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: *spem*, Suet. Cal. 12: *suos ad dimicandum animo*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49: *milites*, ib. 5, 52: *timentes*, ib. 7, 7: *satis ad militum animos confirmandos factum existimans*, ib. 7, 53: *diffidentem rebus suis*, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: *perterritos*, Suet. Cæs. 66: *reposcem suum ad successionem imperii*, id. Tib. 55 *fin.*: *nunc erige te et confirma, take courage*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: *eos multa polliceudo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, emboldens*, Sall. J. 23 *fin.* ‖‖. *to render a disposition* or *feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): *insulas bene animatas*, Nep. Cim. 2: *homines*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15: *Gallias*, Vell. 2, 120. ‖V. *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate*, etc: *confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: *tu non hostiarum casum confirmas sortium similitudine, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum*, id. Div. 2, 17, 38: *opp. refellere*, Quint. 3, 9, 6: *opp. diluere*, id. 9, 2, 80: *quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dianis pecunia confirmatum est*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: *into locus est illi cuique, neque etiam confirmandus*, id. Fin. 5, 12. ‖V. In gen.: *to assert, affirm, profess positively*: *haec quum mihi non modo confirmarent, sed etiam persuaderent*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: *intus existere dicuntur non posse deum confirmo*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: *illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum fore per fines suos datorum*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27: Caesarem in provinciam contendisse confirmabant, ib. 7, 59: *confirmare, fidem publicum per eos inviolatam fore*, Sall. J. 33: *memini me audire te de gloriose et celeri reditu meo confirmare*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

confiscātio, ōnis, *f.* [confisco] *a forfeiting, confiscation*: *regis*, Flor. 3, 9.

confiscātor, *a treasurer*: ταμιοῦχος, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest*: *summam*, Suet. Aug. 101. Fig.: *felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, i. e. in hand, in readiness*, Tert. Fuga, 12. ‖. *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: HS. millies, Suet. Cal. 16: *alienissimas hereditates*, id. Dom. 12. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way*: *devictis his et confiscatis*, id. Aug. 15: *duos equites Rom.*, id. Cal. 41.

confīsio, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance*: *confidio firma animi (est fiducia)*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.* [confido].

confītĕor, fessus, 2. v. *dep.* [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant*: *quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur?* Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: *tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur*, id. Sest. 18 *confiteor et genus et divitias meas*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 52: *peccatum suum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: *amorem nutrici*, Ov. M. 14, 703: *causam Caesaris meliorem*, Quint. 5, 11, 42: *se victum*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84: *se imperitum*, Quint. 1, 10, 19: *hoc de statuis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: *summam infirmitatem de se*, Quint. 2, 4, 28: *de se quid voluerit*, id. 8, 4, 23: *de maleficio confiteri*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: *me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebor*, id. Fam. 5, 2. ‖. *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*: *confessa vultibus iram*, Ov. M. 6, 35: (*deus*) *se confessus erat*, ib. 3, 2. *alma parens, confessa deam*, Virg. Aen. 2, 591: *motum animi sui lacrimis*, Quint. 6, 1, 23: *admirationem suam plausu*, id. 8, 3, 3: *sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se confitetur*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14. ‖‖. Eccl.: *to confess the truth*: *nos Patrem, ejusque Christum filium, confitebimur*, Prudent. de Cor. 5, 37.

confixĭlis, e, *adj.* [confixus, configo] *joined together*: machina, App. M. 4, p. 148.

confixus, a, um, *Part.* [configo].

con-flăbello, 1. v. a. *to fan violently, to kindle*: Fig.: *scintillas libidinum*, Tert. Spect. 25.

con-flaccesco, 3. v. n. *to become entirely languid, to subside*: *fluctus*, Gell. 2, 30.

conflăgres, *places upon which all winds blow from all quarters*: Fest. s. v.

conflagrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro] *a burning, conflagration* (rare): Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 29.

con-flagro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to burn up* (rare). ‖. Neutr.: *to be in a blaze*: *impedimenta conflagrare intelligerent*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: *conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*: *classis populi R. praedonum incendio conflagrabat*, id. Verr. 5, 35. Fig.: *an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?* id. Cat. 1, 11 *fin.*: *impetu flamma*, Liv. 7, 30. ‖. Act.: *to burn, set on fire*: Samaleo, Hyg. Fab. 179: *urbem incendio*, Amm. Marc. 14, 6.

con-flammo, 1. v. a. *to inflame entirely*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

conflatilis, e, *adj.* [conflatus, cast] *cast, molten:* Juppiter, Fronl. epist. 20, 295.

conflatio, ōnis, *f.* [conflo] *a blowing up, kindling:* formula, Hist. adv. Jov. 1 *no.* 1. Fig.: Idol. Tert. Fug. para. 3 ‖ 2. = infusio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3 2.

conflator, [id.] *a metal-caster:* χωνευτής, Vat. Gloss.

conflatōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a smelting-furnace:* Vulg. Prov. 27, 21.

conflatūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a melting of metals by fire* (very rare): Plin. 7, 56, 57.

conflexus, a, um [flecto] *bowed, bent:* Plin. 2, 44, 44.

conflictātio, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] *a striking together, a collision, conflict:* exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18.

conflictātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who beats or tortures, a female tormentor:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictio, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] *a striking together, a collision:* duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6. ‖ 2. *a contest, conflict:* Cic. Part. 16.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] lit. *to strike together frequently or violently;* hence, fig. ‖ Reflect.: *to fight with, contend or struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur cujusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66: cum adverse fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8. Also Act.: ut conflictares malo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 20 ‖ Pass.: with *abl.: to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted, ruined,* etc.: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4: judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25 *fin.*: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 3, 28: magna inopia necessariarum rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 52 ‖ gravi pestilentia, ib. 2, 22: tot incommodis conflictati, id. B. G. 5, 35: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22: asevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22: multis acmulis, id. A. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, ib. 13, 33. Without *abl.:* il (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, id. H. 3, 82. Also, Act. (rare): *to harass,* etc.. qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, id. A. 6, 48: feram blandientem sese conflictantem maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

conflictus, tūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum, id. Caecin. 15, 43. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity,* Gell. 6, 2. ‖ *a fight, contest:* Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

conflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* for conflictus, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

conflīgium, ii, *n.* [confligo] *a striking or dashing together:* fluctuum, Sol.

con-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. (very rare): *to fling together, throw or dash against, bring together, unite:* corpora conflicta, Lucr. 2, 377: semina, id. 4, 1212. Fig.: *to* [illegible]*ere:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.* ‖ Neutr.: *to be dashed or struck together, to strive, struggle, fight, combat:* with *cum, contra, adversus, inter* and *pron. reflect.* or *abstr.:* manu cum hoste confligere, id. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere confixerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: contra sceleratissimum conspirationem hostium, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.*: adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8 *fin.*: naves graviter inter se incitatae confixerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: impediti sub onere confligere cogerentur, ib. 1, 66: armis, Cic. Phs. 9, 20: duas equitas in conspectu omnium confligisse, Suet. Vesp. 5. Fig.. leviore actione confligere, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8. Of inanimate and abstract things: fore uti pars cum civitatis parte confligat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: adversi venti confligunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 417: causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. *Aspera, pass.:* quum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 71.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow together, to blow up, kindle, light,* etc.: ignem, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: incendium, Liv. 26, 7 ‖. In medic.: intestina conflata, *inflamed,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. ‖ Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down:* argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in ficlili, Plin. 33, 9, 46: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: falces in ensem, Virg. G. 1, 508: Victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92. Fig.: consensus conspirans et pene conflatus, *almost united,* Cic. Lig. 12. ‖ Fig. of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame:* conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55. 2. In gen.: *to bring about, effect, accomplish, get together, give rise to, forge, produce:* quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*: saepe ex malo principio magna familiaritas conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70 testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 14: quae ratio aut fiandae aut conflandae pecuniae non reperiebatur, id. Sest. 30, 66. aes alienum grande, Sall. C. 14: accusationem et judicium, Cic. Verr. 2 47 egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, l'lor. 4, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1090: alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 12: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 54: in se tantum crimen, ib. 2, 29. (Hence Ital. *gonfiare;* Fr. *gonfler.*)

conflōrens, entis, *Part.* [floreo] *blooming or flourishing together:* Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

con-fluctuo, 1. *v. n. to undulate on all sides:* App. M. 11, p. 258.

confluens, entis, *Part.* [confluo]. ‖ Adj. *flowing into:* a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus in Cic. Fam. 10, 34. ‖‖ Subst.: confluens, entis, *or* confluentes, ium, *m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence:* quum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 ubi Antienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Arno with the Tiber,* Liv. 1, 27 *fin.* (Hence, Confluentes, *Coblentz.*)

confluentia, ae, *f.* [confluens] *a flowing together, conflux:* Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

confluges, [id.] *places into which several streams flow:* Liv. Andr. in Non. 62, 20 *sq.*

con-fluo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) *to flow or run together:* confluat aër, Lucr. 1, 389. Fi brentus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg 2, 3. portus cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, id Verr. 4, 52, 117: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4: humor omnis e tota arbore in ulcus confluit, id. 16, 12, 23. ‖ Fig.: *to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes:* multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39: Neapolin, id. Ner. 20: multitudo confluens, id. Caes. 16: turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6. Meton.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, id. Planc. 34, 84: huc licet e toto solertia confluat orbe, Ov. M. 9, 742: quo cruciatus confluant, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 42.

confluus, a, um, *adj.* [confluo] *flowing together:* gurges, Prud. Cath. 5 76.

confŏdĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [confodio] *to dig up, dig round about:* confodiatur minute terra, Cato R. R. 129: agros, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 66: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32. ‖. *to pierce, stab, transfix:* constituere de improvise domi suae (Ciceronem) confodere, Sall. C. 28: Catilina pugnans confoditur, id. 60. Liv. 24, 7: confodere jugulum, Lucan. 3, 743. Fig.: tot judiciis confossus, *thoroughly riddled, battered,* Liv. 5, 11: mala quae vos confodiunt, Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *ad fin.*: quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike or cross out,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

confoedĕrātio, ōnis, *f. a covenant, agreement:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

con-foedĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to unite or join by a league:* membra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier Ep. 4, *no.* 1.

con-foedo, are, *to pollute wholly, defile:* App. M. 7, p. 200.

confoedusti, *Part.* [con and foedus cf. omustus, vetustus] *joined in alliance* Fest. *s. v.*

confŏrĭo, ivi, 4. *v. a.* [foris] *to pollute wholly:* Pomp. in Non. 114, 12.

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo] *conformable, like, similar:* corpus, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 47.

conformātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a forming or fashioning, shape, form:* lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: quasi vero intelligant, qualis sit animus in ipso corpore, quae conformatio quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22: theatri, Vitr. 5, 6. ‖. Meton.: vocis, *expression of voice,* Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18 verborum, *arrangement,* ib. 1, 33, 151 conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation,* id. Off. 3 25 *fin.*: animi, *i. q.* notio, *an idea, notion conception,* id. N. D. 1, 38: and without animi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: est tamen quaedam conformatio, quam notionem voco, id. Top. 5, 27. ‖‖. In rhetoric *a figure of speech,* σχῆμα, id. Brut. 37 140. also, *a prosopopoeia:* Auct. Her 4, 53.

conformātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a framer, former:* App. Trismeg. p. 80.

conformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *similar like:* Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together make:* si mundum aedificatum esse non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 *fin.*: ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id Fin. 1, 7, 23: ursus fetum edit informem, lambendoque conformat et fingit, *licks into shape,* Gell. 17, 10: quercus conformata securi, Cat. 19, 3: ova in volucrum speciem, Col. 8, 5, 10: imaginem tauri, Gell 13, 9 *fin.* Fig. animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic. Arch. 6 *fin.*: mores, id. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*: tuum consilium conformare et leviter emendare possim, id. Mur. 29. vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, id. Arch. 1: orationem constructione verborum, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17.

con-fornico, 1. *v. a. to over-arch, vault over:* cellas Vitr. 5, 9.

conforto, 1. *v. a.* [fortis] *to strengthen much:* stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* [confodio] *bored through, perforated:* Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

con-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to warm, foster, cherish very much:* hominem, Afran. in Non. 523, 17: membra cibo, App. M 8 p. 204.

confractūra, ae, *f.* [confringo] *a breach, rupture:* Psalm. 106, 23.

confractus, a, um, *Part.* [confringo].

confragas, a conjecture of Isidorus for confragae, *q. v.*

con-frāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* broken,

rough, uneven ... Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8: arduus et asperis et confragosis via, Liv. 44, 3: angustiae, id. 38, 41. Fig.: confragosae conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25: aut ego illud quaero confragosum, quamobo prior posterior sit, id. Cist. 2, 3, 70: nomina quaedam versusque, Quint. 1, 1, 37: argumenta, id. 5, 8, 1. *Comp.*: Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7. [con and FRAG root of frango.]

confrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet. for confragosus) *rough, rugged, uneven*: confraga densis arboribus dumeta, Lucan. 6, 126.

con-frēmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to roar out, sound aloud, resound*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199: confremit et coelum et circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to visit frequently or in great numbers, to frequent*: Col. 9, 13, 13.

confrictāmentum, i, *n.* [confrico] *something for rubbing*: dentium, *tooth-powder*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

confrictātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing; fig. a tickling of the ears*: Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub up and down, to rub in*: aliquid sale, Col. 7, 10, 3: boves, id. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: faciem sibi, Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.*: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80.

con-frīgo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces*: pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas fores, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 25: sulas calicesque omnes confregit, id. Capt. 4, 4, 8. digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45: arbores vi tempestatis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Lucan. 7, 573: juga montium confracta in humeros, i. e. *bent or curved in the form of a shoulder*, Plin. 2, 44, 44. Proverb.: tesseram, *to break friendship, violate faith*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. ‖ Fig.: *to break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, *to break through*, Lucr. 1, 71. rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 49: consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2 *fin.*

con-frīxo, 1. *v. a.* [frigo] *to roast or fry with something*: cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, ae, *comm.* [confugio] *he who takes refuge, a refugee*: Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6.

confŭgĕla, ae, *f.* an old word for confugium, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

con-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee to for refuge or help, have recourse to*: ad me nocte prima domum confugit, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: ad unum aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12: ad te, id. Tusc. 5, 2: in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: Pelise ad limina supplex, id. M. 7, 299: ad ipsos deos, ib. 8, 688. Fig.: ad opem judicum, Cic. Font. 11: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4: ad artes putias, Ov. F. 1, 572 in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: quasi ad aram in exsilium, id. Caecin. 34 *fin.*: neque tu scilicet eo nunc confugios: *Quid mea? tales refugae*, i. e. *excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45: Epicurus confugit illuc, ut negat, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6.

confŭgium, ii, *n.* [confugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus eras, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 2.

con-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): apes confulgebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 15.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, mingle*, or *mix together*: una multis jura confundere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et permiscuit, Cic. Tim. 14: confundere ordinemque permiscere mei, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11: jus confusum sicuti herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: aremti ratio cassia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 278: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Virg. Aen. 3, 696. 2. *to pour out or into*: confundere vinum in ea vasa, Col. 12, 28 *extr.*: cibus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. ‖ Fig.: *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare). (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, id. Off. 1, 27, 93: vera cum falsis, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61: sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12 *fin.*: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23: rusticus urbano confusus, Hor. A. P. 213: quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.

2. *to confound, confuse, fumble together, throw into disorder*: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 940: aëra per medium confundi verba necesse est, et conturbari vocem dum transvolat aurea, usque adeo confuse venit vox, inque pedita, id. 4, 562: sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permistos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulas primum confusae positae in ordinem adductae a mente divina, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas? id. Dom. 49, 127: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27: jura gentium, id. 4, 1: ordinem militiae, Tac. H. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέω, Hom. Il. 8, 269), Virg. Aen. 3, 496: imperium, promissa, preces *confundit in unum, mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, ib. 10, 346. fasque nefasque, ib. 6, 585: in chaos, ib. 2, 299. mare coelo, Juv. 6, 283. ora fractis in ossibus, *crushed his face and bones into one mass*, Ov. M. 5, 58. omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10: vultus, Lucan. 2, 191: notas, Curt. 8, 3. ossa non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure*, ib. 14, 367.

3. *to disturb, disconcert, confound, bewilder*: nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae, ib. 15, 770: audientium animos, Liv. 45, 42: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5: veritus sum, ne vos, festis diebus confunderem, si in memoriam gravissimi luctus reduxissem, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: me gravi dolore (nuntius) confudit, ib. 5, 5: animum (metus et moeror), Sen. Clem. 2, 5 illum ingens confundit honos inopinaque turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283.

4. *to diffuse or spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322. vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, *suffused with, poet.* Col. 10, 260.

con-fūnĕro, 1. *v. a. to bury, inter*: Juvenc. 4, 96.

confūsānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [confusus] *mingled, miscellaneous*: doctrina, Gell. prooem. § 5.

confūsē, *adv. confusedly, without order*: confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: confuse varieque sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2: agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8: confuse universis manciplis constitutum pretium, *in the lump*, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36. *Comp.*: Cic. Phil. 8, 1.

confūsim, *adv.* [confusus] *in a confused, perplexed manner*: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 127.

confūsio, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] *a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67: colorum, App. de Mund. p. 66, 24. ‖ *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: magna confusio, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19: suffragiorum (i. e. not according to centuries, but viritim), id. Mur. 23, 47: suosque deos aut novos aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum, id. Leg. 2, 20, 51: populi, Vell. 2, 124: causam confusionis quaerunt, Tac. H. 3, 38: quam ego *audio* confusionem tuam fuisse, Plin. Pan. 55: vultus, Petr. 101, 8. ‖ *confusion of, a reddening, blushing*, Tac. H. 4, 42.

confūsus, a, um, *Part. and Adj.* [confundo] *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: ruina mundi, Lucr. *corpi* oratio (with perturbata), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 50: status, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18: confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: memoria, Liv. 5, 50: clamor, id. 30, 6: confusus atque incertus animi, id. 1, 7: vultus, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.* With *abl.*: confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6: moerore, id. 35, 19 *fin.*: sedem meta, Quint. 1, 10, 48. somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: ira, pudore, Curt. 7, 7: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turbo quocumque, Just. 32, 2: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34.

confūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [confuto] *a confutation*, Gr. λύσις: Auc. Her. 1, 3.

confūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a refuter, opponent*: Valentini, Hier. de Script. Eccl.

confūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* 111. *to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle*, cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua, Titin. in Non. 87, 13. Hence ‖ Fig.: *to check, repress, diminish*: nostras secundas res, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: audaciam, id. Part. 38, 134. 2. Esp. *to put down by words, to put to silence, confute*: sensus judicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 13: dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: magister suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10. Also. *to convict*: Amm. 26, 3, 7. [*Con-futo* and *re-futo* are connected with *futis*, a "water-vessel," and *fundo*: the simple verb *futo* is not found: v. Donaldson, Varr. 377.]

confŭto, 1. *v. intens. to be frequently*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* futare.

con-fŭtŭo, ĕre, *to lie with conjugally*: Cat. 37, 5.

con-garrio, 4. *v. a. to gabble much, to prattle*: Antonin. in Front. Ep. 1, 12.

con-gaudĕo, 2. *v. n. to rejoice with one*: alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13.

con-gĕlasco, 3. *v. n. to freeze up*, oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8.

congĕlātio, ōnis, *f.* [congelo] *a freezing up, a congealing* (rare): li quoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21. In *plur.*: brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act.: *to cause to freeze up, to congeal*: sal, Vitr. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6: pruinas, Plin. 18, 26, 68, *no.* 3 *n.* indices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, *the frozen sea*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: gelati guttа nasi, Mart. 13, 98. Meton.: *to thicken, make hard*: lac, *to curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 6: se (adeps), Scrib. Comp. 271: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60. ‖ Neutr.: *to freeze up*: liter congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30. Meton.: *to grow hard*: lingua, id. M. 6, 307. veritur in lapides, et congelat aëre tacto, ib. 15, 415. Impers.: gratissimam sane et congelasse nostrum omnium lacubam otio, *had become frozen*, i. e. *wholly inactive*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15.

congĕmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [congemino] *a doubling*: facetiously for *embracing*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gĕmino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to double, redouble* (poet.): omnia si pateram patera properet, quamne comminavimus, i. e. *have gesticulated two fists doubled ourselves*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 784: per eum securim congeminare, Ov. 11

spirs: suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 387: pectora, Val. Fl. 6, 322.

con-gĕmisco, 3. v. n. *to sigh deeply*: Tert. Spect. 30.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr.: *to sigh or groan deeply or loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: velut impar dolori congemuit, Suet. Tib. 23. Poet. *of a felled tree*: supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 631. ‖ Act.: *to deplore, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr. 3, 947: positum feretro, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

congĕner, ĕris, *adj.* [genus] *of the same race*: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

con-gĕner, ĕri, *m. a joint son-in-law*: Symm. Ep. 8, 40 (dub.).

con-gĕnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to beget or produce at the same time* (rare): pordi congenerati, *twins*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19: so in *part.*: semina parentis Col. 7, 3, 15: verbum, *derived from the same root*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 160 *fin.* Fig.: *to unite, connect*: Att. in Non. 84, 28.

congĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [genitus, part. of gigno] *born or grown together* (rare): pili, Plin. 11, 39, 94: roborum vestitas intacta aevis et congenita mundo, id. 16, 2, 2.

con-gentiles, ium, *m. plu. kindred, of the same stock*: Inscr.

congĕnŭcŭlo, 1. v. n. [geniculo] *to fall upon the knees*: Coel. in Non. 89, 6.

congĕnŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [genu] *fallen upon the knees*: multi congenulati, Sisenna in Non. 57, 32 (perh. congenuclati).

conger (congrus, acc. Charis. p. 12 P.), gri, *m.* = γόγγρος, *a sea-eel, conger-eel*: Muraena conger, Linn.: Plin. 9, 26, 24: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: ut muraena et conger ne caleferent, id. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

congĕrĭes, ei (**congeria**, ae, Fronlin.), *f.* [congero] *that which is brought together*: *a heap, pile, mass*. summa congeries silvae, Ov. M. 9, 235: struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22: ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511: lapidum, Plin. 18, 31, 74: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22. *Absol.*: dispositam congeriem secut, Ov. M. 1, 33. *Esp. a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile*: ib. 14, 576. Quint. 5, 13, 13. Fig. venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Lucan. 5, 178. 2. In rhetor. *accumulation*: Gr. συναθροισμός: Quint 8, 4, 3.

congermānesco, 3. v. n. [germanus] *to grow together with, grow up with*: mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

con-germānus, a, um, *grown together with*: Varr. in Non. 90, 20 dub.

congermĭnālis, e, *adj.* [germen] *from the same shoot or stock*: spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

con-germino, 1. v. n. *to shoot forth*: Gell. 20, 8 *fin.*

con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to bear, carry*, or *bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up*, etc. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.*, the indirect in *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.*: undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep. Th. 6 *fin.*: undique saccos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 104: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 64: robora, Ov. M. 12, 315: arma, ib. 14, 777: ligna, ib. 7, 160: epulas alicui, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 70: ciboria tibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10 *fin.*: divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 13, 10, 47. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, *to erect, construct*, Virg. Aen. 5, 178: oppida manu, i. e. *to build*, id. 3. 2, 156: lanceas, *to direct together*, Plin. 9, 6, 13: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis (for oppleta), *filled up, full*, Virg. G. 4, 243: oscula congerimus properata, *to join, add one to another*, Ov. H. 18, 113. hasce herbas in suam aliam congerunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 34: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022: grana tritici Midae dormienti in os, Cic. Div. 1, 36: incrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 20: scuta illi (*sc.* virgini) pro aureis lectis congesta, Liv. 1, 11 *fin.*: sestertium millies in cuiinam, *to expend*, Sen. ad Helv. 10: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307. plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1 *fin.*: notavi ipse locum aeriae quo congessere palumbes, Virg. E. 3, 69: rape, congere, rapite, posside, Mart. 8, 44. ‖ Fig.: *to bring, take*, or *comprise together, compile*: operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86 *fin.*: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5: argumenta (*opp.* dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: undique nomina plurimorum poetarum, id. 10, 1, 56: orationem ex diversis, id. 2, 11, 7: figuras, id. 9, 3, 5: ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή lascivum congeris usque, i. e. *you repeat*, Mart. 10, 68, 5: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332.

2. *to accumulate, heap upon, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime*: omnia ornamenta in aliquem, id. Deiot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Am. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4: mortuo laudes congessit, Suet. Tit. 11: spes omnis in unum te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: maledicta in aliquem, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24.

con-gĕro, ōnis, *m. a thief*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

con-gerro, ōnis, *m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow*: congerro meus, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9. ut senatum congerronum convocem, id. Most. 5, 1, 8.

congestē, *adv. summarily*: Cap. Marc. Aur. 19 *fin.*

congestim, *adv. in heaps*: App. Apol. p. 296.

congestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congero] *a heaping up, accumulation* (rare) terrae, Vitr. 6, 11: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1. Fig.: enumerationis, Macr. Sat. 5, 15 *ad fin.*: honorum, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 22. ‖ Meton.: *what is heaped up, a pile*: Jabol. Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestĭtĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [congestus, congero] *brought together, heaped or piled up* (rare): congestitius agger ex materia, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: humus, Col. 2, 10, 18: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3, 3.

congestus, a, um, *Part.* [congero]. ‖ Adj. *thick, fat*: Aus Mos. 132.

congestus, ūs, *m.* [congero] *a carrying* or *bringing together, an accumulating* (rare) herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32 copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87. ‖ Meton.: *a heap, pile, mass*: magnus arenae, Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84. Fig. in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, Quint. 7 procem. § 1.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *holding a congius* (very rare): fidelia, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 9.

congĭārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vas) *a vessel that holds a congius*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13. ‖ (*sc.* donum) *a gift to the people, each individual receiving a congius*: Quint. 6, 3, 52· Liv. 25, 2: millia cadum in congiarium divisit amplius centum, Plin. 14, 14, 17. rex salis modios sex mille in congiarium dedit populo, id. 31, 7, 41. Meton.: *a largess in money divided among the soldiers*: Cic. Att. 16, 8· *among the people*: congiaria populo frequenter dedit, sed diversae fere summae, Suet. Aug. 41: *or among private friends*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 350): in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *because he had made many distributions*, Liv. 37, 57. In gen.: *a gift, present*: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

congĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [congius] *pertaining to a congius, holding a congius* (rare): vinum, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2.

congĭus, ii, *m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora*, 6 sextarii: Liv. 25, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 352

con-glăcio, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. n. and a. (rare). ‖ Neutr.: *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua neque congiaciaret frigoribus, neque nive prunaque concrescerat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus congiaciat, *passes inactively*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. ‖ Act.: *to cause to freeze up*: congiaciantur aquae, Albinov. 2, 101: congiaciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61.

con-glisco, 3. v. n. *to grow up*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f* [conglobo] *a heaping, gathering*, or *crowding together* (rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: non casus nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit, Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate*: sed complexa meant inter se, conque globata, Lucr. 2, 153: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: terra ipsa in seso nutibus suis conglobata, ib. 2, 39: figura, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84. ‖ In gen.: *to press* or *crowd together*: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97: eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40: se in unum, id. 8, 11: se in templo, Tac. A. 14, 32: in testudinem conglobati, ib. 13, 39: pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv. 44, 31. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic. Part. 16.

conglŏmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglomero] *a crowding together, an assembly*: vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13.

con-glŏmĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. (rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: quamque loco se continuat parvo, si possit conglomerari, Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 *ad fin.* Fig.: *to heap together*: omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. in Non. 90, 15.

con-glorĭfico, 1. v. a. *to glorify together with*: Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40.

conglūtĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (rare), *a gluing* or *cementing together*: recens, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72. Fig.: *a joining together*: verborum, id. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to glue, cement*, or *join together*: favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23. utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4: vulnera, Plin. 27, 6, 24. ‖ Fig *to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement*: hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque (*sc.* in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitias, id. Am. 9, 32: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27: meretricios amores nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *composed*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28. 2. *to invent, devise, contrive*: conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 42.

conglūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [conglutino] *glutinous, viscous*: pars humoris, Veget. 2, 12, 2.

con-grădus, a, um, *adj. keeping pace with*: sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

congraeco, 1. v. a. [graecor, ari] *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury*: aurum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātio, ōnis, *f. a wishing of joy, congratulation*: Valer. Max. 9, 3, no. 5.

con-grātŭlor, 1. v. dep. *to wish joy repeatedly* or *warmly, to congratulate* (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv. 3, 54: si mihi tum essent omnes congratulati, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: complexus hominem congratulatusque assedit, Gell. 12, 1.

congrĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to go or move together, to meet*: constr. with various preps., the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: congressa peribunt, Lucr. 1, 761: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. **II.** *to walk with, converse with, speak to, address, accost, meet with*: insinuatas in familiaritatem adolescentis, et cum eo saepe congressus, id. Att. 2, 24: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congrediar, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 96: si ipse coram congredi poteris, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: to consolata est spes brevi tempore congrediendi, id. Att. 15, 27. **III.** *to fight, contend, engage*, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 6: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3 *fin.*: infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 1, 475: Aeduī armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11. **2.** Fig.: of forensic strife, *etc.*: tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16 *fin.*: quasi ad repugnandum congressus defensio, id. Top. 25: oratio aequo congressa campo, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

congrĕgābilis, e, *adj.* [congrego] *easily brought together, social*: examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

congrĕgālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *uniting together*: Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

congrĕgātim, *adv. in crowds*: currant per amplas moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [congrego] *a flocking or herding together, an assembling; union, society, association*: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. **2.** Fig.: congregatio argumentorum, Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum, id. 7, 1, 31: rerum, *a recapitulating*, id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

congrĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for uniting, copulative*: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who brings together, an assembler*: Arn. 6, p. 199.

congrĕgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a union, association* hominum, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 2, 37.

con-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble* (rare): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72 apum examina congregantur, *collect in swarms*, Cic Off. 1, 44, 157: cetera animalia congregari videmus, Plin. H N. 7 procem. *fin.* **II.** In gen.: *to collect, to unite*: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad puriam, id. Phil. 14, 6: hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, id. Vat. 10, 25: se cum aequalibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: nec cum illis moror, quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2: deterrimum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30. **2.** Fig. (rare): argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45: id. 10, 1, 7.

congressio, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] *a coming together, a meeting, a visit, conversation, intercourse*: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: una nostra vel severa vel jocosa congressio, id. Fam. 7, 10. In *plur.*: familiarum, id. Off. 1, 37. **2.** *a carnal union, copulation*: uxoris, Lact. 6, 20. **II.** *a hostile meeting, an attack, contest*: Just. 2, 12: prima congressione navalis certaminis Athenienses vincuntur, *in the first engagement*, id. 4, 5.

congressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who meets or assembles with*: Ambros. Ep. ad Iren. *ad fin.*

congressus, a, um, *Part.* [congredior].

congressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a friendly meeting, conference, conversation*, etc.: omnes aditus, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111: si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. Att. 11, 12: foro, luce, congressu aequalium prohibitus, Liv. 7, 4. In *plur.*: Cic. Or. 10. Of animals: id. N. D. 2, 48, 124. **II.** *a close union, combination* (very rare): material, Lucr. 5, 68. Hence, *carnal union, copulation*: feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30 *fin.* **III.** *a hostile encounter, a contest, fight*: nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46.

con-grex, gis, *adj. of the same herd* or *flock*: equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194. **II.** In gen.: *collected in flocks* or *multitudes*: Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43.

congrŭē, *adv. suitably, fitly*: Paul. Sent. 2, 3.

congrŭens, entis, *Part.* [congruo]. **I.** Adj.: *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous*. With *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: congruens actio menti, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222: quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.* Hence, congruens est = convenit, *it is fit, proper, meet*: congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anum. 58: congruens est, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 17, 8. **II.** *consistent, symmetrical, accordant, harmonious*: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (*opp.* dissonus), Liv. 30, 34: congruentissima vocę acclamare, App. Apol. p. 320.

congrŭenter, *adv. agreeably, fitly*, etc. (rare). congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37. *Comp.*: Front. de Orat. 3 *ad fin. Sup.* Tert Pudic. 8 *ad fin.*

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo] *agreement, harmony, fitness, symmetry* (rare) morum, Suet. Oth. 2. corporis (with aequalitas), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: partium, Aug. de Civ. Dei, 22, 20: pronuntiandi, App. Apol. p. 283.

congrŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* (*inf.* congruĕre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91), *to run, come, or meet together, to coincide*: guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8: sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam candem solis unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with, to correspond*, etc.: constr. with *cum*, *inter* and *pron. reflect.*, *the dat.*, or *absol.*: illa si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: inter se nullae (mensurae) congruunt, Plin. 6, 20, 23: sermo inter omnes congruebat, *agreed, was congruous*, Liv. 9, 2: ubi responsa haruspicum insidenti jam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt, id. 8, 6: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit*, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, Liv. 8, 6. **2.** *to agree* (in feeling or opinion): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14: mulier muliere magis congruit, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 14: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53. **3.** *to coincide* (in time): anus dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id. Verr. 2, 52: tempus ad id ipsum congruere. Liv. 1, 5: forte congruerat, ut Claeli Maeli et Fontei Capitonis candas nundinarentur, *it happened at the same time*, Tac. H. 1, 7. [*Con-grus* = probably *cum* and *ruo*, the original form of *ruo* being *grŭo*, and the initial guttural dropt, as in *nosco, co-gnosco*.]

congrus, v. congr-.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo *agreeing, fit, suitable*: *harmonious concordant*: sermo cum filia, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 23: ora vacant epulis, almaeisque congrua carpant, Ov. M. 15, 478: sententia verecundiae maternae, Papin. Dig. 39, 5, 32.

coniae, v. ciconia.

cōnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus fero] *bearing fruit of a conical form*: cypressi, Virg. Aen. 3, 680.

cōnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus gero] *bearing fruit of a conical form*: pinus, Cat. 64, 106.

cōnĭla, ae, *f.* = κονίλη, *a plant*, also called cunila, *q. v.*, and origanum: App. Herb. 123.

coninquere, v. coinquo.

coniptum, *a ceremonial made by sprinkling flour*: Fest. *s. v.*

conire, v. coeo.

cōnisco, ĕre, v. corusco.

cōnistērium, ii, *n.* = κονιστήριον, *a place in the palaestra, where the athletae, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust*: Vitr. 5, 11.

conjectānea, orum, *n. plur.* [conjicio] *a memorandum-* or *common-place book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents*: Gell. praef. § 9.

conjectārius, a, um, v. conjectatorius.

conjectātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto] *a conjecturing, conjecture, surmise*: unde conjectatio ingens opum est, Plin. 6, 19, 22. plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5: obscura, id. 10, 75, 97.

conjectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conjecturer, soothsayer* (rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 ed. Mai.

conjectātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [conjecto] *pertaining to conjecture, conjectural*: arguments, Gell. 14, 3 (dub.).

conjectio, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] (rare) *a hurling, throwing*: telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43. **II.** *a putting together, comparing*: annonae et aestimationis, id. Verr. 3, 81 (82). **III.** *an inference, conjecture, interpretation*: somniorum, id. Div. 2, 63 *fin.* **IV.** Conjectio causae, *the draft of a case in law*, Sabin. in Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 1. **V.** In gen.: *a controverted question, subject of a controversy*: Plin. 28, 2, 3.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw, bring*, or *bear together*: ad coenulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 6, 13: cum hostium duces in carcerem conjectaverit, Vet. Decret. in Gell. 7, 19. **II.** Fig. *to put together* or *turn over in the mind, to conjecture, guess*. With *acc.*: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, *by offering conjectures about*, Liv. 29, 14: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12: quae audierat conjectaveratque, ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3: iter, *to guess the line*, Liv. 21, 35: animos militares ad Tac. A. 1, 32: Fabium Valentem pro fectum ab urbe conjectabat, id. H. 3, 15. With *de*: perinde sodi de imperio utrumque conjectabant, ib. 2, 97: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40. With a *relat. clause*: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36. **III.** *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy*: nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*

conjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who interprets* or *divines, an interpreter*: conjectore Oedipe enodari opus est, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 34. **II.** Esp. *a diviner, soothsayer*: somniorum atque ostentorum interpretes conjectores vocitabat, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

conjectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

conjectūra, æ, *f.* [id.] lit., *a putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), *a conjecture, guess*: hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 2: multa concurrunt simul, qui conjecturam hanc meo facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: quantum ex ipsa re conjecturam capimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: capere ex re, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: conjectura repetitur, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 76: uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic. Fl. 3: consequere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6: quærere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126: quæritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjectura aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43: aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Plin. 2, 11, 8: si qua conjectura mentis divinæ sit, Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*: mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: voluntatis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7. **II.** *a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 36.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture, or guessing, conjectural*: ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.: causa, Cic. Top. 24 · status, Quint. 3, 6, 29. *Subst.*: hæc conjecturalia, id. 7, 1, 53.

conjectūrālĭter, *adv. conjecturally, by conjecture*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

conjectus, a, um, *Part.* [conjicio].

conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare) *a throwing together*: lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3: terræ, Liv. 7, 6: teli, Nep. Pelop. 5: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw*, Liv. 2, 31: extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv. 25, 16 *ad fin.*

2. *a crowding, connecting, or uniting together*: material, Lucr. 5, 147 · altior animal, id. 4, 960. **3.** *a casting or directing towards*: oculorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54: oculorum, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222. Fig.: conjectus animorum in me, id. Sest. 54: minarum, Plin. Pan. 17. **II.** Meton.: *a conflux, concourse, confluence*: *a heap, crowd, pile*: conjectus elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 599 · lapidum spicarumque, id. 3, 199. aquæ, *a puddle*, id. 4, 415.

conjĭcio (in many MSS. also conicio, and even coicio, cf. Laber. in Gell. 16, 7), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw or bring together, to unite*: quæ conjecta repente magnarum rerum fierent exordia, Lucr. 2, 1060: quæ semina rerum conjecta in loca quæque queat, id. 2, 1073: pallium in collum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: sardinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27.

2. *to throw with force, hurl; to urge, drive*; *to throw down, hurry along*: with *in* and *acc.*: tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: pila in hostes, ib. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 5, 7: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3 *fin.*: in equuleum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: navem in portum conjecit vis tempestatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10: cuneos in guttura vellaris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov. M. 7, 245: calones se in signa manipulorum conjiciunt, *force their way*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12 · se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8: se in fugam, Cic. Cael. 26 *fin.*: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conjicitis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91. With *dat.* (very rare): lupinum frutectoso solo, Plin. 18, 14, 36. *Absol.* (mostly poet.): flabra Aquilonum nubila conjicunt, Lucr. 6, 731: magnus decursus aquæ fragmina conjiciens silvarum arboreasque tota, *bearing down, prostrating*, id. 5, 277: jaculum, Virg. Aen. 9, 699: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, ib. 12, 434. With *in* and *abl.*, or *inter*: ferrum in gutture, ib. 3, 90: jaculum interfilia, ib. 8, 412. **II.** Fig.: *to throw, urge, drive, force, bring, direct, turn, etc.*: with *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in maximum ex ægritudine, Pl. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in lætitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 24, 28: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: exercitus in angustias, Curt. 5, 3 *ad fin.*: remp. in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), id. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *run under cover of night*, id. Mil. 19: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote oneself to the art of poetry*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: tantam pecuniam in propylæa, *to squander*, id. Off. 2, 17 *fin.*: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 49: nec his temporibus in quæ testis crimen conjecisset, *to which he had referred the accusation*, Liv. 3, 24. *Absol.*: oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita conjectæ, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15. With *sub*: id vos sub legis superbissimæ vincula conjicitis, Liv. 4, 4 *ad fin.*

2. *to dispute, contend, manage*: conjecere verba inter sese, Afran. in Non. 267, 28: noli, mea mater, me præsente, cum patre conjicere, ib. 30 · causam conjicere hodie ad te volo, ib. 267, 32. **3.** *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): aliquid ex aliqua re, Lucr. 1, 752: annos sexaginta natus ex aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11 cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*: ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **4.** *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.*; *to interpret an omen or dream*, etc.: somnium huic, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14 num igitur quæ tempestas impendeat, vates melius conjiciet, quam gubernator? id. Div. 2, 5, 12.

con-jūbĕo, 2. v. a. *to command together with*: Edict. Diocl. proœm.

conjūga, æ, *f.* for conjux: conjuga Jovis Juno, App. Met. 6, p. 174, 32.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac. A. 11, 4 *fin.*: licentia, ib. 11, 27 dii, *who preside over marriage*, Sen. Thyest. 1104. Of animals Col. 8, 2, 11.

conjŭgālĭter, *adv. as married persons*: vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjŭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] *a combining, a mingling, mixture*: mellis et fellis, App. Flor. *no.* 18 corporum, *carnal intercourse, coition*, Arn. 2, 54. **II.** In rhetoric *the etymological relationship of words*, Gr. συζυγία, Cic. Top. 3, 12. **III.** In gramm. *conjugation*; earlier called declinatio, *q. v.*: Marc. Cap. 3, 83. (Hence Fr. *conjugaison.*)

conjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who joins or unites*: boni amoris (Hymenæus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.) foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, ib. 5, 3: jura, ib. 6, 536.

conjŭgium, ii, *n.* [conjugo] *a connection, union*: corporis atque animæ, Lucr. 3, 857. **II.** *marriage, wedlock* (physical; whilst connubium regards the civil bond): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. Of animals · Ov. F. 4, 336: (columbæ) conjugii fidem non violant, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Poet.: *copulation*: Ov. M. 14, 298. Of animals: (equæ) sæpe sine ullis conjugiis vento gravidæ, Virg. G. 3, 275. **2.** Meton.: *a husband*: Prop. 3, 13, 20: *a wife*: Virg. Aen. 3, 296. And in *plur.*: *a pair, of animals*: Plin 8, 23, 35.

con-jūgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. *to join together, unite* (rare): amicitiam, *to form*, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *fin.*: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12.

conjŭgĭālis, e, um, *adj.* [conjugo] *pertaining to uniting, connecting*: Gell. R. R. 2, 2.

conjunctē, *adv. in connection, conjointly, at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contuenere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: conjuncte re verbeque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61: elatum aliquid, *i. e. hypothetically* (*opp.* to simpliciter, categorically), ib. 38, 158. **II.** *in a friendly, confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10. *Comp.*: Cic. Fam. 6, 9. *Sup.*: id. Am. 1, 2.

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjunctus, conjungo] *unitedly, in common, jointly* (rare): conjunctim ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniæ, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: conjunctim petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10: legare, Pomp. Dig. 30, 16.

conjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo] *a joining together, connecting, union, conjunction*, etc.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, sympathy*, id. Div. 2, 58: conjunctio naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, ib. 2, 60: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8: indubitata literarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31. **II.** *coition*: commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, Cic. Off. 1, 4. **2.** *relationship, connection by marriage*, etc. · Cic. Fam. 1, 7. sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones, id. Off 1 17, 54. **3.** *friendship*: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11. **III.** In philos. and rhetor.: *a connection of ideas* or *propositions*: id. Top. 14. **IV.** In gramm.: *a connecting particle, a conjunction*: id. Or. 39.

conjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in gramm.: *connecting, conjunctive*: particula (*sc. autem*), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: *the conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Marc. Cap. 3, 83.

conjuncto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to join or connect intimately*: Prud. Psych. 764 dub.

conjunctrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who joins*: Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

conjunctum, i, *n.* [id.] *a property of bodies* (as *heat, weight*, etc.). Lucr 1, 450 **II.** In rhetoric *connection* Cic de Or. 2, 40.

conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [conjungo] *united, connected.* **II.** *Adj.*: of places: *bordering upon, near*. Paphlagonia Cappadociæ, Nep. Dat. 5 *fin.*: regio conjuncta Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. Aen. 10, 653. **2.** Fig.: *connected with, pertaining to, agreeing with, conformable to*, etc.: prudentia cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: nihil cum virtute, ib. 1, 2, 5: verba conjuncta (*opp.* simplicia), id. Part. Or. 5: and *opp.* singula, Quint. 5, 10, 106 · causæ (*opp.* simplices), id. 3, 6, 94: justitia intelligentiæ, Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: præcepta officii naturæ, ib. 1, 2, 6. talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, ib. 1, 14, 44: hæc necesse est aut ex præterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, Quint. 5, 8, 5. conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, *unanimous*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.

3. *connected by marriage, married*: digno viro, Virg. E. 8, 32. Poet.: of the vine: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.

4. *connected by relationship* or *friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly*: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 4, 33: sanguine, Sall. J. 10: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: ubi locum conjunctus sicus, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 52: genus cum Dite, Suet. Caes. 6: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7 33 2i

nessus] qui inter nos conjunctionis sit mens, Cic. Att. 24, 13 Mdv.

conjunctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = connection, *conjunction*: Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to join together*: conjungere boves, Cato R. R. 138: ubique prius est, quam bis conjungere binos, Lucr. 5, 1299. In gen. *to bind together, connect, join, unite*: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., ad, the dat., or abscl.: eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 *fin.*: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, *i. e. put on an equality with*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: tecta muro portisque, Liv. 22, 20: dextram dextrae, Ov. M. 8, 421: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16: sequentia prioribus, Quint. 11, 2, 20: conjungere laudem ejus ad utilitatem nostrae causae, Quint. 4, 1, 16: calamos plures cera, Virg. E. 2, 32: oras (vulneris) satura, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Cal. 19: vocales, *to contract*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: bellum, *to carry on in concert*, id. Manil. 9 *fin.*: abstinentiam cibi, *i. e. to continue*, Tac. A. 6, 26: eo, consulatus, Suet. Cal. 17: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17. II. Esp.: *to unite in marriage, love, relationship*, or *friendship*: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9 *ad fin.*: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28 aliquam sibi, id. Cal. 25: connubia Sabinorum (Romulus), Cic de Or 1, 9, 37: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Pass. 2 nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic. Fam. 5, 7: me tibi (studia), ib. 15, 11: multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall. J. 7 *fin.*: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Virg. Aen. 10, 104: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 *fin.*: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46.

conjunx, v. conjux.

conjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship*; most freq. in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot*: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rempublicam, id. Cat. 2, 4: is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: capita conjurationis, Liv. 39, 17. Meton.: *the band of conspirators*: Cic. Cat. 1, 6. II. In gen.: *an agreeing, a union*: urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.*

conjūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conjuro] II. Subst.: conjurati, orum, *m. plu. conspirators*: Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20.

con-jūro, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to swear together* or *one with another, to combine together by an oath*; in a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: simul omne tumultu conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. Aen. 8, 5: pedites conjurabant esse fugae atque formidinis causa non abitiros, Liv. 22, 38: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 38: milites socilique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2: agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, ib. 12, 6. And in gen.: *to unite, be united*: (studium, ingenium) alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 98. Also, *to assent to by an oath*: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. H. 21, 135. II. In a bad sense: *to form a conspiracy* or *plot* (very freq.): inter se, Sall. J. 66: cum aliquo in caede flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16. cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (*sc.* Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in libertatem patriae, Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra rempp., Cic. Sull. 25, 70: de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio, id. Mil. 24, 65: ut urbem incenderent, Liv. 4, 45. Absol.: ut contra quam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 32: coelum rescindere, Virg. G. 1, 280. Poet. of things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763: Ister, Virg. G. 2, 497.

conjux (in many MSS. and editions conjunx: in inscriptions also CORVX, e. g. Orell. *no.* 4655, 4644), jugis, *comm.* [con and JUG, root of jungo] *a spouse, wife*; more rarely, *a husband*: Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Virg. Aen. 6, 473: Ov. F. 3, 461. In *plur.* for *the married pair* (poet.): boni, Cat. 61, 234. Of animals: Ov. F. 1, 451: Plin. 10, 59, 79. Of trees: Col. 5, 6, 18. II. Poet.: *a betrothed, a bride*: Virg. Aen. 9, 138: *a concubine*: Prop. 2, 8, 29. III. In late Lat. = contubernalis, *a comrade, a* (male or female) *companion* or *attendant*: Inscr.

conl, v. under coll.

comm, v. under comm.

con-nātus, a, um, *adj. born at the same time, connate, innate* (very rare): vitia in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 2.

con-necto, xŭi, xum, *3. v. a. to tie, fasten*, or *join together, connect*: with cum, inter and pron. reflect., the dat., or abscl.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: ita sunt inter se connexa et indiscreta omnia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 41 *fin.*: membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129: terrestria membra marinis, Lucr. 2, 704: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve*, Tac. A. 16, 30: causam dolori meo, ib. 3, 12: nodos, Ov. M. 12, 430: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 14 Moselam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A. 13, 53 Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17: versus orationesque, *to quote, cite*, Treb. Gallien. 11 *fin.* II. In philos. = concludo, *to subjoin a logical conclusion*: si enim est verum quod ita connectitur: si quis, etc., illud quoque verum est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12. omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit (e. g. *si lucet, lucet*), verum est, id. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*

connexē, *adv. in connection, connectedly*: dicere aliquid, Marc. Cap. 4, p. 117.

connexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [connecto] *a conclusion, a logical sequence*: Quint. 5, 14, 6. II. In gramm.: *a syllable*: Charis. p. 1 P.

connexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to unite, copulative*: conjunctio, Gell. 10, 29.

connexum, i, *n. logical connection*: Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96.

connexus, a, um, *Part.* [connecto] II. Adj.: *connected, joined*: persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43: Caesari, ib. 2, 50: insequitur magno jam tunc connexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Ach. 1, 174.

connexus, ūs, *m.* [connecto] *a joining together, combination, connection*: Lucr. 3, 556: Vitr. 10, 1.

connīsus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

con-nītor, nixus *or* nīsus, *3. v. dep. to lean against* or *upon*: corniger est validio connixus corpore Taurus, *poet.* Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252. Fig.: praesto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quae connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, *self-supported*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. II. *to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach*, etc.: constr. 1. With *subj.*: (infantes) conniuntur, ut sese erigant, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 2. With *ad* and *gerund*: ceteris ad convincendum eum connisis, Tac. A. 15, 66: ad surgendum, Curt. 7, 3. 3. With *in*: in summum jugum virinte, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21: praecipitem in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31. 4. With *dat.*: omnibus connitier in res arctiores, Cic. part. Div. 2, 22, 44: invidere honori, Liv. 9, 32: laboriosae primaeae clarae, Tac. A. 15, 51. 5. absol. (*most freq.*): quantum contra animo potest, quantum labore contendere tantum hoc utilitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6. III. Poet.: *to bring forth* (in prose, editor): spem gentis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 15.

conniventia, ae, *f.* [connivet] *connivance*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.*

connīvĕo, nivi *or* nixi, 2. v. n. (connivere, Calvus in Prisc.) [root KIV seen in nico, nicto] *to close the eyes, to blink, wink*: in meditis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, et ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: connivere somno, Tac. A. 16, 5: connivent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729: ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Cal. 51: contra commissionem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144: (oculis) somno connivetibus, *closing themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: graviores alitum inferiore gena connivent: columbae et similia utraque, Plin. 11, 37, 57. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. 5, 776. II. Fig.: certa sunt enim pleraque et, nisi conniveamus, in oculos incurrunt; Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. Coel. 17, 41. III. Meton.: *to wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault*, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.*: Di immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus aut connivetis, aut praesentis fraudis poenas in diem reservatis? id. Coel. 24, 59.

connīxus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

connūbiālis (poet., and *gen. tetrasyl.*) e, *adj.* [connubium] *pertaining to wedlock, conjugal*: jura, Ov. H. 6, 41.

connūbiālĭter, *adv. in a conjugal manner*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

connūbium, ii, *n.* (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] *marriage, wedlock* (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union; v. Smith's Ant. 740): Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulos secum miscuere, Sall. J. 18: connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo, Virg. Aen. 1, 73. Poet.: *sexual union*: Lucr. 3, 777: Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21. Of plants: *an ingrafting*: Plin. 16, 1. II. Meton.: *the right of intermarriage according to the Roman law*: connubia illi (*sc.* decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

connūdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nudo] *made wholly naked*: Plin. 28, 7, 23.

con-nūmĕro, 1. *v. a. to number with, to reckon among* (rare): aliquem inter liberos, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4. Absol.: Arn. 2, 187.

cŏnŏpeum (conopium), ei, *n.* = κωνωπεῖον, *a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes*, etc.: s:l adspicit conopium, Hor. Epod. 9, 16: Juv. 6, 80.

cōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume*, etc.: constr. with the *acc., inf.*, or absol.: opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10: tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8. me haec agere conantem deterruit pudor, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: ipsa de re nimo dicere conor, id. 6, 768: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic. Or. 30: quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne conscis quidem, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: conari omnibus pedibus, nostesque et diem, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53: obviam conabar tibi, id. Ph. 1, 2, 2: conantibus, priusquam id efficeret, adesse Romanis auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius quidquam quam conari coepisset, *before he proceeded*

by the undertaking, Nep. Dat. 7: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad commodum, Liv. 45, 33. With *ut*: si perrumpere possent conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

con-quadro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. (rare). I. Act.: to make square: pericas, Col. 8, 3, 7. II. Neutr.: *to be proportioned to, agree with*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

conquassātio, ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *a severe shaking, a shattering*: ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to shake often or severely*: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 97. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr. 3, 599: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26: omnes provincias, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 4. II. *to shatter, dash to pieces*: calicem, Cato R. R. 52, 2.

con-quăterno, *to yoke by fours*: ζεύγνῦμι κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quĕror, questus, 3. v. a. and *n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately* or *much*. With *acc.*: conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2 21, *fin.*: conqueritur mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, Cic. Verr. 4. 50: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33: aliquid pro republica, Cic. Sest. 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. 3, 612. With *de* or *cur*: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: de eadem re apud se, Suet. Aug. 51: de alicujus injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conquereretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60. *Absol.*: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147. *Impers.*: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestio, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint* (rare): conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: illa conquestio adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa conquestio de bellis civilibus, Id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78. Of birds: Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55.

conquestus, a, um, *Part.* [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent complaint* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Liv. 8, 7.

con-quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3. v. n. (*perf. syncop.* conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: conquierit, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 34: conquiesse, Liv. 30, 13), *to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle* or *inactive*, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5: ante iter confectum, *to halt*, Caes. B. G. 3, 75: meridie, *to take a siesta*, id. B. G. 7, 46: paulisper post cibum meridianum, Suet. Aug. 78. Prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e. be quite at ease*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121. Of things: quando filius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum conquiescit, *is stopped*, id. Manil. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1. 7, 21: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, Liv. 21, 10: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15 *fin.*: si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade nunquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: febris, (vi. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 *ad fin.*: sanguis, id. 5, 26, *no.* 21. II. Fig.: *to find rest, recreation, pleasure in*. *Absol.*: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv 1, 47: ubi aures

cupvicio defessae conquiescent, Cic. Arch. 6, 12. With *in*,: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id. Fam. 9, 6: in amici meatus benevolentia, id. Am. 6, 22.

con-quīnisco, quexi, 3. v. n. *to cower, squat, stoop down*: Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5.

con-quīrere, coercere, Fest. s. v. (better coinquere.)

con-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. v. a. [quaero] *to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together, collect*: aliquem tota provincia conquirere, Cic. Verr. 4, 19: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quam plurimum donati pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.*: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71: vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23. Fig.: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: naturae primas causas, Cic. Tim. 14: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solatia, ib. 12, 68: argumenta, ib. 14, 44: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, ib. 15, 56: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*

conquīsītē, *adv.* (only in *pos.*) *carefully*: Auc. Her. 2, 31: haec Varro scripsit admodum conquisite, Gell. 3, 10.

conquisītio, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] *a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare): pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: sacrorum, id. Agr. 6 *fin.*: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3. II. Milit. *t. t. a levying, levy*: exercitus ille noster superbissimo delectu et durissima conquisitione collectus omnis interiit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5.

conquisītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a recruiting officer*: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Liv. 21, 11: legatos conquisitoresque delectus habendi causa miserant, Hirt. B. Alex. 2. II. *a spy, listener*: Pl. Am. prol. 65.

conquisītus, a, um, *Part.* [conquiro]. I. Adj.: *select, chosen, costly*: conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, *ad fin.*: peregrina et conquisita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 23: figurae (*opp.* obviae dicenti), Quint. 9, 3, 5.—*Sup.*: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.

conr. v. under corr.

con-sācerdos, ōtis, *comm. a fellow-priest* or *priestess*, Sym. Ep. 10, 74.

consălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] *a greeting, mutual salutation* (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: vix prae fletu usurpata consalutatio, Tac. A. 15, 16.

con-sălūto, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* I. *to greet, hail, salute* (of several persons): inter se amicissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrumque regem sua multitudo, Liv. 1, 7: consalutaverat eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69: aliquem Caesarem, id. H. 3, 86 *fin.*: aliquem patrem patriae, Suet. Aug. 58: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5. II. *to greet heartily* (rare): eum, Petr. 7 *fin.*: me, id. 131, 3.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3. v. *incep. to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: facta ulcera dum consanescunt, figulari creta linuntur, Col. 8, 2.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a um (*gen. plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr. 3, 79), *adj. related by blood*, usually *plu. subst. relatives, kindred*: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aedruorum, Caes. B. G. 1 11. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor Virg. Aen. 6, 278: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1 procem. § 4. Esp. *brotherly, sisterly*, (mostly poet.): umbra, Ov. M. 8, 476: sanus, id. H. 14, 221: sanguis, *i. q.* born with her, kindred, Stat. Th. 11, 62. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. *Subst.* consanguinea, ae, *a sister* Cat. 64, 118.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] *blood relationship, consanguinity*: esp. *between brothers and sisters*: consanguinitatis jura a patre oriuntur: proximitatis autem nomina mater, *etc.* Ulp. Dig. 38, 8, 4. II. *relationship*, in gen.: Liv. 7, 19: Virg. Aen. 2, 86. Fig.: consanguinitas doctrinae, *affinity, similarity*, Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *ad fin.*

con-sāno, 1. v. a. *to heal, cure* (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3.

con-sarcīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to sew* or *stitch together, to patch up*: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2. Fig.: verba, Gell. 2, 23: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5. mendacia, id. 16, 8.

con-sarrio (sario) 4. v. a. *to hoe* or *rake carefully* (very rare): Cato R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consātus, a um, *Part.* [consero].

con-saucio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to wound severely* (rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin.*: corpus crebro vulnere, Auc. Her. 4, 19, 26: Augustus et crus et utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatur, Suet. Aug. 20.

consāvio and **consavior**, v. consuavior.

conscĕlĕrātus, a. um, *Part.* [conscelero.] II. Adj.: *wicked, depraved*: and Subst. *a criminal, a villain*: piruta, Cic. Verr. 1, 35 *fin.* *Sup.*: consceleratissimi filii, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: vultus, id. Clu. 10: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9: furor, id. Sull. 10: impetus, id. Coel. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9 *fin.*: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191.

con-scĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace*: domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37 *fin.*

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and *n.* [scando] *to climb up, mount, ascend*. With *acc.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47: montes, Cat. 64, 126: vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 *fin.*: equos, Liv. 29, 2. aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299: scopulum, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: rogum, ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17. With *in*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1. Fig.: laudis carmen, *to reach the heights of lyric praise*, Prop. 2, 8, 27 (10, 23): ad ultimum metas, Quint. Decl. 377. II. nautical *t. t. to go on board a ship, to embark*. With *acc.*: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: conscendens navem Epheso Laodiceam revertit, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: nave conscensa, Just. 31, 4: navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materia alveum, Vell. 2, 107: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Virg. Aen. 10, 155: conscendere aequor navibus, *to navigate*, ib. 1, 381. With *in*: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16. *Absol.*: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv. 31, 29.

conscensio, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *an embarking*: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

conscientia, ae, *f.* [consciens, conscio] *a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing*, etc. With *gen. pers.*: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: hominum conscientia remota, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28. plurium, Liv. 2, 54: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21: provisam jam sibi Xenophontis medici conscientiam adhibet, ib. 12, 67: generis humani, id. Agr. 2. With *gen.* of thing: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, id. H. 1, 25: facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. *Absol.*: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 31, 28: simulare, Tac. A. 1 40. 2. Meton.: *the persons who are privy to anything*: quis mecum

in later ecclesiastical Latin (sc. Caesaris) conscientia veritatem audivit? Cic. Phil. 2, 12. II. *consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.* With *gen.*: eade haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et earum Liv. 8, 4: contracti culpa pericli, id. 3, 2: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31: eniorum in somno quoque, *the feeling that they have pearls about them*, Plin. 33, 3, 12: amissae fortunae, *a recollection*, Flor. 2, 12: ipsa conscientia pulcerrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44 *fin.*: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17. In *plur.*: id. Clu. 20, 56. With *de*: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. With *a relative clause*: illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60. *Absol.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, *self-consciousness* Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, *as the consciousness of inferiority*, Sall. J. 85 *med.*: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness*, Quint. 11, 1, 17: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat pleraque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5. In *plur.*: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67. III. *the moral sense, conscience*: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, id. Mil. 23, 61. et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientia pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: conscientia recta, *a good conscience*, id. Att. 13, 20: egregia, Liv. 29, 33, optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12 mala, Sall. J. 62. Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41. *Absol.*: 1. *a good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28. 2. *a bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? id. Off. 3, 21 *fin.*: conscientia animi, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51.

con-scindo, scidi, scissum, *3. v. a. to tear* or *rend to pieces* (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*: vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo concidit, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4: virgo concissa veste lacrumans obticet, ib. 5, 1, 4. Fig.. qua dominus, qua advocati sibillis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic. Att. 2, 19. *Absol.*: is me ab optimatibus sit conscindi, *pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, ib. 8, 16.

conscio, 4. *v. a.* [conscius] *to be conscious* of wrong: nil conscire sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. II. *to know well*: conscienS Christus quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, *3. v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common*: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum fieret, an old formula for the declaration of war, Liv. 1, 32: Tusci vero omnes conscivernt bellum, *had decided upon*, id. 10, 18. II. *to unite, agree*: in illo uno (sc. Alcibiade) laudando conscierunt, Nep Alcib. 11. III. With *acc.* of direct object, and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *in* and *acc.*: also without *pron.*: *to inflict* or *bring upon oneself*. 1. With *dat.*: ut sibi consciscant letum, Lucr. 3, 81: sibi mortem consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: sibi exsilium, Liv. 10, 17: sibi exsilium ac fugam, *to go into voluntary exile*, id. 5, 53. 2. With *in*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id. 28, 22. 3. Without *pron.*: letum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: necem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: fugam, Liv. 20, 34: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17.

conscissio, ōnis, *f.* [conscindo] *a tearing in pieces*: Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.* [conscindo].

con-scius, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *aware, cognizant of, privy to*: and Subst. *a* (male or female) *participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc. With *gen.*: with or without a *dat.* of the *person*: audacis facinoris conscius, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 4: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall. C. 22: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, *without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army*, Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium mecorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: maleficii, id. Cluent. 22: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Posturni Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30: Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner. 3. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, Ov. M. 7, 385: quorum nox conscia sola est, ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Virg. Aen. 4, 519. With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto, Cic. Cael. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 4, 56: illi facinori, id. Cluent. 20, 56: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194. Poet.: sacris nox, ib. 6, 588: delictis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: connubiis aether, Virg. Aen. 4, 168. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18: primo quum testis amori adfueram vestris conscius in lacrimis, *I was there a conscious witness amid your tears*, Prop. 1, 10, 2. With *de*: his de rebus, Cic. Att. 2, 24. With *a relat. clause*: res, multis conscils quae gererentur, defertur, Nep. Dion. 8. *Absol.*: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 21: conscio patre, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ut excogitet quo modo occulte, sine teste, sine ullo conscio fallat, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53. Hence, *a partaker, joint conspirator*, etc.: conscils loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. Dion. 9. se ministros dcorum, illos (equos) conscios putant, *their confidants*, Tac G. 10. Poet.. cetera turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 478: rubor, Cat. 65, 24. II. *conscious to oneself, aware*. With *gen.*: qui (sc. populus Rom.) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sibi nullius culpae, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati in ulla parte judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38: mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. Aen. 1, 604. Without *pron. reflect.*: admissae nequitiae, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. Aen. 11, 812. With *dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. 3, 1031. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. 6, 399. With *acc.* and *inf.*: etsi mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. With *a clause*: quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44. *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, Ov. F. 1, 485. Poet.: virtus, Virg. Aen. 12, 668. 2. Esp. *conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Sall. C. 14: huic rogationi partim conscii sibi impedimenta parabant, id. J. 40. Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. fur. 692.

conscrĕor, 1. *v. dep. to clear the voice, hawk much*: magnifice, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

conscribillo, avi, 1. *v. a. dim.* [conscribo] *to scribble over, scrawl upon* (very rare): Varr. in Non. 82, 30: nates mollicellas, *i. e. to strike so as to draw blood*, Cat. 25, 11.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe* (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, *etc.*): conscribere legiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: conscribere alam legionum, Tac. H. 3, 25: eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. Planc. 18, 45. II. *to draw up in writing, to compose, write*: with *acc.*: librum de consulatu, id. Brut. 35, 132: volumen, id. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*: Topica Aristoteles, id. Fam. 7, 20: epistola Graecis conscripta litteris, Cael. B. G. 5, 48: lepidas tabellas, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 26: epistolam, Cic. Att. 13, 30: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: legem, *to draw up*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: edicta, Suet. Tit. 5: conditiones, Liv. 26, 24: fortunas alicujus litteris, Cic. Clu. 66, 186. *Absol.*: (illi) de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, id. de Sen. 23, 83: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *wrote at the same time*, id. Att. 12, 19. III. *to fill with writing* (rare): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17: epistolium lacrimis, Cat. 68, 2. Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel*: conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 132.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare): libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18. II. Meton.: *a treatise, writing*: conscriptiones quaestionum, *protocols, minutes*, Cic. Clu. 67, 191.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a composer, writer, author*: Quint. Decl. 277.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [conscribo]: Patres Conscripti, *i. e.* patres et conscripti, *fathers and elect*, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 1016): traditum inde (*sc.* post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui *Patres* quique *Conscripti* essent, Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1. Poet. in *sing.*: conscriptus, i, *m. a senator*: quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, Hor. A. P. 314.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, *1. v. a.* (rare) *to cut into small pieces, to dismember*: brassicam, Cato R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 6: rapa ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34. genas, *to lacerate*, Petr. 137, 4, 2. II. *to cut off, prune*: surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9.

consecrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer] *participant in the same religious service*: subst.: *companion in religion*: Tert. Apol. 16.

consecrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a religious dedication, consecration*: capitis consecratio, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: an consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? id. Dom. 48. II. *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 105. Of the consecration of a priest: Inscr. Grut. 303, 2. III. *a magical incantation*: Lampr. Elagab. 9.

consecrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consecrates* or *dedicates*: Tert. Pud. 21 *ad fin.*

consecrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who consecrates* or *makes sacred*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consecro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity*: with *dat.*: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 4, 29 *fin.*: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 4, 48: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: equorum greges, quos in trajiciendo Rubicone flumine consecrarat, id. Caes. 81: hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque, Cat. 18, 1. *Absol.*: locum certis ciros terminis, Liv. 1, 44: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.*: agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *opp.* profanus, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.* Hence II. *to devote to destruction*: te, inquit, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. 3, 48: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16: vetorum Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5. III. *to deify*. Liberum, id. N. D. 3, 24: omne hoc genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, ib. 3, 15, 39: aliquem ex hominum genere, id. Leg. 2, 11: consecratum Claudium invocare, Tac. A. 13, 14

Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Cart. 9, 6 *fin.* ‖ Meton.: *to devote, appropriate, set apart* with *dat.*: qui corpus quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5 · corporis curandi ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, ib. 3, 1 · cui patriae non totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.*: consecrare opinionem in filio sanctissimo Herculis, id. Sest. 68 *fin.*: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41. 2. *to make immortal, immortalize*: qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrarunt, Cic. Mil. 29, 80: orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidiae, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ratio disputandi (sc. Socratis) Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] *following eagerly*: subst.: *an adherent, follower*: Sid. Ep. 3, 6. ‖ *following logically*: Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that follows logically, consequent*: illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50. Subst.: *a conclusion, inference*: ib. 3, 7 *fin.*

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after* (very rare): condimentatia, Cic. Or. 49, 165 (dub.) · supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, *i. e. an enumeration*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend*: consectatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *a cutting* or *cleaving to pieces*: arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

con-sector, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pursue eagerly* (both in a good and bad sense) hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: qui consectare qua mares, qua feminas, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 20: arieti naturale agnas fastidire, senectam ovium consectari, Plin. 8, 47, 72. Of things: angiporta haec, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 127 rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. 2. Gen. · *to strive after, emulate, imitate*, etc. · neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32 · omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae, id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potentiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, Ib. 2, 15, 53: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5 *fin.*: ac ne plura consecter, comprehendam brevi, id. de Or. 1, 8, 34 ista subtilius, Plin. 2, 52, 53 · insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; vitium de industria, ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1. ‖ *to persecute, pursue*, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: Fufium clamoribus et convictis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18 · victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1: omnia me mala consectantur, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7. Pass.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video (δώκεσθαι), Laber. in Prisc. p. 791 P.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* [conseco]

consectūtĭo (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence*: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. ‖ In rhetor.: *order, connection, sequence*: verborum, ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus pertarbetur oratio, id. Part. 6. 2. *a logical consequence*: id. Inv. 1, 29. ‖‖ *an acquiring, obtaining, attainment*: Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.*

con-sĕdo, 1. *v. a. to allay, quiet*: Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.

consĕdo, ōnis, *m.* [sedeo] *he who sits with one*: Cass. Hemina in Non. 62, 25.

con-sēmĭnālis, e, *adj.* *v. q.* consemineus, *sown with different kinds of seed*: vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6.

consēmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [semen] *sown with various kinds of seed*: vineae, Ipsi. 3, 21, 7.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, — *v. incep. to grow old together, to grow old*: Baucis et Philemon fida consenescere casa, Ov. M. 8, 633: in arvis hostium, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8: alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19: circa Casilinum Cumasque, id. 30, 20 *fin.* Poet.: haud ulla carina consenuit, *all have perished*, Prop. 3, 7, 35. Fig.: *to grow gray in any pursuit, follow it too long*: in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in una ejus (dicendi) specie, id. 12, 11, 16. ‖ Meton.: *to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength*, etc.: prae moerore atque aegritudine, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 63: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic. Clu. 5, 13. Of things: vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8: veru in manibus consenescit, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 13: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra fillis annis atque dividis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20 quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv. 9, 1. Fig. *to lose consideration* or *respect*: omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *a feeling* or *thinking together, agreement, unanimity*: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma consensio omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17 · singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: naturae, *harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5 *fin.* As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 51. ‖ In a bad sense: *a plot, combination, conspiracy*: scelerata, Cic. Att. 10, 4 · magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3. In *plur.*: Cic. Verr. 5, 4. 2. Meton. · *a band of conspirators*: Nep. Att. 8.

consensus, a, um, *Part.* [consentio].

consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio] *a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord*: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: omnium, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35 tantus consensus senatus, id. Fam. 3, 3 · conspirans consensus fratrum, id. Lig. 12 civitatis, Liv. 9, 7 · saevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 6. inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*: res quas ex communi consensu petere vellent Caes. B. G. 1, 30 · repentino maximoque consensu, Suet. Aug. 58: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. 23, 15. *Adverbially*: consensu, *unanimously, with general consent*, etc.: quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, id. 1, 32: quum ipsi invisum consensu imperium interpretarentur, id. 3, 38. ‖ Meton.: of things *agreement, harmony*: qua ex cognatione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6. consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

consentānĕē, *adv. in harmony* or *accordance with*: Lact. 3, 8.

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper*. With *cum*: quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis litteris, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. With *dat.*: formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissimae actae, id. Phil. 9, 7 actiones his motibus, id. N. D. 2, 22 *fin.*: hae disciplinae sibi consentaneae, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime consentanea majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65 *fin.*: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, Quint. 6, 3, 106. *Absol.*: vir vita et morte, *consistent*, Vell. 2, 63. Consentaneum est, *it is fitting, proper, consistent*, etc. With *inf.*: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. Of. 3, 33, 117: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, ib. 1, 20, 68. With *subj.*: neque sit consentaneum paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 31.

consentes Dii, *the twelve superior deities*, called also Dii complices: Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4 (v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. vol. i. p. 826). [*Con-sentes*, sing. *con-sens*, may be compared with *ab-sens, prae-sens*: it is probably a contraction of *con-es-entes*, and means "those who are together:" v. ab-sens.]

consentia sacra, *sacred rites established by common agreement*, Fest. *s. v.*

consentiens, entis, *Part.* [consentio]. ‖ Adj.: *agreeing, accordant, unanimous*: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19 · cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. de Sen. 17, 61 · hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? id. Div. 1, 39: consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13: clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40.

cŏn-sentio (cosentio), sensi, sensum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to agree in feeling* or *thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree*, etc.: constr. with *cum, inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *acc., de, ad, in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Am. 23: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: cum oratoribus philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9 · suis studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic Att. 5, 18: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40: ad inducias, Suet. Cal. 5 · in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet. Cal. 60: puro pioque duello (res) quaerendas censeo itaque consentio consciscoque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32: senatus P. R. Q. censuit consensit conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, ib.: consensit et senatus bellum, *i. e. has voted war*, id. 8, 6. With *a clause* as object: omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, Cic Phil. 4, 3, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17 · in quae communi opinione consensum est, id. 5, 10, 12: permixto pene senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 24 *fin.*: super aetate Homeri atque Hesiodi non consentitur, Gell. 3, 11. ‖‖ *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire*, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3 belli faciendi causa, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9 *fin. Absol.*: quod undique ablerat, antequam consentirent, id. 23, 28. ‖‖‖ Meton.: of things: *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent*, etc.: quum vultus Doroithi cum orationo non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: ut oratio sibi constet, et secum ipsa consentiat, Cic. Tim. 3: (pulcritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, id. Part. 9, 32: sibi ipsa lex, Quint. 2, 4, 37: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: judicati onem et statum semper consentire Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentia (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo consentit astrum

Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22. **IV.** *to perceive at the same time*: quia, semper in uno consuetudinem, Lucr. 4, 797.

con-cĭpio, no *perf.*, ceptum (conceptum, Ran.), 3. v. *a. to fence round, hedge in*: bestum, Suet. Ner. 33. More freq. in *part. perf.*: conceptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: loces cratibus plutaisque conseptus, Liv. 10, 38.

consĕpio, i *v. a. freq.* [consepio] *to fence, hedge in*: animalia in sacro lucu, Sol. c. 32.

consĕptum, i, *n.* [consæpius] *an enclosed place, an enclosure*: to integumento consepti, Liv. 10, 38: laxo spatio consepta faciendo sunt, *pinfolds*, Col. 6, 23: populus cavese conseptum mura celeritate complevit, Apul. M. 3, p. 130.

2. *a fence, enclosure*: si ingenium suum consepto fori, non ipsius rerum naturae finibus terminasset, Quint. 12, 2, 23. **Fig.**: corpus animam consepto suo obstruit, Tert. de Anima, § 53.

con-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio] *buried with*: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

consĕquens, entis, *Part.* [consequor]. **II. Adj.**: *following on, coming in order, suitable, fit*: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. 6. *Neutr. impers.*: consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is reasonable, fit, proper*, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. Leg. 1, 5: consequens esse, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77. *Comp.*: Aug. Trin. 15, 19. **III. Subst.**: *a logical consequence*: tenemus illud necesse est, quem consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24 *fin.*

consĕquenter, *adv. suitably, conformably*: App. M. 11, p. 257. **II.** *consequently*. Ib. 10, *init.*

consĕquentia, æ, *f.* [consequens] *a consequence*: eventorum, Cic. Div. 1, 56 *fin.*: naturae, Gell. 12, 5 per consequentiam, Auc. Her. 4, 54: per consequentias, Ulp. Dig. 2, 8, 1.

consĕquia, æ, *f.* [consequor] = consequentia, *a consequence*: rerum, Lucr. 5, 678. **II. Meton.**: *a retinue, the rear-guard*: App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (*or* sequutus), 3. *v. dep. to follow, go after, attend, accompany*: consecutus est me usque ad foras, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 93: prope nos, id. Rud. 4, 3, 11: literas suas prope consecutus est, *close upon his letters*, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.*: vocem gradu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 21: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. **II.** *to follow, come after*, in respect of time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, id. Brut. 15 *fin.*: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion. 6. *Absol.*: annus, qui consequitur, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5: haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, *ensued*, id. de Or. 1, 35. **III.** *to follow as an effect, to ensue, result*: rebus ab ipsis consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion. 6: ex quo illud natura consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64. Of a logical consequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id. Fat. 7 *fin.* **IV.** *to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey*, etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, id. N. D. 1, 15 *fin.*: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: alicujus sententiam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 13: sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6: medium consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45. **V. Meton.**: *to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at*: reliquos copias ut consequi posset pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Servius ab iis qui fugientem consequuti erant, interficitur, Liv. 1, 48: si statim navigat, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: aliquem in itinere, Pompeios in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, ib. 8, 143: si acceleravo velent, ad vesperam consequantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25. **VI. Fig.**: *to reach* or *attain to, obtain, get*: ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5 *fin.*: magistratum, ib. 25: regna, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua plerasque erat consecutus, ib. 7, 12: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27: fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, Cic. Manil. 1, 2: omnia per senatum, id. Fam. 1, 7: gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6: quae praeterita erunt superioribus diebus opera consequi, *to balance, make up*, Col. 11, 2, 90: meliglitatis famam consequantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, Quint. 9, 2, 62. Of persons: *to overtake, happen to, befall*: matrem mors consecuta est, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 23: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. Att. 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint. 2, 10, 14. **2.** *to become like* or *equal to, to attain, come up to*: aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64: ad consequendos quos priores ducimus accendimur, Vell. 2, 17: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. **3.** *to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully*, etc.: similitudinem veri, id. Tim. 1: quantum conjectura, Caes. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 omnes illorum conatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: omnia alicujus facta aut memoria consequi, aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 4, 26: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419. Pass.: quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt, ἀνίκανα, Orbilius in Prisc. p. 791 P.

con-sermŏnor, 1. *v. dep. to converse with, talk*: cum iis, Gell. 17, 2.

con-sĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* consecrui, Liv. 10, 24): *to sow over, to plant with* trees, *etc.* (rare): olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: ager diligenter consitus, id. de Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53: consitus an incultus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: en, quis consevimus agros! Virg. E. 1, 73: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4. **Meton.**: arva muliebria conserere, Lucr. 4, 1103. Hence conserentes Dii, *who preside over generation*, Arn. 5, 169. **Fig.**: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *fills*, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4. **II.** *to sow* or *plant something* (as a tree, *etc.*): arborem, Liv. 10, 24: arbores densae sunt ex industria consitae, *planted thick*, Curt. 6, 5.

con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* consevisti, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 8. *Part.* consita, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49): *to put together, knit, tie, connect, bind*: loricam hamis auroque, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: sagum fibula aut spina consertum, Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, Suet. Galb. 18: quippe alium alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5: rudis arbos conseritur (in shipbuilding), Lucan. 3, 512. Poet.: teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, ib. 26: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58. **Fig.**: quid juvat nocti conserulsse diem? id. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint. 5, 10, 72: sermonem, *to converse*, Curt. 8, 12. **II.** *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle* (esp. with manum): signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: tanta inter eos dissentio exstitit, ut manum conserere, aliqua arcula dimicare consuerint, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: manum cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 7, 20: manus inter se, Liv. 7, 40: manus cum hostibus, id. 6, 12: consertis demum manibus, id. 1, 25: dextras, Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 69: navem, Liv. 21, 50: pugnam, id. pugnam inter se, id. 32, 10: pugnam acrem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Virg. Aen. 8, 398: certamen, Liv. 7, 4: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31. Rarely absol.: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, Liv. 44, 4. **Fig.**: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, id. 21, 1. **III.** Legal *t. t.*: manum consevere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something* (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10: non ex jure manum conserunt sed magis ferro rem repetunt, Inst. 4, 16: ibi ego te ex jure manu (*al.* manum) consertum voco, a legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12: multis praecessem, qui te ex jure manum consertum vocarent, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: v. Smith's Ant. 1199.

consertō, *adv. connectedly*: omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

consertus, ūnis, *f.* [consero] *a joining together*: Arn. 3, 107.

consortus, a, um, *Part.* [consero]

conservа, æ, *f.* [conservus] *a female fellow-slave*: Pl. Casin. 1, 20: *dat. plur.* conservabus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 27. **Fig.** fores conservae, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 6: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābilis, e, *adj.* [conservo] *that can be preserved*. bonum, Tert. adv Marc. 2, 13.

conservātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a keeping, preserving*: frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: bonorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender*: pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii! Cic. Sest. 24, 53: as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 18, 5, *etc.*: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10: civitatis, id. Sest. 45 *fin.*: Romani nominis Augustus, Vell. 2, 60: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who preserves* (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2, *etc.*: of industrious housewives, ib. 815, 5, *etc.*

con-servĭtium, ii, *n. joint servitude*: commune, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 55.

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*inf. perf.* usu. conservasse, Quint. 1, 6, 21) *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe*: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would leave unharmed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: conservari autem diligentia et harmonia, fidem etiam rebus augeri, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4: arborem, *to preserve*, Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: urbinem, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 6: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv. 31, 2: jusjurandum, *to keep*, observe, Cic. Off. 3, 28 *fin.*: necessitudinem cum publicanis obtinere et conservare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: fidem erga imperatorem suum conservare voluerint, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: quo diligentius a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur, id. B. G. 3, 16: indicles, Nep. Hann. 2: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 47 *fin.*: leges, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45: imperium

majestatemque populi Romani conservato sine dolo malo, Liv. 38, 11.

conservula, æ, *f. dim.* [conserva] *a little female fellow-slave*: Sen. Contr. 11.

con-servus, i, *m. a fellow-slave*: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 30: Cic. Fam. 12, 3: Hor. S. 1, 8, 9.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido] *one who sits with* or *near, an assessor*: in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: at a feast, id. Flacc. 11: in public exhibitions, id. Att. 2, 15: Liv. 34, 54.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting together* or *with*: communis ei consessus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4. **II.** Meton.: *an assembly, an audience, a court*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 1, 7: id. Flacc. 17: Tac. A. 13, 54: Virg. Aen. 5, 577: Ib. 9, 340: in ludo talario, Cic. Att. 1, 16: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50: in *plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, ib. 54.

considĕranter, *adv. deliberately, considerately*: consideranter et mansuete agere, Val. Max. 8, 1 *fin.*

considĕrantia, æ, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection*: Vitr. 6, 1 *ad fin.*

considĕrātē, *adv. considerately*: considerate agere, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94. *Comp.*: Liv. 4, 45. *Sup.*: Cic. Att. 9, 10.

considĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection* (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: accurata, ib. 2, 11, 35: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 28 *fin.*

considĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who considers, reflects*; transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός: Gell. 11, 5.

considĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [considero]. **II.** *Adj.*: *considerate, circumspect, cautious*, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, *arbitror*, Cic. Font. 9, 19: vivendi via considerata atque provisa, id. Parad. 5, 1, 34: considerata et diligens excogitatio faciendi aliquid, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: factum, id. Sull. 26: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154. *Comp.*: consilium, id. Att. 9, 2. Meton. of persons: homo, id. Caec. 1: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39. *Comp.*: consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Hirt. B. Afr. 73.

considĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to look at carefully, to inspect, examine*: contempla: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissuma. Estne? considera, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 18: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28 *fin.*: argentum (with contemplari), ib. 4, 15: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Cal. 36: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *to observe, perceive* (very rare): quum folia decidere considerassent (= animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67. With a relative clause: num excideret ferrum considerat hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105. **II.** Fig.: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate*. With *acc.*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5: eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. With *de* (rare): quum de me ipso ac de meis to considerare velim, id. Att. 7, 13: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, id. Off. 3, 4, 18. With a relative clause: considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, ecquem putetis, id. Verr. 3, 12: consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, Ib. 5, 68: *finitimos* hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8 *fin.* With *subj.*: *to take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17: ut luna crescante id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9: considerandum est, ne temere desperet, Cic. Off. 1, 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: considerare velle, id. Fam. 10, 10. *Con-sidero* was perhaps orig. an augural term derived from the observation of the stars: *cf. desidero*; v. Donaldson's Varr. 377.)

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. *to sit down, take a seat, to settle*. Constr. with *in* or *sub* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, with *ante* and *acc.*, or *absol.*: si videtur, considamus huc in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. de Sen. 18, 63: in molli herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: in illo cespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36: quum omnia sacra profanaque in igne considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33: sub arguta ilice, Virg. E. 7, 1: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtris, Virg. Aen. 4, 573: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, Ib. 2, 865. *Impers. pass.*: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. **II.** Of courts, *etc.*: *to sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant, id. Fl. 7, 16: priusquam consideret quisque (senatorum), Suet. Aug. 35: quo die primum judices citati in huno reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61: Suet. Cal. 38. **III.** Milit. *t. t. to encamp, take post*: quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: sub monte consedit, Ib. 48: trans flumen, Ib. 2, 16: contra eum duum millium spatio consedisset, Ib. 3, 17: haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam consedit exercitus, Sall. J. 21: inter virgulta, Ib. 49: superioribus locis, Ib. 51. *Absol.*: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. **IV.** *to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself*: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6: antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper mea manu literas exspectabis, Ib. 5, 14: quum et Quintus noster jam in otio consederit, Ib. 2, 4: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, Ib. 4, 8: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Aen. 1, 572. Fig.: justitia in mente consedit, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 50. **V.** Of places, *etc.*: *to settle, sink down, give way, subside*, etc.: in Velliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38: terra in ingentem sinum consedit, id. 30, 2: (Alpes) jam licet considant! *may now sink down*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, *to sink down*, Virg. Aen. 2, 624: qua mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, *sink*, i. e. *are lower*, Plin. 3, 25, 28: patiemur picem considere, et quum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. Fig.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, Virg. Aen. 11, 350: hoc totum in ea mediocritate consedit, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.* **VI.** Fig.: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeased, cease*: ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris extinguitur, id. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. *has ceased*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18. Of discourse: *to sink*, i. e. *to conclude, end*: eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis, sed varie distincteque considat, id. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*

consignanter, *adv. distinctly, plainly*: Gell. 1, 25.

consignātē, *adv. clearly, distinctly*: versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15.

consignātio, ōnis, *f.* [consigno] *a written proof, a document* (rare): Quint. 12, 8, 11: Martian. Dig. 48, 10, 1.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* [consigno].

con-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe*: tabellae, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 90: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistolas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 46: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48: legem, Ulp. Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, Florent. Ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29: dotem, Ib. 26: pecuniam, Hermog. Dig. 46, 1, 64. **II.** Meton.: *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40. **III.** *to note, write down, record*: literis aliquid, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis, id. Leg. 3, 20: motum temporis, id. Tim. 9: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139. Fig. nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones haberemus, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de qua cognoscit, exprimere consignareque, *to make known, indicate* (with exprimere), Gell. 14, 2.

con-silesco, ŭi, 3. v. n. *to become entirely still* or *silent*: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 102: Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*

consiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [consilium] *suitable for counsel, counselling*: senatus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 56: amicus, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: homines, Gell. 18, 3: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39. Subst.: *a counsellor, adviser*: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9: ego te auctore, et tu me consiliario usus es, id. Fam. 1, 9. **II.** *an assessor in a court of justice*: Suet. Tib. 33: id. Claud. 12. **III.** Of an augur, as *the interpreter* of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consiliātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *a counsellor* (rare): consiliator maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr.

consiliātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who counsels*: App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-silīgo, ĭnis, *f. lung-wort*: Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.: Col. 6, 5, 3. Plin. 25, 8, 48.

consilior, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [consilium] *to take counsel, to consult* (rare): consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19. difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic. Att. 15, 9: haec consiliantibus eis, nuntiatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: redire omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac. H. 2, 53: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. **II.** *to give counsel, to advise*: ille consiliatur amice, id. A. P. 196.

consiliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate*, etc.: disciplinosus, consiliosus, quae M. Cato ita figuravit, Gell. 4, 9: exempla Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1. *Comp.*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9. *Sup.*: Ib. 1, 1.

consilium, ii, *n.* Lit.: *a sitting together*; hence, *an assembly*, and generally *a select assembly of leaders* etc., whereas concilium, *a calling together*, means *a general* or *larger assembly summoned for some public purpose*. **I.** *an assembly of leaders*, such *as the senate, judges, a council of war*, etc.: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6. summum consilium orbis terrae, Ib. 7, 7: Di prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i. e. *a court of justice*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: is qui est in consilio, *the body of judices*, id. Div. in Caecil. 4 cum consilio causam Mamertinorum cognoscit, et de consilii sententia pronuntiat, id. Verr. 5, 21: Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of officers, a council of war*, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: hac re ad consilium delata, *to the military council*, Ib. 3 23: militare, Liv. 8, 6: castrense, id. 44, 35: (Carthaginienses) mittunt triginta seniorum principes id esse

sanctius apud illos consilium, id, 30, 16: consilium Jovis, Mor. Od, 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor*: ille fuerat hortator pugnæ consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32. **II.** *deliberation, counsel*: consulta sunt consilia, *are finished*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 7: consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38: saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, *as if the matter still admitted of deliberation*, Cas. B. G. 7, 38: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *that is your own affair*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, ib. 14, 14: quid aetati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, id. Att. 15, 12 *ad fin.*: nihil mihi adhuc accidit quod majoris consilii esset, ib. 10, 1: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii participes, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: consilia nocturna, Sall. C. 42: consiliis arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18. **III.** Meton.: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25 *fin.*: certum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: callidum, ib. 3, 4, 12: nisi jam aliquod tibi consilium celere repperis, id. Ph. 1, 4, 1: sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: aliquid communi consilio agere, ib. 3, 8: neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos, id. B. C. 1, 76. repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: neque, quid nunc consilii capiam scio, de virgine istac, id. Eun. 5, 2, 27. consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved*, Pl Mil. 2, 3, 73: Cic. Att. 5, 5: ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: profectionis et reversionis meae exponam consilium, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: consilium capit equitatum dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: consilium cepi, ut antequam lucceret exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10 eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. de meo consilio, *with my advice*, Cic. Att. 6, 3: quasi tu dicas, id factum consilio meo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 23. una navis quae privato consilio administrabatu, *on private account*, Caes. B. C. 3, 14: idque suo privato, non publico fecit consilio, Nep. Pel. 1: and *absol.* consilio, adverbially: *intentionally, designedly*: Virg. Aen. 7, 216: Liv. 35, 14. **2.** Esp. in war: *a device, stratagem*: consilium imperatorium quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*: Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilia cujusque modi Gallorum, ib. 7, 22. **3.** *advice, counsel*: tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 89: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, id. Eun. 2, 3, 84: eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic. Clu. 31, 85: juvabo aut re aut opera aut consilio bono, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 17. aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: consilia non curribus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146. **4.** As a mental quality: *understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence*: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Cluent. 65, 184: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, id. Att. 14, 21: ut populiaris cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, Sl. Sest. 49: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 48: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, ib. 3, 16: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 27. Poet. of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov. M. 9, 746: vis consilii expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65. [*Consil-ium*, from root MAD, "sit:" v. *consul.*] (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *conseil.*)

con-similis, e, *adj. like in all respects, entirely similar*. With *gen.*: liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 7: causa consimilis ceterarum earum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. With *dat.*: cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 2: cum rem gessisset consimilem rebus his, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. With *atque* or *et*: tam consimili 'st atque ego, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 287: haud consimili ingenio atque ille est, id. Bac. 3, 3, 50. With *ac*: quidnam facere hoedi consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi vis, Lucr. 5, 8. With *quasi*: quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeam, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 8. *Absol.*: imago, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: consilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: res, Lucr. 2, 1018: studio, Tac. A. 3, 13.

consimiliter, *adv. just as, in exactly the same manner*: Gell. 6, 16.

consĭpio, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be in one's right mind or in one's senses* (rare): non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: non sapienti opus est viro, sed tantum consipienti, Sen. Cons. Sap. 16.

consĭptum, v. consepio.

con-sĭsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop*: in hoc jam loco cum altero constiti, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 31: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7: viatores consistere cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, *remained*, ib. 5, 17. neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261. cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19: ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ante domum, ib. 2, 766: limine, ib. 4, 486: constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, *on tiptoe*, Virg. Aen. 5, 426: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121. Of things: vel concidat omne coelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: frigore constitit Ister, *was frozen up*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1: unda, id. M. 9, 662: sanguis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 38. **2.** *to settle take up an abode*: Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 3. **3.** Fig.: *to stand still, stop, rest, cease*: omnis administratio belli consistit, id. B. C. 2, 12: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1: videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 3, 2: Cajus ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to halt, take up a position, post* or *station oneself; to be posted* or *stationed, make a stand*: locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constiterant, ib. 1, 24: in fluctibus, ib. 4, 24: sub muro, ib. 7, 48: juxta, ib. 2, 26: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, ib. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: sic regii constiterant, id. 42, 58: ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur, ib. 3, 6: a fuga, Liv. 10, 36: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, *draw up in the form of a square*, Tib 4, 1, 101. **III.** Legal *t. t. to appear as accuser before a court of justice*: cum debitoribus, Papin. Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7: adverso dominos Hermog. Dig. 5, 1, 52. **IV.** Fig.: *to accuse a question, stand, remain*: patimini eo tantumdem illius turpitudinis infamiaeque, ubi tanta maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30 *fin.*, ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi posse consisteret, Liv. 28, 26: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov. M. 7, 73. **2.** *to dwell upon, delay, stop*: in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: in singulis, id. Part. 35, 120. **3.** *to be steadfast, unshaken, to stand one's ground, to endure, subsist*, etc.: mente consistere, id. Phil. 2, 28: neque mente neque lingua neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39: verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Caecin. 21, 59: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Rosc. Am. 52 *fin.*: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120. sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citra que nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, *to take a firm stand*, Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.* **4.** *to agree with*: Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 26. **5.** In gen.: *to be, exist, take place*: vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, id. Brut. 97 *ad fin.*: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec sit posse manifestum est, Col. 1 *praef.* § 6: quadringentis, centum Veneris non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, *took* or *had place*, Ov. M. 12, 297. **6.** With *in, ex*, or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter*): *to consist of, to depend upon*: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, ib. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: in una honestate omne bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14: in actu rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 18, 2. With *abl.*: illo subtili praecipue ratio narrandi probandique consistet, id. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7. quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistet, id. 3, 8, 24. With *ex*: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, Lucr. 1, 236. **B.** Act.: *to settle, establish* (very rare): vitam consistere tutam, Lucr. 6, 11 causam, Gell. 5, 10.

consistōrĭānus, i, *m. an assessor, aid in council*: Amm. 15, 5.

consistōrĭum, ii, *n.* [consisto] **I.** *a place of assembly*; hence **I.** *the earth*, as a dwelling place of man: Tert. Res. Carn. 26. **II.** *a room where servants wait*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **III.** *the place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet*: Aus. Grat. act. 29: Amm. 14, 7.

consĭtio (consătio, Tert.) ōnis, *f.* [consero] *a sowing, planting* (rare). Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter*: uvae, *i. e. Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4 14: Tib. 2, 3, 37.

consĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a sowing, planting*: agri, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 195, 9.

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

consīva, ae, *f.* [id.] *she who sows or plants*: an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. s. v. opima.

consŏbrīna, ae, *f. a female cousin-german*: Cic. Quint. 4, 16.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.* in a restricted sense, *a cousin-german on the mother's side*; but also, *a cousin-german* in gen. in the former sense, Cic. de Or 2 6 2. in the latter, id. Off. 1, 17, 54. **II.** In gen.: *a relative, cousin*, in a remote degree: Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence It. cugino Fr. cousin.)

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a joint father in law*: Suet. Claud. 29.

consŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consocio] *compatible, suitable, fit*: Amor. Ep. 2.

consŏcĭātim, *adv. together, unitedly*: Amm. 19, 12.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consocio] *a union, association*: consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44. 157: gentis, Liv. 40, 5.

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [consocio]. **I.** Adj.: *united, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45. *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcĭo, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect*: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: consilia cum aliquo, Liv. 28, 27: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67. sentam Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17: consociare regnum, id. 1, 13: imperium, id. 8, 4: delecta ex his (formis) et consociata reipublicae forma, *a form of government in which the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical elements are combined and balanced*, Tac. A. 4, 33: vocem, Ib. 13, 23: seria, Ib. 14, 4: animos, Liv. 2, 1: pinus albaque populus umbram consociare amant, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque judicum consociati greges, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: rem consociatam alicui aperire, *concerted*, Liv. 24, 24: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Ib. 42, 29.

con-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj. united, connected*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2. **II.** Subst.: *a partaker, companion*: Impp. Diocl. Maxim. Cod. 10, 2, 3.

consocĕrus, us, *f.* [consocer] *a joint mother-in-law*: Aus. Parent. *fin.*

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *that may be consoled, consolable* (rare) dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 8. **II.** Act.: *that brings consolation, consolatory*: carmen, Gell. 16, 19.

consōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *consolation*: Hieron. Ep. 62.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a consoling, consolation, comfort*: Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: malorum, id. Fam. 6, 4. In *plur.*: id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. **II.** Meton. *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise*: id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: Quint. 10, 1, 47. **III.** *an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement*: timoris, Cic. Att. 1, 17: timentes omnium animos consolatione sanat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consoles, a comforter*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 30: Sen. ad. Helv. 1.

consōlātōrĭē, *adv. in a consolatory manner*: Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consolor] *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, Cic. Att. 13, 20: codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10.

con-sōlĭda, ae, *f.* [solidus] *a plant*, also called conferva: if the same as the conferva of Plin. it indicates fresh-water Algae, v. conferva; but some have interpreted this as the *comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: App. Herb. 50.

consōlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consolido] legal *t. t. a confirming, establishing of ownership*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 3.

consōlĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer, fortifier*: domus, Venant. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-sōlĭdo, ātum, 1. *v. a. to make firm* or *solid, to condense*: parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitr. 2, 8: rationes consolidatae, *accounts that are adjusted, balanced*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. **II.** Legal *t. t. to confirm, settle the usufruct or the right of possession, to consolidate*: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3 78.

con-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very firm, solid, stable*: Fig.: Arn. 4 p. 152.

con-sōlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. (consolo, Varr. in Non. 473, 30) *to console, encourage, cheer, comfort*: with *acc.* of person: istam, quod potes, hoc consolare, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: aliquem in miseriis, id. Cat. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: se aliqua re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: se per literas, id. Att. 12, 14: his me consolor victurum suavius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: consolare te quod omnium mentes mihi sunt infensae, Cic. Sull. 10: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77. *Absol.*: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: consolantia verba, Ov. M. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. **2.** Reflect. *to console* or *comfort oneself*: quum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. in Gell. 15, 13. **3.** Pass: sic consolatis militibus, Just. 22, 6. **II.** With *acc.* of thing: *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe*: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: incommodum, id. Q Fr. 2, 6 desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11: dolorem tuum, Ib. 4, 8: brevitatem vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97 hanc cladem domus meae, Liv. 45, 41: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12.

con-somnio, avi, 1. *v. a. to dream of*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consŏna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* litera) = consonans, *a consonant*: Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P.

consŏnans, antis, *Part.* [consono]. **II.** Adj.: fig.: *fit, suitable*: Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 48. **III.** Subst. (*sc.* littera): hence, *f. a consonant*: Quint. 1, 4, 6.

consŏnanter, *adv. consonantly, harmoniously*: consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr. 6, 1.

consŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [consono] *an agreement, harmony, consonance* (rare): vocis, Vitr. 5, 5 *ad fin.*: vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

consŏnē, *adv. with one voice*: App. M. 1, p. 106.

con-sōno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound* (rare): apes evolaturae consonant vehementer, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: quum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84 *med.*: tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 73: ululatibus theatrum, Tac. A. 14, 32: consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant, Virg. Aen. 8, 305 consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6 consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare, Liv. 36, 34. **II.** In rhetor.: of words resembling one another in sound: Quint. 9, 3, 73 and 75. **III.** Fig.: *to agree, accord, harmonize*: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, id. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2, 281: ad hanc vocem (opus), Sen. Vita beat. 23.

con-sōnus, a, um, *adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious* (rare): clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60. vox, Sil. 17, 448. **II.** Fig.: *accordant, fit, suitable*: fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

con-sōpĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. 117: Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, Ib. 1, 38 *fin.*: inter initia (veneni) consopitus, Suet. Claud. 44: exstinctum lumen, ubi acri nidore offendit nareis, consopit ibidem, Lucr. 6, 793. **II.** Fig.: of laws: *to fall into disuse*: Gell. 16, 10.

con-sors, ortis, *adj. sharing property with, partaking of in common*: consortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: consortes tuos fratres, *holding an estate as tenants in common*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Subst. with gen.: qui frater germanus et consors etiam censoris quod *still lived with him*, Liv. 41, 27: de consortibus ejusdem litis, *the parties to a suit*, Cod. Just. 3, 40. Poet.: *brotherly, sisterly*: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, Ib. 8, 444. Subst.: *a brother* or *sister*: Tib. 2, 5, 24: Ov. M. 11, 347: also, *a relative* in gen.: quisque suum consortem humabat, Lucr. 6, 1280. **II.** In gen.: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing*; subst., *a colleague, partner, fellow*: with *gen.*: consors meum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Flacc. 15, 35: culpae Ov. F. 3, 492: vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, Ib. 10, 246: generis et necis, id. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. Pont. 3, 2, 82: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. A. 1, 3. With *in*: in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Verr. 3, 66 *fin.* Poet.: of things: *of the same condition, common*: tecta, Virg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

consortālis, e, *adj.* [consors] *pertaining to common property*: lineae, Front. de Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. Off. 3, 6: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99: fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, no. 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quadam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1. *Absol.*: quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *community of goods*: Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52. **II.** *fellowship, participation*: Liv. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 1, 4: Tac. A. 4, 3. In *plur.*: Ib. 3, 34.

con-spătĭans, antis, *Part.* [spatior] *walking together*: inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

conspector, ōris, *m.* [conspicio] *an inspector, beholder*: Tert. Or. 13.

conspectus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio] **II.** Adj.: *visible*: tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. 22, 24. **2.** *remarkable, caused at, striking, distinguished*: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Aen. 8, 588: patris avique fama conspectum eum efficiebat, Liv. 45, 7: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 4, 796: Liv. 2, 5: Juv. 8, 140.

conspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, a look, sight, view*: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: conspectu urbis frui, id. Suil. 9: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31: alicui in conspectum prodire, Ib. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 84: pene in conspectu exercitus nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: filiam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594: ne qui conspectus fieret, aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (ibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, *before the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: in conspectu imperatoris, *in the presence of*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. Of inanimate and abstract things: querens, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87:

quoniam patriam in conspectu legum libertatisque maneatur, id. Verr. 5, 66. ‖ Fig.: *the mental view, a survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: conspectus et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration*, id. Fin. 5, 31. ‖‖ Meton.: like the Gr. σύνοψις, *a short view, sketch, synopsis*: Gell. 17, 21.

conspergo (conspargo), si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] *to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew*: constr. with *acc.* and *abl.*: fores vino, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 3, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Cal. 43 *fin.* Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *interspersed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: quae quadam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Acad. 1, 2 *fin.* ‖. *to sprinkle, scatter*: conspergere farinae libras duas, Cato R. R. 76, 2: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3. *Absol.*: consperge ante aedes, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 30.

conspersio, ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] *a scattering, strewing*: conspersio crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3. ‖. *paste, dough*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [conspergo].

conspicābilis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] *visible*: ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631. ‖. *remarkable, notable*: thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

conspicābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *considering attentively*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 270.

conspiciendus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. ‖ Adj.: *worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished*: insidet celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 72: Nemesis dotis meis, id. 2, 3, 74: Hyas forma, Ov. F. 5, 170 templaque in Augusto conspiciendа foro, ib. 5, 552: eques, id. Trist. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv. 6, 4 *fin.*

conspicillium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to look from*: Plaut. in Non. 84, 7 *sq.*

con-spicio, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. and *n.* *to look up, upon*, or *at, to behold, to observe* [root SPEC, v. specio]: sursum in coelum conspicere, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 78: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. Of things: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, ib. 3, 8, 20. 2. Pass.: *to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished*, or *to distinguish oneself*: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv. 5, 23: conspici pugnantem egregie, id. 31, 24: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et deriderі possit, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens aeque conspicitur, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: tu formosissimus alto conspiceris coelo, Ov. M. 4, 19. ‖. *to spy out, get sight of, descry*: with *acc.*: si queat usquam conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in summo colle conspiciebantur, ib. 2, 26: interim Metellus monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall. J. 49: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 25: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 14, 232: cornua in unda, ib. 1, 640: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspiciebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quendam aurarium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: corpus ut exanimum si quod procul ipse jacere conspicias hominis, Lucr. 6, 707: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros vio tores summam transitionem conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. ‖‖. Of the mind: quantum ego mihi corde conspicio meo, *as I consider*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 31: est sapio, satis ego conspicio mihi, *I look out for myself*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

conspicio, ōnis, *f.* [conspicio] *the survey of the augur in fixing the limits of the templum*: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

conspicor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to spy out, get a sight of, to descry, see*: with *acc.*: nec quemquam conspicor alium in via, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 4: cur te in his ego conspicor regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: id conspicati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: M. Valerius, conspicatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, Liv. 2, 20: hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 54: perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 18: quin te conspicor fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. Pass., ut nunc pauperias conspicatur ("θεωρεῖται"), Varr. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspīcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio] *in sight, visible*: rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 22: late conspicuum tollere verticem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 19: signum in proelia, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6: habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vitae, 20. ‖. *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished, ἐπιφανής*. With *abl.*: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. *Absol.*: Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34: ambo conspicui, Ov. M. 8, 373: conspicuae feminae, Tac. H. 4, 42.

conspīrātē, *adv. unanimously, with one accord*: Just. 3, 5.

conspīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conspiro] *concord, harmony*: conspiratio canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4. ‖. Fig.: *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion, union, unanimity*: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10 *fin.*: optimatium, Suet. Caes. 15: (amici) quanta amoris conspiratione consentientes, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, ib. 5, 23, 66. ‖‖. In a bad sense: *a plotting, plot, conspiracy*: id. Deiot. 4: Quint. 6, 1, 9.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *having entered into a conspiracy*: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4. ‖. Subst.: conspirati, orum, *m. plu.* like conjurati, *conspirators*: Suet. Caes. 82.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *coiled up.*

conspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [1. id.] *agreement, harmony*: mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11.

con-spiro, avi, atum, 1. v. *n.* *to breathe* or *blow together, sound together*: aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. Aen. 7, 615. ‖. Fig.: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite*: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce conspirant, Quint. 1, 10, 16: colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum confinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12. ‖‖. In a bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*: absol.: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.* With *in*: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: in caedem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8. With *ad*: ad res novas, id. Claud. 13. With *subj.*: ut Senatum adorirentur, id. Caes. 9. With *inf.*: perdere aliquem, id. Claud. 37. *Impers. pass.*: conspiratum est in eum a[illegible] templi, id. Calig. 23.

conspīro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spiro] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se contorquens Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 32. ‖. *to enclose closely together*: milites subito coacti pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, [illegible] (dub). Fig.: multa praecepta sint, multorum setatium exempla, sed in unum conspirata, Sen. Ep. 84.

con-spissātio, ōnis, *f.* [spisso] *a crowding together, thickening*: aeris, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *pressed together, thickened, condensed* (very rare): solum, Col. 2, 18, 5: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18.

con-splendesco, 3. v. *n.* *to shine very much*: tecta, Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

conspolium, ii, *n.* *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondeo, di, sum (old orthog. conspaxem, acc. to Fest.), 2. v. a. and *n.* *to engage* or *promise mutually* (very rare): neve conspondise neve compromesise, S. C de Bacchanal.: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 165.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m.* [conspondeo] *a joint surety*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18. ‖. *one who is bound by an engagement* = conjurator: Paul. Dian. p. 59, 7.

consponsus, a, um, *Part.* [conspondeo].

con-spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 v. a. and *n.* [. Act.: *to spit upon, befoul* (rare): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 2, 3, 4. Esp. *to spit upon in contempt*: cónspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 17: spirant mendacia folles, conspuiturque sinus, *is beslavered*, Juv. 7, 111. Meton. *for* conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew*: Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus in Quint. 8, 6, 17: parodied in Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. ‖, Neutr.: *to spit out much, to spit*: inflat se tanquam rana ět in sinum suum conspuit, Petr. S. 74, 13.

con-spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to defile, pollute* (very rare): omnia tetro sapore, Lucr. 6, 22: Col. 8, 3 *fin.*

con-spūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to spit upon in contempt* (very rare): conputare nostros coeperunt Clodiani, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

conspūtus, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo].

con-stăbilio, ivi, 4. v. a. *to confirm, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 93: dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabilisses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9: Tert. adv. Val. 39.

constans, antis, *Part.* [consto] ‖. Adj.: *steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immoveable, invariable*: mellis constantior est natura (*sc.* quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 *fin.*: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25: fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italia constantius foret, *safer*, Tac. H. 3, 1. 2. Fig.: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform*: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6: opinio, id. Tib. 39. 3. *sure, steadfast, steady, consistent*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Am. 17, 62: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: pater amens qui odisset sine causa: at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 14 *fin.*: prudent et constans tantis, Quint. 5, 7, 26: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.*: constans fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5

5, 16: neque fidei constanti, neque humanae in perditis, Tac. H. 1, 33.

constanter, *adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly*: constanter manere in suo statu, Cic. Tim. 13: constantissime confecto vitaeinitiatae anniversarius, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: hi constanter omnes mentiuntur, *unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: constanter et aequaliter ingredientes pratio, Cic. Or. 58: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2. ||. Of the mind: *firmly, sturdily, with constancy*, etc.: constanter ac non timide pugnare, *steadily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: constanter proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: beneficia quae judicio, considerate, constanterque delata sunt, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: constanter gaudere vitiis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.

constantia, ae, *f.* [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance*: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Hirt. B. Alex. 26. ||. *agreement, harmony, symmetry*: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82. |||. *firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession*: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: animi, Ov. M. 11, 291: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86. In *plur.*: sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae, quoniam aegritudini nulla constantia opponitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14.

con-stellātio, ōnis, *f.* [stella] *a collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation*: Amm. 29, 2.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj. very starry, studded with stars*: galeus, Treb. Gallien. 2.

consternātio, ōnis, *f.* [consterno] (not ante Aug.) *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude*: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16. *Absol.*: Suet. Cal. 51: pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv. 37, 42. ||. *mutiny, tumult, sedition*: id. 28, 25: haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women*, id. 34, 2: Tac. A. 1, 39: qui super tali consternatione referre aut censere aliquid auderet, *upon such a revolutionary act*, Suet. Caes. 20.

con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew over, bestrew*. With *abl.*: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54: nidum mollibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cubile purpura veste, Cat. 64, 169: omnia telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic. Sest. 39 *fin.*: concidere atque gravi terram consternere casu, Lucr. 5, 1332. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14. 2. Without *abl.*: triclinium, Varr. L. L. 9, 4, 128: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218: constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. 3. Meton.: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: ex herreis direptum effusumque frumentum vias omnes constraverat, id. Div. 1, 32, 69: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444. ||. *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45. Fig.: quid sibi consensus multorum successerit ira? *undertaken*, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 1.

consternо, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from the foregoing, cotrsp. with No. II. in a fig. sense: *cf.* aspernari from sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay*: pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17: sunt animo consternati, Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*: Hirt. Ib. 8, 19: consternatae cohortes fugam fecerunt, Liv. 8, 9: vana laetitia est, consternatique timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming*, Liv. 10, 41. 2. Of animals: *to frighten, startle*: consternantur equi et saltu in contraria facto colla jugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314: consternavit equos, Liv. 37, 41: taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet. Galb. 18. ||. *to excite to sedition or revolt*: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42: tumultuque etiam sanos consternante decernitur, id. 8, 27.

constipātio, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] *a crowding together*: exercitus sui, Vopisc. Aurel. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6.

con-stipo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press or crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79. se sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

constĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [consisto] *an abiding, abode, stay*: loci, *in the same place*, Gell. 16, 5 dub.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set or put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place*: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis ego taurum ante aras constituam, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36: unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6. Fig.: quum hujus vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Coel. 32, 79. ||. Milit. *t. t.*: *to station or post; to draw up, arrange*: legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, ib. 2, 8 *fin.*: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, ib. 2, 19. naves ad latus apertum hostium, ib. 4, 25: naves aperto ac plano litore, ib. 4, 23. Rarely of a single person: dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13. 2. *to halt, cause to halt*: paulisper aginen constituit, Sall. J. 49: agmen, Liv. 35, 28: signa, id. 33, 10. |||. *to fix the abode of, to settle*: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquias praedonum in certa sede constituit, Vell. 2, 32: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, Cic Agr. 2, 5. |V. *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct*, etc.: genus humanum, quorum omnis causa constituisse deos fingunt Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: castella ad extremas fossas, ib. 2, 8: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568. ferales cupressos, Virg. Aen. 6, 216: curvo in litore pyras, Ib. 11, 185: quatuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542: aedem in foro geminis fratribus, Suet. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Messenam, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: mihi moenia, Virg. Aen. 12, 194: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Th. 10: triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, ib. 6. Fig.: videte, per deos immortales, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: judicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17: ratiocinationem, id. 5, 14, 12: in hac accusatione comparanda constituendaque, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: accusatorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: testes, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: *idem*, id. Part. 9. concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11, D: si utilitas dignitatem constituit, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: libertatem, id. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacis constituendae rationem, et belli gerendi potestatem, ib. 8, 22. V. *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, organise, arrange, regulate*: reges in civitate, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: Gommium regem constituerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 3: si patronus huic causae publice constitueretur, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: composita et constituta res publica, id. Leg. 3, 18, 42: bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7: Cheroneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2: rem numariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4. regnum alicui constituere, Nep. Chabr. 2: ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentia est, Cic. Off. 1, 34: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31. VI. *to lay down as settled; to fix, appoint, determine*: propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesaurus finesque imperii singulis constitui, ib. 12. pretium frumento, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: propria loca senatoribus, Suet. Claud. 21. diem nuptiis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 180: nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34 hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: diem concilio, ib. 1, 30: diem colloquio, ib. 1, 47: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem, Liv. 38, 25 postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id. 27, 16 *fin.*. locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id. Am. 16: constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator, *first of all we ought to determine*, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210. 2. *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with*, etc.: with *cum*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: puerum ut ducerent cum his constitui, Aug. in Suet. Calig. 8: with *inter*: constitumus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: with *dat.*: sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse Laelio, id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.*: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv. 3, 12. *Absol.*: vadimonia constituta, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: de pecunia constituta, Dig. 13, tit. 5: (Vaccones) compositis inter se rebus diem tertium constituunt, Sall. J. 66: sic constituunt, sic concludunt, Tac. G. 11. VII. *to resolve, determine*: usu. with *inf.*: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Germanis gerere, ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5: audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7. With *subj.*: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, ib. 16, 10.

constĭtūtio, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature*: firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: animalis, Sen. Ep. 121: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 *fin.* ||. In rhetoric: *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: *Feci*sti: *Non feci*, aut: *Jure feci*, etc., id. Inv. 1, 8, 10: cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2. |||. *a regulation, order, ordinance*, etc.: constitutio est in lege, more, judicato, pacto, id. 7, 4, 6: Cic. Leg. 2, 10.

constĭtūtor, ōris, m. [id.] *an orderer, arranger*: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43 rerum omnium deus, Lact. 3, 9.

constĭtūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the *jurists*: *pertaining to agreement*: actio, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 20.

constitūtum, i, n. [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law:* Cod. Theod. 2, 28, 5. **Fig.:** quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16. **II.** *an agreement, appointment, compact:* ante rem quaerunitur quae talia sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23 *fin.:* constitutum factum esse cum servia, ut venirent, id. Cael. 29: si quod constitutum cum podagra habeas, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4: ad constitutum venire, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: se proripuit ad constitutum, Suet. Oth. 6: constituto arma corripuit, Vell. 2, 110.

constītūtus, a, um, *Part.* [constituo] **I.** Adj.: *arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6 *fin.:* ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, ib. 2, 4, 11: **B.** *fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (*opp.* fortuita), id. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. 11, 3, 29.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, or stātum, (constaturus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19: Plin. 18, 5, 6) 1. *v. n. to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): in fossis sicubi aqua constat, Cato R. R. 155 *fin.:* constant, conferunt omnes sermones inter sese drapetae, *they stand together*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11: multitudinem procul hostium constare viderunt, *to halt*, Sisenn. in Non. 273, 4. **II.** Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, to last, endure, persevere*, etc.: priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60. nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30 *fin.*. ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Cal. 50: non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.:* mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by their opinion*, id. Fam. 1, 9: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, *remains unshaken*, Tac. H. 2, 96: ut idem omnibus sermo constet, Liv. 9, 2. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, *that the weather continued settled*, Virg. Aen. 3, 518. **III.** With *abl.* or *dat.:* *to agree with, correspond, fit, be consistent with:* considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14: sententiam non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, Auc. Her. 2, 10, 14: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11: in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire judicis debuerunt, id. Clu. 22, 60. ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: sibi et rei judicatae, id. Clu. 38, 106: me constare mihi scis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16. Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t. the account agrees* or *is correct:* auri ratio constat, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30. Hence, **Fig.:** mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet, aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* **IV.** Of facts, reports, *etc.: to be established, settled, certain, evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, id. Part. 12, 42: quum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8. Esp. **B.** *Impers.: it is certain, known*, etc.: usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregium virtutem cuncta pervicisse, Sall. C. 53: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.:* quod Avillium cum eo falsae et a multis visum esse constabat, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: talia constabat certa primordia fama esse loci, Ov. M. 15, 58: propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est, *in which all must agree*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 62: ut saepe inter homines sapientissimos constare vidi, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv. 10, 6: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *ad fin.*: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquane animi mei molestia an potius, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, Liv. 30, 28. *Absol.:* quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Hence with *dat. pers.* = certum est, *one is determined, resolved* (very rare): mihi quidem constat, nec moam contumeliam, nec mecorum ferre, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. **V.** In gen.: *to exist, be:* (corpora) quoniam fragili natura praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: ut usque ad alterum R literae constarent integrae, reliquae omnes essent in litura, id. Verr. 2, 76: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacuae corpore, ib. 1, 10. **VI.** With *ex, in*, or the *abl.: to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon*, etc.: ex spiritu atque anhelitu nebula constat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.:* constat materies solido corpore, Lucr. 1, 509: constant agri campis, vineis, silvis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 124: causa constat aut unius rei controversia aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus constat, id. 12, 3, 6. Poet.: with *de:* semper enim partus duplici de semine constat, Lucr. 4, 1225. **VII.** *to stand one in, to cost* (Zumpt Gr. § 444 and 445): with *abl.:* ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis millibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: filius auro, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. With *gen.:* (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29: quanti funus, Suet. Vesp. 19: Juv. 7, 45. With *adv.:* quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. in Non. 272, 25: villissime, Col. 9, 1, 6. With *super:* cujus area super HS millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26. **Fig.:** edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: exerces pretiosa odia et constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664. (Hence Ital. *costare*; Fr. *coûter*.)

constrātor, ōris, *m.* [consterno] *a leveller, quieter, calmer* · maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10: constratum puppis, *a deck*, Petron. 100, 3.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.* [consterno].

con-strēpo, *v. n. to sound loudly* or *boisterously, to make a noise:* App. M. 11, p. 261, 34.

constrictē, *adv. closely:* Eccl.

constrictio, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] *a binding* or *drawing together:* Macr. Sat. 7, 6.

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drawing together, contracting, astringent:* cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *ad fin.*

constricto, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to draw together:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26.

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* [constringo]. **II.** Adj.: *compressed, contracted, abridged, massive, compact:* constricta frons, brevi, Petr. 132, 15: supercilia (*opp.* diducta), Quint. 11, 10: arbor, *gnarled*, Plin. 17, 12, 18: folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt. 7, 3. No *sup.*

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind together, draw together, string up, tie up*, etc.: vincam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.:* illum laqueis, id. Sest. 41, 88: manus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 1: hunc pro mocchone comprehendere intus et constrinxere, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 23: tu mentis os compos? tu non constringendae? *ought you not to be put under restraint?* Cic. Phil. 2, 28. In medic.: *to bind:* in febribus constrictis, Plin. 23, 7, 63: rubrum, nigrumve (vinum) magis constringit, id. 23, 1, 24. **II.** Fig.: *to hold* or *bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc.: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: peccata juratione, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.:* tradunt se libidinibus constringendos, *make themselves the bondslaves of lust*, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.:* scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: superstitione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26. **B.** In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, Cic. Brut. 8 *fin.:* constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] *a putting* or *joining together, an erecting building, construction:* hominis, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: lapidum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 37. **II.** Of style: *a fit connection:* verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12. **III.** In gram.: *construction:* Prisc. p. 1061 *sq.* P.

constructus, a, um, *Part.* [con struo].

con-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. futur.* con . . uta, Veuant. Carm. 2, 10 *ad fin.*) *to heap up, to bring* or *gather together, pile up:* acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: construere et coacervare pecuniam, id. Agr. 1, 5: quid habet pulcri constructus acervus? Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, ib. 2, 3, 96: has omnes multas magnificasque res construere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, ib. § 162: congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74. **II.** *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: navem, aedificium, id. de Sen. 20, 72: delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26: horrea saxeo muro, Suet. Ner. 38: saxea pila cadit, magnis quam moribus ante constructam ponto jaciunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, ib. 2, 54. Poet.: constructae sunt mensae multiplici dape, *furnished*, Cat. 64, 304. **III.** In gram.: *to construe, translate:* Prisc. p. 1099 *sq.* P.

con-stŭpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very much astonished:* Juvenc. 1, 179.

constuprātor, ōris, *m.* [constuprо] *a defiler, debaucher:* stupratii et constupratores, Liv. 39, 13.

con-stuprо, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare):

virginem, Ingenium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 17: consuetudinem, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 17: Tac. Ann. 3, 50

general management, Caes. B. G. 3, 52: postquam bello confecto de Hannibale consulere coepit, Sall. C. 36: de communibus negotiis, id. J. 103: de salute omnium, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: consilium de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40: consulere de praesidiorum debemus ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 153.

2. With dat. of person: *to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of*: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum tibi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati salutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: posteritatis otio consulere, *to ensure peace for the future*, id. Fam. 2, 18: famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29: oratum ut suae vitae consulerent, *that he would spare their lives*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: si relictis impedimentis suae saluti consulant, id. B. G. 7, 66: reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37: timori magis quam religioni consulere, *to look more to his fears than to his duty*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: qui mi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 1: ut me (*i. e.* mihi) tres consultum male, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 36: male patriae consulere, *to neglect the interests of* Nep. Epam. 10. ‖ Act.: with acc. of person: *to consult, to ask one's opinion or advice*: quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Fam. 11, 29: te consulo qui philosophum audis, *I ask you*, ib. 9, 26: Apollinem tragoedum consulunt inter illi major videatur, Suet. Cal. 33. Of things: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136: speculata undas, quid se decent, id. M. 4, 312: naves, ne clausent suos Corinthos, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, Ov. A. A. 1, 262: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 28. With two acc.: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid factundum censeant, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 26 nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20. 3. *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, id. Leg. 2, 16: deum consuluit augurlis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: ipsos deos, Ov. F. 2, 238: Phoebi oracula, id. M. 3, 9: Tiresiam conjectorem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: haruspicem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. 2, 42 *fin.* *Impers. pass.*: is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. 3. *to consult a lawyer*: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis, sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem, id. Fam. 7, 11: consulens eum an suaderet, Quint. 6, 3, 92: jus, Liv. 39, 40: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, *i. e. who are skilled in the law*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit? consule, Hor. S. 2, 3, 192. 4. Of public assemblies: consulerunt Quirites utrum, Liv. 31, 7: senatum, Sall. J. 28: senatum de foedere, ib. 39: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7: tribuni plebem in omnia consulebant, Liv. 6, 39. 5. With acc. of things, or a clause: *to consider, deliberate upon*: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 53: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28: consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Virg. Aen. 11, 344: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83. Also, *to advise something*: tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47. *Absol.*: ab re consulit blandiloquantibus, *advises to his hurt*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17. ‖ Meton.: *to take a resolution, conclude, determine*: constr. with de, or in with acc.: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, *the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves*, id. 30, 43 *fin.*: in hu-

millimos fortissimo quidlibet consulebatur, id. 1, 56: proditionem de qua ne victoribus, id. 3, 18: [Jus. Jo. Wes.] acc.: quid in consilio consultatum, id. Hec. 3, 1, 6: ibi homines quid facerlo quid nisi mali consulunt quod juvant, *are plotting to do me some mischief*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: ne quid gravius de pulsis tua consulas, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: pessime istuc in te atque in filium consulis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 28: in. vocandis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consulere decet, *Liv. 45, 2.* IV. With boni, optimi, and the acc.: *to take the good part, interpret favourably*, to be consulted or satisfied with: ut causa a consulendo vel a *judicando*: nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud *Regat bona consulas*, id est bonum judicas; Quint. 1, 6, 32: cane fieri bonis boni consulitis? *do you think it right?* Cato in Gell. 10, 3: in hanc quaeso consule mihi bona, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24: quocunque argentum avaritia: boni consulunt interim invenisse minimum, Plin. 33 *proem.*: boni et optimi consulere, App. M. 8, p. 205, 28. [*Con-sul-o*, also written *com-sol-o*, is from the same root as *consul*, and literally means "to sit together;" hence, "to deliberate."]

consultăcĭle, ēlis, *n.* [consulo] a *deliberation, consideration, consultation* (rare): nulla tibi, Bamphile, hic jam consultatio est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. Of. 1, 12, 50. In *plur.*: Sall. *J.* 27: copiam de consultandis suis disputare, *the things which are the subjects of consultation*, Cic. Top. 27 *fin.* ‖ In rhet.: *a case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law*: Quint. 3, 6, 28: Modest. Dig. 32, 35. 2. = quaestio infinita: Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109.

consultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consulo] *an asking of advice, consultation* (very rare): tuae literae exspecto, ut scleam, quid respondeam consultationi meae, Id. Att. 8, 4 *fin.* So of *the questioning of the emperor by the praetor*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 11. 2. Meton.: *a subject of consultation, an inquiry*: Suet. Tib. 14.

consultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who asks advice, consults* (rare for consultor): Quint. 6, 3, 87.

consultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to consultation*: hostiae, *opp.* animales, Macr. Sat. 3, 5.

consultē, *adv. deliberately, considerately, on purpose*: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14: cente atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38. *Comp.*: ib. 24. *Sup.*: Capit. Pert. 7.

consulto, *adv. deliberately, on purpose*, etc.: utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitate fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.

consulto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [consulo] *to reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate*: quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 38: anquirunt aut consultent, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Of. 1, 3, 9: consultabat utrum Romam proficisceretur an Capuam teneret, id. Att. 16, 8: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. *C.* 52. With *de, super, in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.*: in commune, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18. *Absol.*: male corde consulunt, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51. *Pass.*: ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. 1, 21. Of abstract things: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6. Post.: consultata senatus for consulta, Sil. 6, 455. ‖ With *dat.*: *to take care of, have a care for* (rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicae consulebant, Sall. C. 6. ‖ With *acc.*: *to consult, to ask counsel of* (rare): quid me consultas? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 4: me amantes consultant Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Plin. Pan. 76.

consŭlŭi, perf. of consulo.

consŭlŭm, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is carefully considered, a counsel, plan, design* (rare): consilium et consulum, Pac. ap. Non. 521, 5. ‖ = consilium (rare): consul in consulum, *in council*, Enn. ap. Non. 521, 8. ‖ = consultum (rare): consul in consulum, *in council*, Enn. ap. Non. 521, 8. ‖ = consultum (rare): consulit in consulum, *in council*, Enn. ap. Non. 521, 8. ‖ = consultum (rare): consulit in consulum, *in council*, Enn. ap. Non. 521, 8.

consŭlŭs, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*sc.* *senatus*) *a decree of the senate* (abridged S. C.), Cic. Fam. 8, 8: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42.

consultus, a, um, *Part.* [consulo]: ‖ Act.: *well-considered or weighed*: haec consultum, consilium surripitur saepissume, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 5: qui consulo, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: neque eam nequam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quaeram consultum'st, *how I made up my mind*, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 6: opera consulta, with mature *reflection*, Gell. 6, 17 *fin.*: consultior est hanc poenalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better, more advantageous*, Paul. Dig. 2, 15, 25. ‖ *Knowing skilful, experienced, practised*, esp. in law; hence, subst.: a. *lawyer*: juris consultus, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: Hor. A. P. 369: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22. consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18: *Assumitis* sapientiae, Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col. 11, 1, 12. *Absol.*: ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: ita consultus modo rusticus, *a lawyer*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17.

consultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (a rare form for consultum) *deliberation, prudence*: collegae, Liv. 3, 62. ‖ = *decree*: Senati, Sall. C. 42 *fin.*: Patrum, Plin. 3, 20, 24 *fin.*

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, *irr.* (rare), *to be together with or at the same time*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. ‖ *to be, to happen*: confido confuturum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

consummābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consummo] *that may be perfected or finished* (very rare): ratio in nobis, Sen. Ep. 93: *novum*, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a casting up, reckoning together, a summary*: Col. 12, 12, 7: Plin. 4, 22, 37. ‖ *a uniting, connection*: summa ex duorum connexu, Cens. 2, 3 *ad fin.* Eugrav. t. 2. *a comprehending, connecting together*: quum pluris argumentis ad unam effectum deducuntur, Quint. 5, 10, 103. ‖ *an ending, completing, consummation*: saeculorum perdurabilis, Cath. 2, 2: (vita) in incertum ultimae summationem data, Sen. Hercul. Oet. 1: alvi, *digestion*, Plin. 11, 37, 69: alterorum, *the death of the latter*, id. 7, 7, 7.

consummātŭlus, a, um, [dim. of consummatus] *complete, finished*: Cod.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* [consummo]. ‖. *Adj.*: *perfect, complete, consummate*: eloquentia, Quint. procoem. § 20: scientia, id. 2, 21, 24: ira, Plin. 14, 4, 5: robur virium, id. 10, 62, 87. Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 129: orator, id. 2, 19, 1: professores, id. 2, 9, 3. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

consummo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [summa] *to cast* or *sum up*: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1: is numerus consummat millia tria et ducenta, *adds up to, amounts to*, Col. 3, 3 *fin.* Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, *the accumulated glory*, Liv. 28, 17. ‖. *to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate*: quae consummatur partibus una dies, *i. e. an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23: opera cerea, Col. 9, 13, 11: maximas res, Plin. 7, 43, 45: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. 2, 17, 9: facultatem crandi, id. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5: sacrum, Sen. Herc. fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. *Absol.*: *to complete a time of service*: Suet Cal. 44. ‖‖. *to make perfect, bring to perfection*: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde ordiendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32: consummavit dignitatem meam, id. de Ira, 3, 31. *Of persons*: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to perfection*, Quint. 10, 1, 89.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. symcop.* consumsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37: *inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234) lit.: *to take up, together*, or *entirely*; *to use up*; *to eat, devour*: agri multa efferunt manu quaesita, quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: fruges consumere nati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: acclis dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. ‖. Fig.: *to consume, waste away, squander, destroy*, etc.: faciat quod libet: sumat, consumat, perdat, *let him do what he likes, let him take, spend away, run through*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: omnia flamma, id. B. C. 2, 14: aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6 procem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, *to wear out*, id. Pont. 4, 10, 5: ferrum rubigine, Curt. 7, 8: affectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: consumpserit vocem metus instans, Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimia captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: scelera tus si quid consilii habet ut consumat nunc, *that if the rascal has any scheme on hand he may get done with it at once*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 132. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, aëra tentet, *had vainly sought a refuge in*, Ov. H. 6, 161: tela omnia solus pectore, *to receive*, Sil. 5, 642: tela clipeo, id. 10, 1229. 2. Of living beings: *to destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37: exercitum fame paene consumtum, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: acie, Vell. 2, 52 *fin.*: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2: senio et moerore, Liv. 40, 54. Sometimes, *to waste, weaken, enervate*: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: consumpta membra senecta, Ov. M. 14, 148. 3. Of time: *to spend, pass, waste*: horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: magnam partem diei, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62: ut tantum requietis habeam quantum cum uxore et filiola consumitur,

Cic. Att. 1, 18: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste or lose time and words in supplication*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93. 4. With acc., *in* with abl., and rar. *in* with acc.: *to use, employ, spend upon* or *about*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: aurum in monumento, ib. 1, 4, 12: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, id. Fam. 6, 12 *ad fin.*: plurimum studii in armis, Nep. Epam. 2: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re una, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg. G. 3, 178: pecuniam in monumentum, Javol. Dig. 35, 1, 40 *fin.*

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consumo] *a consuming, wasting, consumption*: Cic. Tim. 6. ‖. *an employing, application, use*: operae, Auc. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41. *Absol.*: *a spendthrift*: Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.* [consumo].

con-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *to stitch together, to sew up* (rare): tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 147: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8. Fig.: consutis dolis, *with concerted tricks*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211: os, *to stop the mouth*, Sen. Ep. 47. ‖. Meton.: in gen. with *abl.*: *to fill with*: pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2. (Hence It. *cucire*; Fr. *coudre*; part. *cousu*.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n.* *to rise up together* or *in a body, to stand up*: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset consurrexisse omnes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62: in veneralionem tui, Plin. Pan. 54: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ex insidiis, id. B. C. 3, 37: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, Liv. 8, 10: socii consurgere tonsis, Virg. Aen. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344. Of things: in auras corpora sponte sua, Lucr. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 7, 530: terno consurgunt ordine remi, ib. 5, 120: consurgunt geminae quercus, ib. 9, 681: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or *absol.*: *to rise for any* (esp. a hostile) *action, to join in a rising, insurrection*, etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13: Hispania magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, id. 33, 19: ad iterandum ictum, id. 8, 7: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 90. in ensem, ib. 9, 749: in vias truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in posnam, Plin. 8, 16, 17: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, *the factions rise again*, Lucan. 1, 692: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31: in plansus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28. 2. Of things: *to take rise*: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: potius quam singulos per annos consurgeret (theatrum) ac destrueretur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *a standing up* (as a sign of respect, *etc.*: rare): judicum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: omnium vestrum, id. Harusp. Resp. 1.

con-sūsurro, 1. *v. n.* *to whisper together*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

consūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [consuo] *sewed together*: crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, i, *n.* *a garment stitched together*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 192.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.* [consuo].

con-tăbĕfăcio, 3 *v. a.* *to waste, to wear out*: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 29.

con-tăbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n.* *inceps.* *to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): cor guttatim contabescit, Pl. Mero. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia lecta confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

contăbŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor* (rare): Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Vitr. 10, 21.

contăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish or cover with boards*: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62. ‖. In gen.: *to cover*: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: mare molibus, *to bridge over*, Curt. 5, 7: so, Hellespontum, Suet. Cal. 19.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo].

contactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, contact*: diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: Plin. 8, 15, 16. *In plur.*: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239. ‖. *a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection*: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. 4, 30: plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. Fig.: oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, id. Agr. 30: contactu valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11. *Absol.*: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. A. 1, 43. (Hence It. *contatto*.)

contăges, is, *f.* [id.] *contact, touch*. Lucr. 3, 734: *plu.* id. 6, 280.

contăgio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, contact, touch*: anima calescit primum ab ipso spiritu, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, id. Div. 1, 30, 63. ‖. *attraction, influence*: quae potest igitur contagio ex infinito paene intervallo pertinere ad lunam vel potius ad terram? ib. 2, 43 *fin.*: contagio naturae valet, id. Fat. 3. ‖‖. *a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection*: tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: criminis, Liv. 9, 34: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: conscientiae, id. Verr. 5, 71: furoris, Liv. 28, 24: cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37: noxae, id. 9, 1: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 5, 3: aspectus, id. Clu. 68, 193. *Absol.*: haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, Sall. C. 10 *fin.*: traxerat contagio proximos populos, *the bad example had led on*, Liv. 10, 18.

a **contăgiōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [contagio] *contagious*: Veg. 1, 14, 2.

contăgium, ii. *n.* *for* contagio [contingo] *touch, contact*: Lucr. 3, 346: Plin. 2, 20, 18. ‖. *infection, contagion*: morbi, Lucr. 3, 472: pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80: vicini pecoris, Virg. E. 1, 51. *Plur.* *Absol.*: agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id. Tr. 3, 8, 25: sceleruin, Lucan. 3, 322: lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2.

contāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (contr. of contagimen, from TAG root of tango) = contagio, *contact, contamination*: Tert. Carn adv. Marc. 1, 1: Mart. Cap. 1, 5.

contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contamino] *that may be polluted* or *defiled*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20 *ad fin.*

contāmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a polluting, contamination, defilement*: mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168. ‖. *corruption, disease*: ventris, Jul. Obsequ. de prodig. 89.

contāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a defiler, polluter*: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [contamino]. ‖. *Adj.*: *polluted, impure, defiled*: se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37: pars civitatis, velut conta-

minata, id. 4, 4: superstitio, Cic. Cla. 58 *fin.*: florem aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: pene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 29. *Sup.*: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

contāmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contamen] *to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17: id. Andr. prol. 16. **II.** *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute*: ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Deam Syriam urina, Suet. Ner. 56: qua contaminari sanguinem, suum Patres, confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: gaudium aegritudine aliqua, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4: se humanis vitiis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: ordines negligentia, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliqua mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35: se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18. In *part. perf.*: contaminati facinore, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: tot parricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65.

contanter, *adv.* v. cunctanter.

contāri, orum, *m. plu.* [contus] *soldiers armed with pikes*: Inscr. Grut. 40, 2.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

contātus, a, um, *delaying, hesitating*: v. cunctatus.

contātus, i, *m.* [contus] *a soldier armed with a pike or pole* = contarius: Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

con-technor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [techna] *to devise plots*: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *Part.* [contego].

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover up* or *over*: coria centonibus contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: quum arma omnia reposita confectaque essent, ib. 2, 14 locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38: capita scuta, Hirt. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82 caput glauco amictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 885: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: idem tumulus qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obtinuisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: uno tumulo contegere, *to bury*, Liv. 26, 25: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: humili sepultura, Tac. H. 1, 49: omnia nocte, Liv. 40, 22. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fido clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73. **II.** *to hide, conceal*: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Off. 1, 35: illi miserae injuriam contexeris, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41. Fig.: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victicium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 27.

con-tĕmĕro, avi, 1. v. a. *to pollute, violate* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18.

contemni-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [contemno facio] *contemptuous, scornful*: Lucil. in Non. 88, 29.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. *to scorn, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: ne T. quidem Posthumius contemnendus in dicendo, id. Brut. 77 *fin.*: omnia audentem contemnet Hannibal, nil temere agentem metuet, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: contemnere miser, Hor S. 2, 3, 14. With *pron. reflect.*: *to put a small value upon oneself*: qui ipse sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae; qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 47: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. Att. 12, 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: ut irascatur judex, mitigetur, invideat, faveat, contemnat, id. Or. 38: quae res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: orationem non contemnendae, Cic. Brut. 79: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementiter expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, id. Off. 1, 9: corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere, ib. 1, 30, 106: Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35: L. Catilina rempublicam desperit atque contempsit, id. Mur. 27, 78: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, ib. 7, 15: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: tu, verbero, imperium meum contemsti, Pl. As. 2, 4, 10: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. procem. 14: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65. With *inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29: coronari Olympia, ib. 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197. Poet.: adamantina saxa istus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2. 448: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, Virg. G. 2, 361: nondum caeruleus pinus contemserat undas, Tib. 1, 3, 37.

con-tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to moderate, temper by mixing* (rare): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246.

contemplābiliter, *adv. by taking aim*: contemplabiliter ferire aliquid, Amm. 20, 7.

contemplābilis, e, *adj.* [contemplor] *aiming, taking aim*: dextera, Amm. 30, 5.

contemplābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *considering attentively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: coeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9: injecit contemplationem super humeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. 12, 4. Hence, *an aiming, a sure aim*: sagittis praecipua contemplatione utuntur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194. **II.** Fig.: *a mental survey, a considering, meditation*: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46. *Absol.*: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **III.** *respect, consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. ", 5: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3: personarum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

contemplātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contemplative, speculative*: philosophia (*opp.* activa), *theoretical*, Sen. Ep. 95.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contemplator, an observer* (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8.

contemplātōrius, στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, icis, *f.* [contemplor] *she who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): medicina contemplatrix eorum quae in morbis communia sunt, Cels. praef.

contemplātus, a, um, *Part.* [contemplor].

contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a consideration, contemplation, observance* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): meque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66. **II.** *regard, respect*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

contemplo, are, for contemplor: contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. in Non. 469, 33: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 285. *Part. perf.*: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis redit, Liv. 30, 36: scripta, Amm. 31, 15.

contemplor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [templum] lit. *to mark out a* templum: Varr L. L. 7, 2, 82. Hence, *to look upon view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider* contemplabor hinc huc, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 53: quum intuear et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari utrumque quodque otiose et considerare cogito, id. Verr. 4, 15: quum coelum suspeximus coelestisque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2: oculis pulcritudinem rerum, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: sed ea quum contemplari cupiemus, vix sapiendi potestas fuit, id. de Or. 1, 55, 161: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28: vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: numos in area, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tiburi, id. Od. 3, 29, 6: contemplator item, cum solis lumina cunque fundunt radios, Lucr. 2, 113: contemplator item, quum se nux induit in florem, Virg. G. 1, 187. **II.** Fig.: of the mind: *to consider, contemplate*: propone tibi duces reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplandat, *id. Fisac.* 11 *fin.*

con-temporālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *contemporary*. Subst.: *a contemporary*: Tert. adv. Herm. 6 *sq.*

con-temporānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = contemporalis: Gell. 19, 14.

contempŏro, 1. v. n. [id.] *to be contemporary*: Tert. Resurr. Carn. 45.

contemptē, *adv. contemptuously*: only in *comp.*: contemptius, Sen. Ep. Vit. 11: Suet. Dom. 11.

contemptibilis, e, *adj.* [contemptus] *worthy of scorn, contemptible*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9. *Comp.*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptibilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [contemptibilis] *contemptibleness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

contemptim, *adv. contemptuously, scornfully*: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id. 37, 10: morte consulis contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes, id. 7, 7: quin et barbari contemptim vagabantur, Tac. H. 3, 47.

contemptio, ōnis, *f.* [contemno] *a despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: totam vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia ponamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv. 6, 41: ut jam hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *came to be despised by the enemy*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

contemptius, *adv.* v. contempte.

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] *a scorner, contemner, despiser*: contemptor Divum Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 7, 648: superum, Ov. M. 3, 514: religionum, Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, civitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40: famae, id. 44, 22: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5: aequi Amulius, Ov. F. 3, 49 (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *who had no mean opinion of himself*, Quint. 12, 1, 20. *Adj.*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, Sall. J. 64.

contemptrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who despises*: mea, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, Ov. M. 1, 161. Of things: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44.

contemptus, a, um, *Part.* [contemno]. **II.** *Adj.*: *despicable, contemptible, vile*: contemptus et abjectus homo Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25. With *dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60. *Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Crotoniatae? *what speech could be baser?* Cic. de Sen. 9. *Sup.*: contemptissimorum consilium levitas, id. Best. 16.

contemptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn*: in

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

salutem, 5, 11. 2. palpitans? a bandage: Cat. C. 31. 3. Plin.: vinum cretici, Suet. Vesp. 19. 4. Plin.: conservatum, vas, a cupboard, locker: ad conservandum, Aulul. 3, 5, 3. 5. spec. in language, to consecrate: Cic. Dom. 53: consecratio et conservatio, Fam. A. 4, 18.

contexticius, a, um, *adj.* [contexo] *a plaiting of three things together*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

contexticulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contexo] *to put three things together, to make three-fold*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.: Hier. Jejun. 3, 14, 5.

con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. a. *to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble*: medium scilicet cum aqua ad mollis crassitudinem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70: arsenicum in vino votare, id. 29, 6, 36.

II. Meton.: *to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy*: conterimusque boves, et vires agricolarum, Lucr. 2, 1160: conterit farra, silicus tenuatur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91: Ἡσιόδειον κέρδος, quam conterivorum legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, you weary me with your talk, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 65: corpora ipsa ac membra silviis ad paradisiam emundandis inter verbera ac contumelias conterant, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo tris fasciculos coriis contriviste bubulis, Pl. Poen. 2, 1, 11: qui lutera conterant tua, carry your sides, id. Au. 2, 4, 14: is vel Hercules conterere quaestiones possit, destroy, waste, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: vitam sacrum, to tread, Prop. 2, 23, 15. In an obscene sense: aliquem lustique quaestio, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. 2. Of time: *to spend, pass, waste*: with in and abl.: aetatem in pistrino, id. Bac. 4, 6, 12: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 53: cano otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Am. 27, 104: diem in ea arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46. With *abl.*: totum lunae diem curvando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1060: tempora spectaculis, Quint. 1, 12, 18: diei brevitatem convivils, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. With *dum*: contrivi diem dum esto, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 4. *Absol.*: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, conterere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *ad fin.* 3. Of other objects: operam, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 54: operam frustra, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: quae sunt horum temporum, to exhaust, Cic. Att. 9, 4. Fig.: injurias oblivione, to *obliterate from the memory*, id. Fam. 1, 9: contenere atque contemnere reliqua ex collatione, *to trample under foot, to scorn*, id. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*

con-terrāneus, i, m. [terra] *a fellow-countryman*: Plin. H. N. praef. § 1.

con-terreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify*: pectora vulgi meta, Lucr. 2, 624: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cervus venantum subito vocibus conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingenium accenderat eo facto magis quam conterruerat, Liv. 1, 11: quae re irritavit magis quam conterruit animos, id. 40, 39: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11: qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287.

contesserātio, ōnis, *f.* [contessero] *an exchange of hospitable pledges, friendship*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

contesserō, ā, v. n. [tessera] *to contract friendship by means of the tesserae*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātio, ōnis, *f.* [contestor] legal t. t. *a calling to witness, a proving by witness, testimony*: Ulp. Dig. 22, 5, 20: fidejussor testamentum comprobatione facit a manifesta contestatione, Gell. 5, 13: litis, *of formal entering upon a suit by calling witnesses*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 40. In gen.: nonnullis datum interpretandi, Gell. 20, 5. II. *An earnest entreaty*: Cic. Orchal. 1 Ingra.

contestātus, a, um, *Part.* [contestis] *attested by witnesses*: Tert. Testimi. Anim. 5.

con-testis, is, *m.* [testis] *a witness*: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102.

con-texo, ŭi, tum, 3. v. a. [texo] *to weave together, connect, join, unite*: ut ea (membra) contexta sint, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 140: ossa nervis, Ov. M. 4, 374: ossa cute, id. ib. 15, 389: ut (ossa) cute tegerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 140

continentur, *adv. continuously, in unbroken succession*: continentur undis insulæ, Catull. 37, 6. *Of time*: continuously, *without interruption*: continenter tota nocte lavant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus continenter pluit, Liv. 25, 7. **II.** *temperately, moderately (rare)*: vivere, Cic. Of. 1, 30, 106: so in Sup.: Aug. Ep. 199.

continentia, æ, *f.* [continens] *a holding in, repressing*: crepitus ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.* **II.** *Fig.*: *a holding in, or curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation, ἐγκράτεια*: continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: continentia an victu omni atque cultu, id. Of. 2, 24, 86: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, id. Verr. 4, 52: ubi pro continentia et sequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2: nec minus ea in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52. **III.** In late Lat.: *the contents*: operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. **2.** *proximity*: regionum, ib. 5, 15.

con-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. Act.: *to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect*: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: alvus arcetque et continet quod recipit, ib. 2, 54, 136: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 117. *Fig.*: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2. **II.** *to keep in, bound, encompass*, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: quidque loci natura Helvetii continentur, ib. 1, 2: montibus angustis mare continebatur, ib. 4, 23. **III.** *to hold within, contain, comprise, involve*: ut omnia, quæ alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: panis innumeras pene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68: (lines) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiæ magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22: narrationes, quæ summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. 5, 52: quis est tam ignarus, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: tertia epistola continebat, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: quod vero rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: una res videtur causam continere, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65. In *pass.* with *abl.*: *to be contained in, be composed of, consist of* etc.: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), *are not cased in by*, id. N. D. 2, 23: vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc. 9, 28: versus pancis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quæ philosophorum libris continentur, ib. Procem. § 11: artes, quæ conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14: maximus ejus (rhetorices) usus actu continetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5. **IV.** *to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support*, etc.: difficile est continere quod capere non possis: expeditius manus nostræ rapiunt quam continent, Curt. 4, 11: non ad continendas sed ad partiendas merces, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: quoad continuisset exercitum, Liv. 28, 2: sirim continent odorem diutius, l lin. 21, 7, 18: contine quaeso caput, *hold up your head*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. *Fig.*: nec enim ulla res vehementius rempp. continet quam fides, Cic. Of. 2, 24: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11: te in exercitatione, *keep you at work*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: se in iis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41: ad sociorum animos in fide continendos, vi 28, 2 **V.** *to keep within, keep close, keep in a place*: tectos, conjos: ut diutius sub pellibus milites continori non possent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: copias in castris, id. B. G. 1, 46: exercitium castris, id. B. G. 1, 48: pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, *keeps within doors*, Virg. G. 1, 259: ut Pompeium quam angustissime contineret, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45: se rari, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17: se (sc. domi), Suet. Cæs. 81: sese intra silvas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: ex insulis, quibus continebantur, Suet. Aug. 19. **2.** *to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain*: tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut una continuatione verborum binae ei contentionēs vocis et remissiones continerentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: aspectu conterritus hæsit, continuitque gradum, Virg. Aen. 3, 598: contineri quin complectar non queo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 128: vix me contineo quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: vix contineor, *I can hardly contain myself*, id. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi taceo et contineo optime, *I keep very close*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: consul interim silentio continebat suos, Liv. 27, 15: suos a proelio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, *keep off from*, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21: animum a consueta libidine, Sall. J. 15: unde manum juventus metu deorum continuit? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 37. **3.** *to check, curb, repress*: cohibereque semper, et ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus præsis, si te ipse contineas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20. **B.** Neutr.: *to keep together* (as *verb. finit.*, extremely rare): utroque commeatus continet, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 44.

con-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. Act.: *to touch, take hold of, seize*: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Virg. Aen. 2, 239: jam poteram a terra contingere ramos, *to reach*, id. E. 8, 40: munera Cerealia dextra, Ov. M. 11, 122: undas pede, ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56: ora sacro medicamine nati, Ov. M. 2, 123: sol montes suo contingens igni, Lucr. 4, 408: radiis (solis) prius quam terra contingeretur, Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera contingere coma, Ov. F. 3, 34: nubes aerio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars*, Prop. 1, 8, 43: sed quamvis mitem metuit contingere primo, mox adit, Ov. M. 2, 860: luna terram paene contingens, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: dextras consulum, *to touch the hand, shake hands*, Liv. 28, 9. **2.** *to eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, ib. 15, 281: fontem, ib. 3, 409. **3.** *to touch impurely* (very rare): Pl. Am. 2, 2, 204. **II.** *to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, extend to*: Helvii, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7: turri adacta et contingente vallum, ib. 5, 43: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21. **III.** *to attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with*, etc. (mostly poet.): qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, ib. 8, 100: auras, *to come in contact with the air*, ib. 15, 416: avem ferro, *to hit*, Virg. Aen. 5, 509: aures, Ov. M. 1, 211: fando Hippolytum vestras contigit aures osculaturae nesi, ib. 15, 497: aevi contigere florem, *to reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 2, 565: quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui simillima contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. **IV.** *Fig.*: *to touch, to seize upon*: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum cura, Val. Fl. 3, 173: quos in aliqua res fortuna publicae quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10. nec unquam contacti simili sorte rogatis opem, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. **2.** *to touch with pollution, stain, defile*, etc. (generally in *part. perf.*): Gallos coniactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48: contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9: omnes ea violatione templi contacti, id. 29, 8 *fin.*: ut (plebs) contacta regia praeda id. 2, 5: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (*sc.* Alliensis) religione, Liv. 6, 28: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12. *Absol.*: hic contactus ensis deserat castum latus! Sen. Hippol. 714. **3.** *to be connected with* or *related to, to concern*: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 8: ali quem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2: deos quoniam propius contingis, *since you are more intimate with the great*, Hor. S. 2. 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu contingere, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*: si crimine contingantur, *have part in*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 21. **B.** Neutr.: *to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot*: and absol.: *to turn out, come to pass, succeed*: with *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: tantum habemus otii quantum jamdiu nobis non contigit, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: cui gratia, fama contingat abunde Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 16: tot gaudia illi contigisse lastor, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 35: non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint. 6, 3, 2 quum *tanto* plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, id. 10, 2, 28: quod (*sc.* servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contigerit, Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* With *inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3: quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, *ext.* 2: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis contingit, Hor. A. P. 51. With *subj.*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32. With *acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus*, Vell. 1, 5 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29. *Absol.*: hanc mi expetivi; contigit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4: si nulla contingit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: quia memoria atque actio natura non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4. With *abl.*: gratia, quae contingat ex sermone puro atque dilucido, id. 11, 1, 53. **2.** *to adjoin, border upon*: with *dat.* or *inter*: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut continuatione inter se, id. B. C. 1, 21. **3.** Of plants: *to sprout, grow*: ut toto anno (meloponos) contingant, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

con-tingo (tingo), *v. a.* *to wet, moisten*: semina rerum colore, Lucr. 2, 755: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*, Virg. G.

), 402: tenuem cupressi amurca, lb. 3, 448. Fig.: contingere cuncta Museo fopore, Lucr. 1, 911.

continuanter and **continuātim**, *adv. continuously*: Aug. Retr. 1, 24.

continuātim, *adv. continuously*: Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

continuātio, ōnis, *f.* [continuo] *a connection series, connection, continuation, succession*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7 *fin.*: imbrium, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, Suet. Tib. 21: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 4. ‖ In rhetoric: *a period*: Cic. Or. 61: verborum, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261.

continuē, *adv. continuously, without interruption*, etc.: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

continuĭtas, ātis, *f.* [continuus] *a connected series, continuation* (very rare): spinae, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

continuo, *adv. without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*: often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo delegit viros, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, id. Bac. 3, 1, 7: nam postquam audivi, continuo argentum dedi, ut emeretur, id. Epid. 4, 1, 37: neminem convenī quin omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad coelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: continuo has leges imposuit natura, quo tempore, etc., Virg. G. 1, 60: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari tibi verba oeneas, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 24: aderit continuo hoc ubi ex te audiverit, id. Hec. 5, 3, 19: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Virg. G. 4, 548: quod iubet, non iubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 7: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought to myself*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: hoc continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, *immediately thereupon*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1. ‖ In denying an inference: with a negative: *not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*: non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 5. And in questions implying a denial: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? ib. 3, 18, 40. ‖ *in an uninterrupted series, continuously*: only in Quint. 2, 20, 3: id. 9, 1, 11. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 104-107.

continuo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus]. ‖ Act.: Of space: *to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite*. With *dat.* or *absol.*: (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 *fin.*: aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44: regnum Alyattei campis Mygdoniis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496: Sulonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.* *Absol.*: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, *to erect in rows*, Sall. C. 20: continuare fundos, *to buy contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14: latissime agrum, ib. 2, 26, 70: agros, Liv. 34, 4: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, qua palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, ib. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: (atoms) quae alias alias apprehendentes continuantur, *hang together, coalesce*, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54. ‖ Of time: *to keep up, keep on doing, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together*: iter die et nocte, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: perpetuationem bidui duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28: diem noctemque potando, *to keep on drinking day and night*, Tac. G. 22: theatro dies totos, Id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Suet. J. 37: praeturam ei continuare, i. e. *to give it to him immediately after the edileship*, Vell. 2, 91: modo continuantes unumquodque per trinas personas, modo alternantes per singulas, Suet. Ner. 1: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: fabrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46. quae libertas usque ad hoc tempus contmuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 26: pacī externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54: damna damnis continuantur, Tac. Agr. 41. Poet.: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292.

‖ Neutr. (rare): *to continue, last*: febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3.

continŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. Of space: *holding together, unbroken, continuous*: aer terrae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: Leucadis continuam veteres habuere coloni, nunc freta circuunt, *joined to the main land*, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5: montes, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fissere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6: aliqui vice dentium continuo esse gignuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15. Fig.: quum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes, Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (*opp.* partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, *kept up*, id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46: affectus, id. 6, 2, 10. ‖ Subst.: continuus, i, *m. he who is always about one, an attendant*: principis, Tac. A. 6, 26. ‖ Of time: *successive, following, running on, continuous*: auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Bootem, continuusque die sidus Hyantis erit, *on the next day*, Ov. F. 5, 734: continua nocte Delphin videndus erit, ib. 6, 720: ubi dies decem continuos illius iteraseti domum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 146: ex eo die dies continuos quinque, *for five days running*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: prioribus continuis diebus, Liv. 42, 58: tot dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: triennium, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 61: ubi triduum ibi continuum fuerit, *three days together*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 145: biennio, Suet. Tib. 38: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *unceasingly occupied*, Tac. A. 4, 36: tres continua serie oratores, tres continui principes senatus, Plin. 7, 41, 42. ‖ Of events, etc.: *successive, uninterrupted*: bella, Liv. 10, 31: cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76: itinera, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34: regna, Liv. 1, 47: duo triumphi ex Hispania acti, id. 41, 7: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop, 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: sed ego continuo fortunae vulneror ictu, *by stroke upon stroke*, id. Pont. 2, 7, 41: continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Sullius, Tac. A. 11, 5: naturae vi, quam continuis his voluminibus tractamus, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

contĭo, ōnis, *f.* [from conventio: the form coventio occurs in the Bacch. Inscr.: frequently written concio, and erroneously derived from concieo]. Lit. *a coming together*: hence, *an assembly, a meeting*, in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 248: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium, quam eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico ver praeconem convocatur, Fest. *s. v.*: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28 advocare contionem populi, Sall. 84 *fin.*: militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocata populum in contionem, Liv. 42, 33: plebem ad contionem vocare, id. 2, 2: me in vestram contionem convocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 4 *fin.*: convocatis ad contionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: contionem habere, Liv. 20, 21: in contionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1: quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: dato tempore vel in senatu, vel in contione non reticebo, Tac. A. 4, 40: laudare alicujem pro contione, *before the assembled army*, Sall. J. 8: nunc in mille curias contionesque disperssm et dissipatam esse remp., Liv. 2, 28: togata et urbana, id. 42, 37: turbulentae, Quint. 5, 13, 39: in illis fluctibus contionum, id. 8, 6, 48: contionum procellae, ib. 7. ‖ Meton.: *a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army*: legi contionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: audiri jam et legi novas contiones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: habere contionem: qua in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1: contionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: in contione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres, tristes atque summissae, ib. 11, 3, 153: contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3: illis (*sc.* Thucydides) contionibus melior, hic (*sc.* Herodotus) sermonibus, *i. e. the speeches in his history*, Quint. 10, 1, 73. ‖ *a tribune, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*: Liv. 3, 49.

contiōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly*: Liv. 21, 53: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, id. 3, 47: Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*

contiōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio] *belonging to or suitable for a public assembly*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hirudo aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: senex, *a mob orator demagogue*, Liv. 3, 72.

contiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or suited to a public assembly* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: oratio, Amm. 27, 6.

contiōnātor, ōris, *m.* [contionor] *a haranguer of the people*: in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an agitator*: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

contiōnātōrius, a, um, for contionarius: Gell. 1, 11, dub.

contiōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly*: nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16. ‖ *to deliver an oration to a public assembly*: Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: contionari superiore e loco, ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: ad populum, Suet. Aug. 84: de Caesare, id. Caes. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18: quum Lepidus contionaretur, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31. With *acc.* and *in fin.*: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non oportere, *declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.* ‖ In gen.: *to declare publicly, publish, make known* (very rare): caterva tota clarissima concentione contionata est: *Buic vitae tuae*, etc., id. Sest. 55, 118: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est, Lact. 4, 18.

con-tĭro, ōnis, *m. a fellow-recruit*: Inscr. Mur. 809, 4.

contiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contio] *a short harangue to the people*: Cic. Att. 2, 16.

con-tōgātus, i, *m. a law colleague*: Amm. 29, 2.

con-tŏlo, *v.* for confero, *to bear*: contollam gradum, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 6.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. it thunders hoarsely*: contonat ibi continuo omnia maximo, *it thunders away there*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 42.

contor, ari, *v.* comitor.

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, ēre, v. a. to twist, twirl, whirl, hurl, cast, throw, fling, dart, launch, shoot, discharge, brandish, wield: ut tela hasta contorta: ut hastam in hostem: ut hastam in aliquem: ut hastam ad aliquem: ut hastam in aliquem: ut hastam ad aliquem: ut hastam in aliquem: ut hastam ad aliqu

primenses loin et environnant entièrement, tam respiciens Miletum, fl. N. fl. 2, 57: ne milesiæ tectæ, Plin. ep. 6, 29: lanæ cerussæ (opp. protonotare), id. 9, 22, 38: cellum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: digitum torpentem contrectumque frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: ignavæque fames, et contracto frigore pigras, *hard frost*, Virg. G. 4, 259: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, Cic. Cæl. 26 *ad fin.*: supercilia (opp. deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, fb. 92: castra, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40: contrahere tegula vela, *to draw in*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: si contrahit orbem (luna), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, fb. 3, 144: summittenda et contrahenda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 45: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4: iac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: vulnera, id. 24, 8, 33: cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38: ventrem, *to bind*, Cels. 4, 19: vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6. 2. Fig.: *to draw in, to check, restrain, sadden*: quoi non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1218: te rogo, ne contrahas se demittas animum, *let not your spirits fall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: tum (sole discedente) quasi tristitia quasdam contrahit terram, id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15 bonis amici quasi diffundantur ac incommodis contrahantur, id. Am. 23 *ad fin.*: ex quibus intelligitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupiditatem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39. ||||. *to bring on, bring about, cause, make, get, catch*, etc.: aliquid litigii, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 31: qui hoc mihi contraxit, fb. 3, 2, 21: negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: nummis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42 *fin.*: aliquid mali, Cic Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: sed alienum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28: certamen, id. 23, 26: tantum sibi reique publicæ piaculi contrahet? id. 5, 52: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27: cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38: situ mucorem contrahere, *to get mouldy*, Col. 12, 4: morbum, *to catch a disease*, Plin. 30, 8, 21: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: poros contracta, *due for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.* 2. *to do business with, to make a contract, conclude a bargain*: rationem, rem cum illo, id. Clu. 14, 41: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5: qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur, fb. 2, 11, 40 ex iebus contrahendis, fb. 3, 15, 61: affinitas inter Cæsarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44: contrahere emptionem, venditionem, Paul. Dig. 19, 4, 1: and, gen.: *to have to do with*: neque si tecum agas quid neque si cum altero contrahas, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: contrahere nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

contrā-jūris, *contrary to law, unlawful*, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pōno, posŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to place opposite, to oppose to*: non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84.

contrāpŏsĭtum, i, *n. antithesis*: Quint. 9, 3, 81.

contrārĭē, *adv. in an opposite direction or manner*: contrarie sidera procedentia, Cic. Tim. 9: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

contrārĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [contrarius] *opposition, contrariety*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.

contrārĭo, v. contrarius.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] *lying over against, fronting, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18: fis (ligula) contraria (ligna), fb. 4, 17: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65: ripa, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47. ||. In gen.: *opposite, contrary, opposed*. With *gen.*: hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. With *dat.*: fili virtuti contrarium vitium, Quint. 11, 3, 44: resistatis urbanitati, hæc, 1, 141 tutor alius Ov. M. 2, 541: ventus, fb. 8, 713: With inter and prom. reflxd.: vergentes inter se contrariæ Aeolidæ Dimorphotheque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 6. With atque: verumtor retro contendit motu atque cursum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: contrarium decernebat eo puncto quo decreverat, id. Verr. 1, 46. *Absl.*: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis conflatum, id. Cael. 5 *fin.*: non modo non cohærentia inter se, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria, id. Phil. 2, 8: ardor, Lucr. 3, 292: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, fb. 32: leges, id. 3, 6, 43: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: contrario ictu per parmam uterque transfixus, Liv. 2, 6: quinquereines, *going in opposite directions*, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ, Virg. Aen. 12, 487: contrario amne naves subvehunt, *against the stream*, Plin. 21, 13, 43. Adverbially, ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 30: Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47: e contrario: Nep. Ipbicr. 1: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Rarely, in contrarium: Plin. 18, 24, 34: per contrarium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. ||||. *inimical, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis contraria, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 740: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33: hyoscyon stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87: quæ (*ex.* perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrarium interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64: philosophia imperatoro, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavourable*, id. Oth. 8: sæpe quos ipse alueris, tibi inventri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17. Subst.: contrarius, ii, *m. an opponent, antagonist*: Vitr. 7 *præf.*

contra-versum, *adv. on the contrary*: Sol. 10.

contrā-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verto]. ||. *Adj.*: *opposite, lying over against*: Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniæ, Sol. 27: urbs spirantî Zephyro, Amm. 18, 9.

contrectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contrecto] *that may be felt or handled*: contractabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8.

contrectābĭlĭter, *adv. with feeling*: Lucr. 4, 664.

contrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contrecto] *a touching, contact* (very rare): equæ, vaccæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: vestimentorum, *the use of them*, Paul. Sent. 2, 31. ||. In the jurists: *an illegal appropriation, theft*: furtum est contrectatio fraudulosa, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

contrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (in the jurists) *a thief*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 36.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 606: omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: membra, Suet. Ner. 34 librum manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, *to meddle with*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, *to wallow in wealth*, Suet. Cal. 42. ||. *to touch all over, to search*: ne feminæ prætextatique pueri et puellæ contrectarentur, id. Claud. 35. |||. *to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: contrectatis multorum uxoribus, Suet. Dom. 1. Meton.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonoured*, Tac. A. 14, 35. IV. In the jurists: *to take by stealth, purloin*: Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3. V. Fig.: nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: discerpta contrectant, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: mente voluptates, *to consider, weigh*, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: studia et disciplinas philosophiæ, *to apply oneself to*, Gell. 17, 20.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (incept.). ||. Neutr.: *to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: fil. Liv. [illegible] Flig.: [illegible] Cic. Sest. 31, 68. ||. Act.: *to tremble at something, be afraid of*: qui non contremiscamus inferni, non Furiarum, non vincula, non carnificem, Sulp. Ep. 6 *fin.*: periculum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 6. Mamertinam Italiæ contremuit, Just. 38, 4, 14.

contrēmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* to tremble greatly (rare): Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 59: Luer. 3, 1220.

con-trĭbālis, e, *adj. trusting, relating to a tribe*: Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

contrĭbālĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribalis] *relation*: quintus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13, ex Jesu, 6, 14.

con-trĭbālis, is, *m. of the same tribe* (very rare): Inscr. Grut. 873, 4. ||. *a companion in religion*: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

contrĭbo, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* to *apply, torment*: Val. Sir. 35, 22.

con-tribŭo, bŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put in the same tribe, or in the same list, lot*, etc.: *to enrol, class, incorporate, bring together*. With *cum*: Ocenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60. With *dat.*: Ambraciam quæ tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv. 38, 3: Phocenses Locrensesque his contribuerint, id. 33, 34. examen novum apibus vetustate corruptis contribuant, Col. 9, 13, 9. With *in*: in unam urbem contributi, Liv. 31, 30: novos dives in octo tribus, Vell. 2, 20: milites in unam cohortem, Just. 12, 5: nuper in Achaicum contributi concilium, Liv 42, 37: pollicentes Corinthum iis contributuros in antiquum gentis concilium, id. 32, 19. With *ad*: urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributæ, id. 32, 5: hæc utilius est vitæ, contributa habens remedia, Plin. 32, 4, 13: ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, *are brought together*, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27. ||. *to bring into a common stock, to contribute*: nec non Spercheides undæ contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231: proprios ego tecum, sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.

contrĭbūtio, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] *a clubbing together, an average assessment*: debiti et crediti, Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1: omnium, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [contribuo].

contrīstātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contristo] *an afflicting, affliction, grief*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

contristo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tristis] *to make sad or sorrowful, to afflict*: contristavit hæc sententia Balbum, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.*: prudens non perturbatur, nec contristatur, nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 12: columbæ ne contristatæ senescant, Col. 8, 8, 4. Poet.: (Sirius) lævo contristat lumine cœlum, Virg. Aen. 10, 275. ||. Meton. *to darken, make gloomy, becloud, bedim*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore cœlum, id. G. 3, 279: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colosser quodam nitore exhilarat contristatos sulphure, Plin. 35, 17, 57. Of vines: *to damage*: Col. 3, 2, 20.

contrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contero] *a grinding*. Fig.: *contrition, grief, oblique*: Lact. 7, 18.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* [contero]. ||. Adj.: *worn out, trite, common*: contritum proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: contrita præcepta, id. de Or. 1, 31: contritam et contemptam, judicium bonorum, id. Sest. 40.

contrŏversĭa, æ, *f.* [controversus] *a turning against, an dispute*: si contraversia æquæ insulam subverterit, *the force of the water*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 2. ||. *a civil lawsuit*: tamen judicia aut distrahenderum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt, Cic. Cæcin. 3, 8: sive ex

crimine causa constat ut fugitivus, sive ex controversia ut hereditatis, sive ex deliberatione ut belli, id. de Or. 2, 24, 104. III. Gen.: *a debate, dispute, quarrel, controversy*: quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur, a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocat controversiam (orator), id. Or. 14, 45: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72: rem adducere in controversiam, ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: magna inter eos exsistit controversia, ib. 5, 28: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 32: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.*: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.*: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19: ea controversia quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, id. Fam. 13, 69: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversiālis, e, *adj.* [controversia] *pertaining to controversy* or *dispute*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

contrōversiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little controversy*: Hier. in Ruffin. 1, 30.

contrōversiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *very much controverted* (rare): res, Liv. 3, 72.

contrōversor, 1. *v. dep.* [controversus], *to be at variance, to dispute* (rare): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. frgm. in Prisc. p. 803 P.: qui nascuntur ex fratribus, nihil invicem controversantur, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* I. Pass.: *that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed*: id sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50 *fin.*: argumentum dubium pro necessario, controversum pro confesso, Quint. 5, 13, 34: controversa res et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: auspicium, Liv. 10, 42 *fin.*: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28. II. Act.: *litigious, quarrelsome*: quod esset acuta illa gens (sc. Siculorum) et controversa natura, id. Brut. 12, 46: controversa sibi ac repugnantia (sc. terra et ignis), *at strife*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. [*Contro* and *versus*: *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to contra as *intro, citro, ultro*, to *intra*, etc.: cf. *introrsum*.]

con-trūcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter, slay* (rare): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit exanimatus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira 1, 2: universos, Suet. Cal. 28: taurorum corpora, Sen. Ep. 115: bestias, Suet. Caes. 75. Fig.: si summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *have butchered the republic*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust together, press in*: nubes in unum, Lucr. 6, 211: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant corpora, *crowded together*, ib. 1253: uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: aliquos in balneas, Cic. Coel. 26, 63.

con-trunco, avi, 1. *v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down* (rare): filios, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 51: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: dum quod edant addas, meum ne contruncant cibum, *so that they do not hew down my meat*, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiorem, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contrudo].

contŭbernālis, is, *comm.* (*abl.* contubernali, Pomp. in Charis. p. 99 P.) [contubern m]. I. Milit. *t. t. a tent-companion or comrade* (one, two men and a decemus in one tent): Cic. Ligar. 7, 21: Tac. H. 1, 23: v. Smith's Ant. 357. 2. *a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war*: contubernalis Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Cael. 30 *fin.*: fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. Planc. 11, 27: Suet. Caes. 42. II. In gen.: *a comrade, companion, mate*: habuisses enim non hospitem, sed contubernalem, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: illi contubernalem in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105: meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34: praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123. Also ironic.: Quirini contubernalem, i. e. *Caesar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28. III. Colloq.: *the husband* or *wife of a slave*: masc.: Col. 12, 1, 1: *fem.*: id. 1. 8, 5: Petr. 57, 6. Hence: aliquem cruci contubernalem dare, *to unite in wedlock with the cross*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 29.

contŭbernium, ii, *n.* [taberna] *companionship in a tent, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. A. 1, 41. 2. *the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war*: Cic. Planc. 11: is in contubernio patris ibidem militabat, Sall. J. 64: contubernii necessitudo, Liv. 42, 11. 3. In gen.: *companionship, intercourse*: Suet. Aug. 89: id. Tib. 14: Plin. Ep. 10, 94 (95): Sen. Ep. 6, 6: Tac. Or. 5. 4. *marriage between slaves*: Col. 12, 1, 2. Hence, *opp.* connubium: *concubinage*: Cic. Verr. 5, 40: Suet. Caes. 49. Of animals: *a dwelling together*: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4. Fig.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *exist not together*, Val. Max. 9, 5 *ad fin.* II. Meton.: *a common war tent*: Caes. B. C. 3, 76: Tac. A. 1, 17. 2. In gen.: *a common dwelling*: Suet. Cal. 10. Esp.: *the dwelling of a male and female slave*: Tac. H. 1, 43.

con-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* (*pres.* contulmur, Lucr. 4, 39: *inf.* contui, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 111), *to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively* (rare): totam terram contueri ejusque situm, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. Rep. 6, 23: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aspicite ipsum: contuemini os, id. Sull. 27: contuens aliquem, Suet. Aug. 94: paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert, Gell. 5, 14. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder maturely, observe* (rare): quod si plane contueare ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 654. 2. *to take care of, to preserve carefully*: pecus contuendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16. II. *to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 39.

contŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [contueor].

contŭĭtus (contŭtus), ūs *m.* [id.] *an attentive looking, view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): amor fugit forum, fugat tuos cognatos, fugat ipse a suo se contuitu, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 11, 87, 54.

contŭmācia, ae, *f.* [contumax] *haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness, firmness* (rarely in a good sense): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: contumacia et arrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: inter abruptam contumaciam et deformo obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 3, 2 *fin.*: eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61: nec ideo libertas aut contumacia frandi cuiquam fuit, Suet. Aug. 54: Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, *an honourable self-confidence*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.* Of animals: contumacia pervicax bovum, Col. 6, 2, 11. Of plants: *obstinacy in growth*: Plin. 16, 32, 58. II. Legal *t. t. an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court, contempt of court*: Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.

contŭmāciter, *adv. obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously*: contumaciter, arroganter, *insuaviter* solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *ad fin.*: omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58. *Comp.*: Nep. Cim. 2: Quint. 6 procem. § 15 Fig.: lapides sculpturae resistunt, Plin. 37, 7, 30.

contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [con and TUM, root of tumeo] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn*: quia contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 78 *ad fin.*: in me contumax, id. Att. 15, 15: adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2: populur regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: si contumax, arrogans, securus sit, Quint. 6, 1, 14: arrogantiam oris et contumacem animum incusavit, Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, ib. 4, 60: preces, ib. 2, 57: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *firm, steadfast*, id. H. 1, 3. Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 83. Of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8. Of things: *unyielding*: lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: carduum fricanti, Plin. 12, 13, 29: syllabe, *not fitting into measure*, Mart. 9, 12. II. Legal *t. t. wilfully disobedient to a judicial summons*: contumax est, qui tribus edictis propositis vel uno pro tribus, quod vulgo peremptorium appellatur literis evocatus praesentiam sui facere contemnit, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.

contŭmēlia (centumia, Marc. Cap. 4 *fin.*) ae, *f.* [con and TUM, root of tumeo] *insult, affront, invective, disgrace, ignominy*: patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 430, 16: contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 82: quin novo modo ei faceres contumeliam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, (8) 79: innocenti ei dixit contumelias, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7 *fin.*: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3: in se accipere, ib. 4, 7, 1: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48 *fin.*: quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, id. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, ib. 1, 9: quem vexat omnibus contumeliis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 73: contumelia perfugae appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, Liv. 4, 4: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. Esp. 2. *violation*: Liv. 8, 28. II. Meton. of things: *injury, damage*: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

contŭmēliōsē, *adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. *Comp.*: Liv. 32, 37. *Sup.*: Cic. Vat. 12, 29.

contŭmēliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive*: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: epistola in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistola, id. Claud. 35 *Comp.*: contumeliosior nulla παρρησία fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 4. *Sup.*: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1.

con-tūmesco, 3. *v. n. to swell greatly*: gingivae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

contumia, ae, v contumelia.

con-tūmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to heap up like a mound*: stragulum molle ovis, Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. *to furnish with a mound, to inter, bury*: sanctus in gesta contumularis humo, Ov. Ib. 464.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* contĕtĭdi, Enn. Ann. 16, 36) *to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound*: oleas in lentisco, Cato R. R. 7, 4: radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2

florem nullo cessare, Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8: aliquem male fustibus, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: aliquem pugnis, id. Bac. 3, 3, 46: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem plana palma, Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte restimas contudit, *squeezed together, pressed in*, Ov. M. 14, 96. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5: cheragra contudit articulos, id. S. 2, 7, 16: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, *has his mouth broken*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 17. ‖ Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check*, etc.: populos feroces, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2: nostras opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 41 *fin.*: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44 *ad fin.*: animos ferox placida arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: ita calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, Cic. Cascin. 7: contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, id. Phil. 13, 13, 29: minas tumidas regum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: impetus, ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybii, *i. e., to surpass by my own*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 33. Poet. Of time: *to complete, bring to a close*: annua sol in quo contundit tempora serpens, Lucr. 5, 691.

contuoli oculi, [contueor] *small-winking eyes*, Fest. *s. v.*

contuor, tui, v. contueor.

conturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] *disorder, confusion*: oculorum, *indistinct vision*, Scrib. Comp. 19. ‖ Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: post rem rubor, pallor, titubatio, et si qua alia signa conturbationis et conscientiae, id. Top. 12, 52.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that causes disorder*, poet. for *expensive* (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27: macellus, id. 10, 96.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [conturbo]. ‖ Adj.: *distracted, disturbed, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: eram in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to perplex, throw into disorder* or *confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. J. 50: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2: conturbari rempublicam malebant, Sall. C. 37: annus negligentia conturbatus atque confusus, Suet. Aug. 31: prima vulnera novis plagis, Lucr. 4, 1066: conturbare pedes, *i. e.* implicare, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 24. ‖ *to disturb, disquiet in mind* or *feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbent animos atilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10. *Absol.*: haec sunt, quae conturbant in deliberatione nonnunquam, ib. 3, 20, 81.

‖‖. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, *or* rationem, *or absol. to bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: rationem sibi commissam, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *ad fin.*: fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet (sc. rationes), id. Planc. 28: sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *so Pedo stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. 7, 129. Fig.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio virgine istac; ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have so entirely put me out of my reckoning*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.

con-turmālis, is, *m.* *of the same squadron*: Amm. 16, 2.

conturmo, 1. *v. a.* [turma] *to arrange in squadrons*: Amm. 16, 12.

contus, i, *m.* = κοντός, *a pole*: ferratusque sudes et acuta cuspide contos, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: ipse ratem conto subigit, ib. 6, 302: Tac. A. 14, 5: ϕ piles or *spear*: duris detrudere contis, Virg. Aen. 9, 530: praefixa contis capita gestabantur, Tac. H. 1, 44. ‖ pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsio, ōnis, *f.* [contundo] *a crushing, breaking, bruising* (rare): olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 210. 6. ‖ In medic. *a bruise, contusion*: Scrib. Comp. 101.

contūsum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bruise, contusion*: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contundo].

con-tūtor, ōris, *m.* *a joint-guardian*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 9.

contūtus, ūs, v. contuitus

cŏnus, i, *m.* = κῶνος, *a cone*: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 24. ‖ Meton of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet*: Virg. Aen. 3, 468: Plin. 10, 1, 1. 2. *the cone of the cypress*: Col. 6, 7, 2. 3. *a kind of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

con-vādor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to summon one before a court*; facete: aliquem Veneris vadimonia, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convălescentia, ae, *f.* [convalesco] *convalescence, a regaining of health*: Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3. v. *incep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better*, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: ille in morbum incidit ex quo non convaluit, id. Fam. 13, 29: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: convalescere a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27: dum infans convalescit, Just. 3, 2: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478: flamma magna congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13. *Part. imperf.* as subst.: *one who is convalescent*: Plin. 20, 5, 17. Fig.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: civitas, Just. 3, 4: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv. 1, 14: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. Rem. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6. ‖ In the jurists, *to be pronounced valid*: testamentum, Tert. Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, Labeo ib. 28, 7, 20.

convallātio, ōnis, *f.* [convallo] *an intrenchment*: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

con-vallis, is, *f.* (*abl.* regularly convalle, seldom convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3. *Gen. plur.* convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23: *plur.* post-class. form, convallia, *sc.* loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331) *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Caes. B. G. 5, 32: Virg. G. 3, 276.

con-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with an intrenchment, to encompass, to wall round* (very rare): terrras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13.

con-vărio, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act.: *to variegate*: cutim maculationibus, App. Apol. p. 306, 14. ‖ Neutr.: *to be different, to vary*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

convăso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vasa] *to pack up baggage*, etc.: aliquid convasassem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

convectio, ōnis, *f.* [conveho] *a carrying* or *bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10.

convecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to carry* or *bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ligones e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27.

convector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who carries* or *brings together*: Fab. Pictor in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21. ‖ *a fellow-passenger on board ship*, etc. (very rare): Cic. Att. 10, 17: App. M. 1, p. 109.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: lapidibus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, commenta, arma, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: ea gravi plaustris ad serrarium convehentes, Liv. 4, 60: tus collectum Sabota casstile, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 14, 17, 18: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. ‖ Esp. of the harvest: *to gather, get in*: fructus in villas, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: messes, Plin. 16, 9, 14.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to tear up, wrest* or *rend away, to pull* or *pluck up, wrench off*, etc.: interim milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 906: esculum non hiemes, non fiabra, neque imbres convellunt: immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 294: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: limina tectorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 307: artus, Lucr. 3, 344: pedem mensae, Ov. M. 12, 254: armos, *to wrench, dislocate*, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fetus, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5. With *prep.* or *abl.*: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg. Aen. 3, 24: funem a terra, id. G. 1, 457: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id. Aen. 2, 464: robora sua terra, Ov. M. 7, 204: quum mihi ipsa Ilona prope convulsa sedibus suis ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52. ‖ Milit. *t. t.*: convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.* ‖‖ *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glebam vomere, Cat. 64, 40: navis undis Euroque, Virg. Aen. 1, 383: aequor remis rostrisque, ib. 5, 143: vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20: convulsi laniatique centuriones, ib. 1, 32: domum, ib. 6, 40. Fig.: verbis convulsi pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111: Tac. A. 4, 40. 2. Medic. *t. t.* convulsus, a, um, *convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. Tib. 72: Quint. 11, 3, 20. Subst.: convulsis utilissima, Plin. 25, 8, 54. ‖‖. Fig.: *to overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: est boni consulis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 3: quae cogitatio erat aliquantum labefactata atque convulsa, id. Fam. 5, 13: si convellere adoriamur ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51: quae judicia aut pacti formula non infirmari ac convelli potest, id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 3, 6: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rempublicam judicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: opiniones, id. Clu. 2, 6: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.*: fata, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt duae (epistolae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15.

con-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to veil, to cover over* (rare): caput, Gell. 19, 9. Fig.: id. 7, 3.

convĕna, ae, *comm.* [convenio] *one who comes with others*: plur. *a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: eodem convenae compliures ex agro accessitavere, Cato in Gell. 18, 12: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenae congregasse videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corpusis cotidiam committebat, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. ‖ Adj.: convena undique multitudine, Amm. 15, 5: serpentes, Sol. 47: amantes inter se facere convenas, *to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 62: aquae, Sol. 37.

convĕnĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] ‖ Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant*,

inconvenience: convenientia inter prophetiam, Cic. Of. 1, 17 *fin.*: convenientissime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: nulla et cognationis et consuetudinis ratione *destituti*, id. Of. 2, 8: convenience et similitudo contendit inter corpora, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 2, 1029. **2.** *fitting, appropriate, suitable*: with *cum* (rare): motus oris cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Migid. in Gell. 10, 4: dies cum populi vultu, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 28. With *dat.*: nihil in hac praeclara epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: sibi convenientia fingo, Hor. A. P. 119. With *ad* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 440. With *inter* (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941. *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6: nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. Aug. 10. *Impers.*: conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*: conveniens est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16. *Sup.*: Plin. Pan. 87.

convēnienter, *adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, etc.: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26: quam sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5. *Sup.*: Aug. C. D. 18, 44.

convenientia, ae, *f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: convenientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, ib. 2, 60. nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: hanc in stellis constantiam, hanc convenientiam temporum, id. N. D. 2, 21: in ea est enim convenientia rerum, in ea stabilitas, in ea constantia, id. Am. 27. *Absol.*: (summum bonum) quum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: virtus convenientia constat, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*

con-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (*fut.* convenibo, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18) *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, ib. 1, 30. quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc judicium vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34: unum in locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: regum in unum convenere, Sall. J. 11: clam inter se convenerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: interea et ex proximis Hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.* **2.** Of things: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 44: quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62. **3.** Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis: ut in eam rem judices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum conveniant, id. Verr. 2, 15: Plin. 5, 28, 29. **4.** Legal *t. t.*: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34: so, in matrimonium cum viro convenire, Gell. 18, 6. **II.** Act.: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with *acc.*: ubi nuptiae fuerint, tum istam conveniito, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18: ego hinc me ad forum, ut conveniam Pamphilum, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 22: (Helenam) quam Graecorum nobilissimi conveniebant, Cinn. Fr. G. 2, 27: Alliam cum matre aggredimur, eamque ubi primum erant conveniendi, cum *with* Him, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: neminem convenit, odiosum enim quotidie pluribus, quin omnes mihi nescimus gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14. Pass.: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, ib. 6, 19: nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 9. *Absol.*: aditum potentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3. Hence **2.** Legal *t. t.*: *to sue, summon before a tribunal*: ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 20. de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, id. Dig. 17, 1, 59. With abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Papin. Dig. 26, n 38: nomen, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 15. **III.** *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple*: atomi, Lucr. 5, 430: aranei conveniunt cluniibus, *copulate*, Plin. 11, 24, 29. **2.** Fig.: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 130. More freq. with a *passive* sign.: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often impers. Constr.: *dat.* and *cum, inter*, or *absol.*: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146: posse rem convenire si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt, Nep. Han. 6: ardentia vidit castra magister equitum; id conveniebat signum, Liv. 9, 23: pax convenerat, id. 1, 3. **3.** *Impers.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 4, 66 nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 19: nunc, quum ejus alienum esse a me animum sentiam, neque conventurum inter nos posthac arbitrer, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 36: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23 convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally agreed*, id. 9, 16: convenit victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum, seque uti dederent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 70: pacto convenit, Liv. 24, 6 omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidis deductus, Sall. J. 39: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, Liv. 38, 11. To express assent: convenit, *agreed*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 54. **IV.** *to fit, suit, be adapted to*: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: constr. with *in* or *ad, cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (rarely with *acc.* or *inf.*): ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*: non vos quidem crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), Cic. Phil. 9, 4: quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius quam in istum convenire, id. Verr. 1, 49: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum cautione Largi, id. Fam. 6, 8: num videntur convenire haec nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29: hanc mi expetivi, contigit, conveniunt mores, ib. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, ib. 5, 4, 39: non hunc convenient nomen neque mentem mutantes ut anus, Ov. M. 2, 846: multae filo crudelis nodus gemino convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19. With *acc.*: ildem ut tempus annui, aetatem illam aliud factum convenit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 24. **2.** With a clause as subject: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: hoc non convenit, me agrum habere, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 55: convenit illud in his retus obsignatum habere, Lucr. 2, 582: convenit quo nomine mirari, Vell. 1, 3: interim sic quaerere convenit, Quint. 7, 3, 9: qui enim convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 2: si tibi curae quantae convenisset Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare) *a small assemblage*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91. **II.** *a place of assembly*: exstructa apud nemus conventicula et cauponae, Tac. A. 14, 15: Amm. 27, 3.

conventītium, ii, *n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people*: Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

conventītius, or **-ĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [convenio] *pertaining to coming together*: ex patribus conventiciis, *from chance fathers*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 42.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an assembly, meeting* (rare): Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. **II.** *agreement, covenant, compact*: Liv. 27, 30: eandem tacita conventione salvam mihi pollicebatur, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: Tac. H. 3, 70. **III.** *a judicial proceeding, indictment* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio] *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 *sq.*

conventĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small assembly*: Aug. Ep. 56 *ad fin.*

convento, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [convenio] *to meet often*: Sol. 27.

conventum, i, *n.* [id.] *an agreement compact, covenant*: facere promissa stare conventa, reddare deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: Liv. 29, 24: pactum conventum, a law term, Cic. Part. 37, 130. conventum et pactum, Juv. 6, 25.

conventus, a, um, *Part.* [convenio].

conventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] 11 t. *a coming together*: conventus duarum stellarum, *the conjunction*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12. Hence *a meeting, an assembly of people*: tantam causam dico extra conventum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: Persius exponit causam, ridetur ab omni conventu, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22 Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 38, 30. **II.** Esp. *an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business*, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or *circuits* (v. Smith's Ant. 357): hence, conventus agere, *to hold the circuits*: Caesar in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: ib. 5, 1. ib. 6, 44: iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores et conventus agere soleant, *to administer justice*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. **III.** *the district of the province in which the citizens assembled*: universa provincia dividitur in conventus tres, Emeritensem, Pacensem, Scallabitanum, Plin. 4, 22, 35: id. 3, 1, 3. **IV.** *the inhabitants of the district*: ipse Corduba conventus per se portas Varroni clausit, Cass. B. C. 2, 19: ib. 3, 9: Cic. Lig. 8, 24. **V.** *a union, connection* (rare): of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612: of oration, Arn. 2. **VI.** *a compact, agreement, covenant* (for conventum): Aug. Her. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

con-vĕnusto, ī. v. a. *to ornament adorn*: Sid. Ep. 7, 12.

con-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike severely, to beat, bruise*: faciem

Plin. 15, 30, 40: vs. Gnat. 3, 2. Pl. Capt. ubin, to shoulders, Sen. Ep. 122, 2.

conjunctim, adv. [conjunctus] *conjointly, all together*: App. Apol. p. 297, 23.

con-verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. *to sweep or brush together, to sweep up, clear away*: Cato R. R. 145, 2: reverrunt hoedie hoc quod converri modo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64. II. Meton.: *hereditates omnium, to scrape together*, Cic. Off. 3, 129 *fin.* Humorously: *aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, to dust his jacket, beat soundly*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversātor, ōris, *f.* [converso] *frequent user*: Sen. Ben. 2, 2. II. *frequent abode in a place*: Plin. 10, 33, 51. III. *intercourse, conversation*: Vell. 2, 102: Tac. A. 12, 49: conversatio (Vestalis) cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8.

conversātor, ōris, *m.* *companion*: ὁμόσκηνος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversātus, ūs, *m.* [converso] *frequent use*: Sen. Ben. 2, 2.

conversio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, revolving, revolution*: coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42 *ad fin.*: ecclestes, id. Leg. 1, 8. II. *the periodical return of the seasons*: mensium annorumque, id. Tim. 14. III. In medic.: *a turning round, inverting*: vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67. In *plur.*: vulvae, id. 24, 7, 23. IV. *an abscess*: Cel. 6, 17, 6. V. Fig.: *an alteration, change*: conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37 *fin.*

V. In rhetoric: *change or transition of style*: Quint. 10, 5, 4. 2. *the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, ἀντιστροφή*: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207. Quint. 9, 1, 33 *sq.*: Aus. Her. 4, 13. 3. *the rounding of a period, περιοδος, ὑποστροφή*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. v. *freq.* *to turn round frequently*: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Tim. 8.

convertor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* *to abide or dwell*: in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3. II. *to associate with, keep company with*: nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41: tristi, ib. 99: inter humano sanguine delibutos, id. Contr. 1, 2. *Absol.*: summuntur a conversantibus mores, id. Ira. 3, 8. Of animals: ut multitudo sine discordia cum parentibus suis conversetur, Col. 9, 11, 1: asinus a tenero conversatus equis, id. 6, 37, 8. III. Of way of life: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converro] *swept together.*

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converto] *turned around.*

conversus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a turning or twisting round*: Macr. Sat. 7, 9.

convertibilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *changeable*: Prud. Apoth. 344.

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. (*depon.*: convortitur, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 83). A. Act.: *to turn or whirl round, to turn to the same point, to turn towards*, etc.: with *acc.*: terra, quum circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et terquoat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: mannum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita incisurarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit, *causes him to turn*, Liv. 1, 7: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189: signa, (milit. t. t.) *to wheel round*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pugnator scriter adeo ut paene terga convertant, id. B. C. 1, 80: reliquos esse convertere cogunt, *to turn back*, ib. 1, 46: convertere vias infestaque tela talsere, Virg. Aen. 5, 582: conveisbat exercitum, *he reviewed his army*, Gell. 5, 5: sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196: Rhodiorum civitatem, Liv. 45, 20: homines quaqua iret, Suet. Tit. 3: crines calamistro, t. c. *to curl*, Petr. 102, 15. Reflect.: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: terra conversa, *trenched up*, Col. 11, 3: circumfundi terras undique homines, conversosque inter se pedibus stare, *with their feet turned in opposite directions*, Plin. 2, 65, 65. That towards which the object is turned is designated by various prepos.: ad, *By his vapor dazzled the eyes of the beholder, turned them to himself*, Lucr. 4, 1168: mentis in nostri contemptum, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: animos in fugam, ib. 7, 52: fortunam in me, Virg. Aen. 2, 691: iter in provinciam, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: se in Pyrrhum, Nep. Ages. 3: illud intelligo, omnium ora in me convorsa esse, Sall. J. 85: peculiaras (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. By *ad*: ad fanum ea confluntium a Patiliua omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: colla ad fletu, Ov. M. 13, 526: tum his ad eorum, his se convertit ad ortum, ib. 14, 386: nos ad jactiosa, Quint. 11, 3, 139: omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 5. 3. By *contra*: tigres contra vim atque impetum feminae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 4. By *sub*: curcum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 653. 5. By *dat.*: luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5, 704: Zephyro convertitur ales ltque super Libyen, Lucan. 9, 689. 6. By *local adv.*: aciem eo, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. 7. By *acc. to demum*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. II. Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic. Or. 49, 138: ad permovendos et convertendos animos paratl, ib. 5, 20: risum in judicium, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem orationem transduxi et converti in insequendum Cleponis fugam, ib. 2, 48 *ad fin.*: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: beneficium in injurian, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 87, 77: hoc malum ad salutem, Tac. Ann. 4, 1, 49: se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5 *ad fin.*: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quocumque te animo et cogitationes converteris, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6. III. *to change, alter; to overturn, throw into confusion*: with *acc.*: rem, id. Att. 8, 13 rempublicam, *to bring into disorder*, id. Flacc. 38: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: animum avaritia, Sall. J. 29: efficit omnes res ut convertant formas, mutentque colores, Lucr. 2, 1004: terror oblatus mentes militum convertit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: vitae viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26. studia, id. A. P. 166: conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H. 1, 85: castra castris, *to change camp with camp* (i. e. to be constantly pitching them afresh in marching), Caes. B. C. 1, 81. With a second *acc.* dependent on *in*: *to change into, transform*: jam ego me convortam in hirundinem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4 deum sese in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *ad fin.*: deum in pretium (*i. e.* aurum), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8. crimen in laudem, Cic. Fl. 29: amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Am. 21, 78.

2. Of literary works: *to translate*: converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 14. orationes e Graeco, ib. 6 *fin.*: aliqua de Graecis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*

B. Neutr. in the same signif. as the *act.* (rare): clam cum pauca ad pedites convertit, Sall. J. 101. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. Brut. 38 ubi regium imperium in superbam dominationemque convortit, Sall. C. 6.

con-vescor, 3. v. *dep.* *to eat with any one*: Aug. Ep. 18.

con-vestio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to clothe* (rare): cruenta corpora, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 2. Fig.: prata herbis, *meadows bedecked with grass*, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: topiarium laudavi: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: omnia sua luce sol, Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m.* *a fellow-soldier*: Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2.

convexio, ōnis, *f.* [converso] *a revolving, convexity*: mundi, Gell. 14, 1.

convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a revolving off, vaulting, convexity*: circuli, Plin. 11, 25, 97: cava in coelo, id. 2, 64, 67: tecti, id. 36, 22, 44: vasis, Quint. 2, 21, 14: ventri, Cels. 4, 1, 10: Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97.

con-vexo, avi, 1. v. a. *to vex, harass or agitate together*: Gell. praef. 11.

convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho] *curved round, vaulted, arched, convex*: caelum (semicirculi figura), Cic. Rep. 1, 14: caelum, Ov. M. 2, 26: testudines: testa ponitur manibus, Virg. Ecl. 4, 40: mundus, Plin. 2, 4, 2: orbis (opp. planus), Cic. Arat. 334: valles, Sall. J. 93, 1: cornua, id. 11, 37, 4: tecta in terram, id. 25, 10, 97. Subst. *convexum*, i, and more freq. in *plur.* *convexa*, orum, n. *a vault, arch, concavity*: id convexo nimborum, Virg. Aen. 1, 510: tendet coeli convexa tueri, ib. 4, 451: vallium, *the cavities*, Just. 2, 10. Absol.: talis erat habitus supera ad convexa ferebat, Virg. Aen. 6, 241. II. *inclined, sloping downwards*: vertex ad aequum, Ov. M. 13, 911: Plin. 12, 13, 28.

convexus, ūs, *m.* περιφέρεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vibro, avi, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *to move oneself rapidly*: pedibus, Poet. in Fest. s. v. petulantes. II. Act.: *to set in rapid motion*: linguam, App. Flor. no. 12, p. 348.

con-vicānus, i, *m.* *a native of the same village*: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

convĭcĭator, ōris, *m.* [convicior] *a railer, reviler* (rare): Cic. Mur. 6: Suet. Tib. 11.

convĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [convicium] *a slight reproach, a taunt*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convĭcior, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (rare). *Absol.*: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv. 42, 41: convicianti oculum verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53. With *dat.*: quibus convician patroculi fides cogit, Quint. 9, 13, 40.

convĭcium, ii, *n.* [prob. of same root as vox, voc-is] *a loud noise, a cry, clamour*: erant autem convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: cantorum, id. Sest. 55, 118: ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant, id. Arch. 6. Of birds: Ov. M. 5, 676: of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: of the *cicadae*, id. 3, 16, 3. II. *loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, disapprobation*, etc.: maledicto nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si paululum jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: qua hunc objurgatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore conor avellere, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: convicium omnium vestrum, *disapprobation, contradiction*, id. Acad. 2, 40: senatus, id. Pis. 26, 63: epistolam hanc convicio effagitarunt codicilli tui, *by the clamorous importunity*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11. 2. Of things: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, id. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, *in thought*, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

convincio, ōnis, *f.* [convinco] *demonstration, proof*: Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

convinctio, ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *companionship, intimacy*: jucundissima, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who lives with one, a messmate, familiar friend*: Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Hor. S. 2, 4, 96: Suet. Tib. 56.

convictus, a, um, *Part.* [convinco]

convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo] *a living together, intimacy*: Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29. II. *a banquet, feast*: Vell. 2, 33: Tac. A. 2, 28.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. v. a. *to overcome, beat down* (in argument), *prove wrong, convict of crime or error*, etc.: with *accus.*: hujus ni causa tam manifestissimis rebus inventum, tantum cum meus ipsius se vita convincatur, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: si negem, quae me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 7. The word denoting the thing proved, stands in the *Gen.*, more rarely in *Abl.*, with the

do, or *Inf.*: neque in isto [qui convinus non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Ib. 2, 4, 9: aliquem summae malignitatis, id. Sull. 15, 44: levitatis et animositatis, id. Am. 17 *fin.*: reprehendorum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1: multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic. Flac. 39, 98: sceleris, Suet. Ner. 31: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl. Trin. 2, 6, 5: in pari peccato, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in homicidio, Plin. 18, 1, 3: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 14: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10. **II.** Of things: *to prove, show clearly*; and esp. *to prove false, wrong, criminal*, etc.: with *acc.*: maxime convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79: peccata argumentis, *to refute, rebut*, id. Part. 33 *fin.*: falsa veris rebus, Lucr. 4, 766: haec poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: oratio quae neque redargui neque convinci potest, id. Tim. 3: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: furorem, Ov. M. 13, 58: convincere quod objicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen), Tac. A. 14, 40: mitto, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apollonidensibus, *proved not to belong to*, Cic. Flac. 32, 79. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse convincerent (philosophi), id. de Or. 1, 10, 42.

con-vinctio, ōnis, *f.* [vincio] Gramm. t. t. = *σύνδεσμος, a conjunction*: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-vĭŏlo, avi, 1. *v. a. to violate, desecrate*: Prud. Psych. 398.

con-vīresco, *3. v. incep. to be verdant*: litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

con-visĕro, 1. *v. a. to incorporate, unite*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-viso, *3. v. a.* (rare) *to look all over, to search thoroughly*: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146. Fig.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), id. 5, 777.

convīva, ae, *comm.* [convivo] lit.: *one who lives* or *feasts with others; a table companion, guest*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 75: Ib. 1, 1, 119: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: dulcis, *he who enjoys a meal*, Prop. 3, 7, 45: deorum (Tantalus), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7. *Fem.*: Pompon. in Charis. 37 P.

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [convivium] *pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial*: oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: sermones, Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare): Hor. S. 2, 8, 73: Liv. 35, 49.

convīvium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a feast, entertainment, banquet*: bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem, tum concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in convivis, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 9: Virg. G. 1, 301: Tac. H. 3, 76 **II.** Meton.: *company, guests*: Sen. Tranq. 1: pallorem dirum velut defunctorum effundente convivis, Plin 35, 15, 50.

con-vīvo, xi, *3. v. n. to live with*: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15. **II.** For convivor: *to feast* or *banquet together*: Quint. 1, 6, 44.

convīvor, ārī, *dep. for convivor, to feast together*: Enn. in Non. 474, 23: Petr. 57, 2.

convīvor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. form convivas, Titin. in Non. 314, 17: convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [con and VIV, root of vivo] *to banquet* or *carouse together* (rare): solunt crebro convivarier, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32: Cic. Verr. 3, 44: Suet. Caes. 48.

con-vŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [convoco] *a calling together*: populi R., Pseudo-Cic. Haruspic. resp. 28.

con-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, Ib. 5, 2: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14: principes Trevirorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: auditores, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: concilium, id. Vatin. 7 *fin.*: senatum, id. Fam. 10, 12: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: praefectos equitum ad concilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: ad contionem, Liv. 7, 36: also of one person: me in vestram contionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.* Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276: Noctem Noctisque Deos, Ib. 14, 405. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 44.

con-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit. *to fly* or *flock together*; *to assemble hastily, to run together* (rare): populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: causa, in qua furiae concitatae tanquam ad funus reip., convolant, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28. Fig.: ad secundum legatarium, Paul. Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [convolvo] *to whirl* or *roll round rapidly*: Sen. Ep. 114 *ad fin.*: id. Q. N. 7, 9.

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [convolvo].

con-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, *3. v. a. to roll together, roll round*: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23: lubrica terga coluber, Virg. Aen. 2, 474: rapta turbines, Sen. Ep. 94 *ad fin.*: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76: in *part. perf.*: convoluti in semet dracones, id. 10, 72, 92: acr ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: cum mare convolvit gentes, Lucan. 5, 623: pennis convolvitur ales, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 113. Fig.: verba magno cursu, *to heap up, multiply*, Sen. Ep. 40: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, *involved*, Flor. 2, 11.

convolvŭlus, i, *m.* [convolvo] *a caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf*, supposed to be the pyralis of the vine, Pyralis vitis, Bosc.; Gr. ἶψ: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 17, 28, 47. **II.** *a plant, bind-weed*, the white hedge Convolvulus, C. sepium, Linn. Plin. 21, 5, 11.

con-vŏmo, *3. v. a. to vomit upon* or *over* (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, Juv. 6, 101.

con-vŏro, 1. *v. a. to eat up, devour*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

con-vŏveo, vovi, 2. *v. a. to devote together*: S. C. de Bacch.

con-vulnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wound severely*: multos jaculis, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: jumenta, Curt. 5, 13 *med.*: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18: fistulas, *to perforate*, Front. Aquaed. 27. Fig. maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17.

con-vulsio, ōnis, *f.* [convello]. In medic. *cramp, convulsion*: Plin. 20, 15, 60.

convulsus, a, um, *Part.* [convello].

conyza, ae, *f.* = *κόνυζα, a plant*, of two kinds: **1.** canila, the male, *the viscous elecampane*, Inula viscosa, Desf. Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50, *v.* cunila. **2.** the female, *flea-bane*, Pulicaria vulgaris, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 10, 32.

cŏ-ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj. exceedingly hateful, detestable*: haereticl, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

coolesco, ere, *v.* coalesco.

cō-ŏpĕrātio, ōnis, *f. co-operation*: Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.*

cō-ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m. a joint laborer, co-operator*: Hier. Ep. 143, no. 1.

cō-ŏperculum, i, *n. a cover, lid* (rare): Plin. 23, 6, 59. (Hence It. *coperchio.*)

cō-ŏpĕrimentum, i, *n. a covering*: Bassus in Gell. 5, 7.

cō-ŏpĕrio, rŭi, rtum, 4. *v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm*: tenebrae cooperiant montes, maria ac terras, Lucr. 6, 491: radicas, Plin. 17, 26, 39: tribunum silicibus lapidibus, Liv. 4, 30. Gen. in *part. perf.*: cooperta membra panno, Lucr. 6, 1268: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, Liv. 42, 2: isto lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. Fig.: coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, Ib. 1, 4: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23: miseriis, id. J. 14: *famosis* veralbus, *bespattered with*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 68. (Hence Ital. *coprire*; Fr. *couvrir.*)

cōoptātio, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *an election, choice*: collegiorum Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: censoria, id. Leg. 3, 12: cooptatio in Patres, Liv. 4, 4.

cō-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* cooptassint, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*), *to choose, to elect* (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: senatum, Liv. 23, 3: tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10: collegas, id. 3, 64: collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum Liv. 6, 38: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Coel. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1: in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5 *ad fin.*: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cō-ŏrior, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth*, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: foedum certamen, Liv. 1, 6: dolores, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 12: febris, Lucr. 4, 66: saeva tempestas, id. 6, 458: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 173. **II.** Esp. of a hostile rising: *to rise, to break forth*, etc. *Absol.*: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9: insidiae, Tac. H. 2, 24: ferocioros coorti vociferari, Liv. 3, 41: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148. With *prep.*: in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2: ad bellum, Liv. 4, 56: adversus quos infestior coorta optimatium acies, id. 4, 9.

cōortus, a, um, *Part.* [coorior].

cōortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising, originating*: Lucr. 2, 1106.

cōpa, ae, *f.* [cop = CAUP, root of caupo] *a hostess of a wine-shop, who sometimes exhibited as a dancer*: Virg. Cop. 1: Suet. Ner. 27.

copadia, orum, *v.* cupedia.

cōphinus, i, *m.* = *κόφινος, a basket*: Col. 11, 3, 51: Juv. 3, 14. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre, cofin*; Fr. *coffre, coffin.*)

cōpia, ae, *f.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. in-op-ia] *fulness, richness*. Of possessions: *plenty, wealth, riches, resources*: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosos, id. Rosc. 15, 44: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Manil. 7: ille exercitum suis tectis et copiis sustentavit, *at his own charge*, id. Deiot. 5, 14: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, se ie deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: bonam copiam ejurare, *to declare oneself insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. **II.** Of number: *copiousness, multitude, abundance, fulness*: tanta virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Manil. 10: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. C. 28 *fin.*: tubicinum, id. J. 93 *fin.*: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 3, 56: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511. **2.** Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125. *Absol.*: copia, *fulness of expression*, id. Brut. 11 *fin.*: venustatum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: inventionis, Quint. 11, 3, 56. **III.** In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. *plur.* copiae, arum, *men, troops*, *forces* (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Cic.

Mur. 37: Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. Also, *provisions, supplies*, etc.: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, ib. 4, 4: facere alicui frumenti copiam, *to furnish a supply*, ib. 1, 28: ut specie parandarum copiarum, civili praeda miles imbueretur, Tac. H. 3, 15: tantum copiarum tam urbanarum quam rusticarum, Plin. Ep. 6, 28. **IV.** In reference to action: *ability, power, opportunity, means*. With *gen. of gerund*: ut mihi ejus facias conveniundi copiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 90: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: copiam dare, Ter. Heaut. prol. 28: cunctandi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bac. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83. With *inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. C. 17. With *subj.*: quum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego nunc remittam nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 14: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87. *Absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 76. And in gen.: facere copiam, *to impart, bestow*. With *dat.* and *gen.*: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133. Of sexual intercourse: obsecrat, sibi ut ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 62.

cōpĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [copia] *a small number of troops*: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

cōpĭor, ī. *v. dep.* [id.]. Milit. *t. t. to get supplies, to furnish oneself abundantly*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

cōpĭōsē, *adv. in great abundance, copiously, plentifully*: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, *well supplied*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus triclinliis, id. Att. 13, 52: absolvit urna, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 4, 27. **II.** Of style: *diffusely, profusely*, etc.: ab eo agricultura laudatur, id. de Sen. 17: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35 *fin.*: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 78. *Comp.*: id. Or. 4. *Sup.*: id. Clu. 10.

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] *plentiful, furnished abundantly, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things): constr. with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*: rarely with the *gen.*: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18. oppidum re cibaria, Gell. 7, 1: artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66. locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), id. Div. in Caecil. 17: urbs, id. Arch. 3: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8. stativa, Liv. 9, 44: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28. With *gen.*: ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11. **II.** Of intellect, style, *etc.*: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: homo ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus aliquot horas, ib. 2, 18, 75: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: copiosa oratio (*opp. to* jejuna), id. 8, 3, 49: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients* Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, ib. 2, 1, 4. *Comp.*: provincia, Hirt. B. Alex. 41. *Sup.*: copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23

cōpis (copa, acc. to Prisc. p. 752 P.) is, *adj.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. inops] (ante-class. for copiosus) *abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 117: ego nunc me gloriosum faciam, copi pectore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

cōpis, idis, *f.* = *xovis, a sword* or *scimitar*: Curt. 8, 14.

cōpo, ōnis = caupo, q. v.

cōpōna, ae, *m.* = caupona, q. v.

cōprēa, ae, *m.* = *mimus, a low buffoon, a filthy jester*: Suet. Tib. 61.

copsa, copsi, v. 1. copis.

copta, ae, *f.* = *κόπτη, a kind of cake made of pounded materials*: Mart. 14, 68.

cōpŭla, ae, *f. a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare): tortae, *ship's rigging*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11: gerens sinistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28. Fig.: *a bond, connection*: of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120: of friends: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5: of words: Quint. 7, 10, 17. [Cop in *cop-ula* is a contraction of con and the root AP: v. *ap-iscor, ap-tus*.] (Hence It. *coppia*; Fr. *couple*.)

cōpŭlātē, *adv. unitedly, connectedly*: Gell. 10, 24.

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *a coupling, joining, connecting*: complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: verborum inter se, Quint. 8, 3, 16: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: vocum, Quint. 1, 10, 23. *Absol.*: *social union*: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69.

cōpŭlātīvē, *adv. connectedly*: Macr. S. 1, 4.

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo] *connecting, copulative*: conjunctiones, Marc. Cap. 3, 70.

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who connects*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who couples, connects*: amorum, Auct. Pervig. Vener. 5.

cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [copulo]. **II.** *Adj. joined together, united, connected*: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba, *opp.* simplicia, id Or. 32, 115: copulati in jus pervenimus, *at the same time*, id. Verr. 4, 66. *Comp.*: nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum simillitudo bonorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 56.

cōpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coupling, connecting*. rationum consequentium, Arn. 1 *init.*

cōpŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr. 6, 1087) [copula] *to couple, bind* or *tie together, connect, unite*. With *cum*: tu homesta tem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. Acad. 2, 45 *fin.*: futura cum praesentibus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45. se cum inimico meo, id. Sest. 64: sermonem ibi nobiscum copulat, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 42. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: Lucr. 6, 1087: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222. With *dat.*: utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 16, 13, 16: Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143. With *acc.* (the usu. constr.): libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro *si audes*, id. Or. 45, 154: constructio versorum tum conjunctionibus copulatur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: Quint. 2, 4, 30: voluntates nostras, *to unite*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: concordiam, Liv. 4, 4] *ad fin.*: copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: taedis, Sen. Herc. fur. 493. Reflect.: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, id. Aul. 1, 2, 38.

cōqua, ae, *f.* [coquus] *a female cook*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

cōquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *that can be easily cooked*: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cōquīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of cooking, cookery*: App. Dog. Pl. 2, p. 17. **II.** *a kitchen*: Pall. 1, 37, 4. (Hence Ital. *cucina*; Sp. *cocina*; Fr. *cuisine*.)

cōquīnārĭs, e, *adj. for* coquinarius: culter, Varr. in Non. 195, 17.

cōquīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coquina] *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

cōquīnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the kitchen*: instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 18.

cōquīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cook*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 64: id. Aul. 3, 2, 2.

cōquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *pertaining to cooking* (rare); farina, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 1.

cōquĭtare, in Plaut., *to cook often*, Fest. s. v.

cōquĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coquito] *a continuous cooking*: App. M. 4, p. 152.

cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* coquint, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 30) *to cook, to prepare for table, to boil, fry, bake*, etc.: coenam (i. e. *the provisions*), Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 17: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1101: cibaria, Liv. 3, 27: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat sere, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit tosta quod coxerat ante polenta, ib. 5, 450. *Absol.*: si nusquam is coctum, quidnam coenat Juppiter? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 56: in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46: quia venimus coctum ad nuptias, ib. 3, 2, 19: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61. Hence, cocta, ae, *f. a decoction*: Mart. 2, 85. **II.** Meton.: *to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch*, etc.: latercŭlos, Cato R. R. 39, 2 calcem, ib. 38, 1 *sq.*: carbonem, ib. *fin.*: locum sol, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, *dried*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7: coctus agger, i. e. *built of bricks*, Prop. 3, 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *parched*, id. 4, 5, 60: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obscenia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19. aera fornacibus, Lucan. 6, 405: matronas ea venena coquere, Liv. 8, 18: coegit quam posset velocissimum coquere, Suet. Ner. 33. **2.** *to ripen, mature*: sol ac luna arbores coquunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4. uvas, ib. 1, 54, 1: vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vindemia coquitur, Virg. G. 2, 522: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *ad fin.*: fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11. messem, Mart. 10, 62. **3.** *to digest*: ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) perlabitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **III.** Fig. of the mind: *to consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55: consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36. bellum, id. 8, 3: bene coctus sermo *well considered* or *digested*, Lucil. in Cic. Att. 13, 52. **2.** *to vex, harass, torment, disturb*: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Ennius in Cic. de Sen. 1: femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Virg. Aen. 7, 345: si infelix usque ad ultimum sollicitudo persequitur, ac oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103. [Cf. Sans. *pack*; Gr. πεσ- in πέσσω, πεπτός; Engl. *bake*.] (Hence It. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire*.)

cōquŭla, ae, v. cocula.

cōquus (also written **cŏcus**), i, *m.* [coquo] *a cook*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120. Cic. Fam. 9, 20. The *voc.* coque in a play upon words with quoque, Cic. in Quint. 6, 3, 47.

cŏr, cordis, *n. the heart*: num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: Plin. 11, 37, 69. **II.** Meton.: *a person*: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. Aen. 5, 729: aspera, ib. 10, 87: Ennii, Pers. 6, 10. A term of endearment: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. **III.** Fig.: *the heart*, as the seat of the passions, *soul, feeling*: videas corde amare inter se, *heartily, cordially*, id. Capt. 2, 3, 60: corde tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excussit, Ter. Heo. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922: allis cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo exsordes vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18. Hence, cordi esse alicui, *to be in one's heart, to be agreeable, dear*: quod tibi magnopere cordi esse, [illegible] vehementer displicet, Lucil. in Non. 321: Cic. Quint. 30, 98: [illegible]

quere vestigia urbis cordi fuit, Liv. 38, 50: cordi facere aliquid, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 10: cordi habere, to have at heart, to value, Gell. 18, 7. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of thought: memor, sapiens, etc.: in meo corde, in my mind, est quod mihi cor, eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 3: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91: jam instructa erant missi corde consilia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3. [Cf. Sans. hrid; Gr. κῆρ; Eng. heart.] (Hence Ital. cuore; Fr. cœur.)

cōra, ae, f. κόρη, the pupil of the eye: Anson. Ep. 16, 59.

coraeesia, ae, f. an herb, which, like calicia, is said by Pliny to freeze water: v. calicia: Plin. 24, 17, 99.

cōrăcīno, 1. v. n. [corax] to caw, croak, speak: Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

cōrăcīnus, a, um, adj. = κορακῖνος, raven black: color, Vitr. 8, 3.

cōrăcīnus, i, m. = κορακῖνος, a kind of fish, called Sparus Chromis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 24: a fish of the Nile, called Asgyptiacus = Labrus niloticus, Linn.: Mart. 13, 85

cōrallium or cūrallium (corallum, Sidon. Carm. 22, 120), ii, n. = κοράλλιον, Ion. κουράλιον, red coral, the Polype, called Isis nobilis, Gmelin: Plin. 32, 2, 11: curalium, ib.: cūrālium, Ov. M. 15, 416: plur. cūrālia, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 169.

cōrallīnus, a, um, adj. [κοράλλιον] coral-red: labra, Poeta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 671.

cōrallis, idis, f. = κοραλλίς, a precious stone, unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cōrallŏchātēs, ae, m. = κοραλλοάχάτης, coral-agate: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

corallum, i, v. corallium.

cōram, adv. and prep. in the presence of, face to face. ‖ Adv.: coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. before the soldiers, Liv. 2, 47 ut veni coram, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56. lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, in their presence, in their own hands, Suet. Aug. 39. 2. Absol.: in one's own person, personally; quia te ipsum coram praesens praesentem videt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: coram adesse, Virg. Aen. 1, 595: eadem fere quae ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, with his own eyes, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor; quae nunc expromam absens audacius, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: coram cernere letum nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 538: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 13: rexque paterque audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38. 3. Of time: on the spot, immediately (post-Aug.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. Dom. 23: coram deprehensus, seized in the very act, App. M. 3. p. 131, 2. ‖ Prep. with abl.: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6: judicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: ipso, id. Tib. 43: populo, Hor. A. P. 185: latrone, Juv. 10, 22. After the noun (esp. freq. in Tac.): et ille Diomedonte coram inquit. Nep. Epam. 4: cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 4, 8, etc. 2. In Appuleius, in coram, with gen. (for coram with abl.): in coram omnium, Met. 7, p. 197, 21: in coram sui, ib. 9, p. 223, 32, etc. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 126 sqq.) [Cor-am, from con and os, or-is, "the face:" cf. pal-am, ol-am.]

cōrambē, es, f. = κορύμβη, a kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes: Col. 10, 198.

cōrax, ācis, m. = κόραξ, a raven: Sol. 40. ‖ a sort of military engine, a crane or grappling hook, i. q. corvus: Vitr. 10, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 634.)

corbīcŭla, ae, f. dim. [corbis] a little basket: Pall. Febr. 20, 6. (Hence Fr. corbeille.)

corbis, is (abl. corbe: corbi, Cato R. R. 136), f. (m., Col. 11, 2, 99) a wicker basket: corbi dividere, Cato R. R. 136: Varr. R. R. 1, 30, 1: corbe messoria, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas corbe tulit, Ov. M. 14, 643.

corbīta, ae, f. [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden: Cic. Att. 16, 6: homines spissigradissimos, tardiores, quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 4. (Hence Sp. corbeta; Fr. corvette.)

corbōna, ae, f. [a Hebr. or Syr. word] a treasure-chamber: Hier. Ep. 27, 14.

corbŭla, ae, f. dim. [corbis] a little basket: Inde coctam (coenam) sursum subducemus corbulis, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 4: humum corbula congestam humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.

corcholopis (cercolopis), a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail: Fest. s. v.

corchŏrus, i, m. = κόρχορος, a poor kind of pulse, growing wild: Corchorus olitorius, Linn.: Plin. 21, 32, 106. 2. another plant, also called Anagallis, q. v.: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

corcŭlum, i, n. dim. [cor] a little heart: amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70: id. Cas. 2, 6, 9. As a term of endearment: id. Casin. 4, 4, 14.

corcus, i, m. a disease of the chest: Marc. Emp. 21.

cordātē, adv. with prudence, wisely: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 97.

cordātus, a, um [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18): homo, Sen. Apocol. p. 405. Comp.: Lact. 3, 20.

cordax, ācis, m. = κόρδαξ, a lascivious, wanton dance: ducere, to perform (Gr. κόρδακα ἄγειν), Pet. 52, 9: cf Juv. 11, 162. Adj.: sententiae, i. e. tinnulae (together with modulatae), Front de Or. p. 124 Aristotle called the trochaeus cordax on account of its hopping movement Cic Or. 57, 193: Quint 9, 4, 88.

cordiclĭtus, adv. [cor] deep in the heart: Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dŏlium, ii, n. [dolco] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 67. App M. 9, p. 226. (Hence It. cordoglio; Sp. cordojo.)

cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

cordȳla, ae, f. = κορδύλη, the fry of the tunny-fish, called scordyla by Aristotle: Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cōrĭāgĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [coriago] afflicted with the coriago equi, Veg. 2, 10, 2.

cōrĭāgo, inis, f. [corium] a disease of the skin of animals: Col. 6, 13, 2.

cōrĭandrātum, i, n. [coriandrum] coriander-water: Apic. 9, 1.

cōrĭandrum, i, n. [κορίαννον] coriander, Coriandrum sativum, Linn.: Col. 6, 33, 2: Plin. 19, 7, 35. (Hence It. cuscandolo.)

cōrĭārĭus, a, um, adj. [corium] leatherlike, leathery, pertaining to leather: frutex, i. e. useful for tanning leather, Plin. 24, 11, 54. ‖ Subst.: coriarius, ii, m. a leather-dresser, tanner, currier: id. 17, 9, 6. (Hence Fr. corroyeur: Eng. currier.)

cōrinthiārius, ii, m. [Corinthus] a worker in Corinthian brass: sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendour, Auct. in Suet. Aug. 70. ‖ an inspector of Corinthian vessels, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 sq.

cōrinthium aes, [id.] an alloy of gold silver, and copper used for costly ornaments, etc.: Plin. 34, 2, 3: Cic. Att. 2, 1 ad fin. Poet. for great wealth: Prop. 3, 1, 6. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels made of it, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: so Corinthia supellex, id. Verr. 2, 24; and absol.: Corinthia, orum, n. plur. (sc. vasa): id. Tusc. 2, 14: Suet. Aug. 70.

cōrĭon, ii, n. = κόριον, a plant, also called chamaepitys and hypericon, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 51.

cōrĭon, ii, f. = κορίς, a plant, a species of hypericon, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 54.

cōrĭum, ii, n. (corium, ii, m. Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11) = χόριον, skin, hide leather: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 82: has (turres) coriis intexerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Plin. 13, 9, 19: alicui corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Am. prol. 83. Proverb.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, like the Gr. χαλκὸν χαλκῷ κόνις γείνεται, it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83. And, de alieno corio ludere, i. e. at another's expense, App. M. 7, p. 191. ‖ Meton.: rind, bark, etc.: Plin. 13, 28, 34. 2. a leather whip, thong, or strap: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: Auc. Her. 2, 13. 3. In building, the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime etc.: pavimenti, Cato R. R. 18, 7: arenae, Vitr. 7, 3: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2. 8: terrae, Plin. 31, 3 28. (Hence Ital. cuoio; Fr. cuir.)

cōrius, ii, v. corium.

cornĕŏlus, a, um, adj. dim. [corneus] horny, of horn (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. ‖ Meton.: hard, firm: Petr. 43, 7.

cornesco, 3. v. n. [cornu] to be come like horn, grow horny: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

cornētum, i, n. [cornus] a grove of cornel-trees: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

cornĕus, a, um, adj. [cornu] of horn, horny (rare): corneo procoreque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: ora, Ov. M. 8, 545: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39 laterna, Mart. 14, 62: Virg. Aen. 6, 894. ‖ Meton.: dried up, hard as horn (rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45: id. 7, 19, 18 fin. 2. of the colour of horn: id. 37, 6, 23. ‖‖ Fig.: neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, my heart is not without feeling, Pers. 1, 47.

cornĕus, a, um, adj. [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree or cornel-wood: virgulta, Virg. Aen. 3, 22: arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697 hastilia Virg. Aen. 5, 557 venabula, Ov. H. 4, 83.

cornĭcen, inis, m. [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, etc.] a horn blower, a player on the horn: Juv. 10, 214. Liv. 2, 64 ad fin.: Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

cornĭcor, 1. v. dep. [cornix] to caw like a crow (very rare): nescio quid tecum grave cornicaris inepte, Pers. 5, 12.

cornĭcŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little crow: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19. (Hence It. cornacchia; Fr. corneille.)

cornĭcŭlans, antis, adj. [corniculum] horn-shaped, horned: luna, Sol. 32.

cornĭcŭlārius, a, um, adj. [id.] a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a cornuculum, and thereby promoted), an adjutant of a centurion, a tribune, etc.: Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 11: Suet. Dom. 17. ‖ Of civil offices: an assistant, a secretary: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

cornĭcŭlātus, a, um, adj. [id.] in the form of a horn, horned: luna, 2, e the new moon, App. de Deo Socr. init.

cornĭcŭlum, i, n. dim. [cornu] a little horn: Plin. 11. 28, 34. ‖ Meton.: a small funnel of horn: Col. 7, 5, 15, and 20. 2. Prob. a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery: Liv. 10, 44.

cornĭcŭlus, i, m. [corniculum] the office of a cornicularius: Suet. Gramm. 9.

cornĭ-frons, ontis, adj. [cornu] with horns on the forehead: animantes, Liv. And. in Non. 190, 21.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [cornu gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.): cervi, Lucr. 3, 791: taurus, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41: juvenca, Ov. M. 13, 926: fluvius Hesperidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 77.

cornū, cōnĭgĕri, cōnĭtus, v. pass. (n. act. cōnio) horned animals, horned cattle: Plin. 11, 37, 67.

cornŭpēda, æ, adj. horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16: equi, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: plantæ (Fauni), Sil. 13, 338.

cornŭtus, a, um, adj. horned: a horse: id. 3, 361. Of the centaur Chiron: Claud. in Ruf. 2, 180.

cornix, īcis, f. [v. corvus] a crow: the carrion crow, Corvus corone, Linn.: rauca, garrula, loquax, etc., Lucr. 5, 1083: 6, 753: Ov. M. 2, 548: id. F. 2, 89: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: Pliny, 48, 49. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: and its cries as a sign of rain: Virg. G. 1, 388: aquæ augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, to bite the biters, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) n. (cornum, i, n., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: Ov. M. 2, 874: gen. plur. cornōrum, Scrib. Comp. 60): a horn (of cattle): Plin. 11, 37, 45: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: Virg. E. 3, 87: id. G. 2, 526. **II.** Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or form. **1.** a hoof: Cato R. R. 72: Virg. G. 3, 88. **2.** the bill of a bird. Ov. M. 14, 502. **3.** the tusk of an elephant, ivory: Plin. 18, 1, 1: Mart. 1, 72, 4. **4.** the horns of the moon: Cic. fragm. in Rem. 122, 2: Virg. G. 1, 433. **5.** the branches of a river: Ov. M. 9, 774. **6.** the arm of a bay, a tongue of land: Cæs. in Cic. Att. 9, 14: Plin. 4, 21, 35. **7.** the end of the sail-yards: Virg. Aen. 3, 549: Ov. M. 11, 476. **8.** the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Virg. Aen. 12, 89: Liv. 27, 33. **9.** the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Tib. 3, 1, 13. **10.** the tip of a bow: Ov. M. 1, 453. **11.** the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. N. D. 2, 59 fin. **12.** the summit of a mountain: Stat. Th. 5, 512: Curt. 3, 4. **13.** the point or extremity of a place: Liv. 25, 3: Tac. A. 1, 75. **14.** the wing of an army: Cæs. B. G. 1, 52: Liv. 9, 40. Whence, Fig., cornua disputationis tuæ commovere, Cic. Div. 2, 10 fin. **B.** Of objects made of horn: **1.** a bow: Virg. E. 10, 59: Ov. M. 5, 383. **2.** a horn, trumpet: cornua quod ea, quæ nunc sunt ex ære, tunc flebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: with tubæ, Cic. Sull. 5 fin.: Tac. A. 1, 68. **3.** a lantern: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: laternæ, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49. **4.** an oil cruet: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. **5.** a funnel: Virg. G. 3, 509. Col. 6, 2, 7. **III.** Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might: Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 6: tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage, id. A. A. 1, 239: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. haurn; Eng. horn; also Heb. kéren.] (Hence It. corno; Fr. corne.)

cornŭārius, i, m. [cornu] a maker of horns or trumpets: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornucōpĭæ (better cornu copiæ) the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 5: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16.

cornŭlum, i, n. dim. [cornu] a little horn, cornuclum: Apic. 8, 1.

cornum, i, n. [cornus] the cornel-cherry or dogwood, Cornus mas, Linn.: Virg. Aen. 3, 649: Col. 12, 10, 3.

cornum, i, a horn: v. cornu.

cornus, i, f. (cornum, i, n., Ov. M. 8, 408: and cornus, ūs, f., Sil. 4, 532:) a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree, Cornus mas, Linn.; Plin. 16, 25, 42 sq.: tota bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: Col. 5, 7, 1.: flamea cornus, Tac. Germ. 6: Plin. 16, 17, 44. **II.** Meton. **A.** A spear made of cornel-wood: Virg. Aen. 5, 658: Ov. M. 8, 408.

cornŭtus, a, um, adj. [cornu] horned: Pan, Ov. F. 2, 303: Bacchus, Virg. G. 2, 7: Jupiter Ammon, Curt. 4, 7, 25: Diana, Ov. M. 3, 192: Achelous, id. ib. 9, 2: Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31: Minotaurus, Ov. M. 8, 169: Moses, Vulg. Exod. 34, 29: deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

cornūtus, i, m. a horned animal: Plin. 11, 37, 67.

cornŭtus, i, m. [cornu] a soldier who blew the cornu: Veg. 2, 22.

cornūtus, i, m. a Stoic philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: Hor. S. 1, 9, 60: Pers. 1, 123: Juv. 2, 35.

cornūtus, a, um, adj. [cornu] horned: Pan, Ov. F. 2, 303: Bacchus, Virg. G. 2, 7: Jupiter Ammon, Curt. 4, 7, 25: Diana, Ov. M. 3, 192: Achelous, id. ib. 9, 2: Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31: Minotaurus, Ov. M. 8, 169: Moses, Vulg. Exod. 34, 29: deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

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cornŭ

æstimatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nunquam fuit causa augendorum corporandorum, Tert. Carn. Ch. 6: and in *part. perf.*: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26: undique mundus, Cic. Tim. 2 (dub.). **Meton.** of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam (cloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. 37, 13. **II.** *to kill, make into a corpse*: Ennius and Attius in Non. 20, 21 *sq.*

corpŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corpulent, gross*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpulentia, ae, *f.* [corpulentus] *corpulence, fleshiness of body* (rare): Plin. 11, 53, 118.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare): corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5. **II.** *great*: Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

corpus, ŏris, *n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp. to *anima* and *animus*; cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 3, 30): tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: his formis atque corporibus, sicut omnibus quae sub aspectum veniunt, admonetur memoria nostra: sed locis opus est: et enim corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: ἀσώματον quas appellat, id est corpora individua, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terrai, id. 5, 236: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 372: aquae, id. 2, 232. **II.** *the animal body*: animi voluptates et dolores simul fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: dum morbis corporum comparatur morborum animi similitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 10: corpus mortale, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3: nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: O me miserum! et non omnes nostra corpora opponimus? Cic. Att. 7, 23: corpus bene constitutum, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17. Of prostitution, etc.: illa quae corpus publicat volgo suum, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 22: quaerere dotem corpore, id. Cist. 2, 3, 21: corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21. **2.** Esp. *the flesh*: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 *fin.*: amittere, *to become lean*, Lucr. 1, 1038: abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 141: corpus facere, *to become fat, thrive*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*: Phaedr. 3, 7, 5. In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6. **3.** **Meton.**: *the wood under the bark of a tree*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 9. **4.** **Fig.**: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adjiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, Quint. 5, 8, 2: corpus eloquentiae facere, *the substance, the most essential part*, id. 10, 1, 87. **III.** *a lifeless body, a corpse*: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: Liv. 32, 13. Hence (**poet.**), *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits*: Virg. Aen. 6, 303. **IV.** *the trunk*, as opp. to the head: Ov. M. 11, 794. **V.** Periphrastically for *the individual, the person*: libera corpora placere sine mora restitui, Liv. 29, 21: delecta virum corpora, Virg. Aen. 2, 18: corpora lectissima matrum, Ib. 9, 272: sororum, Sil. 14, 105: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. C. 33: qui liberum corpus (*i.e.* Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, Liv. 3, 56. **VI.** **Fig.**: *any aggregation of parts constituting a whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation*, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus reip. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25: nullum corpus civitatis, *political body*, Liv. 26, 16: coalescere in populi unius corpus, id. 1, 8: corpori valido caput deerat (sc. exercitui dux), id. 5, 46: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17: *so of a book*: utrum ejus habueris libros — duo enim simul corpora — an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.*: id. Fam. 5, 14: Sen. Tranq. 9 *fin.*: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34: hence Corpus Juris, *the title of a Roman collection of laws*, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, Ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 31, 79. (Hence Ital. *corpo*; Fr. *corps*; Eng. *corpse*; also Fr. *corsage*.)

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] *a little body*, most freq. *of* atoms: Lucr. 2, 152: Cic. N. D. 1, 24: hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173: florum, *i. e. a collection*, Just. praef. As a term of endearment: meiliculum, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 19.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, *3. v. a. to scrape* or *rake together* (rare): corpora, Lucr. 6, 304: conradens ex aëre semina nubis, id. 6, 441. Esp. of money: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 26: conrasi omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. **II.** **Fig.**: *to procure with difficulty*: lidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrado].

cor-rătiōnālĭtas (conr.), ātis, *f. analogy*, = analogia: Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctio (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] *a making straight, an amendment, improvement, correction* (rare): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9: veteris Academiae, id. Acad. 1, 12, 47: quadam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42: Cic. Am. 24, 90. **II.** In rhetoric: *a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger* or *more important*, Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 30.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, improver* (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: usus qui unus est legum corrector, Liv. 45, 32. *Absol.*: corrector Bestius, *a preacher of morals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37. **II.** Under the emperors, *the title of a kind of bailiff, a governor*: Herm. Dig. 1, 18, 10: Eutr. 9, 13.

correctūra (conr.), ae, *f.* [corrector] under the emperors, *the office of a* Corrector: Aur. Vict. Caes. 35.

correctus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrigo]. **II.** Adj.: *amended, improved*: ut is qui fortuito deliquit attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14.

cor-rĕcumbens (conr.), entis, *Part.* [recumbo] *lying down with any one*: Tert. Test. An. 4.

corregione (conr.), e regione, *opposite*: Fest. *s. v.*

cor-regno (conr.), 1. *v. n. to reign together* or *at the same time*: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

cor-rĕpo (conr.), psi, *3. v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep* or *slink to a place* (rare): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 3: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12: in dumeta, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*: quoi non correpunt membra pavore, *creep with dread*, Lucr. 5, 1218.

correptē (conr.), *adv.* [correptus] *shortly*: Comp.: Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13.

correptio (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corripio] (rare) *a laying hold of, seizing*: manus, Gell. 20, 10: morbi, Scrib. Comp. 171. **II.** **Fig.**: *reproof, reproach*: Tert. Pudic. 14. **III.** *a shortening, decreasing*: dierum (*opp.* crescentia), Vitr. 9, 9: syllabae (*opp.* productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13.

correptor (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reprover, censurer*: peccantium, Sen. Ira 2, 10, and 3, 37.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rĕsupīnātus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [resupino] *bent backwards at the same time*: Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rĕsuscĭto (conr.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise from the dead together* or *at the same time*: Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

cor-rĕus (conr.) i, *m. a partaker in guilt, a joint criminal*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 3.

cor-rĭdĕo (conr.), 2. *v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly* (very rare): Aug. Conf. 4, 8. **II.** **Fig.**: omnia, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrigia, ae, *f.* [corrigo] *a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet*: Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 30, 4, 12. **II.** *a horse's rein*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20. (Hence It. *coreggia, scoreggia*; Sp. *correa*; Fr. *courroie*.)

cor-rigo (conr.), rexi, rectum, *3. v. a.* [rego] *to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order*: malum tenenti (Miloni) nemo digitum corrigebat, *no one could straighten*, Plin. 7, 20, 19 *fin.*: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. in Macr. Sat. 2, 4: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27 *fin.*: se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3. **Proverb.**: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. **II.** *to temper, correct, heal, cure*: oleo quoque inest quidam vini sapor, praecipua vi ad corrigenda vina, Plin. 15, 29, 37: lentigines, id. 22, 25, 74: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75. **III.** **Gen.**: *to improve, amend, correct*: adulescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, quin eum ad frugem corrigis? *why do you not set him right, and try to make something good of him?* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: sententiam meam corrigebant, *they wished to modify*, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: mendum, id. Att. 2, 7 *ad fin.*: delicta, Sall. J. 3: vel corrumpere mores civitatis, vel corrigere Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20: tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9: orationem, id. Att. 15, 1, B.: fabulam, Quint. 10, 1, 66. *Absol.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28. (Hence It. *scorgere* and *corgere* in *accorgersi*.)

cor-rĭpio (conr.), rĭpŭi, reptum, *3. v. a.* [rapio] *to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of*, etc.: turbine correptus, Lucr. 5, 1231: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg. Aen. 1, 188: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fasces, Sall. C. 18: arma, Veli. 2, 110: correpta luce diei, Lucr. 4, 81: corripere ex somno corpus, *to start up*, id. 3, 164: de terra, id. 4, 1000: e stratis, Virg. Aen. 3, 176: me intro corripui, *I went hastily in doors*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5. corripuit derepente sese ad filiam, ib. 4, 1, 3. **Poet.**: viam, gradum, spatium, *etc. to set out quickly, to hasten*: viam, Virg. Aen. 1, 418: gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Virg. Aen. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132. **2.** *to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp*: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: sacram affigiem, Virg Aen. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8. **3.** Of fire, diseases, *etc.*: *to attack, seize, carry off*, etc.: turbine coelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395: flamma corripuit tabulas, Virg. Aen. 9, 537: nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, id. G. 3, 472: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483. Transf. to the person: ipsas igni corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524. **4.** *to contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare): impensas, Suet. Tib. 34: sermonem, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba, id. 10, 1, 29: syllaba, id. 1, 5, 18. **5.** Pass. of the passions, emotions, *etc.*: *to seize upon, attack* (mostly poet.): correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734: duplici ardore (sc. amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: mi sericordia, Suet. Cal. 12: ira, Gell. 1

56. militia (post. for militiae studio), Virg. Aen. 11, 584: imagine eximiae formae, *astuti, fascinatet*, Ov. M. 4, 676. ‖ **B.** Fig.: *to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove*: hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed pene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68. *Absol.*: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35. **2.** *to accuse, inform against, bring to trial*: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42: ib. 2, 28: ib. 3, 49, *etc.*

cor-rīvālis (conr.), is, *m. a rival*: Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrīvātio (conr.), ōnis, *f. a bringing together of streams or watercourses*: aquae pluviae, Plin. 31, 3, 27.

cor-rīvo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to conduct streams of water together, to draw into one stream*: venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: aquam, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: liquorem salis, Plin. 6, 14, 17: limum, id. 34, 12, 32: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9.

corrōbŏrāmentum (conr.), i, *n.* [corroboro] *a means of strengthening*. Fig.: (with exercitia) Lact. 3, 12 *ad fin.*

cor-rōbŏro (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate*: quum (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. was grown up*, id. Cael. 5, 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10. Fig.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Flacc. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Am. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, l'ac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, *to encourage*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (rare). Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic. Div. 2, 27: ossa, Juv. 15, 80.

cor-rōgo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging*, or simply, *to collect*: suos necessarios ab Atrii Licinis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9 *fin.*: pecuniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: numulos de nepotum donis, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from corrogata.)

corrōsīvus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [corrodo] *having a wasting corrosive power*: medicamenta, Sen. Q. N. 7, 27.

corrōsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrodo].

cor-rōtundo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make round, to round off*: sic cometarum corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26: potest grando corrotundari, ib. 4, 3, 4. Fig.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102. ‖ Of money: *to make up a round sum*: centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda, ae, *f. wild asparagus*, v. asparagus: Cato R. R. 6: Plin. 19, 8, 42.

corrūgis (conr.), e, *adj.* [ruga] *having wrinkles* or *folds*: sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyneg. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19: acina, id. 12, 39, 3: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

corrūgus, i, *m.* (cf. arrugia) *a canal in mines, a water-conduit*: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* III. *to break up, burst through*; hence; *to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, injure*, etc.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: dominum et somet igni corrumpunt, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: res familiares, ib. 64 *fin.*: ungues dentibus, Prop. 2, 4, 3: corrumpitur jam coena, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 102: praedium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49: pisces hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, ib. 3, 3, 67: concluso aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: corrumpere aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55: coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 20, 117: stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137. ‖ Fig.: diem, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 31: spem, Ov. H. 21, 127: illos dubitando et dies proiatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall. C. 43: consilia, Veil. 2, 57 *fin.*: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34: literas publicas, *to falsify*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: tabulas publicas, ib. 2, 42: vel corrumpere mores civitatis vel corrigere possunt, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio quot ornatur, id. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrupere, Sall. J. 18: oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, Quint. 1, 1, 13: nutricis fidem, *to bribe*, Ov. M. 6, 401. **2.** Of persons: *to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead*: perde rem, corrumpe herilem filium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 20: mulierem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2: feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpantur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39: centuriones uti transfugerent, ib. 38. Esp. *to bribe, buy over*, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. auru, Sall. J. 32: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15 *ad fin.*: dolis, Sall. J. 97: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57 *Absol.*: egredere pepere, ne alios corrumpas quum me non potueris, Nep. Epam 4: Sall. J. 29.

cor-rŭo (conr.), ŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15. triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776: arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuae equestres, id. Vit. 9: pene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nec corruit ille, sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126: exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: corruere morbo comitiali, Plin. 28, 6, 17: in vulnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 488. Fig.: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24 *ad fin.*: Antiochia ista universa, id. Acad. 2, 31: accipitres velut rostris inter se corrucrent, *fell upon one another*, Curt. 3, 3. *Pass impers.*: longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59. ‖ Act.: *to bring to the ground, overthrow* (very rare): corruere corpus et obnubilare animam, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: ibi me corruere posse alebas divitias, *to scrape together*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 58: corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat. 68, 32.

corruptē (conr.), *adv. in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly*: neque depravate neque corrupte judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: corrupte pronunciare verba, Gell. 13, 30. *Comp.*: Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

corruptēla (conr.), ae, *f.* [corruptus, corrumpo] *a means of misleading* or *undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc.: largitionem corruptelam dixit esse, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: mores hae (sc. cantus) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: corruptelae studet, A. An. 3, 2, 17: colligunt sui hic in corruptelam suam, id. Trac. 3, 2, 3: quem (adolescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretiamus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 75: malae consuetudinis (*gen. subj.*), id. Leg. 1, 12: matronarum (*gen. obj.*), id. Verr. 2, 54: servi, id. Deiot. 11, 30. ‖ Meton.: *a corrupter, seducer, misleader*: eccum adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7. **2.** *a place of seduction*: Frontin. Aquaed. 96.

corruptibĭlis (conr.), e, *adj.* [id.] *destructible, corruptible, perishable*: Lact. 6, 25. *Comp.*: Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

corruptibĭlĭtas (conr.), ātis, *f.* [corruptibilis] *corruptibility, transitoriness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *a breaking down, corruption* (very rare): morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: opinionum, ib. § 29. (Hence It. *corruzione.*)

corruptīvus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [corruptus] *corruptible, perishable*: Tert. Resurr. Carn. 50.

corruptor (conr.) ōris, *m.* [corrumpo] *an undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber*: amor hominum corruptor, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: civium, id. Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: id. Planc. 16. (Hence It. *corruttore.*)

corruptōrius (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructible, corruptible, perishable*: homo corruptorise conditionis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptrix (conr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that corrupts* or *seduces*: or *adj. corrupting* (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. morum licentia, Amm. 25, 3.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrumpo]. ‖ Adj.: *spoiled, corrupted*: coelum, Lucr. 6, 1134: tractus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Hirt. B. Alex. 6 *fin.*: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95. Fig.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 19.

cor-ruspor (conr.), 1. *v. dep. to search carefully after*: Plaut. frgm. in Fest. *s. v.*

cors, cortis, v. cohors.

corsae, arum, *f. plu.* = κόρσαι, in architecture: *the outer strip* or *fillet on the moulding about a door*: Vitr. 4, 6.

corsŏides, is, *m.* = κορσοειδής (hair-like), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cortex, icis, *m.* and *f. the bark, rind*, or *outer covering* of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2 47: Virg. Aen. 7, 742: id. E. 6, 63. ‖ Esp. *the bark of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers: Cato R. R. 120: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to need no further assistance*, id. S. 1, 4, 120: tu levior cortice, id. Od. 3, 9, 22. ‖‖ Of *other envelopes* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3. Fig.: corporeus cortex, *the bodily covering of the soul*, Varr. in Non. 199, 29. (Hence Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *écorce.*)

corticātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex] *covered with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

corticĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of bark* or *cork*: Plin. 11, 21, 24.

corticōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bark*: radix, Plin. 20, 19, 79: tus, id. 12, 14, 32.

corticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small* or *thin rind* or *shell*: Col. 12, 47 and 50.

cortina, ae, *f. a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron*: Cato R. R. 66, 1: Plin. 15, 6, 6: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 12. ‖ *the tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron*: Virg. Aen. 3, 92: ib. 6, 347: Ov. M. 15, 635 Hence also a tripod as a

usual offering: Suet. Aug. 59. ‖ Plin. Ep.: *a kettle, cauldron-shaped* (very rare): *for the cooks of Saturn*: Mart. Cap. 1, 26 [in Varr. L. L. v, 124 Müll.]: *the circle of a theatre*: Amm. 14, 6, 25: *a circle of listeners*: Tac. Or. 19 (Gall.).

cortīnālis, is, n. [cortina] *a place where vessels full of water, oil, etc., were put to stand*: Cic. L. 2, 6, 19.

cortĭnĭa, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small kettle*: Amm. 29, 1 dub.

cortumia, an old augurial word, perh. equiv. to contumio, from conteor: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. caurus.

corusc-āmen, ĭnis, n. [corusco] *a glittering, flash* (rare): App. de Deo Socr.: vultus qui, Fulg. Myth. 1.

corusc-ātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flashing, gleaming, corruscation* (very rare): (marcaritarum), Sol. 53 *ad fin.*: immanis, Vopisc. Car. 8.

corusc-ĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus 1 fero] *lightning-bearing*: coelum, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

coruscō, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cornu] *to thrust or push with the horns* (rare): agni lasciui blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320 (some edits. read coniscant): frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21. ‖ Meton.: *to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave*, etc. (poet). Act.: duo gaesa manu, Virg. Aen. 8, 661: hastam, ib. 12, 431: telum, ib. 12, 287: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228: linguas (colubras), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos ignes (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 412. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73: abies, Juv. 3, 254. 2. *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate*; flamma inter nubes coruscat, Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 98: Mavors adamante coruscat, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 99: coruscanti clipeo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29.

coruscum, i, n. *lightning*: Venant. 3, 4.

coruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco] (poet. word), *waving, vibrating, tremulous*: silvae, Virg. Aen. 1, 164: ilices, ib. 12, 701. Humorously: omnia coruscus prae tremore fabulor, i. e. *trembling*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 42. ‖ *flashing, gleaming, glittering*: fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296: ignis, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283: vis fulminis, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Virg. G. 1, 234 radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, ib. 12, 247.

corvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [corvus] *pertaining to the raven*: ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118.

corvus, i, m. *a raven*: Plin. 10, 43, 60: Ov. M. 2, 535: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11. Fig.: *a* dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48. ‖ Meton.: *a military implement, a grapnel*: Curt. 4, 2. 2. *a battering-ram*: Vitr. 10, 19. 3. *a surgical instrument*: Cels. 7, 19 med. 4. *the constellation Corvus*: Vitr. 9, 7. 5. *a sea-fish*: Sciaena nigra, Cuv.: perh. the same as coracinus, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53. [Probably an onomatop. word connected with κράζω, *croak*, etc.; cf. Sansk. kâravas; κάραξ; *cornix*; Germ. *krähe*; Eng. *crow*.] (Hence It. *corvo*; Fr. *corbeau*.)

corȳcētum, i, n. = κωρυκεῖον (a leathern sack), *a place in the palaestra where the utensils of wrestling & suchlike practised by athletes*: Vitr. 5, 11.

corȳcos, i, m. = κώρυκος, *a sack filled with chaff, bran, or sand, which hung from the roof of the palaestra, and on which the athletae exercised their strength by striking it with their fists*. Fig.: coryces laterum et vocis meae Beatis, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

corȳdălus, i, m. = κορυδαλός, *the crested lark*: Serv. Virg. E. 2, 1.

corȳlētum, i, n. [corylus] *a hazel grove, a copse of hazel trees*: Ov. F. 3, 293.

corȳlus (corulus), i, *f.* *the nut-hazel, the hazel-tree*: *Corylus Avellana*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 6, 30: Virg. G. 2, 65: Ov. M. 10, 92.

corȳmbĭfer, i, m. [corymbus 1 fero] *bearing clusters of ivy-berries*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. F. 1, 393.

corȳmbĭon, ii, n. = κορύμβιον, *hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries*: Petr. 110, 1 and 3.

corȳmbītes, ae, m. = κορυμβίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: *v.* Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

corȳmbus, i, m. = κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit* or *flowers*, esp. *a cluster of ivy-berries*: Virg. E. 3, 39: Ov. M. 3, 665: Tib. 1, 7, 45: Juv. 6, 52. ‖ Meton.: *the nipple*: Seren. Sammon. 20, 356.

corȳphaeus, i, m. = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head*: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

corȳtos (◡ ◡ Sidon. Carm. 11, 56), i, m. = κωρυτός, *a quiver*: Virg. Aen. 10, 169: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15. ‖ Meton.: *an arrow*: velox, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

corȳza, ae, *f.* = κόρυζα, *a catarrh*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

cŏs, cōtis, *f.* [another form of cautes] *any hard stone, flint-stone*: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Liv. 1, 36. In *plur.* cotes, *cliffs, crags*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: duris in cotibus, Virg. E. 8, 41. ‖ Esp. *a whetstone, hone, grindstone*: Plin. 36, 22, 47. Fig.: Hor. A. P. 304: Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

cosmēta, ae, m. = κοσμήτης, *an adorner*: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv. 6, 477.

cosmicus, i, m. = κοσμικός, *a citizen of the world*: Mart. 7, 41.

cosmŏgrăphus, i, m. = κοσμογράφος, *one who describes the world, a cosmographer*: Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2.

cossim, *adv.* v. cessim.

cossus, i, m. *a kind of larva found under the bark of trees*, supposed by some to be the larva of the stag-beetle, Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence Sp. *gusano*.)

costa, ae, *f.* *a rib*: Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 82: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4 Virg. Aen. 1, 211. ‖ Meton.: *a side, a wall*: costae aheni, ib. 7, 461: ratis lacerae, Pers. 6, 31: navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19 corbium, id. 16, 18, 30. (Hence Ital. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte*: also It. *costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté*.)

costămōmum, i, n. [costum amomum] *an aromatic plant, similar to the* costum and amomum: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16.

costātus, a, um, *adj.* [costa] *having ribs*: bene costati boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

costum, i, n. (costos, i, *f.* Lucan. 9, 917) = κόστος, *an oriental aromatic plant*, Costus speciosus, Smith, Linn. Plin. 12, 12, 25: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44: Prop. 4, 6, 5.

cōtāria, ae, *f.* [cos] *a whetstone quarry*: Alsen. Dig. 39, 4, 15 (*al.* cotoria).

cŏthurnātē, *adv. loftily, tragically*: Amm. 28, 1.

cŏthurnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus] *a tragic representation*: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] *pertaining to the* cothurnus, *elevated, lofty, tragic*: Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 531: ratis, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deus, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.

cŏthurnus, i, m. = κόθορνος, *a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg*: Virg. Aen. 1, 337: Juv. 6, 506. ‖ *the boot worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. A. P. 80. Hence, meton., *an elevated style, in poetry*: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 41: Virg. E. 8, 10: docuit imponere Pallada cothurnos, Prop. 2, 34, 31: Juv. Od. 2, 1, 121: *slop in painting*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, 39. ‖ In Gen.: *a high Grecian shoe*: Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: Vell. 2, 83 *fin.*

cōtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cos] *a small touchstone, a test, flatterer*: Plin. 31, 6, 43. ‖ *a small stone mortar*: id. 31, 9, 45.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cōtĭnus, i, m. *a shrub that furnishes a purple colour, fustic or sumach*, Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

cŏtōnĕa, ae, *f. a plant*, perhaps the *Comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 26.

cotonius, a, um. v. Cydonia.

cotoria, ae, v. cotaria.

cottăbus, i, m. = κότταβος, *a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel*: v. Smith's Ant. 366. Hence, ☞ *a clap, stroke*: bulli in to cottabi crebri crepent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

cottăna (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, n. *plu.* [a Syrian word] *a kind of small Syrian fig*: Plin. 13, 5, 10: advectus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento, Juv. 3, 83.

cŏttŭla (cōtȳla), ae, *f.* = κοτύλη, *a small vessel, as a measure equal to half a* sextarius: Fann. de Ponder. 12: Mart. 8, 71.

coturnium vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Fest. s. v.

coturnix (the Greek ὄρτυξ), icis, *f.* *a quail*, Turdus coturnix, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33: Lucr. 4, 645: Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6. As a term of endearment: Id. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

cotyla, ae, v. cotula.

cotȳlēdon, ŏnis, *f.* = κοτυλήδων, *a plant, navel-wort*, Cotyledon Umbilicus, Linn.: est aliud genus, etc.: C. serrata, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 101.

cōum, i, n. (sc. vinum), *Coan wine*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 29. *Plur.*: Coa, orum, n. *Coan garments*: ib. 1, 2, 101.

cōvĭnārius (covinn.), i, m. [covinnus] *a soldier who fought from a chariot*: Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

cōvĭnus (covinn.), i, m. [a Celtic word] *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae*: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Lucan. 1, 426. ‖ *a travelling chariot*: Mart. 12, 24.

cōxa, ae, *f.* *the hip*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: also, *the hip-bone*: Plin. Ep. 2, 1. ‖ Meton. (in the Agrimensores): agrorum, *a bend inwards*: Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes. (Hence It. *coscia*; Fr. *cuisse*.)

coxendix, icis, *f.* [coxa] *the hip*: Pl. Buc. 5, 2, 40: Suet. Aug. 80. Also *the hip-bone*: Plin. 10, 61, 81.

coxim, v. cessim.

coxo, ōnis, m. [coxa] *cripple, lame*: Non. 25, 18.

crăbro, ōnis, m. *a hornet*, Vespa crabro, Linn.: Plin. 11, 21, 24. Virg. G. 4, 245. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, *to disturb a hornet's nest*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75. [Cf. Gr. κάραβος, Lat. *scarabaeus*.] (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

cracca, ae, *f.* *a kind of pulse*, perh. *wild vetchling*, Vicia Cracca, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 41.

crăcens, entis [skin to gracilis: v, the letter C] *slender, neat, graceful*; cracentes gracilesque, Enn. in Fest. s. v.

crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage*. v. olus. Some have supposed this to be the sea-kale, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 20, 9, 33. Fig.: occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, *stale repetitions*, Juv. 7, 154: cf. Prov. Gr. δὶς κράμβη θάνατος.

crāpŭla, ae, *f.* [κραιπάλη] *drunkenness, debauch*, esp. in its consequences, *the next day's sickness, headache*, etc. Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 29. ‖ Meton.: *a vein producing intoxication, which was put into wine*: Plin. 14, 20, 23. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

crāpŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [crapula] *pertaining to intoxication*: vasitio, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 94.

crāpulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drunk, intoxicated*: Vitr. Pr. 7, 4.

crāpulentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *drunkenness*: Amm. 29, 5.

crāpulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *given to drunkenness, sticky, beastly*: libidinibus servientes gulæ, Firm. Mathes. 8, 20.

crās, *adv. to-morrow, always*: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44 cras donaberis haedo, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3. With *pres.*: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: sat habeo, si cras fero, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 125: cras est mihi judicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. Subst.: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58 = cras hesternum, Pers. 5, 68. 2. = in diem crastinum, *on or for the morrow*: cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37 *fin.* ‖ In gen.: *the future*: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam spes fovet et melius cras fore semper sit, Tib. 2, 6, 20. [Same as Sans. *svas*, "to-morrow."]

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [crasso] *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs*: Col. 12, 25, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, lees*: Col. 12, 12, 1. ‖ *the thickness* of an object: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77: crassamentum par (surculi), Gell. 17, 9.

crassē, *adv. thickly*: picari vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5: oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46. ‖ *grossly, rudely*: crasse illepideve compositum poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76: crassius nitent gemmae, *more dimly*, Plin. 37, 7, 31: crasse et summatim et obscure intelligere aliquid, *not clearly, confusedly*, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

crassesco, 3. *v. incep.* [crassus] *to grow thick, grow large* or *fat*: iuvenes mille, Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32: cepae capita, id. 19, 6, 32: pili quadrupedibus, id. 11, 39, 94: mel (*opp* diffutum), id. 11, 13, 13: vinum, id. 23, 1, 22. aër in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44.

crassificātio, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico] *a making thick* or *fat, thickness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

crassifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus facio] *to make thick, fatten*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

crassĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crassus] *thickness, density*: densa crassitas aëris noxii, App. de Mundo, p. 65.

crassĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density*: App. M. 7, p. 189.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 134. parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47: mellis, id. 28, 12, 10. ‖ Meton.: *a thick matter, dregs, sediment*: Cato R. R. 39, 2: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crassivĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crassus vena] *having thick veins*: acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

crasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus] *to make thick, thicken, condense*: pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139: crassatus aër, Amm. 19, 4.

crassus, a, um, *adj. solid, thick, dense, fat, gross*, etc.: semina, Lucr. 4, 1255: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Virg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. Aen. 5, 469: ager, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: restis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 34: crassus et concretus aër, *a thick atmosphere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. crassissimus aër, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: Athenis tenuis coelum, crassum Thebis, id. Fat. 4: nubis caligine crassa, Lucr. 6, 461. Poet.: crassae aquae, *swollen*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: crassum telum sanguine, *thickly covered with*, Sil. Pun. 2, 699. ‖ Fig.: crassum infortunium, *i. e. a sound beating*, Pl. Bud. 3, 5, 53: ridiculum acroama et crassum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44: *of little value*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: sensus, *stupid, dull*, Varr. in Non. 26, 24: Otellus rusticus absentia depingit crassaque Minerva, i. *e. of strong though not fine sense*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3: crassiore ut vocent Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: tutus, *unvitiated*, Mart. 9, 73: negligentia, *stupid, coarse*, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6. crassiora ingenia, *more rude* or *barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18. (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *grueso*; Fr. *gros, grasse*; Eng. *grass*.)

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *of to-morrow*: dies, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53: Cic. Att. 13, 8 *fin.*: Titan, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: Cynthius, Ov. F. 1, 345: Aurora, Virg. Aen. 12, 76: lux, ib. 10, 244: usque ad diurnum stellam crastinum potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: tempora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58: egestas, id. 3, 10: quies, Lucan. 7, 26. Adv.: die crastini (old abl.) *to-morrow*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 25: Gell. 2, 29. Absol.: in crastinum vos vocabo, *to-morrow, on the morrow*, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 31, in crastinum differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.* Crastino = cras, *to-morrow*: sages crastino non metetur, Gell. 2, 29. ‖ Meton.: *future* (very rare): quid crastina volveret aetas scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562: fertilitas assidua ei (paradiso) crastino submascente fructu, Plin. 13, 9, 17.

crātaeis, is, *f.* q. *a plant enticing to love*: v. crataeogonon: Plin. 26, 10, 63.

crātaegon, ōnis, or **crātaegus**, i, m. = κραταιγός, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. aquifolia. Its identification is very uncertain. In Pliny it is referred to the Kratagon of Theophrastus, which seems to have been Crataegus Azarolla, Griseb, or Pyrus torminalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crātaegum, i, *n.* = κραταιγόν, *the berries or the fruit of the box-tree*: Plin. 16, 30, 52 (said to be a doubtful reading).

crātaeogōnon, i, *n.* = κραταιόγονον. 1. Polygonum Persicaria, Linn. 2. quae thelygonos vocatur = Thelygonos Cynocrambe, Linn., or Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crātēr, ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl*: Ov. M. 8, 669: terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, id. F. 5, 522: Virg. Aen. 1, 724. ‖ Meton., of things resembling a crater *a water-basin*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. *an ointment*: Virg. Aen. 6, 225. *the crater of a volcano*: Plin. 3, 8, 14: also *a volcanic opening*: id. 2, 106, 110. *a constellation, the Cup*: Ov. F. 2, 266.

crātēra (acc. to Fest. *s. v.* and Non. 547, 25 *sq.* crāterra), ae, *f. a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl*: Cic. Verr. 4, 59: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7. ‖ Meton. *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket*: Naev. in Non. 547, 30: *a constellation, the Cup*: Craterа, Cic. Arat. 219: id. N. D. 2, 44. (Hence Fr. *crâtère*; Eng. *crater*.)

crātērĭtes, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

crātes (*acc.* cratim, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65), is *f. wicker-* or *hurdle-work, a hurdle* (mostly in *plur.*): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Hor. Epod. 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 11, 64: Col. 12, 15, 1: *a harrow*, Virg. G. 1, 95: Plin. 18, 18, 48. Also, *a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: Liv. 1, 51. 2. Milit. *t. t. fascines* (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 10, 38. ‖ Meton.: favorum, *a honey-comb*, Virg. G. 4, 214: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone*, Ov. M. 8, 806: linteum, ib. 12, 370: pectoris, Virg. Aen. 12, 508. (Hence It. *grada, gradella*; Sp. *grade*.)

crātĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small gridiron*: Mart. 14, 221. (Hence Fr. *grille*.)

crātĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crates] *composed of lattice-work, wattled*: lucernae duae, Cato R. R. 13, 1.

crātĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to harrow*: Plin. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 4.

crātĭtius or **-ĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of wicker-work, wattled*: parietes, *lattice-work*, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.* (Hence It. *graticcio*.)

crātĭtĭus, a, *adj.* [crea] *that can be made* or *created* (rare): materia, App. Trismeg. 85, 12

crātus, ūs, *f. us. dat. abl. sing. a flesh-hook, fork*: Mucr. Cinc. 9 *fin.*

crātus, a, um, *P. a.* [creo] *that which is created*: Prud. Hamart. *fin.*

crātŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] (very rare) *a creating, producing, begetting*: rerum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. ‖ *belonging to an office, election*: magistratuum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: tutoris, Paul. Sent. 2, 25, 7, 36.

crātŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a creator, author, begetter, founder* (rare): ipse deum, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: magni creator Achillis, *the father*, Ov. M. 8, 39: creator atque opifex rerum, Lucan. 10, 366: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31. ‖ *one who elects to an office*: Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

crātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings forth or produces, a mother* (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr. 1, 630: Cat. 63, 90: diva, Virg. Aen. 8, 514: Alexandri M., Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.

crātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a creature employing created*: Tert. Apol. 30.

crēber, bra, brum (*sup.* crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30), *adj.* [another form of celer, *q. v.*] *thick, close, pressed together frequent, numerous*: opp. to rarus: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: tam crebri ad terram accidesant quam pira, *as thick as pears*, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: lucus crebro salicto oppletus, id. Aul. 4, 6, 9: crebri cecidere coelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. creberrima aedificia, ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106: vigilias ponere, ib. 45: crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: crebros exploratores mittant, ib. 6, 10. *Of abstract subjects: frequent, repeated*: itiones, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2: ictus, Lucr. 4, 935: impetus, id. 1, 294: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 528: gemitus, ib. 10, 508: crebras vel potius quotidianas compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8: suppositio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebriores figurae, id. 9, 2, 94. ‖ *crowded with, abundant, abounding in*: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov. M. 11, 190: creber procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: densis ictibus heros creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Virg. Aen. 5, 460. Crebra (*accus. plur.* adverbially): et pede terram crebra ferit (equus), id. G. 3, 500.

crēbesco, v. **crebresco**.

crēbrātus, a, um, *made thick, close, concise*: talea pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

crēbrē, *adv. closely, compactly*: fundamenta aedificiorum palatinibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9. *Sup.*: crates crebrerrime textae, id. 10, 20 *fin.*

crēbresco (crebesco) brŭi (bŭi) 3. *v. incep.* [creber] *to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong*; of a rumour, report, *to spread abroad*: crebrescunt optatae aurae, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: gestus crebrescunt cum ipsa orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror crebrescit, Virg. Aen. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67 seditio, ib. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Virg. Aen. 12, 222. fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12. With a clause as subject: per idonea socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac. A. 2, 39.

crēbrĭfĭcus, a, um, *apud Plautum significat* vallum, *quibus paris, id est palis, munitum*, Fest. p. 93.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber] *thickness, closeness, frequency*: spinae inter se venarum, Vitr. 2, 10: [illegible] ictuarum, Cic. Att. 13, 19: [illegible] magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 5, 7: conchylia ita [illegible] rum, Plin. [illegible]

Comp : parlance with children, gossip of children, Cic Rud 1, 2, 14 : Cic Brut 3, 6 fin Sup : crepuscula commemorantur a Statio, id Div 1, 27.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [credo] *trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible* credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic Inv 1, 30, 48 · hoccinest credibile aut memorabile, Ter And 4, 1, 1 · tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic Verr 5, 61 : narrationes, id Or 36, 124 · imago rerum, Quint 4, 2, 123 ratio, id 5, 12, 13 suspicio, id 9, 2, 90 · magnum narras, vix credibile, Hor S 1, 9, 52 vix credibile dictu, Curt 5, 13, 22 credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov F 3, 618 *Comp* · nihil his neque credibilius fingi, neque manifestius ostendi potest, Quint 4, 2, 124.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv credibly* · non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspicione quidem, Cic Deiot 6, 17

crēdĭto, 1 *v a freq* [credo] *to believe firmly* Fulg Myth 1

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m* [id] *a truster, lender, creditor* creditorum appellatione non hi tantum accipiuntur qui pecuniam crediderunt sed omnes quibus ex qualibet causa debetur, Gai Dig 50, 16, 10 fraudare creditores, Cic Phil 6, 5, 11 rem creditori solvit, Liv 6, 14 sum decoxisse creditoribus suis, *that he had become bankrupt*, Plin 33, 10, 47 Fig of the belly, id 26, 8, 28

crēdĭtrix, īcis, *f* [id] *a female creditor* Paul Dig 20, 5, 16

crēdĭtum, i *n a loan, a trust* Sen Ben 2 21 Quint 5, 10, 105

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *v a* (*prob rudy* creduam, Pl Poen 3, 5 2 creduas id Bac 3 3, 72 *perf sulg* credus, *etc* id *passim*) *to trust, lend entrust, consign*, etc constr with *acc* and *dat* or *either alone* (villicus) injussu domini credat neminī, quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato R R 5 4 alicui grandem pecuniam, Cic Rab Post 2 4 pecunias ei, id Fam 1, 7 centum talenta, Quint, 5, 10, 111 solutio rerum creditarum, Cic Off, 2, 24 quos tuae fidei potestatique senatus populusque Rom commisit et credidit, id Q Fr 1, 1 quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter And 1, 5 37 militi arma, Liv 2, 45 se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes B G 6, 31 se ponto, Ov M 14, 222 se perfidis hostibus, Hor Od 3, 5, 33 se ventis, Quint 12 procem § 2 pennis se coelo, Virg Aen 6, 15 · se pugnae, ib 5, 383 illi consilia omnia, Ter Ad 5, 4, 18 arcanos sensus tibi, Virg Aen 4, 422 arcana libris, Hor S 2, 1, 31 aliquid aerae, Pl Pers 4, 3, 59 || *to put faith in, have trust* or *confidence in* neque mandat quisquam fere nisi amico, neque credit nisi ei quem idoneum putat, Cic Rosc Am 39 virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall J 106 praesenti fortunae, Liv 45, 8 consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, id 2, 45 hastae, Virg Aen 11, 808 nimium ne crede colori, id E 2, 17 : bibulis talaribus, Ov M 4, 731 ||| *to trust the words of any one, to believe* · injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl Am 1, 1, 280 vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile'st, credere? Ter Heaut, 4, 1, 11 credit jam tibi de istis, Pl Men 4, 2 53 cui omnium rerum ipsus somper credit, *in every thing*, id Asin, 2, 4, 53. Mihi crede, *believe me, take my word*, ἐμοὶ πίθου, Cic Cat 1, 3 : Hor S 2, 6, 93 mihi credite, Cic Cat 2, 7, 15. More rarely, crede mihi, id Att 6, 6 · Ov A A 1, 66. *Pass*

[illegible] M 7, 96. || Of things [illegible] quid jam credam? quis tam crudus? Ter Ad 3, 3, 32 : haec Hannibal hominibus id quod volunt credunt, Caes B G 3, 18 audivi quidem Isin de majoribus nata, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic Brut 26, 100 ne quid de se tamere crederent, Sall C 31.

IV. In gen. *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose* · with *acc* . quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor Ep 1, 14, 20 quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint 12, 1, 36. *Pass* : origo animi coelestis creditur, id 1, 1, 1. With *acc* and *inf* jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Pl Am prol 104 credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, Cic Rosc Am 1 quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes B G 6, 31 coelo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor Od 3, 5, 1 *Pass* Lucr 4, 389 quem (Athm) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov M 5, 49 creditus est optime dixisse, Quint 3, 1, 11 *Impers* credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint 11, 1, 64 neque sine causa creditam est, stilum non minus agere quum delet, id 10, 4, 1 So in the *abl part pass* credito, *it being believed* Tac A 3, 14 *Absol* like opinor, puto *etc*, as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion *I believe, I dare say, I suppose* credo misericors est, Pl Am 1, 1, 141 si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic Cat 1 2, 5 Muliebr credo, arma fecit, Pl Epid 1, 1, 32 [*Cre-do* compounded of *do*, " put," (v *abdo*) and *cre* " faith, of which the orig form was perh *cret* or *cred*, since we have in Sans *srat* " faith " the Sans verb *srad-dha* " to trust,' corresponds to the Latin *cre-do*] (Hence It *credere*, Fr *croire*)

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis *f* [credulus] *trustfulness, easiness of belief credulity* credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancius in Cic Fam 10 23 Ov Am 3 14, 30 Tac A 2 40

crēdŭlus, a, um *adj* [credo] || Act *trustful, trusting, believing easily of belief, credulous, confiding* Absol infabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic Am 26 *ad fin* stultus et credulus auditor, id Font 6, 13 Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov M 8, 857 and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor Epod 16 33. With *dat* non ego credulus illis, Virg E 9, 34 Hor Od 1, 11, 8 With *in* and *acc* nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov F 4, 312 2. Transl Of inanimate subjects aures regis, Curt 10, 1 credula res amor est, Ov H 6, 21 spes animi mutui, Hor Od 4, 1, 30 convivia, *confiding, trusting* Just 2 10 || Pass *that is easily believed* fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos Tac H 1, 34 *fin*

crēmābĭlis, *combustible*, καυσιμος, Gloss Cyrill.

crēmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [cremo] *a burning, consuming by fire* (rare) Plin 23, 2, 21

crēmātor, ōris, *m* [id] *he that burns* : Tert adv Marc 5, 16

crēmentum, i *n* [cresco] *growth, increase* (very rare) corporum, Varr in Non 169, 14 lunae, Plin 11, 37, 55 || crementum est semen masculi, unde animalium et hominum corpora concipiuntur, Isid Orig 9, 5, 5

crēmia, orum, *n plur* (sing cremium, i, Vulg Psalm 102, 4) [cremo] *dry fire-wood, brush-wood, chips*, etc Col 12, 19, 3 Ulp Dig 32, 55, § 4

crēmo, āvi, ātum, 1 *v a to burn, consume by fire* : silvas, Lucr 5, 1242 postam igni, Suet Cal 27 *fin* · urbem incendiis, Plin 17, 1, 1, § 5 : cremare et

[illegible] Liv 41, 12 spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id 10, 29.

crēmor, ōris, *m the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream*, etc Cato R R 86 Pl Pers 1, 3, 15 Ov Med fac 95.

crēo (old form cereo, Varr L L 6 8, 73) avi, atum, 1 *v a to make, beget, bring forth, produce* unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alatque, Lucr 1, 51 genus humanum, id 5, 820 fruges, id 2, 170 ignem, id 1, 799 Silvius Aenean Silvium creat, Liv 1, 3 fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor Od 4, 4, 29 quaeritur argentum puerisque beata creandis uxor, Hor Ep 1, 2, 44. Post in *part perf* with *abl sprung from, begotten by, born of*, etc or subst. *masc* or *fem an offspring, a son* or *daughter* Ov M 5, 145 ib 11, 295 et alibi || *to make* or *create a magistrate, to choose, elect* qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint Cic Leg 3, 3, 9 consules, Caes B C 3 1 duo ex una familia magistratus, id B G 7, 33 qui (Vergobretus) creatur annuus, *is chosen for a year*, ib 1 16 Patres Liv 1, 8 dictatorem, id 2, 18 magistrum equitum, ib interregem, id 4, 7 tribunum, id 2, 33 censores, Suet Aug 37 consilium mierunt eligendi creandique imperatoris, id Vesp 6 ducem gerendo bello, Liv 1, 23 curatorem reipublicae, Papin Dig 50, 8 3 ||| Of abstract things *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion* voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl Casin 2, 7, 3 commoditatem mihi, id Poen 4, 2, 94 lites ib 3, 2, 9 omnes has aerumnas id Mil 1, 1, 33 sensiferos motus, Lucr 3 240 notitiam veri, id 4 479 errorem creat simili tudo, Cic Div 2, 26 luxuriam id Rosc Am 27 *fin* seditionem, Vell 2 20 taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine Quint 9 4 143 vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin 9 48, 72 [Cf Sans *kri*, facere, κραινω, etc]

crĕpae, i, q caprae, *she goats*, acc to Fest s v caprae

crĕpax, ācis *adj* [crepo] *creaking, crackling* mola, Maecen in Sen Ep 114 6

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum *adj dusky, dark* Hence Fig *uncertain obscure, doubtful wavering* Varr L L 6, 2, 52. Lit only Subst creperum, i, *n darkness* noctis, Symm Ep 1, 7 Fig. belli certamina, Lucr 5, 1295 oracla, Varr in Non 14, 4. [Prob akin to κνεφας, v crepusculum]

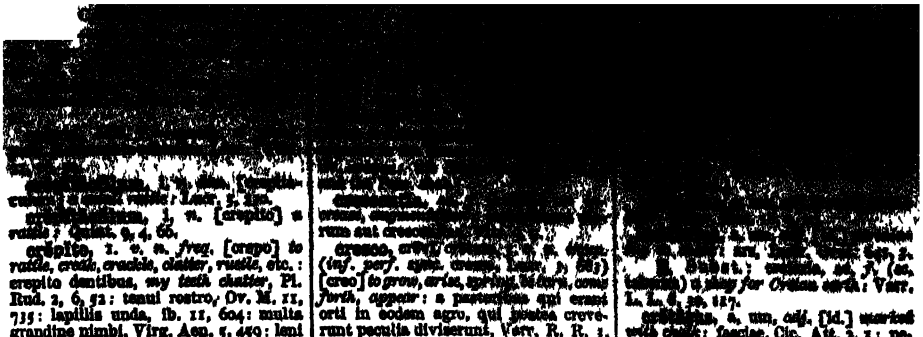
crĕpĭcŭlum, i, *n a head-dress, which made a rustling noise* : Fest s v dub

crĕpĭda, ae, *f* = κρηπις *a slipper* or *sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather* : Gell 13, 21 Cic Rab Post 10, 27 Liv 29, 19 Hor S 1, 3, 127. Proverb ne sutor supra crepidam, *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin 35, 10, 36, *sec* 12

crĕpĭdārius, a, um, *adj* [crepida] *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal* sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker*, Gell 13, 21 *fin*.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *wearing soles* or *sandals* : Cic Pis 38, 92. Suet Dom 4 fabula, *a kind of Graeco-Roman tragedy*, Don Ter Ad Prol 7.

crĕpĭdo, ĭnis, *f* [κρηπις] *a ground, base, foundation, pedestal* : Plin 36, 9, 14, *sec* 2 Stat S 1, 1, 58. Fig.. omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic Or 67, 224. ||, *an elevated enclosure, an edge, brink, dam, pier, bank*, etc. :



…rum, …ntum, …ntum, …rum aut crescentium. …

crocco, avi, atum, …. v. n. & a. (*inf. perf. syncop.* crocrunt, Lucr. 5, 863) [creo] *to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear*: a posteriore qui erant orti in eodem agro, qui postea creverunt peculia diviserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 7: cetera, quae sursum crescunt quamque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus et ilex crescit, Virg. Cul. 397. Esp. in *part. perf.*: *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760 corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224 nativo corpore, id. 5, 61 · corpore pulcro, id. 5, 1115: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85: ab origine eadem, Ib. 4, 607. Troiano a sanguine, Virg Aen. 4, 191. **Fig.**: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75. **II.** Of things already in existence *to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase*, etc.: arbores crescunt, Lucr. 1, 254. fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant parilerque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7 in cujus domo creverat, *had grown up, been reared*, Suet. Oth. 1: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore luctuto crevit, Just. 12, 16: Nilus in aestatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713. Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 · in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, *grow into, change into*, Ov. M. 1, 550: Atlas crevit in immensum, Ib. 4, 661. in latitudinem, *to increase in breadth*, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87: ut clivo crevisse putes, Ov. M. 8, 191. **2.** *to increase in number, to augment, multiply*: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32. adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61. **III.** **Fig.** · *to increase, grow bigger, bolder*, etc.. quum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5: hostium opes animique, Cic. Manil. 15, 45: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17 *fin.*: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14 plebis opes imminutae, pancorum potentia crevit, id. C. 39: haec (mala) primo paulatim crescere, Ib. 10. fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55: licentia, id. C. 51: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11. rerum cognitio quotidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: (Saguntini) in tantas brevi crevérant opes, Liv. 21, 7: usque ego postera crescam laude recens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8: crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 14, 139. **2.** Esp. *to rise* or *increase in distinction, honour, courage*, etc.; *to be advanced, to prosper, become great, attain honour*: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: ex invidia senatoria, id. Clu. 28, 77: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, Caes B. G. 1, 20: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 5, 67 *fin.*: and *absol.*: crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1 46: gaudet et e nostro crescit moerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 127. (Hence Fr. *croître*)

crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.* from Creta] *Cretan earth*, usually transl. *chalk* (but chalk is unknown in Italy: see King's Antique Gems, 21): Plin. 35, 17, 57: used for whitening garments, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 6: hence **fig.**: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes all melancholy from the mind*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 10. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor. Epod. 12, 10: for seals: Cic. Fl. 16 (*cf.* cretula): for marking

…with chalk: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened*, Mart. 2, 41: mappa, id. 12, 29. **Poet.**: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, *the white-robed candidateship*, Pers. 5, 177.

cretera, ae, v. cratera.

crētēus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *made of chalk* or *clay, of clay*: persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

crēthmos, i, *f.* = κρίθμον, *samphire*: Crithmum maritimum, Linn., Plin. 26, 8, 50.

crētica, ae, *f.* [Creta] *a plant*, also called clematitis, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 54.

crētică, ae, *f.* [id.] *a plant*, also called hibiscus, *q. v.*. App. Herb. 38 and 62.

crētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cretan*: in prosody, pes, *an amphimacrus* (in which a short syll. is between two long ones), Diom. p. 475 P.: versus, *composed of amphimacri*, id. p. 513 P.

crēti-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [creta] *a chalk* or *clay pit*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno] legal *i. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance*: Cic. Att. 11, 12 *fin.*: id. de Or. 1, 22, 101. **Meton.**: *an inheritance*: Plin. 2, 76, 24.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *abounding in chalk* or *clay*: locus, Cato R. R. 8, 1: terra, Plin. 18, 19, 49. rura Climoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little clay used for seals*: Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Pl. 35, 7, 11.

crētūra, ae, *f.* [cerno] *bran, chaff*: Pall. 1, 24, 3.

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cerno] *sifted.*

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cresco] *arisen, born*, etc.

cribello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cribellum] *to sift*: Pall. 1, 41, 3.

cribellum, i, *n. dim.* [cribrum] *a small sieve*: Pall. Febr. 24: id. Jun. 11. (Hence It. *crivello*; Fr. *crible.*)

cribrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sieve*: alica, *sifted*, Plin. 18, 11, 29. **II.** **Subst.**: cribrarius, i *m. a sieve maker*, κοσκινοποιός: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cribro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sift*: Col. 12, 51, 1 · Plin. 17, 11, 13.

cribrum, i, *n.* [root CRI: v. cer-no] *a sieve*: Cato R. R. 76: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Div. 2, 27 *ad fin.*: Plin. 18, 11, 28 *sq.*: Ov. M. 12, 437: carnificum cribrum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 52. **Proverb.**: imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to pour water into a sieve*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root CRI: v. cer-no] **I.** *a sifting* or *trying, a trial, a judicial decision, judgment*; hence **meton.** like the Gr. κρίμα, of the subject of such a decision. **I.** *a charge, accusation, reproach*; hence, esp. in *plur. a calumny, slander*: criminī credidisse Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13. hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23: quum respondero criminibus, Cic. Planc. 2, 4: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34: ut mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 13: criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14: tanti maleficii crimen probare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: scelera maxime fingi, id. Coel. 23: factorum tantorum,

crīmĭnātŏr, ōris, *m* [id.] *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare) : nĭdus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 28 : sui obtegens, in alios criminator, Tac. A. 4, 1.

crīmĭno, are, for criminor, *to accuse* : Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 78.

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crīmĭnōsē, *adv. by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully*, etc. : criminose et suspicione aliquid dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 : Liv. 38, 43. *Comp.* :

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crīmĭnŭlĭter, *adv criminally* : agi furti, Dig. Dig. 47, 2 *fin.*

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[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

fill. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: os, ib. 4. 104: dextras, ib. 11, 23: cruentati ..dcunt, ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear blood-stained*, Suet. Dom. 16. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 86. II. Meton.: *to spot, pollute*: Lucr. 4, 1033. 2. *to dye red*: conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *ad fin.*

cruentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor] *gory, bloody, bloodstained*: cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: cruentus sangune fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13. vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13: praetexta C. Caesaris, ib. § 31. vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13, 38: epistolae, Tac. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, ib. 14, 32: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223. *Comp.*: vomica, Cels. 2, 8. bellum, Vell. 2, 71. *Sup.*: id. 2, 52. II. Meton.: *bloodthirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13. hostis, ib. 1, 2, 39: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592. Of abstr. subjects. victoria, Sall. C. 58 *fin.*: pacem, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: ira, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11. 2. *stained, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, Lucr. 5, 1137. 3. *blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg. G. 1, 306.

crūmēna (crumina), ae, *f. a small pouch, purse*, or *bag* (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 7: id. Asin. 3, 3, 63. Meton. *money*: non deficiente crumena Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: Juv. 11, 38.

crūmina, ae, v. crumena.

cruor, ōris, *m. gore, blood*, from a wound (whilst *sanguis* designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: cruore captivo adolere aras, Tac. A. 14, 30: Hor. Epod. 3, 6: id. S. 1, 8, 28: id. Od. 2, 13, 7. In *plur.*: Virg. Aen. 4, 687. Poet.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Lucan. 7, 579. 2. *the pouring out of blood, murder*; hinc cruor hinc caedes mors propiorque venit, Tib. 2, 3, 60: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 304. In *plur.*: id. Od. 2, 1, 5: Lucan. 7, 636. II. Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, *the blood in the body*: nec cruor in lignis, nec nervis succus inesse, Lucr. 3, 767.

cruppellārii, orum, *m. plur.* [a Celtic word] *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*: Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, *adj.* [crus] *pertaining to the legs, crural*: fasciae, Petr. Sat. 40, 3: Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 25.

crūriscrĭpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, from the chains which rattle on his shins*: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 24.

crūrifrăgus, i, *m.* [crus frango] *one whose legs or shins are broken*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 64.

crūs, ūris, *n. a leg, shank, shin*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Virg. G. 3, 53: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Tib. 44. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. II. Meton.: of plants: *the lower part of the stalk*: Col. 3, 10, 2. [Akin to Sans. *kshura* (hoof of an animal); Gr. *κεφ-ος*; and Eng. *shin, shank.*]

crusculum, i, *n. dim.* [crus] *a small leg*: Mart. 3, 93.

crusma, ătis, *n.* = *κρούσμα, a musical piece played upon a stringed instrument*: Mart. 6, 71.

crusta, ae, *f. the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626: soli, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50: ulcerum, Cels. 5, 9: luminis, *a covering or crust of ice*, Virg. G. 3, 360. II. Esp. *t. t. of the art*: *inlaid work on walls or vessels, stucco, mosaic*: parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45: quae (vasa) probarant, iis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 23 *fin.*: ipse capaces crustas et inaequales beryllo tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38. Fig.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *mere outside*, Sen. Provid. 6. (Hence It. *crosta*; Fr. *croûte.*)

crustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crusta] *embossed work*: tabernae, Fest. *s. v.* Subst.: crustarius, ii, *m. one who makes embossed figures*, on plate, *etc.*: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

crustātus, a, um, *n. plur.* (*sc.* animalia) *crustaceous animals, shellfish*, etc.: Plin. 11, 37, 62.

crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crusta] *to cover with a rind* or *shell, to encrust, emboss* (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, no 4. domum marmoribus, Lucan. 10, 114. portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2 *fin.*: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat as with a crust*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.

crustōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with a hard rind, crusted*: bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

crustŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little rind, shell*, or *crust*: Plin. 22, 25, 70.

crustŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [crustulum] *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*: Sen. Ep. 56.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *small pastry, confectionery*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Sen. Ep. 99, 24.

crustum, i, *n.* [crusta] *pastry, anything baked*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Virg Aen. 7, 115.

crux, ūcis, *f.* (*m.* Enn. in Non. 195, 13: Gracch. in Fest. *s. v.* masculino) *a cross*, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quos in crucem sustulit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: id. 5, 3: in cruce suffigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82 in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: ferarum tergis contecti aut crucibus adfixi, Tac. A. 15, 44: pone crucem servo, Juv. 6, 219: pendula, *the pole of a carriage*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: *a gallows-bird, a hempen rascal*: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 17. II. Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction*, etc.: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 11: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2: (abi, *etc.*) in malam crucem! *go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Pl. Casin. 5, 5, 17: *Cy.* Numquid vis? *Men.* ut eas maximam in malam crucem, id. Men. 2, 2, 53. Without mala: i in crucem, id. Asin. 5, 2, 91. And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. Casin. 5, 4, 8. 2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), id. Aul. 3, 5, 48: ilias cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91: quae te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 2. (Hence It. *croce*; Fr. *croix.*)

crypta, ae, *f.* = *κρύπτη, a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto*: Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. 5, 106. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte.*)

cryptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *κρυπτικός, covered, concealed*: arcubus pontes formicare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cryptŏporticus, ūs, *f.* [*vox hibrida*, from *κρυπτός*, and porticus] *a covered passage, a vault, a hall*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

crystallīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *κρυσταλλινος, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal*: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10: centra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39. Subst. crystallina, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vasa) *crystal vases*: Juv. 6, 155: Plin. 37, 2, 11.

crystallion, ii, *n.* = *κρυστάλλιον, a plant*, also called psyllion, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crystallus, i, *m.* (crystallus, i, *n.* Sol. 15 *ad fin.*) = *κρύσταλλος, ου*: Auct. Priap. 63, 6. II. *crystal, rock-crystal*: Plin. 37, 2, 9: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 2. Meton.: *anything made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking*: Mart. 9, 23. 3. *similar to crystal*: so of *the glittering precious stone of a ring*: aquosa, Prop. 4, 3, 52.

cŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [cubo] *a lying down*: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

cŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lies down*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cŭbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber*: cubicularis lectus, Cic. Div. 2, 65: id. Tusc. 1, 20, 59.

cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber*: lucerna Mart. 14, 39 *in lemm.*: gausapina, ib. 147 *in lemm.*: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83. Subst. cubicularius, ii, *m. a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre*: Cic. Verr. 3, 4. Suet. Ner. 38: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bed-chamber*, id. Dom. 17.

cŭbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with bed-chambers*: naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

cŭbĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] *a lying, sleeping*, or *sitting-room, a bed-chamber*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 3, 23: ministro cubiculo sui clienti, Liv. 3, 57. cubicula diurna nocturnaque, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: Tac. A. 14, 44 Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17. II. *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres*: id. Ner. 12. III. In archit.: *the bed of a stone*: Vitr. 2, 8.

cŭbĭcus (cybicus), a, um, *adj.* = *κυβικός, cubical, cubic*: rationibus, Vitr. 5, praef.: soliditas, Marc. Cap. 2 *init.*

cŭbīle, is, *n.* [cubo] *a place of rest, a couch, bed*: mihi est cubile terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. Liv. 30, 5: salutatorium, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15 11, 10. Esp. *a marriage-bed*: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. Aen. 12, 144: Ov. M. 2, 592. 2. Of animals Virg. G. 1, 183. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun*: Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16. II. In architecture. *the joint* or *bed of a stone, beam*, etc.. Vitr. 2, 8: cf. cubiculum. III. Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa orbilia videre, *the very den*, Cic. Verr. 2 77 *fin.*

cŭbital, is, *n.* [id.] *a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255.

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum] *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *an ell long*: cubitalis fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: caules, Plin. 12, 12, 26: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

cŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cubitus] *a lying down*: Aug. Ep. 151.

cubitissim, a corrupt word in Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 42: acc. to some, *adv. lying down.*

cŭbĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cubo] *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): quus hic solet cubitare, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 37.

cŭbītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who lies down*: bos, *i. e. that often lies down in a field*, Col. 6, 2, 11.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* (cubitus, i, *m.* Cels. 8, 1) [id.] *the elbow*: Cels. 1, 1: Plin. 11, 45, 102: Virg. Aen. 4, 690: Hor Od. 1, 27, 8. Meton.: *the bending curvature of a shore*: orae, Plin. 3, 13, 18. 2. As a measure of length: *an ell, a cubit*; Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.* (Hence It. *cubito, gomito*; Sp. *codo*; Fr. *coude.*)

cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying down* (very rare): supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14. Meton.: *a bed, couch*: his follis cubitus sibi sternunt, id. 24, 9, 38.

cŭbĭtus, i. v. cubitum.

cŭbo, ŭi (rarely avi), ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* cubaris, Prop. 2, 15, 27: *inf.* cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20) *to lie down, recline*: in lectos cubana, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24. 2. *to lie asleep*: cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21: cubitum abire, Pl. Most. 1, 2.

55: cubitum discedere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: Juv. 3, 280: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72· toro, id. Aug. 73. **3.** Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Am. prol. 112: cogam ut cum illa una cubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65. **4.** *to recline at table*, quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353. supra, Suet. Cal. 24: juxta, ib. 32. **5.** *to keep one's bed* (from illness): est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Pl. Casin. prol. 37: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72. *Absol.*: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164. trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18: ib. 2, 3, 289. **II.** Of inanimate objects: qua cubat unda freti, *lies, extends itself*, Mar. 5, 1, 4. Esp. of places *to slope*: cubantia tecta, Lucr. 4, 518 Ustica cubans, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (Hence It. *covare*; Fr. *couver*.)

cŭbus, i, *m.* = κύβος, *a die, cube*: Vitr. 5 praef. As a measure: Rhem. Fann. 61. **2.** *a cubic number*: Gell. 1, 20.

cŭci, *n. indecl.* [a Pers. word. Gr. κοῦκι] *a tree similar to the palm*: acc. to Sprengel, the Doum Palm of Egypt, etc., Hyphaene Thebaica: Plin. 13, 9, 18.

cucŭlla, ae, v. cucullus.

cucullio (cucull-) ōnis, *m.* [cucullus] *a covering for the head, a cap*: Cato 1, 1: Lampr. Elag. 32.

cucullus, i, *m.* (cuculla, ae, *f.* in eccl. Lat.) *a coul* or *hood fastened to a garment*: Col. 1, 8, 9 Mart. 11, 98 Juv. 6, 117. **II.** *a conical wrapper* or *case for merchandize*: Mart. 3, 2.

cucŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [cuculus] *to cry cuckoo*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cucŭlus (cūcŭlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), i, *m. a cuckoo*, Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249. As a term of reproach Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 73. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: Hor. S. 1, 7, 31. **II.** *a plant also called* strychnos: acc. to Sprengel, Silene baccifera, Willd.: others think it Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 44. (Hence Fr. *coucou*.)

cucŭma, ae, *f. a cooking vessel, a kettle*: Petr. 135, 4. **II.** *a small private bath* (opp. to thermae): Mart. 10, 79. (Hence It. *cogoma*: Fr. *coquemar*.)

cucŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [cucuma] *a little kettle*: Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cucŭmĕrārium, ii, *n.* [cucumis] *a cucumber field*: Tert. adv. Jud. 3.

cucŭmis, ĕris (*is* sometimes in Pliny; e. g. acc. cucumim, 9, 2, 1: abl. cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40), *m. a cucumber*. In Pliny *the common cucumber*, Cucumis sativus, Linn. **2.** Silvestris, *the squirting cucumber*, Momordica Elaterium, Linn. **3.** Anguinis, Cucumis flexuosus, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 48: Virg. G. 4, 122.? **II.** *a sea-plant similar in colour and odour to the cucumber*: (prob. the animals called Holothuriae, perhaps H. pentactes, Linn.) Plin. 9, 2, 1. (Hence It. *cocomero*; Fr. *concombre*.)

cucurbĭta, ae, *f. a gourd*: duo genera. **I.** Camerarium et plebeium, Plin. 19, 5, 24: Cucurbita leucantha, Duchesne, and C. Pepo, Linn. var. **2.** silvestris, Plin. 20, 3, 7: C. Pepo, var. pyxidaria, *the little bottle-gourd*. **II.** Meton. in medic.: *a cupping-glass*: Scribon. Comp. 46: Juv. 14, 56. **2.** cucurbitae caput, *a fool's head* (Fr. *un cornichon*), Apul. Met. 1, p. 109. (Hence, It. *cucuzzo*; Fr. *gourde*.)

cucurbĭtārius, ii, *m.* [cucurbita] *a gourd planter*: Inscr. Fp. 112, no. 22.

cucurbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cupping*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

cucurbĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like a gourd*: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

cucurbĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] Silvestris, *the bitter gourd*: Scribon. Comp. 206. **II.** *a cupping-glass*: Cels. 2, 11.

cucŭrio, 4. *v. n.* to *crow* (like a cock): Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cucurru (interjectio), a word of unknown signification: Afranius apud Charis. p. 214.

cūdo, *3. v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare): aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21: crebro, Lucr. 1, 1043. Proverb.: Istaec in me cudetur faba, *will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. **II.** Of metals: *to prepare by beating, to fabricate; to stamp, coin* (money): plumbeos rumos, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 11 argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18 anulum, *to make*, Quint. 9, 2, 61. Fig.· quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40.

cūdo, ōnis, *m. a helmet made of raw skin*: Sil. 8, 495.

cuferion, ii, *n. the nose bleed*, a disease of horses Veg. 3, 37.

cujcumodi, v. modus.

cuimodi, v. modus.

cŭjas, ātis [cujus] *pron. interrog. of what country* or *town? ποδαπός: old nom.* cujatis or quojatus: Enn. in Cic. Balb. 22, 51: Pl. Men 7, 2, 66: quem percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, Liv. 27, 19: Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

cŭjus (old orthogr. quoj.) a, um, *pron. inter.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18 cujum puerum hic apposuisti, Ter. Andr 4, 4, 24. quid, virgo cuja est, id. Eun. 2, 3, 29: ut optima conditione ait is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 1, 54· cujum pecus? an Melliboei? Virg. E. 3, 1. Absol. cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Pl. Pseud. 4, 4, 5. With *nam* subjoined. cujanam vox prope me sonat? id. Bac. 4, 9, 55.

II. As *pron. relat. of whom, whose*: is Helenam abduxit, quoja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, ib. 4, 8, 24· Ter. Heaut. prol. 8: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, frgm. in Gell. 9, 16.

cŭjusĕcŭmŏdi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujusquemodi, v. modus.

cŭjusvis, cŭjavis, cŭjumvis [from cujusvis, a form of quivis] *to whomsoever pertaining, whosesoever*: cujavis oratio, App. Apol. p. 326.

culcĭta, ae, *f.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46, and Fest *s. v.* from calco] *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow*: Cato R. R. 10: Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: Sen. Ep. 87. Of *a little eye-cushion*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42. And of *a couch* in a conservatory of birds: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam cumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow*, i. e. *kill myself*, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 28. (Hence It. *coltrice, coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; Fr. *coite*: also through a dimin. culcitinum, It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cozin*; Fr. *coussin*; Engl. *cushion*.)

culcĭtārius, ii, *m.* [culcita] *a cushion-maker*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

culcĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cushion* or *mattress* (in an obscene sense): Pl. Most. 4, 2, 14.

culcĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small cushion* or *mattress*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 20.

cūlĕāris (coll.) e, *adj.* [culeus] *of the size of a* culeus: labrum, Cato R. R. 154: dolia, Vitr. 6, 9.

cūlĕus (coll.) i (*gen. plur.* culeum, Cato R. R. 11, 1), *m.* = σωλεύς, Ion. σωλεός (*a sheath*; hence) *a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78: Nep. Eum. 8. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: Suet. Aug. 33: Juv. 8, 214. **II.** *a large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae: Cato R. R. 148: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. **2.** (coleus) *the scrotum*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Mart. 11, 84. [Prob. connected with *cor-ium*].

cūlex, icis, *m.* (*f.* Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 22) *a gnat, midge*, perh. Culex pipiens, Linn. *etc.* (comprising very many species) Plin. 11, 2, 1: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14: Lucr 3, 391: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. **2.** capricius Cynips psenes, Linn.: Plin. 11, 33, 41. Also a term of reproach to a wanton lover: eho tu nihili cane culex, Pl Casin. 2, 3, 22. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin*, "gnat.")

culex, icis, *a plant*· v culix.

cūlĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [culex] *a little gnat*: amasio Tullae, *i. e. buzzing around her*, Seren. in Diom. p. 513 P.

cūlĭcĭlus, *a little gnat*, κωνώπιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

cūlīgna, ae, *f.* κυλίκνη, *a small drinking vessel* Cat. ap. Non. R. 132, 1.

cūlīna (old orthogr. colina, acc. to Non. 55, 18 *sq.*) ae, *f. a kitchen*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 1· Cic. Fam. 15, 18. **II.** Meton.: *food, fare, victuals*: Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38: Juv. 3, 250.

cūlīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [culina] *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary*: operae, Front. B. Parth. p. 201. Subst. culinarius, ii, *m. a kitchen servant*: Scrib. Comp. 230.

cūlĭŏla, (cull.) cortices nucum viridium, Fest. *s. v.*

culix, icis, *m. an unknown plant*, which some have referred to Plantago Psyllium, Linn., others to Inula pulicaria (flea-bane): Plin. 19, 5, 23 *fin.*: also written culex in Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

culleus, i, v. culeus.

culmen, ĭnis, *n. the top, summit*, e. g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola*, etc.: columen in summo fastigio culminis, Vitr. 4, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: Liv. 27, 4. Of *the dome* of heaven: Cic. Arat. 26. Of *mountain summits*: Alpium, Cacs. B. G. 3, 2. Of *the summit of the clouds*: Lucr. 6, 296. Of *the crown of the head of men*: Liv. 1, 34. Of *the top of the prow of a ship*: Lucan. 3, 709. Poet.: *of a bean stalk*: Ov. F. 4, 734. **II.** Fig.: *the summit, acme, height*: (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem CL annos stetit, Liv. 45, 9 *fin.*: principium culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: honoris, App. Flor. 3. [From root CEL. v. celsus and columen.] (Hence Ital. *colmo*; Fr. *comble*.)

culminis, v. columinis.

culmus, i, *m. a haulm, stalk, stem*, esp. of grain: Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Virg. G. 1, 111: ib. 1, 192: faba, Col. 2, 10, 3: milii, panici, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 20, 3: *thatch*, Virg. Aen. 8, 654. [From root CEL. v. *celsus* and *columen*.]

culpa, ae, *f. transgression, fault, crime, blame*: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae, in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnes meae culpae istius maximae, avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. Verr. 5, 17: culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24: magis id facilitate, quam ulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: haec culpam quae te est penes, *which lies with you*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20: quicquid hujus factum'st culpa, non factum'st mea, id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: in quibus in culpa non est, id. Hec. 4, 4, 78: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, *laid the blame upon*, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: transferre in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 28: suam quisque culpam ascivere ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 68: omnes in culpa sunt ac suppliciis poenandi, id. Cin. 45, 127: indecorari bene nata (pectora) culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36: seraque fata, quae manibus culpae etiam sub Orco, ib. 2, 13, 29: culpa potare magistra, *transgression loves the master of the revels*, that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking

[illegible] was imposed by the [illegible] Gellius, 18, 2, 3, 11). ‖ Transf., unchastity, lust of [illegible]: Ov. M. 5, 77: Virg. Aen. 4, 19: Hor. 4, 13: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: Tac. A. 3, 24. ‖ In gen., Lat. the fault of [illegible], neglect: Gel. Dig. 17, 2, 72: v. Smith's Ant. 772. ‖ Meton. and poet.: [illegible], harm, disorder: continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. G. 3, 468. (Hence It. colpa.)

culpābilis, e, *adj.* [culpo] *blameworthy, culpable*: App. Apol. p. 282. (Hence It. colpevole; Fr. coupable.)

culpābiliter, *adv. culpably*: Symm. Ep. 9, 40. *Comp.*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

culpātio, ōnis, *f.* [culpo] *a reproach, blame*: Gell. 19, 22.

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* [culpo]. ‖ *Adj.*: *worthy of reproach, blameable*: Paris, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: culpatius, Gell. 11, 7.

culpīto, 1, v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to rate, chide, scold*: Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

culpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [culpa] *to reproach*, or *blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn*: medicum, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: illum laudabunt boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 13: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. Pass.: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11: ob id, Suet. Caes. 73: in qua (cupiditate) merito culpatur, id. Vesp. 16. Of things: faciem Deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus reprehendet inertes, culpabit duros, Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60: Quint. 2, 4, 38: arbore nunc aquas culpante, nunc torrentia agros sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31: culpantur frustra calami, id. S. 2, 3, 7. *Absol.*: sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne eloquitur, Ov. M. 3, 256.

culta, orum, *n. plur. cultivated lands, gardens, plantations*, etc.: Virg. G. 4, 372: Plin. 24, 10, 49.

cultē, *adv. elegantly, with ornament*: culte dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 7: cultius progredi, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.* not in use.

cultello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make in the shape of a knife*: dorsum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: spinam dorsi, id. 8, 25, 38. ‖ *to level land with the plough*: Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

cultellŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [cultellus] *a little knife*: Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, m. *dim.* [culter] *a small knife*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: Suet. Claud. 34. 2. Lignei, *wooden pegs*: Vitr. 7, 3. (Hence It. coltello; Fr. coutau.)

culter, tri, m. *a knife of any kind, a razor*, etc.: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: Liv. 3, 48: Suet. Aug. 19: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, *i. e. for slaughter*. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, *placed on the edge, on the small side*, Vitr. 10, 14: in the same sense, in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10. 2. *a ploughshare, coulter*: Plin. 18, 18, 48. Fig.: fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, *under the knife*, i. e. *in extreme peril*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74. (Hence It. coltro; Fr. soutre.)

cultĭcŭla, fusticulus quidam ligneus in sacris diebatur, Fest. *v. v.*

cultio, ōnis, *f.* [colo] *cultivation*: agri, *a tilling of the ground, agriculture*, Cic. de Sen. 16, v. agricultio. ‖ *veneration, reverence*: Arn. 4, p. 146.

cultor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator*, etc.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34: agri, id. 40, 29: cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, Pl. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alvearum, Col. 9, 3, 1. Poet. of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515. *Absol.*: Sall. J. 46: Liv. 21, 34. ‖ *an inhabitant, a dweller*: ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17 *fin.*: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10: nemorum, Virg. G. 1, 14: antiqui (Capuae), Liv. 7, 38. Insularum, id. 22, 31: coeli (Jupiter), Pl. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicae tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, 111 Fig.: *a flatterer, sycophant* (Justin. et Victor historici), Liv. 5, 46: Hannibalis, et Imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 24, 21: Jovenum, *a lover, taster*, Pers. 5, 63: veritatis cultores, freinis luituit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: sequi, Ov. M. 5, 109: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28. 2. *a worshipper, reverencer*: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 49. Also *absol.*: Virg. Aen. 11, 788. Hence, *a priest of some deity*: cultor deum matris, *a priest of Cybele*, Suet. Oth. 8.

cultrārius, ii, m. [culter] *he who slew the victim* (for sacrifice): Suet. Cal. 32.

cultrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *knife-shaped, knifelike*: mucrone folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

cultrix, īcis, *f.* [colo] *she who tends* or *takes care of*: earum (rerum, quas natura gignit) augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. ‖ *a female inhabitant*: nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg. Aen. 11, 557: montibus Idri (Diana), Cat. 64, 300: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245. Poet. of things: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. ‖ Fig.: *a female worshipper*: deorum montium, Lact. de Mort. pers. 11.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tilling, cultivating, tending*: agri, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54 (also, as one word, agricultura): agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366: vitis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. In *plur.*: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447. *Absol.*: *agriculture, husbandry*: Quint. 10, 2, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 14. In *plur.*: of the different branches of husbandry: Col. 11, 1, 30. ‖ Fig. of the mind: *care, culture, cultivation*: animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. *Absol.*: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. 2. *a courting, honouring*: potentis amici, ib. 1, 18, 86.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. ‖ *Adj. cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: fundus cultior, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3. 2. Fig.: *ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated*: matrona vetita purpura culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

cultus, ūs, m. [id.] 1 lit. *a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture*: quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.*: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: cultus et curatio corporis, ib. 1, 34, 94. ‖ Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, id. Part. 26: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus, Quint. 2, 16, 17: animi cultus ille erat et quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54. 2. *worship, reverence*: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, id. Tusc. 1, 26: Ov. M. 5, 279: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58: in the *plur.*: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3. 3. Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization*, etc.: homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39 *fin.*: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 730: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28: tam humilis, id. 1, 39: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4: feri, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall. C. 37: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3: and in *plur.*: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 1, 76. In a bad sense: *luxury, extravagance*: justus exsul, frustra cultu vitiisque culpatus, Juv. 10, 19: cultus et deliciae humanae, Sall. C. 13: cultus ac deliciis humanis corruptus, Liv. 29, 23 *fin.* 4. *dress, splendour* or *elegance of dress*: regius, Nep. Dat. 3: militaris, Liv. 29, 19: instructus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7: justo mundior, id. 3, 15: mundities, et ornatus, *et* cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt, id. 34, 7. Meton.: *ornament of style*: in verbis effusiorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.

cultŭlus, i, m. *a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl*: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11: id. A. P. 434.

cultus, i, m. *the fundament*: Cat. 23 19: Mart. 3, 98. (Hence Fr. *cul*.)

cum (orig. form com) [Sans. *sam*; Gr. σύν, ξύν] *prep.* with *abl.*: *with, together with, in connection* or *company with, along with*: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. Att. 14, 20: vivit habitatque cum Balbo, ib.: si coenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habesnt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. So of things, to denote the *being furnished, endowed with*, etc.: ille vir haud magna cum re, sed plenu' fidei, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1, 1: a portu illuc nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be armed*, Cic. Verr. 5, 3. immissi cum falcibus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cum elephanti capite puerum natum Liv. 27, 11: cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2: te Romam venisse cum febri, Cic. Att. 6, 9: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1: cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12. ‖ To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 49: cum prima luce, Cic. Off. 3, 31. cum primo mane, Hirt. B. Afr. 62: cum primo lumine solis, Virg. Aen. 7, 130: cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 cum his nuntiis Romam ad consulendum redit, Liv. 1, 32: simul cum domo designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10 ‖ To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: *with, in, under, among, to*, etc. (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 4: cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: cum summa reipublicae salute et cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: cum summo probro, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 10: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bona alite Cat. 61, 19: multis cum lacrimis alquem obsecrare, *amid many tears*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *was tortured and put to death*, ib. 5, 45: hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic., Verr. 1, 19: cum cura, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: cum summo studio, Liv. 8, 25: summa cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83: cum bona gratia, id. Fat. 4, 7: cum bona venia, Liv. 29, 1: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8 cum firma memoria, id. 5, 10, 54. 2. Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), *to add, qualify, or limit*: *in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that*, etc. cum eo quod si non ad literarum ea tempora ad exercitum rediret, militari ignominia quoque sint quae honestiora, id. 12, 10 47: with the *subj.*: id. 20, 7, 13: sit sane, quoniam his in vis: sed tamen

cum co, cunde, quoll dies 'prolate ings fiat, Cic. Att. 8, 2: Antigoni litera octoginta annos cum eo ut Andronicus permaneret, si civitas accipere coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 24: obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, Cic. 5, 1, 4. 3. Cum dīis voluntibus, etc., with God's help, by the will of God, etc: cum dīvis volentibus quaedam bene evenisse mundo tibi, Cato R. R. 141, 1: volentibus' cum magnis dis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12: agite, cum dis bene juventibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43. 4. With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our fold: ut ex eodem semine alibi cum decime redeat, alibi cum quinto decimo, ten-, fifteen-fold, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21. With a subst.: cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra, id. 5, 4, 3. IV. To denote a means or instrument: scribus inter se cum armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6: cum voce maxima conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: lingere cum lingua, Cat. 97, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. Aen. 9, 816: terra in augurum libris scripta cum R. uno, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. V. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, etc.: therefore with verbs like agere (cum aliquo, secum or cum animo suo: cf. also cogitare, reputare, dubitare, etc.), pangere, rationem habere, servare fidem: congruere, consentire: certare, pugnare, discrepare, differre, dissentire distrahere, conferre, comparare, etc.: reputare cum animo, Sall. J. 13: cum aliquo pretio dimicare, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 6: consentire cum aliquo, Quint. 2, 17, 2: conferendum esse Galliarum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. VI. *Cum* as an enclitic. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*: Cic. Or. 45, 154: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum. Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 66. VII. In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b*, *p*, *m*: comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l*, *n*, *r*: colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coco, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concurrere, *to run together*, coire, *to meet*, etc.

2. completeness: comedere, *to eat up*; contundere, *to hammer to pieces*; conficere, *to finish*; consequi, *to obtain*: (hence like the English prefix *be*: collinere, *to besmear*; consternere, *to bestrew*). 3. effort: conjicere, *to hurl*; concutere, *to shake violently* (from Key, Gr. § 1323): v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 134-171. The foll. are considered as compounds with cum: 1. cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis), *especially, particularly*: Cic. Verr. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 13. 2. cumprime, *especially, particularly*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: apprime crebrius est, cumprime rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis, Gell. ib.

cum, *conj. when*: v quum.

cumalter, ant. for *cum altero*, Fest. s. v.

cumătilis (cym.), e, *adj.* [from *κύμα*, with the Lat. ending, *ilis*] sea-coloured, *blue*: color, Titin. in Non. 548, 11. Subst.: cumatile, is, *n.* a *Greek garment*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cumatium, ii, v. cymatium.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cumbra, ae, *f.* (cumarum, i, *n.* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88), *a chest, box, to keep goods in*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 77: id. Ep. 1, 7, 76: for the cattle of a bride, Fest. s. v.

cumĕlĭtium (cym.), i, *n.*, *adj.* [cumingere] *seasoned or mixed with cumin*: Pall. Nov. 22, 3. Subst.: cumelitium, i, *n. cumin-spice*: Apic. 1, 24.

cumĭnārium (cym.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of cumin*: aleum, App. Herb. 74.

cumĭnum (cym.), i, *n.* = *κύμινον*; Heb. *cammôn*, Cuminum Cyminum, Linn.: *cumin*: Plin. 20, 14, 57 *sq.*: used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: pallentis grana cumini, Pers. 5, 53. 2. Silvestre, Plin. 20, 14, 57. Some think this *the larkspur*, Delphinium Consolida, Linn.; Sprengel makes it Lagoecia cuminoidesum, Linn.

cummaxime, v. quam.

cummis, is, v. gummi.

cumprime, v. cum, *fin.*

cumprimis, v. cum, *fin.*

cumque (quomque and cunque), *adv.* [quumque] an affix denoting universality: *-ever*, *-soever*: usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, quallacumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.*: very rarely standing alone: quae demant quomque dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: quum solis lumina quomque insertim fundunt radios, id. 2, 113: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15. v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 173 *sq.*

cumĭlāre, is, *n. the commissure of the kidneys*: Veg. 6, 1, 2.

cumĭlāte, *adv. amply, abundantly, copiously*: Cic. Verr. 5, 64. *Comp.*: id. Or. 17. *Sup.*: id. Fam. 5, 11.

cumĭlātim, *adv. abundantly, in heaps* (rare): positum in doliis, Varr. R. R. 3, 15 *fin.*

cumĭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo].

I. Adj.: *increased, augmented*: eadem mensura reddare aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, Liv. 2, 47 *ad fin.* 2. *full, complete, perfect*. Absol.: tantum accesit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40. Poet.: veniam cumulatam sorte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, Virg. Aen. 4, 436. With *gen.*: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. in Non. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime, Pl. Aul. 5, 16.

cūmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulus] *to heap* or *pile up*: materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: arenas, id. 5, 1: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33. Fig. benefacta, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2. **II.** *to store up, to increase, amass, accumulate*. With *abl.*: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237: aes alienum usuris, Liv. 2, 23: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: alio sceleri hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentia, id. Off. 1, 22, 116. Without *abl.*: invidiam, Liv. 1, 12 *ad fin.*: injurias, id. 3, 37: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumularent religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20.

III. *to fill full, overload*, etc. With *abl.*: locum strage semiruti muri, id. 32, 17. fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462: canistra flore, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 50: aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33. Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72: cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2. Fig.: non possum non conniteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, id. Att. 12, 5: orator omnii laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37. With *gen.* (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14 *fin.* Absol.: ad cumulandum quattuor [illegible] spectum nihil tuum desiderio, [illegible] *to make up for complete*, id. [illegible]

cūmŭlus, i, *m.* [kindr. with *κύμα*, *κυμάτιον*, *κύμβη*, *κύμβος*, *κύμβαλον*, *κύμβιον*, *κύμβιος*, *κύμβιον*, *κύμβιος*, *κύμβιον*, *κύμβιος

cunctātor (cont.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a delayer, lingerer, one who defers or hesitates.* In a bad sense: nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit, itemque Servius cunctator, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore, Liv. 6, 23. In a good sense: cunctator equitum Fabium) pro cunctatione segnem, pro cauto timidum nimis pellabat, id. 22, 12 *fin.*: natura ac senecta cunctator, Tac. H. 3, 4: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79.

cunctātus (cont.), a, um, *Part.* [cunctor]. — **II.** Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, *q. v.*

cunctĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cunctus cano] *having a full sound*, opp. to simplex: Marc. Cap. 9, 306.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus] *all together, in a body, collectively* = conjunctim (very rare): non singulatim ac discretim, sed cunctim et coacervatim, App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347.

cuncti-părens, entis, *m. parent of all*: Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

cuncti-pŏtens, entis, *m. almighty, omnipotent*: Prud. στεφ. 7, 36.

cuncto, are, for cunctor: cunctas? intes alii festinant, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 13.

cunctor (contor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to tarry, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate:* constr.: *absol.*, with the *inf.* or a *depend. clause. Absol.*: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4, 10: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24: assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8: an etiam tunc quiescerētis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, ib. 12, 46. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic. Tim. 3 *fin.* With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52: diu cunctatus an se continerot, Suet. Caes. 81: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. *Impersonal*: nec cunctatum apud Istera, Tac. A. 3, 46. **II.** Poet. of things: et quamvis subito per colum vina videmus perfluere: at contra tardum cunctatur ollivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr. 2, 392.

cunctus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus through conjuctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire*: cunctus senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: orbis terrarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 233: Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: civitas, Sall. J. 69: plebes, id. C. 37: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92. *Plur.*: propo cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, ib. 42: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3. Esp. in *neutr. plur.*: viai cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739: terrarum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo] *in the form of a wedge*: cuneatim constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

cŭnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wedge-formed point*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [cuneo]. — **II.** Adj.: *wedge-shaped*: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4. *Comp.*: id. 9, 40.

cŭnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3. Fig.: *of discourse*: *to force in*: Quint. 4, 3, 4. **2.** *to fasten by wedging*: lapis, qui latera inclinata cuneavit, et intervenit suo vinxit, Sen. Ep. 118 *fin.* **3.** Reflect.: *to be shaped like a wedge*: of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, Mel. 3, 6, 4: (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little wedge*: Cic. Tim. 13.

cŭnĕus, i, *m. a wedge*: Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Virg. G. 1, 144: Ov. M. 11, 514: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac. Agr. 10. Fig.: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge*: Caes. B. G. 6, 40: Liv. 2, 50: acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G. 6: catervis et cuneis concurrebant, id. H. 2, 42. **2.** *the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Vitr. 5, 6: Suet. Aug. 44: v. Smith's Ant. 1122. Poet.: *the spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35. **3.** In architecture: *a wedge-formed space between the panels in walls*: Vitr. 7, 4 and 5. (Hence It. *conio*; Fr. *coin.*)

cŭnĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a miner*: Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

cŭnĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *in channels*: (of the shells of molluscae) Plin. 9, 33, 52.

cŭnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in mines*: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

cŭnĭcŭlus, i, *m. a rabbit, coney*: Lepus Cuniculus, Linn.: Gr. *κόνικλος* or *κύνικλος*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Mart. 13, 60. **II.** Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): *a passage under ground, cavity, canal*, etc.: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: Plin. 6, 27, 31. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a mine*: Caes. B. G. 3, 21: Ib. 7, 22: Liv. 5, 21: Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. Agr. 1, 1. (Hence It. *coniglio.*)

cūnīla, ae, *f.* a group of plants of aromatic properties. **1.** Cunila sativa: *the herb savory*, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 65 **2.** C. gallinacea: *a kind of thyme* = Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62. **3.** C. cunilago and C. mollis: prob. Inula viscosa and Inula pulicaria, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62 and 63. **4.** C. bubula = Satureia graeca, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 61.

cūnĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f. a species of* cunila: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest. *s. v.*

cunni-lingus, i, *m.* cunnum lingens: Mart. 12, 59.

cunnus, i, *m. the female pudenda*: Mart. 1, 91. Also of animals: mulae, Cat. 96, 6. **II.** Meton.: *a courtesan*: Hor S. 1, 2, 36 Ib. 1, 3, 107.

cunque, *adv* v. cumque.

cūnŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [cunae] *a little cradle*: Prud. Cath. 7, 164.

cūpa, ae, *f. a tub, cask*, etc.: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. **II.** *Hostess of a wine-shop*, same as copa, *q. v.*: Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—In Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 123, Bentley reads cupa: but the reading of the MSS. is culpa: *q. v.* (Hence It. *coppa*; Fr. *coupe.*)

cūpa, ae, *f.* = *κώπη, the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle*: Cato R. R. 21.

cūpēdĭa (cupp.), ae, *f. daintiness, lickerishness*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

cūpēdĭa (cupp.), orum, *n. plu.* and cupediae, arum, *f. plu.* (a later form cōpadia, orum, *n. plu.* Apic. 5, 1) *dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies*: nihil moror cupedia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 32: Amm. 26, 7: Gell. 6, 13.

cūpēdĭnārĭus (cupp.), a, um, *adj.* [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies*: Forum, *a place in Rome*, Symm. Ep. 8, 19. **II.** Subst. cupedinarius, ii, *m. a cook, confectioner*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: Lampr. Heliog. 30.

cūpēdo, ĭnis, *f. desire*: Lucr. 4, 1083, v cupido, *init.*

cūpēdo (cupp.), ĭnis, *f.*: Forum cupedinis, *a place in Rome*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32 41. Cf. cupedinarius.

cūpella, ae, *f. dim.* [cupa] *a small vat or cask*: Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

cupenous, i, *m.* in the Sabine lang. *a priest*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 534: esp. *a priest of Hercules*: Gloss. ib.

cūpes (cupp.), ēdis, *m. a lover of delicacies*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, cupes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17. **II.** *a tit-bit*: Fest. *s. v.*

cūpĭdē, *adv. eagerly, passionately*: suos agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: *comp.*: Liv. 3, 32: *sup.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

cūpĭdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Cupido] *pertaining to Cupid*: hence, *lovely, charming*: Mart. 7, 87.

cūpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupidus] *a desire, wish, longing.* **I.** In a good sense: with *gen.*: cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: mirabilis cupiditas pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5: justi et magni triumphi, Cic. Pis. 25: gloriae, ib.: mira cupiditas studiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, *appetite*, Cels. 2, 3. *Absol.*: nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: do voluntate tua, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing*, id. Att. 12, 26. **II.** In a bad sense: *greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion*, etc.: with *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: praedae, ib. 6, 34: cupiditate regni inductus, ib. 1, 2 Isedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30. *Absol.*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: animus ubi semel ac ut cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 1, 24. temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **2.** Esp. *greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipsos caecos rediderat cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*: cupiditatis atque avaritiae vix suspicionem ullam dedit, Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 30. **3.** *partiality, spirit of party*: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10: Liv. 24, 28.

cūpīdo (cūpēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr. 1 1081, etc.) ĭnis, *f.* (*m.* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: in Hor. always *m.*) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness.* **I.** In a good sense. Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6: cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8: aquae, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50: laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1089: cupido gloriae, Sall. C 7: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6 procem. § 13. placendi, id. 10, 7, 17. Of things: res medii cuppedine victae, Lucr. 1, 1081. **II.** In a bad sense: *greediness, lust*, etc.: with *gen.*: avaritiae et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: honoris, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: mala vitae cupido, Lucr. 3, 1090: immitis uvae, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9: caeca cupido praedae, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitus cupido, ib. 10, 689: Veneris, ib. 14, 634: difficilia facundi, Sall. J. 93: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, ib. 89: novae fortunae, Liv. 21, 19. In *plur.*: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2. *Absol.*: hoc faciunt homines plerumque cupidine caeci, Lucr. 4, 1146: bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: feminea, Ov. M. 9, 734: muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39. In *plur.*: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 85: Tac. A. 3, 52. **III.** *amorous desire, love*: differor cupidine ejus, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906: pudorem et sedatum cupidinem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210.

IV. *avarice, covetousness*: nec eorum cupido cordibus adfixa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57: in *plur.*: id. H. 1, 66.

cupidus, a, um, *adj.* [cupio] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving*, etc.: constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *inf.*, *in*, or *absol.* I. In a good sense: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: to audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16. valde spectandi, ib. 1, 35, 162: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238: mortis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 38. Pl. pacis, Hor S. 2, 1, 44: contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: adolescens nostri cupidissimus, *very fond of me*, ib. 1, 22, 104: attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215. cupidus in perspiciendo cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum viros deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12. Of things: equorum vis cupidis, Lucr. 2, 265. II. In a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedy, lustful*, etc.: auri, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51 pecuniae, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: hos lucrifugus, damni cupidos adigit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 cujuscumque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16. maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16: vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Font. 10 *fin.*: emit homo cupidus, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24. III. *longing from love, languishing for, loving*: neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset; Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6. Of things: cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: cupidae mentis libido, id. 64. 147. cupidis amplectitur ulnis, Ov. M. 11, 63. manus, id. A A. 1, 116 linguae, id. Am. 3, 7, 9. IV. *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: Quint. 11, 1, 88 Suet. Vesp. 16. V. *devoted to a party, partial*: quaestores vehementer cupidi (Verris), Cic. Verr 2, 4 cupidis et iratis et conjuratis testibus, id. Font. 6: judices, Tac. Or. 31. cupidior judex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8.

cupiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio]. II. Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for*: with *gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 29: tui, *i. e.* tua amica, ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, ib. 15, 46. bonarum artium, ib. 6, 46 voluptatum, ib. 14, 14 erogandae pecuniae, ib. 1, 75. *Comp.*: Aurel. Vict. Caes. 24. *Sup.*: legis, Sall. frgm. in Diom. p. 291 P. *Absol.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84.

cupienter, *adv. desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cupio, īvi or ii, ītum, *3. v. a.* (*imperf. subj.* cupīret, Lucr. 1, 72) *to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* and *part.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*: cujus illi conatus, nec, si possent, reprimere cuperent, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. C. 11: novas res, id. J. 70: quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: quum ad eum, quem cupimus optatumque, venitimus reclerimus, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2. In part. *perf.*: corde cupitus, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: Mars vidJet hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. F. 3, 21: rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 101: quicquid cupitum foret, Liv. 3, 37. With *inf.*: emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: te solare do phaseris, Cic. Verr. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2: opperam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: prosilium facere, Sall. J. 57: quum nostri, quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. With *acc.* and *inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2. With *acc.* and *part.*: *Ou.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25. With *subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17. *Absol.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. Of things: asperiora viua rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41. II. With *dat.* or *gen.* dep. on *causa*: *to be favourable* or *inclined to, to favour, to wish well to*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 2: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: qui istius causa cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, id. Verr. 2, 73: cupio omnia quae vis, *I am entirely at your service*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.

cupītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *one who desires* or *wishes* (very rare): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15 42: talis matrimonii, ib. 12, 7.

cupītus, a, um, *Part.* [cupio].

cuppedia, **cuppedinarius**, and **cuppedo**, v. cuped.

cupressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] *a grove of cypress-trees*: Cato R. R. 151, 1: Cic. Leg. 1, 5.

cupressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress*: signa Junonia, Liv. 27, 37: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cupressĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus fero] *cypress bearing*: Erymanthus, Ov. H. 9, 87. Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87

cupressĭnus, a, um, *adj* = κυπαρίσσινος, *of cypress*: frondes, Col. 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2 oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

cupressus, i, *f.* (*abl.* cupresso, Virg Aen. 3, 64: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291 Ov. M. 3, 155. *m. acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. in Gell. 13, 20 accesa. form more like the Gr. *plur.* cyparissi conlerae, Virg. Aen. 3, 680) = κυπάρισσος, *the cypress*; sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals. Cupressus sempervirens, Linn.: Cato R. R. 151 Plin. 16, 33, 60: Virg. Aen. 6, 216. Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: id. Epod. 5, 18. 2. Cupressus cretica, *the Savine*, Juniperus Sabina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 61. II. Meton.: *a box of cypress-wood*: *abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cuprĕus (cypr.), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum] *of copper*: vas, Plin. 21, 3, 37.

cuprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of copper*: clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18.

cuprum, i, *n.* for Cyprium aes, *copper*: Spart. Carac. 9. (Hence Fr. *cuivre.*)

cūpula, ae, *f. dim.* [cupa] *a little tub* or *cask*. Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 3. (Hence Fr. *cupule.*)

cŭpula, ae, *f. dim.* [2. cupa] *a small crooked handle*: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

cur (old orthogr. quor, or quur) *adv.* [contr. from cui rei] *for what reason, wherefore, why.* I. Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20 non fuit causa cur ad me venires, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: tibi causa nulla est, cur velis, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: quid est causae, cur non is pertimescat, id. Flacc. 2, 5: negare et afferre rationem cur negarent, id. Fam. 6, 8: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur eae deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 528: neque est, cur studeam, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur eis tu mihi causa necis, Ov. H. 10, 144: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic. Clu. 53, 147: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur partes sensi dederit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 1: [illegible] in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur ei [illegible] novi feceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 7, [illegible] Aristides commiserat, cur [illegible] dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. [illegible] Interrog. foll. by *indic.* in sentences; by *subj.* in [illegible] perdis adolescentem nobis? cur [illegible] cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36: *Sy.* [illegible] tibi agnum afferri propere unum, [illegible] quem. *He.* Cur? *Sy.* Ut sacrificem, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 82: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: cur hunc quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones venirel? ib. 44. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause noster cur hic cessat cantharus? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 23: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est, cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104 (v. Hand. Tur. II. p. 173-183).

cūra, ae, *f.* *watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, etc.). *Absol.*: magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 7: haec acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, Quint. 10, 7, 29: plus laboris et curae, id. 8. procem. § 13: cura et industria, Suet. Gram. 21: ut in remp. omni cogitatione curaque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: non naturam defecisse sed curam, Quint. 1, 1, 2: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re una consumere curam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: simplici myrto nihil allabores sedulus curae, id. Od. 1, 38, 6. In *plur.*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2. 2. With *gen.*: *care, attention, management, business, concern*, etc.: difficilius est cura rerum alienarum, ib. 1, 9, 30: rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, Suet. Caes. 45. capillorum, id. Dom. 18: funeris sui id. Tib. 51: deorum, Liv. 6, 41: civium, id. 6, 15 magni Caesaris, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50. 3. curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of business, concern*, etc: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 rati esse eius curae esse, Sall. J. 75: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ib. 1, 9: debes hoc etiam reascribere, si tibi curae quantae conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: dumque amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683: sibi (Jovi) fore cetera curae, ib. 1, 250. With a subject clause: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae coelestem investigare aquam, Col. 12, 12, 3: eligere modo curae sit, Quint. 10, 1, 31. And with *de*: de ceteris senatui curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. J. 26. In the same sense also, 4. curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C 21 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 48. II. Esp. of public business: *administration, charge, office*: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3: legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80: aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36: annonae, id. Tib. 8: nova officia excogitavit; curam operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, etc, id. Aug. 37. 2. In the jurists *guardianship, trusteeship* (for curatio): Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: id. 5, 1, 19. 3. *Medical attendance* (for curatio), *cure*: aquae, quae sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10. Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (*sc.* somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46. III. Meton. like the Gr. μελέτη, *a written work, writing*: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39. In *plur.*: Tac. A. 3, 24.

cūra, ae, *m.* *an attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundae curae fidelis harus *i. e. the swine-herd Eumaeus*, Ov.

R. I, 104: praeterii, Tusc. Quaest. IV. sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble: si causa levanda est, quae nunc te coquit, illam in Cic. Sen. 1, 2: infinita hominum, cura cumulata, Tac. Ann. 2, 1, 4: quotidianae curae, saigi animum, id. Dialog. 1, 3, 3: curarum mi fuit nihil earum, id. Ad. 4, 5, 76: curae metusque, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14 ad fin.: curas cordis insanas, Lucr. 3, 1017: gravi sancia cura (Dido), Virg. Aen. 4, 1: atra, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40: edaces, ib. 2, 11, 18: quid facerem, cura cruciabar miser, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est negotii quid sit, ib. 1, 2, 11: mihi maximae curae est, nam de mea quidem vita, sed me patria sollicitat, Cic. Fam. 10, 1. 2. Esp. the care or anxiety of love (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3, 21, 3: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85. Hence, Meton.: the loved object, mistress: Prop. 2, 34, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 8. [Perh. connected with quaero: the ancient orthography of the verb curo was coero.] (Hence Fr. cure.)

cūrābilis, e, *adj.* [curo] *that is to be apprehended* or *feared*: curabilis vindicta, Juv. 16, 21.

cūrāgendārius, ii, *m.* [cura ago] *a manager, overseer*: Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 1.

curalium, ii, v. coralium.

cūrāte, *adv.* *with attention, carefully, diligently*: in *comp.* only: ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, Tac. A. 2, 27.

cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [curo] *a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge*: mo sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 43: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: curatio et administratio rerum, ib. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: corporum, Liv. 24, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for hujus rei) *why does this trouble you?* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 22: cf. quid tibi, malum, mo aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33. II. Esp. *management of state affairs, administration, office*, etc.: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Liv. 2, 27. 2. In law: *guardianship, trusteeship*: Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30. 3. In medic. *healing, cure*: Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: Cels. 1, praef.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, *m.* [curo] *he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent*: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3 3, 6: vise Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1: aviae il, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5: apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Cal. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: tauris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7: curator, qui statuis factundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 59. II. In law: *a guardian, curator, trustee*: Dig. libb. 26 et 27: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: v. Smith's Ant. 375.

cūrātōria, ae, *f.* [curator] *guardianship*: Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, but always written in Greek (*κουρατορία*).

cūrātōrius, or **-cīus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an overseer*: equi, *the horses of a provincial commissary*, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātūra, ae, *f.* [curo] *management, care, attendance*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo.] II. *Adj.*: *careful, solicitous, anxious*: curatissimae preces, Tac. A. 1, 11 *fin.* 2. *well kept, in good condition*: boves uti valeant et curati bene sient, ita curatiores erunt, Cato R. R. 103: me . pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.

curculio (gurg.), ōnis, *m.* *a corn-worm, weevil*. Curculio granarius, Linn. (Calandra granaria, Clairvaux): Plin. 18, 11, 73: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: Cato R. R. 92: Col. 1, 6, 15 *fin.* (Nimmo fit, gorgulione: Gp. *gorgylio*.)

curculiōnātus, a, um, *adv.* [curculio] *a little vexed, for something trifling, worthless*: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 32.

cūria, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Sabine word Quiris or Curis] *one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*: Liv. 1, 13. 2. *the Senate* (as being the representative of the curiae): Liv. 2, 23: Suet. Caes. 22: id. Aug. 36: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14. II. Meton.: *one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae*: Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: Julia, Suet. Cal. 60: Pompei, id. Caes. 80. Hence, *dies curiae, a festival day*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: v. Smith's Ant. 377. 2. *one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings* (commonly the Curia Hostilia), *the Curia, senate-house*: Liv. 1, 30: Cic. Flac. 24: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 35. 3. *the place of assembly of provincial councils*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Ov. M. 13, 197.

curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis appellata est, Fest. *s. v.*

cūriālis, e, *adj.* [curia] *pertaining to a curia* or *division of the people*: also, subst.: *a fellow-citizen of the same curia, ὁμόφυλος*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cic. Off. 2, 18 *fin.* II. *pertaining to the religious services of the curiae*: curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Fest. *s. v.* III. In late Lat.: *belonging to the imperial court*: anilcus, Amm. 21, 12.

cūriātim, *adv.* [curia] *by curiae* (very rare): populum consuluit, Cic Rep. 2, 17.

cūriātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the curiae*: comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiae*, Cic. Agr. 2, 11 *sq.*: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*: lex, *passed in such a comitia*, Cic Agr. 2, 10, 26: v. Smith's Ant. 331.

cūrio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the priest of a curia*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiae, Liv. 27, 8. II. *a crier, herald*, praeco: Mart. lib. 2, praef.

cūrio, ōnis, *m.* [cura] *one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated*: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 27 *sq.*

cūriōnātus, ūs, *m.* [curio] *the office of a curio*: Fest. *s. v.*

cūriōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the priest of a curia*: curionium aes, Fest. *s. v.*

cūriōsē, *adv.* *with care, carefully*, etc.: involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: cavero, Suet. Aug. 40. *Comp.*: Vitr. 7, 4. *Sup.*: Col. 11, 2, 18. II. Of style: *too nicely, affectedly*: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2. III. *curiously, inquisitively*: inquirerem, Suet Vesp. 1. *Comp.*: curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: curiosius animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

cūriōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus] *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare): Cic. Att. 2, 12. Gell 2, 18 *fin.*

cūriōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat curious* or *inquisitive*: ventus, App. M. 10. p. 254, 8.

cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent*: with *in* or *ad*: in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13. With *gen.*: medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 2: memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *fin.*: curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20. *Absol.*: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6: curiosa felicitas Horatii, id. 118, 5: consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2: interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23. II. *too eager, over-busy*: est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. III. Esp.: *eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive*: in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: id. Fam. 7 [illegible] id. Sest. 4 *fin.* II. In a bad sense, *curious, meddlesome*: curiosum id Fr. 29. [illegible] *a quarrelsome mind*: curiosum ac speculatorem rebus, Suet Aug. 27. *hunter, a secret spy, an informer*, etc.: Cod. Just. 12, lib. 13 IV. *sorrowful, emaciated*: bubus, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 26.

curis, v. quiritis.

cūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *full of sorrow, grievous*: infortunium, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub.

cūro (old orthogr. COERO), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*perf. subj.* curassis, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93) [cura] *to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about*, etc.: constr.: with the *acc.*, the *acc. of the gerund*, the *inf.*, the *subj.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: magna dii curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17 *ad fin.*: mandatum, id. Att. 5, 7: coenam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 11: funus, ib. 1, 1, 82: cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49: Aegyptii jussi corpus suo more curare, *to embalm*, Curt. 10, 10: in other cases, corpus curare means, *to nourish, to refresh oneself*, Lucr. 2, 31: Liv. 3, 2: se, membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29: pelliculam, id. S. 2, 5, 38: to curasti molliter, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1: so suamque aetatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37: curare vineam, *to tend*, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195: apes, Col. 9, 14: dolia, id. 12, 18: injurias sociorum, Sall. J 14: sublimis, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: prodigia, *to expiate*, Liv. 1, 20: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, *neglect everything but the mind*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14: dicta nihil metuere, nihil perjuria curant, Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 99: alia or aliud cura, a conversational phrase, *never mind, do not distress yourself*, etc.: id. Mil. 3, 3, 55: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5. With *acc. of the gerund* or *gerundive*. *to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on*, etc.: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos curassct, ib. 19: bucculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1. With *inf.* (most freq. with a negative): ea noluit scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 4: aspice, si quid et nos, quod cures proprium facisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5. With the *subj.*: si id fecisset, se curaturam ut oculum amitteret, Cic. Div. 1, 24. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, *etc.*), *take care of your health*, id. Fam. 7, 5: omnibus rebus cura et provide, no quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6. With *dat.*: illis curandum censeo, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 92: rebus publicis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus meis, App. Apol. p. 297. *Absol.*: curasti probe, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6. *Si tuum* st officium, ut observes filium, quid agat. *So.* sat est, curabo, *very good, I will attend to it*, ib. 1, 1, 142: abi intro, ego hic curabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 49: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *acted*, Sall. J. 60: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, *carried their operations too far*, Tac. Hist. 1, 15. *Pass. impers.*: curabitur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15. 2. Poet. of things: imago efficit ut videamus, et internoscere curat, Lucr. 4, 246: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor Od. 3, 2, 30. II. Esp. *to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26: Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaiam, ib. 5, 10: superioris Germaniae legiones, ib. 6, 30 duo additi qui Romae curarent, ib. 11, 22. III. In medic.: *to heal, cure*: ea quod corpora curari possint, animorum

medicina nulla est? Cic. Tusc. 3, 3 fin.: adolescentiae gravium negotiorum, tristium curarum, Id. de Sen. 19, 67: augusta, Liv. 3, 5: quadrupedes, Quint. 2, 19, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 191: morbos, Cels. proem.: vulnus, Liv. 2, 17. Rar.: *to operate*: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 2, 5: medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels. 7 *praef.* In an ironic. play upon words: quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **IV.** To measure, tile lang.: *to settle* or *adjust accounts*; *to pay*, etc.: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16: diminutam pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction*, Id. Fam. 16, 9: signa quae nobis curasti, *the statues which you ordered for me*, Id. Att. 1, 2.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [curro] *running fast, swift* (rare): servus, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 18. Poet.: laqueī, *which are bound on the feet of running animals*, Grat. Cyneg. 89.

curriculum, i, *n.* [id.] *a running, course*: conjicere se in curriculum, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91: ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 13. *Abl.*: curriculo, *adv.*: *at full speed, swiftly*: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11. **II.** Esp. *a race, racegrounds, racecourse*: athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. de Sen. 9. Liv. 44, 9: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3. So of heavenly bodies, *course, orbit*: solis et lunae, Cic. frgm. in Non. 198, 29. Fig *course, career*: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, Id. Or. 3, 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in sessionis curriculum coegisti, Id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6 huc sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, Id. de Sen 11, 38: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses, Id. Mur. 22, 46: omne industriae nostrae, Id. Phil. 7, 3. **2.** *a chariot for racing*: Tac. A. 14, 14. Suet. Cal. 19. Hence **3.** *a chariot* in gen. Curt. 8, 14.

curro, cŭcurri (old form cecurri, acc. to Gell. 7, 9), cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run, to make speed* (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, *etc.*), *to hasten, hurry*: si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23 *ad fin.*: per totum conclave pavidi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: circum loculos, Ib. 2, 3, 147: in obsidium perducilis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 69: subsilio, Cic. Att. 12, 3: currit agens mannos ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr. 3, 1076: nautae per omne audaces mare qui currunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: qui trans mare currunt, Id. Ep. 1, 11, 27: extremos curris mercator ad Indos, Ib. 1, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.*: ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Rarely with *acc.*: qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 191. Hence *pass.*: unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur, Auct. in Quint. 1, 4, 28. Proverb.: currentem incitare or instigare, *etc., to spur a willing horse*: Cic. Phil. 3, 8: quod me hortaris, currentem tu quidem, Id. Att. 13, 45. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): *to run, flow, roll*, etc.: sol currens, Lucr. 5, 682: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 524: currente rota, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10: quam (chlamydem) circum purpura currit, Virg. Aen. 5, 250: rubor per ora, Ib. 12, 69: ilinea per medium, Plin. 18, 34, 77. **II.** Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, *the argument runs headlong*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18: numeri, Ib. § 31: rhythmi, Ib. § 50: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, Ib. 9: curris fluxa catena, *flies through*, *passes*, Id. Od. 2, 3, 13: nec inter pocula curratur, Prop. 3, 8, 21. (Hence It. *correre*; Fr. *courir*.)

currūs, ūs, *m.* and **n.** [curro] *a vehicle, car, carriage*: Fest. s. v. vehiculi genus. Plin. 7, 57, 57, § 201: currus bigarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: currus duorum equorum, Liv. 1, 34: currus quadrigarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: currus quadrigarum albarum, Liv. 5, 23: currus quadrigarum alb

fidens, Virg. G. 1, 508: calidus, Hor. 3, 29: unguen, Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, Id. Od. 1, 10, 6: rates, Prop. 3, 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74: flumen, winding, Virg. G. 2, 12: aequor, rising on high, rough, Ov. M. 11, 505. 2. Of persons: stooping, bent with age, toil, etc.: Pl. Casin. 1, 1, 36: curvus arator, Virg. E. 3, 42: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, Id. A. A. 2, 670. Fig.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, distinguish between right and wrong, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. [Prob. same root as curtus, q. v.] (Hence It. corvetta; Sp. corveta; Fr. courbette.)

cuscŭlium, ii, n. kermes or coccus ? grains from the Quercus coccifera, Linn., the kermes oak: Coccus is an insect infesting this tree, as the cochineal or Coccus Cacti does the cactus; and before the latter was known, kermes formed the base of most crimson dyes: Plin. 16, 8, 12.

cūsio, ōnis, f. [cudo] a stamping of money: Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18.

cūso, 1. v. freq., from cudo, acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, m. [cudo] a coiner of money: Cod. Just. 10, 64.

cuspidātim, adv. like a point, pointed-y: cuspidatim decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cuspĭdo, no perf., ātum, 1. v. a. [cuspis] to make pointed: hastilia, Plin 11, 37, 45.

cuspis, ĭdis, f. a point, spike: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48: acuta cuspide contos expediunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: auratum est (telum), et cuspide fulget acuta, Ov. M. 1. 470: ut aquilifer moranti se cuspide sit comminatus, with the spike of the standard, Suet. Caes. 62.

II. Meton.: a spear, javelin, lance: Virg. Aen. 11, 41: Liv. 4, 38.

2. a spit: Mart. 14, 221. 3. the trident of Neptune: Ov. M. 12, 580.

4. the sting of a bee: Plin. 21, 13, 45. 5. a scorpion's sting: Ov. M. 2, 199. 6. a pointed tube: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

cusullĭris, an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Fest. s. v.

custŏdēla, ae, f. [custos] ante- and post-class. form for custodia (cf. Fest. s. v.), a watch, guard: Gai. Inst. 4, 104: App. M. 9, p. 224.

custŏdia, ae, f. [id.] a watching, watch, guard, care: in custodiam alicui quem recipere, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 14: in tuam custodiam me trado, I put myself into your keeping, id. Most. 2, 1, 59: in custodiam concredere aliquid alicui, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: agitare custodiam, to keep guard, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio VI. millia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fida custodia canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 1: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, care, overnight, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22: novum longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12: urbis, Liv. 1, 10: corporis, Suet. Galb. 12: fida justitiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (litterae), Liv. 6, 1: libertatis, id. 4, 24: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20. II. Meton.: usu. in plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch: colonis meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. In sing.: absit custodia regis, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, ib. 8, 684.

2. a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: privata, id. Sull. 15: in hac custodia, tanquam in specula, id. Phil. 7, 7. In plur.: id. Manil. 6, 16. III. custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint (rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50: liberi, confinement in one's house, id. 24, 45: and in plur.: in liberis custodiis, Suet. C. 47. Fig.: domi tenemamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: ut sis apud me in lignea custodia, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 28. Meton.: a place of confinement, a prison: Cic. Verr. 5, 27. 2. persons in confinement, captives, prisoners: in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61: Sen. Ep. 5.

custŏdiārium, ii, n. [id.] a watch-house: Tert. ad Martyr. 2.

custŏdio, ivi or ii, ītum, 4. v. a. (ful. pass. custodibitur, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71) [id.] to watch, keep, protect, defend, guard: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, defendat, custodiat, incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, to lay up, preserve, Col. 12, 45, 3. With ab: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Plin. 28, 8, 25. With mental objects: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta literis, ib. 2, 2, 7: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodiae desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9: medum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: moreni, Plin. 14, 12, 14: religiose quod juraveris, Plin. Pan. 65. With ab: teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 1, 2, 3. With subj.: in alus quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut invitl judicemur dixisse, id. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, no, etc., id. 8, 3, 71. II. to withhold, keep back, to preserve, keep: ejus (epistolae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29. 2. to hold in custody, hold captive: noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71: ducem praedonum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

custŏdītē, adv. in a guarded manner, cautiously: Plin. Ep. 5, 16. Comp.: ib. 9, 26.

custŏdītio, the act of guarding: Fest. s. v.

custos, ōdis, c. a keeper, warder, watchman, guardian, overseer, preserver, protector, etc.: corporis, Nep. Dat. 9: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 4, 43: custos defensorque provinciae, ib. 5, 6: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Cal. 59 gregis, Virg. E. 10, 36: custos et vindex voluptatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9 fin.: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 76. Of teachers of youth: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Hor. S. 1, 4, 118: ib. 1, 6, 81: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24: custode rerum, Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, custodes, etc., i. e. eunuchs, id. S. 1, 2, 98. In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77: Tac. A. 2, 68. Of dogs: Virg. G. 3, 406: Col. 7, 12. Of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17: leges diligentissimas pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19. Of a quiver: telorum, Ov. M. 8, 321: of an incense box: turis, ib. 13, 703. Of the tendril of a vine: Col. 4, 21, 3. 2. a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put: Cic. Agr. 2, 9.

cūticŭla, ae, f. dim. [cutis] the thin external skin or cuticle: Juv. 11, 203: Pers. 4, 18.

cūtis, is, f. the skin: Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Plin. 28, 12, 50: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29. Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, thoroughly, Pers. 3, 30. II. Transf.: hide, leather: Mart. 1, 104. Meton.: any soft coating or covering: caulae, Plin. 12, 19, 43: uvarum, id. 15, 28, 34: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79. III. Fig.: the external appearance, surface, outside: tenera quaedam eloquentiae cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15. [Gr. κύτος; Germ. haut; Eng. hide.]

cyămĭa, ae, f. [cyamos] the bean-stone, a now unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cyămos, i, m. = κύαμος, a plant also called colocasia, Egyptian bean: Nelumbium speciosum, Willdenow: Plin. 21, 15, 51.

cyănĕus, a, um, adj. = κύανεος, dark-blue, sea-blue: avis colore cyaneo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

cyănus, i, m. = κύανος, the blue corn-flower, blue-bottle: Centaurea cyanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 24. 2. a precious stone, a species of lapis lazuli: id. 37, 9, 38.

cyăthisso, 1. v. n. = κυαθίζω, to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 29.

cyăthus, i, m. = κύαθος, a cup, drinking-cup: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 24: Suet. Caes. 49: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13. II. a measure, both dry and liquid: the twelfth part of a sextarius, ib. 3, 19, 11: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

cybaea, ae, v. the following.

cybaeus, a, um, adj. (κύπη, κυβεύς, cupa) pertaining to a kind of ship: navem maximam, Cic. Verr. 5, 17. Absol.: cybaea, ae, f.: ib. 4, 8.

cybiārius, ii, m. [cybium] a dealer in salt fish: Arn. 2, p. 70.

cybiōsactēs, ae, m. = Κυβιοσάκτης, a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterw. of the Emperor Vespasian: Suet. Vesp. 19.

cybium, ii, n. = κύβιον, a tunny-fish: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. Meton.: a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped up: Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cyĕon, ōnis, m. = κυκεών, a drink made of barley-grits, grated goat's-cheese, and wine: Arn. 5, p. 174 sq.

cychrămus, i, m. = κύχραμος, a bird which migrated with quails, perh. the ortolan: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

cyclădātus, i, m. [cyclas] clothed with a cyclas: Suet. Cal. 52.

cyclămĭnos, i, f. (-on, i, n., Plin. 21, 9, 27: ib. 11, 38) = κυκλάμινος and κυκλάμινον, plants of several kinds.

1. = sowbread: Cyclamen hederaefolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 67. 2. Altera = honeysuckle: Lonicera caprifolium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68. 3. tertia = acc. to Sprengel, Malanthemum bifolium, acc. to others, Parnassia palustris, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 69.

cyclas, ădis, f. = κυκλάς (circular), a state-robe of women, with a border running around it: Prop. 4, 7, 40. Juv. 6, 259: v. Smith's Ant. 381.

cyclĭcus, i, m. = κυκλικός, a cyclic poet: scriptor, Hor. A. P. 136.

cydărum, i, n. = κύδαρος, a sort of ship, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 fin.

cydōnia (and Latinized cotonia or cotonea) mala, also absol. Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), from Cydon, a town in Crete, a quince or quince-apple: Plin. 15, 11, 10: Col. 5, 10, 19: Cydonia arbor, or absol. Cydonius, ii, f. a quince-tree, Cydonia vulgaris, Linn.: Pall. Febr. 25, 21. (Hence It. cotogna; Fr. coing.)

cydōnĕum, i, n. quince-juice, quince-wine: Dig. 33, 6, 9.

cydōnītes, ae, m. (sc. olvos) quince-wine: Pall. Oct. 20.

cygnēus (cycn.), a, um, adj. = κύκνειος, pertaining to a swan: vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.

cygnus (cycnus) (ỹ, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20: Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, m. = κύκνος, a swan: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: Plin. 10, 23, 32. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 7: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. E. 8, 55. Meton.: a poet: Dircaeus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. (Hence It. cigno; Fr. cygne.)

cylindrātus, a, um, adj. [cylindrus] in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical: siliquae piso, Plin. 18, 12, 32.

cylindrus, dri, m. = κύλινδρος, a

roller, cylinder: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. ‖ *a roller for levelling the ground*: Virg. G. 1, 178: Plin. 19, 8, 46. ‖‖ *a precious stone ground in the form of a cylinder*: id. 37, 5, 20.

cyma (cuma), ătis, n. and ae, f. = κῦμα, *a young sprout of a cabbage*: Col. 10, 129: Plin. 19, 8, 41.

cymatilis, e, v. cumatilis.

cymătium (cum.) or **-on**, ii, n. = κυμάτιον (a small wave). In architecture: *the volute of an Ionic column*: Vitr. 3, 3. 2. *an ogee*: id. 3, 1.

cymba (cumba), ae, f. = κύμβη, *a boat, skiff*: Cic. Off. 3, 14: Ov. M. 1, 293. Esp. *the boat of Charon*: Virg. Aen. 6, 303: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28. Fig.: ingenii cumba, Prop. 3, 3, 22.

cymbălāris, is, f. *a plant*, also called cotyledon, q. v.: App. Herb. 43.

cymbălisso, 1. v. n. = κυμβαλίζω, *to strike a cymbal*: Cassius Hemina in Non. 90, 25.

cymbălista, ae, m. = κυμβαλιστής, *a cymbal-player*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

cymbălistria, ae, f. = κυμβαλίστρια, *a female cymbal-player*: Petr. 22 *fin.*

cymbălum, i, n. (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21) = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, *etc.*, which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, *etc.* (usu. in *plur.*): Virg. G. 4, 64: Cic. Pis. 9 *sq.* Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, his quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i. e. *who filled the world with his learned discussions*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25. ‖. Meton.: in hydraulics: *a kind of basin or bell*: Vitr. 10, 13.

cymbium, ii, n. = κυμβίον, *a small drinking vessel*: Virg. Aen. 1, 66.

cymbŭla, ae, f. dim. [cymba] *a small boat*: Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

cymindis, is, f. = κύμινδις, *a kind of owl*, acc. to Cuvier, Strix uralensis, Pallas: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

cymōsus, a, um, adj. [cyma] *full of shoots*: stirpe, Col. 10, 138.

cyna, ae, f. an *Arabian tree producing cotton*: acc. to Forster, Bombax ceiba, Linn.; perh. a Gossypium. Plin. 12, 11, 22.

cynăcantha, ae, f. = κυνάκανθα, *dog-thorn, dog-rose*; perh. Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41.

cynĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the Cynics*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22.

cynĭcē, ēs, f. = κυνική, *the Cynic sect*: Aus. Epigr. 27.

cynĭcus, i, m. = κυνικός (dog-like), *a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*: Cic. de Or. 3, 17: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: dolia nudi non ardent Cynici, i. e. *of Diogenes*, Juv. 14, 309.

cynĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κυνικός, *pertaining to the Cynics*: cynica coena, Petr. 14.

cynŏcĕphălēa, ae, f. (cynŏcĕphălion, ii, n., App. Herb. 87) = κυνοκεφάλαιον, *a fabulous herb*: Plin. 30, 2, 6.

cynŏcĕphălus, i, m. = κυνοκέφαλος, *an African ape with a dog's head*, perh. the little baboon, Simia Cynocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Cic. Att. 6, 1. ‖. *the dog-headed Anubis*: Tert. Apol. 6.

cynŏglōssos, i, f. = κυνόγλωσσον, *hound's-tongue, a plant*: Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 41. 2. Alia similis, Echinospermum Lappula, Linn.: ib.

cynŏmăsson, i, n. *dog-bread, a plant*: App. Herb. 109.

cynŏmŏrion, ii, n. = κυνομόριον, *a plant*; also called orobanche, *a kind of broom-rape*: Orobanche ramosa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 80.

cynŏmyia, ae, f. = κυνόμυια, *a kind of road-weed*: Plantago Psyllion, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

cynorrhŏdon, i, n., and **-da**, ae, f. = κυνόροδον, *the dog-rose*, Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 74. 2. *the blossom of the red orange lily*: Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn.: id. 21, 5, 11. 3. Cynorrhodi spongia, *the rose-gall*, produced by Cynips rosae, Linn.: id. 29, 4, 30.

cynosbătos, i, f. = κυνόσβατος, *the dog-rose* or *wild brier*, prob. Rosa sempervirens, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 71. 2. *the black-currant*, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74. 3. *the caper-bush*, Capparis spinosa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 44.

cynŏsorchis, is, f. = κυνόσορχις, *hound's-cod, a plant*: Orchis pyramidalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 42.

cynŏsūra, ae, f. = Κυνοσουρά (hound's tail), *a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear*: Poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41: Ov. F. 3, 107.

cynŏsūra ova = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, *addled eggs*: Plin. 10, 60, 80 (in pure Lat. urina ova).

cynŏsŏlon, i, n. = κυνόζολον, *a plant*, also called Chamaeleon, q. v.: Plin. 22, 18, 21.

cyparissias, ae, f. *a species of* tithymallus or *spurge*, Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 43.

cyparissiae, arum, f. *plu. a kind of fiery meteors*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15 (the same as Cyparissae, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*)

cyparissĭfer, ĕri, m. [cyparissus ferō] *cypress-bearing*: Lycaeus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

cyperos, i, m. (cyperum, i, n. Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1) = κύπειρος, *a kind of sedge*, Cyperus longus, Linn.; vel C. comosus, Sibthorp: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cypira, ae, f. *an Indian herb*, perh. a species of Amomum: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cypirus, i, m. = κύπειρος, *a plant*: in pure Lat. gladiolus, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 67.

cypreus, a, um, v. cupreus.

cyprinum, i, n. = κύπρινον, *a fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the* cyprus or *henna* (κύπρος), *cyprosoil, cypros-ointment*: Plin. 12, 24, 51.

cyprinus, i, m. = κυπρῖνος, *a species of carp*: Cyprinus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51, 74.

cypros, *the plant called henné* or *henna*, used for dyeing the skin in the East, Lawsonia inermis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 24, 51: id. 23, 4, 46.

cyprium aes, also **absol. cyprium**, ii, n. *copper*: Plin. 34, 8, 20 (v. cuprum).

cyprius, a, um, *adj. of copper, copper*: in Cyprio mortario, Plin. 33, 5, 29: in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27.

cypsellus, i, m. *the swift*: Hirundo apus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 39, 55.

cytinus, i, m. = κύτινος, *the calyx of the pomegranate blossom*: Plin. 23, 6, 59.

cytis, is, f. = κύτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cytisus, i, c. (**cytisum**, i, n. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17) = κύτισος, *a leguminous shrub*, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. *the shrubby snail-clover*, Medicago arborea, Linn.: Col. 5, 12: Plin. 13, 24, 47: Virg. E. 1, 79. 2. *the laburnum*: Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 38, 73: ib. 39, 76.

D.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with *t*, the thin dental; and less closely with the other medial mutes, *b* and *g*. ‖. Interchanges of D with other letters. 1. *D* and *T*. At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for it in early times; and some modern editors, relying on MS. authority, have restored that orthography (*e.g.* Wunder, in his edition of Cicero's orations): *e. g.* : *at* for *ad*, *aput* for *apud*, *ticitro* for *tacitro*, *Alexanter* for *Alexander*, etc.: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16. On the other hand, *d* sometimes takes the place of *t* final: *e.g.*, *i* ed for *et*, *capud* for *caput*, *etc.*, are found in inscriptions and MSS. *T* and *d* are interchanged also in the derivation of words: *e. g.* from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor quadrigenta*, etc. 2. *D*, *T*, *Z*, and *SS*. *D* in Latin corresponds to *T* in Gothic, *Z* or *SS* (in High German, and *T* in English: *e. g.*, *dens*, Goth. *tunthus*, O. H. G. *zand*, Germ. *zahn*, Eng. *tooth*; *domare*, Goth. *tamjan*, O. H. G. *zemon*, Germ. *zähmen*, Eng. *tame*; *ducere*, Goth. *tiuhan*, O. H. G. *ziohan*, Germ. *ziehen*, Eng. *tug*; *duo*, Goth. *twa*, O. H. G. *zwei*, Germ. *zwei*, Eng. *two*; *edere*, Goth. *itan*, O. H. G. *ezzan*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; *pes*, *pedis*, Goth. *fōtus*, O. H. G. *vuoz*, Germ. *fuss*, Eng. *foot*; *sudor*, Goth. *sweits*, O. H. G. *sweiz*, Germ. *schweiss*, Eng. *sweat*. 3. *Du* and *B*. At the beginning of words, *du* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: *e. g.*: *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In some cases, the *d* has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: *e. g.*: *duiginti* became *viginti*; *Dianus*, *Janus*. 4. *D* and *R*: *e. g.*: *auris*, *audio*; *ar*, *ad*; *apor*, *apud*; *meridies*, *meridies*. 5. *D* and *L*: *e. g.*: *pando*, *palam*; *scando*, *scala*; *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *cadamitas*, *calamitas*; 'Οδυσσεύς, *Ulixes*; *sedes*, *sella*; *mando*, *mala*. 6. *D* and *S*: *e. g.*: *ῥόδον*, *rosa*; *μέσος*, *medius*; so the Sabine name *Clausus* became *Claudius*. 7. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: *e. g.*: *ac-cedo*; *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*; *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *assidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*, *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: *e. g.* *a-scendo*, *a-stringo*. The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: *e. g.*: *a-gnatus*, *a-gnosco*.

8. In inflection *d* is either omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: *e. g.* *custos* for *custod-s*: *lac-si*, for *lacd-si*; but *ces-si*, for *ced-si*. ‖. Changes of *D* in the Romance languages: 1. *I* into *Z*, especially *di* into *z*: *e. g.*: Lat. *ardens*, *ardentis*, *pendulus*, *viridis*, It. *arzente*, *penzolo*, *verzura*; Lat. *medius*, *prandium*, *radius*, It. *mezzo*, *pranzo*, *razzo*; Lat. *badius*, *gaudium*, *verecundia*, Sp. *bazo*, *gozo*, *vergüenza*. 2. *DI* into *G* or *J*: *e. g.*: Lat. *hodie*, It. *oggi*; Lat. *dies*, *diurnus*, Fr. *jour*. 3. *D* into *L*: *e. g.*: Lat. *caducus*, *cicada*, *hedera*, It. *caduco*, *cicala*, *ellera*; Lat. *cauda*, Sp. *cola*. 4. *D* into *R* (rare) *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, Sp. *lampara*: Lat. *admisurius*, Wal. *armăsuriu*. 5. *D* into *N*: *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, It. *lampana*; Lat. *perdix*, It. *pernice*. 6. Omission of *D*: (I) in French, between two vowels: *e. g.*: Lat. *audire*, *cauda*, *gladius*, *fides*, *nudus*, *videre*, Fr. *ouir*, *queue*, *glaive*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*. (II.) In Italian at the end of words: *e. g.*: Lat. *ad*, *apud*, *modo*, *fides*, It. *a*, *appo*, *mò*, *fè*. (Diez, Gram. 1, 226, *seq.*) ‖‖. In the oldest period of the language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: MARĪD, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARIS, NAVALED PRAEDAD, on the Col. Rostr.. DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice), S. C. de Bacch. 2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards dropped. *e. g. prod* in *prod-ire*, *prod-esse*: *red* in *red-ire*, *red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*: *entred*, *suprad*, are old forms of *entro*, *supra*. Cf. also the forms *antid-ea*, *antid-hac*, etc. ‖V. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epitaphs, D. M., = Dis Manibus; in temple inscriptions, D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maximo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N. = Dominus Noster;

and D. D. N. N. = Domini Nostri, "our lords" (two letters, D signifying dominus, and also dies: hence, q. d. = quia dies) in offerings to the gods. D. D. = dono, or donum dedit. D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat, etc. Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 497 sq.

N.B. The use of the symbol D for the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral ⊕ or Ⓘ) = 1000, which printers have found inconvenient to represent by D.

dabla, ae, *f.* [Arab word] *a kind of Arabian palm which bears a delicious fruit*: Plin. 13, 4. 7, § 34. (Acc. to a recent French traveller, D'Escayra de Lauture, the tallest and most majestic variety of the date-palm, yielding the fruit usually sent to Europe, is called Degîd by the Arabs of the African date country, at the present day.)

dăcĭcus, i, *m.* (sc. numus) *a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians*: Suet. Dom. 6: Juv. 6, 205.

dacrima, v. lacrima.

dactȳlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δακτυλικός, *dactylic*: numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. στεφ. 3, 209: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

dactȳlĭothēca, ae, *f.* = δακτυλιοθήκη, *a casket to keep rings in*: Mart. 11, 59. **2.** *a collection of seal-rings and jewels*: Plin. 37, 1, 5.

dactȳlis, idis, v. dactylus.

dactȳlus, i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*a finger*: hence), **I.** *a sort of boring shell-fish, Pholas Dactylus, Linn.*: ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati, Plin. 9, 61, 87. **2.** *a kind of grape*: Col. 3, 2, 1: called also dactylis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. **3.** *creeping dog's-tooth grass*, Cynodon Dactylon, Persoon: Plin. 24, 19, 119. **4.** *a sort of stone-crop*: Sedum dactylum: id. 24, 19, 119. **5.** *a species stone*: id. 37, 10, 61. **6.** *a date, palm-date*: Pall. Oct. 12, 1. **7.** In metre, *the foot* — ◡ ◡ (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic. Or. 64, 217: id. de Or. 3, 47: Quint. 9, 4, 81. (Hence It. *dattero*; Sp. *dátil*; Fr. *datte*.)

daedălē, ēs, Daedalus] *skilfully, with art*: aquila aurea effigiata daedale, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 3, 86.

daedălēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *daedalian, relating to Daedalus*: Daedalium iter, *i. e. through the labyrinth*, Prop. 2, 14, 8.

daedălĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilful*: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.

daedălus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilful, cunning in workmanship*. Act.: Circe, Virg. Aen. 7, 282. With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *the word-framing tongue*, Lucr. 4, 551: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 235. Pass.: *curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned*, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id. 5, 1450: tellus, *variegated*, id. 1, 7 and 229: daedala chordis carmina, *the artful straining*, id. 2, 505.

daemŏn, ŏnis, *m.* = δαίμων, *a spirit* = genius, lar: App. de Deo Socr. med. p. 49, 5: homo = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs*, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 1. 27. In the Gr. form: Cic. Tim. 11. **2.** *an evil spirit, demon*: Eccl.

daemŏnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονιακός, *pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): potentia, Lact. 4, 15. **2.** Subst.: daemoniacus, i, *m. a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit*: Firm. Math. 3, 6.

daemŏnŏlātrēs, ae, *m.* [daemon solo] *a devil-worshiper, a heathen*: superbos, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

daemŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονικός, *demoniac, devilish*: Eccl.

daemŏnĭum, ii, *n.* = δαιμόνιον, *a little spirit*: Tert. Apol. 32. **2.** *an evil spirit, demon*: ib. 21.

daenades, um, *f. plu.* *a kind of* [illegible]: Fest. s. v.

dălīva, a word of unknown signif.; acc. to some = pupinae, acc. to others = ulcuscula or humores: Fest. s. v.

dalmătĭca, ae, *f.* [Dalmatia] *Dalmatian, a sort of garment*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9. Hence

dalmătĭcātus, a, um, *clothed in such a garment*: Lampr. Commod. 8: id. Heliog. 26.

dāma, ae, *f.* (*m.* Virg. E. 8, 28: Stat. Ach. 2, 408, etc.) *a fallow-deer, buck* or *doe*: referred by Cuvier to Cervus Dama, Linn., *the fallow-deer*, but by Buffon to Antilope redunca, Pallas, an African deer: Plin. 11, 37, 45: Virg. G. 1, 308. (Hence It. *daino, daina*; Fr. *daim, daine*.)

dāmălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος] *a calf*: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22.

dāmascēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Damascus] *of Damascus, Damascene*: prunum (and *absol.*: Mart. 5, 18), *a damson*: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

dămăsōnĭum, ii, *n.* = δαμασώνιον, *a plant*, called also alisma, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 10, 77.

dāmĭum, i, *n.* [δᾶμος = δῆμος] sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa damia et sacerdos ejus damiatrix appellabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno] *worthy of condemnation, damnable*: Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *ad fin. Comp.*: Salv. 4.

damnābĭlĭter, *adv. culpably*: Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [= damnatus: an adj form in *-as*: cf. primas, infernas, etc.] an old legal *t. t.*: *condemned, sentenced* to do anything (esp. to pay a fine): with *sing.*: tantum aes dare domino damnas esto, Lex Aquilia, ap. Gai. Dig. 9, 2, 2: damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12: si quis majorem pecuum numerum habere voluerit tantum damnas esto, Cato, in Meyer, Orat. Rom. frgm. p. 105. With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunto, Auct. ap. Paul. Dig. 30, 122.

damnātio, ōnis, *f.* [damno] *condemnation*: (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, Cic. Att. 7, 3. quid est illa damnatione judicatum? id. Clu. 20. si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61. In *plur.*: acerbissimae damnationes, libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36: Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.* With the name of the offence or the punishment ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36: ad furcam, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28. **2.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas. *an heir's obligation to pay*: Paul. Sent. 3, 6. **II.** Meton. of things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum in Sardinia, Plin. 20, 11, 45.

damnātĭtĭus or **-gius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *condemnatory*. Κατάκριτον damnatitium, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (very rare): Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 *fin.*

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who condemns*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare): damnatorium suum judicium dabat de jugerum professione, Cic. Verr. 3, 22 damnatoria et absolutoria tabella, Suet Aug. 33.

damnātus, a, um, *Part.* [damno] *condemned*: and **II.** Adj meton.: *reprobate, criminal*: quis te damnatior? Cic. Pis. 40 *fin.*

damnausatra and **dannausatra**, *precatory words of unknown meaning*: Cato R. R. 160.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum facio] *hurtful, injurious, pernicious*: bestia, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 62.

damnĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum gero] *harm-bringing, pernicious*: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [damnum] legal *t. t. to doom, condemn, to sentence*: constr. with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.* (of the crime and punishment), *abl.*, *de*, *in*, etc. eqs. Ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ego neque absolvi, nec damnatus, Dom. Adv. in Quint. 5, 10, 79: amplius damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: furti, Cic. Flacc. 18, 42: injuriarum, id. Verr. 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42: sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 5, 5: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83. octupli, Cic. Verr. 3, 11: ut is se crimine damnaretur, ib. 4, 45: capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22: pecunia, Just. 8, 1: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1 Act 13, 39. de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9. de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Marc. Dig. 49, 18, 3. Of the suit itself: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. Post. 4: id. Clu. 3. **2.** *to bind* one's heir to the performance of any act: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26: with *ne*: Gai. ib. 8, 4, 16: heredem dare, Pompon. Dig. 30, 12. With *inf.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86. **II.** Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Pleusidippus, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 2. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.*

III. Gen. and not as legal *t. t.*: *to doom, condemn*: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19 stultitia ubi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179. damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg. E. 5, 80: voto, Sisenn. in Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: id. 27, 45. morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr 6, 1231: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 699: quem damnet labor, *the battle may doom to death*, ib. 12, 727: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125. Of things: *to condemn, reject*: ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26: id. 10, 4, 2, *etc.* (Hence Sp. *dañar*.)

damnōsē, *adv. hurtfully, harmfully*: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] **I.** Act.: *hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive*: quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 9: Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18 21: libido, ib. 2, 1, 107: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3. **II.** Pass.: *wronged, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 14.

III. Reflect.: *hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty*: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4 11.

damnum, i, *n.* (also written damnom in MSS.) *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*: opp. to lucrum: haud scit, postilum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: id. Verr. 1 12: ubi pro disco damnum capiam, pro cursura dedecus, *sustain*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 34. nec sibi damno dedecorique foret, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52. propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51 flagitium hujus jacturae atque damn., id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno rediuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: cf. Tac. A. 1, 71: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict injury upon one* si quid emtor domino damni dederit, Cato R. R. 149: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 108: facere, *to sustain*: ubi damnum praestet facere quam lucrum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 77: Cic. Brut. 33. id. Fam. 7, 33: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 35. pati, Sen. Ira, 1, 2: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: ferre (a favourite expression with Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64: id. Am. 2, 13, 20, etc. contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29: pervenit ad miseros damno gravior cerberos pestis, id. M. 7, 552: damna

tamen ejicere nequeunt exsilentia lumpa. Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: metuque damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 5, 4 *ad fin.*: damnum infectum, *damage to property not done, but which a person has reason to fear*, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: cf. Smith's Ant. 383. **Meton.**: hoc ad damnum (*i. e.* scortum) deferatur, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 24.

II. In law, *a fine, penalty*: quis unquam tanto damno quastorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. [The root DAM appears to denote "loss" and "doom:" cf. δάω, S. *dam* "hurt, loss." Key supposes it comes from a root DAP, "to spend," seen in δαν-άω and *dap-ino*: but this does not seem probable.] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*: also Fr. *damnier*, "danger;" Eng. *danger*.)

dămŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dama] *a little fallow-deer*: App. M. 8, p. 202. v. dama.

dane, v. do *init.*

dănĕă, æ, *f. a kind of butcher's-broom*, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn. Plin. 15, 39.

dănista, æ, *m.* = δανειστής, *a money-lender, usurer*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 51: id. Most. 3, 1, 6.

dănistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dano, v. do *ad init.*

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [daps] *feast-like, belonging to a sacrificial feast*: coena, Tibl. in Nem. 95, 3: Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Jupiter, *for whom such a cœna was made*, Cato R. R. 132.

dăpătĭcē and **dăpătĭcus** [id.] *dapatice* ac *dapaticus* dicebant antiqui, significantes *magnifice*, et *dapaticis* negotium amplum ac magnificum, Fest. *s. v.* daps.

daphnē, ēs, *f.* = δάφνη, *a laurel-tree, a bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn.: baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 121, 8.

daphnĭa, æ, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

daphnŏĭdes, æ, *f.* = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like). **1.** *a sort of cassia, q. v.*: Plin. 12, 20, 43. **2.** *spurge-laurel* or *mezereon*, Daphne Laureola, Linn. vel D. Mezereum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39. **3.** *plants called periwinkles*, Vinca major et minor, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 90.

daphnōn, ōnis, *m.* = δαφνών, *a laurel grove*: Petr. 126, 12: Mart. 10, 79.

dăpĭno, 1. *v. a. to serve up* as food: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 117. [DAP, root of daps.]

daps, dăpis (*gen. plur.* seems not to occur), *f. a stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast*: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito, postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, alium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132: Pinarii, extis adesis, ad ceteram venirent dapem, Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17 sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 301. **2.** Gen.: *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur. (In Virg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only in the plur.): cœnæ benignæ Tantalus semper dapis, Hor. Epod. 17, 66: Ov. H. 9, 68. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensas nituere Lyæo, id. F. 5, 521: sanguineæ edat illa dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: Virg. E. 6, 79: istæ dapes, mensaque dilecta erat, Tac. A. 14, 22: humanæ, *human sacrement*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51. [Root DAP, seen in δάπ-τω, δαν-άω.]

dapsĭlis, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully*: verrem eumne dapsilis an dilucide, Pompon. in Non. 523, 27: Suet. Vesp. 19. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Non. 322, 29.

dapsĭlis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis: Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps] *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful*: sumptus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copiæ fecundiæ, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12. With *abl.*: aplonia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 3, 27.

dapsĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully*: dapsiliter mece amicos alit, Naev. in Charis. p. 278 P.

dardănārĭus, ii, *m.* [incert. deriv.] *a buyer up of corn, a regrater*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6.

dărĕus or **dārius**, ii, *m.* = Δαρεικός, (*the name of several Persian kings.*) **Meton.**: *a gold coin made in their reigns, a daric*: Aus. Ep. 5, 23.

dasi, v. do, *ad init.*

dăsўpus, ŏdis = δασύπους, *a rabbit*, Lepus cuniculus, Linn., acc. to Cuvier: Plin. 8, 55, 81: id. 10, 63, 83.

dătātrix, a, um, *adj.* [do] *giveable* (a comic word): nulla est nihil salsa datatrix, *I have no grasting to give*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv. by giving or tossing from one to the other*, invicem dando, Non. 96, 15: isti qui ludunt datatim *i. e.* in playing ball, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 17. In an obscene sense: datatim in loco ludere, Pomp. in Non. 96, 19.

dathĭlum, i, *n. a reddish sort of frankincense*: Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] *a giving, allotting, making over* (rare): legum datio, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: datio aut ademptio legati, Flor. Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 2. **2. Meton.** *the right of alienation*: Liv. 39, 19. (Hence It. *dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin.)

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to giving*; also, *given, assigned*. **I.** Leg. t. t.: dativi tutores qui nominatim testamento dantur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 149. **2.** In gram.: dativus casus, or absol., dativus, *the dative*: Quint. 1, 7, 28: Gell. 4, 16.

dăto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to give frequently, give away* (rare). evectionem, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: argentum fenore, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23. In an obscene sense Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 10.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver* (rare): Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 33: adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, Virg. Aen. 1, 734. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a giving*: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 16.

daucum, i. *n.* (also **daucus**, i, *m.* Scrib. Comp. 167) = δαῦκος, *a plant*, of which there were various kinds. **1.** In Crete probatissimus, Athamanta cretica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 64. **2.** Folii coriandri, Pimpinella peregrina, Linn., or Seseli ammoides, Linn.: ib. **3.** Pastinaca erratica = Daucus maritimus, Linn.: ib. much used in medicine: id. 19, 5, 27: id. 25, 9, 64: Cels. 5, 23, no. 3. In App. Herb. &c, called daucion and daucites.

dautia, v. lautia.

dă, prep. with *ablat.* denotes the *departure* or *removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*; and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *de* is connected with δά: and *dir-* (*dīr*) and *di-*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *abs*, *obs*, *subs*, etc. [v. ab]: *down from, from, away from, out of*, etc.

A. Of space: **I.** With motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: civitati permanserit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, ib. 1, 2: de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vita, id. Am. 4, 15: de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, id. de Or. 2, 65, 262 *fin.*: de capitis periculo, Suet. C. 6: de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: nomen eorum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 32, 70: ferrum de manibus extorquere, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2. **2.** Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: decido de lecto praceps, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 30: de muro se dejecere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: de pelle exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: de cupio aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1125. **3.** Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds: hæc agebantur in conventu, palam de scala ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: lib. 2, 38: quum ad ea vocari et de tribunali cæsari jussit, ib. 3, 7: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, aperdum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 109: cf., de tergo plagas dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10: Just. 20, 5: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Nero, 46: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37. So in *jurid.* Latin: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, etc., i. e., on *level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. χαμᾶθεν, opp. ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10): Ulp. Dig. 1, 4, 1. **II.** Without motion, to denote mere direction downwards: *from, down from*: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760: lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30, 3: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downward against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. E. 1, 77. **III.** To denote any fixed spot, and hence abode, origin, the idea of belonging to, *etc.*: *of, at, in, from*: de circo astrologi, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautæ de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: alliquis de ponte, *i. e. a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15. Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344: de summo loco summoque genere eques, Pl. Capt. prol. 30: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta, Virg. Aen. 9, 284.

B. Of time. the point of departure: *after* (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 6. Hence diem de die, *from day to day*: Liv. 5, 48: quum is diem de die differret, id. 25, 25: diem de die proferendo, Suet. 2, 15. **II.** In the phrases de nocte, de vigilia, *etc.*, to denote the period *during* or *in the course of* which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: *De.* Ros cras cum illo cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: vigilas tu de nocte, id. Mur. 9, 22: de nocte vigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *late in the night*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75 (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9): Cæsar mittit complures equitum turmas ea de media nocte, *about midnight*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: media de nocte, Suet. Cal. 26: Cæsar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the course of the third watch*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: Liv. 9, 44: de quarta vigilia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25. In like manner, de die, de luce: *in the forenoon, by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 16: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 2: Suet. Cal. 37: bibulus media de nocte Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: cum pecuniosissimis civibus non solum de die, sed etiam in luce vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58. Hence diem de mense: *monthly*, as *quarter-days*, *in December*, Mr. Q. Fr. [illegible] fin. And once even, the [illegible]

case: hoc de tempore cenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33.

C. In gen. I. Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem certum missi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1: gladio percussus ab uno de filiis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: de tuis innumerabilibus in me officiis erit hoc gratissimum, id. Fam. 16, 1 *fin.*: accusator de plebe, id. Brut 34, 131: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: Liv. 7, 17. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia retiere possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 32: si quae sunt de genere eodem, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 13: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 462: quantum de bello dicitur esse super, Ov. F. 2, 748. So conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, *etc.*, de aliqua re for alicujus rei. Hence,

2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, *etc.*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: de tuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A.: Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1: de publico, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17. And *fig.*: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum appositi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Plin. Ep. 4, 13. II. To designate the material, *etc.* of which anything is made: *of, out of*: de eodem oleo et opere exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313: Virg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Plin. 26, 4, 11: (pocula) de facili compositaque luto, Tib. 1, 1, 40: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7: captivum de rege fieturi, Just. 7, 2: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616. III. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, *etc.*: emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20: de aliquo quaerere, id. Att. 1, 14: saepe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31. So also of books, *etc.* from which any thing is learnt: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, *etc.* I. To indicate the subject of thought, *etc.* (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, with respect to* (περί): de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121: credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 9: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Sall. C. 50: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: Solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581: de argento somnium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12: id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36. II. To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adisti, de eo ad judicem venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 1, 30, 76: qua de causa magno dolore adficiebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233. Hence, 2. To designate that in conformity with which any thing is done: *according to, after*: de senatvos sententiad, S. C. de Bac.: facisse dicas de mea sententia, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 115: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Cael. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronuntiat, id. Verr 5, 21: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2: de more vetusto, Virg. Aen. 11, 142.

E. with adjectives to form adverbial expressions. 1. De integro, *afresh*: ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 56. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, *q. v.*) 2. De improviso, *unexpectedly*: ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40: id. Andr. 2, 2, 23: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151. 3. De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de tranverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, id. Att. 15, 4 *ad fin.* (for which e transverso, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121.)

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in dēhisco, dēhinc, dēinde, dōrsum, and coalesces with it in the poets; cf. dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from dehabeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.

II. Signif.: 1. *down, away, off*: defero, deduco, detergo, deterreo, decido, defigo, defluo, deglutio, demulceo, detrudo. 2. it denotes *deficiency*, or *reverses* the meaning of the root = *un-, mis-, dis-*: decortico, deficio (*un*-make), deutor, decoloro: dedamno, *to acquit*; dedecet, *it disgraces*. 3. *ceasing, preventing*: dedoleo, degrandinat, deprecor, dehortor. 4. *away, out*: debiatero, declamo, deligo. 5. *up, in pieces*, etc.: desurgo, defruor (*use up*), delacero. 6. *over, overmuch, much*: deauro, defleo, decanto, dealbo, delaboro, destimulo, desudasco, deverbero, deamo. III. De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish many instances. It is also freq. put after a simple relative: *e. g.* quo de. Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. p. 183-229.

dĕa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* dīis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: deabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. P. 39 p.: and in the combination dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5) *f.* [deus] *a goddess*: his diis (*sc.* Musis) Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: perque novem Juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. H. 15, 108: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Cat. 63, 91: bellica, Ov. M. 2, 752: venatrix, *i. e. Diana*, Ib. 2, 454 silvarum, *the same*, Ib. 3, 163: triplices, *i. e. the Fates*, Ib. 2, 654: siderea, *i. e. Night*, Prop. 3, 20, 18.

dē-ācīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *having the grapes cleaned out*: dolia, Cato R. R. 26.

dēactio, = peractio, Fest. *s. v.*

dēalbātor, ōris, *m.* [dealbo] *a whitewasher, plasterer*: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to whitewash, plaster* (rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 55 *fin.*: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, *to whitewash two walls from the same pot*, i. e. *to kill two birds with one stone*, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

dēambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [deambulo] *a place to walk in, a promenade*: Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9.

dēambŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a walking, a promenading*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.

dēambŭlātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place for walking in*: Capitol. Gord. Tert. 32.

dē-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26: deambulanti in litore, Suet. Aug. 96: quum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 24: Ib. 2, 1.

dē-āmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love much, dearly, to be greatly in love with*: vehementius amare, Non. 97, 21: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: Afran. in Non. l. c. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, *I was quite charmed with*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 3: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5. 2. Like amo (*no.* III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to one*: deamo te, Syre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

dē-argento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [argentum] *to rob one of his money*: Lucil. in Non. 97, 8. II. *to plate with silver*: idola deargentata et, deaurata, Hier. Jesai. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22.

dē-argūmentor, 1. *v. n. dep. to decide finally*: super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 2, 7.

dē-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disarm*: dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10. Of things: *to blunt, take off the point*: pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

dē-artŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus] lit. *to dismember, to tear limb from limb*: hence, fig. *to ruin* (very rare): fallaciis opes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14: ego deartuatus sum hujus scelesti technis, Ib. 3, 4, 108.

dē-ascio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ascio, ascia] *to hew or polish with an axe*: deasciato supplicare stipiti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 381. Fig.: *to cheat, to pluck* (cf. abrado): Pl. Mill. 3, 3, 11.

dēaurātor, ōris, *m.* [deauro] *a gilder*: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gild* (cf. auratus): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Cod. Theod. 10, 22, 1: deauratus baltaeus, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*

dēbacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [debacchor] *wildness, raving fury*: libidinis, Salv. Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to rave like a Bacchanal, to rage* (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30: Hier. Jes. 11, 37, 26. Poet. of things: *to rage much*: qua parte debacchentur ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 35.

dē-bātio, 3. *v. a.* intens. of batuo in an obscene sense: Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello] *a conqueror* (very rare): ferarum, Virg. Aen. 7, 651: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5.

dēbellātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a conqueress*: Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25. Fig.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare exc. in the pass. form): Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16. *Pass. Impers.*: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26. id. 31, 48 *fin.*: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13: Tac. Agr. 26: id. H. 3, 19: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14: and in the *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war is ended*: eum quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21: id. 29, 32. II. Act.: 1. With cogn. obj.: *to fight out*: rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8. 2. With other obj.: *to war down, vanquish, subdue*: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: gentem, ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43. Fig.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *fin.*

dēbĕo, ŭi, itum, 2. *v. a.* [de-habeo] lit.: *to have or hold from*: hence, *to owe, to be in debt*. With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of person: qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non habet id quod reddidit, qui autem debet, aes retinet alienum, Cic. Planc. 28, 68: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debeant, id. Fam.

3, 56: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es ea pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: Pass.: dum pecunia acciptur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, id. Fam. 3, 5: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. Proverb.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. II. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: *to owe, to be bound* or *liable to do* or *pay, to be under obligation*: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: hoc munus patriae debere, id. Leg. 1, 2: si fidem debet tutori Quint. 5, 10, 73: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: virgine figis in una quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum, Virg. Aen. 10, 853: juvenem nil jam coelestibus ullis debentem, ib. 11, 51: navis, quae tibi creditum debes Virgilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6: Ov. M. 1, 487: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. Aen. 12, 317 With *inf.* it is to be rendered by *ought, must, should*, etc.: debetis velle quae velimus, Pl. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Am. 11: Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, ib. 7, 19: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137 ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 41. Poet. for necesse est, oportet (freq. in Lucret.) omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. 2, 1147: id. 3, 188, etc. 2. Pass.: *to be due* or *owing*: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. quanta his (sc. diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita: Virg. Aen. 2, 528 debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223 debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, ib. 2, 6, 23: Prop. 3, 7, 9: soli mihi Pallas debitur, Virg. Aen. 10, 443. III. *to owe thanks for, to be indebted for*: with *acc.*: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, id. Att. 1, 14: me paene plus tibi quam ipsi Milonī debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: esse pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27 o cui debere salutem confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164: vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31: se, id. M. 7, 48. *Absol.*: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, Cic. Planc. 28: Ov. M. 4, 76. IV. Mostly Poet. = ὀφείλειν and ὀφλισκάνειν: *to be bound* by fate or nature, *to be destined*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *are destined to found*, ib. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi ante suam mortes, Lucan. 2, 82: id. 6, 530. More usually, Pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, Virg. Aen. 4, 276: indigetem Aeneam scis ulteri coelo, ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato corpora debentur, ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, ib. 11, 166: Val. Fl. 2, 571: fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. devoted to death*, Virg. Aen. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, ib. 8, 335. *Absol.*: tempora Parcae debita complerant, ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddidisset, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: debitum naturae persolvit, etc.: Inscr. Orell. no. 3453; and simply debitum persolvit: ib. no. 4482. 2. Ludibrium alicui (*cf.* βδλιοκάνειν γέλωτα τινι), *to become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. (Hence It. *devere*; Fr. *devoir*.)

dē-bĭbo, *3. v. a. to drink of*: Sol. 7, *ad fin.*

dēbĭlis (old form *debil*, like *pugil*, *facul*, *stimul*, *etc.*: debil homo, Enn. Ann. 8, 7), e, *adj.* [de-validus] *lit. unhandy, unready*; hence, *disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled*: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10. si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24. confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 101: ille humero hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104. amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 271. clausi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40: membra metu, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: **debile** fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, Suet. Vesp. 7. *Of inanimate things*: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 2, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20. Poet.: iter, *of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12, 144. II. Fig.: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (*sc.* Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: qui hac parte animi (*sc.* memoria) tam debilis esset, id. Brut. 61, 219 ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite, alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25. manus, sine quibus truncа esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, Pers. 5, 99. — *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis] *weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility*: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1 membrorum, Liv. 33, 2 pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9 aliqua corporis, Suet. Cal. 26. Absol. Cic. Tusc. 3, 34: id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: Liv. 2, 36 *etc.* In *plur.*: Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.* Fig.: debilitas animi, ib. 1, 15. Mart. 2, 86.

dēbĭlĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [debilito] *a weakening, maiming, weakness*, etc. (rare): praemium debilitationis consecutus, *i. e.* of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128. Fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv. feebly*: lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. in Non. 98, 18.

dēbĭlĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [debilis] *to cripple, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble*: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3 § 140. contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, Suet. Aug 43: qui filium debilitavit, ut inhabilis militiae sit, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: membra quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: lingua debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 1149: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. II. Fig.: *to crush, break down, discourage*: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, moerentem, viderem, ib. 2, 47, 195: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quoadam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *i. e. dispirited, discouraged*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id. Fam. 5, 13: animum luctu, metu, id. Planc. 42, 102: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: is (dolor) fortitudinem se debilitaturum minatur Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 76: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4: vereri, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9 [I] debilitatus ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo] *an owing, debt* (very rare): dissimilis est pecuniae debitio et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28: tanquetur debitione dotis, id. Att. 14, 12.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a debtor*: Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: id. Flacc. 20, 48: Suet. Aug. 32: Juv. 16, 40 * aeris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 86. Fig. (mostly poet.): 1. *one bound to pay*: voti, Mart. 9, 43: mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46 2. *one bound to give thanks for*: animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: vitae, id. Pont. 4, 1, 2: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female debtor*: Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 24. Fig.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *what is owing, a debt*: ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. tanquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 51, 178. II. *a duty, obligation*, etc.: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5: nepotum nutricendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, no. 1. (Hence It. *detta*; Sp. *deuda*; Fr. *dette, dédit.*)

dē-blātĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to prate about, to blab out* (very rare): Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 1.

dē-būccino (or debuccino), 1. *v. a. to trumpet forth*: Eccl.

dē-cachinno, 1. *v. a. to laugh down, laugh to scorn*: Eccl.

dēcăcūmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [decacumino] *a lopping, pruning*: cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to top and lop, to prune*: pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: uimum, id. 5, 6, 12.

dē-călanticeo, 1. *v. a.* [calantica] *to deprive of one's hood, to plunder*: decalanticare, eburno speculo depectilassere, Lucil. in Non. 97, 9 dub.

dēcălco, *to plaster with lime*, albo, *white*, Gloss. Vet.

dēcălĕfăcio, *to warm*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcălesco, *to become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

dēcălĭcātor [calix] *a glutton*, κατὰ κόπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcălĭcātum, *calce litum*, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-călvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calvus] *to make bald*: Veg. 3, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, Hier. adv. Jov 1, 23.

dēcantātio, ōnis, *f.* [decanto] *talkativeness* = ἀδολεσχία: Hier. Ep. 106 *no.* 49.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to sing off, chant*; hence, *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (of cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75 causas omnes percursas animo et, propediem, decantatas habere, ib. 2, 32, 140 Quint. 12, 8, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: nec miserabiles decantes elegos, id. Od. 1, 33, 3: Ἄλκωνα Illi in scenico habitu decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38: decantat tribus, *proclaims*, Lucan. 5, 394: nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35. II. *to leave off singing*: hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

dēcănus, i, *m.* [decem] *one set over ten persons.* 1. Over soldiers: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. 2. Over monks: *a dean*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35. II. *an undertaker's man*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4. III. In astrology: *the chief of ten parts* (out of the thirty) *of a constellation*: Firmic. Math. 2, 4.

dēcăprōti, ōrum, *m. plu.* = δεκάπρωτοι, *the ten chief men in the municipia and colonies* (pure Lat. decem primi): Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10.

dēcăprōtia, ae, *f.* = δεκαπρωτεία *the office of the decaproti*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dē-carno, 1. *v. a.* [caro] *to take off the flesh*: Veg. 2, 27, 8.

decastylos, i, m. = decastylon, Inscr. Orell. 4164.

decastylus, a, um = decastylos, Vitr. 3, 2 fin.

dē-caulasco, ĕre, v. n. [caulis] to run to stalk: raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36 fin.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, v. n. (inf. syncop. decesse, Tor. Hecast. prol. 32: past perf. subj. decessemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 ad fin. dub.) to go away, depart, withdraw: constr.: absol., with de, ex, or the abl.: decedamus, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 74: vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: Italia decedere, Sall. J. 28: pugna, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: quum luminibus exstinctis decessisset via, had gone out of the way, Suet. Caes. 31. 2. Milit. t. t.: to withdraw, to evacuate: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. Absol.: ib. 1, 44 fin.: de colle decederu, id. B. C. 1, 71: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 fin.: loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office, to resign: de provincia decesait, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: id. Att. 7, 3: Liv. 29, 19. decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1 ex Africa, Nep. Cato 1. decedens Consulibus provincia, Cic. Lig. 1, 2: Liv. 39, 3: to antea quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Absol.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36 fin.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 12. With a (rare): cui quum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 fin. 4. With dat. of person: usu. with de via or via: to make way for, get out of the way of (as a mark of respect or abhorrence) concedite atque abscedite omnes. de via decedite, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1 decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80 censorem L. Plancum via sibi dedecere aedilis cogit, Suet. Ner. 4: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. Pass.: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be made way for, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

5. Fig. the same constr. but without dat.: to demute, go wrong: ac nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, id. Coel. 16, 38: via dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3. 6. Fig. to depart (from life), to die: si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6 quum paterfamilias decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, 34: Quint. 3, 6, 96: Suet. Aug. 101: eruditate contracta, Quint. 7, 3, 33: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 fin.: paralysi, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1 fin. II. Of things: to abate, subside, cease: nec salidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34: alteram quartanam decessisse, et alteram leviorem accedere, Cic. Att. 7, 2: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv. 30, 38 fin.: decedere aestum, id. 26, 45: de summa nihil decedet, be wanting, fail, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30 decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88: Tac. A. 15, 16: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29. With dat.: id. 2, 31: Tac. A. 15, 20. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic. Cluen. 60. de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55. 3. Poet.: to go down, to set: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: id. G. 1, 323: Ov. M. 4, 91: to veniente die, se decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang, Virg. G. 4, 466. III. Trop.: to depart from: to give up, resign, swerve from: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 fin.: de hypothecis decedere, id. Fam. 13, 56: decedere de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26: de meo jure decedam, id. Rosc. Am. 27: de jure nostro, id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate decedere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. Impers.: de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 fin. With simple abl.: decessit jure suo, id. 3, 33 fin.: sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio, id. 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 fin. The constr. with ab is unusual: quum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12. 2. to give place, submit or yield to (very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt, id. Od. 2, 6, 15. IV. For the simple verb (v. cedo) to turn out, result: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

dēcem, card. num. ten: decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 hominum millia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. 2. Meton. for an indefinite number: si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25 habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. S. 1, 3, 12. [Sanscr. dasan: Gr. δέκα; Germ. zehn; Eng. ten.]

dēcember, bris, m. [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, Decembet (containing, as now, 31 days) dehinc quintus (mensis) Quintilis et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60 Cic. Leg. 2, 21 fin.: acceptus Genius December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58 canus, Mart. 1, 50 gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3 fumosus, ib. 2, 491. 2. As closing the year, meton. the (past) year: hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor. Epod. 11, 5 id. Ep. 1, 20, 27. II. Adj.: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic Phil 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: consules Idibus Decembribus magistratum occepere, Liv. 4, 37 liberiate Decembri utere, of the Saturnalia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.

dēcem-jŭgis, is, m. [jugum] Lat. adj. ten-yoked, hence (with currus understood) a ten-horse chariot (very rare): Suet. Ner 24.

dēcem-mestris, e, adj. [mensis; cf. bimestris, trimestris] of ten months: annus, Censorin. 11.

dēcem-mŏdius, a, um, adj. containing ten modii: corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8 Subst.: decemmodiae, id. 12, 18, 2.

dēcem-pĕda, ae, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod: Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Suet. Aug. 24: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

dēcempĕdātor, ōris, m. [decempeda] a land surveyor: Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

dēcem-plex, icis, adj. [plico] tenfold: numerus hostium, Nep Milt. 5.

dēcemplĭcātus, a, um, adj. [decemplex] multiplied by ten, ten times over: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

dēcemprīmātus, us, m. the office or dignity of the decemprimi (also decaprotia q. v.) Hermog. Dig 50, 4, 1.

dēcemprīmi, orum, m. plu. (or separately, decem primi) the ten chief men in the Senate or body of decuriones in the municipia and colonies (afterwards called decaproti, q. v.): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: Inscr. Orell. no. 643 and 1848.

dēcem-rēmis, e, adj. [remus: cf. biremis, triremis] having ten banks of oars: navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

dēcem-scalmus, a, um. adj. [scalmus] having ten thowls or rullocks: actuariola, Cic. Att. 16 3 ad fin.

dēcemvirālis, e, adj. [decemviri] decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri: leges, i. e. of the Twelve Tables, Liv. 3, 57 fin.: Gell. 20, 1: potestas, Liv. 3, 55: Tac. A. 3, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: invidia, id. Brut. 14 54: certaminibus, Liv. 3, 54: odio, id. 3 42: ex collegio (ascerdotes), Cic. Verr. 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5.

dēcemvirālĭter, adv. in the manner of the decemviri stlitibus judicandis: ut decemviraliter loquar, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med.

dēcemvirātus, ūs, m. [decemviri] the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir: Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Liv. 3, 36 fin.: Quint. 5, 13, 35.

dēcem-viri, orum, m. plu. [vir] a commission of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome. 1. Decemviri legibus scribundis, the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.: Liv. 3, 32 sq.: Gell. 20, 1. In sing.: Cic. Rep. 2, 36 fin.: Liv. 3, 33 fin., etc. II. Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 29: Cic. Or. 46, 156. In the sing.: Inscr. Orell. no. 133 and 554. III. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had the charge of the Sybilline books, originally 2 in number: Liv. 10, 8. IV. Decemviri agris dividundis: Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.: Liv. 6, 42 id. 31, 4 and 42.

dēcennālis, e, adj. [decem annus] of ten years, ten years long: bellum, Amm. 15, 12 fin.: of the Greeks before Troy, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48. 2. Subst.: Decennalis, ium, m. plu. a festival celebrated every ten years (from the time of Augustus): Dion. Hal. 116, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 387.

dēcennis, e, adj. [id.] of or lasting ten years: bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: compede, Mart. 9, 58. 2. Subst.: decennis, inis, m. plu. i. q. decennalia, the festival kept on the time of the emperors every ten years: Trebell. Gallien. 5 fin.

dēcennium, ii, n. [decennis] a period of ten years: App. de Deo Socr. post med. p. 52, 7: Nazar. Paneg. Constant. 2 and 38. 2. i. q. decennalia: Trebell. Gallien 7 fin.

dēcens, entis, Part. [decet] II. Adj.: seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit: amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: decentior amictus, Quint. 11 3, 156 sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140: motus, Hor. Od 4, 13, 17 corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, Quint. 11, 3, 29. quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: handsome, comely, well-formed, noble: forma, Ov Am. 3, 2, 9: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53 Venus, ib. 1, 18, 6: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52: Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6 sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, 35.

dēcenter, adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly: decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74 fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21 fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92: moesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44: lacrimare, id. A. A. 3, 291. Comp.: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: ad quaedam vel decentius judicanda vel tutius, Quint. 9, 1, 21.

dēcentia, ae, f. [decens] comeliness, decency: colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

dēceptio, ōnis, f. [decipio] a deceiving, deception: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a deceiver: Sen. Thyest. 240.

dēceptōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] deceitful, deceptive: Aug. Ep. ad Macar. 155, 2 fin.

dēceptrix, īcis, f. [id.] she that deceives: Lact. Epit. 6 ad fin.

dēcerptus, a, um, *Part.* [decerpo] [Poetic], Ov. M. 15, 112; Sil. 13, 583.

dēcertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disputer*, Tert. Adv. Marc. 3, 6.

dēcertō, āre, *v. n.* = *certare* (ac. vulg.), *a ship keeping her bearings of oars*: Librumenus, Bucc. Gal. 27 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30: *lect. vulg.* de cedris).

dēcerpīna, æ, *m.* [decerpo] *leaves and boughs plucked off*: decerpina dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa, Fest. s. v. Fig.: Fortunae, *i. e. beggars*: App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the syncop. forms *decreram decrerim, decresse*, etc., are freq. and classn.) Lit.: *to separate one thing from another*: hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge*: qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26: neque sui judicii neque suarum esse virium decernere, utra pars justiorem habeat causam, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv. 5, 55: primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41: de his Catonis praecepta decernent, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67. In quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: illum decrerant diguum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15. *Absol.*: id. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

II. Esp. of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree*; *to vote* for any thing: constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*, with a *relat. clause*, with *de*, or *absol.*: (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretumque mutabat, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: si quod est admissum factinus, si caedes facta, iidem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: supplicationem decernere, id. Fam. 15, 4: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decrevisset, Sall. C. 50. quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. 42, 10: provinciam desponsam non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: ex annuo sumptu qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactum esse conjurationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, id. Verr. 2, 67. Of individuals. Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1. non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28. **III.** *to decide by combat*: hence also (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend*: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*: no armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: ferro ancipiti decernunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 525: armis, ferro, ib. 11, 218: cursibus et crudo cassu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragmentis, Suet. Ner. 26: artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14. proelio cum praditore, Just. 13, 8: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.* *Absol.*: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: Liv. 21, 41. **2.** Fig.: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, id. 40, 8 *fin.*. non judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: de salute reipublicae, id. Att. 8, 5: pro mea cujusi fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerentur, id. Att. 10, 9. **IV.** *to settle, determine, resolve on*: quicquid deperissent decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 14: deperum cum eo valde cupidissime vivam, Cic. Att. 5, 6: Caesar his de causis Ravennae transire decreverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: quo mihi decretum est perumpi manus pueris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 58: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4.

dē-carpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *pull off, crop, gather*: acinos de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos decerpere flores, Lucr. 1, 927: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536: auricomos foetus arbore, Virg. Aen. 6, 141: illia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39: aurea poma manu, Ov. M. 10, 649: flores Veneris, id. R. Am. 103: aliam ficum, Juv. 14, 253. *Absol.*: floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31: Cat. 64, 316. Fig.: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpsant, Quint. 10, 5, 21. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy*: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Cat. 68, 127: ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 42. murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138. **II.** *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy*: quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 5 procem. § 10: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229 illibatam virginitatem decerpere, *to violate*, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 med.

dēcertātio, ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *a contest*: rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9, 21.

dēcertātus, a, um, *Part.* [decerto] *contended, fought for or by*: regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2. ventis decertata sequora, Ib. 479: decertati labores, *exhausted by fighting*, Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 21.

dē-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to fight out, to struggle hard*; and gen. *to fight, contend* (in this sense Caesar uses only *decertare*, never *certare*; Sallust only *certare*; Cicero both forms indifferently): constr. with cogn. *abl.* and *abl.* of the instr.: with *cum* denoting *with* or *against* whom, and with *de* denoting the subject of dispute: proelio decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50 proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33 pugna, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 89: ferro in ultima, *to carry on a war of extermination*, Ov. M. 14, 804: cum mare aries cornu decertat, id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut (Pompeium) pari conditione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3: cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7. *Absol.*: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 Otho pronus ad decertandum, Tac. H. 2, 33. *Pass. Impers.*: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Am. 8 *fin.*: Auct. B. Alex. 16. Poet. of things and without *cum*: Africus decertans Aquilonibus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13. **II.** Gen.: *to contend, dispute*, etc.: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum: armis fuit dimicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to strive for the mastery in speaking*, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2: tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8: quum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, id. Off. 1, 11, 34.

dē-cervīcātus, a, um, *adj.* [cervix] *beheaded*: cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 med.

dēcessio, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] *a going away, departure* (opp. accessio): is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*

2. Esp. *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: id. Pis. 36, 89: id. Att. 6, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a lessening, diminution, a passing away, abatement*, etc.: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, id. Tim. 6: utrum accessionem decessionemne dicendum [illegible] id. Rabir. Post. 13, 30: [illegible] sint accessio, id. Div. 2, 14, 34: et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 init.

III. Fig.: *withdrawing, the transferring* of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leaves* (a province, government, etc.), *a predecessor in office* (opp. to successor: rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 33: Tac. Agr. 7: Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure* (opp. accessus): post Lucullum decessum, Nep. Tim. 2. **§** Esp. = decessio, *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.* **II.** *a passing away, decrease, abatement, death*: decessum aestus, *ebb of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47: febris, Cels. 3, 12: amicorum decessu angi, *by the death*, Cic. Am. 3, 10.

dēcet, cuit, 2. *v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a *personal* subject; the person is expressed by the *acc.*, rarely by the *dat.*: *it is seemly, becoming; it becomes, behoves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class. but not in Caes.) decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic Or. 22, 74: nunc quid aptum sit, hoc est, quid maxime decet in oratione videamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210. With a *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: *Pa.* quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (*sc.* vestis) me decet. *Sc.* virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30: omnis Aristippum color decuit, ib. 1, 17, 23: neglecta decent multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113. quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Phoenissa satus, et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8. civitatem quis decent status, ib. 3, 29, 25. *In plur.*: quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, id. Ep. 2, 14, 32. te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 13, 14: albo decent Cererem: vestes cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1 31, 113: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, Quint. 11, 1, 42. With *dat.*: istuc factum nostro generi non decet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 288. **2.** Without *acc. pers.*: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70: quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.*: casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14. In *plur.*: ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Pl. Ps. prol. 20: quum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147. **II.** With an *infin.* or *clause* as subject: non te mihi lirasci decet, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: si me gemmantia dextra sceptra tenere decet, Ov. M. 3, 265. **3.** Without *acc. pers.*: injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Pl. Am. prol. 35. exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. With *dat.*: Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23. **III.** Without any expressed subject: facia, ut te deceat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 20; ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15. With *dat.*: ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5: luctum editorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 527. **3.** Without *acc. pers.*: *the best mode* decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: factis eo deceraut, id. Hec. 4, 4, 66: Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 9 quo majorem spem habeo nihil eum aliter se decent. id. Att. 8, 3, 3. Virg. Aen. 12, 153. [Same root as *δέκομαι*, connected with Gr. *δοκεύω*. v. Benfey.]

dē-cīdo, cīdi, *v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall off*: decido de lecto praecipes, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 30: anguis decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: e flore cuiusque, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4: ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 299: semmo toro, id. F. 2, 350: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497: imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, ib. 4, 10, 3: si decidit anceps in puteum foveamve, id. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 412: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: fugiens hic decidit acrem praedonum in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praecepa, Ov. M. 12, 339: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94. ‖. *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): morbo decidunt, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10. ‖‖. Fig.: *to fall, drop, sink*, etc.: quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: quanta spe decidi! ib. 4, 8, 11: Suet. Oth. 5: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv. 37, 26. ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21: ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: non virtute nostrum sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.*: an toto pectore deciderim, *wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off*: lit. (rare, more freq. abscido): taleas oleaginas tripedmeas decidito, Cato R. R. 45: decide collum, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: caput, Curt. 7, 2: laevam vulnere, Sil. 4, 389: pennas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50. malleolum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13. **2.** *to cudgel, to beat soundly*: aliquem verberibus decidere, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2. ‖. Fig.: *to cut short, settle, determine*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 5, 45 *fin.*: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: Suet. Vesp. 21: res transactione decisa, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 29: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propria decisa sunt verbis, *i. e. decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47. With *prep.*: cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum patrono pecunia, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 10. *Absol.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, id. Verr. 3, 48: id. Rosc. Com. 36. (Hence It. *décidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [decido] *that falls down or off, ready to fall, given to fall*: folia, Plin. 18, 25, 60: (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, id. 2, 20, 18: sidera, *shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45: testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus ancxi, id. 11, 49, 110: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4.

dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [decido; cf. *caeduus*, from caedo] *that is cut or lopped off*: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

dēcĭēs (in many MSS. decians), *adv. num.* [DEC, root of decem] *ten times*: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74: decies semi, Ov. F. 3, 169: HS decies centena millia, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. More commonly without *centena*: HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 sesterces, ib. 1, 39: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 1043. **2.** Meton. for an indefin. number of times: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 27: Juv. 13, 196: decies centena dedisses huic parco, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15.

dēcĭma (and decuma), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the tenth part, tithe*: tantatur Terentius Varro majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12: quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3. **2.** *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: more freq. in the *plur.*: ib. 3, 39 *sq.* **3.** *a tithe as an hereditary portion*: placet hoc ergo, decimas uxoribus dari, quartas meretricibus? Quint. 8, 6, 19. ‖. *a largess bestowed on the people*: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Suet. Cal. 26: Tac. H. 1, 20.

dēcĭmānus, or more freq. **dēcŭmānus**, a, um, *adj.* [decimus] *of or belonging to the tenth part.* ‖. *of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6: frumentum, *i. e. a tithe of the produce*, ib. 3, 5 *fin.* Subst. **decumanus**, i, *m. a farmer of tithes*: ib. 2, 13 ib. 2, 71: (hence perh. sarcastically), decumana mulier, *the wife of a tithe-farmer*: ib. 3, 33: ib. 34. **2.** *of the tenth cohort*: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16 and oftener *absol.*: decumani, ib.: Tac. H. 5, 20: Suet. Caes. 70. **3.** Decumana porta, *the main entrance of a Roman camp*, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered) and opposite the *porta praetoria*: Caes. B. G. 2, 24: id. B. C. 3, 69: Liv. 3, 5, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 249). **4.** Decumanus limes, in land-surveying, *a boundary-line drawn from east to west*, opp. *cardo*: Col. 4, 20, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. ‖. Meton.: *considerable, large, immense*: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: decumana ova dicuntur et decumani fluctus, quia sunt magna, Fest. *s. v.*

dēcĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [decimo] *a selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation*: Capitol. Macr. 12.

dēcĭmātrus, *a holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides*: Fest. *s. v.* quinquatrus.

dēcĭmo or **dēcŭmo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decimus] *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug. though the practice occurs as early as A.U.C. 283: v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*): cohortes, Suet. Aug. 24: cohortium militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37.

dēcĭmus or **dēcŭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [decem] *the tenth*: mensis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 19. decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: decumus annus, Virg. Aen. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, *i. e. the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284. **2.** Decimum, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, *etc.*) *for the tenth time*: Liv. 6, 40: tibi (*sc.* Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, *the tithe*, id. 5, 21: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80. Respecting the decimae, v. decima. ‖. Meton. (like decem, decies, *etc.*): *considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae rult impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: Sil. 14, 122. Val. Fl. 2, 54.

dē-cĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *wholly turned to ashes*: Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cĭnĕresco, 3. *v. n. to be wholly reduced to ashes*: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] lit. *to take down* or *from*; hence *to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59: T. Roscius novem hominum honestissimos induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: per aliquid, ib. 3, 82: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 26, 40: spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65: deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti id. A. P. 25 Poet. with *gen.* as in Gr.: dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, id. Od. 2, 13, 38. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: 289: quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, id. Tr. 4, 10, 114. **3.** *Absol.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, id. Am. 3, 3, 22 ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4.

dēcĭpŭla, ae, *f.* and **dēcĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [decipio] *a snare, trap*, in a fig. sense. *Fem.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*: Mart. Capell. 4, p. 135. *Neutr.*: App. M. 8, p. 202.

dē-circĭno, 1. *v. a. to make round, to round off* (very rare): Manil. 1, 296.

dēcīsio, ōnis, *f.* [decido] *a cutting off, a lessening*: App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4. ‖. *a cutting short, a settlement, decision*: nostra decisio de sequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48: quaestionis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7.

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [decido].

dēclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. **1.** *a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation*: quum sit declamatio fere nullum actionum meditatio, Quint. 4, 2, 29: erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. **2.** Meton.: *a theme, subject for declamation*, called also causa Quint. 2, 2, 13: Sen. Contr. 1 praef. Poet.: ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, *may please the boys and be a theme at school*, Juv. 10, 167. ‖ In a bad sense: *loud, eager talking*: desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: declamatio potius quam persuasio, id. Mur. 21, 44.

dēclāmātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [declamatio] *a little exercise in speaking* (very rare): Gell. 6, 8: adolescentum declamatiuncula, Sid. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo] *a professor of oratory, declaimer*: non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47: Quint. 3, 8, 44: Juv. 16, 23.

dēclāmātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical*: in hoc declamatorio opere, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: puer magis illo declamatorio genere duci et delectari videtur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*: consuetudo, Quint. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: studium, Tac. Or. 14.

dēclāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] ‖. Neutr.: *to practise speaking in public, to declaim*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: Quint. 12, 11, 15. **2.** In a bad sense: *to talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, Cic. Phil 5, 7, 19. ‖. Act.: declamitare causas, *to plead causes by way of exercise*: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to practise speaking in public* or *aloud, to declaim*: ‖. Neutr.: ad fluctum atunt declamare solitum, Demosthenem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150: quis nisi mentis inops teneras declamet amicae? *who but a fool would harangue his mistress?* Ov. A. A. 1, 469. *Pass. Impers.*: in eo, quomodo declamatur, positum est etiam quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81. **2.** In a bad sense: *to speak violently, to howl, to bluster*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11. ‖. Act. (rare): aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 64.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *a making clear or known, a statement, declaration* (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quam habemus de republica, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: declaratio amoris tui? Ib. 15, 21.

dēclārātīvē, *adv. by way of explanation*: Mart. Capell. 4. p. 120.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [declaro] *serving for explanation, explanatory*: pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declares or makes known*: declarator honoris, Plin. Pan. 92.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear*, or *known, to show forth, reveal, manifest*: quod futisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt. 6, 9: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: quum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Id. Am. 24: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: consuetudo, cujusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42.

II. Esp. *to make known by words; to announce, declare*: declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plura vocabula idem declarantia, id. Fin. 3, 4: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 15. **2.** Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: *to proclaim, publish, declare*: quidem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2: Liv. 9, 40 *fin.*: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.*: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.*: victorem magna praeconis voce Cleonthum declarat, Virg. Aen. 5, 245: ipsa consolatio litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. **III.** *to make known* or *clear* (by reasoning or explanation), *to demonstrate, prove, explain*: tum propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declarat, id de Or. 1, 42, 190: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, id. Or. 62, 210: ratio declarat, Plin 2, 39, 39 Quint. 8 proœm. § 15: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr. 5, 693: Cic. Mil. 5, 12.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *a leaning from* or *away, a bending aside, a slanting movement*: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19. **2.** like the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination of the earth towards the poles, a region, climate*: declinatio mundi, Col. 1, proœm. § 22: positio coeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18.

II. Fig.: *a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: opp. to appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 31 in *plur.*: Gell. 14, 1: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.* **III.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* **2.** In gramm.: *variation, inflection*: in the older grammarians including *conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.*: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.*: Cic de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 1, 4, 13: id. 8, 3, 32, *etc.* Among the later grammarians, only of the *declension of nouns.*

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shunning, aversion*: primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7. **II.** *variation, inflection of words*: Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134.

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [root CLIN] *turning away* (very rare): Stat. Th. 5, 297: declinibus undis, *with ebbing tide*, Lucan. 4, 427: (alii legunt *declivibus*).

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [root CLIN, v. acclino] *to bend down, away*, or *off*: *to turn aside, turn away.*

I. Act.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 11: sese recta regione visi, Lucr. 2, 290: non prima ex illo flagranti declinavit lumina, Cat. 64, 91: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28: nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels. 8, 5. Poet., nec dulci declinat lumina somno, *closes her eyes*, Virg. Aen. 4, 185. **2.** Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: a Capua, id. Att. 14, 17. Liv. 38, 20. Of the slanting motion of atoms = oblique ferri: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescent, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: id. Fat. 9, 18. **II.** Fig. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quibusdam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has deviated*, Ter. Heo. 2, 1, 3: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato litteras Graecas aetate jam declinatis didicit, *at an advanced age* (as we say, in the *decline* of life), id. 12, 11, 23. **2.** Neutr.: de via, Cic. Am. 17: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 3, 1: ut bona appetimus, sic a malis declinamus, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, Plin. 37, 8, 34: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, *that the discourse may be brought back to the point where it turned off*, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7. plerique desperata facultate agendi ad discendum jus declinaverunt, Quint. 12, 3, 9. *Absol.*: Cic. Sest. 34. **III.** Gramm. *t. t. to vary*, or *inflect* words. In the older grammarians including declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, *etc.*: Varr. L. l. 8, 2, 10: Quint. 1, 4, 22 In the later grammarians, *to decline*, in the modern sense of the term: Charis. p. 8 *sq.*

IV. Meton.: with an *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.) of the object *to avoid, to shun*: nec satis recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic. Or. 68, 228. appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: judicii laquoos declinare, id. Mil. 15, 40: urbem, id. Planc. 41: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, ib. 1, 4: invidiam, Tac. H. 4, 41 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51.

dē-clīvis, e (*neutr. plur.* once decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206) *adj.* [clivus] *sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, ib. 4, 33: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45: declivis latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17: spatium declivis Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: Aesulae declive arvum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: flumina, Ov. M. 1, 39: cursum (amnium), Lucan. 4, 114: sol declivis in occasum, Plin. 8, 30, 76. **II.** Subst. declive, is, n.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. G. B. 7, 88: si per declive esse reciperent, *if they retreated down hill*, id. B. C. 3, 51. erat per declive receptus, ib. 3, 45: Ov. M. 2, 206. **III.** Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, ib. 15, 227: mulier aetate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Arn. 2, p. 74. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *a sloping place, declivity*: Caes. B. G. 7, 85.

dēcocta, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [decoctus, decoquo] *a cold beverage*, invented by Nero: Suet. Ner. 48: Juv. 5, 50.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boiling down*: decoctio lentisci, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. Meton.: *a decoction*: App. Herb. 77. **II.** Fig.: *exhaustion, loss*: unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 10 9, 5.

dēcoctĭus, neut. *adj.* *comp.* [id.] Lit.: *more cooked*: Fig. *of style*: *more elaborated*: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1 225.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer, a spendthrift, bankrupt*: Cic. Phil. 2, 18: Cat. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Col. Just. 10, 32, 40.

dēcoctum, i, *n.* [id.] *a medicine, decoction*: Plin. 22, 25, 73, etc.

dēcoctus, a, um, Part. [decoquo.]

dēcoctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boiling down, seething*: omnes gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

dēcollātĭo, *a beheading*, τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποκοπή, Vet. Gloss.

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take off from the neck*, ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est: decolles cave, Caecil. ib. Fig.: *to deprive, rob of*: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 361 P. **II.** *to behead* (rare): homines, Sen. Apocol. med.: Aur. Vict. Epit. 19. *Absol.*: milites decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32.

dē-cŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [colum; lit. *to trickle down*; hence] *to come to nought, to fail*: si spes decolabit, Pl Capt. 3, 1, 37: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.

dē-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *discoloured, darkened, faded, stained*, etc.: jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: decolor Indus, Prop. 4, 3, 10: Ov. A. A. 3, 130: haeres (*sc.* Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: segos, Lucan. 7, 851: unciones, Plin. 9, 35, 57: resina, id. 16, 12, 23: cutem, id. 28, 12, 50. Poet.: *depraved, degenerate*: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: (fama) decolor et factis inficiunda tuis, Ov. H. 9, 4.

dēcŏlōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *a discolouring*: quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27.

dē-cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil*, etc.: decoloratur id cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Daunias non decoloravere caedes, Hor Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decolo ratis, Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem, Cels. 2 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), ib. 6 decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque lutea, Col. 12, 49, 9. **2.** Fig.: *to tarnish, pollute*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: tamam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

dēcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* for decolor Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 113.

dē-concĭlio, 1. *v. a. to take away, deprive of*: nihil deconciliares ibus, nisi quid peraibus sapis, Pl. frgm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* persicus: cf. Müller ad loc. 216.

dē-condo, 3. *v. a. to hide away, secrete*: in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad. Marc. 10.

dē-constĭtŭo, ĭtus, *f. disus*: in deconsuetudinem abire, Cod. Theod frgm. 1, 1, 5.

dē-contor (cunctor) 1. *v. n. dep. to delay, hesitate* (rare): unde potissimum caperet exordium, deconstatur, App. M. 10, p. 239.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil down, boil away*: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: usque in quartam partem, ib. 12, 12, 3: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had passed off into dross*, Liv. 32, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin*. With acc.: multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7: Plin. 21, 6, 17: accensum sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claudian. in Eutrop. 2, 349. Poet, with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57. *Absol.*: sperc non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: (imperium) inertia Caesarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit, Flor. 1 proœm. § 8: templorum vectigalia quotidie decoquunt, Tert. Adv Gent. 42. And of persons: si rem

through ends: fortuna, tribuitur liberis, regni: tandem mereberis praemiandis in deserendo. Cic. Rull. 2, 28: qui primus accepit cognomen Brittis, decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47.

II. to boil, cook: lucanicam frusti novo, id. 28, 9, 37: ejusdem acuti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 72: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34: olus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 54. 2. Meton.: to bring to maturity, to ripen: Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 226: ita utraque pastinatio decoquetur beneficio algoris aut solis, Pall. 1, 34, 7. Fig.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, not a luscious and mellow sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103.

dēcor, ōris, m. [DEC root of decet] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly post.): aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157: sua cuique proposita lex, suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22: decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67: est etiam incessu pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 647: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849. Of style: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 38, 58: Lucr. 4, 984.

2. Esp. of personal comeliness charms, beauty (cf. decens): fugit retro levis juventas et decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: et decor et linguae gratia ficta tuae, Ov. H. 12, 12.

dēcōrāmen, ĭnis, n. [decoro] ornament, decoration: vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dēcōrāmentum, i, n. [id.] ornament, decoration: matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12.

dēcōrē, adv. suitably, properly, decorously: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 32, 144: Sall. J. 100 fin. II. elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: excelsum ad columen formata decore sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20.

dē-cōrio, no perf., ātum, 1. v. a. [corium] to take the skin off; to skin, to peel (very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dēcōris, e, or dēcōr, adj. [decus] fair-seeming, goodly, elegant, beautiful (very rare): decorem Ditem, Naev. in Prisc. p. 699 P.: armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. fragm. ib.

dēcōrĭter, adv. elegantly, beautifully, etc.: impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

dēcōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [decus] to make comely, to bedeck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify: Larem coronā nostrum decorari velo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 46: pyrrham fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatoresque lictoribus atris, surrounds, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, id. Od. 2, 4, 14: Plin. 13, 16, 31: Liv. 1, 26. II. Fig.: to honour, distinguish, etc.: nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: egregias animas decorate supremis muneribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decoravisset, Cic. Balb. 6 ad fin.: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude, praedicatione, literis monumentisque decorandam! id. Lig. 2 fin.: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, Sall. C. 12: nec prave factis decorari verubus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: quam (remp.) ipse decoraverat atque auxerat, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

dēcōrōsus, a, um, adj. [decus] elegant; ironically: nimium decorosi, Sen. Ep. 99 ad fin. (Ald.).

dēcortĭcātio, ōnis, f. [decortico] a barking, peeling: augusta, Plin. 27, 24, 97, § 256.

dē-cortĭco, no perf., ātum, 1. v. a. [cortex] to strip the bark off; to bark, to peel (very rare): abietem, Plin. 16, 42, 80.

dēcōrus, a, um, adj. [decor] becoming, befitting, proper, decorous: with dat.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, id. 2, 6: Tac. A. 1, 12. With abl.: faciuora puerilia neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 24. With ad: nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. Absol.: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. de Sen. 9, 28: vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: cur facunda parum decoro inter verba cadit lingua silentio, in ill-becoming silence, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam aequabilitas universae vitae, ib. 1, 31, 111. 2. Subst.: decorum, i, n. that which is seemly, suitable, seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum (for which Quint. uses decor). id quod Graeco πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest; hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari: qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27: ib. 1, 35: cuncta ad decorum imperii composita, Tac. H. 1, 71. II. Absol.: adorned, bedecked, graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra deum, Lucr. 2, 352: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3: galeas ensesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 194: insigne clipei, ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7: membra juventae, Virg. Aen. 4, 559: oculos, ib. 11, 480: pectus, ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, ib. 1, 2, 87: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27: palaestra, noble, skilful, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41: temporibus Augusti dicendis non detuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1. With abl.: ductores ostro decori, Virg. Aen. 5, 133: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetra, ib. 2, 16, 6: deam formaque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.

dēcŏtes, togae detritae, Fest. s. v.

dēcrēmentum, i, n. [decresco] a decreasing, diminution: rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10: lunae, App. M. 11 init.

dē-crĕmo, 1. v. a. to burn up, consume by fire: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 42: anum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: hoc Eunucho, id. Eun. 2, 1, 25: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: bestiola, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 fin.

dēcrescentĭa, ae, f. [decresco] a decreasing, waning: quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 ad fin.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345: aequora decrescunt, ib. 2, 292: decrescentia flumina, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente, Plin. 2, 59, 60: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6: unctus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. wears away, Lucr. 1, 315: admiratio decrescit, Quint. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, i. e. seem smaller, Plin. Pan. 61. Poet. of places that gradually vanish through distance: Stat. Ach. 2, 308: jam timuitur Aetna longius decrescit nullique Titanidis ictu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 89. 2. to disappear altogether: cornua decrescunt, Ov. M. 1, 745.

dēcrētālis, e, adj. [decretum] belonging to or depending on a decree, decretal; successio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1: pugna, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

dēcrētio, ōnis, f. [decerno] i. q. decretum, a decision, decree: post. Marc. Cap. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to a decision, decisive: non accedit ad decretorium stilum, i. e. to a definitive sentence, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horum illam decretoriam prospico, that fatal hour (i. e. of death), id. Ep. 102 med.: dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 med.: pugna, Quint. 6, 4, 6.

dēcrētum, i, n. that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, consuls, etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 387): a determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence: senatus Coelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: si qui eorum (sc. Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id. B. G. 6, 13: vestra responsa atque decreta everluntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 fin.: decretorum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. 2. Meton. in philos. = δόγμα, a principle, doctrine, tenet: id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: ib. § 29: Sen. Ep. 94 and 95.

dēcrētus, a, um, Part. 1. [decerno]. 2. [decresco].

dē-cŭbo, 1. v. n. to lie away from out of: de eo lecto non decubat, Fab Pictor, in Gell. 10, 15.

dē-culco, 1. v. a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon (very rare): lucas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11: Stat. Th. 1, 622.

dē-culpātus, a, um, adj. faulty censurable: verbum, Gell. 19, 10.

dēcultārunt, valde occultarunt, Fest. s. v.

decuma, ae, v. decima.

decumanus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dēcŭmātes, ium, adj. plur. [decimus] belonging to tithes: agri, liable to tithes or tribute: Tac. Germ. 29 fin.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad coenam vocat Venio, decumbo, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 98: Cic. Verr. 3, 25. II. Of a vanquished gladiator, i. q. to fall: id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dēcuncis, is, m. [decem uncia] a measure or weight of ten unciae: Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46. Also decunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

decunctor, ari, v. decontor.

decuries, for decuriones, Fest. s. v.

dēcŭria, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria, lux-uria] a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade, taxis: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum factundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7. Of things pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. II. In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic. Verr. 2, 32 fin.: Suet. Aug. 32: id. Cal. 16: equitum, id. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1: viat.ria, Inscr. Orell. no. 4076, 2204: servorum, Sen. Ep. 47: jocosely of a party of boon companions: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 62.

dēcŭriālis, e, adj. [decuria] belonging to a decuria; hence subst. a member of a decuria: numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: decurialium gaudiorum dispensator, Inscr. Orell. no. 3714.

dēcŭriātim, adv. [id.: cf. centuriatim] by decuriae: v. Charis. p. 265 P.

dēcŭriātio, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. Plaut. 18, 43.

dēcŭrĭātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dividing into decuries*: ubi (militibus) ad decuriatum aut centuriationem non veniunt, Liv. 22, 38.

dēcŭrio, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [decuria] *to divide into tens or decuries*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38: quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15 *to curiause Planciam*, conscripsisse, id. Plan. 18, 45. Fig.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, *a mons ten lustres old*, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 1.

dēcŭrio, ōnis (also decurionus, like centurionus and curionus, Festi *s. v.* centurionus), m. [id.] *the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion*; in the army, *the commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Veget. Mil. 2, 14. **2.** *a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies*: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239. Cic. Sest. 4, 10: Caes. B. C. 1, 13: v. Smith's Ant. 318. **3.** *a head-chamberlain*: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17.

dēcŭrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [decurio] *pertaining to a decurion, "βουλευτικός,"* Gloss. Philox.: Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dēcŭrĭōnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office of a decurion*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* optimatus: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 *sq.*

dēcŭrĭōnus, v. decurio.

dē-curro, cŭcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes., and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr.: *to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down*, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 41: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: Jugis, Virg. Aen. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ad naves decurrunt, id. B. C. 1, 28: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2. ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mesonio decursurum (*i. e.* on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4. toto mari, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymba, id. F. 6, 777: pedibus siccis super summa sequora, id. M. 14, 50. Of things: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: torrentem, Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, *should set sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: manus in scribendo decurrit, Quint. 11, 7, 11: India a montibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam, *slopes down*, Plin. 6, 17, 21: so of geograph. position: populi cum Indo flumine decurrentes, id. 6, 20, 23. *Pass. Impers.*: nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8.

‖ Milit. *t. t. to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manœuvre*: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv. 24, 48: id. 29, 22: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: ex omnibus partibus, ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, d. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: indo (*sc.* a Janiculo), id. 2, 10: incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. **2.** Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: Virg. Aen. 11, 189: Tac. A. 2, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51. **‖ Fig.**: of abstract things, etc.: quin proclivius hic fras decurrat ad acrels, Lucr. 3, 312. quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, Quint. 9, 2, 48: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, Liv. 38, 8: Tac. A. 4, 40. *Pass. Impers.*: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 6, 19: Quint. 6, 1, 2: postremo eo decursum est, Liv. 26, 18: Tac. A. 3, 59. **2.** Esp.: *to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to*: with *ad*: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15: ad istam flortationem, id. Caecin. 23, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, 10. 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Macedonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 24, 2. *Pass. Impers.*: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., Caes. B. C. 1, 5. **3.** In Quint. of the flow of speech, verses, etc.: *to run on*: Quint. 4, 4, 35: id. 11, 1, 6, etc. **4.** Prov.: quadriga mea decucurrerunt (*sc.* ex quo podagricus factus sum), *i. e. my former cheerfulness is gone*, Petr. 64, 3. **B.** Act.: septingentis millia passuum vis case decursa bidno? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 397: vada salsa cita decurrere puppi, Cat. 64, 6. **2.** Fig.: decurso aetatis spatio, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 14: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1035: vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41: aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 *fin.*: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, *go along with me in the work which I have begun*, Virg. G. 2, 39: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.*: quantus equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu Maeonides, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149.

dēcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] *a running or flowing down*: Arn. 2, p. 84.

‖ Milit. *t. t. a manœuvre, evolution, sally, charge*: Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 24. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. Cal. 18: Galb. 6. And by water: Tiberina decursio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70.

dēcursus, a, um, *Part.* [decurro].

dēcursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running down, downward course, descent, declivity*: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquai, Lucr. 1, 284: rapidus (amnium), Virg. Aen. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planities, *slope, descent*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29. Meton.: *a descending aqueduct*: Vitr. 8, 7. **‖.** Milit. *t. t. a manœuvring, evolution, sally, charge*: Liv. 1, 27: Tac. A. 2, 55: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games, περιδρομή: Liv. 40, 9: Pers. 6, 61: Gell. 7, 3: cf. decurro and decursio. **‖‖.** *a completed course, end of a course*: deditit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24. **IV.** Fig: of time, etc.: facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *my career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2 *ad fin.*: decursu honorum, *after filling every public office*, id. de Or. 1, 1. **2.** In rhetor.: *the rhythmical movement of a verse*: Quint. 9, 4, 115

dē-curto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (only in the *part. imperf.* and *perf.*) *to cut off, maim, mutilate*: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21: amicum suum undique decurtatum, quum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peniculamenta decurtans canterlorum, Arn. 5, p. 163. Fig. of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [DEC, root of decet] *grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity*: with *gen.*: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4: civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum coeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20: O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, ib. 1, 1, 2: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the choicest of the maidens*, Cat. 64, 78: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, *beauty*, ib. 3, 422. *Absol.*: verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20: regium, id. J. 72: regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus emitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti decus, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Virg. Aen. 1, 429: immemores Jovis ille vivendi recti, Pers. 3, 66: *a. of their lovely charms*, Ov. M. 8, 535: decora pennarum suarum, Lucr. 2, 643: imaginem nobilitas quae antea decori, invidiae esset, Sall. J. 73: vitia ut artificia decori sint, ut vitibus uvae, Virg. E. 5, 28. **‖** *moral dignity, virtue*: quum quaesitores sui antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum honum dixit, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: quos (*sc.* Epicureos) nisi recte dixerimus, omnia virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: decoris honestatisque causa, ib. 2, 17, 56: decus mulichre, *chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: sed ei (*sc.* Sempronio) caetera semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25.

dĕcus, i, *n.* v. decussis, *ad init.*

dĕcussātim, *adv. in the form of a Roman ten* (X), *cross-wise*: Vitr. 1, 6 Col. 12, 56, 1.

dĕcussātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the intersection of two lines*: Vitr. 1, 6.

dĕcussātio, ōnis, *f.* [decutio] *a shaking off, rejection*. Fig.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dĕcussis, is (also decus, i, a mutilated form used by the agrimensores), m. [decem as] *ten asses*: as a Roman coin, *a ten-as piece*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 9. **2.** *the number ten*: ex singularibus rebus, quae *μονάδες* apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitr. 3, 1. Hence, decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis**, *the number sixteen*, ib. **3.** *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross*, like the letter X: regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, id. 10, 12: Plin. 18, 34, 77.

dĕcussō, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [decussis] *to divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: Cic. Tim. 7 *med.*: Col. 3, 13, 12.

dĕcussus, a, um, *Part.* [decutio].

dē-quātio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, beat, or cast down or off*: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3: hordeum spicis, id. 18, 7, 14: mella follis, Virg. G. 1, 131: silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *hath shaken off the leafy honours from the woods*, ib. 2, 404: Hor. Epod. 11, 6: rorem, Virg. G. 4, 12: uncum mento figum, Prop. 4, 1, 141: pinnas muri, Liv. 40, 45: muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50: bellem decusse Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, Auct. B. Afr. 50 *fin.*: quin ex occiuso atque obsignato armario decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, *to shake out*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4. Fig.: cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13 (*al.* decursa).

dē-damno, avi, 1. *v. a. to absolve, acquit*: Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. impers. it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming*: constr. like simple verb: decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or 22, 74. **‖.** With *subst.* as subject, and *acc.* of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me mus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In *plur.*: nec dominum motae dedecuere comae, id. Am. 1, 7, 12. **2.** Without *acc.*: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104. **‖‖.** With *inf.* as subject, and *acc.* of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25? to incingi soma, Ov. H. 9, 66: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124. **3.** Without *acc.*? (*togae*) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, id. 11, 3, 140: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. **IV.** Absol.: ut ita, quae deceant, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne qui dedecat, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132. **By poet. license** *personal*: *to dishonour, disgrace*: si non dedecent tela Jovem, Stat. Th. 10, 340.

dē-dēcor, ōris, *adj.* *unbecoming, shameful, vile* (very rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 560: dedecores inultisque terga ab hostibus caedebantur, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.

dē-dēcŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedecoro] *disgrace, dishonour*: turpitudo et dedecoratio, Tert. Cor. mil. 14.

dēdēcŏrātŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who dishonours, a reviler, blasphemer*: deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dēcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*: mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85: Suet. Ner. 36.

dēdēcŏrōsē, *adv. disgracefully*: dedecorose vixi, turpius peream, Nero in Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *ad fin.*

dēdēcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dedecus] *disgraceful, dishonourable* (very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.* *Comp.*: Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.

dē-dēcŏrus, a, um, *adj. disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful* (very rare): Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 73: majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac. A. 3, 32.

dē-dēcus, ŏris, *n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame*: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic Div. 2, 9: flagitium et dedecus, id. Mur. 5, 12: cum probro atque dedecore, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20: dedecus admittere, *to incur*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: an ea quoque dicetur hujus, si tina haec dedecori est parum? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: dedecori esse studia ac literis, Cic. Att. 8, 11: aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, id. Off. 1, 39, 139. Meton.: *that which causes shame, a blot, blemish*: quum nec prodere visum dedecus auferet, i. e. *the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov. M. 11, 184: naturae dedecus, of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11: Liv. 3, 51. ‖ *baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action*, etc.: quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque dedecus illi summum malum, hic solum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Cal. 48: eligе, fictum esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum, *through the unchastity of your mother*, Ov. M. 9, 26: dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *a dedicating, consecration*: aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49: pontis, Suet. Cal. 32.

dēdĭcātīvē, *adv. affirmatively*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 128.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] = affirmativus, *affirmative, opp.* abdicativus: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who dedicates*: hence, *a founder, author*: damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5.

dē-dīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*per tmesin*: data deque dicata, Lucil. in Non. 287, 28) *to announce, declare*: legati quo missi sunt, venturi, dedicant mandata, Cosl. in Non. 280, 7: praedia etiam in censu (*al.* censum) dedicavisti, Cic. Flacc. 32: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, *shows*, Lucr. 3, 209. ‖ Leg. *t. t. to affirm*: aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est*: dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30. ‖ Esp. relig. *t. t.*: *to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate*: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: aedem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21: aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, *the image* or *status* of the deity: (*cf.* Plin. N. H. 7, 35: pudicissima femina (Sulpicia) electa ex centum praeceptis, quae simulacrum Veneris ex sibyllinis libris dedicaret): ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: see also id. 2, 22, 79: Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1: te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat aede Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637. ‖ Meton.: *to dedicate, inscribe a book*, etc.: honori et meritis dedicans filium librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30: Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: Quint. 4 prooem. § 1. And, Gen.: *to destine, dispose, set apart, devote*, to any use or purpose: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3: qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89: Parrhasii tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit, Suet. Tib. 44: domum, id. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dic* (dicere), "speak," and *dic* (dicare), "bind:" the meaning under No. I. being connected with *dic*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dic*.]

dēdignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor] *a disdaining, refusal* (rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18.

dē-dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse*. With *acc.*: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: virum Pelasgum, Ov. H. 12, 83: Philippum patrem, Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538. With *inf.*: magni genibus procumbere non est dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586: Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.* *Absol.*: accendebat dedignantes et ipse, ib. 2, 2.

dē-disco, didĭci, 3. *v. a. to unlearn, to forget*. With *acc.*: qui, quod didicit, id dediscit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 56: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.*: haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5: Ov. R. Am. 503. With *inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui pene dediscere, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: amare, id. R. Am. 297.

dēdĭtim, *adv. by surrender*, acc. to Diom. p. 402 P.

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo] *a putting or laying down* (of arms), *an unconditional surrender*, of which the form occurs in Liv. 1, 38 [v. deditii], *a surrender, capitulation*: Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28: de facienda ad hostem deditione, Quint. 3, 8, 23: necessariam subire deditionem, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: in deditionem venire, Liv. 9, 20: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22: ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48: deditionem suam ad aliquem absentem mittere, Flor. 3, 7, 5.

dēdĭtĭtius or **-cius**, ii, *m.* [deditio] *one who has surrendered*: hence the Peregrini Dediticii were *those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects*: quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri, Liv. 7, 31: Gai. Inst. 1, 14: Caes. B. G. 1, 27. ‖ *one of the three classes of* Libertini. By the Lex Aelia Sentia, slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment, and were afterwards manumitted, only acquired the status of peregrini deditidii: Gai. Inst. 1, 13; v Smith's Ant. 388.

dēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dedo] *given up*. ‖ *Adj.*: *devoted to, fond of, addicted to*. With *dat.*: hoc magis sum Publio deditus, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223: eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 23, 57: artibus, ib. 1, 1 2: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105: animus libidini deditus, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.*: ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2: somno ciboque, Tac. Germ. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2: quaestui atque sumptui, id. C. 13 *fin.* *Comp.*: uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15. *Sup.*: ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. In Lucret. and Catull. with *in*. in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: in rebus animus, id. 4, 816: Cat. 61, 102. With an adv. of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9. ‖ Dedita opera, adverb.: *purposely, intentionally*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 29: Cic. Att. 10, 3: Liv. 2, 29: also, opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: and, acc. to the MSS., also elliptically, dedita, id. Att. 15, 4.

dē-dō, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* 111. *to put down*; hence in military language, *to put down (arms), to surrender*; with *pron. reflect. to capitulate*: si ego injuste impieque illos homines illasque res dedier nuncio populi Rom. mihi exposco, an old formula in declaring war, Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 71: qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: Vercingetorigem, ib. 7, 89: auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35: Ambiani se simque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 102: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, ib. 3, 28. ‖ In gen.: *to give up, yield, surrender*: ancillas dedo, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4: neci, Virg. G. 4, 90: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 4, 42 mihi iratae infamem juvencum, Hor. Od 3, 27, 46. Poet.: dedere manus, for the usual dare manus: *to give up, yield*: si tibi vera videntur, dede manus; aut si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1041. ‖ Fig.: *to give up, make over, assign, abandon*: and with *pron. reflect.*: *to apply, devote oneself*: Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.*: animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31: aliquem cupiditati crudeli atque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*: filiam libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 23: cum quibus erat cumque una iis sese dedere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 36: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: cui (sc. patriae) nos totos dedere debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 19 *ad fin.*: se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: ne me totum aegritudini dedam, Cic. Att. 9, 4: se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 10. With *ad*: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21. *Absol.*: dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.

dē-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare).[a] With double *acc.*: aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: moneo regnorum gaudia temet dedocess, Stat. Th. 2, 409. With *acc.* and *inf.*: populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use false terms*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20. *Pass.*: quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

dēdŏlentĭa, ae, *f. cessation of pain* ἀνάλγησία, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to give over grieving*: Ov. F. 3, 480: id. R. Am. 394.

dē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to hew away, to chip off, make smooth*: partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid*, App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84. Jocosely: senem excussibo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 106: fustibus quoque crebris istibus dedolabor, *was cudgelled soundly*, App. M. 7, p. 195: and in an obscene sense: ib. 9, p. 222.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead or draw down, to bring away or off*: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, Cic. Fat. 9, 18. eum contionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: pedes de lecto, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. E. 6, 71: lunam coelo, ib. 8, 69: dominam Ditis thalamo, id. Aen. 6, 397: tota malo carbasa deduci, *spreads all sail*, Ov. M. 11, 477: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1. 2, 48: (me) genitor deducere lectos jusserat inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322· Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant, suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: rivos, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 269: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: Jovem, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, Ov. M. 4, 311: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu brachia, *moves*, Prop. 2, 22, 5. With *prep.* and *acc.* denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun 3, 3, 32 juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106· deducto ad terram Stephano, Suet. Dom. 17· suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov M. 6, 405: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68· aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155: aliquem in conspectum Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55. Hence, **II.** *to conduct* or *accompany* a person as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honoratilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.*: cf. Tac. A. 3, 14. 2. Esp. *to conduct* a bride to her husband: bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 90: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patrui fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5: uxorem domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin. Absol.*: Liv. 42, 12: Prop. 4, 3, 13. Also in a dishonourable sense: *to bring one a concubine, to procure*: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 36: Cic. Verr. 3, 34. 3. *to lead in triumph* or *procession*: Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.*: invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43. **III.** Milit. t. t.: *to withdraw* troops. also *to lead them to a person* or *place*: praesidia de locis deducere, Sisenna in Non. 289, 15: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: legionem ab opere, id. B. C. 3, 69: deducta Orico legione, ib. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: his deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopia peremtum videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, ib. 5, 27: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.*: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, praesidia eo deducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18. **IV.** *to lead forth, conduct* (*colonists*): coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, ib. 1, 14: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: alterum triumvirum colonis deducendis, Sall. J. 42. *Absol.*: Tac. H. 4, 65. **V.** Nautical t. t.: *to undock* or *launch a ship*: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: deducunt socii naves, Virg. Aen. 3, 71: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 42: naves litore, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: puppim, Prop. 1, 6, 15: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 44. Rarely for subducere, *to bring into port, to dock*: cererarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: Petr. 101, 8. **VI.** In weaving: *to spin out a thread* or *yarn*: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Cat. 64, 313: Ov. M. 4, 36. Meton.: *to weave*: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is represented in weaving*, ib. 6, 69. Hence, Fig.: *to make thinner, attenuate*: vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4. **VII.** Legal t. t.: *to lead away* a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter *moribus*, the former *vi solida*), in order to procure him the right of action: appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius, Cic. pro Tull. frgm. § 20: placuit Caecinae constituere quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, id. Caecin. 7, 20. **VIII.** *to deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. So in arithm.· addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59· ut centum numi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: de capite deducta, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15. **IX.** Fig.· quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Reg. frgm. in Non. 85, 20: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13. aliquem de sententia, id. Brut. 25 *ad fin.*: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 4, 6: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *whence derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4: rem ad otium, ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aeduos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54: aliquem in periculum, ib. 7, 50: rem in controversiam, ib. 7, 63: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut equites possent flumen transire, Caes. B. C. 1, 62: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15. **2.** *to mislead, seduce, entice*, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: sibi esse facile, Senthen regem Thracum deducere, Nep. Alcib. 8. **3.** *to draw* or *work out* (a poem, oration, *etc.*), *to compose*: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. S. 2, 1, 4: carmina, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14: nihil expositum, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60: deducamque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3: id. Tr. 2, 560.

dēductim, *adv.* acc. to Diomed. p. 368.

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *a leading down, away, on*, etc.: rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic. Top. 8, 38, Albanae aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *ad fin.* Hence, **I.** *a settling* (of soldiers and others) *as colonists, a colonizing*: ob oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: quae erit in istos agros deductio? id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53 *fin.* **2.** *a leading of a bride to her husband's* sponsae in domum mariti, Pompon. Dig. 23, 2, 5. **3.** Legal t. t.: *a leading* a *person from an estate*, as a form of beginning a lawsuit: ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: cf. deduco, no. VII. **4.** *a deduction, diminution*: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant, id. Verr. 3, 78: heres sine deductione XX, i. e. vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. no. 3041: sine ulla deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *a deducing, an inference*: ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who brings*: *a bringer, bearer*: Tert. Cor. mil. 4. **2.** *one who accompanies, attends on* a candidate, etc.: Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 17.

dēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drawing off, carrying away, purgative*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. **II.** Subst.: deductorium, ii, *n. a drain*: Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

dēductus, a, um, *Part.* [deduco]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn down, bent inwards*, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. **2.** (acc. to deduco, no. VI.) *thin, weak*: deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. in Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius in Macr. Sat. 6, 4· carmen, *spun out*, Virg. E. 6, 5: Quint. 8, 2, 9.

dēductus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing* or *dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

dēdux, ūcis, *adj.* [id.] *derived, descended*: Symm. Ep. 8, 68, dub.

dē-erro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wander away, go astray* (rare): deerrare a patre, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 54: qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic. ap. Lact. 6, 24: itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. E. 7, 7. Of things· jaculantium ictus deerraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66. **II.** Fig.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: sententia et visu, Col. 2, 2, 15: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64. *Pass. Impers.*: ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3 *fin. Absol.*: multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac. A. 13, 29.

dēfaecābĭlis (defec.), e, *adj.* [defaeco] *that may easily be cleansed*: cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

dēfaecātĭo (defec.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purifying*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faex] *to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine*: vinum, Col. 12, 33: Plin. 18, 26, 63. **II.** In gen.: *to cleanse, to wash*: se, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aerem, Veg. 1, 20, 3. **III.** Fig.: *to clear up, make clear, purify*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, ib. 2, 12: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *serene*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 1.

dē-fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *dishonoured, infamous*: homo tanta turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3.

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *profaned, desecrated*: Arn. 4, p. 151

dē-florēsco, ŭi, —, ĕre, *inch.* [flos] *to lose one's flower:* puellae, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfĭcĭgĭtĭo (defa.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *a wearying, exhaustion, fatigue:* Caes. B. G. 3, 19: Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 22.

dē-fătīgo (in MSS. also defatigo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust* (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque, assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 89: opus faciam ut defatigar usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, id. Ph. 5, 3, 11: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. Greek with *inf.*: Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *ad fin.* Fig.: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: ubertate animi priores aevi defatigatum et effetum solum, *worn out*, Col. 1 praef. § 1.

dēfatīsco, v. defetiscor.

dēfĕcabĭlis, defecatio, and **defece**, v. defaec.

dēfectio, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* ista quae defectio virium adolescentiae vitiis afficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, *to exhaustion, fainting*, Suet. Vesp. 24: Tac. A. 6, 50: multerum a conceptu defectio, *swoon*, Plin. 23, procem. § (2): aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Ep. N. 4, 2: animae, Cels. 7, 33. Esp. of the observation of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse:* solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: perfecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13: Tac. A. 1, 28. 2. In grammm.: *an ellipsis:* dicere aliquid per defectionem, *elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8. II. *desertion, desertion, revolt:* rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: Liv. 7, 42: Tac. A. 2, 8: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. Fig.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *imperfect, defective:* defectiva et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. 2. In gramm.: nomina, verba, *defective.*

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate:* parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48: Suet. Ner. 49.

dēfectrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *defective, imperfect:* virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* [deficio]. II. *Adj.: weakened, enfeebled, weak:* defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 2 procem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 5, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: defectus senectutis homine, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and sanctiora), App. Apol. p. 283.

dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis mammae), Plin. 20, 23, 96: stomachi, 1. 29, 5, 29: animi, *a swoon*, id. 20, 2, : albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, uin. 5, 730: defectus solis varios, luaeque labores, Virg. G. 2, 478: ejus sc. lunae) species ac formas mutatur um crescendo tum defectibus in initia ecurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* II. *defection, revolt:* legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.

dēfendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [root FEND, *strike*, whence of-fendo, in-fendo] *to strike down from, to ward off, keep away* or *off, to repel, avert.* Constr. in gen. only with *acc.* of thing or person to be warded off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended: ut ea morbos calamitatesque

intemperiasque prohibendo, defendas, averruncesque, Cato R. R. inscr. 2: ut arces urbes, defendit hostes, Enn. in Non. 277, 21: quod hoc non intellexit, sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: ad defendendos totus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2: nimios soles arcerem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14: altum fonte et pura lympha, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3: hunc furorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99. §. With *ab* and *abl.* of the thing to be defended: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. R. Am. 625. Poet.: with *dat.*: his injuriam foribus defendere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Virg. E. 7, 47: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: Dauna tela misero, Sil. 17, 412: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318. II. Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend:* constr. with *acc.* alone, with *acc.* and *ab*, with *abl.*, with *ab* only, with *contra, adversus* and *acc.*, and *absol.*: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*: se armis, ib. 6, 34: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv. 42, 41: se manu, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: castra, ib. 3, 3: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: aliquem contra iniquos, id. Fam. 11, 27: causam, id. Clu. 27, 74: Justitiam, id. Am. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 17, 43: vicem modo rhetoris atque poetae, *to sustain the part of*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum paries, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (*sc.* ab incendio), Liv. 26, 27: Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: aliquem ab injuria, ib. 5, 20: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. *Absol.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, ib. 2, 33: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obveuerunt, ib. 7, 81 *fin.* III. Esp. of a proposition, argument, *etc.*: *to uphold, support, maintain:* (Carneades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.*: me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for*, id. Rosc. Am. 47: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, nunquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, *is maintained*, id. Fin. 3, 21, 71: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, *alleged in defence*, Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19: quae (turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. IV. In the later jurid. Lat.: *to claim* or *prosecute at law:* quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. *legally to avenge his murder*, ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7.

dē-fēnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fenero] *weighed down by usury, indebted:* pluribus creditoribus defeneratus, App. Apol. p. 322.

dēfensa, ae, *f.* [defendo] *defense:* Tert. adv. Marc. 18.

dēfensio, ōnis, *f.* [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence:* Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accesset, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: urbium, ib. 7, 23: ad istam compem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Coel. 4: nostra propugnatio ne defensio dignitatis esse, id.

Rosc. 2, 5. II. *a protection of laws:* mortis, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1.

dēfensito, āvi, 1. v. *freq.* [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): haec non acrium accusationum sunt, quam antea defensitavere, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: causas, id. Brut. 96, 330.

dēfensus, avi, atum, 1. v. *freq.* [defendo] *to ward or keep off frequently, defensare metus*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105. §. *to defend, protect* (rare): moenia, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 30: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia defensabant, Liv. 26, 48 (*al.* defendebant).

dēfensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] *one who wards* or *keeps off:* necis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2. §. *a warder, guardian, protector:* murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: quod vacuum (oppidum) ab defensoribus esse audisset, ib. 2, 12: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12. octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15: Hor. S. 2, 5, 30: *opp.* petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: mulier defensor alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.*: canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. 2. Defensor civitatis, plebis, or loci, *a provincial magistrate* in the later period of the empire (after A.D. 365), concerning whom v. Smith's Ant. 968, *s. v.* Provincia. III. Meton. of things: *the guards* (sublicae) of a bridge. Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to defence:* judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

dēfensrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who defends:* Cic. in Pisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg. to bring, bear,* or *carry down* or *away:* roseam Matuta per oras aetheris Auroram defert, Lucr. 5, 656: Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5: ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 645. The direction is gen. denoted by *acc.* and *prep.*, an *adv.*, or the *dat.*: literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: natos ad flumina, Virg. Aen. 9, 604: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: in undas deferar, Virg. E. 8, 66: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praecops deferri, id. 5, 47: deferar in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269: hunc sub aequora, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos defrebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (*sc.* Dumetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20. quo pennis delata ait ales, Lucr. 6, 822 pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 42: epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109. II. Naut. *t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore:* onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.*: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. B. C. 3, 14: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.* 2. Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 69. III. Mercant. *t. t. to bring to market, to sell:* dumque virent nexos deferte nundinis, Col. 10, 315: pallium, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42. IV. Fig.: of abstract objects, *etc.*: *to bring, hand over, refer, offer transfer,* etc.: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *ad fin.*: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68: ad hunc totius belli summam titanium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: imperium ad aliquem Cic. Leg. 3, 21 omnem vim ad [illegible] periculi, id. Sest. 1: omnia ad unum, id. Mil. 33, 67? illis Caesar regnum

civitatis defuerit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: tegumen et defensus nos, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23: fauces indigus, id. Ep. 1, 18, 34: generosum quod R. R. hujus majestatem semper detulerit, hunc denegabat, Cic. Fl. 1: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octavium neutem conditionem, Supt. Caes. 27. With acc. alone, or *absol.*: jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6: si quid potest, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23. **2.** Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report, announce, state*: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 42: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantur, ib. 5, 6: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. B. C. 3, 59 *fin.* Hence,

3. *Legal t. t.*: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against*: nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Coel. 31, 76: nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. Coel. 28, 68: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82: huic eidem Soprato fidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 28. ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3. Capitonem, Tac. A. 13, 33. reos ad praetorem, ib. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79. defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48: adulterii, ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, ib. 2, 27: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11. *Absol.*: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22. Rarely, *to denounce*: quae apud vos de me deferuntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. **4.** Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.*: quanquam rationes deferre properarim, id. Fam. 5, 20. mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10. Hence of persons, *to recommend* them to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.*: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id. Att. 5, 7.

dē-fervĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to seethe* or *boil down, to boil thoroughly*: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aheno, Vitr. 8, 5. radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64. **2.** Meton.: aër defervefactus in pulmone, Varr. in Lact. Opif. Dei, 17.

dē-fervĕo, 2. v. n. *to boil thoroughly*: of wine, *to ferment completely*: Plin. 14, 9, 11 *fin.*

dē-fervesco, fervi and (post-Aug.) ferbui, 3. v. n. *to cease boiling, cool down*: ubi lupinus defervierit, Cato R. R. 96: dum mustens fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3: ubi coelum entiuit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1. **II.** Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed*: ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72. quum adulescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. Coel. 18, 43. **2.** Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate*: quasi deferverat, oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.*: hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2. **III.** Meton. (from the fermenting of wine): *to become clear*: novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* [defetiscor].

dēfetīgo, v. defatigo.

dēfetiscentĭa, ae, *f.* [defetiscor] *weariness*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fetiscor, (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3. v. n. *dep.* [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint*. Act. voice, *fin.* exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the post.-aug.: neque defetiscor appetere, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 32: ego nunc defessus respicio, non defessi quaerere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 54: num ei quid malae rei pugnae acciderit, defetiscentium. Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: aggerunda aqua defessi, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 14: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: defessus totius diei labore, ib. 7, 88: vulneribus, ib. 1, 25: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: labore atque itinere disputationis nasae, ib. 2, 53 *fin.*: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: defessi Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 1, 157. Fig. of things: arbores defatiscentes, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10 *fin.*: orant defessis subeant rebus, Sil. 1, 566.

dē-fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. and n. (*perf. sync.* defixit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* In the pass. sometimes like fio, fieri, defit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 46: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8: defiat, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3: id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiat, Liv. 9, 15: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2): [facio] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from*: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 3, 3: ab Aedua, ib. 7, 14: ab rege, Sall. J. 56: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, *had stood aloof*, Cic. Planc. 25: a republica, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 1, 31: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted*, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61. *Absol.*: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17. Fig. si a virtute defeceris, Cic. Am. 11, 37 si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16. **II.** With *acc.*: *to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail*: (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects). quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, id. Verr. 2, 21 ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, id. Rep. 1, 23: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32 animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30. Poet. with *inf.*: nec me deficient nautas rogitare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, Prop. 1, 8, 23. With *dat.* (rare): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: nostris (*al.* nostros), vires lassitudine deficiebant, id. B. C. 2, 41. Stat. Ach. 1, 445. Pass.: quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *ad fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, *unable to pay*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. *Absol.*: non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: fructus ex arboribus, ib. 3, 58: tempus anni ad bellum serendum, id. B. G. 4, 20: vererer ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15. solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99 (for which deficere vita, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 19): quod multi Gallicis tot bellis deficerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. Fig.: ne negotio desisteret, neu animo deficeret, *nor lose courage*, ib. 3, 112 *fin.*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: ne deficiant (opes) animum, Verr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti concederent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, in illa die Jupiter, etc., *he departs from his condition*, or *will forfeit* one's in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be defeated*, contending, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Post. with *inf.*: stimulus deficit quippedare pungere, Lucr. 1, 1039: Sil. 3, 112. **III.** Of the form fio: *to be wanting, fail*, esse. With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Pl. Ps. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: hoc mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22. *Absol.*: neque spectatum defiat neque superit, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3. Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 63: nunquamne cessas defiat? Liv. 9, 11: eadem autem ipsa, quae crescente luna adsciscunt, deficiente contra luna defiunt, Gell. 20, 8. Fig.: defectis (*sc. animo*) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fix down, to fix, fasten*, etc.: in campo Martio cruorem ad civium supplicium defici et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: sudes sub aqua, ib. 5, 18: tribus, id. B. C. 1, 27: asseres in terra defigebantur, ib. 2, 2: verutum in balteo, id. B. G. 5, 44: sicam in consulis corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: hastas terra, ib. 6, 652: Liv. 1, 25: cruci defiguntur, Varr. in Non. 221, 13. arborem penitus terrae, Virg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Pl. Pers 2, 4, 22: morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12. **II.** Of persons, moveable bodies, *etc.*: *to arrest, render immoveable, fix, fasten*: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: defixa coelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: defixere solem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34 defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos ocellos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15. *Absol.*: oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. A. 3, 1. **III.** Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: defigere animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, id. Acad. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 2, 11: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in rem. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13. **IV.** *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound*: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, id. 1, 29. In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 8, 7. **V.** Religious *t. t.*: *to lay down as fixed, to denounce*: quae augur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* **2.** In imprecations, *to devote, curse*: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: nomina cera, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg Cir. 377. **VI.** *to censure, blame*: culpam defigere, Pers. 5, 16.

dē-fingo, nxi, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion* (very rare): panem, Cato R. R. 74. Fig.: dum defingit Rhenī luteum caput, *describes*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dē-finio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. *to set bounds to, to limit, mark out*: ejus fundi extremam partem quae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: orbes coeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64. **II.** Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit* or *explain by definition*: genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id. Part. 25, 88: universam et propriam orationis vim, id. de Or. 1, 19: definienda res, quae virtus et breviter describenda, id. Tusc. 2, 18 *fin.*: unum hoc definio, [illegible] esse, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*: [illegible] fortitudo, quum [illegible]

dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, id. Off. 1, 19. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine:* ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: tempus adsumendi, ib. 7, 83: ante quem diem iturus sit, Id. B. C. 1, 11: neque ego sumos definiam, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Acad. 2, 36: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Pl. Mist. 2, 1, 43. **2.** *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine:* non vagabitur ratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, id. Am. 16, 58. **III.** *to end, finish* (very rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id. Verr. 4, 52: id. Or. 19 *fin.*

dēfīnītē, *adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly*: Cic. Balb. 14: id. de Or. 2, 27, 118: Plin. Pan. 88. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] *a limiting, a boundary*; area intra hanc definitionem cipporum clausa verubus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736. **II.** *a marking out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation:* ut, quodcumque accidisset, praedictum videretur, hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54: judiciorum aequorum, id. Cluent. 2: definitio est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: id. Or. 33, 116: definitio pars sit translationis, Quint. 3, 6, 42.

dēfīnītīvē, *adv. definitively, plainly, distinctly*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio] *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3. **II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain*: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.

dēfīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who determines, settles, appoints*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [definio].

II. Adj.: *definite, precise, clear*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam (appellamus), Cic. Top. 21, 79: de re et generales quaestiones sunt, et definitae, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id. Fam. 3, 8: Quint. 7, 1c, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*

dēflo, āre, v. deflo.

dēflŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [defl- (deflo) and oculus] *who lacks an eye, one-eyed*: Mart. 12, 59, 9.

dēflŏxĭo, ōnis, *f. a spell, enchantment*, παραμυθία, κατάθεσμος: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēflagrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration*: futura aliquando coeli atque terrarum deflagratio, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.* Fig.: *destruction*: id. Planc. 40.

dē-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr.: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *ad fin.*: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25. Fig.: *to perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, id. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52. **II.** *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. and rare): *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29. Poet. of persons: sic deflagrare luxuries incassum, Lucan. 4, 280.

B. Act. (very rare): *to burn down*: flama flammam deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Tusc 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1. Fig.: *to destroy*: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

dē-flammo, 1. *v. a. to put out the flame, to extinguish*: taedam, App. M. 5, p. 172.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act.: *to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside*: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3: tela (Venus), Virg. Aen. 10, 331: amnes in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: carinam quolibet, Lucan. 5, 789 rapidum iter, id. 3, 337: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.* Fig.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: se do curriculo petitionis, id. Mur. 22 *fin.*: aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: belli tumultus, Stat. Th. 1, 280: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: in ipsos factum deflecttitur, Quint. 7, 2, 21: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71: dotes puellae in pejus, *to pervert*, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscoenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3.

II. Neutr.: *to turn off, turn aside*: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. H. 2, 70: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, Suet. Aug. 93 *fin.*: in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12: lapsa consuetudo deflexit de via, id. Off. 2, 3, 9. de recta regione, id. Verr. 5, 68. a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, id. Am. 26 *fin.*

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act.: *to weep over, deplore, bewail*: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydicen), ib. 10, 13: genetrix defienda mihi, Sen. Octav. 10: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329. eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26: Thebas, id. 11, 3, 168: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: in defienda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8. *Absol.*: dum assident, dum defient, Tac. A. 16, 13. Poet. with *inf.* and *acc.*: et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748. **2.** oculos, *to dim with weeping*, App. M. 5, p. 161. **II.** Neutr.: *to weep much* (very rare). gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13: App. M. 4 *fin.*

dēflētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflco] *a profuse weeping*: Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto] *a turning* or *bending aside*: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17. Fig.: cupiditatum, Nas. Pan. Const. 5.

dēflexus, a, um, *Part.* [deflecto].

dēflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning aside*: fig. humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2.

dē-flo, 1. *v. a. to blow off* or *away*: Varr. R. R. 1, 64. **II.** *to cleanse by blowing off*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

dē-floccātus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *scant of locks, bald-pated*: senes, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 10.

dē-flōrĕo, 2. *v. n. to shed blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n. to shed blossoms, to fade, wither*: omne frumentum cum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus defloruit, Col. 2, 11 *ad fin.*: cum (fala) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30: Cat. 62, 43.

II. Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et defiorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 *ad fin.*: non talis, qualem tu eum jam defiorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow down*: sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. frum. 1, 116: succus ex ilice, Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 3: saxis humor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29. **II.** Meton.: *to move downward, to glide down, descend*: jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg Aen. 1, 404: aries missus secundo defluit amni, *floats down*, id. G. 3, 447: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27: tota cohors imitata reliotis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, Virg. Aen. 11, 501: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20: a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jovo, *flow to thee in abundance*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28. **III.** Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (sc. Seneca) defluebant, *departed, deviated*, Quint. 10, 1, 126: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *has been derived*, Suet. Aug. 2: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilt on the ground, be lost*, Cic. Am. 16, 58. **IV.** *to flow away, to cease flowing*: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: quum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded*, Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased*, id. Fam. 9, 20 *ad fin.* ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1 teneras succus defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55. comae, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

dēflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo] *flowing down*; or meton. *moving downwards*: gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325. caesaries, *long and flowing*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53: vasculum, *a water-clock*, App. M. 1, p. 130.

dēflŭvĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a flowing down, flowing off*: Plin. 18, 29, 69. **II.** *a falling off* or *out*: capilli = alopecia, id. 28, 11, 46: capitis, id. 11, 39, 94.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing off, discharge*: seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 9: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

dēfluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing* or *running off*: in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig downwards*, or *deep, to dig up*: scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Virg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 271: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: oculis, manibus cruribusque defossis, Flor. 3, 21. **II.** *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatum) in sedibus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 51: stipitem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641: aliquem humo, id. M. 4, 239: virgulta in terram, Lucr. 5, 933: signum in terram, Liv. 8, 10 *ad fin.* Fig.: *to hide*: se, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 2 *extr.*

dēfōmĭtātum, a fomitibus - suscitum, quibus conioveri erat solitum lignum, Fest. *s. v.*

defore, v. desum.

deforma exta, v. formus.

dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo] *a representation, delineation*: Vitr. 1, 1.

dē-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.*

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting*, either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Coel. 3, 6: jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18: inter pulcerrimam feminam et deformissimam media quaedam forma est, Gell. 5, 11: opus deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: patris, id. Fam.

4, 9: deformo solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 3, 49: agmen (*sc.* inermis), id. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3: spectaculum, id. 1, 26: aspectum deformem atque turpem, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44: blanditias, Quint. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, *base*, Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: deforme et servile est caedi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14: multo deformius est amittere, quam non assequi laudem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24 ad *fin.* Poet. with *gen.*: deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166. ‖. *shapeless*: animae, Ov. F. 2, 554.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38: animi deformitas, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

dēformĭter, *adv. without grace* or *beauty, inelegantly*, etc. (only *post.*): deformiter sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82 vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.

dē-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, form, fashion, design, delineate, describe*: cum areas deformabis, Cato R. R. 161 marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect*, id. 6 procem. § 9: tragicae (sconae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated*, Vitr. 5, 8 operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, id. 1. 1. Fig.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura luctuata compareant, Cic. Suil. 26, 73: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described*, id. Caecin. 5, 14: Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

dēformo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [deformis] *to bring out of shape, to deform, disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21. aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14 vultum macies deformat, Virg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707. capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517 canitiem multo pulvere, Virg. Aen. 10, 844: parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 4, 55 patrum turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24. ‖. Fig.: *to mar, disgrace, dishonour*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Coel. 2: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30 victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 *fin.*: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 *fin.*: orationem, Quint. 10, 7, 32. domum, Virg. Aen. 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, *Part.* [defodio].

dēfossus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a digging deeply*: Plin. 19, 8, 48.

dēfraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defraudo] *a defrauding*: Tert. Anim. 41.

dēfraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, defrauder*: Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

dēfraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who defrauds*: Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cheat, defraud*: tene ego defrudem? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 81: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. Or. 66: genium, *to deny oneself an enjoyment*, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 14: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2. With *abl.* of the thing: me drachma, Pl. Ps 1, 1, 91: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv. 36, 40 *fin.* With acc. of the thing: nisi quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 82: aes defrandasse cauponem, Varr. in Non. 25, 1: and proverb.: quem ne audabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

dē-frēmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to cause raging* or *roaring*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained*: diffrenato curru, Ov. M. 1, 282.

defrensa, detrita atque detonsa, Fest. s. v.

dēfrĭcātē, *adv. sarcastically*: Naev. in Char. p. 178.

dē-frīco, cui, catum and ctum (the former in Catull. 37, 20; Col. 12, 3, 7; Plin. 28, 12, 50: the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1: id. 7, 5, 8: Sen. Ep. 87), 1. *v. a. to rub off, rub down, rub*: dentem, Cat. 37, 20: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 18: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Vesp. 20. Fig.: quod sale multo urbem defricuit, *because he lashed the town with great wit*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [defrico].

dē-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to cool, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4.

dē-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off, break to pieces*: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum ab hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 748: crura aut cervices sibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 126: lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. in Non. 366, 18. Fig.: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen. Ep. 92.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, 1. *v. a.* [fruges] *to starve the crop by sowing too sparingly*: segetem ne defruges, Plin. 18, 24, 55.

dē-frŭor, frŭi, 3. *v. dep. to use up by enjoying*: auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 33.

dē-frusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [frustum] *to divide into pieces, to dismember*: tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2.

dēfrūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum] *pertaining to new wine* (only in Col.). vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3, et alibi.

dēfrūto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to adulterate with* defrutum: Cato R. R. 24, 2: Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrūtum, i, *n.* (perh. for defervitum, *sc.* mustum) *new wine boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col. to one-third; *s c.* to Plin. only to one-half), *mead*: Col. 12, 20 *sq.*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

dēfŭga, ae, *m.* [defugio] *a runaway, deserter*: Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3.

dē-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. a. to run away from, shun, avoid*: with *acc.*: aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82 patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: munus, ib. 6, 15: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 *fin.*: contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to shirk responsibility*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 19: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae sclo, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2. *Absol.*: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 32.

dē-fŭgo, 1. *v. a. to drive away*: capillos, Theod. Priac. 1, 4.

dē-fulgŭro, 1. *v. a. to flash down*: clipeus ignem defulgurat, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] *execution, performance*: cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28. ‖. *death*: Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

dēfunctōrĭē, *adv. slightly, cursorily*: agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *ad fin.*: petere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defungor] *quickly dispatched; slight, cursory*: apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, ib. 136, 5.

dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [defungor].

dēfunctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *death*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour down, pour out*: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, *no* 1. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, *to pour forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22: voces pectore, ib. 122, 202. ‖. Esp. to *pour out*, as a libation: te precsequitur mero defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34: libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, *no.* 8.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep. to have done with, get rid of, discharge, perform, finish*: with *abl.*: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: omni populari consitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8 tribus decumis pro illis, id. Verr. 3, 16 hoc mendacio, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25: consulis fato, id. 10, 29: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 33: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15: defunctaque corpora vita, Virg. G. 4, 475: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: terra, Ov. M. 9, 254. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3. *Absol.*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15: me quoque defunctum placide vivere tempus erat, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 24. ‖. *to depart, die* (vita understood): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2: Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.* Hence defunctus = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108: Quint. 4, 1, 28: Suet. Caes. 6.

dē-fūtŭo, a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *worn out by licentious indulgence*: puellae, Cat. 41, 1.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemum, Virg. Aen. 2, 549: proles, Lucan. 8, 693: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. A. 12, 51: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15 With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7: sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 315: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68. ‖. Meton.: *lowborn, lowminded, base, ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42: vita non degener, ib. 4, 61: degener ad pericula, ib. 1, 40: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 *fin.*: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19: degenerem patiere togam regnumque senatus, Lucan. 1, 365.

dēgĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener]. ‖. Neutr.: *to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate*: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59: semina lectissima, Col. 3, 10, 17: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44. With *ab*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: a gravitate paterna, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a fama vitaque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G. 45 *fin.* With *dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78: Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366. *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. G. 42. ‖. Act.: *to cause to degenerate, to make worse*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: ni degeneratum (*i. e.* animus degener), Liv. 1, 53.

2. With *acc.*: *to dishonour, to stain*, by degeneracy: non degenerasse propinquos (*sc.* me), Prop. 4, 1, 81: hanc, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 45: palmas, id. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149. *Pass.*: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4.

dē-gĕro, 3. *v. a. to carry down, carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5: mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 53: suruma meum tibi amicae, ib. 5, 1, 42. ‖. *to put into form, to make up*: siccata (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

dē-glăbro, no *perf.* atum, 1. *v. a. to smooth off, make smooth*: arborem, Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 2, 16.

dē-glūbo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3. v. a. *to peel off, to skin, to husk:* granum ab folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. ‖ Meton.: *to skin, flay* (rare): so vel vivum, Varr. in Non. 158, 23: mascum, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 36 *med.* 2. in an obscene sense: Ana. Epigr. 71, 5.

dē-glūtīno, 1. v. a. *to unglue, to separate by moistening:* palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

dē-glūtio (also written deglūtio) 4. v. a. *to swallow down* (rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15.

dĕgo, dēgi, 3. v. a. [de ago] *to spend or pass time.* With *acc.:* a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 3: diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 79: omne tempus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094: vitam, id. 3, 313: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *ad fin.*: senectam, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia, Cat. 68, 104: bellum, Lucr. 4, 969. *Pass.:* quantis periclis degitur hoc aevi, id. 2, 16: aetas, Cic. Am. 23, 87: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Plin. 12, 1, 2. *Absol.: to live:* laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 procem.: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure,* Plin. 31, 7, 41.

dē-grandinat, i. v. *impers. it leaves off hailing:* Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, 1. v. n. and a. *dep.* 1. Neutr.: *to rush down:* deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49. ‖ Act.: Poet.: *to attack fiercely, to revile:* primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406.

dē-grāvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to weigh* or *press down, to overpower:* urna caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 35: partes navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62. *Absol.:* pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Fig.: *to burden, to incommode:* peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33. *Absol.:* vulnus degravabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdior, gressus, 3. v. *dep.* [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never *to depart,* like digredior): de via in semitam, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 40: degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: palatio, ib. 3, 67: in campum, Liv. 7, 24: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *ad fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount,* id. 29, 2.

dē-grūmor, 1. v. a. *dep.* [gruma] *to level, straighten* (rare): viam, Lucil. in Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dēgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [degulo] *a glutton:* App. Apol. p. 322.

dē-gŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [gula] *to swallow down, devour, consume* (rare): omnia, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 80: Afran. in Non. 97, 29.

degustare, degustare, *to taste,* Fest. s. v. [from root GU (or GUS) seen in γεύω, gusto].

dēgustātio, ōnis, *f.* [degusto] *a tasting:* Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take a taste of, to taste* = *to overpower:* vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2: lotes, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 28: vasa vel dolia, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1. Poet. of fire: ignes dentibus degustant ligna trabesque, *lick,* Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon, *to touch, graze:* (lamna) tantum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. Aen. 12, 376: Sil. 3, 274. ‖ Fig.: *to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with:* eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid specimine ex ejus sermone, Cic. Cru. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: summatim legendo maximorum virorum, Gen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *ad fin.*: velim odorem, et istum convivam tuum degustes et ad me de his rebus scribas, Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.* 2. *to touch upon, to treat of briefly:* plures maximas inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 2: sed nos genera degustamus, non bibliothecas excutimus. Id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-hăbĕo, 2. v. a. *not to have, to lack:* Hier. Ep. 22, no. 39.

dē-haurio (also dehĭrio, like clodo, codex, *etc.*), hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. *to skim off:* amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*

‖ *to swallow down, to swallow:* margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *ad fin.*

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyll.: *e.g.* Virg. Aen. 1, 131; 1, 256; 6, 678. On the contrary, dissyllabic in Virg. G. 3, 167: Aen. 3, 464, *etc.*) ‖. Of space: *from this place forth, from here* (very rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4: Plin. 3, 5, 6: Tac. A. 4, 5. Meton.: 1. Of the order of succession (poet.): *hereupon, hereafter:* ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143. Sil. 8, 473. 2. Like our *hence,* to indicate a consequence. sequi decretum'st, dehinc conficto ceterum, Pl. Casin. 1, 6. ‖. Of time. *from this time forth, henceforth, hereupon, afterwards, next:* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, id. Poen. 1, 2, 161: profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 98 deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: quacunque dehinc vi possint, Liv. 1, 59. Curum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 131: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, Tac. A. 1, 34: deferuntur dehinc consensisse, ib. 13, 23: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, dona dehinc imperat ad naves ferri, Virg. Aen. 3, 464 de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97. 2. Referring to a point of time in the past: *thenceforwards, since then* quum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesaris beneficia aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8 Val. Fl. 1, 551. duplex dehinc fama est, Suet. Cal. 58. ‖‖. Enumerations for *deinde: then* (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod...dehinc quia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3: ac primum...dehinc, *etc.*, Virg. G. 3, 167: Suet. Aug. 49 *ad fin.*: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem....tunc exsilient flumina, inde, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 229-232

dē-hisco, hivi (in the *inf.* dehisse) 3. v. n. *to yawn, gape, open, split asunder:* dehisse terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41: terras dehiscunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: unda dehiscens, id. Aen. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscent attonitae magna ora domus, ib. 6, 52 cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27: navigium, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10: thymi pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst,* id. 9, 19, 20.

dēhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto] *a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour.* With *gen.:* corporis, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27: oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiorum, Arn. 2, 16. Without *gen.:* contumeliae, verba probrosa, ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 *fin.*: Tac. A. 14, 21.

dēhŏnestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *disgrace, dishonour:* Tert. Pudic. 18.

dē-hŏnesto, 1. v. a. *to disgrace, dishonour:* famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6: famam suam, Tac. A. 16, 24: proavum infami opera, ib. 3, 66: Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16.

dē-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. unbecoming, improper:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10. (Hence *Sp.* dehonesto.)

dē-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dishonour:* Oros. 2, 2.

dēhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [dehortor] *a dissuading:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 2, 23 *fin.*

dēhortātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dissuasive, dehortatory:* Tert. Apol. 22.

dē-hortor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* (*per tmesin* de me horiatur, Enn. in Gell. 7, 2, 9), *to advise to the contrary, to dissuade:* res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, Sall. J. 31: his dehortatus est me ne darem illam tibi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24.

dēĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [deus facio] *that makes a god, deifies:* Tert. Apol. 11.

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-ceps (dissyl., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: cf. dehinc and deinde). *adj.* and *adv.* [capio; cf. particeps, principe]. ‖. Adj.: (*gen.* deincipis) *following upon, next following* (very rare): deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Fest. s. v.: deincipem antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum, ut principem primum captum, id. s. v.: deincipe die, App. Flor. no. 16. ‖. Adv.: *one after another, successively, in turn,* ἑξῆς, ἐφεξῆς. A. Of space: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adjicitur: sic deinceps omne opus conjungitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ea quae ἀκροστιχὶς dicitur, quum deinceps ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111. B. Of time. ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, Cic. Verr. 1, 10: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *constantly, continually,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2. C. Of order. *successively, in turn, next, each in place,* etc.: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the sixth in succession,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2: de justitia satis dictum est. deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place,* Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut primis (officia) duis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, ib. 1, 45, 160: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously,* id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: perge deinceps, *proceed further on,* Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde, Gr. ἑκάστοτε ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4: deinceps inde multae, id. Brut. 90, 312: Liv. 5, 37. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 232-238.)

dēinde, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms es is constantly monosyl. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de inde]. ‖. Of place (rare): *thereafter, from that* or *this place:* via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4. And of local succession: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. ‖. Of time: *thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then:* hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: dein Tubero, nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca, Virg. E. 3, 58: unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro pugnabant arma, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101. Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum, inde, postea, postremo, postquam, tum,* etc.: primum sub, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde equitatum ad hunc morem constit-

tuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: pleni montium undarum putei, deinde Aventinum occupavit, fr. 2, 33: quisque opulentus lassitudini invitusque succumbit, pecuniae, deinde sanc, postremo ferrum suspexere, Tac. A. 14, 17: primum ea quae sunt sua noscere cognitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ea facere, Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 62: deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: deinde post, Vell. 2, 23: deinde porro, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 103: dein quum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: deinde quum, Liv. 3, 47: deinde (dein) postquam, fl. 3, 66: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 *praef.*: dehinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68. **III.** Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, then*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: te ei coenae ităre deinceps molestę fero. Deinde etiam vereor, id. Fam. 9, 24: hoc apparet in bestiis; primum ut se ipsae diligant; deinde ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, id. Am. 21, 81. deinde ... tum ... post, Cels. 2, 18. **IV.** Of rank: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: prima nobilitas Cilicio (croco) et ibi in Coryco monte, dein Lycio monte Olympo, mox Centaripino Siciliae, Plin. 21, 17: est autem optimum (hyssopum) Ciliciun e Tauro monte, dein Pamphylium, id. 25, 11, 87: cyprius est laudatissimus in insulis Creta, dein Naxo, et postea in Phoenice, id. 21, 18, 69. Deinde is frequently repeated in Cic. de Inv. 2, 49, no fewer than eight times. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 238-249.

dē-insŭper, *adv.* — desuper, *from above*: delinsuper in murum attollitur, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 249.)

dē-integro, avi, i. *v. a. to impair, destroy*: nomen virginis (*i. e.* virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. in Non. 101, 24.

dē-intus, *adv. from within*: Veg. 4, 9, 2.

dēĭtas, ātis *f.* [deus] *the god-head, the divine nature, deity* (for divinitas). Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 1.

dējectē, *adv. lowly*: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 *fin.*

dējectio, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] *a throwing* or *casting down* (rare). alvi, *a purging*, Cels. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*: qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *a turning out of possession*, Cic. Caecin 20, 57. **2.** In astron.: *a being below the horizon*: altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, Firmic. Math. 2, 3. **II.** Fig.: *a degrading, degradation*: poenae militum sunt militiae mutatio, gradus dejectio, Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3. **2.** *fear, dejection*: dejectio animi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

dējectiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dejectio] *a slight purging*: Scribon. Comp. 52.

dējecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dejicio] *to hurl down*: vasa cuncta, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*

dējector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who throws* or *casts down*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

dējectus, a, um, *part.* [dejicio]. **II.** Adj.: *low*: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.* **2.** *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*: quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat, haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg. Aen. 10, 858: haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 128. Sup. does not occur.

dējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare): arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Pontes), *fall*, Ov. M. 2, 571: montium, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 14: aquae, id. Ep. 96. *Absol.*: Plin. 33, 4, 21: velatum jejunium dejectu lyncis, *a vomiting with a double intention*, Stat. Th. 4, 276. **II.** *a depression, declivity*: collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 73 *fin.* In *plur.*: collis ex utroque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8.

dējĕrātio, ōnis, *v.* dejuratio.

dējĕro, āre, *v.* dejuro.

dē-ĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *cast down*, *to hurl down, throw headlong*: aranea de foribus et de pariete, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 21: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 3, 47: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab humeris, Suet. Aug. 52: togam de humero, id. Caes. 9: se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: se per munitiones, id. B. G. 3, 26: se a praealtis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 5: librum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47: simulacra deorum depulsa, et statuae veterum hominum dejectae, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: saxea ad inferiorem partem insulae dejecerantur, *were driven down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv. 23, 34: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: dejectis antemnis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: crines, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: sivum, *to purge*, Cato R. R. 158: caesi qui facillime dejiciantur caprini, *are most easy of digestion*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: sivum superiorem, *to vomit*, Cato R. R. 156, 2. **II.** Milit t. t. *to drive out, dislodge*: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B. G. 7, 28 nostros loco, ib. 4, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10: praesidium Claterna, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: praesidium loco dejecit munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30. *Absol.*: dejecto praesidio, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. dejectis hostium castris, Liv. 23, 14: praetorium, id. 42, 2. **III.** Legal t. t. *to turn out of possession, to eject*: unde vi prohibitus sis? unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13: de possessione imperii vos dejicere conatus, Liv. 45, 22. **IV.** *to knock down dead, fell, kill, slay*: his dejectis et consecratis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo dejicis? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: avem ab alto coelo, ib. 5, 542. Glaucoque bovem Thetidique juvencam dejicit Ancaeus, *slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191. **V.** Fig.: pueri Susannae oculos de isto nunquam dejicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic. Verr. 4, 15 oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Aen. 3, 320. oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9: haec sunt dejecta, *jotted down*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: ecquid ergo intelligis quantum malī de humana conditione dejecoeris? *hast averted*, id. Tusc. 1, 8: quantum de doloris terrore, ib. 2, 5, 14: se verbera depulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum arbitrabatur, id. Verr. 5, 62: eum de sententia dejecistis, *have compelled to abandon his opinion*, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu dejici, id. Off. 1, 21, 80. **2.** Esp. *to dash down, cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore dejici, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25: coierant omnes ad dejiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: ea spe dejecti, ib. 1, 8: optimone trium legionum dejectus, in. 5, 48: conjuge fanto, Virg. Aen. 3, 317. Without *abl.*: quum inimicum eo quoque anno potentem dejecisset, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (sc. conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 *fin.*

dē-ĭgnis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *sloping, declivis*: Aus. Mos. 164.

dē-jĭgno, 1. *v. a. to unyoke, disjoin, sever*: Pud. in Non. 102, 29

dē-jŭngo, 3. *v. a. to unyoke* (rare): Inscr. Grut. 1003, 2. Fig.: *to separate, remove*: animum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 231: se a fraterna labore, Tac. Or. 12.

dējūrātio (dejer.), ōnis *f.* [dejuro] *an oath*: Tert. Poenit. 4.

dējūrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *an oath*: dejurio vinci, Gell. 7, 18.

dē-jūro (or dējĕro), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to take an oath, to swear*: per omnia dea et dese dejuravit, Pl. Capt. 1, 3, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39: Prop. 4, 3, 42: Amm. 24, 3 med.

dē-jŭvo, 1. *v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: desinere illum et dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to slip, sink, or fall down*: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audaciamorum divinae delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 34, 14 *med. fin.*: de coelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: delapsaque ab aethere sumano, Ov. M. 1, 608: aetherius ab astris, Virg. Aen. 5, 838: per auras, Ov. M. 3, 101: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838: in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, *i. e. fallen into*, Virg. Aen. 2, 377. With *dat.*: serta capiti delapsa, id. E. 6, 16. *Absol.*: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94. **II.** Fig.: *to sink down, to descend, to slide* or *fall into*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Am. 21: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsam, id. Att. 7, 5: in amorem libertae, Tac. A. 13, 12: in istum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: eo, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59: ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10. ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 61.

dē-lăbōro, 1. *v. n. to work hard*: Afran. in Non. 393, 15.

dē-lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear in pieces*: fig. *to destroy*, etc.: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

dēlacrĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [delacrimo] *a watery running of the eyes*: Plin. 25, 13, 99.

dēlacrĭmātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to weeping*: collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

dē-lacrĭmo (lacrumo), 1. *v. n. to shed tears*: meton. of the vine: Col. 4, 9 *fin.*

dē-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick off, to lick*: Stat. Th. 2, 681.

dē-lāmentor, 1. *v. a. dep to lament, bewail*: natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

dēlāniāre, est discindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde lacinia et lanius dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-lăpido, 1. *v. a.* [lapis] *to clear from stones*: locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1. **II.** *to lay with stones, to pave*: Fest. *s. v.* delapidata.

dēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [delabor].

dēlapsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slipping down, descent*: aquae Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dēlassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delasso] *that can be wearied out*: Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary* or *tire out* (rare): labore delassatus, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 24. Poet. delassat omnes labilis postarum, Mart. 10, 5 *ad fin.*

dēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [delatum, defero] *an accusation, denunciation*: nominis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: id. Clunent. 8, 29. *Absol.*: culemque vos delationem desiderastis, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: Tac. A. 4, 66. In *plur.*: id. Fl. 2, 10: Plin. Pan. 34.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an informer, informer*: divinationis, quae [illum] accusatore constituendo, [illum] inter delatores, [illum] praemiorum rei, Quint. 3, 10, 1: Tac. A. 4, 30: Suet. Tib. 61: Just. Inst. 4, 18, 5: Dig.

plac legis, *respecting a violation of*, Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delator] *pertaining to an informer*: curiositas, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 6.

dēlātūra, æ, *f.* [delatus, defero] *an accusation, information*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 *ad fin.*

dē-lăvo, i. *v. a. to wash off, wash clean*: porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7.

dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [deleo] *that may be blotted out* or *destroyed*: Mart. 7, 84.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *gladsome, cheering, delightful, agreeable*: cibus, *savoury food*, Tac. A. 12, 67: praesentio, Gell. 1, 11: festivos delectabilesque apologos commentus, id. 2, 29. *Comp.*: App. Flor. *no.* 17, p. 357.

dēlectābĭlĭter, *adv. delightfully, agreeably*: Gell. 13, 24.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [delecto] *a delight, amusement* (rare): putare aliquem pro delectamento, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gladdening, delighting, delight, amusement*: delectatio voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens; et qualis est haec eurum, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30. More freq. *absol.*; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*: gratium et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11. In *plur.*: Cic. Mur. 19, 39: id. de Sen. 13, 45 (*sing.* in some ed.).

dēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deligo] *a choosing, choice*: delectio imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

dē-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to draw aside, allure, entice*: sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. in Non. 97, 32: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, *keep back*, Cato R. R. 30. ‖ Meton., *to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse*: Pamphilum accerse ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic. Am. 4, 15: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (*sc.* Pana), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11: sive Falernum te magis delectat, id. S. 2, 8, 17: aliorum otium suumque, Plin. 1, 22, 6: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, Cic. Am. 14: jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: ab aliquo, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: in hoc admodum delector, id. Leg. 2, 7, 17. Elliptically as an *impers.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.* Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103. In *pass.*: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32.

dēlector, 1. *v. dep.* for delecto, *to delight*: only in Petr. 45, 7: id. 64, 2.

dēlēctor, ōris, *m.* [deligo] *one who selects, levies*: Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

dēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

dēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choosing* or *picking out, a selection, choice*: utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 137: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: in hoc verborum genere proprionum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: veritis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: est in ipsis (populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad judicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*: cosuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. M. 10, 325: auditiones vulgo juvenibus sine delectu praebere, *without distinction*, Gell. 20, 5: cum delectu, *with choice*, Plin. 7, 53, 54. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a raising of troops, recruiting*: per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ib. 7, 1: Cic. Phil. 5, 12: for which (post-Aug.) delectum agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5: Plin. 7, 29, 30: Tac. H. 2, 16: delectum conficere, *to complete the levy*, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *a levy in the provinces*, id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*: Plin. 6, 19, 22. Meton.: *the men levied, a levy*: ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego] *the making over* or *assignment* of a debt: Cic. Att. 12, 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 5. Fig.: delegationem res ista non recipit, id. Ep. 27.

dēlēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes an assignment*: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

dēlēgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to an assignment*: literae, Cod Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send* or *remove from one place to another, from one person to another*, or *from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to*. With personal objects: Pleminium in Tullianum, *to transfer him* (from the common prison) *to the Tullianum*, Liv. 29, 22 *ad fin.*: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20: aliquem huic negotio, Col. 3, 10, 6: Cassium Longimum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Cal. 57. studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep. Cato 3 *fin.* With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, ib. 6 prooem. § 1: Suet. Ner. 32: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56. ‖ Esp. *to assign, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: delegare est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, Paul. ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11: delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fieri numeratio, id. Ep. 18: nomen paterni debitoris, Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1. *Absol.*: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46 Balbi regia conditio est delegandi, ib. 12, 12. ‖ Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id. Font. 4, 8: causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

dēlēnĭfĭcus (delin.), a, um, *adj.* [delenio facio] *soothing, caressing, captivating*: facta, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. in Non. 278, 2.

dēlēnīmentum (delin.), i, *n.* [delenio] *what soothes* or *charms; a charm, mitigation, blandishment*: Liv. 4, 51: Tac. A. 2, 33.

dē-lēnĭo (in MSS. also delinio), ivi, itum, 4. *v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole*: delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 214: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*: milites blande appellando, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163: delenire dolentem, *to console*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: animos popularium praeda, Liv. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13.

dēlēnītor (delin.), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *one who softens down, soothes, wins over*: judicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2. *v. a.* (*pass. perf. subj. syncop.* deleasset, Val. Max. 3, 3: *part. perf.* dēlītus: literae delitae Varr. in Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus, ib: Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873) *to blot* or *rub out, efface, suppress*: epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: Suet. Cal. 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69: id. A. P. 389. ‖ Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul*: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tac. A. 4, 51: Virg. Aen. 11, 898: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si certo tempore luna gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748: si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: Magnam Graeciam, Cic. Am. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Am. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Am. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: simulatio delet veritatem, Cic. Am. 25, 92. 2. *to efface, atone for*: turpitudinem fugae veritate, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30. [Etym. dub.; I'ott derives it from DE and root LE, Sans. *li* (liquefacere): cf. lino, livi, litum; but more probably connected with Germ. *tilgen*, and perhaps Gr. ἀλείφω.]

dēlētĭlis, e, *adj.* [deleo] *that wipes* or *blots out*: spongia, Varr. in Non. 96, 14.

dēlētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blotting out, an annihilating*: nostri exercitus, Lucil. in Non. 97, 4.

dēlētĭtius or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj. blotted out, effaced*: charta Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

dēlētrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female destroyer*: hujus imperii, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].

dēlētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *annihilation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

dē-lĕvo, 1. *v. a. to smooth off, make smooth*: plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

dēlĭbāmentum, i, *n.* [delibo] *a libation*: Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlĭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking from, diminishing*: Flor. Dig. 30, 113.

dēlĭbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *weighing well, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45.

dēlĭbĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *deliberation*: Laber. in Front. Ep. ad M Caes. 6 dub.

dēlĭbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation*: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2: incidit ut omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3: consilii capiendi deliberatio, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: officii, id. Att. 8, 15: fucrit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23: Quint. 3, 8, 10. 2. In rhetor.: causa deliberativa: Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12 Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlĭbĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: causa, ib. 2, 4, 12: materia, Quint. 2, 1, 2: pars, id. 3, 3, 14. Subst. deliberativa, æ, *f.* id. 3, 8, 1.

dēlĭbĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who deliberates*: Cic. Sest. 34 *fin.*

dēlĭbĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [delibero]. ‖ Adj.: *resolved upon, determined, certain*: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: instructius deliberatiusque, Gell. 1, 13.

dē-lĭbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libro, libra, etc.: cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *to weigh well* in

one's mind, *think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate*: legati dixerunt se re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: deliberabo hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: deliberare velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: deliberavit an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24: quando incipiendum sit, id. 12, 6, 3: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. 32, 34: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 7: cum cupiditate, id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 115: cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum ipsa causae conditione, id. 4, 2, 101. *Pass impers.*: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Civ. Inv. 2, 58, 174. **2.** Esp. (like consulo) *to consult an oracle* (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, Nep. Milt. 1: mittunt Delphos consultum: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, id. Them. 2. **II.** Meton.: *to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion* (gen. in the *part.*), quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: quum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, id. Verr. 3, 41:

dē-lĭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take a taste of, to take off, rub off*: licet sol humoris parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. 6, 622: ne toto die cursantes inter se teneri (agni) delibent aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16 paululum carnis, Petr. 136, 1. **II.** *to cull, pick out*: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12. honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54: oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55. **III.** *to take away, detract from, diminish*: neque ulla res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquid de gloria sua, ib. 2, 39, 115: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext.*: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68.

dē-lĭbro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [liber] *to take off the bark, to peel*: arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes. B. G. 7, 73. Fig.: *to take away, deduct from*: Lucr. 3, 1101.

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint* (as *verb finit.* only in late Lat.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12: unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. mil. 12. [Root LIB, "to smear;" cf. Sans. *lip* (ungere, oblinere); Gr. Λίπος, *ἀ-λείφω*; Erse *laib* (mire, clay)].

dēlĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [delibuo] *besmeared, anointed*: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: capillus, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) miseras, coeno delibutae, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55: atro cruore, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6. Fig.: delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlĭcātē, *adv. delicately, luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: recubare, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: mollius delicatiusque tractare iracundos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 *fin.*: confecit iter adeo segniter et delicate, ut octophoro veheretur, *so lazily and luxuriously*, Suet Cal. 43. Transf.: spargit se Tilia, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [delicae] *delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton*: in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: mulebri et delicato gallicarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: bonum quod sit sejunctum a delicatis et obscenis voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, *to introduce light talk*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis verbibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70: versiculos scribens, Cat. 50, 3. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 8. **II.** Meton.: *soft, tender, delicate*: capella, Cat. 20, 10: puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: Choaspen aquarum pervenit, delicatam, ut fama est, vehentem aquam, Curt. 5, 2: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41. **2.** *fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous*: and Subst.: *a voluptuary, wanton*: adolescens, Cic. Brut. 23: puerl, id. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.*: juventus, id. Mur. 35, 74: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum, *i. e. of the paramours*, τῶν ἐρωμένων, Suet. Tit. 7: Flavia Domitilla Statilli Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3. In inscrip., delicatus and delicata are used without this odious sense to signify *a favourite slave*: Orell. no. 2801-2805 and 4650. **3.** *spoiled with indulgence, dainty, effeminate, fastidious*: nimium ego te habui delicatum, *I have spoiled you*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: aures, id. 3, 1, 3: vah delicatus! Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 38. (Hence Fr. *délié.*)

dēlĭcĭa, ae, *delight*: v. deliciae.

dēlĭcĭa or **dēlĭquĭa**, ae, *f.* [deliquo: cf. colliciae] *a gutter*: Vitr. 6, 3.

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (in the sing. delicia, ae, *f.*: Pl. Truc. 5, 29. id. Rud. 2, 4, 13: delicium, ii, *n.*: Plaedr. 4, 1, 8: Mart. 7, 50: delicius, ii, *m.*: Inscr.) [de and LAC, root of lacio, elicio, *etc.*] *allurement, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic*, etc.: cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Parad. 1, 2. deliciarum causa et voluptatis, id. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: delicils diffluentes, id. Am. 15: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix farendae, *affectations, pretensions*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: amores vero, et hae, deliciae quae vocantur, id. Coel. 19: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to make sport of*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 30: also delicias facere, *to act wantonly* or *obscenely*, and delicias dicere, *to speak wantonly* or *obscenely*: si quis delicias diceret aut faceret, Cat. 74, 2: esse in deliciis alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 1 *ad fin.*: aliquid in deliciis habere, id. Div. 1, 34 *ad fin.*: habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12. **II.** Meton.: *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: (Titus) amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delicias domini, Virg. E. 2, 2: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favourite slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7. (Hence It. *lesia.*)

dēlĭcĭārĭs and **dēlĭcĭātus**, *adj.*: *pertaining to a gutter*: Fest. *s. v.* deliciis.

dē-lĭcĭo, *3. v. a.* [LAC, v. delicias] *to allure, entice, delight*: Titin. in Non. 277, 17.

dēlĭcĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [deliciae] *a little darling*: mostrae Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*

dēlĭcĭŏlum, i, *n.* [id.] = deliciolae: deliciolum tuum, villici filius, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēlĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delicious, voluptuous*: mollities, Sisenn. Cap, 7, p. 236.

dēlĭcium, ii, v. deliciae, *ad init.*

dēlĭco, are, v. deliquo.

dēlictor, ōris, *m.* [delinquo] *a delinquent, offender*: Cypr. Ep. 59 *init. fin.*

dēlictum, i, *n.* [delinquo, delictus] prop. *a fault of omission*; hence gen. *a fault, offence, crime*: delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *ad fin.*: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442. In *plur.*: Cic. Rab. Post. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1.

dēlĭcŭlus, var. lect. for rejiculus, *q. v.*

dēlĭcus, a, um, *adj. weaned*: quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma a quibusdam delici appellantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16.

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to choose out, to select, gather, cull*, etc.: continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deliget que optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: tenui primam deligere ungue rosam, Ov. H. 4, 30: melimela rubere minorem ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop. 2, 32, 50: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: Liv. 8, 33: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Virg. Aen. 7, 152: Otho (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: hunc sibi locum domicilio, ib. 2, 29 *fin.* Esp. of soldiers: *to pick out, detach*: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, ib. 4, 7 delecta manus, Sall. J. 46: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. Aen. 11, 431. **II.** *to set aside, reject, send away* (rare): hinc med amentem ex aedibus delegit hujus mater, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 42: longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres delige, Virg. Aen. 5, 717.

dē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind*: hominl rostrum deliges, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: naves ad ancoras, ib. 4, 29: naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48: virus ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner. 29: alterius collo ascopera deligata, ib. 45. **II.** *to dress, bandage*: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9: deligatus et plurimis medicamentis debilitatus, id. 11, 3, 129.

dēlīmātor, *one who files away*, διαρρίνων, Gloss. Cyrill.

dē-līmātus, a, um, *Part.* [limo] *filed off*: Plin. 34, 11, 26.

dēlīnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delineo] *a delineation, description*: Christi, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-lĭnĕo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [linea] *to sketch out, to delineate*: imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14.

dē-lingo, *3. v. a. to lick off, lick up* (rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *ad fin.*: leo puerum delinxit, Lamprid. Ant. Diad. 5: salem, *to get a dinner*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 6: id. Pers. 3, 3, 26.

dēlinĭmĕntum, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dē-lĭno, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear over, besmear* (rare): delinendum horno est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 5, 19.

dēlĭnquentĭa, ae, *f.* [delinquo] = delictum, *a fault, crime*: Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-lĭnquo, lĭqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to leave aside, abandon*. So perh. in Enn. Ann. 4, 6: corde suo trepidat delicto Ocelite (*left alone*, scil. on the

dative) a. i. delicto populus (h. e. *spectacul. exhibitio* = delictio). ‖ *Meton.: to fail, be wanting, or lacking* = desse, deficere: deliquorum frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: nam delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero, ib. 2. *Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend:* quod populus Hermundulus hominesque populi Hermundoli adversus populum Romanum bellum facere deliquerunt-que, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4: Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut mendemaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: in vita, id. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in bello miles, id. Cln. 46: in ancilia, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: Plin. 17, 12, 19 *fin.* 3. With *acc.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid deliquat, *lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence*, Pl. Bac. 1, 3, 14: si quid deliquero, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: quae deliquisset, Sall. *J.* 28: Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.*: quid erga aliquem. Pl. Epid. 1, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Amph. 2, 2, 185. *Pass.:* adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 38. *Impers.:* ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: Gell. 5, 4.

dē-līquesco, licŭi, 3. *v. incep. to melt away, dissolve:* utinam tua ista in sorticndo sors delicuerit, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 47: ubi delicuit nondum prior (*sc.* nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hyrie flendo deliculi, id. M. 7, 381: Col. 12, 42, 2. ‖ *Fig.: to pine away, vanish, disappear:* qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.

dēliqua, v. delicia.

dēliquium, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: deliquio esse, *to be to the detriment*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 91.

dēliquium, ii, *n.* [deliquo] *a flowing or dripping down*: Prud. Hamart. 753.

dē-līquo and (in the fig. signif.) **dē-lĭco**, i. *v. a.* [liquo] *to pour off, to clarify, to strain*: turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 102: Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2. ‖ Fig.: *to clear up, explain*: indicare, explanare, aperire, Non. 277, 23: quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. in Non. 98, 20: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 31.

dēliquus or **dēlĭcŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [deliquo] *wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi deliquum'st, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 33.

dēlīrāmentum (deler.), i, *n.* [delira] *nonsense, absurdity*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64: Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17.

dēlīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Plt. *a going astray from the line* (in ploughing), v. deliro; hence, Fig.: *silliness, folly, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin. 18, 20, 49: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 12, 36: o deliralionem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 41.

dēlīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *madness*: Lacer. in Non. 490, 21.

dēlīrium, ii, *n.* [deliro] *madness, delirium*: Cels. 2, 8: id. 3, 18.

dē-līro, i. *v. n.* [lira]. Plt.: *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing*; and gen.: *to deviate from the straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11. ‖ Fig.: *to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to dote, to rave*: delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: fallit, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicimus, id. N. D. 2, 3, 24, 94: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atqui hoc pulcra est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 93: quando deliramus, Lucret. 1, 1, 1: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 6: in senile ludum insolentem deludere, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 95: Stoicorum deliria accusare, Fin. 3, 12, 20: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, Hor. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro] *silly, doting, crazy*: dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: delirus et amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: scriptor, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.

dē-lĭtĕo, 2. *v. n.* [lateo] *to lie hid, to lurk*: Plin. 35, 1, 1.

dē-lītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk*: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in Campaniae secessu, Suet. Claud. 5: puella, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: stella, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: coelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Virg. Aen. 2, 136: silva, Ov. M. 4, 340 sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 36 ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic. Coel. 25 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to skulk behind, take shelter under*: in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *ad fin.*: umbra magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

dē-lītigo, 1. *v. n. to quarrel, scold, rail*: fratiusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

dēlītor, ōris, *m.* [deleo] *one who obliterates*: Att. in Prisc. p. 873 P.

dēlītus, a, um, *Part.* [delino].

dēliăcus, a, um, *adj.* = Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian*: aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin. 34, 2, 4: vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 34 and 72 id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* Hence, Deliaci manu recisi, *castrated*, Petr. 23, 3.

dēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Delos] *of Delos, Delian*: tellus, i. e. Delos, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 37: vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 12: and *absol.* Delius, Ov. M. 1, 454: folia, *the laurel*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, *the oracle*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 4: furta, *the secret loves of Apollo*, id. Theb. 1, 573: dea, *Diana*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: also *absol.* Delia, Virg. E. 7, 29.

dē-lŏcātio, ōnis, *f. a putting out, dislocation*: articulorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

delphicē, *adv.* [Delphi] *like the Delphic oracle*: Varr. in Non. 141, 5.

delphicŏla, ae, *m.* [Delphi colo] *an inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo: Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.

delphĭcus, a, um, *adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi*: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8. also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov. M. 2, 543: oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8: alces, *the raven*, Petr. 122, 177 mensa, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, Cic. Verr. 4, 59. *Absol.:* argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66.

delphĭnus, i, and **delphin**, ĭnis (whence *acc.* delphina, Ov. M. 6, 120: *abl.* delphine, ib. 11, 237: *plur. nom.* delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25: *acc.* delphinas, Virg. E. 8, 56: once, delphis = δελφίς, Avien. Arat. 699), *m.* = δελφίν, *a dolphin*: Delphinus Dolphin, Linn.: but it seems (more esp. from Pliny, 9, 8, 7 and 8) as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Plin. 9, 8, 6, *sq.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77. ‖ *Meton.: the dolphin*, a constellation: Col. 11, 2, 45: Ov. F. 1, 457. 2. *a water-organ shaped like a dolphin*: aerei, Vitr. 10, 13. 3. *certain showy articles of furniture*, or *perhaps mere ornaments on furniture*, so called from their shape: Plin. 33, 11, 53. (Hence Fr. *dauphin.*)

delta, *ae*, *f.* or *indecl.* n. = δέλτα, *the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Δ: Mart. 2, 7, 14.

dēltŏtum, i, *n.* = Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle, a constellation*: Cic. Arat. 5.

dēlūbrum, i, *n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple*: gen. in the *plur.*: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19, *etc.* In *sing.*: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. 29, 18. Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (*sc.* Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: ex alto delubri culmine, Virg. Aen. 2, 410: Martis, Suet. Vit. 2. [Prob. from LU, *wash*, as being a place of religious purification.]

dēluctātio, ōnis, *f.* [deluctor] *a wrestling, a struggle*: Mare. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-luctor and **dē-luctо**, avi, 1. *v. dep.* and *a. to wrestle, to struggle*: cum leone, cum avibus Stymphalidis cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 4: dum hisce aerumnis deluctavi, id. Trin. 4, 1, 20.

dē-lūdĭfico, avi, 1. *v. a. to mock, banter*: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to play false with, trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude*: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33. *Absol.:* nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.* Fig.: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31 quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Virg. Aen. 10, 642: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7. ‖ *to cease* or *stop playing*: gladiatores quum delusserunt, Varr. in Plin. 36, 27, 69.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *lame in the loins* (rare): cotirnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51. 2. Fig.: *enervated, weak, feeble*: Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lame in the loins* (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7. 2. Fig.: *to weaken, enervate*: sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *ad fin.* ‖ *Meton.: to curve, bend*: radices delumbatae, Plin. 19, 6, 33: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, Vitr. 6, 5.

dē-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to wash off* or *out, to cleanse*: alvum aqua mulsa, Cels. 4, 15 *ad fin.*

dēlūsio, ōnis, *f.* [deludo] *a deceiving, deluding*: numinum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dē-lustro, 1. *v. a. to purify, to free from enchantment* or *magic arts*: App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūto, 1. *v. a. to daub* or *plaster with clay*: habitationem, Cato R. R. 128. ‖ *to cleanse from clay* or *dirt*: Dict. Cretens. 3, 24.

dē-mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. incep. to become moist*: Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40.

dē-măgis, *adv. very much*: Lucil. in Non. 98, 10 *sq.*

dēmandātio, ōnis, *f.* [demando] *a commending*: Tert. Res. Carn. 28.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend*: simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27. amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam auxiliorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: bellum, Suet. Aug. 10. in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety*, id. Cal. 9: conjuges liberosque abditis insulis demandant, Just. 2, 12.

dēmarchia, ae, *f.* = δημαρχία, *the office of a demarch*: Inscr. (Neil. no. 3800 *sq.*

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = δήμαρχος, *the head of a demus or tribe, a demarch*; among the Romans, *a tribune of the people*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 61: Spart. Hadr. 19.

dē-matrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [matrix] *bled from the vense matricis situated in the womb*: Veg. Vet. 6, 7, 3.

dēmăzōnium, i, *n.* [demos] *a subterraneous passage*: App. M. 6, p. 174.

de-mejo, dēmīnxi, dēmīnxum, *to make water*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, adj. (mens) : v. insane, out of one's mind : senseless, mad, foolish : quem perterruerunt animi, quam amens quam cæcus, timebat ne evanescat, : ea demens viventem esse dicebat, id. Div. 2, 55 *fin.* : summos viros despere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 : ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico filo Orestæ aut Athamanto dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47 : Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 : Pentheus, Virg. Aen. 4, 469 : in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Of. 1, 24, 83 : quem fugis, ah, demens? Virg. E. 2, 60. **2.** Poet. : of things : manus, Tib. 1, 10, 36 : somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 19 : furor, id. 1, 13, 20 : discordia, Virg. Aen. 6, 280 : strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23 : otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21. *Sup.* appears to occur only in Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.

dēmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demetior] *a measuring* : legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmensum, i, *n.* [id.] *a ration, allowance* : quod ille unciatim vix de demensa suo, suum defraudans gentem, comparat miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9 : Spart. Hadr. 7.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [demetior].

dēmentĕr, *adv. senselessly, madly* : tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22 : Ov. M. 4, 259 : dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

dēmentĭa, æ, *f.* [demens] *the being out of one's mind, madness, folly* : animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10 : Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40 : exspectare dum hostium copiæ augerentur summæ dementiæ esse judicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. In *plur.* : sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmentĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave* : dementit, deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465 : se magia in amorem inductam dementire (*al.* dementare), App. Apol p 324.

dēmentō, 1. *v. n.* = dementio : dementabat, Lact. Mort. persec. 7 *ait fin.*

dē-mĕrĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a.* With *acc.* of thing *to earn, merit, deserve* : aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 90 : grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8. ‖ With *acc.* of person : *to deserve well of, to oblige* : in this signif. usually in the depon. form beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv. 3, 18 : nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252 : matrona amœnitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8 : ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. Procem. § 3 : demereretur, Suet. Vit. 2 : plura sæpe peccantur, dum demerentur, quam dum offendimus, Tac. A. 15, 21.

dēmĕrĕor, v. demereo, no. II.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into* (esp. *the water*, but sometimes *the earth*, etc., i. e. *to bury, plant*) : candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149 : demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 119 : Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50 : navem, Auct. B. Alex. 25 : pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2 : aliquem in profundum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40 : plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, Liv. 1, 59 : vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9 : metallis terra, Plin. H. N. 33 procem. : *aliquem, to set, plant*, Col. 3, 18, 2 : surculos, Pall. Febr. 27, 3 : ramum terræ, ib. 17, 8 : caput in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105. Poet. : collegas demersere humeris, *hid them*, Stat. Th. 6, 690. **2.** Fig. : est enim animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio deprensus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21 : demersas legis alicujus opibus, *hemmed in*, aliquando, Id. Off. 2, 7, 24 : pestium linguarum exitium, id. Sull. 32, 89 : dictum ejus locorum demersa urbis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13 : pietas nova silentio demersa, Liv. 2, 29 : Rhenus in perpetuum virginitatem demersit, Suet. 43, 2.

dēmergo, ĕre, *f.* (demergo) = *sinking* (rare) : urbium, Sid. 41. Fig. : temporalis (animæ), Macr. S. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [demergo].

dēmersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sinking* : levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

dēmessus, a, um, *Part.* [demeto].

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out, to measure* (rare). nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Pl. Men. prol. 14 : ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12.

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. *v. a. to mow, reap, cut down*, or *off* : turpura demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70 : demessa frumento, Caes. B. G. 4, 32 : frumentum, Liv. 24, 36 : segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24 : Galli armati alienos agros demotunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 : pellice florem, *to pluck off*, Virg. Aen. 11, 68 : favos, *to take out*, Col. 9, 15, 22 : testes caudamque cuidam (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46 : huic ense caput, Ov. M. 5, 104 : aries ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

dēmigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *an emigration* : Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate* : de oppidis demigrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 : ex his sedificiis, ib. 4, 4 : ex agris in urbem, Liv. 2, 10 : loco, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85 : is ille locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42 : in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35 : Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6 : ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 : demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. **2.** Fig. : vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, *to quit this life*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74 : ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id. Rab perd. 10, 30 : ab improbis, id. Par.ad. 2, 18 : multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, id Att. 4, 16 : strumae ab ore impiobro demigrarunt, id Vatin. 16 *ad fin.*

dē-mingo, *to make water* = ἰξουρῶ, Gloss Lat Gr.

dē-mĭnĕro, 1. *v. a. to lessen, diminish* : Tert. Anim 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish* (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo) de mina una quinque numos, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 10 : ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent, deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 : deminuunt aequora ventii, Lucr. 5, 268 : deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31 : militum viros inopia frumenti deminuerat, *had weakened*, id. B. C. 1, 52 : Tac. A. 13, 58 : fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41. **2.** Fig. : ille quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset tantum se de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2 : neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 : aliquid de jure aut de legibus, ib. 7, 33 : Liv. 8, 34 : de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 : de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38 : ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1 : aliqui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31 : partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5 : si sententia hujus interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit, ib. 13, 38 : dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1 : potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28 : curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21. se capite deminuere, *to lose or renounce one's civil rights*, Cic. Top. 4 (*cf.* caput). ‖ In gramm. : *to form into a diminutive* : deminuuntur adverbia, ut *primum, primulo; longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 811.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement* (frequently di-minutio in MSS.) : *annatio et deminutio humilis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28 : civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24 : vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21 : de bonis proscriptorum, id. Of. 2, 21, 73 : multae imperatoribus deminutiones provinciarum, *abridging his term of command*, id. Prov. Cons. 15 *fin.* : *diminutio libertatis*, id. Agr. 2, 7 : *deminutiones ac detrimenta* ad sceptrum, *falling short of a woman's dignity*, Tac. A. 12, 26 : *diminutio capitis, the loss of civil rights*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 : cf. caput, IV. *B.* **2.** In gramm. : *a diminutive form*, Quint. 1, 6, 6. Charis. p. 73 P.

dēmĭnūtīvē, *adv. diminutively* : *symbia* deminutive a *symbia* dicta, Macr. Sat. 5, 21.

dēmĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* (deminuo) *diminutive* : vox, Tert. Apol. 32 : nomen, and Subst. : deminutivum, i, n. *a diminutive*, Don. p. 1744 P. : sq. : Diomed. p. 312 P. : Prisc. p. 609 *sq.*

dēmissātus, a, um, *Part.* [demisso].

‖ **A.** Adj. (rare) : *diminished, diminutive* : deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. **2.** In gramm. : *diminutive* : pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to wonder at, to be amazed* : haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror : speramne me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100 : eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Pl. Merc 4, 2, 7 : responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18 : audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7. **2.** In conversational language (in the 1. *pers. sing.*) : *I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine*, etc. : demiror qui sciat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 133 : demiror, quid sit, id. Asin. 1, 1, 68 : quid mihi dicent? demiror, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 5.

dēmissē, *adv. low* : hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23 ‖ Fig. : *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly* : non est unum elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 24 : ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, id. Att. 2, 18. *Sup.* : haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime expenit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demitto] *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (rare) : storiarum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. In *plur.* : Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.* Fig. of the mind : animi, *low spirits, dejection*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. **2.** In medic. : *an abatement, mitigation* (opp. to accessio). Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmissĭtĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hanging down, flowing, long* : tunicis demissitiis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 24.

dēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [demitto].

‖ **A.** Adj. : *sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down* : campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72 : loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49 : demissis humeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22 : tremulus, labis demissis, *chap-fallen* ib. 2, 3, 44 : demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58 : tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 : demisso vultu, Sall. C. 31. Poet. : Dido vultum demisso, Virg. Aen. 1, 561. **2.** Fig. : *downcast, disheartened, dispirited* : erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, Cic. Cla. 21, 58 : esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9 : (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 12 : demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98. *Comp.* : nihilo demissiore animo causa ipsa pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44. *Abst.* : quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 *ad fin.* : id. Mur. 21. *Comp.* : orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, id. Or. 24, 81. **3.** Of manners : *lowly, humble, unassuming* : multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 77 : sit apud vos modestissima lenitas, sit demissio hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 36, 77. ‖ Of condition : *poor, humble* : quum in obscuro vitam habuisset, Sall. C. 49 *fin.* **B.** Pecul. *and in Tacitus* (*cf.* submitto, regium) *descent* : demissus ab stirpe Romana, ab ejus dominandi gnarus, Tac. H. 2, 5, 69 : Claudii demissi ab gine Cadmi, Stat. Theb. 2, 4, 13 : de-

Ilianus Troja demissus, Tac. A. 12, 58. *happ.* appears not to occur.

dē-mītigo, I. *v. a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient:* nonnat ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, dismiss:* picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: coelo imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 23: coelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54: barbam malis, *allow to grow long*, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28: monilia pectoribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 278: laenam ex humeris, ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, ib. 1, 297: ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: talesam, *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R. R. 45, 2: arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16: puteum alte in solido, *to sink deep*, Virg. G. 2, 231: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: demisit nardini ampboram cellarius (*i. e.* deprompsit), Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 12: fasces, *to lower*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cibos (*sc.* in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19: cornua (*i. e.* antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482: antennam, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 *fin.*: pecora secunda aqua, Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112: supercilia (*opp.* allevari), ib. 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34: auriculas, id S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, ib. 6, 289: oculos, ib. 15, 612: funem, Virg. Aen. 2, 262: vestem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95: robora ferro, Val. Fl. 1, 94: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, id. 34, 44 *fin.*: aliquem ad imos Manes, Virg. Aen. 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, *to plunge*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. G. 3, 49: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: numum in loculos, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175. calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44: caput ad fornicem Fabii, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: quove magis fessas optem demittere naves, Virg. Aen. 5, 29: navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv. 44, 31: aliquem neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 85: aliquem Orco, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: offam faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* or *pass. reflect.: to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend:* (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: demittebat se ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: quum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country:* quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7: and without *in:* agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28. **4.** Prov. **a.** demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, *to be of supernatural origin:* Liv. 10, 8: Quint. 1, 6, 16. **b.** demissis manibus fugere, *i. e. to flee in the greatest haste*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 16. **II.** Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall. J. 102 *fin.*: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50: dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5: quum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: aut quaedam tacita dedignatio, vim dicendi ad unum anditorem demittere, Quint. 2, 2, 32: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12: me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1: se in compassionem, St.at. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad servilem patientiam, *to degrade*, ib. 14, 26: si vicerint, efferant se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: animos demittunt et contrahunt, rationi non obtemperantes, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 14: mentes, Virg. Aen. 12, 609: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

dēmĭurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus**, i, *m.* = δημιουργός, *the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states:* Liv. 32, 22.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo, eximo, and sumo for subimo] *to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract:* demendis armamentis eo tempore absumto, Liv. 21, 49: (tragula) demta ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770: quum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 16: si quid ad eas (leges) addi, demi, mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *ad fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri herus sibi dempsit, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 14: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite medimna DC, *from the total*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9: sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214. With simple *abl.*: fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. H. 21, 86: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: soleas (when about to recline at table), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 16: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110. Of abstract things: nulla dies nobis moerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102. plus enim dignitatis comitiis ipsis detractum est, patribus ex concilio summovendis, quam virium aut plebi additum aut demptum patribus, Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, *to disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *ad fin.*: curas, Virg. Aen. 2, 775. ex dignitate populi, Liv. 34, 54: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, id. 2, 42: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2.

dēmōlĭo, 4. *v. a.* for demolior: Naev. and Varr. in Diom. p. 395 P.: Lact. 4, 11. *Pass.*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10.

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* I. *t. to undo;* hence of buildings, *to pull down, demolish:* and in gen. *to remove, destroy:* monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242: domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 67: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, *I will cast off*, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 16: sevi prioris robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matth. 6, 16.

dēmōlītio, ōnis, *f.* [demolior] *a pulling down, demolishing* (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: Vitr. 10, 19. Fig.: veritatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

dēmōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that breaks down, a demolisher:* corvum demolitorem quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demonstro] *demonstrable:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing, pointing out, indication, description:* gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere et unumquoque ostendere, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam, id. Verr. 4, 59: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 35, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27. In *plur.*: Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13. **II.** In rhetor.: **1.** *a speech for display* (= λόγοι ἐπιδεικτικοί) and not for real business: also called from its better part, genus laudativum dicendi, but including both panegyric and vituperation: Quint. 3, 4, 13. **2.** *a vivid description*, Gr. διατύπωσις: Auct. Her. 4, 55. **3.** *proof, demonstration:* Boeth. Cons. 2 pros. 4 *extr.* **III.** In jurisprud.: *a clear and complete declaration of one's will:* Dig. 35, tit. 1.

dēmonstrātīvē, *adv. demonstratively:* Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 16.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro] *pointing out, designating:* digitus, *the index finger*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1. **II.** In rhet.: *designed for display* = ἐπιδεικτικός (*cf.* demonstratio): demonstrativum genus dicendi, Quint. 3, 4, 14: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. Subst.: demonstrativa, ae, *f. a speech for display:* Quint. 3, 8, 62.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who points out, an exhibitor* (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert Apol. 23.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to point out*, as with the finger, *to indicate, designate:* hominem commonstrarier mi is tum volo, aut ubi habitet demonstrarier, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24: aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 28: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset, item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 59: demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. *Absol.*: histrio in cantico quodam, 'Υγίαινε πάτερ, ὑγίαινε μῆτερ, ita demonstraverat ut bibentem natantemque faceret, *represented by gesticulation*, Suet. Ner. 39. Poet. of things: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16 15. **2.** Legal *t. t.* fines, *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser: Cic. pro Tull. 17: Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 18. **II.** Fig.: *to point out* by speech or writing, *to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe;* also simply *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with *acc.*: Spurinna quidem quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, id Verr. 4, 39 *fin.*: earum (*sc.* navium) modum formamque demonstrat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, ib. 5, 38. quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, ib. 6, 25. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: demonstrant sibi praetor agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. With *a relative sentence:* quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, ib 4, 34: Quint. 2, 4, 3. *Absol.*: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut ante demonstravimus, ib. 2, 22. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14. *Impers. pass.*: naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. B. C. 1, 39.

dē-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite off* (rare): aliquid, Plin. 28 4, 11: ungues, Pers. 2, 206.

dē-morĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. to die*

off, to die (in the class. per. more freq. in the part. part.: *demortuus* is used when a person or thing has died or perished and another is to be put in its place: the phrase, *in mortui locum* was not used: Long's Cic. 1, 233): in demortui locum censor suffectus, Liv. 5, 31: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: tantum hominum demortuum esse, Liv. 40, 19: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *ad fin.*: posse evenire, ut deriantur mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 4, 11, § 3. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuas! *have perished*, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 58. 2. With *acc.*: *to be dying for love* (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 23.

dē-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr.: *to loiter, linger* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4. More freq. II. Act.: *to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay*: diu me estis demorati, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 40: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 175: fando surgentes demoror austros, ib. 3, 481: inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years*, i. e. *I drag on a useless existence*, ib. 2, 648: et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma, *await*, ib. 10, 30. (Hence Fr. *demeurer*.)

dē-morĭeor, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to die off* (only in Appuleius) ora mortinorum, App. M. 2, p. 124 rosas, ib. 3, p. 140.

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* *to move away, put away, remove, withdraw*: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui deiiciatur: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin 17, 49: hostes gradu, Liv. 6, 32: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, ib. 2, 43: Pallantem cura rerum, ib. 13, 14. Without *abl.* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.*: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, Tac. A. 6, 30. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

dēmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo] *a taking away* (rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, *Part.* [mugio] *filled with bellowing, lowing*: paludes, Ov. M. 11, 375.

dē-mulcātus, a, um, *Part.* [mulco] *beaten, cudgelled soundly*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

dē-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2. *v. a.* *to stroke down, to caress with the hand* (rare): caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *ad fin.* Fig.: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, Gell. 3, 13 *fin.*

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.* demum) *adv.* (properly of time), *at length, at last*: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores jactatam, hac demum voluit consistere terra, Virg. Aen. 1, 628: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem nunquam vivo Lepido auferre destinaverat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31: appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his demum exactis, Virg. Aen. 6, 637: damnatus demum vi coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum, Pl. Bac. 2, 4, 37.

II. Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc.: *not till then or now: just, precisely, only*, etc.: 1. nunc demum, Gr. *νῦν δή, now, now at length*: nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40: nunc demum venis? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25. nunc demum rescribo iis literis, Cic. Att. 16, 3. undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. (β) In Plaut. with *quum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipiente factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 80: nunc demum istuc dicis, quoniam, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 78. (γ) Separated by other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, id. Casin. 4, 4, 14: nunc pol ego demum in rectam redii semitam, ib. 2, 8, 33: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium inicis! Virg. Aen. 10, 849. 2. Tum demum, *then at length, then indeed*: tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: tum demum excedere oppido visum, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: tum demum, ac tunc quoque lente contanterque veniunt, ib. 1, 13: (mortui) centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum: tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 330: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29. 3. Tunc demum: tunc demum intelliges, Sen. Ep. 121. Esset, Cal. 9: and connected with quum, Col. Praef. *fin.*: with ubi, Cels. 3, 6, and 10. 4. Post demum, *afterwards, not till after*: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 65: Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Suet. Aug. 10 *ad fin.* 5. Modo demum, *only now, now for the first time*: modone id demum sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11. 6. Jam demum, *now at last, now*: Ov. Tr. 2, 8. 7. Ibi demum (rarely of time), *at last, just there*: ibi demum ita aegre tulit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53 (v. Donat. ad loc.): Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 3: Virg. Aen. 9, 441. 8. Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, ib. 2, 795: ib. 6, 154.

III. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: *indeed, forsooth, precisely, finally, nothing less than*, etc.: especially with pronouns: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 3: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, *that, and nothing short of that*, Sall. C. 20: relinquere aceleum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: tanquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 procem. § 11: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Pl Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *ad fin.*: ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. M. 15, 122. Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto*: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2: Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensitabit, Plin. 7, 7, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 250-260.) [*Dem-um* is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *dent-que* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem* and *pri-dem*: it is perh. connected with the Gr. *δή*.]

dē-murmŭro, 1. *v. a.* *to mutter over*: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 38.

dē-mussātus, a, um, *Part.* [musso] *borne silently or patiently, unresented*: contumelia, App M. 3, p. 140: injuriis omnibus, Amm. 30, 1.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto] *changeable*: natura, Part. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a changing, change* (rare): demutatio morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 (dub.): carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55.

dēmūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer, transmuter*: Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-mūtĭlo, 1. *v. a.* *to lop off*: cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to change, alter*: voces demutat, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10, *med.*: orationem meam, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 8: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55 placitum instituto fiaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16. *Absol.*: non demutabo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 142: (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.

II. Neutr.: *to alter: to be or become different* (very rare): numquid videtur demutare, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 37: App Apol. p. 284.

dēnārĭsmus, i, *m.* [denarius] *a sort of tax*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni] *containing ten*: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Vitr. 8, 7. II. Numus or Subst. denarius, ii, *m.* (*n.*: Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 27): 1. *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic* drachma: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13: denarii numi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: denarii trecenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: Caes. B. C. 1, 52: Suet. Aug. 57: *gen. plur.* denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*: denariorum, id. Fam. 9, 18 *ad fin.*: Suet. Tib. 48. 2. *an apothecary's weight* = drachma: Plin. 21, 34, 109: Cels. 5, 17. 3. *a gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* denarii: Plin. 33, 3, 13. 4. In later times, *a copper coin*: Vopisc. Aurel. 9. Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.* 5. Meton. *money in gen.*: Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.*: id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.* (Hence It. *denaro, danaro*; Sp. *dinero*; Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*; Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narro, 1. *v. a.* *to tell, relate, recount fully* (rare): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23.

dē-născor, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* *to perish, die* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

dē-năso, 1. *v. a.* [nasus] *to deprive of the nose*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

dē-năto, 1. *v. n.* *to swim down*: Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

dendrĭchātes, ae, *m.* = *δενδριάτης* (tree agate), *a species of agate known by that name*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

dendrītis, idis, *f.* = *δενδρῖτις, an unknown gem*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

dendroïdes, ae, *m.* = *δενδροειδής, a kind of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Euphorbia dendroides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 45.

dendrŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = *δενδροφόρος* (tree-bearer), *an epithet of Silvanus*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1602. II. *a member of a college of priests who carried branches of trees in honour of some divinity*: ib. no. 1602. III. *a carpenter*: Cod. Theod. 14, 8, 1.

dē-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to say no, deny* (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57. II. *to refuse, reject*: si tibi denegem, quod me orem, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 47: quum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus saepe detulisset, hunc denegarel, Cic. Pl. 21

ignorata gaudia Nymphae decrepit, Ov. H. 4, 369: filia meam mihi eo jure denego qui, Prop. 1, 6, 9. Post. of things: omnis tibi denegat undas; denegat effatus ventus, Ov. Ib, 207: eruscabon inguinum aliquid, Tac. Or. 10. With *inf.* (poet.): denegavit se dare grannm tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78. [Hence Fr. *dénier.*]

dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, *that each should bring ten men*, ib. 1, 43: *gen. plur.* donum: Cic. Verr. 2, 49 *ad fin.*: donorum: Liv. 43, 5 *fin.* 2. for decem, *ten*: his denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: ter denis navibus ibant, ib. 10, 213: Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* [*De-ni* for *dec-ni* from decem: cf. *bi-ni*, *ter-ni*, etc.]

dē-nĭālis (in MSS. also denec), e, *adj.* [nex] *purifying from death: ferine, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of one deceased*, Col. 2, 22, 5: Dig. Leg. 2, 22, 25.

dēnigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denigro] *a blackening*: capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nigro, 1. *v. a. to blacken, to make black* (rare): terram (aniurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35: capillum, id. 23, 5, 52. Fig.: honorem famamque alicujus, Firmic. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

dēnique, *adv.* [same root as dem-um, *q. v.*]: Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally*: boat coelum fremitu virum: denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: quae (*sc.* urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis literis a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20: heu quae nunc tellus, inquit, quae mē aequora possunt accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. Aen. 2, 70. 2. Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.*: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem alo, App. M. 2, p. 121. 3. With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: tum'denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 39: quo quum venerimus tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. Fam. 9, 14: prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: ne is, de cujus officio nemo unquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, C'c. Quint. 31, 99: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. 4. Like demum with is and vix, *to add to the force of the expression*: is enim denique bonus mihi videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: at mihi conspiceris posita vix denique mensa, Ov. H. 16, 215. II. *to denote succession: and thereupon, and then, in the sequel*: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique metuebant omnes jam me, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 4. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* id. Bac. 2, 3, 60. 2. Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by postremo, *etc.*: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vestigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*: isto modo etiam disertus, musicus, omni denique doctrina eruditus, postremo philosophus erit mundus, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: primum Illis cum Lusonis bellum fuit. Deinque Alexander rex Epiri cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est: ad postremum Agathocles, tu, Hiullam trajecit, Just. 23, 1. III. *in transitions or augments: finally, lastly, in fine, in short*, etc.: consilium superest, ut neminem hujus de parricidio deferrem, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararem, denique ut tempore pugnarem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? *why in short?* Caes. B. C. 1, 72: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? id. Rep. 2, 26: nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8: ne numi pereant, aut lyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. Vide Hand Turs. II. p. 260-278.

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomino] rhetor. *t. t. a metonymy, i. e.* the calling of a thing not by its proper name, but by an analogous one (such as its *cause*, its *effect*, etc.) from which it may be inferred: ut cum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia desidiosos facit: ut, si quis aurum, vel argentum, aut ebur nominet, cum divitias velit nominare, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

dē-nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to name, call, denominate*: propria sunt verba quum id significant, in quod primum denominata sunt, Quint. 1, 5, 71: etiam in ils, quae denominata sunt, id. 12, 10, 34: hinc (*sc.* ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3.

dē-normo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [norma] *to make crooked* or *irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: lines denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252.

dēnōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denoto] *a marking* or *pointing out*: omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3.

dēnōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a marking* or *pointing out*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *point out, specify, denote*: qui uno nuntio atque una significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. Manil. 1, 7: lellios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15 pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58: quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57 aliquem omni probro, Suet. Cal. 26 *ad fin.*

dens, dentis, *m. a tooth*: Plin. 11, 37, 61-64: primores, *the front teeth*, id. 7, 16, 17: also called adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52: and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1 canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 61: and in horses: columellares, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: Plin. 11, 37, 64 maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels. 8, 1: called also genuini, or *cheek-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: and molares, Isid. 11, 1, 52: dentes scalpere, Plin. 30, 4, 9: fricare, ib.: scarificare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26: eximere, Cels. 6, 9: evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: excutere, Juv. 16, 10: dens Indus, *the elephant's tooth*, Ov. M. 8, 288: hence *for ivory*, ib. 12, 167: Stat. S. 3, 3, 95: also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12: Numida, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100. Proverb.: 1. Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. 2. Venire sub dentem, *to fall into the jaws, into the clutches of*, Petr. 58, 6. II. Meton.: *a point, spike, prong, fluke*, etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6: Virg. G. 2, 423: pectinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi), id. 1, 2, 18: serrae, Plin. 16, 42, 83; hence, in architecture, the walls indented like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: Semple, id. 10, 2: ancones, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. G. 2, 406. III. Fig.: *envy, ill-will*: more hominum invident: non illo intimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 36: invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15. [Sanu. *dantis*; Gr. *o-dous, o-dont-os*; Goth. *tunthus*; Ger. *zahn*; Eng. *tooth.*] (Hence It. *dente*, Fr. *dent*: also It. *dentello*; Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densābĭlis, e, *adj.* [denso] *binding, astringent*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7.

densātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a thickening*: primi, Plin. 31, 7, 39.

densātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *binding, astringent*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

densē, *adv. thickly, closely*: caesae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.*: milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6. II. Of time: *frequently, rapidly, one after the other*: quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 11: replicatis quaestionibus densе, Amm. 29, 3 *ad fin.*

denseo, v. denso.

densĭtas, ātis, *f.* [densus] *closeness, thickness, density*: limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24: humoris, id. 11, 3, 2: pampini, Col. 3, 2, 12. Fig.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **denseo**, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a.* (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [id.] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together*: Juppiter uvidus austris densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 419: rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820: ignem, Lucr. 1, 648: agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 794: catervas, ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.*: globum, Lucan. 4, 780: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: lac in butyrum, Plin. 11, 41, 96: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248: spargens hastilia denset, *shoots thickly together*, id. Aen. 11, 650: ictus, *to redouble*, Tac. A. 2, 14. Fig. of speech: *to condense*: instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, *adj. close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus, *loose, scattered*): nedum variantia rerum tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 657: (terra) rara sit, an supra morem, si densa requiras: densa magis Cereri (iaveat) rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: densa et glutinosa terra, Col. Praef. § 24: densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: densissimae silvae, ib. 4, 38: agmen (*sc.* navium), Virg. Aen. 5, 834: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27: smaragdi id. 37, 5, 18: litus, *firm*, Ov. M. 2, 876: aequor, *frozen*, Lucan. 2, 640: aër, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14: coelum, Cels. 1 praef.: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Virg. Aen. 12, 466: densissima nox, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Cat. 65, 13: superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (*sc.* arimis) compleverant, *very close to one another*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: ilex, Ov. F. 2, 268: hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: densior suboles, Virg. G. 3, 308: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, id. Tr. 5, 5, 41. 2. Poet. with *abl.*: *thick-set, thickly planted with, full of*: lucus juncis et arundine, id. F. 6, 411: ramus arboribus, ib. 6, 9: Tiburs verticibus, ib. 6, 803: ficus pomis, ib. 2, 253: corpora setis id. M. 13, 846: limina crinibus, cuptis, id. A. A. 3, 168: funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames obscurus caligine densus opaca, ib. 10, 54.

&c. sometimes in lines (also prose), frequent, sometimes: Ictus, Virg. Aen. 5, 479: plaga, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: labor, Val. Fl. 3, 169: cursus, Virg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 15: vena, ib. 4, 3, 15. **II.** Fig. of speech: *condensed, concise*: vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac dense, *coarse*, Quint. 12, 3, 63: tanta vis in eo (*sc.* Demosthene) tam dense omnia, *id.* 12, 1, 76. *And* Meton. *of the author himself*: denser ille (*sc.* Demosthenes), hic (*sc.* Cicero) copiosior, ib. § 106: *Aeneas* et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. 73. [Gr. δασύς, akin to *densus*, as *βάθος* to *βυθός*: the root seems to be DAB; Ger. *dick*· Eng. *thick*.]

dentālia, ium (sing. dentale, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 172) *n. plu.* [dens] *a plough-share*: Virg. G. 1, 172: Col. 2, 2, 24. Meton. *a plough*: Pers. 1, 73.

dentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the teeth*: herba, *that cures the toothache*, App. Herb. 4 and 8.

dentarpăga, ae, *f.* [dens and ἁρπαγή the stem of ἁρπαγμός] *an instrument for drawing teeth*: Varr. in Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [dens] *toothed, having teeth*: quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin. 7, 16, 15: male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339· Mart. 1, 73: bestiae, *the wild beasts used in the public combats*, Amm. 31, 10: vir (*i. e.* mordax), Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 3. **II.** Meton.: *toothed, spliced, furnished with prongs*: rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48: serra, *id.* 36, 22, 48. **III.** Charta dentata, *smoothed with a tooth*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: Plin. 13, 12, 25.

dentīcŭla, ae, *m. plu.* [id.] a *sort of sea-fish*: Col. 8, 16, 8 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23, dentrix).

dentĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [denticulus] *furnished with small teeth or prongs*: falces, Col. 2, 20, 3 forcipes, Plin. 9, 31, 51: conchae, *id.* 9, 33, 52: olus, *id.* 26, 19, 93.

dentĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [dens] *a little tooth*: Pall. 1, 28, 6. Ap. Apol. p 278. **II.** Meton. *an agricultural implement with teeth*. Pall. Jun. 2, 4.

2. In architect. *a modillion, dentil*, a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier. Vitr. 1, 2.

dentĭdūcum, i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) [dens duco] *an instrument for drawing teeth*, ὀδοντογυρόν: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

dentifrangĭbŭlus, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker*, a comic word in Plautus: *Masc.: one who knocks out teeth*: Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 23. And *n. the fist*: ib. 14.

dentifrĭcium, ii, *n.* [dens frico] *tooth-powder*: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

dentĭlĕgus, *m.* [dens lego] *one who picks up his teeth* after they have been knocked out: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

dentio, 4. v. *n.* [dens] *to cut teeth, to teeth*: Cels. 2, 1 *med.*: pueros tarde dentientes, Plin. 30 3, 8. ne dentes dentiant, *lest they chatter*, for want of food, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 34 (sec. to Lindem., *grow*, because not worn off by eating.)

dentĭlo, ōnis, *f.* [dentio] *a teething*: Plin. Valer. 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpium, ii, *n.* [dens scalpo] *a toothpick*: Mart. 7, 53.

dentĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [*v.* dentio] *a teething, dentition*: Plin. 28, 19, 78.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to get married, to marry*: nec Caesis in ullos denupsit thalamos: Ov. M. 12, 196: Claro fratri denuptam, App. Apol. p. 319. Fig.: alma sinum tellus jam pandet, adultaque poscens semina depositis cupiet denubere plantis, post. Col. 10, 338. **II.** *to marry beneath one's condition*: Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac. A. 6, 27. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: ib. 15, 37: Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover*: ne Verres denudetur a gestore, ne virginibus populus Romanus cogitet, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: capita cum supremis denudanda tonsori praebuimus, Petr. 103, 3: matrimoniales et adultae aetatis virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: (aurora) medullam, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2. **II.** Fig. *to disclose, reveal*: denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38: multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen. Tranq. 15. **2.** *to strip, plunder*: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic. Fam. 12, 15: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare justa civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam contesso et tradito spolies atque denudes, Id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuntĭātio (-ciatio), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration*: with *gen.*: quae est enim ista a dilis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25: denuntiatio belli, *id.* Phil. 6, 2, 4: armorum, Liv. 45, 3 *ad fin.*: testimonii, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: denuntiatione periculi permovere, *by the threat*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, *an informing*, Suet. Aug. 66. With *gen. subj.*: Catilinae, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (*i. e.* professio, promissio), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: quietis, *the disclosures of a dream*, Vell. 2, 70. *Absol.*: hujus denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: Quint. 4, 55.

dēnuntiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] under the emperors, *a police officer, police inspector*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5.

dē-nuntio (-cio) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order*: esp. of public and official notifications: ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37 *fin.*: quod alii Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac. A. 11, 37. With *subj.*: Gallianos denuntiavisse Gallionto, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, id. B. G. 6, 10: per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expediremt, Liv. 44, 26. dictator magistro equitum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se cum hoste manum conseret, id. 8, 30: (legati) denuntiant Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi continerent, id. 39, 54 *fin.*: (Alcibiades) denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, Frontin. Strat. 3, 12, 1. **2.** Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97 caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes. 81: si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

3. Legal *t. t.*: denuntiare testimonium, with *dat. to summon as a witness*: si accusator voluerit testimonium cis denuntiare, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: id. Verr. 1, 19: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denuntiatur, Quint. 5, 7, 9. Plin. Ep. 6, 5. *Absol.*: non denuntiavi, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. **II.** In gen.: *to announce, intimate, declare, order*: also, *to menace, threaten*: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19: populo Romano servitutem, ille 5, 8, 22: proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20, 46: oculis et aspectu vim tribunicium, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, esse procuratorem esse, id. Quint. 6, 27: quum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret, id. de Or. 1, 21, 103: denuntiasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, id. Planc. 22. With *subj.*: mihi Lupus noster denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem, id. Fam. 11, 25: memor, praedium, suis denuntio, abgitmentis, *id.*, Verr. Act. 2, 12 *fin.* With *de*: de isto famine, id. Divinat. 22 *ad fin.* *Absol.*: mandata et denuntiante te, id. Fam. 4, 3. **III.** Of things: terra continens adjacentium multis indiciis ante denuntiat, Tac. Rep. 2, 3: illa omina non potentiam nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes gignabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78: hoc jugali bovem, hoc paratus equus, 120 data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 *ad fin.*

dēntis, *adv.* [contr. from de nêve, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *anew, afresh, again, once more*: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: recta denuo, ib. 1, 14: aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 36: urbes terrae motu subversae denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 59: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: aperi, continuo operite denuo, *and then cover it up again*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32. Sometimes pleon. with rursus (rursum): Pl. Casin. prol. 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 33 *fin.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. 278-280.)

dē-occo, *to harrow*: Plin. 18, 15, 37.

dē-onĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unload, disburden* (rare): naves deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, Cic. Div. in Caecil, 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249.

dē-opto, 1. *v. a. to choose out, select*: deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

deorata, perorata, Fest. *s. v.*

dēorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin*, Lucr. 1, 363. Also deorsus, illos prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, App. M. 8, p 207, *etc.*) *adv.* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] *downwards, adverse*, opp. to sursum: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur, Lucr. 2, 202: ne sursum deorsum cursites, *up and down*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: quum terra quatitur et sursum se deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21· deorsum cadit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 89: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tiopolemum vsam quaeram, *i. e.* in Orcum, App. M. 8, p. 207. **2.** Pleonast. with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: neutrum potest deorsum versum recte mitti, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1. **II.** Meton. of position: *beneath, below*: qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme: nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 *sq.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. 280-282.) (Hence midd. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giu*; old Fr. *jus*.)

dēorsus, v. deorsum, *ad init.*

dē-osculor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to kiss warmly*, or *much* (rare): vix reprimo labra ob istam rem quin te deosculer, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 17: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to praise highly*: fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23. In pass.: rursum non deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 289.

dē-păciscor (also written depŏno), pactus (pect.), 3. *v. dep. to bargain for, agree upon*; and absol. *to make an agreement*: ipse tris prandia quid depactus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*: depactus est cum eis, ut etiam ad impedimenta relinquerent, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad conditiones alicujus, id. Verr. 3, 15, 38: cur non honestissimo (*sc.* pretio) depaciscebatur? id. Att. 9, 7. Fig.: hanc depaciscebatur mortis angustiis, *to dispute with death*, i. e. *am content to die*, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 14. **2.** In algebra, [illegible] in a land

bones: depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus, Dig. 3, 6, 3.

dēpactus, a, um, 1. *Part.* [depaciscor]. 2. *Part.* [depango].

dēpālātio, ōnis, *f.* [depalo] *a paling off*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3680. Meton.: depalatio dicrum, *a marking off of the hours by the shadows of small uprights fixed on a dial*, Vitr. 9, 5.

dēpālātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who marks out a boundary*; hence fig. *a founder*: disciplinae divinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

dē-palmo, 1. *v. a.* [palma] *to strike with the open hand, to box*: Labeo in Gell. 20, 1.

dē-pālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to enclose with palings*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3688: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29. civitatem, *to found*, id. Apol. 10.

dē-pālo, 1. *v. a.* [palam] *to disclose, reveal*: adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10.

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): mallеolum, Col. 3, 16, 1: quercus in scrobe depactae, Plin. 24, 2, 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98. Fig.: vitae depactus terminus, Lucr. 2, 1087.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj. excessively sparing, niggardly*: sordidos ac deparcos esse putabat, Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off*: glandem ego immisso pecore depasco, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem segetum, Virg. G. 1, 112. 2. *to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in the reflect. form, **dēpascor**, pastus, 3.): si hoedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21: saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, Virg. E. 1, 55: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, post. for *that which is upon it*, Virg. Aen. 5, 93: papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21: miseros morsu depascitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. ‖ Meton. (usually *dep.*): omnia nos litidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 96: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: et potuit Latinum longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681. The *part. perf.* in a pass. signif.: ipsaque diris frons depasta modis, id. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpastio, ōnis, *f.* [depasco] *a feeding*: animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-pāvītus, a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *beaten or trampled down*: fig.: Sol. 2.

dēpēciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpectio, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor] *a bargain, contract* (rare): Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to comb down, comb off* (rare): crines huxe, Ov. F. 6, 229: jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3 *fin.*: vellera follis, Virg. G. 2, 121. Jocosely, *to cudgel*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

dēpeculātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *a plunderer, embezzler*: aerarii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2.

dēpeculātus, a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum frandat, peculatus poena tenetur, Fest. s. v.

dē-pēculor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depeculatus est, ib. Act. 1, 4, 11. Fig.: qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est, *has detracted from*, ib. 4, 36. In pass. *part.*: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *cast down, to drive out* or *away, expel, remove*: alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Germani summum jugum nacti hostes loco depellunt, ib. 7, 67: loco editiore depelli, Sall. J. 58: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 13, 5: eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: qui ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque depellit, Cic. Sest. 42: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 *med.*: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac. A. 3, 24: nubila coelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Virg. Aen. 5, 727: acrata tela alicui, Tib. 1, 10, 25: postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes, Ov. M. 7, 100: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: pestem augurio, Virg. Aen. 9, 328: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130: quo (*sc.* Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive down to*, Virg. E. 1, 22. 2. As a *v. neutr. to deviate*: corpora spatio depellere paulum, Lucr. 2, 219. 3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol.: *to wean*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Virg. E. 3, 82. Of human beings: Suet. Tib. 44.

‖ Fig.: *to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from*: aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic. Lig. 9: aliquem sententia, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: aliquem de spe conatuque, id. Cat. 2, 7: aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25 *fin.*: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 *ad fin.*: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 procem. § 1: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47 *fin.*: omnes molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36: depellere dictis, *to deny*, Lucr. 3, 322: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, *am deterred*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: Vibidiam repellere nequivit, quin, *etc to prevent*, Tac. A. 11, 34. *Absol.*: dis depellentibus (*i. e.* averruncis) agnam percute, Pers. 5, 167.

dē-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang down, to hang from* or *on*: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915: sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726: hasta humero, Quint. 11, 3, 130: serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 *ad fin.*: dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82. ‖ Fig. (only in Ovid): *to depend upon*: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356: hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi (*sc.* augustus) et quodcumque sua Juppiter auget ope, ib. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to weigh out* (money), *to pay, pay for*: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: Col. 5, 1, 8: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Fig.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, id. Sest. 67, 140. 2. Meton.: *to lay out, expend, bestow*: plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20: tempora Niliaco amori, Lucan. 10, 80: caput felicibus armis, *to give up, abandon*, id. 8, 101. ‖ Neutr.: *to weigh less*: nec dependis nec propendis, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39.

dependĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dependeo] *hanging down, pendent*: crines cervice, App. M. 2, p. 119.

dē-pennātus, a, um, *adj.* [penna] *winged*: fig.: depennato orationis eloquio, Varr. in Fulg. 561, 22.

dēperditus, a, um, *Part.* [deperdo] ‖ Adj.: *corrupt, abandoned*: Gell. 5, 1.

dē-perdo, dĭdi, ditum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin* (only in the *part. perf.*): sator inopia deperditus, *impoverished*: Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, *desperately in love*, Prop. 2, 30, 29: amore, Suet. Dom. 3: deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gai. Dig. 5, 3, 21. ‖ *to lose*: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: sui nihil, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34: colorem, Tib. 1, 4, 29: gratiam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 *fin.*: bonam famam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 362: paucos ex suis deperditerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: de existimatione sua, Cic. Font. 9, 19: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: ne quid summa deperdat metuens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est, non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Javol. Dig. 41, 2, 21.

dē-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone*: neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (*i. e.* de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B. C. 3, 87: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight) Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 *ad fin.*: auro rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19. ‖ Esp. *to be dying with love for*: illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Casin. 1, 1, 19: amore aliquam deperire, id. Cist 1, 3, 43: illum deperit impotente amore, Cat. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27 15 amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22. quum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6.

dē-pĕtīgo, inis, *f. a leprosy, scab*: Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*

dēpexus, a, um, *Part.* [depecto].

dēpictus, a, um, *Part.* [depingo].

dē-pilis, e, *adj.* [pilus] *without hair* (very rare): genae, App. M. 7, p. 191. pueri, Non. (Varr. in Non. ?) 530, 25.

dē-pīlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pull out the hair pluck out the feathers*: Graecatim depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4. perdicem, Apic 6, 3: Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17. Fig.: depilatus, *plucked* i. e. *plundered, cheated*: Lucil. in Non 36, 28.

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, Pl. Poen. 5 2, 154) *to depict, portray, paint, draw*: tabellas obscoenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: imaginem in tabula sipariove, Quint. 6, 1, 32: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6. ‖ *to embroider*: depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Cal. 52. ‖ Fig.: *to depict in words, to represent describe, imagine, conceive*: formam verbis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: in illa (*sc.* republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id. Or. 12, 39: cum mens nostra quidvis videatur cogitatione posse depingere, *to imagine*, id. N. D. 1, 15, 39.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. *v. a. to bewail, lament* (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546. Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to level, make even*: montes, Lact. 4, 12: vallis, Veg. 3, 19.

dē-planto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off a twig* or *shoot*: virgulas de cytiso, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: ramum *to break off* Col. 2, 2, 26. ‖ *to set, plant*: Plin. 17, 16, 26

dē-plĕo, evi, 2. *v. a. to empty out, to draw off* (rare): oleum, Cato R. R. (.) *fin.*: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Plin. 28 16, 43: animal, *to bleed*, Veg. 1, 27 4

Poet.: haustu fontes, *Stat. Ach.* 1, 8: vitam querella, *Manil.* 4, 13.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plecto] *embracing, grasping*: Lucr. 5, 1320.

dēplōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *weeping, lamenting*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

dē-plōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bewailing*: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9: id. Ep. 74 *med.*

dē-plōro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament*: afflictus et locosus et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 27: si non subtilius disputandum, at certe dolentius deplorandum, id. Sest. 6, 14. Meton. of the vine: Pall. Febr. 30. II. Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore*: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65: Liv. 4, 40: Ov. M. 5, 63: quae de altero deplorentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18. 2. Meton.: *to regard as lost, to give up*: agros, Liv. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12: vota coloni, Ov. M. 1, 272. In medic.: *given over, incurable*: deploratus a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51: deplorata aurium vitia, id. 29, 6, 39.

dē-plŭit, *3. v. n. to rain* (poet. and rare). multus in terras depluerctque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72: inque sinus matris violento deplui imbre (Juppiter), poet. Col. 10, 206. With *acc.*: (Niobe) lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 20, 8.

dē-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, featherless*: pullus atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34.

dē-pōlio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to smooth, polish off* (rare): pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 61. Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 85. 2. d politum perfectum, qua omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*

dēpōlītio, ōnis, *f.* [depolio] *a carefully cultivated estate*: agri depolitiones, Varr. in Non. 66, 29 (dub.).

dēpompātio, ōnis, *f.* [depompo] *a dishonouring*: Hier. adv. Rufin. 31

dē-pompo, *1. v. a. to dishonour*: Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

dē-pondĕro, *1. v. n. to weigh down*: Petr. poet. frgm. 26, 3.

dēpōnens, entis, *Part.* [depono]. In gram.: (*sc.* verbum) *a deponent verb*: Charis. p. 143 P. : Diom. p. 327, lb.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a.* (*perf.* deposivi, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 4: Cat. 34, 8: *part. sync.* depostus, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19) *to lay down, to put* or *place aside, to deposit*: constr. *absol.*: with *abl.* of place, *whence*; with *abl.* of place, *in* or *on which* (both either with or without a *prep.*); sometimes with *in* and *acc.*; rarely with *dat.*: caput deponit, condormiscit Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg. Aen. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: onus, Lucr. 3, 1072: aliquid de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: arma, id. B. G. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: depositis in contubernio armis, id. B. C. 3, 76: arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 12, 707: coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, Liv. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, *to cut off*, Petr. 104, 6: comas, Mart. 5, 48, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61: argenti pondus defossa terra, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, *to deposit in the earth, to plant*, Col. 5, 4, 2: stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Virg. G. 2, 24: exercitum in terram (*for exponere*), Just. 4, 5. Poet.: *to bear, bring forth*: (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam deposivit olivam, Cat. 34, 8: onus naturae, Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. Also, *to lay as a wager*: Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono. *Men.* de grege non audim quicquam deponere tecum, verum posula ponam flagitia, Virg. E. 3, 31. II. Esp. *to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, entrust*: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: praedam in silvis, lb. 6, 41: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 *ad fin.*: liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: HS sexagies in publicum, id. B. C. 1, 23: impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.*: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, Ulp. lb. 33, 8, 8, § 5. III. In *perf. part. laid out, dying, dead*: jam tum depostu' bubulcus exhalans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 396: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40. Fig.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. IV. *to pull down, take down, demolish*: aedificium vel arboris ramos, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17: Paul. lb. 8, 2, 31: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91. V. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: ex memoria insidias, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 *fin.*: contentionem, Liv. 4, 6: certamina, lb.. bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47: coeptum bellum triennio prius depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1 deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Am. 21, 77 invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69 simultates, id. Planc., 31, 76: moerorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *ad fin.*: provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5. dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41 famem, Ov. F. 6, 530. sitim in unda vicini fontis, id. M. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51. 2. (like *no.* II.) *to intrust to, commit*: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18.

dēpontāni senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte dejiciebantur, Fest. *s. v.* sexagenarius.

dēpŏpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *a laying waste, plundering*: Cic. Pis. 17, 40: Liv. 43, 23. In *plur.*: Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder*: fori, Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

dēpŏpŭlo, *1. v. a. to lay waste, ravage, plunder*: agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. in Non. 471, 19: depopulante vicos eorum atque agros collega, Liv. 13, 22: agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531. Pass.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *ad fin.* In class. Lat. only in the *part. perf.*: depopulatis agris, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: depopulata Gallia, lb. 7, 77: late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, id. 37, 4.

dē-pŏpŭlor, atus, *1. v. a. dep. to lay waste, ravage, plunder* (more usual than the *act.* form): ut Amblorigis fines depopulenturur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*: agros Remorum, lb. 2, 7: agros, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56: quos fidos nobis rebatur depopulari, Tac. A. 13, 37. II. In gen.: *to waste, spoil, destroy*: quos impune depopulatur et dispollatur dedecus, Afran. in Non. 480, 13: cerealia dona cavete agmine lassuro depopulentus aves, Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, *to dissipate*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 4, 1: in qua (*sc.* urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac. A. 16, 13.

dēportātio, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] *a conveying away, a transportation*: Cato R. R. 144, 3. 2. Esp. *a perpetual banishment, transportation*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3.

dēportātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to removal or transportation*: onus, Imp. Const. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to carry* or *convey down; to carry off* or *away; to convey by water* or *in a ship*: de fundo tigna et oleam no deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 A *fin.*: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Liv. 42, 6: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136. Esp. *to bring* or *fetch home* anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic. Manil. 21: Liv. 26, 21: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. 3. *to banish, transport* for life (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civi tatem Romanam, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, lb. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hino deportarier in solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85. II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to carry off, acquire, gain*: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1: te non cognomen solum (sc. Atticum) Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren. 5, 12.

dē-posco, pŏposci, *3. v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require*: unum ab omnibus socius et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9: in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, Tac. Agr. 11 sibi id muneris depoposcerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. tibi partes istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: primas sibi partes, Suet. Cal. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam depoposcit, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.* *Absol.*: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposcimus Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1. II. *to demand* for punishment: aliquem ad mortem, id. B. C. 3, 110: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38. aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200. 2. *to call out, challenge*: Liv. 2, 40.

dēpŏsĭtārius, ii, *m.* [depositum] Leg. *t. t.*: *one who receives a deposit, a trustee*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36. 2. *one who makes a deposit, a depositor*: lb. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [depono] *a depositing* for safe-keeping: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1. 2. *a pulling down*: aedificii, lb. 4, 2 9 § 2. 3. *a depositing in the earth, burying*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1121. II. Fig.: testium, *a deposition, testimony*, Cod. Just. 2, 43, 1: dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8. 3. In rhetor.: *the close of a period*: prout aut depositio

qui inceptio aut transitus, sacrificii. Sen. Ep. 31, 3. 4b. [illegible] curi.

dēpŏsĭtīvus, a, um, adj. [dēpono] *serving to a deposit*: pecunias, Cassiod., Var. 4, 8.

dēpŏsĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who deposits or entrusts, a depositor*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 1, § 37. **2.** *one who throws aside*: patris naturæ, *a disowner*, Front. Aprop. 170.

dēpŏsĭtum, i, n. [id.] *what is intrusted, a deposit*: reddere depositum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: si depositum non infideles amicos, Juv. 13, 60: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [depono].

dēpōstŭlātor, ōris, m. [depostulo] *one who demands* (for punishment, torture, etc.): Tert. Apol. 35.

dē-postŭlo, 1. v. a. *to demand, require earnestly* (for deposco): auxilia sibi, Amm. 18, Hisp. 1 *fin.*

dē-pŏtātus, ἀπολελειμμένος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpræcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depræcor] *a plundering*: Cod. Just. 2, 6, 5: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēpræcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a plunderer*: Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-prædor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to plunder, pillage, ravage*: agros, Just. 24, 6: App. M. 8, p. 215. In *pass.*: sæpe depædati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16.

dēprænestīnārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impræsentiarum] *at present, now*: Petr. 58, 3: id. 74, 17.

dē-prandĭo, e, *adj.* [de and PRÂND, root of prandeo, prandium] *fasting*: leo, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* orcas.

dēprāvātē, *adv. perversely, wrongly*: neque depravate judicare neque corrigere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo] *a making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting*: distortio et depravatio quædam, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252. Fig.: quæ si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127 consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29. *Absol.*: id. Div. 2, 67.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pravus] *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: depravata corrigere crura, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ita nati, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. Div. 2, 46 · (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Pastorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. **2.** Fig.: *to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave*: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: (Campanos) nimiæ rerum omnium copiæ depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4 · ferarum natura mala disciplina, id. Fin. 2, 11: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall. J. 14: plebem consiliis, Liv. 49, 23: nihil est tam sanctum, quod non soleat domestici depravare dominuquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.*

dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprecor] *that may be entreated, movable*: Vulg. Ps. 90, 13.

dēprĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging off*: an asking for pardon or excuse; an averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation: pœnitentiæ, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26 · venia deprecationis, Quint. procem. § 2: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*: pœnitentiæ, Hirt. B. G. 8 procem.: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 9. **2.** A rhetorical fig. = ἀποσοβή.

dēprĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor] *deprecatory*: Quint. 9, 2, 54. [illegible] Cic. de Inv. 2, 51, 155 · (Gallia) deprecativa, *ready to sue for peace*, Amm. 15, 12, 4.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who averts by praying; an intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miserarum, id. Flacc. 1: causæ suæ, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35 · deprecatorem me pro illius periculo præbeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. *Absol.*: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. Manil. 12 *ad fin.*: uti deprecatoribus Remis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 4.

dēprĕcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deprecatory*: Vulg. Macc. 1, 10, 24.

dēprĕcātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female intercessor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* **I.** Of persons: *to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech*: with *acc.*: quem enim deprecarentur, quum omnes essent sordidati? Cic. Sest. 12 · in hoc te deprecor, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv. 34, 59: senatum literis deprecatus est, Suet. Cæs. 29: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2. With double *acc.*: deos mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 33: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53. **II.** Of things: *to pray against, avert* or *ward off by prayer; to deprecate*: constr. with the *acc.*, the *inf.*, the *subj.*, and *absol.*: ullam ab esse calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a me quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat. 1, 11: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: mortem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40 · Ov. F. 2, 103: non jam mortem neque serumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24. poenam, Liv. 40, 15 · præcipiendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (in Gell. 6, 16, and Non. 290, 17): lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17: umbram accipere, Stat. Theb. 8, 116: Lucan 9, 213 · primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 unum petire ac deprecari ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Pl. Asin. grex 5 nec deprecor jam quin tussim mi ferat frigus, Cat. 44, 18. pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, id. Phil. 5, 1, 3 reniitere, neque deprecari, Cæs. B. G. 4, 7. With a dependent sentence *to plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthæ scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104. **III.** *to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for*: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26: vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89 · paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad dimicandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meæ, id. Planc. 42, 102 · nullas sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecentur, id. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: te assiduæ lacrimæ C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 *ad fin.* **IV.** For imprecari, detestari, *etc.*: *to imprecate, execrate, detest*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, App. M. 9, p. 227. quasi non cotidiem mox deprecor illi assidue, Cat. 92, 3. **V.** *perf. part.* with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 8, 5: deprecato summo numine, App. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prĕhendo (or deprendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. *to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of*: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24 · in ipso flumine vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58: inultos in aprica, ib. 6, 30: in nemore, Sall. C. 45: deprehendere fugientem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112; telo fugientes deprehendere, quo interirent, Caesar in Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: illatas deprehensas, Liv. 3, 4: onerarias navis deprehendunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36: cursu deprendere telum, Stat. Theb. 6, 568. Esp. of storms: deprensi navigia, Lucr. 6, 429: Virg. Aen. 5, 52: Curt. 7, 4. **II.** In gen.: *to catch, detect, find out, discover*, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.*: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: dolis deprehensus, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferre deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52. adulitera deprehensa, Quint. 3, 11, 7: aliquos fientes, id. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4: aliquem occisum, Suet. Cæs. 35. Of things: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20 Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49: sacrilegium, id. 8, 6, 26. **III.** Fig. *to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48 (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuisent, Quint. 5, 7, 11: si in mendacio deprehendantur, id. 5, 7, 30. **IV.** Fig.: *to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe*: cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspitione deprehendi, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: ut *hominum* ergo se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Cal. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76 · falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59 in Livio Patavinitatem, id. 1, 5, 56: apud Cicoronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. 9, 3, 40: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, id. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti deprehenderat, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.

dēprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f* [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (rare). deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 7 · manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic. Clu. 18.

dēprĕhensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* [deprehendo].

dēprensa, æ, *f.* [id.] *a species of military punishment, more severe than castigatio, but milder than* ignominia Fest. *s. v.*

dēpressē, *adv. deeply*: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

dēpressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprimo] *a pressing* or *sinking down, a depression*; fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr. 1 3: Socratica nasi, *a flat nose*, Macr. S. 7, 3.

dēpressus, a, um, *Part.* [deprimo] **I.** Adj.: *lying low, depressed*: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: humillus et depressus iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: aquæductus depressior, Front. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat 1, 5, 24. **2.** Meton. of the voice: *low, suppressed*: quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14. **3.** Fig. quo altius te sublevasti, hoc depressior es, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

dēprētiātor, ōris, *m.* [depretio] *one who beats down a price, a depreciator*. operum, Tert adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dē-prĕtio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pretium] *to lower the price, to undervalue, depreciate*: Paul. Dig 9, 2, 22. Fig.: Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert. Apol. 45: Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press* or *weigh down, sink down, depress*: vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr 6, 422: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*: animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso arator (*sc.* in

terram), Virg. G. 1, 45. 2. *to plant deep, to dig deep*: Vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32, *fin.*: plantam, Col. 11, 3, 28: qui tuliit antehac, vel deprimit, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 23, § 2: navigabilem fossam usque ad oram Tiberina depressuri, Tac. A. 15, 42: puteum, Vitr. 8, 1: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Pomp. Dig. 8, 4, 11.

3. Naut. t. t. *to sink* a ship: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: naves, ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. Manil. 8, 21. ‖ Fig.: *to press down, keep down, trample on, depress*: animos depressa, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, gemitus vorragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Cic. Pis. 18: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Cluent. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*: preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22: nunc quid eloquitio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.*: depressus in ludum, *i. e. pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32

dē-proelĭans, antis, *Part.* [proelior] *warring violently*: ventos sequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take down* or *out from, produce, bring forth*: pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 19: pecuniam ex aerario, id. Manil. 13, 37: tela pharetris, Virg. Aen. 5, 501: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749 Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12. Comic.: e promptuaria cella deprompsi ad flagrum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4. ‖ Fig.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252: de jure civili depromptum, ib. 1, 57, 244: illa deprome nobis unde afferas: depromam equidem, ib. 2, 29.

dēprompsus, a, um, *Part.* [depromo].

dē-prŏpĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to make great haste, to hasten*: propero, cito introito, et cito deproperato, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 17. ‖ Act.: *to hasten* or *accelerate greatly* (rare): coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265. With Inf. as object: sacrificare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 108.

depso, sui, stum, 3. *v. a.* = δεφέω, *to knead*: id ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato R. R. 90. lutum, ib. 40, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, ib. 135. In an obscene sense. *to dishonour*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

depsticĭus, a, um, *adj.* [depso] *kneaded*: panis, Cato R. R. 74.

dēpŭbes, *not of full age*: porcus, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-pŭdesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become shameless* (rare): App. M. 10, p. 253.

dē-pŭdet, uit, 2. *v. impers. to make greatly ashamed*: quum eum non deputeret mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.* ‖ *to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless*: et quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 4: depuduit profugusque pudor sua signa reliquit, Id. H. 4, 155: assiduis convictis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

dē-pŭdĭco, 1. *v. a.* [pudicus] *to defile, dishonour*: stupro, Later. in Gell. 16, 7.

dē-pugnātio, ōnis, *f.* [depugno] *a violent fighting, eager contest*: Cato in Non. 204, 32: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firmic. Math. 4 *praef.*

dē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently*: collatis signis, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 44: acie instructa, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: of gladiatorial combats, *id.* Tusc. 2, 27 *fin.*: ferein, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 2, § 6: bestias, Ccs. dept. ib. 48, 8, 11. *Impers.*: ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 36. ‖ Fig.: cum fortuna, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 39: cum fame, Sil. Stick. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 415. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Acad. 2, 45: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. ‖ Act.: *to fight out, bring a battle to an end*: depugnato proelio, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31.

dēpulpo, [de pulpa] *to pull away, unflesh*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpulsio, ōnis, *f.* [depello] *a driving off, driving away*: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12. In rhetor.: *a defence*: id. Inv. 2, 26, 79: Otis. in Quint. 3, 6, 13. 2. *a letting down*: luminum, Cic. Tim. 14.

dēpulso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to thrust away, push aside*: cubitis depulsa de via, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 11.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27. 2. *An epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus): Inscr. Grut. 20, 3.

dēpulsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to avert*: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3: Amun. 25, 2.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [depello].

dē-pungo, *3. v. a. to mark off, to designate*: depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [depurgo] *purifying, purgative*. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clean out, cleanse* (rare). prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, lb. 112, 2. terram ab herba, ib. 151. caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1. pisces, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 35.

dē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, prune*. vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1 arbores, id. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1. Poet.: umbras (*i. e.* ramos), Ov. de Nuce 61. ‖ *to reckon, esteem, consider*: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1. aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3 omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16. si hoc in rem deputas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20 me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6. 2. *to destine, allot*: vaccas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6 deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. (Hence Fr. *députer*.)

dē-pŭvio, 4. *v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna] *to strike, beat*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

dē-pȳgis, is, *adj.* [pyga] *thin-buttocked*, ἀπύγος· Hor. S. 1, 2, 91.

dēque, *downwards*, v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] *greatly* or *bitterly complaining*: omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: Stat. Th. 1, 404.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *rub off, shave*: de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4: ceram, Gell. 17, 9: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: humorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: corticem, id. 22, 2, 6. marginem, id. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, Gell. 17, 9.

derŏsa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum: App. Herb. 22.

dērēlictio, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting*: communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērēlictus, a, um, *Part.* [derelinquo].

dērēlictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an abandoning, neglecting*: aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12.

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert*: aliquem in servitute, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, id. Verr. 3, 51: sereno aliquid in insulis et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: in area quaedam derelinqui, Cato R. R. 4: quid atque ab omni non modo tantum, verum etiam quo deprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: *departure from* (antithesis rumque rerum pulcherrimum complexum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11. ‖ *to leave by will, death, to bequeath*: illatos de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 166: nil unum quidem nummum ab ea filio derelictum, sed deprehensum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

dē-rĕpentē, *adv. suddenly*, *unexpectedly*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-rĕpo, psi, 3. *v. n. to creep down, sneak down* (rare): derepit ad cubile astutus suis, Phaedr. 2, 4: ad hominum fana, Varr. in Non. 344, 29. With acc.: ursi arborem aversi derepunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

dēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [deripio].

dē-rĭdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. a.* = *to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride*: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: derisus a suis consiliariis, id. Verr. 5, 39 *ad fin.*: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *to laugh heartily at*, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. *Absol.*: *Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, ib. 2, 2, 77: derides, *you jeer me*, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8: patronus despicat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous*: is deridiculus est omnibus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: versus, Gell. 12, 2: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5: quae sibi crimina obficiantur, alterum deridiculum esse, alterum mores suos respuere, Liv. 39, 26. ‖ Subst.: deridiculum, i, *n. ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *ridiculousness*: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 50. Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, ib. 12, 49. In *plur.*: neque ad deridicula, *for amusement*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rigesco (dīr) gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* (only in the *perf.*) *to grow stiff*, become *rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle*, etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, Virg. Aen. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, ib. 7, 447: hirsutae comae, Ov. F. 3, 332: manus, Lucan. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 3, 233: Niobe diriguit malis, ib. 6, 303.

dē-rĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *pull violently down; to tear off, tear away*: aliquem de ara, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 2: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35: velamina ex humeris, lb. 6, 567: deos e coelo, Tib. 1, 10, 60. amnem mentoris, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: amphoram horreo, ib. 3, 28, 7: qualos frumenti deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: lunam coelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46 ensem vagina, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, ib. 11, 29: tunicam, id. Am. 1, 5, 13: derepta acus, ib. 1, 14, 18. Fig. quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *have detracted from*, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

dērīsio, ōnis, *f.* [derideo] *a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision*: derisionis materia, Arn. 7, p. 239: erilis derisio in gentibus, Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare): Suet. Cal. 38. Quint. 3, 8, 51: Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 12.

dērīsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving for laughter, ridiculous*: conditionem, Marcian. Dig. 28, 7, 14.

dērīsus, a, um, *Part.* [derideo].

dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision*: Phaedr. 5, 7: Quint. 6, 3, 7: Tac. Agr. 39.

dērīvātio, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] *a turning off into another channel*: derivationes fluminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: ab ejus derivatio (*a*, Isaeus Athenaeus), Liv. 5, 15. ‖ Fig., *a carrying, application*: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportune derivationis convertere,

by a happy turn, Macr. S. 6, 1. 2. In gramm.: derivation, etymology of words: Plin. in Serv. Aen. 9, 706: Charis. p. 73 P. 3. In rhetor.: the substituting of a softer word for a stronger (as foris for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, etc.): Quint. 3, 7, 25.

dērīvātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] in the later gram. derivative: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [rivus] to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: de fluvio aquam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 12: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: fluvium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: humorem in solitudines, Col. 2, 8, 3. ‖ Fig.: to draw off or away, to turn off, to divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6 19: derivare animum, curaque levare, to divert, Lucr. 2, 365: allo responsionem suam derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: derivandi criminis causa, id. Mil. 10 fin.: fram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9: culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 fin.: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, id. Phil. 11, 9, 22: exspectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16. 2. In gramm.: to derive, sc. one word from another: Quint. 1, 6, 38: Diomed. p. 310 P.

dērŏgātĭo, ōnis, f. [derogo] a partial repeal of a law, a modifying clause: tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, Cic. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.): Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dērŏgātor, ōris, m. [id.] a detractor, depreciator: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] derogatory: Julian. Dig. 25, 4. 2.

dē-rŏgĭto, 1. v. a. freq. to ask repeatedly: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 60.

dē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. legal t. t. to repeal part of a law, to restrict or modify it (v. abrogo): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134: derogatur legi cum pars detrahitur, Modest. Dig. 16, 102. ‖ In gen.: to take away, detract from, diminish: usually with *dat.*: nón mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: fidem alicui, id. Fl. 4, 9: and simply fidem, id. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6. With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175: de testum fide, id. Caecin. 1 fin. With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, id. Inv. 2, 46, 136.

dē-rōdo, si, sum, *Part.* [rodo] *gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos derosos esse a muribus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38.

dē-runcĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [runcina] to plane off; hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 61 ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dēsĭlĭo, rui, 3. v. a. and n. (rare). ‖ Act.: to cast down: an hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11. ‖ Neutr.: to fall down: App. M. 7, p. 196.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo] broken, craggy, steep, precipitous: dextra pars (macerise) in aliquantum altitudinis derupta, Liv. 42, 15: saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: colle arduo et derupto, Tac. A. 2, 80: per spatia terrae prona atque derupta, Gell. 6, 2. *Comp.*: in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 26, 2. *Sup.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur. Subst.: derupta, orum, n. *the precipices*: in derupta praecipitati, Liv. 38, 3 *fin.*: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45.

dē-sacro (desacro) avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare for consecro) to consecrate, dedicate: quercum Trivine, Stat. Th. 9, 586. Of persons: to deify: Capitol. Anton. philos. 28. ‖ Meton.: to devote, destine: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, prescribed for particular diseases, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

dē-saevio, ii, 4. v. n. to rage: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg. Aen. 10, 569: pelago hiems, ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Lucan. 6, 540: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: quum affatim desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12. ‖ to cease raging: nec dum desaeviat ira, exspectat, Lucan. 5, 304.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet (rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Cal. 54 *fin.*: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cyprian. de Spectac. *med.*

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. (old *perf.* descendidit, Valer. Ant. in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.*: descendiderant, Laber. ib.) [scando] to climb, go or come down; to fall, sink down, descend. ‖ In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: ex equis, Auct. B. Hisp. 15: equo, Sall. Hist. frgm.: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11: coelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1 coelo ab alto, Virg. Aen. 8, 423: monte, ib. 4, 159: per clivum, Ov. F. 1, 263: in mare de coelo, Lucr. 6, 427: coelo in hibernas undas, Virg. G. 4, 235: coelo ad suos honores templaque, Ov. F. 5, 551: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4: ad naviculas, id. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 6, 404. Poet. with *dat.*: nocti, i. e. ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708: Erebo, id. 13, 759. *Absol.*: asta ut descendam (*sc.* ex equo), alight, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 120: descendens (*sc.* e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (*sc.* de arce), Virg. Aen. 2, 672: umbrae descendentes (*sc.* ad infernos), Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 41. ‖ Esp. 1. to go down, *sc.* from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: in forum descendens, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: ad forum, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. *Absol.*: hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: Liv. 2, 54. Hence *fig.*: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2: in partes, Tac. A. 15, 50. 2. Milit. *t. t. to march down, sc.* from a higher into a lower position ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: inde (*sc.* de arce), Liv. 32, 32: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: ad Alexandriam, id. 45, 12. *Absol.*: id. 44, 5. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, to give battle, to engage, id. 8, 8: Just. 14, 3: in proelium, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 10: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11: in bellum, Just. 15, 4. in belli periculum, id. 15, 1. 3. Of things: to sink or reach down, fall upon; also to pierce, penetrate: ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41: (arundo) in caput, Lucan. 6, 216: hostes in jugulos gladiis descendebant, Flor. 3, 10: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: vestis ad genua, Curt. 6, 5: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24: lapathi radix ad tria cubita, id. 19, 6, 31: toto corpore pestis, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: galeae vetant descendere cristae, to sink down, Stat. Th. 9, 262. 4. In medic. of a stool: to pass off, pass through: Cels. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: olera, id. 1, 6: cibus, Plin. 23, 1, 1: alvus, Cels. 2, 7. ‖ Fig. in gen.: a vita pastorali ad agriculturam descenderunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint. 11, 3, 65: grammatici omnes in hanc descendent rerum tenuitatem, id. 1, 4, 7: in omnis familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85: eo contemptionis descensum, Tac. A. 15, 1: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum ordine perpetuo quaeris, sunt hujus origo Ilus et Assaracus, Ov. M. 11, 754: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, sank, Sall. J. 11: ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *med.*: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52. *Impers. pass.*: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. de Or 3, 61: eo descensum credebant, ut pereundum esset, Tac. A. 14, 7. 2. to lower oneself, descend to; to yield or condescend to any act, to resort to. constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic Rep. 1, 43: ad calamitatum societates, id. Am. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: ad innocentium supplicia, ib. 6, 16: ad vim atque ad arma, ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: ad mangonicos quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: preces in omnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 782. videte quo descendam, judices, Cic. Font. 1, 2. placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, id. Verr. 2, 72. 3. to descend or proceed from any person or thing: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1: Plin. 22, 24, 51. Hence, descendentes, *part. absol. relations in the descending line, descendants* (opp. to *ascendentes*, parents, grandparents, etc.): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68. 4. to depart, deviate, differ from: tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (*sc.* Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 126: id. 3, 5, 8. ‖ V. In pass.: to be derived from, to descend from (rare): Plin. 2, 16, 13 *ad fin.*: Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensĭo, ōnis, f. [descendo] a going down, descending: balinearum, into the bath, Plin. 20, 17, 69. Meton.: the bath or sunken place itself: tres descensiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *sub med.*

dēscensus, a, um, *Part.* [descendo].

dēscensus, ūs, m. [id.] a climbing down, descent (rare): qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57. ‖ Meton.: a descending way, a descent: difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: facilus descensus Averno, Virg. Aen. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46. ‖ a lying down for copulation: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. v. n. to cut oneself off, to withdraw, leave, depart from; also to fall off, degenerate: a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4: si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione descivert, Cic. Fin. 4, 8: a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9: a veritate, id. Acad. 2 15: a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: a vita, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, id. Fam. 2, 16: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem, Flor. 4, 3. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate*, Col. 3, 2, 13. *Impers.* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. ‖ Esp. to revolt, desert, go over to another party: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a nobis desciscatis, ib. 2, 32: ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11 9, 21: Liv. 6, 36: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deerit ad quem desciscant, ab nobis non deficient id. 31, 7: Pyr-

acste ab Latiali ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19: ad aliquem, id. 26, 21. *Pecora. pass.*: quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, id. 9, 16. *Absol.*: quum Fidenae aperte descisserunt, id. 1, 27: Tac. H. 1, 31: Suet. Caes. 68.

dē-scōbīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [scobina] *to file* or *scrape off* (rare): supercilia, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write down* or *from, to copy, transcribe*: scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9. **II.** *to sketch out, to draw, delineate, write*: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 22: geometricas formas in arena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31: sphaeram, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: coelum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7: coeli meatus radio, Virg. Aen. 6, 851: carmina in cortice fagi, id. E. 5, 14: id. Aen. 3, 445: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33. **III.** Fig.: *to mark* or *point out, represent, explain, describe*: malos mores, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: hominum sermones moresque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: aliquem latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: pullum equinum, Quint. 8, 2, 15: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15. lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18: praecepta, id. S. 2, 3, 34. With *acc.* and *infin.* (rare). nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415: Gell. 9, 1. **2.** *to mark off, divide, class*: populum in tribus tres curiasque tuginta descripserat, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, id. 1, 19: plebem in clientelas principum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: commode ordines descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, id. Rep. 4, 2 populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, id Leg. 3, 19, 44 classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42. **3.** *to ascribe, allot, assign*: with *acc.* of the thing and *dat.* of the person: civitatibus pro numero millium pecuniarum summas, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Cass. B. C. 3, 42: vectigal Graecis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: suum cuique munus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: jura civitatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 id. Verr. 5, 11: officia, id. Acad. 2, 36: pecuniam, id. Flacc. 14: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86 munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267.

dēscriptē, *adv. precisely, distinctly*: descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat digerere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] *a marking out, delineation*: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id. Verr. 2, 77 *fin.* In *plur.*: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. Tusc. 1, 17: volutarum, *sketches, drawings*, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, *maps*, id. 8, 2. **II.** Fig.: *a representation, description*: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18: diligida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66. In rhetor.: *a characterising*: Cic. Top. 22, 83: Quint. 9, 1, 31. **2.** *a classing, distribution, division*: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Liv. 4, 4: legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: privatarum possessionum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 24: aequabilis sumptus, id. Flacc. 14. **3.** *disposition, order, arrangement*: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, id. Rep. 1, 46: via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi descriptio, id. Off. 1, 39: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 137. In *plur.*: descriptiones temporum, id. Acad. 1, 3.

dēscriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [*descriptio*] *a short description, delineation*: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*

dēscriptor, ōris, m. [describo] *a describer, delineator*: Lact. 5, 9 *med.*

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [describo]. **II.** Adj.: *precisely ordered, properly arranged*: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74. *Sup.* does not occur. *Absol.*: descripta, *memoranda, records*: recitari facturam dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac. A. 6, 24.

dē-scrōbo, 1. *v. a.* [scrobs] *to set*: gemmas auro, Ter. Res. carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, 3. *v. a. to carve out*: simulacrum ligno aut lapide desculpitur, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

dē-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut down, to cut off*: partes ex toto, Cic. Tim. 7: uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15: saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 85: vitem, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: segetem, Liv. 2, 5: aures, Cass. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: cervicem, Liv. 31, 34: collum, Virg. Aen. 8, 438: tu illud (processum) desecabis, hoc agnitionis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *disette*, from the perf. part. *desecta.*)

dēsĕcro, v. desacro.

dēsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deseco] *a cutting off*: Col. 6, 3, 1.

dē-sĕnesco, nui, 3. *v. n. to diminish by age, to die away*: ira belli desenuit, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

dē-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3. *v. a.* 1 lit. *to put down* [v. sero]; hence, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert*: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Cass. B. C. 1, 76: deseritur a suis Varus, ib. 1, 13: pignus deserere, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: te amantem non deseram, id. Ps. 1, 1, 101: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 11: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Virg. Aen. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, ib. 10, 649.

2. *Absol.* of soldiers: *to desert*: Quint. 9, 2, 85: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 *sq.* **II.** Fig.: *to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to*: Petreius non deserit sese, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles literas alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58 desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: praetermittendae autem defensionis, deserendique officii plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9: susceptum officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 *ad fin.*: deditionem, Sall. J. 70: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9. Of things: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 13: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. *Pass.*: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 34: and with simple *abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161: Prop. 2, 7, 17: Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*

dē-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep down* (rare): deserpit genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586: App. Apol. p. 315.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): milit. t. t. *desertion*; Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3. **2.** Fig.: *a slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24.

dēsertor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who forsakes, an abandoner*: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9: communis salutis, aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.* **II.** Milit. t. t. *a deserter*: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Liv. 3, 69: Tac. A. 1, 21. **2.** Fig.: *a fugitive*: Ammon, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asius, Virg. Aen. 12, 15.

dēsertrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forsakes, neglects*: Jupp. de hab. mulier. 1.

dēsertus, a, um, *Part.* [desero]. **II.** Adj.: *deserted; desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: deserta via et inculta, id. Cael. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: stipes, *solitary*, Tib. 1, 1, 12: arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36 *Comp.*: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Sup.*: orae desertissimae, id. Sest. 22, 50: desertissima solitudo, id. Verr 5, 67. **Subst.**: deserta, orum, *n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes*: Virg. G. 6, 801 Plin. 5, 4, 4. With *gen.*: Libyae deserta, Virg. Aen. 1, 384: id. G. 3, 291. In *sing.*: desertum, i, *n.* in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774: Hier. Ep. 125, 2. (Hence Fr. *désert.*)

dē-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to*: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: grammatico soli deservisamus, deinde geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7: honoribus, id. Pan. 77. Of things: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius oculis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan. 50.

dēses, idis, (*nom. sing.* appears not to occur) *adj.* [desideo] Lit.: *sitting down, sitting at ease*: *slow, sluggish, listless, lazy, indolent* (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: homines ignavi et desides, Gell. 13, 8: with *ab*: deses ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: natura deside torpet orbis, Lucan. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu ire, ib. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Theb. 6, 147.

dē-sĭccо, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, to desiccate*: vasa desiccari jubet, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 30: herba desiccata, App. Herb. 49.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle to loiter, to lounge*: tam diu ibi desidere neque redire filium, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 4: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 2: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21: amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, *to be negligent*, Suet. Caes. 4. **2.** *to go to stool*: Cels. 2, 7.

dēsĭdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *worthy of desire, desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Liv. 24, 5: *Comp.*: Suet. Tib. 21. *Sup.* does not occur.

dēsĭdĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. with ardent desire*: Ang. Ep. 142, 2.

dēsĭdĕrans, antis, *Part.* [desidero] in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *best beloved*: vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Front. Ep. 5, 40: M. Aur. ib. 1, 5.

dēsĭdĕranter, *adv. eagerly*: appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4. *Comp.*: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.

dēsĭdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desidero] *a wishing a longing for*; *a missing* (rare): voluptatum, Cic. de Sen. 12, 47: reliquorum desideratio, Vitr. 2, 9.

dēsĭdĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in late gramm. *desiderative*: verba (e. g. esurio, coenaturio, etc.), Aug. p. 2026 P.

dēsĭdĕrĭum, ĭi, n. [id.] a yearning, wishing or longing for; a missing, regretting; grief for the absence or loss of anything. With gen.: desiderium est ejus quæ nondum adfuit, videndi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13: me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, Lucr. 3, 914: esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 fin.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. Am. 3: defuncti, Suet. Cal. 6: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui) Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66. Absol.: alicui esse magno desiderio, ib. 4, 5, 5: explere expectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficior, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 16, 11: facere aliquid sum desiderio, id. Am. 21 ad fin.: domus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29: quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1, in plur.: desideria aliaujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. As a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 fin.: Cat. 3, 5. II. want, need, necessity (rare): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4: aureis vasis uti in maxumis desideriis, Plin. 33, 3, 14: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43. 2. In the time of the empire: a request, petition: desiderio militum ad Cæsarem ferendo, Tac. A. 1, 19: Suet. Aug. 17: Plin. Pan. 79: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

dē-sīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. considero] to yearn, pine for, to long after: dies noctesque me amas, me desideras, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Am. 24: nec silio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9. desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2. With infin.: mihi dari haud desidero, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 37: ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. With ab or in: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: Quint. 3, 1, 2: in milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: Cic. Brut. 31, 118. Absol.: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 30: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16. Of things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat, id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat jam probationem, Quint. 3, 7, 4: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40. II. to miss, feel the want of: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desiderea, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 72: (femina) quæ suos fortiter desideraverunt, haec lacrymæ the last of, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16. 2. Meton.: to lose: and more freq. pass.: to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius CC militum desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B. G. 5, 23: neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

dēsĭdĭa, æ, f. [desideo] a sitting down, remaining: a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness: Prop. 1, 15, 6: in pertum confugere non fortitas neque desidiæ, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: ne languori se desidiæque dedat, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: in desidiam segnitiamque conversus, Sust. Galb. 9: ab industria plebem ad desidiam avocaret patabant, Cic. Sest. 48 fin.: vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15. In plur.: Lucr. 5, 49: vobis desidiæ apud Virg. Aen. 5, 611: Of things: agri, hoc loco locantur, desidiam, lucro faciem, Col. 2, 15, 3.

dēsĭdĭa, æ, f. [desido] a subsiding, retiring: maris, App. de Mundo, p. 73.

dēsĭdĭārĭum, i, n. [desidia] a lounging-place: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 9.

dēsĭdĭōsē, adv. idly, slothfully: desidiose agere ætatem, Lucr. 4, 1132.

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, adj. [desidia] Lit.: fond of sitting down; slothful, indolent, lazy (rare): desidiosiores, Varr. R. R. 2 præf.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8. Meton.: causing idleness, making lazy: si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut quum desidiosam artem dicemus, quia desidiosos facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 41: habet etiam amœnitas ipas vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 fin.: desidiose puer (sc. Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 2.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3. v. n. (cf. consido) to sink, fall or settle down (only of things): tantos terræ motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 33 fin.: Gargara desidunt surgenti, appears to sink as he rises, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum plenum desidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: ex urina quod desidit album est, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18. Fig.: to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate, desidentes mores, Liv. procem.

dēsĭdĭo, adv. for a long time (for diuturno): Varr. in Fulg. p. 565, 2.

dēsignātē, adv. significantly: Gell. 2, 5.

dēsignātĭo, ōnis, f. [designo] a marking out, describing, designating: cellarum, Vitr. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138. II. a disposition, arrangement: designatio totius operis, id. N. D. 1, 8. fin.: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 4, B. III. an appointment to office: annua designatio, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac. A. 2, 36 ad fin.

dēsignātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who regulates or arranges: a regulator. Esp. 1. an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre: Pl. Poen. prol. 19. 2. a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6: Sen. Ben. 6, 38. 3. an umpire at public spectacles, βραβευτής: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1: Cic. Att. 4, 3.

dēsignātus, elect, appointed: v. designo, II. 4.

dē-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark or trace out; to delineate, designate, define: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755: moenia fossa, ib. 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24: vultuere frontem, to mark, Stat. Th. 6, 782: nullila ingenti gyro, ib. 1, 311: designat Europen, represents, Ov. M. 6, 103. With dat.: fines templo Jovis, Liv. 1, 10: locum circo, id. 1, 35 II. Fig.: to point out, describe, denote, represent: haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120: oratione fratrem designari, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19: aliquem nota ignavise, Liv. 24, 16: turpitudinem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. 2. to chalk out, contrive, perpetrate (in either a good or a bad sense): quae designata sint et facta nequiter, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 66: illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7: quid non ebrietas designat, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16. 3. to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint: quaeditiones et designare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 82: Antiquarum primum omnium partem descriptionemque et modum mittis tribuisse, vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, to be designed and executed, id. N. D. 2, 21. 4. Esp. of nomination to an office: to elect, choose: ut si decemviratum habeant, quos pleb. designaverit: obtinet est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Agr. 2, 10 ad fin.: Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, etc., Sall. C. 26. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consul elect, Cic. Fam. 11, 6: Vell. 2, 58: tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 11: id. Att. 3, 13: Sall. J. 27: quaestor, Vell. 2, 111. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32. (Hence It. disegnare, designare; Sp. designar, diseñar: Fr. désigner, dessiner: also subst. It. disegno; Sp. diseño, designio; Fr. dessein, dessin.)

dē-sĭlĭo, silŭi, sultum, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap down, alight: de navi in scaphaam, Pl. Rud. Prol. 75: de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: de rheda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ex essedis, ib. 4, 33: ex equis, ib. 4, 2: ab equo, Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praeceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129 bijugis et curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 355 lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. H. 15, 172: in undas, id. M. 3, 681: in mare, Suet Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3, 22: ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ad calciandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23. Absol.: desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31. Of things: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: fuluininaque aetheria desiluisse domo, Prop. 2, 26, 50. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, nor throw thyself into difficulties, Hor. A. P. 134.

dē-sĭno, sīvi or sĭi, sĭtum, 3. v. a. and n. (contr. desisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: Suet. Ner. 33: desissem, Cat. 36, 5: desi, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. no. 71). Lit. to put down [v. sino]: hence to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist. I. Act.: with inf.: illud jam miram desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59. commemorare eos, ib. 1, 1: amare, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 67: ubi ipsi desierunt verti, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25. With acc.: artem desinere, id. Fam. 7, 1: seditionem, Gell. 2, 12: versus, Virg. E. 8, 61: plura, ib. 5, 19: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, App. M. 5, p. 170. With abl.: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80. With gen. (like the Gr. παύεσθαι and λήγειν): querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84. Absol.: Ah! pergisne? De. Jam, jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 67: ut incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio faerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 fin.: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas. Quint. 8, 6, 50. In colloq. lang desine sometimes like the Gr. παῦε, leave off, be still! etc.: Ba. Heu, heu, heu! Pa. Desine, Pl. Ps 5, 2 51: Pa. Tum de puero, Dave? Da. Ah, desine, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8. 2. Pass. (usually in the perf. tenses): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae. Cic. Brut. 32, 123: Persei nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49: nectier postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34. In pres. imperf.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 421. II. Neutr.: to cease, stop, end: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall. J. 83: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89: cetera fragilia et cadnea occidunt desinuntque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: caeda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727: Hor. A. P. 4: in quo, dominus, Ov. M. 8, 896: gemma haec in violam desinit, changes to violet, Plin. 37, 9, 40. Pyramides desinens, i. e. the extremity, Liv. 4, 33, 46. In rhetor. cf the close of a period

ish quasi [partitive] declension, Cic. de Or. 3, 34: Gellius. 3, 19.

dēsipĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [desipio] *want of understanding, foolishness*: Lact. 3, 25.

dē-sīpio, 3. v. n. and a. [sapio]. I. Neutr.: *to be without sense or understanding; to act foolishly*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc. 27: dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool at times*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: desipiebam negotio, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 35: desipientia arrogantiae est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16. Of a person in a fever, *etc., to be delirious, to rave*: intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 in. ‖ Act.: *to make tasteless*: Tert. Pudic. 13.

dē-sīno, sīlŭi, sītum (*perf.* desiĕrunt, Lucr. 4, 976) 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr.: lit. *to stand off or aloof*; hence, *to leave off, give over, desist from*: constr. with *de, ab, abl., dat.*, the *inf., subj.*, and *absol.* (in class. prose most freq. with the *abl.* or *inf.*): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2: de diritina contentione, Nep. Tim. 2: de negotio, Auct. B. Afr. 45: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.*: hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: oppugnatione, ib. 6, 39: consilio, ib. 7, 26 *fin.*: negotio, ib. 1, 45: itinere, ib. 5, 11: fuga, ib. 4, 12: sententia, ib. 6, 4: causa, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: pugnae, ib. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 3, 273: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 (incipiatur dives, ib. 2, 9: causa agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Iliachis furere, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 9: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, id. Ps. 1, 5, 81: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov. Il. 4, 8: desistente auctumno, *coming to a close*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8. ‖ Act. *to set down*: in scopulo puellam, App. M. 4, p. 157.

dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [desino].

dē-sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sero] *sown or planted deep*: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

dēsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [desino] *a ceasing*: Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. M. 3, 87.

dēsŏlātio, ōnis, *f.* [desolo] *a desolating, desolation*: Eccl.

dēsŏlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that makes lonely or desolate*: Eccl.

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [solus] *to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert*: desolavimus agros, Virg. Aen. 11, 367: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917. Most freq. in *part. perf.*: desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349: tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipli, Virg. Aen. 11, 870: Plin. Ep. 4, 21: Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.* With *abl.*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, ib. 12, 26: discessione allorum, ib. 1, 30 *fin.*: aguen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevo jam desolata senectus, *enfeebled*, Petr. 124, 286. With *gen.*: virorum, Sil. 8, 590.

dē-somnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless*: Petr. 47, 5.

dē-sorbĕo, 2. v. a. *to swallow down*: vortex, Tert. Idol. 24.

dēspectātio, ōnis, *f.* [despecto] *a looking down, a prospect*: Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* dub. (*al.* disparationes).

dēspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who looks down*. Fig.: *a despiser*: divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2.

dēspectio, ōnis, *f.* [despicio] *a looking down upon*. Fig.: *a despising, contempt*: humanarum opinionum, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 288, 24.

dēspecto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to look down upon*: ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624: terras, Virg. Aen. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 720: aquas, ib. 13, 699. Of places: *to overlook*: Zamis posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 36, 27: ex quo [Italiam] despectant insulae Absolute: despectans. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise*: libertos

dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a despising*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 21.

dēspĕcŭlor, ātus, 1. dep. [id.] *to despise*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dēspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *the full despiser*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dēspectus, a, um, *Part.* [despicio] *despised, contemned*: alicenis, contemptum, despectus a cetaris, Cic. Fin. 4, 5: Sup.: id. Verr. 1, 41.

dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking down upon*: qui ex oppido Alesia despectus in omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: in mare, ib. 3, 24 *fin.*: sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 352. In *plur.*: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29. ‖ Fig.: *a despising, contempt*: Judibrio et despectui paternis inimicis erunt oppositi, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 51. (Hence It. *dispetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *dépit.*)

dēspērābilis, e, *adj.* [despero] *hopeless, incurable*: Eccl.

dēspērānter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly*: legat tecum, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

dēspērātē, *adv. hopelessly, desperately*: nisi desperate solicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Cal. 237.

dēspērātio, ōnis, *f.* [despero] *hopelessness, despair*: desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. With *gen.*: omnium rerum amisso et desperatio recuperandi, id. Fam. 4, 3: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione conflgit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: victoriae, id. Phil. 12, 5: magna desperatio pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: desperatio omnium salutis, ib. 1, 5: Liv. 3, 2. *Absol.*: magna desperatione affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12: *ad* desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81: in desperatione esse, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46. In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.* ‖ Meton. *desperate boldness, fool-hardiness*: desperatio truculentae feminae, App. M. 10, p. 231.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* [despero]. ‖ *Adj.*: *given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate*: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin. Comp.*: haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. Fam. 6, 22. *Sup.*: perfugium, id. Verr. 2, 41 *fin.*: spes, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B.

dē-sperno, 3. v. a. *to despise greatly, disdain*: opes, Col. 10, 298.

dē-spĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up*: constr.: most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or a dependent clause; less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.*

1. With *de*: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: de pugna, ib. de officio imperatoris, ib. de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21. 2. With *acc.*: honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. *Passive*: sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: hujus salus desperanda est, id. Am. 24, 90: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: desperata salute, ib. 3, 3: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14: desperatis hominibus, *men without hope, desperate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1. 3. With a *dependent clause*: ego vero *despero* fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: Hor. 1. 2. 190. ‖ 4. With *dat.*: salutl desperare, Cic. Cn. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: rebus vels, Sil. 16, 69: vitae [Servio], Tac. A. 3, 29: vitae, Suet. Aug. 81: nec [Caesari] victoriae, B. G. 3, 12: alcui, Sil. 3, 38: [Caesar] nec [Pompeio] victoriae, Lucan. 1, 125: [Pompeius] nec [Caesari] victoriae

aliquam despondeas, quamvis eorum amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10. ‖ Fig.: *to promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9 *fin.*: Val. Fl. 7, 509. 2. despondere animum or animos, *or* simply despondere, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne dimittantur neve animum despondeant, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 6: animos, Liv. 3, 38. *Absol.*: tardi cavels clausi plurimi despondent, Col. 8, 10, 1. With *acc.*: despondere sapientiam, *to despair of acquiring wisdom*, id. 11, 1, 11.

dēsponsātio, ōnis, *f.* [desponso] *a betrothing, betrothal*: Tert. Virg. vel. 11.

dēsponsātor, ōris, *m.* [despondeo] *a betrother*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

dēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* [despondeo].

dēspūmātio, ōnis, *f.* [despumo] *a skimming off*: Tert. Cam. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act.: *to skim off, to skim*: unctum alieni, Virg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10. 2. *to work off, digest* (wine): Falernum, Pers. 3, 3. 3. *to rub off, polish* a pavement: pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62. 4. *to bleed* a horse. Veg. 3, 34, 2. 5. *to deposit anything held in solution*, etc.: Lucan. 6, 506: despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54. ‖ Neutr.: *to cease foaming, to slacken, abate*: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira 2, 20: affectus, id. Ep. 99 *ad fin.*: aetas, ib. 68 *ad fin.*

dē-spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit out, to spit*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. 5, 40: esp. as a superstitious observance for averting fascination, disease, etc.: Plin. 28, 4, 7: ter cane, ter dictis despue carminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 55. ‖ Fig.: *to reject, abhor*: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 26: acre despuat in mores, Pers. 4, 35. preces alicujus, Cat. 50, 19.

dēspūtāmentum, i, *n.* [despuo] *spittle*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *spittle*: Col. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

dēsquāmāta, orum, *n. plu.* In medic.: *parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriations*: Plin. 22, 25, 68.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [squama] *to scale off, to scale*: pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1. ‖ Meton.: *to peel off, scour, clean off*: corticem, Plin. 23, 7, 70: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: terrenum, *to scrape off*, id. 25, 8, 54: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15.

dē-sterno, strāvi, 3. *v. a. to unsaddle, ungird*: camelos, Vulg. Genes. 24, 32.

dē-sterto, tŭi, 3. *v. n. to cease snoring*; poet. *to cease dreaming*: Pers. 6, 10.

dēstĭco, 1. *v. n. to make a noise like the shrew-mouse*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

dēstillātio, ōnis, *f.* [destillo] *a dripping down, distilling*: in medic. *a rheum, catarrh, running*: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Val. 17, 71.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to drip* or *trickle down, to distil*: hippomanes lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Virg. G. 3, 281: ex aethere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels. 4, 2. ‖ Meton.: of the part whence anything drops or distils: destillent tempora nardo, Tib. 2, 2, 7: destillantibus arboribus odore mirae suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

dē-stimŭlo (dis-), 1. *v. a. to goad on, stimulate*: exercendi stilli amore destimulor, Symm. Ep. 4, 26.

dēstina, ae, *f.* [destino] *a support, stay, prop*: coeli, Arn. 2, p. 92

dēstĭnātē, *adv.*, *resolutely, obstinately*: certare, Amm. 18, 2. *Comp.*: id. 20, 4.

dēstĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *a setting fast, fixing; a resolution, determination, design*: depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 22, 35 *fin.*: consulum, i. e. *the election* (*opp.* renunciatione), Plin. Pan. 77: Tac. H. 2, 79: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21: exspirandi, id. 7, 45, 46: quietis, Stat. Silv. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

dēstĭnāto, *adv. designedly*: Suet. Caes. 60.

dēstĭnātum, i, *n. a mark* or *aim*: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 38, 26: adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, Curt. 7, 5 *fin.* ‖ Meton.: *a design, intention*: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, Tac. H. 1, 4: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, id. A. 4, 40: ex destinato, *adv. designedly, intentionally*: Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 43.

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure*: antemnas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25: falces (laquels), id. B. G. 7, 22: arcas, Vitr. 5, 12. ‖ Fig.: *to fix, determine, design, intend, appoint, elect*, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22: Tac. A. 1, 3: Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, Liv. 9, 16 *fin.*: animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4: certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: Quint. 3, 6, 57: bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, id. 28, 14. With *inf.* of a *clause*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 *fin.*: destinare potiorem populi Romani quam Regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7: sibi destinatum in animo esse, Camillo summittere imperium, id. 6, 6. With *dat.*: operi destinati, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me aerae, Virg. Aen. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 *fin.*: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20. With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9. With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53 *fin.*: legati in provinciam destinati Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6. 2. *to aim, take aim at*: locum oris, Liv. 38, 29: Curt. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: destinandi sagittas mire promptus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. 3. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy*: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Pl. Rud. prol. 45: quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. [Root STAN, another form of STA: cf. A. S. *standan*; Eng. *stand*; with Gr. ἵ-στη-μι; Lat. *sta-re*; cf. obstino.]

dē-stĭtio, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set down; to set, place*; destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Cascil. in Non. 280, 3: navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3: aliquem in convivio, Cic. Verr. 3, 26 *ad fin.*: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 2, 12: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 42. ‖ *to forsake, abandon, desert*: quid illum tratam abs te destituis? id. Men. 5, 2, 90: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: desinueres in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17: inceptam destitutae fugam, *to have desisted from*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. C. aud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42: quorum (verborum) pars devorari, pars destitui solet, *are pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 11, 3, 33. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *defrauded them of their stipulated reward*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Of things: quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, Vell. 2, 69 *fin.*: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem somni, Ov. H. 15, 136: fluitantem alveum aqua destituerat, Liv. 1, 4: et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. E. 1, 61. *Absol.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praeaidia molitur, id. 1, 41: pietasque fidesque, Lucan. 5, 298.

dēstitūtio, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *a forsaking, deserting, cheating*: Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Quint. 5, 20: Suet. Dom. 14.

dēstitūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forsakes, deceives*: Auct. Priap. 83, 14. Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18.

dēstitūtus, a, um, *Part.* [destituo] with *abl.* and less freq. with *ab*: *abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: in divite ac pupere; propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituto, Quint. 5, 10, 26: alicujus consilii prominis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 3: scientia juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10. lenocinio, id. 12, 1, 30: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: consternatus destitutoque simillis, Suet. Galb. 11: a re familiari, id. Ner. 10.

dēstrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [destringo] *dissolving*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

dēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [destringo].

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to strip off, rub off* or *down, scour, pull out*, etc.: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2. ramos, Lucan. 4, 317. Of *rubbing down* the body in the bath: Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Mart. 14, 51: also of *scouring out* the intestines. interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing* a sword: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: securim, Liv. 8, 7. Fig.: destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, Plin. Pan. 37. ‖ *to brush gently against, to graze*: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562 pectus arundine, ib. 10, 526: pectora summa sagitta, id. H. 16, 275: summum destrinxit arundo corpus, id. M. 8, 382: vulnus, *to cause a slight wound*, Grat. Cyn. 364. Fig.: *to criticise, censure*: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2.

dēstructĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [destruo] *destructible*: Lact. de Ira D. *ad fin.* (*al.* destructilis).

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructible*: aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 187.

dēstructio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pulling down, destruction*: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12. 2. *a pulling to pieces*: his confinis est destructio et confirmatio sententiarum, Quint. 10, 5, 12.

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructive*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dēstructor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a puller down, destroyer*: Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *tear down, pull to pieces* (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facilime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20: templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. Poet.: crinemque manumque, *to strip of crown and sceptre*, Stat. Th. 12, 93. ‖ Fig.: *to destroy, ruin, weaken*: destruere ac demoliri, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (*opp.* illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2: finitionem (*opp.* confirmare),

bi. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (*opp.* externarum), *id.* 5, 7, 25: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, *id.* H. 1, 6: dicta vultu, Ov. A. A. 2, 312.

dē-sub, *prep.* with *abl.* *below, beneath*: desub Aipibus, id est desub ipsis Italiae faucibus gentis, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. 2, 19. (In Sen. Controv. 1, 3, and Col. 12, 34, desub is very doubtful.) Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 282, 283.

dē-sūbito (and separately, de subito), *adv.* *on a sudden, suddenly*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: Cic. Rep. 6, 2.

dē-sūbtīlo, *v. v. a.* [subula] *to bore deeply*: viam, Varr. ap Non. 99, 32.

dē-suctus, a, um, *Part.* [desugo].

dē-sūdasco, *v. v. n.* *to sweat greatly*: Fl. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātio, ōnis, *f.* [desudo] *a violent sweating*: nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. Fig.: *exertion, painstaking*: desudatio curaque destrictior, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, *v. v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to sweat greatly*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 29: Stat. Th. 3, 277. 2. Fig.: *to exert* or *fatigue oneself*: in his (*sc.* exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans. Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280. II. Act.: *to sweat out, exude*: balsamo, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celer. 123: sudorem, App. Apol.: Stygiam pestem in amnes, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 304. 2. *to perform with exertion*: excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1. judicia, Claud. Mall. Theod. 11.

dēsuē-fācio, fēci, factum, *v. v. a.* *to disuse* (rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic. Clu. 40: Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-suēsco, sūēvi, sŭētum, *v. v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to disuse, to break off a custom* or *habit*: desuevi, ne quo ad coenam iret, Titin. in Non. 95, 1 vocem, App. Flor. *no.* 15: diu desueta arma, Virg. Aen. 2, 509: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38. in desuescendis, morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70. Poet.: desueta sidera cerno (*i. e.* quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503: voces jam mihi desuetas, ib. 7, 646. desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63. II. Neutr.: *to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit*; or in the perf., *to be unaccustomed*: paulatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg. Aen. 6, 815. desueto Samnite clamorem pati, Liv. 8, 38. fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722.

dēsuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *discontinuance, disuse*: armorum, Liv. 1, 19: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436.

dēsuētus, a, um, *Part.* [desuesco].

dē-sūgo, suxi, ctum, *v. v. a.* *to suck from, to suck in*: Pall. 1, 9, 4.

dē-sulco, *v. v. a.* *to plough up, furrow*: Avien. Perieg. 1137.

dēsulto, *v. v. n. freq.* [desilio] *to leap down*: mari, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leaper, vaulter*: esp.: *one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: Liv. 21, 29. Fig.: *an inconstant person*: amoris, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15: bellorum, Sen. Suasor. 1 *med.*

dēsultōrius, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *pertaining to a desultor* or *rider in the circus*: equi, Suet. Caes. 39. Subst. desultorius=desultor: Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*

dēsultrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [desilio] *inconstant*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēsultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a leaping down* from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* (so in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, *per synaer.* as one syll.: Lucr. 1, 44: Cat 64, 151: Virg. G. 2, 233: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24, *etc.*: *pres. subj.* desiet, Cato R. R. 8: *perf.* defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 585): *to be away, be absent, be wanting* or *missing*. *Absol.*: non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360: omnia deerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *ad fin.*: semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, ib. 6, 43: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52. With *dat.*: metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 3: cui nihil desit Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: neu desint opulis rosae, Hor. Od. 2, 36, 15: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.* With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.*: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63. With *inf.*: et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7. Tac. H. 4, 1. With *subj.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (in Non. 262, 23): Tac. A. 14, 39: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45: non defuit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 31. II. *to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist* or *serve, to desert*. With *dat.*: tantum emitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ne tibi desis, *neglect your own interest*, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: Hor. S. 1, 9, 56. reipublicae non deesse, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: communi saluti nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33: huic rei, id. B. C. 3, 93. negotio, *ib.* 2, 41: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17: tempori, Liv. 21, 27: occasioni temporis, Caes B. C. 3, 79. *Absol.*: qui non deerat in causis, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, *v. v. a.* *to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose* (rare). sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37: sibi Athenas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81. *Absol.*: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

dē-sŭo, *v. v. a.* *to sew down, fasten*: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv.* *from above, above*: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, id. B. C. 1, 79. Tac. A. 2, 16: Suet. Tib. 72: Virg. Aen. 1, 165. Ov. F. 3, 530. nunc desuper Alpis nubiferae colles atque aërium Pyrenen abripimur, Lucan. 1, 688. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 283-285. (Hence Fr. *dessus.*)

dē-surgo, *v. v. n.* *to rise up, to rise* (rare): certa desurgere parte, Lucr. 5, 702. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. 2. *to go to stool*: Scribon. Comp. 140 and 142.

dēsurrectio, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo] *a going to stool*: Scribon. Comp. 37, 142.

dētectio, ōnis, *f.* [detego] *an uncovering, revealing*: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *ad fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an uncoverer, revealer*: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *med.*: conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *v. v. a.* *to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare*: ventus detexit villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Virg. Aen. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57: caput puer detectus, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168: ferrum, Lucan. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam, id. Oth. 11: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), *opened and dissected*, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122. Fig.: haec ilia est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. II. Fig.: *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray*: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 praoem. § 20: animi secreta, id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546: mores ac inter ludendum Quint. 1, 3, 12: modo *sententiam* simulare, modo formidine *delegi*, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, *v. perf.* -, -um, 3. *v. a.* *to unstretch, relax* (rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: Liv. 42, 3.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.* [detendo].

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento] *one who keeps back, a detainer*: Cod. Just. 7, 39, 7.

dētentio, ōnis, *f.* [detineo] *a keeping back, detaining*: Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 5.

dētento, āvi, ātum, *v. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to hold* or *keep back, to detain*: servos, Cod. Theod. 7, 11, 16: possessionem, ib. 5, 15, 2.

dētentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps back, a detainer*: Cod. Just. 8, 4, 10.

dētentus, a, um, *Part.* [detineo].

dētentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a keeping back, detention*: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

dē-tĕpesco, *v. v. n.* *to grow cool*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* (detergĕre, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191. Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21) *to wipe off, wipe away*: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 24: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746: teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21: primo anno LXXX deterismus, *have swept off, got*, Cic. Att. 14, 10 *ad fin.* Poet.: nubila, *to chase away, remove*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: sidera, Cic. Arat. 246. II. Meton.: *to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out*: caput pallio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 20: labra spongia, Col. 6, 9, 2: se lingua, id. 6, 6, 1. frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47. § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44. Comic.: mensam, *to clear, empty*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 2. Fig.: *to take away, remove, purge*: fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 3: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27: animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4: secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191. 2. *to strip* or *break off*; *to break to pieces*: remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: Liv. 28, 30 *fin.*: pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 28, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*

dētĕrius porcae, id est macilentae, *lean*: Fest. s v.

dētĕrior, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] 1) *lower, inferior*; hence, *worse, poorer, meaner*: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11 *fin.*: vectigalia, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 muraena carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44: obsonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82: id. H. 4, 68. *Sup.* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: finis id. Am. 16, 59: color, Virg. G. 3, 82 cetera optima simul et deterrima, Quin., 12, 1, 4. 2. Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl. Poen. prol. 39: *opp.* melior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19: *opp.* optimus, Liv. 39, 27: *opp.* strenuior, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam hominem, verum te neminem deteriorem, id. Bac. 5, 2, 61: peditatu erat deterior weaker, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.* *Sup.*: homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr 2, 16.

dētĕrĭōro, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [deterior] *to make worse*: Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 1, 3: Symm. Ep. 4, 69 *ad fin.*

dētĕrĭus, *adv.* *worse*: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: valeo, Lucr. in Cic. Fam. 7, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 29: ego nostra si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90.

dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [determino] *that has an end, finite*: materia, Tert. adv. Hermo. 42.

dēterminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *boundary, conclusion, end; manner*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 40: orationis, *id. Inv.* 1, 32.

dēterminātor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *one who prescribes, determines*: disciplinæ, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine*: regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 49: sugur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 *ad fin.*: Asiam ab oriente Armeniâ minore, ab occidente Phrygiâ, Plin. 5, 27, 28: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4: mensuram Fonti, id. 4, 12, 24. 2. Fig.: of things: determinatas segetes in diem, id. 8, 25, 39: diem jejunii, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. Poet.: omnia fixa tuis glomerans determinat annus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out*: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr. 1, 316: a catena collum detritum cani, Phædr. 3, 7, 16: vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73: detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: oculos vitia, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 17: invalidos pedes (via longa), Tib. 1, 9, 16: frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23: herbam, Plin. 27, 13, 110: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 111. ‖ Fig.: *to weaken*: laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: multa sibi, id. S. 1, 10, 69: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. 10, 5, 16: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac. H. 2. 76 *ad fin.*: ab alio genere vitæ detriti jam, Gell. 15, 20. *Absol.*: nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 *fin.*

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent*: with *ab*: homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.*: te a dimicatione, id. Fam. 1, 7: eum ab instituto consilio, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4: a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociores annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3. Without *acc.*: a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112. With *de*: de agro hunc sonem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 159: Stoicos de sententiâ, Cic. Div. 2, 39 me de statu meo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.* With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines cædibus et victu fœdo, Hor. A. P. 392. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8: pavidam ense, Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9. With *ne, quin, quominus*, and *subj.*: (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: quin loquar hæc nunquam me potes deterrere, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 10: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his sedibus, *shall make me believe but that*, id. Mil. 2, 3, 61: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 12, 3. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterrear, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14. *Absol.*: quæ placo, advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64: lex est ratio ad jubendum et deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8. 2. With an *acc.* of the thing averted, like *defendere, prohibere, etc.* to *avert, ward off*: vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 *fin.*: deterrere nefas, Ov. M. 8, 766.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [*detestor*] *execrable, abominable, detestable*: unus, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, ib. 2, 26 *fin.*: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41: scelus, id. Am. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10. *Comp.*: Cic. Of. 1, 17, 57. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dētestābĭlĭter, *adv. abominably, detestably*: quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10.

dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [*detestor*] *an execrating, cursing, detestation*: Liv. 20, 38: Suet. Epod. 5, 99: Sen. Ep. 117 med. Fig.: latrans manifesto abditæ ignes crepitu et quadam detestatione, Plin. 17, 70, 40. ‖ In law: *a denunciation supported by testimony*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40. 2. detestatio sacrorum, *the solemn renunciation of his family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, made by a person at the* Comitia Curiata *when adopted as the son of another*: Gell. 15, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 568).

dē-testātĭo, ōnis, *f* [testis] *castration*: App. M. 7, p. 198.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor] *one who execrates, a curser*: Eccl.

dē-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest*: quum (te) viderunt tanquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen detestandæ familiæ stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: minas periculaque in caput eorum, id. 39, 10: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*: civilia arma, Suet. Oth. 10: causam et auctorem cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 *fin.* 2. *to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate*: ut a me quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam detestetur ac deprecor, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus sui a republica, id. Pis. 40, 96: o dii immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: invidiam, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123. 3. Pass.: in splendidissimo coetu detestari, App. Apol. p 307. In *part. perf.*: detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. ‖ In law: *to make a denunciation supported by testimony*: detestatum est testatione denunciatum, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238.

2. detestari sacra, *to renounce one's family rites*: liber Servii Sulpicii de detestandis sacris, Gell. 6, 12 (v. detestatio, II. 2).

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait, to finish* or *make by weaving* or *plaiting*: inter decem annos unam togam, Titin. in Non. 406, 19. telam, Pl. Pa. 1, 4, 7: vestimentum, Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 70, § 11: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. E. 2, 72 fiscellam vimine junci, Tib. 2, 3, 15. Comic.. pallium, *to steal*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 138. Fig.: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, *I will describe*, Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tĭneo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down* or *off, keep back, detain*: nos de nostro negotio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4 aliquem apud villam, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 11: novissimos proelio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75: Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12: rates voce canora, Ov. A. A. 3, 311: iter fratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67. ‖ *to occupy, engage*: in allenis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin.*: in admirationes sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia, Plin. H. N. 14 procem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poemata), Ib. 2, 520.

dē-tondĕo, tĕtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (detotonderat, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.): detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 2: *to shear off, cut off, clip, shear*: ovem, Cato R. R. 96, 2: Col. 7, 4, 7: virgulta, Pl. 4, 23 *fin.*: crines, Ov. F. 6, 229: detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54: detonsi cunni, Prop. 4, 5, 15. Poet.: detonsæ frigore frondes, Ov. F. 2, 329: dum saltus hondi, dum grassina vacca detondent, *crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to thunder down*: hic (*sc.* Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 35. Fig.: captis superioribus jugis in subjectos suo jure detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5. ‖ *to cease thundering*: only fig. *to cease raging*: Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: quum ilia dicendi vitiosa jactatio detonuit, Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētonso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [detondeo] *to shear off*: capillum, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to turn with a lathe, to turn* (rare): velares anulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18. Fig.: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8 *ad fin.*

dē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (detorsum, Cato ap. Priscian. 9, p. 871 P.) A. Act.: *to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away*: ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Virg. Aen. 5, 832: habenas, ib 11, 765. lumen ab illa, Ov. M. 6, 515. Poet.: vultus, Virg. Aen. 9, 746. And with the place whither: *to direct towards*: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Tim. 7 *ad fin.*: caudam in dexterum, in lævum, Plin. 8, 51, 77 prorum ad undas, Virg. Aen. 5, 165 cursus ad regem, ib. 4, 196. cervicem ad oscula. Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.

2. Fig. voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. quæ (*sc.* voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Cœl. 9 *fin.*: id de Or. 1, 17: aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 31: te pravum alio (*i. e.* ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55. Of etymolog. derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato in Prisc. p. 871 P. ‖ *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort*: partes corporis detortæ, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34. 2. Fig.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42: recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep 17 *med.*: verba, voltus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscœnum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44. B. Neutr.: *to turn oneself* or *go* in any direction: si hyæna in lævam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

dē-torrĕo, 2. *v. a. to scorch up, to burn*: me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātio and **dētractātor**, v detract.

dē-tractātus, ūs, *m. a treatise*: Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal*: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, id. Att 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4: ilia ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, *by cutting away the stone*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48. ‖ Medic. *t. t.*: *a purging*: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id. Tim. 6: more freq. *absol.*: Cels. 2, 10: Scrib. Comp. 101. In *plur.*: Vitr. 1, 6: Plin. 16, 44, 92.

2. Rhetor. *t. t.*: *a leaving out, ellipsis*: Quint. 1, 5, 38.

dētracto, v. detricto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor*: sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin.*

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dētractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking away, rejection*: syllabæ, opp. adjectio, Sen. Suas. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 13) *to draw down, off*, or *away*; *to pull down; to take down, take away*: crumenam sibi de collo, Pl. Trac. 3, 1, 7: anulum de digito, Tac. Hasm. 4, 1, 3: aliquem de curru, Cic. Cœl. 14 *ad fin.*

aliquem ex urbe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: stipendia e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov. cons. 1: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20: aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Rhet. 6: alicui sanitum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31: amicuium alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. 83: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33: vestimenta, Cato in Gell. 10, 3: vesta detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: castella trans Euphratem, Tac. A. 15, 17: aliquem in judicium, Cic. Mil. 14, 38: aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 64, 179: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21. naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 *fin.*

2. In medic.: *to purge*: Cels. 2, 10 *fin.* Plin. 27, 7, 28. 3. *to deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct*: multa de suis commodis, Cic. Am. 16, 57 aliquid alicui (coupled with eripere), id. Div. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: fasces indigno (*opp* deferre), Hor Ep. 1, 16, 34: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 523. aliquid ex ea summa, Cic. Att. 10, 5: nihil de vivo, id. Flacc. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes detraxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 89. detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2. 4. Fig.: opinionem moerenti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76. auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 3, 10: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39. II. *to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from*: regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad usedium, Liv. 37, 45. quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 *fin.*: quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, ib. 67, 236 nihil tibi detraxit senatus, id. Fam. 1, 5 b. honorem debitum ordini, id. Verr 4, 11 fidem sibi, Quint. 2, 17, 15 aliquid dicete de trahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Coel. 2. de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, id. Pis. 29, 71 de hoc senatu detrahere, id Rab. perd. 7, 20. de se, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15. de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5. *Absol.*: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. Quint. 8, 6, 55.

dētrectātio (detract.), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *a declining, refusing* (rare) militiae, Liv. 3, 69 heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidei, Tert. Patient. 3. sine detrectatione, Liv. 7, 28.

dētrectātor (detract.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declines, refuses*: ministerii, Petr. 117, 11. 2. *a disparager*: laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw back from, to decline, refuse*: with *acc.*: militiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 Liv. 2, 43. pugnam, id. 3, 60: proelium, Just. 13, 5: certamen, Tac. H. 4, 67: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32. imperata, id. Caes. 54 dominationem, ib. 80: principem, id. Tib. 25: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38: jugo, Virg G. 3, 57: aratrum, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 15. *Absol.*: instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscusque legiones detrectant, Liv. 2, 45 *fin.*: Suet. Ner. 47. With *inf.*: tutelam administrare, Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 19: dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201. II. *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from*: adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*: poetas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, ib. 26: Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Virgilii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. M. 5, 246: magne benefacta, ib. 13, 372. With *dat.*: sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.* *Absol.*: Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

dētrimentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental*; ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

dētrimentum, i, n. [detero] *a rubbing off*: limae, Isocrates, App. M. 6, p. 175. II. Meton.: *loss, damage, detriment*; emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ἀφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse volnerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus. id. Brut. 1, 4: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121: quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur, *is suffered*, Cic. Man. 6, 15: afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: magna inferre, ib. 2, 2 *fin.*: importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: capere, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: fieri, Cic. Verr. 4, 9: acceptum sarciri, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: reconciliare, ib. 2, 18: in bonum vertere, ib. 3, 73. Esp.: in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5: Cic. Mil. 26, 70 Liv. 3, 4 *fin.* 2. Esp. in the histt.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow*: quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: ib. 7, 83.

dētritus, a, um, *Part.* [detero].

II. Adj. *used, threadbare, hackneyed*: illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 2, 6, 51.

dē-triumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to triumph over, to conquer*: Tert. Apol. 27.

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust or push down, to drive, or force away*: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49 qui adversum eum, appellito, detrudis, detrita in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 3, 33. detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, Cic de Or. 1, 11, 46 in oras Stygias, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 27 Stygias ad undas, Virg. Aen. 7, 773 sub Tartara Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523 vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8 huccine nos ad scenam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 8: istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150 naves scopulo, Virg. Aen. 1, 145 2. Milit. *t. t.*: *to dislodge, dispossess* ab ea parte quum in proclive detruderentur hostes, Auct. B. Alex. 76. Liv. 2, 10 Tac. A. 6, 35. Fig.. ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres deturserunt, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *ad fin.* 3. Legal *t. t.*: *to dispossess*: quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. Caecin. 17. Quintius contra jus de salta agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.* II. Fig. *to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to*. aliquem de sua sententia, id. Fam. 14, 16. a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29 ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2. se ad mendicitatem, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21: ad id, quod facere possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54. 2. Of time. *to put off, postpone*: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. id. Att. 4, 17.

dētruncātio, ōnis, *f.* [detrunco] *a lopping off* (rare). ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37. *Absol.*: id. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop or cut off* (rare): arbores, Ldv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regis apium, Plin 11, 17, 17: caput, Ov. M. 8, 768. II. Meton.: *to mutilate, to behead*: gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34: Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsio, ōnis, *f.* [detrudo] *a thrusting down*: Hier. Jes. 8, 24, 22.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo].

dēdūcis, i. e. detunsi, deminuti, Fest. s. v.

dē-tūmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to cease swelling, subside* (rare): animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468. Fig.: odia, Fleix. 309, 5.

dē-tundo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to beat down, crush* (rare): gubernia, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32: digitos pedum ad lapidem, App. M. 2, p. 128

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, thrust, or cast down*. Milit. *t. t.*: aliquem de propugnaculis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 62 nostros de valli pulsibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aliquem ex valli, id. B. C. 3, 47 Macedones ex praesidiis statione[illegible], Liv. 31, 39 *fin.* With simple *acc.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 43 *fin.*: Liv. 20, 46. *Absol.*: milites contra deturbare talia, Tac. A. 4, 51. 2. In gen.: de tecto tegulas, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 5: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7: statuam, Cic. Verr. 4, 43 *fin.*: aedificium, *to pull down*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9. tyrannum transfixo capite, Liv. 35, 35. Phaethontis equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 403. praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Virg. Aen. 5, 175 aliquem in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, Virg. Aen. 10, 535.

II. Fig.: aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic. Pis. 20, 46. aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7: spe, ib. 12, 25: Quintium de fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 14, 47: verecundiam mihi, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 60.

dē-turpo, 1. *v. a. to disfigure* (rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Cal. 35 poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18.

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia] *eleven twelfths*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 *ad fin.*: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150. potare deunces, *eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28.

dē-uro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn down* or *up, consume*: pluteos turrium, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4. agros vicosque, id. 38, 2: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 27. partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45. montem Coelium, ib. 4, 64. Fig.. serpens si affiavit deurit obtieritque quacumque incessit, Sen. Clem. 15.

2. Meton. of cold *to destroy, nip*: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45: Curt. 8, 9.

dĕus, i, *m.* (voc. deo: Prud. Hamm. 939 *dat. plur.* dibus, Inscr. Orell. 820. 1307: and diibus, ib. *no.* 2118. In the regular formation of the noms., *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll.; but cf. dīi, Lucan. 4, 403: dēi, id. 4 519 dēis, Val. Fl. 7, 29) *a god, a deity; the deity*: Cic. N. D. 1, 22. id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Plin. 2, 7, 5: qualem te patrius custodiem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: o sanguen dis orimdum, ib. 183: ab Jove ceteriaque diis deabusque immortalibus; deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd 2, 5. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class, called also *di consentes* and *complices*, included the twelve greater deities, *viz.* Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta: Enn. in App. de deo Socr.: Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, *etc.*, called by Ovid the *plebs superum*: vos quoque plebs Superum, Fauni, Satyrique, Lanesque, Fluminaque et Nymphae, Semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 81. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5: di boni, ib. 2, 2, 1: dii immortales, Cic. Fin. 2, 28 *ad fin.*: pro di immortales, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 190: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaeque, Plin. H. N. procem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 78: and in full, di obsecro vostrum fidem, id. Am. 5, 1, 78: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 3: and simply, pro deum immortalium, id. Ph. 2, 3, 46. Forms of wishing (with or without greeting, asseverations, *etc.*): di jene vortant, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 32: di vertant bene, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 48: utinam di faxint (*fut. perf.*), Pl. Am. 2, 2, 85: ita di deaeque faxint, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 27: di faciant, Pl. Cas. Cic. Verr. 5, 35: di prohibeant, Ter. Andr. 1, 5,

36 · di averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 1 A.: quod di omen avertant, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 82: di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1: di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37: and ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9: di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125: dent tibi di multa bona, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 80: di te servassint, id. Asin. 3, 3, 64: di me servatum volunt, id. Men. 5, 9, 61: di te perduint (perdant), id. Asin. 2, 4, 61: di te eradicent, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22: dii tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 6: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me God!* id. Poen. 1, 3, 30: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1: per deos, *by the gods!* Cic. Phil. 3, 14: cum dis volentibus, *by God's help*, Enn. Ann. 6, 33: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 41. dis volentibus, Sall. J. 14: si dis placet, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88: si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please God; forsooth*: Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10: Cic. Pis. 16 *fin.*: Liv. 6, 40. di hominesque, *all the world*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Sall. C. 15. Poet. like θεός, of a female deity: Virg. Aen. 2, 632: Cat. in Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* ‖ Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 106: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Virg. Aen. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingis, *i. e.* Augustus and Maecenas, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: deus sum si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3. Freq. as *an epithet of the emperors*: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. no. 609. (Sanss. *dêva*; Gr. θεός; Lith. *diewas*; Erse, *dia*: perh. orig. signified "light," and hence the "heavens:" v. *dies*.] (Hence It *dio*; Fr. *dieu*.)

dĕustus, a, um, *Part.* [deuro].

deutĕrius, a, um, *adj.* = δευτέριος, *secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): deuteria vina, *a weak wine made of grapes pressed a second time*, Plin. 14, 10, 12.

deutĕrŏnŏmium, ii, *n.* = δευτερονόμιον, the name of the fifth book of Moses, *Deuteronomy*: Lact. 4, 17.

dē-ūtor, 3. *v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse*: victo, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

dē-văgor, 1. *v. dep. to wander, stray from*: Justinian. de Conc. Dig. 1.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate* (rare): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.

dē-vecto, 1. *v. a. freq. to carry away*: ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry down, convey, take away*: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Caes. B. C. 1, 54: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43: maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato sarmenta, Virg. G. 2, 408: aliquem in Anactorium, Pl. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: tritici decies centum millia ad mare, Liv. 41, 6: frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2: sanctos in oppidum, id. 40, 33. ‖ Pass. with reflect. sign.: *to go away, to go down, descend*: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9: Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72, Fig.: nunc ad tua devehor astra, Prop. 4, 1, 119.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck or pull down, tear off* (rare): pennas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 50: plumam auscribus, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 *fin.*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies, Tac. A. 3, 14: concubinas, *i. e.* depilare, Suet. Dom. 22.

dē-vĕlo, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover*: ora sororis, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to reverence, worship* (rare): deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18. ‖ *to avert by prayer, deprecate*: somnia ter sancta devenerando mola, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnio, vēni, 4. *v. n. to come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach*: quomodo ad hunc devenerim in servitutem ab eo, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 18: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, id. Epid. 3, 2, 28: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 *fin.*: ad alias sedes, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 52: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 92: in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M. 8, 797: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27. Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos, Virg. Aen. 1, 365: locos laetos, ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, ib. 4, 125 Fig.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2. ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis. 29: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen, id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

dē-vĕnusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disfigure, deform*: Gell. 12, 1.

dē-vĕrbero, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dēvergentĭa, ae, *f.* [devergo] *an inclining downwards, a sloping*: Gell. 14, 1.

dē-vergo, 3. *v. n. to incline downwards, to sink*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

dē-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep away, sweep out* (rare): Lucil. in Non. 420, 7: Col. 7, 4, 5.

dēversĭto, 1. *v. n.* [deverto] *to put up at an inn*: fig.: ad aliquid, Gell. 17, 20.

dēversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [deversor] *one who puts up at an inn, a guest*: Petr. 79, 6.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to turn off* from the road; hence *to put up at an inn*, etc., *to lodge*: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1. in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 1, 27: Liv. 44, 9 *fin.*: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 1, 25. Fig.: in oculis alicujus, *to dwell*, App. M. 8, p. 205: in negotiis sordidis, *to engage in*, Gell. 1, 12.

dēversor, ōris, *m.* [deverto] *one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest*: Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *a small lodging*: Cic. Fam. 12, 20: id. Att. 14, 8: Suet. Caes. 72.

dēversōrĭum, ii, *n.* [deversor] *an inn, a lodging*: Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Suet. Vit. 7. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. Also in gen. for taberna · monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner. 38.

dēversōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in*: taberna, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 81: Suet. Ner. 27.

dēversus, *i. e.* deorsum versus, Fest. *s. v.*

dēvertĭcŭlum (divert.), i, *n.* [deverto] *a by-road, by-path, side-way*: Cic. Pis. 22 *ad fin.*: Suet. Ner. 48: fluminis, *a branch*, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 45: Fig.: *a turning aside, a deviation, digression*: legentibus velut devertícula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17: aquarum calidarum, *a mode of cure* (deviating from the common one) *by the use of warm water*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a devertículo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv. 15, 72. ‖ *a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging*: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7: Liv. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 25. ‖ *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place*: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est nec diverticulum dolis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 8: Cic. Part. 39: Quint. 12, 3, 11.

dē-verto (verto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a* and *n.* ‖ Act.: *to turn away turn aside*: comites suo hortatu, Lucan. 6, 317: acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591: Aur. Vict. Caes. 38. ‖ Reflect.: *to turn oneself aside, to turn* or *betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge*: si qui Coblamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5: devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 56: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60: in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146: huc in tabernam, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29: ad magicas artes, *to resort to*, Ov. A. A. 2, 475: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62. ‖ Neutr. (with the same meaning as the dep. form, *no.* II.): via devertit, Liv. 44, 43: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57. id. Verr. 1, 6: ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51: ad villam suam, ib.: in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitis, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6: Interamnam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12. *Absol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. Fig.· sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *we digressed*, id. Fam. 12, 25: Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*

dē-vessor, vesci, 3. *v. dep. to eat up, devour*, poet.· animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestio, 4. *v. a. to undress*: se, App. M. 3, p. 138.

dēvexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [devexus] *a declivity, a sloping*: loci, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: aquae, Plin. 2, 65, 65 *fin.*

dēvexum, i, *n. a declivity, slope*; in devexo fluit (aqua), Sen. N. Q. 3, 1, 3: per devexum ire, *easily*, id. Vit. bent. 28 *fin.*

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [devello] *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep*: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45· mundus Libyae in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 241: devexus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88· solum leni clivo, Col. 1, 6, 21: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), ib. 9, 314: Orion, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57. Fig.: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10: aetas, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devinco] *a conquering*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

dē-vigesco, 3. *v. n. to lose one's vigour*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21.) *to bind down, tie up*: servum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 92. leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21: Dircam ad taurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fascis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29: devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. 2, 5, 5. ‖ Fig.: *to bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, enslave* illud vinculum, quod primum hominum inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id. Or. 25, 85: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21: suos praemiis adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7: animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, exsecratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animum misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93: devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 89. animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83 med.: membra sopore, Lucr 4, 454.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, *3. v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue:* Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: devicti Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63: hominum consilia, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 12. Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. Aen. 10, 370. **2.** Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall. J. 25.

dēvinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devincio] *a binding, ensnaring:* magicae, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [devincio.] ‖ Adj.: *devoted, greatly attached to* (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vĭo, avi, 1. *v. n. to turn from the straight road, to deviate:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22. Fig.: id. S. 5, 15.

dēvirgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* devirgino] *a deflowering:* Scrib. Comp. 18.

dēvirgĭnātor, διαφθορεύς, *a deflowerer:* Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [virgo] *to violate, deflower:* Petr. 25, 1. Paul. Dig. 1, 18, 21. ‖ Meton. in the pass., of young persons emerging from youth: Varr. in Non. 458, 26.

dēvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devito] *an avoiding:* legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

dē-vĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to avoid* (rare): illos fluctus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 79: procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8. malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 1, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 exiguum census turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44 suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious:* iter, *a by-way*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: oppidum, id. Pis. 36: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676: *absol.*: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Lucan. 4, 161. **2.** Meton. of persons, *etc.*: *retired, sequestered:* Anagnini, quum essent devii, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus mirari libet, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (capellae), ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, *living retired*, ib. 2, 11, 21: avis, *the owl*, Ov. H. 2, 118: equus, *shying*, Stat. Th. 9, 804.

3. Poet.: *inaccessible:* limina, Prop. 4, 9, 27. ‖ Fig.: *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur? Cic. Am. 25, 93: nihil quasi devium loqui, *out of the way, unguitable*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37. Poet. with *gen.*: devius aequi, Sil. 1, 57: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, poet. Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

dē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call down, off* or *away: to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumulo, Liv. 4, 39: ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: refixa sidera coelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: Jovem coelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4: Jovem doosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20: aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5: aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad coenam), *to invite*, Nep. Cim. 4. Of things: *to produce, bring forth:* lac (e mammis), Plin. 30, 14, 43. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, Cic. Manil. 14: humanissimam artem a simulacris deum hominumque in hoc, Plin. 34, 8, 9, *no.* 32: philosophiam e coelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubium, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: aliquem in id, ut *etc.*, *to prevail on one to*, Sen. Ben. 6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, Phaedr. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.

dē-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly down:* devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: Jovis in multas devolat ales aves, Ov. A. A. 3, 420: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: sibi de coelo devolaturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12 *ad fin.* ‖ *to hasten down:* de tribunali, id. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15: raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93. *Absol.*: devolant omnes, *all take themselves hastily off*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, völūtum, *3. v. a. to roll down:* saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Virg. Aen. 2, 449: tonitrus, *to imitate it* by rolling balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. 5, 8, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 *fin.*: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235. Poet.: fusis mollia pensa, *to spin off*, Virg. G. 4, 349. ‖ Reflect.: *to roll down, to fall headlong:* monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, id. 21, 33: ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11. ‖‖ Fig.: aliquem vita sua, *to kill*, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *to roll*, as a torrent, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. **2.** Reflect.: *to sink down, fall into:* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 procem. § 29.

dē-vŏmo, *3. v. a. to vomit forth:* Caecil. in Gell 2, 23.

dēvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoro] *a devouring:* carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devourer:* Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down, to devour:* id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paululum, Cels. 4, 4, *no.* 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6: lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10: succum, id. 20, 23, 98: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16. ‖ Meton. of things: *to swallow up, engulf, absorb:* devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63: vel me Charybdis devoret, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74: Plin. 31, 1, 1: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 *procem.*: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6. **2.** Fig.: meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: spe devoratum lucrum, id. Flacc. 24: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16: oculis, Just. 21, 5: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97. auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 59: illos libros, Cic. Att. 7, 3: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be only half pronounced*, Quint. 11, 3, 33: verba, Sen. de Ira 3, 14 *ad fin.*: lacrimas, *to repress*, Ov. F. 4, 845: gemitus, Sen Ep. 66 *med.*: devorare omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: ut hominem devorari, cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25: devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4: vox devoratur, *is swallowed up, lost*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270. devoravi nomen imprudens, *I have forgotten*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devoratus pudor, *laid aside*, App. M. 9, p. 225. **3.** *to swallow* anything unpleasant, *i. e. to bear, endure:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: molestiam paucorum dicrum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17. taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvortĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto] *a by-way, by-road:* itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

dēvōtāmentum, i, *n.* [devoveo] *a curseng, anathema:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōtē, *adv. devotedly, faithfully:* Eccl.

dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f* [devoveo] *a devoting, consecrating:* Decionum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 *fin.* **2.** *allegiance, devotedness:* alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11. **3.** *piety devotion:* Lact. 2, 11 *med.* **4.** *vows, prayers:* devotiones injustae, App. M. 11, p. 265. ‖ *a curse, execration:* Nep. Alcib. 4: Petr. 109, 6. ‖‖ *sorcery, enchantment:* and meton. *an incantation, spell:* Suet. Cal. 3: Tac. A. 2, 69.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 13: quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 12. ‖ *to enchant, bewitch:* sortes, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, App. Herb. 7. ‖‖ *to invoke with vows:* numina, App. M. 9, p. 227.

dēvōtor et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 607.

dēvōtus, a, um, *Part.* [devoveo] ‖ Adj.: *devoted, attached, faithful:* ni tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Caes. 67 *fin.*: Sen. Ben. 5, 17: equester ordo scenae arenaeque devotus, Suet. Cal. 30: mulier vino, Phaedr 4, 5, 6. Subst.: Adcantuannus cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes B. G. 3, 22. **2.** *pious, devout:* Eccl.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a. to vow, devote* anything to a deity: Marti ea, quae bello ceperint devovent, Caes B. G. 6, 17: Dianae pulcerrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: capulum, Petr. 82, 2: se dis, or simply *se, to devote oneself to death*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*: Liv. 8, 9: Virg. Aen. 12, 234: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18: and *absol.*: stabat devota juventus, Lucan. 4, 533. **2.** In gen. *to devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg. Aen. 11, 442: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.* ‖ *to curse, to execrate:* aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4: spiritum meum, Petr. 141, 4: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: sceleruta arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, ib. 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id. Epod. 16, 9. ‖‖ *to bewitch, enchant:* num te carminibus, num te pollentibus herbis devovit anus? Tib. 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80. devota veneno corpora, ib. 3, 7, 27.

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [devello].

dextans, antis, *m.* [de, sextans, lit. *less one-sixth*] *five-sixths:* jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

dextella, ae, *f. dim.* [dextra] *a little right hand:* Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.*

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. tra, trum (*dat. plur. fem.*: dextrabus, Liv. Andr. in Non. 493, 20. *Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus): *adj. to the right, on the right side, right:* ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter, hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic, Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (opp. laeva), Lucr. 4, 293: humeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: ala, Liv. 31, 21. acies, id. 27, 48: dextrarum tibiarum genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Fest. *s. v.*: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Dexitontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. *Comp.*: in dexteriore parte, opp. sinisteriore, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134: pars opp. laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, opp. sinisteriore, ib. 2, 138: cornua, Z. 12.

321: humanus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21. *Sup.*: quod dextimum, Gell. 3, 10. **II.** Fig.: laudis, Sidon. Ep. 2, 10: *auspicium, fortune, success*, Liv. 6, 36: quis rebus dexter incubo, Virg. Aen. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 18. **2.** *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dextra auspicia prospera, Fest. s. v.: omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: dextrum ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 procem. 5: Jovo, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 63. [Sans. *dakshа*; Gr. δεξιός, δεξιτερός; Goth. *taihsvô*; O. H. G. *zeso.*]

dextĕra or **dextra**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *the right hand*: credo sis dexteram, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 102: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 54: per dexteram te istam oro, Cic. Deiot. 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vestris portare, Sall. C. 58: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae summoque ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere Instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, *a pair of hands clasped in each other*, made of gold, silver, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 54. Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, id. A. 2, 58. **II.** Meton.: *the right side*: picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: illico equites jubet dextera indavere, id. Am. 1, 1, 88: specta ad dexteram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1.

dextĕrē and **dextrē**, *adv. dexterously, skilfully*: dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *ad fin.*: nemo dextrius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv. 28, 18; id. 37, 7 *ad fin.*: Gell. 13, 16. **II.** *prosperity, felicity*: Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextrāle, is, *n.* [dexter] *a bracelet*: Cypr. Habit. Virg. *mel.*

dextrālĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dextrale] *a little bracelet*: Vulg. Judith. 10, 3.

dextrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dexter] *a turning towards the right* (a religious ceremonial): Sol. 45 *med.*

dextrātus, a, um [id.] *lying to the right*: ager, para, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

dextrŏchĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from dexter and χείρ] *a bracelet*: Capitol. Maxim. duo 6.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and uncontracted, **dextroversum** (dextroversum), *adv. towards the right side, to the right*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31: dextrovorsum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 70: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *ad fin.*

di, *inseparable prefix*: v. dis.

dĭăbathrārĭus, ii, *m.* [diabathrum] *a maker of slippers* or ὅλους: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

dĭăbathrum, i, *n.* = διάβαθρον, *a sort of slipper*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 82.

dĭăbētes, æ, *m.* = διαβήτης, *a siphon*: Col. 3, 10, 2.

dĭăbŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαβολικός, *devilish, diabolical*: Paul. Nol. 29, 11.

dĭăbŏlus (diăbolus, Paul. Nol. 26, 528), i, *m.* = διάβολος, *the devil*: Tert. Anim. 35.

dĭăcātŏchē, æ, *f.* = διακατοχή, *possession*: Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

dĭăchўtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) = διαχυτόν, *a sort of sweet wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

dĭăcōdĭon, i *n.* = διὰ κωδείων, *a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice*: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 20, 19, 79.

dĭăcōnātus, ūs, *m.* [diaconus] *the office of deacon, deaconship*: Hier. Ep. 52, 2.

dĭăcōnissa, æ, *f.* [id.] *a deaconess*: Hier. Ep. 51, 52.

dĭăcōnus, i, *m.* = διάκονος, *a deacon, minister of the Church*: Tert. Praescr. 3.

dĭăcŏpe, ēs, *f.* = διάκοπη, *an opening or sluice in a dam*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

dĭădēma, ătis, *n.* (diadēma, æ, *f.* App. M. 10, p. 253) = διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, diadem*: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: Suet. Caes. 79: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: Juv. 8, 259.

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [diadema] *crowned with a diadem*: Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 17.

dĭădŏchos, i, *m.* = διάδοχος, *a jewel resembling the beryl*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dĭădūmēnus, a, um, *adj.* = διαδούμενος, *wearing a diadem*: juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.

dĭaerĕsis, is, *f.* = διαίρεσις, in gram. *the separate pronunciation of the two vowels composing a diphthong*, as aquai for aquae, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 464.

dĭaeta (æta, Lampr. Heliog. 30), æ, *f.* = δίαιτα, *a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet*: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3. **II.** *a chamber, dining-room, summer-house*, etc: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 Suet. Claud. 10. Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 83. Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence It. *dieta*; Fr. *diète.*)

dĭaetarcha, æ, *m.* = diaetarchus. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2913.

dĭaetarchus, i, *m.* [δίαιτα and ἄρχω] = diaetarius, *one who has the care of apartments*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2912.

dĭaetārĭus, ii, *m.* [dieta] = diaetarchus, *one who takes care of apartments*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42.

dĭăglaucĭon or **-on**, ii, *n. a collyrium* or *eye-lotion made from the herb* glaucium: Plin. 27, 10, 50).

dĭăgōnālis, e, *adj.* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. term. alis] *diagonal*: linea, Vitr. 9, 1.

dĭăgōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = diagonalis: diagonalis structura, Vitr. 6, 11.

dĭăgramma, ătis, *n.* = διάγραμμα, *the musical scale, gamut*: Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭălectica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *dialectics, logic*: Cic. Acad. 2, 28: Quint. 1, 10, 37.

dĭălectĭca, orum, *n. plu. logical questions, dialectics*: Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: id. Off. 1, 6, 19.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv. logically*: dialectice disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: dicta multa, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.

dĭălectĭcē, es, *f.* = διαλεκτική, *dialectics, logic*: Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dĭălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical*: captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 33, 54. **II.** Subst. *a dialectician, logician*: Cic. Or. 32, 113. Quint. 2, 4, 41.

dĭălectos, i, *f.* = διάλεκτος, *a manner of speaking, a dialect*: Suet. Tib. 56.

dĭălĭpĭdos = διὰ λευκῖδος, *a salve made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering*: Marc. Emp. 9.

dĭăleucos, on, *adj.* = διάλευκος, *mixed with white*: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

dĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Jupiter*: flamen dialis, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 540): also called sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4: and *absol.* Dialis, Tac. A. 3, 58: Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife*, ib. 6, 226: dialis flaminium, *the office of flamen*, Suet. Aug. 31: apex dialis, *his cap*, or *mitre*, Liv. 6, 41 *ad fin.* With a reference to dies: solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, Cic. in Macr. S. 7, 3. **II.** *ethereal, aerial*: App. M. 6, p. 179. [Root DI: cf. deus and dies, Sans. *dêva* and *dêvan.*]

dĭălŏgista, æ, *m.* = διαλογιστής, *an able disputant*: Vulc. Gallic. Avid Cass. 3.

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* = διάλογος, *a discourse, the effect of a speech*: Opt. prim. Ep. 4.

dĭăcŏnus, i, *m.* = διάκονος, *a minister of the Church, a deacon*: Tert. Praescr. 3.

dĭăcŏpe, ēs, *f.* = διάκοπη, *an opening or sluice in a dam*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

dĭădēma, ătis, *n.* (diadēma, æ, *f.* App. M. 10, p. 253) = διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, diadem*: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: Suet. Caes. 79: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: Juv. 8, 259.

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dĭăglaucĭon or **-on**, ii, *n. a collyrium* or *eye-lotion made from the herb* glaucium: Plin. 27, 10, 50).

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dĭălectĭca, orum, *n. plu. logical questions, dialectics*: Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: id. Off. 1, 6, 19.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv. logically*: dialectice disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: dicta multa, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.

dĭălectĭcē, es, *f.* = διαλεκτική, *dialectics, logic*: Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dĭălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical*: captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 33, 54. **II.** Subst. *a dialectician, logician*: Cic. Or. 32, 113. Quint. 2, 4, 41.

dĭălectos, i, *f.* = διάλεκτος, *a manner of speaking, a dialect*: Suet. Tib. 56.

dĭălĭpĭdos = διὰ λεπίδος, *a salve made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering*: Marc. Emp. 9.

dĭăleucos, on, *adj.* = διάλευκος, *mixed with white*: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

dĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Jupiter*: flamen dialis, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 540): also called sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4: and *absol.* Dialis, Tac. A. 3, 58: Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife*, ib. 6, 226: dialis flaminium, *the office of flamen*, Suet. Aug. 31: apex dialis, *his cap*, or *mitre*, Liv. 6, 41 *ad fin.* With a reference to dies: solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, Cic. in Macr. S. 7, 3. **II.** *ethereal, aerial*: App. M. 6, p. 179. [Root DI: cf. deus and dies, Sans. *dêva* and *dêvan.*]

dĭălŏgista, æ, *m.* = διαλογιστής, *an able disputant*: Vulc. Gallic. Avid Cass. 3.

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* = διάλογος, *a discourse, dialogue*: Cic. Or. 31 *ad fin.*: Quint. 3, 14, 7.

dĭămĕtĭens, i, *f.* = διάμετρος, *a diameter*: Cic. 3, 2, 7. Adj.: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 *med.*

dĭămōrum, i, *n.* = διὰ μόρων, *juice of blackberries* or *mulberries*: Paul. Sept. 26.

dĭănārĭus, a, um, *adj.* of or *pertaining to Diana*: diaeteria radix, i. q. artemisia, *the plant* mug-wort or *artemisia*. Veg. 3, 6, 7.

dĭānĭum, ii, *n. a place* or *temple sacred to Diana*: Liv. 1, 48.

dĭānĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Diana*: turba, *i.e. dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 241: arma, *hunting equipments*, Grat. Cynag. 253.

dĭānŏmē, es, *f.* = διανομή, *distribution of money*: Plin. Ep. 10, 17 *fin.*

dĭăpasma, ătis, *n.* = διάπασμα, *a medicament applied by rubbing into the skin*: Plin. 13, 2, 3.

dĭăpāsōn = διὰ πασῶν (*sc.* χορδῶν), in music, *the whole octave*: Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăpentē = διὰ πέντε, *a fifth* (in music): Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăphŏrēsis, is, *f.* = διαφόρησις, *a sweat*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.

dĭăphŏrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαφορητικός, *promoting perspiration, sudorific*: solutio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17

dĭăphragma, ătis, *n.* = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm, midriff*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

dĭapsalma, ătis, *n.* = διάψαλμα, *a pause* in music: Hier. Ep. 28.

dĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies] *a daily allowance of food*, or *pay* (only in the plur.): Cic. Att. 8, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40: Mart. 11, 108. **II.** *a diary, journal*: diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asellius in Gell. 5, 18.

dĭastēma (ē, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n.* = διάστημα, *space between, interval*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* In music, *an interval*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

dĭastēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαστηματικός, *having pauses, intervals*: vox (*opp.* continua), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 318.

dĭastўlos, on, *adj.* = διάστυλος, *having columns far apart, diastyle*: species aedium, Vitr. 3, 2.

dĭăsyrmos, i, *m.* = διασυρμός, *a mockery, reviling*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

dĭăsyrtĭcē, *adv. mockingly*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 193.

dĭăsyrtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διασυρτικός, *mocking, reviling*: Spart. Caracc. 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1 *no.* 1.

dĭătessărōn, διατεσσάρων, *a fourth* (in music): Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăthўra, orum, *n. plu.* = διάθυρα, *an inclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra, q. v.): Vitr. 6, 10.

dĭătŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διατονικός, *diatonic*, in music: modulatio, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

dĭătŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = διάτονος (extended), in architecture: lateres, *bandstones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8. In music, diatoni, *the natural or diatonic series of tones and semitones, the diatonic scale*, as opp. to the *chromatic*, id. 5, 4.

dĭātrētārius, i, *m.* [diatretus] *a carver* or *turner*: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dĭātrētus, a, um, *adj.* = διάτρητος, *carved* or *turned*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* Subst.: diatreta, orum, *n. plu. carvings, turnery, filigree*: Mart. 12, 70.

dĭātrĭba, æ, *f.* = διατριβή, *a place for learned discussions, a school*: Gell. 1, 26.

dĭātrĭtaeus, a, um, *adj.* = διατριταῖος, *of the space of three days*: tempus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

dĭātrĭtus, i, *f.* = διάτριτος, *the return of a fever on the third day*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

dĭātўpōsis, is, *f.* = διατύπωσις, *a description, representation*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

dibaphus, a, um, *adj.* = δίβαφος, *twice dyed* (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. 2, 39, 63. **2. Meton.** (*subst.*): dibaphus, i, *f.* (= ἡ δίβαφος, *sc.* ἐσθής) *a public office or dignity* (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.*

dibrachys = δίβραχυς, *a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables* (Lat. bibrevis): Diom. p. 471 P.

di-būcino, *v. n. a. to trumpet forth*: Veg. Loog. p. 2227 P.

dica, æ, *f.* = δίκη, *a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court.* Usually in the phrase, dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action* against any one: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 30. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77. Cic. Verr. 2, 14 *fin.*: subscribere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 5. impingere, *to bring a heavy action*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 17.

dicāběla and **dicĭbŭla**, orum, *n. plu.* [root DIC of dicax] *chatter, idle talk*: Macr. Sat. 6, p. 278.

dicācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter*: dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; propria tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos increscentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21 Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218.

dicācĭtĕr, *adv. satirically, facetiously*: dixerat probrum, App. M. 1, p. 106.

dicācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dicax] *talkative, loquacious*: amatrix, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 8. **II.** *facetious, witty*: puella, App. M. 2, p. 128: sermo, ib. 3, 135.

dicātio, ōnis, *f.* [dico] *a settling as a colleen in another state*: Cic. Balb. 11.

dicātus, a, um, *Part.* [dico] *dedicated, devoted*: donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7.

dicax, ācis, *adj.* [dico] *sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical*: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or. 26, 90. Quint. 6, 3, 21: homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus, Cat. 22, 2. Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.*: argutia, Gell. 12, 2. *Comp.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244. *Sup.*: Petr. 113, 12. *Adv.* does not occur.

dichalcum, or **on**, i, *n.* = δίχαλκον, *a small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others, *the fifth*) *part of an obolus*: Vitr. 3, 1: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

dichŏmĕntus, a, um, *adj.* = δις κεχυντος, *vacuit, adulterated*: ues, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

dichŏrēus, i, *m.* = διχόρειος, *a double trochee*: Cic. Or. 63, 212 *sq.*

dichŏtŏmos, on, *adj.* = διχότομος, *cut in halves*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dicibula, orum, v. dicabula.

dicis, only in the phrase, dicis causa *or* gratia, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form," hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance*: ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, Gai. ib. 13, 6, 4. **2. Meton.**: si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2 3. [Prob. from root DIC, "show," "speak."]

dico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (dicassit, dixerit, Fest. s. v.) lit. *to bind*: hence, in relig. *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. ἀφίερω): aram, Liv. 1, 7: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 36 *ad fin.*: templa, Ov. F. 1, 610: delubrum ex manubiis, Plin. 7, 26, 27: lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8: statuam Olympiæ, id. 34, 5, 9: vehiculum, Tac. H. 2, 90: ærarium Veneri, Plin. 37, 29, 116. **B.** With a personal object: *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico): Jamus quondam a Numa dicatus, id. 34, 7, 26: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59.

2. *to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate*: illa primum acie secundanos nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturpa, id. H. 5, 16. **II.** In gen.: *to set apart, appropriate, devote*: vectigal: aurium operam tibi dico, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 72: huno totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meæ laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6: librum Mæcenati, Plin. 19, 10, 57: (Deiopeam) connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: se Crasso, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 11: se Remis in clientelam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12: se alii civitati, *or* in aliam civitatem, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb. 13 and 12. [Prob. same root as in *ligo*: whence, *ab-dico*, "to untie;" *de-dico*, "to tie down."]

Dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*pres.* deico, Inscr. Orell. no. 4848; cf. *imper.* deicunto, and *perf.* deixerint, P. C. de Therm. lb. no. 3679: *imper.* dice, Naev. in Fest. s. v. summussi: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 109: *fut.* dice = dicam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: also, dicebo. Novius in Non. 507. *Perf. sync.* dixti, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 14: Cic. Cæcin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22: *subj.* dixis, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 12: *inf.* dixe, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 105, 23): *to say, tell, mention, relate*, etc.: Amphitruonis socium nec me esse volui dicere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 228: hæc uti sunt facta hero dicam, ib. 1, 1, 304: signi dic quid est? ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixero mendacium, ib. 1, 1, 43: dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum si esse dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45. **2.** dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, *impers.* with a depend. clause: *it is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or, *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (sc. Isodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona torcumata, id. Verr. 4, 18: non alue causa dicitur, ad eas referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, Tac. H. 4, 52: in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: ut, pulsis hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se circumventos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46. **3.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with a clause as predicate, *I am said*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 47: dicar princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: illi socius esse diceris, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72: sedes Demenetus ubi dicitur habitare, id. Asin. 2, 3, 2. **4.** Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον), *no sooner said than done*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: dicto citius, Virg. Aen. 1, 142. Luv. 23, 47. **II.** *to assert, affirm positively* (*opp.* nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12. dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8. **III.** In rhetor. and law, *to pronounce, declare*: with *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, id. Planc. 30 *ad fin.*: sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3: controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 52: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161. theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9 versus, Cic. Or. 56, 189: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, *to plead in defence*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: Quint. 5, 11, 39 causas (said of the advocate), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5. jus *to pronounce judgment*, id. Fl. 3: hence the praetor's formula, do, dico, addico. *Absol.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, id. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2. Fig.: causam nullam *or* causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Pl. Mil. 5, 34: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. **IV.** *to describe, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly post.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31: laudes Thoebi et Dianæ, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthium, Latonæ, id. Od. 3, 28, 11: carmina, quæ leuare laborem, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: [illegible] Nicomachum, Juv. 6, 5: [illegible] Vesevi, Plin. 3, 5, 9: [illegible] 26: Liv. 7, 38: [illegible] 32, 3: modos, Ov. M. 3, 2: [illegible] naturæ, Plin. 11, 50, 90. **V.** *to foretell, foretell, prophesy*: *to predict, foretell*: [illegible] cosa fata Quirinius hospes dicit, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 58: [illegible] P. 493: hoc (Delphi), Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 2. **VI.** *to pronounce, articulate*: [illegible] thanem scribit Phalereus, quem [illegible] dicere nequiret, Cic. Div. 2, 46: non enim sic optimum dicimus ut optimum, Quint. 1, 4, 8. **VII.** *to call, name*: Latine dicimus circumitionem, quam Græci περίοδον vocant, id. 8, 5, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit, Virg. Aen. 3, 335: his omen dici pater atque principia, Hor. Od. 1, 37: dicam insignem, id. 1, 6, 15: [illegible] dicunt, Liv. 1, 57: [illegible] 39, 5: [illegible] 9, 46: [illegible] Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. **VIII.** *to appoint, fix upon, set apart*: mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 113: [illegible] 5, 1, 8: [illegible] 3, 1, 8: [illegible] 3, 1, 8: [illegible] 3

dictātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dictatio] *a short dictation:* Sidon. ap. Vigil. p.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto] *a dictator,* an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: Liv. 7, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 404). **2.** *The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy:* Cic. Mil. 10: Liv. 1, 23. **3.** Meton. of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians: Column. Rostr: Cato in Gell. 10, 24.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator] *pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial:* gladius, Cic. Clu 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26: animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *ad fin.*: juvenis, *the son of a dictator,* Liv. 7, 4.

dictātrix, īcis, *f.* [dicto] *a dictatress:* Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *the office of a dictator, dictatorship:* Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 2: Liv. 6, 39. **2.** *a dictating,* in the ambiguous sentence: Sallam nuscisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 77.

dictĕrium, ii, *n.* [dico] *a witty saying, a bon-mot* (pure Lat. dictum): Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Mart. 6, 44.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery:* sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, *i. e. the right of giving testimony,* Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, *a defending, pleading,* Cic. Quint. 10, 35: multae ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9 *ad fin.* **II.** In Rhet.: *a speech, declamation:* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *kinds of declamation,* id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: oratoriae, Ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, Ib. 1, 33, 152: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, id. 2, 2, 6. **2.** *a word, expression,* id. 9, 1, 17. **III.** *an oracular response, prediction:* Sexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4: Liv. 8, 24.

dictĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dictum] *facetious, satirical:* Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67.

dictĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dicto] *to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly:* non, obsecro, os, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Coelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: annosa volumina vatum, dictitet Albano musas in monte locutas. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 27: Tac. A. 1, 72. *Impers. pass.:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62. **II.** Legal, *t. t.:* causas, *to plead frequently:* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dico] *to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly:* rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 22 *fin.*: mercennr servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50: Gell. 4, 1. **II.** *to dictate for writing:* quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9: dictare epistolam, Suet. Dom. 13: haec tibi dictabam post fanum patre Vacunae, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Ib. 2, 1, 71: id. S. 1, 10, 75. Hence, **III.** Meton. (from the practice of dictating *to amanuenses*): *to make, compose:* elegidia, Pers. 1, 52: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 22: testamentum, id. Ner. 32: quantas summas, *i. e. to dispose of by will,* Marcian. Dig. 32, 95: and in the *pass.:* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated,* Juv. 6, 218: dictare actionem, *to draw up a declaration,* Suet. Rhet. 2: and among *jurists, to bring an action:* Papin. Dig. 15, 1, 50: also judicium, Paul. Ib. 9, 4, 22. **IV.** *to prescribe, recommend, order, dictate:* sportulam dictare, Quint. 11, 3, 131: dictatoque jurant sacramenta dolo, Sil. 10, 448: ita videtur illis dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11: quibus sceleribusque, quod natura dictavit, id. 8 prooem. § 26.

dictor, ōris, *m.* [dico] *a speaker:* Aug. Doctr. Ch. 4, 19.

dictum, i, *n.* [dictus, dico] *something said, a saying, a word:* haud doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: facete, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. *Pleonast.:* feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 17. **II.** *a saying, maxim, proverb:* aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: Catonis est dictum, *pedibus compensari pecuniam,* Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.*: Dicta collectanea, *Caesar's Apophtheyms* (a work), Suet. Caes. 56. Esp. *a witty saying, bon-mot:* haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salsa sint. Nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, Cic. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.*: Quint. 6, 3, 16. **III.** *poetical diction, verse:* dicti studiosus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4, 1, 61. Hence **2.** *a prediction, prophecy:* Lucr. 1, 104: Virg. Aen. 2, 115. **IV.** *an order, command:* dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41: Virg. Aen. 3, 189: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61. Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire alicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. *dicha.*)

dictūrĭo, 4. *v. desid. to long to say* or *tell:* fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2.

dictus, a, um, *Part.* [dico].

didascălĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διδασκαλικός, *pertaining to instruction, didactic:* opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17. Subst.: Didascalici, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* libri) *the title of a work by Attius:* Gell. 3, 11.

didĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dido].

di-do (also written disdo), didi, ditum, 3. *v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate:* nunquam ego argentum dissidi, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136: concoctum artubus, id. 4, 633. *Absol.:* dide, dijice, Caecili. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. **II.** Fig.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67. per magnas didita gentes solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20: tua terris didita fama, Virg. Aen. 8, 132: fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186: fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1. [Cf. abdo and do.]

didrachmon, i, and **didrachma**, ătis, *n.* = δίδραχμον, *a double drachma:* Tert. Praescr. 11.

di-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw apart; to separate, sever, divide:* ventus eas (*sc.* nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic. Or. 32, 113: oculum, Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4: supercilium, Plin. 11, 37, 57: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22: os, Plin. 32, 4, 14: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: fauces immani hiatu, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560: complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 587: arvaque et urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 419: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 151: diductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. A. 2, 47: foribus palatii repente diductis, *being opened,* Ib. 12, 69: cibum, *to digest,* Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, id. 2, 8. With *in:* maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13: donum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.

2. Milit. *t. t. to divide, distribute the troops,* etc.; and in a bad sense, *to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 8, 38: diductis in latera viribus, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 8: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem dividere cerent, *that they might divide the enemy,* Tac. A. 2, 11: copias, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: cornua, Liv. 31, 21: robur, Lucan. 7, 584. Poet.: choros, Virg. Aen. 5, 582. **II.** Fig.: quum diduceris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: amicitias cohaerentes diducere, Sen. de Ira 2, 29: nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13: matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3: repudio diducta, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties,* Tac. A. 4, 17: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66: argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82: litem domini et conductoris, *to settle, adjust,* Col. 3, 13, 12. With *in:* assem in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5: divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers,* id. 4, 5, 24 animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6: seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1.

diductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diduco] *an expanding, separating* (very rare): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements,* Ib. 3, 13.

diductus, a, um, *Part.* [diduco].

dīcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dies] *one little day, a little while:* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27: Cic. Att. 5, 21.

dīrectō, *adv like one crucified* · only found as an abusive term = *go and be hanged:* abi directe, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8: i directe in maximam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134.

dī-rectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo] *stretched on the cross:* found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, *go and be hanged!* i hinc directrus, Pl. Merc. 1, 72: i directum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 102: abi directa, st! abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163. Meton.: ducit lembum direc·tum navis praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: apage in directum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. in Non. 49, 26.

dies, ēi (also *gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*, Gell. 9, 14: die, Virg. G. 1, 208 Sall. J. 21: dies, Enn. Ann. 16, 25 in Gell. 9, 14: dii, Virg. Aen. 1, 636, *acc.* to Serv.: Gell. 9, 14. *Dat.:* die, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 120), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.* but in plu. always *m.*) *a natural day, a day* as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud nou sit, ut dies est, nox non est; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: Sol est super terram, dies est, Quint. 5, 8, 7: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime,* Cic. Att. 17, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night,* id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 19: currus rogat ille paternos, neque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48: Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.* Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, *without ceasing, uninterruptedly,* Caes. B. G. 7, 77: diem et noctem, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4: and in *plur.*: dies noctesque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 49: Cic. Att. 7, 9 *fin.*: noctesque et dies, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 53: noctes atque dies. Lucr. 2, 12: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctu et dies, id. Brut. 90 308: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: qui nocte dieque frequentat limina, Mart. 10, 58: cum die = *sua luce, at break of day,* Ov. M. 13, 677: de die, *in open day, in the day-time:* lavabat de die, Suet. Dom. 21 (v. de). **2.** *light of day, daylight:* contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov M. 7, 413: Plin. 33, 4, 21: hence also of the

synonyms: Stat. Th. 1, 237: and fig. of the conscience: saeva dies animi sceleresque in pectore Diras, ib. 1, 52. 3. For coelum, *the sky, the heavens*: sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Lucan. 7, 189: Stat. Th. 1, 201. Hence, like coelum, *the weather*: totamque per annum durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845: tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10: pestilentes, id. 22, 23, 49. II. *the civil day* of twenty-four hours: rebus jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell 15, 13 *fin.*: non uno absolvam die, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*: postero die, ib. 1, 15: in posterum diem, ib. 7, 41 *fin.*: domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, ib. 5, 13: festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10. *Fem.*: omnia ademit una dies, Lucr. 3, 912: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. in Gell. 3, 2: a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: postera die, Sall. J. 68: pulcra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868. 2. Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, a favourite expression of Caesar's, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, Liv. 7, 26 *ad fin.*: diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: for which also, diem de die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48: diem de die differre, id. 25, 25: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, *day by day, daily*, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 10: in dies, Cic. Top. 16, 62. Veli. 2, 52: less freq. in *sing.*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: mutabilibus in diem causis, id. 31, 29: still more rarely ad diem: Trebell. Gallien. 17: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, *etc.*, v. crastinus, nonus, *etc.*, and cf Gell. 10, 24 Macr. S. 1, 4. III. *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, *etc.*): status dies cum hoste, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12 status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. iis certum diem conveniendi dicit, ib. 5, 57: constituto, Sall. J. 13 *fin.*: decretum colloquio, ib. 113: praestitutum, Liv. 3, 22 praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8 quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. In this sense more freq. *Fem.*: ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 11 dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *ad fin.*: praestituta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32: certa ejus rei constituta, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29 stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 67: puto fore istam etiam a praesente diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Cic. Att. 2, 11: Liv. 34, 35. Hence 1. = dies natalis, *a birth-day*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42: natali die tuo, ib. 9, 5. 2. = dies mortis, *last day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 11 *fin.* Called also supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99: supremus vitae dies, ib. 61. Hence, diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, ib. 1, 6: obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112: Suet. Tib. 4: fungi diem, Just. 19, 2. 3. = dies febris, *fever-day*: etsi [illegible]dart., die tuo, ut opinor, exspectatam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. Att. 9, 2. IV. Meton.: *a day*, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id. Fam. 1, 2: non tam diras ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8: equites Romanos daturos illius diei poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv. 42, 67: imposito quinquagesimo semis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulcrius hac consuetudine exercendi totum diem? totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what temper, disposition*, Tac. A. 6, 20. 2. *a day's journey*: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59. V. In gen.: *time, space of time, period*: diem tempusque fortasse ipsum leniturum irae, Liv. 2, 45: respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turpil. in Non. 522, 7: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2 *ad fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, id. Fam. 1, 6: indutiae inde, non pax facta: quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, *i. e. the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *ad fin.* So, dies festus for *festival-time, festival*: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, id. 25, 23: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16: in diem, *opp.* statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 48: in diem vivere, *to live from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169. [The root of *dies* was prob. DIV, and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens:" cf. *div, diurnus, diuturnus, divum; deus*, and *Jov-is*, should probably be referred to the same root. In like manner Sans. *divâ* (adv. *die*), *div* (coelum), *dêva* (deus).]

diēsis, is, *f.* = *δίεσις*, in ancient music, *a quarter-tone*: Vitr. 5, 4: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *ad fin.* 2. *the first audible tone of an instrument*: Vitr. 5, 3.

diffāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffamo] *a publishing, promulgation*: Aug. Civ. D 3, 31.

diffāmĭa, ae, *f.* [dis fama] *defamation* (rare): Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

dif-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fama] *to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236: aliquem procacibus scriptis, Tac A. 1, 72: aliquem probroso carmine, ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, App. M. 1, p. 107. 2. *to promulgate, make known, publish*: Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14. With a depend. clause: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, App. M. 4, p. 147.

diffarrĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [farreum] *a form of divorce at Rome by a religious ceremony, with a cake made of spelt*: Fest. *s.v.*: *opp.* confarreatio, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2648 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 419).

differens, entis, *Part.* [differo]. II. Subst. *n. a difference* (*opp.* proprium): Quint. 5, 10, 55 *et passim.*

differenter, *adv. differently*: Sol. 1.

differentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo] *a difference, diversity*: with *gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, ib. 1, 31, 114: eorum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, *aetatum* temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70. In *plur.*: Graeci sermonis, id. 11, 2, 50. *Absol.*: quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19: Quint. 3, 7, 25.

differĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] = differentia, *a difference*: Lucr. 4, 638.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dilātum, differre, *irreg. v. a. act.* (*inf.* differier, Lucr. 1, 1087. *Fut. transf.*: diaque tollentur, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 14). A. Act.: *to carry asunder* or *different ways; to scatter, disperse*: scintillas ignis ac late differe favillam, Lucr. 2, 605: ignem distulit ventus, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: majorem partem classis (via Africi), Veil. 2, 79: rudentes tractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6: nos cum sospite tempestas dextrovorsum differt ab Illis, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 39: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41: ulmos in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144. ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 20: insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99: Metium in diversa (quadrigae), Virg. Aen. 8, 643. II. Fig.: *to distract, disquiet, disturb*: vorsor in amorpa rota miser, exanimor, feror, differor distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 51: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 125. 2. *to spread abroad, publish, divulge*; with *acc.* of the thing: rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr. in Non. 284, 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedisse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 63: Ter. Heaut. prol. 16. With *quasi*, and a depend. clause: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14. *Impers. pass.*: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12. With *acc.* of the person: *to defame*: aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. in Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into bad odour with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22. In the *pass.*: differor sermone miser, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23: aeterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 48. 3. With reference to time: *to defer, put off, protract, delay*: cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non quco differre, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.*: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366: differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 19: tempus, ib. 8, 8: diem de die, Liv 25, 25: quaerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21: nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6 22 *fin.*: reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: aliquid in posterum diem, id. Delot. 7, 21: in posterum, id. Verr. 1, 32: in aliud tempus, id. Brut. 87: in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39. Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin.* With *acc.* of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25: aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23: caros amicos, Mart. 13, 55. Poet.: vivacem anum, *to preserve alive*, Ov. M. 13, 519. With *in*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: aliquem in spem impetrandi honoris, Liv 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32. Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8: aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12 quas (legationes) partim date responso ex itinere dimisit, partim dictis distulit Tarraconem, *adjourned them to*, Liv. 26, 25. B. Neutr.: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*: naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 22 verbo differre, re esse unum, id. Claecin

21, 59: *distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre*, Ib. 14: *nihil aut non fere multum differre*, Id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: *quid enim differt, paratissrne domus quicquid habes, an nunquam utare parata?* Hor. S 2, 3, 166. With *ab*: *ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis*, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18: *quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtae) differrent ab oratoribus*, Cic. Or. 20, 66: *quid hoc ab illo differt?* Id. Caecin. 14: *multum a Gallica consuetudine*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: *hoc fere ab reliquis differunt quod, etc.*, Ib. 6, 18. With *inter*: *ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros*, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: *multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt*, Id. Fat. 4: *haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt*, Id. Tusc. 4, 11: *inter se aliqua re*, Id. Opt. gen. 2, 6: *quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt*, Quint. 5, 14, 27. Rarely with *cum*: *occasio cum tempore hoc differt*, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: *hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, etc.*, Ib. 2, 30, 92. With *dat.* (rare and mostly poet.): *nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: *tragico differre colori*, Id. A. P. 230: Plin. 9, 55, 54. (Hence from part. *dilata*, Fr. *délai*; Eng. *delay*.)

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [dis farcio] 11t. *stuffed out.* ‖. Adj.: *filled, crowded* (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes B. C. 3, 32: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: forum, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

dif-fībŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [fibula] *to unclasp, unbuckle*: toto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. Th. 6, 570.

difficĭlĕ, *adv. with difficulty*: Vell. 2, 63: Plin. 27, 12, 94. *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Quint. 1, 12, 8. *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic. Am. 17, 64: Plin. 16, 33, 60.

difficĭlis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, *etc.*, Varr. in Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, *etc.*], *hard to do, causing labour* or *trouble, difficult, troublesome*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, Id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, Id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: valles, Id. B. C. 1, 68: difficili et arduo ascensu, Ib. 2, 34: difficilis atque impedita palus, Id. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, Ib. 6, 7: aditus, Ib. 7, 36: tempus anni difficillimum, Id. B. C. 1, 48: difficili reipublicae tempore, Cic. Manil. 21: difficillimus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13: urina, Id. 23, 9, 83: venter, Id. 22, 13, 25: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 20: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 procoem. § 4: ad fidem, Liv. 9, 5: difficile factu est. Cic. Rep. 1, 43: dictu, Id. Am. 3, 12: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.* ‖. Of character: *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani sensus, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, Ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillimae naturae, Nep. Att. 5: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Pasolopen difficilem procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, Ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, Id. Pont. 2, 2, 20.

difficĭlĭter, *adv. with difficulty*: Dig. Ac. 2, 16, 49: Col. 5, 3, 2.

difficul, v. difficilis. *ad init.*

difficultas, ātis, *f.* [difficul, the old form of difficilis] *difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty.* With gen.: difficultas insanae consilii, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: difficultas laborque discendi, Id. Div. 1, 47, 105: discendi, Id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, Ib. 1, 18, 82: belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: faciendi pontis, Ib. 4, 17: viarum, Ib. 7, 56: loci, Sall. J. 98: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: morbi, Cels. 3, 1: urinae, Id. 2, 1: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82: summa difficultas navium, Ib. 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41: numaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Id. Cat. 1, 6, 14. *Absol.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 105: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2: habere difficultatem, Id. Brut. 6: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad aliquid, Id. B. G. 7, 10: delabi in difficultates, Cic. Fat. 17: res est in magnis difficultatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. ‖. *obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9.

difficulter, *adv. with difficulty*: Caes. B. C. 1, 62: Tac. A. 12, 35.

diffidenter, *adv. without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic. Clu. 1. timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7.

diffidentia, ae, *f.* [diffido] *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence*: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9.

dif-fīdo, fisus sum, *3. v.n. to distrust*: *to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair.* With *dat.*: eum potius (corruptisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 21, 63: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: suae atque omnium saluti, Ib. 6, 38: summae rei, Id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86. ingenio meo, Id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, Id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: coelestibus monitis, Id. M. 1, 397. *Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8. Tac. A. 15, 4. With depend. clause: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Acad. 2, 3. quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13. With *subj.*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 978. Rarely with *abl.* (cf. fido and confido). diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3: paucitate suorum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 5: paucitate cohortium, Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20. *Absol.*: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45. ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone diffido, id. Att. 12, 43.

dif-fīndo, fīdi, fissum (and diffisum) *3. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split* (rare): vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. Ann. 15, 1: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13: terra semen compressu suo diffindit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Virg. Aen. 9, 589: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Tim. 7. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, *to open*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. Fig.: diem somno, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: rigentem sarvi tenacitatem, App. M. 9, p. 225. ‖. Legal t. t.: diem diffindere, *to put off to the following day*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* reus: Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*: Gell. 14, 2.

dif-fingo, *3. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew* (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39. Fig.: neque diffingat infectumque reddat, quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *alter*, Ib. 3, 29, 47.

diffĭsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffindo] *the putting off of business to the following day*: in diem illius rei compensationibus diffisionibusque, Gell. 14, 2.

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffindo].

diffīxus, a, um, *Part.* [diffigo].

dif-fĭtĕor, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to disavow, to deny* (very rare): nunquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.

dif-fĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [flet] *spoiled with weeping* (very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104.

dif-flo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing*: pars diffiatur vento, Lucil. in Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Epheu. *ad fin.*

dif-flŭo, *3. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away*: diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *ad fin.*: (Rhenus) in plures diffluit partes, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. ‖. diffluere sudore, *to drip, run down with*: duo juvenes, sudore multo diffluentes *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23: Plin. 21, 13, 44. ‖. *to melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animantum diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep. 91. ‖. Fig.: luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuria, Cic. Off. 1, 30. 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 procem. § 9: in luxum, Trud. Synm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Am. 15: otio diffluentes, *living a life of effeminate ease*, id. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*: risu, App. M. 3, p. 132. Of prolix discourse diffluens ac solutum, Cic. Or. 70, 233 verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell. 1, 15.

diffluus, a, um, *adj.* [diffluo] *flowing asunder, overflowing*: Mettius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

dif-fīvĭo, 1. *v. a.* [fluvius; cf quadrifluvium] *to divide, to split*: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 5.

diffluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffluo] *a flowing off, discharge*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.* [diffringo].

dif-fringo (diffr.), no *perf.*, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango], *to break in pieces* (rare): crura, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse*: diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 *seq.*: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil 2, 42, 109: diffugiunt stellae, Ov. M. 2 114: diffugere nives, *disappear*, Hor Od. 4, 7, 1: mordaces sollicitudines, Ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis diffugiunt armenta, Virg. G. 3, 150: Numidae ex castris, Auct. B. Afr. 32: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in aurea, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28: ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Virg. Aen. 2, 399.

diffŭgium, ii, *n.* [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 *ad fin.*

dif-fulmĭno, 1. *v. a. to scatter lightning around*: Sid. Carm. 12, 20.

dif-fulmĭno, 1. *v. a. to scatter by lightning*: Sil. 5, 276.

dif-fŭmĭgo, 1. *v. a. to fumigate*: Theod. Priac. 4, 1.

diffundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [diffundo] *to pour out, scatter*: pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5: aliquid ex usu, id. 21, 1: ubique usu diffunditans, id. 16, 12.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth*: (glacies) liquefacta se diffuderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellespontо, Cat. 64, 349: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. M. 1, 56: vinum de dolio, *to draw off*, Col. 12 28, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4. ‖. In gen.: *to spread, scatter, diffuse*: aliter diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luce diffusa

tolo coelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 319: capillos, Ov. H. 20, 47: signa (*i. e.* astra) coelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Virg. Aen. 11, 465: modo via coarctatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *spreads, diffuses itself*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17: cibus in totas (arbores) per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354: diffunditur gens per Latium, *branches out*, Virg. Aen. 7, 508: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470: flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239. And fig. of abstract things: di vim suam longe latoque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: fiendo diffundimus iram, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum fiendo, id. M. 9, 142: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1: affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: haec in ora virum, Virg. Aen. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9. ‖ Like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, ib. 1, 218: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9: Sen. Ep. 106. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic. Am. 13 *fin.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas sepositisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318: diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3.

diffūsē, *adv.* *diffuse'ly, copiously*: res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52 haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more amply, more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

diffūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [diffundo] *diffusive*: aether, Lucr. 5, 468.

diffūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *expansion*. Fig. *cheerfulness*: animi, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

diffūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who racks off*: inscr. Orell. *no.* 4077.

diffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffundo].

‖ Adj.: *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide*: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. diffusiora consepta, Col. 1, 4, 7: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: sus (*opp.* angusta), *fat*, Plin. 16, 6, 8 *ad fin.* Fig.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: opus diffusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, ib. 1, 1: amplius ac diffusius moritum, id. Pan 53. *Sup.* does not occur.

dif-fŭtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *exhausted by licentious indulgence*: Cat. 29, 14.

digămia, ae, *f.* = διγαμία, *a marrying twice*: Tert. Monog. 6.

digammon, i, or **digamma**, ătis, *n.*, also **digammos**, i, *f.* (*sc.* littera) = δίγαμμον (*sc.* στοιχεῖον) or δίγαμμα, *the Aeolic double gamma* or *digamma* (F), in Latin sometimes the letter V, sometimes F, or, according to the transitory regulation of the Emperor Claudius, written upside down, thus Ⅎ: digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7: Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70: Don. p. 1736 P.: digammos littera, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P.: and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292: Pompei. ad Don. p. 21: digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P. ‖ Meton.: *a ledger or book of receipts* (facete, from the first letter of either Fundus or Fenus): Cic. Att. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

digămus, a, *adj.* = δίγαμος, *married twice*: Tert. Exh. ad cast. 7.

digĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [digero] *an orderly distribution, arrangement*: Macr. S. praef. 2, 16 med.

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. *a.* *to carry in divers manner, separate, divide, distribute, spread about or over*: (imbrem) interdum discutientibus ventis digerantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: nubes, Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 32, 4, 30: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. H. 9, 93: Nilus septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774: Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. 1, 6, 4: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, *masticate, divide*, Plin. 11, 37, 61. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469: mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9. ‖ In medic. *to digest*: Cels. 2, 4: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Also *to dissolve, dissipate* morbid matter: Cels. 5, 18: Plin. 20, 7, 26. ‖‖ *to arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digesti, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3: Virg. G. 2, 54: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 446: tempora, Ov. F. 1, 27: annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: omne jus civile in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30 res in ordinem, id. 7 procem. § 1. argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114.

digesta, orum, *n. plu.* a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads: Gell. 6, 5: esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *the Pandects, Digests*: cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.

digestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [digero] *pertaining to digestion*: cibus, *easy of digestion*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: oxygarum, *promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

digestim, *adv.* *in order*: aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

digestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digero] *digestion (of food)*: Cels. *praef.*: Quint. 11, 3, 19. In *plur.*: Macr. S. 7, 4. ‖ *an orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiae) in literas, *an orderly description*, Plin. 3, 5, 6 *fin.* In rhetor. *t. t.* = μερισμός, *distribution*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: Quint. 9, 2, 2.

digestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *promoting digestion*: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

digestus, a, um, *Part.* [digero].

‖ Adj.: *that has a good digestion*: homo digestissimus, Marc. Emp. 22 *med.*

digestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distributing*: sanctarum opum, *management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

digitābŭlum, i, *n.* [digitus] *a glove worn in gathering olives*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 3 (*al.* digitalibus).

digitālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the finger*: gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23.

digitātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having fingers or toes*: aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107.

digitellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] (also called alsoum majus?) *the plant houseleek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Col. 12, 7, 1: Plin. 18, 17, 44.

digitŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little finger*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 10. Meton: *the parrot's toes*: App. Flor. 2, p. 349.

digitus, i, *m.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico: hence orig. *the pointer*] *a finger*: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 24: pollex, *the thumb*: index or salutaris, *the forefinger*: medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*: minimo proximus or medicinalis, *the ring-finger*: minimus, *the little finger* (v. the several adjs.). Phrases: attingere digito (caelo), *to touch lightly, gently*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 15: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 53: attingere extremis digitis, *with the tips of the fingers, to be very inexperienced or unskilled*, id. Coel. 12: attingere centum digitos, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1: computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 52: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 1, 123: venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Plin. 2, 23, 21 § 87: si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: digessere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos, *or* digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 53: Cic. Off. 3, 19: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 25: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at anything*, id. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, id. Verr. 3, 11: tollere digitum, *the same*, ib. 1, 54 (the latter phrase also signifies, *to raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sil. Ep. 5, 7: Mart. Spect. 29, 5): loqui digitis mutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 493: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, *i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41: ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out, to become distinguished*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22: Pers. 1, 28: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*: nescit quot digitos habeat in manu, of an ignorant person, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 5: percoquere aliquid in digitis, *for anything impossible*, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119: proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to undertake anything*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, *to arrange the hair with the fingers*, of effeminate men, Juv. 9, 133: Sen. Ep. 52 *ad fin.* ‖ *a toe* (like the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*): Lucr. 3, 527: Virg. Aen. 5, 426: Sen. Ep. 111: Quint. 2, 3, 8. Of the toes of animals: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4: Plin. 10, 42, 54. ‖‖ *a small bough, a twig*: id. 14, 1, 3, § 12. Ⅳ. As a measure of length: *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Frontin. Aquaed. 24 *sq.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 73. digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger's-breadth*, ib. 45 *fin.* Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's-breadth*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: and without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 4, 15: and ellipt. ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3 (Hence It. *dito*; Fr. *doigt*).

digladĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digladior] *fighting*: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-gladĭor, 1. v. *dep.* [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely*: inter se sicis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Fig. of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: digladientur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc 4, 21.

digna, ātis, *n.* = δεῖγμα, *a specimen*: Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

dignanter, *adv.* *courteously*, etc. Vopisc. Tac. 8.

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration*: dignatione aliquam diligere Suet. Cal. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4. ‖ Meton.: *dignity, honour, reputation*, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignationem sua, Liv. 10, 7 *fin.*: Vell. 2, 59: Tac. A. 4, 52.

dignē, *adv.* *worthily, fitly, suitably*: quum digne ornata incedit, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58: Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: Sen. Ad. 66. *Comp.*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 47.

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit, desert*: Lucr. praeterea: omnesque [illustrant] dignitatem si decora non [illustrant] Fam. 12, 17: [illegible]

being worthy of the office of consul, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. ‖ Metom.: *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank*: dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et culta et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id. Inv. 2, 55: venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus; dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: formae, Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Nep. Dion. 1: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem dignitate exaequare, id. B. C. 1, 4.

2. Esp.: *the dignity of public office*: gratior laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitato, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: in *plur.*: Quint. 11, 1, 67: Plin. Pan. 61. ‖‖ Of things: *worth, value, excellence, splendour*: opsonii, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Cal. 41: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. cons. 11, 27: debita rerum, Quint. 12, 1, 8.

dignĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas] *dignified, respectable*: homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, 1. *v. a.* for dignor: *to deem worthy*: quis coelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. in Non. 98, 15: Cic. Arat. 34. In pass.: egone Pelopis digner domo, Att. in Non. 281, 7: res consimili laude dignantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Acad. 1, 10, 36: Virg. Aen. 3, 475.

dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [dignus] *to deem worth, worthy*, or *deserving*. With *acc.* and *abl.*: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335: aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194: Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.*: te alio funere, Virg. Aen. 11, 169: nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est, id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: libellum venia, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51. With depend. sentence, like the Gr. ἀξιῶ and ἀξιοῦμαι, *to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign*: and with a neg. *to disdain*: jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039: (non) grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: si dignaretur calce contingere, Suet. Vesp. 7. Elliptically with one *acc.* (the *inf.* to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris dignarique domos (*sc.* visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.

dignōrant, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Fest. *s. v.*

dignoscentia, ae, *f.* [dignosco] *faculty to distinguish, knowledge*: Eccl.

di-gnosco (dinosco), *v. a.* [GNO, root of gnosco] *to distinguish, discern, know the difference*: with *acc.* and *abl.* with or without *ab*: vix ut dignosci possit a mastiche vera, Plin. 12, 17, 36: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: rectum curvo, ib. 2, 2, 44. With *acc.* only or with *abl.* of instrument: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20: suos et alienos, id. 8, 5, 7: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105. With a relative sentence: dignoscere quid solidum crepet, id. 5, 24. *Absol.*: inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835: ut nemo dignosceret, Suet. Oth. 12.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico: hence orig. *pointed out*: cf. Gr. ἀριδείκετος] *worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill): of things: *suitable, becoming, proper*: constr.: with the *abl.*, *a relative sentence*, *absol.*, or the *inf.*: rarely with *subj.*, the *gen.* or *acc. neut.* With *abl.*: digna domino servus, Pl. Am 2, 2, 227: vir patre, ave, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24: digna res verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitia, Cic. Am. 19: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, ib. 24, 89: dignius odio scelus, Quint. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. Od. 3, 13. 2: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 4: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, ib. 1, 8: si quid antea admisissem placulo dignum, Liv. 40, 13: tribuere id cuique, quod sit cuique dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5: dicere Cinna digna, Virg. E. 9, 36. With *relat. sentence*: non videre dignus qui liber sies, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 17: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos quibuscum disseratur putant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18. *Absol.*: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, id. Am. 21, 78: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22. omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, Liv. 24, 16: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 24: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168. So dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming* (aequum est, decet, convenit): Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 129: Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: Virg. G. 3, 391. With *inf.*: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, ib. 4, 8, 14: cantari dignus, Virg. E. 5, 54: amari, ib. 89: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, ib. 1, 10, 72: Quint. 10, 1, 96: auctoribus hoc dicdi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26 *ad fin.* With *subj.*: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: Liv. 24, 16. With *gen.* (like the Gr. ἄξιός τινος): dignus salutis, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. With *neut. acc.*: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 16: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 35: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 26.

di-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go apart* or *asunder, to separate; to go away, depart*: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: digrediuntur paulum, rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 *fin.*: digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: ubi digressi, Virg. Aen. 4, 80: nunquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12: a colloquio Caninii, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a Corcyra, Liv. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72: domo, Sall. J. 79: inde, Auct. B. Afr. 86: hos ego digredientes lacrimis affabar obortis, Virg. Aen. 3, 492: dein statim digredicns, *stepping aside*, Sall. J. 94: ambo in sua castra digressi, ib. 109: in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, Tac. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. A. 4, 73: Seleucum, ib. 2, 69: domum, ib. 2, 30. ‖ Fig. *to go aside, deviate*, and esp. of speech, *to digress*: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10: digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93 *fin.*: de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312: ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, id. Verr. 3, 69 *fin.*: sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.*: *absol.*: Quint. 3, 11, 26: id. 4, 3, 17.

digressio, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. ‖ Fig.: *a going aside, deviation*; esp. of speech, *digression*: qualis ad adjuvandum (amicum) digressio (*sc.* a recto), Gell. 1, 3: a propositā oratione digressio, Cic. Brut. 85: id. Inv 1, 51: Quint. 4, 2, 19.

digressus, a, um, *Part.* [digredior].

digressus, tus, *m.* [id.] *a parting, separating; a going away, departure*: congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: *opp.* accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50: coupled with discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85: Suet. Tib. 10. ‖ Fig.: only in Quint.: *a digression* in speech. Quint. 10, 5, 17: id. 4, 3, 14: in *plur.*: id. 10, 1, 47.

di-grunnio, 4. *v. n. to grunt hard*: Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (al. dēgrunnit).

diiambus, i, *m.* = δίιαμβος, *a double iambus*, — ⏑ — ⏑ —: Don. p. 1739 P.

dijūdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *a judging, deciding*: Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dijūdĭcātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that decides*: dijudicatrix omnium rerum prudentia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

di-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine*: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33: aliena melius quam sua, ib. 3, 1, 98: calido verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin 17, 49: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor Od. 3, 5, 54: quam (*sc.* uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *accounts*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 45. With a *relat. sentence*: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* 2. *to decide by arms*: dijudicata belli fortuna, id. B. C. 2, 32: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3. ‖. *to discriminate between, to distinguish*: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia, id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 10: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: sententias subtilissime dijudicare, Gell. 2, 7: dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

dijūgātio, ōnis, *f.* [dijugo] *a separation*: Arn. 2, p. 53.

di-jŭgo (dij.). no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate*: aliquem ab aliquo, Arn. 5, p. 162.

dijunctim, **dijunctio**, **dijunctus**, and **dijungo**, v. dij.

dilăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dilabor] *that soon goes to pieces*: vestes, Plin. 8, 53, 81 *fin.*

di-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, disappear*: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: nix, Liv. 21, 36: nebula, id. 41, 2: humor, Plin. 2, 65, 65: calor, Virg. Aen. 4, 705: Vulcanus (*i. e.* ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, Ov. M. 1, 742. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, Virg. G. 4, 410. 2. Of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, to disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18: in oppida, id. 8, 29. With *ad*: Suet. Cal. 48: domum, Front. Strat. 2, 12 *fin.* 3. *to fall to pieces, go to decay*: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr 5, 312: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26: cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: cor pora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. ‖. Fig.: *to go to decay, go to ruin*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta respublica, id. Off. 2, 23: res familiaria, ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall. J. 2: omnis invidia, ib. 27: tempus, *to slip away*, ib. 36: vectigalia publica negligentia, *to fall into confusion*, Liv 33, 46 *fin.*: curae inter nova gaudia, *to vanish*, Ov Pont. 4, 4, 21: mea memoria, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.

dīlăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero] *a tearing asunder*: Arn. 2, p. 74.

dī-lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces*: dilacerandā feris dabor, Cat. 64, 152: (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. M. 3, 250: nam, id. H. 11, 112 muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spicula), *to lacerate, wound*, Cels. 7, 5, *no.* 2. ‖ Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41: malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.*: opes, Ov. H. 1, 90.

dī-lāmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [lamina] *to split in two*: nuces, Ov. Nux. 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lanchio] *torn to pieces, lacerated*: membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15.

dī-lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13: Tac. A. 11, 22: animam (coupled with dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

dīlăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilapido] *a squandering*: Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lăpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to demolish* (any structure of stone): hence fig. *to squander, to consume* (rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4: grandine hominumque boumque labores, Col. 10, 330.

dīlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilabor] *a consuming, destruction*: Aug. C. D. 22, 12.

dīlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [dilabor].

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to bestow liberally; to lavish* (rare). aliquid alicui, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: Latium (*i. e.* jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55. Pass.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. in Gell. 15, 1:

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato] *an enlarging, dilating*: lamninæ, Tert. Anim. 37 *ad fin.*: superiorum, id. Præscr. 47

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilatus, differo] *a putting off, delaying, deferring*: with *gen.*: temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2. comitiorum, id. Manil. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 5, 43: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 *ad fin.* *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52. Suet. Ner. 15.

dīlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate*: (stomachi) partes eæ, quæ sunt infra, dilatantur, quæ autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (*opp.* comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinæ, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31. fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46: aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42. patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: mare se dilatat, Plin. 5, 32, 40. ‖ Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23: orationem, id. Flacc. 5, 12: argumentum, id. Parad. procem. § 2: hæc, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*: eloquentia dilatata (*opp.* contracta et astricta), id. Brut. 90, 309: literas, *to pronounce broadly*, ib. 74, 259: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari volit, id. Rep. 6, 20: se (coupled with attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: hæc lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *ad fin.*

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dilatory person*: Hor. A. P. 172.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delaying, dilatory*: Gai. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [differo].

dī-laudo, 1. *v. a. to praise exceedingly*: libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

dī-laxo, 1. *v. n. to stretch apart*: cruribus crura dilaxat, Lucil. in Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diligo] *love*: dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dīlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover*: App Flor. no. 9, p. 347.

dīlectus, a, um, *Part.* [diligo]. ‖ Adj.: *loved, cherished* (rare): Stat. Th. 2, 99: luce mihi carior, dilectior illi, Mæor. Sam. Sc. 2, 1 *init.*

dīlemma, ătis, *n.* (διλημμα) *a dilemma, an argument compelling the choice of one of two difficulties*: Serv. Virg. A. 2, 675 and 10, 449.

dīligens, entis, *Part.* [diligo]. ‖ Adj.: *careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate*: *opp.* negligens: with *prep.*: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: in compositione, Quint. 10, 1, 79: in eloquendo, ib. 63: in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7 diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30. With *gen.*: omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73: disciplinæ, Vell. 1, 6: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77: naturæ, *attentively investigating it*, Plin. 13, 4, 7: vitæ, *careful to preserve it*, id. 32, 3, 13. With *dat.*: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. *Absol.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, id. Verr. 3, 21: ut a diligenti curiosus distet, Quint. 8, 3, 55. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: diligentior notitia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or. 19: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95. ‖‖ *frugal, thrifty, economical*: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: *opp.* negligens, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: coupled with parcus and *opp.* luxuriosus, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illiberali diligentem (appellet), Quint. 9, 3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.

dīlĭgenter, *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*: accurate agntur, docte et diligenter, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30. Cic. Phil. 1, 15. *Comp.*: id. Brut. 22, 86. *Sup.*: id. Am. 2, 7.

dīlĭgentĭa, æ, *f.* [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo sæpe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquæ continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150: obscura, Ter. Andr. prol. 21: inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.* Rarely with *gen.*: sacrorum diligentia, *the care of*, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1, *fin.*: tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6. ‖ *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality*: Cic. Off. 2, 24 *ad fin.*: Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to choose apart, to make a choice*; hence, *to value or esteem highly, to love*: nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe quæ n propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Am. 8, 28: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st quam neque diligam? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 11: Virg. Aen. 1, 344: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 17: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57: quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favour*, for a fortunate person, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 18: Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28: Cæsaris consilia in republica, id. Prov. cons. 10 *fin.*: benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 *fin.*: aviæ memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: Cypron, ib. 1, 30, 2. Fig. of things: montes amant cedrus, larix, montes et valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30. With *inf.* for amare, *to do habitually, to be fond of doing*: pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.

dīlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* (διλογία) *ambiguity*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9.

dī-lōrĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to tear apart, tear open* (rare): tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177.

dīlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hiorida, from δις and lorum: double-thonged, *i. e.*] *double-striped*: vestis, Vop. Aur. 46.

dī-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine out, to be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi frans cœpit, Liv. 8, 27 *fin.*: id. 3, 16: id. 25, 20 *fin.*: emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8: satis dilucet, hanc capiendam posse dici, id. 10 *fin.*

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3. *v n. incep.* [dilucco] *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*; in the perf. *to shine* (rare): without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13: Gell. 3, 2.

dīlūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, brightly*: dilucidius fagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12. ‖‖ *plainly, distinctly*: expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52: explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 *fin.*: docere, Liv. 39, 47. *Comp.*: Cels. 2, 4 *Sup.*: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dīlūcĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [dilucidus] *to make clear, to clear up, illustrate, explain*: rei dilucidandæ causa, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8.

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dilucco] *clear, bright*: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. ‖ Fig.: of speech. *plain, distinct, evident*: oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: dilucidis verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 *fin.*: sermo, Quint. 5, 14, 33: enunciatio, id. 7, 3, 2. *Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora faciontes, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.* *Sup.* does not occur.

dīlūcŭlat, 1. *v. impers.* [diluculum] *it grows light, it dawns*: Gell. 2, 29.

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [from root LUC, *light*: cf. crepus-culum] lit. *little light*, hence *dayin ault, dawn*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 105: Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19.

dī-lūdium, ii, *n.* [ludus] *an interval between plays, games*, etc.: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash off* or *away; to dissolve, cause to melt away*; and simply, *to wash*: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: sata læta boumque labores, Virg. G. 1, 326: unguenta lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 53. alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7: ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, *to wash out, weaken*, Plin. 31, 7, 42: omnes diluuntur, id. 31, 4, 39. ‖‖ *to temper, dilute*: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 824: venenum, Liv. 40, 4 *ad fin.*: helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, Mart. 1, 107: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. G. 1, 344: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem baccam aceto, ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20: circæam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 36: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2. medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247. ‖‖‖ Fig.: *to weaken, lessen, impair, remove*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42: res leves infirmare ac diluere, *opp.* confirmare, id. Rosc. Am. 15: quæ cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16: curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 1, 238: (Bacchus) vitium ex animo diluit, Prop. 3, 17, 6: crimen, Cic. Mil. 27: Liv. 4, 14 diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic. Coel. 15: invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias ære pauco, *to atone for*, Gell. 20, 1: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam præclaræ rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1. ‖V. Like dissolvere, *to explain, resolve*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 64.

dīlūtum, i, *n.* [diluo] *a liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution*: bibitur et macerati absinthii dilutum, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

dīlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [diluo]. ‖ Adj.: *diluted, thin, weak*: potio (*opp.* merum), Cels. 1, 3: vinum dilutius pueris, semibus mersetus, ib.: pulo quam dilutissima, ib.: rubor, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fulgor in hyacintho, id. 37, 9

42: amethystus dilutior, pallor, Plin. 37, 40: latus, Cato, 1, 5: odor, slight, faint, suppressus, Plin. 15, 28, 33. Méton.: *Intoxicated, drunk* (opp. abstemius): Amm. epist. ante lib. 22. **B.** Fig.: *clear, manifest*: dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3.

dīlŭviālis, e, adj. [diluvium] *of a deluge or flood*: Solin. 9.

dīlŭvies, ēi, *f.* [diluo] *a washing away, an inundation, flood*: Lucr. 5, 236; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

dīlŭvio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deluge*: Tert. Anim. 46.

dīlŭvio, v. v. a. [diluvies] *to inundate, to deluge*: Lucr. 5, 388.

dīlŭvium, ii, n. [diluo] *a flood, deluge*: Ov. M. 1, 434: Plin. Ep. 8, 17 **B.** Fig. *desolation, destruction*: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg. Aen. 7, 228: Val. Fl. 6, 394.

dimăchae, arum, m. plur. = διμάχαι, *Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragoons*: Curt. 5, 13.

dī-mădesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *to melt away*: nives, Lucan. 6, 479.

dī-mano, 1. v. n. *to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (rare): sub artus flamma dimanat, Cat. 51, 10: vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic. Coel. 3.

dimensio, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *a measuring*: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

dimensus, a, um, *Part.* [dimetior].

dimĕter (and **-trus**), a, um, adj. = διμετρος, *of two measures* or *metres*: versus, *a dimeter*, Diom. p. 506 P.: Ter. Maur. p. 2437 lb.

dimētiens, entis, *Part.* [dimetior]. **Subst.** *f.*: *the diameter of a circle*: Plin. 2, 23, 21.

dī-mētior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. *to measure out* (rare): studium dimetiendi coeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: dimetiri syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Virg. Aen. 12, 117. In pass.: columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

dī-mĕto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to measure* or *mark out, to fix bounds* (rare): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38: eorum (siderum) cursus dimetati, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: dimetata signa, ib. 2, 43.

dimetria, ae, *f.* [dimeter] *a poem consisting of iambic dimeters*: Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dimĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] *a fight, combat, encounter*: Caes. B. C. 3, 111: Liv. 25, 6 *ad fin.* In *plur.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 86. With *gen.*: proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: universae rei, *a general engagement*, Liv. 1, 38. **B.** In gen.: *a struggling, a contest*: non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 24. With *gen.*: vitae, *a life and death struggle*, Cic. Planc. 32: capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: capitis, famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Rabir. perd. 2, 5: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85: dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 4: dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85: dimicuisse, only in Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2), atum, 1. v. n. Lit. *to brandish one's weapons against the enemy*; hence, *to fight, contend*: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 *ad fin.*: in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: proelio, ib. 5, 16: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 7 *fin.*: navibus in flumine, Auct. B. Alex. 28: adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. *Impers. pass.*: ancipiti proelio dimicatur, id. B. C. 3, 63: proelio, ib. 1, 13: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85: inter sese.: Caes. B. G. 5, 16: Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet. Caes. 26: Plin. 8, 7, 21. With *abstr. subject*: locorum veritas inter se non dimicat, id. 7, procem. *fin.* **B.** In gen.: *to struggle, to strive, to contend*: omni ratione erit dimicandum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41: sic vester sapiens, magno aliquo emolumento commotus, cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, *will bring an action at law*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17 *ad fin.*: de sua potestate periculo civitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes, id. Sest. 1: de honore et gloria, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.*: de repulsa, *i. e. at the risk of one*, id. 6, 40: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, id. 2, 12. Fig.: from a gladiatorial combat: ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6.

dimidia, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *the half*: verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 25, 12, 93.

dimidiātio, ōnis, *f.* [dimidio] *a halving*: Tert. Adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dimidio, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [dimidius] *to divide into halves, to halve*. As a finite verb only once in Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, *halved, half*: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *with half the body*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: porcus, Suet Tib. 34: exseis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate Menander (because Terence only *half* equalled Menander, *viz.* in the purity of his language, but not in his comic humour), Caes. in Suet. Vita. Ter. *fin.*

dimidium, ii, n. [medius] *the half*: horae, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 73. The *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, id. Asin. 2, 4, 35: Cic. Att. 9, 9: Hor. S. 2, 3, 318.

dī-midius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] lit. *through the middle*; hence *half* (in the earlier and more class. authors only with *para*; in later writers with other substs.): dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: Suet. Caes. 42: Ov. F. 5, 122 annus, Manil. 3, 393: mulus (*opp* lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37 Curios, Juv. 8, 4: crus, id. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57 Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60: clepsydrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 2 dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian*, Liv. 4, 2. labro basia dare, *i. e. slightly*, Mart. 2, 10. So of busts: Priapus, id. 11, 18: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the use of the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs probably to Macrob. himself).

dī-minuo, 3. v. a. *to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo): caput illi homini, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

diminūtio, v. deminutio

dimissio, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] *a sending out, sending forth* (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.* **B.** *a dismissing, discharging*: propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

dimissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pardons, a forgiver*: Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 10.

dimissōrĭae literae (called also *apostoli*) *a notice of appeal to a higher judge*: Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106.

dimissus, a, um, *Part.* [dimitto].

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send different ways, to send out* or *forth*. With *acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: literas circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: literas per omnes provincias, ib. 2, 79: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 5, 31 librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: certos per litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 377: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nuntios in omnes partes, ib. 4, 19: Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27: nuntios ad Centrones, Caes. B. G. 3, 39: legatos quoquoversus, ib. 3, 23: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 80. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188. Without *acc.*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. frgm. § 22: in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43. **B.** *to break up* (any meeting or body of men), *to dismiss*: senatu dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: convivium, Liv. 36, 29: Tac. A. 15, 30 conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.* Esp. milit. *t. t.*: *to disband*; *to send out to detachments, to detach*: exercitum, Vell. 2, 52: Caes. B. C. 1, 2: dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, id. B. G. 6, 34: delectum, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 15.

B. In gen., *to send away, to let go, discharge, dismiss, release*: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: aliquos aequos placatosque, id Or. 10, 34. aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: impunitum, Sall. C. 51: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4. aliquem ludos pessumos, *i. e.* pessime ludificatum, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, *to repudiate*, Suet. Caes. 1: Just. 11, 11. aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49: creditorem, *to pay him*, Papin. Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, *to forgive him the debt*, Ulp. ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, of soldiers who begin the fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 60: also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*: hostem e manibus, ib. 1, 64: Demosthenem e manibus, *to put aside, lay down*, Cic. Or. 30. *Absol.*: dimittam, ut te velle videa, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 106 Cic. de Or 1, 28. **2.** Of things: *to abandon, leave, desert*: eum locum quem ceperant, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Italiam, ib. 1, 25 tipas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.*: provinciam, Liv. 40, 41: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 *fin.*: sporatam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. C. 6, 8: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*

IV. Fig.: *to give up, renounce, forsake, forego*: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.*: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52: oppugnationem, id. 7, 17: occasionem rei bene gerendae, ib. 5, 57: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. B. C. 1, 73: conditiones pacis, ib. 1, 26: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12: suum jus (*opp.* retinere), Cic. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: amicitias, id. Am. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, Tac. H. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Cal. 25: fugam, Virg. Aen. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: tribuna aliqui, *to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55.

dimōtus, a, um, *Part.* [dimoveo].

dī-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum (dimosta, S. C. de Bacch. *fin.*), 2. v. a. *to move* or *put asunder, to part, separate*: terram aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 641: undas, Lucr. 6, 893: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 80: rubum, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 7. **Poet.**: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis, *discloses*, Lucr. 6, 870. **B.** *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: humanitem umbram polo, Virg. Aen. 3, 589: getidam umbram coelo, ib. 11, 210: obsentes propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31: Suet. Galba. 19: dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49. **2.** *to separate, to remove*: quos (equites) spes excitatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 46: Plin.

8, 2, 7 *fin.*: dinoti portreglique custodiae Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes, Suet. Aug. 82: plagulas (lectuli), Suet. Tib. 20: gandentem patris findere sarculo agrum quamquam dimoveas, *thou canst never entice away*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23. III. *to move to and fro, to put in motion* (rare): superiores partes, Cels. 1, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *ad fin.*: se in ambulatione levi, id. 4, 24.

dinūmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero] *a counting, reckoning up, enumeration* (rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: dierum, Paul. Sent. 5, 33: personarum, id. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16. In rhetor. = *ἀναρίθμησις, an enumeration of particulars*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dī-nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count over, reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15: horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75: tempora, Virg. Aen. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 774: syllabas (coupled with dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 8, 1, 3: generos ex caede jucentes, Ov. Fl. 14, 80: generis gradus, id. Fast. 2, 622. *Absol.*: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.* 2. *to count out* (money), i. e. *to pay*: argentum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

dī-nūmium, ii, *n.* [vox libr., from *bis* and nummus] *a tax of two* numi: Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

diŏbŏlāris, e, *adj.* [διώβολον, and suffix *aris*] *worth two obuli*: sporta, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58 *anus*, id. Ps. 2, 2, 64, but dollaris is the better reading.

diœcēsis, is, *f.* = διοίκησις, *a district, government*: Cic. Fam. 1, 8: Amm. 27, 7. II. *a bishopric, diocese*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*: also *a parish*: id. 9, 16.

diœcētes, æ, *m.* = διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, treasurer*: Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22.

dīŏgmītae, ārum, *m. plu.* [from the Gr. διωγμός, "pursuit"] *light-armed troops kept on the frontier for the pursuit of robbers*: Amm. 27, 9.

dīŏnўsĭas, ădis, *f.* [Dionysus] *a precious stone, of a black colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dīŏpētēs, is, *m.* = διοπετής (falling from heaven). rana, *a sort of frog, tree-frog*: Rana arborea, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 24: ib. 10, 50.

dioptra, æ, *f.* = διόπτρα, *an optical instrument for measuring heights and distances*: Vitr. 8, 6. *for measuring the sun's shadow*: Plin. 2, 69, 69.

dĭos bălănus, i, *m.* = Διὸς βάλανος, *a kind of chestnut*, perh. *the large sweet chestnut*: Plin. 15, 23, 25.

dĭos pneuma, ătis, *f.* = Διὸς πνεῦμα, *a species of rosemary*: App. Herb. 79.

dĭospўros, i, *m.* = Διόσπυρος, *the name of a plant, gromwell*, Lithospermum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

dĭōta, æ, *f.* = διώτη, *a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

diox, genus piscis frequens in Ponto: Fest. s. v.

diphrўges, is, *f.* = διφρυγές, *a slag of copper*: Plin. 34, 13, 37: Cels. 5, 7, 22.

diphthongus, i, *f.* = δίφθογγος, *a diphthong*: Marc. Cap. 3: Prisc. p. 561 P.

diphўes, is, *f.* = διφυής, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

diplinthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = διπλίνθιος, *two bricks thick*: parietes, Vitr. 2, 8.

diplŏis, ĭdis, *f.* = διπλοΐς, *a robe to be wrapped twice round the body, a mantle*: Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 35: Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.

diplōma, ătis, *n.* = δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double*. 1. *a state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling: Cic. Fam. 6, 12: id. Att. 10, 13. 2. *At a later per. a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma*: Suet. Aug. 32 *fin.*: Claud. 2, 10: Modest. Dig. 34, 10, 27.

diplōmătĭcus, ii, *m.* [diploma] *one having a diploma*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2917.

dipnŏus, i, *f.* = δίπνους, *the giant tench*, Dipnous fallonum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 47.

dipsas, ădis, *f.* = διψάς, *a kind of serpent whose bite caused violent thirst*: acc. to Schneider, the Coluber Vipera, Linn.: Lucan. 9, 610 *Sil.* 3, 313. 2. *a name given to an old bawd*: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

dipтĕros, on, *adj.* = δίπτερος, *having two wings*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1, 7.

dipтōta, orum, *n. plu.* = δίπτωτα, *nouns that have only two cases*: Diomed. p. 288 P.: Prisc. p. 672 ib.

dipтўcha, orum, *n. plu.* = δίπτυχα, *a writing-tablet of two leaves*: Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1: Symm. Ep. 2, 80.

dipўros, on, *adj.* = δίπυρος, *twice burned*: Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47.

directārius, ii, *m.* [directus, dirigo] *a housebreaker, burglar*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

directē, *adv. directly, straight*: dicere, Cic. Part. or. 7, 24. *Comp.*: directius gubernare, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66.

directiangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [directus angulus] *right-angled*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 230.

directilĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [directus linea] *rectilinear*: Marc. Cap. 6, 229.

directim, *adv. directly, straightway*: Macr. Sat. 7, 12 *fin.*

directio, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (rare), *a making straight, a levelling*: plana cognamentorum, Vitr. 7, 3. Meton.: *a straight line*: App. de Mundo, p. 57. II. *the act of directing, aiming*. directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 70.

directo, *adv. directly, straight*. directo deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25. directo transversas trahes, Caes. B. C. 1, 9. II. Fig.: *immediately, directly*: argumentandi genus quod ad finem directo spectat, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46.

directōrius, a, um, *adj.* [dirigo] *that directs towards some object*: litterae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3.

directūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making straight, a levelling*: Vitr. 7, 3.

directus, a, um, *Part.* [dirigo]. I. Adj.: *made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep*: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: directa materia, *timber laid in a straight direction*, id. B. G. 4, 17: ordo (oleasum), Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: arcus, *opp.* obliquus, Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, *that cuts another at right angles*, Cic. Top. 4: fossam directis lateribus duxit, *with perpendicular sides*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, id. B. C. 1, 45 (Hemna) ab omni aditu circumclusa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Subst.: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., *in a straight line*, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22, 18: cadere in directum moderata, Sen. Q. N. 6, 20. 2. Fig.: *straightforward, direct, open, simple*: o praeclarum beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: iter ad laudem, id. Coel. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, ib. 16, 38. quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IDDO DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. 21, 19: contiones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*: actio, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46: libertates (*opp.* fideicommissariae), Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 12.

dīrēmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirimo] *a separation*: aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

dīrēmptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirimo].

dīrēptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio]. *plundering, pillaging*: urbis relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: urbis Syracusanorum, id. Verr. 4, 52: oppidi (coupled with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 28: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 2, 3, 69: sociorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 16. In *plur.*: id. Fam. 4, 13: Liv. 44, 1 *ad fin.*

direptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer* (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.

direptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio].

dīrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [dis and rego, like *dir-imo* from *dis* and *emo*: the *s* disappears, as in *praeceo*, from *prae* and *haheo*.]

dirĭmĭa, ae, *f.* [diribeo] *a sorting of the tablets used in voting*: Cic. Planc 6, 14.

dirĭmītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot boxes*: Cic. Pis. 15 *fin.* II. Meton. *a distributor*: App. M. 2, p. 137, Oud. Amm. 18, 5.

dirĭmītōrium, ii, *n.* (sc. aedificium) [id.] *the place where the voting tablets were sorted*: also *where presents were distributed to the people*: Suet. Claud. 18 Plin. 6, 40, 76.

dī-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* direxti, Virg. Aen. 6, 57) *to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up*: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit. si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31: naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos, *to build regularly*, id. 5, 55: castella, Flor. 4, 12, 36: molem recta fronte, Cnut. 4, 3: regiones litus, *to describe*, Cic. Div. 1, 17: direxisse finem Philippo veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem, *to make the line straight, draw up the troops in battle array*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Liv. 21, 47 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 46: frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3. In Plaut. acc. to Festus s. v., *to split, cleave*: clipeatus elephantum ubi nanchaera dirigit, Curc. 3, 54 (dub.).

II. *to send in a straight line, to direct, aim*: ex vestigio ad castra Corneliana vela, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: aciem ad te, Cat. 61, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11. With in. equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: currum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78. tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Virg. Aen. 6, 57: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*: cursum per auras in lucos, Virg. Aen. 6, 295: navem eo direxit, Nep. Chabr. 4: gressum huc, Virg. Aen. 5, 162: and post. with the *dat.*: Ilo hastam, ib. 10, 402. Without designating the limit: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (*i. e.* navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *are determined*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. Of shooting spiculo, Virg. Aen. 7, 497: hastile, ib. 12, 490: tela, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Tac. H. 2, 35: vulnera alicui, Sen. Here. Oet. 160. III. Fig.: *to set in order, direct, guide, arrange*: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 3, 6, 1. With *ad*: mens cogitationes dirigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: cohortationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: judicium ad eas, Quint. 6, 5, 2: se ad eas effingenda, id. 10, 1, 123: Tac. A. 4, 38: in verbis et eligendis ac collocandis nihil non ad rationem dirigere, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: vitam ad certam quandam normam, id. Mur. 8: leges ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*: tota mente (intentionem) ad ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: sententias verbis in vitia, id. 2, 1, 12. With *ut* and *quo* (fines): utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt

Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.*: omnia voluptate, ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate. Id. Off. 3, 21, 83. *Absol.*: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Id. Div. 1, 14 *ad fin.*

dī-rĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [dis -imo, like diribeo, from dis habeo] I lit. *to take asunder; to part, separate, divide:* dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: Tiberis Velientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: castris Ilerdam, Lucan. 4, 33: sontes justis (Minos), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: diremptam mari gentem, Id. Pan. 32. *Absol.*: dirimente amne, Liv. 42, 39: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 8. Poet. of *cutting through* the waves: Stat. Theb. 5, 482. II. Fig.: *to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay:* proelium nox dirimit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 99: Caes. B. C. 1, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, Id. 27, 30: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314: controversiam, *to adjust, compose*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, Id. F. 6, 98: conjunctionem civium, *to break off, dissolve*, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, Id. Sull. 2, 6: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, Ib. 6, 29: pacem, Liv. 9, 8: connubium, Id. 4, 6. colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *ad fin.*: comitia, Id. 40, 59. *Absol.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. 2. *to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought:* auspicium dirimere, Liv. 8, 23 *ad fin.*: rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: dirimere tempus et proferre diem, Id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*

dī-rĭpio, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to snatch* or *tear asunder, tear in pieces:* differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Id. Merc. 2, 4, 1: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 338: sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis, Id. M. 3, 731: venti diripiunt iretum, Stat. Theb. 5, 367. II. Milit. t. t.: *to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder:* bona alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque, Ib. 7, 38: impedimenta, Ib. 2, 17: naves more praedonum, Id. B. C. 3, 112: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, Id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, Id. 37, 21: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3: neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. 2 In gen.: *to destroy, to rob:* (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11. III. *to struggle, strive, contend for:* talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet. Vita Pers. *ad fin.* Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: Homerum (urbes), Stat. S. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Theb. 5, 722: te potentiores per convivia diripiunt, Mart. 7, 76.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare) *fatal mischief, misfortune:* si qua invecta diritas casu foret, poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8: ominis, Gell. 4, 9. II. *fierceness, cruelty:* omni diritate atque immanitate deterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id de Sen. 18 *ad fin.*: morum, Suet. Tib. 21

dī-rumpo (disr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. *to break* or *dash to pieces; to break* or *burst asunder:* tabula caput, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 37: ne medius disrumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque disrumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo disruptus, *ruptured*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. In an obscene sense: Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 11: App. M. 7, p. 488, Oud. II. Fig.: *to break off, sever:* amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Am. 22 *fin.*; humani generis societatem, Id. Off. 3, 5, 21. 2. Pass.: *to burst with envy, grief, etc.:* infimo fratris tui pisanus dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12: risu, App. M. 3 *init.* Once act. with *se*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. v. a. *to pull asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy:* maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: diruere atque delere oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 20 *fin.*: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Cal. 60: arcum Circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8: fores (via), Prop. 4, 9, 14: arbusta, Virg. Aen. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20: coelum diruere, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.* *Absol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. II. *to scatter, dissipate, abolish:* agmina vasto impetu, id. Od. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18: aere dirutus, *mulcted of his pay*, Varr. in Non. 532, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 13: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt*, id. Phil. 13, 12.

dirŭptio, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces:* magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

dirŭptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirumpo].

dirus, a, um, *adj. fearful, awful:* esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous:* quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita infectaque sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. Div. 2, 15 *fin.*: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56: aves, id. A. 12, 43. alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56: deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio, Virg. Aen. 8, 350. II. Subst.: dirae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* res), *ill-boding portents, unlucky signs:* Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: dirarum obnuntiatio, Ib.: Tac. A. 6, 24. Hor. Epod. 5, 89 III. In gen.: *dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable:* senex dirissimus, poet. Varr. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, *i. e. Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Virg. Aen. 2, 261: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2. noverca, Ov. H. 12, 188: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 5: faces, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. M. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15: bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 217 nefas, Ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, Ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. Poet.: answering to the Gr. δεινός, with *inf.*: dira portas quassare trabs, Sil. 4, 284.

dirŭtio, ōnis, *f.* [diruo] *a destruction:* Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dirŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [diruo].

dis, ditis, *adj. rich:* v. dives.

dis-, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishiasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before emo and habeo: dirimo, diribeo; before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c, p, q, t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel; discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*; differo: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; dibalo, diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, discindo, divello. Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, dijugo, dijudico: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 546 *sq.* II. dis before verbs means *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two:* designating the separation of a whole into parts: *e. g.* diffindo, diffugio, digero, dirumpo, *etc.*: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, *e. g.* digredior, discedo. As separation is opposed to connection, dis sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con. *e.g.* diffido, dissideor; opp. to confido, consideor. 2. Before adjectives dis denotes *difference* or *negation: e.g.* discors, dissonus, dissimilis, difficilis. Cr Key, § 1329, 1330. [*Dis* is connected with the second numeral: cf. Sanscr. *dwis*; Gr. δίς; Lat. *bis*: the connection between two and division, severance, *etc.*, is seen in Germ. *zwischen.*]

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj. unshod, barefooted:* Suet. Ner. 51.

dis-căpēdĭno, avi, 1. v. a. [capedo] manus, *to hold the hands apart:* App. Flor 3, p. 341.

dis-căvĕo, 2. v. n. *to beware of.* malo, Pl. Men 2, 2, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (*perf. sync.* discesti, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 3) *to go asunder, gape, yawn, split:* quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: coelum, id. Div 1, 43, 97: sulcus vomere, Lucan. 6 382: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49: in manipulos, Ib. 1, 34. fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 437: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833. Fig.: divisio in tres partes discedit, Quint. 12, 10, 58. II. *to leave, forsake, desert:* uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic. Am. 12, 42: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, Ib. 1, 12: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6. *Impers.* and *absol.*: fugae specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.* III. *to go away from, to leave, depart from:* constr. with *ab, ex*, or *abl.*, rarely with *de*: quum discesti ab hero, atque abisti ad forum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ab exercitu, Ib. 7, 9. a senis latere nunquam, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ab argento digitum, id. Verr. 4, 15 non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85: populus ex contione discessit, Sall. J. 34: de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381 finibus Ausoniae, id. Trist. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81. *Absol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: quum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11. *Pass. impers.*: ab concilio disceditur, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32 40. Designating the terminus: in sil vas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: ex fuga in civitates, Ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54 *fin.*: ad urbem, Virg. Aen. 12, 184: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10. IV. Esp. milit. *t. t. to march off, decamp:* discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. Tarracone, id. B. C. 2, 21. *Absol.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. B. G. 5, 58. 2. discedere ab signis, *to quit the standards, leave the order of battle*, Ib. 5, 16: Liv. 25, 20: ab ordinibus signisque, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3. 3. ab armis, *to lay down one's arms:* Caes. B. G. 5, 41: Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33. 4. Denoting the result of a battle: *to get away, come off* (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*): superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: victor, Ib. 3, 47: victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, Sall. C. 49: graviter vulneratus, Ib. 61: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: aequa manu, Sall. C. 59: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2: liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2: omnium judicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: discessisses non male, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 70: pulcre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*: a judicio capitis

maxima gloria, Nep. Epam. 8: si pessum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.* V. Fig.: *to depart, deviate, swerve from: to leave, forsake, give up:* nihil a statu naturae discedere, nihil a dignitate sapientis, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide justitiaque, ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse discessit, id. Div. 2 55, 114: discedere a gloria sperata, *to renounce*, id. Brut. 91: a se, *to alter, be inconsistent*, ib. 79: a recta consentia, Att. in Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40: a judicilisque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144. VI. *to pass away, to vanish, cease* (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, id. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.* VII. discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate house: *to vote* or *divide with any one*, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores Patrum evincebant, id. 3, 41: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo, nisi pene in ipso urbis incendio, nunquam ante discessum est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. discedere in alia omnia, *to vote* or *divide against any one*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: hence in gen., hanc in opinionem discessi, ib. 6, 14 *ad fin.* VIII. discedere ab aliquo, *to leave out of consideration, to except:* quum a vobis mese salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you*, ib. 1, 9: ut quum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, ib. 6, 12: amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17. IX. Once in the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: custodibus discessis, Coel. in Prisc. p. 869 P.

discentia, ae, *f.* [disco] *a learning*: Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptātio, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] *a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32: lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses judiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: verborum, Liv. 21, 19. II. *a decision, judicial award, judgment* (very rare): arbitrorum, Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

disceptātiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [disceptatio] *a short dispute* or *debate:* Gell. praef. *sub fin.*

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [discepto] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge:* disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: Liv. 1, 50.

disceptātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 91: Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [discapto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] *legal t. t.* applied to judicial investigations and determinations, *to decide, judge:* res juste sapienterque disceptare, Cic. Mil. 9. hanc causam si in foro diserem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Deiot. 2, 6: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20: controversias inter se jure ac judicio, aut bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *ad fin.*: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: fetiales bella disceptanto, *i. e. decide about peace or war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Fig.: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6. II. In gen.: *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat:* with *de*: de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.*: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64: de foederum jure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de jure vectigalium, id. 34, 62. *Elliptically*: damni (*i. e.* de actione damni) disceptare, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12. *Impers. pass.*: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62. *Absol.*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Pisan. 36: cum palaestritis aequo jure, id. Verr. 2, 15: jure potius disceptare quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 55 *fin.*: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65. *Impers. pass.*: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33. With an abstract subject: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernenter, *adv. with a distinction:* Cod. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 81.

discernibilis, e, *adj.* [discerno] *that may be distinguished, discernible:* similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discerniculum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bodkin for the hair:* Lucil. in Non. 35, 31. Metun.: *a difference:* coloris, Gell. 17, 15.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to separate, part, divide:* equus, ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10 ordines, Liv. 24, 54 Lusitaniam a Baetica, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79: (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. Aen. 12, 898: haec ipsa fortuna huc illuc discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3. In the *part. perf.*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv. 27, 39 *ad fin.*: Peraea a cetteris Judaeis Jordane amne discreta, Plin. 5, 14, 15. Philippus mari tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33: tot tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8: uxor velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19 ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559. divisa discretaque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1440: ubi discretus insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194 sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: quae quum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324. II. Fig.: *to distinguish between, discern:* alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 discernere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: id quod visum erit a falso, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23: verba discerni articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic. Tim. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: Tac. A. 5, 6: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *ad fin.*

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle:* animus nec secerni nec divelli nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16: semiustum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. Dom. 15: avem regalium volucres discerpserunt, id. Caes. 81: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: membranam coloris, Lucr. 4, 94: in parvas partes aurum, id. 2, 829: quae cuncta aëri discerpunt irrita venti, *scatter, disperse*, Cat. 64, 142: Virg. Aen. 9, 313. II. Fig.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28: me infestis dictis, *to revile*, Cat. 66, 73.

discessio, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] *a separation:* of married persons: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: of the people into parties: seditio, et discessio populi in duas partes, Gell. 2, 12. II. *a going away, departure, removal:* Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: stellarum et motus, et eae, et discessiones, et coetus innumeri, Gell. 14, 1. 2. Esp.: a phrase of the senate-house: *a voting* or *dividing with a party* (by going over to its side of the house): senatus consultum de supplicationes per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 9 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 12: Suet. Tib. 31. Se discessionem facere, *to divide the house* Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*

discessus, a, um, *Part.* [discedo].

discessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): coeli, *i. e. kindaing*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est enim in'eritus quasi discessus et secretio ac dirremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. II. *a going away, departure, removal:* ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: ab urbe, ib. 8, 3: praeclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: tibi me discessu ferre dolorem, Virg. Aen. 6, 464: discessu mugire boves, ib. 8, 215: omnia, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, *by my banishment*, Cic. Leg. 2, 17. In *plur.*: solis accessus discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19. 2. Milit. *t. t. a marching off, decamping:* Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Tac. A. 2, 44: Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 9.

discĕus, ei, *m.* = δίσκος (a quoit) *a sort of comet shaped like a quoit:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

discidĭum, ii, *n.* [discindo] *a tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (rare exc. in Lucr.): partibus ejus (*sc.* corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 221: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.* II. *a separation, divorce:* corporis atque animai, Lucr. 3, 851: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14. uxorem repudiavit, intiaque breve tempus impatiens discidii reduxit, Suet. Dom. 3: Ov. M. 5, 570: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: amicorum discidia, id. Am. 21, 78: Tac. A. 14, 60.

dis-cīdo, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare). aliquod in multas partes ferro, Lucr. 3, 659.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.* [discingo]. II. Adj.: *slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless:* discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, *opp.* discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: ad morem discincti vivere Nattae, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

di-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear* or *cleave asunder, to split, divide:* vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: maxillam ictu, Suet. Cal. 58: artus, Virg. G. 3, 514: nubem, Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33: discissa nive, *cleared away*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. II. Fig. discissa cum corpore vis animai, Lucr. 3, 639. tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Am. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discisa, *divided*, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, take off the girdle:* discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34. As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13: Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: quum tenues super Mariam discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv. 8, 120: pallatam Amasona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 22.

Fig.: mihi cauto, in eum est (Caesar), sequus ego diligatur, *i.e. I do not neglect him, I endeavour to preserve his friendship* (but Ernesti thinks it means, *I am on my guard against him*), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: discimus ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, *discovered*, Sil. 7, 153: ut inter Metium et Paulum, quae veniant in disceptationem, discingas, *that thou wilt decide*, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

disciplīna (also uncontr. discipulina, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p 501), ae, *f.* [discipulus] *learning, instruction, teaching, training*: ad alliquem disciplinae causa concurrere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction*, ib. 2, 3, 10: disciplina puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3: pueritiae disciplinae, id. Manil. 20, 28: praestantior disciplina, id. Fam. 1, 7, *fin.*: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. ‖ Meton.: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: qui haec (*sc.* justitia, fides, aequitas, *etc.*) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 68: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Cael. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musica, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, Col. 1, 1, 6: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: and esp. of *military discipline*: Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*: Tac. G. 25: Suet. Caes. 24: docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*: domestica, *domestic discipline*, Suet. Caes. 48: domus, id. Aug. 65: reipublicae, *political science, statesmanship*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: id. Rep. 1, 33: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines* or *systems*, id. Acad. 2, 3: id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.* 2. Of manners or way of living: *custom, habit*: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. Asin. 1, 3, 49: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quae interminatur, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Delot. 10. id. Verr. 3, 68.

disciplĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [disciplina] *instructed, disciplined*: disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *ad fin.*

disciplĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *docile*: Gell. 4, 8.

discĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 43. Fig.: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.

discĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition of a disciple, pupilage*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 22.

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 44: Cic. Fam. 9, 16. 2. *an apprentice*: Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.

discīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* for discidium [discindo] *a separation, division*: plebis, Aug. Ep. 261.

discīssūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rending asunder, a rent*: Ambros. Serm. 13.

discīssus, a, um, *Part.* [discindo].

dis-clādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: disparas discussos habere pisces, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4. ‖ In gen.: *to separate, divide, part*: pares cum paribus jungi tea, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 439: discludere Neres ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg. E. 6, 35: paludibus moris erat ab reliquis disclusus, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, 14: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: cestus ac nervis disclusis intus adacta (vis tali), Lucr. 3, 372. Of abstr. objects Plato ferm et cupiditatum locis disclusit: ira in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, ib. 1, 31, 80: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783.

discīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discludo] *a separation*: locl, App. de Deo Socr., *init.*

discīsus, a, um, *Part.* [discindo].

discō, didĭci, 3. *v. a.* (*part. fut* discĭturus, App. in Prisc. p. 887 P.), *to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. With *acc.*: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: literas apud aliquem didici, id. Fam. 9, 10: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 30: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 435: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 122: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1383: preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133: me peritus discet liber, id. Od. 2, 20, 20: insidias crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 66. *Pass.*: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, id. de Or. 2, 33, 143. With *infin.* or *a depend. sentence*: pueri qui mare discunt, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 3 (in Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: discit Litavicum ad sollicitandos Aeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101. With *relat. sentences*: plures discent quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Am. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, Hor. A. P. 312. *Absol.*: disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, id. Rep. 1, 3: discendi causa, ib. 1, 10: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. *Ellipt.*: discebant fidibus antiqui, *sc.* canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 *fin.* Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42: Plin. H. N. 16 prooem. [Orig. *dic-sco*, from the root DIC which appears in *doceo*].

discŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = δισκοβόλος, *a quoit player*: Quint. 2, 13, 10: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3.

dis-cŏlor, ōris (*f. m.* discolora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 302: Mart. Cap. 4 *init.* Also discoloris, Petr. 97, 3), *adj.* [color] *of various colours*, opp. to concolor: with *dat.*: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae, Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur satis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8: habere arculas, ubi discolores sint cerae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4: signa, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13 *fin.*: milles, *black and white* in the game of draughts, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: agmen, *distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id. Am. 3, 2, 78. 2. *party-coloured, variegated*: aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2: aura auri, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. ‖ Transf.: *different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: annus pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discŏlōrĭus and **discŏlōrus**, a, um, v. discolor.

dis-concinnus, a, um, *adj. discordant, ill-matched*: Front. de Or. 2.

dis-condĭco, 3. *v. n. to be unprofitable or injurious*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convĕnientia, ae, *f.* [disconvenio] *want of agreement, inconsistency*: Tert. Testim. an. 6.

dis-convĕnio, 4. *v. n. to disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, ib. 1, 14, 19: disconvenienss deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3.

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly*: Cels. 6, 9: Plin. 22, 25, 70 *sq.*

discordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [discordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 42.

discordĭa, ae, *f.* [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 66: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: Liv. 2, 24 Virg. E. 1, 72. In *plur.*: Cic. Am. 7, 23: Suet. Cal. 26. Fig.: of things, principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441: ponti, Lucan. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630.

discordĭālis, e, *adj.* [discordia] *causing strife* or *discord*: achates domibus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall. J. 66: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

discordis, is, v. discors.

discordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [discors] *disunion, discord*: Pac. in Non. 97, 1.

discordo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be at variance, to quarrel; to disagree, to be unlike, discordant*: discordare inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, ib. 1, 18, 58: cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: ab oratione (vox), id. 11, 3, 45: a se fortuna, Vell. 2, 53: avaro parcus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194. *Absol.*: neu discordarent, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

dis-cors, cordis (*nom. f.* discordis, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 726), *adj.* [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*; *opp.* concors. Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vell. 2, 37. Poet.: Tanais discors, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28 With *dat.*: Tac. A. 3, 42. Of things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 892: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Virg. Aen. 10, 356: arma, id. G. 2, 459: Tib. 2, 3, 37: bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: rerum concordia discors, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374. ‖ Meton.: *unlike, discordant, different*: homines moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 7, 5, 6: aestus marmi tempore discordes, *occurring at different times*. id. 2, 97, 99: mixtura generum vini, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part.* [discrepo]

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *discordance, disagreement*: majorem rerum discrepantiam quam verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.*: in actiones discrepantiam conferre, id. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrĕpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv. 10, 18.

discrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr. 6, 1104: inter se, id. 3, 804.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune* or *unison*: in fidibus ant in tibiis, quamvis paribus discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet, sic videndum est in vita ne forte quid discrepet, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: id. Rep. 2, 42. ‖ Fig.: *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*: tres duces discrepantes, Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, Virg. Aen. 10, 434: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discre-

pendium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, ne quum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83. With ab: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9: id. Off. 1, 40, 145. With cum: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. Fin. 2, 30: Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154. With dat.: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 fin.: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

2. Res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute, opp.* convenit: incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 ad fin.: id quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, id. 8, 40: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56.

dis-cresco, crēvi, 3. v. n. *to grow large*: Lact. de Mort. pers. 33 ad fin.

discrētim, *adv. separately, distinctly*: singillatim ac discretim, App. Flor. 9, p. 347.

discrētio, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] *a separation*: (of rams), Pall. Rut. 8, 4: quae discretio mors vocatur, Lact. 7, 12: Amm. 19, 9: Dig. 7, 1, 62. II. *difference*: Amm. 17, 1. id. 23, 6.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.* [discerno].

di-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to distribute*, a different word from *describo*, but the latter is substituted for it in most editions. In many of the passages given under *describo*, 2 and 3, *discribo* would be the more correct reading. *Discribo* is found in inscriptions: v. Inscrip. ed. Mommsen, p. 52.

discrimen, ĭnis, *n* [dis and CRI the same root as CERNO · v. crimen] lit. *that which separates*, hence *an interval, distance, division, separation*: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62. parvum leti, id. M. 7, 426. quae (*sc.* litera F.) inter discrimina dentium effanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29 agminum, Curt. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ungulae, Col. 6, 14 *fin.*: connae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302. II. Fig. *a distinction, difference*: hic, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omnemque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21 *fin.*: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant, Ov. M. 1, 291: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Cal. 8 rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: divinarum humanarumque rerum, Liv. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25: of the different strings of the lyre, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, *of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62. III. *the turning point, critical moment*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublicae luat, an nos serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29: vidit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. 8, 35: haec et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall not consider of great moment*, id. Praef. med.: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *join issue on every critical point*, Quint. 6, 4, 17. Hence,

2. *a crisis, risk, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sodalium summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Murl. 5, 12: in extremum discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

discrimināle, is, *n.* *a hair-pin*: Eccl.

discriminālis, e, *adj.* [discrimino] *that serves to divide. acus, a pin or bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*: Eccl.

discriminātim, *adv. with a difference* or *distinction*: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discriminātor, ōris, *m.* [discrimino] *one who distinguishes*: Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

discriminātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who distinguishes*: Nasar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrimino, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [discrimen] *to divide, part; to distinguish* (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: Liv. 21, 4: lucet via longo ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg. Aen. 11, 144: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *ad fin.*

discriciātus, a, um, *Part.* [discrucio].

discrucĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *violent torture, torment*: Prud. Ham. 836.

dis-crucio, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to torture violently, torment*: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18. II. Meton.: with *pron. reflect.*, or in the *pass.*: *to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias, Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 141, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, id. Casin. 2, 3, 58: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quam tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. discrucior animi, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 27: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

discŭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [discumbo] *a place for lying down, a couch*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2106.

discŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reclining at table*: Vul. Max. 2, 1, 9

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. *to lie down, esp. to recline at table* (*cf.* accumbo). discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1 Quint. 11, 2, 13: Suet. Caes 48: Virg. Aen. 1, 708: Ov. M. 8, 565: in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14. *Pass. Impers.*: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26 · Virg. Aen. 1, 700. 2. *to go to bed* (rare) coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

dis-cūnĕātus, a, um, *adj. kept asunder as by a wedge, cleft*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

dis-cŭpio, 3. v. n. *to desire eagerly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 87: io videre, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about*: in muris armata civitas, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285 · plebs plicata tota urbe, Suet. Ner. 57. circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. Cal. 32: in omnes partes castrorum, Auct. B. Alex. 31: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37: Virg. Aen. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9. *In the pass.*: discurrit magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5. *Impers.*: licet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Virg. Aen. 11, 468: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, Liv. 27. 16. 2. Of things: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Virg. G. 4, 292: fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt. 4, 1: mens discurrit utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443. II. Like the Gr. διαθεῖν, *to discourse of, to go through, treat on*: super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm. 17, 4. (Hence Ital. *discorrere* · Fr. *discourir*; Eng. *to discourse.*)

discursātio, ōnis, *f.* [discurso] *a running about*: officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. vit. 3 animalium, Lact. Opif. D 3.

discursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs about*: pedites et lenes, Amm. 16, 12: hostis, id. 29, 5.

discursim, *adv. by running or going about*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

discurso, 1. v. n. *freq.* [discurro] *to run about in haste* (rare): multum ita agendo discursatum, saliendum, non agere dixit (Demetrius Afer) sed saltare, Quint. 6, 3, 54: Flor. 3, 18, 10.

discursus, a, um, *Part.* [discurro].

discursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running to and fro, a running about*: magno clamore discursuque passim fugae ne mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29: Liv. 25, 25: Ov. F. 2, 223: Juv. 1, 86. 2. Of things: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29: maculariam, id. 36, 15, 26: telorum, Val. Max 3, 1, 1. II. *a conversation, discourse*: redempti, Cod. Theod. 9, 24, 1. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours.*)

discus, i, *m.* = δίσκος, *a quoit*: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11 · Ov. M. 10, 177. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. II. *a dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit. App. M. 2, p. 125. III. *a quadrant*: Vitr. 9, 9. (Hence from meaning II. It. *desco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *dais*)

discussē, *adv. minutely, accurately*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 302.

discussio, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (rare) *a shaking*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9. II. *an examination, discussion*: sequitur illa discussio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

2. In the later period of the empire, *a revision of the public accounts* in the provinces: Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1.

discussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an examiner*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21. 2. *an auditor of the public accounts in the provinces*, Gr. λογοθέτης. Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30 · Symm. Ep. 5, 76.

discussōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *discutient, dissolving*: vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

discussus, a, um, *Part.* [discutio].

dis-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct. B. Alex. 46: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: cava saxo, ib. 4, 519 · percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: jubas capiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 810. II. In medic.: *to discuss, disperse*: Cels. 2, 17: Plin. 30, 15, 47. III. In gen. *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: illos cootus, Liv. 2, 28: Boeoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29 27: nox, Lucan. 5, 700. Rarely with pers. objects: Cato discuti Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, *routed, subdued*, Flor. 3, 18. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to dispel*, Enc. 1, 149: quod rem totam discussuram, *had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, id. Mur. 29, 84: periculum, Liv. 2, 52: captiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alienjus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: consilia hostium, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 31: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18.

disdiapason, v. dispason.

disēmus, a, um, *adj.* = δίσημος, *disyllabic*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 290.

diserte, *adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly*: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 31: Cic. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 9, 26.

disertim, *adv. clearly, expressly* etc.: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 87. *Comp.*: Mart. 3, 28. *Sup.*: Liv. 39, 28.

disertĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [disertus] *eloquence*: Eccl.

disertus, a, um, *adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent* (less strong than eloquens, see to Antonius in Cic. de Or. 1, 21, and Cic. 1, 12; less freq. used for it) · utilitatis tam a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a di-

certis et ornate dicentibus esse constituisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Quint. 2, 5, 7: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20. **2.** *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd:* commodus ac disertus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9: leporum disertus puer, Cat. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, *shrewd*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10. *Comp.:* (coupled with eloquentior) Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129. *Sup.:* id. Phil. 2, 43, 111: id. de Or. 1, 54, 231. ‖ Meton.: of style: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, ib. 1, 54, 231: historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8. *Comp.:* sententia, Sen. Ep. 21. *Sup.:* epistola, Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.* [Usu. regarded as a *part.* from *dissero*: cf. difficultas laborque discendi disertam neglegentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: but the short vowel in disertus is against this etym. Pott suggests *dis-art-us*, containing the same root as *ars, art-is*: cf. *in-ers, in-ert-ia, soll-ert-ia.*]

dis-glūtino, 1. *v. a. to disjoin, disunite* (*opp.* conglutino): Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 12.

dis-grĕgo, 1. *v. a. to separate, divide* (*opp.* congrego): Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71.

disgrĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [disgrego] *different, unlike:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

dis-hiasco, 3. *v. n. to gape open, to chink, chap:* Cato R. R. 12.

disicio, 1. *v. a. freq.* [disjicio] *to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse:* disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, Lucr. 2, 554.

disjectus, a, um, *Part.* [disjicio].

disjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting asunder, scattering:* Lucr. 3, 941.

dis-jĭcio (disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* jacio] *to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse:* partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652: vis animal simul cum corpore disjicietur, id. 3, 639: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, *stretching out in various directions*, Liv. 24, 2: disjecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50: membra, Ov. M. 3, 724: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: rates, ib. 1, 43: naves passim, Liv. 30, 24: naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23: frontem mediam mentumque securi, Virg. Aen. 12, 308. ‖ Milit. *t. t. to disperse, rout:* ea phalange disjecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 44, 41: Sall. C. 61. ‖ *to break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart:* arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3: moenia urbium, ib.: munitiones, Auct. B. Alex. 63: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75: sepulcra, id. Caes. 81: pecuniam, *to squander*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2. *Absol.:* dide, disjice, per me licet, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. **2.** Fig.: disjice compositam pacem, Virg. Aen. 7, 339: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10: exspectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42: globum consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

disjugatio and **disjugo,** v. dij.

disjunctē, *adv. separately, distinctly:* Fest. s. v. Sacram Viam.

disjunctim, *adv. separately:* Paul. Dig. 28, 7, 5.

disjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [disjungo] *a disjoining, a separation:* in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id. Am. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, *the difference*, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sententiae, id. Prov. cons. 17. ‖ In dialectics: *a disjunctive proposition*, i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive particle or particles: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70: id. Top. 14, 56: id. Acad. 2, 30, 97. **2.** In rhetor. a fig. equivalent to the Gr. *συνωνυμία*, by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as: populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum dejecit, Fregellas evertit, Aust. Her. 4, 27: Quint. 9, 3, 45: Cic de Or. 3, 54, 207.

disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *placed in opposition, opposed to each other.* In dialectics: proloquium, *i. q.* disjunctio (*q. v.*), Gell. 5, 11. **2.** In gramm.: *disjunctive, expressed by disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, *etc.*): Charis. p. 199 P.: Diom. p. 409 ib.: Pompon. Dig. 35, 1, 78.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [disjungo]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, distinct; distant, remote:* Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctius, id. Acad. 2, 20 *ad fin.*: neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted*, id. Part. Or. 6, 21. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac. Or. 18: omne quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi *aut etiam, aut non*, etc., *i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive* (*v. q.* disjunctio), Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke, unbind* (*opp.* conjungo): asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2: jumenta, Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. ‖ *to wean* sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. ‖ In gen. *to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.:* intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92. With *ab:* nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatio disjunctus, Liv. 42, 59.—With simple *abl.:* Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. Aen. 1, 252. With *inter:* inter se disjunctum discrepitansque, Lucr. 3, 804. **2.** Fig.: *absol.:* sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *ad fin.*: id. Rep. 2, 37. With *ab:* eos a colonis, id. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Am. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: nos a corporibus, id. Tusc. 1, 31: pestionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: honesta a commodis (*opp.* commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2.

disjurgium, ii, *n. a difference, quarrel:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023.

dismōtum, v. dimoveo, *ad init.*

disŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = *δίσωμος, holding two bodies:* vas, *a sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548.

dispălesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dispalor] *to be divulged, noised abroad:* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pălor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to wander about, to straggle, stray* (rare): dispalati in agris, Nep. Lys. 1: Amm. 15, 3, Fig.: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, Pseud.-Sall. de Rep. ord. 2 *med.*

dis-pando, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* (also colloq. **dispenno,** dispessus in Plaut.) *to stretch out, to extend, expand* (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: dispessis manibus, ib. 4, 2, 7: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 307: arbor vastis ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3: manus, Suet. Dom. 19. Fig. of speech: *to amplify:* L. Verus in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, āris, *adj. unequal, unlike, different: absol.:* ostendi parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, Cic. Mur. 21: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, id. Am. 20, 74: tempora, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: certamen, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 6: nobilitas animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via di sendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67: Erutius haud dispar animorum, Sil. 8, 570: calami, *of different lengths*, Ov. M. 1, 711: cicutae, Virg. E. 2, 36. With *abl.:* fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. 1, 24: rebus et ordine dispar, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 29. With *dat.:* sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic dispar est, id. de Or. 2, 44: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. With *gen.:* quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78.

dispărātio, ōnis, *f.* [disparo] *a separation:* procreationis, *a delivery*, Vitr. 2, 9.

dispărātus, a, um, *Part.* [disparo]. ‖ Subst. dispărātum, i, *n.* in rhetor. *that which is negatively opposed:* disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: aliter disparata, ut dura non duris, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dis-părilis, e, *adj. dissimilar, different* (rare): pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, 29, 136: aspiratio terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

dispărīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [disparilis] *dissimilarity, difference* (rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 169: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3.

dispărīlĭter, *adv. differently, dissimilarly:* Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dis-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to part, separate, divide* (rare): is nos per gentes alium alia, Pl. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11 *fin.*: ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.

dispartibĭlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio] *divisible:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dispartio and **dispartior,** v. dispertio.

dispectio, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio] *a viewing, considering:* Tert. Res. carn. 19.

dispecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to view carefully, examine:* Arn. 1. p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who examines, a searcher:* Eccl.

dispectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a viewing, examination:* Sen. de Ira 2, 9.

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare) dispulsa suo de coetu material copia Lucr. 1, 1016: pecudes dispulsae, Cic Att. 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: umbras, ib 5, 839: aequora prora, Stat. Theb. 5 335. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium] *that causes loss* (very rare): cunctatio, Col. 7, 20, 1.

dispendĭum, ii, *n.* [dispendo] *opp.* to compendium, *expense, cost, loss:* dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: sine damno et dispendio, Pl. Poen. 1, 1 35. ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43: viarum, *a roundabout way*, Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Lucan. 8, 2. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, Virg. Aen. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. act. 32.

dis-pendo, 3. *v. a. to weigh out, distribute:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: panis dispensus, Prud. in Symm. 1, 584. (Hence, through dispensus, Fr. *dépense.*)

dispenno, v. dispando.

dispensātio, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso] *economical management, charge, superintendence:* aerarii, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36: annonae, Liv. 10, 11: est autem in ea

mendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14. ‖ *the office of a dispensator, management, stewardship*: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Suet. Oth. 5.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer*, etc.: ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: admonente dispensatore quemadmodum summam rationibus vellet inferri, Suet. Vesp. 22: te noster villicus horret, te dispensator, Mart. 11, 39, 5: dispensator Hispaniae citerioris, Plin. 33, 11, 52.

dispensātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to management* or *control*: Eccl.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that dispenses, a female steward*: Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to weigh out, pay*: ducentos numos (*sc.* inter milites), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 47. ‖ *to manage household affairs*, etc.; *to act as steward* or *paymaster*: domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1: Juv. 7, 219: eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4. ‖ In gen.: *to dispense, distribute, arrange*: (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51: vitis aequa portions sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278: filum candelae, Juv. 3, 287: annum, Liv. 1, 19 *ad fin.* Fig.: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: Hor. S. 1, 2, 75: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *to impose: to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. H. 12, 3.

dispensus, a, um. *Part.* [dispendo].

dis-perūtĭo, 3. *v. a. to dash completely out*: cerebrum, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 18.

disperditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

dis-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): bibe, ea, disperde rem, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 32: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: colorem, Lucr. 2, 831: Gell. 15, 31. Poet.: strident miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 21.

dis-pĕrĕo, ĭi, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish*: quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus dispereunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fundus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: tui labores, Cat. 14, 11. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *tightly come, lightly go*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 22. In exclamations: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* id. Bac. 5, 1, 28: Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: dispereo! Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 12: dispeream, si *or* nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not*; a strong asseveration: Cat. 92, 2, 4: Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: Suet. Tib. 59.

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *scatter about, disperse*: membrorum collectio disperssa, Cic. Manil. 9, 22: (Tityos) novem dispersis jugera membris obtineat, *spread out, stretched out*, Lucr. 3, 1001: cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique dispersserit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 255: cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: ut cerebro dispergat viam, lb. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9. *Perf. part.* in a reflective sense: comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 578: Cic. Fl. 13, 30. Esp. freq. of soldiers: Caes. B. G. 1, 40: lb. 3, 28, *etc.*: dispersi a suis para cedere, Sall. J. 51: and in the *verb. fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *he had distributed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: finum dispergere, Plin. 18, 23, 53: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disraare, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *is planted out*, id. 11, 3, 25: ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, *moves to and fro*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, *divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30. Poet.: aries dispergit saxa, Lucan. 1, 384: disperssa capillos, id. 10, 84. With *in* and *acc.*: quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partes plura modo dispergit et a se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135: Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Tac. A. 1, 74: aër dispargitur ad partes minutas corporis, Lucr. 4, 896. ‖ Fig.: in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: in re disperssa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque disperssa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96: volgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, ib. 2, 1: membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Virg. Aen. 11, 617: partem voti in auras, lb. 795.

di-sperno, 3. *v. a. to despise*: jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

dispersē, *adv. dispersedly, here and there*: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: id. Verr. 4, 52.

dispersim, *adv. dispersedly*: Suet. Caes. 80.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* [dispergo].

dis-pertĭo (dispart.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to distribute, divide*: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 *fin.*: tirones inter legiones, Anct. B. Afr. 46: auxiliaries equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, Sall. J. 46: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1: opsonium hic bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8. epulas trifariam, Suet. Vit. 13: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to assign as posts*, Sall. J. 59. Reflect.: etiam dispertimini? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 33. ‖ Fig.: ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. in Non. 92, 16: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, Cic. Mur. 35 *fin.*: cum aliquo dispertitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 5, 72. In a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, id. Leg. 2, 19.

dispertior, v. dispertio, *ad fin.*

disperti(ti)ō, ōnis, *f.* [dispertio] *a division*: Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco, no *perf.*, pestum, 3. *v. a.* [pasco] 111. *to feed asunder*: hence, *to separate, divide* (rare): oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, § 173: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10: Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350. Fig.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, id. M. 4, p. 296, Oud.

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.* [dispesco].

di-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root SPEC: *v.* specio] *to look* or *see through*; *to look up, to gase; to descry, discern, perceive*: isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ut primum dispexit, lb. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispice, oculis investigans astute augura, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 25. Act.: dispecta est et Thyle, Tac. Agr. 10: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr. 3, 363. ‖ Fig.: *to perceive mentally discern, discover*: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39: mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, lb. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid vellit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16. Hence, ‖, Meton. (mostly in the imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6 8: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: dispice, an tu somnium in bonum vertas, Plin. Ep. 1, 18: dispice, ne sit parum providum, ib. 2, 10: prius dispiciamus de his, Gal. Inst. 1, § 143. *Absol.*: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 16.

dis-plāno, 1. *v. a. to make smooth, to level*: rutro caput, Varr. in Non. 18, 25.

dis-plĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [plico] *scattered, dispersed*: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displicentĭa, ae, *f.* [displiceo] *dissatisfaction, discontent*: taedium et displicentia sui, Sen. Tranq. an. 2.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (displicitus est, Gell. 1, 21), ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [placeo] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and compliaceo): quodno vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 19: Cic. Brut. 57: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: Quint. 2, 5, 17: Suet. Claud. 4. Without *dat.*: si displicebit vita, Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 19: Cic. Att. 13, 21. ‖ With *pron. reflect.*: *to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20. In gen.: *to be out of humour*: Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* [plaudo] *to spread out, dilate, burst* (mostly in *part. perf.*): pedes qui ingredientibus displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 285: nares, Arn. 3, p. 108.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [displodo].

displŭvĭa (cava aedium), *n. plur. gutters which carried off the rain-water*: Vitr. 6, 3.

di-spondēus, i, *m.* = διασπόνδειος, *a double spondee*: Diomed. p. 476 P.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 47), 3. *v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order*: libros, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a: brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3: ponnas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35: comas, id. Pont. 3, 3 16: tectos enses per herbam, Virg. Aen. 7, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula pluri(plu)ma, id. Tib. 43. Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9: moenia versu, *to describe*, id. 4, 1, 57. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64. ‖ Esp. milit. t. t.: *to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard*, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: stationes, lb. 5, 15 *fin.*: custodias, id. B. C. 3, 8: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33: equites, lb. 7, 56: exploratores, ib. 7, 35: insidias, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 29: captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv. 26, 51: equos, *to station in relays*, id. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Cal. 46: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa, id. B. C. 1, 14: tormenta in muris, ib. 1, 17: exploratores omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, id. B. G. 7, 61: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. B. C. 3, 24: cohortes castris praesidio, lb. 3, 88: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55: praesidia cis Rhenum, lb. 4, 4: legiones Narbone circumque eas loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37: equites per orum maritimarum, lb. 3,

24. ‖ Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*: Pisistratus primus Homeri libros confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur ut nunc habemus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: *hoc* ut plane ille omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 5 *ad fin.*: ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: consilia in eundem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20. 2. With a depend. sentence, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *to settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4.

dispŏsĭtē, *adv. orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, i. e. *distinctly separate his crimes*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: ordinate et disposite mundus effectus est, Lact. 3, 17. *Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement*: in oratory: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 3, 3, 1 *sq.*: in architect.: Vitr. 1, 2: in painting: Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10. ‖ *management, ordering, direction*: Capitol. Maxim. 9: Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*

dispŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disposer, arranger*: dispositor mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18: Lact. 4, 9.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: Lucr. 1, 1026.

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dispono].

‖ Adj.: *properly arranged*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum disposita delectat, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Of persons: vir dispositus, *an orderly speaker*, ib. 2, 11. *Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. *ad fin.*

dispŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pūdet, 2. *v. impers. to be greatly ashamed* (rare): alia memorare dispudet, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 77: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [dispello].

dis-pulvĕro, 1. *v. a. to reduce to powder*: Naev. in Non. 95, 28.

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo] *a settling* or *balancing of accounts*: dispunctio concedenda creditoribus, Ulp. Dig. 42, 5, 15. Fig.: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: ultimusque hostiarius, Apol. 18: vitae, *i. e. death*, id. Testim. anim. 4.

dispunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an examiner, investigator*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [dispungo].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* merc. *t. t. to examine, check* or *balance an account*: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56: rationes dispensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 33 *fin.*: nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12. Fig.: dispunge et rationem vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. vit. 7: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell. 1, 13: elogia sententiis, *to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44: specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, *tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, *to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *ad fin.*

dispūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disputo] *that may be disputed, disputable*: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.*

disputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a computing, calculating, considering*: venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.* ‖ *an arguing, disputing*; and meton. *an argument, debate*: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Caes. B. G. 5, 30: Quint. 3, 6, 80.

disputātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disputatio] *a short discussion, trivial dispute*: Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*

disputātor, ōris, *m.* [disputo] *a disputant, an expounder* (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: sane artis anumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *ext.*

disputātōrĭē, *adv. in the manner of disputants*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

disputātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [disputo] *a female disputant*: Fig.: etiam disputatrix virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dis-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast* or *reckon up, to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 55. ‖ In gen.: *to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss*: in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, id. Most. 1, 2, 4. ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 *ad fin.*: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: Druides multa de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*: de omni re in contrarias partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: ab his, qui contra disputant, id. Rep. 1, 3: non inscite ad ea disputat, id. Tusc. 3, 9: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. Rep. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest, age disputa, *relate, tell*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: rem alicui, *to state*, id. Men. prol. 50: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, *maintain*, Ter. Andr. prol. 15.

dis-quīro, 3. *v.* a. [quaero] *to investigate*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

disquisītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation*: Cic. Sull. 28, 79: Liv. 8, 23: Tac. A. 3, 60.

dis-răro, 1. *v. a.* [rarus] *to thin out, to make thin* by cutting: Col. 1, 32, 4. ‖ Meton. of nutriment: *to thin, dilute*; Coel. Aur. Acut. 7, 15.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect*: unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70: caput viperae, id. 29, 4, 21: mures, id. 30, 9, 23: multos medios serra, Suet. Cal. 27.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [disseco].

dissēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissemino] *a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating*: evangelii, Tert. Fuga in persec. 6. In *plur.*: malevolorum, App. M. 11 *ad fin.*

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to scatter seed*; hence fig. *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.*: cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.*

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio] *difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord*: inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate dissensio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, id. Sull. 21: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27. In *plur.*: Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: Caes. B. G. 6, 22 *ad fin.* Of things: utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20.

dissensus, a, um, *Part.* [dissentio].

dissensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *dissension, disagreement, discord*: Virg. Aen. 11, 455: Stat. Theb. 10, 558: Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3.

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *disagreeing, contrary*, opp. to consentaneus: Cic. Part. Or. 2, 7.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (*opp.* consentio) *to think otherwise, to dissent, disagree*: constr. usually with *ab*; less freq. with *inter, cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: soles nonnunquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: ab his Marsi dissentire incipiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, *differ*, Cic. Font. 9 *ad fin.*: ab reliquis malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 18 *ad fin.*: secum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire cum tironibus foedum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, id. N. D. 1, 33 *ad fin.*: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79. 2. Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, dissimilar, to differ*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 29: ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. 11, 3, 67: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, Sen. Ep. 20. Rarely with a depend. sentence: Lucr. 4, 768. As a depon.: Coel. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissēpimentum, i, *n.* [dissepio] *a partition*: Fest. *s. v.* naucum.

dis-sēpio (dissep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide*: aër dissepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr. 1, 998: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

dissēptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disseptio] *a partition*: Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*

dissēptum, i, *n.* [disseptus, dissepio] *a barrier, partition*: saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 952: also *the diaphragm*, quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *ad fin.*

dissēptus, a, um, *Part.* [dissepio].

dissērēnasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dissereno] *to clear up, grow clear*: quum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46.

dis-sērĕno, 1. *v. n. to be clear*: si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82.

dis-sĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 3. *v. a. to scatter seed, to sow*: (lactuca) Cacciliana mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in arcolas, id. 11, 2, 30: disita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144.

dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (*part. perf.* disserta, first used in Hier. in Jes. 4, 11: the class. word disertus is usu. considered as a *Part.* but v. disertus), 3. *v. a. to fix in at certain distances, to set asunder*: taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: *to examine, argue, discuss, treat of*; with *acc.*: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa disseret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nihil de re, Tac. A. 1, 6: te permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: haec cum ipsis philosophis, ib. 1, 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Am. 10, 33: qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, ib. 4, 13: haec subtilius, ib. 5, 18: ea lege, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, ib. 2, 27. With a *relat. sentence*: pauca instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, disserere, Sall. C. 5 *fin.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105. With *de*: Scipio tridduum disseruit de republica, id. Am. 4, 14: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9. *Pass. impers.*: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, id. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.* Also, super aliqua re (rare), Gell. 19, 1. *Absol.*: ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Am. 3, 11: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8: causa disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1: ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38.

dis-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547

dissertātio, ōnis, *f.* [disserto] *a debating, a dissertation, disputation*: Plin. 10, 68, 87: Gell. 1, 2.

dissertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disputant*: Prud. Apoth. 850.

disserto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [disero] *to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of*: ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 58: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69: haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11: de aliqua re, Ib. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. disero, *ad fin.*

dissidentia, ae, *f.* [dissideo] *diversity, contrariety*: rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23.

dis-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from*: quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, Virg. Aen. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turbe procul Latius, Sen. Oed. 618: Sil. 7, 736. II. Fig.: *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: constr. with *ab, cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.* or *absol.*: with *ab*: gentem dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30. a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6 *fin.*: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36. With *inter*: leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44. With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 143: non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 12, 6, 15. With *dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. *Absol.*: de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 20: dissident miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity*, Plin. 10, 74, 95: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *were divided into two parties, that of Arminius and that of Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55. *Pass. impers.*: histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37. 2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree*: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165: si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), id. 11, 3, 79: si toga dissidet impar, *sits uneven*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24.

dissĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [dissideo] *dissension, disagreement, discord*: neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. Att. 1, 17. In *plur.*: id. Fin. 1, 13, 44.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart*: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 492: silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29: mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: aera (*sc.* frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina dissiluisse ferunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 416: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: boves dissilire degustata bupresti fatentur, *burst open*, Plin. 22, 22, 36: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *ad fin.*: (vox) ubi dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many*, Lucr. 4, 607. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike, dissimilar*: constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque, ac, inter*, or *absol.*: with *gen.*: (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.*: alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, Ib. 34, 129: Sectani dissimilis ita, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6. With *dat.*: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. Brut. 56: quis homini dissimilis, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Suil. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40. With *atque* or *et*: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, &c. Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59. With *inter*: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783: quum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et alii forum, id. Brut. 83, 287. *Absol.*: dissimillimi motus, id. Rep. 1, 14: voces, Ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles immutare naturas propter coeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.* A rare constr.: aetate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat, *not unlike his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.

dissĭmĭlĭter, *adv. differently, in a different manner*: dissimiliter efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Liv. 27, 48.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis] *unlikeness, difference: sing.*: Cic. Am. 20, 74 Quint. 5, 2, 3: *plur.*: Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107, *etc.*

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling, pretence*: App. Flor. *no.* 7, p. 341.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv. dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.: non aperte nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274. Liv. 40, 23: Ov. H. 20, 130. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dissĭmŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling*: ironia dissimulantiaque, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation*: Cic. Off. 3, 15: Quint. 6, 3, 85: Nero veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. A. 13, 25. 2. Esp. *the Socratic ειρωνεία*: Cic. Acad. 2, 5 *ad fin.* II. *negligence, carelessness*: Veg. Vet. 6 procem. § 1.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dissembler, concealer*: Sall. C. 5: Tac. H. 2, 56: Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9.

dis-sĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise, to hide, keep secret*. With *acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: haec dissimulare et occultare, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, Quint. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: metum, id. Od. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, *to assume another form*, Ib. 2, 721: deum, *concealing his divinity*, Id. H. 4, 56: dissimulata deam, id. F. 6, 507: virum veste longa (Achilles), id. A. A. 1, 690. With *acc. and infin.*: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 54: Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 10. With a *relat. clause*: nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 291. With *quasi*: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2. *Absol.*: plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! Ib. 2, 2, 53: Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108 Hor. S. 1, 9, 66. With *de*: dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall. C. 47: de conditione mea, Pacuv. Trag. 93, 4. II. *to leave unnoticed, to neglect*: damnosam curationem, Veg. 1, procem. § 5.

dissĭpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissipo] *that may be scattered or dispersed*: ignis ab aëre, Cic. N. D. 3, 13 *ad fin.*

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a scattering, dispersing*: hic (rex) ex dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. II. *destruction, annihilation*: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: praedae, *plundering*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10. As a rhetor. figure: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dissĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disperser, destroyer*: Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dis-sĭpo (dissupo), āvi, ātum (*part. perf. in imusis*; disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652) 1. *v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: claras spintillas dissipat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 10, 5: disupat in corpus esse cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 351: picum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in tis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. Manil. 9: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersi ac dissipati discendunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. II. Milit. *t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight*: phalangem, Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.*: aciem, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: classem, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: omnes copias, Flor. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4: Punici exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquiae, Liv. 28, 20: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59. III. Medic. *t. t.* like discutere, *to disperse, dissipate* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263. IV. *to demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate*: statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: turres, Vitr. 1, 5: ignis cuncta distur bat et dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 41: alii animum statim dissipari, alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: a majoribus possessiones relictas dispergere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6. V. Fig.: [illegible] fere, quae sunt concisa nunc artus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Or. 71, 235: and of the speaker himself: (Curio) quum tardus [illegible]itando, tum in instruendo dissipatus [illegible]hit, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*: famam [illegible] dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad*, *published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: quum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magni pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 1, 6 *ad fin.*: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3: dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57. [Root SIP or SUP: Festus (s. v. supat) says, *supat* significat jacit; unde *dissipat*, dijicit, et *obsipat*, objicit, et *insipat*, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. *kship* (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.]

dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissero].

dis-situs, a, um, *adj. lying apart, remote* (*opp.* assitus): remora, *i. q.* divaricata, Appul. Mest. 7, p. 198.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] Act.: *separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22. 2. Pass. *that cannot be united, incompatible*: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac. Agr. 3 corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 238.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *irreconcilable, repugnant*: Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a separation*: Plin. 6, 1, 1: Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite:* artas dissociare partes, Lucr. 3, 810: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov, M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32. ‖ Fig.: *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance:* morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Am. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2: barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.:* populum armis civilibus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2: discrtos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72: excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, Tac. A. 13, 56.

dissŏlŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *that may be dissolved* or *separated:* dissolubile et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, Ib. 1, 8, 20. *Comp.:* mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūtē, *adv. loosely, unconnectedly:* dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, *without connecting particles,* Cic. Or. 39, 135. ‖ *negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.:* vendere decumas, id. Verr. 3, 39 *fin.:* factum aliquid, Ib. 5, 8.

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] *a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution:* navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: stomachi, *looseness,* Plin. 20, 22, 91. ‖ Fig.: *an abolishing, a destruction:* legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50. 2. *a reply, refutation:* criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3: Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4. 3. Of discourse: *want of connection, disconnection:* constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21· Quint. 9, 3, 50. 4. Of character: *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness:* si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (*sc.* vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 judiciorum, id. Verr. 4, 59 *fin.:* dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *ad fin.:* animorum, id. Cons. sap. 4.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer:* sepulcrorum, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

dissŏlūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who destroys:* mors corporis dissolutrix, Aug. Anim. 42.

dissŏlūtum, i, *n.* [id.] in rhet.: *want of connecting particles,* i. q. ἀσύνδετον: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 3, 34.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissolvo]. ‖ Of style: *loose, unconnected,* [illegible] est vinctum, ut de in[illegible] apparent: alterum nimis [illegible]nt pervagatum ac vulgare [illegible]c. Or. 57 *ad fin.:* Quint. 2, [illegible]. Of character: *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute:* negligere quid de se [illegible] sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: dissolutus in praetermittendo, id. Verr. 5, 3 *fin.:* opp. vehemens, Ib. 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, Ib. 3, 56· quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, id. Quint. 11, 38: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac. A. 15, 49 *fin.:* consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9: mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 7, 5: libelli multo dissoluti[illegible] ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5, *praef.*

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy:* facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 396: contextum, id. 1, 244: ornatas comas, Tib. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23: nubila solis calore, Lucr. 6, 314: sol glaciem dissolvit, id. 6, 963: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11: stomachum, *to relax,* Plin. 20, 23, 96: ilia sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: restim omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25: cohortem Germanorum, Suet. Galb. 12. 2. Of persons: *to release, disengage:* obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 54: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 99. ‖ Mercant. *t. t. to pay, discharge:* aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: nomen, *to pay off a debt,* id. Planc. 28: Roscio omne quod debuit dissolvit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: poenam sine mutuatione et sine versura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *ad fin.* Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free themselves* from debt, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18 ‖ In medic., like digerere, discutere, *to discuss, dissipate* morbid matter: Plin. 20, 12, 48: id. 24, 6, 24. ‖ Fig.· *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove:* utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Am. 9, 32 · societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38· consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8· perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113. religiones, Liv. 40, 29: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.:* judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 *fin.:* hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40: argentariam, Ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 *ad fin.:* rempublicam, Liv. 5, 6 *ad fin.:* severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5: mors cuncta mortalium mala dissolvit, Sall. C. 51: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17. 2. In rhetor. *to refute, answer:* criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82. seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4, procem. § 6 / Cic. de Or. 2, 38: Tac. A. 11, 21.

dissŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissono] *dissonance, discordance:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 2, 21.

dis-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* *to disagree in sound, to be dissonant* (rare): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds,* Vitr. 5, 8. Fig. *to disagree, differ:* an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3.

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* opp. to consonus: *dissonant, discordant, confused:* chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4: clamores, Liv. 4, 28: congruens clamor a Romanis; dissonae illis voces, id. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, *making a dissonant sound,* Plin. 2, 43, 43. ‖ In gen. *disagreeing, different:* gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18: lingua agmina, Sil. 16, 19· diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56· ora vulgi, Lucan. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 21, 6: venustas, Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15· carmina, *i. e. in elegiac measure,* Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 114: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8. ‖ Fig.: *discordant, jarring:* collidens dissona corda seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* [sors] *of a different fate, not shared with others:* ab omni milite dissors gloria, *unshared,* Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* *to advise against, dissuade:* quis enim unquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101· legem, Vell. 2, 32 pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101: de captivis dissuasurus, Ib. 3, 30, 110: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7. *Absol.:* (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Am. 25, 96: Caes. B. G. 7, 15 *fin.*, *Impers. pass.:* quod dissuadetur placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo] *an advising against, a dissuasion* (rare): rogationis ejus, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: opp. suasio, Aust. Her. 1, 2. In *plur.:* Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who advises against* (rare): Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261: Liv. 2, 41.

dissuāvior, 1. *v. a. dep.* *to kiss ardently:* Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

dissŭcus porcus dicitur, quum in cervice setas dividit, Fest. *s. v.*

dissulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dissilio] *to leap apart, to fly or burst asunder:* dissultant ripae, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, Ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrimque, Plin. 37, 4, 15: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to unstitch, rip open;* hence in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (rare): sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide,* Pers. 3, 59. Fig.: amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: id. Am. 21, 76.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissuo].

dis-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. incep.* *to consume* or *melt away:* distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24: suspirium in aqua, Veg. 1, 11, 13. Fig.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet (distisum, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) 2. *v. impers.* *to tire of, disgust with* (rare)· haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa ae, *f.* [disto] lit.: *a standing apart: distance, remoteness:* a longissimis distantiae suae (*sc.* Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: *difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic. Am. 20, 74: caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: conditionis, id. 5, 10, 26. In *plur.:* coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26.

distendo, (and distenno) di, tum (sum, Auct. B. Alex. 45), 3. *v. a.* *to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend:* distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, Ib. 4, 491 corpus tenuibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.*: aciem, Caes. B. C. 1, 92: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23. bustea, id. 14, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28: utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3 114: pontem in agros, Lucan. 4, 140. ‖ Meton. *to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill:* ventres, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 19· ubera cytiso, Virg. E. 9, 31: capellas lacte, Ib. 7, 3: ducem (*i. e.* bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. Aen. 1, 433· horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84. 2. *to torture* by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62. ‖ Fig.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide,* Liv. 27, 40: curam villicae, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem villici, id. 1, 6, 8 animos, *distracted, perplexed,* Liv. 9, 12 *fin.*

distenno, v. distendo, *ad init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo, *ad init.*

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo] *a stretching out, distension* (rare): Cels. 2, 4: Scrib. Comp. 89.

distentus, a, um, *Part.* [distendo]. ‖ Adj.· *filled, full:* distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33: ubera, Hor Epod. 2, 46: distentius uber, id. S. 1, 2 110.

distentus, a, um, *Part.* [distineo]. ‖ Adj.: *engaged, busy:* tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, id. Att. 15, 28: in opere, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*: tempus distinctum impeditumque, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

distentus, ūs, m. [distendo] *a swelling out, distension*: suffiatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

disterminātor, ōris, m. [disterminо] *a divider*: App. de Mundo, p. 87.

dis-termino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Gallisaque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, id. 12, 21, 45: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Lucan. 1, 416.

dis-terminus, a, um, *adj. separated, divided*: Sil. 5, 399.

di-sterno, *v. a. to spread out*: lectum, *to make*, App. M. 10. p. 256

dis-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a. to bruise* or *grind to pieces*: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75. Fig.: eum clunibus basiisque, Petr. 24, 4.

distichon, i, *n. a poem of two verses, a distich*: Mart. 8, 29: Suet. Caes. 51.

distichus, a, um, *adj.* = διστιχος, *consisting of two rows*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16. II. Subst.: distichum, i, *n. a building of two stories*: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 627, *no.* 234.

di-stimŭlo, 1. *v. a. to goad through*: Fig.: bona, *to waste, consume*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

distinctē, *adv. distinctly, clearly*: articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88 in the *Comp.*: enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13. II. *decorously, handsomely*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 61.

distinctio, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] *a distinguishing, distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 *ad fin.*: justorum injustorumque, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6. 2. Meton.: *a difference*: causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19: volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13. quae distinctio sit inter ea quae gignantur, et ea quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Tim. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Acad. 2, 15 *fin.* II. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a separation, division*, in discourse: also, *a mark of separation, a stop* or *point*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Quint. 1, 5, 27: distinctio est silentii nota, Diom. p. 432 P. 2. a figure of speech: *a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense*, or *between two allied words* = παραδιαστολή: (distinctio) qua similia discernuntur: quum te pro astuto sapientem appelles, pro confidente fortem, pro illiberali diligentem, Quint. 9, 3, 65: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. Also, *opposition, antithesis*: as, odit populus Rom. privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Quint. 9, 3, 82. III. *a setting off, garnishing, an ornament*: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulcritudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who distinguishes*: Amm. 22, 3.

distinctus, a, um, *Part.* [distinguo]. II. Adj.: *separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42. Of style: *properly divided*: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35. 2. *decorated, adorned*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, id. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: herbae innumeris floribus, Ov. M. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19. Fig.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.*: otio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12: nihil est illo *ritae genere distinctius*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 *fin.*

distinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distinguishing, distinction, a difference* (rare): animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum, Tac. A. 6, 28: Stat. S. 1, 5, 41

dis-tĭno, tīnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep asunder, to separate, divide*: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69: quem Notus spatio longius annuo dulci distinet a domo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to divide, distract, perplex*: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Piano. 33: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16: unanimos, id. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44. 20. III. Milit. t. t. *to prevent uniting* or *acting together*: legiones a praesidio intercisum maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: manus hostium, ib. 2, 5: copias Caesaris, id. B. C. 3, 44: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32. Hence,

2. Fig.: *to prevent the concentration of thought, to distract*: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.*: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus struerent crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12. 3. In gen. *to hinder, prevent*: pecem, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37. rem, Liv. 37, 12.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit.: *to mark off*; hence, *to separate, divide, part*: onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, *to arrange*, Sen. Troad. 884 caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284. II. Fig.: *to distinguish, discriminate*: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 4, 41 servos numero, id. Caecin. 20: cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40: artificem ab inscio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: similarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80. *Pass. Impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26: malus arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38. III. In rhetor. and gramm.: *to mark the pauses, to punctuate*: puer ut sciat quo loco versum distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1: eam (orationem) distinguant atque concident, id. 11, 2, 27: incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 (cf. distinctio, II.) IV. *to set off, decorate, adorn*: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11: poma vario colore, Ov. Nux 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573. Fig. orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: coenam comoedia, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

distĭnum, v. distaedet.

di-sto, no *perf.* nor *perf. part.*, 1. *v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant*: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, ib. 7, 72: multum aëra inter se distant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8: (imago) distare a speculo videtur, Lucr. 4, 289: castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: quum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362. 2. Of time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11 quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24. II. Fig.: of quality: *to differ, be different*: ut distare aliquid sui ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14: quia res differebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15. quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? id. Or. 10, 34: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, id. Od. 4, 9, 29: quid distent aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23 exactis minimum distantia, ib. 2, 2, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7. *Impers.*: distat, sumasne pudenter an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare): os, Ter. Fun. 4, 4, 3: ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9. II. Meton.: *to torment, torture*: Sen. Ben. 7, 19: Suet. Dom. 10. Fig.: quem repulsa distorqueat, Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.

distortio, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *a distorting, contortion*: membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* [distorqueo]. II. Adj.: *distorted, misshapen, deformed*: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: vultus, Quint. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic Mur. 29, 61. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortius, *more perverse, unseemly*, id. Fat. 8 *fin.* *Adv.* does not occur.

distractio, ōnis, *f.* [distrahо] *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating*: humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *ad fin.*: harum voluptatum distractio, discidium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68. II. *a selling piecemeal* or *by retail*: fundi, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5 § 12. III. Fig.: *dissension, discord*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 32: civium, Varr. in Non. 287, 26.

distractor, ōris, m. [id.] *a* [illegible] argenti, *a money-changer*, Cod. [illegible] 14, 27.

distractus, a, um, *Part.* [distrahо]. II. Adj.: *divided* (rare): et divisus inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, [illegible] 2. Fig.: *distracted*, [illegible]: distractissimus tantorum [illegible], Vell. 2, 114 (dub.). *Adv.* [illegible].

distractus, ūs, m. [id.] *dissolution of a contract*, [illegible] tractus: Just. Inst. 4, 28, § [illegible].

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *to draw* or *pull asunder, tear in pieces, to separate forcibly, divide*: corpus [illegible] rimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mettium Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. in Non. 287, 22: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *ad fin.*: turbatis distractus equis, Virg. Aen. 7, 767: quae (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: vallum, Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, *to be broken up*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Taurus mons medium distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27. II. Mercant. t. t.: *to sell in parcels, to retail*: coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraherat, Suet. Vesp. 16: instrumentum, id. Cal. 39: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17: fundum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: [illegible] venum, Gell. 20, 1. III. Fig.: *to distract, perplex*; causa in diversa, *at variance*: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distrahuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 11: distrahitur in deliberando an

mus, ib. 1, 3, 9: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac. A. 1, 80: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter deosk ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 20 *ad fin.*: respublica distracta lacerataque, Liv. 2, 57. quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2: rem, *to frustrate*, Caes. B. C. 1, 37: controversias, *i. e.* dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: voces, *to leave a hiatus* (opp. contrahere), id. Or. 45: qua ipse fama distraheretur, *would be assailed*, Tac A. 3, 10. **IV.** *to draw away, to separate, remove:* membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate:* aliquem ab aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 10: coupled with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102.

dis-tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to divide, distribute:* argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, id. Rep. 2, 22: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: milites circum familiares conventus Campaniae, id. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *ad fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliae urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legionem et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *allotted to them*, Cic. Att. 7, 14 naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus distribuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39: pecuniam in judices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: ex captivis toto exercitu capita singula distribuit, ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Ponorum arma inter suos, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 12. Merely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. **2.** Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in eam ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: Quin[illegible], 93: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am[illegible]Sen. 7, 2.

distrĭbūtē, *adv. orderly, methodically* (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distribuere et notare, id. Inv. 2, 59.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] *a division, distribution:* invidias et criminum, Cic. Clu. 1: coeli, id. Div. 2, 20: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 1, 1, 1. In *plur.*: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, Cic. Part. 2 *ad fin.*—As a fig. of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Auct. Her. 4, 35. In architect.: Vitr. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

distrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a distributor;* App. Trimeg. p. 92.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [distribuo.]

districtē, *adv. strictly, severely:* Plin. Ep. 9, 21. *Comp.* Tert. Idol. 5.

districtim, *adv. strictly:* innocens, Gen. Constr. 7.

districtio, ōnis, *f.* [distringo] *a hinderance, difficulty:* Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 16.

districtus, a, um, *Part.* [distringo].

II. Adj.: (as stringo means to hold fast or grasp, districtus means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another [v. Long's Cic. 1, 50]; hence) *distracted, occupied, engaged, busy:* judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: (vinculo mortali!) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. beat. 16 *fin.*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Sest. 2, 15: ancipiti contentione, id. Manil. 4, 9: Hor. S. 2, 8, 66: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12. *Comp.*: nunquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

2. *strict, severe:* districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: feneratrix, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.

distrĭgilla, ae, *περίξυσόν μι*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, *3. v. a. to hold or draw in different directions, to stretch out* (rare): radiis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. Aen. 6, 616.—Poet.: (canum) longe alto sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. 5, 1064. **II.** *to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage:* Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13: urbem (*i. e.* Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3 distringor officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune*, id. Pan. 94. Of abstr. objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be disturbed*, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 1.

dis-trunco, *1. v. a. to cut asunder:* aliquem medium, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] *destruction:* Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb:* vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 31 *ad fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Auster freta, Sen. Hippol. 1012. **II.** *to demolish, destroy:* aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3. ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38. **III.** Fig.: *to frustrate, thwart, ruin:* at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137. vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: disturbare atque pervertere legem, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium (coupled with tollere), id. Sull. 5, 15: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11.

disўllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = δισύλλαβος, *disyllabic:* Quint. 1, 5, 31: Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.

ditātor, oris, *m.* [dito] *one that enriches:* Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

ditesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [dit- stem of dis, v. dives] *to grow rich* (a poet. word): Lucr. 4, 1249: Hor. S. 2, 5, 10.

dithўrambicus, a, um, *adj.* = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic:* poema, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 1.

dithўrambus, i, *m.* = διθύραμβος, *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): Cic. Or. 3, 48, 185: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

ditĭo (incorrectly written dicio), ōnis, *f.* (occurs only in the *gen., dat., acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* *Gen.*: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri alt, suae ditionis feciase, Liv. 21, 53: Commagenem, ditionis regiae usque ad id tempus, Suet. Vesp. 8: Tyros mare ditionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *ad fin.* *Dat.*: regionem ditioni ejus adjecit, id. 4, 1: subjecit ditioni suae hostes, Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5. *Acc.*: dedunt se, urbem et liberos in ditionem atque in arbitrium Thebano populo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: omnia in ditionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 28: Hergates in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7: in ditionem venire, id. 32, 32: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66. *Abl.*: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 236: ditione premere aliquos, ib. 7, 737. **2.** Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20: provincias, regna, decemvirum ditioni, judicio potestatique permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19: sub ditione ejus magistratus (*sc.* censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. Verr. 1, 38: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae ditioni subjicere, Gell. 5, 19.

dītius, *adv. more richly or splendidly* (rare) Stat. S. 1, 5, 31. *Sup.*: ditissime, App. de deo Socrat. *fin.*

dīto, avi (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. in Gell. 14, 1), *1. v. a.* [dis = dives] *to enrich:* socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 32. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57. Of things: iter stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

ditrŏchaeus, i, *m.* = διτρόχαιος, *a double trochee:* Don. p. 1739 P.

dĭū, *adv.* [old abl. of dies] *by day* (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. frgm. in Char. p. 185 P. **II.** *a long time, a long while, long:* nimis diu et longum loquor, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21: diu multumque scripti tare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: multum diuque, id. Sen. 3 multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1: diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73 Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: diu principes oratorum, aliquando semulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 100: eo, quo jam diu sum judicatus, id. Men. 1, 1, 20 diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quamquam, o di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69: non diu apud hunc servies, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 65: haud diu, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67. *Comp.*: nolo te jactari diutius, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 50: Cic. Am. 27, 104. In the historians freq. *longer, too long*, without any comparison: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: se diutius duci intelligit, ib. 1, 16: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39: Tac. H. 1, 9. *Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Am. 1, 4: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Sest. Vit. 14: ut quam diutissime te jucunda optabone oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. **III.** *long since, a great while ago:* scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquum et vetus Pl. Most. 2, 2, 45: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2 Cic. Att. 1, 19: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago*, Pl. Poen. prol. 94: jam diu est factum, quem discesti ab hero, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: with postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41: with quod, id. Amph. 1, 1, 146. **IV.** In Mela freq. of place: *a long way:* Italia inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 7 id. 1, 2, 3. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp 285-291.)

diūrĕticus, a, um, *adj.* = διουρητικός, *that promotes the secretion of urine, diuretic*: Pall. Oct. 14, 3: Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 127.

diurnālis, e, ἐφημέριος, *diurnal*: Gloss. Lat. Gr. (Hence It. *giornale*; Fr. *journal*.)

diurnārius, ii, m. [diurnus] *a diary-keeper, journalist*: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

diurno, 1. v. n. [contr. from diuturno] *to last long, exist long*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

diurnus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *pertaining to a day, daily*: mercede diurna conductum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: aetatis fata diurna, *of only one day*, Ov. H. 6, 36: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta conferent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, journal*, Suet. Caes. 20: Tac. A. 13, 31: commentarii, Suet. Aug. 64: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. Subst.: diurna, orum, *n. plur.*: populi Romani, Ib. 16, 22: in the *sing.* diurnum, i, n.: Juv. 6, 483 cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.* Subst.: diurnum, i, n. (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80: Suet. Ner. 30. ‖ *by day, the day's* (*opp.* nocturnus): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id. de Sen. 23, 82: Caes. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: lumen diurnum, Lucr. 4, 458: stella, *the morning-star*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, *the chariot of the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 630: ignes, Ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. H. 18, 78: actus, *the day's business*, Suet. Aug. 78. (Hence It. *giorno*; Fr. *jour*.)

dius, a, um, v. divus

diusquĭdem, *adv.* [diu] *a little while*: Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

diūtĭnē, *adv. long, a long time*: diutine uti, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

diūtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *lasting, long*: (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 28: mansiones Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8: laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: militia, Liv. 5, 11: pax, id. 6, 33: morbus, Suet. Cal. 1. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

diūtĭus and **diūtĭusĭmē**, v. diu.

diūtŭlē, *adv.* [diu] *a little while a short time*: Gell. 5, 10.

diūturnē, *adv. a long time, long*: Sid. Ep. 2.

diūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] *length of time, long duration*. With *gen.*: temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: imperii, id. Manil. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: reipublicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.* *Absol.*: id. de Sen. 11 *fin.*: id. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

diūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *of long duration, lasting, long*: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: gloria, *opp.* aeterna, Ib. 6, 21: usus, id. Am. 22 *fin.*: bellum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50: status reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. *Comp.*: aequae, *longer-lived*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: illis, Ov. F. 6, 219: molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56. *Sup.* does not occur.

diva, ae, v. divus.

dī-văgor, 1. v. n. *dep. to wander about*: hoc fiuo, Lucr. 4, 3 *ad fin.*

dīvallis, e, *adj.* [divus] *divine* (very rare): nomen, Spartian. Caracc. 11 *fin.*

‖ *imperial*: constitutiones, Just. Cod. praef. de emend. no. 4.

dī-vārĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. and n. ‖ A. Act.: *to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (rare): hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. cath. 5, 252: pedibus, Amm. 22 11. ‖ Neutr.: *to be spread out, splayed*: cujus ungulae divaricent, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. *to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently*: res a natura cupitas audebit divellere, Cic. Of. 3, 18 *fin.*: corpus et undis spargere, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 877: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27: nodos manibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203: moenia mundi, id. 6, 122: vulnus suis manibus, *to tear open*, Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 42 188: affinitas divelli nullo modo potest, *be destroyed*, id. Quint. 6, 25: amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6: amorem querimoniis, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, Cic. Planc. 33. ‖ *to tear away, separate, remove*: ab his membra divelli as distrahi, id. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Aen. 8, 568: Damalin adultere, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 19: me nec Gyges divellat unquam, Ib. 2, 17, 15. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id. Planc. 42, 102.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, ditum, 3. v. a. *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53: id. 21, 28.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. 1 lit. *to whip asunder*: hence, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide*: res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223: silvas undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 503: umbras ferro, Ib. 6, 294: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4. ‖ *to cudgel soundly*: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dī-verbium, ii, n. [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy*, Liv. 7, 2: Petr. 64, 2.

dī-vergium, ii, n. [vergo] 1 lit.: *turning in different directions*: aquarum, *watershed*, Sic. Fl. p. 24, ed. Goes.: cf. divortium.

diversē (diverse) *adv. different ways, hither and thither, differently* (rare): curae meum animum diverse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, Auct. B. Afr. 40 *fin.*: pauci paulo diversius conciderant, Sall. C. 61: multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19. ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime affici, Suet. Tib. 66.

diversi-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [diversus color] *of various colours, particoloured*: unda, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 6.

diversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement*: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G. 15: inter exercitum imperatoremque, id. H. 1, 62: auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: inter medicos, id. 20, 5, 19. ‖ *diversity, difference*: tanta linguae diversitas per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, id. 10, 5, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.*: consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76.

diversōrium, v. dēversōrium.

diversus (diversus) a, um, *Part.* [diverto]. ‖ Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary*: distennite hominem diversum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 3, 14: in diversum iter equi consitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, *opposite each other*, Prop. 1, 3, 31: ripa, Sil. 1, 264: iter a proposito diversum, Cas. B. C. 1, 69: diverso ab ea regione itinere, Ib. 3, 41: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40: duo cingull maxime inter se diversi, *the two polar circles*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (17): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60: procurrentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101: binas per diversum cessationes substernere, *crosswise*, id. 36, 25, 62. Fig.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum Cic. Coel. 5 *fin.*: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariisque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 73: pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5 ‖ diverse sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope maius, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 5: diversi imperatoribus (sc. Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114. *Comp.*: diversius, Lucr. 3, 803. *Sup.*: nec illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85. ‖ *ironically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur eam ille, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32: regio ab ea diversa, Liv. 32, 38: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57: factio, Suet. Caes. 20: partes, id. Caes. 1: diversi ordinantur, Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint. 11, 3, 133: minuit invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, id. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit in diversum auctores trahunt, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.*: consistentis ex diverso patroni, *on the opposite side*, Quint. 4, 1, 42: Tac. A. 13, 40: alii e diverso, *on the contrary*, Suet. Caes. 86. ‖ *apart, separate*: diversae stabe, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: diversi pugnabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8: age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33 *fin.*: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*. in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4: diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*.: proelium, *fought in different places*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: diverso terrarum distineri, *remoteness*, Tac. A. 3, 59: nostri per diversum iere, *by a different way*, Ib. 14, 15. ‖ Fig.: *different, unlike*: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. Manil. 10 *fin.*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cael. 2, 5 oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 24: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90: ab his longe diversae literae, Sall. Fr. 3 *fin.*: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, Quint. 3, 6, 32: diversa ab eo supra dicta alite quaedam, Plin. 16, 89, 15: eruca diversae est, quam inquietae naturae, id. 19, 8, 44.

dī-verto (vorto) ti, sum, 3. v. n. *to turn or go different ways, to part, separate* (in the verb *fin.* very rare): (uxor, sive diverterit, sive nupta est et *has left her husband*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 30: of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, Papin. Ib. 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimoniis diverterentibus, Gell. 4, 3. ‖ Fig.: *to differ*: divertunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22.

dīves, ĭtis (also dis, dĭtis), *adj.* (the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur: *abl. sing.* usually divite; also diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3: id. 7, 29, 30), *rich*: ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 7: pauperemque dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: quem enim intelligimus divitem? opinor cui tanto possessio est ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit, Cic. Parad. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicabunt, divites, id. Mur. 29 *ad fin.* With *abl.*: Fufidius dives agris, dives positus in fenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 2, 23: pecore consti, id. S. 2, 3, 169: herbis, Ov. M. 13, 12: Sole, id. H. 11, 100: dives ab uxore armento, Val. Fl. 6, 304. With *gen.*: dives pecoris nivei, Virg. G. 2, 19: opum

id. 2, 468: armenti, Ov. M. 8, 800: equum, pictai vestis et auri, Virg. Aen. 5, 26: artium, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. ‖ B. Meton. of things: *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious:* animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44: Capua, Virg. G. 2, 224: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Virg. Aen. 7, 262: ramus, ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A. P. 409: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: Africa triumphis, Virg. Aen. 4, 38: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307: dives opis natura suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74. ‖ C. The form, dis, *neutr.* dite (chiefly poet.; not in prose till the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: hujus ditis sedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42: ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35: ditom hostem, Liv. 9, 40: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414: in diti dono, Liv. 42, 34: quam estis maxume potentes, dites, fortunati, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57: deiubra ditis domis, Ov. M. 2, 77: opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. A. 3, 55: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Oct. 649: regem ditium Mycenarum, Auson. Grat. act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Theb. 5, 187. *Comp.:* divitior, Pl. Aul. 5, 2. Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *med.:* Ov. H. 16, 34. *etc.:* ditior (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv. praef. *ad fin.:* Hor. S. 1, 1, 40: Stat. Theb. 3, 481, *etc. Sup.:* divitissimus, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Nep. Alcib. 2: ditissimus, Virg. G. 2, 136: Sil. 3, 397: Caes. B. G. 1, 2. Liv. 10, 46. Suet. Ner. 9. [Root DIV, prob. akin to the root of *divus, deus: dis* is a contraction of *dives.*]

dī-vexo, 1. *v. a. to pull* or *rend asunder, to destroy* (rare): foede divexarier, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, ib. 13, 9 *fin.:* meam rem, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4. ‖ Fig.: *to vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34.

dī-vexus, a, um, *adj.* [veho]. *spread out:* Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

dīvidia, ae, *f.* [dividus] *division; dissension, discord:* horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. in Non. 101, 20. ‖ *care, trouble, vexation:* nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 11: hujus me dividia cogit, plus quam est par loqui, Att. in Non. 96, 23: quum cogito, potius quam in dividiam veniam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40.

dīvidĭcŭla, *n. plu.* [divido] *reservoirs, water-works:* Fest. *s. v.*

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169) 3. *v. a. to part asunder, separate, divide* (*vis.*, a whole into parts, *etc.*): discludere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 440: si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: crassum aërem dividere, id. Tusc. 1, 29 *ad fin.:* nubila, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: muros, *to break through,* Virg. Aen. 2, 234: marmor cuneis, *to split,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: hunc medium secari, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: mediam frontem ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 751: insulam, Liv. 24, 6: Gallia in partes tres divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vicus in duas partes flumine dividebatur, ib. 3, 1: divisi in factiones, Suet. Ner. 20. Poet.: vagam coelo volucrem, *to shoot,* Sil. 2, 90: (sol) in partes non aequas dividit orbem, Luc. 5, 683. 2. Meton.: *to distribute: to divide among several, to distribute, apportion:* praedam, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 72: argentum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: pecudes et agros, Lucr. 5, 1109: agros, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: bona viritim, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: munera, vestem, aurum, Suet. Aug. 75: inter participes praedam, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5: inter se, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30: per populum fumantia (liba), Ov. F. 3, 672: agros per veteranos, Suet. Dom. 9: animos in viros, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac. A. 2, 67 So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. 28, 2: Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id. 41, 19: conjuratos municipatim, Suet. Caes. 14. With *dat.:* agros viritim civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: agrum sordidissimo cuique, Liv. 1, 47: tabellas toti Italiae, Cic. Sull. 15: praedam militibus, Sall. J. 91: loca praefectis, Liv. 25, 30: duo praedia natis duobus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: oculis nulli, id. Od. 1, 36, 6: divisit in singulos milites trecenos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv. 40, 59: With *cum:* dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 37: praemia mecum, Ov. F. 4, 887. cum fratre, Petr. 11, 4. *Absol.:* non divides, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 4: Iiv. 44, 45. 3. Like distrahere and divendere: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels:* Suet. Caes. 54: id. Ner. 26. 4. Fig.: of abstract objects: annum ex aequo, Ov. M. 5, 565: horas (bucina), Lucan. 2, 689: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9: dignitatem ordinum, id. A. 13, 27: dividere et explanare ambigua, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.:* idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, ib. 33, 117. verba, *to divide at the end of a line,* Suet. Aug. 87: nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, Cat. 62, 15: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 285: sententiam, *to divide a vote, embracing two objects,* so that each might be voted for separately, Cic. Mil. 6: id. Fam. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 21 (the expression used in requiring this was "divide," Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14): belli rationem esse divisam, *apportioned,* Caes. B. C. 3, 17: haec temporibus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 18 ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, Sall. C. 43. 5. Poet.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy:* nostrum concentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors, id. S. 1, 7, 13. ‖ *to divide* (*vis.*, two distinct things), *remove from, to keep apart, separate from:* flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Macedoniam a Thessalia, id. B. C. 3, 36: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: dextras miseris complexibus, Stat. Th. 3, 166: tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: dividor (sc. ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, id. Tr. 1, 3, 73: (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant,* Virg. Aen. 3, 383: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.* 2. Fig.: *to separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a mala, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: defensionem, Tac. A. 3, 15. ‖ for distinguere: *to distinguish; decorate, adorn* (rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Virg. Aen. 10, 134: scutulis dividere, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—[The root VID seems orig. to have meant "to cut, or separate:" cf. vid-uus, indi-vid-uus: v. video.]

dīvidĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dividuus] *division:* Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 80.

dīvidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *separated:* Att. in Non. 95, 25.

dīvidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *divisible:* omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: id. Tim. 7. ‖ *divided, separated:* dividuom talentum faciam, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 53: munere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: aqua, id. F. 1, 292: luna, *a half moon,* id. M. 3, 682: arbores, *with cleft or double trunk,* Plin. 16, 30, 53. Fig.: labor apium, Sen. Ep. 121 *ad fin.:* dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.

dīvigena, ae, *m.* θεογενής, *born of God,* Glos. Lat. Gr.

dīvīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination,* μαντική: Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Nep. Att. 9: animi, Cic. Fam. 3, 13. ‖ Legal t. t.: *the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 417). Hence the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: Divinatio in Caecilium: Quint. 3, 10, 3: Gell. 2, 4.

dīvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a *soothsayer, diviner:* Firm. Math. 3, 5 *ad fin.*

dīvīnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who divines:* Tert. Anim. 46.

dīvīnē, *adv. through divine power:* nunc tu divine fac huc assis Scsia, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 21. ‖ *by divine inspiration, prophetically:* plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55. In the *Comp.:* id. Rep. 2, 5. ‖ *in a superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:* divine Plato *escam malorum* appellat voluptatem, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Quint. 1, 6, 18. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dīvīni-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [divinus potens] *mighty in divination:* saga et divinipotens, App. M. 9, p. 230.

dīvīni-sciens, entis, *adj.* [divinus sciens] *skilled in divination:* App. Apol. p. 290.

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [divinus] *godhead, divinity:* Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: id. Div. 2, 11. Of the deified Romulus: Liv. 1, 15: of Augustus: Suet. Aug. 97. ‖ *power of divining, divination:* Cic. Div. 2, 58: Plin. 2, 58, 59. ‖ *divine quality, godlike excellence:* Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 7. In *plur.:* divinitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr. 9, 1 *med.*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv. from heaven, by divine providence:* divinitus latae suppetiae, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 53: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: divinitus accidere, id. Part. 23 *ad fin.:* forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, Liv. 1, 4: casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* quia sit divinitus illis ingenium, Virg. G. 1, 415. ‖ *by inspiration, prophetically:* solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: Cic. Sull. 15, 43: *opp.* conjectura, Suet. Caes. 1 *ad fin.* ‖ *divinely, admirably, excellently:* quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: scripta, id. Fam. 1, 9: loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*

dīvino, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy:* non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.:* ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. 3, 67: quod mens sua sponte divinat, id. 26, 41: animo non divinante futura, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29: permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura, id. Fam. 6, 1: divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv. 8, 23. *Absol.:* Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 42: Cic. Div. 1, 3 Hor. S. 2, 5, 60.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine:* divinae matris imago, Lucr. 2, 610: numen, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: stirps, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: semen, Ov. M. 1, 78: origo, Liv. 1, 15: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: divina studia colere, ib. 6, 18: animos hominum esse divinos, *of divine origin,* id. Am. 4, 13: hoc divinum animal, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40. cassus divinior, ib. 5, 11, 33: continentia, *enjoyed by the gods, divine,* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor, Virg. Aen. 1, 403: ars Pallados, ib. 2, 15: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity,* Cic. Leg. 2, 18: res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice:* re divina facta, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 13: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Suet. Tib. 44, *etc.:* less freq. in *plur.:* divinae res, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 81: Cic. Verr. 4, 8: Liv 23, 11. In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs:* Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* Also, divina verba, a *form of prayer:* Cato R. R. 14, 3: religiones (*opp.* fides humana), Liv. 9, 9.

2. With humanus as a comprehensive term: *all things, things of every kind,* etc. (*cf.* di hominesque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 102: Liv. 9, 14:

res, Cic. Am. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 2, 19: spes, id. 20, 40. But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *morals*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: id. Off. 1, 43, 153: Sen. Ep. 88: Quint. 10, 1, 35. So in law, divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Just. Inst. 1, 1. ||, *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 31: animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, ib. 1, 30, 63: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9: divinarum sagacem flammarum, Sil. 3, 344: divini quicquam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 40: vates, Hor. A. P. 400: divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 732. With *gen.*: divina futuri sententia, Hor. A. P. 218: avis imbrium imminentium, id. Od. 3, 27, 10. Subst. divinus, i, *m. a soothsayer, prophet*: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Liv. 1, 36: Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. In the *fem.* divina, ae, *a prophetess*: Petr. 7, 2. |||, *superhuman, admirable, excellent*: ingenio esse divino, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, ib. 1, 29 coelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11. senatus in supplicatione denegandā, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13: incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id. Verr. 5, 16: memoria, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: illa ironia, id. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29. In the *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id. Fin. 5, 13 *ad fin.* id. Parad. 1, 3, 14. 2. An epithet of the Rom. emperors = *imperial*: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38: Inscr. Grut. 29, 14; 30, 1, *etc.*: indulgentia, Jabol. Dig. 1, 4, 3.

divisē, *adv. distinctly, separately*: Gell. 1, 12.

divisibilis, e, *adj.* [divido] *divisible*: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

divisio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a division, separation*: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13. ||, *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10. Meton.: *an allotment, portion* of food, *etc.*: Paul. Dig. 30, 122. |||, *a dishonouring, violation*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46. IV. Fig.: *logical* or *rhetorical division*: Cic. N. D. 3, 3. Quint. 7, 1, 1.

divisor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a divider*: divisor et disterminator mundi (axis), App. de Mundo, p. 57. ||, *a distributor*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: ib. 5, 7 *fin.* 2. Esp.: *a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: Cic. Planc. 19, 48: Suet. Aug. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. v. ambitus, 77).

divisūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a division, a cleft*: Plin. 16, 30, 53. In *plur.*: id. 23, 13, 106.

divisus, a, um, *Part.* [divido]. ||. Adj.: *divided, separated*: divisior, Lucr. 4, 962.

divisus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing, division* (only in *dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30: id. 33, 46 *fin.*

divitātio, ōnis, *f.* [dives] *an enriching*: Petr. 117.

divitiae, ae, v. divitiae.

divitiae, arum (*sing. acc.* divitiam, Att. n Non. 475, 24), *f. plu.* [dives] *riches, wealth*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: Cic. Am. 6: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20. Proverb.: superare Crassum divitiis, *to be exceedingly rich* or *fortunate*, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.* Meton.. templum inclutum divitiis, *by means of costly offerings*, Liv. 26, 11: demite divitias, *rich ornaments*, Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmira urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, *luxuriant fertility*, Plin. 5, 25, 21. Fig.: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic. de Or. 1, 35 161: verborum, Quint. 2, 1, 23.

divito, v. ditо, ditі.

di-volvo, ĭ, ūtum, ĕre, v. a. *to roll to and fro*: fig. *to ponder*: Amm. 26, 4.

divortium (divertium, Inscr. Orell. no. 4859), ii, *n.* [diverto] *a separation*, esp. *a divorce*: Cic. de Or. 3, 40: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 31: Cic. Att. 12, 52: Suet. Caes. 6. ||, Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides*: Virg. Aen. 9, 379: itinerum, Liv. 44, 2: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63: aquarum, *a watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Amanus, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Liv. 38, 45. Fig.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: per divortium veris atque hiemis, Col. 4, 27, 1.

divulgātio, ōnis, *f.* [divulgo] *a publishing, spreading abroad*: Tert. Test. anim. 5.

divulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [divulgo]. ||. Adj.: *wide-spread, common*: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8. After divulgato ingenio, Tac. A. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

di-vulgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge*: librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40. ib. 13, 21: id. Or. 31 *fin.*: seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: chirographa omnium, Suet. Cal. 24: versiculos, ib. 8: omnem minum, id. Oth. 3 *fin.*: rem sermonibus, Cic. Font. 5, 10: aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49 hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, Just. 12, 5: non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

divulsio, ōnis, *f.* [divello] *a tearing asunder*: Hier. Ep. 117, no 3.

divulsus, a, um, *Part.* [divello].

divum, i, *n. the sky*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 20: sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19 Suet. Caes. 72 sub divum rapiam, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13.

divus, and **dius**, a, um, *adj.* [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine* (rare as an adj.). dia de clade, v. q. deorum, Lucr. 6, 642: dius administer, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88. dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Fest. s. v. ||. Subst.: divus (dius), i, *m.* (*gen. plu.* usu. divum) and diva (dia), ae, *f. a god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus, si diva esset, Liv. 7, 26: dive, quem proles Niobea sensit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg. Aen. 12, 797. utin' um me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: Cic. Leg. 2, 8: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: divumque hominumque pater, Enn. Ann. 1, 138: Virg. Aen. 1, 65. pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28: divorum, Virg. Aen. 7, 211 Turni sic est affata sororem diva deam, ib. 12, 139. Form dius: Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 166. |||. Meton.: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: Liv. 43, 6: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: dia Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 23: otia, id. 5, 1386: profundum (cf. ἄλας δία). Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: potimata, Pers. 1, 31. After the Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for *a deceased Roman emperor*.

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (alsc dănit, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 4: dănunt, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. in Non. 97, 14 *sq.*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 48: ib. 3, 1, 34 *subj.*: duim, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 6: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 81. duit, id. Asin. 2, 4, 54: duint, id. Am. prol. 72. *Imperat.* duitur, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject. Inf.* dasi, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* Dane = dasne, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22). 1. v. a. ||, *to put, place*: tum genu ad terram labo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 87: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37: nisi haec disumbilatio ad languorem dedit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. Andr. 1, 5, 62. praecipitem me in pistrinum dabis, ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hostem in conspectum, Liv. 3, 69 *ad fin.*: aliquem in vincula, Flor. 3, 10: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12. aliquem usque Gaditanum fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam dare, *to betake oneself*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 4, 47 *ad fin.*: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, Ov. M. 1, 529: laeva cūlia dabat retro, ib. 3, 88: corpora dant tumulo, ib. 2, 326: corpora dantur in altos rogos, ib. 7, 608: meque jubent pictae dare vela carinae, ib. 3, 679: alter ad intortos cupiens dare bruchia funes, ib. 3, 679. 2. With *two datives* (laudi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*): *to impute, attribute* anything as a merit, crime, fault, *etc.*: Ter. Andr. prol. 8: id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71. ||, *to give, to give away, grant, concede, permit; give up, resign; bestow, furnish, afford, offer*, etc.: eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. in Non. l. c.: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Pl. Am. prol. 138. dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Am. 8: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, ib. 16, 58: Caesar certior fiebat Belgas obsides inter se dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: patriam (sc. mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, ib. 6, 15: impetia, ib. 1, 44: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, Cic. Att. 5, 11 and *passim*: so, aliquid ad aliquem, ib. 10, 8 *ad fin.*: literas alicui dare (the writer being the subject of the verb) *to give one a letter to deliver*, ib. 5, 15 *fin.*: literas ad te nunquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, id. Fam. 12, 19: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) *to deliver a letter*, id. Att. 5, 4 *init.*: dare poenas, *to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment* (the word in the *dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quandocunque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: civitas stultae lastitiae graves poenas dedit, *suffered severely for its foolish joy*, Sall. C. 51. consules designati poenas dederant, ib. 18: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, ib. 1, 10: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Am. 16, 59: facultas perficiendi dabatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: locus dabatur, ib. 2, 6: dant locum, Ov. M. 8, 673: dare iter, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: dare timoris suspicionem, *give rise to*, ib. 7, 54: sibi minus dubitationem dari, ib. 1, 14: umbra salicta dabant umbras, Ov. M. 3, 690: consilium, Cic. Am. 12: praecepta, ib. 4 *fin.*: inter se fidem et justurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: dare operam, 11: *give labour*; hence, *to take pains, to pay attention*, etc.: virtuti opera danda est, Cic. Am. 22, 84: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: veniam amicitiae, Cic. Am. 17: vela dabat ventis navita, *was navigating the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 132: dextra mihi lintea danti, *steering towards the right*, ib. 3, 640: in altum vela dabunt, *were sailing out into the open sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: and fig.: ad id vela do, *I direct my efforts to that point*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ita dat se res, se ut ex Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: pecus tempore ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5: pecuniosae sequata duobus, Romule, jussa dabas, Ov. M. 14, 805: ib. 1, 578: frenis dabat, *was allowing the horse to run at full speed*, ib. 7, 231: date remissa, ob agilia

Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: Liv. 2, 34: dare manum, *to yield, surrender*, Hyg. Fab. 31: and fig. in gen. *to yield, acquiesce*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: Cic. Am. 26, 99: Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Virg. Aen. 12, 568: Hor. Epod. 17, 1: terga dare (sem. vertere), *to flee*, Liv. 36, 38: Ov. M. 13, 237: fabulam = docere fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play*: Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*: Ter. Eun. prol. 9 and 23: id. Heaut. prol. 33: verba, *to deceive, cheat*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 23: Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: Cic. Phil. 13, 16 *ad fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 22. **2.** Poet. with *infin.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, lb. 2, 3, 191: da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo, Ov. M. 8, 351. **III.** In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, *in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions*, etc.: dico, *in pronouncing sentence*: addico, *in adjudging property in dispute*: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47. **IV.** In logic: *to grant* a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25. **V.** *to give up to, to do in consideration of, to humour*: da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117: ut concessisti filium senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: tantum odiis inaeque dabat! Ov. M. 4, 448. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself, to serve*: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Tac. A. 1, 31: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: se sermonibus vulgi, lb. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Of. 1, 34: se populo ac coronae, *to present oneself, appear*, id. Verr. 3, 19: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. **VI.** *to announce, tell, communicate*: heriti filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, *foretold, promised*, Lucan. 5, 107. Poet.: in pass. = narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc.: seu pius Aeneas eripulsae fiatur, Ov. F. 6, 473: Stat. Th. 7, 315. [Two roots are perhaps confounded in this verb: (1) DA "give;" Sans. *dâ, da-dâ-mi*; Gr. δο in δί-δω-μι; Lith. *dê-mi*: and (2) DA "put;" Sans. *dhâ, da-dhâ-mi*; Gr. θε in τί-θη-μι; Lith. *dê-mi*: perhaps the Germ. *thu-n* and Eng. *do* are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put:" cf. *ab-do*, "put away," "hide;" *ad-dere*, "put to," "add;" *con-dere*, "put together," "build;" *etc.*: v. Key, § 542: almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original vowel of the root is uncertain: in Latin it is DA and DU (v. subj. *du-im*, and the comp. in-duo), in Gr. δο, which also appears in Lat. *do-num*.]

dō, *acc. of* domus, v. domus, *init.*

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* [root DOC or DEC, *to point out*, hence *to teach*: v. *dico*] *to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*, etc. With double *acc.*: hunc hominem curarum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem literas, id. Pis. 30: te tua fata docebo, Virg. Aen. 6, 759: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17. In pass. with one *acc.*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: id. S. 1, 6, 76. With *acc.* followed by *infin.*: ut docuam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91: and elliptically: Socratem fidibus (*sc.* canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22: aliquem equo, armis, Liv. 29, 1. With *de*: de ejus turpitudine judices docere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26. With a *relat. sentence*: docerent eum, qui vir fore Romae [illegible], lb. 9, 25: id. Att. 8, 2. With simple *acc. of pers.*: studiosos discendi eruditant atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2: Hor. S. 2, 2, 50: id. Ep. 1, 13, 1. With simple *acc.* of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, edocere, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*: Quint. 7, 10, 10: Hor. A. P. 306: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15. With *acc.* and *infin.*: docui per literas, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8: unam esse spem salutis docent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 63. *Absol.*: quum Zoceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82: id. Or. 42: Quint. 3, 4, 15: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.* **2.** docere fabulam, like the Gr. διδάσκειν, 11t. *to teach a play* (to the actors); hence, *to bring out, exhibit*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam il, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id. Brut. 18 *fin.*: id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: Hor. A. P. 288: Gell. 17, 21.

dochmĭus, ii, *m.* = δόχμιος (*sc.* ποὺς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry*, ⏑ — — ⏑ —: Cic. Or. 64 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 4, 79.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *easily taught, docile*: Tert. Monog. 12.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily taught, docile*: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Liv. 23, 29: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 1: ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: luscinise Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59: omnes dociles imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40. Poet. with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, Sil. 3, 233: and with *inf.*: cervа accedere mensis, id. 13, 120. Fig.: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. A. A. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8. *Comp.*: judex docilior et intentior, Quint. 4, 2, 24. *Sup.* does not occur.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] *aptness for being taught, docility*: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Nep. Att. 1. Plin. 8, 1. ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. **II.** *gentleness*: Eutr. 10, 4.

dŏcĭlĭter, *adv. docilely*: Diom. p. 401 P.

dŏcis, ĭdis, *f.* = δοκίς, *a fiery meteor*: App. de Mundo, p. 58.

doctē, *adv. learnedly, skilfully*: *Comp.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: Mart. 7, 46. **II.** *shrewdly, cunningly*: Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 23: id. Mil. 4, 2, 29.

doctĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus cano] *skilful in singing*: Mar. Cap. 2, p. 30.

doctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus facio] *making learned*: Mar. Cap. 1 *init.*

doctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus loquor] *speaking learnedly*: oratores, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89 juvenis, Mar. Cap. 9, p. 306.

doctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus sono] *sounding learnedly*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

doctiusculē, *adv. somewhat learnedly*: Gell. 6, 16.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo] *a teacher, instructor*: Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *teaching, instruction*: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: Quint. 2, 12, 8: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. **II.** *science, erudition, learning*: est unum perfugium, doctrina ac literae, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236: ad domesticum morem adventitiam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4: dicendi, *rhetoric*, id. Part. 1, 1: auctor doctrinae ejus (*sc.* Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* [doceo]. **I** *Adj.*: *learned, skilled, versed, experienced*: doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Coel. 10, 24: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, id. Brut. 25: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gramm. 7: fandi doctissima Cymodoce, Virg. Aen. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. With *acc.*: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: doctus modos, lb. 3, 9, 10: omina, Stat. Th. 2, 692: literas, Gell. 19, 9. With *inf.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9: lb. 3, 6, 38. With *prep.*: ad deliquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 21, 182: Sapphica puella Musa docior, *more skilled in song*, Cat. 35, 17. Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: vox, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: docta prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artifex, Tib. 1, 8, 12: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12. **2.** In Plaut. and Ter. *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 35: Ter Hec. 2, 1, 6.

documen, inis, v. documentum, *init.*

documentātio, *vowels, a reminding*, Gloss Lat. Gr.

documentum, i. *n.* (also dŏcŭmen Lucr. 6, 392; and dŏcĭmen, Ter. Maur p. 2425 P.) [doceo] *a lesson, example a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen* With *gen.*: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40: periculi, id. 1, 52: fidei dare, id. 22, 19: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2. cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7: quarum rerum maxuma documenta haec habeo quod, *etc.*, Sall. C. 9: nisi documentum sit adversus superbiam nobilium plebeiae libertatis, Liv. 9, 46: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2. With a dependent clause: dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin.*: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi essent documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, Ov. M. 1, 415: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento ea quoque percipi posse, Quint. 12, 11, 23. With *subj.*: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv. 21, 19: Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documentо *fuisse* ne comitia haberentur, Liv. 7, 6: ceteris ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14. *Absol.*: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: Liv. 5, 51: sequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *the twelfth part of a constellation*: Manil. 2, 694.

dōdĕcathĕon, i, *n.* = δωδεκάθεον, *an herb*; perh. *the common primrose*: Primula vulg. Linn. (the Dodecatheon of the moderns is a different plant of the same family): Plin. 25, 4, 9.

dōdra, ae, *f.* [dodrans] *a drink composed of nine ingredients*: Aus. Epigr. 86. Called also dodrails potio, lb. 86 *in lemm.*

dōdrālis, e, *adj.* v. dodra.

dōdrans, antis, *m.* [dequadrans, lit. *less one-fourth*] *three-fourths*: alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *ad fin.*: solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9; heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5: dodrans jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11: horae, Plin. 2, 14, 11:

unde dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 43. As a measure of length, *nine inches*: Plin. 36, 9, 14, 99. 5: Suet. Aug. 79.

dōdrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans] *of nine inches*: stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: ramus, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

dōdrantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dodrans*: tabulae, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic Font. frgm. 2 Niebuhr.

dogga, ae, *f.* = δοχή, *a sort of vessel* (perhaps 'a measure'): Vop. Aur. 48: doga βαυτης, Gloss. Philox.

dogarius, βαυτοποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dogma, ătis, *n.* (*fem.* Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 699 *fin.* P.) = δόγμα, *a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma*: Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 133: Juv. 13, 121.

dogmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophical doctrine, dogmatic*: lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

dogmătĭzo, 1. *v. n.* = δογματίζω, *to propound a dogma*: Aug. Ep. 57, 3 *fin.*

dōlābella, ae, *f. dim.* [dolabra] *a small pick-axe, a hatchet*: Col. 2, 24, 4 *sq.*

dōlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo] *an axe, pick-axe*, as a milit. implement: Liv. 9, 37: Tac. H. 3, 20: an agricultural implement: Col. Arb. 10, 2: a butcher's implement: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 cf. Fest. s. v. scena.

dōlābrārius, ii, m. [dolabra] *a pick-axe maker*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071.

dōlābrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *axe-shaped*: securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

dōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [dolo] *a hewing*: tunci, App. Flor. 1. p. 390.

dōlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily hewn*: Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

dōlātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an implement for cutting stones*: Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

dōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hewing, a cutting*: gemmae, Prud. Psych. 836.

dōlens, entis, *Part.* [doleo] *causing pain, painful*: nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246.

dōlenter, *adv. painfully, with sorrow*: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22 Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: Cic. Sest. 6, 14. *Sup.* does not occur.

dōlentĭa, ae, *f.* [doleo] *pain*: Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.

dōlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, (dolĭturus, Liv. 39, 43 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 11, 732, *etc.*) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to feel pain, suffer pain* of things: *to pain, to ache*: nequeo caput tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84: misero nunc malae dolent, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 252: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod feriae, id. Bac. 5, 2, 54. *Impers.*: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, id. Epid. 1, 2, 44: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55. ‖ Fig.: of personal subjects: *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for*. With *acc.*: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: Dionis mortem, id. Cael. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 1, 44: Tac. H. 1, 29: injurias alicujus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.*: aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 112. With a dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Am. 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Virg. Aen. 4, 434. With simple *inf.*: vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 62. With *abl.*: laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 17: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8: clade accepta, Liv. 9, 11: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolere alicujus, Virg. Aen. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: laeso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: rapto Ganymede, id. F. 6, 43. With *de* or *ex*: de Hortensio te certo pulo dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: quo gravius hominem ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: tum ex me doluisti, Cic Fam. 16, 21. With *quod, quia, or si*: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi exlocquerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: doleo, quia dolee et angere, Lucil. in Cic. Fam. 7, 14: delitiae, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. E. 1, 10, 89. *Absol.*: ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10: Virg. Aen 6, 733: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39. 2. Of subjects not personal: *to give pain*. With *dat.*: animus mihi dolet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 54: Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: Sall. J. 84. *Impers.*: *it pains me, I am grieved*: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 84: Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: Cic. Mur. 20, 42. With *acc.*: frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24. *Absol.*: dolet dictum. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. an. 2. ‖ As a depon.: de qua nihil aliud dolitus est (vir) nisi mortem, Inscr. Grut. *no.* 793, 4: doleatur, ib. 676, 11. (Hence Ital. *doglio*; Fr. *deuil.*)

dōlĭārĭa, ae, *adj.* [dolium] *of a cask*: vinum, *in cask*, i. e. *new, not yet drawn off*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4. Fig. anus, *pot-bellied*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

dōlĭārĭum, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a cask or casks*: dolearia officina, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4888. Subst. doliarium, ii, *n. a place for wine-casks, a wine-cellar*: Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

dolichos, i, *m. the haricot bean*, Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 92.

dōlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [doleo] *painful*: motus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

dōlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium] *a small cask*: Col. 12, 44, 3: Liv. 5, 40. 2. doliola florum, *the tube of the corolla?* Plin. 21, 13, 13: ib. 15, 15 dub.

dōlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [doleo] *to pain greatly, to ache*: Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* dolea, Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381) *a very large jar*: Cato R. R. 69, 1: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: de dolio haurire, *to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, *talk in vain*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135.

dōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to chip *with an axe, to hew*: materiem, Cato R. R. 31 *fin.*: taleas, ib. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. pertices in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59. Fig.: fusta, *to cudgel soundly*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, *contrive, devise*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 64. [Cf. Sans. *dal*, "cleave;" whence *dala*, "a part:" cf. Lith. *dalis*; Goth. *dails*; Germ. *theil*; Erse, *dail.*

dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, *m.* = δολων, *a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick*: Suet. Claud. 13: Alien. Dig. 9, 2, 52. Meton.: *a fly's sting*: Phaedr. 3, 6, 3. 2. *the fore-topsail*: Liv. 36, 44.

dŏlor, ōris, *m.* [doleo] *pain, smart, ache*: dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articulorum, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: laborat e dolore, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33. ‖ Fig.: *distress, sorrow, anguish, vexation, chagrin*, etc.: dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Am. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 5: in labore atque in dolore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: te dolorem, quem acceperis quum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, id. Am. 2, 8: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: dolore angi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et praeterea fert fideicque rumq. id. Off. 3, 21, 82 *fin.*: magno dolori affici, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: quis indomitus tantae dolor excitet iras? Virg. Aen. 2, 594: amator agit mihi vecum, accedunt ad potius meditor finire dolores, *the torments of* love, Hor. S. 2, 3, 263: Catonem veteres imitatae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: injuriae, Liv. 7, 40: ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: contagia amicae, Ov. M. 7, 668: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, Tac. A. 1, 71. ‖ Meton.: *a grief*, i. e. *an object or cause of grief*: filia (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 73. 2. In rhetor. for *vitia, passionate expression pathos*: Cic. de Or. 3, 25: id. Brut. 24 93.

dōlōsē, *adv. craftily, deceitfully*: Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61. *Comp* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dōlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dolosus] *deceit*: Vulg. Ez. 28, 5.

dōlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful*: conservus, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 43: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473. With *inf.*: amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28. Poet.: taurus, *of Jupiter, changed into a bull*, ib. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous*, ib. 2, 1, 8.

dōlus, i, *m.* = δόλος, orig. *a device, artifice*: hance, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, a common expression for *guile, fraud, deceit*: doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo*, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Fest. s. v.: in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (*sc.* Aquillio) quaereretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: Labeo sic definit: *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 373. 2. Without malus: *fraud, deceit, deception*: huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11: aliquem ductare dolis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: consuere, id. Am. 5, 1, 211: vexare, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: nectere, Liv. 27, 28 *init.*: per syncophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, ib. 1, 42: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac dolis quaerere, id. B. C. 2, 14: per dolum aq proditionem, Liv. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152: subterranei = cuniculi, Flor. 1, 18

dōma, ătis, *n.* = δῶμα, *a roof*: Eccl.

dōmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo] *tamable* (post.). Cantaber, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41: Ov. M. 9, 253.

dōmător, ōris, v. domitor, *init.*

dōmĕfactus, a, um [domo facio] *tamed, subdued*. Fig.: tellus aratro Petr. 99, 3.

dōmestĭcātim, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home*: Suet. Caes. 26.

dōmestĭcē, *adv. at home, privately* domestice et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: de mestice confectus libellus, Symm. Ep 10, 36 *ad fin.*

dōmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house*: dico fidem domesticos parietes, Cic. Dejot. 2, 5: vestis, a *garment to wear in the house*, id. Fin. 2, 24: Suet. Aug. 73: domesticum otior, *at home*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 128. ‖ Meton.: *pertaining to one's family; domestic, familiar, household*: in lecto domestico, Cic. Vatin. 13: mensae, Suet. Cal. 5: domesticis praeceptis agnitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*: domesticum unum et consuetudo cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6: homo prope domesticus, id. Fam. 7, 14: praedones, id. Rosc. Am. 8: malo

id. Sest. 45, 97: cladem, Liv. 9, 27: exemplo, id. 37, 25: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, Ib. 44. 2. Subst.: domestici, orum, m. pl., *the members of a family, inmates of a household:* Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Liv. 1, 42: Suet. Aug. 89. Also *family domestics, household slaves:* id. Oth. 10: and for the *escort, retinue* of a person: Cod. Theod. 1, 12, 3: milites, *body-guard*, Vopisc. Numer. 13. III. Esp. opp. to foreign or public: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private:* id ita esse ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, *produced at home*, id. B. G. 2, 10: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 *fin.*: bellum, *civil war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25: insidiae, id. Fam. 5, 2: domesticum et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 1, 15: domesticum ac vernaculum crimen, Ib. 3, 61: domestica facta celebrare, *of their own country*, Hor. A. P. 287: res domesticas ac familiares, *opp.* rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13: Liv. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4.

dŏmi, *adv.* v. domus.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode, home:* Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 41: Cic. Arch. 4, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 30. II. Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: Lacedaemone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23: cui verbo (*sc.* fideli(ter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17. [The word is compounded of *domus* and the root CIL: but as *concilium* and *consilium* are frequently confounded, and as *consilium* probably contains the root SED, "to sit," we may conjecture that *domisilium* is the true orthography, which would correspond to exsilium: v. Long's Cic. 1, 179.]

dŏmĭcoenĭum, ii, *n.* [domus coena] *household or homely fare:* Mart. 5, 78.

dŏmĭna, ae (*abl. plur.* only dominis, Curt. 3, 12) *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family* = hera, materfamilias: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 107: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: Quint. 5, 11, 34 *sq.* II. In gen. like *dominus, a mistress, lady:* sit sane fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2: haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimae dominae, Ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Parad. 5, 3 *in.*: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, *i. e. of Cybele*, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148: of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17: of Diana, Mart. 12, 18. Adj.: domina urbs, id. 12, 21. III. Esp. *the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family:* Suet. Dom. 13: id. Claud. 39. 2. A term of endearment, *wife:* Virg. Aen. 6, 397: Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9: *sweetheart:* Tib. 1, 1, 46. (Hence It. *donna:* Sp. *doña, dueña;* Fr. *dame:* also Sp. *dim. doncella;* Fr. *demoiselle;* Eng. *damsel.*)

dŏmĭnans, antis, *Part.* [dominor] *ruling. Comp.:* Lucr. 3, 308.

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rule, dominion:* esp. *absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism, opp.* to libertas: Cic. Rep. 1, 43 Liv. 3, 39: Tac. A. 6, 42 *in plur.:* Cic. Rep. 2, 26 *fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 16. Fig.: dominatus regnumque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: regia in judiciis, Ib. 3, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *ruler, lord:* rerum Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress* (rare): caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: Sen. Hippol. 85.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *rule, command;* esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny* (cf. dominatio): Cic. Rep. 1, 27: id. Deiot. 11, 30: id. Tusc. 5, 20: Caes. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.* In *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 1, 39: Prud. Ham. 517. Fig.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: consilii, Ib.: cupiditatum, id. Parad. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 11.

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. dominicus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3201), a, um, *adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord or master* (rare): habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2. II. Under the empire, *imperial:* res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, Ib. 3, 26, 7. Subst. dominicum, i, *n. a collection of poems by the emperor Nero:* Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.* 2. In eccl. Lat. dominica dies, *the Lord's day, Sunday:* Tert. Coron. 3. (Hence It. *domenica;* Fr. *dimanche.*)

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a feast, banquet:* dominia convivia, Lucil. in Non. 281, 25: Cic. Verr. 3, 4: Gell. 2, 24. II. Legal *t. t. property, right of ownership:* Gai. Inst. 1, 54: Ib. 2, 40: Plin. 37, 8, 27. 2. Meton.: *master:* fig.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. beat. 5. (Hence Fr. *domaine.*)

dŏmĭnor, ātus. *i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, domineer:* imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: in capite fortunisque hominum dominari, id. Quint. 30, 94: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuessent, Caes. B. G. 2. 31 *fin.*: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53: summa dominarier arce, Virg. Aen. 7, 70: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira 14, 3. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects. Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: potestas (*sc.* censura) longinquitate dominatur, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: nomina, Hor. A. P. 234: fortuna dominatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7. II. Pass.: *to be ruled:* o domus antiqua, heu quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: Lact. Mort. pers. 16.

dŏmĭnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little lord:* Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dŏmĭnus (in inscrr. sometimes DOMNUS), i, *m.* [domus] *the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner:* nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: (villicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, Cato R. R. 5, 3 *sq.*: *opp.* servus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 227: *opp.* familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: *opp.* ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276: coupled with herus, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 3: rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id. Quint. 5, 19: navigii, Petr. 100, 7: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: equi, Ib. 61. II. In gen.: *a master, lord, ruler, chief* (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 *ad fin.*: quippe qui (*sc.* populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: dii domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7: videsne, ut de rege (*sc.* Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, id. Rep. 2, 26. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, id. Tusc. 1, 21. Poet. sometimes as an adj.: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: Stat. Theb. 5, 578. III. Esp.: with or without convivii *or* epuli (like rex): *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host:* Cic. Vatin. 13: Liv. 23, 8: Petr. 34, 5. 2. *a title of the emperors:* Suet. Dom. 13: Mart. 5, 8: Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. 3. *a term of endearment in addressing a lover:* Ov Am. 3, 7, 11. 4. As an address like our *Sir:* Sen. Ep. 3: Mart. 6, 88: Suet. Claud. 21. (Hence Sp. *don.*)

dŏmĭporta, ae, *f.* [domus porto] *she that carries her house on her back:* of the snail, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

dŏmĭsĕda, ae, *f.* [domus sedeo] *she who stays at home:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4639.

dŏmĭto, i. *v. a. freq.* [domo] *to tame, break in* (rare): boves, Virg. G. 1, 285. elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8. Poet.: currus, *i. e. a team*, Virg. Aen. 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor (domator, Amm. 21, 5), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tamer, breaker* (rare): equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: Virg. Aen. 7, 189. II. Meton.: *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror:* vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *ad fin.*: belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: Persarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Virg. Aen. 5, 799: (animus) domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis, Plin. Pan. 55: curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who tames, subdues* (rare): equorum . . . daurus, Virg. G. 3, 44. Poet.: . . . trix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. . . . 9, 117. Fig.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25.

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taming, breaking* (rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1: Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [domo].

dŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taming: quadrupedum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

domnaedĭus, ii, *m.* [dominus aedes] *a landlord:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4787.

domnĭcus, v. dominicus.

domnĭfunda, ae, *f.* [domina fundus] *a landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4584.

domnĭpraedĭa, ae, *f.* [domina praedium] *a landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 104.

domnus, v. dominus, *init.*

dŏmo, ui, ĭtum (also domavi, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.: and domata, Petr. 74, 14), 1. *v. a. to tame, to break in:* boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: domare et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8: asinum ad aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1. II. Meton.: *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer:* quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *ad fin.*: Liv. 7, 32: Tac. Agr. 13: Ib. 24: quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum cura domat, Virg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68: plurime sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30: uvam praelo, *to press*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: partem (tergoris) ferventibus undis, *to boil soft*, Ov. M. 8, 650: impetos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 81: domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7: horrida verba, Tib. 11, 5, 6: avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin 37, 10, 54. [Sans. *dam*, "to be tame;" Gr. δαμάω; Germ. *zähm-en*; Eng. *tame.*]

dŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [domus itio] *a returning home:* Pac. and Lucil. in Non. 96, 2 *sq.*: App. M. 2 *ad fin.*

dŏmuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [domus] *a small house:* Vitr. 6, 10: Val. Max. 4, 4, 8.

dŏmus, ūs and i, *f.* [δόμος] *a house, home:* passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 426 *seqq.*, *Gen.* in the comic poets only, domi: but since Varro domûs: the uncontr. form domuis: Varr. in Non. 491, 22. *Dat.:* domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: for the more usual domui: contr. domu, Lucr. 4, 999. *Acc.:* domum shortened form dŏmŭm (for δῶμα): endŏ, suam do, Enn. in Diom. p. 436 P. *Abl.* usually domo: domu (very rare): Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 48: Inscr. Grut. 599, 8. *Plur. Nom.* only domus. *Gen.* domorum and domuum. *Dat.* and *abl.* only domibus. *Acc.* usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. The form domus is certain: Att. in Gell. 14, 1: and Quadrig. ib. 17, 2.

2. Adverbial forms: domi (sometimes domui), *at home, in the house:* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 12: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: Cic. Am. 1, 2: Virg. E. 3, 33: Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: meae domi, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 18: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15: domi meae, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 36: Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.*: tuae domi, ib. 4, 7: suae domi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 43: domi suae, id. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Cic. Mil 7: nostrae domi, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: domi nostrae, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 2: alienae domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: domi Caesaris, id. Att. 1, 12: istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21: domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18: cujus domi fueras, quem hospitem appellaras, id. Verr. 5, 42. Esp. in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home,* i. e. *to be provided with, possess it:* domi habet animum falsiloquum, domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14 sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.* b. domum, *homewards, to the house:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: Cic Am. 3, 12. Virg E. 1, 36. domum meam, Cic. Att. 1, 1: domum suam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 31: Cic. Rep. 1, 14. Caes. B. G. 2, 10: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *ad fin.:* Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26. In *plur.:* domos, Liv. 3, 5: domos nostras, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66: suas domos, Liv. 2, 7. With *in* and *acc.:* rex in domum se recepit, id. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 253: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. c. domo, *from home, out of the house:* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 4: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19: Cic. Flacc. 6, 14. For domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): haec ubi domo nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10: domo abditus, Suet. Caes. 20. And sometimes with *in* and *abl.:* in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. sap. 7 *med.:* in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.:* quid illuc obsecro in nostra domo est? Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 29. **II.** Meton.: *any sort of building* or *abode:* of the labyrinth, Virg. Aen. 6, 27: of a sacred grotto, ib. 6, 81: of the abode of the gods, Ov. M. 4, 736: of the dwelling of the winds, Virg. G. 1, 371: Ov. M. 1, 279: of animals, Virg. G. 2, 209: of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12: of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22: and domus aeterna, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1174: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159. **2.** In gen.: *one's native place, country, home:* M. Su. Sicanus sum Syracusanus. *M. So* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 10: domi aetatem agere, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 1, 17: legiones revocant domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Liv. 23, 20: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Caes. B. G. 1 31: qui genus? unde domo? Virg. Aen. 8, 114. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace,* v. bellum and militia: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. **3.** *a household, family, race:* domus te nostra tota salutat, id. Att. 4, 12: Liv. 3, 32: Tac. A. 3, 55: Virg. Aen. 1, 284: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8. b. *a philosophical school, sect:* Cic. Acad. 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 29 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *duomo;* Fr. *dome;* Germ. *Dom.* "cathedral.")

dōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dono] *worthy to receive a present:* Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 40.

dōnārium, ii, *n.* [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept:* Lucan. 9, 516. App. M. 9, p. 221. **II.** Meton.: *a temple, sanctuary, altar:* Virg. G. 3, 533: Ov. F. 3, 335. **2.** *a votive offering:* Liv. 42, 28: Gell. 2, 10.

dōnātīcius, a, um, *adj.* [dono] *given as a present:* hastae, Cato in Fest. s. v. optionatus.

dōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving, a donation:* Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: Just. Inst. 2, 7.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *a largess, donative* given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet. Cal. 46: Tac. H. 1, 18. *opp.* congiarium: Plin. Pan. 25: Tac. A. 12, 41. *Adject.:* Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, donor:* Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49: Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female giver* or *donor:* Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20. Prud. στεφ. 11, 191.

dōnax, ăcis, *m.* = δόναξ, *a sort of reed* or *grass* (v. arundo) Plin. 16, 36, 66. **II.** *a kind of bowing shell-fish,* also called dactylus, q. v.: id. 32, 11, 53 *ad fin.*

dōnec, *conj.* [contr. from dōnĭcum, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato R. R. 146, 2: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 19. In the Inscr. of Orell. *no.* 4370, DONI QUIRS = DONIQUE IS, and donique = donicum] *as long as, while.* With *indic.:* neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virenti canities abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17 donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1: Liv. 2, 49 Tac. A. 14, 50: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5. With *subj.:* (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militia, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, Liv. 2, 24: Tac. A. 15, 64. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 291-299.) **II.** *until, till at length.* With *indic.* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 575): haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73: ib. 4, 1, 24: hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos, donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Aen. 1, 273: neque credebam donec Scaia fecit sibi uti crederem, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 51: Liv. 3, 48: Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 301. With *subj.:* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63: Quint. 1, 1, 33: Tac. A. 2, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor feciisset, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.* Elliptically, without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatur st donec in navi super, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 82. **2.** With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum. With *indic.:* ibi odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 114: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 6 *fin.:* eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.:* (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—With *subj.:* usque sessuri, donec cantet "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istuno invitassitis usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, perissemus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 32: ut usque eo locum obtinerent, donec ab hoste missum talum ad se pervenisset, Auct. B. Afr. 31: nec eo usquin trahuntur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 33.—Elliptically, without a verb: usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51. [*Done-c* and *Doni-cum* probably connected with *deni-que, quo.*]

dōnĭcum, *conj.* v. donec, *ad init.*

dōnĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [donum facio] *to make presents:* Hyg. Fab. 112.

dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [donum] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer.* Constr. with *acc.* of gift, and *dat.* of person: donavi ei, quae volui, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 51: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.:* munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.:* catenam ex voto laribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: alicui gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, ib. 4, 12, 19: (aurae) omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Virg. Aen. 9, 313. With *inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 60: huic loricam donat habere viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 262: Venus quem pulcra dearum fari donavit, divinum pectus habere, Enn. Ann. 1, 32. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice:* inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: irum patriae, Sil. 15, 603. **2.** Constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of gift: *to present with:* donare aliquem patera, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 131: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: meritos in proelia more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54. **3.** With double *acc.:* egon' te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 9.

II. *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, *etc.:* mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: causam illi, Just. 32, 2: legem, i. e. actionem lege datam, *to give up, resign,* poet. Petr. 18, 6. **2.** Fig.: for the more usual coudonare: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribunicise potestati, Liv. 8, 35: cum vobis, Petr. 36, 11: patrem filio, Just. 32, 25.

dōnum, i, *n.* [do] *a gift, present:* dona mittunt et munera, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 121: Cic. Clu. 24, 66: Ov. A. A. 3, 654: ultima or suprema dona, *the last honours, funeral rites,* id. H. 7, 192: Sen. Hippol. 1277. **2.** Esp. *a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice:* Pl. Rud. prol. 23: Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.:* Liv. 2, 23.

dorcas, ădis (also **dorca**, æ, *m.*, Grat. Cyn. 200), *f.* = δορκάς. The dorcas of Aristotle is *the roebuck,* Cervus Capreolus, Linn.: the dorcas Libyca of Aelian is the *African gazelle,* Antilope Dorcas, Linn.: Plin. 8, 58, 83: Mart. 10, 65.

dorĭpetron (or **thorypetron**), i, *n.*, *a plant,* Leontice Leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

dŏris, ĭdis, *f.* vel pseudo-anchusa, *a plant,* Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum (*fut.* dormibo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5) 4. *v. n. to sleep:* Pa. Quin tu is dormitum? Pa. Dormio, ne occlamites, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Pass. impers.:* minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Poet.: in the Pass., of time: *to be slept through, spent in sleep:* nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tamquam ut dormiat? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 277.

II. Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be inactive:* hoc vide ut dormiendi poenam

personal, id. Curc. 1, 2, 67: Cic. Verr. ii, 70: Juv. 2, 37. **2.** *to be careless, unheeding:* animad: uxorem dulcit . . . dum ipse dormit, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 58: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17. [Root DOR: cf. Sanz. *drâ*; Gr. δαρ-θάνω; A. S. *dreôn*; Ger. *traum*; Eng. *dream.*]

dormitātor, ōris, m. [dormito] *a sluggard who sleeps by day and rots at night*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20, and 142.

dormītio, ōnis, f. [dormio] *a sleeping*: Varr. in Non. 100, 1 and 2. **2.** *death*: Eccl.

dormīto, āvi, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 175: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Hor. A. P. 105.—Poet: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *going out*, Ov. H. 19, 195. ‖ Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid*: ad hoc dici tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 5: Hor. A. P. 359: Quint. 10, 1, 24: occitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

dormītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a sleeper*: Mart. 10, 4.

dormitōrium, ii, n. [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory*: Plin. 30, 6, 17.

dormitōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for sleeping*: cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: membrum, lb. 2, 17.

dorsuālis, e, *adj.* [dorsum] *pertaining to the back, dorsal*: notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266: crustae ferarum, Amm. 22, 15.—Subst., dorsualia, ium, n. *plu. a cover for the back* of beasts: Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, n. (masc. dorsus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 44) *the back* of a man or beast: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: Plin. 11, 37, 86: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38. **2.** Fig.: of analogous things: *jugi, the slope of a hill*, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: montis, Liv. 1, 3: Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: spelunicae, *i. e. the rock*, Virg. Aen. 8, 234: viae, *the raised part of it*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, *the projecting irons*, Virg. G. 1, 172: canalium foliorum, Plin. 25, 5, 21. And *absol.*: dorsum immane mari summo, of sunken rocks, Virg. Aen. 1, 110. (Hence Ital. *dosso*; Fr. *dos.*)

dŏrȳcnĭon, ii, n. = δορύκνιον, *a poisonous plant*: acc. to Sprengel, Solanum incanum, Linn.: acc. to others, Solanum villosum, Linn.: v. Trychnon: Plin. 22, 31, 105: id. 28, 7, 21.

dōs, dōtis, f. *a marriage portion, dowry*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 209: Cic. Caecin. 25 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Hor. S. 1, 2, 131. (v. Smith's Ant. 417.) ‖ Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality*: (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17: omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717: oris, lb. 5, 562: ingenii (*opp.* bona corporis), Id. A. A. 2, 113: naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: omnes dotes belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12: est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas dos mea, *my gift*, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 60: dos erat ille (*sc.* Phaon) loci, *the ornament*, id. H. 15, 146. [Root DO or DA, "give:" cf. Gr. δί-δω-μι, and Erse, *dath*, "a gift."]

dossŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [dorsum] *that carries on its back, that bears burdens* (rare): aselli, Varr. R. R. 2, 5 *fin.*: jumenta, lb. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *pertaining to a dowry or portion*: aedes, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 30: praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20: regia, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: regnum, Ov. H. 12, 53: tellus, lb. 4, 169: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 73: servus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 72.

dōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [doto] *endowed, gifted, provided*: uxor, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 49: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 47: Cic. Att. 14, 13 Hor Od. 3, 24, 19. Fig.: nimus vite. Plin. 18, 28, 68: Chiose dotatissime forma, Ov. M. 11, 301. *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dōto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [dos] *to endow, to portion*: in the verb. *finit.* more: filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Tyrioque et Ilitide dotabere, virgo, Virg. Aen. 7, 318. Fig.: in Aphia ex olea dotatur lacrima, *has an exudation*, Plin. 12, 17, 38. (Hence Fr. *doter*; and from middle age Latin *dotarium*, Fr. *douaire, douairière.*)

drăcaena, ae, f. = δράκαινα, *a she-dragon*, acc. to Don, p. 1747 P.

drachma, ae (drachuma, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 23), ae, f. = δραχμή, *a drachma* or *drachm, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman* denarius: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20: Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. ‖ As a *weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, about the same as our *drachm*: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

drăco, ōnis (*gen.* draconis, Att. in Non. 426, 2: and *acc.* draconem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), m. = δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon.* This word seems to have been used rather loosely, but from the reference to the Laocoon in Plin. 36, 5, 4, and to the event which forms the subject of that piece of sculpture in Virg. Aen. 2, 225, it would seem that some kind of *Boa* was indicated. In other places Pliny refers to poisonous dragons or serpents; and hence it must be supposed that various Indian snakes, perhaps some of the crested lizards, may have been called dragons. Cic. Div. 2, 30: Plin. 8, 17, 22. Suet. Aug. 94: Mart. 7, 87. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: Phaedr. 4, 20. ‖ Meton. . *a constellation*: poeta Cic. N. D. 2, 42. **2.** *a cohort's standard*: Veg. Mil. 2, 13. **3.** Marinus, *a sea-fish, the dragon Weever*, Trachinus draco, Linn. The spines of the first dorsal fin of this fish are imagined by fishermen to be poisonous. It is eaten on the continent: Plin. 9, 27, 43, and 32, 11, 53. **4.** *a water-vessel shaped like a serpent*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 24. **5.** *an old vine-branch*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 24.

drăcōnārius, ii, m. [draco] *a standard-bearer*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco and GEN root of gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, *i. e. Thebes*, Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, *Alexander the Great*, Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

drăcontārium, ii, n. [draco] *a garland* or *wreath twisted like a serpent*: Tert. Cor. mil. 15.

drăcontĭa, ae, f., **dracontias**, ae, m. = δρακοντίας, or **drăconītes**, ae, m. · *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57. ‖ *a kind of wheat*: id. 18, 7, 12.

drăcontĭon vitis, *an excellent kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 28.

drăcontium, ii, n. = δρακόντιον, *dragon-wort*: Arum dracunculus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 9 called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1. **2.** Dracontium follis betae = Arum Italicum, Linn.: Plin. lb.

drăcunculus, i, m. *dim.* [draco] *a small serpent*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14. **2.** *a thread twisted like a serpent*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1572. **3.** *a sort of fish*, the same as draco marinus, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 11, 53. **4.** *a plant*, the same as dracontium, *q. v.*: id. 24, 16, 91.

dragantum, i, v. tragacantha.

drāma, ătis, n. = δρᾶμα, *a drama, play*: Aus. Ep. 18, 15. Hence **dramăticum** poema, *dramatic*: Diom. p. 480 P.

drăpĕta, ae, m. = δραπέτης, *a fugitive slave*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, i. m. *a sodomite*: Mart. 9, 28.

drenso, 1. v. n. *to cry like a swan*: Auct. Philom. 52.

drĕpănis, is, f. = δρεπανίς, *the swift*, Hirundo apus, Linn.: Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. 11, 47, 101.

drĭmȳphăgia, ae, f. = δριμυφαγία, *the eating of highly-seasoned food*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

drĭndĭlo, 4. v. n. *to cry like a weasel*: Auct. Philom. 62.

drŏmas, ădis, m. = δρομάς, *a dromedary*: Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 5, 2. Called also **drŏmădārius**, ii, m.: Hier. Vit. Malachi, 20.

dromedarius, ii, v. dromas.

drŏmo, ōnis, m. = δρόμων (the runner), *a sort of fish*, perh. a kind of tunny: Plin. 32, 11, 53. ‖ *a kind of fast-sailing vessel, a cutter*: Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

drŏmos, i, m. = δρόμος, *the Spartan race-course*: Liv. 34, 27. **2.** *a race-course*, in gen.: Inscr. Grut. 339, 2.

drŭpax, ăcis, m. = δρύπαξ, *a pitch-ointment, depilatory*: Mart. 3, 74.

drŭsĭus, ădis, *f. a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.

drŭĭdes, um (**druidae**, arum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: Tac. A. 14, 30, *etc.*), m. *plu. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*: Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Lucan. 1, 451.

druis, ĭdis, *i. q.* druĭdes: Vop. Aur. 44.

drungus, i, m. *a troop of soldiers*: Veg. Mil. 3, 10: Vop. Prob. 19.

drūpa (ae) oliva = δρύπη, *an over-ripe olive*: Plin. 15, 1, 2: and *absol.*: drupa, ae, f.: id. 15, 7, 7: also druppa, id. 26, 27, 60.

drȳĭtis, ĭdis, f. = δρυΐτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

drȳŏphŏnon, i, n. = δρυόφονον, *a plant*, which some refer to the *scurvy-grass*, Cochlearia Draba, Linn.; others to some species of Convallaria: Plin. 27, 9, 49.

drȳŏptĕris, ĭdis, f. = δρυοπτερίς, *a fern*, prob. *the black-stalked spleenwort*, Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 48.

dryos hyphăr = δρυὸς ὕφαρ, *the oak-mistletoe*: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo] *that contains two*: numerus (nasal), *bipartite*, Lact. Opif. D. 10. In gram.: numerus, *the dual*: Quint. 1, 5, 42.

dubennus apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus (dubius? cf. addubenum and Gloss.: dubinus δυσός), Fest. *s. v.*

dŭbĭē, *adv. doubtfully*: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly*: etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, id. Fam. 15, 1: nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *ad fin.*: haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102.

dŭbĭĕtas, ātis, f. [dubius] *doubt, uncertainty*: Amm. 20, 4.

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *doubtful, dubious*: fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful* (rare). *Pass.*: nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, lb. 13, 21. ‖ Act.: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dubĭtanter, *adv. doubtingly*: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10 **2.** *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, lb. Brut. 22, 87.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv. hesitatingly, with hesitation*: Sisenna in Non. 98, 33.

dŭbĭtātio, ōnis, f. [dubito] *a wavering in opinion or judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.*: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 *ad fin.*: quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: dubitationem afferre, id. Off. 1, 41, 147 "eo sibi minus dubitationis dari. Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt, most certainly*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: id. Balb. 13, 32 With *gen.*: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: juris dubitatio, Cic. Caecin. 4: dubitatio belli utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28. With *de*: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17: Auct. B. Afr. 26. With relat or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, Cic. Off. 3, 4 18: alterum pro eo est habenda dubitationem adhibendamne fuerit hoc genus, lb. 3, 8

9: Quint. xi, 2, 44. With *quin*: Cic. Off. 2, 9, 37. With *acc.* and *infin.*: hinc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48. **2.** As a fig. of speech, *i. q.* Gr. *διαπόρησις*, *a professing to be at a loss for a term to characterize anything*: Auct. Her. 4, 29. **II.** Meton.: *a wavering, hesitating, irresolution*: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30: abuit dubitatione bellum, Tac. H. 3, 42 *fin.*: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without a moment's hesitation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Font. 6: id. Cluent. 28: sine dubitatione, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23. **2.** *a considering, examining*: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Am. 19: ad rempublicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7.

dŭbĭtātīvē, *adv. doubtfully*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 *fin.*

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful*: sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *ad fin.*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a doubter*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 31.

dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.*: I. *to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other*: hence, **II.** *to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt*. *Absol.*: vivulenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: et interroganius et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70: ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. Aen. 3, 316. With *de*: de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: de divina ratione, id. N. D. 2, 29, 99: de tua ergo me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: de carninibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de se, Pompul. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. *Pass. impers.*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3: de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7. With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a pron.): haec non tarpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: Quint. 2, 17, 2: Ov. H. 17, 37. In *pass.*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7: dicta haud dubitanda, Virg. Aen. 3, 170. With *a relat. sentence*: ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1: cur dubitas, quid de republica sentias? id. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.* With *interrogative sentences*: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id. Verr. 3, 89: honestumne facta sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 95: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula si dubitem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: dubito num, Plin. Ep. 6, 27: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim an, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: illud cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 42. Poet. in the *pass.*: an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208. With *acc.* and *infin.*: neque humorem dubitavi surasque perire, Lucr. 5, 250: Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21: non dubito, fore pierosque, Nep. Praef. § 1: Liv. 2, 64: Suet. Claud. 35: piraticam, ut musicam et fabricam, dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34. In an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3: and *pass. impers.* an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? Quint. Procem. § 12. **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to be uncertain, doubtful*: si tardior manus dubitet, ii. 5, 10, 124: sanguinem ne velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 1, 21: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: nec mox fama dubitavit, Flor. 1, 1. **III.** Meton.: *to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay*. With *inf.*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. In an interrog.: quid dubitamus pultare atque hue evocare ambos foras? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 29: Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Virg. Aen. 6, 807. Very seldom affirmatively: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8. Elliptically: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18. With *negat.* and *quin*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 13: nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, id. Manil. 23, 68: and in an interrog. without a *negat.*: dubitatis, judices, quin civem vindicetis, id. Flacc. 17, 40. *Absol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid igitur ego dubito? Pl. Am. 1, 2, 283: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 9, 12. **2.** *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider* (rare): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Virg. Aen. 9, 192. [From dubius: so Gr. δοιάζω, and Ger. *zweifeln*.]

dŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [duo, *two* and bis, *go*: v. bito] *moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro* (rare): ut vas in terra non quit constare, nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 536: circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16. **II.** Fig.: *wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain*: anni multi me dubium dant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. Manil. 10: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. Aen. 1, 218; Philippus non dubius, quin, Liv. 31, 42: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, id. 6, 14. With *gen.*: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum quam sit, Virg. G. 3, 289: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 428. **2.** *irresolute, undecided* (rare) terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107. Fig.: hostes (*opp.* firmi), Ib. 51 *fin.*: nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.*: quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441. **III.** Pass.: *that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious*: videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: res secernere apertas ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 469: dubia verba, *opp.* aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: dubium jus, *opp.* certum, id. 12, 3, 6: and *opp.* confessum, id. 7, 7, 7: obscura aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40: dubia et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17: fortuna scenica, Ta. Vec. prol. alt. 6: victoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 80: spes armorum, Vell. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, Sil. 3, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, Ov. M. 12, 61: an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubia dilis agerem? Liv. 8, 32: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii, qui certi hostes viderentur, id. 44, 18: Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44: dubiaeque crepuscula lucis, Ov. M. 11, 596: cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, Ib. 4, 401: coelum, *overcast*, Virg. G. 1, 252: dubius et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: dubia tegens lanugine malas, *between down and a beard*, Ov. M. 9, 398: vina, *which are not sure to thrive*, Plin. 18, 31, 74 *ad fin.*: consilia, *wavering*, Tac. Agr. 18: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus, Liv. 4, 8: haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 29 *ad fin.*: haud dubii hostes, id. 37, 49: coena dubia, *such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first*, Tac. Ph. 2, 2, 28: Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: Ann. Mon. 102. **2.** dubium est, *it is doubtful, uncertain*: esp. freq. with negatives; si quid erit dubium, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, Sil. Pun. 3, 4, 27: interrog.: ob! dubitamus id fieri? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: and with the *dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? id. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: Cic. Fam. 4, 13. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, id. Att. 11, 6: de eorem jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4. With an interrog. sentence: illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, sequutenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempora exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur nécne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31. *Absol.* and *adverb.*: ecdicitii, dubium, ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium pias an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69: neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5. With *negat.* and *quin*: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1. With *acc.* and *infin.*: perlisse me una haud dubium est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 46: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 9. Dubium habere, *to regard as uncertain, to doubt*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: haec habere dubia, Cic. Acad. 2, 9 *ad fin.* In dubium: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: venire in dubium, id. Quint. 2: Liv. 3, 13: alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, Cic. Att. 11, 15. In dubio: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24: ut in dubio poneret, utrum id matronae sua sponte, an nobis auctoribus fecissent, Liv. 34, 5. Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, certainly*: sine dubio, opinor Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14: Cic. Verr. 1, 2 sine dubio . . . . . sed, verum, at, *etc., no doubt, doubtless . . . . . but, yet*, etc.: quum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret . . . . . sed, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: id. de Or. 3, 57: Quint. 1, 6, 38, *etc.* Procul dubio (rare): Lucr. 3, 638: Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 21, 50 *ad fin.* **IV.** Meton.: *dangerous, critical, difficult*: res dubias, egenas, inopicosa consili, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2: Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: Tac. A. 2, 62: in dubiis periculis, adversisque in rebus, Lucr. 3, 55: tempora (*opp.* secunda), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83: quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 98. *Absol.*: mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devoturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42. In *plur.*: mens dubiis percussa labat, Lucan. 6, 596.

dŭcālis, e, *adj.* [dux] *pertaining to a commander*: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13.

dŭcālĭter, *adv. like a leader or general*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13. *Comp.* ib. 8, 6.

dŭcātor, ōris, m. [duco root of *duc* and *duco*] *a leader*: civitatis, Tert. adv Jud. 13.

dŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female leader*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dŭcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *military leadership, command*: Suet. Tib. 19: Flor. 3, 21. (Hence It. *ducato*; Fr *duché*.)

dŭcēna, ae, *f.* [decem] *the office of a decemarius*: Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

dŭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing or relating to two hundred*: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: praepositurae, *i. e.* who *received a salary of* 200 *sesterces*, Suet. Claud. 24: judices, *out of persons* (chosen from persons possessed of 400 sesterces), id. Aug. 32 (v. Ruhnk. *h. l.* 429). Subst. **dŭcēnārĭus**, ii, m. *a commander of* 200 *men*: Veg. Mil. 2, 8.

dūcēni, æ, a, *gen. num. distr. two hundred each, two hundred* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 40: Liv. 9. 19 *gen.* ducenum Plin. 9. 3. 2.

dūcentēsĭma, æ, *f.* (sc. pars) [ducenti] *a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.* Tac. A. 2, 42 Suet. Cal. 16

dūcenti, æ, a (sing ducentum, Col. 3, 3, 7), *plu. num* [duo centum] *two hundred* Pl Bac. 4, 4, 55 *gen* ducentum Varr R. R. 3, 2, 15 ‖ Meton *any large number* Pl. Asin 2, 2, 10 Hor S. 1, 3, 11

dūcentĭēs, *adv num.* [ducenti] *two hundred times* Cic Phil 2, 16, 40. ‖ Meton *many times* Cat. 29, 15.

dūcentum, v ducenti, *ad init*

dūcānus, a, um, *adj* [dux] *pertaining to a leader* or *commander* officium, Cod. Theod. 15 11, 2 Subst ducianus, i, *m a commander's servant* Cod Theod. 7, 16, 3

dūco, xi, ctum (*imper* duce—for duc—Pl Epid. 3, 3, 18 *Perf sync* duxti, Cat. 91, 9) 3 *v a to lead, conduct, draw, bring* quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl Bac. 3 3, 2 suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic Cat 2, 10 *ad fin* (difficulter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Cæs. B G 1, 6 aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic Q Fr 3 1, 2 spiritum naribus, Varr R R 2 3, 5 spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen Ben 3, 8 ærem spiritu, Cic N D 2, 6 *fin* spiritum, *to live* id Fam. 10, 1 vitam et spiritum, id Manil 12, 33 tura naribus, Hor Od. 4, 1, 22 succos nectaris, *to quaff*, ib 3, 3, 34 pocula ib 1, 17, 22 Liberum, ib 4, 12, 14 jucunda oblivia vitæ, id S 2, 6, 62 mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg Aen. 12, 378 ferrum vagina, Ov F 4, 929 sortem, Cic Div 2, 33 Virg Aen 6, 22 and *pass* of that which is drawn by lot oracula, quæ, aequatis sortibus, ducuntur, Cic Div 1, 18, 34 sorte judex in reum ductus, Suet Cæs 12 pondus aratri *to draw*, Ov M 7, 119 remos *to row* ib. 1 294 lanas, *to spin*, ib 4 34 stamina, ib 4 221 ubera, *to milk*, ib 9, 358 frena manu, *to guide*, ib 15 518 ilia *to become broken-winded* Hor Ep 1, 1, 9 os, *to make wry faces* Cic Or 25 *fin* vultum Ov M 2 774 Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor Ep 1, 18, 20 via quæ ducit ad undas, Ov M 3, 602 quo via ducit, Virg L. 9 1 *Absol* sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to appropriate*, Sall J 41 With pron. *reflect to betake oneself, go* Pl Am. 4, 3, 8 Ter Hec 4, 1, 7 2 Esp legal *t t to lead away to prison to punishment*, etc post deinde manus injectio esto, in jus ducito, XII Tab ap. Gell 20, 1 in jus, Liv 2 27 illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic Verr 5 30 in vincula Suet Cæs 79 ad mortem, Cic Cat 1 1, 2 Nep Phoc 4. 3 Uxorem, *to lead a wife home* i. e. *to marry* verum egon eam ducam domum? Pl Mil 3, 1, 91 filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Cæs B. G. 1, 9 eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 105 *Absol* si tu negaris ducere, Ter Andr 2, 3, 5 Liv 4, 4. Rarely for nubere si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, Imp Antonin. in Cod Just 5, 18, 3 4. Milit *t t to lead* or *direct the march of* (soldiers) locis apertis ex ercitum ducere, Cæs B G 1, 41 ex ercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, ib 1, 10 *fin* cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, id. B. C 3, 62 exercitum Uticam, ib 2, 26 reliquas copias contra Labienum, id B G 7 61 In the *pass* of the soldiers quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, ib 1 40 And *act. absol* of the general, *to march, move*: (Mettus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv 1, 23 In gen *to command* an army or division qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur 9, 20 qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35 ‖ ordinem, Suet. Vesp. 1: parum exercitus, Sall J 53. Also, *to lead the van* pars equitum et auxiliariæ cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. Hence, fig *to be leader, chief* in any thing accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic Fam. 7, 5 *ad fin.* ordines, id Phil 1, 8, 20 classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 funus, Hor Epod 8, 12 toros, Ov F 6, 668 ex sequias, Plin 8, 42, 64 pompam, Ov H 12, 152 choras, Tib 2, 1, 56 choreas, Ov M 8, 581 5 *to construct, build, make*, esp what is distinguished by *length* rather than any other dimension parietem per vestibulum alicujus, Cic. Mil 27 *fin.* muros, Hor Od 4, 6, 23 vallum ex castris ad aquam, Cæs B C 1, 73 fossam, id B G 7 72 lineam, Plin 35, 10, 35 sulcum, Col 2, 2, 27 Of other things lateres de terra, Vitr 2, 3 vivos vultus de marmore Virg Aen 6, 849 arcum, Ov M 3, 160 orbem, Plin 11, 3, 118 Fig epos, Hor S 1, 10 44 carmen Ov Tr 1, 11, 18 versus, ib 5 12, 63 6 *to act upon, affect, give* alvum *to move by clysters* Cels 2 12 alapam alicui, *to give one a box on the ear*, Phædr 5, 3 2 colaphum, Quint. 6 3 83 pugnam Paul Dig 47 10 4 7 *to receive, admit, take* cicatricem, Ov Tr 3, 11, 66 rimam, id M 4. 65 situm, Quint. 1, 2, 18 formam Ov M 1 402 colorem ib 3 485 nomina Hor Od 3, 27, 76 notam ib 4 2, 59

‖ Fig ducit quo quemque voluntas Lucr 2, 258 ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam Hor Ep 1 2, 31 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus id Od 4, 8, 34 per quæ dam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem) Quint 1 10 5 ludos et mania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiæ duxit, *conducted in a middle course*, Luc Agr 6 *fin* 2 *to deduce, derive* ab aliqua re totius vitæ ducere exordium, Cic. Fin 5 7 18 principium disputationis a principe investigandæ veritatis id. N D 2 21 *fin* bilis initium a fame, id Att 9 9 initia causaque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus ducere id N D 2 19 49 originem ab Isocrate Quint 2, 15, 4 honestum ab iis rebus Cic Off 1 18 60 nomen a Gracco Quint 1 6 3 utrumque (*sc* amor et amicitia) ductum est ab amando, Cic Am 27 3 *to move, incite, induce, allure* ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio id Fusc 2, 18 nos ducit scholarum consuetudo Quint 4, 2 28 declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio id 10, 7 21 *Pass* si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur Cic Verr 2 58, 143 eloquentiæ laude id Or 32, 115 quæstu et lucro, id Fusc 5 3, 9 hoc errore id Off 1, 41 literis eorum et urbanitate id Rosc Am 41, 120 omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditatem id Off 1, 6 Hence in a bad sense *to cheat, deceive* Pl Most. 3 2 26 Ter Andr 4, 1, 20 Ov H 19, 13 4 *to protract, prolong* bellum, Cæs B G 1 38 Cic Fam 7 3 Liv 22, 25 bellum longius, Cæs B C 1, 64 bellum in hiemem ib 1, 61 rem prope in noctem, ib 3 51 rem leniter, Liv 3 41 Also of time itself tempus Cic Verr 1, 11 diem ex die, Cæs. B G 1, 16 and of persons *to put off* ubi se diutius duci intellexit, ib Hence, *to pass, spend* ætatem in literis, Cic Fin 5 19 ætatem Hor Ep 2, 2, 202 vitam, id Epod 17, 63 noctem, Prop 1, 11, 5 somnos, Virg Aen. 4 560 5 Mercant. *t t to calculate, compute, reckon* age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil in Non 283, 30 minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC med duximus, accedant eo, etc, Cic Verr 3, 49 Hence fig ducere rationem alicujus, *to consider, compute one's advantage*. duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id. Att 8, 11, D suam quoque rationem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 48: non minorem emporum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 *fin.* salutis meæ rationem ducere, Cic. Fam. 7, 3 rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23. 6. In gen. *to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem* parvi id ducebat, id. Fin 2, 8, 24 pro nihilo aliquid ducere, id. Verr 2, 10 *ad fin.* ea pro falsis ducit, Sall C 3 innocentiam pro malevolentia, ib 12 vos eritis judices, laudin an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter Ad Prol. 5 aliquid honori, Sall J 11 aliquid laudi, Nep Praef aliquem despicatui, Cic Fl. 27 65 nihil præter vir, tutem in bonis ducere, id Fin 3, 3 aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr. 5 25 *ad fin* aliquem loco affinium, Sall J 14 aliquid testimonii loco. Quint 5, 9, 10 tutelæ nostræ duximus quum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv 21, 41 officii duxit exorare filiæ patrem Suet. Tib 11 faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv 25 7 malum quum amici tuum ducis malum Pl Capt. 1, 2, 48 Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic Rep 1, 38 nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor Ep. 2 1, 83 sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum Virg Aen 6, 690 With *acc* and *infin* ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic Am 2 7 biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Cæs B G 1, 3 optimum factu esse duxerunt, ib 4 30 [Cf Ger *rech en zug* Eng *tug, tow*] (Hence from the middle age Latin *ductiare*, to conduct (water), It. *docciare*, subs *doccia* Fr *douche*, Sp *ducha*)

ductābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [ducto] *aptness to be duped* Att. in Non 150, 13

ductārius, a, um, *adj* [id] *of* or *for drawing* funis, Vitr 10, 2

ductĭlis, e *adj* [duco] *that may be drawn, ductile* flumen aquæ riguæ, *a canal*, Mart 12 31 æs *that may be hammered out thin*, Plin 34, 8 20 (Hence Fr *douille, douillet*, not from dulcis.)

ductum, *adv by drawing* (rare) major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam cæsim facienda est Col 4 25, 2 invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductum, *in good draughts*, Pl. Curc 1 2, 13

ductĭo, ōnis *f* [duco] *a leading off* or *away* (rare) aquarum Vitr 1 1 alvi, Cels 2, 12 hominis, Ulp Dig 43, 29, 3

ductĭto, avi, 1 *v a freq* [id] *to lead about* Pl Rud 2 7 26 2 *to lead home* a wife *to marry* id Poen 1, 2 60 Fig *to deceive* ego follitim ductitabo, id Epid 3 2, 15

ducto, avi atum 1 *v a freq* [id] *to lead* or *draw about* aliquem, Pl Most. 3, 2, 158 rastim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4 7 34 exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall J 38 Tac H 2, 100 equites in exercitu, Sall. C 19 2 *to take home a concubine* Pl Asin 1, 3, 12 Ter Ph 3, 2, 16. ‖ Fig *to deceive, cheat* Pl Most. 3, 2, 159. 2 *to esteem* or *account* omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id Pers 4 4, 85

ductor, ōris, *m* [id] *a leader, commander, general* exercitus, Cic Fusc. 1, 37 Liv 1, 28 Virg Aen. 2, 14 apum (in their battles), id G 4, 86 and of the leaders in warlike games, id. Aen 5, 133 Suet. Tib 6 classis, Virg Aen 6, 334 aquarum Tibris, Stat. S 3, 5 112 ferreus, poet. for *iron-worker* Auct. Priap 32 *ad fin*

ductus, a, um, *Part* [duco]

ductus, ūs, *m.* [duco] *a leading, conducting* aquarum, Cic Off 2, 4, 14 porticus æquali ductu, *a line, row*, Lucr. 4 427 muri, Cic Rep 2, 6 literarum, *shape*, Quint 1, 1, 25 oris, *features*, Cic Fin 5, 17, 47 masculum, Plin. 37 12, 74 2. *generalship, command*; Cic Manil. 21 Cæs. B G 7, 62 Tac Agr 5 Suet Vesp 4 ‖. Fig of style *connection* Quint 4, 2, 53. 2 *a period*. id. 9, 4, 30.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [dīu dum: cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3: Prisc. p. 1028 P.] lit. *a long time since, but yet, a little while ago*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 231: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 12: Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Virg. Aen. 5, 630. 2. With respect to the present: *formerly, before*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100: Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5: Cic. Brut. 36, 138: Virg. Aen. 2, 726. 3. In Plaut. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just as, just now*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 18. sollicet qui dudum tecum venit, quum pallam mihi detulisti, id. Men. 2, 3, 41. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, *just now*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 129. 4. haud dudum, *not long ago*, i. e. *just now*: quam dudum, *how long?*: To. E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *To.* Haud dudum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulso! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38: Cic. Att. 14, 12 *ad fin.*

dŭēlla, ae, *f.* [duo] *the third part of an* uncia: Rhemn. Fann. de pond. 23.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

duellis, is, *m.* [duellum = bellum] *a warrior*: Arn. 1, p. 10.

duellum, v. bellum.

duiconsus dicebatur cum altero, id est cum filio census, Fest. *s. v.* [duis = bis and censeo].

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

duis, *verb. v.* do, *ad init.* 2. *Num.* v. bis, *ad init.*

dŭītae, arum, *m. plu.* [duo] *heretics who believed in two gods*: Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

dŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the state of being two, duality*: Labeo in Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.

duitor, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcŏīdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis acidus] *of a sourish-sweet flavour*: liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151.

dulcātor, ōris, *m.* [dulco] *a sweetener*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulcĕ, *adv. sweetly, pleasantly* Hor. Od. 1, 21, 2: *Comp.*: Quint. 12, 10, 27. *Sup.*: Cic. Brut. 20.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness, a sweet taste*: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30. ‖ Fig. *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1265: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33: honoris et pecuniae, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28 agrarias legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709. gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: irae, Liv. 9, 14 *ad fin.*: amoris, Virg. Aen. 11, 338: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13: praedandi, id. 6, 41 *ad fin.*: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37. In *plur.*: Vitr. 7, praef.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3. v. *incep.* [id.] *to become sweet*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53 Plin. 3, 18, 22.

dulcia, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *sweet cakes, sweetmeats*: Vop. Tac. 6 Lampr. Heliog. 26.

dulciārius, ii, *m.* [dulcia] *a confectioner, pastrycook*: Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*: Lampr. Heliog. 27.

dulciculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis] *sweetish* (rare): potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 177.

dulcifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis fero] *containing sweetness, sweet* (rare): ficus, Enn. in Charis. p. 103 P.: cantharum, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

dulcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis loquor] *sweetly speaking* (rare): Aus. Idyll. 20, 4.

dulci-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis modus] *sweetly modulated*: Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcinervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis nervus] *sweetly-stringed*: arcus, Cap. 9, p. 310.

dulcĭōla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [dulcis] *little sugar-cakes*: mellita, App. M. 4, 155.

dulcĭlŏquēns, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis os loquor] *speaking with a sweet mouth*: Naev. in Gell. 10, 9.

dulcis, e, *adj. sweet, opp. amarus*: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: mel, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 24: aqua, Lucr. 6, 891: poma, id. 5, 1370: vinum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. Od. 3, 1, 19. *Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795. *Sup.*: panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20. ‖ Fig. *agreeable, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: vita, Lucr. 2, 997: lumina vitae, id. 5, 987 solatia vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, id. Brut. 21, 83. genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33. poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: amores, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8 fortuna, id. Od. 1, 37, 11. *Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13. quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Am. 23 *fin.* 2. Esp. of friends, lovers, etc.: *friendly, agreeable, charming, kind, dear*: amici, *opp.* acerbi inimici, ib. 24, 90: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, ib. 18, 66: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40. nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. Od. 3, 23, 7. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11. dulcissume Attice, id. Att. 6, 2: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12 dulce decus meum, id. Od. 1, 1, 2. quid agis, dulcissime rerum? id. S. 1, 9, 4. [*Dulc-is* is prob. same as γλυκ-υς. the root is seen in *in-dulg-eo.*] (Hence It. *dolce*; Fr. *doux.*)

dulcisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis sonus] *sweetly sounding*: Sid. Carm. 6, 5.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness, pleasantness*: App. de Mundo, 74, 34. Fig conspirantis animae, Att. in Non 96, 27.

dulcĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*. Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18. Quint. 1, 10, 24.

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness* (rare). gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. 2. Fig. *pleasantness*: usurarum, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10.

dulco, atus, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sweeten*: Sid. Ep. 5, 4: id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sweetness*. Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. *douceur.*)

dulcōro, 1. *v. a.* [dulcor] *to sweeten*: amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, no. 9.

dūllŏs, *adv.* = δουλικῶς, *like a slave, servilely*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

dum, *conj.* Prop. of time. ‖ Duration of time: 1. *whilst* (chiefly with the *indic. mood*, exc. in the *oratio obliqua*; though the *indic.* was used in the latter also, the recta being intermingled with the obliqua oratio, as in Greek): dum cum hac usuraria uxore nunc mihi morigero, haec curata sint fac sis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *ad fin.*: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* In the *oratio obliqua*: *Indic.*: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poeta Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur, silentium fieri Fiaccum jussisse, Liv. 26, 16: Tac. A. 15, 59: narrat id se, dum traditur, cepisse, Ov. M. 4, 776. *Subj.*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40: id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*: Sall. C. 7: Suet. Ner. 35: Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.* *Subj.* in the *orat. directa* (chiefly *post.*): o quoties ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, rumpere magitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Virg. G. 4, 457: Mart. 1, 22: Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 35. 2. *as long as* (with *indic.* [illegible] *oratio obliqua*): [illegible] dum vivitis, non absentis, Quir. in Cic. 16, 1 *ad fin.*: quem esse natum et tam gaudemus, et haec civitas, dum erit, lactabitur, Cic. Am. 4, 14: id. de Sen. 23, 85: id. Att. 9, 10: id. Fin. 3, 2, 9. *Subj.*: non tibi venit in mentem, si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, Pl. Ban. 3, 2, 76: para, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, *etc.*: with tamdiu: Cic. Verr. 4, 3. id. Cat. 3, 7 etc. with tantum: Liv. 27, 42: with tantummodo: Sall. J. 53: with tantisper: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45: with usque: Cic. Verr. 1, 5: dum ... postea. id. Mur. 12, 26: dum ... postea quam: Caes. B. G. 7, 82: dum ... postquam: Sall. J. 53: Liv. 21, 13. dum ... deinde: Cic. Att. 9, 6: Liv. 27, 42: dum ... sed ubi. Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 37: Caes. B. C. 1, 51: dum ... nunc, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17: Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu ... dum, less freq. dum ... dum, *as long as* ... *so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56: Quint. 9, 3, 16. ‖ Succession of time: *until, until that* (with *subj.* or *indic.* acc. as the idea of purpose, or simply of time, predominates): quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16 Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32: Liv. 4, 21 *fin.* Yet Cicero generally, and Caesar always, employs the *subj.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 14: paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Amph. 2, 2, 64: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, so frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, id. B. C. 1, 87: different in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.*: obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, id. 21, 8: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5: causas innecte morandi, dum pelago desaevit hiems, Virg. Aen. 4, 52: retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89: Titire, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Virg. E. 9, 23: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3. ‖‖ As a restrictive particle (always with *subj.*): *so long as, provided that, if only*: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. in Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lascivire dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. With ellipsis of verb: *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: dum eatenus, Quint. 1, 11, 1. With an emphatic modo, and in one word, dummodo: aeque istuc facio dummodo eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189. Cic. Off. 3, 21. Ov. F. 5, 242: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, Cic. Brut. 82, 285.—Separate: mea nil refert dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28. With tamen: Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: Quint. 1, 1, 11. With quidem: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 20. With ne: id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato R. R. 5, 4: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 2, 3, 21: dummodo ne, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: dum quidem ne, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 89. IV. As an enclitic, with the imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: *now, come, yet, etc.*: Scala nimirum, paucis te volo: Ter. An. 2, 1, 21: circumspicedum, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 109: dic

tum, Tac. Hoc. 5, 2, 9: and esp., agrum, id. Ann. 4, 4, 27: Cic. Sull. 26: *Liv.* 7, 9: virulum tenue-epistolium legunt, cum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 4 2 *fin.*: legatione decreta, nocdum missa, Liv. 21, 6: simulata lenitas nihilominus profuerat, id. 24, 20: ebodum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13 (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 301-330).

dūmālis, e, *adj.* [dumus] *bushy, briefly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 95.

dūmēcta, v. dumetum, *init.*

dūmēsco, 3. *v. n.* [dumus] *to be overgrown with bushes*: Dionys. p. 335 P.

dūmētum, i, *n.* (also, dumecta antiqui quasi dumicata appellabant, quae nos dumeta, Fest. *s. v.*) [id.] *a place covered with brushwood, a thicket*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Col. 1, 2, 5: Virg. G. 1, 15: Fig.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35.

dūmĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [dumus colo] *that dwells in thickets*: Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummŏdo, v. dum, no. III.

dūmōsus (old form **dusmosus**, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*) a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *full of brushwood, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg. E. 1, 77: saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: dumosi glareosique montes, Col. 4, 33, 5.

dumtaxat, *adv.* v. duntaxat.

dūmus (old form dusmus, v. dumosus), i, *m. a bush, bramble*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 3. 315. [Root *dus* "thick;" cf. Gr. θαμνός: and *v. densus.*]

duntaxat (dumt.), *adv.* [dum and taxo, *provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately*: dum minore patri (parti) familias taxat, Fest. *s. v.* publica pondera]; hence *exactly, of the right measure*: either not more, hence *only*; or not less, hence *at least.*

‖. *only, simply, merely*: mittantur mulieres liberae duntaxat quinque, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*: ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuam, ganere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: duntaxat ut hoc promittere possis, Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu duntaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Liv. 10, 25: Suet. Caes. 55: Hor. S. 2, 6, 42.

‖‖. *at least*: quum in testamento scriptum esset, ut heres in funere aut in monumento duntaxat aureos centum consumeret, non licet minus consumere; si amplius vellet, licet, Alf. Varus Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs duntaxat et urbis ornamentum, ib. 5, 10: Sen. Ben. 5, 2: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Hor. A. P. 23.

‖‖. *to a certain extent, so far*: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: duntaxat de peculio, *so far as relates to the* peculium, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 1: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus: re familiari communiti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: id. Deiot. 1: id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: id. Brut. 82, 285. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 330-339.)

duŏ, ae, o (*acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos: *Gen.* duum, *Att.* in Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*: Sall. J. 106: *Liv.* 3, 25 etc.: *Neutr.* dua, *Att.* in Cic. Or. 46 *ad fin.*: and with pondo, also duspondo: Vitr. 10, 17: Scribon. Comp. 45: duōs occurs only in Aus. Epist. 19, 13), *numer. card.* [δύο] *two*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 19: erant omnino itinera duo, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: interfectos esse legatos duos; ib. 3, 18. [Sans. *dvi*; Gr. δύο; Ger. *zwei*; Eng. *two*, and so in all the cognate languages.] (Hence It. *due, duo*; Fr. *deux.*)

duōdēcennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim annus] *twelve years old*: Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1 10.

duōdēcennium, ii, *n.* (duodecennis) *the age of twelve years*: Cod. Theod. 2, 27, 1.

duōdēcĭes, *adv. num.* (*twelve times*: Cic. Verr. 2, 75: Liv. 38, 28.

duōdēcim, *num. card.* [duo decem] *twelve*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 10: Cic. Rep. 2, 17: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12: Quint. 5, 14, 18: also *absol.* duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

duōdēcĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [duodecim] *the twelfth*: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *Adv.* duodecimo, *the twelfth time*: consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius 1.

duōdēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [duodeni] *containing twelve*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

duōdēnī, ae, a, *num. distr. twelve each, by twelves*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85. And simply, *twelve*: fossa duplex duodenum pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: astra, Virg. G. 1, 232: signa, Ov. M. 13, 618. (Hence It. *dozzina*; Fr. *douzaine.*)

duō-dē-nōnāgintā, *num. eighty-eight*: Plin. 3, 16, 20

duō-dē-octōgintā, *num. seventy-eight*: Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

duō-dē-quadrāgēni, ae, a, *num. thirty-eight each*: pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

duō-dē-quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the thirty-eighth*: Liv. 1, 40.

duō-dē-quadrāgintā, *num. thirty-eight*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

duō-dē-quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. forty eight each*: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

duō-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the forty-eighth*: Cic. Brut. 44.

duō-dē-quinquāgintā, *num. forty-eight*: Col. 9, 14, 1.

duō-dē-sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the fifty-eighth*: Vell. 2, 53.

duō-dē-sexāgintā, *num. fifty-eight*: Plin. 11, 9, 9.

duō-dē-trīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the twenty-eighth*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 10.

duō-dē-trīcies, *adv. num. twenty-eight times*: Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

duō-dē-trīgintā, *num. twenty-eight*: Liv. 33, 36 *ad fin.*

duō-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, *num. eighteen each*: denarius, Liv. 21, 41.

duō-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or viges), a, um, *num. the eighteenth*: Plin. 2, 73, 75: and per tmesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, id. 35, 8, 34.

duō-dē-vīginti, *num. eighteen*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74: Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 128: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, Enn. 10, 9.

duōētvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [duo et vicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac. H. 5, 1.

duō-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. the twenty-second*: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18.

duonus, v. bonus, *ad init.*

duovir, v. duumvir.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus] *containing double*: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: ib. 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

duplārius, for duplaris, Inscr.

duplex, icis (*abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo and PLEC, PLIC, root of plico] *two-fold, double*: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 453: cursus, coupled with duae vine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars, *opp.* simplex, Quint. 8, 5, 4: modus, *opp.* par and sesquiplex, Cic. Or. 57, 193: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1225: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves*, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, *consisting of two boards*, Virg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: scditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8. ‖. Meton.: *cloven, divided, double*: ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 7: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122: folia palmae, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

lax, Quint. 7, 7, 10. ‖. Post. *for* ambo *or* uterque: both: cenli, Lucr. 6 1145: palmae, Virg. Aen. 2, 92. ‖. (like Eng. double) *thick, strong, stout*: clavi, Cato R. R. 20: sanicula, Nep. Dat. 3: pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. With *quam* for alterum tantum: *twice as much as*: Col. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

4. Post.: *false, deceitful*: Ulixes, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51.

duplicārius, ii, *m.* [duplex] *a soldier who receives double pay*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*

duplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [duplico] *a doubling*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 8.

duplicātō, *adv. twice as much*: Plin. 2, 17, 14 *fin.*

duplicātor, ōris, *m.* [duplico] *a doubler, magnifier*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

duplicārius, for duplicarius, Inscr.

duplicĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex] *a being double, doubleness*: aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, ib. 10.

duplicĭter, *adv. doubly, on two accounts*: Lucr. 6, 510: Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104.

duplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [duplex] *to double*: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22: numerum, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: modum hastae, Nep. Iph. 1 *ad fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, *to repeat*, Cic. Or. 39, 135: also, *to compound* (e. g. androgynus), Liv. 27, 11. ‖. Meton.: *to enlarge, increase*: mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: duplicata nimbo flumina, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21. ‖. *to bow, bend*: duplicato poplite, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645.

duplĭo, ōnis, *m.* [duplus] *the double* (rare): Plin. 18, 3, 7, § 12.

duplo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to double*: Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20.

duplus, a, um, *adj.* [DU root of duo and PLU root of plus] *double, twice as large, twice as much*: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. Tim. 7: pars, ib.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2. Subst.: duplum, i, *n. the double*: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex millia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. *praef.*: decrevit ut, si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, Cic. Fl. 21: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74. Also, dupla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *a double price*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20. (Hence It. *doppio*; Fr. *double.*)

dūpondiārius, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius] *containing two asses*: orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4. Subst.: dupondiarius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *a two-as piece*: Plin. 34, 2, 2. Fig.: like diobolaria, for *worthless, bad*: dominus, Petr. 58, 5.

dūpondius, ii, *m.* or **dūpondium**, ii, *n.* [duo pondo] *the sum of two asses*: as a coin, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Cic. Quint. 16, 52. Fig.: *need, want*: Petr. 58, 13. ‖. As a measure: *two feet*: Col. 3, 13, 5.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro] *lasting, durable* (rare): Ov. H. 4, 89: Col. 12, 38, 7. *Comp.*: App. Apol. p. 314. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durabilis *lastingness, durability*: Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrācĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus acinus] *hard-berried, hard*: uva, Cato R. R. 7 2: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: vites, Col. 3, 2, 1: persica, Plin. 15, 12, 11: cerasa, id. 15, 25, 30.

dūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro] *hardness*: aquarum, ios, Lucr. 6, 930: *a hardened vine branch*: Col. 4, 22, 1.

dūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a hardening*; *a hardened or lignified vine branch*

Col. 4. 12, 1: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 208. II. Fig.: *firmness*: Sen. Trang. An. 1.

dūrāteus, a, um, *adj.* = *δουράτεος*, *wooden* (only of the Trojan horse): equus, Lucr. 1, 477. Called also equus dūrus or dūreus (Gr. ἵππος *δούρειος* or *δούρατος*): Aur. Vict. Orig. 1: Fest. s. v. Epeus. Meton.: duris nox, *i. e. the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse*, Val. Fl. 2, 573.

dūrātor, ōris, *m.* [duro] *one who hardens*: Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who renders durable*: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūrē, dūrĭter, and **dūrum**, *adv.* (only *comp.* durius in Cic. or Caes.) *hardly*: jaga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8: faciem durum cacantis habes, Mart. 3, 89. *Comp.*: durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.* II. *stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401: dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66: Quint. 9, 4, 38. *Comp.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: Quint. 8, 6, 24. III. *rigorously, strictly*: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47 id. Ad. 1, 1, 20. IV. *harshly, roughly, sternly*: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. in Non. 512, 7: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28. *Comp.*: Cic. Lig. 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 52. *Sup.*: Hadrian. ap. Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1. V. *hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately*: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

dūrēsco, rŭi, 3. *v. incep.* [durus] *to grow hard, to harden*: durescit humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: limus, Virg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. G. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: durescente materia, Tac. G. 45. Fig.: in Catonis loctione durescere, Quint. 2, 5, 21.

dūrĕta, æ, *f.* [a Span. word] *a wooden bathing-tub*: Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūricordĭa, æ, *f.* [durus cor] *hard-heartedness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

dūricŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [durus corium] *hard-skinned*: ficus, Cloatius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

dūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durus] *hardness, harshness*: aliqui duritatem et severitatem quandam verbis sequuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

dūrĭter, *adv.* v. dure.

dūrĭtĭa, æ, *f.* (and **dūrĭtĭes**, Cels. 3, 24: *acc.* duritiem, Lucr. 4, 269: Ov. M. 1, 401 · *abl.* duritie, Plin 28, 15, 60: Suet. Ner. 34) [durus] *hardness*: saxi, Lucr. 4, 269: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64. 2. In medic. *induration*: præcordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 230. In *plur.*: id. 23, 4, 47. Transf. of wine: *harshness, opp.* suavitas: id. 14, 7, 9. II. Fig.: *hardiness, austerity* in living: in parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cato in Fest. s. v. repastinari: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Tac. A. 6, 34: qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17. 2. *harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism*: tua duritia antiqua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: Ov. H. 2, 137: oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17. 3. *hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. A. 1, 35: coeli militiæque, ib. 13, 35.

dūrĭtĭes, v. duritia, *ad init.*

dūrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [durus] *harshness, crustiness*: Cato in Gell. 17, 2.

dūrius, a, um, v. durateus.

dūriusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus] *somewhat hard, rough*, or *harsh* (rare): Plin. præf. § 2: Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

dūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make hard, to harden*. I. Act.: duruta cutis, Ov. M. 4, 377: cæmenta calce, Liv. 21, 11: ova in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11: pontus frigore, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 85: duratæ solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, *i. e. strongly saturated*, Col. 7, 4 *fin.*: unguina (unguenta), id. 6, 37, 11: ferrum lolibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43: gutta in grana, id. 12, 19, 42 *fin.*: uvam fumo, *to dry*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72. In medic.: corpus, *to bind*, *opp.* mollire, Cels. 2, 14: id. 2, 33 *fin.*: *to full* cloth: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. 2. Neutr.: tam durare solum et discludere Neroa ponto coeperit, *i. q.* durescere, Virg. E. 6, 35. II. Fig. act.: *to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, blunt* (rare): (Juppiter) æerea dehinc ferro duravit secula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14· ad cæsus facinus duratio, Tac. H. 4, 39: linguæ vitia insensibili in posterum pravitate durantur, *become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 37. 2. Neutr.: *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare): ut non durat (pater) ultra pœnam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6: Petr. 105 *fin.* III. Fig. act.: *to harden with labour*, etc.; *to make hardy, to inure*: opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359: membra sudamusque, Hor. S. 2, 4, 119: humeros ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiæque periculorum, Vell. 2, 78: mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29. 2. Neutr.: *to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out*; and hence as an active verb, *to endure, bear*: durare nequeo in sedibus, Pl. Amph. 3, 2, 1: Liv. 5, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg. Aen. 1, 207· nequeo durare, quin, *etc.*, Pl. Curc 1, 3, 19· Suet. Claud. 26. With *acc.*: patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg. Aen. 8, 577· victuroque Dei celant, ut vivere durent, felix esse mori, Lucan. 4, 519 quascumque vias, Stat. S 5, 2, 153: and of inanimate subjects· sine funibus vix durare carinæ possunt imperiosius æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7. (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1. IV. Fig. neutr.: *to hold* or *last out, to last, remain*: omnem durare per ævum, Lucr. 3, 604: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), id. 3, 339: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21: maneat quæso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostenduntque adhuc Balia, *are still in existence*, Suet. Tib. 6: durant colles, *extend uninterruptedly*, Tac. G. 30. Of persons, for vivere, *to live*: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id. A. 3, 16· id. Or. 17: id. Agr. 44.

dūrus, a, um, *adj. hard*: (of touch, *etc.*) et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 499: ferrum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Virg. Aen. 4, 366: bipennes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: pellis, Lucr. 6, 1194: cutis, Ov. M. 8, 803: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, no. 9: aqua, *hard*, i. e. *containing much earthy matter*, id. 2, 30 *fin.*: dumeta, *rough*, Ov. M. 1, 105: gallina, *tough*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *ad fin.*: laudanum durissimum tactu, id. 26, 8, 30. durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7. Subst.: e duro (*sc.* ligno), *of the harvest wood of the vine*, id. 3, 6, 2. II. Meton.: of taste: vinum, *opp.* suave, *harsh, rough*: Pall. Oct. 14, 5: sapor Bacchi, Virg. G. 4, 102: of hearing: vocis genera permulta: grave, acutum, flexibile, durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32. In rhetor.: *harsh, unpolished*: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, id. 8, 6, 62: consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabæ, id. 12, 10, 30. III. Fig.: *rude, unpolished, uncouth*: Q. Ælius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, inculta, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31: Attilius poeta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20: Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40. In a good sense: *hardy, vigorous*: fortes et duri Spartiatæ, C. Nep. Tim. 1, 4: Ligures, durum in omne genus, Liv. 37, 48: Dardanidæ, Virg. Aen. 3, 94: Hannibal, Nav. Gd. 4, 22, 2· vindemiator, id. 8, 2, 7, 29: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584. 2. *harsh, stern, inflexible, unyielding*: quis eo tam durum agrestemque præberet, Cic. Or. 43, 148: quin nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, id. Arch. 8: neque sunt studendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Am. 19 *ad fin.*: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 13: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30: Varius qui est habitus judex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: duriorem se præbere alicujus miseræ et afflictæ fortunæ, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A: duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50: quid nos dura refugimus ætas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: gens dura atque aspera cultu, Virg. Aen. 5, 730: os durum, *shameless*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36. 3. Of things: *hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12: lex, id. Merc. 4, 6, 1: conditio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23 labor, Lucr. 3, 461: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307 dura cultu et aspera piaga, Liv. 44, 30 *ad fin.*: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: morbum screm ac durum, Pl. Men. 5, 219 valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: frigus, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. Od. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 484 nomen, Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5. *Neutr. sing. absol.*: *Da.* Etiamne d lex coegit? *Ph.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8· Quint. 11, 1, 85 durum sed levius fit patientia, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. In *plur.*: sociis omnia dura deus proposuit, ib. 1, 18, 3· Virg. Aen. 6, 522. *Comp.*: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.

dusmosus, a, um, v. dumosus.

duumvir, v. duumviri.

dūumvirālĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [duumviralis] *that has been a duumvir*: Inscr. Orell., no. 3722.

dūumvirālis, e, *adj.* [duumviri] *pertaining to a duumvir, duumviral*: Inscr. 2. Subst., duumvirale, is, *n. that has been a duumvir*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 1.

dūumvirālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*: Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dūumvirātus, ūs, *m.* [duumvir] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*: Plin. Ep. 4, 22: Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1.

dūumviri, orum, *m. plu.* [duo vir] *the name of various magistracies at Rome and in the provinces*. I. Perduellionis, *an extraordinary criminal court* (during the republic), *the duumviri*: Liv. 1, 26: Cic. Rab. perd. 4: (v. Smith's Ant. 886). 2. Sacrorum, *the keepers of the Sibylline books* (superseded by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. 3, 10. 3. Navales, *extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets*: id. 9, 30: id. 40, 18. 4. Ædis faciendæ, s. locandæ, s. dedicandæ, or duumviri sacri, *for building* or *dedicating a temple*: id. 7, 28: in the *sing.*: duumvir, id. 2, 42. 5. Juri dicundo, *the highest magistrates in the municipia*: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 91: Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Inscr. Orell. no. 3805 *sq.* 6. Quinquennales, *the censors in the municipal towns*: Inscr. Or. no. 3882. (v. Smith's Ant. 439.)

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [root DUC: v. duco] *a leader, conductor, guide*: illis non ducem locorum, non explorandarum fuisse, Liv. 9, 5: itinera, Curt. 3, 4: regendæ civitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianæ templum fuit, id. Verr. 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27. *Fem.* Cic. Fin. 1, 21: Virg. Aen

i, 64. ‖ Esp. *a military commander general*: Caes. B. G. 1, 13. Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division*: as opp. to the imperator: ib. 1, 21: Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: Tac. H. 3, 37.

2. Fig.: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23: gregis, i.e. aries, Ov. M. 5, 327: armenti, i.e. taurus, ib. 8, 882. (Hence It. *duca, doge*; Fr. *duc*.)

dŭas, ădis, *f.* = δυάς, *the number two*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dŭnămis, is, *f.* = δύναμις, *store, plenty* (as *vis* in Lat.): Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 77. 2. *a square number*: Arn. 2, p. 60.

dynastēs, ae, *m.* = δυνάστης, *a ruler, prince*: Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *ad fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 3.

dysentĕria, ae, *f.* = δυσεντερία, *a flux, dysentery*: Plin. 26, 8, 28 *fin.*

dysentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δυσεντερικός, *pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric*: passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.* Subst. dysentericus, i, *m. one who labours under dysentery*: Plin. 22, 24, 55.

dyserōs, ōtis, *adj.* = δύσερως, *crossed in love*: Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

dyspepsia, ae, *f.* = δυσπεψία, *indigestion*: Cato R. R. 127, 1.

dysphŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δυσφορικός, *unfortunate*: Firm. Math. 8, 12.

dyspnœa, ae, *f.* = δύσπνοια, *a difficulty of breathing*: Plin. 23, 4, 47.

dyspnŏĭcus, i, *m.* = δυσπνοϊκός, *one who breathes with difficulty*: Plin. 24, 5, 14.

dysūrĭa, ae, *f.* = δυσουρία, *retention of urine, dysury*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dysūrĭcus, i, *m.* = δυσουρικός, *one who suffers from suppression of urine*: Firm. Math. 8.

E.

E, *indecl. n.* or (*subaud.* littera) **ē**, *f.* the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, representing both the ε and the η of the Greeks: v. Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de liter. monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 58. The short e is the least emphatic of the Latin vowels except i.

I, e is substituted for *a*: 1. in compounds of roots which contain *a*-long by position: *e. g.*: scando, descendo; factus, effectus; castus, incestus. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ă*: *e. g.*: grădior, progrĕdior. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: *e. g.*: from spargo, we have both conspergo, and conspargo. 2. in the reduplication of roots with *ă*: *e. g.*: cădo, cĕ-cĭdi; tango (root tăg-) tĕ-tĭgi. 3. in the perfect of some verbs which have *ă* in the imperfect: *e. g.*: jăcio, jēci; făcio, fēci. This may perhaps have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, je-jici, fe-fici. ‖ *e* is changed into *i*: 1. in a few compound verbs: *e. g.*: spĕcio, conspicio; prĕmo, imprimo: but generally *e* in root-verbs remains unchanged. 2. in the inflections of substantives: *e. g.*: nomĕn, nominis; equĕs, equitis. ‖‖. *e* takes the place of *i*: 1. in the neuter forms of adjectives in *is*: *e. g.*: facilis, facile; similis, simile. 2. in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e. g.*: ovīli, ovile, ovīlia. 3. in the nom. forms aedes, canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc. 4. in the datives, morte, for morti, jure dicundo for juri dicundo, etc. (cf. Quint. 1, 4, 17.) 5. in the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: cepet, exemet, navebos (Col. Rostr.): fuet, dedet, tempestatebus, tibe (Epit. of the Scipios); compromesise (S. C. de Bacch.); Menerva, magester, here, vea, vella, etc. (Quint. 1, 4, 8 and 17: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46); so too Vergilius, negīgo, intellīgo, for Virgilius, negligo, intelligo, etc. 6. *i* in the abl. of the third declension probably proceeded from *ĕ* (or *ē*). ‖V. *e* in a few instances takes the place of *o*: *e. g.*: verto for vorto; vertex for vortex, vester for voster. 2. *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: *e. g.*: tĕgo, tĕga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. V. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: *e. g.*: auger for augur; from jūro are formed dejĕro, and pejĕro. 2. *e* is changed into *u* in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e. g.*: opĕs, opŭs, opĕris. VI. the long *e* interchanges most freq with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*: *e. g.*: coena, caena, cēna; scoeptrum, sceptrum; foenus, fēnus (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 5); yet it sometimes took the place of *ā* also, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo for bālo; and likewise of *i*, as in leber, speca, amecus, for liber, spīca, amicus (Quint. Inst. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1 48, 2; Fest. *s. v.* amicitiae), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academia, Alexandrīa: see the letter I. VII. the vowel *ĕ* stands in place of an apocopated final syllable, 1. in the vocative forms of nouns in *us* of the second declension; 2. in the perf. and pass. forms, scripsere, conabare, conaberr, for scripserunt, conabaris, conaberis. 3. in the future forms attingĕ, dicĕ, facĭe, recipĭe, from attingam, dicam, faciam, recipiam (Quint. 1, 7, 23). VIII. the final vowel *ĕ* is dropped, 1. in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer; 2. in the ante-class. infinitive biber (for bibere); 3. in the vocative forms of the second declension in *ius*: as Gai, geni, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi. IX. *ĕ* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns which in the nom. sing. end in ĕr: *e. g.*: matĕr, matrem; magistĕr, magistri; pulcĕr, pulcra, pulcrum. X. changes of E in the Romance languages.

1. long *e* generally remains unchanged, but is sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. Lat. *avena, credo, debeo, mensis, habere*, with Fr. *avoine, crois, dois, mois, avoir*: (ii) into *i* in French: cf. Lat. *cera, cerlesia, ebrius, prensus, tapetum*, with Fr. *cire, église, ivre, pris, tapis*. 2. short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ie*: cf. Lat. *brevis, degem, fel, gelu*, with It. *brieve, dieci, fiele, gielo*: Lat. *febris, ferus, hedera, lepus*, with Sp. *fiebre, fiero, hiedra, liebre*: Lat. *brevis, febris, fel, hadera*, with Fr. *brief, fièvre, fiel, lierre*. (ii) sometimes into *i*: cf. Lat. *deus, ego, meus*, with It. *dio, io, mio*: Lat. *decem, nego, precor, pretium, species*, with Fr. *dix, nier, prier, prix, épice*: Diez, 1, 127, *seq.* XI. As an abbreviation, *E* (mostly in connection with other abbrevlations) signifies, egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, etc.: *e. g.*: R. M. V. = egregiae memoriae vir: R. Q. R. = equos Romanus: EQR. QQ. RR. = Equites Romani: R. P. = equo publico: R. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit.

ē, *prep.* v. ex.

ĕăs, es, *f.* an Æthiopian animal, supposed by some to be *the two-horned rhinoceros*: Plin. 8, 30, 21.

eapse, v. ipse, *init.*

ēărīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐαρινός, *belonging to the spring*: oves, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

ĕă-tĕnus, *adv.* [is]: *so far* (rare): caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, Col. 12, 9, 1: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorrent a more nostro, id. Opt. gen. 1, *ad fin.*: eatenus intervenlebat, ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33: with *qualenus*: Cels. 2, 10: Javol. Dig. 47, 2, 92. 2. Of time: *so long, hitherto*: Capitol. Gordian. 22: Oros. 6 1. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 339-341.)

ēbĕlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐβένινος, *of ebony*: ligna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16.

ēbĕnus, i, *f.* (*m.* Virg. G. 2, 117) = ἔβενος, *the ebon-tree, ebony*: Diospyros ebenum, Linn. or some allied species: Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 3: id. 6, 30, 35.

ē-bĭbo, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. a. to drink up, drain*: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: hirneam vini, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 276: poculum, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342: elephantos ab draconibus ebibi, *are drained dry*, Plin. 8, 12, 12: cum vino imperium, *to forget through drinking*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84.—Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *would drink as many glasses as equal Nestor's years*, Ov. F. 3, 533. 2. Fig.: of things: *to suck in, absorb*: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. M. 8, 836: sanies (lana), Plin. 9, 38, 62. ‖. In gen. *to consume, squander*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.

ē-bĭto, 3. *v. n. to go out*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 28

ē-blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1. 2. Of things: coelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, *having elicited, extracted*, Plin. 16, 27, 51: ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevitiam, *mitigate it*, Col. 7, 5, 16. *Part. pass.*: *obtained by flattery*: eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *ad fin.*

ēbŏrārius (ebur.), ii, *m.* [ebur] *a worker in ivory*: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

ēbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of ivory*: Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4: mensae. Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 41. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

ēbrĭācus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius; cf. merācus, from merus] *drunken*: Laber. in Non. 108, 7. (Hence It. *ebbriaco, imbriaco, ubbriaco, briaco*.)

ēbrĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ebrio] *intoxicating liquor, strong drink*: Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *drunkenness, ebriety*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16. Fig.: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, *i. e. excess of juice*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make drunk, to intoxicate*: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* Fig.: animas, id. Somn. Scip. 12 *med.*

ēbrĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus] *somewhat tipsy, fuddled*: Laber. in Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius] *a little drunk, tipsy*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 15.

ēbrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *addiction to drink, sottishness*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *given to drinking*. Subst.: *a drunkard*: Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Sen. Ep. 83 *med.* Comp.: Cat. 27, 4. Fig.: acina, *juicy*, id. 27, 4.

ēbrius, a, um, *adj.* lit. *who has drunk his fill*; corresp. with satur: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35. ‖. *drunk, intoxicated*: homo hic ebrius est, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Hor. S. 1, 4, 51. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: signa, id. 3, 3, 48: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47. 2. Fig.: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.*: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, *intoxicated with love*, Cat. 45, 11. ‖‖. In gen.: *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154. [Etym. dub.: usu. derived from *e* and *n*, root of *bi-b-o*: Key (Phil. Soc. 3, 208) supposes *e-ter-ius* to have been the full form, and BER to be the same root as φερ-ω, φόρ-ος, comparing *so-br-ius*, so being the same root as the Greek σώ-ος and Lat. *se-mus*: but this, though ingenious, is very uncertain.]

ē-bullio, 4. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr.: *to boil up, bubble up.* Fig: dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128. Post.: si ebullit patrui praeclarum funus! *i. e.* prodit, Pers. 2, 10. ‖. Act.: animam, *to breathe out*, Petr. 42, 3. 2. Fig.: viritates, *to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.

ēbullo, 1. v. n. for ebullio: *to bubble up*: fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.

ēbŭlum, i, n., and **ēbŭlus**, i, m. *dane-wort, dwarf-elder*, Sambucus ebulus, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 2; Plin. 25, 10, 71: Virg. E. 10, 27. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo, yesgo*; Fr. *hièble.*)

ĕbur, ŏris, n. *ivory*: Cic. Leg. 2, 18: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Virg. G. 1, 57. ‖. Meton.: *anything made of ivory*: moestum ebur, *an ivory statue*, Virg. G. 1, 480: inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus, *an ivory pipe*, ib. 2, 193: ense vidit ebur vacuum, *the ivory scabbard*, Ov. M. 4, 148: curule ebur, *the sella curulis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54. 2. *an elephant*: Juv. 12, 112. [From Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant."]

ĕbŭrārius, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory*: lecti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

ĕburnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *of ivory*: fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

ĕburnĕus (post. **ĕburnus**), a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *of ivory*: signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: lectus, **Suet.** Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Cal. 55. **Form eburnus**: Virg. G. 3, 7: id. Aen. 6, 647: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41: Ov. H. 15, 91, etc.: ensis eburnus, *with an ivory handle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 11. ‖. Meton.: *white as ivory*: eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 7: cervix, id. H. 20, 87: colla, id. M. 3, 422. 2. *pertaining to the elephant*: dentes, Liv. 37, 59.

ĕcastor (and mĕcastor, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) *by Castor! faith!* etc.: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: Ter. And. 3, 2, 6. Cf. Gell. 11, 6. [Pott thinks that *e* represents *me*, "may Castor help me," and that *e-de-pol* is in like manner *me deus Pollux*, and *e-cere* = *me Ceres*: others suppose that the full form was [per] *aedem Castoris, Pollucis, Cereris*: the former etym. is the more probable; but the quantity of the e, both in *ēdepol* and *ecere* is opposed to either etym.]

ecbŏlas, ădis, *f.* = ἐκβολάς, *a sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion): Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ecce, **eccam**, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecco, *particle demonstr.* [apparently an imperative of an obsoleto verb] *lo! see! behold! here!* quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there he comes!* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo crinibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, id. E. 3, 50: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 15: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce tuae literae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: and simply ecce, *here I am*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 96. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: id Or. 16 *ad fin.* 3. To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 87: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. in Non. 243, 1: discubitum nocte ut imus, ecce ad me advenit mulier, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 99. ‖. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word; as: *nom.*: ecca, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc. sing.*: eccum, id. Am. prol. 120: eccam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: eccillum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: eccillam, id. Aul. 4, 10, 51: eccistam, id. Capt. 5, 2, 17 *plur.*: eccos, id. Bac. 3, 2, 19: ecca, id. Rud. 4, 4, 120. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 343-351.)

eccentros, i, *adj.* = ἔκκεντρος, *out of the centre, eccentric*: terra, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287.

ecchĕ or **ecchĕrē**, *by Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 343.) [On the etym. v. ecastor.]

ecchĕuma, ătis, *n.* = ἔκχευμα, *a pouring out*: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

ecciliam, **eccillum**, **eccistam**, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecclēsia (ĕccl-), Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24: and ĕclēsia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117), ae, *f.* = ἐκκλησία, *a* (Grecian) *assembly of the people*: coupled with bule, Plin. 10, 111, 1. ‖. *a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation*: Eccl. ‖‖. Meton. *a church*, etc.: Amm. 21, 2 *fin.* 2. *a place of meeting*, in gen.: Aus. Ep. 24, 93. (Hence Ital. *chiesa*; Fr. *église.*)

ecclēsiasticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *pertaining to the Church, ecclesiastic*: pax, Tert. Pudic. 22. **Subst.**: ecclesiasticus, i, m. *a church officer, ecclesiastic*: Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 22.

ecclēsiasticus, i, m. = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *a proctor*: Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 34, 5.

eccum, **eccos**, v. ecce, II.

ecdicus, i, m. = ἐκδικός, *i. q.* cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *a syndic, legal agent of a community*: Cic. Fam. 13, 56: Plin. Ep. 10, 111.

ecfĕrē, v. eccere.

ecfatus, **ecfero**, *etc.*, v. eff.

ecfŏdĭo, ōnis, *n. plu.* = ἐκχεῖα, *vessels placed in theatres to render them sonorous, and thus to increase the sound of the actors' voices*: Vitr. 5, 5.

ecfŏsĭus, idis, *f.* = ἐκπνεῖς, *the sucking-fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, Linn.: Plin. 9, 25, 41: id. 32, 1, 1.

echĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [echinus] *set with prickles, prickly*: calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25: capitula spinis, id. 27, 9, 47: folia, id. 22, 9, 11.

echĭnŏmētrae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἐχινομῆτραι, *a sort of sea-urchin*, perh. a Cidaris: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

echĭnŏphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἐχινοφόρα, *a sort of* concha: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

echĭnŏpus, ŏdis, *m.* = ἐχινόπους, *a plant* referred by some to Tribulus terrestris, Linn., by others to Fagonia cretica, Linn.: Plin. 11, 8, 8.

echĭnus, i, m. = ἐχῖνος, *a hedgehog, urchin*: ‖. various animals of the family Echinides, but usually the *edible sea-urchin*, Echinus esculentus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51: Hor. Epod. 5, 28. 2. *the land-urchin* (otherwise called erinaceus) Erinaceus europaeus, Linn.: Claud. Idyll. 2, 17. ‖. Meton. of things of similar shape: 1. *a copper vessel* or *rinsing bowl*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 117. 2. *the prickly husk of a chestnut*: Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 83. 3. In architect.: *an egg-shaped ornament under the capital of an Ionic column, an echinus*: Vitr. 4, 3.

echĭon, i, n. = ἔχιον, *a medicament prepared from the ashes of adders*: Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

echĭos, i, *f.* = ἔχιος, 1. "personata" = *burdock*, Arctium Lappa, Linn. 2. "pulegio similis," supposed by some to be Saponaria ocimoides, Linn. 3. "altera spinosa lanugine" = Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 58.

echis, is, *m. a plant*, called also pseudanchusa, and doris, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

echītis, ĕdis, *f. a plant, a kind of* clematis (Asclepias nigra, Linn.): Plin. 24, 15, 89.

echītēs, ae, *m.* = ἐχίτης, *adderstone*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

echo, ūs, *f.* = ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago): Plin. 36, 15, 24: Aus. Mos. 297.

echōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἠχωϊκός, *echoing*: elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, *in which the ultimate and penultimate syllables are alike*: Serv Centim. p. 1826 P.

ecligma, ătis, *n.* = ἔκλειγμα, *a medicine which melts in the mouth, an electuary*: Plin. 21, 21, 80. Called also **ecligmătium**, ii, *n.*: Theod. Priss. 2, 17.

eclipsis, is, *f.* = ἔκλειψις, *an eclipse*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22: and absol.: Plin. 2, 12, 9 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

ecliptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐκλειπτικός, *belonging to an eclipse*: Manil. 4, 816: Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68. ‖. Ecliptica linea, *the ecliptic*, Serv. Virg. Aen 10, 216.

eclōga, ae, *f.* = ἐκλογή, *a selection of passages from a book*: eclogae ex Annali descriptae, Varr. in Charis. p. 97 P. 2. *Esp. a short poem*, like the Bucolica of Virgil, the Sylvae of Statius: Stat. S. 3 *praef.*: the Idyls of Ausonius, Aus. Idyll. 10 *praef.*: the Odes of Horace, ib. 11 *praef.*

eclōgārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [ecloga] = eclogae, *select passages from a work*: Cic. Att. 16, 2 *fin.*

ecnŏphĭas, ae, *m.* = ἐκνεφίας, *a hurricane supposed by the ancients to be produced by the meeting of two winds issuing from opposite clouds*: Plin. 2, 48, 49.

econtra, v. contra.

ecphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἐκφορά, *a projection in buildings*: Vitr. 3, 3.

ecquando, *adv.* [ec = ecce, and quando] *ever, at any time* (in passionate interrogations): ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 17: Liv. 3, 67: Sen. de Ira, 3, 28. With the enclitic ne: ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15: Vell. 2, 14. With nisi: Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63.

ecqui, **ecquae**, or **ecqua**, **ecquod**, *pron. inter.* and *adj.* [ec = ecce and qui] *any, if any*: ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic. Verr. 4, 8: ecquae, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 1: Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.*: ecqua, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 83: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 24 *fin.*: rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13: Cic. Verr. 3, 57: ecquem trapezitam, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 62: ecquam, id. Epid. 3, 4, 5: ecquas, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 69: ecqui silices, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. With suffixed nam: ecquenam erigo, Lucr. 5, 1211: accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67 ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part. 14. Without a subst.: qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

ecquis, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui), *pron. inter.* and *subst.*: *whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogations: heus ecquis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Pl. Am. 4, 1, 12: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16: Liv. 3, 68: Virg. Aen. 9, 51: Hor. S. 2, 7, 34: ecquid, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 58: Cic. Verr. 2, 62: eccui, id. Mur. 33: ecquem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 42. With suffixed nam: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? id. Poen. 3, 3, 5. With substantives for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intus't, id. Am. 2, 2, 226: Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*: Virg. E. 10, 28. ‖. Hence the adverbs: 1. ecquid, *i. q.* numquid, num, *whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogations: ecquid audis? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 29: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 30: Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82: with tandem: Cic Rosc. Am. 16, 46. Rarely (like quid) for our: Liv. 42, 26. 2. Ecqui, *i. q.* num aliqui, *whether?* Pl. Aul. prol. 16. 3. Ecquo, *i. q.* num aliquo, *any where*: ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil. 13, 11. (Cf Hand. Turs. II. pp. 351-355.)

ecquo, *adv.* v. ecquis.

ecstăsis, is, *f.* = ἔκστασις, *rapture, ecstasy*: Tert. Anim. 45.

ectŏmon, i, n. = ἔκτομον, *the black species of helleboro*, Helleborus orientalis, Lamarck: Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

ectroma, ătis, *n.* = ἔκτρωμα, *an abortion*: Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

edtrŏpa, ae, *f.* = ἐκτροπή, *a digression, deviation, aberration, an inn*: Varr. in Non. 391, 1.

edtŭpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔκτυπος, *engraved in relief, embossed*: Plin. 37, 12, 48: imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 1, 2.

ēdŭlĭus, i. v. equuleus.

ēdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *voracity, gluttony*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 7: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

ēdax, ācis, *adj.* [ĕdo] *voracious, gluttonous*: Ter. Eun. prol. 38: Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Hor. S. 2, 2, 92. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 60. **2.** Fig.: *devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 758: imber, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: curae, *gnawing*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18. With *gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov. M. 15, 234.

ēdectae qui praesunt regiis epulis dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Fest. *s. v.*

ē-dēcĭmo (decumo), no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* 11t. *to select the tithes*; hence in gen.: *to pick out, select*: Symm. Ep. 5, 81: Macr. S. 1, 5.

ē-dento, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [dens] *to knock out the teeth* (rare): malas alicui, Pl. Bud. 3, 2, 48: edentatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothless*: vetulae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Arn. 3, p. 108. Fig. of wine: *softened by age*: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

ēdēpŏl, used by way of oath or exclamation, *by Pollux! faith! truly!* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 115: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1. [On etym. v. ecastor.]

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

ē-dĭco, xi, ctum (old form *subj.* exdeicatis; *gerund*, exdeicendum, S. C. de Bacchan. *Imperat* edice, Virg. Aen. 11, 463), 3. *v. a.* 11t. *to show forth* or *say out*; hence, *to declare, publish, decree, ordain* by proclamation, *etc.*: constr. with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8: quum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, id. Fam. 11, 6: non proscripta neque edicta die, id. Verr. 1, 54: diem comitiis edicere, Liv. 26, 18: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, id. 31, 11: justitium, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38 *ad fin.*: conventum socils Tarraconem, id. 26, 51: praedam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36. edixit, nesc judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27. *Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91: de natali suo, Suet. Cal. 26. **2.** Esp. of the praetor, who on entering office used to declare the principles by which he would be guided in the discharge of his judicial functions: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74 (v. edictum). **II.** In gen.: *to declare, appoint, establish, ordain*: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 29. dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse filium heritem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (*sc.* Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 *ad fin.*: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, id. Am. 16, 59: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10 incipiens stabulis edico in molibus herbam carpere oves, Virg. G. 3, 295.

ēdictālis, e, *adj.* [edictum] *according to edict*: possessio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, *the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *an order, edict*, for edictum: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 31.

ēdicto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to speak out, proclaim, publish*: tute edictas facta tua, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 2.

ēdictum, i, n. [id.] *a proclamation, ordinance, edict* of a Roman magistrate: Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *ad fin.*: id. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*: Liv. 6, 36: id. 8, 7, *etc.* **2.** Esp. *an edict of the praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions*: Cic. Verr. 1, 46 *sq.* id. Quint. 19: id. Flacc. 28, 67. On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. 444. **II.** In gen.: *an order, command*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 20. **2.** *a proposition, declaration*: Sen. Ep. 117.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* *to learn thoroughly* or *by heart, commit to memory*: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135. magnum numerum versuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 14. Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368. **II.** In gen.: *to learn, study*: qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 (*al.* addiscant): leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritus plos populi, id. F. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144: quum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180: edidici quid perfida Troia pararet, *I ascertained*, id. M. 13, 246. **2.** Poet. in the *perf.* *to know*: Tib. 2, 2, 12.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. n.* *to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: Laelius eadem edisseruit, Liv. 27, 7: res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: haec vera roganti, Virg. Aen. 2, 149. *Absol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.

ēdissertātor, ōris, *m.* [edisserto] *an expounder*: Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

ēdissertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edisserto] *an exposition*: Hier. in Matth. 21.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): ordine omne uti quidque actum'st, edissertavit, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 53: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero, Liv. 22, 54.

ēdĭtĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [ĕdo] legal *t. t.* *put forth, announced, proposed*: judices, *chosen by the plaintiff* in the causa sodaliciorum, Cic. Planc. 15: id. Mur. 23, 47.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] 11t. *a putting forth*; hence **1.** *a publishing*: Sen. Ben. 4, 28: Plin. Ep. 1, 2. Meton. like our *edition*: Quint. 5, 11, 40. **2.** *a statement, representation*: Liv. 4, 23. **3.** Legal *t. t.* *a declaration of the form of action*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1 *sq.*: tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41. **4.** *an exhibition*: operarum, Nerat. Dig. 38, 1, 50: munera gladiatorii, Symm. Ep. 4, 8. **5.** *a birth*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 § 6. Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that which puts* or *brings forth, produces*: nocturnae aurae (Volturnus), Lucan. 2, 423. **2.** *an exhibiter*: ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21.

ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ĕdo]. **II.** Adj.: *elevated, high, lofty*: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: edita in altum, Tac. A. 3, 71: Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Subst. *a height*: in edito, Suet. Aug. 72 ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27 and in *plur.*: edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46. *Comp.*: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Sen. Q. N. 7, 5. *Sup.*: Auct. B. Alex. 28. Fig.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 110. *Adv.* does not occur.

ēdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a voiding*: meton. *excrement*: bovum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 6.

ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (*Supin.* esum, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 13: esu, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 35: *contr. forms*: es, est, estis, *etc.* (freq.): *pass.*: estur, id. Most. 1, 3, 78: Cels. 27, 3: and essetur, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31. Old forms of the *subj. pres.*: edim, edis, edit, *etc.*, Pl. *passim*: Hor. Epod. 3, 3: id. S. 2, 8, 90, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* *to eat*: miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi ea (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 7. Proverb. **1.** mauites mollus salis simul, *to eat a bushel of salt with another*, id. Am. 19 **2.** *to profit to show contempt for religion*, id. Fin. 2, 7 *ad fin.* **3.** pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i. e. *to get a good drubbing*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 153. **II.** Fig.: minium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 1: bona, *to squander, dissipate*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29. **2.** Of inanimate subjects: *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos esset robigo, Virg. G. 1, 151: carinas lentus vapor (*i. e.* flamma), id. Aen. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608. **3.** Of abstract subjects: *to corrode, consume*: si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. Aen. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665. [This root is found in all the cognate languages: Sans. *ad*· Gr. ἔδ-ω; Lith. *ed-mi*; Germ. *ess-en*, Eng. *eat*.]

ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *to put forth, emit*: foras per os est editus aër Lucr. 3, 123: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7: stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, *to breathe out, expire*, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: extremum vitae spiritum, id. Phil. 12, 9: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2: clamorem, id. Div. 2, 23: miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: fremitum pectulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1075: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitus, lb. 2, 669: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv. 38, 13: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 9. **II.** Esp.: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form*, etc.: progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 618: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: aliquem partu, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: aliquem materia nisibus, Ov. F. 5, 172: edidit gemines Latona, id. M. 6, 336: Electram maximus Atlas edidit, Virg. Aen. 8, 137. In the *pass.*: hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2: editus partu, Ov. M. 5, 517: Venus aquis edita, id. H. 7, 60. de flumine, lb. 5, 10: ille hac editus, id. M. 10, 298: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65. Of things: (tellus) edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436: Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth*, Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (*sc.* academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25. **III.** Fig.: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare*: apud eosdem (*sc.* censores) qui magistratu abierint edunt et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47 ede illa, quae coeperas, et Bruto et mihi, id. Brut. 5, 20: nomen et patriam, Ov. M. 3, 580: ib. 9, 331: Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam esse perituram, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv. 1, 18 iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25: edito stilo tempore ac loco, Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: consilia hostium, *to divulge, betray*, Liv. 10, 27. Poet.: arma violentaque bella, *to sing*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1. **2.** Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish*: de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19: librum contra suum doctorem, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Hor. A. P. 390. **3.** Legal *t. t.* *to promulgate, proclaim, ordain*: qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui actorus est, edere actionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 *sq.*: verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63: tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum) *to name the tribe*, Cic. Planc. 15—17 (v. editicius): socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quinthum, *hast mentioned*, id. Quint. 24 *fin.*: quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 3, 29: mercedis edita, Liv. 32, 19: ederet (citizen) quibi fieri vellt, *to command*, id. 40, 46. Fig. quae tuendae hanc rationem cordi ventriique edidit,

Pl. Asi. 2, 4, 52. ¶ 3. In gen.: to produce, perform, bring about, cause: proelia pugnasque, Lucr. 2, 128: Liv. 1, 9: cunctos, id. 5, 13: strages, Virg. Aen. 2, 749: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 22, 28: tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 fin.: scelus, facinus, id. Phil. 13, 9 fin.: annuam operam, to perform, Liv. 5, 4: munus gladiatorium, to exhibit, id. 28, 21: ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15: spectaculum, ib. 14, 17: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 7, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

ēdo, ōnis, m. [edo] *a glutton*: Varr. in Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcenter, *adv. instructively*: scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8.

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform*: Constr. with two *acc.*, one of person, the other of thing: in *pass.* with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem sumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 3: eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippocles, id. Epid. 5, 1, 56. Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45. ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37: in qua disciplina edoctus, id. 24, 4. With *inf.*: Etruscam edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559. With *acc.* and *infin.*: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18. With *depend. sentence*: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntiarent, ib. 7, 20: quid fieri velit, edocet, ib. 3, 18: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20: Phanium edocebo, ne quid veretur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio, ut videremus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 80.

ē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut or hew out*: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. 2. Fig.: *to work out, finish* (rare): libellum, Varr. in Non. 448, 17 quod jusseras edolavi, Cic. Att. 13, 47 puerum, Varr. in Non. 392, 30.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue* (rare): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256: id. A. A. 3, 114. 2. Fig.: pestilentia edomita, *opp.* agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, Plin. 33, 3, 20: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30: vitiosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (al. domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37: nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

ēdor, v. ador, *ad init.*

ē-dormĭo, ivi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off* (rare): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: edormi crapulam et exhala, id. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*: nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 *fin.*: poet.: Fufius ebrius olim cum Ilionam edormit, *actually sleeps through the part of Ilione*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away*, Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, *3. v. a. incep.* [edormio] *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc vilii, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdŏctātio, ōnis, *f.* [edŏco] *a rearing, bringing up, education*. Of men: Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125: Quint. 1, 1, 21: Tac. A. 3, 52. Of animals: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Col. 7, 12, 11. Of plants: Plin. 16, 25, 39: Macr. S. 2, 7.

ēdŏctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rearer, bringer up* (rare): of a *foster-father*: Cic. Planc. 33, 81: Quint. 7, 1, 14: of *tutors, pedagogues*: Tac. A. 12, 1: Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 11.

ēdŏctrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings up, a nurse*: Col. 6, 11, 14. Plog.: *administratrix studentis*. Tac. Dial. 1, 14.

ēdŏctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *education*: Tert. Res. carn. 60.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum, (*imper. educe*, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 11), *3. v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away*: novam nuptam foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 1: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: medicum secum, *into one's province*, Cic. Pis. 34: piscos everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: sortem, id. Verr. 2, 31 *ad fin.*: aliquos ex urna, ib. 2, 17: telum corpore, Virg. Aen. 10, 744: si lacus emissus—sin autem eductus, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: se foras, *to go out*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4: se multitudini, *to withdraw from*, Sen. de Vit. beata 2 *ad fin.* 2. Milit. *t. t. to lead or march out* troops: Telebose ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cohortes ex urbe, ib. 1, 12: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: copias castris, ib. 1, 51: legiones ex Hibernia, ib. 1, 10. Without *abl.*: cohortes, ib. 3, 26: exercitum foras, Cato in Gell. 15, 13: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 9. And *absol.* of the general himself: *to move out, march out*: ex Hibernis educere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: ex oppido, ib. 7, 81: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23. 3. Neut. *t. t.* naves ex portu, *to put to sea*, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55. 4. *to draw or drink off, toss off*: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 28: ib. 5, 6, 1. ¶ Legal *t. t. to summon*: quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 2, 6: si quis eorum ad me eductus fuerit, Ejlct. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23: aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 26. Once *to bring up* for punishment (for duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 26): ad tintinnabulos educi viros, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. ¶¶ *to hatch, rear, bring up, educate* (either bodily or mentally) *etc.*: pullos suos, id. Poen. 1, 2, 143: foetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75: non possunt militares pueri setanio educari, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meas domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32. Fig.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Veneris, id. Mil. 3, 1, 55. In gen.: *to bear, to produce*: Virg. Aen. 6, 765: aura educit colores, Cat. 64, 90.

IV. *to draw up, raise, rear, erect*: (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641: (fig.) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, Virg. Aen. 2, 461: aram sepulcri coelo educere tentant, ib. 6, 178: molem coelo, ib. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16: pyramides instar montium, ib. 2, 61: Cyclopum educta caminus moenia, Virg. Aen. 6, 630.

V. Of time: *to prolong*: pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 7, 74: somnos sub hiberno coelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

ēdūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [edūco III.] *to bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, educate*: educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister, Varr. in Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not observed): hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: Athenis natus altiusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Cic. Am. 20, 75: Ov. F. 6, 487. 2. Fig.: neque hoc nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ara dicendi ea quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81. Of plants or animals: *to nourish, support, produce*: quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër possit, Ov. M. 8, 830: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50: non ager hic pomum, non dulcem educat herbam, Ov. Nux. 1, 2, 51: hordea dulcia humus, id. M. 13, 97: Georgius, Plin. 18, 57, 67: florem (umbra), Col. 10, 41: loporem aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 32.

ēductio, ōnis, *f.* [educo] *a leading out, removal*: e castris, Cato in Fest. s. v. properam: *examinis*, Paul. Jurisc. 7, 6.

ēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, educator*: Front. Ep. ad amic. 25.

ē-dŭlco, 1. *v. a. to sweeten*: vitium, Mattius in Gell. 15, 25.

ēdūlis, e, *adj.* [edo] *eatable* (rare): caprae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. Subst.: ēdūlia, ium, *n. plu. eatables, food*: Varr. in Non. 108, 22: Suet. Cal. 40.

ēdūlium, ii, *n.* for edulia (v. preced.): Fulgent. 565, 9: whence, *gen. plu.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160: *dat. plu.* edulibus, Gell. 19, 9.

ē-dūresco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow hard*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

ē-dūro, 1. *v. n. to last out, continue, endure* (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: Gell. 14, 1.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly hard, very hard* (rare): pirus, Virg. G. 4, 145. Fig.: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

effābilis, e, *adj.* [effor] *that can be uttered or spoken*: nemini effabilia, App. Apol. p. 319.

ef-faecātus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *purified from dregs, refined*. Fig.: voluptas animi, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

effāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [effor] *an enunciation, proposition*: Marc. Cap. 4 *init.*

ef-farcio and **-farcio**, no *perf.*, fartus, 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out* (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 62.

effascinātio, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *a bewitching, charming*: in the *plur.*: Plin. 19, 4, 19: id. 37, 10, 54.

ef-fascino, 1. *v. a. to bewitch charm*: Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: Gell. 9, 4.

effātio, ōnis, *f.* [effor] *a speaking*. Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 463.

effātum, i, *n.* [id.] a logical term = ἄξιωμα, *an axiom*: Cic. Ac. 2, 29: Sen. Ep. 117.

effātus, a, um, *Part.* [effor] with *pass. sign.*: *pronounced, determined, designated*: effata dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum ecolostium extra urbem agris sunt effati; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, *announcements, predictions*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

effātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a speaking*: Tert. Anim. 6.

effectē, *adv. effectively, to the fact*: Mart. 2, 27: Amm. 16, 5. 2. *effectually, efficaciously*: effectius, App. Flor 16, p. 350.

effectio, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] *a doing performing, effecting*: artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta, ib. 3, 14, 45. 2. Fig., causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause*: id. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *practical, effective*: ars, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a producer, author*: Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.*: id. Div. 2, 26.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who effects, causes*: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 53.

effectus, a, um, *Part.* [efficio] *worked out.* ¶ *Adj.*: *effected, completed*: una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 3: aliquid nitidius atque effectius, id. 12, 10, 49. 2. *effected, in philos. term.*: Cic. Top. 4: ib. 14 *fin.*: *effectum*, i, *n. an effect*: *effecta*, ib. 18, 71: Quint. 5, 9, 6.

effectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *accomplishing, execution, performance*: rerum aliquid adjungere ad effectum, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 176: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Liv. 1, 21, 7: *effectu* aliquid adjungere, id. 21, 27: Cic. Fin. 3, 9: opera in effectu ponere, Quint. 10, 3, 24: hanc vocem, quae *verbum* dicitur, *effectum* esse, *accomplishment*, non vocem, Prisc. 18, 1.

fullest sense, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1. ‖ 4. *result, effect*: cause effectum indicat, Cic. Top. 18, 67: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id. Div. 2, 20 *fin.*: effectus eloquentiae est auditorium approbatio, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.*: quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—In *plur.*: id. 1, 10, 6.

ef-fēcundo, 1. *v. a. to make fruitful, to fertilise*: Vop. Prob. 21.

effēminātē, *adv. effeminately*: Cic. Off. 1, 4: Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

effēminātio, ōnis, *f.* [effemino] *effeminacy*: corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 52, 2.

effēminātus, a, um, *Part.* [effemino]. ‖ A. Adj.: *womanish, effeminate*: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142. *Comp.*: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin. Sup.*: animi languor, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27. 2. *that lets himself be used as a woman*: Suet. Aug. 68: Auct. Priap. 58, 2.

ef-fēmino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of*: effeminarunt eum (*ea.* aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. ‖ Fig.: *to make womanish, effeminate, enervate*: fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, Sall. C. 11: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: homines, Ib. 4, 2 *fin.*: cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 procem. § 20. 2. Meton.: *to dishonour, disgrace*: Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.

effērasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [effero] *to become savage, fierce*: Amm. 18, 7.

effērātē, *adv. fiercely*: Lact. 5, 20.

effērātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. ‖ A. Adj.: *wild, savage, fierce*: vultus, Petron. 82, 1: *Comp.*: mores, ritusque, Liv. 34, 24. *Sup.*: effectus, Sen. Ep. 121.

effercio, v. effarcio.

efferitas, ātis, *f.* [efferus] *wildness, savageness*: eosque ex efferitate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Lact. Mort. P. 9.

ef-fĕro (also ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, 3. *v. a. irreg. to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth*: ex navi, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 82: tela ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.*: argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 62: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27: machaeram hinc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 *ad fin.*: literas, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: macronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vexilla efferri e castris jussit, Liv. 10, 19: ferrum a latere deripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: pedem, *to go out*, Virg. Aen. 2, 657: pedem porta, Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem quoquam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: equus se vallo extulit, Tac. A. 15, 7: Parium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5. 2. Esp. like *exĕquo*, *to carry out for burial, to bury* (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): optumum'st loces illum efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 32: Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: Liv. 2, 33: Hor. S. 2, 5, 85. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 28, 28.

3. Of the soil: *to bring forth, bear, produce*: id quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: id. Brut. 4, 16: Lucr. 1, 180: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: and plur.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, Virg. G. 2, 169. 4. *to lift up, raise, exalt*: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8: cervus e conspecta elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27. Post.: caput Anotumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18: summa placidum caput extulit unda, Virg. Aen. 1, 127. ‖ Fig.: Of speech: *to utter, pronounce, express, declare*: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, 1, 103: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, Ib. 67: Quint. 9, 4, 33.

2. *to divulge, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: in vulgum disciplinam efferri, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: vocem in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: rem, Ib. 7, 2: meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111. With a relat. sentence: posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46.

3. In pass.: *to be carried away* (by passion, etc.), *to be transported, hurried away*: usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.*: studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: cupiditate, id. Div. 1, 24, 49 vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26: incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. Cal. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53. So in *act.*: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. 4. *to raise, elevate, exalt, extol*: pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, *ad fin.*: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34: geminatis consulatibus, Ib. 1, 3: pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: maximis laudibus, *to extol*, id. Off. 2, 10 36: summis laudibus ad coelum, id. Fam. 9, 14: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. Verr. 4, 56: Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19. (u) With *pron. reflect.*: *to elevate oneself; to rise, advance*: quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Am. 27: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21. (iii) In a bad sense: with *pron. reflect.* or *pass.*: *to carry oneself high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud*: efferentes se equos frenis quibusdam coërceamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Am. 15, 54. Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47: spe celeris victoriae, Ib. 7, 47: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7. In *act.* (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.* 5. For perfero (very rare): *to support, endure*: laborem, Att. in Cic. Sest. 48: Lucr. 1, 142: malum patiendo, post. Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 62.

ef-fĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferus] *to make wild, savage, fierce*: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23: vultum, Suet. Cal. 50: gentes ac immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5: animos, id. 1, 19: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29: efferantia sese ulcera, *becoming malignant*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146. Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, *works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* [effarcio] *filled out*. ‖ Adj.: *crammed, ample*: Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, Ib. 4, 1, 8.

ef-ferus, a, um, *adj. excessively wild, savage* (poet.): proles, Lucr. 2, 609: juventus, Virg. Aen. 8, 6: Dido, Ib. 4, 642: mens Caci, Ib. 8, 205: vis animi, Ib. 10, 808: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Virg. Aen. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264.

effervens, entis, *Part.* [effervo.] ‖ Adj.: *fervent, ardent*: siquidem laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27.

ef-fervesco, fervi, 3. *v. n. incep. to boil* or *foam up, to effervesce, ferment, rage*: dictum *fretum* a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 85: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis effervorit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1: Col. 12, 25, 4. Fig.: illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4: verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, id. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus vis, id. Coel. 31 *fin.*: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 296. Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.* ‖ *to cease boiling, to subside, abate*: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, 3. *v. n. to boil up* or *over*: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vertier ova cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, *to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928.

ef-fētus (also effoetus), a, um, *adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs*: quum effetae loca genitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Lucan. 9, 285. ‖ Meton.: *exhausted, worn out by bearing*: aliquae (gallinae) in tantum pariunt ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74. 2. In gen.: *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: effoetum et defatigatum solum, Col. Praef. § 1: natura lassa et effeta, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: corpus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: vires (corporis), Virg. Aen. 5, 396: spes, *vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380. Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 440. *Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

efficācia, ae, *f.* [efficax] *efficacy, virtue*: Plin. 11, 5, 4: Amm. 16, 12, 25.

efficācitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *efficacy, efficiency, power* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *ad fin.*

efficācĭter, *adv. efficaciously, effectually*: Quint. 5, 13, 25: Plin. 24, 6, 14. *Comp.*: Quint. 8, 4, 8. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 13.

efficax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *efficacious, effectual, powerful*: nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), Ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium precmerendi amoris, Suet. Cal. 3: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109: preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.* With *dat.*: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, id. 13 21, 36: herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80. With *in fin.*: (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20: quum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3.

efficiens, entis, *Part.* [efficio]. ‖ Adj.: *effecting, effective, efficient*: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic.

Fop. 14 *fin.*: id. Acad. 1, 6, 24: Quint. 5, 10, 66. Subst. with *gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer*, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12: virtus voluptatis efficiens, lb. 3, 33: ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21.

efficienter, *adv. efficiently*: quod cuique efficienter antecedat, id ei causa est, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

efficientia, ae, *f.* [efficio] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

ef-fictio, fēci, fectum (*perf. subj.* effexis, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 91: *inf. pass.* effieri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9) *v. a.* [facio] *to do* or *work out, bring to pass, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form*: with *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incipit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12: facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: pontem, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. B. C. 3, 9: castella, lb. 3, 44: sphaeram, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 1, 56 Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 30 varios concentus, septem sonos, lb. 6, 18 magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68 clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152 amor mores hominum moros et morosos efficit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43 cohortes, Caes B. C. 1, 15: unam ex duabus (legionibus), lb. 3, 89 lepide meum officium, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 1. munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*: nuptias alicui, Ter Andr. 3, 4, 16 aurum alicui, *to procure*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 55: hanc mulierem officio illi, *I get*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 110: quod a Curione efficeram, *had obtained*, Cic. Att. 10, 10: aliquem consulem, id Am. 20, 73 aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 13, 21 quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 id (genus raducis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id B. C. 3, 48. With *subj.*: eniti et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic. Am. 16, 59 quae res efficiebat ut commeatus ad eum portari possent, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Virg. E. 3, 51: Quint. 3, 6, 102. With *quominus*: Lucr. 1, 976 Quint. 11, 1, 48. With *infin.*: vehementer efficit ea coire, Vitr. 2, 6. *Absol.*: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 121 Cic. Rep. 1, 43 se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, lb. 5, 3. ||. Of the soil, *etc.*: *to produce, bear, yield*: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, id. Verr. 3, 63, 148 ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, lb. 3, 47 si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3. Transf. to persons. Iidi sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *to make a profit*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77. ||. Of numbers: *to make up, yield, amount to*: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, id. Att. 6, 1 ad duo millia ferme boum effecta, Liv. 22, 16. Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206. ||V. *to make out, show, prove*: quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2 in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.* In *pass.*: efficitur, *it is proved, it follows*: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30 ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11.

effictio, ōnis, *f.* [effingo] rhetor. *t. t. a representing, portraying*: Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *Part.* [effingo].

effigia, ae, v. effigies, *init.*

effigiātus, ūs, m. [effigio] *a portraying*: App. Flor. 15, p. 350.

effigies, ēi (effigia, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 7: *acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr. 4, 46), *f.* [effingo] *a copy* or *imitation* (whether actual or ideal), *likeness, portrait, image, effigy*: formarum, Lucr. 4, 104: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 7: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: quandam effigiem spiritalis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.*: saxea ut effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 62: finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: effigiem Xanthi Trojanique videtis, Virg. Aen. 3, 497. Of *shades, ghosts*: Ov. M. 14, 258: Liv. 21, 40, Adverb.: in or ad effigiem *or* effigie, *after the likeness of*: Sil. 5, 5: Plin. 5, 10, 11.

2. Fig.: periectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation*, Cic. Or. 3: consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Sex. Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image*, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*

effigio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [effigies] *to form, fashion, portray*: Prud. Cath. 10, 4 Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

ef-findo, ĭdi, ĭssum, 3. *v. a. to divide, cleave*: fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion* (artistically): Veneris Coae pulcritudinem aspersione fortuita effingere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5. Poet.: (Daedalus) casus alicujus in auro, Virg. Aen. 6, 32: horrentes effingens orbe galeros, Sil. 1, 404. Fig.: *to express, represent, portray*: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg 1, 9: corpora fingendo pingendoque effiere, Quint. 5, 12, 21: oratorem effingere, lb. effinge aliquid et excude (*et* scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 5 imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15. Of the conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18. ||. *to wipe out, efface*: fiscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2: for which fiscinas spongia *tergendas*, Plin. 15, 6, 6. spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.* |||. *to rub gently*: manus, Ov H. 20, 134 (for which manus *fingere*, id. Fast. 5, 409).

effio, erī, v. efficio, *init*

ef-firmo, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, encourage*: Att. in Non. 256, 18.

effĭăgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [effiagito] *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare). Cic. Fam. 5, 19.

effĭăgĭtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an earnest* or *urgent request*: coactu atque effiagitatu meo, Cic. Verr 5, 29.

ef-flăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand* or *ask urgently*: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 759 signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60 misericordiam alicujus, Cic. Mil. 34. With *subj.*: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella effiagitasset, ut se mitteret, id. Verr. 1, 24: Suet. Tit. 5. *Absol.*: Quint. 4, 5, 10.

ef-flammans, antis, *adj.* [flammo] *emitting flames, flaming, blazing*: stellae, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 45.

ef-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to weep out*: oculos, Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

efflictē, *adv. desperately, vehemently*: Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

efflictim, *adv. to death, desperately*; with amare, deperire, *etc.*: Pl. Am 1, 3, 19: App. M. 5, p. 168.

efflicto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [effligo] *to strike dead*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis effixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50: rabidos canes, Sen. Ira 1, 15.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe out*. |. Act.: (Sol) suos effiavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 651: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 786: quadrupedes ignes ore et naribus effiant, Ov. M. 2, 85: mare patulis naribus, lb. 3, 686: nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin. 9, 7, 6: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: colorem, *to lose*, Lucr. 2, 832: animam, *to breathe one's last, expire*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 86: Suet. Dom. 2: also extremum halitum, post. Cic Tusc. 2, 9, 22 vitam in nubila, Sil. 17 55": and *absol.*: (anguem) effiat effluentem, post. Cic. Div. 2, 47, 106. ||. Meton.: of deadly wounds: effiantes plagae, Stat. Th. 8, 168. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *to say with one's last breath*: quum verum est, quod mortuus (Brutus) effiavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11. ||. Neutr. (very rare): Lucr. 6, 682: id. 6, 700.

ef-flōrēo, 2. *v. n. to blossom forth*, Tert. Jud. Dom. 209.

ef-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to blossom forth*; only fig. *to bloom, spring up, flourish*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Coel. 32, 76: corpus in juventam efflorescit, Aug. Lib. quaest. 83, 9. utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic. Am. 27.

ef-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run out, to flow forth*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*: humor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32: succina petris, id. 37, 2, 11: amnis in oceanum, lb.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. M. 6, 233. Poet.: oleastr juvat capellas, effluat ambrosiae quasi vere et nectar' linctus, Lucr. 6, 975, Lachmann. ||. Transf. of non-solid bodies: *to go out, issue forth*: Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 40: manibus opus effluit, *slips from*, Lucr. 6, 908. de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 570. |||. Fig.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *it will become known*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41. impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6 19. 2. *to pass away, vanish*: praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, id. de Sen. 2, 4: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245: effluet in lacrimas, Lucan. 9, 106: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14 Ov. R. Am. 636.

effluus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo] *flowing out*: Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717.

effluvium, ii, n. [id.] *a flowing out, an outlet*: humoris e corpore, Plin. 7 51, 52: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57.

ef-fŏco, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to suffocate smother*: fig.: bonis suis efficantur Sen. Brev. Vit. 2 dub. (*al.* offoco).

ef-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum (*inf. pass* also effodiri, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 44: *subj* effodint for effoderint, id. Cap. 3, 5, 66), 3. *v. a. to dig out, dig up*: nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: carbones e sepulcris. Plin. 35, 6, 24 lapides puteis, id. 36 22, 43 aulam auri plenam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 9 thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140: and facetiously, ex hoc sepulcro vetere (*i. e.* ex sene avaro) viginti minas effodiam ego hodie, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.*. saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38: domos, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 20: lacum, id. Dom. 4: sepulcra, Virg. G. 1, 497 effodere oculos *or* oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2: Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 663. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52. viscera, *to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effoecundo, v. effocundo.

effoetus, v. effetus.

ef-for, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to speak* or *say out, to utter*: sed lamen effabor Lucr. 5, 109: haec effatur pater, rursumque recessit, Enn. Ann. 1, 52: Virg. G. 4, 450: Hor. Epod. 17, 37: [illegible] furiatam, quae dii [illegible] vulgarint, [illegible] tulint, haud minus, [illegible] effandi, effandi, nefas contrahi [illegible] Suet. Ner. 49: effata [illegible] Plin. 2, 21, 25. 2. In [illegible] position: quod ita [illegible]

quis, Hermathen. aut non vivet, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

ef-fŏro, 1.-n. *a. to bore through, perforate*: truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

effŏssio, ōnis, *f.* [effodio] *a digging out*: plur.: laboriosae, Cod. Just. 12, 6, 3.

effŏssus, a, um, *Part.* [effodio] *dug out*: ex sterquilinio effossa, *thou, dug from a dung-heap*, Pl. Cas. 1, 26.

ef-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to refresh*: carnem, Veg. 6, 28, 2 dub.

effractārius, ii, *m.* [effractor] *a house-breaker, burglar*: Scn. Ep. 68.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo] *a house-breaker, burglar*: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

effractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *house-breaking, burglary*: Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2.

effrēnātē, *adv. unrestrainedly, violently*: Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. *Comp.*: id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.

effrēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *unbridled impetuosity*: impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effreno]. ‖ I. Adj.: *unbridled, unrestrained, unruly*: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci aperiere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Cluent. 6: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10: mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Coel. 15, 35: libertas, Liv. 34, 49: effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: ferocia, id. Rep. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.* *Comp.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.*: libido, Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3. *Sup.*: affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.

effrēnis, e, v. effrenus, *init.*

ef-frĕno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unbridle, let loose*: effrenati equi, Liv. 44, 40. Fig.: Vulturnum effrenat, Sil. 9, 296.

ef-frēnus, a, um (effrenis, Plin. 8, 44, 69), *adj.* [frenum] *unbridled*: equus, Liv. 3, 31. Fig.: *unrestrained*: gens, Virg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa (equi), Stat. Ach. 1, 277: profata, id. S. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frico, cui (xi, Tert.), atum, 1. *v. a. to rub off* or *out*: sudorem equi fronte, App. M. 1, p. 103: calices, ib. 4, p. 145: spicas decerptas manibus obtriverant, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12. Fig.: rubigo animorum efficanda est, Gen. Ep. 95.

ef-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [frango] *to break out, to break open*: effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: cardines foribus, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 23: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: corpus, *to tear open*, Sen. Hippol. 1160: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1482. ‖ Neutr.: *to break out, break forth*: spumeus fluctus vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

ef-frondesco, dui, 3. *v. n. incep. to put forth leaves*: Vop. Prob. 19.

effrons, ntis, *adj. barefaced, shameless*: occultum, Vop. Num. 13. (Hence It. *sfrontato*; Fr. *effronté*.)

ef-frūgĭo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act.: *to put forth, produce*: Tert. Anim. 29. ‖ Neutr.: *to shoot* or *grow forth*: id. ad Nat. 1, 5.

effūgia, ae, *f. a victim escaped from the altar*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to flee out* or *away, to escape*: effugies ex mea insania, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 78: e praelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. Mand. 9: sors ex sitella effugerit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita maritima, id. Bac. 2, 3, 108: lados a quibus vix vivus effugit, Cic. Sest. 54 *ad fin.*: ab omni verborum vilitate, Petr. 118, 4: patria, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15. *Absol.*: pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Pl. True. 2, 1, 16: Cic. Att. 1, 16. ‖ Act.: *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun*: ita vix potuerit effugere infitiationem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 299: malam rem, id. Asin. 2, 4, 9: impias propinquorum magna, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: periculum celeritate, ib. 4, 35: equitatum Caesaris, id. B. C. 1, 63: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 72: haec mente effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea actas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, *has been freed from*, Tac. H. 1, 15. With a depend. sentence: nunquam hodie effugies, quin mea manu moriare, Naev. in Macrob. S. 6, 1. 2. *to escape the observation of* = λανθάνω: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *ad fin.*: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, id. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgium, ii, *n.* [effugio] *a fleeing away, flight* (rare). effugium praecludere eunti, Lucr. 3, 523: dare victis, Auct. B. Alex. 16: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, Liv. 21, 43: mortis, Cic. Verr. 5, 64 *fin.* In *plur.*: ob nostra effugia, Virg. Aen. 2, 140: Tac. A. 12, 56. 2. Meton.: *a means* or *way of escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Tac. A. 2, 47.

ef-fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put to flight*: Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19.

ef-fulgĕo, si (*inf.* effulgĕre, Virg. Aen. 8, 677), 2. *v. n. to shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter*: nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. Aen. 9, 732: auro ductores longe effulgent, ib. 5, 133: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 616: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13. Fig.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. 4, 1: Liv. 45, 7: audacia effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] *propped up, supported*: effultus stratis velleribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 94: App. M. 2, p. 122.

ef-fūmĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [fumigo] *smoked out, driven out by smoke*: coluber, Tert ad Mart. 1.

ef-fūmo, 1. *v. n. to emit smoke, to smoke*: moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed*: vinum in barathrum (*i. e.* ventrem), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 28: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 92 Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem, Curt. 8, 13: Ganges se in oceanum effundit, Plin. 2, 108, 112: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. ‖ Transf. of non-liquid bodies: *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out*, etc.: saccos numorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out*, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, *to shoot in great numbers*, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 522: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 22, 3: Curt. 8, 14: (quae via) excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Virg Aen. 9, 68: sub altis portis, ib. 11, 485: aliquem solo, ib. 12, 532: habenas, ib. 5, 818: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per laeve severos effundat junctura ungues, *lets them slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65. 2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: *to rush out, spread abroad*: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 26, 19: Suet. Cal. 4 *fin.*: omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6: Tac. A. 1, 21: esp. in the *perf. part.*: Sall. J. 55: Liv. 1, 19: Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 305. 3. *to bring forth, produce abundantly*: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48: auctumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36. 4. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through*: patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 6: amorem, id. Agr. 2, 5, 38: omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 98: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26: reditus publicos non in classem exercitumque, sed in dies festos effundere, Just. 6, 9. *Absol.*: effunditis, emitis, Tac. Ad. 3, 3, 34. ‖ Fig.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, *have freely imparted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Virg. Aen. 5, 723: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 129: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *ad fin.*: quaestus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34. 5. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: *to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering attention*, id. Att. 4, 9: in licentiam succidimusque effusos, Liv. 25, 20: in venerem, id. 29, 23: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *ad fin.*: ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6. 6. *to cast away, give up, let go, resign*: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: vires, Liv. 10, 28: curam sui, Sen. Ira 2, 35. verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Virg. Aen. 1, 98: vitam Ov. H. 7, 181.

effūsē, *adv. far and wide*: ire, Sall. J. 105: fugere, Liv. 3, 22: persequi, id. 43, 23: vastare, id. 1, 10: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1. 2. *profusely, lavishly*: large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: vivere, id. Cael. 16 *fin.*: liberalem esse, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. *Comp.*: Tac. A. 4, 62. 3. *extravagantly, immoderately*: quum laniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26. *Comp.*: dicere, ib. 1, 20: fovere, ib. 7, 24: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19. *Sup.*: diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

effūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] *a pouring out, pouring forth*: aquae, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. ‖ *a pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, id. Pis. 22. 2. *profusion, prodigality*: id. Part. 23, 81 Liv. 44, 9. In *plur.*: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. ‖ Fig.: *extravagance, excess*, animi in laetitia, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

effūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spendthrift*: Aug. Serm. de divers. 27 *fin.*

effūsōrĭē, *adv.* [effusus, effundo] *far and wide*: Amm., 31, 16 *ad fin.*

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. ‖ I. Adj.: *spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide*: effusum corpus, Lucr. 3, 114: effusum late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: incendium, Liv. 30, 5: caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50: membra, *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841: quam posset effusissimis habenis, *with the slackest reins*, i. e. *at the greatest possible speed*, Liv. 37, 20: comae, *dishevelled*, Ov. H. 7, 70. Poet. transf.: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Virg. G. 4, 337. 2. *profuse, prodigal, lavish*: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41. 3. Fig.: *extravagant, immoderate*: licentia, Liv. 44, 1: laetitia, id. 35, 43: fusis cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. *Comp.*: cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58. *Sup.*: laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.

effūtĭcŭlus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [effutio] *absurdly formed*: verbum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ef-fūtĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [fatio, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.] *to blab out, prate, chatter*: aliquid ore, Lucr. 5, 908: aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 30, 84: Hor. A. P. 231: effutita tenere (volebant), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94. *Absol.*: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 19: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 88.

ef-fūtĭo, ii, 4. *v. n. to waste in harlotry*: earum, Poeta ap. Gell. Caes. 51 *fin.*

ēgĕlĭdo, v. n. o. [gelidus] *to thaw, melt*, Pacuv. 2.

ēgĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* 1 2, *thawed*: humor fullonarum: egelida potio et frigidae pruinae, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.*: aqua (opp. frigida), id. 4, 18: tempora, Cat. 46, 1: nunc ver egelidum, nunc est mollissimus annus, post. Col. 10, 282: hiemes, Am. Ep. 24, 97: timebo et gelidum Borean, egelidumque Notum, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10. ‖ (*as* intensive) *extremely cold*: Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1.

ēgĕlo, no *perf.*, 1. v. a. *to thaw, make lukewarm*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

ēgens, entis, *Part.* [egeo]. ‖. *Adj.*: *needy, necessitous, in want, very poor*: quos circa (amici) et absentes assunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Am. 7: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30: Caes. B. C. 3, 59: Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 47: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. *Comp.*: nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, ib. 9, 7: Liv. 1, 47. 2. *destitute of*: with *gen.*: lucis egens aër, Ov. M. 1, 17: mensas posuere ministri exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes, ib. 11, 119. *Ada.* does not occur.

ēgĕnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus] *needy*: Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ēgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo] *in want of, destitute of* (rare). With *gen.*: nos omnium egenos, Virg. Aen. 1, 599: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: regio aquarum egena, ib. 15, 3 *fin.*: decoris, Sil. 6, 304. With *abl.*: cunctantis, Tac. A. 12, 46. *Absol.*: res, *indigent, needy, necessitous*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 46: Virg. Aen. 6, 91. As *neutr. subst.*: in egeno, *on a poor soil*, Col. 3, 10, 4.

ĕgĕo, ŭi (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), 2. v. n. *to be needy, to suffer want*: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 57: Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11: Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 103. *Impers.*: anatur atque egetur scriter, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 39. 2. *to need, want, lack, be destitute of*: with *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing needed. With *abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.*: oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: sapiens eget nulla re; egere enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Am. 5: Quint. 1, 6, 38. With *gen.*: si pudoris egeas, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: medicinae (al. medicina), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *ad fin.*: medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: nullius, ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. F. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3. Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 45: Quint. 5, 14, 5. Rarely with *acc.*: nec quicquam egeo, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 12. ‖. *to do without, dispense with*: si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 23. ‖‖. Like δέομαι, and the Engl. *want*: *to desire, wish for, require*: tui amans absentis egeo, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59. With *abl.*: pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11: non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, Virg. Aen. 2, 521.

ēgĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [egero] *excrement, dung*: Sol. 40: Paul. Nol. carm. 32, 281.

ē-germĭno, avi, 1. v. n. *to put forth shoots, sprout*: Col. 4, 17, 4.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to carry* or *bear out, to lead* or *draw out, to discharge*, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39: lapides ex mari, Auct. B. Alex. 22: egerii lac fluctus, *tides out*, Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19: aquam vomitu, *to vomit*, Curt. 7, 5: animam, Plin. 29, 5, 32: animam, Lucan. 3, 728: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: bona fortunasque in ultimum egerunt, *they carry off as plunder*, id. Agr. 31. *Of* inanimate subjects: gravitas coeli egerit populos, *drives out*, Sen. Ep. 91. 2. Poet. *for* efferre: *to carry to the grave*: (Phoenae) egessit cvidii Dorica castra rogis, Prop. 4, 6, 34. ‖. Fig.: tales ejectas parturia querelas egerit, *gives forth*, Lucan. 2, 64: tras ulnisibus, Sil. 4, 280: sermonis = edere, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.*: expletur lacrimis egeritque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis egeritur fletuque diu, *is spent*, Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem motu, id. 5, 299.

ēgermĭnus, i, *m.* = ὑπέρωον, *an encouragement*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

ēgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want*: ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 24: Virg. G. 1, 146: in *plur.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Of things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832: linguae, id. 1, 140: animi, Cic. Pis. 11: pabuli, Sall. J. 44: cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, Lucr. 5, 1210.

ēgestio, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *a carrying out* or *off, an emptying* (rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Aur. Tacd. 5, 10: for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.*: publicarum epum, *a wasting*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

ēgestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purgative*: vis, Macer de anetho 14.

ēgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas] *very poor, indigent*: Aur. Vict. Epit. 12.

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero] *a carrying out, emptying* (rare): Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

eglesopala, ae, *f.* a Gallic name for *a kind of marl*: Plin. 17, 8, 4.

ĕgo (old form of the *dat.* me, Enn. and Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* me: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2. *Acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21. *Gen. plur.* nostrorum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 110) *pron. pers. 1*: merumnus et ego et pater de vobis, Pl. Amph. prol. 40: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49. With emphat. suffixes: *Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, id. Am. 2, 1, 60: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: mihipte, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*: mepte fieri servom, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651. 2. Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling, *cf.* Zumpt Gr. § 408): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15: quid ait tandem nobis? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus literis, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 85: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Virg. E. 8, 6. ‖. Meton.: *dwelling, house, family*: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 *fin.*: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *aham*; Gr. ἐγώ; Germ. *ich*; Eng. *I*, etc] (Hence Ital. *io*; Fr. *je*; plu. It. *noi*; Fr. *nous*.)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus (*inf.* egredier, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 32) 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]

‖. Neutr.: *to step, march, go* or *come out*: foras e fano, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 4: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ex castris, ib. 6, 36: e curia, Liv. 2, 48: ab aede, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 78: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: Roma, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: tabernaculo, Suet. Aug. 91: domo foras, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 5: hinc, id. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: placide egredere, Pl. Curc 1, 3, 1: foras, id. Am. 5, 1, 27: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: ad portam, *out to the gate*, Liv. 33, 47 *fin.*: in vadum, id. 8, 24. 2. *to go up, climb, mount, ascend*: scalis egredi, Sall. J. 60: ad summum montis, ib. 93: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: *to ferment* (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136. 3. Milit. t. t. *to move out, march out*: e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris, ib. 2, 11. *Absol.*: id. B. C. 3, 73: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32: ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: ad oppugnationem, Sall. J. 59. 4. Naut. t. t. (ex) navi *or absol.*: *to disembark, land*: ex navi, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Caes. B. G. 4, 26: navi, ib. 4, 21: raliibus, Ov. M. 8, 151. *Absol.*: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Ov. H. 21, 91: in terram, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: Hirt. Fragm. Strat. 1, 5, 7: e porta, or *absol.*: *to set sail*: Cic. Att. 6, 8: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6. Fig. of discourse: *to digress, wander* (rare) a proposito ornandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: Quint. 3, 9, 4: *absol.*: id. 4, 3, 15. ‖. Act. *to go beyond, pass out of, leave*: fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: finitum Mutuscam, Sall. J. 110: urbem, Liv. 1, 29: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1: portum, Quint. 4, 1, 61. Fig.: *to overstep, surpass, exceed*: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40: praeturam, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 procem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16: sexum, Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, ib. 3, 24: relationem, ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrēgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [egregius] *the title of an* Egregius *in the later period of the empire, excellency*: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 1.

ēgrēgĭē, *adv excellently, eminently, surpassingly, exceedingly, uncommonly, well*. With verbs: studere (opp. mediocriter), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31: pingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29. *Absol.* as an expression of assent, applause, *etc.*: egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vestigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38: Suet. Vit. 10 *Comp.*: egregius coenat mollissime miserrimus horum, Juv. 11, 12.

ē-grēgius, a, um (*Sup.*: mulier egregiissima forma, Pac. in Prisc. p. 600 *fin.*: and egregiissime pisciumatior, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 3), *adj.* [grex] 1 1 4. *out of, not belonging to, the flock*: hence, *uncommon, distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent*: in bellica laude, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82: vir, Cic. Am. 19, 69: munitus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11: egregia et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29: forma, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: corpus, *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: os, Ov. H. 4, 78: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fides, ib. 1, 19: voluntas illi se, ib. 5, 4: victoria, Liv. 2, 47: vir bello egregius, id. 5, 47. With *gen.*: animi, Virg. Aen. 11, 417: fati mentisque, Stat. Th. 3, 99: ingenii, Stat. S. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152. As *neutr. subst.*: postquam cuncta scelerum seorum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac. A. 14, 60.

2. During the empire: *of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable*: mihi egregium erat tunc Pompeii subolem in penates meos accipere, id. H. 1, 15: idque et sibi et omnibus egregium, id. A. 3, 6: and *subst.*: egregium publicum, *the public honour*, ib. 3, 69 *fin.* Hence Egregius, a *title bestowed on public officers of high station, this title excellency*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 2: Vir Egregius, Inscr. Grut. 504, 4.

ēgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] *a going out*: egressiones nocturnae, Suet. Aug. 74: M. 8, p. 208. ‖. Fig. *digression*, *etc.*: Quint. 4, 3, 14: *plur.*: id. 11, 3, 184.

ēgressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, *m.* [egredior] *a going out or away: egress, departure:* frequentia sua vestrum egressum ornando, Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53: in *plur.*: Sall. J. 35: Tac. A. 3, 37. Of birds: *a flying out*, Col. 8, 8, 1. Of winds: Ov. M. 11, 748.

2. *a debarking, landing:* Caes. B. G. 5, 8.: Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.* ‖ **I.** Meton.: *a passage out, place of egress:* per tenebrosum et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr. 91, 3: in *plur.*: Tac. A. 16, 10: post. of *the mouths* of the Ister: Ov. Tr. 2, 189. ‖‖ Fig. In rhetor. *a digression:* Quint. 4, 3, 12: Tac. A. 4, 32.

ēgŭla, ae, *f. a kind of sulphur:* Plin. 35, 15, 50.

ē-gurgĭto, 1. *v. a.* [gurges] *to pour out, cast out, spend extravagantly:* argentum domo, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *ha! what!*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 43: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 6.

ēheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: *ah! alas!*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 49: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31. In the epic and lyric poets the ĕ is long.

ēho, *interj. ha! ho! holla! soho!*: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13. With affixed *dum*: id. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

ēiă (also **heia**) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!*: Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: **ēja** vero, *pshaw!* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 77.

2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!*: id. Most. 3, 1, 71: Plin. Ep. 4, 29: Hor. S. 1, 1, 18. **ēja** age, *come then! up then!* Virg. Aen. 4, 569: Stat. Ach. 2, 198.

ēiaculo, v. ejaculor.

ē-mūlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*Act.* se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19 *ad fin.*) *to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, *vb.* 6, 259 umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73. *Pass.*: Scrib. Comp. 84.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare) cetera maris, Tac. G. 45: App. Apol. 297.

ējectĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ejicio] *that casts out, ejects:* vulva, *that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

ējectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a casting out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *banishment, exile*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *artic.* **dislocation**, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 2.

ējecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cast out, throw up* (poet.) arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: faviliam, Ib. 2, 231: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320: cruentas dapes ore, *to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211: sanniem per ora, Lucan. 3, 698.

ējectus, a, um, *Part.* [ejicio].

ējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting out, emission:* animal foras, *a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ējĕrātio and **ējĕro**, v. ejur.

ē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum (eicit, dissyl., Lucr. 3, 890) 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast*, or *drive out; to eject, expel:* aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 *ad fin.*: ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5 a suis dis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 81. finibus, Sall. J. 14: domo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 9: aedibus foras, Ib. 1, 2, 1: omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem in exsilium, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: equitem, *to throw him*, Virg. Aen. 10, 894: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. 24, 5, 10: fetum, *to miscarry*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: cervicem, *to dislocate*, Veg. 2, 41 1: cruorem, id. 2, 45, 7: Germani se ex castris ejecerunt, *rushed out*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *ad fin.*: sese in terram e navi, id. Verr. 5, 35: se in agros, Liv. 6, 31: se foras, id. 1, 40 *fin.*

2. Naut. *t. t. to bring a ship to shore:* eo navem ejicere possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: navem in terram, Ib. 3, 28: navis ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28. (ii) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck:* nonnullam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 80: naves in litora, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: naves in litora, Liv. 20, 18: classem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 *fin.*: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24. And transl. to shipwrecked persons: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: Virg. Aen. 4, 373.

‖ Fig.: curam ex animo, Pl. Casin. prol. 23: Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: mollitiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72. Poet., ejectus die, *deprived of light*, Stat. Th. 4, 617: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, *break out*, Cic. Coel. 31, 75. **2.** *to reject*, like ἐκβάλλειν: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: id. de Or. 1, 32, 146. Esp. of players, public speakers, *etc.*: *to hiss* or *hoot off*: Ib. 3, 50 *fin.*: Auct. Her. 4, 47: ejectus homo, *an unsuccessful man*, Cic. Quint. 19 *ad fin.*

ējŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting:* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, lamenting:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.

ējŭlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lament often:* Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

ējŭlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hei, heu]. **I.** Neutr.: *to wail, utter lamentations:* Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 39. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

‖ Act.: *to bewail, lament over:* fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, lib. 4, p. 153.

ē-juncesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [juncus] *to shoot up like a rush:* vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-junctĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shot up like a rush, meagre, slender. Rynceum, ἰκλεπτωθές*, Gloss. Philox.: mulieres, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 8. vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

ējŭrātio (ejeratio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro] *an abjuring, a resigning* of an office: ignominiosa ejuratio consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.*

2. In gen.: *a renouncing, resigning:* bonae spei, Sen. Vit. beat. 26.

ē-jūro (also **ējĕro**, Scip. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Wernsdorf. Tert. Spect. 24) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse by oath, to abjure.* **I.** In law. forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi ejurare, *to reject on oath the jurisdictum of a court* or *judge*: Cic. Verr. 3, 60 id. Phil. 12, 7, 18. **2.** ejurare bonam copiam (opp. *jurare* bonam copiam), *to swear that one is insolvent*, id. Fam. 9, 16. ‖ In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, *to lay down, resign an office*: adactus Silanus ejurare magistratum, Tac. A. 12, 4 Plin. Ep. 1, 23. ejurari ab eo imperium, Tac. H. 3, 68. *Absol.*: Ib. 3, 37: id. A. 13, 14. ‖‖ Fig.: in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown:* patriam, id. H. 4, 28: patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4. liberos, Sen. Cons ad Marc. 19: patrem, id. Ben. 6, 4: and poet. fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill 2, 188.

ē-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr. *to slip away, get off, escape:* anguilla est, elabitur, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 57 Liv. 1, 56: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46 (animal) ex utero elapsum, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571 gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, *creeping upwards*, Virg. G. 2, 305: ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: e socerī manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4: de caede Pyrrhi, Virg. Aen. 2, 526: telis Achivum, Ib. 2, 318: custodiae, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33. **2.** Fig.: *to slip away, escape:* ego nihil unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam mihi tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: reipublicae statum illum elapsum astto esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16: animus devinctus penitatim elapsus est Bacchidi, became *estranged*, Ter. Heo. 1, 2, 94: Musos adolescenti elapsos esse, *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitutem elapsi, *who had miserably fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37: elapsa in pravum artus, *gradually become diseased*, Tac. H. 4, 81. **3.** *to get off, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: Suet. Tib. 38 Of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, id. Aug. 32. **4.** *to pass away, disappear, escape:* imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 971: ea spes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoria, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11: Lucan. 9, 80. ‖‖ Act. like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59: Flor. 1, 10, 7: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

ēlăbōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [elaboro] *persevering labour:* Auct. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro].

‖ Adj.: In rhetor.: *elaborate* also, *too elaborate:* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

ēlăbōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *persevering labour:* App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

‖ Neutr.: *to labour, exert oneself, take pains:* constr. with *subj.*, *in* with *abl.* or *acc.*, with *infin.* or *absol.* With *subj.*: non tam ut prosim causis, elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.* *Pass impers.*: aperte ac palam elaborantur ut verba verbis respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38 With *in* and *abl.*: qui aliqua in re elaborarint, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: debeo in eo elaborare ut sint doctiores cives mei, id. Fin 1, 4, 10. *Impers. pass.*: Tac. Or. 29. With *in* and *acc.* (rare): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 5, 8. With *infin.*: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, id. 3, 8, 58. *Absol.*: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 24.

‖ Act.: *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (mostly *pass.*): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam concilandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, id. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated*, Ib. 90 *fin.*: Quint. 4, 1, 54. Hor. Lpod. 14, 12: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labours of*, Just. 1, 2. In *act.*: candelabrorum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6. non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.

ēlăcătēnes, um, *m. plu.* = ἐλασατῆνες, or helecatenes, *a kind of sea-fish, which was salted:* Plin. 32, 11, 53 Also called **ēlăcătae**: Col. 8, 17, 12. Cf. elacatena genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Fest. *s. v.*

ēlaeampŏria, ae, *f.* = ἐλαιεμπορία *the oil trade:* Arcad. Ilig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

ēlaeŏmĕli, *n. indecl.* = ἐλαιόμελι, *a manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree:* Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ēlaeōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἐλαιών, *a plantation of olives:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

ēlaeothĕsium, ii, *n.* = ἐλαιοθέσιον *the anointing-room in a bath:* Vitr. 5 11.

ē-lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj. very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēlanguesco, gui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax:* ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46: viribus hostis elanguescit, proelium, quod elanguerat, accendite, Veil. 2, 111 *fin.*: differvendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26: Val. Fl. 4, 378 Curt. 4, 15.

ēlăphŏboscon, i, *n.* = ἐλαφόβοσκον (deer-food), *wild parsnips*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 37.

ē-lāpĭdātus, a, um, *Part.* [lapido] *cleared from stones* rivum, Plin. 14, 6, 2, § 30.

ēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ē-liquō, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to untricate from snares* or *fetters; to disentangle* aliquem, Amm. 30, 1. Fig.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

ē-largīdr, 4. *v. n. dep. to distribute liberally, bestow:* Pers. 3, 71.

ē-lassēsco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become enfeebled, weary:* fig.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41.

ēlātē, *adv. loftily, proudly;* elate et ample loqui, *opp.* humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9· dicere (*opp.* summisse), id. Opt. gen. 4, 10. *Comp.:* se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2: elatius et arrogantius praefatur, Gell, 9, 15.

ēlātē, es, *f.* "olive spathe:" this must refer to the spathe or envelope of the blossom of the Date palm, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 51.

ēlātērium, ii, *n.* = ἐλατήριον, *a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber:* Cels. 5, 12· Plin. 20, 1, 3.

ēlātīnē, es, *f.* = ἐλατίνη, *a plant of the genus* Linaria, *toad-flax:* Plin. 27, 9, 50.

ēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [effero] *a carrying out:* ferri, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402. **2.** Esp. *a carrying to the grave, burial:* mortui, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3. **3.** *a lifting or raising up:* oculum, Vitr. 8, 10. **II.** Fig.: *transport, passion* · laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* **2.** *exaltation, elevation:* elatio et magnitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66. parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.

ēlātītēs, ae, *m.* = ἐλατίτης, *a kind of blood-stone:* Plin. 36, 20, 38.

ē-lātro, 1. *v. a. to bark out, cry aloud:* aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. **II.** Adj.: *exalted, lofty, high* (rare). modo in elatiora, modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10· elatissimae lucernae, Tert Apol. 51. Fig.· animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: verba, id. Or. 36, 124.

ēlaudare plus quam nominare, Fest. *s. v.*

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lāvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, 1. *v. a. to wash out* or *away, wash clean* (rare). exunctum, elotum in balneis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 5: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21. Fig. in a reflect. sense: *to lose* one's property, *wash one's hands of it:* elavi bonis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 9.

ēlēcebra (also exlec.), ae, *f.* [elicio] *a female allurer, wheedler:* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 26.

ēlectārium (also electuarium), ii, n. [eclīgma] *a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11. (Hence It. *lattovaro;* Fr. *électuaire.*)

ēlectē, *adv. choicely:* Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. *Comp.:* Gell. 18, 7.

ēlectĭbilis, e, *adj.* [eligo] *choice, excellent:* partes, App. M. 10, p. 245.

ēlectilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *choice, dainty:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 41.

ēlectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choice, selection:* Cic. Or. 20, 68: Vell. 2, 72 *fin.* **II.** *plur.:* Tac. Or. 35.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [elicio] *to worm out a secret:* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 29.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [eligo] *to choose, select:* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

ēlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chooser, selector:* Auct. Her. 4, 4 *fin.*

ēlector, ōris, *m.* = ἥλεκτωρ, *the shining sun:* Plin. 37, 2, 11.

ēlectrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *made of amber:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35.

ēlectrĭfer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [electrum fero] *producing amber, abounding in amber:* Claud. Succum. 12, 14.

ēlectrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *made of amber:* patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13· vasa, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5.

ēlectrum, i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον, *amber* (pure Lat. succinum): Plin. 37, 2, 11: Ov. M. 15, 316. **2.** Meton.: *an article made of amber:* Mart. 8, 51: Juv. 14, 307: *an amber ball,* carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool: Ov. M. 2, 365. **II.** *a mixed metal* or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour:* Plin. 33, 4, 23: Virg. Aen. 8, 402.

ēlectuarium, v. electarium.

ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. **II.** Adj.: *picked, select, choice, excellent:* par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6. viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Cal. 18: verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 *fin.*: scripta, Cat. 36, 6: rea, Petr. 36, 4: electius verbum, Auct. Her. 4, 26 *fin.* Subst. *n. plu.* electa, orum, *selections:* Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

ēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choice:* necis, Ov. H. 2, 144.

ēlēmĭdyna, ae, *f.* = ἐλεημοσύνη, *alms:* Eccl. (Hence It. *limosina;* Fr. *aumône.*)

ēlēgans (eligans), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *ad fin.*] till the time of Cato in a bad sense: *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious:* elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit, Gell. 11, 2: mendax, cupes, avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14 heja, ut elegans est! *how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: elegans formarum spectator, *fastidious,* id. Eun. 3, 5, 18. **II.** In a good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant:* tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5: mundos, elegantes, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus, Nep. Att. 13: Crassus erat elegantium parcissimus, Scaevola parcorum elegantissimus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148: auctor, Vell. 1, 13· mulier (Phryne) formosa et elegans, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext*: intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: scriptor, id. Brut 9: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 36, 10, 36, *no.* 23. *Comp.:* quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55. *Sup.:* poeta, Nep. Att. 12. **2.** Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13· a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62· artes elegantes et ingenuae, id. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8· solum, id. 14, 4, 5: perspicitis, hoc genus (jucundi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. *Comp*: ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, id. Fin. 4, 10. *Sup.:* epistola, id. Att. 16, 13, A: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99.

ēlēganter, *adv. with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5· causam accurate eleganterque dicere, id. Brut. 22, 86: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19. *Comp.:* quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more aptly, judiciously,* Liv. 35, 14: Quint. 6, 3, 102. *Sup.:* Cic. Brut. 72, 252.

ēlēgantĭa, ae, *f.* [elegans] *niceness, fastidiousness* (rare): ejus elegantia mensa extemplo speciem spernet, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 20. **II.** *taste, refinement, grace, elegance.* With *gen.:* tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, ib. 3, 8: elegantiam capilli, venustatem oris, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5: elegantia ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83. In *plur.:* vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin. Apol.*: qua mundities hominis? quis elegantiae, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2: elegantia modo et mundities remanebit id. Or. 23, 76 *fin.* In *plur.:* laudatus propter elegantias domûs, Petr. 34, 5.

ēlēgīnus, i, *m. an unknown kind of fish:* Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

ēlēgi, orum, *m. plu.* = ἐλεγοι, *elegiac verses, an elegy:* Tib. 2, 4, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: Juv. 1, 4: Tac. Or. 10.

ēlēgīa (also **ēlēgēa**), ae, *f.* = ἐλεγεία, *an elegy:* Quint. 1, 8, 6: Ov. H. 15, 7: Mart. 5, 30. **II.** *a kind of reed,* Arundo epigejos, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

ēlēgīăcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεγειακός, *elegiac:* carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.: Marc. Cap. 5, 168.

ēlēgĭdārĭum, ii, *n.* [elegidion] *a short elegy:* Petr. 109, 8.

ēlēgĭdion, ii, *n.* = ἐλεγείδιον, *a short elegy:* Pers. 1, 51.

ēlēgīon (also **ēlēgēon**), ii, *n.* = ἐλεγεῖον, *an elegiac poem, elegy:* Aus. Epig. 94, 2. In *plur.:* id. Parent. 29, 2.

ē-lĕgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to bequeath away:* Petr. 43, 5.

ēlĕlisphăcos, i, *m.* = ἐλελισφακός, *a kind of sage:* Salvia officinalis, Linn. · triloba vel cretica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71. id. 25, 10, 73.

ēlēmenta, orum, *n. plu. first principles, elements:* Gr. στοιχεῖα: Lucr. 1, 827. Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 *sq.* In *sing.:* elementum, i, *an element:* Plin. 10, 69, 88: Juv. 15, 86. **II.** Transf.: *the alphabet:* Suet. Caes. 56. **2.** *the first principles, rudiments of an art or science:* puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: loquendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 3, 13. Esp. *the ten categories* of Aristotle: Quint. 3, 6, 23 *sq.* **3.** Poet.: *the beginnings* of other things: primi Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv 14, 123. **III.** Meton.: *elementary scholars, beginners:* vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain. Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26) supposes it to be *l, m, n* (*el-em-en-tum*), as we say A B C: Pott derives it from Sans. *li,* "to melt" (Lat. *liqueo*), supposing the initial ē to be no part of the root *e-lementa,* but this is very improbable.]

ēlēmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [elementa] *belonging to elements or rudiments, elementary* (rare): senex, *still in the alphabet,* Sen. Ep. 36: literae, *elementary knowledge,* Capitol. Pertin. 1.

ēlēmentĭcus or **-tīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *elementary, elemental:* substantiae, Tert. de Anima 32.

ēlenchus, i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος, *a costly trinket, ear-pendant:* Plin. 9, 35, 56: Juv. 6, 459. **II.** *an index* to a book · Suet. Gramm. 8· Plin. 1.

ē-lenteseo, 3. *v. n. incep. to become soft:* panis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 28.

elephantia and **elephantiacus** v. elephantiasis.

ēlĕphantĭăsis (-tĭăsis, Veg. 4, 3, 4), is, *f.* = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis:* Plin. 26, 1, 5. Also called **ēlĭphas**, q. v.: **elephantia**, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and **elĭphantiacus** morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. *One who labours under it* is called **elĕphantĭcus**, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *ad fin.*: and **elĭphantĭcus**, Ulx. Id. 8, 28.

elephantiacus, i, v. elephantiasis.

elĕphantĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [elephas, ἐλέφαντος, *of ivory:* illex, *made of ivory* tables, Veg. Tact. 2: columnae, *ivory-block,* Plin. 13, 4, 24.

elephantizo, v. elephantiasis.

ēlĕphas, antis, *m.* = ἐλέφας, *an elephant:* Cic. N. D. 2

unmeaning, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 80. ‖ Meton.: slowly: Virg. G. 3, 96: id. Aen. 3, 464. 2. the elephantiasis: Lucr. 6, 1112. ‖ 3. a sea-fish: Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ēleutheria, ae, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, liberty: Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

ēlēvātio, ōnis, *f.* [elevo] in rhet. *a lessening, disparaging*: a species of irony: Quint. 9, 2, 50.

ē-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise*: contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 141. Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, *turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, *disperses*, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5. ‖ Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate*: aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16: sollicitudines, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. 2. *to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from*: causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Am. 24: objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.*: perspicuitatem, id. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21: res gestas, id. 28, 43: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10. With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37.

ēlĭcea, um, *n. plu.* [e-liquo ; cf. collicia] *a trench, a drain*: Col. 2, 8, 3.

ē-lĭcĭo, lēcĭi and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcĭtum (*part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414: Vell. 2, 104), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit*: aliquem hinc foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: omnes citra flumen, ib. 6, 8: hostes in suum locum, ib. 5, 50: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38. aliquem in proelium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemus ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: elicuit scientiando ut faceretur, id. 6, 34. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, ib. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: sanguinem, poet id. Tusc. 1, 48 *fin.*: sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89: alvum, *to produce a motion*, id. 19, 5, 26: lacrimas, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13: literas, Cic. Att. 7, 12: cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., *to call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov. F. 3, 327: Cic. Vatin. 6: Hor. S. 1, 8, 29: Tac. A. 2, 28: so, fulmina, *to call down*, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*: Plin. 28, 2, 3 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex se (sc. semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr. 3, 58: voces et querelas, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1: arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23: veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, *to ascertain*, Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28: capitalem, Tac. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 *ad fin.*: studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33.

ēlĭctus, a, um, *Part.* [elicio].

ē-lĭdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out*: aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 45: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 57, 66: flammas ex ore, id. 18, 35, 84: ignes malleus, Ov. M. 6, 696: altum litus, Lucan. 3, 476: partum, *to produce abortion*, Cels. 2, 7: literas, *to elide*, Gell. 5, 21: vina proelo, *to press out*, Prop. 4, 6, 73: hastam, Ov. F. 4, 378. Fig.: animum alicui, Lucil. in Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur *de thrown back, reflected*, Lucr. 4, 207: ne colorem repercussus patietur, Plin. 37, 9, 52: stridorem, *to force out*, Cels. 4, 4, 2: sonum, Plin. 28, 51, 113: murmura, *to expel*, Cels. 4, 4, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: magnus spectatorum, *to send forth, utter*, Quint. 2, 12, 7. ‖ *to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush*: talos alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46: fauces, Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.*: draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11: geminos angues, *to strangle*, Virg. Aen. 8, 289. Fig.: *to break down, destroy*: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 *ad fin.*: aegritudine elidi, ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pectum per posterius, *to abrogate*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to pick out, choose*: pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum, ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up*, ib. 1, 47: ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: permitto ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 *ad fin.*

ēlīmātio, ōnis, *f.* [elimo] *an elucidation, explanation*: Just. Praef. 3 de emend. cod. § 3. ‖ *a reducing, lessening*: Coel. Aul. Tard. 5, 11.

ēlīmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser, purifier*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

ēlīmes, *ἄπουρος, παράφριος*, Gloss. Philox. [ex limes].

ē-līmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limen] *to turn out of doors*: aliquem, Pac. in Non. 18, 31 *sq.*: aliquem soli patrii finibus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, *to go out*, Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4 gradus, *to move out*, old poet in Quint. 8, 3, 31. Fig.: dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ē-līmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to file up, polish*: Ov. M. 4, 178: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 *ad fin.*: dentes, *to clean*, Tert. Poen. 11. ‖ Fig.: *to elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect*: σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic. Att. 16, 7: Quint. 2, 7, 5 animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati, *i. q.* eruditi, Gell. Praef. § 19. ‖‖ *to lessen, diminish*: vires, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ē-limpĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a. to cleanse out, make clean*: vulnera, Veg. 3, 27, 4.

ē-lingo, 1. *v. a. to lick out* oculum, Plin. 25, 11, 97.

ē-lĭnguis, e, *adj.* [lingua] *speechless* (rare) Cic. Fl. 10, 22: Liv. 10, 19. ‖ *without eloquence*: Cic. Brut. 26, 100: Tac. Or. 36 *fin.*

ē-lingŭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to deprive of the tongue*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 72.

ē-lĭno, lēvi, 3. *v. a. to belaub entirely, defile*: vestimenta luto, Lucil. in Non. 101, 30.

ēlĭquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [eliquo] *the liquid which flows from animal substances*: Col. 9, 14, 3.

ēlĭquātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a liquefying, dissolving*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32.

ē-lĭquesco, 3. *v. n. inch. p. to become liquid*: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēlĭquia, orum, *n. plu.* [eliquo] *an outlet*: Sol. 18. ‖ *evanings, diminutions*: lunae (*opp.* adauctus), id. 21 *fin.*

ē-lĭquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to clarify, strain*: vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27: Sen. Q. N. 3, 26. Fig.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite without energy*: Pers. 1, 35. ‖ *to cause to flow out, to pour forth*: fluviales aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 251. 2. *to make quite liquid, to melt*: metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

ēlīsio, ōnis, *f.* [elido] *a striking out, forcing out*: lacrimae, Sen. Ep. 99. ‖ In the later grammarians: *elision*.

ēlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [elido].

ēlixātura, ae, *f.* [elixo] *a thorough boiling*. Meton.: *any thing boiled*: Apic. 9, 1.

ēlixo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elixus] *to boil thoroughly, seethe*: Apic. 2, 1.

ēlixus, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *thoroughly boiled, seethed*: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 2, 2, 74. Meton.: *soaked, wet through*: calcei, Varr. in Non. 28, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: manus, *shrivelled*, Pers. 4, 40.

ellĕbŏrum, i *v.* helleborum.

ellĭpsis, is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in rhetor. *an ellipsis*; pure Lat. *detractio*: Quint. 8, 6, 37.

ellops, v. helops.

ellum, **ellum**, v. ecce.

ellўchnium, ii, *n.* = ἐλλύχνιον, *a lamp-wick*: Plin. 23, 4, 41: Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to let or hire out, to let out to farm*: fundum, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: hortum, Col. 1, 7, 6? funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7: sese curandum, id. 20, 1, 3. Meton.: gentem Judaeorum, *i. q.* ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*

ēlŏcūtilis, e, *adj.* [eloquor] *oratorical*: lacundia, App. M. 11, p. 258.

ēlŏcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] In rhet. *oratorical delivery, elocution* = φράσις: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 8, 1, 1.

ēlŏcūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oratorical expression*: **ēlŏcūtōria**, ae, and **ēlŏcūtrix**, icis, *f.*, as a translation of *ῥητορική, rhetoric*: Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eloquor]. In *pass.* signif.: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

ēlŏgĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elogium] *to describe briefly, state*: (Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ē-lŏgium, ii, *n.* [λόγος] *a short saying, sentence, maxim*: Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. 2. *an inscription on a tombstone*: ib. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 1: *on doors*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: *on the images of ancestors*: Suet. Galb. 3: *on votive tablets*: id. Cal. 24. 3. *a clause in a will*: Cic. Clu. 48, 135: Afric. Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.*: ultima elogia, *last will or testament* in gen., Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37, § 1. 4. *a record, abstract* in criminal cases: Suet. Cal. 27 Amm. 7, 2: mittere aliquem cum elogio, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Cels. Dig. 48, 3, 11.

elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.

elops, v. helops.

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* [eloquor]. ‖ Adj.: *speaking well, eloquent*: is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: M. Antonius disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, ib. 5, 18: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36. *Comp.*: id. 12, 6, 6. *Sup.*: id. 1, 1, 21: Tac. Agr. 10.

ēlŏquenter, *adv. eloquently. Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. *Sup.*: ib. 2, 11.

ēlŏquentia, ae, *f.* [eloquor] *the art of speaking well, eloquence*: Cic. Part. 23, 79 id. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quint. 9, 17, 2.

ēlŏquium, ii, *n.* [id.] *eloquence*: Hor. A. P. 317: Virg. Aen. 11, 383: Vell. 2, 68. ‖ *declaration, communication*: Diom. p. 413 P.

ē-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express*: eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes proferre, Quint. 8 procem. § 11. With *acc.*: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: praeclare cogitata, id. Brut. 72 *ad fin.*: audita, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: argumentum hujus tragoediae, ib. 51: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria teneremt milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 54: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 178 *Abesl.*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar an sitemus? Virg. Aen. 3, 39. ‖ Esp. *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only *dicit.*): at Graece ab eloquendo *ῥήτωρ* et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic. Or. 19: elegit copiose melius est, quam vel ornatissime sine eloquentia capiare, id. Cl. 1, 44, 136: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 31, 48: eleganter locutus, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

ēlŭens, a, um, *Part.* [eluo].

ēluacrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo] *free washing out or rinsing*: balineum, Cato R. R. 10, 4.

ē-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n.* to *shine out, shine forth*; inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. Poet. of the glittering of bees: Virg. G. 4, 98. **II.** Fig.: *to show itself: to be apparent, manifest*: scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter sequales, id. Am. 27, 101. Nep. Paus. 1. Lucr. 2, 1051.

ēlūcĭfĭco, *v. a.* [lucifico] *to deprive of light, to blind*: Labeo, in Non. 106, 21: Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

ēlūctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluctor] *that may be escaped from by struggling*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 8.

ēlūctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a struggling, struggle*. Fig.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to struggle out, force a way through*: aqua omnis, Virg. G. 2, 244: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. **II.** Act.: *to struggle out of*: *to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving*: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26 nives, Tac. H. 3, 59 locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.*: forum, Stat. Ach. 1, 525. viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* Cic. Att. 7, 19) *to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour*: Cic. Brut. 90 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 9.

ē-lŭdeo, si, sum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Lit.: *to play out*, hence *to play to an end, cease playing*: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10 on which Donatus says, eludere gladiatorum est, cum vicerunt et ludo finem imponerunt. Fig. solebat Aquilius litus ita definere, qua fluctus eluderet, *where the motion of the waves ceased*: Cic. Top. 7 *fin.* · Quint. 5, 14, 34. **II.** Act.: *to win from one at play* anulus, quem parasitus hic te eludit, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 31 · eluso nullitem in alea, ib. 11. Poet. tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, *will snatch away from you*, Prop. 4, 1, 140. **2.** In fencing: *to parry a blow*: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Manil. 5, 163. *Absol.*: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. gen. 6, 17. Hence, **3.** *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate*: aliquem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 109: Cic. Sest. 43: Liv. 22, 18: Hor. S. 1, 10, 41 · manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quieto, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48. pugnam, id. 27, 18: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19 ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41. indicia seditionis, *to invalidate*, id. H. 1, 26. **4.** *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of*: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39. 123 Liv. 7, 13. Tac. A. 6, 46. *Absol.*: Cic. Cat. 1, 1: gloriam alicujus, Liv. 28, 44 *ad fin.*

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2. *v. a.* to *mourn the full time* (rare): virum, Paul. Dig. 3, 2, 10: patrem, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: luctum, Gell. 7, 5. *Absol.*: Liv. 34, 7.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *weak in the loins*: Cicoreum male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque elumbem, *enervated*, Tac. Or. 18. **2.** Meton.: virus, *that weakens*, Prud. *cvroφ.* 2, 216.

ēlūmĭnātĭo, *an enlightening, φωτισμός*, Gloss. Philox.

ēlūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [lumen] *blinded*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* to *wash* or *rinse out*; *to wash off, wash clean*: vascula, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: haec humanitas, Col. 12, 52, 11: os Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 29, 8, 38: purpureum colorem, Amer. 6, 20765: stramentum, Plin. 18, 6, 33: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 11 *fin.*: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: os calamo lacte, Cels. 4, 24. **II.** Meton.: *to purify*: vasa Herculis auro, *of pure gold*, Capitol. Verus 8. **2.** *to clear, to lay bare*: Pontieum Phasin et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10. **3.** In a reflect. sense: *to get rid of, squander one's property*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 21 *sq.*: id. Stich. 5, 3, 21. **III.** Fig.: ut centuriorum profusus sanguis sinatur, num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Virg. Aen. 6, 742. crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141 vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus elvendae, *to be got rid of*, Cic. Am. 21. cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.

ē-luseo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luscus] *to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [eludo].

ēlŭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eluo] *a washing*: panis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

ēlūtrĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wash out*: lintea, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 · vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62. **2.** *to decant, rack off*: id. 14, 17, 21.

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eluo]. **II.** Adj.: *washed out, watery, insipid*. In *Comp.*: irrigua nihil est elutius horto, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: Plin. 14, 15, 33.

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, and **ēlŭvĭes**, em, *f.* [eluo] *a washing away, a flowing off, discharge*: Plin. 2, 82, 84 Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.* **II.** *an overflowing, an inundation* of a river, *etc.*: Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16 Ov. M. 15, 267: Tac. A. 13, 57. In *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 21. **III.** Meton.: *a chasm, abyss, ravine* Curt 5, 4 *ad fin.* In *plur.*: id. 8, 11.

ē-luxurĭor, 1. *v. dep.* to *put forth luxuriantly*: vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

em, i q. eum, v. is, *ad init.*

ē-măcĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [macero] *emaciated*: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *ad fin.*

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* to *become emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 2.

ē-măcio, no *perf.*, ātum, 1 *v. a.* to *make lean, emaciate*: Col. 2, 10, 25

ēmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *a propensity to buy*. Col. 4, 3, 1: Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

ē-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* to *become emaciated* (rare) Cels 2, 4, and 5

ē-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to *clear from spots, to purify*: Plin. 21, 19, 75. Gell. 6, 5. **2.** Fig.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emano] *a flowing forth, emanation*: Eccl.

ēmancipātio (emancup.), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] *legal t. t. the releasing of a son from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo) Gai. Inst. 1, 132 Quint. 11, 1, 65. **2.** Familiae, *a fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per aes et libram: Gell. 15, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 1114). **3.** Ingen.: *a sale, alienation*: nam et fundos emancipavit, et cetera quae in emancipatione impleuda solent exigi, consummavit, Plin. Ep. 10, 3

ēmancipātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an emancipator*: Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ēmancipo (ēmancupo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the* patria potestas Gai. Dig. 1, 132 *sq.*: Liv. 7, 16 (v. Smith's Ant. 455). **2.** In a wider sense. *to make over one's* potestas *to another, to alienate, sell*: filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: Plin. Ep. 8, 18: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4 praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to give up, surrender, sell*: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 59: (senatus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52.

ē-mando, avi, 1. *v. a.* [mando] to *vomit*: Lucilius, in Non. Compr. 3, 33.

ē-mānesco, nui, 3. *v. n.* to *stay without, remain beyond*: Stat. Th. 7, 632. **II.** Milit. t. t. to *exceed one's furlough*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ē-mano, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* to *flow out*: Lucr. 3, 583: Col. 6, 32, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from*: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. de Or. 3, 18 *ad fin.*: istine mala, id. Att. 7, 21. **B.** *to spread, be diffused*: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 2, 5: Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.* **3.** *to come out, spread abroad*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3 id. Brut. 65: with acc. and *inf.* as subject: multis emanabat judicia, fratrem Volscii nunquam visum in publico, Liv. 3, 24: Suet. Ner. 6.

ēmansio, ōnis, *f.* [emaneo] *a remaining absent beyond one's furlough*: Ar. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who exceeds his furlough*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2.

ē-marcesco, cui, 3. *v. n. incep.* to *wither away* (rare) Fig.: *to dwindle away, disappear*: auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36: refugium, Hier. Jesai. 5, 17, 4.

ēmarcus, i. *m.* [a Gallic word] *a kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 25 · Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

ē-margino, 1. *v. a.* to *deprive of its edge*: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41.

ēmascŭlātor, ōris, m. [emasculo] *one who indulges in unnatural lust*: App. Apol. p. 321.

ē-masculo, 1. *v. a.* [masculus] *to castrate, emasculate*: asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198 sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, *to render impotent*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6 661.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. incep.* to *grow ripe, to come to maturity* (rare): semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17 segetes, Gell. 2, 29. **2.** Fig.: *to grow softer, be mitigated* · ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

ē-mātūro, 1. *v. a.* to *ripen, to bring to maturity*: fruges (calor), Ruinen. Grat. act. ad Const. 10.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, *etc.*] *fond of buying*: Cic. Parad. 6, 3 51: Ov. A. A. 1, 421. Poet.: non ta prece poscis emaci, *that vous a price for its fulfilment*, Pers. 2, 3.

embamma, ātis, n. = ἐμβαμμα, *a sauce*: Col. 12, 57 *fin.*: Plin. 20, 14, 53.

embăsicoctas, ae, m. = ἐμβασικοίτης, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely-shaped drinking vessel*: Petr. 24.

emblēma, ātis, n. (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Quint. 2, 4, 27) = ἐμβλημα, *inlaid work*, viz. *ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off*: Cic. Verr. 4, 17 Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32. **2.** *tessellated work, mosaic*: Cic. de Or. 3, 43: Varr R. R. 3, 2, 4.

embŏla, ae, *f.* = ἐμβολή, *a putting on board, shipment*: Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 10.

embŏlĭāria, ae, *f.* [embolium] *an actress who performed in interludes*: Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.

embŏlĭmaeus, a um, *adj.* = ἐμβολιμαῖος, *inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13.

embŏlĭmus, a, um = ἐμβόλιμος, *intercalary*: Sol. 1.

embŏlium, ii, n. = ἐμβόλιον (lit. *something inserted*), *an interlude, ballet* Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

embŏlum, i, n. = ἔμβολον, *a ship's beak*: aeneum, Petr. 30, 1.

embŏlus, i, m. = ἔμβολος, *the piston of a pump*: Vitr. 10, 12.

ē-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor] *studied, carefully devised*: App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Part.* [medulla] *deprived of the marrow*: Plin. 22, 22, 41. Fig.: *weakened, unmanned, feeble*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] *that may be amended, capable of correction*: error, Liv. 44, 22.

ēmendātē, *adv.* [emendatus] *purely*: Cic. Or. 20 *fin.* **II.** *Comp.*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

ēmendātio, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *a correction, amendment, emendation:* Cic. Fin. 4, 9: Quint. 1, 5, 34.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, amender:* Cic. Balb. 8, 20: Plin. Pan. 6.

ēmendātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corrective, purifying:* Aug. in Psal. 27.

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who corrects:* Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo].

‖ Adj.: *faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic. Am. 17: vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30: mandata et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 35: aqua, id. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9. *Comp.:* mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11. *Sup.:* homo, Plin. Ep. 8, 22: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3.

ē-mendīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to obtain by begging:* Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*: id. Cass. 54.

ē-mendo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [mendum] *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend:* tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: leviter tuum consilium emendare, id. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: succos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. fac. 5: terram terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: bovem subitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11. Esp. of language: Cic. Or. 46: Quint. 2, 2, 7. In medic.: *to cure:* dolores capitis, Plin. 20, 13, 50: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24. 2. *to correct by punishment, chastise:* libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [emetior].

ē-mentior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to put forth* or *utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend:* quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 9, 18. With *acc.* and *infin.:* eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementiar, cui ne referri quidem posse gratia videatur? Cic. Planc. 10, 3: illum quem (esse) ementitus es, ego sum ipsus Charmides, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 143. *Absol.:* ego haec omnia Chrysogonum facisse dico, ut ementiretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, id. Part. 14, 50. *Part.* in *pass. signif.:* *forged, fabricated, pretended:* ementita, et falsa, et plena erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 56: id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

ē-mĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to pass through, traverse:* emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5.

ē-mercor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase, bribe:* adulterium ingentibus domis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, ib. 12, 45. With *pass. sign.:* Amm. 28, 6.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **ē-mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn:* quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 5: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, procoem. § 1: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam, Gell. 6, 7. Poet. with *infin.:* Ennius emeruit contiguus poni, Scipio magnus, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410. *Pass. part. perf.:* emerito caput tenere coelo, Stat. Th. 7, 19: Sid. Carm. 2, 209. 2. In Tib. and Ov. with *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* virum, Tib. 1, 9, 60: Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52. ‖ Milit. t. t. *to serve out, complete one's term of service:* spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6: *part. perf. pass.:* emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84: Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: Liv. 3, 57: militia, Suet. Cal. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21. *Perf. part. depon.:* stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10. 3. In gen.: annum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5: annuae opes emeritae, ib. 6, 2.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

‖ Act.: *to bring forth, raise up:* usually *reflect.* or with *pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge:* ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198: se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div 2, 68: emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186. 2. Fig.: *to extricate or free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9: tu emersus e coeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.:* ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116. ‖ Neutr.: *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge:* equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2 31 *ad fin.:* e vadis, id. Coel. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: anguis ab intima ara emersit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: pisces sub existentibus glebis emerserunt, Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam, Plin. 11, 18, 32: foras, Lucr. 2, 200: luna in suam lucem emersit, Liv. 44, 37: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to escape,* Cic. Att. 2, 12: e patrio regno, id. Manil. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manilius), Liv. 21, 25. *Absol.:* aves, quae se in mari mergerent, quum emersissent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: sol, Tac. G. 45: stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11. *Pass. impers.:* unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. 2. Esp.: *to come forth, come up, shoot out:* viriditas e vaginis emergit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112: ova, id. 10, 52, 74: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84.

3. Fig.: *to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear:* ex sermone emersit, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus judicio, id. Verr. 1, 5: ex pateruis probris ac vitiis, ib. 3, 69: ex obnoxia pace, Liv. 9, 10. quum tam multa ex illo mari (*sc.* Ponto) bella emerserint, *have broken out,* Cic. Verr. 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves,* id. Coel. 12: hac re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have elevated themselves,* id. Att. 6, 2: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13: in fastigium, Vell. 2, 65: quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *is evident,* id. Off. 1, 31.

ēmĕritus, a, um, *Part.* [emereo and emereor]. ‖ Subst. emeritus, i, *m. a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt:* Tac. A. 1, 28: Lucan. 1, 344. ‖ Adj.: emeritus, a, um, *that has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 688: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11: palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus, id. Am. 3, 11, 14. acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, *burnt out,* Prop. 4, 11, 72.

ēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [emergo].

ēmersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming out, coming forth, an emerging:* serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38: stellae, id. 18, 25, 58.

ēmĕtica, ae, *f.* = ἐμετική, *a vomit, an emetic:* Cosi. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*

ē-mētior, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out:* spatium oculis, Virg. Aen. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18. ‖ Meton.: *to pass through, pass over, traverse:* quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, Virg. Aen. 5, 628: Liv. 27, 43: Tac. A. 11, 32. Fig.: pelagi terraeque labores, Sil. 4, 53: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, *having survived their reigns,* Tac. H. 1, 49. 2. *to impart, bestow:* aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: ego voluntatem tibi praefecto emetiar sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign.: passed through, traversed:* postquam multo majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv. 21, 30: Val. Fl. 5, 182. 3. *measured out:* sed bene emensum dabo, *full measure,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

ē-mĕto, 3. *v. a. to mow:* plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21.

ēmĭcātim, *adv.* [emico] *by springing forth:* prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

ēmĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing forth, projecting:* App. de Mundo, p. 72.

ē-mĭco, cŭi, catum, 1. *v. n. to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly:* e corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr. 2, 195: flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40: dracones de extis, id. 37, 77: fulgura ab omni parte coeli, Curt. 8, 4: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor emicat alte, Ov. M. 4, 121: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96: emicuit nervo telum, Ov. M. 5, 67: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati emicant, *rush forth,* Flor. 1, 18, 4: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. Aen. 6, 5: in currum, ib. 12, 327: cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap,* Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 4. 2. Fig. Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac. A. 13, 16: magnitudinem animi et claritatem rerum longe emicuisse, *had shone forth,* Curt. 7, 6: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit Just. 2, 9. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73.

ēmigrātio, ōnis, *f.* [emigro] *a removal, emigration:* Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

‖ Neutr.: *to remove, depart emigrate* (rare): *Se.* Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? *Me.* Quem in locum? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 70 *sq.:* ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: domo, ib. 2, 36: e vita, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48. ‖ Act.: se emigrare, *to remove,* Titin. in Non. 2, 18. 2. scripturas emigrare, *to transgress,* Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

ēmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [emineo].

‖ Adj.: *standing out, projecting, lofty:* promontoria, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: saxa, Sall. J. 93: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Cal. 50: aedes, *standing on high ground* (*opp.* plana), Flor. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18. *Comp.:* trabes eminentiores, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79. *Sup.:* aliquod eminentissimum (*i. e.* vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7: mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49. 2. Fig.: *lofty, distinguished, eminent.* ingenium, Quint. 6, procoem. § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114. *Comp.:* eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25. *Sup.:* auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2. In the later empire, *a title of the* Praefectus praetorio, *and of the* Magister militum: Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1.

ēminenter, *adv. highly, eminently,* only in *comp.:* Sidon. Ep. 1, 11.

ēminentia, ae, *f.* [eminens] *a projection, a prominence, protuberance:* Cic. N. D. 1, 38: App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 359. In *plur.:* Plin. 37, 10, 63. In painting, *the lights* (*opp.* to umbrae, *the shades*): Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. 2. Fig.: *excellence:* quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11. Hence, per eminentiam, *i. q.* κατ' ἐξοχήν, Ulp. Frgm. 11, 3.

ē-mĭneo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand out, project:* quum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi coeli offisere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stipites ab ramis, ib.: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: repes aequore, Lucan. 2, 667: moles aquae, Curt. 4, 2: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balaenae dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 8 *sq.* and *fin.:* ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7. *Absol.:* Caes. B. C. 1

41: alte, Ov. M. 15, 697: hasta in partes cuspis, Ib. 5, 139: jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: ilugus in altum (*i. e.* mare), Liv. 44, 11. **2.** Esp. of the lights in painting: *to stand out, be prominent*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26: Quint. 2, 17, 21. ‖ **Fig.**: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: si quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Cluent. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et abscondituv, eo magis eminet et apparet, *becomes visible*, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: Liv. 2, 5 *fin.*: Ov. F. 3, 290: ex gratulando, *to emerge from overwhelming congratulations*, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 5: vox eminet una, *is audible above the rest*, Ov. M. 15, 607. **2.** *to be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent*: excellit atque eminet vis, Cic. Rep. 2, 28: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29 *ad fin.* With *super*: Flor. 4, 2, 11: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15: aliqua re, Vell. 2, 127. *Absol.*: Cic. Or. 24, 81: Liv. 5, 36.

ē-miniscor, mentus, 3. *v. a. dep.* [v. comminiscor] *to devise, contrive*: eminiscitur, comminiscitur, reminiscitur, subminiscitur, Not. Tir.: ementum, excogitatio, Gloss. Isid. (acc to conjecture, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 6; Müll.)

ē-minor, 1. *v. n. dep. to threaten*: eminor interminorque, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

ēminŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo] *projecting a little* (rare): genus (boum), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8. dentes, Ib. 2, 9, 3.

ē-minus, *adv.* [manus] (opp. to comminus, *i. e. not hand to hand*), *at a distance, from a distance*: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 Tac. H. 3, 27. Virg. Aen. 10, 246: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 17.

ē-mīror, 1. *v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at* (rare). aequora, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8.

ē-miscĕo, 2. *v. a. to mingle by pouring out, to mix*: vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārium, ii, *n.* [emitto] *an outlet*: Cic. Fam. 16, 18: laena, Suet. Claud 20: ib. 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp 229

ēmissārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *an emissary, scout, spy*: Cic. Verr. 2, 8: Suet. Galb. 15. ‖ In botany: *a young branch, shoot*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmissīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sent out, put forth*. Meton.: oculi, *i. e. prying about, spying*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sending out, darting forth* (rare): anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: radiorum ex oculis, Gell. 5, 16

2. Meton.: *power of projecting* or *hurling*: graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending forth, emission*: Lucr. 4, 206.

ē-mītesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow mild or mellow*: mel, Col. 9, 14, 10.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go* or *send out, send forth*: quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Am. 27: aliquem ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 48: aliquem e custodia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: essedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: aliquem fe carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: aliquem de manibus, id. Coel. 28: manibus, Liv. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: aliquem pabulatum, Ib. 1, 82: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: ut abe to non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, *turned out*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: scutum manu, to let *fall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila, *to cast*, Ib. 2, 23: hastam in finea, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, *to let off*, id. 5, 15: aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacum, Cic. Att. 4, 15: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 6, 11: sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 7: sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23: uva, *to lay*, id. 11, 14, 29: folia, *to put forth*, id. 18, 28, 49: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 22, 18: librum de arte aleam ludendi, *to publish*, Suet. Claud. 33: fulmina, Cic. Div. 2, 19 *fin.*: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 606: vocem coelo, Liv. 5, 51: animam, *to expire*, Nep. Epam. 9: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, *has burst forth*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. **2.** Esp. manu emittere aliquem, for manu mittere, *to release a person from one's* potestas, *to set free, emancipate*: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 55: Liv. 24, 18: Tac. A. 15, 19: without manu: Ter, Ad. 5, 9, 29.

‖ **Fig.**: of abstract things: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip*, Lucr. 4, 505: emisse de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: quum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, *uttered*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: argumenta, Ib. 2, 53, 214: maledictum, id. Plaut. 23 *ad fin.*

ēmo, ēmi, emptum (*perf. subj.* emisim, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 39), 3. *v. a.* [orig. *to take, receive*: emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Fest. *s. v.* abemito: vide the various compounds, demo, eximo, *etc.*: this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] *to buy*: hic postquam hunc emit, Pl. Capt. prol. 19: emit hoese de praeda, Ib. 34: aliquid de aliquo, Cic. Att. 10, 5. *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49 *sq.*: tanti, quanti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 4, 7: duodeviginti minis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74. duobus millibus numum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6. magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 *ad fin.*: immenso quaedam, Suet. Cal. 38. bene, *cheaply*, Cic. Att. 1, 13 *ad fin.*: male, *dearly*, Ib. 2, 4 care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238 quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public*, Liv. 39, 44: piper in libras, *by the pound*, Plin. 12, 7, 14: fundum in diem, *on credit*, Nep. Att. 9: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: ex empto, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 14.

‖ **Fig.**: *to buy over, gain over, obtain*: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *ad fin.*: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.*: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1: aliquem beneficiis, Pl. Asin 1, 1, 57 aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54. spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, Ib. 1, 2, 55 with a depend. sentence: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287.

ē-möděror, 1. *v. a. dep. to moderate*: dolorem verbis, *to vent*, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to sing, celebrate*: Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmōlīmentum, i, *v.* emolumentum, *init.*

ē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out* (rare): venti fretum emoliuntur, *agitate*, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21: negotium, *to work out, accomplish*, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft, to soften*: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emolliebat, Liv. 37, 41: colores, *to soften, mellow*, Plin. 35, 17, 37. ‖ **Fig.**: *to make mild, gentle*: mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.

2. In a bad sense: *to enervate, render effeminate*: exercitum, Liv. 27, 3: Tac. H. 3, 2: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.*, ītum, 3. *v. a. to grind out*: hordeum, Veg. 3, 24, 7.

2. *to consume by grinding*: granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmŏlŭmentum (sometimes written emolim.: *cf.* monumentum and monimentum, and v. Ruhnk. Vellei. 2, 78), i, *n.* [emolior] 11t. *a laborious moving out*: hence, *effort, exertion, labour*: neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, cas *present no great difficulty*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum aliquem contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 34. **2.** Meton.: *a work, a building*, etc.: vetera, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 19. ‖ (more freq.) *the result of effort*: hence *gain, profit, advantage*. *Absol.*: et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ἀφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerant, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: major emolumenti spes quam damni metus, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.*: sine emolumento ac praemio, id. de Or. 2, 84, 346: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32: Vell. 2, 27. With *gen.*: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 *ad fin.*: belli, id. 2, 114: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4 *fin.*: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: honoris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 68: philosophiae, Gell. 10, 22. [From emolior we ought to have had emolimentum with a long i; but this hardly seems a sufficient reason for assuming with some two different words, emolimentum from emolior, and emolimentum or emolimentum from molere "to grind."]

ē-mŏnĕo, 2. *v. a. to admonish*: Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus (old form of the *inf.* emoriri, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42), 3. *v. n. dep. to die off, to die*. *Ba.* Actum est de me. jam morior. *Ha.* Hercle haud te sinam emoriri, nisi argentum mihi redditur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Cic. Pis. 7, 15: Ov. M. 3, 391. Of things: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.*: arbor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, *to go out*, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23. ‖ **Fig.**: *to perish, pass away*, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 1 18 vis, Cels. 2, 10. dicta, Quint. 12, 10, 75 spes, id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654. auxilium, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 14.

ēmortŭālis, e, *adj.* [emorior] *pertaining to death*: dies (opp. natalis), Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

ēmortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [emoveo].

ē-mŏvĕo (exmov., Pl. Truc. 1, 1 59), mōvi, mōtum (*perf. syncop.* emoctis, Liv. 27, 51 *ad fin.*), 2. *v. a. to move out, move away, remove*: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curia, id. 30, 23. milites aedificiis, id. 27, 3: aliquos senata, id. 45, 15: postes cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra jugs Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 *ad fin.*: aliquos ex Vulturnum, id. 26, 34: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10: solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, *to undermine*, Virg. Aen. 2, 610: pontum, *to agitate*, Sil. 17, 284. ‖ **Fig.**: si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, old formula in Liv. 41, 21: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, *to drive away*, expel Virg. Aen. 6, 382.

empetros, i, *m.* = ἔμπετρος, a plant, called in pure Lat. calcifraga, dalecia polycionos, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 51.

emphăsis, is, *f.* = ἔμφασις. In rhet.: *emphasis, stress*: Quint. 9, 2, 64.

emphragma, ătis, *n.* = ἔμφραγμα, a *stoppage, obstruction*: Veg. 2, 12 and 19.

emphyteusis, ĕos, *f.* = ἐμφύτευσις (an in-planting). Legal t. t. a perpetual *right to occupy a piece of land that is the property of another, upon the payment of a fixed sum to the owner at fixed times*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1: Just. Inst. 3, 25: v. Smith's Ant. 458.

emphyteuta, ae, *m.* = ἐμφυτευτής, a *holder of a lease renewable*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.*: called also [illegible] carius. The latter also [illegible]

ing to emphyteusis: pactum, contractus, lb.

emphyteuticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐμφυτευτικός, *pertaining to emphyteusis:* jus, contractus, *etc.*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.*

empiricē, es, *f.* = ἐμπειρική, *empiricism* in medicine, i. e. *a system founded wholly on practice:* Plin. 29, 1, 4.

empīricus, i, m. *a physician whose art is founded solely on practice:* Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

empīricus, a, um, *adj. that is founded on mere practice in medicine, empiric.* Hence, Subst.: empirica, orum, n. plu. *the writings of physicians who followed the empiric method:* Plin. 20, 12, 48.

emplastrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro] *the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree,* etc., *scutcheon-grafting, budding:* Col. 5, 11, 1 · id. Arb. 26, 1: Plin. 17, 16, 26.

emplastro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* In horticult. lang.: *to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud:* Col. 5, 11, 10.

emplastrum, i, n. = ἔμπλαστρον. In medic.: *a plaster:* Cels. 5, 17: Plin. 21, 4, 10. Fig.: quid est jusjurandum? emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 *fin.* ‖ In horticult.: *the band of bark which surrounds the eye in inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud:* Col. 5, 11, 10: Plin. 17, 14, 23. (Hence It. *empiastro, piastra;* Fr. *emplâtre, plâtre.*)

emplecton, i, n. = ἔμπλεκτον (lit. inwoven) *a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled in with rubble:* Vitr. 2, 8.

empŏrĕticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπορητικός, *pertaining to trade:* charta, *packing-paper,* Plin. 13, 12, 23.

empŏrium, ii, n. = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, emporium:* Pl. Am. 4, 1, 4: Cic. Att. 5, 2: Liv. 21, 57.

empŏrus, i, m. = ἔμπορος, *a trader, merchant:* Aus. Epist. 22, 28.

emptĭcius (emt.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [emo] *bought, purchased:* glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, lb. 3, 17, 7 · coquus, Petr 47, 12.

emptĭo (emt.), ōnis, *f.* [emo] *a buying, purchase:* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5 · Cic. Inscin. 6, 17: Tac. H. 3, 34: equina, *of horses,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6. ‖ *A contract, bill of sale,* etc.: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

emptĭto (emt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of buying* (rare): Col. 8, 10, 6: Plin. Fp. 6, 19: Tac. A. 14, 41.

emptīvom militem, mercenarium, Fest. *s. v.*

emptor (emt.), ōris, *m.* [emo] *a buyer, purchaser:* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Hor. S. 1, 2, 88. pretiosus emptor dedecorum, *who buys them dearly,* id. Od. 3, 6, 32: familiae, *the fictitious purchaser of an inheritance* per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4. (Cf. emancipatio.)

emptrix (emtr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female buyer:* Modest. Dig. 21, 2, 62.

emptūrīens (emt.), entis, *adj.* [id.] *desiring to buy:* Varr. R. R. procem. § 6.

emptus (emt.), a, um, *Part.* [emo].

ēmūgio, 4. *v. a. to bellow out* (rare): Quint. 2, 12, 9.

ēmulgĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2. *v. a. to milk out:* exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.

2. Poet. in gen.: *to drain out, exhaust:* palmden, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id 80, 8.

ēmulsus, a, um, *Part.* [emulgeo].

ēmunctio, ōnis, *f.* [emungo] *a blowing of the nose:* Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrium, ii, n. [id.] *a pair of snuffers:* Vulg. Exod. 25, 38.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.* [emungo].

ēmundātio, ōnis, *f.* [emundo] *a cleansing:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

ēmundo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clean out, cleanse:* bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7: [illegible] lapillos, id. 8, 4, 4: vicum, id. [illegible], 1: aquosa, id. 11, 2, 2.

ēmungo, nxi, nctum (*perf. syncop.* emunxti, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 60), 3. *v. a. to blow the nose:* se, Auct. Her. 4, 54. Also *reflect.:* ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. in Non. 481, 18: Juv. 6, 147. ‖ Fig.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, *that your eyes may be knocked out,* Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 39: Asopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed,* i. e. *keen, acute,* Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, *fine,* Quint. 12, 10, 17. 2. *to cheat:* auro emunctus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 1. Without *abl.:* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 50: Hor. A. P. 238.

ēmūnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. a. to fortify, secure:* locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21: murum, id. 21, 7: postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: soli et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16 · vites cavels ab injuria pecoris, *to protect,* id. 5, 6, 21. ‖ In gen.: *to furnish, prepare:* toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518. silvas ac paludes, *to clear, make passable,* Tac. Agr. 31.

ēmūsco, 1. *v. a.* [muscus] *to clear from moss:* oleos, Col. 11, 2, 41.

ēmūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [emuto] *a change, alteration:* Quint. 8, 6, 51

ēmūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to change, alter* (rare): Manil. 5, 149 · dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

ēnȳs, ȳdis, *f.* = ἐνύς, *a kind of freshwater tortoise:* Plin. 32, 4, 14.

ēn, *interj.* [connected with Gr. ἠνί, ἠνίδε: v. Pott, 2, 138] in lively and emphatic exclamations, *etc.: lo! behold! see! see there!* (usually with *nom.*, rarely with *acc.*). en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, id. Deiot. 6, 17 en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65 en Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 461. With pronouns: en ego vester Ascanius, lb. 5, 672 · en ego, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15 consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6 en illae sunt sedes, Pl. Trin. prol. 3 en cui, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: en quod, lb. 5, 47. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol. 7: Liv. 28, 27 · cerno en thalamos ardere jugales, Val. Fl. 1, 226. In interrogations en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr R. R. 1, 2, 5. en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5: en quid ago? Virg. Aen. 4, 534 en quid agam? Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives produxit miseros? Virg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: en unquam aspicam te? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 189. With imperatives *come:* en me dato, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes rumpe moras, id G. 3, 42.

ēnallāgē, es, *f.* = ἐναλλαγή, *a change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Virg. Aen. 9, 525): Gramm.

ēnarrābilis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *that may be related, represented,* or *explained* (rare): textus clipei, Virg. Aen. 8, 625 · motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6 · foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76 aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnarrātē, *adv.* only in *comp.: more explicitly:* scribere, Gell. 10, 1 · id. 13, 12.

ēnarrātio, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] *a detailed exposition, interpretation:* Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer, expounder, interpreter:* Gell. 13, 30.

ēnarro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare): omnem rem modo seni, quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11: Cic. Inv. 1, 20: Liv. 27, 30: poëmata, Quint. 2, 2, 14: Plin. 30, 13, 19.

ēnascor, atus, 3. v. n. *dep. to sprout or spring up, to be born, arise:* quod enasci colliculi vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4: Liv. 32, 1 *ad fin.:* dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: cornua (cervorum) cadunt, Plin. 11, 37, 45 [illegible] 1: capillus [illegible] cervicem, Suet. Dom. 18: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.:* inde quasi quaedam subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 19, 24 · molestiae in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

ēnāto, avi, 1. *v. n. to swim out or away, to escape by swimming* (rare): Auct. B. Alex. 18 *fin.:* Hor. A. P. 20. ‖ Fig.: *to extricate oneself, to get off:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [enascor].

ēnāvīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [enavo] *to swim out:* undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11 · sinum, Plin 9, 3, 2.

ēnāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to sail out, sail away* de ea civitate, Sc aev. Dig. 45, 1, 122 · Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11. Fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *ad fin.* ‖ Act. *to traverse by sailing, to sail over:* undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11 · sinum, Plin 9, 3, 2.

ēncaenĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐγκαίνια, *a consecration- or dedication-festival:* Aug. in Joann. 84.

ēncaenio, 1. *v. a.* [encaenia] *to consecrate, dedicate:* Aug. in Joann. 84.

ēncardĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐγκαρδία, *an unknown precious stone marked with the figure of a heart:* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

encarpa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἔγκαρπα, in architect. *festoons of fruit:* Vitr. 4, 1.

encaustĭca, ae, *f.* = ἐγκαυστική, *encaustic painting* (with wax), *encaustic:* Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encausticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐγκαυστικός, *encaustic, done in the encaustic manner:* picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encaustum, i, n. *a purple ink used by the later Roman emperors:* Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 (Hence Ital. *inchiostro:* Fr *encre:* Eng. *ink*).

encaustus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔγκαυστος, *burned in, encaustic:* genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting,* Plin. 35, 11, 41 (v. Smith's Ant. 903).

enchīridion, ii, n. = ἐγχειρίδιον, *a manual:* Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

enchytus, v. encytus.

enclīma, ātis, n. = ἔγκλιμα, *the inclination of the equator towards the horizon, the elevation of the pole:* Vitr. 9, 9.

encolpĭae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds that arise in a bay:* App. de Mundo, p. 61.

encombōmăta, um, *n. plu.* = ἐγκομβώματα, *a white garment worn by girls.* Varr. in Non. 541, 1.

encōmiŏgrăphus, i, m = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *a eulogist, panegyrist:* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesar. 2, 9.

encyclĭus, on, *adj.* = ἐγκύκλιος, *pertaining to a circle:* disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, *the circle of arts and sciences, the school curriculum:* Vitr. 1, 1.

enĕytus (enchyt.), i, m. = ἔγχυτος, *a kind of pastry, a cake:* Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *prep.*, v. in *init.:* and for the words compounded with endo (indu), v. under in (im).

endrŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the athletes wrapped themselves after their exercises:* Mart. 4, 19. Also, *a finer sort used by women:* Tyriae, Juv. 6, 246.

ēnĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [eneco] *a murderess:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *ad fin.*

ē-nĕco (enico), cŭi (enicavi, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 71), ctum (*part.* enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34: and enectus, id. 7, 9, 7 old form of the *fut. perf.* enecasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 55), 1. *v. a.* to kill completely, to kill, slay: puer ambo angues enicat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 67: Plin. 23, 2, 31: est herba, quae cicer enecat, *et cetera destroys,* id. 18, 17, 44, § 155. ‖ *to exhaust, wear out:* enectus fame, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 17: Cic. Div. 2, 38: hos vel enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98. ‖ In colloq. lang.: *to torment, torture, plague to death:* aliquem amando, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, lb. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: esp. enimo or animo, *you worry me to death,* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, [illegible] Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8. Plur.: [illegible]

iuptiæ aliter, nisi ipsis enecta ante solitudo attinendi, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 62.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.* [enico].

ēnēma, ātis, n. = ἔνημα, a *clyster, enema*: Theod. Priac. 2, 1.

ēnergūma (ēnergĭma, Prud. Apoth. 466), ātis, n. = ἐνέργημα, *effect, efficacy*: Tert. Prescr. 30.

ēnervātio, ōnis, *f.* [enervo] *a state of weakness, enervation*: Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *nerveless, enervated, weak* (rare): homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142: orator, Tac. Or. 18 *ad fin.*: enerve et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, (ēnervans and ēnervātum in Prud. Cath. 8, 64) 1. *v. a.* [enervis] *to take out the nerves* or *sinews*: popliles securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: corebella, Apic. 4, 2: enervatus Malampus, *castrated*, Cland. in Eutr. 1, 315. ‖ *Meton.*: *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate*: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharæ), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*: incendium belli, id. Rep. 1, 1. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: philosophus, *id. de Or.* 1, 52 *ad fin.*: ratio et oratio, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: enervata mulichritasque sententia, ib. 2, 6: vita, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

engĭbăta, um, *n. plu. glass manikins that move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imps*: Vitr. 10, 12.

engŏnăton, i, *n. a sort of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

enhaemon, i, n. = ἔναιμον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *a medicine for stopping hemorrhage*: Plin. 12, 17, 38.

enharmŏnĭcus or **enharmŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐναρμονικός or ἐναρμόνιος, *enharmonic*: genus melodiae musicae, *proceeding by quarter tones*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

ēnhydris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἔνυδρις, *a water-snake*, perhaps the *common snake*, Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ēnhydros (us), i, *m.* = ἔνυδρος, *an unknown gem*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

enĭco, v. eneco.

ēnim, *conj.* a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poets. ‖ To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure*: *Ch.* Te uxor aiebat tua me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. 22, 25: enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 36: enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name*, id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil enim, *nothing truly*, id. Most. 3, 1, 24: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim reperis Philocratem qui superes verriverbi *you indeed!* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 42: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, id. Brut. 84.

2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *in be sure, certainly*: enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: enimvero firmandum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: enimvero, inquit Crassus, *indeed* [not quite, id. de Or. 3, 36: ille enimvero negat, *quod & truth, he denied it*, id. Verr. 4, 66. In corroborating replies: *Me.* Ain vero? *Sa.* Ain enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: *Pa.* Incommode hercle. *Ch.* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37. And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *St.* Bene sane. id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting he's as yet*, id. Andr. 5, 2, 7. ‖ To introduce a reason *for*: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63: quas (geometricas formas) ut videsset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim secutus), quum judicaveris, diligere oportet, id. Am. 22, 85: rumpor et invideo (quidni tamen omnia narrem?) Ov. H. 16, 221. With reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: an malumus Epicurum imitari? qui multa praeclare saepe dicit: quam enim sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? to be deluded contra? *what then do you think?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62. So the common expression: quid enim? *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?*: quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere sententia illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7.

¶ To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely*: *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 33: neque enim id est celare quicquid reticeas, sed quum, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 13 *ad fin.*: id Inv. 1, 6, 11. (See Hand. Turs. II. pp. 374-409.) [Etym. dub. Bopp derives the word from the demonstr. pron. *ena*: Pott from *id nam*, notwithstanding the quantity of the e in *ēnim*: it is perhaps only another form of *nam*.]

ēnimvĕro, v. enim.

ēnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor].

ē-nĭtĕo, tŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine forth, shine out*: fruges enitent, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. 61, 21: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211. coelum, *to clear up*, Gell. 19, 1: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150. ‖ Fig.: quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: virtus in bello, id. Mur. 14 *ad fin.*: oratio Crassi, id. Brut. 59, 215. Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to shine forth, to become bright*: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75. Poet.: enitescis pulcrior multo (Barine), Hor Od. 2, 8, 6. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54 gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57. facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14: utique studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, Tac. A. 12, 58: plebs toga enitescebat, ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, nisus or nixus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* ‖ *Neutr. to force* or *work one's way out; to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend*: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile enitcrentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 2, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: in aedificia, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11. Poet.: viribus enitl quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up*, Virg. G. 2, 360. Fig.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, Curt. 7, 11. ‖ In gen.: *to exert oneself, to make an effort, to struggle, strive*: enitare, contendas, efficias, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Liv. 42, 46: illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis praeripiatur, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. With *inf.* (rare): corrigere mihi gnatum parco enitere, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 17. *Absol.*: ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, id. Heaut. 3, 4, 15: pro aliquo, id. Ph. 3, 2, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.* ad dicendum, ib. 1, 4, 14: quod quidem certe enitar, id. Att. 16, 6. ‖ *Act.*: *to bring forth, bear, give birth to*: puerpera enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: Idvia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tert. A. 2, 84: Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Ov. M. 1, 670. *Absol.*: Quiab. 5, 13, 9: Tac. A. 5, 1. ‖ *to climb, ascend*: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et luminosa vitarum spatia aegre enisi, id. H. 1, 23 *fin.*: aggerem, id. A. 2, 20. *Part. perf.* in pass. signif.: *born*: quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2. ‖ *Imper.*: *strive on, endeavour on*: ab eadem summa ope enisum, Sall. J. 25.

ēnixē, *adv. strenuously, earnestly, zealously*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 26. Cic. Sest. 16, 38. *Comp.*: Liv. 29, 1. *Sup.*: Suet. Caes. 5.

ēnixim, *adv.* i. q. enixe: Sisenn. in Non. 107, 19.

ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor]. ‖ *Adj.*: *strenuous, earnest, zealous*: est studio, Liv. 42, 3: virtus, id. 6, 24 *ad fin.*: voluntas, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 21. *Comp.*: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17. ‖ *fem.*: *that has ceased to bear*: Col. 6, 22, 1.

ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [enitor] *a bringing forth, birth*: Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ennam, etiamne, Fest. *s. v.*

ennēaphthongos, on, *adj.* = ἐννεάφθογγος, *producing nine tones* or *sounds*: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 17.

ennēaphyllon, i, *n.* = ἐννεάφυλλον, *a plant with nine leaves*, acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 54.

ennĕas, ădis, *f.* = ἐννεάς, *the number nine*: Censor. 14.

ennŏea, ae, *f.* = ἔννοια, *an idea, notion*, one of the aeons of Valentinus: Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ē-no, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming* (rare): ‖ *Neut.*: e concha, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeum, Liv. 44, 28: in terram, id. 33, 41. Poet. of flying: Lucr. 3, 590: Virg. Aen. 6, 16. ‖ *Act. to traverse by swimming, to swim* or *sail through*: Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

ēnŏdātē, *adv. without knots* or *difficulties; clearly, plainly*: narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.* *Comp.*: id. Fin. 5, 9 *ad fin.* *Sup.*: Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

ēnŏdātio, ōnis, *f.* [enodo] *an unravelling, development, explanation*: Cic. Top. 7, 31.

ēnŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer*: vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnŏdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *without knots*: trunci, Virg. G. 2, 78: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14. 2. *Meton. smooth, supple*: artus (al. arcus) interum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 361. ‖ *Fig.* of speech: *clear, plain*: elegi Plin. Ep. 5, 17.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from knots*: vitem, Cato R. R. 33, 1 Col. 5, 6, 14. 2. *Meton.*: arcum, *unstring*, App. M. 5, p. 172. ‖ *Fig.* of speech: *to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare*: quod quaero ab te enodes et qui sis explica, Att. in Non. 15, 7 nemina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta id. Inv. 2, 2, 6: plerosque juris laqueos Gell. 13, 10.

ēnorchis, is, *f.* = ἔνορχις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma] *out of rule, irregular, unusual*: toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: hae et illine flexi atque enormes vici, Tac. A. 15, 38. ‖ *Too moderate, immense, enormous*: enormes sunt (umbrae) coeasis, Plin. 17, 13, 17. immensum et enorme spatium, Tac. Agr. 10: hostes, id. A. 4, 34: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 2, 51: corpus, Suet. Cal. 50: procerilas, id. Vitell. 17: unguines, Plin. 9, 35, 56: senectus, *extreme* great, App. M. 9, p. 232: longitudo Petr. 2, 7. *Comp.*: pudendum quam fabula, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5. ‖ does not appear.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] *irregularity*: [illegible]

ness, vastness, enormous size: Sen. Const. sap. 18. Spart. Carac. 2.

ēnormiter, *adv. irregularly:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7 Plin. 36, 10, 15.

ē-nōtesco, nōtŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become known:* ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32: Plin. Ep. 2, 10· Tac. H. 3, 34 *ad fin.*

ē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, note down:* meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6. verbum *out* tribus literis, Quint. 1, 7, 27. Poet. pictis anas enotata pennis, poet. Petr. Sat. 93, 2.

ens, entis, *n.* [Es, root of sum] *a being* or *thing*, formed, like essentia, on the analogy of the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint 8, 3, 33. id 2, 14, 2.

ensicŭlus, i, m. (also ensicula, ae, *f.*, acc. to Probus in Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*) *dim.* [ensis] *a little sword, rapier:* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112.

ensifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis fero] *sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion, Ov F. 4, 388 (alii leg ensiger)

ensiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [ensis fero], *sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion Ov. A. A 2, 56 cf. ensifer.

ensis, is, m *a sword* (synon with gladius, acc. to Quint 10, 1, 11) Lucr 5, 1292 Virg. Aen 2, 391 Liv. 7, 10 ‖. Meton: *war* Sil 7, 167 Stat. S. 4, 7, 45. 2. *royal dominion:* Lucan. 5, 61. 3. *the constellation* Orion Val. Fl. 2, 68 [Cf Sana *ara*, the *n* is no part of the root cf. Lat *mensis*, Sans *mâsa*]

entĕlĕchia, ae, *f* = ἐντελέχεια (an Aristotelian phrase), *activity:* Iert. Anim. 12.

entĕrŏcēlē, es, *f.* = ἐντεροκήλη, *a rupture, hernia:* Plin. 26, 13, 83

entĕrŏcēlĭcus, i, m. *ruptured:* Plin. 26, 8, 49.

enthēātus, a, um, *adj* [entheus] *divinely inspired:* Mart 12, 57.

enthēca, ae, *f* = ἐνθήκη, *a coffer, chest:* (auri) Aul. Germ. de div. 42.

enthūs, a, um, *adj.* = ἔνθεος, *divinely inspired:* Mart 11, 48 btat S 1, 2, 227. ‖. Act., *inspiring:* mater, *i. e Cybele*, Mart. 5, 41.

enthȳmēma, ătis, *n* = ἐνθύμημα. In gen. *a thought, reflection, argument:* pure Lat. commentatio Quint 5, 10, 1: Cic Top 14. 2. In rhetor. *a deduction* from contraries ib 14, 55 Quint. 8, 5, 9. 3. In logic *an imperfectly or informally expressed syllogism* viz. in which the major or minor premiss is wanting. id. 5, 10

enthȳmēsis, is, *f.* = ἐνθύμησις, *an imitation:* Tert. adv. Val 9 *fin*

ē-nūbilo, avi, atum, 1 *v a. to free from clouds, to make clear* · Tert. Apol 35. Fig.: veritatem, Paul Carm. 21, 667: Aug Doctr. Christ. 4, 10.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. *v. n. to marry out of one's rank:* e patribus, Liv. 4, 4 2. In gen. *to marry* and leave the paternal house. id. 26, 34.

enubro, inhibenti, Fest. *s v*: cf. Comm. p. 410.

ēnuclātē, *adv. plainly, without ornament:* Cic. Or. 9, 28: id. Brut 30, 115 *Sup.*: Aug. Enchir. 83

ēnuclĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [enucleo] ‖. Adj.: *clear, pure, unadulterated:* suffragia (opp. eblandita), *given from pure conviction, free from interested motives*, Cic. Planc. 4, 10. reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple*, Gell. 7, 3. 2. Of style: *plain, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9 id. Or. 26 *fin.*

ē-nucleo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk:* baccas, Scribon. Comp. 233: Marc. Emp. 20. ‖. Fig.: *to lay open, make clear, explain:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: Gell. 19, 8.

ēnŭmĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] *a counting up, enumerating:* malorum, [illegible]er, 3, 10 singulorum argumen[illegible] Cluent. 24: oratorum, id. [illegible]d *fin.* 2. In rhetor. *a re[illegible]on = ἀνακεφαλαίωσις* · id. Inv. Quint. 6, 1, 1.

[illegible]re, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up, count over:* jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te redituram putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: dies, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. peculium, *to estimate*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 91: pretium, *to count out, pay*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133. 2. Esp. *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate:* id. N. D. 2, 47, 121 stipendia, Liv. 3, 38. proelia, Nep. Hann. 5 triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719. vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44 plurima fando, Virg. Aen 4, 334. prolem meorum, ib. 6, 717. femineos coetus ali cui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254· Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18.

enunciatio, *etc.* v. enuntiatio, *etc.*

ēnuntĭātio (enunciat), onis, *f* [enuntio] In rhetor and logic *a declaration, enunciation, proposition:* Cic. Fat. 1 Quint. 7, 3, 1

ēnuntĭātīvus (enunciat), a, um, *adj* [id] *declarative, enunciative:* Sen. Ep. 117.

ēnuntĭātrix (enunciat), icis, *f.* [id] *she who announces, declares* ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21 sensuum (lingua), Prud στεφ 10 771.

ēnuntĭātum (enunciat), i, *n* [id.] *a proposition* Cic. Fat 9, 19

ē-nuntio (enuncio), avi, atum, 1 *v a* lit *to report out* or *publicly* something that should be kept secret; *to divulge, disclose, tell* · sodalium consilia adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Am 40, 117 res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, Caes B G 1, 4 dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C 28 mysteria, Cic Mur. 11, 25 Liv. 10, 38. *Absol* Caes B G. 1, 30 *fin.* ‖. In gen *to speak out, say, express, declare* res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic de Or 3, 42, 168 sententias breviter, id Fin 2, 7, 20 obscena nudis nominibus, Quint 8, 3, 38 voluntatem aliquam, id. 3, 3, 1 fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, Cic Acad 2, 29 *ad fin* : (literae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, *are pronounced*, Quint 1, 7 28 masculino genere *con*, ut multa alia, enuntiavit Lennius, *declined*, Caesell in Gell 7, 2.

ē-nundĭno, 1 *v a to buy, purchase* Fig Iert Idolol 9.

ēnuptio, ōnis, *f* [enubo] *a marrying out of one's rank* gentis, Liv 39, 19

ē-nutrĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4 *v a to nourish, feed, bring up, support* (rare) puerum sub antris, Ov M. 4, 289 purpurae luteae genus, Plin 9 37, 61 platanum, id 12, 1, 4 Hig unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*

ĕo, īvi *or* ii, (see Lachmann ad Lucr. 3, 1043), īre (*inf pass* īrier, Pl Rud 4, 7, 16 issem, isse, for ivissem, ivisse, Cic. Phil 12, 12. istis for ivistis, Lucan 7, 834). 4 *v. n. irreg to go* (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass*, etc eo ad forum, Pl Asin. 1, 1, 95 i domum, id. Asin 5, 2, 71 i in malam crucem, *go and be hanged*, id Casin 3, 5, 17 i in malam rem hinc, Ter. Ph 5, 7, 37: ibis in Pompeianum, Cic Att 4, 9 *fin.*: il subsidio suis ierunt, Caes B. G. 7, 62. quum it dormitum, Pl Aul. 2, 4, 23: dormitum, lusum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 48. Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus ibis Oecropios portus, Ov. H. 10, 125 nos hinc ibimus Afros, Virg. E. 1, 65 ibat Hylas Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32 And with a homogeneous object ire vias, id. 1, 1, 17: exsequias, Ter Ph 5, 8, 37: pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 667: ire pedibus, *on foot*, Liv. 28, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9: in equis, Ov. A. A. 1, 214: in rheda, Mart. 3, 47 super equos, Just. 41, 3: puppibus, Ov. H. 19, 180: cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17. Of things: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1202: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: per artus sudor it, ib. 2, 384: succus in arvum, Lucr. 2, 663: trabes, *give way, sink*, id. 6, 244: in semen ire (asparagum), *to run to seed*, Cato R. R. 161, 3. in corpus (juvenes), Quint. 2, 10, 5· sanguis it in succos, *turns into*, Ov. M 10, 491. 2. *to go* or *march against hostilely:* quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49. contra hostem, Caes. B G. 7, 67 adversus hostem, Liv 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6. Virg. Aen. 9, 424 in Capitolium, *to attack*, Liv. 3, 17. 3. *to pass away, disappear* (very rare) saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 525. ‖. Fig.: ire in opus alienum, Pl. Mil 3, 3, 6 in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv. 1, 23 *fin* · in alteram causam praeceps ierat, id. 2, 27· in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13 in lacrimas, Virg Aen 4, 413 in poenas, Ov M. 5, 669 ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12 ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id 8, 4, 7 ire infitias, *to deny*, v infitiae compositionem in eosdem semper pedes ire, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Phrygiae per oppida facti rumor it, Ov M. 6, 146 it clamor coelo, Virg Aen. 5, 451 factoque in secula ituro, laetantur tribuisse locum, *to go down to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312. 2. Polit. *t t*: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *to go over* or *accede to any opinion:* quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv 9, 8 *ad fin.*: pars major eorum qui adsunt in eandem sententiam ibat, id 1, 32 *ad fin.*: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr 2, 1 *ad fin* : Jac. A. 3, 23 And opp to the above, ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill:* v alius, *no* VII. 3. Mercant. *t t* for venire, *to go for, be sold at* a certain price Plin 18, 23, 53 tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia nummis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203. 4. Of time *to pass by, pass away:* it dies, Pl. Ps 1, 3, 12 Hor Od. 2, 14, 5 anni, id Ep. 2, 2, 55 5. Of the turn of affairs: *to go, proceed, turn out, happen* · in ipsa re melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att 14, 15 prorsus ibat res, ib 14, 20 *ad fin* postquam omnia satis Caesaris ire videt, Lucan 4, 144 Hence the expression of a wish sic eat, *so may it fare*, Liv. 1, 26 Lucan. 5, 297. 6. Constr with a supine, like the Gr μελλειν, *to go* or *set about, to wish, to be about to do* si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, Pl Aul 2, 2, 69 ire perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22 ultum injurias, sociera, id 2, 6 servitum Gralis matribus, Virg Aen 2 786 bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall J 85 Hence the constr of the *inf pass* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.* mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Pl Curc 4, 2, 5 mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud 4, 7, 16 datum iri pugnandi facultatem, Caes. B C. 1, 71. Poet. also with *inf* : seu pecutum carpere remis ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34 attollere lacta regum, Stat. S 5, 3, 11 fateri, id Theb. 3 61 7. *Imperat* i, eas, eat, *etc*, as a mocking or indignant exclamation *go then, go now:* i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26 Juv 6 306 i sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. Aen 4, 381 fremunt omnibus locis. ireat, crescrent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.* [The root appears in the two forms i and ir of *it*-er, com-*it*-ium, ex-*it*-ium, in-*it*-ium; also arqu-*it*-es, com-*it*-es, equ-*it*-es, mil-*it*-es, ped-*it*-es, vel-*it*-es, *i. e.* those respectively who *go* with the *bow*, in *company*, on *horseback*, in bodies of a *thousand*, on *foot*, without armour, in their mere *over-garment*. In the cognate languages the root appears simply as i· Sans. *i*; Gr. *i-ναι*; Lith. *ei-mi*, Slav *i-dŭ*, etc.]

ĕō, *adv.* [prob. an abbrev. form of eom = eum]. ‖. Of place, denoting motion towards: *thither, to that spot:* eo venire, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23: eo se recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. Sometimes used instead of a case of *ille*,

prīvn. *is*: eo flumĕnum infundĭto, *pour into*, Cato R. R. 28: eo milĭtes imponere, *a. legio, on the horses*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: eo addĭto clĕum, Cato R. R. 156, 6: eō incĭtabat hortātor assĭduus Sallustius, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Hence, **2**, of analogous abstract relations: *so far, to that extent, to such a point*: eo alĭquem rodĭgere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo redĕunt fortunæ meæ, id. Ph. 1, 4, 21: eo rem adducam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: eo res crevit, Liv. præf. Hence, *gen.*: eo consuetudĭnis res adducta, est, id. 25, 8: eo arrogantiæ progredi, Suet. Caes. 77: eo insolentiæ efferri, Flor. 1, 24: eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12. Strengthened with usque: usque eo inspicere, Nep. Pel. 3: eo usque scientiæ progredi, Quint. 2, 1, 6: eo usque desperationis, Just. 3, 5. And to denote a tendency or purpose: *in order that, to the end that*: eo dico, ne mo thesauros reperisse censeas, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 61: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att. 8, 9: eo natus sum, Sall. J. 24. **3**. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: *so long, until*: usque eo premere earum capita mordĭcus, dum illæ captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: nec spiritus eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 51. ‖ (prob. *abl.*). Of place: *there, at that place*: cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2. Esp. with loci: ut templum exstrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scevinus ferrum prompsorat, Tac. A. 15, 74. Transl.: res erat eo jam loci, *at that point*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. **2**. With comparatives *so much, by so much, so much more*, etc.: eo facilĭus facere potes, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 60: eoque major (gloria paritur), Cic. Off. 2, 14: eo magis, Nep. Pel. 1: eo minus, Cic. Att. 15, 9: eo secius, Nep. Mil. 2. Esp. with corresponding quo: *by so much - by how much* (often to be rendered by *the*) quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Att. 11, 11: ballistæ eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contentæ vehementius, id. Fasc. 2, 57. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major cædes fuit, Liv. 2, 51: quoque habeas plus pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92. **3**. to denote a motive or reason: *on that account, with that view, therefore*: eo ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: eo custodias hostium fallebant, Liv. 23, 19: eone ea ferox, quia, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: non eo divo, quia, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 20: eo institutum manet, Liv. 7, 2.

ĕōdem, *adv.* [orig. eomdem, *acc.* of idem], *to the same place or thing*: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coëgit, et omnes clientes obæratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ego pol te redigam eodem, unde orta es, ad egestatis terminos, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8: addendum eodem est, ut ne, *etc.*, Cic. Am. 18, 65: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

ĕon, ōnis, *f. an unknown tree*, perhaps a kind of oak: Plin. 13, 22, 39.

ĕphaphærĕsis, is, *f.* = ἐφαφαίρεσις, *a repeated removal*: barbas, Mart. 8, 52. · **ĕ-pastus**, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] *eaten up*: eecæ, Ov. Hal. 119.

ĕpendўtes, æ, *m.* = ἐπενδύτης, *an outer garment*: Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

ĕphalmātor, ōris, *m.* [vox hibr., from ἐφάλλομαι and the Lat. term. ator] *a tumbler, dancer*: Firm. Math. 8, 15.

ĕphēbēum or **-īum**, *n.* = ἐφηβεῖον, *a hall set apart for the youth in the palæstra*: Vitr. 5, 11.

ĕphēbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐφηβικός, *pertaining to a youth*: chlamydes, App. M. 10, p. 253.

ĕphēbus, i, *m.* [ephebus] *one who has reached the age of adolescence*: Varr. in Non. 140, 28.

ĕphēbus, i, *m.* = ἔφηβος, *a male youth* (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic. Fl. 34, 83: Suet. Aug. 98: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (like the Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων) *after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24.

ĕphĕdra, æ, *f.* = ἐφέδρα, prob. *the plant horsetail*, Equisetum silvaticum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 20.

ĕphēlis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφηλίς, *a freckle*: Cels. 6, 5.

ĕphēmĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφημερίς, *a day-book, diary, ephemeris*: Cic. Quint. 18, 57: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25.

ĕphēmĕron, i, *n.* = ἐφήμερον, *a plant*, perhaps a species of *squill* or *hyacinth*: Plin. 25, 13, 107.

ĕphippĭātus, a, um, *adj. furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

ĕphippĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐφίππιον, 1 it. *anything placed on a horse's back*: hence *a horsecloth, housing, saddle*: tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non. (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 464). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

ĕphŏrus, i, *m.* = ἔφορος, *a Spartan magistrate, an ephor*: Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16. *gen. plur.* ephorum Nep. Ages. 4.

ĕphŭlăta, æ, *m.* = ἐφυλάτης, *a marine*: Auct. B. Alex. 11: Vitr. 2, 8.

ĕpicēdĭum, i, *n.* = ἐπικήδειον, *a funeral dirge*: Stat. S. 1 *præf.*

ĕpichīrēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπιχείρημα, rhetor. *i. q. an argument from probabilities, not* (like a syllogism) *necessarily conclusive*: Quint. 5, 14, 14

ĕpichўsis, is, *f.* = ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring out*: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35 Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

ĕpicĭthărisma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *music after a play, the finale*: Tert. adv. Val. 33.

ĕpicœnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκοινος, in gramm. *of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus) Don. p. 1746 *fin.*

ĕpicōpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκωπος, *furnished with oars*: phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

ĕpicrŏcum, i, *n.* = ἐπίκροκον, *a fine, transparent woman's garment*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92 **2**. Meton.: *adj.*: *transparent, fine, thin*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

ĕpicus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπικός, *epic*: poeta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2. poëma, ib. 1, 1 carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

ĕpicўclus, i, *m.* = ἐπίκυκλος, *a circle within a circle, an epicycle*: Marc Cap. 8, p. 297.

ĕpidēmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίδημος, *epidemic*: species luis, Amm. 19, 4.

ĕpidermis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδερμίς, *a crust formed over a sore*: Veg. 3, 61, 1.

ĕpidīpnis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδεῖπνις, *a dessert*: Plin. 69, 6: Mart. 11, 31.

ĕpidīxis, is, *f.* = ἐπίδειξις, *a specimen of acting*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2620.

ĕpidrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἐπίδρομος, *a cord for opening and closing nets*: Cato R. R. 13, 1 Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11. ‖ *a sail in the after-part of a ship*: Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

ĕpiglōssis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιγλωσσίς, *the flap that closes the wind-pipe, the epiglottis*: Plin. 11, 37, 66.

ĕpigramma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *gen. plur.* epigrammaton, Mart. 1 *præf.*: Id. 1, 2) = ἐπίγραμμα, *an inscription*: Cic. Verr. 4, 57: Nep. Paus. 1. **2**, *a short poem, an epigram*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84.

ĕpigrammătārius, ii, *m.* [epigramma] *an epigrammatist*: Vop. Florian. 3.

ĕpigrammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιγραμματικός, *epigrammatic*: poeta Martialis, Spartian. Acl. Ver. 5.

ĕpigrammătĭon, ii, *n.* = ἐπιγράμμάτιον, *a short epigram*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

ĕpigrammătista, æ, *m.* = ἐπιγραμματιστής: *a composer of epigrams*: Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ĕpigri, orum, *m.* pon *weedon pine*

or page: Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.*: Isid Orig. 19, 6, 7.

ĕpilēpsia, æ, *f.* = ἐπιλημψία *the falling sickness, epilepsy*: Lampr. Heliog. 20.

ĕpilēpticus, i, *m.* = ἐπιληπτικός, *epileptic*: Auct. frgm. jur. antejust. p. 38.

ĕpīlĭgus, i, *m.* the name given by the Greeks to *the only kind of hawk which appeared at all seasons*, the rest being absent in winter (not identified): Plin. 10, 8, 9.

ĕpīlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἐπίλογος, *the peroration of a speech, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.*: Quint. 6, 1, 55.

ĕpimēdium, ii, *n. a plant*, perhaps Marsilea quadrifolia, Linn., or *the Moonwort*, Botrychium lunaria, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 53. ‖ *a stair-rail, balustrade*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3801.

ĕpimĕlas, antis, *m.* = ἐπιμέλας, *an unknown blackish gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĕpimēnia, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations*: Juv. 7, 120 (dub.).

ĕpinīcia, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐπινίκια, *songs of victory*: Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*

ĕpinўctis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπινυκτίς, *pustules that arise in the night*: Plin. 20, 2, 6. **2**, *a kind of sore in the corner of the eye*, also called syce · Plin. 20, 6, 21.

ĕpipactis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιπακτίς, *an herb*; also called helleborine, *q. v.*. Plin. 13, 20, 35.

ĕpipetron, i, *n.* = ἐπίπετρον, a kind of *stone-crop that grows on rocks*: Sedum anacampseros, Linn.· Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ĕpiphōnēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπιφώνημα. In rhetor.: *an exclamation*: Quint. 8 5, 11.

ĕpiphŏra, æ, *f.* = ἐπιφορά, *a defluxion of humours*: Col. 6, 17, 8 · Plin. 20, 12, 48.

ĕpirhēdium, ii, *n.* [ἐπί rheda; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68]; perh. more correctly derived immediately from Greek, the Gallic reda having been adopted into that language: v. Rost Opusc. Plaut. p. 95 *sq.*] *a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage*: Juv. 8, 66.

ĕpisōdĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπεισόδιον, *the story over the stage in a theatre*: Vitr 7, 5· also called **ĕpisōdus** = ἐπείσοδος. id. 5, 7.

ĕpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus, *episcopal*: solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.

ĕpiscŏpālĭter, *adv. episcopally*: Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [episcopus] *the office of a bishop*: Tert. Bapt. 17.

ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = ἐπίσκοπος, *an overseer, superintendent*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 1, 18, § 7. **2**, *a bishop*: Eccl.

ĕpiscўnium, ii, *n.* = ἐπισκύνιον, *the eyebrow*. Fig.: *sternness, severity*: Tert. Pall. 4.

ĕpistătēs, æ, *m.* = ἐπιστάτης, *an overseer, superintendent*: Tert. Mart. 3.

ĕpistŏla, æ, *f.* = ἐπιστολή, *a written communication, a letter, epistle*: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: epistolam Græcis conscriptam litteris mittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22: Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28. In *plur.*: epistolæ, analogous to literæ, of a single letter: Just. 1, 6. **2**. Esp. *an imperial rescript*: Frontin. Aquæd. 105.

ĕpistŏlāris, e, *adj.* [epistola] *pertaining to a letter, epistolary*: charta *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *tit. lemm.*; colloquium, *epistolary*, App. Ep. Marcell. 5. ‖ *Subst.*: epistolāre, is, *n. plu. state secretaries*: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32.

ĕpistŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιστολικός, *pertaining to or resembling a letter, epistolic*: Epistolicus, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. ‖ **ĕpistŏlĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόλιον, *a short letter, note*: Cod. Th.

ēpistŏmĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόμιον, *a cork, bung, stopple:* Vitr. 9, 6: Sen. Ep. 10.

epistўlium, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστύλιον. In architect.: *the cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave:* Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11.

ēpitaphista, ae, *m.* = ἐπιταφιστής, *a composer of funeral orations:* Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *ad fin.*

ēpitaphium, ii, *n.* = ἐπιτάφιον, *a funeral oration, eulogy:* Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26.

ēpithălămium, ii, *n.* = ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium:* Quint. 9, 3, 16.

ēpithĕca, ae, *f.* = ἐπίθεσις, *an addition, increase:* Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

ēpithēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπίθεμα. In medic.: *a poultice, epithem:* Scribon. Comp. 160.

ēpithēmătium, ii, *n.* = ἐπιθημάτιον. In medic.: *a small poultice or epithem;* Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

ēpithĕton, i, *n.* = ἐπίθετον. In gramm.: *an epithet, adjective:* Quint. 8, 2, 10: Macr. S. 6, 5.

ēpithўmon, i, *n.* = ἐπίθυμον, *the dodder parasitical on thyme,* Cuscuta Epithymum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 35.

ēpitŏgium, ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from *epi* and toga] *a garment worn over the toga:* Quint. 1, 5, 68.

ēpitŏma, ae, or **ēpitŏmē**, es, *f.* = ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome:* Cic. Att. 12, 5.

ēpitŏmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [epitome] *to abridge, epitomize:* historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. tyr. 30 *ad fi*

ēpitoxis, idis, *f.* = ἐπιτοξίς, *the notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay:* Vitr. 10, 15.

ēpitrāpezios, i, *m.* = ἐπιτράπεζιος, *at table:* Hercules, *i. e.* the statue of Hercules at the dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*

ēpitritos, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίτριτος, *containing four thirds* or *one and a third:* Gell. 18, 14. **2.** Pes, *a musical foot, consisting of three longs and a short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ⏑ — — —, — ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑, Diomed. p. 477 P.

ēpitrŏpus or **-os**, i, *m.* = ἐπίτροπος, *an overseer, steward:* Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

ēpitўrum, i, *n.* = ἐπίτυρον, *a dish made of preserved olives:* Cato R. R. 119.

ēpĭūrus, i, *m.* = ἐπίουρος, *a wooden pin, a peg:* Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

ēpixўgis, idis, *f.* = ἐπιξυγίς, *a pin at the hole of the balista, to keep the cord in its place:* Vitr. 10, 17.

ēpŏdes, um, *m. plu.* *a sea-fish, a kind of* latus (which is *the Nile perch,* Perca nilotica, Gmelin): Ov. Hal. 126: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

ēpōdos, i, *m.* = ἐπῳδός, *a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one,* as in the Epodes of Horace: Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P.: Quint. 10, 1, 96.

epolones, *v.* epulo, *ad init.*

ēpops, ŏpis, *m.* = ἔποψ, *a hoopoe:* Ov. M. 6, 674 (*cf.* upupa).

ēpoptae, ārum, *m. plu.* = ἐπόπται, *those who had received the third and last degree of initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries, viz., that of beholding:* Tert. adv. Val. 1.

epŏredĭus (Gelli hones equorum domitores vocant, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

ĕpos (occurring only in the nom. and acc.), *n.* = ἔπος, *an heroic poem, an epic:* Hor. A. P. 73, 136.

ĕ-pōto, avi, pōtum, (in late Lat. potatum), 1. *v. a.* *to drink out, off,* or *up* (rare as *verb. simpl.*): Tyron (*i. e.* purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lanarum, Mart. 2, 29.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.* [epoto] *drunk off* or *up;* epotum vocamus, Fest. Cic. 67, 173: medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18: [illegible], Quint. 7, 2, 27: aqua pocula, Ov. [illegible], 108: amphoram, Suet. [illegible]: *to suck up, swallow:* [illegible] epotis lucernulis epotis lucernulis, [illegible] ter lineæ epotum ter vomat ilia fretum (Charybdis), Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 28: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (*i. e.* sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov. M. 15, 293: naumachias videbar epoturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

ēpŭlæ, arum, *v.* epulum.

ēpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum] *pertaining to a banquet:* epularis accubitio amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13 *ad fin.*: sacrificium luderum, Id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123. **2.** Subst.: epulares appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis noctu epulabantur, Fest. *s. v.*

ēpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *feasting, eating* (rare): Col. 12, 3, 2. Suet. Cal. 18.

ēpŭlo, ōnis (epolonus, i, Fest. *s. v.*), *m.* [epulum] *a guest at a feast* or *banquet:* App. M. 2, p. 127. **2.** Esp.: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones (in fuscr. also septemvir and septemviri [vil. vir.] epulonum): *a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods:* Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: Liv. 33, 42. In *sing.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42 (v. Smith's Ant. 470).

ēpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to be present at a banquet, to feast, to eat.* ‖ Neutr.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: Liv. 42, 56: Tac. H. 3, 38. Virg. Aen. 3, 224. ‖ Act.: pullos epulari, *to eat,* Plin. 8, 43, 68 *fin.* So *pass.*: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, *to be feasted upon,* Virg. Aen. 4, 602.

ēpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. **ēpŭlæ**, arum, *f.* (epulam antiqui etiam singulariter posuere, Fest. *s. v.*) *sumptuous food* or *dishes* (so only in the *plur.*): mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: Liv. 8, 16: Ov. M. 8, 572: Virg. G. 4, 378. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61. ‖ In gen.: *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (of religious or solemn banquets usually in *sing.*): Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*: funebre, Cic. Vat. 12: epulum dare, id. Mur. 36: Tac. H. 1, 76. Suet. Caes. 26: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86. Of a *feast* in general: Suet. Aug. 98: Juv. 3, 229. In the *plur.*: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic. Brut. 19, 75. in quibusdam neque pecuniae modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51. divum, Virg. Aen. 1, 79: prodigae, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22. Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals. Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 6: epulae et viscerationes, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus] *a mare:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Verr. 1, 10: Virg. G. 1, 59: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* equis: Col. 6, 37, 8: Plin. 11, 41, 96: but also equabus: Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5.

ĕquārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to horses* (rare): medicus, *a farrier,* Val. Max. 9, 15, 2. ‖ Subst.: equarius, ii, *m.* *a stable-boy, groom:* Sol. 45. **2.** equaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res), *a stud of horses:* grandes, Varr. R. R. 2 procem. § 6.

ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* [id. and IT, *to go:* v. eo] *a horseman:* Liv. 26, 2: Ov. F. 5, 700: Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27. Poet.: *a mounted horse:* quadrupes, Enn. Ann. 7, 22 and 82: imitated by Virg. G. 3, 116. ‖ Esp. *a horse-soldier, trooper:* opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes. B. G. 2, 24: also *opp.* viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27. Meton. or collect.: *horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe, tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, Sil. 13, 7 *fin.*: Suet. Galb. 12: Curt. 3, 2. **2.** Equites, *the order of knights,* the equestrian, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Liv. 1, 15: Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Plin. 33, 1, 7 *sq.*: Cic. R. Q. 1, 23: Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8: Suet. Oct. 2, 29 (v. Smith's Ant. 471). In the *sing. collect.*: the equestrian order: Suet. Aug. 34: Nero 4, 15.

ĕquester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv. 27, 1, like acris, celeberis, celeris, *etc.*), *adj.* [equus] *pertaining to a horseman, equestrian:* equestres statuae insignes, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: Suet. Tit. 2. ‖ *pertaining to cavalry:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *ad fin.*: pugna, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: tumultus, Liv. 27, 1: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (*opp* pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35, 23: militia, Suet. Claud. 25. **2.** *belonging to the order of knights, equestrian:* ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: Suet. Aug. 100: equestri loco natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: equestri genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a badge of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 51: Plin. 33, 1, 8 *sq.*: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1: familia, Suet. Caes. 1. Subst. equester for eques: Tac. A. 12, 60: ib. 13, 10 *fin.* In *plur.*: equestria, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre:* Sen. Ben. 7, 12: Suet. Cal. 26.

ĕquidem, *adv.* [lengthened form of quidem] a demonstrative corroborative particle: *verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* etc. (usually connected with the first pers. sing. in accordance with the etym. of the word); *for my part, as far as I am concerned:* equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine adpellavistis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: equidem doleo non me tuis literis certiorem fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23: equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 255: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29: id equidem ego certo scio, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 33. With the *first pers. plur.*: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7: Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: Sall. C. 52. With *other pers.*: equidem si scis tute, Pl. Pers 2, 2, 5: Sall. C. 58: insanit hic equidem, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 35: di me equidem omnes adjuvant, ib. 3, 3, 27: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52: Liv. 5, 51. With certe, edepol, *etc.*: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 23: equidem certo idem sum, id. Am. 1, 1, 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, ib. 1, 1, 126. ‖ With sed, tamen, verum, *etc.*, in a concessive sense *certainly, of course, to be sure,* etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.*: quibus epistolis sum equidem ab te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed dicireo sum tardior, quod non invenit fidelem tabellarium, id. Att. 1, 13: so with verum: Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 40: Cic. Fam. 16, 16: with verumtamen ib. 12, 30: with tamen: Liv. 4, 3: with sed tamen: Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 422-427.)

ĕqui-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus] *a wild horse:* Plin. 28, 10, 45

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [id. cf. bubile, caprile ovile, *etc.*] *a stable for horses:* Cato R. R. 14, 2: Suet. Cal. 55.

ĕquĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fox for covering mares:* Varr. in Non. 69, 27.

ĕqui-mulga, ae, *m.* [equus mulgeo] *a mare-milker:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 4.

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [equus] *pertaining to horses:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7: genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: pedes, Plin. 4, 17, 27: seta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: capillo (*i. e.* equorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

ĕquŏ, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *of mares:* *to be in heat:* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

ĕquŏria, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 53: Ov. F. 3, 519.

ĕquĭnus, Nicomedem pro Cotho-rum, Just. 6, 2.

Equŏtŭtĭcum, i, *n.* [equus] *the annual horse-race* [illegible] *Quirinus:* [illegible] Ov. F. 2, 859.

equŭlĕus, *v.* equuleus.

tuare vel fluviatile, Linn.: Id. 18, 28, 67, § 289.

equiso, ōnis, m. [id.] *a groom, stableboy*: Varr. in Non. 105, 14: Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 2. equisones nautici, *who drive vessels along by ropes*, Varr. in Non. 106, 1.

equitābilis, e, *adj.* [equito] *that may be ridden over*: planities, Curt. 4, 9.

equitātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a riding*: Plin. 28, 4, 14.

equitātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a riding*: altari equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61 *ad fin.*

‖ Meton.: *cavalry*: Caes. B. G. 1, 15. In the *plur.*: id. B. C. 1, 61: Cic. Fontei. 2. ‖ 2. *the equestrian order* (rare): Plin. 33, 2, 9: Aus. Idyll. 11, 78. ‖ 3. *a being in heat*, of mares: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

equitātŭrus, a, um, [equitium] *the inspector of a stud*: Firm. Math. 8, 13.

equĭtŭlus, i, *n.* [equus] *a stud of horses*: Col. 6, 27, 1.

equito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [equus] *to ride.* ‖ Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10: Suet. Caes. 57: Hor Od. 2, 9, 24: in equo, Javol Dig. 9, 2, 37 in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 4, 20 in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. ‖ 2. Of the knights: equitare antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ 3. Meton. of the horse: *to go*: Lucil. in Gell. 18, 5. And in an obscene sense: Juv. 6, 311. ‖ Act.: *to ride through* a place flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitatusque culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: finis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 21, 240.

equĭla, ae, *f. dim.* [equa] *a little mare, a filly*: Varr. in Non. 106, 12. Of a licentious woman: Pl. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

equŭlĕus (also written eculeus), i, m. *dim.* [equus] *a young horse, a colt, foal*: Cic. in Non. 105, 11 *sq.*: Liv. 31, 12. ‖ Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably *silver vessels with figures of horses on them*, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Enni, pecuniam solvi*, Ib. ‖ 2. *a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse: id. Mil. 21 *fin.*: Curt. 6, 10.

equŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a small young horse, a foal*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

equus, i, m. *a horse*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Plin. 8, 42, 64 *sq.*: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: equis virisque (viri = pedites), *with horse and foot*, l. c. *with might and main*, Liv. 5, 37: Flor. 2, 7, 8: also equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21. Nep. Hamilc. 4 viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33. Fig.: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, *i. e. in prose and poetry*, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. Poet. of the wind: Cat. 66, 54: Val. Fl. 1, 611. In an obscene sense: Hor. S. 2, 7, 50: Ov. A. A. 3, 778. Proverb.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *we don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. proœm. ‖ Meton.: equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Virg. G. 4, 389: fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30. ‖ 2. equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἄλλο ἴππον, *a ship*, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. ‖ 3. *the Trojan horse*: Virg. Aen. 2, 112: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 13. Hence fig. of *a secret conspiracy*: Cic. Mur. 37, 78. ‖ 4. *a battering-ram*, from its shape; afterwards called aries: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202. ‖ 5. *the constellation Pegasus*: Cat. 21, 2, 11: Plin. 18, 26, 64. [Cf. Sans. aśva; Gr. ἵππος; Lith. aszwa.]

ĕr, ēris (or ēras, is), m. [χήρ] *a husband*: Nonius. Gynæc. 37.

Ĕra, ae, *v.* hera.

ērādīcātio, ōnis, *f.* [eradico] *a rooting out*: Tert. Res. 27 *fin.*

ērādīcĭtus (ēxrad-), *adv. from the root*: Cato, R. R. 2, 2, 6.

ērādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scratch out, scrape off*: terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: museum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *ad fin.*: Merulam senatorio albo erasit, *struck out, erased from the list of senators*, Tac. A. 4, 42: in locum erasorum, Plin. Pan. 25: inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8. Poet.: genas, *i. e. to shave off the beard*, Prop. 4, 8, 26. ‖ Fig.: curam habendi pectus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 31: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11. vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum eradere, *to obliterate*, Ib. 91

ērānus, i, m. = *ἔρανος, a collection for the poor*: Plin. Ep. 10, 93 and 94.

ērastes, ae, m. = *ἐραστής, a lover*: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

ērectē, *adv. boldly*: Amm. 15, 5 *Comp.*: Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*

ērectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erigo] *a setting up, erecting*: lignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. ‖ Adj.: *upright, erect, lofty*: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86. In *Comp.*: coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15 prorsa, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11. *Sup.*: Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 1, 31. ‖ 2. Fig. *elevated, lofty, noble*: celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 magnus animus et erectus, id. Deiot. 13, 36: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16. In *Comp.*: homo, Cic Off. 1, 30. In a bad sense: *haughty*: id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.* (ii) *intent, attentive, on the stretch*: judices, id. Brut. 54, 200: erecti suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas exspectatione, id. 2, 54 mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10 studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. *Comp.*: ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12. (iii) *animated, encouraged, resolute*: legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the height." "on the watch:" whence Sp. *a'erto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ĕ-rēmigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to row through, navigate*: undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

ērēmīta, ae, m. = *ἐρημίτης, a hermit*: Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17. (Hence It. *romito*.)

ērēmĭtis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = *ἐρημῖτις, solitary, vacuous*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

ērēmŏdĭcĭum, ii, n. = *ἐρημοδικεῖον, default of appearance at the appointed time*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*

ērēmus (ēremus, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89), a, um, *adj.* = *ἔρημος, waste, desert*: loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4. Subst. eremus, i, m. (*sc.* locus), or *f.* (*sc.* regio), *a wilderness, desert*: Tert. Idolol. 5.

ĕ-rĕpo, psi (*past perf. subj. sync.* erepsumus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to creep out, crawl forth*: Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 1: Stat. Th. 11, 581. ‖ 2. *to creep* or *clamber up*: Sust. Tib. 60. Poet. of a building: *to rise*: Stat. S. 2, 2, 30. ‖ Act.: *to creep through*: totum agrum gradibus, Juv. 6, 528. ‖ 2. *to climb*: montes, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

ĕreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery*: Cic. Vatin. 4, 8.

ĕreptō, 1. *v. a. freq.* [erepo] *to creep out*. Fig.: pecunia ex pauperiate erepta, Sen. Ep. 101.

ĕreptor, ōris, m. [eripio] *a robber plunderer*; honorum, Cic. Quint. 2; libertatis, id. Sest. 51: thesaurus, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ĕreptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

ĕres, is, m. *v.* er.

ergā, *prep.* with acc. [prob. for vergā, from vergo; hence it is formed *towards*] *over against, opposite to*: 11. of place (rare): quae med erga aedes habet, *opposite me*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 52: erga regiam App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9. ‖ Fig. with acc. of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, *etc.*: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic. Am. 36: erga aliquem benevolus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100: divina humitas erga homines, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: te ego per mei te erga hunitatem patris, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 48: eo erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 18: amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 4: quina in universum rempublicam, tam etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. cons. 1: Tac. A. 4, 20. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: *against*: ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 4: Nep. Alcib. 4: Tac. H. 2, 99. ‖ 2. In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, id. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 *ad fin.*: prisco erga duces honore, Ib. 3, 74 *ad fin.*: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, id. A. 3, 2. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 437-440.)

ergastērium, ii, n. = *ἐργαστήριον, a workshop*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2.

ergastŭlāris, e, *adj.*: for egastularius Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ergastŭlārius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a workhouse*: servus, Amm. 14, 11 *ad fin.* Subst. ergastularii, orum, m. *plu.* (*sc.* servi), *overseers of a workhouse*: Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastŭlum, i, n. [ἐργάζομαι] *a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains*: Col. 1, 6, 3: Cic. Ciu. 7, 21: Liv. 2, 23: Suet. Aug. 32. ‖ 2. Meton.: ergastula, orum, n. *plu.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*) *the inmates of an ergastulum*: Caes. B. C. 3, 32: Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36: Juv. 14, 24.

ergastŭlus, i, m. *a convict*: Lucil. in Non. 447, 7 *sq.*

ergăta, ae, m. = *ἐργάτης, a sort of capsion or windlass*: Vitr. 1, 1.

ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergŏ, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 87: Lucan. 9, 256: Val. Fl. 2, 407: Claud. Ep. 1, 17) *adv.* ‖ In connection with a *gen.*: *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*: ejus legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 1245: illius ergo, Virg. Aen. 6, 673. ‖ Absol.: *consequently, accordingly, wherefore*: Polemoni et jam ante Aristotели ea prima visa sunt, quae paulo ante dixi. Ergo nata est quidem vetus Academicorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erit quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 2, 37: ergo istuc magis, quia vanilocuus, vapulabis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 222. Pleonast.: ergo igitur, id. Trin. 3, 3, 27: App. M. 1, 2, 204: itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25: Liv. 2, 25. ‖ In a logical conclusion: *therefore, hence*: negat haec dictum vere esse: non ergo haec unquam vere dicta sunt, Cic. Epid. 4, 2, 20: quis est [illegible] cupiditas, quae [illegible] ait? Ergo et avaritia [illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

19: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171. **IV.** in consecutive interrogations, *then*: *Pa.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *St.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedomus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *ad fin.*: num ergo is exsecat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 21. Esp. quid ergo? like the Gr. τί οὖν, why then? quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? id. Mil. 4, 2, 27: Cic. Fin. 4, 14: Caes. B. G. 7, 77. **V.** With imperatives, *then, now*: dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*: sequere ergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!* id. Merc. 5, 2, 114. **VI.** Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: *as I was saying, I say, well then*: tres vias sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.* Tres ergo ut dixi vias, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: id. Part. 13, 46. So (like igitur and inquam), after parentheses: id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14. id. Fin. 2, 34, 113. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 440-467.)

ergŏlăbus, i, m. = ἐργολάβος, *a contractor for work*: Cod. Just. 4, 59.

ĕrĭcĕtum, i, n. [ericus] *a heathy spot*, also called mel silvestre, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

ĕrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἐρείκη, *heath*, Erica arborea et cinerea, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 39.

ĕrĭcĭus, ii, m. [er] *a hedgehog, urchin*: Varr. in Non. 49, 10. **2.** Fig.: milit. *t. t. a chevaux-de-frise*: Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

ĕrĭgĕron, ontis, m. = ἠριγέρων, *the plant groundsel*, Senecio vulg. vel Jacobæa, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to put up straight, to raise* or *set up, to erect*: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 405: arborem, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect*, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: jacentem, Curt. 7, 3: hastas, Liv. 1, 27: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. 11, 3, 118: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up*, id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*: oculos, *to raise*; Cic. Sest. 31, 68. **2.** Reflect.: or with *pron. reflect.*: *to raise oneself, to rise*: comitantur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, *raise themselves on tiptoe*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: equus erectus in armos stat, Stat. Th. 6, 502: serpens erectus in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43: lumen sub auras erigitur, Virg. Aen. 8, 25: ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, ib. 9, 239. *Of rising* ground: ib. 8, 417: Tac. G. 46. **3.** *to build, erect* (rare): turres, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: saxeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to arouse, excite*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: animos ad audiendum, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10: quum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, Liv. 37, 1: aculeos severitatis in rem erigere, Cic. Coel. 12, 29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.* **2.** *to raise up, cheer up, encourage*: erigebat animum jam desinentem et oppressum Opplancius, id. Clu. 21, 58: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti, id. Verr. 3, 92: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2: mentes populas ad capiendum novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad cohortandum, Tac. A. 3, 25: Lusitanos, Flor. 2, 17, 18: timidum Porl. Curt. 8, 13: ea erigere, Cic. Deiot. 14: se in spem, Liv. 3, (Plenius lp. *gyuir, avar.*)

dēfaēcātus (berin-), i, m. [er] *a*

hedgehog, Erinaceus europaeus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 37, 56.

ĕrĭnĕos, i, *f.* = ἐρινεός, *a plant*, perh. the Campanula Rapunculus, or C. Erinus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 65.

ĕrĭŏphŏros, i, m. = ἐριοφόρος (wool-bearer), *an unknown kind of bulbous plant* mentioned by Theophrastus: Plin. 19, 2, 10.

ĕrĭphĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐριφεία, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 18, 103.

ē-rĭpio, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch, tear*, or *pull out*; *to snatch away, take away violently* or *by force*. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex, ab, de*, or in *abl.*; but a *person* deprived usu. in *dat.*: aliena bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 11: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: nubem, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: purgamenta hortorum, *to carry away*, Tac. A. 11, 32 *fin.*: tibias ex ore, Pl. Stich 5, 4, 36: bolum e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: hirundines ex nido, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 67: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem vagina, Virg. Aen. 4, 579: oculum alicui, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 22: gladium isti, id. Casin. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: concubinam militi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 2: aliquam ab lenone, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30. **2.** *to deliver, set free, rescue*: Pl. Men. 5, 8, 3: aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv. 31, 16: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 1, 52: aliquem ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: istum de vestra severitate, id. Verr. 5, 67: aliquem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 365: erepto ex equo C. Flaminio, Liv. 23, 45. **3.** With *pron. reflect. to rescue oneself, to escape*: Caes. B. G. 1, 4: se ex manibus militum, ib. 7, 46 *fin.*: se ab illa miseria, Cic. Fam. 9, 11: se sequentibus, Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fuga, Curt. 5, 13: se leto, Virg. Aen. 2, 134: se flammis, ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31. **4.** In *part. pass.*: *snatched away by death, having died suddenly*: fatis erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358 primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316: Curt. 10, 5. **II.** Fig.: responsiones omnes hoc verbo eripite, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 62: orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Virg. Aen. 7, 119: alicui jus suum, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 6: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi, Cic. Am. 21, 80: omnem usum navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: semestre imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9: alicui errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: alicui timorem, id. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: coelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg. Aen. 1, 88: prospectum oculis, ib. 8, 254: tempora certa modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. M. 15, 283. Poet.: eripe fugam *fac instantly*, Virg. Aen. 2, 619: with a sentence as subject: posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 1, 483: with a clause as object: illis eripere verbis mihi, sidera coelo lucere, *you would compel me to give up* (*the belief*) *that the stars shine in the sky*, Tib. 1, 9, 35: Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

ĕrisma, ae, *f.* = ἔρεισμα, *a buttress*: Vitr. 6, 11.

ĕrĭstălis, is, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĕrĭthăcē, es, *f.* = ἐριθάκη, *bee-bread, sandarach*, called also sandaraca and cerinthus: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

ĕrĭthăcus, i, m. = ἐρίθακος, *a bird, the red-breast*, Sylvia rubecula, Latham: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

ĕrĭthăcĭum, ii, n. = ἐριθάκιον, *little houseleek*, v. Alsoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

ĕrĭtūdo, servitude, Fest. *v.* **ĕ-rīvo**, 1. *v. a.* to *draw off*: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

ĕrĭtum, i, n. *a cake baked in an earthen pot*: Cato R. R. 81.

ē-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. *v. a.* to *gnaw off* or *away*, to *consume*: vites (animalia), Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 30, 15, 52: frondes, post. Cel. 20, 233. **2.** Fig.: *to eat away, corrode*: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20. Esp. in medic. of corrosive remedies: Cels. 5, 28: Plin. 24, 11, 52.

ērōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *a giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*: Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 3: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 77: in *plur.*: ib. 3. **II.** *a repeal, abrogation*: legis, Tert. Idol. 9.

ērōgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who pays out* or *gives away*: alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, *who gives her away*, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērōgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [erogator] *of* or *for distributing* (water): modulus, Frontin. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rōgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [erogo] *to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire* (rare): Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: Sil. 10, 476.

ē-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165. **II.** Polit. *t. t.*: perh. orig. *to ask for a grant of public money*: but usu. *to expend such money*, equiv. to the Eng. phrase, *to appropriate the supplies*: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12: pecuniam in classem, id. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1: unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20. **2.** In gen.: *to lay out, expend*: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic. Att. 8, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in pretium servi Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in frandem futurae actionis, *to squander* Gai. ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac. A. 16, 17. odores, unguenta ad funus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 8 *ad fin.*: aliquid ex bonis, Paul. ib. 26, 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, Scaev. ib. 32, 1, 102 *ad fin.* Fig.: tot innocentes erogare, *to expose to death*, Tert. Apol. 44: so id. Spect. 12.

ērōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erodo] *an eating away, erosion*: only in *plur.*: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34 stomachi, id. 27, 10, 60.

ērōsus, a, um, *Part.* [erodo].

ē-rōtundātus, a, um, *Part.* [rotundo] *rounded off, polished*: Fig.: structura verborum, Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ērōtўlus, i, m. = ἐρωτύλος, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *wandering* (rare): odor, Lucr. 4, 694. nunc errabundi domos suos pervagerentur, Liv. 1, 29: naves, Auct. B. Afr. 2: naves errabundae vagabantur id. 21: triremis, id. 44: agmen, Curt. 8, 4. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg. E. 6, 58.

errantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a wandering*: animi, Att. in Non. 204, 13.

errāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering, roving, erratic*: stellae, *planets*, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333. homo; Gell. 9, 2: sanguis, *herpetic* Plin. 26, 17, 84. **2.** Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, id. 20, 9, 36: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39: salix, Virg. G. 2, 11. Meton. vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

errātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, roving about*: minor est erratio, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 41: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56. Fig. in factis dictisque erratio, Lact. 5, 17

errātīvus (al. erraticius) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front de Differ. voc. p. 2200 P.

errātum, i, n. [erro] *an error, mistake*: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6 1: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48: in *plur.*: id. Fam. 16, 21: Ov. Font. 2, 3, 66.

errātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wandering about*: longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567. **2.** Fig.: *an error, error*: vitia demonstrari oportet in una peccati errata, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

erro, avi, atum, 1. *n. v. a.* and *a. to wander* or *stray about*, to *wander up and down, to roam*: propter te errans

patria caree, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Cla. 62, 178: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Aen. 1, 333: circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9: videor plus errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, lb. 3, 18, 13. *Pass. impers.*: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Virg. G. 3, 249. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: errantes per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, *flying about*, Prop. 2, 1, 7: errantia lumina, *moving fitfully about*, id. 3, 14, 27: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *spreads*, Ov. M. 9, 201.

2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209: errans et vaga sententia (*opp.* stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (*opp.* stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, be *dubious, uncertain*, id. F. 1, 468: erro quam insistas viam, *I am uncertain*, Pl. Mil. 8, 1, 197. ||. *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray*: homo qui errasti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare via, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. More freq.

2. Fig. *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: avius errat saepe animus, Lucr. 1, 464: tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40. procul, Sall. J. 85: errant probe, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, *erring involuntarily*, Sall. J. 102: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26. With the *acc.* of a pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 30: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. Poet. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. F. 3, 155. *Pass. impers.*: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 *ad fin.*: tutius circa priores vel erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26. |||. Poet. in the *part. perf. wandered over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, lb. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 690.

erro, ōnis, *m.* [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: Tib. 2, 6, 6: Ov. H. 15, 53: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14. Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.* Of the planets: Nigid. in Gell. 3, 10.

errōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering about, straying*: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wandering* or *straying about*: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ov. H. 16, 29: Virg. Aen. 1, 755. Of the *motion* of atoms: Lucr. 2, 131: of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov. M. 1, 582: of the *mazes* of the labyrinth: lb. 8, 161.

2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantium, Lucr. 4, 1073: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 13: Ov. F. 5, 362: with *gen.*: gratiae, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv. 24, 17: veri, Tac. H. 2, 72. ||. *a wandering from the right way, a going astray*: reduxit me neque ex errore in viam, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 2: Curt. 3, 13 *fin.*

2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion*: opinionibus vulgi regimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 41: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, id. Rep. 3, 35: si erroribus vellis tollere, lb. 1, 24: dispensator, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: origine ductus, id. Att. 10, 4: demens, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140: mentis, *distraction, insanity*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: Hor. A. P. 454 (and poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, *fear, love, etc.*: Ov. F. 3, 555: Virg. E. 8, 41): aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception*, Virg. Aen. 2, 48: per forma aut aetas errorum aguscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63. Rarely *a moral error, fault*: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20: lb. 2, 2, 57.

ērubescentia, ae, *f.* [erubesco] *a blushing for shame, shamefacedness*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16.

ē-rūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.*

I. Neutr. *to grow red, to redden*: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16. Esp.

2. *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed*: absol. with *prepp.* or *abl.*: erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 36: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: in aliqua re, id. Leg. 1, 14 *fin.*: aliqua re, Liv. 40, 14: viro, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 64: de sorore multum. Spart. Sever. 15. With *acc.*: jura fidemque sanguinis erubuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 542: finem, Prop. 3, 14, 20: solecismum, Sen. Ep. 95. With *infin.*: erubescunt pueri etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: Liv. 20, 8: Virg. E. 6, 2. Erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed*: ignes (amoris), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: animi domestica cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, ae, *f. a caterpillar, cankerworm, the larva of the Cabbage butterfly*, Pontia Brassicae vel Raphani, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 63: Plin. 11, 32, 37.

2. *a sort of colewort*, Brassica eruca, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 19, 8, 44: Hor. S. 2, 8, 51.

3. *the Pine grub*, Bombyx Pityocampo, Reaumur: Plin. 23, 2, 30

ēructātio, ōnis, *f.* [eructo] *a throwing up* (rare): terrenae, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

ē-ructo, ī *v. a. to belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: saniem eructans, Virg. Aen. 3, 632. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder when drunk*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. ||. In gen.: *to cast forth, emit, exhale*: Tartarus horrificos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025: aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, lb. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6 arenam, Virg. Aen. 6, 297: flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1.

ēructus, a, um, *Part.* [erugo] *belched out*. ||. Adj.: *impure, bad*: vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7.

ē-rūdĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to clear from rubbish* (rare): solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7. Fig.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

ē-rūdio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rudis: lit. *to bring out of the rough or natural state*: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach*: studiosos discendi eruditant atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: liberos instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, id. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*: aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 *fin.*: homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font. 15, 33: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, *to cause to be instructed*, Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas eruditendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3: obvise mihi velim sint tuae literae, quae me eruditant de omni re publica, *inform me*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. With double *acc.*: aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507: cf. Val. Fl. 2, 90. With *infin.*: eruditi civitate amare opulentiam externam, Plin. 33, 17, 57. With *relat. sentence*: quo possint eruditi arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 394. Of objects not personal: ut fierent, oculos eruditere suos, id. R. Am. 699: Polycletus consummasse hanc solentiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aspexisse, *to have cultivated, brought to perfection*, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 56.

ērūdītē, *adv. learnedly, erudition*. Gell. 18, 5. *Comp.*: Cic. de Fin. 1 *fin.*: Quint. 1, 5, 36. *Sup.*: Cic. Or. 32.

ērūdītio, ōnis, *f.* [eruditus] *an instructing, instruction*: de ejus eruditione quod laboras, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Quint. 2, 3, 10. ||. Meton.: *learning, knowledge, erudition*: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33: Quint. 1, 4, 6. *In plur.*: Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. Praef. § 3.

ērūdītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an instructor, teacher*: Tert. Pall. *fin.*

ērūdītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an instructress*: Flor. 2, 6, 38.

ērūdītŭlus, l, *m. dim.* [eruditus] *somewhat skilled*: Cat. 37, 7.

ērūdītus, a, um, *Part.* [erudio]. ||. Adj.: *learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced*: est non aeris gelidus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.*: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: Graecas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr 8. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum saeculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: tempora, lb.: aures, lb. 2, 42: animus, id. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (*opp.* popularis), id. Parad. procem. § 4: palata, *practised, fine*, Col. 8, 16, 4: gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18. *Comp.*: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82. *Sup.*: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180.

ērŭditus, ūs, *m.* [erudio] *instruction*: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ērūgātio, ōnis, *f.* [erugo] *a clearing from wrinkles*: cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

ē-rūgo, 1. *v. a. to clear from wrinkles to smooth*: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

ērūgo, ĕre, *semel factum* significa quod eructare saepius, Fest. s. v.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n*

I. Act.: *to break out, burst forth cause to burst*: (brassica) tumida con exquit, eadem erumpit, Cato R. R. 15 3. With *pron. reflect.* in the *neut. sign.* portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 1 14: caput, unde altus primum se erum pit Enipeus, Virg. G. 4, 368. Fig.: n in me stomachum erumpant, quum stu tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3: iram in hoste Liv. 36, 7: sic ilia invidiosa conjuncti ad bellum se erumpit, Cael. in Cic. Fam 8, 14. ||. Neutr.: *to break out, burst* or *sally forth*: ex castris, Cae B. G. 3, 5: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Ci Verr. 4, 48: ne quo loco erumperer Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: porti Sall. J. 99: a porta, Liv. 34, 26. *Al sol.*: sive nocte, sive interdiu erumpa rent, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: abiit, exces evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hoste *to break through*, Liv. 22, 50: inter te hostium, Sall. J. 101: ad Catilinam, i C. 43. Of vegetables, *etc.*: *to shoot u sprout out*: foliam e latere, Plin. 15, 1 15 *ad fin.*: lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12 hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, i 11, 37, 64 *fin.* ||. Fig.: quum ill conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebri erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4: si illustrentur, erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 2, 3: ubi quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235: aliquando vera vox, i Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. verbis vi quadam vecti verbi furor, Cic. Brut. 24: ut vitium in fortunae optimi perent, id. Mur. 23, 47: Id. Am. 21: B. C. 3, 81: licare, Quint. 12, 3, 2 fortitudo in re bringing [illegible] 2, 2, 12: [illegible]

Liv. 34, 61. in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61: rem ad ultimum sedit-ionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: querens (dominatio) eruptare sit horrenda, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

ē-runco, 1. v. a. *to weed out*: herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig four*, or *pluck out*: qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: aurum terra, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: capreolos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg. G. 1, 320: pinum radicibus, id. Aen. 5, 449: herbam radicitus, Plin. 21, 11, 36: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: oculum, Plin. 28, 8, 30: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 96: aquam remis, *to plough up*, Ov. H. 5, 54. Poet.: *to root out, to demolish*: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 612. ‖ Fig. *to draw out, bring out, elicit*: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si quid est, quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5: sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17: fanum fieri volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, Cic. Att. 12, 36. 2. *to overthrow, destroy*: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danai, Virg. Aen. 2, 5: civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas, Stat. Th. 5, 76.

ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo] *a breaking out, bursting forth*: universa eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21. In *plur.*: id. 24, 15, 86. 2. Milit. *t. t. a sally*: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 3, 3. 3. In medic. *a breaking out, eruption*: Plin. 33 proœm. 5: in *plur.* id. 20, 7, 26, § 67. ‖ Fig.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

ēruptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who makes a sally*: Amm. 24, 5.

ēruptus, a, um, *Part.* [erumpo].

ĕrus, i, v. herus.

ērŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [eruo].

ervilia, ae, *f.* [ervum] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.

ervum, i, n. [ὄροβος] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Ervum Ervilia, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 100: Col. 2, 10, 34. (Hence It. *ervo* and *loro*, the latter from *lervo*; Sp. *yervo*; Fr. *ers.*)

ĕryngă, ae, *f.* and **ĕryngĭon**, ii, n. =ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *a prickly plant*, referred by some to *the yellow spotted thistle*, Scolymus maculatus, Linn.; but by others to *the Eryngo*, Eryngium, Linn. In Pliny three kinds are mentioned: 1, candida=E. campestre, Linn. 2, nigra=E. cyaneum, Linn. 3, in lit. maris=E. maritimum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 8, 8: Col. 6, 5, 2.

ĕrysĭmum, i, n.=ἐρύσιμον, *a sort of cress*, referred by some to *the Gold of Pleasure*, Camelina sativa, Linn.: by others to *Hedge Mustard*, Erysimum officinale, Linn.: called also irio: Plin. 18, 10, 22.

erysipĕlas, ātis, n.=ἐρυσίπελας, *a reddish eruption on the skin, St Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Cels. 5, 28, 11.

erysithăles, *a kind of Cistus*, Cistus rynthales, Willdenow: Plin. 26, 13, 85.

erythīnus, i, m.=ἐρυθῖνος, *a red kind of sea-fish*, a species of Serranus, Cuvier, Perca scriba, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 23: Ov. Hal. 104.

erythrānus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐρυθρᾶνος, *reddish*: rhus, Col. 7, 2 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 48, 73.

erythrŏdănum, i, n.=ἐρυθρόδανον, *a species of the plant satyrion, the dog's-tooth lily, Erythronium dens canis, Linn.*: Plin. 26, 10, 63.

erythrŏmĭnum, i, n.=ἐρυθρόμηλον, *a kind of ivy with reddish berries*: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

ērythrŏphlœmos, on, *adj.*=ἐρυθροφλοιός, *red-barked*: genus, *a kind of pomegranate-tree*: Plin. 23, 19, 34.

ērythrŏdănum, i, n.=ἐρυθρόδανον, *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn. (pure Lat. rubia): Plin. 24, 11, 56.

ĕrythros, on, *adj.*=ἐρυθρός, *red*: rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105.

esca, ae (*gen. sing.* escas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [ēdo] *food*: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: Virg. G. 4, 17: Hor. S. 2, 2, 72. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22. ‖ *a bait*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 68: Mart. 4, 56. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, *adj.* [esca] *pertaining to food*: argentum, *eating-vessels*, Modest. Dig. 33, 10, 8. 2. *pertaining to a bait*: vulnus, Poet. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to food, eating*: mensa, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34 *fin.*: vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67 argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19 § 12 *absol.*: escaria, Juv. 12, 46 uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 42. 2. *pertaining to a bait*: vincla, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *edible*: Tert. Poen. 5.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando]. ‖ Neutr.: *to climb up, mount up, ascend*: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: in currum, id. Merc 5, 2, 90. in rotam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: in contionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: in malum (navis), Liv. 30, 25 *fin.* Fig. ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, id. 7, 30. 2. *to disembark, land*: Delphos, id. 29, 11. ‖ Act. *to mount, ascend*: vehiculum, Sen. Vit. beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5: rostra, ib. 15, 59.

eschăra, ae, *f.*=ἐσχάρα, *the base* or *pedestal of a military engine*: Vitr. 10, 17, 20. 2. In medic. *a scar, scab*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *escarre*; Eng *scar.*)

eschărōticus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐσχαρωτικός, *producing a scar, escharotic*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

escifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [esca fero] *food-bringing*: volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit=erit, v. sum.

esco, 1 v. a. [esca] *to cat*: escandi gratia, Sol 40 *fin.*

esculentus, a, um [id.] *good to eat, eatable, esculent*: frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin*: animalia, Plin. 8, 55, 81: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: os, *filled with food*, Plin. 8, 25, 37. *Comp*: a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *more nourishing*, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

esculetum, esculeus, esculinus, and **esculus**, v. aesc.

escunt=erunt, v. sum.

ēsĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [ēdo] *to be wont to eat, to eat*: Cato R. R. 157, 10: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85.

ēsor, ōris, m. [id.] *an eater*: Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

esox, ŏcis, m.=ἐσοξ, *a fish of the Rhine, a pike*, Esox Lucius, Linn., or perhaps Silurus glanis, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe. Rondeletius thought it a kind of sturgeon Plin. 9, 15, 17.

essēda, ae, v. essedum.

essēdārius, i, m. [essedum] *a fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot*: Caes. B. G. 4, 24: Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*: *a gladiator*: Petr. 36, 6. Suet. Cal. 35. In *fem.*: mulier essedaria, Petr. 45, 7.

essĕdum, i, n. (in the poets only in the *plur.*: esseda, ae, *f.* Sen. Ep. 56) [a Celtic word] *a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*: Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Virg. G. 3, 204: Cic. Phil. 2, 24.

essentĭa, ae, *f.* [pa. root of sum] *the being or essence of a thing* (*abstr.*): haec interpretatio (*rhetorica*) non minus dura est, quam illa Platonis essentia atque entia, Quint. 2, 14, 2: Sen. Ep. 58 *init.*

essentĭālĭter, *adv.* [essentia] *essentially*: Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

estrix, īcis, *f.* [ēdo] *a female glutton or gormandizer*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 100 *autem*, v. ēdo.

ēsŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [esurio] *pertaining to hunger*: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferae, *are keeping fast-days*, Le *have nothing to eat*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8.

ēsŭrienter, *adv. hungrily*: App. M. 10, p. 246.

ēsŭries, ei, *f.* [esurio] *hunger* (rare): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: Hier. Ep. 125, 33. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

ēsŭrĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *hunger*: Varr. in Non. 106, 15.

ēsŭrĭo, no *perf.*, ītum (*fut.* esuribo, Pomp. and Novius in Non. 479 *sq.*) 4. v. n. and a. *desid.* [ēdo]. ‖ Neutr.: *to desire to eat, be hungry, to hunger*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 86: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin. 11, 54, 118. In the *part. fut.*: apes est, nos esuritores satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae te esurire cogunt? Curt. 7, 8. Fig.: veliera esuriunt, *imbibe the colour*, Plin. 9, 39, 64. ‖ Act.: nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus) *had hungered after, longed for*, id. 33, 10, 47. Poet. in *pass.*: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur erit, *which I should long for*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.

ēsŭrĭo, ōnis, m. [esurio] *a hungry person*: Petr. 44, 2.

ēsŭrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hungering, hunger* (rare) Cat. 23, 14: Gell. 16, 3. In *plur.*: Cat. 21, 1.

ēsŭrītor, ōris, m. [esurio] *a hungry person*: Mart. 3, 14.

ēsus, a, um, *Part.* [ēdo].

ēsus, ūs, m. [ēdo] *an eating*: esui condi, Varr. R. R. 1, 60: esui esse Gell. 4, 1 esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.

et, *conj.* simply connecting two words or sentences. *and*: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, Cic. Am. 1 de quo praeclare et multa praecipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70 qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6. major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv. 27, 31: hoc pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57. optime vero, frater et fieri sic decet, id. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.*: qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Acad. 2, 42. ‖ connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: *and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly*: te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, id. Mil. 25: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, id. Verr. 5, 46: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32. et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat; et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44.

‖ With aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc. as, than*: nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67. omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *ad fin.*: non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, id. Caecin. 20, 57: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id. Fin. 1, 29 *fin.* ‖ To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, *and then*: dixit, et extemplo praeli, medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 376: nec longum tempus et ingens exierat aetas, id. G. 2, 80. Vix gemuit, finemque dedit, et pater Anchises finita vota jubebat, id. Aen. 3, 711: Liv. 42, 2. ‖ V. To subjoin the minor premise in a syllogism: *now, but*: verum, quae vi

dentur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, tacesant de curia? id. Mil. 33, 91: et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit! id. Verr. 5, 16 *fin.* VII. = etiam: *and so too, and also; moreover, likewise:* Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam scribit, et Tullíola, deliciae nostrae, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatia, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba est! Tib. 2, 6, 10: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: simul et illud, id. Ciu. 4, 10: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: sed et, Cic. Att. 5, 10 *ad fin.*: ego et, id. Fin. 3, 8, 27. VIII. When repeated, et ... et, *it serves, like the Gr.* καὶ ... καὶ *or* τε καί, *to connect two ideas more closely: both ... and, as well ... as:* et disciplinis et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 23: eloquero utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod maxime discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.* More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicae calamitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.* (ten times) id de Or. 1, 20, 90. With a subordinate que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissime-que observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, id. Fam. 13, 22: with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95. But, et ..que sometimes = et ... et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2: Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*: Suet. Ner. 32. Sometimes et ... et = quum ... tum, *not only ... but also:* homo et in aliis canais exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3. id. Fat. 1, 2. 2. Less freq., tum ... et, et ... tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, id. Brut. 93, 320. 3. Et ... neque *or* neque ... et, when one clause is a negative (but et ... et non, et non ... et, when a single word is negatived): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: ego si et Sillus is fuerit, quem tu putas, nec Drusus facilem se praebuerit, Damasippum volim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33: quia et consul aberat, nec facile erat nuntium mitti, Liv. 22, 8: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*: nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui adenit regnum, et cum, cui dedit, impudicum fecit, Just. 8, 6 *fin.*: id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14 (v. Allen's Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 46-111).

ĕt-ĭnim, *conj.* serves *to* introduce a reason or explanation: *for, truly, because, since:* praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 105: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hujus (etenim est primus civitatis), Cic. Verr. 5, 71: Liv. 3, 24 *ad fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 540-545).

ĕtēsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐτήσιος, *of the Etesian winds:* vilis, Plin. 14, 5, 4, § 36.

ĕtēsĭae, ārum, *m. plu.* = ἐτησίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι), *winds that prevail in the dog-days for 40 days, Etesian winds:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 *sq.*: Col. 11, 2, 56: Cic. N. D. 2, 53: Caes. B. C. 3, 107.

ēthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [etesius] *Etesian:* flabra aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 746.

ēthĭcē, *adv.* = ἠθικῶς, *moral philosophy, ethics:* Quint. 12, 2, 15. (Also **ethice,** es, Lact. 3, 13.)

ēthĭcus, a, um (ēthicis, Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.* = ἠθικός, *moral, ethic:* res, *ethics,* Gell. 1, 2: dictio, *which shows the character,* Rid. Ep. 8, 11.

ēthnĭcē, *adv. heathenishly:* Tert. Pud. 9.

ēthnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐθνικός, *heathenish, pagan;* and Subst. ethnicus, i, m. a *heathen:* Eccl.

ēthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting or imitating character,* Quint. 1, 9, 3: Suet. Gramm. 4.

ēthŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἠθολόγος, *one who imitates the manners, actions, gesturer,* etc., *of others, a mimic:* mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.

ēthos, *n.* = ἦθος, *manners, morals:* Sid. Carm. 15, 201. 2. *a depicting of character:* in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr. in Non. 534, 9.

ĕt-iam, *conj. and also, and furthermore, too, likewise, besides:* tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Scsia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos volueriu, id. Capt. prol. 53: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequatur, Cic. Or. 40 *ad fin.*: unum etiam vos ero, *one thing more,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum memorium deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomnus, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum) ... sed (verum) etiam tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37 neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 *ad fin.*: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. II. Intensive, *even, nay even:* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Delot. 13, 37 quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20. odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4. After negative sentences, for *immo, potius:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: tantum abosse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id. Acad. 2, 9, 28. Emphatically with comparatives: *yet still:* Hc. Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, quod est gravissimum. *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: multo etiam gravius queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. III. As an affirmative: *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* ut loquens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut adsit, aut non respondere possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: *Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 46: *Th.* Numquid propositi dii forsan hostis novi? *St.* Etiam, id. Most. 4, 3, 8: time in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: *An.* Num quid patri mallet? *Ge.* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10. IV. Of time: *yet as yet, still:* etsi Themistocles in ambiguo eos etiam, nunc quid dē ipso fieret, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Virg. G. 3, 189: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer still?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: hac plane etiam adhuc ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 117: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 *fin.* V. In indignant interrogations: *what? pray? etc.:* etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 220: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sino repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast?* Cic. Pis. 1, 2. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 4: etiam vigilas? id. Most 2, 1, 35: etiam taces? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9. VI. With emphatic imperatives: *but:* Tr. Circumspice etiam, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 43: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant tibi, cave culpa tua amissa, id. Bac. 3, 2, 70: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8. VII. Etiam atque etiam, *constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again;* hence also, *pressingly, urgently:* etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69 affirmare promisso, Liv. 22, 13: canare, id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: aspicere Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 *fin.*: quare etiam atque etiam summi venti corpora caeca, *again and again,* i. e. *most positively,* Lucr. 1, 296. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 545-578.) (Hence It. *eziandio,* the *dio* prob. from *deus.*)

ētĭam-num and (more freq.) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic and Caes.) (also separately, etiam nunc and etiam nunc), *conj. even as the present time, yet, till now, still* (usu. with present tenses): *Ev.* Etiamnunc mulierem intu'st? *Sy.* Etiam, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: vos cunctanimi etiamnunc, quis intra moenia deprehensis hostibus facinora? Sall. C. 52. With negatives: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnunc stupri, *not as yet,* Pl. Poen. prol. 99: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. M. 13, 238: quae de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further,* Cic. Cluent. 59, 163. In respect to past time: etiam tunc, *till that time, still then, still:* Athenis in Lyceo quum etiam num platanus novella esset, ... trium et triginta ... Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 3: tibi esse etiamnunc ... verum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: hiems etiamnunc ... peret, Virg. G. 4, 135. ... etiamnunc ... sententiam, Plin. ... num genuinus ...

id. 16, 10. 19: duas etiammunc formulas praeponitis adjiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiammum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 580-587.)

ĕtĭam-sī (sometimes written separately), *even if, although*. With *indic.*: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi,—nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79. With *subj.*: etiamsi vetet, edim, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.* Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, id. Or. 31 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 588-596.)

ĕtĭam-tum (less freq. **ĕtĭam-tunc**) *conj. even then, till that time, till then, still* (always with *past* tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: manebant etiamtum vestigia morientis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40: ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: quum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, id. Verr. 2, 39 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 596-600.)

etruscum aurum [Etruria] *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*: Juv. 5, 164.

et-si, *conj. though, although, even if*. With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil aclo, quod gaudeam, Pl. Capt 4, 2, 62: etsi mons altissima nive iter impediebat, tamen, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: etsi conferre manum pudor inique monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. With *subj.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 7: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abjudicatio, tamen eo vos contemtos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90. Without a verb: *si*, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbine crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56. ‖. To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with *indic.*): *although, yet, but, καίπερ, καίτοι*: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86. habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? ib. 9, 10. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 600-609.)

ētymŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *ἐτυμολογία, etymology*: Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 32. Quint. 1, 6, 1.

ētymŏlŏgĭcē, adv. *f.* = *ἐτυμολογική etymology*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 80.

ētymŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐτυμολογικός, etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 8.

ētymon, i, *n.* = *ἔτυμον, the derivation of a word*: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.

eu, *interj.* = *εὖ, well done! bravo!*: Pl. Most. 1, 4, 26: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 14. Hor. A. P. 328.

eucharistia, ae, *f.* = *εὐχαριστία, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist*: Cypr. Ep. 10.

eucharistĭcum, i, *n.* = *εὐχαριστήριον, thanksgiving*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. *extr.*

eucharistus, *adj.* = *εὔχαρις, well done! good!*: euge, euge, perbene, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 73. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8: euge pape! Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41. Ironically: *excellent! admirable!*: euge, egregie, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 170: Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10.

eugĕnĭus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = *εὐγενής, well-born, noble, generous*: vinum, Cato R. R. 6, 4: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugĕpae, *interj.*: for euge papae: Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 24 (dub.).

eumŏlpus, i, *n.* = *εὐμόλπειον* (very long). 1. *a kind of balsam*: Plin. 12, 25, 54. 2. *an unknown gem*: id. 37, 10, 58.

eumithres, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunēus, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunūchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [eunuchus] *pertaining to a eunuch*: lucies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

eunūchĭon, ii, *n.* = *εὐνούχιον, a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires, the common lettuce*, Lactuca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

eunūchismus, i, *m.* = *εὐνουχισμός, castration*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

eunūchizātus, a, um, *Part.* [*εὐνουχίζω*] *castrated*: Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

eunūcho, 1. *v. a.* [eunuchus] *to castrate*: se, Varr. in Non. 106, 8

eunūchus, i, *m.* = *εὐνοῦχος, a eunuch*: Cic. Or. 70, 232 Juv. 6, 366.

eupātŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = *εὐπατορία, a plant, called also* agrimonia, *q. v.* to some *agrimony*, Agrimonia Eupatorium, Linn.; acc. to others, *hemp agrimony*, Eupatorium Cannabinum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 29.

eupētălos, i, *f.* = *εὐπέταλος*. 1. *a plant, called also* daphnoides, *q. v.* Plin. 15, 30, 39 *fin.* ‖. *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 10, 56.

euphorbia, ae, *f. an African plant*. Euphorbia officinarum, Linn.: Plin. 5, 1, 1 *fin.*: also called euphorbium, ii, *n.*: id. 25, 12, 91.

euphrŏsўnum, i, *n.* = *εὐφρόσυνον, a plant, called also* buglossus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

euplĕa, ae, *f. an unknown plant* Plin. 25, 10, 81 (dub.).

euplŏcāmus, i, *m.* = *εὐπλόκαμος, having beautiful locks*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 31.

eurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus] *easterly*: ventus, Col. 11, 2, 14.

eurĭplēs, ae, *f.* = *εὐριπίς, a kind of rush*: Plin. 21, 18, 71.

eurīpus (os), i, *m.* = *εὔριπος, a narrow channel, strait*: Cic. Mur. 17: Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99 ‖. Meton.: *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: Frontin. Aquaed. 84: Sen. Ep. 83. 2. Esp. *the trench surrounding the Roman circus*: Suet. Caes. 39: Plin. 8, 7, 7 (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma).

eurōauster, tri, *m.*: dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6.

eurōnōtus, i, *m.* = *εὐρόνοτος, the south-east wind*: Col. 11, 2, 42: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

eurōtĭas, ae, *m.* = *εὐρωτίας, an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eurūs, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *eastern*: fluctus, Virg Aen. 3, 533.

eurus, i, *m.* = *εὖρος, the south-east wind*; by some called Vulturnus: Col. 11, 2, 65: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 2, 339: Ov. H. 11, 9. Poet.: *the east wind*: id. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (*opp.* Zephyrus): id. M. 1, 61: *the east*: Val. Fl. 1, 539: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417: *wind in gen.*: Virg. G. 3, 282.

eurythmĭa, ae, *f.* = *εὐρυθμία*, in architect. *harmony of the parts, symmetry*: Vitr. 1, 2: id. 6, 2.

euschēmē, *adv.* [*εὐσχήμων*] *becomingly, gracefully*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

eusŏbus, i, *n.* = *εὐσεβές, an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eustўlos, on, *adj.* = *εὔστυλος, with pillars two diameters and a quarter apart*: Vitr. 3, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 1106).

euthygrammum, i, *n.* = *εὐθύγραμμον, an architect's rule*: Vitr. 1, 1.

euxĕnum, i, *n.* = *εὔξυλον, a sort of cabbage*, pure Lat. eruca, *q. v.*: Plin. 20, 13, 49.

ēvăcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evacuo] *an emptying*; fig. *a weakening*: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to empty out, purge*: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23. 2. Fig.: *to make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4.

ē-vādo, si, sum (*perf. sync.* evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth*: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: ex balneis, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: oppido, Sall. J. 96: undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 99 abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46: in terram, *to disembark*, id. 29, 27 *fin.* 2. Of direction upwards: *to go up, ascend*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in muros, Liv. 2, 17 in jugum, id. 33, 8: super capita hostium, Curt. 5, 3. 3. *to get away, escape*: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: periculo, Liv. 21, 31: adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52. ‖. Fig.: accedit, ut ec facilius animus evadat ex hoc alto eumque perrumpat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80 ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes, aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, id. 12, 11, 30. 3. *to turn out, fall out, end, result, become*: ex communibus propriis, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic Pet. cons. 9, 35: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic. de Or. 1, 28. juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv 1, 39. Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12. quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47: intellego hercle. sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Pl Poen. 1, 1, 44 nimia illaec licentia profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Pl. Asin. 1 1, 68. aliquando id, quod somniavimus evadere, *comes to pass, is fulfilled* (for verum evadere), Cic. Div. 2, 59. B. Act.: *to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg. Aen. 2, 730: tot urbes, ib. 3, 282 vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum, id. 9, 12, 1. In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps*, Virg Aen. 4, 685: ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv. 2, 65. 2. *to get away, escape from, evade*: alicujus manus, Virg. Aen. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Virg. Aen. 5, 680: angustias, Liv. 21, 32: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Caes. 74. Fig.: vitam, *to die*, App. M. 4, p. 148: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaserit, *hast climbed, ascended*, Quint. 12, 10, 79. 3. *to escape, get rid of*: aegritudinem, Lucil. in Non. 294, 7: necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

ēvăgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evagor] *a wandering about*: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

ēvăgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, extending*: Ara. 1, 50.

ē-văgīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [vagina] *to draw out of the sheath, to unsheath*: gladium, Just. 1, 9.

ē-văgor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* and *a.* dep. I. Neutr.: *to wander forth, to*

ream about; to spread about, extend: se longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: nubo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 12, 47: cappari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48: Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49: genis ulterius, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 *ad fin.*: dicendi voluptate evagamur, *digress*, Quint. 3, 11, 25.

II. Act.: *to stray beyond, overstep:* ordinem, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, prove:* vix illa quae *παραγόμενα* vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, *valuit*, Quint. 8, 6, 32: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25: rami, ib. 30, 54. ‖ Fig.: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, Tac. H. 1, 80. 2. In *perf.*: *to have power or ability, to be able:* ut ne ipsa quidem natura 12 hos ita evaluerit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evalult, Virg. Aen. 7, 757. 3. *to be worth* in price: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.* 4. Of a word or expression: *to prevail, get into vogue:* ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2 *ad fin.*

ē-vallo, āvi, 1 *v. a.* [vallum] *to put beyond the rampart*, hence, *to drive out* (rare): nos foras, Varr. in Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5.

ē-vallo, *3. v. a.* [vallus] *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks:* Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97 and 99.

ē-vānesco, nŭi (*part. fut* evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*) *3. v. n. incep. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear:* Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222 evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828 pruna, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6 aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24 · vinum et salsamentum evanescunt vetustate, *lose their strength, become vapid*, Cic. Div. 2, 57 cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117 omnis herbarum virtus, ib. 14, 356 procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. Aen. 9, 658. ‖ Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanescerel, *sunk into oblivion*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5 omnis eorum memoria senalm obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 95: orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis, id. Tusc 5, 30, 85 postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id. Att. 3, 13 rumor, Liv. 28, 25: fama, id. 33, 8. ingenium, id. 2, 48: bella per taedia et moras, Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, *loses its effect* (*opp.* valere), Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7. (Hence It. *svanire, vanire*; Fr. *s'evanouir.*)

ēvangĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *εὐαγγελικός, evangelical:* scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39 · vox, Prud. Apoth. 495.

ēvangĕlista, ae, *m.* = *εὐαγγελιστής, an evangelist:* Prud. Cathem. 6, 77.

ēvangĕlium, ii, *n.* = *εὐαγγέλιον, the Gospel:* Eccl.

ēvangĕlizātor, ōris, *m.* [evangelium] *a preacher of the Gospel:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 9

ēvānidus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *vanishing, passing away* (rare): pectora, Ov. M. 3, 435: olese, *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3: arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2: viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18. Fig.. amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium, Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, *3. v. a.* [vannus] *to winnow, sift:* acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.* Meton.: *to cast out:* aliquam, Pompon. in Non. 19, 23.

ēvans, antis, *shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante:* Ost. 64, 391: Virg. Aen. 6, 517. [From Evan, a surname of Bacchus.]

ēvāporātio, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *an evaporating, evaporation:* terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: nivis, Gell. 19, 5.

ēvāporātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *evaporating, apt to evaporate:* virtus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

ē-vāpōro, *1. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate:* Gell. 19, 5.

ē-vasto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 19: Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like evoe, *εὖαξ*] *hurra! bravo!*: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3, *etc.*

ēvectio, ōnis, *f.* [eveho] *a going upwards, flying up, flight:* sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169. ‖ *a permit to travel by the public post:* Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 *sq.*

ēvectus, a, um, *Part.* [eveho].

ēvectus, ūs, *m.* [eveho] *a carrying out, exporting of goods:* Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2.

ē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, *3. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out:* omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam pianstris evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: stercus, Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6: incaute se evehentes Massinissae excipiebat, *rushing out*, Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27. In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *elevates*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6: aliquem ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in coelum, Juv. 1, 38. Reflect.: *to ride or sail out or forth:* evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv. 4, 33: longius, Tac. A. 12 14 de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.*: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: in altum, id 21, 50. ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6 resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, *i.e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore* (v. ora), *they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors*, Liv. 22, 19. With *acc.* of the place: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.* In an upward direction · ut in collem Esquiliarium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48.

‖ Fig. ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51 fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36. spe vana evectus, *carried forward*, Liv. 42, 62: inconsultius, id. 35, 31 · longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, Plin. 26, 4, 9 · quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90: aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 17. imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14. In *part. perf.*: consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell. 2, 56. privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor. 4, 12, 38), vulsum, *3 v. a. to pull, pluck*, or *tear out*: qui dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic Sest. 28: ferrum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 arborem, Liv. 33, 5. dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8 · spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5: clavos e sepulcro, Plin. 34, 15, 44 · statuam de monumento, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2. Poet. · odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. 3, 328. castra obsessa, *to relieve*, Sil. 7, 335. ‖ Fig.: *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase:* radicitus mala, Lucr. 3, 311: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis meditibus, id. de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *svellere, svegliere.*)

ē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (*pres. subj.* evenat, Enn. in Non. 507, 20), 4. *v. n. to come out, come forth:* merces profundo, pulcrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo seritus praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up*, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 1.

‖ Fig.: *to come to pass, happen;* and with *dat.*: *to befall, happen to, betide:* in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, id. Am. 3, 2, 37: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: quid homini potest turpius, quid vire miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? id. Quint. 15, 49: ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 49 · quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si eventi quippiam, quasi afferri potest cur non casu id evenerit? ib. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerus *had been concluded*, Sall. C. 9: vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. *Impers.*: evenit, sonibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15: Cic. Inv. 1, 35: ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Pompon. Dig. 30, 1, 45. With *dat.*: illi divitiae evenerunt maximae, Pl. Men. prol. 67. damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56 quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv. 7, 6. without *sorte*, Sall. J. 35: si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to himself*, euphemist. for, *if he should die*, Suet. Caes. 86. 3. *to follow, result* (as a consequence), *to turn out, issue, end* (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also). eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3 · quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63: si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31 · ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1: male istis eveniat, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 24 *fin.*: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Pl Casin. 2, 5, 37. si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, *1. v. a. to winnow, to fan, to ventilate:* (alirem graviorem) emendant assiduo lintsorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28 § 49 frumenta, *to winnow out, to purify by winnowing* (from stones, *etc.*), Col. 1, 6, 23. Fig. opes eventilatae, *scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

ēventum, i, *n.* [evenio] *an occurrence, event* (rare): plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. Rep. 3, 9. Of external conditions, as poverty, riches, freedom, *etc.*: Lucr. 1, 451 *etc.* 2. *an issue, consequence, result, effect:* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1: *opp.* facta, id. Pis. 41: opp. causae, id. Div. 1, 6 *ad fin.*: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, ib. 2, 47 *fin.* In the *sing.*: id. Att. 3, 8 *ad fin.*

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot* · mihi a puritia in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28: moerere hoc ejus (*sc.* Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, id. Am. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48. ‖ *an issue, consequence, result:* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or 2, 15, 63: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv. 22, 39: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end*, Hor. A. P. 148: rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: belli, ib. 6, 42: pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96.

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to flog, strike*, or *beat* much or *violently*; os conlosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18: pectora suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 727: clipeum nilo, Virg. Aen. 12, 866: remis eve[illegible] mare, Curt. 4, 3: spiritum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12. [illegible] mum alicujus ad inquirendum [illegible] late, *excite*, Gell. 2, 23.

ēvergĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Vitr. 5, 1. The meaning is [illegible] some suppose it to [illegible] from *evergo*; others, [illegible] directed, from *evergo.*

ē-vergo, *v. v. a.* to send out, *send forth*: quia (montes) nullos aperios evergerent rivos, Liv. 44, 33.

ēverrātor, vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa fausta defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a *verrendo*, Fest. *s. v.*

ēverriculum, i, *n.* [everro] *a dragnet, seine*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7 App. Apol. p. 294: everriculum, quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13 § 7.

II. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net*, i.e. *the sweeper-away of all baseness*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod unquam hujusce modi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? *i. e. a plunderer*, sarcastically of Verres, id. Verr. 4, 24, 53.

ē-vĕrro, verri, versum, *v. v. a. to sweep out*: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12. aedes, Tib. in Non. 102, 11: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5. Poet. ae quor retibus, Manil. 4, 285. II. Fig.: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem movebant, Veg. 3, 30 *fin.* 2. *to clean out, plunder completely*: Pl. Trac. prol. 21 and in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliquerit? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 *fin.*

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto] *an overthrowing*: columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. In *plur.*: eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20. 2. *a subversion, destruction*: templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97 urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7. In *plur.*: eversiones urbium, id. 2, 16, 1. 3. *a turning out, expulsion* from one's possessions: possidentium, id. 3, 13, 9. II. Fig.: hunc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12 rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17 omnis vitae, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99 id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a subverter, destroyer*: Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30 regnorum Priami, Virg. Aen. 12, 545. 2. Fig.: civitatis Cic. Part. 30 *ad fin.*: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17 juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2: eversor et interceptor pecuniae, *who squanders it*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um *Part.* [everro] *swept out*. II. *Part.* [everto] *overthrown*.

ē-vĕrto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out*: ut agro evertat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 15 adolescentem bonis, ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 1, 51 eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21 hunc fundibus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*: cervices, *to twist* or *turn about*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 evertit aequora ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 43: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, *to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75

2. *to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down*: navem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: pinum, Virg. G. 1, 256 Poet. Ismara, *the trees of Ismarus*, Stat. Th. 6, 109: currum, Curt. 4, 15: equum, Prop. 4, 10, 8. Of persons: eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77: si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos sede sua, totos in aperium everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555: facta in dominum, ib. 1, 231. 3. *to subvert, destroy*: urbes, Cic. Off. 1, 14: Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Troiae, Ov. M. 13, 389: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: familiae avos, Sil. 17, 176. II. Fig.: *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy*: aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impetu non evertere, *to ruin*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: familiam gratiosam, id. Verr. 1, 18 *fin.*: familiae civitatis, id. Pis. 15, 36: familiam auctoritatem, id. Fin. 2, 15: publicum virtutem, ib. 3, 11: totum genus [illegible]ne civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29. [illegible]mentia, id. Verr. 2, 29: constitutum philosophiam, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: definitionem, ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: fundamenta, Quint. 7, 2, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 24: auctoritatem dictatorium et [illegible]rum militum, Liv. 8, 30 *ad fin.*: [illegible]mentum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 2. *pla-*

tanum, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo] *tracked* or *traced out, found out, discovered* (rare): Ov. M. 13, 146. Sen. Contr. 9.

ēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [eveho] *rounded off at the top*: mundus, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 275.

ēvias, ădis, *f.* [Evius] *a bacchante*: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

ē-vibro, *1. v. a. to swing out*. Fig. animos, *to set in motion*, Gell. 1, 11.

ēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evinco] legal *t. t. a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, an eviction*: Dig. 21, tit. 2.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ē-videns, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus), *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: flos non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64: si quid est evidens, do quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4 per spicuae et evidentes res, id. Ac. 2, 15 res (*opp.* dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (*opp.* obscurae), Cels. Praef. *ad fin.* expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64 probatio, id. 5, 10, 7. demonstratio, Plin. 6, 20, 23 signum, Suet. Ner. 6 prodigia, id. Caes. 81 genus quaestus, Auct. B. Alex. 49 *Comp.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 Liv. 44, 41. *Sup.*: id. 8, 9 Quint. 4, 2, 65 Of persons: auctores, *most trustworthy, most credible*, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.

ēvidenter, *adv. evidently, manifestly*, etc. Liv. 6, 26 Quint. 8, 3, 86. *Comp.*: Julian. Dig. 18, 5, 5. *Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 45.

ēvidentĭa, ae, *f.* [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech* = ἐναργεια. Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17 Quint. 6, 2, 32.

ē-vigesco, *3. v. n. to lose liveliness* or *vigour*: Fort. Anim. 38

ēvigilātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evigilo] *an awakening*. Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ē-vigĭlo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* I Neutr. *to wake up, awake*: Plin. Ep. 1, 5 Suet. Aug. 78 Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 128. 2. *to be wakeful, vigilant*. Fig. in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. Parad. 2, 17

II. Act. *to watch through, pass without sleeping* nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64. 2. Meton. *to compose, prepare by study at night*: libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 108 Gell. 1, 7. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. Att. 9, 12. With the idea of completion: nobis evigilatum fuit est, de posteris nostris sollicitor, *have done with my own interests*, id. Rep. 3, 29.

ē-vigōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vigoro] *deprived of vigour* or *liveliness*: Tert. Pall. 4

ē-vilesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become vile, worthless, despicable* (rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7 Tac. H. 3, 51 propter quae usque eo evilui, ut pusillus ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

ē-vinclo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to bind up, to bind* or *wind round*: alunni diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2. More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridi Mnestheus evincta oliva, Virg. Aen. 5, 494 palmae, *wound round with the cestus*, ib. 5, 364 comae (*sc.* vitta), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56. evincta pudica fronde manus, *crowned with laurel*, Stat. Th. 1, 554: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. E. 7, 32.

ē-vinco, vīci, victum, *3. v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly*: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 *ad fin.*: Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46: lacrimis evicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 548: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688: blanditiis vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: donis, *to bribe*, ib. 12, 49: in gaudium evicta domus, id. H. 2, 64 *fin.*: ad misericordiam, id. A. 11, 37. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, ib. 1, 685: tenebras, Col. 6, 5, 3: dolorem (with patientia), Sen. Const. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (voluntatis), Liv. 9, 6: luridam quae evictas effugit undas rogus, Prop. 4, 7, 2: platanus caelebs evincet ulmos *still supplant them*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5 evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 21, 50: opposites molas gurgite sannia, Virg. Aen. 2, 457. So of places, *etc. to get past* or *through*: ramis Charybdin evicere rates, Ov. M. 14, 76: litora (Ponti), id. Tr. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51. II. *to carry one's point, to prevail*: evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. 2, 4: Suet. Tib. 37. III. Legal *t. t. to recover one's property by a judicial decision*: sive tota res evincatur sive pars, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2. IV. for convinco *to demonstrate, prove*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

ēvinctus, a, um. *Part.* [evincio].

ēvīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eviro] *a castrating*: pilorum, *a removing*, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *ad fin.*

ēvīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [eviro]. II. Adj.: *unmanly, effeminate*: eviratior spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1.

ē-vīresco, *3. v. n. incep. to fade, become pale*: Varr. in Non. 101, 32.

ē-vīro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [vir] *to deprive of virility, castrate* (rare): omnes pueros, Varr. in Non. 46, 12 corpus, Cat. 63, 57.

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, atum, *1. v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to embowel*: Inn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107. 2. In gen. *to tear to pieces, lacerate*: accipiter columbum eviscerat, Virg. Aen. 11, 723. Fig.: opes, *to dissipate, squander*, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7. II. *to take out of the bowels* or *inside*: unio e concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 *fin.*

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [evito] *avoidable*: telum, Ov. M. 6, 234: mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50.

ēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an avoiding*: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33 periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

ē-vīto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to shun, avoid*: tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metantrotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5. fraxinum, Ov. M. 12, 123 causas suspicionum offensionumque, Cic. Am. 24 dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7 *fin.*: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57 194 asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42.

ēvīto, avi, *1. v. a.* [vita] *to deprive of life, kill*: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Cf. Τνα ρίζω, evito, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

ēvŏcāti, orum, *m. plu.* [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers*: Caes. B. C. 1, 65: Cic. Fam. 3, 6 Suet. Aug. 56.

ēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, calling forth* (rare) inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9. II. *a summoning* of a debtor. Hirt. B. Alex. 56 *fin.* III. *a calling out of soldiers* on an emergency Auc. Hor. 3, 2, 3.

ēvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.

ēvŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *calling summoning*. Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

ē-vŏco, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to call out* or *forth, to draw forth*: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 12: aliquem huc foras, id. Casin. 2, 3, 54: mercatores undique ad se, *to summon*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 aliquem literis, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam, *to challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. Of things: succum quasi per alembicum, Col. 9, 14, 15: materiam ad extremas partes frictionis, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (calix), Col. 4, 31, 2: vitis evocata ad trustem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182. II. Milit. t. t. *to call out, summon, to evoke by prayer and the rites of greater solemnities* a divinity, *the tutelary deity of a city* should it be *besieged*: Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 28, 2, 4; Macr. S. 3, 9. Und. Dig. 8, 5, 8, 5. In public and military affairs, *to call out, summon*, id. Dig. 50, 4, 18, 4. evocat ad se [illegible] magistratus et [illegible]. Suet. Vesp. 4, 7 senatum [illegible] ad se [illegible], Cass.

B. G. 3, 28: principes civitatis ad se, Bell. 5, 54: centuriones, id. B. C. 1, 3: reliquas legiones ex hibernis, Bell. 1, 8: tanquam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58. IV. Fig.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *elicited*, Cic. Fin. 2, 32: misericordia nullius orationem evocata, *excited*, id. Deiot. 14, 40: judicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12: iram Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: risum ingentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: eos (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in servitium ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira 3, 5.

ēvoē (disyl.), *interj.* [like *evoë*, a natural sound] *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus*: Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: Ov. A. A. 1, 563: Virg. Aen. 7, 389.

ē-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly out frequently*: Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to fly out or forth*: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra sopta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15 *Absol.*: evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1. 2. *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth*: ex corporum vinculis, tanquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: ras ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314. II. Fig.: it, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 114: quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 1, 5: quem illi esse in principiis facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7 evolavit oratio, resc, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

ēvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo] *an unrolling or opening of a* book; hence, *a reading*: quid postarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25

ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolvo].

ē-vŏlvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* (Syncopated forms: evolvĭmus, Cat. 66, 74: evolvisse, Ov. H. 12, 4) *to roll out or forth*; *to unroll, unfold* (vis venti) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141 in triduo aut terra aut mari argentum alicui, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 3 cadavera turribus, Lucan. 6, 171 montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355 intestina, Cels. 7, 16 vestes, *to unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581 volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10 panicum furfure, *to cleanse*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.*: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8. With *pron. reflect* or in *pass.*: *to roll out, glide away*: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg. Aen. 7, 807 Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24 per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39. 2. Fig. of the web of fate: quae seriem fatorum pollicebuntur longaque terratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud Rapt. Pros. 1, 51 quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out*, i. e. *decreed*, Prop. 1, 7, 16. Also, *to spin to an end*: tunc, quae disponsant mortalia fata, sorores debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4. 3. Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it*: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112: versus, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, in. 2, 238: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 72: doctores, Suet. Aug. 89: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.* II. Fig.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: extrema criminis, id. Cael. 23: prodigium evolvit somni, furtis esse, remedium, Sil. 3, 216: pacem feminae dotem, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis discussionisque, *stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: evolutum bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74: vade porro rebusque ultimis, Tac. A. 15, 55: dolore, incendiorum publicis flammarum, ex ipsarum clamoribus evolvunt,

eject, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, *free myself*, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5. 2. Esp. *to unfold, disclose, narrate*: naturam rerum omnium, Cic Acad. 2, 36: causas belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth*: Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Suet. Claud. 44.

2. Meton.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit foràsque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. II. Fig.: virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Am. 23, 87: in me orationem ore impurissimo evomuit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14.

ēvōnўmos, i, *f.* = *εὐώνυμος, the spindle tree*: Euonymus europaea vel latifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 36.

ē-vulgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to make public, publish, divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, ib 14, 14.

ēvulsio, ōnis, *f.* [evello] *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore; and on the other hand, e regione and e republica, used adverbially), *prep* with *abl.* [The original form of this prep. was probably *ec*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. *ἐκ*, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. *ἐξ*] *out of, from* (opp. to *in*).

A. Of space: visam, eequae advenerit in portum ex Lipheo navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2 in his lautumiis ex oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 68. ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56. 2. In a downward direction: *from, down from, off*: ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6 picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257 equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2 cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559. 3. In an upward direction: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 globum terrae emittentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28 and Fig.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu reipublicae, Liv. 6, 2. 4. To denote the quarter (without motion) *on, at*: reliqui ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes. B. G. 7, 69. II. Hence, with a *subst.* for an *adj.* denoting origin: *from, of*: ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 18. erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49. Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephanti, Liv. 35, 32 puer ex aula (*sc.* regis barbari), Hor. Od. 1, 29, 7. III. To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from*: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum desparit mare, Enn. in Non. 516, 5: ex loco superiore complectitur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: ex qua (villa) jam undecima frumentum clientium mearum, Cic Fam. 9, 18: judices aut e plano aut e quaestoria tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: Arioviatus ex equis ut colloquerentur postulavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: gemma ex candida pagnata, lb. 4, 33: ex aqua, ex prato, ex pugni pugnavi, Plin.

7, 56, 57, § 201 and 209 *de rivalis* causam dicere, *from* prison, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, etc. (*on the* versus, etc.). Also, ex itinere, *on the* or *on a journey* or march (but implying its interruption): Cic. Fam. 3, 9: Liv. 35, 24: ex fuga, *after* or *after the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: Suet. J. 54.

B. Of time: from and after a given point of time: *from, since*: homo volo jam ex hoc die esse, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.*: digambri ex eo tempore, quo puns instituit coeptus est, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: ex quo (*sc.* tempore) obses Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Julliis coenaculum locat, Pater. 58, 10: ex eo die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.* 2. *Immediately after, directly after, after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, id. Brut. 92, 318: ex praetura, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*: ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31. statim e scamno lavantur, Tac. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: ex magna desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10. So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.*: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2. So, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att 7 26 *ad fin.*: diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 3. Hence in late Lat of one who has discharged or retired from an office: vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consulo Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2 § 9: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22.

II. Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after*: Romae veneor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id. Verr Act. 1, 10.

C. Of other relations. I. With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): *from, out of, of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: cui quum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorum, lb.: quaesierat ex me Scipio, lb. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, lb. 2, 28: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, lb. 1, 11 *fin.*: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Tuscannio audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: ex eo quum ab inconte ejus aestate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16. ex captivis comperit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ex captivis cognitum est, lb. 2, 17 II. With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals*: *out of, of*: qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant nasi, id. 2, 4: unus ex filiis decemviris, lb. 2, 37: ex omnibus oculis vix tris aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Am. 16: id enim ei ex ovo videbatur [illegible] declarasse; reliquum, [illegible] part of the egg, id. Div. 2, 63: ex [illegible] dixit, lb. 1, 42: virginea [illegible] Vestae, Fast. 2, 17, [illegible] multum ex [illegible] omnia colunt, Tac. [illegible] autem ex [illegible] nostrum videndi, [illegible] ex infimis [illegible]

nullus scire quod optimum judipes, id. Rep. 1, 30. **2.** Sometimes for the genitive: has (turres) altitudo propinqua ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus palsea, Col. 7, 3, 21 sq. **III.** To denote the material of which anything is made: *of*: fenestras e viminibus factas, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. ex eo auro bracliam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. Verr. 4, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Cal. 56: farina ex fabis, Cels. 5, 28: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, ib. 3, 14: restuam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 28: aqua ex lauro decocta, Cels. 4, 2: farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4. **IV.** To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21: ex rebus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25: ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 3, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, ib. 1, 44: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficerentur exercitus, ib. 50. ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18: qua ex causa bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent., id. Rep. 2, 7: ex quo fit, ib. 1, 43: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20. **2.** Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5: cui (*sc.* Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, Flor. 1, 7, 1: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: quam urbem e suo homine Romam jussit nominari, id. Rep. 2, 7. **V.** To indicate transition. *from, out of*: si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 187: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Partit. 17. Hence of the mixing of colours or flavours: baccae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: succus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18: ex dulci acre, id. 21, 15, 15. **VI.** Ex (e) re, ex usu, *or* ex injuria, *etc., to any one's advantage or injury, according to*: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 102: garrit anilas ex re fabellas, *fitting, suitable*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good of the state*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25: eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 43, 44. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: ex omnium sententia constitutum est, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 42: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: ex edicto, ex decreto, id. Fam. 13, 56: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 19: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23: humane sine aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: ex consuetudine, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: quod iste volunt e virtute, id est honeste, vivere, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderentur, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4: ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.*: scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: *e.g.* ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, e regione, *etc.*: v. these words. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt Lucr. 6, 789: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 851.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho); before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef* (effero, effluo, effringo); and before the other consonants the form *e* is used (ebiandior, educo, egredior, elicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, eveho). A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g.* epoto and epotus as well as expotus; escendo as well as exscensio; the forms ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds; exbibit as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorsuo; exfututa, as well as effutuo; exflbulo; exlex, *etc.* Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e. g.* excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g.* exul, exsul, expecto, exspecto, *etc.* **2.** Signification: **a.** Primarily and most freq. *out* or *forth*: exeo, elabor, educo, evado; and in an upward direction, emineo, effervesco, effero, erigo. Hence also, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the root, *e. g.* effeminare, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*: effero, *to render wild*: in other cases ex is privative and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e. g.* effrenare, egelidus, elinguis, elumbis, exanimare. **b.** *termination, conclusion*: *e. g.* effervesco, effero, elugeo: so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: *e. g.* egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo. Sometimes *ex* is equivalent to *utterly, entirely*: *e. g.* emori, enecare, evastare, evincere. and hence it comes to have an intensitive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: *e. g.* edurus, efferus, elamentabilis, egelidus. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 613-662.)

ex-ăbūsus, *Part.* [abutor] *abusing very much*: Amm. 25, 7.

ex-acerbesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become exasperated, angry*: quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Apol. p. 327.

ex-ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to exasperate, provoke, make angry, to afflict*: ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 *fin.*: Suet. Tib. 62. ‖ In law: *to aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ex-ăcervans, antis, *Part.* [acervo] *heaping up exceedingly*: Amm 23, 5.

ex-ăcesco, ĕcŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become sour* (rare): flous, Col. 12, 17, 1.

exăcon, i, *n. the Gallic name of the* centaurium, *centaury*, Erythraea Centaurium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

exactē, *adv. exactly, precisely, accurately*: ut exacte perventibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. *Comp.*: dicere, disserere, Mel. proosem. § 2. *Sup.*: pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] *a driving out, expelling*: regum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37. ‖ *a demanding, exacting*: operis, Col. 11, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. *a calling in, collecting of debts*: Cic. Att. 5, 21: Liv. 38, 38. Hence **2.** *a tax, tribute, ascertainable exactio capitum atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: publicae exactiones, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: exactiones illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51: exactionum cnactor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor. **III.** *a finishing, completion*: Vitr. 3, 1: Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [exigo] *a driver-out, expeller*: regum, Liv. 9, 19. ‖ *a demander, exactor*: operis, *an overseer, superintendent*, Col. 3, 13, 10: Liv 45, 37: assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34 supplicii, *an executioner*, Liv. 2, 5. Esp. *a collector of taxes*: Caes. B. C. 3, 32: Liv. 28, 25.

exactrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who demands*: rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

exactus, a, um, *Part.* [exigo]. ‖ Adj.: *precise, accurate, exact*: difficile est, quot occiderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46. *Comp.*: cura, Suet. Tib. 18: Mart. 4, 87, 4. *Sup.*: vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With *gen.*: Manurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.

exactus, ūs, *m.* [exigo] *a driving off*: mercis, *sale*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to make very sharp* or *pointed*: ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1 264: dentes, ib. 3, 253: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45. **2.** Transf.: acetum, id. 19, 5, 30: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59. ‖ Fig.: (quum animus) excuserit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, Cic. Leg. 1, 23 morbos, *to aggravate*, post. Col. 10, 392.

2. *to excite, stimulate, inflame*. vellm cohortare et exacuas Cinatium, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *fin.*: aliquam iram, Nep Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.*: animos in bella, Hor A. P. 403: mentem varia ad consmina, Sil. 7, 142: palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

exăcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exacuo] *a sharpening, pointing*: Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, *adv.* and *prep. over against, opposite*. ‖ Adv.: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadversum Pistoclerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 37: Amm. 23, 6, 72. With *dat.*: exadversum ei loco tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350. ‖ Prep.: with *acc.*: ara Alo Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45. exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 662-664.)

ex-advŏcātus, i, *m. an ex-advocate*: Aug. C. D. 22, 8.

exaedificātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico] *a building up*. Fig. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

ex-aedifĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, to finish building, to erect, construct* (rare): oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capitolium, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12: templa deum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. 30, 3: hunc mundum, id. Acad. 2, 40 *fin.* Fig.: *to finish, complete*: suam inchoatam tunavism, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 98: id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 33 *fin.* ‖ *to turn out of doors*: me ex his aedibus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo] *an equalling, levelling*. Meton.: *a level, a plane*: Vitr. 5, 12. ‖ Fig.: *a levelling, an equality*: hanc ipsam exaequationem non ferre, Liv. 34, 4.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. ‖ Act.: *to equalize, to make equal* or *level*: inferior pars (ex tranquillis) sub aqua exaequanda, Vitr. 5, 12: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Amm. 18, 8, 5 *fin.* Transf.: eumque mare expendetur, argentum argento exaequo

pitur, shall be balanced, compensated, Pl. Rudens, 4, 43. 3. Fig.: to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal: ii, qui sunt in amicitiae coniunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Am. 20: neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: vetus miles tironi, liber volonti sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 28, 35: nos exaequat victoria caelo, Lucr. 1, 80: facta dicta, to relate adequately, Sall. C. 3: uti militibus exaequatas cum imperatore labor voluntibus esset, id. J. 100: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 ad fin.: periculum, Sall. C. 59.

II. Neutr.: to equal, be equal to: with acc.: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaestuo] a boiling up, a fermentation: Sol. 5. Fig.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* to boil up, foam up, ferment. I. Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 ad fin.: fretum, Curt. 4, 2: unda ima vertice ibus, Virg. G. 3, 240. Aetna fundo imo, id. Aen. 3, 577. bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2. Nitus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18. 2. to effervesce, to glow: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1: ut exaestuarat, had overheated himself, Suet. Tib. 72. 3. Fig.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 798: dolor exaestuat intus, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 63. ignis (amoris), id. M. 13, 867: vates magno igni, Lucan. 5, 171. II. Act.: to give forth, exhale (rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 817.

exaestŭanter, *adv.* copiously: Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero] a heaping or damming up: in plur.: Just. 2, 1 fin. (al. aggerationes). II. Fig.: elevation, amplification (rare): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 ad fin.: aliqua speciosa exaggeratio orationis, exaggeration, Gell. 13, 24.

exaggĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who increases: famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8.

exaggĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exaggero]. II. Adj.: heaped up, heightened, exaggerated (rare): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3. Comp.: Gell. 13, 24.

ex-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up: aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5: terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: locum operibus, to surround with ramparts, Vitr. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, to be abundantly filled, Col. 8, 11, 9. 2. Transf.: to enlarge, increase by heaping up: rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25. II. Fig.: hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 ad fin. 3. to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 27: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, id. Or. 57, 192: artem orationis, id. de Or. 1, 55: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Parad. 5 ad fin.: Xenocrates exaggeranus tanto opere virtutem, extremaque cetera et abjiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18.

exăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [exagito] a censurer, reprehender: omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* freq. to drive out frequently: to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass: ut quisquis fascis subiudicavit, exagitet et in summum redeat, Cic. 12, 19, 4. Poet.: lustra ferarum venatu, to disturb, Sil. 16, 333. Proverb.: lupus hic aliis exagitatus ora, roused, diverted, Ov. A. A. 3, 662. II. Fig.: to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment: inscitandis exagitandisque numeris judicibus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: permulti sedes suas patrias, latius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, id. Verr. 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello praemebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B.G. 4, 1: at omnes di exagitent me, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14. 2. Esp. to scold, rebuke, censure, criticise, rail at, rally: hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 fin.: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, id. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 fin.: quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, quam lepide lassis compotas, etc., id. Or. 44. 3. to stir up, irritate, excite: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38: vulgum, id. J. 73: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7: tristes curae, Lucan. 8, 44: furores immiti corde, Cat. 64, 94. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, excited, urged onwards, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

exăgĭum, ii, *n.* [ex-ago; cf. examen] a weighing, weight; a balance (late Lat.): Theod. et Val. Nov. 23: Inscr. Cf. "Ἐξάγιον pensatio ἐξαγιάζω examino," Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. saggio; Sp. ensaye; Fr. essai.)

exăgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ex-ago] = ἐξαγωγή, an exportation of goods, export: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 17.

ex-albesco, bŭi, *v. n. incep.* to become white: Gell. 12, 1. II. Fig.: to grow white, turn pale: Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48.

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* whitish, white: rami, Plin. 12, 17, 39 vina, id. 23, 1, 22.

ex-albo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] to make white: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alburnum] deprived of the inner bark or alburnum: robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

exaltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exalto] exaltation, haughtiness: Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

ex-alto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare). to raise, exalt: deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 procem. II. to deepen: fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

ex-alūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* of the colour of alum: unciones, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

ex-ambĭo, ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: to go round soliciting: ad Martyres, Cypr. Ep. 20. II. Act.: to ask, solicit a person: vires, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49. exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from exagmen cf. contamino, from contagmino] a swarm (of bees): res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, aplum examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 fin.: Liv. 4, 33: Virg. G. 2, 452. 2. Transf. a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm: locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: muscarum., Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30: piscium, id. 31, 1, 1: juvenum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31: vernarum, id. Epod. 2, 65: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (i. e. feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41. In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Amm. 2, p. 46: aetatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4. II. the tongue of a balance (rare): Jupiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, Virg. Aen. 12, 725: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1. 2. Fig.: a weighing, consideration, examination: examen improbum in illa castigatione trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 512: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203. (Hence It. esame, esamo; Sp. enxambre; Fr. essaim.)

exāmĭnātē, *adv.* carefully, considerately: Tert. Praescr. 33. Comp.: Amm. 25, 7.

exāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino] Lit. t. t. libratio, a weighing, equilibrium: Vitr. 10, 8. II. Fig.: a weighing, examination: Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 8

exāmĭnātor, ōris, *f.* [id.] a weigher: Cassiod. Var. 6, 18. II. Fig.: an examiner: Tert. Apol. 9.

exāmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] belonging to examination: martyria fidei, Test. adv. Gnost. 7.

exāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [examino]. II. Adj.: weighed, tried, examined: examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.

exāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [examen] to form swarms, to swarm: examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. II. to weigh: (akin) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: in lance ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. with dat.: to counterbalance, counterpoise: Vitr. 10, 8. III. Fig.: to weigh, ponder, consider, examine: non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8: emendate loquendi regulam, Quint. 1, 5, 1: juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18 male verum examinat omnis corruptus judex, Hor. S. 2, 2, 8: Papin. Dig. 30, 58.

ex-amplexor, 1. *v. dep.* to clasp, embrace: Auct. Her. 4, 52 ad fin.

ex-ămurco, 1. *v. a.* [amurca] to deprive of moisture, to dry: App. M. 4, p. 149.

ex-ămussim, *adv.* [amussis] exactly precisely, perfectly: aedes factae probe, examussim, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50. App. M. 4, p. 150. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 664.)

ex-ancillātus, a, um, *Part.* [ancillor] serving like a slave: Tert. Apol. 17 ad fin.

ex-ancŭo (less accurately antlo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to draw or bring out as a servant: (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40.) I Esp. to draw out a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116. Poet.: materno sanguine exanclando, by spilling, shedding, Enn. in Non. 292, 16. II. Fig.: to go through, suffer, endure: cladis impatibiles, Att. in Non. 292, 12: aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14: Herculi quaedam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic. Acad. 2, 34: quum exanclavisset omnes labores, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

ex-ānĭmābĭlĭter, *adv.* as if lifeless: Nov. in Non. 376, 12.

ex-ānĭmālis, e, *adj.* lifeless, dead (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 7. 2. deadly, mortal: curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exānĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo] a depriving of breath, a suffocating: vulvarum, hysterica, Plin. 32, 3, 13. II. Fig.: terror, fright: exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 fin.: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ānĭmis, e, and **ex-ānĭmus**, a, um (the latter form most common in the plural), *adj.* [anima] breathless, lifeless, dead. I. exanimis: columba decidit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Sciphonem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 ad fin.: corpus, Ov. A. A. 1, 540: artus, id. Am. 1, 7, 33. Poet.: gelidae exanimesque faviliae, extinguished, Stat. Th. 12, 428: membra, calor, without wind, Ib. 7, 28. 2. exanimus: nos juvenem exanimum et pene sepulto comitamur honore, Virg. Aen. 11, 38: pacem me exanimis et inertia [illegible] emptis oratis? Ib. 11, 122: [illegible] exanimos aere vellimus [illegible] exanimum praedicant, Tac. H. 2, 73: [illegible] exanimum, Lucr. 6, 710: [illegible] or dead with fear (more usual of the fear causing death): [illegible] Aen. 4, 672: Hom. Il. 5, 6, [illegible]

ex-ānimo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. & n. *to deprive of air or wind*: Sisenn. Anch. Avienus, 560. ‖ *to deprive of breath*: hos ut duplicato cursu Cassandra pallidos animumarcatur et lassitudine exhaustos conspexerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 92. ‖ *to deprive of life, to kill*: telum neque inconditos penetrabile exanimatos indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: Suet. Aug. 29: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1. so tanto, Cic. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.* In the *pass.*: *to be deprived of life, to be killed, to die*: Exanimandas quum gravi vulnere examinari se viderat, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*: exanimata parentum corpora, Lucr. 6, 1254: Liv. 9, 1. Also, *to be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted*: milites cursu ac lassitudine examinati, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. Of things: (vini fiex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength*, Plin. 23, 2, 31: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, *without life* or *spirit, tame*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. ‖‖ Fig. *to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.*: terror in amoris rota miser, examinor, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram examinavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16: te metus exanimant judicium atque legum, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93. Tullise mese morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 12, 6: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178. In the *part. perf.*: exanimata metu, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 32. Cic. Mil. 23. Virg. Aen. 5, 805.

exānimus, a, um, v exanimis.

exanthēma, ātis, *n.* = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema*: Marc. Empir. 10.

exanūo, v. exanclo.

ex-aperio, 4. *v. a. to open completely*: implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose*, Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-apto, 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust*: Deo coronas, Apul. M. 11, p. 271.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj. fastened, appended* (rare): exaptum pendere onus lagena, Lucil in Non. 235, 7 pendeant exapta catenis tintinnabula, Plin. 36, 13, 19 *fin.*

ex-arāsco, 3. *v. n. incep. to turn to water*: mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquascere videtur, Censor. 18.

exārātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] *a ploughing up*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 206. 2. Meton. (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets) *a writing, composition*: Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

exarchus, i, *m.* = ἔξαρχος, *a superintendent, overseer*: monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. n. incep. to burst out in a blaze, to kindle, take fire*: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, nisi admoto igni, ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50. 2. Meton.: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94. ‖. Fig.: *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out*: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic Verr. 2, 20: Indutiomarus multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: infamiae Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33: adeo exarserunt animis, id. 3, 30. Adductumne indignitis, Tac. A. 6, 1: hodierno die ad opem libertatis exarsimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.*: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6. milites in pernicioseam seditionem exarsuri, id. 42, 35: in iras, Virg. Aen. 7, 445: in aliquem, Tac. A. 11, 12. Of *abstr. subjects*: ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Am. 27: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 29, 2: bellum, Cic. Lig. 1, 3: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, ib. 2, 27: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Am. 9: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: violentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, ib. 8, 220: flamen auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14: crimen ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Rab Post. 6: alter-

catio ex incredibili multitudine in contentionem miserandam exarsit, Liv. 10, 31: Corinthiorum vasorum gratia in immensum exarsisse, *had rapidly risen*, Suet. Tib. 34.

ex-āridus, āre, v. pass. [aridus] *to be dried up, become completely dry*: juncus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66.

ex-arīno, 1, v. a. [arena] *to cleanse from sand*: sea, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

ex-ārasco, rui, 3. v. n. incep. *to become completely dry* (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1 amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: fontes, Caes. B C. 3, 49 lacrimae, Cic. Att. 10, 14. ‖. Fig.: *to become exhausted, extinct*, etc.: ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46 flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75. populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, id. Rep. 1, 43 vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31 facultas orationis, ib. 9, 18.

ex-āridus, a, um, *adj. dried up, quite dry*: fig. status Judaeorum, Tert. Res. carn. 30.

ex-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm*: cohortes, Tac. H 2, 76 *ad fin.*: dextras, Lucan. 5, 356 Medos, id. 8, 387 exarmare navem, *to unrig, dismantle*, Sen. Ep 30: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2. ‖. Meton.: *to deprive of strength, to weaken*. Vell 2, 17: serpentem diro veneno, *to render harmless*, Sil 1, 411 taurum, Val. Fl 7, 597. tigres, Manil. 4, 235 aequor, Claud. Epigr. 35, 4. ‖‖. Fig. *to disarm*: hinm mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3: nantas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7 accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

ex-āro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough* or *dig up*: radices, Cato R. R. 61 sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 58 terminos, Paul Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4 deum, pucrum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 51. 2. *to raise, produce by tillage*: frumentum, id. Verr. 5, 38. 3. In gen. *to plough, till, cultivate*: Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3 agrum, Pall Aug. 1: viam publicam, Paul. Dig. 43, 10, 4: exararo et effodere mala, *to dig up the earth about them*, Pall. Febr. 25, 14. Post. quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles*, Hor. Epod. 8, 4. ‖. Meton.. *to write, note, set down* (v. exaratio) undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1 novum prooemium, ib. 16, 6 *fin.* · binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10 librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29 versus, Suet. Ner, 52.

ex-arsus, a, um, *Part.* [exardesco] *burned up*: res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

ex-articulātus, a, um, *adj articulate, irregular*: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

ex-asciātus, a, um, *Part.* [ascio] *hewn out*, hence, in gen. *properly prepared*: opus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 93.

exaspērātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero] *roughness*: Scrib. Comp. 222.

exaspērātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who irritates or exasperates*: Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make rough, to roughen*: fauces, Cels. 1, 3: summam cutem, id. 3, 27 · arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48. corpus, id. 31, 6, 34: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51 · faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20. undas, *to roughen*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* Post.: aegida immanoris signis, *to ornament with raised figures*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ensem saxo, *to sharpen, whet*, Sil. 4, 19. ‖. Fig.: *to irritate, exasperate*: durati (Galligraeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage*, Liv. 38, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Marpalli, id. 42, 14: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: omnes, *to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 243: apes, Col. 9, 15, 4. rem verbis exasperavit

exasperated, made worse, Quint. 4, 2 73.

exauctōrātus, ūs, *f.* [exauctoro] *a military discharge*: Cod Theod. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. milit t. t. *to discharge from service, to dismiss*: omnes milites exauctorati demum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1: milites licentia sola se, ubi vellint, exauctorent, id. 8 34. 2. *to dismiss, scatter*: Ulp. Dig 3, 2, 2, § 2: Suet. Aug. 24: Tac. H. 1, 20. ‖. Fig.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, *discarded, obsolete*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudibĭlis, e, *adj.* [exaudio] *that may be heard or listened to*: Aug. Sol 1, 1.

ex-audio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear plainly or at a distance*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, quae loquerentur, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55 quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinaitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico somperque dicam id. Sull. 11, 33: Caes. B. G. 5, 30. ‖ For the simple verb: *to hear*: quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in canta, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20 exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov M. 4, 144. haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P 50. Poet.: licet hos exaudiat herbas (*i. e.* hos cantus), Lucan. 6 715. 2. *to hearken, listen to, regard, grant*: tantum miserere precesque supplicis exaudi, Ov. M 13, 856. vota precesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 157. quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51.

3. *Absol.*: *to give heed to, to obey*. ridebit monitor non exaudita, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14. 4. *to understand, comprehend*: nomina, Cels. Dig. 33, 10, 7 verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exaudītio, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio] *a hearkening, granting*: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D 21, 24.

ex-augĕo, 2. *v. a. to increase exceedingly* (rare) beneficta majorum tuorum exauge, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 9 opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

exaugūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *a desecrating, profaning*: sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55.

ex-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane* (rare) fana, Liv. 1, 55. vestalem, Gell. 6, 7: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

ex-auspĭco, 1. *v. n to take an augury*: ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

ex-ballisto, 1. *v. a.* [ballista] *to finish with the* ballista (facete)· Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Pl. Ps. 2, 1 10.

exbĭbo, i. q. ebibo. Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 19

exbŏla, ae, *f.* = ἔκβολή, prob. *a kind of missile*. Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101 *fin.*

exbures exinteratas, sive exbusc, quae exbiberunt, quasi epotas, Fest. *s. v.*

excaecātor, ōris, *m.* [excaeco] *one who blinds*: Aug. Serm. 43 ex hom. 50.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blind make blind* (rare)· num ego is exsecat nos aut orbat senibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200. Transf. 1. *to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds*: Col. 11, 2, 45: Plin. 17 22, 35, § 175. 2. *to stop up a river channel*, etc.: Ov. M. 15, 272: Cels. 7 *fin.* 3. *to darken or dim*: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46. ‖. Fig.: fama eosdem animumque excaecat, Petr. 141, 5: fortuna, *to disfigure*, id. 128, 3.

ex-calceo (-calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v a. to take off the shoes*: pedis, ut ab pedes praebeat exsolutionem, Scaev. Vit 2: exsolutas caligulas, *unshod, bare foot*, id. Vesp. 8. Reflexiv.: neque uxquam aut mente aut [illegible] as a verb. dep.: ille mihi se [illegible]

Vict. *to Hor. Od.* 1, 16. **B.** Esp. of irascibility: *to take fire at the indignity*: Sen. Ep. 18, 16 *fin.* Hence *excandescens, entis*, *part.* in comparat., *excandescens or pugnacissimus*, Sen. de Ira 3, 35 *fin.*

excandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [excalido] *a making or having to warm water*. Capitol. Ver. 5.

ex-calĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calidus] *to warm or bathe in warm water*: Marc. Empir. 26: Apic. 4, 2.

ex-calfăcio, no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm, to heat*: excalfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 83: excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 18: lacus soli excalfactus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 37: ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 23, 93.

excalfactio, onis, *f.* [excalfacio] *a warming, heating*: Plin. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warming, heating*: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

excalfio, *v.* excalfacio.

ex-candĭfăcio, fēci, 3. *v. a. to heat, to flame* (rare): Ilig. excande me fecerunt cupiditate, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annotinum mascill, *to enhance, raise*, Ib. 3, 2, 16.

excandescentia, ae, *f.* [excandesco] *heat, anger, irascibility*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21.

ex-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow*: quum bitumen et sulphur additum est excandescit, Cato R. R. 95: Plin. 36, 26, 67 *ad fin.* **B.** Fig.: *to glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excandescit fortuito, Cic. Tusc. 4, 39 id postquam resciit, excandescit, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12 Suet. Claud. 40, in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in altitudinem, Flor. 2, 18, 8.

ex-cando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment*: Hor. Epod. 5, 45 Lucan 6, 686. qui fruges excantasset, *had removed them by enchantment into another field*, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4: Sen. Q. N. 4, 7.

ex-carnifĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear the flesh to pieces* (rare): aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 17. **B.** Fig.: *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira 3, 4.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *Part.* [castro] *castrated*: Gell. 9, 9. **B.** Meton. *shelled, husked*: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudīco (-codico), 1. *v. a.* [caudex] *to weed out, root up*: Lex. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129. **B.** Meton. *to dig round*: ablaqueandas sunt vites, quod Itali excaudicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1. **B.** Fig.: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

excăvātio, ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3.

ex-cāvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to hollow out*: trullam, Cic. Verr. 4, 27 *ad fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49 *fin.* In an obscene sense: i. q. pedicare: Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*perf. subj. syncop.* excesis, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21) 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw*: ex istoc loco, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6 *fin.*: e templo, Liv. 29, 29: ex illa circumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.*: ex via, id. B. G. 3, 19: ex pugna, Ib. 3, 4: proelio, Ib. 4: pugna, Sil. 3, 36: Liv. 44, 42: Virg. Aen. 9, 789: acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: loco, Ib. 1, 44: bello, Sall. C. 9: de utero matris, *to be born*, Tryphon. Dig. 1, 5, 15: cave quoquam ex istoc exeasis loco, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Bocotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.*: ex his finibus in locum illum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*: ad deos, Vell. 1, 8: in quiddam, Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4. *Absol.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: *excedendum, aliunde fugere mentes excedentium*, Sen. Ep. 8, 13: primi excedunt [Comparative] Liv. 44, 6 *fin.* **B.** Esp.: *to go beyond, outstrip, run down*: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 7. *More freq. of immaterial subjects*: nil nulla (pars) excederet unius, Cic. Tim. 5: montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 37, 1, 1 *fin.* **B.** *to depart* (from life), *to die*: sic ille quum undequadragintis annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: e medio, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: and *absol.*: Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 5. **B.** Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 55: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73. **2.** Fig. *to go beyond, to leave; to advance, proceed*: *to transgress, digress*: ex magisterio alicujus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1: hinc eo anno in Africa gesta: insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, *etc.*, id. 30, 26: excedere paululum ad enarrandum, id. 39, 29: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: res parva dicta, sed quae studia in magnam certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1: ea laudis excedere, *so far transcends*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*: tantum illa clades movisse et magnitudine excessit, *exceeded, went beyond*, id. A. 2, 24. **3.** *to depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: quum cupiditatum dominatus excesserit, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? Liv. 26, 13: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8. **Poet.**: Camenae tibi graviorque paludis Masoniae Stygia lacus excesserre Paduaque? *have they slipped from your memory?* Sil. 15, 35. **B.** Act. *to depart from, to leave*: urbem, Liv. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: curiam, id. 45, 20 *Pass. impers.*: Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3. **B.** Fig.: *to go beyond, surpass, exceed*: nubes excedit Olympus, Lucan. 2, 271: statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68 summam octoginta millium, Liv. 39, 5: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55: praetaras gradum, id. Oth. 1: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51. *Absol.*: excessit Fronto, *went beyond the proposal*, Tac. A. 2, 33. *Pass.*: unione jam excessa, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, entis, *Part.* [excello]. **B.** Adj. *high, lofty*: oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107. **2.** Fig.: *distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: excellens pulcritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 16: cygnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 250. *Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 50 nihil Alcibiade fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1. *Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: caltus, Suet. Ner. 20.

excellenter, *adv. excellently*: Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: Nep. Att. 1. *Comp.*: Cic. Sest. 45.

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello] *superiority, excellence*: with objective *gen.*: magna cum excellentia praestantisque antisentium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28: with subjective *gen.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, Ib. 1, 5, 17: picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49: orarum, id. 34, 8, 19 § 82. In plur.: Cic. Am. 19, 69.

excellĕo, v. excello, *ad finit.*

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (excellŭo, Mascr. Acenil. in Donat. p. 391 P. · Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 878 P.) [cf. Gr. ἐκ-κολλάω, *to raise up, elevate*: only in Festus: recellere, recellaere, et excellere in altum existimant, Paul. p. 276, Müller] **B.** Neutr. *to rise, project, project beyond*: Fig.: animus excelsus, quem excessisse Cato in Gell. 7, 3. **2.** Esp. *to be prominent, to distinguish oneself, to excel*: gen. in a good sense: excellere principibus excelli, Cic. Mandl. 14, 41: in aliqua re, id. de Or. 3, 33: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: quid natura, Auct. Her. p. 336: omnibus rebus, Liv. 1, 18: ingenio scientiaque, Cic. Mand. 7, 2, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18 § 24: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215. *Absol.*: excellit aliqua cupidi vi, potestate, nonnunquam ingenio, Cic. Rep. 2, 36. **B.** In a bad sense: vitiis, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51: quum haec (fingitur), quae excellunt, jam nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *ad fin.* [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello*.]

excelsē, *adv.* on *high, loftily*: si vitia humilit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5. Fig., *great, ample*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34: excelsissime ferunt (Sparta), Vell. 1, 6.

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus] *loftiness, height*: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64: arundinis, id. 16, 36, 66. Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *Part.* [excello]. **B.** Adj.: *elevated, lofty, high*: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: vertex montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16: statuae, Suet. Caes. 45: aves (Ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. *Comp.*: in excelsiore loco Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26. *Sup.*: mons, id. B. C. 1, 70: locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8. Subst. excelsum, i, n. *a height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20. Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165: prohibebit in excelsum exsilare (vitem) Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. **2.** Fig.: *lofty, sublime, noble, etc.*: te natura excelsum quendam vigilemque et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23: excelso e illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fin. 2, 5: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.* *Comp.*: ceteri grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, id. Att. 3, 20 *ad fin.* *Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *ad fin.* Subst.: in excelso notatem habere, *in a high station*, Sall. C. 51. In the later empire, *a title of high official dignitaries*, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, etc.

excepticĭlātus, i, m. [excepto] *a receptacle*: Tert. Spect. 2 med.

excepticĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [excipio] *caught up, intercepted*: silex, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exception, restriction, limitation*: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Am. 17: sine ulla exceptione laboris, id. Fam. 6, 5: neque is patior cum exceptione laudari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: quod si exceptio fuit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, id. Balb. 14: in plur.: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: sunt in bona leges exceptiones duae, Cic. Agr. 1, 4. **B.** In law: *the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict*: Gai. Inst. 4, 116 sq.: Just. Inst. 4, 13: Cic. Inv. 2, 19. Smith's Ant. 21.)

exceptĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [exceptio] *a small limitation, exception*: Sen. Ep. 20.

excepto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [excipio] *to take out, to except*: Gell. 2, 2 *fin.* Hence *excaptātus*, a, um, *Part.*: *to be taken up (out)*: [illegible] *to capture or to plunder*: [illegible]

quae exceptant leves auras, *snuff up*, Virg. G. 3, 274: per pectora saevus exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who notes down, an amanuensis, short-hand writer*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19 *fin.*: Firm. Math. 3, 6 *med.* In the later empire, *an officer in the chancery*: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

exceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serviceable for catching up* or *receiving*: quali, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8. Subst.: exceptorium exstipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.* [excipio].

ex-cerebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerebrum] *deprived of brains*, hence *rendered senseless, stupified*: excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift out, separate*: furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1: frumenta, *to cleanse*, id. 1, 20, 5: caementa cribris, Vitr. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39: omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, id. 9, 46 *fin.*

2. *to carry off, discharge* by stool or urine: venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8. (Hence It. *scernere.*)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pick* or *take out*: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272. ‖. Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, id. Inv. 2, 2: nihil unquam legit, quod non excerperet, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: (paucos, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, *to select*, Quint. 10, 1, 45. 2. *to take out, leave out, except*: non eo de numero est excerpendum, Sic. de Or. 2, 11, 47: me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40: se consuetudini hominum, *to withdraw oneself*, Sen. Ep. 5. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpsus*, It. *scarso*; Fr. *échars*; Eng. *scarce.*)

excerptio, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo] *an extract from a work*: Gell. 17, 21.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.* [excerpo].

ex-cervicātio, ōnis, *f.* [cervicatus] *obstinacy, stubbornness*: Hier. in Naum. 3.

excessus, a, um, *Part.* [excēdo].

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo] *a departure* (from life) and *absol. death*: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60: vitae, d. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 (dub.): post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id. Rep. 2, 30: laeti excessu principis, Tac. A. 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 22. ‖. *a standing out, projecting*: os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.* ‖‖. Fig.: *a departing from the subject, digression*: egressio vel (quod usitatius esse coepit), excessus, est extra causam, Quint. 3, 9, 4. In *plur.*: Plin. H. N. *praef.* § 12. 2. *a deviation, aberration*: minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.*: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990

exsĭbĭla, ae, *f.* [perh. corrupted from *ἔχιδνα*] *a snake, serpent* (rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 3 *sq.* Fig. *as* a term of reproach: Liv. 39, 12: Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 19.

exscĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excindo, v. excīsum] *a destroying, destruction*: oppidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 2.

exscĭdium, ii, *n.* [for exscidium, from excindo] *overthrow, demolition, destruction*: urbis, Liv. 27, 29 *fin.*: in *plur.*: petit urbem excidiis, Virg. G. 2, 505: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Virg. Aen. 12, 655: Libyae, Ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386.

exscĭdium, ii, *n.* [excido] *a falling out* or *down*: vulvae, Plin. 36, 21, 39.

2. *a going down, setting*: solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

exscĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall out, down, to fall from*: quae (animal) quum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *ad fin.*: e digitis excidit ansa mea, Ov. H. 16, 282: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Aen. 6, 339: arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num qui numi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram obtuere? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 17. Poet.: vincla excidet, *will slip out of the fetters*, Virg. G. 4, 410: quum Cliroui Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30.

2. Esp. *to fall* or *come out* (rare). ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42. quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3. ‖. Fig.: *to fall out unawares, to slip out, escape*: verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26: vox excidit ore, Virg. Aen. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? Ib. 2, 658: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, *was published without my knowledge and against my wish*, id. de Or. 1, 21: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Virg. Aen. 9, 113. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: *to be forgotten, overlooked*, etc.: excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*: exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37: animo, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: pectore, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 24. With *dat.*: o mirum memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, Quint. 2, 3, 10. *Absol.*: quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? id. 11, 2, 6: excidit, ut peterem, *I forgot to beg*, Ov. M. 14, 139. Rarely in an active sign.: palam mioneri excidentis est, Quint. 11, 3, 132. 3. *to pass away, be lost, perish*: neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Am. 16, 98: nec vera virtus quum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24 excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 449: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 *fin.*: versus qui in breves excidunt, *which end*, Quint. 9, 4, 106. Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, *degenerated into licentiousness*, Hor. A. P. 282. 4. *to be deprived of, to lose, miss*, with ex or *abl.* of what is lost: ex familia, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 104: ux ore, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: primo aevo, Prop. 3, 7, 7: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed*, Ov. M. 2, 328: fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent, *who had lost their suits* (for the usual, cadere formula *or* causa), Suet. Claud. 14. Sen. Clem. 2, 3. 5. *to dissent, differ from*: ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil. in Non. 301, 18.

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down*: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: excisa est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4: arborem e stirpe, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1: columnas rupibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: linguam alicui, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: partum mulieri, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, *to castrate*, Quint. 5, 12, 17: se, Ov. F. 4, 361: vias inter montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.*: excisum latus rupis in antrum, *hewn out into a cave*, Virg. Aen. 6, 42: vasa in asperitatem excisa, *made rough with sculptured figures*, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

2. *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: Troiam, Virg. Aen. 2, 637: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*: agrum, Ib. 119: exercitum, *to cut to pieces*, Ib. 120. ‖. Fig.: *to extirpate, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 42. iram animis, Sen. de Ira 3, 11 aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 20

ex-cīdo, v. excīdo, *init.*

ex-cīdo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (long and short form of the *part.* equally freq. Form excīdo: excīet. Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 1: *infin.* excīere, Liv. 7, 11 *fin.* *Past imperf.* excībat, id. 32, 11: excībant, Sil. 9, 182) 4. *v. a.* Lit. *to move* or *set in motion out of*: *to cause to move out of, to bring* or *get out, to rouse*: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: animas imis sepulcris, Virg. L. 8, 98 auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 *in.*: Urgulaniam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 1: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: in pugnam, Lucan. 6, 12. in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146. *Absol.*: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.* 2. Of things: *to bring out* or *forth*; *to call forth, produce*: semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1211: lacrimas alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 114: Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem in undis, Virg. Aen. 5, 790. vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 667. ‖. Fig.: *to rouse, excite*; *to frighten, terrify*: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.*: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, ib. 99: inter cetera, quae ad excidendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bructeros, Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: juventus privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37. Of things terrorem, Liv. 10, 4: tumultum, id. 3, 39: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Virg. Aen. 12, 445.

ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *draw out*: hodie excepit vidulum, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 140: dens manu, forcipe excipitur, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt*, Virg. Aen. 9, 271. Fig.: servitute exceptus, *rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23. nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, *exempt*, Tac. Agr. 15. ‖. *to except, make an exception of*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Democritus nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Acad. 2, 23, 73: etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis en potestas curativae mandetur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: quum nominatim lex exciperet, ut ad templum monumentumque capere (pecunias) liceret, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87. In the *abl. absol.*: omnium mihi videor, excepto, Crasso, vobis duobus eloquentissimos audisse T. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Am. 27 *fin.*: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto si obscena nudis nominibus emuntiantur, Quint. 8, 3, 38. Hence, legal t. t., of a defendant: *to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement, *to demur*: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Cels. Dig. 22, 3, 9.

2. In an agreement, law, *etc. to except by name, to state expressly* (rare): quum Graecos Italia pellerent, exceptis medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus regum ac tumulum excipiat, *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3. ‖‖. *to catch, capture, take, receive*: sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: latebras non excepit, id. Rab. Post. 14, 41. se in pedes excepit, *sprang to the ground*, Liv. 4, 19: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118. tumulo [illegible]

tibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: vulnera, id. Sest. 10, 23: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: e terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum excoperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105: aliquem benigne vultu, Liv. 20, 14: aliquem spatio, Tac. G. 22: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35. servos in pabulatione, ib. 7, 20: incantum, Virg. Aen. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28 aprum latitantem, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18. Of inanimate objects: postero die patenti itinere Friaticus campus eos excepit, received them, Liv. 38, 41: silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arctos, lay to the north, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16. In medic. quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, are taken in a salve, Cels. 5, 18, 20.

IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed:* linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic N. D. 2, 54, 135: tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amaranthus, Plin. 21, 11, 39 hunc (locutum) Lablenus excepit, Caes. B C. 3, 87. *Absol.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, succeeded, Liv. 2, 61: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, Caes B. C. 2, 7. Milit. t. t. *to relieve, come to the relief or support of:* hanc (legionem) rursus XIII legionis cohortes excoperunt, id. B. G. 7, 51: accedebat hue, ut alios alii deinceps excipierent integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16 *fin.* Hence, *to continue, prolong:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic de Sen 6, 19 Liv. 38, 22. voces alicujus, Just 11, 5. Poet. with the *inf.:* Sil. 13, 687. **V.** *to take or catch up, to intercept:* genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26 posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, had obtained, id. Att. 1, 14 subito codgit et excipere pericula, to encounter, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23 Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52 vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42 labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243 excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, receive, Quint 10, 1, 15 verba risu, id 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, for taking captive, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32. Of things as subjects quae (publicae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 quid reliquis accideret, qui quoque eventus exciperent, would befall, overtake them, id. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.:* Virg. Aen. 3, 318. **2.** Esp. *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57 assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19. notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, to write down in short hand, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: voces, Liv. 40, 7 furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.

excipula, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa) [excipio] *vessels for receiving liquids, receivers:* Plin. 25, 7, 39 in excipulis ejus fluminis, *cavities, basins,* id. 9, 22, 38.

excipŭum quod excipitur, ut *praecipuum* quod ante capitur, Fest. *s. v.*

excīsātus, a, um, *adj.* [excisus] *cut out or off:* excisatis auribus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excīsio, ōnis, *f.* [excido] *a cutting out, excision:* plagae, Pall. 3, 30. ‖ *a destroying:* Auct. Or. pro Dom. 58.

excīsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for cutting out:* scalper, Cels. 8, 3.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.* [excido].

excitabĭlis, e, *adj.* [excito] *inciting, animating:* modulatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, *fin.*

excitātē, *adv. vigorously, vehemently:* c. Acc. 20, 7, 31.

excitātio, ōnis, *f.* [excito] *a rousing up, inciting:* Arn. 7, 237.

excitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rouses or animates:* Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excitātus, a, um, *Part.* [excito]. ‖ Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud:* acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. *Comp.:* clamor, Liv. 4, 37. *Sup.:* odor, Plin. 20, 17, 31.

excito, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [excio] *to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up:* feras, *to rouse up,* Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1: aliquem a portu, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem hue foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 21: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out,* Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up,* Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 48: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call up,* ib. 2, 28, 124 testes, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 104. Of things: vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, *to rouse,* Cels. 6, 4 *med.:* nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, *are produced,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Lucan. 8, 776 foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262. **2.** Esp. *to rouse, erect, construct:* Plato vetat sepulcrum e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68. turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40 tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1 aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1. ‖ Fig.: *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle:* qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem descisserem, *established,* Cic. Fam 2, 16 animi jacentem animum excitare, id. Am 16, 59 animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B G. 7, 79: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59. aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 tibi illius memoriam mihi caram excitanti, *recurring,* id. Or. 10, 35 hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id Off. 2, 6, 20 salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens,* Quint. 6, 3, 19 syllabam acutam excitare, *to pronounce strongly,* id. 12, 10, 33 priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124 fletum etiam inimicis, ib. 57, 121. amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14 iras, Virg. Aen. 2, 594.

excitus, a, um, *Part* [excio].

excĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling out, calling:* vocis excitu procurrens, App. M. 6, p. 425.

exclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] *a loud calling or crying out* (rare) acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, Auct. Her 3, 12, 21. ‖ In rhetoric, *an exclamation:* id. 4, 15, 22 Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr. *to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out:* quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.:* in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *to applaud loudly,* id. Or. 50, 168. *Pass. impers.:* quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8. Of things: apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, id. 12, 10, 61. ignis exclamat, *crackles aloud,* Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137. ‖ Act.: *to call out, say aloud, exclaim:* ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time,* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 12: nam possum quin exclamem: *Rape, rape,* id. Trin. 3, 2, 79: mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum,* Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: hic exclamat, esse eum sodalem, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 11. With *subj.:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vastigia, Cic. Rep 1, 17. With *acc.:* inanita memoria digna, Quint. 2, 11, 2. **B.** With a personal object: *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus crudelium pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30. (Hence lt. *schiamazzare.*)

ex-clāro, 1. v. *a. to light up, illuminate:* Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *eclairer éclair.*)

ex-clūdo, si, sum (*perf. syncop.* exclusti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18), [cludo, claudo] *v. a. to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate:* ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79 aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30 ut ab illa excludar, hue concludar, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B. aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73 With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10 exclusero diem telis, *obscured,* Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armenias regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating,* Plin. 5, 24, 20. **2.** *to drive out, to put or take out:* excludito mihi hercule oculum, si dedero *knock out,* Pl. Ps 1, 5, 95 (but Ritschl reads exlidito) vel oculum exclude, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96 others read exsculpe. Esp. of birds, *to hatch:* volucres ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 800 gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovis pullos exclauserint, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129 As a pun of the rhetorician Corax (raven) Coracem istum putamur pullos suos excludere in nido, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81. **3.** Poet. *to shut, finish* a book volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *ad fin.* ‖ Fig.: *to exclude, except; remove, hinder, prevent:* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: exclusit illum a republica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29 ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur Caes. B. G. 5, 23: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones, praetoris exceptionibus excludere, id. Inv. 1, 19, 27. angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 1, 56, 148: consuetudinem libere dicendi, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19. (Hence from part. Sp. *esclusa;* Fr. *écluse.*)

exclūsĭlo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion* (rare). vestorum, Vitr. 1, 6 exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who shuts or drives out:* daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37.

exclūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *exclusory:* exceptio, replicatio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excludo] *shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl Men. 4, 3, 24.

excoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo] *a boiling or baking thoroughly:* calcis, *a burning,* Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking,* ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.* [excoquo].

excodĭco, v. excudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing:* quid illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contriver, inventor:* verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excogito]. ‖ Adj.: *sought out, excogitatissimae hostiae,*

excōgĭtātus, ūs, *m. contriving, devising:*

...excŏgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent: quid enim malī aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille cogitarit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur excogitata, mi Attice, vel potius excogitata, Id. Lig. 9, 6: aliquid dignum deo dictum aut effectum aut excogitatum, Id. Rep. 3, 3: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: aliquid ad ornatum portarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225.

ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate: vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5: rura, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72: lanas rudes, to spin fine, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.

2. to improve, polish, adorn, perfect: emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: praetoria, xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72: urbem, ib. 28: doctus hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in trophaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: lacessarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84. ‖ Fig.: to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect: nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat cautione et tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. procem. § 3. C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, Id. Brut. 25, 95. ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, Id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. Aen. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31: mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3. 3. Of persons: to honour (poet. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

ex-pīlo, 1. v. a. to strain out: acetum, Pall. Jun. 8.

ex-cōmĕdo, 3. v. a. to eat up, consume: App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, f. [excommunico] excommunication. Eccl.

ex-cōmmūnĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to excommunicate: Eccl.

ex-cōnĭo, 3. v. a. to form, exhibit: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-cōnsŭlāris, is, m. one who has been consul, an ex-consul. Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil out, melt out, dry up: usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, you boil away, Cato R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, to boil thoroughly, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: globos melle, id. 37, 12, 74: ferrum excoquit ignis, hardens, Ov. M. 14, 712: arenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapidem in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: excoctum argentum, purified, Gell. 5, 5: imagines excoctae flammis, melted down, Plin. Pan. 52: tam excoctum (oscillum) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad 3, 3, 63. With an adject. object: cruditatem Lucullo excoquere, to drive out by steambaths, Col. 1, praef. § 16: expecta matutinas horulas, innervigilat, Plin. 18, 7, 18. ‖ Fig.: malum aliqui, to devise, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 43: pestem, to plague, vex, Sen. Herc. fur. 135. (Hence through part. It. scotch.)

ex-cŏrio, 1. v. a. [corium] to strip of its skin or covering: hostiam, App. M. 10, p. 719 Oud.

ex-cornis, e, adj. [cornu] without horns: bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid: alitis cor ipsum animum videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: an quod asperiit (taurus) vesanus, postquam excordem Caesarem, ipse sibi similem fecit? Id. Div. 2, 16, 39: amens, caecus, inexplicabilis, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illis credat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: aperte adulescentem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, Id. Am. 26, 99: time filiarum iras, si acceperis? an magis exitos rejecta praeda? Hor. S. 2, 3, 67.

excrēmentum, i, n. [excerno] what is sifted out, the refuse: Col. 8, 5, 25. ‖ excrement, ordure: Plin. 11, 26, 32. oris, spittle, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, mucus of the nose, Id. A. 16, 4.

excrēmentum, i, n. [excresco] an excrescence: costarum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

ex-crĕmo, 1. v. a. to burn utterly: Tert. Cult. fem. 6.

excreo, v. excreo.

excrescens, ntis, Part. [excresco].

‖ Subst. neut.: a morbid excrescence: Plin. 20, 9, 36.

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. incep. to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col. 4, 21, 3: in longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, Plin. 16, 30, 54: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20 excrevit in altum solum tumulo, Lucan. 4, 11. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21 carnes excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59. arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id 34, 18, 56. ‖ Fig.: to grow exceedingly, increase: nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus procemii longitudo, ne in caput excreviose videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62 litium series, Suet. Ner. 10 excrescit in dies ejus rei luxus, Plin 37, 2, 7.

excrētus, a, um, Part. [excerno].

‖ Subst.: excretum, i, n.: excreta tritici, the siftings of wheat, the chaff, Col. 8, 4, 1.

excrētus, a, um, Part. [excresco].

‖ Adj.: grown up, full grown: hoedi, Virg. G. 3, 398: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 med.

excrūcĭābĭlis, e, adj. [excrucio] deserving of torture: anus, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 1. ‖ Act.: tormenting, torturing: exitium, Pacuv. στεφ. 3, 114.

excrūcĭātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] torment, torture: Aug. Tract. in Joann 27 fin.

excrūcĭātus, ūs, m. [id.] torment, torture: duri corporis, Prud. στεφ. 14, 19.

ex-crūcio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly: peril! excruciabit me herus, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinclisque excruciaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 uxores igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatae, ib. 6, 19 hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: excruciatus inopia, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 24. 2. to force out by torturing, to extort: res excruciata, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 fin. ‖ to inflict mental pain or torture: conficior moerore, mea Terentia: nec mese me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9. In the pass.: exrucior, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 61: id ego excrucior, id. Epid. 2, 2, 8.

excrūcĭātĭo, ōnis, f. [excubo] a watching, keeping watch: ab excubationibus desistere, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6. Fig.: perpetua amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excrūbiae, arum, f. plu. [id.] a lying out of doors: Pl. Casin. prol. 54.

2. Esp. milit.: a. t. a watching, keeping watch: haec arma, Capitolinae cohortes, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Tac. A. 13, 18: vigiliarum canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnas compositas, Plin. 10, 23, 30. Poet.: pontus aras gentis vigilasque sonantes ignem, excubias divum aeternas, Virg. Aen. 4 402. 3. Meton.: persons keeping watch, a watch, guard: nam excubiae transierat, Tac. A. 12, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārius, ii, m. an ex-chamberlain: Cod. Justin. 12, 47, 13.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, m. [excubo] one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel: haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 fin.: Suet. Claud. 42. Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.

excŭbĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] a watching, keeping watch: in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1. v. n. to lie or sleep out of doors: meniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112. ‖ Esp. to lie out on guard, to keep watch: instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: nocte cohortes ad munitionem excubare, id. B. C. 3, 50: legio per muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 175: Cerberus excubat ante foros, Tib. 1, 3, 72. Poet.: Cupido Chiae pulcris excubat in genis, keeps watch, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, kept watch, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: alni contra erumpentium amnium impetus, riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67 laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39 2. Fig.: to be watchful or attentive: quum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18 sapiens semper animo ac excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. intelligi potest curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud nos excubare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8. omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, on behalf of the cities, Plin. 35, 10, 37. Pass. impers.: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, id. 35, 7, 32.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to strike or beat out: silici scintillam excudit, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77. anseres alienā ova non excudunt, do not hatch, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3. ‖ Meton.: to forge: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848

2. In gen.: to prepare, make: ceras, id. G. 4, 57. 3. Fig.: to compose: excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27.

exculcātor, ōris, m. [exculco]. milit. t. t. a skirmisher: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

exculcātus, a, um, Part. [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco] to tread or beat out (rare): ex dominis pugnis furtures, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 30. Fig.: verba obsoleta, exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7.

2. to tread down, to stamp firm or close: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, rammed down, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

exultor, ōris, m. [exolo] a cultivator, rearer: florum, Tert. Monog. 16.

exultus, a, um, Part. [exolo].

ex-cūsātus, a, um, adj. [cunctus] one who cannot get sitting room in the theatre: App. Flor. p. 353.

excūrātus, a, um, Part. [curo] carefully attended to: lapide excuratus incessisti, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 6 (a victus, dainty, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 2.

ex-cūrio, 1. v. a. [curia] to eject from the curia or from the senate: Varr. in Non. 36, 30.

ex-curro, cŭcurri, less freq. cŭcŭrri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to run out or forth, to hasten forward: quum se exoucurrisse illuc frustra animadverti, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum malī illic esse nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: nunquam utique eorum, ut mihi ad me nuntiarent, ut tibi obviam procederent, excurrerunt, id. Planc. 3, 7: dum pepes et catus in cavum parantur, excurrit in cavum, and an excursion, id. Rab. Post. 12, 28: ita qui

cum, to go to the devil, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 21. 2. Rarely with t. t. in military affairs, to make a sally; also, simply omnibus partis, Liv. 29, 34: in Italiæ Romanos excursurrere, perplexedi magis quam vasti mœsi belli, id. 1, 15: Optimago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 3. Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1: nec reciais qui a lateribus exourrant pampinis, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212. 4. Geograph. t. t. to run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Cretium mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5. 5. Of quantities: to be over and above, to exceed (rare): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 26: viginti et quod excurrit amorum pax, Veg. Mil. 1, 28. II. Fig.: to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: quid est, cur claudere aut insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere, to keep pace with, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, be prolix, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: paeone dochmiœque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, Quint. 9, 4, 79: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, makes excursions, id., 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 fin.: quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, extends, Gell. Dig. 24, 1, 10: productiora alia et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, running out, Cic. Or. 53, 178. B. Act. (rare): to run through. Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6.

2. to pass over, omit: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 med.

ex-cursātio, ōnis, *f.* [curso] *a sally, onset*: crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. Milit. t. t. *a skirmisher*: Annm. 24, 1.

excursio, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] *a running out or forth*: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forwards*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. *a sally, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion*: crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrocinüs tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14. II. Fig.: relinquandae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adjicienda sit excursio, *an insertion, addition*, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression*, id. 4, 2, 103. 2. Esp. *the opening of a speech*: sed haec fuerit nobis, quinquam levium armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: proœmium, proxima huic narratio: propositio, post haec, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursus, Quint. 3, 13, 1.

excurrō, ĕre, *n.* [excurro] *a skirmisher*, scout, spy: Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7.

excursum, *s.* um, *Part.* [excurro].

excursus, ūs, *m.* [excurro] *a running out or forth*: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *incursions*, Virg. G. 4, 192. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. *a sally, charge, attack*: per turmas, *dragoons*: equestres militum, Cic. B. G. 3, 93: rari, Tac. H. 3, 30: subiti, id. Agr. 36: gravissimi, Amm. 31, 13, 2. 3. *progress, procession*: t. t. *a. progressing, marching*: peregrinationi vasto excursu, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2: ad Pyrenaei montis excursus, Liv. 21, 21. II. Fig.: [illegible] plures, quae per totam orationis varietatem latissime excurrunt, Quint. 4, 2, 13: oppugnandum, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

excūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] *that may be excused, excusable* (rare): delicti pars, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41. *Comp.*: error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.

excūsābiliter, *adv. excusably*: excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 14, 15 *fin.*

excūsābundus, a, um, *adj.* [excuso] *fond of excuses*: App. Apol. p. 324.

excūsātiuncula, ae, *f.* [id.] *an excuse*: admisi, Mart. Cap. 5, 172.

excūsātē, *adv. without blame*: fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13. *Comp.*: Tac. A. 3, 68.

excūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] *an excusing, excuse*: constr. with *gen. abstr.*: with *cur, quominus*, etc. With *gen. obj.*: peccati, Cic. Am. 11, 37: intermissionis literarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47. With *gen. subj.*: pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. With both a *subj.* and *obj. gen.*: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8. With a *causal gen.*: excusatio vel pigritiae, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Coel. 1, 2: adolescentiae, ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275. *Absol.* and with *cur, quominus*, etc.: turpis excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa facioso fateatur, id. Am. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14. II. Pass.: *a being excused, a release, discharge*: omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 5.

excūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who excuses*: Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20.

excūsātus, a, um, *Part.* [excuso]. II. Adj.: *excused*: hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: excusatissimus essem, Sen. Ot. sap. 29.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] *to release from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse*: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 1, 40, 103: Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 12, 14: se alicui, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 4. In *pass.*: cura, ut excusser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13: si citatus judex non responderit excusetur que Areopagites esse, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. 2. Of things: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.*: habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, ib. 4, 256: torus, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum, *her not returning*, Tac. A. 1, 44. II. Meton.: *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse*. With *acc.*: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 17 valetudinem, Liv. 5, 22 *fin.*: imbecillitatem, Suet. Claud. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 22: Hic Philippo excusare laborent et mercenaria vincla, quod non mane domum venimus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67. In *pass.*: excusatio necessitati praescriptum, Tac. H. 1, 76: necessitas rei familiaris excusatione digna, Aug. 120. With *ut, ne*

...tum excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 35. **2.** *trop. to search, examine, investigate*: explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Part. or. 36, 124: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, id. Mur. 12, 26: quae fere omnia Cicero in ermine venefici excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37: totam excutiamus locum, id. 5, 7, 6. (Hence It. *scuotere*; and from part. excussa, It. scossa; Fr. *secousse*.)

exdecimata, v. edecimo.

exdico, v. edico, *init.*

ex-dorsŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, v. *a.* [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back.] Of fishes: *to take out the backbone*: congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces, App. Apol. p. 301.

exdŭtus, exuviae, Fest. *s. v.*

exĕbĕnus, i, *f.* = ἐξέβενος, *a precious stone of a shining white colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

excĕdo, excŏror, excutio, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsedo, exsequor, *etc.*

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (*pres. subj.* exdint, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 32: *pres. ind.* exedit, for exest, Serm. Sammon. 7) 3. *v. a. to eat up, devour, consume*: frumentum quod circulliones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 67, 1: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. **2.** In gen. *to consume, destroy*: argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa, Plin. 33, 6, 32: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Virg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1252: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *hollow*, Virg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: huic non exesam vim luminis, *was not entirely destroyed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: non exedisse nefandis urbem odiis satis est, *to have destroyed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. ‖ Fig.: *to consume, wear out, exhaust*: aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, moerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: moestas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23: exspectando exitio miser atque exenterar, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

exedra, ae, *f.* = ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats for conversing* or *disputing in*: Vitr. 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17. ‖ *an aviary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

exedrium, ii, *n.* = ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlour*: Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

exĕdum, i, *n. an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 19, 115.

ex-ēdūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [edurus] *deprived of hardness*: exuviae, Tert. Pall. 4.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (also exemplare, is, *n.* Lucr. 2, 123) [exemplum] *a pattern, model, original example*: eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar, Cic. Tim. 2: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est, id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proponit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui discesserunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, ib. 1, 1: vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, ib. 2, 1, 58: exemplar adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, Tac. A. 6, 32. ...e pingo, : vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna manu, versate diurna, *models*, ... 268. ‖ *a transcript, copy*: ...m (literarum) exemplar misi, ...o in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: liber ...legia transcriptus mihi, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: testamenti, ib. 10, 75: tabulae exemplar, quod apographum vocant, a *copy*, Plin. 35, 11, 40. ‖‖ Fig.: *an image, likeness, impression*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Am. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum] *that serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary*: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8. ‖ Subst. exemplares, ium, *m. plu.* (*i. e.* libri), *copies* (for exemplaria). Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārium, ii, *n.* [exemplar] *a pattern, model, original*: Arn. 6, 198. ‖ *a copy*: binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Procul. Dig. 31, 47.

exemplātus, a, um, *adj.* [exemplum] *copied, transcribed*: libellus, Sidon. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplum, i, *n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample*: purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9. ‖ *anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example*: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: proponcs illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*: aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27 firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, *by that example, that case*, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56 ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21. **2.** Esp. *a warning example, punishment*: exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *the punishment of death*, ib. 12, 20. **3.** Transf.: *imitation, image, portrait, a transcript, copy*: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor! cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis. Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102: aedes probant sibi quisque inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. Most. 1, 2, 21 Pompeii literarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: *Literae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi*. Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 24. ‖‖ *a way, kind, mode, nature*: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 11: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132: quaestionem eodem exemplo haberi quo praetor ante habuisset, Liv. 31, 12: ad hoc exemplum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 6. So of the *tenor, purport*, of a letter, *etc.*: literae uno exemplo, *of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: scribere bis eodem exemplo, ib. 9, 16: testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: *Pompeius mare transiit*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. (literarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53. [Prob. euph. form of *exemplum* from *eximo*; but Pott derives it from *ex* and *amplus*.] (Hence It. *scempio*.)

exemptĭlis, e, *adj.* [eximo] *that may be taken out, removable* (rare): pertiesa, Cic. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking out, removing*: alvi (aperi), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: favorum, Col. 9, 15, 5: crotae, Pompon. Dig. 19, 5, 16. ‖ In law: *a detention of a person summoned before a court*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 7, 5.

exemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes out*, esp. *a quarryman*: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

exemptus, a, um, *Part.* [eximo].

exemtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking out* or *away*: cuneorum (*opp.* adjectus), Vitr. 9, 9.

exenterō, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [ἐξεντερόω] *to eviscerate, embowel, draw*: exenteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 *fin.* ‖ Transf.: *to empty*: marsupium alicujus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 3: opes argentarias mihi, ib. 5, 2, 7. **2.** *to torture, torment*: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, ib. 3, 1, 1.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely ivi), ĭtum (*fut.* exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth, to go away*: dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 43: foras, id. Casin. 5, 2, 51: ex urbe, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: e patria, id. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7: ab urbe, Liv. 10, 37: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7. de ovo (cornix) a cauda, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, *leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in terram, *to land*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 135: in luminis oras, *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 171: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288. Of things: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 27 culpa nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 127: numi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, ib. 2, 25, 61. Nilus per septem portus in maris exit aquas, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35: color in florem heliotropii exit, id. 37, 6, 22. *Pass. impers.*: uti inde exiri possit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium exitur foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*: paludati (praetores) exeunt, *set off for the battle-field*, ib. 1, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39. ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. *Pass. impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: postquam exitum est maxima copia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 64. **3.** *to issue, escape*: cujus (locoratis) e ludo tanquam ex equo Trojaro meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82. **4.** Of plants: *to come up, spring forth, sprout*: plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: semina e terra in fruges, Plin. 11, 30, 36: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57. *Absol.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3. **5.** *to ascend, rise*: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr. 6, 887: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbos, Virg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8. ‖ Fig.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia. Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: exire aere alieno, id. Phil. 11, 6, 13: quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: libri ita exierunt, haec fuerunt edi, id. Att. 13, 13: ea res prudite ajt et in

vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12: exiit opinio, decessurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, Id. Galb. 20. 2. Legal t. t. potestate, de or a potestate alicujus exire, *to be emancipated, to become free*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, 66. 3. Esp. of time: *to run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 53: induciarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8. 4. *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress*: exire extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6 probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11· digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11· continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, Id. 8, 6, 14. 5. *to pass away, perish*: opus laudabile, nunquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38· Liv. 6, 37. Esp. with de or e vita, *to die*: quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4, 15: e vita tanquam e theatro, Id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.

B. Act. (mostly poet.) *to go or pass beyond*: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18 Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52· flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698. 2. *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. Aen. 5, 428: feros exibant dentis adactus jumenta, Lucr. 5, 1329. procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Id. 6, 1216· profluvium sanguinis, Id 6, 1205 vim viribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 750

II. Fig. *to exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632. 2. Of time *to end*: ad extium aetatem, ad ultimam aetatem, Fest. *s. v.* ad. (Hence It. *uscire.*)

exequise, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsequ

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* I. *to work thoroughly*, hence, milit. *t. t. to drill, train, exercise*: copias cogere, exercere, Caes. B. G 5, 55. navem in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet, Nep. Dion. 9 and in gen. *to train, exercise*: ea juventutis exercendae causa fieri praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23 in graminels exercent membra palaestris, Virg. Aen. 6, 642 corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79 genus pugnae quo se Germani exercuerant, Caes. B. G 1, 48 exercent sese ad cursuram, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 5 cursu, luctando, pila, saliendo sese exercebant, id Bac 3, 3, 25: quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27. So Reflect.: exercemur in venando, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161 faciunt idem quum exercentur athletae, id Tusc. 2, 23, 56. 2. *to employ, occupy*: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, pius agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent, *who superintend them*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg. G. 1, 210· i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep you employed*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, Lucr. 2, 96· exercita cursu flumina, Virg. G. 3, 529: exercere feras, *to hunt*, Tryph. Dig. 7, 1, 62. *Mid.* Gestiunt pugni mihi. *So.* Si in me exerciturus, quaeso in pariete ut primum domes, *use them on me*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till*, Virg. Aen. 7, 798: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Virg. G. 1, 219· exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31. Poet.: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, exercere diem, *employ the day in labour*, Virg. Aen. 10, 808.

II. Fig. of the mind: Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, Id. Brut. 90, 309: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 42: Aristoteles adolescentes ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, Cic. Or. 14, 46: ad haec te exercitum natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, Id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: exercendae memoriae gratia, Id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15· si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, Cic. Or. 28, 99: sese quotidianis commentationibus, Id. Brut. 71, 249: cur non in utramque protinus locum se exercuerit? Quint. 4, 2, 29.

3. *to practise, follow, exercise an employment; to employ oneself about, to make use*: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3 quam scit, excerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44· exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. Manil. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30: arma, Virg. Aen. 4, 87: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: judicium, *to administer*, Cic. Arch 12, 31: quaestionem inter sicarios, Id. Fin. 2, 16, 54 regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 24. imperia, Virg. G. 2, 370: inimicitias, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, Sall. C. 9· odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275. facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10· scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17. foede victoriam in captis, Id. 6, 22 amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69. pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnize*, Virg. Aen. 4, 99 nomen patris, *to bear his name*, Plin. Pan. 21. 3. *to disturb, vex, harass* meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Fusc 5, 1, 3 nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4 non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg G 4, 453 aliquem odus, Id. Aen 4, 622 te de praedio Ovise exerceri, molesto fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1422 ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11 simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40 quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5 nate Iliacis exercite fatis, Virg. Aen. 3, 182 curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634. [*Ex-erce-o* probably contains the same root as the Greek ἔργ-ον others connect it with *arceo*, in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercibĭlis, e, *adj.* [exerceo] *practicable*: regula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

exercĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [exercito] *exercise*: corporum, App Flor. p. 351.

exercĭtātē, *adv. with practice, in a practised manner*: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *an exercising, exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, Id. Coel. 5, 11: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. juris civilis exercitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: exercitatio ususque dicendi, Id. Coel. 22, 54· linguae, id. de Or. 3, 24, 94· magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Am. 5, 17 artes exercitationesque virtutum, Id. de Sen. 3, 9.

exercĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer*: Plin. 23, 7, 63. agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136.

exercĭtātrix, īcis, *f. Adj.* [id.] *that exercises*: duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [exercito].

I. Adj.: *practised, versed, trained*: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 110: homo et in aliis [illegible] exercitatus et in hoc multum et saepe versatus, Id. Quint. 4, 3: [illegible] exercitati in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 72: in uxoribus necandis, Cic. Cluent. 11, 32: milites superioribus proeliis [illegible] citati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. *Comp.*: (homines) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17. *Sup.*: in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi piratae simique, Id. Manil. 18, 55: in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 *fin.*: ad rem, Cic. Varr. 5, 54, 142. 2. *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled* (rare): curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Id. Rep. 6, 26: syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: nemo exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled*, Petr. 83. *Comp.*: non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambigue Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.

exercĭtē, *adv. in a practised manner*: App. M. 11, p. 272

exercĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exerceo] *practice, exercise, administration* (for exercitatio): inertia plus detrimenti fecit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: navium, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20· publici judicii exercitio, Papin. ib. 1, 21, 1 (dub.)

exercĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *exercise*: equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55. Vell. 2, 109. allarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1.

exercĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [exerceo] *to exercise frequently or diligently* (rare as *verb. finit.*): Achilles ibi se ac suos curru exercitaviase memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer* huic Curculio's exercitor is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9. Mart. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*

II. *one who carries on any business*. cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper*, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4 *fin.*: navis, ratium, *a shipmaster, captain*, Ulp. ib 14, 1, 1.

exercĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [exercitor] *pertaining to exercise*: jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12. II. *pertaining to trade, business*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14 tit. 1.

exercĭtālis, e, *adj.* [exercitus] *pertaining to an army*: vir, Cassiod Var. 11, 1

exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exerceo].

II. Adj.: *vexatious, severe*: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, ib. 1, 17. As neut. subst.: noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *to bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1 60. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only acc. to the statement of Festus exercitiorem, exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui) sicut ab exercitato exercitatiorem, exercitatissimum, Fest. *s. v.* exercitionem.

exercĭtus, ūs (*gen. sing.* exerciti, Naev. in Charis p. 103 P.) *m.* [exerceo] *exercise*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7. II. Meton.: in milit lang. *a numerous and disciplined body of men, an army*: exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 36 parare, Sall. C. 29. scribere, Liv. 2, 43. conficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43: facere, ib. 5, 8, 23: confiare, ib. 4, 6, 15: continere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cogere, ib. 3, 17: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ducere, Sall. C. 11. transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: multi ex veteribus Pompei exercitibus evocantur, id. B. C. 1, 3· ipsi exercitus dimittant, *let them disband their armies* ib. 9. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 44. As *infantry*, in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 36, [illegible]. II. Poet.: *a host, swarm, flock, etc.*: corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 382: id. Aen. [illegible]

exero, v. exsero.

ex-ĕro, I. *v. a.* [illegible] *deviate* (rare): [illegible] (aequa), Stat. Th. 6, 4[illegible] versitatis, Oppi. Hal. 3, [illegible]

exertus, a, um, *Part.* [illegible]

…sultor, oris, m. [exsilio] *that skips merrily?* musorum (aditus), *the nimble muses*, Lucr. 4, 22.

exsto, extĭtī, extĭtum, 1. v. n. [ex-sto] *to stand out, be visible, be seen, appear, be found, exist, be present, be extant, be in existence, be in a place, be left, remain, survive, be left alive, be left behind, be left over, be left out, be left undone, be left unfinished, be left unperformed, be left unpaid, be left unsettled, be left unsolved, be left unsolved, be left unsolved

quid. Cic. in. 267. §. 12. *examine, measure, weigh:* ut perpendiculum exiguum, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63: pondus marginibus suo more, Suet. Vesp. 47: aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35. § 139. §§. Fig.: *to drive out, expel:* lassitudo omni ut exigunda ex corpore, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 4. 2. Esp.: *to require, demand, claim, exact:* ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos mittimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11: pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7: nomina sua, id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obsides ab Apolloniatibus, ib. 3, 12: viam, *to demand the construction of a road*, Cic. Verr. 1, 59, 154: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4, 17: exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6: complores literas exspectabo vel potius exigam, ib. 15, 16: ab hoc acerbius exigit fatura quod dederat, *demands back*, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: non ut a polita, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478: poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira 2, 23: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18: exigerem ex te cegrenumque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119: exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Absol.* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: quum res exigat, Quint. 3, 11, 5. In *pass.*: *to be solicited, dunned:* exigor portoriis, Caec. in Gell. 15, 14 *fin.*: esse pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Met. Numid. in Gell. 15, 14. §. *to lead, spend, pass:* medium diem exegerat horum, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: vitam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: aevum, Lucr. 4, 1231: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ultimum tempus jucundius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: aerumnam, *to undergo*, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 12. 4. *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: jamque opus exegi, Ov. M. 15, 871: exactus tenui pumice versus est, Prop 3, 1, 8: commentarii sunt exacti, Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to attain to*, id. 1, 9, 2. §. *to weigh, ponder, consider:* si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv. 34, 32: opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: omnia argumenta ad obrussam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: so ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.*: illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, Quint. 1, 5, 19. 6. *to treat, consult, deliberate:* de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Plane. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: secum aliquid, Virg. Aen. 4, 476: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49.

exigŭē, *adv. briefly, slightly, scantily:* hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic. Am. 16, 58: exigue sumptum penebant (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: ratione inita frumentum ne exigue dierum XXX. habere, hardly, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: celeriter exigueque dicere, *briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3: Virgilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *in a slight degree*, id. 9, 9.

exiguĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus] *scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity:* with *gen.*: quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem diuturnitas consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 29: conglaciarunt, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Cels. 4, 5, 1: fluct. Suet. Claud. 38: frumenti, Dig. Just. 19, 2, 13, § 5: temporis meum fuit culpabilius, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. *Absol.*: Omnia animadvertit, sumo cupias propter exiguitatem non facile adduci, ib. 3, 22.

exiguo, *adv. slightly, scantily:* Serib. Comp. 240.

exiguum, *adv. slightly, sparingly, poorly:* durante, Plin. 20, 75, 97: tument vela, Lucan. 5, 421.

exiguus, a, um, *adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean:* exilis et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: corpusculo exiguo, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24: mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: orationem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: finis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: partem exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9: literae tuae exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7: exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: fructus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. Od. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: lana, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: vox grandis aut exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguaeque animi, Cland. in Eutr. 2, 381. *Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 15: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28. *Sup.*: pars exiguissima, Ov. H. 14, 113: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. §§. Subst. exiguum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* exiguum exempsi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37: temporis, Plin Ep. 7, 27: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguo post obitum hostis, *a short time after*, Plin. 31, 2, 3. [Prob. from *exigo*, cf. *contiguus*, from *contingo* and hence lit. "measured," "weighed," "limited" Others derive it from *ejicio*.]

exilio, v. exsilio.

exilis, e, *adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble:* exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: jecur horridum et exile, ib. 2, 13, 30: femur, Hor. Epod. 8, 10: exiles digiti, Ov. M. 6, 143: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20: solum, *poor*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa superunt, *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, *cheerless*, id. Od. 1, 4, 17: hereditas, Plin. Pan. 40: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: vox (*opp.* plena), Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *free from*, Pl. Gloch. 4, 1, 21. *Comp.*: caro prunorum exilior, Plin. 15, 13, 12: vox feminis quam maribus (*opp.* gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269. *Sup.* seems not to occur. [Contr. from exigilis, either from exigo or ex and ago; cf. exiguus.]

exilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness:* aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: folierum, id. 24, 19, 118: soli, Col. 2, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quarundam literarum (*opp.* pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4: in elocutio (*opp.* uberitatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50.

exiliter, *adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily:* nolo verba exiliter examinata extra, *feebly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50. *Comp.*: exilius dicere de aliqua re, *more briefly*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

eximie, *adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently:* C. Marius L. Plotium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie ut unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3: eximie atque verissime optaari, id. 12, 8: exercere, Juv. 11, 1: politeri omnia, Liv. 42, 29: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38: mederi, id. 23, 6, 38: eruntum temptum, Liv. 25, 40.

eximietas, ātis, *f.* [eximius] *excellence, eminence:* Spinae, Ep. 2, 21.

eximius, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] *taken out, excepted* (rare in this sense), *extraordinary, uncommon, excellent:* ea quae eximia plerique et praeclara videntur, parva dicerte, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et perpetuanda fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 125: Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Manil. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 5, 31, 82: eximiae formae puer, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestantii corpore tauri, Virg. G. 4, 538: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: belli genius, Pl. Rep. 1, 12: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: laus, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594. Poet. with partitive *gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15. And with *inf.*: eximius animum servare sub undis, *exceedingly skilful*, Lucan. 3, 697.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo] *to take out, take away, remove:* eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: ulmos bene cum radicibus, ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 31: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9: ilienum cani vivanti, Plin. 30, 6, 17: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129: aliquem de reis, ib. 4, 19, 41: Phraatem numero beatum eximit virtus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74. 2. *to free, release, deliver:* eum tanquam e vinculis eximemus, Cic. Or. 28, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6: urbem obsidione, Liv. 38, 15: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101. §§. Fig.: *to take away, remove, banish:* si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentias conjunctionesque, id. Am. 7, 23: alicui laetitudinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: religionem, Liv. 4, 31: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11: exempta fine patere, *without end*, Lucr. 1, 975. *Pass. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinantur, *they cannot be convinced*, Tac. A. 6, 22. 3. Esp.: *to free, release, deliver:* aliquem metu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: iis (rationibus) acusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem scelori, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20: poenae, Paul. Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: optimatibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28. *Absol.*: mos sorte (opus fatum) nisi quod te quisque eximi voluerit, id. 4, 2, 34. 4. Of time, *to consume, waste, procrastinate:* Clodius regnitis diem dicendi eximendi occupit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: diebus quinquaginta dicendi tempus eximitur, Pl. Mil. 4, 2: diem, Liv. 2, 30: multo tempore, Plin. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exemptus, Suet. 17 *fin.*

exin, *adv.* v. exinde.

exindŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [exinde] *to empty, exhaust, empty out:* Varro ap. Non. 547, 15.

exinĭtio, ātum, 1. v. a. [exinde] *to begin:* Varro ap. Non. 547, 15.

exinsulo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [exinde] *to empty, exhaust, empty out:* Varro ap. Non. 547, 15.

unum donatisubus, *to consume*, Pand. Dig. 32, 1, 89 *fin.*: onusta vehicula eximere, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 29: hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35: multiplici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted*, id. 18, 22, 51.

exinānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exinanio] *an emptying, evacuation*: alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38: florescendi, *an exhausting*, id. 17, 2, 2.

ex-indĕ, and **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde) *adv.*]. Of space (rare): *out from that place, thence*: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidico, exin velum vortitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 47: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave armatus irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commageuam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12. 2. Of local succession: *after that, next*: exin mari finitimus aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos peditas sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. ||. Of time: *after that, thereafter, then*: iterum esse idem visum: exin filium ejus esse mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur manes; exinde per amplum mittimur Elysium, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42. With *ubi* or *postquam*: ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 84: incendit animum famae venientis amore: exin bella viro memorat, Virg. Aen. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem perfectis referunt, ib. 8, 306. 2. *from that time, since then*: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: Cod. Justin. 7, 33. |||. Of other relations: to indicate the origin or cause: *thence*: nec quicquam idoneï lueri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiae contigerit, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 14. 2. to indicate the standard or measure: *hence, accordingly*: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque evidem sapere eum omnes ducimus, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire: id. Most. 1, 3, 71: ad modos alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

exinfulābat, exsecrabat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Fest. *s. v.*

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [existimo] *that may be conceived, probable, likely*: Cocl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 5.

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a judging, judgment, opinion*: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnato, Cic. Clu. 20, 56 non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehendo, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: militis de imperatore existimatio, Liv. 4, 41: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis feciss es, Cic. Verr. 3, 38, 113: vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 27. ||. *reputation, good name, honour, character*: existimatio est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem ant existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine consu, id. Flacc. 22, 52: judicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6: oppugnare, id. Fam. 3, 10: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: aliquid de existimatione perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *credit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.

existĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a judge, critic, connoisseur*: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intelligens, id. Brut. 93, 320: intelligens dicendi, ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1: existimator metuendus, Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istĭmo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aestimo] *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem*: constr. with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *infin.*, *a relat. clause, de*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: M. Fulcinius domi suae honestus existimatus est, id. Caecin. 4, 10: P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8. popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, quem adsat, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 23: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138. In the *pass.* followed by an *infin.*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin. Pass. impers.*: huic (lateri) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, ib. 5, 13 *fin.* With a *relative clause*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Tor. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85: Caes. B. C. 3, 102. With *de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimaturos videmus, id. Fam. 1, 7. *Pass. impers.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, id. Brut. 21, 82. *Absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29. *Pass. impers.*: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

existo, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, Cic. Att. 10, 4: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17 clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: fames, Vell. 2, 112: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: anhuus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): exitus exitiales habere, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12: donum, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: scelus, ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, Plin. 10, 72, 93 criminosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Cal. 50.

exĭtĭālĭter, *adv. perniciously*: amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *a going* or *coming out*: ex utero, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 30.

exĭtĭōsē, *adv. perniciously*: *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87. *Comp.*: Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31. *Sup.*: Tert. Anim. 34.

exĭtĭum, ii, *n.* (*gen. plur.* exitium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67) [exeo] Orig. but obsolete, *a going out, egress*: exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus, Fest. *s. v.* ||. *destruction, ruin, mischief*: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 11: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit, *and*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: nullius exitium patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 223: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: usque adeo flagitatus est donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. In *plur.*: omnibus exitiis interii, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7. civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, id. Mil. 2, 3: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, ib. 2, 5: haec nos suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, Virg. Aen. 7, 129.

exĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exeo].

exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [exeo] *a going out* or *forth, egress, departure*: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69: hostis concideret mactatu maesta parentis, exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: amnis, *discharge*, id. 6, 728: animal (*i. e.* venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586. In *plur.*: singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21.

2. Meton.: *place of egress, outlet, passage*: exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 14, 40. In *plur.*: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48. ||. Fig.: *end, close, conclusion, termination*: hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic. Manil. 1, 3: ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et finiem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164: fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 35, 10: superioris anni, id. 30, 26: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: vitae, Nep. Eum. 13. In the *plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi digressionem, *outlets, opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312.

2. Esp. *end of life*: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74. In *plur.*: nonnunquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89. 3. *issue, result, event*—eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, id. Fam. 6, 1: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: Cottae consilium quem habueret exitum? ib. 5, 29. futuri temporis exitus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29. In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34: (fortuna) belli secundos reddidit exitus, ib. 4, 14, 38: exitus acta probat! *the event, forsooth, is the test of our actions!* Ov. H. 2, 85.

ex-jūro, avi, 1. *v. a. to swear solemnly*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 22.

exlecebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj. beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. in Non. 10, 19: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmoveo, v. emoveo, *init.*

ex-obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo] *dug* or *scraped out*: dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

ex-obscēro, i. v. n. *to entreat accordingly*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 93.

exŏchădĭum, ii, n. = ἐξοχάδιον, *canvas pilot*: Marc. Emptr. 31. Called also **exochas**, adis, *f.* = ἐξοχάδες: Aug. Ep. 149.

exŏcoetus, i, m. = ἐξώκοιτος, *a fish that sleeps on the shore*, a kind of blenny or *goby*, v. Adonis: Plin. 9, 19, 34.

ex-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [oculus] *to deprive of eyes*: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: necesse est prorsus exoculatum esse fortunam, *eyeless, blind*, App. M. 7, p. 188.

exŏdiārius, ii, m. [exodium] *an actor in the exodium or after-piece*: Amm. 28, 4.

exŏdĭum, ii, n. = ἐξόδιον, *a comic interlude* or *after-piece*: Liv. 7, 2: Juv. 3, 175: Suet. Tib. 45. (v. Smith's Ant. 512.) **II.** Metaph.: *a conclusion, end*: exodium est finis: in exodio vitae: ad exodium adducere *or* ducere, Varr. in Non. 27, 14 *sq.*: Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n., *incep.* [root OL: v. adolesco] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up*. Only in the *part. perf.*: exoletus, *q. v.* **II.** *to stop growing*: multa sunt quae negligentia exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3. **III.** *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease*: exolescentes literae, *wearing away, obliterated*, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exoleceret, Tac. A. 11, 15; patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 24: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3. In the *part. perf.*: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35 mos civitatis, Suet. Galb 4 exoletae et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12. *Absol.*: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [exolesco] *grown up, full grown, mature*: exoletus qui excessit olescendi, id est crescendi modum, Fest. s. v. adolescit: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 872 P. **2.** Subst. *a catamite of mature age*: scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prol. 17: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, sempor exoletos, semper lupas duceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: Suet. Caes. 49: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.

exolvo, v. exsolvo.

exŏmĭdes, sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 7, 12.

exŏmŏlŏgēsis, is, *f.* = ἐξομολόγησις, *a confession*: Eccl.

exŏnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exonero] *an unloading, lightening, discharge*: mercedis, Dig. Dig. 19, 2, 15 *fin.*

exŏnĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an unloader, discharger*: Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge*: navem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 26: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61: ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 20: stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103: vesicam, id. 27: morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40: amnes et lacus in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20: plenas exonerare colos, *to spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exoneres aegro, *send off*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 14: exonerata plebe colonis deductis, Liv. 10, 6. **II.** Fig.: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, id. 2, 2: parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, *exonerated, lived*, Liv. 42, 13 *fin.*: conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quasdibet aures, *to confide*, Sen. Ep. 3: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged*, Tac. A. 3, 54: dolorem convicio, Petr. 123: aes alienum, *to pay off*, Dig. Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto] *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* [exopto]. **II.** Adj.: *wished, desired, longed for, welcome*: edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 22: Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata mea, Ter. Heaut. 3, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19. *Comp.*: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, id. Att. 5, 15. *Sup.*: hare, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1.

ex-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wish or desire much, to long for*. With *acc.*: quae majori parti pulcerrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 132, 128: Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25: filium exoptavit potius? Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 3. omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96. With *infin.*: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. Fam. 4, 6: Ter. And. prol. 20. With *subj.*: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. *Absol.*: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro] *easily entreated or moved, placable, exorable*: si implacabiles fraxundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131. *Comp.*: in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20. **II.** Act.: *easily moving, persuasive*: carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābŭla, orum, n. *plu.* [id.] *means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments*: quotque exoretur exorabulis, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 6. judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who obtains by entreaty*: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

exōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [exorator] *she who obtains by entreaty*: Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93.

exorbitātio, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito] *a deviation, transgression*: disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbitātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a deviator, transgressor*: Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 *fin.*

ex-orbito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [orbita]. **I.** Neutr.: *to go out of the track, to deviate*: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 *med.*: stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5. Fig.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.* **II.** Act.: *to turn out of the track, turn aside*. Fig.: animum a tramite, ib. 5, 16.

exorcismus, i, m. = ἐξορκισμός, *an exorcism*: exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

exorcista, ae, m. = ἐξορκιστής, *an exorcist*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6: Firm. Math. 3, 5.

exorcizo, avi, 1. v. a. = ἐξορκίζω, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

ex-ordior, orsus, 4. v. a *dep. to begin a web, to lay the warp*: funem, Cato R. R. 135, 4. Fig.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, neque ad detexendam telam certos terminos, Pl. Ps. 1, 4. 7: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145. **II.** Fig.: *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with *acc., inf., ab* or *absol.* With *acc.*: consilia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 102: argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bac. 1, 2, 19: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33. With *inf.*: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 *fin.* With *ab*: ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, ib. 2, 8, 31. *Absol.*: jubent exordiri ita ut eum qui audiat benevolum nobis faciamus, ib 2, 19, 80: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis, ib. 6, 6.

exordium, ii, n. [exordior] *the beginning, the warp of a web*: non pauxillum togam praetextam ejus, quasi exordium pullum videam, Quint. 6, 3, 71. **II.** Fig.: *a beginning, commencement*: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium rerum diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3: institutae rei publicae clarum ac omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a qua totius vitae ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: passus ab exordio urbis Suet. Vesp. 8. In *plur.*: rerum, Lucr. 2, 333: primae pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 40. **2.** Esp. in rhetor.: *the beginning of a speech or composition*: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 8. And as t. t. the *exordium, introduction*: exordium est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.*: proximus liber a prima parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28. In *plur.*: id. 11, 3, 161: quae prima exordia sumat? Virg. Aen. 4, 284. And meton. *a writing, treatise*: Col. 5, 11, 13.

exŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* [exorior]. **II.** Subst.: (*sc.* sol) *the rising sun, the morning* (rare): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27 also *the east*: plantaria facito ab exoriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus, 3. and 4 (v. orior) *v. n. dep. to rise out or forth, to spring up, to rise*: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: exortus sol, Lucr. 3, 1057: exoriens sol, Virg. G. 1, 438: jubare exorto, id. Aen. 4, 130. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis literis, *recover myself*, Cic. Att. 7, 26. **II.** *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become*: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding*, Lucr. 6, 724: ipse novas assignationes instituit et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *arises, appears*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10: sic repente anuli beneficio Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, *became*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625. Fig.: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37: tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *sprang up*, Liv. 31, 40: a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, *are owing to*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: exorti utero dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, Cic. Fam. 1 5: id, quum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, id. Am. 14, 48: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg. Aen. 12, 583.

exormiston, i, n. = ἐξορμιστόν, *a fish*, perh. a kind of muraena: Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornātio, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] *an adorning, decorating, embellishing*: quae ad lavationem, quae ad exornationem pertinerent, *to the toilet*, Col. 12, 3, 2. **II.** Fig. of speech, *embellishment*: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. Inv 2, 3 *fin.* Esp. as a figure of speech Auct. Her. 4, 8, 11: Cic. Part. or. 3, 10.

exornātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an adorner embellisher*. Fig. of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* [exorno]. **II.** Adj.: *decked out, adorned* (rare) cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 43, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse, Post. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift out, sift, separate: ut aliquid ex aliquo secernatur, Sall. C. 36: aliquem, Virg. Æ. 11, 237: ut homo consilium prudentiæ in perspicuum mundum, ut aiunt, ex., Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 38: convivium parum belle, Sen. Ep. 89: acies, Liv. 32. Absol.: (consul) pro re copia satis provideret exercitui, provideo, lb. 90. ‖ To distinguish, discern, discriminate: ea signa amore coloe, quæ ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palæstra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam ista reddiderat modum atque immanem, id. Verr. 1, 34, 84: triclinium ample magnificeque, lb. 2, 27, 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13: fig.: sibi me exorno ut placeam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 135: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depectam, ut dum vivat, memoriæ mei, I'll give him such a drenching, i. e. beating, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77. ‖ Fig.: quin tu te exornas scortum egregie? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 12: hominem exornavit, multitudo qui arcesseret, has instruxit, id. Ps. 4, 7, 65: Pythagoras exornavit eam Græciam, quæ Magna dicta est, præstantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: philosophiam falsis gloriis, lb. 2, 5, 13: L. Fulvius decimi honore (i. e. consulatu) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 98, 382: quid exornamus philosophiam? set up with praises, extol, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

ex-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty: quem ego, ut mentitur tabernæ possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: nemo te exoremus necesse est, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: sine te exorem, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: sine te exorarier, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina sæpe deos, appease, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6: filiæ patrem frequentibus literis, to reconcile, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a stili cæde precibus, to dissuade, Just. 9, 7: gnatum ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, obtain, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13: pacem divum, Virg. Æn. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Ars. 2, 11, 42. With double acc.: hanc vestem filiis sine te exorem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 86: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 112. In pass.: opem exoratis fero, Ov. M. 9, 700. Absol.: exorando haud adversando sumendam operam censeo, Pl. Mich. 1, 2, 22.

exorsa, orum, v. exsors.

exorsus, a, um, Part. [exordior]. In pass. signif. begun, commenced: exorsa tela, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta præpe, retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Subst. exorsa, orum, n. plu. a beginning, commencement: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, a long circumlocution, Virg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem fortunamque ferent, beginning, undertaking, id. Æn. 10, 111.

exortus, ūs, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement: orationis, Cic. Manil. 4, 12.

exortīvus, a, um, adj. [exortus] pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, ascendant: mansura, Plin. 7, 49, 50. ‖ Meton.: eastern: pars, id. 18, 34, 77: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39. In neutr. plur. subst.: Narbonensis Galliæ exortiva, the eastern part, id. 6, 34, 39.

exortus, a, um, Part. [exorior].

exortus, ūs, m. [exorior] a rising out, rising: solis, Anct. Her. 3, 22, 36: stellarum, Plin. 2, 15, 12: æquinoctiales Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

ex-os (nom. exossis, App. Apol. p. 322), ossis, adj. without bones, boneless: Lucr. 3, 721. ‖ Meton.: pliant, supple: App. M. 1, p. 104.

exossātĭo, ōnis, f. [exosculor] a kissing: columbarum, billing, Plin. 10, 34, 52

exosculātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a kissing: Aug. in Ps. 44, 4: Christi, Vulg. Cant. 1, 1: fig.: pacis, Aug. Ep. 140, 4: Dei, id. Ep. 187, 6: Ecclesiæ, id. Ep. 149, 16.

ex-osculor, ātus, 1. v. a. dep. to kiss very much, kiss fondly: matrem ut diu exoculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17: collum uxoris, Suet. Cal. 33: manus cum fleta, id. Oth. 12. ‖ Fig.: to praise greatly, approve, admire: Gell. 2, 26.

exossis, is, v. exos.

exsăno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [exos] to deprive of the bones, to bone: mirum ni hic me quasi murænam exossare cogitat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24. Poet.: atque exossato ciet omni pectore fluctus, boneless, i. e. flexible, Lucr. 4, 1267: exsanatus ager, without stones, cleared, Pers. 6, 52.

exostra, æ, f. = ἐξώστρα, a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: transf. publicity: quibuscum jam in exostra belluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. ‖ a hanging bridge, used in besieging cities: Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, Part. [odi]. ‖ Act. hating exceedingly, detesting: si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Æn. 5, 687: pugnas, lb. 12, 818: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7. ‖ Pass. hated exceedingly, hateful, odious: diis exosos, Gell. 2, 18: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23.

exōtĕrĭcus, a, um, adj. = ἐξωτερικός, external, exoteric: libri, opp. acroatici, Gell. 20, 5.

exōtĭcus, a, um, adj. = ἐξωτικός, foreign, exotic: unguenta, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 42: vinum, Gell. 13, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246: sermo, id. M. 1 init.: Græcia i. q. Magna, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11. ‖ Subst. exoticum, i, n. a foreign garment: id. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow or turn very pale: viden' ut expalluit! Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 32: Ov. M. 6, 602: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. Poet. with acc.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, who dreaded not the draughts, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.

ex-palliātus, a, um, adj. [pallium] robbed of his cloak: Pl. Casin. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, adj. exceedingly pale (rare): expallido colore, Suet. Cal. 30 (al. pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. carn. 57.

expalpo, 1. v. a. and expalpor, 1. v. a. dep. to obtain by coaxing or flattery: exora, blandire, expalpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. in Non. 104, 12.

expalpŏnĭdes, æ, v numorumexpalponides.

expalpor, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. v. a. to spread out, unfold, expand: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2: expassæ delubri fores, opened wide, Tac. H. 5, 13. Reflect.: vagus ille, quum expanditur, annus (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30. Fig.: rerum naturam dictis, explain, Lucr. 1, 127. (Hence It. spandere; Fr. épancher and épanouir.)

expansĭo, ōnis, f. [expando] a spreading out, expansion: corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

expansus, a, um, Part. [expando].

ex-papillātus, a, um, adj. [papilla] bared to the breast: expapillato brachio, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 44.

ex-partus, a, um, adj. [pario] past bearing: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

expassus, a, um, Part. [expando].

expatior, v. expatior.

expatare, in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Fest. s. v.

ex-patrĭcius, ii, m. one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician: Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

ex-patro, āvi, 1. v. a. to squander in voluptuousness: Cat. 29, 17.

ex-pavefăcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to terrify, frighten (rare): animalia ad exercitum expavefacienda hominum, Sen. Ep. 89 fin.: magitus teneri aqua expavefactis, Veg. Vet. 4, 36.

ex-pavĕfio, 3. v. a. to be sorely afraid of: Stat. S. 3 praef.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, 3. v. n. and a. incep. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.: ad tumultum alterum, Plin. 10, 75, 97: Liv. 6, 34: asseres a primo conspectu eos expavescunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With acc.: tonitrua præter modum, Suet. Aug. 90: muliebriter ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

ex-pāvĭdus, a, um, adj. greatly terrified: Gell. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. épeuré.)

expectatio, expecto, etc., v. exspect.

ex-pectŏro, 1. v. a. [pectus] to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind: tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. in Non. 26, 6.

ex-pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, adj. [peculium] stripped of property: servi, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pēdio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, (fut. expedibo, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 36) 4. v. a. [pes] Lit. to free one caught by the foot in a snare: hence, in gen. to extricate, disengage, set free: vinire, in quo se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 102: non mortis laqueis expedies caput, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimæra, lb. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes expedior, I make my way in safety, Virg. Æn. 2, 633: curas sagaces expediunt (Claudiæ manus) per acuta belli, bring or help through, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76: per quot discrimina rerum expedior? escape, Val. Fl. 1, 217: expedit errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669: aditus expediunt, level, facilitate, Cæs. B. G. 7, 86 fin.: sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9: iter fugæ per invias rupes, Liv. 38, 2: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12. ‖ By further generalization: to get in readiness, make ready, prepare: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem mudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Cererem canistris, Virg. Æn. 1, 702: convivia mediis tertia, Val. Fl. 2, 241: cibaria pastoribus, to provide, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas, Ov. A. A. 1, 422: arma, Cæs. B. G. 7, 18 fin.: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25: ferrum, id. 24, 26: naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4 fin.: legiones, id. B. G. 7, 27: rem frumentariam, ib. 7, 36: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: celeriter sese Galli equites expediunt Cæs. B. C. 1, 51. Poet.: trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, sent, hurled, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. Absol. to reflect. sign. to arm oneself for battle: Tac. H. 1, 10. ‖ Fig.: to bring out, extricate, release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitiæ sua impedimenta sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: hæserem, nisiun me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: quomodo me ex hac expediam turba? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20: aliquem omni molestia, lb. 2, 25: se asrumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis, of providing safety, Cic. Mil. 4, 10. ‖ To put in order, arrange, set right: cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, id. Att. 11, 18: expediri et confiteare res, id. Brut. 42, 154: negotia, id. Fam. 13, 26: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, id. Att. 16, 6: Faberianum, lb. 12, 29: of a scholar un-

[illegible] *adv.* *without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely*: in his rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237 expedite fabulatus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63 loqui, Suet. Aug. 89. *Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69 navigare, id. Att. 6, 8. *Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, id. Fam. 6, 20.

expĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedio] Milit. *t. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign*: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem missi, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. Transf.: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8. ‖ In rhetoric, *a settling, determining*: habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68. 2. As a figure of speech, *a despatching, removing*: expeditio est, quum rationibus compluribus enumeratis, quibus aliqua res aut fieri aut non fieri potuerit, ceterae tolluntur, una relinquitur, quam nos intendimus, id. 4, 29, 40. ‖ In architect.: *an arranging, preparing*: Vitr. 6, 3, 3: id. 8, 6, 9, Schneid.

expĕdĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio] *pertaining to a military expedition*: usus, Spartian. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16.

expĕdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expedio]. ‖ Adj.: *unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand*: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, *lightly clothed*, id. Mil. 10, 28: Segima, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 3, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *without incumbrance*, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26 expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.* Of things: ille expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, *more free from obstacles*, id. B. G. 1, 6: via [illegible] *adv.* *without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely*: in his rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237 expedite fabulatus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63 loqui, Suet. Aug. 89. *Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69 navigare, id. Att. 6, 8. *Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, id. Fam. 6, 20.

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[illegible] *adj.* [*pes*, *pedis*] *with unbound feet*: Cels. 2, 10.

expĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* (*poet. perhaps*) [illegible] *freedom of disbursement, expenditure*: Dig. 17, 2, 52, 2: Claud. 2 Cons. Stil. 229.

expĕdĭō, īre, *v. n.* [*pes*] *to be entangled, very much hindered*: Theod. Priscian. Diaetet. 13.

expĕdĭō, īre, *v. a.* [expedis] *to expend, spend, expend for*: Obl. Theod. 6, 4, 22.

expĕdĭō, īvi, ĭre, *v. a.* *freq.* [id.] *to entangle, involve, complicate, embarrass*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 72: id. *to distribute equably*: diei intercalationem intercalationibus quattuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [illegible] *money disbursed, expenses*: Dig. 17, 2, 52, 2: Claud. 2 Cons. Stil. 229.

expensa, ae, *f.* [expendo] *an expense, disbursement*: Obl. Theod. 6, 4, 22.

expensi, ōrum, *m.* [expendo] *an expense, disbursement*: Obl. Theod. 6, 4, 22.

expensio, ōnis, *f.* [expendo] *an expending, expenditure*: Obl. Theod. 6, 4, 22.

expensio, ōnis, *f.* [expendo] *an expending, expenditure*: Obl. Theod. 6, 4, 22.

expensor, ōris, *m.* [expendo] *one who weighs out money*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 72: id. *to distribute equably*: diei intercalationem intercalationibus quattuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, *v.* expensus.

expensus, a, um, *Part.* [expendo] *expended, spent*: esp. as a noun, **expensum**, i, *n.* *what is entered as the credit side of an account book* (cf. acceptus, no. II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146. And in the phrases, ferre aliqui expensum *or* pecuniam expensam, *to charge as paid, carry to the debit of*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 100 quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? ib. 100: haec pecunia necesse est ant data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: homines prope quadringentos *producing* dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecuniis expensas tulisset, Acad. Lent, Liv. 6, 14. Transf.: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, *transferred*, Oest. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Fig.: ipsam facilitatem suae expensam ferre debere, *charge it to*, i. e. *have to ascribe to*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditores suas negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, Scaev. ib. 42, 8, 24.

expergĭ-făcio, fēci, factus, *3. v. a.* [expergo] *to awaken, rouse*: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Cal. 6. ‖ *to arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefecere fenore pecus, Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 48: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaea mole per chordas digitis ex pergefacta, *awake, produced*, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, *to commit*, Pl. Cure. 1, 3, 42.

expergĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio] *an awakening, rousing*: a somno Aug. de vera relig. 50.

expergĕfio, factus, *v.* expergefacio

expergĭfico, ī, *v. a.* [expergo facio] *to awaken, arouse, excite*: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12.

expergĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that awakens or excites*: carmen, Sipp. Flor p. 349.

expergisco, *v.* expergiscor.

expergiscor, pervectus (*also* expergitus) sum, *dep.* [for*g*, in the *degrees*, *subj.* expergiscerer, Pompon. in Non. 479, 6], *3. v. n. dep.* [expergo] *to awaken* or *arouse* *oneself* from sleep, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: itaque simul ut expervecti sumus, simul illa contemnimus, id. Acad. 2, 18, 57: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37 ‖ Fig.: *to awake, to rouse or bestir oneself*: Tac. Ad. 4, 4, 23: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20.

expergĭtus, *adv.* *vigilantly, watchfully, actively*: ausculture, Sipp. Mi. 6 *ad fin.*

expergĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expergo].

ex-pergo, gi, gitum, *3. v. a.* [*pango*] *to stretch out* (*v.* pergo); hence, *to awaken, rouse up*: expergito pectore tendo, Apoll. in Mem. 194, 16: nec quisquam expergitus unquam, excubiae [illegible] death), Lucr. 3, 942. Fig.: hanc animi juventam [illegible], Gell. 2, 20: animus expergitus, Agg. Aquil. p. 302.

experiēns, entis, *Part.* [experior]. **I.** Adj.: *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious*: homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: peromnibus homo et experiens, ib. 4, 17, 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159. With *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to*, Ib. 1, 414. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

experimentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, experiment*: experientia tentare quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Itab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Veil. 2, 78: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (*i. e.* fidei), Ib. 7, 737. **II.** Meton.: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. *med.*: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longa experientia, Ib. 1, 46: qui cultus habendo sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parsis, Virg. G. 1, 4.

experimentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a trial, experiment*: nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, quum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortes agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

ex-pĕrior, pertus, 4. *v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test*: constr. *with acc., a depend. clause*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad rem ipsam parato, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: tacituralitatem nostram, id. Brut. 69, 241: amorem allicujus experiri, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: his persuasorant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12. cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50. With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 29. hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12. tum se denique errasse sentiunt, quum eos (amicos) gravi aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Am. 22, 84. With *a depend. clause*: lubet experiri, quo evasuru's denique, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562. *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium follitque experiendi potestatem, id. Am. 17, 62. **2.** In the *perf. tenses*: *to find* or *know by experience*: experti scire debemus, id. Mil. 26, 69 diem tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 73: puella jam virum experta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13. **II.** *to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of*: par est omnes omnia experiri, Cic. Or. 1, 4: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: libertatem, *to enjoy*, Sall. J. 31: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiendi spe quam experiendi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2: hos Suevi multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, *although they had often attempted it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. **3.** In law, *to try or test by law, to go to law*: aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic Quint. 11, 38: in jus vocare est juris experiundi causa vocare, Paul. Dig. 2 4, 1: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75. Hence, *to contend*: maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Pl. Cist. 2, 1 11.

[From the root PIRAT, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *pari-tum, pari-culum*, and probably in the Sans. *char*, "to find out," "to learn."]

expergĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [expergiscor]. **II.** Adj.: *roused, vigilant*: ut sint apes expergefactiores, Col. 9, 7, 5.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to*. With *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: in regnis nimis experties sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, Ib. 1, 31: animum advorte nunc jam, quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, *left ignorant of his amour*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 81. **II.** Meton.: *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without*. With *gen.*: solum est ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, quum cetera sint omnia expertia, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: laboris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: nuptiarum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: expers matris imperii, *disobedient to*, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 2. With *abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: metu, id. Asin. 1, 1, 31: omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33.

expertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [experior] *a trial, proof*: Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* [experior]. **I.** Adj.: *tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44: experta dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19. With *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Virg. Aen. 10, 173. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

expĕtesso or **expĕtisso**, 3. *v. a.* [expeto] *to desire, long for*: quae te amat tuamque expetiesit pulcram pulcritudinem, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 13.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto] *one who desires* or *longs for*: vestri, Symm.. Ep. 8, 45.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [expeto].

ex-pĕto, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish*. With *acc.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, id. Manil. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, Ib. 11, 30: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16 jus ab invitis, Liv. 3, 40: Plautinas fabulas, Pl. Casin. prol. 12: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to seek to take one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to contrive*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 4. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving to reach*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. With *a depend. clause* (post.): mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17: Hor. Epod. 11, 3. *Absol.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, Cic. Manil. 19, 57. **2.** *to reach, attain to, to last*: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 23. **II.** Neutr. with *in* and *acc.*: *to light upon, befal*: delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, id. Am. 1, 2, 33: omnes clades hujus bolli in eum, Liv. 1, 22: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 42. *Absol.*: in servitute erit potius mala iniqua *befal one*, Ib. 1, 1, 22.

explātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare). et vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1.

explātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an atoner, expiator*: impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

explātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [expiator] *atoning, expiatory*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 13.

explātrix, īcis, *f.* [expio] *an atoning* or *expiating priestess*: Fest. *v. piatrix.*

explātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *atonement, expiation*: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging, plundering* (rare): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: expilatores, qui sunt atrocissimi fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, Ulp. Dig. 47, 18 (de effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1.

ex-pīlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to pillage, rob, plunder*: si socios spoliat, sectatur expilas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. Manil. 19, 57 · thesauros, Liv. 31, 12: rem hereditariam, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 21. Fig. sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expliati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint, depict, paint over*: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31: genas, *to rouge*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8. se, Tert. Cult. fem. 12. **II.** Fig. of speech: *to picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

ex-pinso, 3. *v. a. to bruise to pieces grind*. Iar, Cato R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make satisfaction* or *atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate*: sacrum commissum quod neque expiari poterit, impie commissum esto: quod expiari poterit publici sacerdotes expianto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 29: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites explaverunt, *have avenged*, Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1 26: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: explandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4 11: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90 **II.** In gen.: *to make amends for make good*: haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Cas. B. C. 1, 7. malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: beneficio deorum et virtute militum expiato incommodo, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12. **2.** *to appease* (rare): agne etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.

expīro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (lit. *to fish out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, find out*: proinde explacare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19. simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he inquired no further* id. Pis. 28, 69.

explānābilis, e, *adj.* [explano] *clear, plain*: vox, Sen. de Ira 1, 3.

explānātē, *adv. plainly, clearly distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. 16, 8. *Comp.*:

ut definire vota possit, neque id faciat prudentia et augurato, sed quam explanatius, tam etiam uberius. Cic. Or. 33, 117.

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *a making plain, an explanation:* somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 116: nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem aequitatis, in qua juris erat interpretatio, id. Rep. 5, 2, 3: illustris sententiae suae, Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87.

2. Esp. as a fig. of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202. ‖ *distinct pronunciation:* dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 35.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer:* sunt explanatores, ut grammatici postarum, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 116: explanator interpres ejus legis, Lact. 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *explanatory:* liber, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* [explano].

‖ Adj.: *plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flatten or spread out:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13. ‖ Fig. *of speech: to make plain or clear, to explain:* qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscurum explanare interpretando, id. Brut. 41, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: aliquid conjectura, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280 quam amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33 de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall. C. 4. *Pass. impers.:* juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin 6, 23, 26.

ex-planto, 1 *v. a. to pull up, root out:* pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explāmentum, i, *n.* [explico] *that which fills up.* Lit. of food *a filling, stuffing:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19: si scieris, cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.* ‖ Fig. of speech: *a complement, supplement:* Seu, Suasor. 2 *ad fin.*

explendesco, v. explendesco.

ex-plēo, ēvi, ētum (old form, explenunt, for explent, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* Contracted forms: expleris, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: explessent, Liv. 23, 22), 2. *v. a.* [root PLE, "fill:" v. plenus] *to fill out or up, to fill full, fill:* fossam aggere explent, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 *fin.*: paludem cratibus atque aggere, ib. 7, 58: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: ego hic me intus explevi probe, *have stuffed myself*, Pl. Curc. 3, 16: ut aliquando ex eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 3, 42 *fin.*: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: locum, *to occupy entirely*, ib. 1, 45: explevi totas ceras quatuor, *have filled with writing*, Pl. Curc. 3, 40: quum constituisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Tim. 3 aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. 37, 47: tribus, id. 3, 64: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: his rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, *is made good*, ib. 7, 31: sic explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154. ‖ Fig.: *to fill up, complete, finish:* id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem suetemtatem videatur habituram et expleturam cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 42: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 1, 68: expiet conclusitque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230: sententias molioribus numeris, ib. 21, 40: autumnum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2. 2. Esp. *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease:* quae (literas Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnum sitim explere cupiens. Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5: jejunam cupiditatem, Lucr. 4, 877: explere cupiditates, actiare odium, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Coel. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32: desiderium, id. 1, 9: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: corda tuendo, Virg. Aen. 8, 265: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, ib. 1, 713.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform:* amicitiae munus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: explere susceptum rei publicae munus, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 27.

4. Of time: *to complete, finish, bring to a close:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.*: fatales annos, Tib. 3, 33. quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49. ‖ (*ex* privative) *to unload:* navibus expiebant *sese* terraque replebant, *disembarked*, Enn. Ann. 7, 72.

explētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expleo] *a satisfying:* in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to fill out, expletive:* in the later grammarians this term was applied to such conjunctions as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque:* Don. p. 1763 P.

explētus, a, um, *Part.* [expleo].

‖ Adj.: *full, complete, perfect:* quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21.

explicābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explico] *that may be accurately stated:* mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28.

explicābĭlĭter, *adv. in a distinct manner:* Diomed. p. 401 P.

explicātē, *adv. plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abunde dicunt et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

explicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling:* est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.

‖ Fig. of speech: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation:* multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 61, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an expounder, explainer:* rerum explicator prudens, Cic. Or. 9, 31.

explicātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder:* huic quasi ex altera parte oratoria vis dicendi adhibebatur, explicatrix orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32.

explicātus, a, um, *Part.* [explico].

‖ Adj.: *spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. 2. *plain, clear:* literae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, id. Att. 9, 7: in causa facili atque explicata, id. Planc. 2, 5. *Sup.:* explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin.*

explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out:* alarum, *spreading out*, Plin. 8, 40, 57. ‖ Fig. of speech: *an explanation, exposition:* (natura deorum) quam esset obscurior et quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 91.

explicit, in late Latin at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended:* Lit. *unrolled*, on account of the form of ancient books: solemne conspectis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit*, aut *Feliciter*, aut aliquid latius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [explico].

‖ Adj.: *disentangled, unimpeded, easy:* in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Iterdum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78.

ex-plĭco, avi *and* ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum *or* ĭtum (Cic. uses only atum, Caes. atum and itum), 1. *v. a. to unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo:* velum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 7: deus (Aesculapius) explicat orbes, (having assumed the form of a serpent), Ov. M. 15, 720: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: mercem, Petr. 14: plenas plagas, *to open the full nets*, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: capillum pecine, Varr L. L. 5, 29, 36: *fusos, to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 128: mare, *to calm*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *shalt have extricated thyself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151. 2. *to spread out, extend, display:* frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg. G. 2, 335: per obstantes catervas explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 44: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31: arida ligna in flammas (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, *to furnish*, Mart. 1, 100, 13 explicavi meam rem post illa lucra *amplified, enlarged*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 5

3. Esp. milit. t. t. *to form to line, to deploy:* ordinem, Liv. 2, 46: cohortes, Virg. G. 2, 280: equites se tum matim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C 3, 93: priusquam plane legiones ex plicari et consistere possent, ib. 2, 26

‖ Fig.: explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, *display*, Cic. Off 3, 20, 81. Sicilium multis undiqu cinctam periculis explicavit, *has se free*, id. Manil. 11, 30: da operam ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 D

2. Esp. *to disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish* peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices c expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: belli ratio nem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: rem fru mentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.*: si Fa berius nobis nomen illud explicat, nol quaerere, quanti, *settles that account* Cic. Att. 13, 29: si qui debitores, qui non possint explicare pecuniam, diffe rant solutionem, Callist. Dig. 42, 1, 31 consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientia est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscere re explicata boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Pompon. Dig. 27, 7, 1: transi ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui *I have finished*, Plin. Ep. 7, 4: ita commode explicui, ib. 8, 1: fugam Phaedr. 4, 7, 13: nihilo plus explicat a si insanire paret, *will make no more of it*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270. 3. Of speech *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit treat, state:* in mentem tibi non venit quid negotii sit vitam altissimo totam explicare? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 1

position, ut Cæsarem hanc opportunitatem dilectæ notis signis proficisci, id. B. G. 1, 38, 1&2: aliquid operibus propugnatoque collocati, id. Bell. Alex. 3, 4: ad explendum numerum, Nep. Alc. 3, 3: explere aciem, id. Ages. 4, 3: funera fando, Virg. Aen. 2, 562: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: Græcos orationibus, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: 300 de senatoribus solum, qui de causa animi agrestibus explebimus, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et cataphractis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quæ sint materiæ, Quint. 10, 5, 1. *Pass. impers.*: quæ vero sanxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.

ex-plōdo (also explaudo), si, sum, 3. v. a. *to drive out* or *off by clapping*: orig. of a player, *to hoot off*: histrio exsibilatur et explauditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 26: Æsopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 62, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: explosa Arbuscula, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77. II. Ingen.: *to drive out* or *away* (rare): aliquem in Arpinos, Adran. in Nen. 186, 6: (alios) in aerumnam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. Poet.: noctem explodentibus alis, *soaring away*, Lucr. 4, 712.

2. *to reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: explosæ ejectaque sententiæ, id. Fin. 3, 6, 23: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: nulla dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12.

explōrātē, *adv. for a certainty, securely, surely*: hæc ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 5.: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8. *Comp.*: explorativs promittere, ib. 6, 1. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

explōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [explоro] *an examination, exploration*: surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: explorationæ occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54. II. Milit. *t. t. a spying*: Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer*: *a prying person, a spy*: rerum, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

2. Adject.: *searching*: ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. præf. 11: fuci, Mart. 8, 51, 4. II. Milit. *t. t. a spy, scout*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 12, et alibi passim.

3. explorator vitæ, *one who can before the emperor to clear the way*: Inscr. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: cornua, *a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet. Cal. 45: scaphæ, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [explоro].

I. Adj.: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut di jam explоratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope explorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: victoria, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52: ratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 64: litteræ non explоratas a Cæsare, id. Att. 14, 9, 1: *not positive in the matter of time*, Suet. Aug. 4. *a. res explоrata, free from fear*, id. Att. 14, 19: id quo mihi explоratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16: quis est tam stultus, qui sit explоratus, se ad vesperum victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in rus (amicitiæ) nihil fidum, nihil explоratum habeas, id. Am. 26, 97: explоratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: pro explоrato habebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 9. *Comp.*: facilior et explоratior devitatio eglorum fore, Cic. Att. 16, 2. *Sup.*: explоratissima victoria, Vell. 2, 84.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *lit. to cry aloud* (v. plovo): explorare antiquos pro exclamare usos, Fest. s. v. *II. but usually to search out, ask to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*. With *acc.*: explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8: fugam hostium, id. Verr. 5, 17, 44: ambitum Africæ, Plin. 5, 1, 1: alicui (manus) agitu cæcum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 398: nubilum cœlum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: explorandi causa, Tac. A. 12, 56: ad explorandum flagrum locum castris, for discovering, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. G. 3, 537. With a relative clause: explorare, qui homines, inhabitent, Petr. 126: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.*: exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 3, 1, 2. In *part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: explorata et provisa, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 110: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: res non incertis jactatæ rumoribus, sed compertæ et explоratæ, Liv. 42, 13. de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4. *Absol.*: explorato, *it being ascertained*: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. H. 2, 49. III. Milit. *t. t. to spy out, reconnoitre*: speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallem transire possit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.*: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35. occulte explorare loca, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66. explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. *Absol.*: ante explorato et subsidiis positis, Liv. 23, 42. IV. *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Lucan. 2, 603: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456: Liv. 37, 7. fidem alicujus, Lucan. 8, 582.

explōsio, ōnis, *f.* [explodo] *a driving off by clapping*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

explōsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79 but some suppose explosorum in this passage to be the gen. pl. of explosus, v. Long. ad loc.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.* [explodo].

ex-pōlio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to smooth off, polish*: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: sedes expolitæ, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3. II. Fig.: *to polish, embellish, improve, refine*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 43: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95. Græca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11: nox te trina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11: nox te trina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11: nox te trina expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60.

expŏlītio, ōnis, *f.* [expolio] *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing*: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*: urbana, *of a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. miniacea, *in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. miniacea, Vitr. 7, 9. II. Fig. of style: *an adorning, embellishing*: in verbis inest quasi materia quædam. in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185. 2. As a fig. of speech: Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

expŏlītus, a, um. *Part.* [expolio].

II. Adj. *polished, smooth, neat, clean*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villæ expolitissimæ, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* expositi, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 27: *part.* expostus, Virg. Aen. 10, 694). 3. v. a. *to put* or *set out, to expose*: stravit pellibus hædinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias conspexit, *drawn out, displayed*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33: apparatum in portibus, Suet. Cæs. 10: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33: barbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem foris, *to turn out*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 14. Esp. of children, *to expose*: puellam ad necem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 18: Liv. 1, 4. II. Naut. *t. t. to set on shore, to disembark*: milites

ex navibus, Liv. 21, 4, 7: copias in terram, Cæs. B. C. 3, 23: in Africam, Liv. 27, 28: in Africa, id. 28, 44: in terra, Vell. 2, 87: in litore, Suet. Oth. 4: quibus explorandis exercitum exponimus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: quæris vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exponi, vendo meum, *have embarked, unpacked*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. (II) *to throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversæ tempestatis exponitur onus fuerit, *resort has been had to jettison*, Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8. 3. Mercant. *t. t.*: pecuniam, *to offer* or *be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei pecc. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4

4. *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose*: ne inermes provinciæ barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5. exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 21: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115. II. Fig.: totam causam, judices, expli-cemus atque ante oculos exponam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Cæcil 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publico ex posita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: præmium, *to offer*, id. Quint. 23, 74 expolita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46. 2. Esp. of discourse. *to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, ib. 1, 14: talis cœtus qualem exposui, ib. 1, 26: obscura dilucide, id Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, ib. 3, 4, 15: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210 sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Am. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Am. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38. his rebus expositis, ib. 7, 45: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47 exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52: ex memoria alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.* [exporrigo].

ex-porrigo, rexi, rectum (contr. *imperat.* expoige, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 53), 3 v. a. *to stretch out, spread out, extend*. equites in longitudinem. Auct. B. Afr 78. munitiones, id. 42 *fin.*: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48: se longo jugo (montes), Mel. 1, 19, 13: scamnum in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23: illic purpureo lætus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 896 exporrecto labello *protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, *smooth*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53. Fig.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9. (Hence It. *sporgere*; Sp. *espurrir*.)

exportātio, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] *exportation*: jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, exportatio, ut earum quibus egeremus invectio certe nulla esset, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13. II. *banishment, deportation*: Sen. Trang. 11.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry out, to convey away, export*: turus exportavit per mare e Phœnice Europam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolyma, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: frumentum in fame, ib. 7, 17: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg. G. 4, 256: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: o portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 40.

ex-posco, poposci, 3. v. a. *to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore*: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et implоro et exposco, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: simum proelii, Cæs. B. G. 1, 29: hoc absol.: *supplicationem*, Suet. Ner. 13. C. 3, 90 *fin.*: pacem, Plin. Pan. 11, 4

26: whether compromise with adversity ought to be sought, Tac. H. 1, 82: objections of this, Cæs. B. C. 1, 51: quod diem unum intercedere inter postulationem vestri exercitus, Liv. 7, 40. With infin.: illicere iterum animos liberos expostulat, Virg. Aen. 4, 79. II. Esp. = deposcere, to demand (the giving over to) or delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad expostulandos eos legati extemplo Lacedæmonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31: Nep. Them. 8.

expŏlītē, adv. plainly, clearly: non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed occultis significationibus, Gell. 3, 2.

expŏlĭtĭcĭus or -tĭus, a, um, adj. [expono] exposed (of a foundling). puella, Pl. Cas. in. prol. 79.

expŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, f. [expono] an exposing of an infant: Justin. 1, 4. II. Of speech: a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration: Auc. Her. 1, 10, 17: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

expŏlĭtĭuncŭla, æ, f. dim. [expositio] a brief exposition: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏnītor, ōris, m. [expono] an interpreter: somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5.

expŏlītus, a, um, Part. [expono]. I. Adj.: open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, open to all, lb. 2, 2, 152. Fig.: accessibile, affabile: numen, Lucan. 5, 103: homo obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: qui nihil expositum solent dedecere, Juv. 7, 54.

expostĭlātĭo, ōnis, f. [expostulo] an expostulation, complaint (rare): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: Tac. A. 1, 13. In plur.: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Cæsarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

expostŭlātus, ūs, m. [id.] a complaint: Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures mese auxilium expostulant, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, ib. 15, 53: quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: Armenium praesidiis vacuum fieri, expostulabat, Tac. A. 15, 17: ut Iberi obsidio decedant, expostulat, ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne tua merita supprimeres, Plin. Pan. 75. Absol.: expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77. 2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45: suctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23. II. to find fault, dispute, expostulate; to complain of: constr. the person blamed expressed by cum with abl.; the subject of the complaint by de with abl., by acc., by acc. and infin., or by relat. clause: lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: cum aliquo injuriam, Tac. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum mihi dotis adferre, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: magna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis dicturi expostulant, id. Verr. 3, 89, 207: expostulare, quia, peroussisses foris, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut frustrandis ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Phil. 13, 44.

expŏtus, v. epotus.

expressē, adv. with pressure, strongly: artus expressius frixare, Scrib. Comp. 198. II. Fig.: expressly, distinctly: Auc. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc verso significat, Col. 11, 1, 29. Of distinct pronunciation: ut ea (h litera) a nullo expressius efferatur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 ext.

expressĭm, adv. expressly, directly, distinctly: Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 26.

expressĭo, ōnis, f. [exprimo] a pressing or squeezing out: humidi, Paul. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 8. 2. Esp. in mechanics: a forcing apparatus to raise water: Vitr. 1, 1: id. 8, 7. 3. In architect.: a projection, a fillet, listel: id. 4, 4, fin.

expressŏr, ōris, m. [id.] one who presses or brings out: fig.: veritatis, Tert. Apol. 46.

expressus, a, um, Part. [exprimo]. I. Adj.: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: litterae litteraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 77, 189: corpora lacertis expressa, powerful, muscular, Quint. 8 praef. § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, fully formed, id. 2, 4, 6. Fig.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7. Of distinct pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque litteras sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59. Of affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut puellum, Cic. Or. 1, 37, 133.

expressus, ūs, m. [exprimo] a forcing apparatus for raising water: Vitr. 8, 7.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59: succum e semine, id. 20, 1, 2: succum flore, id. 21, 19, 74: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 488: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23 si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, had raised, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: tu si tuus blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expresseris, hast squeezed out, Cic. Att. 1, 19: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 165. And of the object pressed or squeezed: spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 med.: lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: oleum, id. 12, 27, 60. 2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express: (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40: expressa in cera ex annulo imago, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44: effigiem de signis, lb.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17: pulcer aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, has well developed, Quint. 8, 3, 10. II. Fig.: to extort, wrest, elicit: lex quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: quum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque illam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultima necessitate, Liv. 8, 2: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: expressa, ut confiteri se tabulas negaret, I have constrained, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112: expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words: quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, imitated, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad maiorum, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11. (vitis) imitatione ex aliqua expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: hanc speciem Pisistratus caedavit argento et vestiv expressit Aeschines vestitum, id. Div. 2, 56, 79: [illegible] id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: [illegible] Epithalamium virgines [illegible] tores Graeci et Latini [illegible] Anth. 6, 24: [illegible] magnum atque [illegible] expressum est, depicted, id. de Or. 3, 9, 32: experimento [illegible] And of translations: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: verbum a verbo expressum comprehendere diversum, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Tac. Ad. paul. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis argumentae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi litteras praeditus, nolo obscurari negligentius, id. de Or. 3, 12, 45: verba, Quint. 1, 3, 6.

exprŏbrabĭlis, e, adj. [exprobro] deserving reproach: Vulg. Prov. 18, 1.

exprŏbrātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a reproaching, upbraiding: alicui illiusce rei, Liv. 23, 35: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 37.

exprŏbrātŏr, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen. Contr. 1, 21 fin.

exprŏbrātrix, īcis, f. adj. [id.] reproachful, upbraiding: memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

ex-probro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [probrum] to consider disgraceful or ill-famous; to accuse of any disgraceful action; and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum esse genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic. Am. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num causa bellicos tibi exprobrare aut obicere videor? Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 132: vitia adversariis (al. in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5: pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Pl. Mil. 3, 4, 59. Absol.: eadem verba mutata pronunciatione indicant, affirmant exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, m. [expromitto] in law, one who promises to pay, a surety: Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 53.

ex-prōmitto, mīsi, 3. v. a. to promise or agree to pay: numos, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 36.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: heminas octo in urceum, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde senem ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93: mocstas voces, Virg. Aen. 2, 280. II. Fig.: to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: expromo benignum ex tete ingenium, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64: varios sensus, Lucr. 2, 387: in meo intimo crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 22. hilaritatemque convivam hinc inidem expromam tibi, I'll show myself to you, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 72. Absol.: id. Bac. 4, 4, 9. 2. Esp.: to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: sed jam expromo, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 213: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725: expromit, reperta in agro suo specum latitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerem, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1.

exprōmptus, a, um, Part. [ex promo].

exprŏpĕrātus, a, um, Part. [exproper] out-hastened, hurried: Sisenn. Grut. 660, 10.

ex-pŭdĕo, ēre, v. impers. [pudeo] shamefaced: Prosp. Epit. 1, 1.

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken by storm, capable of being stormed: Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3: Caes. B. G. 7, 36.

that may be taken or reduced; expugnable (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17: sibi non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: *Sutrium, exhaustible*, ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* [expugno].

I. Adj.: *that overcomes, efficacious*: expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 19. (al. expugnaclor.)

expugnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking by storm*: urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. Manil. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. In *plur.*: nocturnae (aedium), Cic. Att. 11, 23: Vell. 2, 91.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes by storm* (rare): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (a transl. of the Gr. Πολιορκητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39. Poet.: pecoris lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 365. Fig.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.

expugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *conquering, overpowering*: Tert. Anim. 57.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 55) 1. *v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce*: oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12 nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1146: naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: villas, Sall. J. 44: carcerem, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. 37, 25: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, Tac. Agr. 41. Of inanimate subjects: fulmina id oppidum expugnavere, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Euphrates Taurum montem expugnat, *breaks through*, id. 5, 24, 20: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *are counteracted*, id. 28, 10, 45. ‖ Fig.: *to conquer, subdue, overcome*: sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27 nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Cluent. 13, 36: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 20, 49: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21: coepta, *to accomplish*, Ov. M. 9, 619: sibi legationem expugnavit, *extorted*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 44: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 7: aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 130.

ex-pulsim, *adv. by driving out* or *away*: pila expulsim ludere, Varr. in Non. 104, 29.

expulsio, ōnis, *f.* [expello] *a driving out, expulsion*: expulsiones vicinorum, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to drive out, to expel* (rare). si me (i. e. pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare ministris, sum tua, *to drive back*, Mart. 14, 46: Seleucia per duces expulsata, subdued, Amm. 23, 6.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives out, an expeller* (rare): bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.* [expello].

expultrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that drives out or expels*: philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 5.

ex-pūmico, 1. *v. a. to rub off with pumice-stone.* Fig.: *to cleanse*: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expumo, v. exspumo.

expunctio, ōnis, *f.* [expungo] *an execution, performance*: Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blotter out, obliterator*: Tert. Or. 1.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.* [expungo].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to prick out, to cross* or *blot out, erase, expunge*: ut expungatur nomen, ne quid débeam, *may be cancelled*, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulere contaminus est expuncto in manipulo, *disbanded*, id. Cas. 4, 4, 29: decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay*, Papin. Dig. 49, 16, 15 2. *to set aside, remove*: Pers. 2, 13. ‖ *to compute, settle, adjust*: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Hermog. Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas, ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate*, Plin. 2, 26, 24: expungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off*, for subsequent rewards, Tert. Cor. mil. 1. 2. In gen.: *to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil*: effectum, id. Apol. 35: vota et gaudia Caesarum, ib. 35.

expuo, v. exspuo.

expurgātio, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo] *a justification, vindication, excuse*: habui expurgationem, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 10.

ex-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purge out, cleanse, purify*: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: sordida ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, id. 23, 7, 64. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? *cure of poetic phrensy*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51. ‖ Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. 2. Esp. *to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse*: me expurgare tibi volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 87. requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24. fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3.

ex-pūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy*: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop off, prune*: veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3: palos, id. 11, 2, 12. ‖ Fig.: *to consider well, to examine*: utramque rem simul, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 8. 2. *to fathom, comprehend*: quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

exquaero, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

ex-quiro, sīvi, sītum (exquaeris, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 70: exquaesivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 43), 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to search out, thoroughly* or *carefully; to seek for, inquire, ask*: quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihil certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, *ask of, expect from*, ib. 7, 18: exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, Suet. Cal. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: exquirere veritatem, id. Manil. 17, 51: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall. J. 29 Caes. B. G. 3, 3: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 81: verum, *to investigate*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 4, 5, 10: verba exquisita ad somum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: vescendi causa, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13: alicui honores, *to seek out, invent*, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

ex-quisītē, *adv. carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely*: quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277 eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21. *Comp.*: Cic. Brut. 93, 322. *Sup.*: Tiro Tull. in Gell. 10, 1.

exquisītim, *adv. carefully, accurately, precisely*: Varr. in Non. 513, 29.

exquisītio, ōnis, *f.* [exquiro] *inquiry, investigation*: Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*

exquisītus, a, um, *Part.* [exquiro].

I. Adj.: *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum judicium literarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisita supplicia confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, ib. 1, 1, 1: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58. *Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33. *Sup.*: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 6.

exradicitus, *adv.*: v. eradicitus.

exrādĭco, v. eradico.

exrōgāre est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Fest. s. v. (usually abrogo, q. v.).

ex-sacrĭfico (exacr.), 1. *v. n. to sacrifice*: Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42.

ex-saevio (exsev.), 4. *v. n. to rage itself out, cease raging*: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39.

exsanguĭnātus (exang.), a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis] *deprived of blood, bloodless*: exsanguinata et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 *praef.*

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, *adj. deprived of blood, bloodless*: unde animantum copia tanta exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: hostes enervati atque exsangues, ib. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 5, 49, 130: umbrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 401. 2. *pale, wan*: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224: diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. Aen. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130. ‖ Fig.: *powerless, feeble, weak*: aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auc. Her. 4, 11, 16: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, ib. 5, 325.

ex-sānio (exan.), 1. *v. a.* [sanies] *to free from matter* or *corruption, to cause to suppurate*: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27: pressam baccam, Col. 12, 49, 10. Fig.. amaritudinem et pallorem, *i. e. to extract, remove*, id. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch up*: and in gen. *to amend, repair, restore* (rare): exercirent sarcirent, Fest. s. v.: sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 11, 45.

ex-sātio (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy, satiate, glut*: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28. Fig.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542.

exsātūrābilis, e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *that may be satiated*: pectus, Virg. Aen. 5, 781.

ex-sātūro (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy completely, satiate* (rare): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 69: odiis exsaturata quievi, Virg. Aen. 7, 298.

exscendo, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens.), ōnis, *f.* [escendo] *a debarkation, landing*: quinquaginta remibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8: id. 8, 17: Curt. 9, 4. In *plur.*: priusquam in continentem exscensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31.

ex-scindo (excindo), īdi, issum, 3. *v. a. to tear out, to extirpate, destroy*. Pergama Argolicis telis, Virg. Aen. 2, 177: domos, ib. 12, 643: ferro scelestam gentem, ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25. Fig.: intestinum malum, Plin. Pan. 34.

exscrĕābilis (excr.), e, *adj.* [exscreo] *that may be coughed out*: vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

exscrĕātio (excr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a*

hawking or coughing up: sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

exsĕrĭbātus (excr.), ūs, m. [id.] *a hawking or coughing up:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

ex-screo (exsc.), 1. v. a. *to hawk or cough up, to spit out:* per tussim excreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92. *Absol.:* nunquam excreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24. Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scrĭbo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3. 2. Of paintings, *to copy:* imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. 3. In gen. *to write* or *note down:* nomina exscripta, Pl. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in alias tabulas exscriptos habet, ib. 21. ‖. Fig.: *to copy* or *take after, to resemble:* filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to cut* or *chisel out, to dig out, to carve:* terram unde exculpserant, foream vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: foramina arborum exculpta digitos sex, Cato R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3: oculum exsculpo (others read excudo), Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96. 2. *to scratch out, erase:* hos versus Lacedaemonii exculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1. ‖. Fig.: *to get out, elicit, extort:* ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained*, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 6.

ex-sĕco (also execo; and exsico, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cŭi, ctum (*perf. subj.* exsecaveris, Cato R. R. 42) 1. v. a. *to cut out* or *away:* vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pestem aliquam tanquam sirumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81: filium alicui mortuae, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. Poet.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. 2. *to cut, castrate, geld:* vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Coelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: Mart. 6, 2, 2: infelix ferro mollita juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. ‖. Fig.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

exsĕcrābĭlis (execr.), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. ‖. Pass. *execrable, accursed, detestable:* exsecrabile ac dirum solmn, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72. ‖. Act. *execrating:* praecantibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, Liv. 31, 17: odium, *raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26.

exsecrābĭlĭtas (execr.), ātis, *f.* [exsecrabilis] *execrableness, abominableness:* vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsecrābĭlĭter (execr.), *adv. execrably, with detestation:* tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsecrāmentum (execr.), i, n. [exsecror] *execration:* Tert. Apol. 22.

exsecrātio (execr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea lata exsecratio est, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis omnibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71: Vell. 2, 22: Tac. H. 3, 25. ‖. *a solemn oath combined with imprecations:* aliquem exsecratione devinctre, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 5, 40, 104: Liv. 26, 25: Tac. H. 4, 15.

exsecrātor (execr.), ōris, m. [id.] *an execrator, detester:* Eccl.

exsecrātus (execr.), a, um, *Part.* [exsecror]. ‖ Adj.: *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, solas, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.*: columna, ib. 1, 2, 5. *Sup.*: auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

ex-sĕcror (execr.), atus, 1. v. d, and n. dep. (exsecro: Afran. in Non. 473, 24) *to curse, execrate:* te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.*: exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: semanimi verba exsecrantis lingua edidit, Ov. M. 5, 105. ‖. *to take a solemn oath with imprecations:* eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. Epod. 16, 36.

exsectio (exsect.), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *a cutting out:* illa conscelerata exsectio linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, ib. 64, 180. In *plur.*: mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (exsect.), ōris, m. [id.] *a gelder:* App. M. 8, p. 208.

exsectus (exsect.), a, um, *Part.* [exseco].

exsĕcūtio (exsec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] *an accomplishing, performance, execution:* instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34: negotii, Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, *the administration*, ib. 15, 25. ‖. In law: *a prosecution, indictment:* delictorum quorundam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1. ‖‖. Of discourse: *a discussion:* differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 8, 14.

exsĕcūtor (exsec.), ōris, m. [id.] *an accomplisher, performer:* acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197. ‖. In law: *a prosecutor, an avenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14. 2. *a collector:* Cod Justin. 8, 17, 7.

exsĕcūtus (exsec.), a, um, *Part.* [exsequor] *in pass. signif.*: exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3.

ex-sensus (exens.), a, um, *adj. destitute of feeling, senseless:* Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

exsĕquens (exequ.), entis, *Part.* [exsequor]. ‖. Adj.: *searching after, studious of:* memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12.

exsĕquiae (exequ.), arum, *f. plu.* [id.] 1) *the following of a corpse beyond the walls; a funeral procession, funeral obsequies:* funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50. exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201. funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60. Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33. justae exsequiae, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matronae, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: exsequias ire, *to the funeral*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37. ‖. = reliquiae, *the mortal remains, relics:* Eutr. 7, 18.

exsĕquiālis (exequ.), e, *adj.* [exsequiae] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges*, Ov. M. 14, 430. Subst.: exsequialia, ium, n. *plur. funeral rites:* Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquor (exequ.), atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to perform the funeral rites, to bury:* Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

ex-sĕquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. v. a. *dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow:* (Gallae) sectam meam exsecutae, Cat. 63, 13. 2. Esp. *to follow* or *accompany to the grave:* funus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 16: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115. 3. *to pursue* as an enemy: me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59 (*al.* exacturum). ‖. Fig.: *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* quae examinata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 3: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem malnerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic. Tim. 2 *fin.*: cum non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsequeri animus) *followed, subjected themselves to*, id. Att. 9, 12: omnes quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 3, 46: acrumnam, *to suffer, endure*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 38. ‖. Esp. *to follow up, prosecute, carry out: to perform, execute:* nullam rem quaerat dolose aggredirl, nisi astute accurateque exsequare, id. Truc. 2, 5, 10. est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: incepta, Liv. 30, 4. imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 20, 34: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 13, 41: scelus, Curt. 8, 6. sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 5. quum civitas, ob eam rem incensa, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: exsequi cogitando aut quaerendo, Liv. 35, 28. 3. *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell:* quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. quidam exsequi sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27. haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89. coelestia dona alibi mellis, Virg. G. 4, 2: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3. 4. *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge:* dcorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11: justum dolorem, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 33. *Absol.:* pater caedetur? defendam causus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

ex-sĕro (exer.), serŭi, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put out* or *forth, thrust out, take out:* Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9. brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ab Oceano, Lucan. 5, 598: herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: creverat infans quae-rebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth*, id. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, *to throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12. ‖. Fig.: exseram in fibrum tunm jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7: secreta mentis ore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 255. 2. Esp. *to reveal, show:* Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exserult, *showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.

exserto (exert.), *adv. openly, clearly, loudly:* clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109. *Comp.*: consurgere, Amm. 16, 12. *Sup.*: egit tribunatum, *very strictly, rigorously*, Spart. Sev. 3.

exserto (exert.), 1. v. a. *freq.* [exsero] *to stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425. ‖. *to uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert.), a, um, *Part.* [exsero]. ‖. Adj.: Of parts of the body: *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: exserta brachia, Stat. Ach. 1, 346: transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587 exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 315. unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649. *Absol.:* exsertique manus vesania Gethagi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Lucan. 2, 541. 2. *thrust forth, projecting:* dentes apro, elephanto, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61. 3. *open, evident, conspicuous:* exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, *unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg ad Theod. 35.

ex-sĭbĭlo (exib.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to hiss out* or *forth:* dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira 3, 4: confestim praesentiam nostram effari exsibilarique jussit, *to be carried out by the whole*, App. M. 5.

p. 167. 2. Esp. *to kiss off an actor*: histrio exsibilatur et explodatur, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 36: Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco].

I. Adj.: *dry, fasting*: orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

ex-siccesco (exsicc.), *v. n. incep. to dry up, become quite dry*: Vitr. 2, 9.

ex-sicco (exsic.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, make quite dry*: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242. Of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *is exhaled, passes off*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to drain dry, to empty* (a bottle): lagenae furtim exsiccatae, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26: vina cuiulia, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.

exsicco (exic.), v. exsicco.

ex-signo (exsign.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, record* (rare): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 89: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta dimignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20.

ex-silio (exsil.) silŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up*: puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: impetu perturbatus exstitisti, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 165: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27. ad te exsilui, Tor. Heaut. 4, 2, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Virg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163: ptas ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), id. 2, 200: exsiluere oculi, Ov. M. 12, 252.

exsilium (exil.), ii, *n.* [exsul] *banishment, exile*: quum homines vinculo, neces, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constituiae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium duplex est: aut certorum locorum interdictio, ut lata fuga: aut omnium locorum praeter certum locum, ut insulae vinculum, id est, relegatio in insulam, Macian. Dig 48, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 515 *seqq.*). exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*: exacta in exsilium innocentes, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. expulsus in exsilium, id. Am. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56 ejicere aliquem in exsilium, id Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, ib. 1, 8, 20: esse in exsilio, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80 de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14 revocare de exsilio, Liv. 27, 34: exsilio redire, Pl. Mero. 5, 22, 106. **II.** Meton.: *a place of exile, a retreat*: Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44 tutum exsilium orabant, id. A. 13, 55 diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. Aen. 3, 4 multa exsilia patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4. 2. In *plur.*: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles*: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

exsinceritātus, a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] *corrupted*: tergum, *i. e. beaten*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 11 (ex conject. Camerar.: but Ritschl conjectures tergum dolsat).

ex-sindo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unfold, spread out, extend*: amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos sunis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3.

ex-singŭlo (exsingŭ), silli, sultum, *v. n. to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear*: e latebris, Liv. 25, 21: ex colliculo, Amm. R. Afr. 69: ab taberna, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 94: vocem ab aede Junonis ex area exsultisse, id. Div. 1, 45, 101: vox haec servi fugitivi, cujus a media fronte linius aureus cornu dextrum exsiluisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: subnascens aquas vorago nubibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exsiluit, dum non esset cognitum, id. Verr. 1, 15, 39. 2. *to spring, proceed, arise, become*: vereres de stercore, Lucr. 2, 873: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix exsiluerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34: ex hac nimia licentia est ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: ex luxuria cupiditas exsiluit avaritiae procreatae est, id. Rom. Am. 27, 75: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistant, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdifficilis, id. Am. 19, 67: ad consilium rem deferunt, magnaque inter eos exsistit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, *it will result*, Cic. Fat. 9, 18. **II.** Meton.: *to be visible* or *manifest, to exist, to be*: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exsistit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 33: illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Am. 7, 24 nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia tautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adjutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9 timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11.

ex-sŏlesco (exol.), *v. n. incep. to become disused to* Fest. Virg. vel 17.

exsŏlĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo] *a release, discharge*: Aticus Capito in Fest. *s. v.* Propudianus **II.** *a payment*: vectigalis, Scaev. Dig. 20, 1, 31.

exsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum (exsolūtūrus, Lucr. 1, 811 exsolūtisse, Ov. F. 4, 534) *3. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo*: nexus, Lucr. 1, 221: *Aus.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 152 properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37 pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, Tac. H. 3, 68: brachia ferro eodem ictu, *to open*, id. A. 15, 63. amictus, *to pull off*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, *by stools*, Tac. A. 13, 15. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 879. **2.** Esp. *to set free, release, deliver*: vinclis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 10: jube sis me exsolvi cito, id. Bac. 4, 8, 16. exsolvere sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696 se paulatim corpore, Virg. Aen. 11, 829. **3.** *to discharge, pay*: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic. Att. 16, 6 aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11 pretium, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26 multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14: dotem uxori, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 56. legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of*: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, Lucan. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: obsidium, *to raise*, Tac. A. 3, 39. **2.** *to release, free*: artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr. 1, 931: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem sere alieno, Liv. 6, 14: curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 652: contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36. **3.** *to discharge, pay* an obligation, promise, *etc.*: de tertio genere se scripsit dictaturus, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Pl. Am. 3, 2, 67: jusjurandum, Liv. 24, 18: fidem, *to keep a promise*, id. 26, 31: praemia, poenas alicui, id. 26, 40: gratiam recte factis alicujus, id. 28, 25: grates, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, ib. 11, 18: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, *to suffer*, id. A. 1, 10. **4.** *to solve, explain*: Lucr. 2, 381. (Hence Pt. *scioglisre, sciorre.*)

exsomnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless, wakeful*: vir, Vell. 2, 88: (Vulcanus) vestibulum exsomnis servat nocteque diesque, Virg. Aen. 6, 536: unimo exsomnis, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to resound* (rare): ceteri conviviae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 100.

ex-sorbĕo (exsorb.), ŭi, 2, *v. a. to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain*: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4: succum, Apic. Apol. p. 276: gustatus civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbuerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: viros, *to exhaust*, Juv. 10, 223. **II.** Fig.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy*, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 28: tristitiam alicui, *to remove*, Turpil. in Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, *endured*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

ex-sordesco (exord.), *v. n. incep. to become defiled, polluted*: Fig.: Gell. 9, 2.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj.* who *has not drawn lots*; also, *that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot*, or *specially*: (poet.) to voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsortem ducero honores, Virg. Aen. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, ib. 8, 552: Val. Fl. 4, 340. **II.** In gen. *having no share in, free from, deprived of*. With *gen.*: dulcis vitae exsortes, Virg. Aen. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10: culpae, id. 22, 44 pericli, Tac. A. 6, 10 matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8: cos exsors secandi, Hor. A. P. 305. With *dat.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

ex-spātior (exp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to go out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate*: expatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202: expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, ib. 1 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95 arbores latissima umbra, Plin. 16, 30, 53 tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84. Fig.: finis non erit, si expatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, id. 2, 17, 1. hoc expatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābilis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto] *to be expected* (rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21.

exspectātio (expect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awaiting, expecting, expectation*. With *gen. obj.*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. acerbior exspectatio reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266 summa rerum exspectatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: exspectatio vel animi vel ingenii tui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 2, 2, 6: Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15 quotidiana exspectatio rerum novarum, ib. 3, 14. In *plur.*: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, ib. 1, 4. With *de*: quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! ib. 2, 14: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, ib. 3, 14. With *a relative clause*: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, id. de Or. 2, 26, 74. *Absol.*: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*: praeter exspectationem, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: qui magna exspectatione veniebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37. In *plur.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: has exspectationes habemus duas, id. Att. 7, 16.

exspectātor (expect.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spectator*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3.

exspectātrix (expect.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who expects* or *awaits*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectātus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [exspecto]. **II.** Adj.: *expected, longed for, desired, welcome*: carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: venies exspectatus omnibus, ib. 4, 10: quibus Hector ab oris exspectatus venit? Virg. Aen. 2, 282: quod ego in exspectatis ad amplissimum dignitatem tuis, ubi votis omnibus ad fortis *the highest dignities* of the state, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatorem adhuc *some time*, ubique *daudi* te *longed for*.

Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23. *Comp.:* expectatior venire, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 12. *Sup.:* adventus suavissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4 A: literae, id. Fam. 10, 5. Subst. *neut.:* quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75: hosti ante expectatum pestis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Virg. G. 3, 348: ille ad patrem patriae expectato revolavit maturius, Vell. 2, 123.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look out for, await, expect:* constr. with *acc., a relative clause, a conjunction*, or *absol.* With *acc.:* alicujus mortem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: eventum pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.:* ultima semper exspectanda dies hominī est, Ov. M. 3, 136: coenantes haud animo aequo exspectans comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9. With *a relat. clause:* exspecto, quo pacto, Pl. Poen. 4, 1, 1: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, exspectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85. With a *conjunction:* ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, id. Am. 21, 44 exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61 hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, id. B. C. 1, 6. *Impers. pass.:* quum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra irctur, id. B. G. 3, 24 *fin. Absol.:* comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. Of an abstr. subject: *to await:* seu me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. ‖. With a subjective meaning: *to expect* with desire, *fear, etc.; to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend.* With *acc.:* reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.:* magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam'st, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas exspectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem exspectant scilicet, *wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio exspecto malum, *dread*, id. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum exspectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1. With a personal object: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 32: his ego mendacem usque puellam ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83. ‖. With *ab* or *ex:* a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, ib. 3, 12: de decora a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: alterius ab imperitissimo aliquis, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12. ‖. *Absol.:* quum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem pro tempore meo fortis evenisset, ib. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, perveniemus, Quint. 12, 2, 11. ‖. Post. of an abstr. subject: *to be in need of, require:* silvae ruinosae alios praesens propositis arcus exspectant, Virg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (dies) procurvum exspectant falcem rubentesque [illegible] Ov. F. 4, 681.

[illegible] *Part.* [exspergo].

ex-spēs (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*) *without hope, hopeless.* With *gen.:* exspes libertatis, Att. in Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24. *Absol.:* si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

exspīrātio (expir.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *a breathing out, exhalation:* tenuis, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (expiro), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act.: *to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose:* animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106 auras, ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354: flammas pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44. odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 123: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 289: colorem (unionea), Plin. 9, 35, 56. Poet.: cadavera vermes, *produce*, Luer. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque exspirat in umbras, *spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70. ‖. Neutr.: *to blow forth, rush* or *come forth:* per fauces montis ut Aetnae exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 641: ignis foras, id. 6, 887: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4. Fig.: hae pectoris exspirantes, Cat. 64, 194. 2. *to breathe one's last, to expire:* atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg. Aen. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiraverit, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31. *Pass. impers.:* quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim exspiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: *to come to an end, cease:* si ego morerer, mecum expiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28: libertate jam exspirante, Plin. Pan. 57 criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*

ex-splendesco (expl.), dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to shine forth, glitter:* ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12. Fig.: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

exspōlĭātio (expol.), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio] *a robbing, plundering:* Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*

exspōlĭātor (expol.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer:* domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7.

ex-spōlio (expol.), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* (dep. form, exspoliantur, Poet. ap. Don. 1769 P.: exspoliabantur, Quadrig. in Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder:* agrum Campanum, Quadrig. *l. c.:* fana atque domos, Sall. C. 51: corpus, Curt. 9, 5: sese, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25. Fig.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, id. Att. 10, 1: hos vestro auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.

exspŭītio (exp.), ōnis, *f.* [exspuo] *a spitting out:* sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14.

ex-spŭmo (expum.), 1. *v. n. to froth* or *foam out:* donec inde humor expumet, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

ex-spŭo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit out, to spit.* ‖. Neutr.: quum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9: in mare, Plin. 30, 2, 6. ‖. Act.: sanguinem, id. 35, 16, 53: linguam in tyranni os, id. 7, 23, 23. 2. Meton.: *to cast out, eject, emit:* quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. 64, 155. argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactata, Plin. 33, 6, 32: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101: lacrumam, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 74. 3. Fig.: *to expel, banish, remove:* miserium ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 3, 1047.

exstābilio (exst.), ae, *f.* [exsto] *a standing out, prominence, projection:* Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Capitis, Cod. Am. Theod.

ex-stĕrno (exst.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [eterno] *to drive furiously asunder, to terrify, affright* (post.and unc.): exhorruit malo, ib. 265: Ov. M. 1, 642. ‖. Fig.: ex-stillo (exst.), avi, 1. *v. n. to drop or trickle out* (rare): amaros exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: stupra, quali ut exstillent, facit, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 29: lacrumis, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82.

exstimulātor (exst.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *an inciter, instigator:* novarum rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

ex-stĭmŭlo (exst.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prick, to goad:* aculeo, Plin. 9, 35, 67. ‖. Fig.: *to excite, instigate, stimulate:* aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588 corda furore ballandi, Sil. 1, 38: armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigres fame, Ov. M. 5, 165 animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: fata cessantia, *to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29: exstimulatur a libertis ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (exst.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *extinction, annihilation:* supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.

ex-stinctor (exst.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an extinguisher* (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26. 2. *an annihilator, destroyer:* ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, id. Sull. 31, 88: regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1: conjurationis, Auct. Or. pro Domo 38, 101.

exstinctus (exst.), a, um, *Part.* [exstinguo].

exstinctus (exst.), ūs, *m.* [exstinguo] *an extinguishing:* lucernarum, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

exstinguĭbilis (exst.), e, *adj.* [id.] *quenchable, destructible:* animae, Lact. 7, 20.

ex-stinguo (exst.), nxi, nctum (*perf. subj.:* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 43: contr. exstinxti, Virg. Aen. 4, 682. exstinxem, ib. 4, 606), 3. *v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish:* recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: exstincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106: senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis extinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: exstincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: cala exstincta, *slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5. 2. Meton.: *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy:* animam alicui, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstinguī vulnere vestro, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3: quem lubido me exstinguendi invasit, Sall. J. 24: nobilitas mortales multos ferro aut fuga exstinxit, ib. 42: vel modico tepore succus exstinguitur, *is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4: mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32: odorem alicui, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis exstinguet, *put out of*, an old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16. ‖. Fig.: *to abolish, destroy, annihilate:* a stirpe exstincta gens, id. 9, 34: tyrannis substitutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, simul, exstingui nunquam, Liv. 22, 39: potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: ni exstinctae potius auxiliis quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Am. 21, 78: neque exstinctus ille oblivione posteritatis [illegible] id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.:* superiore [illegible] militaris exstincta, Caes. B. [illegible] exstinctis rumoribus, id. B. C. [illegible] ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi [illegible] Cat. 4, 7, 7: familiam, [illegible] 75: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 15: [illegible] dinem, id. Cael. 25, 61: [illegible] Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 9: [illegible] Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 49, 1: [illegible] 42. (Hence Fr. [illegible]

exstĭmŭlo (exst.), [illegible] 87.

exstirpo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pluck up by the root, to root out:* arbores, Curt. 7, 8: silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241: piles de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3: silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared*, Col. 11, 2, 52: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1. ‖ Fig.: *to root out, eradicate, extirpate:* vitia, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, Id. Am. 13, 48: perturbationes, Id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*

ex-sto (ext.), 1. *v. n. to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above:* (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), Id. Trist. 5, 11, 14: ferrum de pectore, id. M. 9, 128: aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24 *fin.*: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13. Poet. with *acc.*: quantumque ego Nereidas exsto, *am taller than*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.

2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: haec omitere ut exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent; vox et ira nocitibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252. ‖ Meton.: *to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be:* auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 37: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2. *Impers.* with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, id. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

exstructio (extr.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] *a building up, erecting, structure* (rare). testorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: exstructio, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34. In *plur.*: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.* Fig.: *an adorning:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructōrius (extr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that builds up:* fig.: verbum del, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus, a, um, *Part.* [exstruo]. ‖ Adj.: *high-built, lofty:* exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.

ex-strŭo (extr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile* or *heap up:* magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *piled up*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 62: canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, Id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, Id. Od. 3, 3, 19. ‖ Esp.: *to build up, raise, rear, erect:* exstrui sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 *fin.*: turres, id. B. G. 3, 54: rogum, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari, *in raising seas* (*fishponds*), Sall. C. 20: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. ‖ Fig.: verba sint ad positicum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify*, Gell. 13, 24: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, ib. 4, 1, 1.

exsuccidus, **exsucco**, **exsuccus**, v. exsucidus, *etc.*

ex-sūcidus (also exucid. and exsuccid.), a, um, *adj. without juice, sapless:* arida et exsucida, Tert. Anim. 32.

exsūco (also exucco and exsucco), 1. *v. a.* [sucus] *to deprive of juice, extract the juice of:* marrubium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ex-sūcus (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um, *adj. without juice, sapless:* corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51. Fig.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, *Part.* [exsugo]. ‖ Adj.: *dried up:* segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to come out by sweating, to exude:* exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88. ‖ Act.: *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out:* quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37. 2. Fig.: *to toil through, undergo:* causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28: id unum dignum tanto apparatu consiliorum et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, praemium fore, Liv. 4, 13: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

ex-suffio (exuffio), 1. *v. a. to blow at* or *upon:* Eccl.

ex-sūgo (exug.), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 5), 3. *v. a. to suck out:* humorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 37: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3: venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27.

ex-sul (exul), ŭlis, *comm. a banished person, exile:* omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, id. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: reducere, id. Fam. 12, 1: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 59. *Fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. H. 14, 129: Tac. A. 14, 63. Poet.: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducis, Lucan. 8, 837. Fig.: exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason*, Ov. M. 9, 409: errot per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, *that leaves us in winter*, Publ. Syr. in Petr. 55. [*Ex-sul* usu. derived from *solum*, but more probably from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sed-eo*); hence it would signify literally a person who *is out of his usual abode*: cf. *con-sul, prae-sul.*]

exsŭlāris (exul.), e, *adj.* [exsul] *pertaining to exile or to exiles:* poena, Amm. 15, 3: moeror, id. 14, 4.

exsŭlātio (exul.), ōnis, *f.* [exsulo] *banishment, exile:* exsulatione muttare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsŭlātus (exul.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *banishment, exile:* M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo (exulo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul]. ‖ Neutr.: *to be an exile, to live in banishment:* qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35: apud Prusiam exulans, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. Fig.: peril, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30. ‖ Act.: *to banish:* tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26.

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *leaping for joy, exulting:* moesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7.

exsultans (exult.), antis, *Part.* [exsulto]. ‖ Adj.: of short syllables: *skipping, hopping:* paululum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum, alloqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108. 2. Of an orator or an oration: *diffuse, prolix:* fiunt pro compositis exsultantes, id. 10, 2, 16.

exsultanter (exult.), *adv. diffusely, at large:* quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

exsultantia (exult.), ae, *f.* [exsulto] *a springing up, an attack:* hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5.

exsultātio (exult.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking:* puerilis nimia exsultatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: Plin. 8, 54, 80. ‖ Fig.: *excessive rejoicing, exultation:* gaudium exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 21: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27. Tac. H. 1, 72.

exsultim (exult), *adv.* [exsilio] *skittishly, friskingly:* ludit exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap* or *jump about:* equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, *dance*, Lucr. 2, 632. 2. Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, id. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 *fin.*: exsultant aestu latices, Virg. Aen. 7, 464: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur arenae, Ib. 3, 557: glebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49. § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91. ‖ Fig.: *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast:* rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: exsultasse populum insolentia libertatis, Ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: laetitia, id. Clu. 5, 14: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17: in ruinis alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: illa theatra (i. e. spectatores) exsultant, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95. 2. Esp. of speech: *to move freely, expatiate:* quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, id. Acad. 2, 35, 112: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26.

exsŭpĕrābilis (exup.), e, *adj.* [exsupero]. ‖ Pass.: *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (post.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg. G. 3, 39: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214. ‖ Act.: *that overcomes, overpowering, irresistible:* opera, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

exsŭpĕrans (exup.), antis, *Part.* [exsupero]. ‖ Adj.: *surpassing, excellent:* mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell. 6, 8. *Comp.*: id. 14, 3. *Sup.*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

exsŭpĕrantia (exup.), ae, *f.* [exsupero] *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare): nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: exsuperantia splendoris vel altitudinis, Gell. 14, 1.

exsŭpĕrātio (exup.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *exaggeration*, as a fig. of speech: significatio fit per exsuperationem, quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendae suspicionis causa, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67.

exsŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror:* Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 83.

exsŭpĕrātōrius (exup.), a, um, *adj.* [exsuperator] *conquering, victorious:* mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror* (*Commodus*), Lampr. Commod. 11.

ex-sŭpĕro (exup.) avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to mount up, appear above:* exsuperant flammae; furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Aen. 2, 759. Fig.: *to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel:* arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 373

quantum ipse ferοci virtute exsuperas, Virg. Aen. 12, 19: Hannibal exsuperans aetu, Sil. 1, 57. ‖ Act.: *to surmount, rise above, exceed:* vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Aen. 11, 905: clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: annum, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 19. **Fig.:** *to surpass, exceed:* quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv. 3, 11: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *outlive*, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*: aestatem, *to outlast*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33. **2.** *to overpower, overcome:* id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: caecum consilium, Virg. Aen. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen:* pauculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52. aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3. ‖ Transf. of taste: *to dull, blunt:* vitia palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. v. *n.* *to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up:* ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41: a genibus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 22: de nocte multa, lb. 4, 2, 10: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14. Of inanimate subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, id. 24, 19, 113. ‖ Fig.: *to rise up, recover:* ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) nunquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*

exsuscitātio (exusc.), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito] *an awakening, arousing,* as a fig. of speech: mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem, quum et nos commoti dicere videamur et auditoris animum commovemus, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 55.

ex-suscito (exusc.), avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* *to rouse from sleep, awaken:* to gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22.

2. Transf. of fire: *to kindle:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3. ‖ Fig.: *to stir up, rouse, excite:* quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34.

exta, orum, *n. plu.* (gen. extum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155. Also extae, arum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. tab. 41, 19), *the entrails* (as the *heart, lungs, liver*; whereas *viscera* denotes also the stomach and lower intestines): exta hominl ab inferiore visceruin parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77: dare, Liv. 26, 23: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4: reddere Marti, Virg. G. 2, 194. It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 *sq.*

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3. v. *n. incep.* *to waste* or *consume away, to vanish, disappear:* refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7. ‖ Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

extālis, is, *m.* [exta] *the straight gut, the rectum:* Veg. 5, 5.

extantia, ae, v. exstantia.

extārius, a, *adj.* [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare): aula (v. c. olla), *for cooking entrails*, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extemplo (uncontr. **extempŭlo**, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 15, *etc.*) *adv.* *adv.* [ex tempore] *in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith:* quin occidisti extemplo? Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 1: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: gerendum (bellum) extemplo, Liv. 41, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48. extemplo sensit, Virg. Aen. 2, 376. With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: eaque extemplo, ubi, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: utque impulit (Turnus) arma. extemplo turbati animi, Virg. Aen. 8, 3: Plin. Pan. 51: quum .... extemplo, Curt. 4, 16: sedes quum extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, *as soon as*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: quum extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, id. Capt. 4, 2, 6: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. p. 669-674.)

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary:* oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54.

extempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying:* Suet. Tit. 3.

extempŏrālĭter, *adv.* *extemporaneously, on the moment:* scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

extempŭlo, *adv.* v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, 3. v. *a.* *to stretch out, spread out, extend:* extento brachio, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: (Zeno) quum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 145: cervicem, Veil. 2, 70. crura in longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84: cutem, *to smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21: chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26: capita tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*: agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: coepit agros extendere victor, *to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208. verba (*opp.* corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 374: immodice epistola me extendi, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Reflect.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43: ignis extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen. 10, 407: quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3 fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out*, Virg. Aen. 6, 423. Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210. ‖ Fig. *to extend, increase, enlarge:* famam factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43: spem in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48: pretia, Suet. Cal. 38: iter, *to march vigorously*, Liv. 30, 19: cursus, Virg. Aen. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ulteriores, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 33: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *exerted himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*: se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4. **2.** Esp. of time: *to extend, prolong, spend, pass:* ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, id. 27, 2: comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: curas venientem in annum, Virg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49: consultum, lb. 61: aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: suam aetatem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26. (Hence It. *stendere*; also the subst. It. *stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *etendard*; Eng. *standard.*)

extensē, *adv.* *at length, extensively:* dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extension:* Veg. Vet. 3, 14, 2 dub.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extensus from extendo] *extensive, capable of extension:* Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 6.

extensus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo].

extentē, *adv.* *widely:* quadratum eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4 dub. (*al.* extensius).

extentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extension:* Vitr. 6, 4.

extento, 1. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend:* extentat nervos, Luer. 3, 489: humeros extentans agnstos, Amm. 22, 14. ‖ Fig.: vires, *to exert*, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 3. *Absol.:* quid tu venisti hoc extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66.

extentus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo]. ‖ Adj.: *extended, extensive, wide:* stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3. oculi, *wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (lusciniae), *drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Sup.:* castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32: spatia, Sol. 52.

extentus, ūs, *m.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extent:* laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] *a thinning out:* vitium, Plin. 17, 26, 39: Sen. Q. N. 2, 57. ‖ Fig.: *a lessening, diminution, extenuation,* as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

extĕnŭātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attenuating:* virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [extenuo]. ‖ Adj.: *thinned, weakened, weak:* (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. Fig.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

ex-tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* *to make thin, fine* or *small, to reduce, diminish:* lignum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6 aër extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, lb. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43 in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediani aciem, Liv. 5, 38: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished*, id. 21, 62. **2.** In medic. *to reduce* a disease: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8. destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89. albugines, id. 29, 6, 38. ‖ Fig. *to diminish, lessen, weaken:* neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37: extenua fortl mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: curas, id. Pont. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14.

exter or **extĕrus**, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange.* ‖ *Posit.:* quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange* Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non possunt hereditatem quaerere, lb. 29, 2, 84: tactus corporis est sensus quum res extera sese insinuat, Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caec. 5, 18: socii et exterae nationes, id. Verr. 4, 11: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84: apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*: apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5. In *neutr. plur.* with the *gen.*: ad extera Europae nascenda miscus Himilco, id. 2, 67, 67, § 169. ‖ *Comp.:* exterior, ius, *outer, exterior:* quum alterum feciseet exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic. Tim. 7: simul ex navibus militos in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. B. G. 7, 89: puer munitiones contra exteriorem hostem fecit, lb. 7, 74: cornua exteriori, i. e. *on the left side*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. ‖ *Sup.*

extremus and extimus. A. Extremus, a, um (which is into-Lat. has itself a *Comp.* extremior, App. M. 1, p. 195: and a *Sup.* extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 39), *outermost, utmost, extreme*: extremum oppidum Allobrugum est Genava, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, lb. 2, 5: hanciper extremum turris mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Tanais, id. Od. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere ponte epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 1: in cedibus extrema cera, id. Verr. 1, 36, 92: quibus (literis) in extremis, *at the end*, id. Att. 14, 8: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, *at the end of the bridge*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, *with the tips of the fingers*, id. Cael. 12, 28. Subst.: divitiae alii praesumunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates: beluarum hoc quidem extremum, id. Am. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8. With *gen.*: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Oceilo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, Caes B. G. 1, 10: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37. In *plur.*: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32: extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10. 2. Fig. of time or order: *latest, last*: mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: extremo tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 39, 53: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr 5, 45, 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, id. Brut. 33, 126: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, *at the end of the winter*, id. Manil. 12, 33: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo Peloponnesiaco bello, Nep. Con. 1: extremus dies, *the close of the day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172. Subst.: illum praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: extremi primorum, extremis usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 23: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11 sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 68. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos abitufus amicos, *for the last time*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: extremum tenues liquefacta medullas tabuit, *at last*, id. M. 14, 431: complures annos vim Suevorum sustinuerant; ad extremum tamen agris expulsi, Caes. B. G. 4, 4 ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47, 100: decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extremum reservatus, *till the end, to the last*, id. Caecin. 12, 28: in extremum (durare), Ov. H. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, *at last*, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 81. 3. Of quality or degree: used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) *utmost, highest, greatest*: quum cognoscam hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam dia, quod vitae Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) quum igitur hoc sit extremum, contemnere externa vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremum finem statuentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: [Quaeritur vel illud extremum atque ultimum S. C. *Dent operam consules*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 5: extremum restitutem belli cognosci, lb. 3, 44: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae esse, Sall. J. 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the greatest danger*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15 *fin.* Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, desperarum ad extremum, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ad extrema parvitatem est, Curt. 4, 14: famem, ferum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59. Adverb.: improbos homo, sed usque ad extremum perditus, utterly, Liv. 23, 2. (2) *lowest, vilest, meanest*: municipia, fam. Ep. 10 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 39.

B. extimus, a, um, *outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare): novum orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80. Subst.: Apulise extima, id. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-terebro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. ‖ Fig.: *to extort, obtain by force*: nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum (*pres. subj.*: extergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22. 2. *v. a. to wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe*: extergeto spongia bene, Cato R. R. 162, 3: coronas, Vitr. 7, 3: baxeas, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40: externa aera rubiginem celerius tuahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21. ‖ Fig.: *to strip clean, to plunder*: o Verris praeclara! quod fanum non everrum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 *fin.*

exterior, ius, v. exter.

exterius, ‖. *Adj. n.* v. exter. ‖. *Adv.* v. extra.

extermentarium linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

exterminātor, ōris, *m.* [extermino] *an ejector, expeller* Eccl.

exterminium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a driving away, expulsion*: Eccl.

ex-termino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] *to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, *to drive out or away, to expel, exile, banish*: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9 aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. Sest. 13, 30: aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47 fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2. ‖ Fig.: *to put away, put aside, remove*: auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: quaestiones physicorum, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127.

ex-terminus, a, um, *adj. driven out, banished*: atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

externātus, a, um, *adj.* [externus] *estranged*. Fig. App. M. 3, p. 118.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] *outward, external*: nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: corpus, lb 1, 11, 26 domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25 bona, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35. Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum raultis, haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward advantages*, Cic. Arad. 2, 2, 4. ‖. *Esp.* with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange*: auxilia (*opp.* domesticae opes), Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 17, 29: bella (*opp.* civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 367: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15: mores, lb. 11, 16: amor, *love for a foreigner*, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, *i.e. Asia and Africa*, Plin. 22, 24, 66. Subst.: cunctis tam atrocis dominorum adulatio fastumque otium in externos, *towards strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 7, 26: externis armis fidem velare, *foolish feelings or designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub out, off, or away* (rare): cruditas viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1097: lumaturorum unguis e spice exterunter grana, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: messem, *to thresh*, Plin. 18, 30, 72: litera extrita, *blotted*, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: gemma politur ex marmore, ut lanugo exteratur Plin. 37, 10, 62: religionem ferro, id. 31, 6, 33: scabritiem digitis, id. 24, 13, 34: cum spatio exterent illa nives, *will crush*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12. ‖. Fig.: *to wear out by use, to use up*: tabes meretrum aut fanus Sepiasiae sic exteritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25.

exterraneus, ex alia terra. Exterraneus quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Fest. *s. v*

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright*: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: improvisa summi species exterret utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: praeter modum exterreri, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: timuitque exterrita pennis alea, Virg. Aen. 5, 505. Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild*, id. G. 3, 434.

exterrus, a, um, *Part.* [extergeo].

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, *3. v. a.* Lit. *to unweave*: hence, Fig.: *to plunder, cheat*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread*. ‖. Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id jure evenerit, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121. *Impers. pass.*: si filius Arminii in regnum veniasset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16. ‖. Act.: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415. quorum arum nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: periculum ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extimus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, *etc.* v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extispex, icis (also exstispicus, i, Inscr. Orell. no. 2302), *m.* [exta specio] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer*: Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26.

extispicium, ii, *n.* [extispex] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying*: Suet. Ner. 36.

extispicus, i, v. extispex.

exto, v. exsto.

extollentia, ae, *f.* [extollo] *pride*: Vulg. Sirach. 25, 5.

ex-tollo, 3. *v. a. to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate*: onera in jumenta, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3. alte crumenam pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. prex 2. *Absol.*: ars agricolarum quae extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. 2. Esp. *to build up, erect*: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 41. ‖. Fig.: *to raise, elevate, exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (*opp.* deprimere) id. Pis. 18, 41: inferiores (*opp.* summittere se), id. Am. 20, 73: aliquem ad coelum, id. Fam. 12, 25: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, lb. 4, 17: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62: humilia (*dicta*), id. 10, 4, 1. animus reminiscendo se urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54. 3. *to put up, offer*: res series ex hoc die in aliam diem, Pl. Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47.

ex-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow numb or torpid*: Veget. Vet. Mark. 1, 29.

ex-torqueo, si, tum, 2. v. a. *to twist out, wrench out, wrest away*: anima e membris, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: tibi mea de manibus exhorta est, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16: eadem (pecunias), Petr. 136: infestorem atque incitantem Italiae Hannibalem, *to force away*, Flor. 2, 6, 27.

2. *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate*: articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *dislocated, crippled*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: prava extorquque puella, Juv. 8, 38: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *dislocated by torture*, Liv. 32, 36. *Absol.*: extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37. II. Fig.: *to obtain* or *take away by force, to extort*: a Caesare per Heredem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut pecunia omnis Stajano extorta atque erepta sit, id. Clu. 28 *fin.*: vi et metu extortum, id. Phil. 14, 86: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*

2. Of abstract things: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus, extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4 extorqueabat vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1223: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6. patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139. quoniam exturbati, ut fatear, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torreo, 2. v. a. *to parch up, to scorch* (*torr.*): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120 agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30. extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14 agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13 Numini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2 brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorter*: bonorum, Tac. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

extortus, a, um, *Part.* [extorqueo].

extra, (old form extrad in the S. C de Bacchan.) *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus].

I. *Adv. on the outside, without*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col 8, 15, 2 and without a conjunction: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38 nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward advantages*, τὰ ἔξω, ib. 5, 23 *fin.* With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, id. Tim. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra feriur, Cels. 3, 27: quum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37: ad cenam extra arcessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4. *Comp.*: (urbes) exteriusque sitae himari spectantur ab Istimo, *situated without*, Ov. M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari, *on the outside, externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5. 2. Meton.: *except*: esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that*: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eam, tempus et necessitas obtulerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nollint bona perire, id. Inv. 1, 57, 172: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem, extra quam in rerum capitis praejudicium fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59. (*b*) *besides, except*: quosdam, inquit, plures sunt quam venerunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis emptio sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15. II. *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. sometimes with *abl.*): extra fanum, extra finitimorum, Hyg. de Lim.) *outside of, without*, besond: aut intra muros aut extra, Sen. Ann. 15, 29: Illacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.*: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47. With abstract subst.: esse extra noxiam, *free from*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57 extra noxam, Liv. 34, 61: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, Cic. Att. 11, 24: extra causam esse, id. Caecin. 32, 94: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: extra numerum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 1: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, id. Fam. 7, 26: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: extra causellos egredi, ib. 9, 36. 2. Meton.: *excepting, except, for prater*: extra unum te, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 203: extra decem pancosque praeterea reliqui in, bello rapaces, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, respondo: extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv. 8, 32. (*b*) *besides, in addition, to*: quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam deinde dicere villicum et villicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

extra-clūsus, a, um, *Part.* [claudo, clausio] *shut out, excluded*: ager, locus, Frontin. ap. Goes. p. 39 regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractārius, a, um, *adj.* [extraho] *that draws out, extractive* (rare). vis animalis, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

extractus, a, um, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw out* or *forth, to drag out*: rete ex aqua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: filium exsecto ventre, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena, corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76. anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tib. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humorum (natae) ad aratra extrahendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13: aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94. II. Fig.: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate*: urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3: nescis, Parmeno, quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36: imbecillores adjuvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121. 2. *to protract, prolong, put off*: res variis calumniis, id. Fam. 1, 4: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46: certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2. summum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *fin.*: eludi atque extrahi se multitudine putare, Liv. 2, 33. 3. *to waste, spend*: Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: triduum disputationibus extrahitur, ib. 1, 33: simulatione deditionis extracto primo noctis tempore, ib. 3, 28: id facile extrahi posse, id. B. G. 5, 22.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the world, extramundane*: intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 9, 908.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *without the walls*: Lamprid. Heliog. 27.

extrā-naturālis, e, *adj. beyond nature, not natural*: Tert. Anim. 43.

extrānĕo, avi, 1. v. a. [extraneus] *to treat as a stranger, not as one's own child*: eum (Silium), App. Apol. p. 315.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange*: causa, Anct. Her. 2, 2, 2: cognomen, ib. 4, 31, 42. II. *esp. foreign, strange, not related*: aut Punici, aut extranei: filium extraneorum quem vocant, Suet. Aug. 64: Enis vitae [illegible] ignotiosque non sine cura vixit, Tac. Agr. 43.

extrā-ordĭnārius, a, um, *adj. out of the common order, extraordinary*: fructuum species, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 18: extraordinariae pecuniae quae nullo certo tributo conferuntur (probably money not entered in the books of accounts for the purpose of fraud or concealment), Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100: id. Rosc. Com. 2, 4: equites ministrare alios, Liv. 40, 51: honor, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: publico consilio, Cic. Brut. 63, 228: imperium, praesidium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments*: Dig. 47, 22, 11.

extrārius, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic*: lux, Lucr. 4, 278: utilitas aut in corpore nostro est aut in extraneis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui peritit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Anct. Her. 2, 13, 19. II. *Rep. of family relationship: strange, unrelated*: hanc conditionem si cui talaro extrario, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13: App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agentis, Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Jabol. Dig. 28, 2, 36.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end*: infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: cujus (mundi) omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference*, id. Tim. 6: picturae, *the outlines*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68. In *plur.*: Aethiopiae, id. 6, 29, 35: lacunam, id. 31, 7, 39: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17. *Absol.*: laborum consensiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, id. 23, 1, 24.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (depon. form extricor, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49) [tricae] *to disentangle, extricate*, to clear, *free* (rare): extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, *unstrung*, loose, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* 2. Transf.: silvestria agri etiamsi fructetis aut arboribus obsessa est, facile extricantur, *is cleared, made arable*, Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88. II. Fig. putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos, *to unravel, clear up*, Varr. in Non. 8, 29: Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

extrīcor, v. extrico, *ad init.*

extrīdus, a, um, *adj. not terrified, dauntless*: hominem conspicuum impavidum et extridum, Gell. 19, 1 dub.

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [extrinsecus from exter. cf. altrinsecus] *from without, out, from abroad*: si qui transierunt vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic Acad. 2, 15, 48: in disendo aliquid extrinsecus allunde quaerere, id. de Or. 2, 78, 328: spiritum adducere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor aliquus, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32: quum quid extrinsecus haesit, *as in the case of wounds*, Cels. 6, 26. 2. Meton.: *without, on the outside*: deinde cum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit [illegible] quae, Cic. Tim. 6: extrinsecus intumescit (columna), id. Div. 2, 24, 52: [illegible] est, Cels. 4, 1: extrinsecus [illegible] erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: [illegible] tantur, aut id extrinsecus, [illegible] 14, 39. Fig.: [illegible] extrinsecus, non [illegible] decor hoc loco [illegible] (*b*) *moreover*: [illegible] *ext.* adjectively, *outer*: [illegible] Fall. 1.

extrīnsĕcus, a, um, [illegible]

extrŏ, v. [illegible] intro, fut.) [illegible] in Non. 204, 22.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away:* me ex aedibus, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 5: me aedibus, ib. 31: me foras, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33 te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et efficiam, *will drive out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234: is tanquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10. With inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 693: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: Rubosa ad meridiem promontorium Geresion et Caphares extrudit, *sends out, shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, *to put off, sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11. Fig.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr. 3, 977.

extrūo, v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [extrudo].

extūbĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [extubero] *a tumour, swelling*: Plin. 31, 9, 45.

ex-tūbĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [tuber]: ‖ Neutr. *to swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling*: radice foliosa, ex qua media velut malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56. ‖ Act. *to cause to swell up, to raise*: defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15.

ex-tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell up*: Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 97.

ex-tŭmescens, entis, *Part.* [tumesco] *swelling up*: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18

ex-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. swelled up, raised*: area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, *3. v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out*: calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5. ‖ Fig.: prinsquam id extudi, quum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 64: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, devised*, Virg. G. 4, 315: eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20: vitae mortalis honorem, Virg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10 · quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away*: aliquem ex aedibus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 100: homines e possessoribus, Cic. Sull. 23, 71: exturbare et expellere plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cunctos aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76 aliquem locis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: Antiochus praecepa provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 4, 30, 67: fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 31, 95. aliquem foras, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 77. Of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, id. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108. radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42. ‖ Fig.. aegritudinem ex animo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 9: facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 14, 3: spem sacis, Liv. 6, 21: mentem, *to disturb*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 4. odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussio, no *perf.*, itum, *4. v. a. to cough up*: vomicam excitat sic ut. extussitur, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: aliquid, Plin. 23, 3, 33.

exŭbĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [exubero] *superabundance, exuberance*: ruboris, Gell. 2, 26: memoriae, id. 8, 7 *in fin.*

exŭbĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *superabundance, excess*; in *plur.*: *opp.* défections, Vitr. 2, 4.

ex-ŭbĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neut. *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound*: cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22: alte spumis exuberat annus, Virg. Aen. 7, 465: pomis exuberat annus, id. G. 2, 516: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lacrumis, Suet. Cal 40. ‖ Act. *to make full of, abound in*: quae favorum cerae exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materiem melior vindemitia exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.

exŭcus, exŭctus, v. exsuo.

exŭdo, v. exsudo.

exŭgo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul

exulcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, exulceration*: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22. In *plur.*: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8. Fig.: vereber, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *exasperation, aggravation*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

exulcĕrātĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to festering* or *ulceration*: medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate*: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 *med.*: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90. *Absol.*: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15. ‖ Fig.: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate*: ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 302 in rebus ab ipso rege ciam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1: dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neut.: *to howl* or *cry out, to howl violently*: nactusque silentia ruris exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233: solutis crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599. In depon. form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42. ‖ Act. *to call* or *invoke with howlings*: Cybeleia mater concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, id. A. A. 1, 507.

exundātus, a, um, *Part.* [exundo].

exundātio, ōnis, *f.* [exundo] *an overflowing*: fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13.

ex-undo, avi, *1. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neut. *to flow out* or *over, to overflow*: fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903 · tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with*: flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62: exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac Or. 30. temperate iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which is in excess*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7. ‖ Act. *to pour forth abundantly*: fumum, Sil. 1, 631.

ex-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, *3. v. a. to spend* or *squander on ointments, to anoint*: eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 22 · exunctum, elotum in balineis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, *adj. without claws*: exunguis et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-ungŭlo, avi, *1. v. n. to lose a hoof*: Veg. 2, 57 *fin.*

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to put off, draw out* or *off, to pull off, strip*: serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: pharetram humero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensem vagina, ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17: alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15: magnos membrorum artus magna ossa lacertosque exuit, *strips, bares*, Virg. Aen. 5, 423: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinclis, Virg. Aen. 2, 153: digitos, *to strip of rings*, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, *to uncover*, id. 9, 60, 7: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Virg. Aen. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 7, 318. *Absol.*: si non saltas, exue igitur (*sc.* pallium) Pl. Men. 1, 2, 16. 3. *to strip, deprive, deprive of*: with *abl.* to denote what is taken away; *acc.* to denote that from which it is taken: hostium copiis tuis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28: impedimentis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: non dubius quin Athamanes exul castris potuissent, Liv. 31, 42: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 59: aliquem avitis bonis, ib. 14, 31: aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, *to lay bare*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitoque, Liv. 2, 23: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. A. 1, 2. ‖ Fig.: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of*: with *acc.* to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mentitum colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, id. A. 13, 44: patriam, id. H. 5, 5: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.* as subject. mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7 2. *to make void of, to free from*. si ex his te laqueis exueris, id. Verr. 5, 58, 151: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11. [Contr. for ex-duo, from root DU, "put" = DA: cf. in-duo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

exurgo, 2. *v. a. to squeeze out*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 69 *sq.*

exurgo, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a. to burn up, consume*: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 70: vicos complures, id. Manil. 2, 5: villas, Auct. B. Afr. 26. classem Argivûm, Virg. Aen. 1, 39. 2. Transf. *to dry up*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19: paludem, Virg. G. 3, 412: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Virg. G. 1, 107. res (torrentes aurae), Lucr. 5, 411 caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Plin. 17 9 *fin.*: sitis exurit aliquem, Lucr. 3, 930: vis veneni ferrum quoque exurit, Curt. 1, 10 *fin.*: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, *laying waste, devastating*, Amm. 21, 1. ‖ Fig.: *to consume, destroy*: aliis infectum scelus exuritur igni, Virg. Aen. 6, 742: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscito, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuro] *a burning up, conflagration*: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, Cic. Rep. 6, 21. 2. *a singeing, scorching*: solis, Plin. 17, 24, § 223.

exustus, a, um, *Part.* [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exuo].

exŭviae, arum, *f. plu.* [exuo] *what is stripped* or *taken off, clothing, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly post.): induviae tuae atque exuviae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: pyram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. Aen. 4, 496: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94. The *skin* of an animal: coluber positis novus exuviis, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: pellem horrentisque leonis exuviae, ib. 9, 307. tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, ib. 11, 577: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, *the hair cut off*, Cat. 66, 62. 2. Esp.: *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, *etc.*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuviis indutus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 2, 275: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, ib. 10, 423: bellorum, Juv. 10, 133: (locus, *i. e.* Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic. Manil. 18, 55.

exvaporo, v. evaporo.

exvĕho, v. eveho.

exvĭbrisso, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. F is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek φ: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fama, fero, fuga, fur*, with the Greek φήμη, φέρω, φυγή, φώρ. Subsequently, however, the complex symbol ph was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek φ, until, in the last period of the language, *f* again frequently took the place of *ph*, and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it. ‖ Interchanges of F. 1. With H, the Æ in Latin corresponding to *f* in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *fedus, haedus · fasena, harena (arena); fordeum, hordeum; vafer, vehe*, etc.: v. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: Quint. 1, 4, 14: Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.: 2238 ib. 2. With X in Greek: e. g. *frenum*, χαλινός; *fel*, χολή; *fumi, σ-χοίνος*. 3. With Θ in Greek: e. g. *furo*, θύρα; *fervo, febris*, θέρμη, θερμός, etc. 4. With B: e. g. *af* for *ab*; *stillare* for *stibilare*; *rufus, ruber; fremo, βρόμος; fascino, βασκαίνω*. Also with B in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater, ferre, frango*; Eng. *brother, bear, break*. 5. In the composition of roots beginning with *f* the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero, affero, differo, effero*, for *ob-fero, ad-fero, dis-fero, ex-fero*, etc. ‖ Changes of F in the Romance languages: 1. into *h* (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *farrum, filius, folium, forma*; Span. *hierro, hijo, hoja, horma*; Lat. *fabulari, facere, ferire, fugere*; Span. *hablar* (Fr. *häbler*), *hacer, herir, huir* (Fr. *fuir*). 2. into *b*: e. g. Lat. *floccus*, It. *bioccolo*; Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice*; Lat. *affricus*, Sp. *abrego*; Lat. *trifolium*, Sp. *trebol*. 3. into *p*: e. g. Lat. *suffiare*, Sp. *soplar*; Lat. *focacius*, Wallach. *pogacia*. 4. into *v*: e. g. Lat. *trifolium*, Portug. *trevo*. 5. F is sometimes omitted in the Provençal dialect: e. g. Lat. *confortare*, Pr. *conortar*; Lat. *profundus*, Pr. *preon*. ‖ V. As an abbreviation F stands for filî, faciundum. F. C. faciundum curavit. FF. fecerunt. F. P. C. filius ponendum curavit. F. M. fecit monumentum. F. A. filio amantissimo. F. E. D. factum esse dicitur. F. C. H. fieri curavit heres. F. I. fieri jussit. FL. P. flamen perpetuus, *etc.*

făba, æ, *f. a bean*, Gr. κύαμος, Faba vulgaris, Moench., our *broad* or *horse-bean*: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 18, 12: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Hor. S. 2, 6, 63: and not to be touched or named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15. 2. Faba græca = the *Celtis* or *nettle-tree*, Celtis australis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 27, 51. Proverb.: 1. *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant, in faba se repperisse, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 21. 2. Istæc in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. ‖ Transf.: of *ears of corn*: Plin. 18, 10, 19: faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60. (Hence It. *fava*; Fr. *fève*.)

făbăcĕus (also **făbăcius**), a, um, *adj.* [faba] *pertaining to* or *consisting of beans*: messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 22 *med.*: and *absol.* fabacia, æ, *f. the same*, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

făbăcĭa, æ, v. fabaceus.

făbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *of beans, bean-*: acus, Cato R. R. 54, 2.

făbālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beans, bean-*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4 (al. fabulis): stipulæ Ov. F. 4, 725.

‖ **Subst. fabāle**, is, *n. pl. bean-stalks*: Cato R. R. 51, 3: Plin. 22, 25, 69.

făbārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beans, bean-*: pirum, Cato R. R. 10, 3: Calendæ, *i. e. of June* (because an offering was then made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12.

făbātārium, ii, *n.* [fabatus] *a vessel for serving up beans*: Lampr. Heliog. 20.

făbātus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *made of beans*: puls, Fest. *s. v.* refriva.

fābella, æ, *f. dim.* [fabula] *a brief narrative, a short story*: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phædr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.* 2. Esp. *a short fable, a tale*: Phædr. 4, 7, 22: assidest custos gaduli semper anus: hanc tibi fabellas referat, Tib. 1, 3, 85: aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78. 3. *a short play*: Λυκοπάτρους ἐφοπλόους, quanquam a te actam fabellam video esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 16: hæc tota fabella, quam est nine argumento! id. Cœl. 27, 64. (Hence It. *favella*.)

făber, bri, *m.* (gen. *plur.* usu. fabrum: Cic. Or. 46, 156: but also fabrorum: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 54: Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147, *etc.*) [fa-ber, prob. from fac-io] *a worker in wood, stone, metal*, etc., *a forger, smith, carpenter*, etc., *artificer*. With qualifying terms: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malim, quam vel optimum faberum tignuarium, *carpenter*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257: fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes qui ædificant, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: æarii, *coppersmiths, brassiers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1: marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: intestinarius, *a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4182: oculariarius, *one who made silver eyes for the statues*, ib. *no.* 4185. *Absol.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: fabri ad ædificandam rem publicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the engineers*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: præfectus fabrum, *the chief engineer*, id. B. C. 1, 24. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunæ suæ, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius in Sall. de Republ. ordin. 1. ‖ Meton.: *a fish*, perh. *the dory*: Zeus Faber, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [faber] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious*: ars, Ov. M. 8, 159: levitas speculi, App. Apol. p. 282. *Sup.*: signaculum anuli aurei, id. Flor. p. 346.

fabrē, *adv. in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 23: teres trabs, Sil. 14, 320: sigillatum vitrum, App. M. 2, p. 123. *Sup.*: facta navis, ib. 11, p. 262.

fabrĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, *v. a.* [faber] *to make* or *fashion skilfully* (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27: argenti aeriisque fabrefacti vis, id. 26, 21: classem fabrefecit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38.

fabrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fabrefacio].

fabrĭca, æ, *f.* [faber] *the workshop of an artisan*: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: armorum, *armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. ‖ Meton.: *the art, trade*, or *profession of an artisan*: pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica, ib. 1, 20, 53: omnis fabrica aeris et ferri, ib. 2, 60, 150: serrariæ artis, Just. 36, 4: ejus fabricæ, quam Græci χαλκευτικὴν vocant, Quint. 2, 21, 10. In apposition with ars: servus arte fabrica peritus, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19 *fin.* 2. In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 3. In the comic writers, a cry *by device, trick, contrivance*; ut non facetis fabricis et dictis Plautinis quam ob oculos obiciamus, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 69: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. 4. *A fabric, building*: Pall. 1, 6. (Hence Sp. *fragua* and *fragua*; Fr. *forge*.)

fabrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] *a making, framing, construction by the rules of art* (rare): si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 132. In *plur.*: ædificiorum, Vitr. 2, 1 *argum.*, id. 9, 2. ‖ Fig. of style: me illa quidem traductio atque immutatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 169.

fabrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic. Tim. 2 *ministrorum opus-culorum*, id. Acad. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (*i. e.* equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Virg. Æn. 2, 264: deorum, *i. e. of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9. ‖ Fig.: dolor ac morbus læti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr. 3 471.

fabrĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that contrives, devises*, or *produces*. Fig.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22.

fabrĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a skilful production, contrivance*. Fig. *device*: fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

fabrĭcensis, is, *m.* [fabrica] *an armourer*: Cod. Justin. 12, 9, 3 *sq.*

fabrĭco, v. fabricor.

fabrĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and **fabrĭco**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fabrica] *to make out of wood, stone*, or *metal; to frame, forge, construct, build*. 1 Depon.: il, qui signa fabricantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 147: Capitolii fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180 gladium, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricari, ib. 4, 51. 2. Act.: hunc (craterem) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13 683: pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phædr. 4, 6, 9. In *pass.*: fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov. M. 8, 670: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten*, Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, *built*, ib. 12: tela repouuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged* Ov. M. 1, 259: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. Æn. 2, 46. ‖ In gen.: *to prepare, form, fashion*. 1. Depon.: hoc affirmare potes, Lucullie, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio sciliset, quæ finxerit vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quæ fabricata sit hominem? Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum homi num fabricati paene videantur, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: prandium opipare, App. M. 7, p. 192. verba, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 89: compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bac. 4, 4, 42. 2. Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16: qui fabricaverat filium (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricanta moras, Sil. 16, 671. In *pass.*: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriæ insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

fabrĭfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [faber facio] *a making, contriving, producing*: Tert. Apol. 12.

fabrĭlis, e, *adj.* [faber] *pertaining to an artificer*: scalprum, Liv. 27, 49: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: gluten, Cels. 8, 7: fabrilis fumus gratiam affert vinis, Plin. 14, 1, 3: hence, fabrilis uva, *i. e. smoke-dried*, Col. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, *of the sculptor or artist*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Subst., fabrilia, ium, *n. pl. tools*: tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.

fabrĭlĭter, *adv. skilfully, in a workmanlike manner*: Prud. Apoth. 581.

fabrio, ivi, 4. *v. a.* [faber] *to make, prepare*: Veneat. Carm. 3, 22, 23.

fābŭla, æ, *f.* [fari] *a narration, narrative, account, story*: quidquid fabularum quod vulgo fictum audimus amœnum aut

ghio leevo habuerint, peregisse cens. etc., *Liv.* 1, 12: pontifex, id. praef. § 6: mentio nomine de re fabula narratur, *Hor. S.* 1, 1, 70: scisne patrum conscriptum verba in risum et fabula fieri, *the down's talk*, id. Ep. 1, 1), qui non me, per urbem fabula quanta fuit! id. Epod. 11, 8: fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, *Ov. Am.* 3, 1, 21: ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac. Or. 2. With depend. sentence: ne id accidat, quod culpiam Tarpeo veniisse usu fabula est, *is related*, Gell. 19, 12. 2. *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): sed quid ego anxius? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 11: Ter. And. 4, 4, 8. ‖. Esp. a *fictitious narrative, tale, story*: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnunquam incondite, id. Rep. 2 10: non fabula rumor ille fuit, Ov M. 10, 561: fabulam incoptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulae! *stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95. In apposition with re prempt: nox fabulaeque Manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. 2. *a dramatic piece, drama, play*: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Caeci filio et M. Tuditano Cos. docuit, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, id. de Sen. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Am. 26, 100. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, id. Phil. 2, 14, 34. 3. *an apologue, fable*: fabularum cur sit inventum genus brevi docebo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 33. quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25 nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19. Proverb. lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21 Cic. Att. 13, 33. (Hence It. *favola*; Sp. *fabla, habla*; Fr. *fable*.)

fābŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [faba] *a small bean*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fabula] *fabulous*: historia fabularis, *fabulous history, mythology*: Suet. Tib. 70.

fābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabulor] *conversation, discourse*: forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a narrator, a story-teller*: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 med.: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus accessitis, Suet. Aug. 78. ‖. *a fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29.

fābŭlātus, a, o, v. fabulis.

fābŭlo, v. fabulor.

fābŭlor, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* (act. fabulo, Afran. in Non. 332, 26) [fabula] *to speak, converse, talk, chat*: haec adversum fabulabor, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 144: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: inter eos, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 7: cum aliquo, Suet. Cal. 22: stabant fronte et fauces fabulantes, Gell. 19, 8: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1. 2. *to speak, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv. 45, 9 fin.: ars medendi, totum fulmine locuplasmam, fabulata, Plin. 29, 1, 1.

fābŭlōsē, *adv.* [fabulosus] *fabulously*: insulae fabulose narratae, Plin. 32, 11, 53. Comp.: fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6, 24. Sup.: narrata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fabulosus] *fabulous invention*: Plin. 7, 52, 51.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fabula] *covered in story, fabulous*: quae loca abulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, ib. 2, 4, 9: fabulosa aut commenticia res, Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Hippocrenen, Curt. 3, 1: fabulosum subiit

tur de strigibus, Plin. 11, 3, 95: mihi fictum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 11, 2, 16. *Comp.*: anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4. *Sup.*: mons Atlas, id. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faba, perh. assim. in analogy with *nāsus*] *a small bean*: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Gell. 4, 11.

făcesso, cessi, ītum, 3, v. a. and n. [*facere* sine: cf. arcesso]. I. Act.: *to set about, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65: jussa facessunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 295: matris praecepta facessit, id. G. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3 367. dictum facessas doctum et dis...veas malo, *bring to an end, be done with*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 24 2. Esp. in a bad sense: *to bring on, cause, occasion, create*: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Cluent. 57, 158. innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: Tac. H. 4, 43. ‖. Neutr.: *to go away, retire, depart*: ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39 propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17 propere ab urbe finibus que, id. 4, 58: hinc Tarquinios, id. 1, 47. operae facessant, servitia aleant, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriae intercedant, Just. 34, 4.

făcētē, *adv. finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 7. facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73. 2. *wittily, pleasantly, humorously*: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39 multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4. *Comp.*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. *Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223.

făcētiae, arum, *f. plu.* (also in *sing.* facetia, ae, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 47: Gell. 2, 3), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll or witty behaviour* (only in Plaut.) mulier, cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, id. Stich. 5, 2, 7. ‖. *wit, witty sayings, wittiisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness*: (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87: quum duo genera sint facetiarum; illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128. dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell. 1, 17. facetiarum quidam lepos, ib. 1, 34, 159. facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13. ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. Fam. 9, 15 asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68. acerbae, ib. 5, 2.

făcētior, 1. v. n. *dep* [facetus] *to talk wittily, be facetious*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from facies] *elegant, fine, genteel*: pedes facti, Brutus in Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis vicibus vivere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 43. ‖. *Fig.* of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, ib. 2, 2, 84: mulier commoda et faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adapta, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: inguen ad obscoenum subditatis (tunicis) usque facetum, *fine*, id. S. 1, 2, 26. 2. Of style: *elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae, ib. 1, 10, 44: Quint. 6, 3, 20. ‖. *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious*: dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone stimulatorem, quem δεινὸν Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108. esse facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in alterando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 73: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscoenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. Brut. 85, 292: facetus et urbana, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: joci, Just. 39, 2. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. redarguisse. *Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

făcĭes, ēi, *f.* (old forms of the *gen. sing.* facies and facii, acc. to Gell. 9, 14: *gen. plur.* facierum, only Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P. *dat. plur.* does not occur) [facio] I. I. t.: *make, form, figure, shape*: quidam faciem esse hominis putant ea tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando facies sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius a faciendo dicta, Gell. 13, 29: earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedi. *M.* Staturra haud magna, corpore aquilo, *etc.*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 151: non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33: Hor. S. 1, 2, 87. Of things. dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, meanto ato omnia, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 105: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31 vehiculi, Gell. 15, 20: alia illius coeli facies, Plin. 6, 17, 21: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. Aen. 12, 891. 2. Esp. *face, visage, countenance*: facies homini tantum ceteris os aut rostra, Plin. 11, 37, 51: non quaerumtur ea quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127 prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15: qua facie, qua statura Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: afters faciem novam, id. Fl. 29, 70: quam liberali facie Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20 virgo facie egregia id. Ph. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. Od. 4, 10 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: de facie quidem nosti, Cic. Pis. 32, 81. Poet. cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta nocebit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. A. A. 3, 105. Proverb.: perfricare faciem, *to lay aside shame*, Plin. H. N. praef § 4. ‖. Fig.: *external form, look, condition, appearance*: fateantur, in Maeandri persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: quarum (casuarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, Quint. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *to suit such a nature*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 73. 2. In Tac.: *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. H. 2, 54. ‖. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: quae scelerum facies! Virg. Aen. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367. decora, Plin. Pan. 56: foeda, ib. 82: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 1. (Hence It. *faccia*; Sp *haz*; Fr. *face*.)

făcĭlē, *adv.* (old forms facul facultter Fest. s. v.: later form facilitter, Vitr. 1, 4, but censured by Quint. 1, 6, 19) *easily, without trouble or difficulty*: quis haec non velit aliis vel cuivis aliquo modo posse effingere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232. Caesar, quo facilius otio potiretur, id. Rep. 1, 31 id hoc facilius

sio, promptis. Caes. B. G. 1, 2. *Sup.:* ut facillime cupiditas animos in unius facilitate explerit, imperium e custodia. Cic. Am. 4, 14: facillime fraus, id. Cael. 9, 22: Caes. B. G. 5, 24. With a negative: *not easily, hardly:* mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238. haud facile dixerim, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.:* de iis haud facilé compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile liberalibus carebat, id. C. 13. **2.** *readily, willingly, without hesitation:* facile omnes perierre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6. *Comp.:* locum habes nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. Att. 13, 26. **3.** *pleasantly, agreeably, well:* propter eas (augas) vivo facilius, Pl. Cure. 5, 2, 6: quum animo cogites, quam vos facillime agatis, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely,* Caes. B. G. 3, 23. **4.** *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute:* virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile determinus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Cin. 5, 11: facile praecognus, Quint. 10, 1, 68. With verbs that denote superiority: post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.:* Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7. And in stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, id. Verr. 2, 14, 35.

fācĭlis, e, *adj.* [facio: hence, lit. *that may be done or made;* hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty:* nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.:* mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5. facilis et prompta defensio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 237: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: celerem et facilem exitum habere, id. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.:* lutum, *easy to work,* Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84: humus, Curt. 4, 6: jugum, *easy to bear,* Prop. 4, 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain,* Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8: irae, *easily excited,* Lucan. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 26. *Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: cui censeamus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Am. 4, 14. *Sup.:* quod est facillimum, facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 4: concordia, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71. **2.** With *ad* (usu. with a *gerund*): nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mens ad pejora facilis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: facillima ad intelligendum, id. 2, 5, 8: haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 20. **3.** With the *abl. supine:* res facta facilius est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70. **4.** With *inf.:* materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu ardens, Liv. 7, 23: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Lucan. 2, 656. Rare with *dupe,* an *subject:* id quae cuique facile est accurare, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: neque erat facile mentis, quae tempore perpaucorum et mundo, ib. 3, 45: plerumque facilius est ipso fecere quam idem. Quint. 10, 2, 20: multa impedimenta facilius contulit, 4, 2, 42. With *gen.:* Sertium est, ut esse aliquid exercitum

nemor tuus possit, quam ut nihil, Plin. Pan. 34. **B.** With *dat.:* quae facilia peccet, *suitable, proper,* Virg. G. 2, 269: colapsus operi facilis, Liv. 32, 27: pessae Tuscae centumcello facilies erant, Pl. 16, 58: hominem bello facilem, Tac. Agr. 22: juvenis facilis insanibus, *easily worked upon by vain hopes,* id. A. 2, 27. **γ.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *easily:* quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy,* Liv. 3, 8: Sen. Clem. 1, 7: ita adjudicandum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily,* Cels. 7, 9 *med.:* e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6. **II.** Of persons: *ready, quick:* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71: promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3. **III.** Of character: *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, courteous, affable:* facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 30, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2. facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: faciliam populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id. Am. 3, 11 faciles in suum quisque tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 280. faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 19: facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15: alloqui, Val. Fl. 3, 407: comi facilique natura, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7. **IV.** Of fortune: *favourable, prosperous:* res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. Liv. 23, 11.

fācĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility:* haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis pravitvitas, *readiness, disposition,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: aetatis illius (*i. e.* puerilis) facilitas, *capability,* Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95: oris, *easy enunciation,* Quint. 10, 7, 26. soli, *aptness for cultivation,* Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: smaragdi ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, *facility in admitting the rays of light to pass through,* id. 37, 5, 16. **II.** Of speech: *facility* or *fluency of expression:* Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate ut possis dicere facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12. **III.** Of character: *willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability:* si illius communitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66. pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: facilitas, indulgentia, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. Mand. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40: astio facilitatem significans, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness:* Suet. Claud. 29.

fācĭlĭter, v. facile.

fācĭnŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *criminal, atrocious, vicious* (rare): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 2, 1. *Comp.:* facinorosior, id. 16, 4. *Sup.:* facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81.

fācĭnus, ŏris, n. [facio] *a deed, act, action:* Atridae duo fratres cluent foedum facinus maximum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: nefario facinore admisso, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. facinus magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: facinus praeclarissimum, Amet. Her. 4, 59, 68: facinus detestandum, Cic. Rab. perd. 6, 19: fine, id. Sest. 61. In *plur.:* immanitas et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, Cic. Verr 5, 72, 189: miraculis facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 107: ingenii egregia facinora, Just. 2, 4: in regiis (for res or negotium): illud nullum est facinus quomodo haec illim possint transire! Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? Rud. 1, 3, 33. **II.** Esp.: *a bad deed, villainous action:* facinora convincere civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 26, 42: ad vim, facinus, audaciamque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 26, 77: nec in fide, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13: committere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: in se admittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: patrare, Sall. C. 18. In *plur.:* superiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23: tabes facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 31. **2.** Meton.: *an instrument of villainy,* said of the poisoned cup: facinus exonisset ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. and n. in *pass.* fio, factus, fĭĕri (*imper.* face as well as fac, esp. in Plaut. and Ter.: *fut. indic.* facie for faciam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: faxo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: Virg. Aen. 9, 154, *etc.*: faxim, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, in Plaut. Ter. *etc.*, the last also in Cic.: faxem for fecissem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 84. In *pass.*: facitur, Nigid. in Non. 507, 15: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur Cato in Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 26), *to make,* in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit,* etc.

A. Act. with *acc.:* pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: castra, ib. 1, 48: faber vasculum facit Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, ib. 2, 17 sedem, ib. 2, 20: coenas et facere et obire, id. Att. 9, 13: ignem ex ligniis viridibus, id. Verr. 1, 17, 45: poëma, id. Pis. 29, 70 sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 8: ludos, id. Rep. 2, 20: sementes, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, acquire,* Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17. praedae faciendae facultas, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 87: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, *to march* or *travel,* Caes. B. G. 1, 15, et alibi passim: aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite,* Liv. 25, 11: animum alicui, id. 25, 11. arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide,* Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: *opp.* arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, *to leave the decision to one,* Liv. 43, 13: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34: audientiam orationi, *to procure a hearing for,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: bellum, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: clamores, *to make, raise,* id. Brut. 95, 326: conjurationem, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13: sui potestatem facere, *to give the enemy an opportunity of fighting oneself,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, ib. 50: corpus, *to grow fat,* Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*: damnum, *to suffer,* Cic. Brut. 33, 125: detrimentum, id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: naufragium, *to suffer,* id. Fam. 16, 9: faciunda, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, *to afford,* Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 179: regat finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fraudem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91: quantum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 72: gratiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: [illegible] cujus rei, Liv. 2, 56: gratulationem, templa, Cic. Fam. 11, 28: [illegible] Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium, Cic. [illegible] 42: impetum, Caes. B. [illegible] Ov. F. 1, 379: impetum in [illegible] Fin. 1, 20, 64: injuriam, [illegible] 18 (opp. accipere): [illegible] Mil. 9, 23: [illegible] Cic. [illegible] Att. 9, 2: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Æ. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: memoriam, Quint. 12, 2, 4: metum, Tac. A. 6, 36: miserum aliquem, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2: fecerat sibi morem circumeundi, *had acquired the habit*, Liv. 35, 35: negotium alicui, *to give to do*, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15· cognomen alicui, id. 1, 3: nomina, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: perniciem alicui, Tac. H. 2, 70: proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95· pudorem, Liv. 3, 31: risum, Quint. 6, 1, 40: silentium, Liv. 24, 7: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16: spiritus, Liv. 30, 11: stipendia, *to be engaged in military service*, Sall. J. 63: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 28, 87: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: viam sibi, Liv. 3, 5: vim alicui *or* in aliquem, id. 38, 24: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15. **2.** with *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 20: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, id. Att. 12, 27: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, *it may happen*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. **3.** with *inf.* (rare). qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg. Aen. 2, 539: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5. **4.** *absol.*: faciam, ut potero, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15.

II. In partic.: *to make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: fratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filium, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36· disciplina doctior facta civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: dii ex hominibus facti, ib. 2, 10: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10. **III.** With *gen.* or *adv.* of price or degree *to value, esteem, regard*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10 voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: nihili facio scire, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 42: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85. si illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 43. **IV.** *to represent, feign, assert, say*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 12, 31· verbis se locupletem facere, id. Flacc. 20, 46: Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19.

V. *to make believe, pretend*: facio me alias res agere, id. Fam. 15, 18: me unum ex iis feci, id. Planc. 27, 65.

VI. In the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, id. Fam. 7, 23: fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: exitium fac me meruisse, Ov. M. 2, 390: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241.

VII. *to carry on or follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: argentariam, ib. 5, 49, 128: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18.

VIII. Like the Gr. *δράειν*, *to perform or celebrate a religious rite; to make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere videbat, id. Verr. 4, 8, 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56. *absol.*: a sacris patris Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. E. 3, 77: catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4. Pass. *impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: quibus diis inconviri ex libris ut fieret, edideruni, Liv. 32, 1 [IX. In gramm. *to make, form*: cur *aper* apri et *pater patris* faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13: sic genitivus *Achilli* et *Ulixi* fecit, id. 1, 5, 63. **X.** Peculiar phrases: **1.** quid faciam (facias, fiet, *etc.*), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*: quid hoc homine facias? *what are you to do with this fellow?* Cic. Sest. 13, 29: nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30: quid faceret huic conclusioni, *how should he refute*, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. *Absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? *what is Philomela to do?* Ov. M. 6, 572· quid faceremus? Virg. E. 1, 41. **2.** In *pass.*: *to be done with, to happen to, become of*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1: quid fiet artibus? id. Acad. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39: volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6 *fin.*: quid eo est argento factum? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 106. Hence the phrase, si quid factum sit aliquo, euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. Manil. 20, 59· eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 23. **3.** ut fit, *as usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim quum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concluse apteque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: paullisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1. **4.** fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good! fiat*, geniatur mos tibi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 146: id. Asin. 1, 1, 27. **5.** dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done*: v. dico, I. 4. **B.** Neutr.: with adverbs, *to do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, id. Am. 2, 9. **II.** With cum *or* ab *to take part with, side with*; and with contra, *to take part against*: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id. Sull. 11, 36. cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90 quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos amicae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1. **III.** with *ad*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: *to be good* or *of use for, to be of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: radix coronopi coeliacis praeclare facit, id. 22, 19, 22: facit autem commode ea compositio, Col. 7, 5, 7: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in perorationc confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173. With a clause as subject: plurimum facit, totas diligenter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8.

facteon, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, *φιλοσοφητέον*, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

factiēlōsus πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

factĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [facio] *made by art, artificial, factitious*: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 26: colores, id. 31, 7, 42. **II.** In gramm.: nomen, *formed in imitation of a natural sound*, like tintinnabulum, turtur: Prisc. p. 681 P

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50: quae mese factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 15: id. Bac. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party* (rare): cum vestris nostra non est aequa factio; affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, *our class*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 51: neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17: alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, *sect*, Plin. 29, 1, 4: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2. **2.** Esp. *company of personal adherents or partisans, a political party, side, faction* in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22: in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. Rep. 3, 13: principem factionis ad Philippum trabentium res, Liv. 32, 19: Tac. H. 1, 13. **3.** *a division or party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours· albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Cal. 55. id. Vit. 7. (v. Smith's Ant. 287.) (Hence It. *fazione*; Fr. *façon*.)

factiōnārius, ii, *m.* [factio] *the head of a party of charioteers*: Cod. Theod. 15, 10, 1.

factiōsē, *adv. mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio]. I. *t.*: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13. **II.** *that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power factious, seditious*: homo dives, factiosus, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54: vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *oligarchical*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29. *Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21. *Sup.*: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

factĭtāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [factito] *things made, work*: Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making, creating*: Eccl.

factĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker*: Eccl.

factĭtĭus, a, um, v. facticius.

factĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facio] *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do*: stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere, egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 50. verba componi et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: haec apud majores nostros factitata, id. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130. versus, Hor. A. P. 470: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** Esp. *to make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41. **III.** *to practise* a trade or profession: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: orationes argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.

fasto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facio] *to make do, perform*: operis quloquam, Pl. Truc. 5 23.

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator*: cujusnam doliorumque, Pall. 1, (qui praeposuerit unum non praetexit, quum possit, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 6 *fin.*: sceleris, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1. **II.** Esp.: *an oil presser*: Cato R. R. 23. **2.** In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball the batsman*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

factōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *an oil-press*: Pall. 11, 10.

factum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit*: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: praeclarum atque divinum factum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: de factis illustribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: famam extendere factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *works*, Ov. H. 10 60. 2. Esp. bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate*: bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Pl. Poen. prol. 16. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet. Caesar. 80: id. Vit. 14.

factūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making, manufacture, formation* (rare): in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, aliubi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29. II. Meton. pass. *a thing produced* or *created, a creature, work*: anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792.

factus, a, um, *Part.* [facio]. II. Adj. (rare): factus nihilo facit, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 6.

factus, ūs, *m.* (also **factum**, i, *n.* Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3 Col. 12, 52, 19), [facio] *a making, building*: quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. II. *an oil-pressing, i. e. what is pressed at one time*: lb. 1, 24, 3 Col. 12, 52, 19. Plin. 18, 6, 6.

facul, v. facile.

facŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fax] *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch*: Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 28 Prop. 2, 29, 5. II. Fig.: Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 46. (Hence It. *fiaccola*: Sp. *hacha*.)

facultas, ātis, *f.* [facul, faculis; cf. difficultas, simulitas] *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity*: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid conflci non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41. With *gen.*: facultas parlendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5. summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8 Miloni manendi nulla facultas, id. Mil. 17, 45 facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 73, 179 tallum sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, id. Off. 2, 16, 56 quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demosthenl facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2. 2. With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 6, 12: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38· *plur.*: multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10. 3. With *subj.*: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut ex invidia senatoria posset crescere, lb. 28, 77 id. Fam. 1, 7. 4. With *inf.* (rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513: Val. Fl. 3, 16. 5. *Absol.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: hinc abite, dum est facultas, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.* II. Meton. for copia, opes: *a sufficient* or *great number, abundance, stock, store*: plur. *goods, riches, property*: *Sing.*: numorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: navium, lb. 3, 9: si facultas ejus succi sit coquiatur, Col. 12, 38, 3. *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, lb. 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: singulis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: tantas videri Italiae facultates, copias, resources, Caes. B G 6, 1.

facultātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [facultas] *scanty means*: Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

făcŭlter, *adv.* for facile, acc. to Festus, *s. v.* facul.

facundē, *adv. eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala ea, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 5 alloqui, Liv. 28, 18: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58 miseratur, lb. 1, 39. *Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suasor. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8.

facundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence*: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Cal. 20 alere facundiam, Quint. Procem. § 23: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 6. In *plur.*: Gell. 3, 17.

facundĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facundia] *eloquent*: Sempr. Asellio in Gell. 4, 9.

facunditas, ātis, *f.* [facundus] *eloquence*: Pl. Trac. 2, 6, 13.

facundus, a, um, *adj.* [farl] *that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: satis facundus's: sed jam fieri dicitis compendium volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 12. loquax magis quam facundus, Sall. ap. Quint. 3, 2, 2: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. M. 6, 469: facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. *Comp.*: in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44. *Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, id. 12, 2, 27. 2. Of things ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.*: lingua, Hor Od. 4, 1, 35· os, Ov. F. 5, 698 vox, lb. 4, 245: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85. dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127. versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1· antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint 10, 1, 65.

faecārius, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *pertaining to the dregs* or *lees*· sportae, Cato R. R 11, 4.

faecātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made from the dregs* or *lees*: vinum, Cato R. R. 153 Plin. 14, 10, 12.

faecĭnĭus or **faecĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that makes or leaves dregs*: uvae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust* (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr. 2, 430: Hor. S. 2, 8, 9.

faecŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [faeculentus] *lees, dregs*; *filth*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

faecŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *abounding in dregs* or *sediment, thick, impure, feculent*: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23. *Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33. *Sup.*: quorum alind faeculentissimum redditur terrae, *i. e. excrement*, Aug. de vera relig. 40. II. Fig.. hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faex, faecis, *f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids· Lucr. 3, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 16: peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33. 2. *the lees* or *crust of wine*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73. 3. *the liquor*, or *brine of pickles*: Ov. M. 8, 665. 4. *sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque resldit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16: in Romuli faece, lb. 2, 1: de faece hauris, *i. e. from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: dies sine faece, *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, *the last remains* or *driblets of my purse*, id. 14, 13.

făgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *of beech, beechen*: glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6: lucus, id. 16, 19, 15: ramus, id. 16, 44, 91.

făgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen*: materia, Cato R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 63): frons, Or. F. 4, 636.

făgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen*: scyphus, Tib. 1, 10, 8: poculo, Virg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: adminiculae, Col. 12, 45, 5. II. Subst. for fagus, *a beech tree*: Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 59. (Hence Fr. *fayne*.)

fāgus, i (*plur.* fagus, in Virg. Cul. 139), *f. a beech-tree*: Fagus silvatica, Linn. (the φηγός of Theophr. and Homer is an oak): Virg. E. 1, 1: Caes. B. G. 5, 12· Plin. 10, 5, 6 *sq.* (Hence It. *faggio*: Sp. *haya*.)

fāla (phala), ae, *f.* [false dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat coelum. Fest. *s. v.*] *a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city*, mates diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1. Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numerum causs subeunt sub falas, *run a great risk for a slight gain*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10. II. *towers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metae and Euripus*, or *extreme circuit of the area, when sham fights were represented*: Juv. 6, 590. (v. Smith's Ant. 284.)

fălărĭca (also phal.), ae, *f. a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place*: Liv. 21 8: Sil. 1, 351: Veg. Mil. 4, 18: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 705. (v. Smith's Ant. 569.)

falcārius, ii, *m.* [falx] *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with scythes*: currus, quadrigae, Liv. 37, 41: Curt. 4, 9. 2. *scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov. M. 1, 717: cauda, Plin. 10, 21, 24.

falcĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small scythe* or *sickle*: Pall. 1, 43: Arn. 6, 209.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx fero] *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13 930.

falcĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx gero] *carrying a scythe*: Aus. Ecl. de Fer Rom. 36.

falco, ōnis, *m. a falcon*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 146. Meton.· falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Fest. *s. v.* (Hence Sp. *halcon*; Fr. *faucon*.)

falcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [falx] *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*: Cato R. R. 11, 4 Col. 12, 18, 2. II. Meton.: *a small talon, claw*· Plin. 8, 15, 17.

fălĕre, is, *n.* [fala] *a pile* or *podestal*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

fălernum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) *Falernian wine, Falernian*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 10: id. S. 2, 3, 115. also as *masc.* (*sc.* cadi): famosos proferte Falernos, Tib. 2, 1, 27.

fălisca, ae, *f. a wooden rack for fodder*: Cato R. R. 4, 1.

falla, ae, *f.* [fallo] for fallacia, *an artifice, trick*: Nov. in Non. 109, 20.

fallācia, ae (*abl.* fallacia, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (in Cic. only in the *plur.*): nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73. sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1: quot admonivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 5. *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, id. Ps. 2, 4, 55: Phaedr. 1, 31, 5. Of things: haec, ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, deceptionem, Col. 11, 2, 68.

fallācĭlĕ, *adv.* v. fallacia, *ad fin.*

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallax loquor] *speaking deceitfully or* fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. in Cic. Div. 4, 33, 68.

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia, *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*] · *ornamenta*, Gell. 7, 3: *praestigiae*, App. M. 3, p. 205

fallăciter, *adv.* *deceitfully, fallaciously*: *cave hoc pronuntiet, ne quid fallaciose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 68: id. Div. 2, 28, 59. *Sup.*: Plin. 22, 16, 35.

fallax, ācis (*gen. plur.* fallacum, Cat. 29, 4), *adj.* [fallo] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: ego, Chaldaei (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: cum etiam Graecorum historia mendax est! Cic. Div. 1, 58, 57: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Am. 25, 91: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 2, 1. Of things: ut tanquam in tabula non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Virg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. Aen. 5, 850: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34: convallis longo tractu, *i. e. without an outlet*, id. 2, 8, 8, 8: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: fallax imitatio simulatisque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: mutitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. With *gen.*: hominum amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32. *Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 790: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. Rem. Am. 687. *Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. *v. a.* *to make to fall, to make to slip*: glacie pedes fallente, Liv. 21, 36. ‖ Fig.: *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint*: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, id. Eun. 2, 3, 93: id ipsum sui fallendi causa militi ab hostibus factum existimabunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg. G. 1, 139: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, *unless I am greatly mistaken*, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48 neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, *disappointed*, Ov. A. A. 1, 450. Reflect.: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) posumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 32, 76: memoria falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Virg. Aen. 5, 40: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42: hand falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 4: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, Sall. J. 10. ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42. ‖ Of things: fidem hosti fatam fallere, *to break one's word*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*: quum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, Curt. 4, 9. Poet.: tu fallere illum falle dolo, *imitate deceptive cunning*, Virg. Aen. 1, 684: sua nocturno fallere furta lupo, *to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 3, 24. ‖ *Absol.*: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, Liv. 24, 33: germinat et nunquam fallentia terram olivae, Hor. Ep. 16, 45. ‖ *Impers.*: fallit (me), *I deceive myself*, aut utrumque: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 13: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Coel. 19, 45: vide, ne te fallat, Ver. R. R. 2, 1, 25. ‖ Esp., *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely*: in jurare quum copisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: si sciens fallo, tum me Dispiter, *etc.*, Fest. s. v. lapidem: si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64: expedit matris cineres operiri fallaci, *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 10: ‖ V. = latino, *to be concealed from, to escape the observation of*: with vobis: magna enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv. 5, 47: Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, ib. 4, 4, 52: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74. Reflect.: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55. *Absol.*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, *arrive secretly*, id. 8, 20: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *who has past through life unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. *Impers.*: fallit (with *acc.*), *it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant*, etc. (*gen.* with negatives): non me fefellit: sensi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, to non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23: nec me animi fallit, Lucr. 1, 137: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. ‖ V. *to pass or beguile* (the time); *to alleviate or assuage pain, care*, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16 molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49. [Cf. Gr. σ-φάλλω; Germ. *fallen*; Eng. *fall.*] (Hence It. *fallire*; Fr. *faillir.*)

falsārius, ii, *m.* [falsus] *a forger*: Suet. Ner. 17: id. Tit. 7

falsātio, ōnis, *f.* [falsatus] *a falsifying*: Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus] *falsified, adulterated*: Eccl.

falsē, *adv.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unjustly*: judicium falso factum, Sisenn. in Charis. p. 179: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe falso, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 141. *Sup.*: quae adversus haec falsissime dispntantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsidĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus dico] *speaking falsely, lying*: fallaciae, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 13 Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

falsĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsificus] *falsified*: Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus facio] *that acts falsely, working deceit*: domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭjūrius, a, um, *adj.* [falsus juro] *that swears falsely*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [falsiloquus] *a falsehood, lie*: Aug. Retract. *praef. fin.*

falsĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus loquor] *false speaking, lying*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsimōnĭa, ae, *f* [falsus] *a trick, imposition*: quos quum conseas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimonii, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12.

falsi-părens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *that has a pretended father*: Amphitryoniades, *i. e. Hercules*, as the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *falsehood, falsity*: Arn. 1, 33.

falso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to falsify*: Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32.

falsō, *adv.* *untruly, erroneously, unfaithfully*: eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: ne me appella falso falso nomine, id. Am. 2, 2, 181: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107: quem Tarquinius vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: ut missi parentibus falso legati, vivere scirent, by *mistake*, Liv. 34, 32: falso lamentari eas Dardum vivum, Curt. 3, 13: falso queritur de fatis, sua genus humanum, *undeservedly*, Sall. J. 1: falso pluribus vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 22. Elliptic.: aequi in talibus adhuc aliqui utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet: falso: nam eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 77.

falsus, a, um, *Part.* [fallo] ‖ A. Adj.: *false* (as opp. to *true*), *counterfeit, spurious* (as opp. to *genuine*): nisi in gen. *deceitful, feigned, pretended*: testes aut cum vitii est inimicitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 67: falsum est id totum, atque ejus modi fictum, sed etiam imperito admodum fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: falsa et simulata vise, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: falsum est imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10: rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: falsas esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: crimina, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, *undeserved*, ib. 1, 16, 38: honor, ib. 39: falsi Simonidis ad undas, *counterfeit*, Virg. Aen. 3, 302. In the *neut. absol.*: ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scriptorem, Cic. Att. 7, 14: ex illa causa falsi, *t. e. of fraud*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 10: acclivis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82. Adverb.: tolisque in falsum jactis, *at random, without effect*, ib. 4, 50 *fin.* *Comp.* (rare), nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132. *Sup.*: Col. 1, 6, 17.

falx, falcis, *f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 1, 348. Ov. F. 4, 934. ‖ *a falchion*: Cic. Mil. 33: id. Sull. 5: Stat. Ach. 2, 419: used by gladiators, Juv. 8, 201. ‖ Meton.: *a military implement used in sieges*: Caes. B. G. 3, 14. Tac. H. 3, 27.

fāma, ae, *f.* [fari] *common talk, the purport* or *substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition* (*gen.* in the *sing.*): constr. absol., with *de* or a depend. sentence; rarely with the *gen.* *Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3: accidit ut prius ejus adventus videretur, quam fama ac nuntius adventus adferretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, ib. 6, 21: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. Aen. 6, 14: pulsis (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197: si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, Cic. Fl. 6, 13: accipere fama et auditione, esse quosdam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: quum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, id. Rep. 2, 13: fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, id. Fam. 12, 4. In *plur.*: inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219. With *de*: fama de Tiburi morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. In *plur.*: ingentes esse famas de Regulo Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114 *med.* With a *depend. sentence*: capsis quem (Caesium) fama est esse librisque ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62. With *gen.*: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12. ‖ *public opinion*; and more freq. objectively, *the fame or reputation of an individual, whether good or bad*: famam atque memoriam pars altera consequitur, quae velut publicum testimonium, vocat: altera sermonem ring ulis quasi tacitum disperuum, cui malitiose detrahere, incrementum addere, Cic. Rep. 6, 3: contra opinionem famamque omnium vivere, Nep. Att. 7, 1: fama nominum deterioribus [illegible], Caes. B. C. 1, 82: fama [illegible], *popular favour*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: de bona fa-

tem fama (quam enim appellant *eloquium*, optime est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam plerique), id. Fin. 3, 17, 57: hanc loquendi famam, id. Brut. 74, 259: eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 45: pudica, Prop. 2, 32, 21: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2 12. In *plur.*: inter arma civilia aequal boni famas petit, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. Ep. 12, 4 *med.* **2.** Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*; fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama adolescentiae, id. Quint. 13, 50: bona, 9, 16 de alicujus fama detrahere, ib. 3, 8 famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, Liv. 20, 24: facta et famam sanciant, Vell. Rec. 1, 1, 30: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95. cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: Evadne occidit Argivae famae pudicitiae, *the glory of Argive chastity*, Prop. 1, 15, 22. **3.** In a bad sense, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): oppidum (aliquem) fama ac flagitiis, Turpil. in Non. 306, 2: neque enim specie famave movetur, nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Virg. Aen. 4, 172.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *in bad repute, notorious, disreputable*: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Rosc. 12.

fāmŭl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fāmŭlābĭlis, *adv.* Διμελῶς. Gloss. Philox.

fāmŭlātŭs βουλιμιάθης, Gloss. Philox. [famulus.]

fāmŭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *famished, starved.* Subst. *a hungry or famished person*; lassus et famelicus, Pl. Casin. 1, 42 famelica ales et rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12 · armenta, Juv. 14, 146: ille miser famelicus videt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1 *fin.*

fāmŭlla, *dim.* a fama, Fest. s. v.

fāmŭlus, is, *f.* (*nom. sing.* famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: Prud. Psych. 479 · *gen.* fami, Cato and Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14 *abl.* fămē, Lucr. 3, 732: Virg. Aen. 6, 421: Juv. 15, 102, etc.) *hunger*: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algu, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36 · quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 · cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, ib. 2, 28, 90: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 5, 51, 134 · patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28 extremam famem sustentare, ib. 7, 17: duram propellere, Hor S. 1, 2, 6: pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347: in publicitia fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7. **II.** Meton.: *famine*: (rare). fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. **2.** In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem redigere, Ter. Ph. prol. 18. **III.** Fig.: *a violent longing, greediness, avidity*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 57: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: Plin. 33, 1, 3: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam majorumque fames, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17: honorum Martii fames, Flor. 3, 22. **2.** Of style: *poverty of expression*: jejunitatem et famam malle quam uberitatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

fāmŭlŏcōsus, entis, *Part.* [famus] *famishing*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

fāmŭlor, ātus, *dep.* *bleed from a contusion*: Col. 6, 12, 2: Veg. 4, 19.

fāmŭlōsus, terram pallentem vocabant, Fest. s. v. [famus.]

fāmŭlus δουλοπάθης, Gloss. Philox. [famis fero]

fāmŭlŭtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *famous*, celebrated: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: ignominiosus, Aug. Civ. 1, 19.

fāmŭlĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus] *a report, rumour*: haec famigeratio te honestet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fāmŭlĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a talebearer*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

fāmŭlĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [famus gero] *famed, celebrated*: Creta multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitas famam, App. Flor. p. 350.

fāmŭlĭgĕro διαβαλλίζω, Gloss. Philox. [id.]

fāmŭlĭa, ae (with *quasi*, *master, father*, and *filia*, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form *familias*, although *familiae* and *familiarum* also occur in this connection) *f.* [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics*; neque dubium est, quin familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: villicus familiam exercent, Cato R. R. 5, 2: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: conjugium et liberorum et familiarum magnum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157 · absque domino nemo quum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 2. (*β*) *slaves* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43. Of *serfs or vassals*: die constituta causae dictionis Thyestorix ad judicium eamem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem multosque colligit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. **II.** Meton.: *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate*: familiae appellatio varie tractata est nam et in res et in personas deducitur · in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis agnatus proximus familiam habeto, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195 dicimus qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem ercisciundae familiae causam agere non posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36. **2.** Pater familias, mater familias, *etc.*, or pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.* (also separately pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.*), *the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron*: paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solum personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195 Nep. Att 4: in gen. *of a plain, ordinary citizen*: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132 · patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 43: (Demaratus) quum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, id. Rep. 2, 19. uxoris duae formae · una matrumfamilias, id. Top. 3, 14. illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, *a son under the father's power, a minor*, id. Cael. 25, 36: so of a daughter: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis utero contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14. (*β*) Form *familias*: ex Amerina disciplina patriafamiliae rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: pater familias, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, 45: Tac. Or. 22: pauci milites pretiosque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7: matrefamilias, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, etc. In the *gen. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51: filiarumiarum, ib. 47: Tac. A. 3, 8: filiasfamiliarum, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195.

§ I. In respect to relationship, *a family as part of a gens*: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ipsodem vetusti genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus familiam Julianam, ib. *fin.*: qua in familia hanc aliquis sortis sortitus, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: Lentulorum et Marcellorum familiae, id. Brut. 15, 58: hominem in familia natum, id. Rep. 1, 19: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: familiae patriciae nobilis fuit, familia, quae exstincta majorem ignavia, Sall. *J.* 63. Plp.. libros, qui de re militari conscripti, tanquam familiae suae monumenta vere familia, *perhaps* Gell. 1, 9, 3. **2.** *a fraternity, sect* (rare), *school* (rare): quum universi in familiam ducerentur, cum singulis familiae suae tibi intendendum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73: familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3: Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota ilia familia, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: familia gladiatoria, familia Pansae, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 43. Hence, *distinct families*, to be of the kind, *to be fond or fearful of a sect, etc.*: Lucius quidam, *fautor istius familiae* dicit, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 30. accusat aliquis, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria, summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 3 · gravissima ille vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

fămĭlĭārĕsco, *3. v. n. incep.* [familiaris] *to become familiar*: id. Ep. 7, 2.

fămĭlĭārĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the house slaves or domestics*: cellae, *rooms for the servants*, Vitr. 6, 10: familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to the house or family*: vasa, *utensils*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4

fămĭlĭārĭs, e (*abl. sing.* regularly familiari; familiare, Varr. ayt P. Bettil. in Charis. 1, 1), *adj.* [familia] *pertaining to slaves or servants*: in this sense rare and only subst. familiaris, in m. *a slave, servant*: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in minus adhuc dignos) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*: hujus familiae familiarem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 209. **II.** *pertaining to a house, household, or family; domestic, private*: fundus, id. Asin. 3, 2, 24: fiscus, Col. 11, 1, 19: negotia familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: Caes. B. G. 1, 18. copiae, Liv. 2, 16: pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: reliquum nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61: quis unquam in lacta domestico, quis in funere familiari coenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: sibi salutem ut familiari parteret parricidio, *by the murder of her brother*, Post. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67 moeror, *a family grief*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 60. **III.** Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly*, and (more freq.) subst. *a familiar acquaintance, friend*: videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, Cic. Am. 11, 39: bidno factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1 · recitaturus familiaribus amicis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14 · familiares conferre sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39 · epistolae, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet. Caes. 78: jam finde a puero in omnis familiaris jura assumtus, *the rights of intimacy*, Liv. 24, 5: ars statuaria familiaris Italiae atque vetusta, Plin. 34, 7, 13: familiaribus magis si utaris exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96. Comp.: qui familiarior nobis propter hospitiorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 71: quo boves familiariores habebat Suet. Col. 6, 2, 6. *Sup.*: homo amicissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus Cic. Sull. 20, 57: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 9. **III.** ex meis domesticis atque familiaribus Cic. Fam. 3, 1: par C. Procilium familiarem suum Suet. loquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. M. Aemilium unus est familiarissimus Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 32 · familiaris atque intimus Cic. Fam. 13, 27: familiarissimus, familiarissimus Cic. Fam. 1, 4. **IV.** In the comparison of the external [illegible] that [illegible]

picea) flexum familiare et vitale tractant, id. Div. 2, 13 32: Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic. Fam. 13, 19: cum P. Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, ib. 13, 65: viri boni familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15: in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: recipere aliquem in familiaritatem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicarat, id. Cluent. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58. In *plur.*: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere, id. Am. 10, 35. jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, ib. 21, 76. ‖ Meton. in *plur.* for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends*: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus affixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*]

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv. by families*: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes. 2. *familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms*: hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 23: mihi turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Am. 21, 77: amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4: familiariter nosse causas, *to be intimately* or *accurately acquainted with*, Quint. 6, 4, 8: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, *suitably*, Col. Arb. 1, 3. *Comp.*: licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57 familiarius factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14 *Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

fămĭlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [familia] *a small family*: Iller. Ep. 108, 2.

fămis, is, v. fames, *ad init.*

fămōsē, *adv. with fame* or *glory* (rare): morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1. 22.

fămōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famosus] *ill fame, infamy* (rare): Tert. Spect. 23.

fămōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned*: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor. A. P. 469. Lacaenae adulterae famosus hospes, id. Od. 3, 3, 25 mors Junii Blaesi, Tac. H. 3, 38: urbs (Hierosolyma), ib. 5, 2: equi, Suet. Cal. 19. victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6. ‖ Esp. in a bad sense: *infamous, notorious*: qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Pl. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 28. tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae, famosisque laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2. dimittit neque famosum, neque sollicitum, id. S. 2, 7, 51: famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7: regis largitionem, Suet. J. 15: Hymen, Ov. H. 9, 134. ‖‖ In an active sense: *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous*: cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels*, Tac. A. 1, 72: de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig. 46, tit. 10: carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.

fămŭl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fămŭla, ae, *f.* [famulus] *a female slave, also, female attendant, maid-servant*: saepe tuae famulae, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: quinqueginta intus famulae, ib. 1, 703. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, ib. 1, 31, 75.

fămŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *that serves zealously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

fămŭlāmĭnor, *adv. servilely, submissively*: Att. in Non. 111, 28.

fămŭlārĭa, ae, *adj.* [famulus] *pertaining to slaves or servants* (rare): vestis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 116: turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederae, *worn by the Bacchantes, the ministers of Bacchus*, Val. Fl. 2, 268. Neuter adverb.: nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

fămŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of domestics, household*: App. M. 6, p. 176.

fămŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *servile, slavish*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

fămŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that serves*: subst. *a female servant, handmaid*: penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *servitude, slavery* (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic. Am. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991.

fămŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus] *a serving, servitude*: Att. in Non. 109, 28.

fămŭlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *servitude, slavery*: Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Meton. *the servants* or *slaves belonging to a household*: unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7 Spart. Sever. 6.

fămŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to use as a servant, to make serviceable*: Tert. Apol. 21.

fămŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): hi famulantur, Cic. Rep. 3, 25. alicui jucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513. Fig. of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 61

fămŭlus, i (an old form famul, Enn. in Non. 110, 9. Lucr. 3, 1048· in the Oscan famel: famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Fest. *s. v.* famuli: *gen. plur.* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57. Val. Fl. 1, 752.) *a slave, servant*: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia (coërceamus), Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. id. Off. 2, 7, 24. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. Aen. 1, 701 cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. ‖ Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, *etc.* of the gods *an attendant, minister*: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21 sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574 dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239. sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272: of Actaeon's hounds, ib. 3, 229. [Perh. from *fac-io* instead of *fac-mulus*.]

fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [famulus] *serving, serviceable, servile*: aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360. dextrae, Lucan. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749. vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80.

fănātĭcē, *adv. enthusiastically, frantically*: App. M. 8, p. 214.

fănātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic*: ut fanaticus, oestro percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine icta, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Meton.: *frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4.

fandus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fāno, 1. *v. a.* [fanum] *to dedicate, consecrate*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69.

fānum, i, *n.* [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple*: fanum dictum a fando, quod dum pontifex dedicat, certa verba fatur, Fest. *s. v.*: in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duxerat, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patriis finis aegre delybris propugnandum, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24 fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes. 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33 Junonis, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

făr, farris, *n. a sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn.: *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*: Cato R. R. 2, 4 far, quod adoreum veteres appellavere Plin. 18, 8, 19: Liv. 4, 15: Ov. M. 5, 131. In *plur.*: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. G. 1, 73: Ov. F. 1, 693.

‖ Meton.. *coarse meal, grits*: Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: Col. 8, 11, 14.

farcimen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio] *a sausage*: a fartura in extis farcimina appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: botulum pro farcimine appellat, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

farcĭmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [farcimen] *infected with farcy*: Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

farcĭmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio] *a disease in horses and other animals*, prob. *farcy* since the mod. Italian word is *farcina*. and the French *farcin*: Veg. Vet. 1, 7

farcino, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to stuff*: Fig.: landis tacenda farcinat, Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*

farcio, farsi, fartum (also farctum and farsum, Petr. 69: Apic. 4, 2), 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full*: pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 27 inedios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22. 51: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16. edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: fartum totum theatrum, App. Flor. p. 353. 2. Esp. *to fatten* an animal: gallinas et anseres sic farcito Cato R. R. 89: Col. 8, 7, 4. Fig.: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* ‖. *to stuff* or *cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam id. Ep. 70 *med.*: ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, *copious, abundant*, Mart. 3, 58, 6.

farctus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

farfārus (farferus, Pl. Poen. 2, 32 i, *m. the plant coltsfoot*, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85. Fest. *s. v.* farfenum.

farferus, i, v. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, v. farfarus.

fārīna, ae, *f.* [far] *ground corn, meal, flour*: Plin. 18, 9, 20 § 88: Mart. 8, 16, 5. ‖ Meton.: *any powder*: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81. gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59. ‖. Fig.: *the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality*: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, *of our sort* or *kidney*, Pers. 5, 115: Caesius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: *Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Africae pistrino*, Suet. Aug. 4.

fārīnācĕus ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

fārīnārium ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fārīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *pertaining to meal, meal-*: cribrum, Cato R. R. 76, 3: Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 115.

fārīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mealy*: congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fārīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little meal*: Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

fārīnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mealy*: cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222.

fārĭo, ōnis, *m. a salmon-trout*: Aus. Mos. 130: Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

fārior, 1. *v. a. dep.* [fari] *to speak*: ni testimonium fariatur Frgm. XII Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus] *of the ash-tree*: fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (*al.* laginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [perh. for fraxnus, contr from fraxinus] *an ash-tree*: Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (*al.* fraxinus).

farrācĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [far] *of spelt*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5. pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 32.

farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: farrago appellatur id

quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis, Fest. s. v.: Col. 2, 12: Plin. 18, 16, 41: Virg. G. 3, 205. ‖ **Meton.**: *a medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86. **2. Meton.** *a trifle*: Pers. 5, 77.

farrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to spelt*, and in gen. *to corn* or *grain*: fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3. ‖ **Subst.**: farraria, orum, *n. plu. a granary, hay-loft*: Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. 4, 31. ‖ *made of corn*: Tusco farrata catino, *porridge*: Juv. 11, 108.

farrĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to grain*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of spelt*, or in gen. *of corn* or *grain*: farreus vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn*, Fest. *s. v.* restibilia. ‖ **Subst.** farreum, i, *n.* (*sc.* libum), *a spelt-cake*: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

farriōlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum] *a small spelt-cake*: Pall. Oct. 21.

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed, fattened*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

farsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fattening*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (*al.* assura).

farsus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

farticŭla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [farctum] *a little stuffing*: Titin. in Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *stuffed, crammed*: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27 asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187. ‖ Fig., *stuffing, mixture*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv. by stuffing or cramming*: tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130: viscum fartim concisum, *cut up fine as if for stuffing*, ib. 2, p. 117.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [farcio] *a sausage-maker*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. **2.** *a fattener of fowls, poulterer*: Col. 8, 7, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 229. ‖ Transf. fartores nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati, Fest. *s. v.*

fartum (farctum), i, *n.* [id.] *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. 28, 8, 29. ea res efficit farctum fici plenioremet meliorem, Col. 5, 10, 11. Comically. machaera gestit fartum facere ex hostibus, *to make minced meat of them*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 8.

fartūra (farctura), ae, *f.* [id.] *a cramming, fattening* of fowls Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3: Col. 8, 9, 1. ‖ *the filling up of a wall, rubble*: Vitr. 2, 8 med.

fartus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

fartus (farctus), ūs, *m.* [id.], for fartum, *stuffing*: Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* 11t. *that which is binding*, and hence, *divine law*; opp. to jus, or human law (rare): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16: festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 269. contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 34. Personified: sudi Juppiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. 1, 32: fas omne mundi, i. e. *the gods*, Sen. Herc. fur. 658. ‖ **Meton.**: *a day on which the courts of law sat* = fastus: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 66.

‖‖. In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.*: *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by the conscience or divine law): fas, justum, pium, aequum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 10, 43: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: huic legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est obsecrare sine te, pater, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 16: quid non astoptus est quod hominī fas esset optare? Cic. Am. 3, 12: non ego fas dolorumque superare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.*: neque fas esse existimant de literis mandare, ib. 6, 14: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dicta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: fas prohibet, Ov. Tr. 2, 205: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation*, Virg. Aen. 3, 55 exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, *the law of nations*, id. A. 1, 42 patriae, ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19. [There was prob. a verbal root FAS, "to bind," whence *fustis, fascia, fascis*. This root appears in Sans. *pas*, "to bind;" Germ. *fass-en*, "to seize," of which the Eng. *fast* is prob. a participle; Welsh, *fasgu*, "to bind:" it may also be connected with Gr. *πάσσω*, stem of *πήγ-νυμι*, and Lat. *pango*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 207; Bopp. Gloss. 223.]

fascia, ae, *f.* [v. fas] *a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet*: devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144. inflatum circa fascia pectus est, Ov. A. A. 3, 274: vides ilium Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve. multum mali sub filia latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.* fascis opus est, *swaddling clothes*, Pl. Trac. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth*, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Mart. 5, 62, 5 uvas sole siccatas junci fascibus involvit, *bands of rushes, mats*, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66. Proverb.: non ea nostrae fasciae, *of our rank* or *condition*, Petr. 46. ‖ **Meton.**: *the casing of a door*: Libyssa citrus fascis cingit fores, Varr. in Non. 451, 20. **2.** In architect. · *a wreath round a pillar*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* **3.** *a streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294. **4.** *a sone* of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

fasciātim, *adv. in bundles*: Quint. 1, 4, 20.

fasciculāria, orum, *n. plu.* [fasciculus] *things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, *etc.*): Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fasciculus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis] *a small bundle, packet*: epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: id. Att. 2, 13: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, bouquet*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

fasciger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis gero] *bearing the fasces*: honor, *i. e. the consulship*, Paul. Nol. 321.

fascina, ae, *f.* [fascis] *a bundle of sticks, fagot*: Cato R. R. 37, 5.

fascinātio, ōnis, *f.* [fascino] *an enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

fascinātor *βάσκανος*, Gloss. Vet.

fascinātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fascino] *pertaining to enchantment* or *witchcraft*: lingua, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 28.

fascino, 1. *v. a.* [fascinum] *to enchant, bewitch, fascinate*: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. E. 3, 103: mala lingua, Cat. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

fascinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fascinum] *with a long penis*: Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascinum, i, *n.* (also fascinus, i, *m.* Virg. Catal. 5, 20), *a bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Symm. Ep. 1, 7. ‖ **Meton.**: *a man's penis* (because a figure of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 99): Hor. Epod. 8, 18: Petr. 136. [Fascinum is connected by Key with FAS (*q. v.*), "to bind," because witchcraft was supposed to deprive its victims of the power of locomotion: but it is prob. of the same root as Gr. *βασκαίνω*.]

fascio, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fascis *to envelop with bands, to swathe*: fac cisto trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12: Capitol. Anton. 13.

fasciŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [fascia] *a small bandage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Vopisc. Aur. 4.

fascis, is, *m.* [v. fas] *a bundle, packet, parcel*: fasces strumentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, i. e. *soldiers' equipage*, id. G. 3, 347: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedere, *under the burden*, ib. 4, 204: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. ‖ Esp. in *plur.* fasces: *a bundle carried before the highest magistrate, consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fasces*: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: antelibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferuntur, id. Verr. 5, 9, 22: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. Rep. 1, 40: (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in contionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7: neque in literis, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9 Fig., quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, *acknowledged itself inferior to thee*, Cic. Brut. 6, 22. **2. Meton.**: *a high office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum flexit, Virg G. 2, 495 ut si detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34: et titulis et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110. (Hence It. *fascio*; Sp. *fasce, haz*; Fr. *faix*: also It. *fastello*; Fr. *faisceau*.)

faselaria, ium, v. phaselaria.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fasgus, a, um, *Part.* [fateor].

fasti, orum, v. fastus.

fastidĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio] *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastidĭenter, *adv. disdainfully, scornfully*: App. M. 5, p. 166.

fastidĭfĕr, *adv.* [fastidio] *with disgust*: Varr. in Non. 112, 11.

fastidĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a* [fastus] *to feel disgust* or *nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise*. **A.** Neutr.: bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 33: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78. **B.** Act.: num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? id. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 27, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting*, id. 25, 7, 38. ‖ Fig. of mental aversion: *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike*. **A.** Neutr.: ut fastidit gloriosus! Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 34: in recte factis saepe fastidunt, Cic. Mil. 26, 42. With *gen.* like taedet: fastidit mei, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 67: bonorum, Lucil. in Non. 496, 18. **B.** Act.: with *acc.*: et nihil quae terris semota suisque temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vitium, id. S. 1, 3, 44: praeda alicujus, Liv. 34, 5: hoc luxurium, Quint. 1, 1, 18: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2. Of things: ut quum fastidierit popina dives, Mart. 3, 44, 22: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit umbrosamque ripam, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: [illegible] dentia ac nihili fastidiens, Quint. 2, 4, 11. In *part. perf.*: fastidita [illegible] non fastidita si tibi, lautum [illegible] z. 7, 31: domus fastidita [illegible] Tac. A. 13, 1 [illegible]

gustum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 9. 2. Pleb. usage: in fastidium pervenire, become numerous, Liv. 30, 44, 6: res fastidii causari, Ov. F. 4, 229: fastidii procaciore lingua ingerere, Quint. 2, 2, 4: ne crebrius, magnis intervallis servire, quorum respectu ipsa fastidium? Curt. 4, 14 med. Part. pass. in act. signif.: ne nos gustu studia fastidiosa, Petr. 46.

fastidiōsē, adv. *squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously*: huic ego non stomachosa fastidiose, *Immo* ex facilia, inquam, Cic. Planc. 25, 65: fastidiose spectare, Id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, Ib. 1, 36, 118: laute ac fastidiose probare, Id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in cœtum, Phaedr. 3, prol. 23. *Comp.*: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 364.

fastidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious*: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15 auribus omnes fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18. **II.** *Fig.*, in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62 Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Cassius, Cic. Brut. 57, 207 C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis fastidiosum sane Latinarum, Ib. 70, 247 dominus terrae fastidiosus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 fastidiosissimum mancipium, *excessively haughty, proud*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6 est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, Ib. 6, 17. **III.** *Act. that creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare) fastidiosam levere copiam, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9 fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia, Id. Epod. 17, 73.

fastidītus, a, um, *Part.* [fastidio]

fastidium, ii, n. [fastidio] *distaste for, loathing, disgust, squeamishness, loathing*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25 mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50 tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 fastidium abigere, Plin. 23, 9, 81. In plur. magna movet stomacho fastidia Hor. S. 2, 4, 78 matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Virg. E. 4, 61. Transf. of the sight oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. **II.** *Fig.*, *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*. ab aliqua re caleriter fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Id. de Or. 3, 25, 98. si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: satiari fastidio similitudinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193 nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40: rudem esse omnino in musicis potius, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, *Virg.* 7, 1, 1. In *plur.*: non tam ea quae recta essent probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: spectatoris fastidia ferre, superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215 **2.** *contempt, contempt, haughtiness, pride*; *ex.* eorum (divitiorum) fastidio ad superbiae (magna) nata esse commenta animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: superbum magno quem fastidium arrogantiaque fregimus, Id. Dom. 1, 26, 90. superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55. In *plur.*: nonne tuit patius tristes Amaryllidis iras atque superba pati fastidia? Virg. E. 2, 15: odorunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 60.

fastigātio, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo] *a thinning, slimming* (rare): ut fastigatio levi descendat cacumen, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

fastigātus, a, um, *Part.* [fastigo].

II. *Act.*: *tapering to a point, sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus pauxillum ad planitiem rectitud. Caes. B. G. 2, 8: ripae prona ac fastigata, ut secundum declivem ducendi provenirent, Id. 4, 17. **2.** *Mod. confined, Mil. Ep. 2, 4, 2.*

fastigium, ii, n. [fastigo] *a slope, declivity, gable, pediment, roof, top, summit, height, elevation, dignity, rank, honor, glory, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, superiority, authority, command, power, sway, rule, government, empire, a point, end, limit, boundary, a beginning, commencement, origin, source, cause, reason, motive, occasion, a heading, class, order, sort, kind, species, manner, way, mode, fashion, style, form, shape, figure, appearance, a gable end, pediment, roof, top, summit, height, elevation, dignity, rank, honor, glory, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, superiority, authority, command, power, sway, rule, government, empire, a point, end, limit, boundary, a beginning, commencement, origin, source, cause, reason, motive, occasion, a heading, class, order, sort, kind, species, manner, way, mode, fashion, style, form, shape, figure, appearance*: (aedes) fastigium habet, ut (aequa) exeat e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2. **II.** *Meton.* in arch. *a gable, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant. 523): Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. Nam quum esset habita ratio, quemadmodum ex utraque tecti parte aqua delaberetur, utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180 fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458. **Fig.**, operi tanquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33. **2.** *the extreme part, extremity*, whether above or below. (I) *top, height, summit*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2. cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, Liv. 1, 38 aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin 10, 52, 74 in *plu.* Lucr. 4, 828 muri, Val Fl. 2, 553. (II) *depth*: forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg. G. 2, 288. **3.** In gramm. *an accent*. Mart. Cap. 3, 60. **III.** *the highest point or degree, the most exalted rank or dignity*: quloquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131 sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin. Pan. 52 et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *fin.*: ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max 1, 6, 1 alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. **2.** In gen. *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Lastorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27. ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76 tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac A. 15, 74 animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.* **3.** *a leading or chief point, head* in a discourse; *a principal sort or kind* (rare) summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg Aen 1, 342 e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, Varr R. R. 1, 6, 2 propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam fiunt sationum, Ib. 1, 5. (Hence Fr. *faîte*)

fastigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a to slope, to bring or raise to a point*: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52 folia in exilitatem fastigantur, Id. 24, 19, 118 (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5. In *part. perf.* scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus, fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv 44, 9 collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Id. 37, 27. fastigatus in mucronem, Plin 2, 35, 22. **2.** In gramm. *to mark with an accent, accent*: ut fastigetur longa brevisve fuat, Mart. Cap. 3, 59. **II.** *Fig. to elevate, exalt*. qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulorum parilitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6.

fastīgus, a, um, *adj.* [fastus] *full of pride, proud, haughty*: moecha, Mart. 10, 11, 7: quid est, fastose? sequid bonam mentem habere coepisti? Petr. 131. Of things; *pompous, superb, sumptuous*, Mart. 12, 302.

fastīgo, ōnis, *m.* [from root FAS, "to bind," v. fas] used only in agreement with dies, I] *a judicial day, a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (opp. nefastus, v. nefastus): ille (dies) autem, quem, cum quo lege agere fas esset, fastum nefastumque dicebant, Gell. 15, 27, 4. **II.** Meton. *ceremonies, rites, feasts, events, &c. also* pert. *festus*, Varr. in Prisc. p. 721 P. Col. 9, 14, 20. *obl. fastibus*, Lucan, 10, 181): Ov. Fastorum libros circa forum in aliis propositi, ut, quando lege cui possit, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46: Cic. Mur. 11, 25. **2.** Meton.: *a table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac*: fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio festi enim dies festi sunt, Fest. s. v.: etenim ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. quum diem festum ludorum de fastis sua sustulissent, Id. Verr. 4, 67, 151. fastos corraxit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: pugnae in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18: ex fastis evellere, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis includit velocis dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 15: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, Id. S. 1, 3, 112 qui redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 48 (v. Smith's Ant. 522).

fastus, ūs, *m. scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop 1, 17, 25. fastus inest pulcris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419. aspice primum, quanto cum fastu, quanto mollimine circum spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93 tanto te in fastu negas, amice, Cat. 54, 14 fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*: superciliis maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. **2.** *Plur.*: fastus pati superbos, Prop. 3, 25, 15 Tib 1, 8, 25. [The root FAS in this word seems to be different from FAS "to bind." Bopp connects it with Sans. BHAS, "to shine."]

fastus, uum, *a calendar*: (v. fastus no. II.)

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal*; illa fatalis necessitas, quam ἀναγκαίαν dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55. fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, Id Acad. 1, 7, 29 consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, Id. Cat. 4, 1, 2 hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, Ib. 3, 4, 9 stamina, Tib. 1, 7 1 dese, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 64. libri, i. e. Sibyllini, Liv. 5, 14 Suet. Caes 79 verba, Ov. F. 4, 257 lex, i. e. fatum, Id M. 3, 316 labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11 fatalis fluminis ora, *destined*, Ov. M. 15, 54 mala, Suet. Ner. 40. mors, Vell. 2, 4 tam fatale est medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30 quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43.

II. Esp. in a bad sense, *dangerous, destructive, deadly*: telum, Virg. Aen. 12, 919 jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182. hasta, Sil 2, 400 lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479. crinis, Ib 8, 85 monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21 judex, Ib. 3, 3, 19 hora, Suet. Ner. 49 dies, *dying-day*, Inscr. Orell. no. 3023: si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.

fātālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatalis] *fatal necessity, destiny*: Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1

fātālĭter, *adv. according to fate, fatally*; omnia, quae circa quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19. Suet. Caes. 59: Ov. M. 12, 67.

fatāntur multa fantur, Fest. s. v. ' cf. fator συλλογίζομαι; fatantes *ratiocinantes*, Gloss. Philox.

fātātor, fassus [fari] 2. v. *a. dep. to confess, own, acknowledge*. Constr. with acc. and infin., rarely with the acc., de, or abscl. With dat. and infin.: fatetur atque etiam gaudium (?) illud, quo fero ea ille actaque tua, quae audio, quae depulsum, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18: me deposse, id se fatetur, Id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: fatear, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18: fatebor, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: nem [illegible]

[illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: fabricatus ad [illegible] Plin. 8, 2, 2, 5: fabricatus ad [illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: fabricatus ad [illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: fabricatus ad [illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22

...dicated ill to the old...: Ov. H. 2, 38: Hor. Epod. 17, 4. cum] The ...: plumbum gallo...: stannum gallo...: ferrum ...: argentum ...: aurum ...: Plin. 33, 39, 60: artem sub ...: fabrilem fingula fiet, quae, quum ...: Ov. M. 1, 144. ...: altis fauces ...: Hor. S. 2, 3, 114: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 16: exsorbe usque ex penitis faucibus, from the bottom of your throat, id. Asin. 1, 1, 28: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: aequo innocentes fauces, Ov. M. 10, 378: ad necem accendasque novacula fauces, Sinet. Cal. 33: faucibus teneor, I am caught by the throat, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 4. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191. Meton.: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. voracity, Phaedr. 1, 1, 3.

‖ Transf. of places: a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 145: per fauces montis ut Aetnae exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, Plin. 5, 9, 10: pictis ex faucibus currus emittere, from the barriers, Enn. Ann. 1, 103. 2. a chasm, gulf, abyss: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

faustē, adv. favourably, fortunately: ut ea quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prosperaeque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

faustĭtas, ātis, f. [faustus] good fortune, happiness; personified as a goddess: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

faustus, a, um, adj. [prob. contr. from faves-tus from favor, favos, like hones-tus from honos, etc] lit. favourable; hence of favourable omen, fortunate, auspicious, lucky (rare): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: 1 pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! Cic. Flacc. 41, 103.

fautor (also uncontr. **favitor**, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23: Pl. Am. prol. 78 and 79: Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Bert.), ōris, m. [faveo] a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron. With gen.: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic. Pomp. 1, 9: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 33, 55: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16: nobilitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 6. fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv. 9, 46: veterum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. With dat.: aestati faciosque tuae se fautorem ostendat, Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. Planc. 1, 1. Absol.: aut habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, applaudere, Pl. Am. prol. 78 sq.: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, īcis, f. [id.] a patroness, protectress. With gen.: amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio ...ntrix amorum, id. Planc. 9, 22. With ...

...dict.: Thilo restores them] and dismiss Sacrifice, Fur. Bon. 5, § 11.

favē, Imper. of faveo.

favēlla, ae, f. [favus] a honey-cake, used in religious ceremonies: favellarum tenuem ambitionem significat. Nam praecones ita manentes populum sacrificiis favere jubebant, Fest. s. v.

fāvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. v. n. to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect. With dat.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1. 18: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: rescripsi me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49: non multo plus patriae faveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: favere et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367: verbis favet ipsa suis (Echo), delights in, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, favent faucibus russis cantu, give loose to, make free use of, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57. Pass. impers.: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 45. Absol. (rare): judices, ut faveant, rogamus, Quint. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: dum favet nox et Venus, Hor. Od 3, 11, 50: assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18 Phoebe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1 faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10. ‖ Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis, rarely lingua, ore, etc., to speak good words or to abstain from evil words, hence to keep still, be silent: praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis favere jubebant. Fauere enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtae pro sinere usi sunt favere, Fest. s. v. faventia: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui faveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3: prospera lux oritur anguis animisque favete; nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras Quisquis ades, lingua vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. favete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: Sen. Vit. beat. 26 fin.: concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18 lingua favens sanit, longorum oblita malorum, ib. 5, 5, 9. 2. to applaud: quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 46: tum clamore, qualis ex inspirato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25: tu Veneri dominae plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

favilla, ae, f. glowing ashes, embers: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675: neque jam cineres ejectamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. M. 2, 231: quum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84 cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum tricliniium illatis, Suet. Tib. 74. 2. the still glowing ashes of the dead: ibi tu calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis amici, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: Tib. 3, 2, 10: Virg. Aen. 6, 227. 3. Transf.: salis, the whitest and most volatile particles of salt, Plin. 31, 7, 42. ‖ Fig.: a spark, beginning, origin: haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18. [Perh. an irregular dimin. from fax, fac-is: on the interchange of c and v, see the letter C, no. III. 5.] (Hence It. falavesca instead of favalesca; Sp. fulica.)

favillōsus, a, um, adj. [favilla] of or like ashes: fuligo, Sol. 35.

favillātĭcus, a, um, adj. [id.] like ashes: humus, Sol. 27 med.

favillesco, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to be reduced to ashes: Fulg. Contin. Virg. med.

favīnae, arum, f. pits, reservoirs or cisterns near the temples, for water, or for sacred utensils which had become ...: Varr. de Gall. 3, 20: Fest. s. v. ...: Spartianus Aprianus, 7: Glass. Philol.

favīnius, a, um, v. favonius.

favīnus, a, um, adj. [favus] like honeycomb, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. Plin. 2, 47, 46: Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.

favŏr, ōris, m. [id.] favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, cum, inquit, amorem et cum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34: qui rumore et (ut ipsi loquuntur) favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: quae sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13: plebis, Liv. 7, 25: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5. ‖ acclamation, applause, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29 audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: planditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506 tutatur favor Euryalum, Virg. Aen. 5, 343.

favōrābĭlis, e, adj. [favor] in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable: Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vell. 2, 34: reditus, id. 2, 40: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37: eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or. 7 facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep 4, 9 fin. Comp.: favorabilius et tutius, ib. 5, 14. favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30.

favōrābĭlĭter, adv. with applause or approbation, favourably: in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint 4, 3, 1. Sup. Ner. 7. Comp.. favorabilius, Paul. Dig. 40, 4, 10.

favus, i, m. (=σ-χαῖον) a honeycomb: favus est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, quum singula cava sena latera habeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24 Cic. Off. 1, 44. 157. Tib. 2, 1, 30. Virg. G. 1, 344. Proverb.: crescere tanquam favum, gradually, Petr. 43 and 76. ‖ Meton. an hexagonal piece of stone for pavements: Vitr. 7, 1. (Hence It. favo.)

fax, fācis (also in the nom. sing. faces, acc. to Fest. s. v.), f. orig. a bundle of sticks for burning, hence, a torch, flambeau, link: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium extinxi, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Am. 11 37: ferro faces inspicare, Virg. G. 1, 292: faces incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine: Maxuap. Plin. 16, 18, 30: Fest, s. v. patrimi and rapi: Pl. Casin. 1, 36: Cat. 61, 98 sq.: Virg. E. 8, 29: hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Lucan. 2, 356. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: te face ...ente jungat sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Aen. 11, 143: Ov. F. 2, 561: Sen. Troad. 11 Hence: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, between marriage and death, Prop. 4, 11, 46 (v. Smith's Ant. 324). 2. the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina caelo, Lucr. 5, 654: cumentes rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38. 3. a fiery meteor, shooting

[illegible] Liv. 4, 44, 11: Ov. M. 15, 545: Curt. 4, 10, 26: Tac. H. 1, 24: [illegible] Plin. 2, 57, 59, § 148: [illegible] Ov. F. 2, 427: [illegible] Ov. M. 1, 453: [illegible] Plin. 17, 10, 10, § 236.

Februāta, ae, v. februum.

Februātio, ōnis, *f.* [februo] *a religious purification, expiation:* Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 13.

februātus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

Februum, i, n. in the Sabine lang. *a purgation.* Hence Februa, orum, n. *plu. the Roman festival of purification and expiation* (the Lupercalia), *celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, *surnames of June, who was worshipped at this festival;* Februatus, *the festival itself;* and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Lupercalia dicta, quod in Lupercali lupercí sacra faciunt. Rex quum ferias mensibus Mensi Februarii edicit, hunc diem Februatum appellat. Februum Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris veterum; nam et Lupercalia februalia,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 35. Cf. Fest. s. v. Februarius: Februa Romani dixere piacula patres, Ov. F. 2, 19. 2. *the gondolin with which the Luperci struck the women:* Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 8, 343. (v. Smith's Ant. 718, *a.* v. *Lupercalia.*)

februo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a. [februum] *to purify, expiate:* in eorum sacris Elio quum sint facta, injicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea *februare,* id est pura facere, Varr. in Non 114, 22.

Fēcialis, v. fetialis.

fēcundā, *adv. fruitfully, abundantly:* fecundius polimata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 73 *fin.:* arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 20, 4, 30.

fēcunditas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus] *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity:* naturæ parem legem fecunditatis dixit virentibus atque hominibus cæterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22 afferre, id. 28, 19, 77: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79. 2. Meton. *plenty, abundance:* galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, id. 37, 10, 59: Gallorum tantæ fecunditatis juventus fuit, Just. 25, 2. voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. præf. § 5.

fēcundo, 1, v. a. [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* viridem Ægyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg. G. 4, 291: Pall. 3, 9.

fēcundus (incorrectly foecundus; but v. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*), a, um, *adj. fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: glebæ, Lucr. 1, 212: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.:* Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220: mons silvæ frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundæ et uberes, Cic. Or. 19, 48: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1250. conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31 sue nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. 2. Meton. *rich, abundant, abounding in:* fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: fons, *copious,* Ov. M. 14, 791: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricultural products,* Plin. Pan. 31: (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31: fecunda mella Calymne, lb. 8, 223: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Lucan. 10, 303: Assaltium gens fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 4, 27. 3. *making fruitful, fertilizing:* Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: arcuque fecundus patiente verbera dextræ, *fitting with a* [illegible] *common by the* [illegible] *supposed to promote* [illegible] F. 2, 427: [illegible] *fecundissimus Jupiter* [illegible] 4, 4, 4.

‖ Fig.: *fruitful, abundant:* [illegible] *abundant:* [illegible] 58, 20, 15: [illegible] ab Anaxagora Periclem [illegible] *eundum fuisse,* Cic. Or. 4, 15: [illegible] et molle et fatis non [illegible] Cat. 1, 1, 71: culpæ secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: veri secundus, Sil. 13, 490: [illegible] *eundum in frustum hostinum genus,* id. 2, 448. [*Fe-undus,* from root FE, same as FU or FV, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. φύω, *Lat. fut. part.* of FUO, and *fieri*; hence *fe-tus, fe-mina, fe-nus,* and probably *fe-lix.*]

fel, fellis, n. [same word as χολή] *the gall-bladder, gall, bile:* jecur a dextra parte sub præcordiis: ex infimum parte ei fel inhæret, Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 74: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29. nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75. In *plur.*: fella, Seren. Sammon. 19, 333: Col. Aur. Acut. 3, 19. 2. *any poisonous liquid, poison* (post.): viperæum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16: aspidis pessata felle venena, Virg. Aen. 12, 857. 3. *Fel terræ, a plant, the lesser centaury, the centaury,* Erythræa Centaurium, Persoon: Plin. 25, 6, 31. ‖ Fig. (poet.) *bitterness, acrimony, animosity:* amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 75: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 12. 2. *anger, wrath:* his vero Alcidæ furiis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. Aen. 8, 220.

fēlēs, is (also *nom.* felis, Plin. 6, 29 35), *f.* a cat: Ægyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 10, 72, 94: Ov M. 5, 330. 2. Transf.: *a marten, polecat:* Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Col. 8, 14, 9. ‖ Fig.: *a thief, robber:* felem virginalis, *girl-thief,* Pl. Rud 3, 4, 43: virginaris, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fēlīcitas, ātis, *f.* [felix] *fruitfulness, fertility* (in this sense rare). felicitas major Babyloniæ Seleucus, Plin. 18, 18, 47: terræ, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. ‖ *happiness, felicity:* neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16. fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59. 2. *good fortune, luck, success:* ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. Manil. 10, 28. suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversæ odia concilient, lb. 2, 31. In *plur.*: humanæ felicitates, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: ea vis ipsa, quæ sæpe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.

fēlīciter, *adv. fruitfully, abundantly:* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg. G. 1, 54. 2. *auspiciously, favourably:* ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanæ bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: Cæs. B. G. 4, 22. In wishes and exclamations: *good luck!, feliciter velim, inquam, tanges lauros,* Cic. Att. 13, 42: *feliciter, ædificemus,* Phædr. 5, 1, 4: Sust. Claud. 2. 3. *luckily, happily:* omnes equitatus hunc per feliciter, absolute, [illegible] Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 26: Cæs. B. G. 4, 22. In wishes and exclamations: *feliciter gesta sit,* id. Fam. 5, 12: *feliciter navigare,* id. Verr. 2, 58, 141: *feliciter utuntur Roma,* Ov. [illegible] *feliciter audax,* Hor. [illegible] *bella cum hostibus* [illegible] *gessit,* Cic. Sulla, 2[illegible]

cant. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: citadi fruticeti. Quint. 12, 9, 16.

fēlĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [felix] a little sucker, Cæs. B. C. 3, 58 (Oud. fēlĭcŭlæ, Dübner, fēlĭcŭlis, Nipperdey).

fēlĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. [felix] *pertaining to a sucker*: arbores, Cato, R. R. 7, 2.

fēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [felix-fero] *bearing suckers*: arbores, Cato, R. R. 6, 4.

fēlĭfico, āre, v. n. *to cry like a swallow*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

fēlĭgo, ĭnis, v. filex.

fēlĭnus, a, um, adj. [felis] *of a cat*: pellis, Plin. 8, 57, 83: cutis, Cels. 5, 28, 13.

fēlix, ĭcis, adj. [root FIL. v. fecundus] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: felices arbores Cato dixit, quæ fructum ferunt, infelices quæ non ferunt, Fest. s. v. felices: Liv. 3, 24: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1377: rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felicior regio, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 33: felix olea tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170. **B.** In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, *trees sacred to the superior deities*, in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the infernal deities, Macr. S. 3, 16. **II.** Meton.: *of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious*: quæ (omina) majores nostri quia valere contendebant, dicebant omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, *fastum, felix fortunatumque esset*, præfabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis hæc habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 3: quod tibi mihique sit felix, ubi imperium tuum rodeo, Liv. 22, 30: o tibi dea felix, nostrumque leves, quaesumus, laborem, Virg. Aen. 1, 330: tibi Tarsus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: ignis, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 35: sententia, id. M. 13, 329: industria, Plin. H. N. 14, *prooem.* § 3. **B.** *lucky, happy, fortunate, successful*: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: Polycrates Samius felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Cæsar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Græcus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: mecula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103: nulla sorte nascendi ætas felicior, Quint. 12, 11, 22: tu nim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3. With *gen.*: Virgilius omnibus felixque gratiæ, Plin. H. N. 14, *prooem.* § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 389: jeti, id. 4, 398: famæ, ib. 731: felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 277. With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter tungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *more successful*, id. Aen. 9, 772: Bil. 13, 126.

fēlĭx, ĭcis, v. filix.

fēllātor, ōris, m. [fello] *a sucker*, in bad obscene sense: Mart. 14, 74.

fēllātrix, ĭcis, f. [id.] *sucking*: Sol. 2 med. (Mask.).

fēllĕus, a, um, adj. [fel] *of gall, full of gall*: sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76: ferula, Col. Arr. Tard. 3, 6.

fēllĭo (also fellĭĕo), ī, v. d. [fello, suck, suckle, from felo velle] *to suck, draw by sucking*: mammas, Ara. 2, 70: Sol. 27, 40.

fēllĭtĭcus, a, um, adj. [fel duco] *that carries off the gall*: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

fēllĭtĭnus, a, um, adj. [fel tus] *floating with gall*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

fello, v. fellio.

fēlŭlus, a, um, adj. [fel] *imbued with gall, tinged in gall*: pecus, Fest. Avien. Descr. in Anth. Lat. Burat. 3, p. 407.

fēmel, adv., i. q. semel, [same word as SEMEL] *at once*: hæ humanæne, Varr. in Non. 213, 14: hæpam, id. ib. 242, 32. **B.** In an obscene sense: Mart. 2, 50, 7.

fēmella, æ, f. dim. [femina] *a little woman, girl*: Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.

fēmen, ĭnis, n. [root FE. v. fecundus] *the thigh*: Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.: Fest. s. v. femina.

fēmĭna, æ, f. [femen?] *a female*: of animals, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: *a female*: of human beings: a woman: ut a prima conjunctionis societate femina additur, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: mulierem fortitudine viri, tantæ femina, Hirtius, Ov. M. 4, 280: in claris viris et fœminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: fœminæ mentibus habere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 570. *Adj.*: inter quas Daiæ femina turbæ senis, Prop. 2, 32, 4. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. M. 12, 430 Sil. 2, 361: Suet. Cæs. 22. **B.** Of animals, usu. as *adj.*: *a female, she*: (bestiarum) aliæ mares, aliæ femine sunt, Cic N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina fœta repente, Enn. Ann. 1, 71: habendas triduum feriæ et porco femina piaculum pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33: anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482: Plin. 9, 50, 74. **II.** Meton. of plants and minerals: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, id. 13, 4, 7, § 31: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellati acrius, at femineæ languidius refulgentes, id. 37, 7, 25. In mechanics: cardo femina, *a mortise*, as opp. to cardo masculus, *a tenon* (v. cardo): Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

fēmĭnal, ālis, n. [femina] *the female pudenda*: App. M. 2, p. 122.

fēmĭnālia, ĭum, n. *plu.* [femur] *coverings for the thighs*: Suet. Aug. 82: hoc genus vestimenti Græce περισκελὲς, a nostris *femoralia* vel *bracæ* usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

fēmĭnātus, a, um, adj. [femina] *womanish, effeminate*: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine*: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineæ sortis, *of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680: sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervæ, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63: dolor, Ov. M. 9, 151: clamor, ib. 12, 226: vox, ib. 3, 536: plangores, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: femineo Marte cadendum, *by the hand of a woman*, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, *love for a woman*, id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: Venus, ib. 10, 80: pœna, *inflicted on a woman*, Virg. Aen. 2, 584: Calendæ, *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53. **II.** *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor prædæ, Virg. Aen. 11, 782: lunæ femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104.

fēmĭnĭnē, adv. *femininely*: Arn. 1, 36.

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, adj. [femina] in gramm. *of the feminine gender*: nomen, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: quæ feminina positione mares significant, Quint. 1, 4, 24: *fœmis* masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24.

fēmur, ŏris or ĭnis (the latter from a nom. femen, mentioned as existing by Prisc. p. 701 P., and Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 344), n. *the thigh*: ima spina in coxarum ossa desinit, inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: femur cædere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123: feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Anct. Her. 3, 15, 27: transfixus femore et humero, Suet. Cæs. 68: nocet symori consuetudo tenuis, Tib. 1, 8, 26: taretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: octus ensem cripit a femine, Virg. Aen. 10, 488: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus nudis, Vitr. 6, 1, 9, 5. **II.** Trop. of a mountain: the space between the *flanks* of a mountain: Vitr. 4, 7. **B.** Plur. *fœmĭna*, *a plant having milky substance*: Plin. 24, 9, 46. [*femur*, *ur*, perh. same as *ulna*, *ul*, the interchange of *l* and *r* not the latter 7.]

fēmŭrālis, ĕ, adj. [femur] *of the thigh, lung*: os, Vitr. 10, 4.

fēmŭrātus, a, um, adj. [femur] *having thighs*: Arn. 7, 256.

fēnāle, is, n. [fenus] *the rate of the compounds daily, monthly, etc.*: Fest. p. 92, 7.

fēnārĭa (fœn.), æ, adj. [fenus] *pertaining to interest or usury*: quam multis fenebribus lugibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv. 35, 7: fenebrem rem levare, *the rate of interest, the relation between debtor and creditor*, id. 7, 21: pecunia, *lent on interest*, Suet. Cal. 42: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16.

fēnĕrārius, ii, m. [id.] *for fenerator, one who lends money on interest, a usurer*: Firm. Astron. 3, 8 *fin.*

fēnĕrātĭcius (fœn.) or **-ĭtius**, a, um, adj. [feneror] *relating to interest*: cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Justin. 4, 30, 14.

fēnĕrātio (fœn.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a lending on interest, usury*: hanc pecuniæ tota ab honoribus translata est in quæstum et fenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

fēnĕrĭto (fœn.), adv. *with interest*: nec illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 40.

fēnĕrātor (fœn.), ōris, m. [feneror] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*: improbantur ii quæstus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. Hor. Epod. 2, 67: Suet. Tib. 48. acerrimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

fēnĕrātōrius (fœn.), a, um, adj. [feneratus] *usurious*: Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

fēnĕrātrix (fœn.), ĭcis, f. [feneror] *a female money-lender* or *usurer*: Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

fēnĕror (fœn.), atus, 1. v. a. dep. or **fenero**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [fenus] *to lend on interest*: pecunias isthus extraordinarias grandes suo nomine fenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170: binis centesimis feneratus est, *at 2 per cent* (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), ib. 3, 70, 165: Gaius Seius feneravit pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: nil debet: fenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4. With *acc.* of the pers.: numos habet arca Minervæ hæc sapit, hæc omnes fenerat una deos, id. 1, 77, 5. In the *part. perf.*: pecunia fenerata a tutoribus, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 100. **B.** *to drain by usury*: dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46. **II.** *to borrow on interest*: si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset, Alfen. Dig. 46, 3, 35. **III.** In gen.: *to lend, impart, furnish* (rare): sol suum lumen cæteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4. **IV.** Fig.: neque beneficium fenerarunt, *trade in benefits*, Cic. Am. 9, 31: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulcre dicas, *richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8: Juba et Petreius mutuis vulneribus congrerunt et mortes fenera verunt, *gave to each other*, Sen. Suas. 7.

fēnestella, æ, f. dim. [fenestra] *a small opening in a wall, a little window*: Col. 1, 6, 10.

fēnestra, æ (contr. festra, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12: Fest. s. v.), f. *an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 432, 2. v. *domus*): neque fenestris, nisi claustris, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestrarum angustiæ quæ reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3: lucifera, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: juncta, closed, Rem. Cos. 1, 25, 1: patulæ, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: (in Stori) fenestras ad utramque manum mundi in structo reliquerunt, Sisenna, Cinn. H. 3: ex fenestra, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2 *fin.*: circumcisæ in fenestrarum limite, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44: fenestræ sunt, quæ ad speculum, *a large mirror*, fiunt, Vitr. 6, 6, 2: ut stellæ per fenestras et rimas, Lucr. 4, 304: fenestræ, quæ quasi

fenestrum dixit antiqui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 99, 96. Proverb.: *ventilo de me aurā*: notus ut fenestrata, applied quasi to some fenestrae supposed to admit the wind, Hor. 1, 104. ‖ Fig.: *ex umbrāculīs operā tuendā*: hoc questionis fenestrum est magistratum pauperiorem esse, Tac. Dialog. 5, 1, 72: Tiber. in Suet. Tit 28. [*Fen-estra*, prob. connected either with root *ghan* (*fodere*), whence *fanum*, or with the root *van* in *ventus*, like the English wood window: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 85.]

fenestrō, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [fenestra] *to furnish with openings or windows* (rare): oculos cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin 11, 37, 55 In the *part. perf.*: fenestrata tricliniis, Varr. L. L 8, 14, 110 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: *oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse*, Vitr 3 *praef.*

fenestrula, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little window*: App. M. 9 *ad fin.*

fēnĕus (fœn-), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *of hay* (rare) homines foenea in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figuras stuffed with hay*, like our *man of straw*, Cic. Fragm. Or Cornel. 1, 1.

fenīcŭlum (fœn-), i, n. dim. [id.] *fennel*: Reconditum vulgare, Gaertner Plin. 20, 25, 95.

fēnīle, (fœn.), is, n. *plu.* [id.] *a hayloft*: Virg. G. 3, 331: Col. 1, 6, 9.

fēnilia (fœn.), æ, v. fenisex.

fēnīlis (fœn.), e, orum, n. *plu.* [fenum gen.] *mown grass, hay*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

fēnīlĭster (fœn.), tris, m. [id.] *a grass-cutter, mower*: Col. 11, 1, 12.

fēnisex (fœn.), ĭcis (also fenisecus, æ, Pers. 6, 40), m. [id.] *a mower*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2 · Col. 2, 17, 4 igitur cornu propter oleum ad usus ligneæ fenisecis incudebat, Plin 18, 28, 67, § 261. Poet.: *countryman, rustic*: Pers. 6, 40

fēnīsĭcia (fœn.), æ, *f.*, and orum, n. *plu.* [id.] *the hay harvest, hay* · addere fenisiciæ cumulum, Varr. R. R 1, 49, 1 · vindemiæ ac fenisicia administrare, ib. 1, 17, 2 · Col. 2, 17, 6.

fēnum (fœn.), i, n. *hay*. Varr. R R. 1, 9 *sq.*: Col. 2, 18. Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 *sq.* In *plur.* App M. 3 *fin.*: fenum alios alebat ease oportere, *dolts*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. S 1, 4, 34. ‖ Transf.: fenum (fœn.) Græcum, also written in one word, *fenumgræcum, fenugreek*, Trigonella fœnum græcum, Linn . Col. 2, 10, 33 · Plin. 18, 16, 39. (Hence It. *fieno*; Fr. *foin*.)

fēnus (fœn.), ŏris, n. [root *fā* · v. *fecundus*] lit. *what is produced*, or *gained from anything, proceeds*; esp. *interest on money lent*: fenus a fœnore dictum, quod crediti numi alios pariant, ut apud Græcos eadem res τόκος dicitur, Fest. s. v.: cf. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12: idem pecunias his fœneri dabat, ea dabantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 170: a publicanis fenus accipere, ib. 3, 72, 169: Sceptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, id Att. 6, 3 fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, ib. 4, 15: pecuniam occupare gravi fenore, ib Phaed. 2, 5, 11: divos precibus in fœnore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13 · fenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4. ‖ Meton. *capital lent on interest* (rare): impensi fenus creditum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 108 · fenus et impendium reposcere, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Fig.: quem fetus fide terræ creditum fenus reddit? Plin. 2, 63, 63. (‖) In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage*: fœnus, quæ omnipotens tribuerat imperium, non exquam alius unquam melius quod accepit, aut alius habuit, pluribusque magnam cum fœnore Cic. de Har. Resp. 20: quam quinquagesimus fenore mensus Iuliæ Iulius Vell., Plin. 18, 3, 17, 77: neque ... Sept. ... (fœn.), ... dies ... (fœn.) ... Græcum, also written in one ... (fœn.) ... Græcum, also written in one ... (fœn.) ... Græcum, also written in one

feriæ, Fest. *s. v.*): *holidays, festivals* (suspecting them, v. Smith's Ant. 538). Macr. S. 1, 16: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54: Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Transf.: *intestine* sunt belli feriæ, Varr. in Gell. 1, 25. præstare Hesperiæ longas feriæ, *peace*, Idor. Od. 4, 5, 57. Comically: venter nutturque resident esuriales feriæ, *sacp hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: sine ullis feriis, *without rest, incessantly*, Arn. 1, 9. [*Fer-iae, fes-tus*, and *fes-tivus* prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. χαίρω: Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 206: on the interchange of χ and *f*, see the letter F.] (Hence It. *fiera*; Fr. *foire*.)

feriātus, a, um, *Part.* [ferior]. **I.** Adj.: *keeping holiday, disengaged, at leisure*: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati, *with leisure ill employed*, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.* Of things (rare): machæra feriata, *unemployed, idle*, Pl. Mil. 1, 7: freta, *quiet, still*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

feriātulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferus] *somewhat wild*: ille, Petr. 39 dub.

ferīna, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), [id.] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg. Aen. 1, 215.

ferīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Trist. 5, 12, 55: cædes, id. M. 7, 603: caro, Sall. J. 18: lac, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: vestis, *the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr. 5, 1417: pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

ferio (feriunt for feriunt, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* nequinunt), 4. *v. a. to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: fores, *to knock*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63: parietem, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: murum arietibus, Sall. J. 76: pugiles feriunt adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: jacere telum, voluntatis est; ferire quem nolueris, fortunæ, *to hit*, id. Top. 17, 64: pectora plangore, Ov. M. 4, 554: calce feritur aselli, id. F. 3, 753: uvas pede (rusticus), Tib. 2, 1, 85: feriri a serpente, *to be stung*, Plin. 29, 4, 22: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces*, Virg. Aen. 4, 580: certatim socii feriunt mare et sequora verrunt, ib. 3, 290. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *touch*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36. *Absol.*: pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25. Of things: corpora, quæ feriant oculos quumque lacessant, *strike*, Lucr. 6, 922: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: feriuntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, id. A. P. 350: nec lævitas tabulæ laterum feriuntur ab undis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 47. Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Lucan. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, Ov. M. 7, 804: palla limos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to*, Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit æthera clamor, Virg. Aen. 5, 140. **2.** Esp. *to give a death-blow, to slay, kill*: hostem, Enn. Ann. 8, 40: Sall. C. 7: securi feriri, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75: hasta telo que trabali, Virg. Aen. 12, 295: locusæ atque alias feras primus ausi in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715. Hence of *slaughtering for sacrifice*: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32: vaccam Proserpinæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: si prior defexit (populus Romanus) publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Jupiter, populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam: tantoque magis ferito, quanto magis potes pollesque (a form of oath in making a compact, when a swine was sacrificed), Liv. 1, 24. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, *to make a covenant* or *treaty*: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, (Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 6: viderat ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Cael. 24, 34: Virg. Aen. 10, 154. **3.** Of money: *to strike, stamp, coin*: asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. **II.** Fig.: quæ faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quæ fortuna feriat, *hits, affects*, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: accidit, ut lotu simili (*i. e.* morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow*, Quint. 6, præf. § 3: verba palato, *to bring out, speak*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiæ), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13. *Absol.*: binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226. **2.** *to cosen, cheat, gull*: ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 19: quum ferit astutos comica mocchs Getas, Prop. 4, 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3, 50. [*Fer-io* prob. contains the same root as FEND, "strike," in *offendo* and *defendo*.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir*.)

fĕrior, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [feriæ] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in the *Part.* q. v.): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14: animus feriatus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluæ, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, ib. 4, 217: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: quorum civitas cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.* **II.** Meton. of things: Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112: inamoena vise, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 33: mentæ, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

fĕrĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fero] *bearing*: palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (*al.* ferentia).

fermē, *adv.* [a strengthened form of fere: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, derives it from fero, but the etym. is unknown] *nearly, almost, about*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: intra XII. ferme annos, Vell. 2, 11: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme millia viginti, Sall. J. 48: ferme eadem omnia, quæ dudum incusaveras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21: quum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem ætas acta est ferme, *about*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. **2.** With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, *almost not, i. e. scarcely*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: quod non ferme decernitur, nisi quum tetra prodigia nuntiata sunt, Liv. 22, 9: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, *and almost not, i. e. hardly*, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24: quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devertitur, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 39. **3.** As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our *very*: quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinæ, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2: ferme familiariter, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 54: jam ferme morions me vocat, *just dying*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 49. **II.** *generally, usually, for the most part*: quod ferme evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74: incolis ferme vestimentur virgultis vegetibusque, Liv. 21, 54: mobilis et vesta est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2: Tac. A. 2, 2. mocte ferme proficiscebantur, Liv. 34, 13

fermentātus, a, um, *Part.* [fermento]. **I.** Adj.: *loose, soft*: si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis, solo fermentato ac molli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. Fig.: *corrupted, spoiled*. mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [fermentum] 111. *to ferment*; hence, *to swell, rise, become loose*: tellus quoque illo modo (*i. e.* ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2: id. 28, 8, 28.

fermento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to rise* or *ferment*; in pass. *to rise, ferment*: panis hordeaceus crvi aut cicerculæ farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26: fermentato pane ali, *with leavened bread*, ib.: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1. **II.** Transf.: *to cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen*: terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1: Col. 2, 14, 1. **III.** Fig.: *to sour, spoil*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.

fermentum, i, n. [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Plin. 18, 11, 26: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread*, Cels. 2, 24. **2** Transf. *that which loosens the soil*: Plin. 17, 21 35, § 159: Col. 4, 1, 7. **3.** *a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer* (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the reference is to *yeast*, used in fermenting the juice of acrid fruits; or it may be a false reading for frumentum, indicating the use of beer): Virg. G. 3, 380. **II.** Fig.: *anger, passion* (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 17. Also of the *cause of anger* or *vexation*: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 288.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *irreg. v. a.* (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, *etc.*, Pl. and Ter. *passim*) [tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of tollo; latum is the euphonic form of tlatum, which is kindr. with τλάω, τλητός] *to bear, carry, bring*: ferri proprie dicimus, quæ quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quæ quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quæ animalia sunt, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 29: sacra Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), ib. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad aliquem, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 142: symbolum filio, id. Bac. 2, 3, 30: talos, nucesque sinu laxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Am. 11, 37: iste oparta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: prse se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19. Poet. with the *inf.*: natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134. Proverb.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, *to love exceedingly*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11.

2. *to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive*: ubi cernimus alta exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, Lucr. 3, 432: cœlo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit æstuosis, ib. 2, 7, 16: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21: me per Aegæos tumultus aura feret, id. Od. 3, 29, 64: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, *to put the standards in motion, to break up*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*: pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vasque gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 248. *Absol.*: quo ventus ferebat, here, *drives*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15: interim, si forte flatus, deuda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: flumen dat, quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant,

ital, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo venalia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7. **3.** With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively, *to move* or *go swiftly, to hasten, rush*; and of things, *to flow, mount, run down*, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: neque extra tecta ferebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 672: grassaturum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 72: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, *have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 673: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *were rushing panic-struck*, id. B. G. 2, 24: (fera) supra venabula fertur, Virg. Aen. 9, 553: densos fertur moriturus in hostes, ib. 2, 511: magno feror aequore, plenaque ventis vela dedi, Ov. M. 15, 176: volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu fertur, ib. 2, 320: vulgusque procursque ignota ad sacra feruntur, ib. 3, 530: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium citatus fertur, *flows*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: ut (flamma) ad coelum usque ferretur, *ascended, rose*, Suet. Aug. 94. **4.** *to carry off, take away by force*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: postquam te fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle: v. ago. **5.** *to bear, produce, yield*: quae autem terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10: jugera liberas fruges et Cererem ferunt, ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10. *Absol.*: ferundo arbor peribit, Cato R. R. 6, 2. **6.** *to bear offspring*: ignorans rursum ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant*, Liv. 1, 34. Of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90. Poet. quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, *had borne*, Sil. 7, 666. **7.** *to bring* as an offering: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 394: illa superis tura ferebat, Ov. M. 11, 577. **8.** *to get, receive, acquire, obtain*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Ov. M. 2, 44: fructus ex sese (i. e. re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring*: veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic. Am. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *shall have, shall attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus ferre, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: ille finis Appio aliense personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36: archimimus personam ejus ferens, Suet. Vesp. 19: alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: quum suis auxilium ferre non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: opem alicui, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: nec vulnera membris ulla ferunt, *inflict*, Ov. M. 4, 498: quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: conditionem, *to propose terms*, ib. 4, 11: Coriolanus ab sede sua quum ferret matri obviae complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *shall bring, procure*, Virg. Aen. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum prima tulit finem, ib. 7, 128. **9.** *to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, rotate*: quem tulit ad scenam ventosa gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: cur haec exempla protuli? quo feror? *to what am I bringing myself?* Ov. M. 9, 509: quo mente feror? quid molior? inquit, ib. 10, 320: so, animus fert, with *inf.*: *my mind is disposed, I design*: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1: tulerat animus post adoptionem statim castra occupare, Suet. Oth. 6. nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoria, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: exstincti ad coelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8: laudibus aliquem in coelum ferre, Cic. Fam. 10, 26: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10: saepe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis; saepe supra ferat quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139: ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv. 4, 5: crudelitate et scelere ferri, *to be urged on, to be actuated*, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97: oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, Quint. 9, 4, 112. **3.** *to carry off, take away*: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. E. 9, 51. **4.** *to bear, bring forth, produce*: haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: aetas patentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. **5.** *to bear away, to get, obtain, receive*: Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183: palmam, id. Att. 4, 15: victoriam ex Inermi, Liv. 39, 51: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: centuriam, tribus, *to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49: suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (cf. *no.* 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: calumniam, *to be convicted of a false accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **6.** *to bear, support; to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure*: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter, sicut omnia, ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: se jacturam sui honoris aequo animo tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 9. ad laborem ferendum, id. B. G. 4, 2: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17: unum impetum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: vultum atque aciem oculorum, ib. 1, 39: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413 quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att. 6, 3: spectatoris fastidia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: Ariovistus tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: an laturi sint Romani talem regem, Quint. 7, 1, 24. With *acc.* and *infin.*: non ferat assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipi quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27: ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152. With *de*: de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, ib. 5, 2. *Absol.*: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, ib. 1, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, ib. 15, 26. **7.** With adverbs, *to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit*: eum ipsum dolorum hic tulit paulo apertius, id. Planc. 14, 34: laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Cluent. 29, 54: haud

clam tulit irum adversus paucitatem, Liv. 31, 47. So, prae se ferre, *to show, manifest, display, make the secret of* cujus rei tantae facultatem copiae rerum esse me non profiteor: sentiam me esse prae me ferre, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 12: ceteris prae se ferunt et ostentant, id. Att. 2, 23: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, Quint. 12, 11, 21. Of things: (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, id. 11, 1, 37: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11. **8.** Of discourse, *to report, relate, make known, assert, say*: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: intuleri famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fere cedo, *tell, say*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17. Esp., in third pers. pln. without any expressed subject = Fr. *on dit, they say*: and *pass.*: ven. with *infin.* or *absol.*: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaenetum, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57: affectasse ferunt regnum coeleste gigantas, Ov. M. 1, 152: nymphae senisse feruntur, ib. 2, 452: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam coluisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 15: non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, *you were accounted*, Acid. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49. **9.** *to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself*; and *reflect. to pass for, to pass current*: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: ut Servium conditorem posteri fama ferrent, Liv. 1, 42: qui se Philippum regisque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimus, Vell. 1, 11: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23 ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27: sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae, Quint. procem. 7: multa ejus (Catonis) responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Am. 2, 6. **10.** Polit. and jurid. t. t.: suffragium *or* sententiam ferre, *to give a vote, to vote*: ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1, 31: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34: de quo vos (judices) sententiam pe tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 4, 47, 104

(II) legem (privilegium, rogationem, ad populum, *or absol.*: *to propose a law* etc.: quum legem agrariam ferret, id Off. 2, 21, 73: familiarissimus tuus de privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4, 32: Sul lam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliqu contra *or* in aliquem, ad populum, plebem: id. Balb. 14, 33: id. Brut. 2 89: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Liv. 33, 25: nes cis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, quintus praeterea dies Caesari tribuere tur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 110: nihil de judi cio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: quum, u absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id Att. 7, 6. *Abl. absol.*: lato ut solet a populum, ut equum ascendere liceret Liv. 23, 14. (III) ferre judicem, *to offer or propose to the defendant as judge*: quem ego si ferrem judicem, re fugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45. Hence judicem alicui ferre, *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se literam ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57

11. Mercant. t. t. *to enter* in a ledger *or account book*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, aut dicere ac putet Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100. **12.** Of ab stract subjects: to require, demand render necessary; *to allow, permit, suf fer*: ita sui periculi rationem ratio postulare, ib. 5, 40, 105; id. Deiot. 8 fert, id. Cluent. 65, 168: id res publica para nostra, non ut nimis bene vos prescribe, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: quod res, ve intimabam, tempora

Pis. 2, 4: si ita comminabuntur vestrum fore. id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: proni libentiusque ferebant. id. Verr. 2, 34, 83. si vestra voluntas fuerit. id. Mandl. 24, 70: ut ophio et spes et confectura meæ fert, exercitu do my opinion, hope, and belief. id. Att. 2, 25: ut fert illorum opinio. Cæs. B. G. 5, 13: majore strepitu quam populi R. fert consuetudo. lb. 6, 7: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret, videri. lb. 4, 32: si occasio tulerit. Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sive animum ut expleret suum. Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid ætas, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies. Cic. Fam. 1, 7: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent. id. Rep. 6, 18. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Sans. bhri; Gr. φέρω; Pers. bar; Goth. bar; Germ. bahren, führen; Eng. bear, etc.]

ferōcĭa, æ, *f.* [ferox] *untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness.* In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia. Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: si quid ardoris ac ferociæ miles habuit. Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.* ‖ In a bad sense: *overbearing temper, haughtiness:* ferociate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 29: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia. Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: per communes libertas cruvit exuerat ferociam. Tac. A. 2, 72: stolida mentis. Ov. Hal. 58. ‖ Meton.: of wine: *harshness, roughness:* Plin. 14, 19, 24.

ferōcio, īvi *or* ĭi, 4 *v. n.* [id.] *to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable; to rage, be furious:* ferocio ἀγριαίνομαι, Gloss. Philox.: ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Fest. *s. v.*: si permuloti scuis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent. Gell. 1, 11: oratio ferociens, ib.: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5.

ferōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness.* In a good sense: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis ætatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet. Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, id. Rep. 2, 3: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90. ‖ In a bad sense: *overbearing temper, haughtiness:* ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et cupiditatem frangerem. id. Vat. 1, 2. ferociam reprimere. id. Off. 2, 11, 40: Ajax apud Achillem quærens de ferocitate Trojanorum. id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas. Suet. Vit. 12.

ferōcĭter, *adv. courageously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello pictura memorari possunt. Liv. 3, 47: adequitare. id. 9, 22. *Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt. Sall. J. 104. *Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum fœdus steterat. Liv. 23, 8. ‖ *fiercely, defiantly, haughtily:* asper et ferociter et libere dicta. Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictæ sententiæ. Liv. 2, 35. *Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exagitabat). Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. *Sup.:* obloqui. Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

ferōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox] *somewhat fierce* (rare): eja, quam ferocula'st! Turpil. in Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr. 26.

ferox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 3??), *adj.* [ferus]. In a good sense: *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited:* natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat. Sall. C. 43 *fin.*: nimium ea vehemens ferocisque natura. Cic. Vat. 2, 4: victorus vi feroces. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*. Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10: Roma. lb. 3, 3, 44: Hector. lb. 4, 9, 21: virgo (i. e. *Minerva*). Mart. 14, 179: loca amœna, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverunt. Sall. C. 11: ferox bello. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6: ferocus ad bellandum. Liv. 38, 23: adversus pericula ferox. Tac. H. 3, 83 *fin.* *Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum. Liv. 2, 18: ferocissimi. Tac. H. 2, 24. ‖ In a bad sense: *obstinate, headstrong, overbearing, haughty, insolent:* equi indomiti, feroces. Pl. Mem. 5, 2, 120: spes. Virg. Aen. 20, 732: indulgentia feroces fecisse atque arrogantem et insolentem facit. Cic. Att. 10, 11: dote fretus, ferox, arrogans. Pl. Men. 5, 2, 27: Numidæ secundis rebus feroces. Sall. J. 99: pastor nomine Cactus, ferox viribus. Liv. 1, 7: robore corporis stolide ferox. Tac. A. 1, 3: Veneris præsidio ferox. Hor. Od. 1, 15, 13: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris. Sall. C. 5: patribus ferox esse, *haughty towards the senators*. Liv. 7, 40: deorum spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus. Ov. M. 8, 613: serpens dolore ferox, *fierce with pain*. lb. 3, 68. *Comp.:* victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddit. Cic. Fam. 4, 9: quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior. Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 13. *Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere. Gell. 1, 3 *fin.* With *gen.:* linguæ feroces. Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox sceleruin, *eager for, prone to*. id. A. 4, 12. With *inf.:* ferox est viginti minas meas tractare esse. Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox. Sil. 11, 8. (Hence Fr. *farouche, effaroucher.*)

ferrāmentārius, ii, *m.* [ferramentum] *a blacksmith:* Firmic. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] *an implement* or *tool made of*, or *shod with iron*, esp. agricultural: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: agrestia. Liv. 1, 40: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*. Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: Cæs. B. G. 5, 42. tonsoria. Mart. 14, 36.

ferrārĭa, æ, *f.* [ferrarius] *an iron mine, iron works:* sunt in his regionibus ferrariæ, argenti fodinæ pulcerrimæ. Cato in Gell. 2, 22 Cæs. B. G. 7, 22. Liv. 34, 21. ‖ (*sc.* herba) *the plant vervain:* App. Herb. 65 and 72.

ferrārĭārius, ii, *m.* [ferraria] *one who works at forges or in iron mines:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4188.

ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj* [ferrum] *pertaining to iron:* fabri, *blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47 metalla, *iron mines*, Plin. 34, 14, 41 officina, *a smith's shop, smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51 aqua, *for cooling the red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63. ‖ Subst.: ferrarius, ii, *m. a blacksmith, a smith:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4066. Firmic. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

ferrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [ferratus] *furnished with iron:* of slaves who are *ironed*, or *fettered:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 18.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *furnished, covered*, or *shod with iron:* postes. Enn. Ann. 7, 114 orbes rotarum. Lucr. 6, 551: hasta. Liv. 1, 32 sudes. Virg. Aen. 5, 208 capistra, id. G. 3, 399 calx, id. Aen. 11, 714 servi, *fettered*, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11 agmina, *clad in armour*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30 aquæ, *ferruginous*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90. ‖ Subst.: ferrati, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *soldiers in armour:* Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of iron, iron:* Britanni utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo. Cæs B. G. 5, 12: vomer. Lucr. 1, 315: ensis, id. 5, 1292 furcæ. Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: for which *abeol.* ferreæ. Cato R. R. 10, 3: clavi. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: hami, ib. 7, 73 *fin.*: clathri. Plin. 8, 7, 7: fibula. Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8 literæ imaguncalæ. Suet. Aug. 7. Poet.: hastati spargunt hastas, ît ferreus imber. Enn. Ann. 8, 46: ferrea telorum segea. Virg. Aen. 5, 45: ager, *glistening with weapons*, ib. 11, 601. 2. Meton.: *color, resembling iron*, Plin. 37, 10, 62: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, id. 7, 56, 57, 6 198. ‖ Fig.: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel:* qui virtutem durare et quasi ferreum esse quondam volunt. Cic. Am. 13, 48: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quin tum inclinaretur? id. Verr. 5, 46, 121: ferreus census, si te non commovet, id. Tusc. 3, 21: ferrea et vere ferreus. Tib. 1, 10, 4: o te ferreum, qui tibi parcendo non moveris! Cic. Att. 13, 30: ille tamen nunquam ferrea dixit *Ante*, Prop. 2, 8, 12: præcordia, Ov. M. 12, 288: bella, lb. 13, 64: sors vitæ, id. Trist. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *unfeeling, impudent*, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea secula, *the iron age*, Tib. 1, 3, 35. ‖ *firm, rigid, unyielding, immoveable:* (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40: ferrea vox. Virg. G. 2, 44: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus (a transl. of the Homeric χάλκεος ὕπνος), id. Aen. 10, 745: ferrea decreta sororum. Ov. M. 15, 781.

ferrĭcrĕpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum crepo] *clanking like irons or fetters*, apud Justitudinas ferricrepinas insulas t. e. ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

ferrĭtĕrium, ii, *n.* [ferrum tero] *a place where irons or fetters are filed:* comically for ergastulum: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55.

ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] *a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters:* Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

ferrĭtrĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum, τρίβω, tero] *iron-galled* i. e. *with fetters:* comically of slaves. plagipatidæ, ferritribaces viri, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 9.

ferrūgĭnans, antis, *adj.* [ferrugo] *that tastes of iron:* Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also ferrūginus, Lucr. 4, 74), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the colour of iron-rust, dusky:* pallidum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43: cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183 frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600 nemus (infr-rum), ib. 2 13 amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275. ‖ Of taste *resembling iron, ferruginous:* sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8.

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f* [ferrum; like æruge from æs] *iron-rust:* Plin. 23, 8, 79.

2. Meton. *the colour of iron-rust a dusky red* (rubigo) or *dusky colour:* nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, id. 15, 10, 9 viridis ferrugine barba. Ov M. 13, 960: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg. G. 1, 467: pectus manu ferrugine tincta tangit. Ov. M. 2, 798 · pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Iberu, Virg. Aen. 9, 582. ‖ Fig.: *envy:* animusque malo ferrugine purus. Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

ferrum, i, *n. iron:* Plin. 34, 14, 39. Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: mastum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, *etc.:* gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614 · durior ferro, ib. 14, 712: de duro est ultima (ætas) ferro, *the iron age*, ib. 1, 127 · Hor. Epod. 16, 65. As an image of firmness, endurance: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. ‖ Meton.: any iron instrument. *a plough:* glebas proscindere ferro, Lucr. in Non. 401, 19 · Ov. M. 7, 119: ferro scindimus æquor, Virg. G. 1, 50: *a spade:* ferro mitigat agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186 · *an axe:* morbos velut icta ferro pinus, id. Od. 4, 6, 9: *a dart:* petita ferro bellua, id. Epod. 5, 10: *the tip of an arrow:* exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128: *an iron stylus:* dextra tenet ferrum, ib. 9, 522: *hair-scissors:* solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, ib. 11, 182 · *curling-irons:* crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. Esp. *a sword:* Brutum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Cæcin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98: gladiator ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 61. So ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, id. Phil. 22, 14 · 37: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastantur, Liv. 31, 7: esse videtur Troja ferroque flammaque Jovemque fatebor. Ov. M. 13, 91. ‖ Edicts, war

forest of ironside fellows, most savage, ruthless cannibals: Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 6, 28: *ferrumen fundo*, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Liv. 42, 6, 7, *compede ferro*, Virg. Aen. 12, 103: *ferro rupta laxamenta*, *with iron*, ib. 12, 288: *aquae comata Latio quae servit purpura ferro*, *wools subject by the force of arms*, Lucan. 7, 228.

ferrūmen, ĭnis, n. [ferrum] *cement*: quod ferto calcis sine ferrumine quo cementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 22, 55: esse videtur Nonnori (versus) simpliciter ut sinceriore, Virgilii autem *verrumpere* per et quodam quasi ferrumine immisso facatior, i. e. *connection*, *connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26. ‖ *iron-coloured rust*: (crystalla) infestantur scabro ferrumine, Plin. 37, 2, 12a.

ferrūmināt̆io, ōnis, f. [ferrumino] a *cementing*, *soldering*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

ferrūmino, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [ferrumen] *to cement*, *solder*, *bind*: ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 25, 15, 51: ad ferruminandas fracturas osseque contusa, id. 35, 6, 33. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [liro] *bearing fruit*, *fruitful*, *fertile*. *Absol.*: agri optimi et fertiles, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 51: agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: ager fertilis et praeda omnium, Sall. J. 87: Africa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: Bacchus, ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4, 8, 14: cornu nutricis (i. e. Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127. Poet.: serpens, *producing new heads*, id. H. 9, 95. (*Comp.*: uberius solum fertiliorem segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25. *Sup.*: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: regio agri, lb. 7, 13 *fin.*: ager, Liv. 29, 25. quaestus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* § 5. With *gen.*: proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131. ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17: fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34. tellus frugum pecoriisque, Hor. Carm. Sec. 29: arenae vitri, Plin. 5, 19, 17. *Comp.*: incolas (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, id. 6, 22, 24. With *abl.*: agar a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, id. 5, 5, 5: flumen auro, id. 6, 21, 26. With *ad*: tractus fertilis ad omnia, id. 2, 78, 80. 2. Fig.: *abundant*, *productive*: fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4, 6, 76: tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* § 3. ‖ *that makes fruitful*, *fertilising*: dea (i. e. Ceres), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.

fertĭlĭtas, ātis, f. [fertilis] *fruitfulness*, *fertility*, *abundance*: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: terrae (Siciliae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque fertilitas, Plin. 3, 5, 6: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov. F. 4, 202: fertilitas animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66. ‖ Fig.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, id. 35, 10, 36, § 101.

fertĭlĭter, *adv.* in *comp.* only: *fruitfully*, *abundantly*: derelicta metalla fertilius reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

fertōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *that serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, lb. 5, 1. ‖ Subst.: fertorium, li, n. *a sedan-chair*: lb. 1, 2.

fertum (fercum), i, n. *a sort of oblation-cake*: Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Fest. p. 48.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *fertile*: [illegible] *fertus* arva, poet. ap. Cic. [illegible]

[illegible], ae, f. *a fertile Russian province*, [illegible] et V. maximae, Thun., *the gold of which is continually* [illegible] *whence it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven*: Plin. 33, 22, 42: Hyg. Fab. 144. ‖ Meton. *a thin branch of other trees*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152. 2. *a rod*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 120: Juv. 6, 479. 3. *a goad*: Ov. A. A. 1, 546. 4. *a spoke*: Cels. 8, 10, 1. 5. *the branch of a stag's horn or antler*: Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fĕrŭlăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula] *made of ferula*: radens, Plin. 34, 18, 50. ‖ *resembling ferula*: genus, id. 19, 9, 56: canna, id. 27, 10, 62.

fĕrŭlāgo, ĭnis, f. [id.] *an inferior species of ferula*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

fĕrŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of ferula*: tabella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. ‖ *resembling ferula*: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with θήρ, Aeol. φήρ] *wild* (of animals and plants): quae vitio et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: apes (opp. cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae belluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Virg. Aen. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20: arbores, id. 14, 20, 25: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7. fructus, Virg. G. 2, 36. 2. Meton. of places: in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild*, *uncultivated*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: montes, Virg. E. 5, 28 silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92. 3. Subst. *a wild animal*, *wild beast* (poet.): of *lions*: Phaedr. 1, 21, 8: of a *bear*: id. 4, 4, 3: of *horses*: Virg. Aen. 2, 51: of a *stag*: lb. 7, 489: of a *serpent*: Sil. 6, 268. ‖ Fig.: *wild*, *rude*, *uncivilized*; *savage*, *barbarous*, *cruel*: nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri tentes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3. nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. Od. 3, 4, 33: Iberia, ib. 4, 5, 27. animi hominum, studiis belandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14. ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: interea fera munera militiai sopita quiescant, Lucr. 1, 30: munera belli, id. 1, 33: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42: diluvies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, lb. 13, 317.

fervĕfăcio, fēci, factum, (*in tmesi*: postea ferve bene facito, Cato R. R. 157, 9) 3. v. a. [ferveo] *to make boiling hot*, *to heat*, *boil*, *melt*: eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato R. R. 156, 5: murram, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 44. In the *part. perf.*: pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*: fervefacta jacula, lb. 5, 43: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

fervĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fervefacio].

fervens, entis, *Part.* [ferveo]. ‖ *Adj.*: *boiling hot*, *glowing*, *burning*: feculi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50: cera, id. 11, 37, 45: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189. vulnus, Ov. M. 4, 120: (divus) spumeus et fervens, *boiling*, lb. 9, 771. Subst.: si ferventia os intus exuserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9. Transf. of sound: *roaring*, *resounding*: eodem (sono) fluctuante in stagnantibus, ferventa contra solida, id. 2, 80, 82. ‖ Fig.: *hot*, *heated*, *inflamed*, *impetuous*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior [illegible] Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: ferventes litterulae, *violent*, *furious*, Plin. in Cic. Fam. 10, 27: [illegible] Gaul rapide ferventius [illegible] difficili bile tumet *heat*, H. Od. 1, 27, 4.

fervenʒer, ĕris, m. [ferveo] *heat*: fervenzer loqui, Cato, in Gell. 13, 6: ferventius, Antiphilus (Graece ut liber. 2, 5.

fervĕo, bŭi, 2. v. n. (also fervo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot*, *to boil*; *ferment*, *glow*: quam aliquis jam parte nonnulla quotidiana in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque humoribus fervent admixta propriis, *steam*, *exude*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: humus calore fulmo: et ubi diu fervuerint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemplumque tenta, quia modo fervuerat Lycaeus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 16. 2. *to be in a ferment*, *to be crowded*, *to swarm forth*: opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. Aen. 4, 407: fora litibus omnia fervent, Hort. 2, 64, 7: fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. F. 1, 379. ‖ Fig. *to burn* or *glow*, *to be heated or agitated*, *to rage*, *rave*: usque 'to fervet efferuntque avaritia, Cic. Quint. 11, 38: fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 322: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensaque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows*, *is carried on briskly*, Virg. G. 4, 169. Poet. with the *inf.*: sceptrumque capessere fervet *burns*, *eagerly desires*, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 295. [Same root as Gr. θέρω, θέρος, θερμός, etc.; Sans. *gharma*, "heat;" Erse *garaim* "I warm;" Eng. *warm*.]

fervesco, 3. v. n. incep. [ferveo] *to begin to boil*, *begin to glow*, *to grow hot*: possentne seriae fervescere, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35 § 107: terrae solo, Lucr. 6, 852: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, *boil up*, id. 3, 493. Fig.: quom (animus) fervescit (ira), id. 3, 290.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *boiling hot*, *burning*, *fiery*: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: sol, Lucr. 4, 408 ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 205: ventus, id. 6, 180 aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: aequor, id. Od. 1, 9, 10: Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. 1, 27: vina, id. S. 2, 8, 38: herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin. 26, 12, 44. *Comp.*: merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14. *Sup.*: tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5. ‖ Fig.: *fiery*, *passionate*, *vehement*, *impetuous*, *violent*: florente juventa fervidus, Hor. A. P. 116: juvenus, id. Od. 4, 13, 26: puer (i. e. Cupido), ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 736: subita spe fervidus ardet, lb. 12, 325: fervidus ingenii Maximus et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414. praepropera as fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33: fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52: virtus, *fiery*, *eager* Cat. 64, 218: cura, Lucr. 4, 1050: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: fervida oratio, ib. 83, 288: dicta, Virg. Aen. 12, 894.

fervo, fervi, 3. v. n. (acc. to Quint 1, 6, 7, an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] *to be boiling hot*, *to boil*, *ferment*, *glow*: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. in Quint. 1, 6, 8: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, Gell. 2, 29. Poet. *to boil up*, *foam*, *rage*: omne exsistat (turbo) ingenii sonitu mixtus, fervere cogens, Lucr. 6, 42: omnia unus pariter vento nimbisque videbis fervere, Virg. G. 1, 456. 2. *to be in a ferment*, *to be crowded*, *to swarm forth*: [illegible] fervere Lucretius, id. Aen. 8, 627: [illegible] litora fervere late [illegible] 409. ‖ Fig.: [illegible] *to be heated* or *agitated*, *to rage*, *rave*: [illegible] quam fervit [illegible] [illegible] Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 74: [illegible] [illegible] id. Hor. 305, 9: [illegible] [illegible]

gili, Pomp. fb. 8. *Impers. pass.*: quinquies vociferatione fervitur! Afran. in Non. 301, 25.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [fervo] *violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting*: nimpoli ille fervor parvis pestilentior mobilioraque multo quam hic noster color, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 30: accepit calido febrim fervore celerem, Lucr. 6, 697: febris, Plin. 31, 9, 46: æquat incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1144: musti, Plin. 14, 20, 23: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr 6, 437. In *plur.*: solis, id. 5, 216: medii, *noonday heat*, Virg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Plin. 23, 4, 5. ‖. Fig.: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveterarit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 31, 230: pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 24: erat quidam fervor ætatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: fervore carentes anni (*i. e.* senectus), Sil. 7, 29: ut semel ætas accessit fervor capiti, *intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an unsafe condition* (caused by pirates), Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31. In *plur.*: pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1.

fescennace vocabantur, qui depellere *fascinum* credebantur, Fest. *s. v.*

fescennini, orum, *m. plu.* [Fescennia, *a city of Etruria*] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: Macr. S. 2, 4: nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 21 *med.*: Plin. 15, 22, 24 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 530.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv. 7, 2: locutio, Cat. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem, versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145: pes, *i. e. an amphimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P. Transf. Fescenninus, i, m. *a writer of lampoons*: spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* spatiatrem.

fescenninicola, æ, *adj.* [Fescennini colo] *fond of fescennine verses*: Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

fessŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fessus] *somewhat wearied*: anima, App. Anech. 19.

fessus, a, um. *Adj.* [connected with fatigo, fatiscor] *wearied, tired, exhausted; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm*: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 51: de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26 militia fessæ cohortes, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: curaque vigaque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: ætate, Virg. Aen. 2, 596: annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: elephanti fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71. Rubos fessi pervenimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: boves, id. Epod. 2, 63. With *gen.* (post.): fessi rerum, *worn out by misfortunes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 178: fessus bellique viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *worn out with seeking safety*, Sil. 2, 234. Of things: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25: fessas non vincula nexus ulla tenent, Virg. Aen. 1, 168: (Phœbus) qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus, *diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85: fessa ætas, *old age*, Tac. A. 14, 33: cardines fessi et imbuti, Plin. 36, 15, 24. § 120: (cunnos) in mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 382: fessa dies, *drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessæ res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5. § 18.

festātus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *dressed in festal attire*: Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

festē, *adv.* [id.] *joyously*: Varr. in Non. 452, 2.

festinabundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino] *hastening, quick*: mens, Val. Max. 2, 8, 1: mater, Aug. Conf. 2, 11.

festinans, antis, *Part.* [festino]. ‖. *Adj.*: *hasty, in haste*: ille properans, festinans, mendata vestis conflate sapiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: hanc festinans corripui in fugam atque egressus, id. Att. 8, 4. *fin.*

festinanter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly*: improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77. *Comp.*: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

festinantia, æ, *f.* [festino] *haste*: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 22.

festinātim, *adv.* [id.] *hastily, speedily* (for festinanter): Pompon. in Non. 514, 5.

festinātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hastening, haste, speed*: quid hanc tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. Rosc Am. 34, 97: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: beneficium festinatione præripere, id. Phil. 14, 2, 5: præmatura, Liv. 42. 16 *fin.* In *plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festinātō, *adv. hastily, hurriedly*: quam nihil præparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

festīnis, e, *adj.* for *festinus*. *hasty, quick*: hæc res me facit festinem, Tit. in Non. 482, 33.

festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [festinus.] ‖. Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8. quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22: solent nautæ festinare quæstus sui causa, ib. 16, 9: esseda festinant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192. in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8. ‖. Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate*. With *infin.*: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64 ultum ire injurias, ib. 68: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12. quæ laedunt oculum, festinas demere, ib. 1, 2, 38. With *acc.*: ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77: festinare fugam, Virg. Aen. 4, 575 vias, Stat Th. 2, 478 poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, ib. 4, 28. se festinare, *to make haste*, Gell. 14, 2. *Pass.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married too early*, id. G. 20. In the *part. perf.*: festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 præf. § 10: iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: nuptiæ, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, *i. e. obtained before the proper time*, Lucan. 8, 24: annis raptus, *by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7.

festīnus, a, um, *adj.* [festus, old part. of fero, seen in infestus] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy* (post.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegena, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg. Aen. 9, 488: festina taedia vitae, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325: cruda festinaque virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716. With *gen.*: laudum festinus et audax ingenii, id. S. 5, 3, 135: festinus voti pater, id. Th. 6, 75.

festivē, *adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 9. 2. *humorously, facetiously, wittily*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: quare bene et *præclare* quamvis pobis saepe dicatur: belle et *festive* nimium saepe nole, id. de Or. 2, 26, 101.

festivĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] *festivity, gaiety, festivity*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 2. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id. Cusin. 1, 47. ‖. *complaisance, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 28. ‖. *humour, pleasantry*: quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus præstitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate condītior, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, id. Fam. 9, 15. In *plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *plays upon words*, id. Or. 52, 176. ‖V. *a festival, feast*: festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3. In *plur.*: sollemnes, ib. 6, 4, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festivĭter, *adv. joyously, pleasantly*: severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀνάλγητος, Gell. 1, 2: respondere, id. 1, 22.

festivo, *dopréζω*, Gloss. Vet.

festivus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive*: lndi, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 3: alea, Gell. 18, 13: facinus lepidum et festivum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepido loco ib. 3, 3, 82: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.* Subst.: festivum, i, *n. jollity, festivity*: in vindemiarum festivo, Lamp. Heliog. 11. ‖. Meton. *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty*: luculenta atque festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 12: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: festiva copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6: quod te isti faciem et festivum putant, *agreeable, dear*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, id. Fam. 6, 4. As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26: festivum caput, ib. 2, 3, 8. 2. Of speech: *humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 4, 22, 49.

festra, æ, v. fenestra.

festūca, æ, *f.* [perh. connected with ferio and fustis] *a stalk, stem, blade*: qui homo in pratis per femisecta festucas corradit, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Plin. 10, 41, 51. ‖. *a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* (called also vindicta): Gai. Inst. 4, 16: quid? eam ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 15: Pers. 5, 175. ‖. *a straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called* aegilops, *q. v.*: Plin. 18, 17, 44. § 155.

festūcārius, a, um, *adj.* [festuca] *pertaining to manumission*: vis, Gell. 20, 10.

festūcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little stalk or straw*: Pall. 5, 8, 2.

festum, i, *n.* [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast* (post.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. F. 4, 877: forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollemne parabat, *feast*, ib. 2, 247. In *plur.*: Idaeae festa parentis erunt, ib. 4, 182: Hor. Epod. 2, 59.

festus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with feriae, *q. v.*] *pertaining to holidays, solemn, public, festal*: qui (dies) quasi decorum immortalium festi atque sollemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107: diem festum ludorum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, ib. 4, 67, 151: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42: tempus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: corona, Ov. M. 10, 528, fronde, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensae, Sil. 3, 598: luna, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: urbs, Sil. 11, 373: dolor, *public*, solemn, Stat. S. 3, 3, 134: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 318: Lares, Mart. 9, 58, 33: Bacchus, *of the*

holidays, Quint. 6, 3, 77; pax, Ov. M. 2, 758. As a term of endearment: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 49. ‖ 2. Festive, cheerful, joyous (rare): festior annus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 3: festissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11: cursus, gladiatorii, Claud. B. Gild. 206. In exclamations of joy: O festus dies hominis, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22. Subst.: o nunquam data festa longa summis! happiness, Stat. S. 2, 7, 90.

fētiāles, ium, m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Liv. 1, 32. (v. Smith's Ant. 530.)

fētiālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the fetiales*: jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod per eo justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: ceremoniae, Liv. 9, 11: legatus, *the fetial priest*, fetialis, ib.

fētifer (foet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fetus fero] *causing fruitfulness*: fetifer potu Nilus annis, Plin. 7, 3, 3.

fētĭfico (foet.), 1. v. a. [fetus facio] *to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn*: occipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9: cucumeres pulli, id. 10, 58, 79: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

fētĭfĭcus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fertilizing*: humor, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (foet.), 1. v. n. and a. [fetus]. Neutr.: *to bring forth, breed, hatch*: in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7: silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 8, 12. ‖ Act.: *to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate*: feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. D. 5, 7.

fētōsus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prolific*: oves, Vulg. Psalm. 143, 13.

fētŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prolific*: Lex. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (al. fetosa).

fētūra (foet.), ae, *f.* [id.] a *bringing forth, bearing, breeding*: appello feturam a concepta ad partum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18: fetura humana pastorum, ib. 2, 10, 6: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. E. 7, 36. ‖ Meton. *young, offspring, brood*: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: optima gallinarum fetura ante vernum aequinoctium, Plin. 10, 53, 74. 2. Transf. of *young vines*: ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, id. 17, 22, 35, § 179. ‖ Fig.: *a literary production*: libri nati apud me proxima fetura, id. Praef. § 1.

fētūrātus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [fetura] *made into a fetus*: semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

fētus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [root FE: v. fecundus] *pregnant, breeding*: lenta salix feto pecori, Virg. E. 3, 83: vulpes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4. 2. Transf. *fruitful, productive*: (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, Lucr. 2, 994: terra feta fragibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: loca feta palustribus ulvis, Ov. M. 14, 103: regio nec pomo feta nec uvis, id. Pont. 1, 7, 13. 3. In gen. *filled, full*: machina feta armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 238: loca feta furentibus austris, ib. 1, 51: colla serpentis feta veneno, Sil. 17, 448. 4. Fig.: feta furore Megaera, Sil. 13, 592: praecordia bello, id. 11, 203. ‖ *that has brought forth, newly-delivered*: Col. 7, 3 *fin.*: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: lupa, Virg. Aen. 8, 630: Ov. F. 2, 413.

fētus (foet.), ūs, m. (heteroclit. abl. plur. fetis, Att. in Non. 489, 6), [id.] *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching*, etc.: pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 25: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: cornix insequentissima fetus tempore, Plin. 10, 12, 14: nascendi fetus pecudes signari oportet, Col. 11, 2, 38. 2. Of plants: *a bearing, producing*: quae frugibus atque fetibus vescuntur, Lact. Inst. 2, 12, 25: arbor fetum (Arabicum) tantum anno fert (cadit), Plin. 12, 18, 41. ‖ Meton. *young, young state of spring, progeny, brood*: quae (bestiae) multiplices fetus procreant, ut suis, ut omnes, his magnarum data est multitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: facile filia (piscium ova) aqua et quotidie ut fetum fundunt, ib.: cervae lactentes fetus, *a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637: fetus multitudo rerum apium, ib. 15, 362: quid (parvum), Germania quae horrida parturit fetus? *the German brood*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 27.

2. Of plants: *fruit, produce*: ager novatus et iteratus, quae meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: nutrianf fetus et aquae salubres et Jovis aurae, Hor. Carm. Saec. 31: (arbores) crescunt fetuque gravantur, Lucr. 1, 254: arbores, Virg. G. 1, 55: arbutei fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: nucis, Virg. G. 2, 69: omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. 3. Fig.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, ib. 49, 182: animi, *production*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: dulces Musarum expromere fetus, Cat. 65, 3.

fex, fecis, v. faex.

fi, *interj. pah! fah!* at a bad smell: fi, fi, foetet! Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

fi, *imper.* from fio, v. facio.

fiber, bri, m. *a beaver*, Castor Fiber, Linn.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: id. 32, 3, 13: Sil. 13, 490.

fiber, extremus, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

fībula, ae, v. fibula.

fībra, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with fides, *a string*] *a fibre, filament*, in plants or animals: viriditas herbescens, mixa fibris stirpium, senstm adolescit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2, 11: pulmo in duas fibras, ungulae bubulae modo, dividitur, jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, *lobes*, Cels. 4, 11: periucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. M. 6, 391: quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extiaque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42. ‖ *entrails*: tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov. F. 4, 935: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id. M. 13, 637: Promethea, i. e. *the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355: conscia fibra deorum (as a means of prognostication), Tib. 1, 8, 3: sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop. 4, 1 104: neque mihi cornea fibra est, *I am not callous, insensible*, Pers. 1, 47: persequimur omnes ejus (terrae) fibras, *the bowels of the earth*, Plin. 33, praef. § 1.

fībrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fibra] *fibrous*: allium, Aust. Priap. 52, 22.

fībrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fiber] *of the beaver, beaver-*: pelles, Plin. 32, 9, 36.

fībula (contr. fibla, Apic. 8, 7. Inscr. Orell. no. 2052), ae, *f.* [contr. fr. figibula, from figo] *a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*, etc.: fibula vestem, vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov. M. 2, 412: Liv. 27, 19: fibula crinem auro interneetat, Virg. Aen. 7, 815: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: lignea, ulmea, etc., *bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato R. R. 31, 1. 2. *a surgical instrument for drawing together the edges of a gaping wound*, Gr. ἀγκτρίς: Cels. 7, 26, 23. 3. *a ring drawn through the prepuce to prevent copulation*: Cels. 7, 25, 3: Mart. 7, 82, 1: Juv. 6, 73.

fībulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fibula] *a bracing together*: Vitr. 10, 3.

fībulātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fibula] *provided with clasps or buckles*: saga, Claud. Imp. sq. Trob. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

fībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to bind or fasten together*: Col. 1, 6, 13. ‖ 2. *to fit with clasps or buckles*: nullis Valerianum, Imp. sq. Vop. Prob. 4.

fīcārius, ae, *f.* [ficus] *a fig plantation*: Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 32.

fīcātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *producing figs*: arbor, Cato R. R. 7, 2: caulis, Plin. 12 *fin.* 42.

fīcātum, i, n. (sc. jus) [id.] *a sauce of an antique kind, has been published with figs*: Apic. 7, 3: Mart. Capell. 2, 221.

fīcēdŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *the titlark, fig-pecker or beccafico, Alauda pratensis*, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Juv. 14, 9.

fīcētĭānus, ium, m. plu. [ficetum] *a small name for a class of soldiers*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

fīcētum, i, n. [ficus] *a fig plantation*: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 1: Plin. 15, 19, 21. Meton. *the place*: Mart. 12, 33, 2.

fīcĭnus, ūs, *f.* [id.] *abundance of figs*: Nov. in Non. 120, 22.

fīcītum, i, n. [id.] *a fig-planter, cultivator of figs*: Nov. in Non. 120, 21.

fīcŏlea palus ficuinea, Fest. s. v.

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus] *full of piles*: mare, maritus, Mart. 7, 72, 1 sq. *Sup.*: ficosissimus, Auct. Priap. 42: puella, id. 51.

fictē, *adv. feignedly, fictitiously*: ficte et simulate quaestus causa insurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12.

fictĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] *feigned, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious*: gemmae, Plin. 37 13, 76: vinum, id. 14, 16, 18: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: actiones, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28 *fin.*

fictĭlārius, ii, m. [fictilis] *a potter*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4180: cf. Κεραμεύς.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] *fictile, earthen*: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: vasa, id. Att. 6, 1: poculo, Tib. 1, 1, 39: dolia, Plin. 35, 12, 46. Comically, of wine-bottles: ibi tu videas literatas fictilibus epistolas, pice signatas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 14. ‖ Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, ium, n. plu. *an earthen vessel*: balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin. 12, 25, 54: omnis fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. M. 8, 668 Juv. 3, 168.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] *a making, fashioning, forming, formation*: (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium Lact. Opif. D. 12: hominis, *the creation of man*, id. 4, 4: tam frigida quam est nominum fictio adjecta, detracta, mutatis literis, ut Acieculum, qui esse pectus, Paciculum, Quint. 6, 3, 53 Ὀνοματοποιία, id est *fictio nominis* Graecis inter maximas habita virtutes nobis vix permittitur, id. 8, 6, 31: Furium, veterem poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujusmodi vocum fictionibus, Gell. 18, 11. ‖ Esp. *feigning, counterfeiting*: in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poëtarum, Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: fictiones personarum, quas προσωποποιΐας dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29. ‖ In rRetor. and law: *an assumed* or *fictitious case, a supposition*: adhuc est subtilior filia ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam instruamur. Ea dicatur sane *fictio*, id. 6, 3, 61: dicti argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant, id. 5, 10, 95: legis, *a fictitious assumption of a case*, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1.

fictĭtius, a, um, v. fictitius.

fictor, ōris, m. [fingo] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax*, etc., *an image-maker, statuary*: duos de fictis novimus, qua pictores fictoresque vocarent, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. ‖ *a baker of sacrificial cakes*: [illegible] a fingendis liba, Varr. L. L. [illegible]. ‖ Fig.: vitae [illegible] 2, 1, 6: legum [illegible] 3, 4, 6. 2. *a forger*: [illegible] fictor Ulixes, Virg. [illegible]

...rix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that forms or fashions*: quae mirifice natricem fictrix et mendacitatis divina aut perpetuitatis, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 88.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*; Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 86 *avarus* ...ih who colum verbo inquinatum, quod ...ret, aveo, eademque fictura qua est amarus, *formation*, Gell. 10, 5.

fictus, a, um, *Part.* [fingo]. **I.** Adj.: *feigned, fictitious, false*: In amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Am. 8, 26: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Cael. 5, 14: in re ficta (*opp.* in vera), id. Am. 7, 24: falsum est id totum aeque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70 ...unor, Luer. 4, 1188: gemitus, Ov. M. 5, 569: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Subst.: fictum, i, *n. deception, fiction* (post.) ficti pravique tenax, Virg. Aen. 4, 188 jam consumperat omnem materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 709. Adverbially: fictumque ...o colla minatus, crura subit, Stat. Th. 5, 896.

ficŭlia, ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] *a little fig*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

ficŭlnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ficula] *of the fig-tree*: ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.

ficŭlnus, a, um, *adj.* = ficulneus, *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

ficus, i and us, *f.* (usu. of the 2nd decl. and *fem. gen.*) *a fig-tree*. Several species are mentioned by Pliny. **1.** *the common fig*, Ficus carica, Linn. et ejus: Plin. 15, 18, 19. **2.** Ficus aegyptia = Ficus sycomorus, Linn.: id. 13, 7, 14. **3.** F. Indorum = F. indica, Linn.: id. 12, 5, 11. **4.** "sine foliis" (in mari) perh. a kind of polype or echinoderm, id. 13, 25, 49. Cortex ficus fico, id. 16, 31, 55 *sq.*: fici, quarum ...ulices longissimae, ib. 56 *fin.*: ficos nasricas in loco cretoso serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1: quod diceret, uxorem suam ...ppendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; cf. quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88. **II.** Meton. *the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: ficis victitasse ariidis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacynthos ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: ...x fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, ...: suavique palla ficus orpat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima ...alorque, *the first ripe fig*. i. e. *the beginning of autumn*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 5. et ...ux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu, *a split fig*, id. S. 2, 2, 122. **2.** *the figs*: Mart. 1, 65. And poet. *one who ...es the figs*: id. 4, 72, 2. of Priapus: Hor. S. 1, 8, 47. (Middle age Lat. *ficatum*, &c. *jecour*, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: hence the word for liver in the Romanic languages; It. *fegato*; Sp. *higado*; Fr. *foie*.).

fīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fido] *trust, confidence*, Tert. Carm. ad senat. 83.

fīdē, *adv. faithfully*: quae mihi a ...o ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 (*al.* fidelissime): fidissime amicissimeque ...xerunt, Gell. 12, 8 *fin.*

fīdēlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [fides dico] *a ...rety, bail*, Ildefonsus: Bonifac. ap. ...ng. Ep. 23.

fīdēlicommissārius, a, um, *adj.* [fideicommitto] *pertaining to a fideicommissum*: hereditas, Justin. Inst. 2, ... libertas, Dig. 40, 5: epistola, *in which a fideicommissum is created*, Suet. Dig. 32, 1, 37. § 3: praetor, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 25. **II.** Subst.: fideicommissarius, ii, *m.* (sc. heres), *one who receives through a fideicommissum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fīdēlicommissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a testamentary disposition, by which a person ...some thing to another person*

upon him the obligation of delivering it to a third person, Gai. Inst. 2, 246; Just. Const. 12; Quint. 3, 6, 76: M. 9, 2, 74: v. Smith's Ant. 532.

fīdē-committo (also separately fidei committo), misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [fides; lit. to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence] legal t. t. *to bequeath anything by will for the benefit of a third party, to leave in trust*: avia nepotibus hereditas institutis fideicommisit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, Papin. Dig. 35, 2, 14. Marcian. ib. 30, 1, 114, § 3: fideicommissa libertas, *given by fideicommissum*, Gai. Inst. 2, 267.

fīdē-jūbĕo (also separately, fide jubeo), jussi, jussum, 2. *v. n.* [fides] legal t. t. *to be surety* or *bail, to give bail for*: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10. *Impers. pass.*: sublata obligatione ejus, pro quo fidejussum sit, eum quoque, qui fidejusserit, liberari, African. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fīdējussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo] legal t. t. *a giving* or *being surety, suretyship, bail*. servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Jabol. Dig. 46, 1, 20.

fīdējussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] legal t. t. *one who gives security, a surety*: Justin. Inst. 3, 20 Dig. 27, 7.

fīdējussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor] *relating to surety* or *bail*: causa, Afric. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fīdēlĭter, *adv.* for fideliter, *faithfully, trustily*, etc.: fac fidele sis fidelis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79 (dub. *al.* fideli): fidele ut militent, Prud. περιστ. 10, 428.

fīdēlla, ae, *f. an earthen vessel, pot*: Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: Col. 12, 58, 1. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. *to whitewash two walls from one pot* = *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fīdēlis, e, *adj.* [fides] *that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere. Absol.*: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37 sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum caler atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147. multorum opes praepotentium exceludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Am. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.*: lacrimae, *genuine*, Ov. H. 14, 127. With *dat.*: qui unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1. With *in* and *acc.*: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22. Cic Mil. 10, 29. With *ad* and *abl.*: in amicis fideles, Sall. C. 9. Subst. fidelis, is, *m a trusty person, confidant*: si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. **2.** Fig. of things *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda, tralatio, ib. 16, 17 in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97 lorica, Virg. Aen. 9, 707. portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5 structura, Frontin. Aq 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin 16, 36, 64. fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71.

fīdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity*: simplicem praeterea et communem et consentiensem eligi par est: quae omnis pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Am. 18, 65. quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16: amicorum fidelitas, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2.

fīdēliter, *adv. faithfully, trustily, carefully, surely, hopefully*: constanter et fideliter in amicitia elaborare parvam, Liv. 22, 53: virtus simpliciter, fideliter gerendae hereditatis studium, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 70: diligenter hoc quia scitis fideliter audis, Sall. J. 31: *fin.*: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Fam. 16, 20: diligens, ...ortus imperator, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: ...ssus translatum (cursum), Hirt. Bell. Alex. 1, 2, 70: ejus (medicinae) magister virtute fluxio percipere et fideliter cognoscit, Quint. 1, 3, 11: exstincta parum fideliter incubula, Plut. 3, 5 med. *Comp.*: quo propior quisque est servituque fidelius aegre, Ov. M. 7, 363. *Sup.*: ut is optime se laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56. **2.** *securely, strongly, firmly*: post quorum loca fideliter mihi patebat iter, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14. *Comp.*: qui quartanam passus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2. *Sup.*: fortunae inauratio fidelissime simulacro, *very durably*, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido]. **I.** Adj.: *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non eximescit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14 fidenti animo gundiebatur ad mortem, ib. 1, 46, 110. With *gen.*: fidens animi, Virg. Aen. 2, 61: Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*: fidens armorum, Lucan. 9, 373. *Comp.*: Romanus fidentior, Amm. 16, 12. *Sup.*: fidentissimo impetu acies motae, id. 27, 10.

fīdenter, *adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly*: timida fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere fidenter, id. Acad. 2, 2, 24: fidenter confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240. *Comp.*: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.*: accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1.

fīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [fidens] *confidence, self-confidence, boldness*: fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certe cum spe, collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, ib. § 165: diffidentia, id est firma animi confisio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

fīdē-promissor, ōris, *m.* [fidepromitto] legal t. t. *a surety, bail*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 115. Also fidepromissor *mercaselavorvis*, Gloss. Philox.

fīdē-promitto, 3. *v. n.* [fides] legal t. t. *to be surety, to become bail*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 115.

fīdes, ēi (*gen. sing.* fidēī, Lucr. 5, 103: also fide, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: *dat.* fide, id. S. 2, 3, 95). *f.* [fido] *trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief*: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 52. iis fidem habebamus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur. bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaeque suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33 insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensioni non haberetur, id. Verr. 5, 57, 148. me miseram! fortisan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117 quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20. ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, ib. 1, 19. fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10. et auspicatissimi oratione affert ei fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: constituere fidem, id. Part. or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187: aliquamdiu fides fieri non potuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 32. With a depend. clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi gratiae causa fecisse, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3: quae fides apud illum est, quem ... rum, Ter. ... fides ... Stat. ...

illum existimabitis in testimonio [illegible] dempsisse denarium, Cic. Fontei. 7, 23: illud abrogare diem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: inulta fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. **B** Esp. *commercial credit*: quum fides tota Italia esset angusta, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: schuras Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: fides de foro subiata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fides, Suet. Vesp. 41: pecunia sua aut amborum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11: fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41: nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, id. 23, 48: res fidesque, *money and credit*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 28: Sall. J. 73. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, *return*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: at tibi persolvat nulla semina terra fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32. ‖ Meton. *trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*, etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Part. or. 22, 78: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: esse summa pudicitia ac fide, Cic. Rep. 2, 27: vir antiquissimae, singularisque fidei, id. 2, 19: labes fidei, *failure of honesty*, id. Cat. 2, 11, 23: fide vir haud temere cum re sed *plane* fidei, Sen. Ep. 10, 4: mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: Caesar me proviudaemque venire sibi commisit, id. B. C. 2, 32: sinceris fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: te oro per tuam fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55: *Bu.* dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona... *Bu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Pl. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33: naecne inarita fides? Prop. 4, 3, 11: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. Of things: quum Gabinii levitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt literae? id. Flacc. 9, 21: non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerere, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7: paullum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, *keeping in good condition*, Plin. 36, 8, 13. **C** In law: *good faith, sincerity*; hence, ex fide bona *or* bona fide, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur *ex fide bona*; *fidei bonae* nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis, societatibus, fiduciis, mandatis, rebus emptis, venditis, conductis, locatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: inde tot judicia de fide mala, tutelae, mandati, pro socio, fiduciae; reliqua, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *deception, dishonesty*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 *sq.*: Justin. Inst. 4, 1, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 207). ‖ **3.** *a promise, engagement, word*: accipe deque fidem, Enn. Ann. 1, 154: Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Of. 1, 13, 39: fidem dare, violare, in fide stare, id. Balb. pard. 10, 28: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9: inter se fidem ut jungerent dum dies, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: *fem.*: obligare fidem alicui, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26: [illegible] reliquisse: [illegible] Cic. B. G. 6, 6: *fem.*: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] adv. [illegible] ... gentiles, Amm. Marc. 9, 12.

fidēicommissārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *legal*: i. i, *relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary*: heres, Jabol. Dig. 36, 1, 46: tutela, Justin. Inst. 1, 19. ‖ In gen. *entrusted, given, or held in trust*: optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciarium dare, Liv. 32, 38: opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 33: imperium, Curt. 5, 9.

fīdūcia, ae, f. [fido] *trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure*: nihil est stabile quod infidum. Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Am. 18, 63: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 4: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142 bonus atque fidus judex, id. Od. 4, 9, 40 medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3: regina tui fidissima, Virg. Aen. 12, 659. nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Am. 26, 97. ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv. 1, 11 familiaritates fidae, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30. canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, stedfast*, Liv. 25, 19. Poet. *part.* with *gen.*: juvenum fidos, lectissima bello corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the truest of the youth*, Stat. Th. 2, 483. ‖ Of things: *sure, certain, safe*: aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: spes fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Aen. 2, 281: ensis, ib. 6, 524 nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: pons validus et fidus, Tac. A. 15, 15 *fin.*: oppidum navigantî celerrimum fidissimumque appulsu, ib. 3, 1: statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6: camelino genitali arcus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the most relied on*, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

fidusta, a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Fest. s. v.

figlina (figulina), ae, *f.* [figulus] *the art* or *trade of a potter*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23. Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *a potter's workshop, pottery*: id. 3, 6, 12: Inscr. Orell. no. 935.

figlinum (figulinum), i, n. [id.] *an earthen vessel, crock*: Plin. 31, 3, 27: opus, id. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces Am. 6, 200.

figlinus, or uncontr. **figulinus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a potter, potter's*: creta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3. opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.

figmen, inis, n. [root FIG, fingo] *formation, figure, image*: Prud. Apoth. 798: Mart. Cap. 3, 49.

figmentum, i, n. [id.] *a forming, formation*: verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell. 20, 9. 2. *a figure, image*: animalia, id. 5, 12: figmento dare coelitus ispos, Amm. 22, 9. ‖ Esp. *a fiction*: poëtarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

figo, xi, xum (*part. perf.* ficta, Lucr. 3, 4: Ver. R. R. 3, 7, 4), 3. v. a. *to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix*: imbrices medias clavulis, Cato R. R. 21, 2: palum in pariete, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: sagittas in clypeum aut in hosta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, ib. 1, 1, 3: legem, id. Att. 14, 12: quam damnatis crucem servis figamus, *hadst fixed to the ground, erected*, id. Verr. 5, 6, 12: feraces plantas sumo, Virg. G. 4, 113: clavos verticibus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3: fructa verubus tremantia figunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 20, 2: arundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 6, 7: cristae vertice, Virg. Aen. 10, 791: fumantes taedas sub pectore, ib. 7, 457: notas in collo [illegible] 1, 2, 38, [illegible] ...grama per vultum, rugas, Cic. [illegible]: vestigia, *plantis, pede stare*, Virg. [illegible] 6, 159: arma quae fixa in pariete[illegible] fuerant, *hung up*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Virg. Aen. 4, 495: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsa sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: aliquem cruci, Quint. 7, 1, 30: corpus lacerum in crucem (*al.* cruce), Just. 21, 4, *fin.*: foribus miser oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175: oscula dulcia, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 34. 2. *to transfix, pierce*, huno intorto figit telo, Virg. Aen. 10, 382: hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 *fin.*: cervos, Virg. E. 2, 29 cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3 olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Virg. Aen. 12, 537. Poet., puellas (Amor), Tib. 2, 1, 71. ‖ Fig. *to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle*: figit in virgine vultus, Virg. Aen. 12, 70: oculos solo, ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11. Poet. oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Virg. Aen. 11, 507 obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 beneficium trabali clavo, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15. nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2. 2. *to taunt, rally*: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93 adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.

figŭlāris, e, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter, potter's*: rota, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 35: creta, Col. 8, 2, 3.

figŭlārius, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

figŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [figulo] *a forming, fashioning*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 25.

figŭlātor, faber, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Vet.

figŭlīnus, a, um, v. figlinus.

figŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [figulus] *to form, fashion*: figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val 24 corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

figŭlus, i, m. [root FIG, fingo] *a potter*: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Col. 11, 1, 9. Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

figūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shape, figure, form*: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcerrima sit omnium, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48 uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov. M. 1, 436: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 87: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114. pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37. formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90 navium figura, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22. 2. Esp. *the Epicurean atoms* or *molecular parts of bodies*: coelestem fulminis ignem subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 389: illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 19. 3. Poet. *a shade* or *phantom of the dead*: in somnis, quum saepe figuras contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 38: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. Aen. 10, 641. ‖ Fig. *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: majus et minus et aequo magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideretur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. 1, 28, 98: occurrunt animo parendi nobis figurae, *kinds*, Ov. M. 10, 81. cognitae figurae, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31. 2. In Gramm. *the form* of a word, *inflection*: alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr. L. L. 9, 36, 139: quaedam (verba) tertiae declinationis personae figura dicuntur, ut *liquit, piget*, Quint. 1, 4, 29. 3. In rhetor. *a figure of speech*, σχῆμα: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1 *sq.* (ii) Esp. *one which contains covert hints* or *allusions*: Suet. Vesp. 13. id. Dom. 10: Quint. 9, 2, 82.

figūrālitas, ātis, *f.* [figura] *a figurative mode of speaking*: Fulg. de Contin. Virg. *med.* p. 147.

figūrāliter, *adv.* [id.] *figuratively*: Tert. Test. anim. 2: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

figūrātē, *adv. figuratively*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

figūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] *forming, fashioning, shape, form*. nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr. 9, 4: Apollinis figuratio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1. p. r. ‖ Fig. *imagination, fancy*: si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27: vanae, ib. 6, 4. 2. *the form* of a word *diurnare* ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus *perennare*, Gell. 17, 2. 3. *the figurative mode of speaking*: quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

figūrāto, *adv. figuratively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14.

figūrātor, ōris, m. [figuro] *one who forms* or *fashions*: Arn. 6, 196.

figūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [figuro]. ‖ *Adj. formed, fashioned, shaped*: bourn ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad ontus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9. Of speech, *figurative*: orationem ἐσχηματισμένην, id est figuratam, Quint. 9, 1, 13: verba, id. 8, 1, 1.

figūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [figura] *to form, fashion, shape*: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Tim. 6: aes in habitum statuae, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102. *Absol.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. ‖ Fig.: os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66

2. Esp. *to imagine, fancy, picture*: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis fram figuremus, Sen. Ira 2, 35 *med.*: inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.* 3. *to adorn with rhetorical figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12. *Absol.*: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

filātim, *adv.* [filum] *thread by thread*: filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

filia, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus and filiis) *f.* [filius] *a daughter*: Numae Pompilî nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulcra filia pulcrior, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 1. In apposition quum Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20. Filia familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia.

2. *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 12: filiae Picenae porcae, Mart. 13, 35.

filiātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *adorned with fern*: pateras, on which *fern-leaves are engraved*, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 12.

filicina, ae, *a plant*, also called radicula: App. Herb. 83.

filicones (*al.* fellicones) mali et nullius usus, a fellen dicti, Fest. s. v.

filiētum, i, n. [filix] *a place abounding in ferns*: Col. 3, 2, 8: Pall. 9, 3.

filiŏla (fal.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a*

plant, also called polypodium, calcifera, polypodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 37; Cat. 6, 29, 11.

filiola, ae, *f. dim.* [filia] *a little daughter*: odisse aliquam pro filiola sua, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 29: L. Paulius filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris, tanquam filiolam oculari tuam, id. Mur. 10, 23. Sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., id. Att. 1, 14. Poet.: Cadmi filiolae astricolerae, *the letters said to have been introduced by Cadmus*, Ann. Ep. 7, 52.

filiolus, i, m. *dim.* [filius] *a little son*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 96: filiolo me auctam scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

filius, ii, m. (acc. filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P.) *a son*: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90. Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 68. Filius familias, or filiusfamilias: v. familia. ‖ Meton.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth*, i. e. *an obscure, mean person*: huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Pers. 6, 59: ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact. 1, 11 fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite*, Hor. S 2, 6, 49 called also, gallinae filius albae, Juv. 13, 141. 2. In gen.: *a child*: συνεζευγμένων Jungit et diversos sexus, ut quum marem feminamque *jungi* dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63. 3. Of animals: Col. 6, 37, 4. [Perh. from the root FU, FI or FE, which occurs in φύ-ω, *fe-o, fe-cundus, etc.* (*q. v.*): the Greek *vide* perh. comes from the same root.] Hence Sp. *hijo.*)

filix (also written felix, Fest. *s. v.*) Ucis, *f. fern, brake*. 1. "pteris," *male fern*, Aspidium filix mas, Swartz. 2. "thelypteris," *lady fern*, Athyrium filix-foemina, De Cand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55: Virg. G. 2, 189: Hor. S. 1, 3, 37. ‖ *the hair of the pubes*: Pers. 4, 41. (Hence It. *felce.*)

filum, i, n. (also filus, i, m. acc. to Arn. 1, 36) *a thread*: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Virg. Aen. 6, 30: Ov. A. A. 3, 445: aranei tenuia fila, *cobwebs*, Lucr. 3, 384: tineae, Ov. M. 15, 372. Poet. *the thread of life* spun by the Fates sororum fila trium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16 Virg. Aen. 10, 815. Proverb. pendere filo (tenui), *to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger*: hac nocte filo pendebat Etruria tota, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: omnis sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35. 2. Esp. *the fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; and in gen. *a priest's fillet*: apiculum, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Fest. *s. v.* apiculum. legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est) *Audi, Juppiter*, inquit, Liv. 1, 32: Tib. 1, 5, 15. ‖ Meton. *a string, cord, filament, fibre*: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: croci, *the stamen*, id. F. 1, 342: folliorum exilitas usque in fila attennata, Plin. 21, 6, 16. 2. *outline, contour, form, shape*: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr. 5, 573: mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Gell. 1, 9: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46. ‖ Fig.: of speech, *texture, sort, quality, nature, style*: ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse texture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124: tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 139: orationis, ib. 3, 26, 103. (Hence It. Sp. *file*; Fr. *file, défiler* "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way," *profil*: also through middle-age Lat. *filetum*, It. *filare, infilzare*: through a dimin. *filolum*, Fr. *feuille.*)

fimbria, ae, *f. plu.* [connected with fides] *the extremity of anything, esp. of* separated into shreds and fila-

ments; [illegible] *fibrum* [illegible] *a cloth* in eagle *fimbriis* [illegible] in locum purpureum *fibra*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 24: in quis in fabre aut acuto morbo in veste lectus legit fimbriasve didicit, Cels. 2, 6: Plin. 7, 51, 52 madentes cinclanorum fimbriae, *the extremities of the curls*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25.

fimbriātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] *separated into shreds or filaments, fringed*: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55: papillus (mihi), id. 18, 7, 10, § 39: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

fimētum, i, n. [fimus] *a dunghill*: Plin. 10, 54, 75.

fimum, i, n. for fimus, *dung*: Plin 28, 27, 70.

fimus, i, m. (used only in the *sing.*: Diom. p. 314 P.) *dung, ordure, excrement*: Virg. G. 1, 80 Col. 2, 14, 4: Plin. 28, 27, 71. ‖ Poet. for lutum, *dirt, mire*: Virg. Aen. 5, 333.

finālis, e, *adj.* [finis] *relating to boundaries*: horizon, id est, finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: quaestiones, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 ‖ *pertaining to the end, final*: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 *fin.*

findo, fīdi, fissum, 3. *v. a.* to *cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: hasta fisso transit praecordia ligno, Virg. Aen. 9, 413: arbor agit rimas, et fissa cortice vivum reddit conus, Ov. M. 10, 512: lingua serpente in partes est fissa duas, ib. 4, 586: hoc enim quasi rostro findit Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic Leg. 2, 3, 6: isimicum findite rostris hanc terram, Virg. Aen. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11. terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: Ionium non nostra findimus aequor sponte, *navigate*, id. Tr. 1, 4, 3 mare carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35 Assaraci tellus, quam findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14 hiulca siti findit canis aestifer arva, *causes to crack*, Virg. G. 2, 353: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. fac. 39: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg. Aen. 6, 540: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, *are bursting*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 8. ‖ Fig.: *to divide* (poet. and rare): idus sunt agendae qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16 fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760. [Root FID same as Sans. *bhid*, "cleave;" Goth. *bit*: Eng. *bite.*]

fingibilis, e, *adj.* [fingo] *imaginary, seeming*: prae oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a.* [stem FIG, whence figura, *etc.*] *to shape, form, fashion, frame, make*: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115 fingere et construere nidos, ib. 2, 6, 23: quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, ib. 1, 28, 127. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: *to shape or form in wax, clay, stone*, etc.; *to mould* or *model*: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, id. Verr. 4, 13, 30: in caris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71: similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43: sarcastically, hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: fingendi ars, *of making statues*, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26 corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21. 3. *to arrange, adorn, dress, trim* (poet.): (mulier) bene quum lauta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est, infecta est tamen, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 4: comas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 8, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10, 14: Ov. A. A. 1, 506: comas auro, Stat. Th. 6, 228: crinem fingens, Virg. Aen. 148: vitem putando, id. G. 2,

[illegible] *fingere manum* [illegible] *debat amicis, gestis*, Prusaeus Ov. [illegible] 509. ‖ Fig. in gen.: *fashion, make*: natura fingit [illegible] et ovat imitatores et narratores, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: moderari et gere mentem et voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: formam, a qua me fingere possim, *regulate my acts*, id. Att. 6, 3, 1: eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: os (verba) nos sicut maxillissimum eorum ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, *to give their countenances the desired expression*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 54: vitam flectere et fingere, *to shape, direct*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79. lingua vesana immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148 operosa parvus carmina fingo, *make, compose*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: versus, id. A. P. 382: poëmata, Suet. Tit, 3. opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30.

3. With a double predicate, *to form, make into something* or *in a certain manner*: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg. Aen. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18. 4. *to instruct, teach, train*: idem mire finxit filiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25: voce paterna fingente ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 307: fingitur artibus, id. Od. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64. 5. *to form mentally* or *in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out*: fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, id. Rep, 2, 1 *fin.*: fingere animo, id. de Sen. 19, 41: animo et cogitatione fingere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, id. Eosc. Am. 9, 26: fingere maleficium, ib. 40, 116: tecum finge triumphos, Prop. 3, 20, 17: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing*, id. Or, 2, 7. With *infin.*: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117: fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, id. 8, 5, 32. 6. *to contrive, devise, invent, feign*, esp. *what is untrue*: qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, Cic. Am. 14, 51: argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 2: nonne ad sensum aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 15: fingere qui non vim potest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: finguntur et testamenta, *are forged*, Quint. 7, 4, 39.

finiens, entis, *Part.* [finio]. ‖ *Adj.*: finiens orbis *or* circulus, *the horizon*: illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definunt, qui a Graecis ὁριζοντες nominantur, a nobis *finientes* rectissime nominari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 91 [illegible] culus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

finio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [illegible] *to limit, bound, enclose within* [illegible] *ries*: populi Romani imperium [illegible] finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: quae [illegible] Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, [illegible] B. Alex. 35: Tmolus Sardibus [illegible] illino parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. [illegible] 11, 152: rosa res finire [illegible] 997: riparum [illegible] aquae, Ov. F. 2, 200: [illegible] Liv. 1, 18: in quo ejus [illegible] domibus, Cic. [illegible]

...ing negas minus, Ter. 2. 2. 27: Virg. E. 2, 21 sq.: Ov. M. 1, ...sq.: Plin. 7, 56, 57: ...ambitiosi, ...pride, for giving the time to ...e orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 sq.: ...quint. 1, 10, 27. Used like our ...nalia to express disapprobation: Neque ...ludis et gladiatoribus miraculis ...rgusculisve aliis nisi panyeris fistula ...ntibicinum, without being hissed off, ...ic. Att. 1, 16. **§.** *a writing reed*: ...ers. 1, 14. **4.** *a sort of ulcer, a fistula*: Cels. 7, 4: Plin. 20, 9, 33: Nep. Att. 21. **5.** fistula sutoria, *a shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 21. **6.** fistula farraria, *a hand-mill for grinding corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3: also called serrata, Plin. 18, 20, 23 (Hence It. *fistolare*.)

fistillāria, æ, *adj.* [fistula] *resembling a shepherd's pipe*: versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable*, Diom. 498 P. **‖** *or for a fistula*: ...dicamentum, Veg. 2, 12.

fistillātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a player on the shepherd's pipe*: Inscr.

fistillātus, adv. *in the shape of pipes*: App. M. 4, p. 144.

fistillātor, ōris, m. [fistula] *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper*: fistulator domui relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 220.

fistillātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator] *pertaining to a player on the pipes*: artes, Arn. 2, 71.

fistillātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] *furnished with pipes*: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31. **‖** *pipe-shaped*: venae, ...n. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: Carm. 4.

fistillēsco, 3. v. n. [id.] *to become like a pipe*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 10.

fistillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of pipes, porous*: terra bibula et pumicis ...ere fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29: telum ...uticis sorbendo fistulosum, id. 11, 2, 1: ...culeus, id. 11, 37, 65: lapis, id. 36, 23, 3: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45: ...aseus, Col. 7, 8, 5. **‖** *having fistulas, fistulous*: cancer, Cato R. R. 157, ...

fīssus, a, um, *Part.* [fido].

fīvere item (apud Catonem) pro ...ere, Fest. s. v. ferocit.

fixē, *adv. fixedly*: ubi tenacius haesibit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 *fin.*

fixulae, ī, q. fibulae, Fest. s. v.

fixūra, æ, *f.* [figo] *a fastening, joining in*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 med.

fīxus, a, um, *Part.* [figo] **‖** ...*fixed, fast, immoveable*: illud maxime ...et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25. ...quae tuis nunc fixa pedum pono pressa vestigia signis, *firmly fixed in*, Virg. 3, 4: astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. ...**§.** Fig., vestigia (integritatis) non presse leviter, sed fixa ad ...riam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: fixum et stabile, id. Mur. 30, 62: consilium fixum, id. Att. 8, 14: animo fixum immotumque, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 7: illud fixum in animis vestris teneto, id. Balb. 28, 65.

flabellifera, ae, *f.* [flabellum fero] *fan-bearer, a female slave*: Pl. Trin. 1, 22.

flabello, 1. *v. a.* [flabellum] *to fan*: ...ert. Poll. 4.

flabellum, ī, *n. dim.* [flabrum] *a small fan or flapping*: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, ...: Mart. 3, 82, 10: for this a peacock's tail was used: Prop. 2, 24, 11. **‖.** Fig.: cujus linguae quasi flabello seditionis, illa tuae est egestatis ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flabilis, e, *adj.* [flo] *airy*: nihil est animis, aut humidum quidem aut ...bile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66. **‖.** Fig.: *spiritual*: Prud. ...ψυχ. ...347.

flabra, orum, n. plu, [id.] *blasts, esp. winds*; or meton.: *breezes, zephyrs*: ...est.): flabraque ventorum violento ...tibine vexant, Lucr. 5, 328: Boreae, ...n. 2, 27, 32: lenia Austri, Val. Fl. ...ibig: non hiemes illam, non flabra ...quae fluvios convellunt, Virg. G. 2, 293.

flabrifer, a, um, *adj.* [flabrum fero] *bringing gentle breezes*: Aur. Apoll. Lit.

flabrarius, custos corporum, Isid. Glass.

flaccāsco, 3. v. n. [flaccus] *to be flabby or flaccid*: aures pendulae atque flaccescentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8. **‖.** Fig.: *to be faint, languid, weak*: *to flag, droop*: *flaccet*, languet, deficit, Man. 110, 10: oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4.

flaccesco (also flacciasco), cŭi, 3. v. n. incop. [flacceo] *to wither, dry up*: foeniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9. **‖.** Fig.: *to become faint* or *feeble, to droop, languish*: fracti flaccescunt, silescunt venti, Pac. in Non. 488, 15: flaccescebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142.

flaccidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flabby, flaccid*: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2: folium, Plin. 15, 30, 39: vela, App. Flor. p. 365. **‖.** Fig.: *languid, feeble*: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 631: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

flaccus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flabby, flaccid*: canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. **§.** Of persons: *flap-eared*: ecquos deos paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. (Hence It. *flacco*.)

flāgellātīcius *pacorvius, one who deserves the whip*: Gloss. Philox.

flāgellātio, ōnis, *f.* [flagello] *a whipping, scourging, flagellation*: Eccl.

flāgello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flagellum] *to whip, scourge, lash*: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48: leo terga cauda flagellat, id. 8, 16, 19 Ov. M. 3, 94 messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Plin. 18, 30, 72: serpentes esse interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55. *Absol.*: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118. **‖.** Fig.: flagellant ora comae, *beat against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertasque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, *shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169: flagellatus abit, Plin. 2, 45, 45: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, *charge an exorbitant rate of interest*, Pers. 4, 49 cujus laxas area flagellat opes, *presses down, encloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4: prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities, maintains them at too high a price*, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

flāgellum, ī, *n. dim.* [flagrum] *a whip, scourge*: nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: ille flagellis ad mortem caesus, ib. 1, 2, 41 Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12. **‖.** Meton. *a riding-whip*: Virg. Aen. 5, 579 Sil. 4, 441 *a whip for driving cattle*. Col. 2, 2, 26. **§.** *the thong of a javelin*. Virg. Aen. 7, 732. **§.** *a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: Virg. G. 2, 299. **4.** *the arm of a polypus*: Ov. M. 4, 367. **5.** *a threshing-flail*: Hier. Jesai. 28. **‖.** *the lash* or *sting of conscience* (post.) Lucr. 3, 1032. Juv. 13, 195. (Hence Fr. *fléau*.)

flāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *an earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare): noli decesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5. uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4. In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an importunate asker, demander, a dun* (rare): ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Pl. Casin. prol. 24: Gell. 17, 6: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et serum fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18. With *gen.*: triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 13: pugnae, id. 2, 45.

flāgĭtātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *importunately demanding or desiring*: epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 149.

flāgĭtĭōsē, *adv. shamefully, basely infamously, flagitiously*: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 44: desinere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24. *Comp.*: Arn. 4, 141. *Sup.*: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71.

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious*: flagitiosi sunt, qui venereae voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5: at miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita afflueret voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Am. 13, 47. libidines, id. Verr. 2, 54, 134 flagitiosa emptio, possessio bonorum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24 flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32: socordia flagitiosior, ib. 85: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, ib. 31.

flāgĭtium, ii, *n.* [flagito; and therefore orig.: *burning desire, heat of passion*; hence] *a shameful* or *disgraceful act, a sin, shame* (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72 homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus unquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13. flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73 quum loquimur *turn*, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum *tibi*, obscoenum est, id. Fam. 9, 22. in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42. **‖.** In gen. *any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing*: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Cluent. 46, 128 nonne id flagitium est, te alliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49 praecesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: ita necesse fuit, aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: illa militiae flagitia, *those shameful speeches*, Tac. A. 1, 27. Comically: *Co.* Fores has fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagiti? Crepuerunt clare, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 32. **‖.** Meton. *shame, disgrace*: id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7: memorem dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio discerit, Tac. A. 3, 17: multo facere damni mavolo, quam opprobramentum aut flagitium mulierbre efferri domo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 23, 13: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60. **2.** as a term of reproach, like scelus: *shame, disgrace*, I. q. *rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 8: ipse quae sis stabulum flagiti, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31 etiam vim opprobrus, flagiti flagrantia burning *shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* freq. [from the root FLAG, whence flagro] *to demand earnestly, earnestly, or repeatedly*; *to entreat, solicit*; *to press, im-*

...bo/dipsa, dim.: constr. with acc. of the ...; with gen. of the pers.; with dative pers.; with ab and abl. of the pers.; with subj. or absol.: etiam atque etiam hoc atque atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagitio crimeah (where obs. the climax); Cic. Planc. 19, 48. reliquos non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere et flagitare, id. Verr. 5, 28, 71: causa plectitur, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: moneo ne te forte flagitent? quos autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. perd. 3, 9: en, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 fin. In pass.: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, id. Vatin. 11, 26: quum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, when the legions demanded their pay, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi, quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 5, 49, 128: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: id. Sest. 11, 28: sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, precor, id. Fam. 15, 18 fin.: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hilis flagitat immorsus reddi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61. II. Esp. to summon before court, to accuse: comperiam peculiam publicum avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53. III. to incite to lewdness: ancillam alienam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215 intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato in Prisc. p. 719 P.: cf. Fest. s. v. inter cutem.

flagrans, antis, *Part.* [flagro]. I. Adj.: *flaming, blazing, glowing*: telum, Virg. G. 1, 331: flagrantis hora Canis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9· flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36 genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 65 oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.

2. Transf. of colour: *glittering, shining*: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167 redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (*i. e.* sol), Sil. 12, 731.

3. Fig.: *glowing with passion, ardent, vehement*: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quanquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65. flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, λαμπάδιον fit, *flickering, restless*, Lucr 4, 1161· flagrans cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantior aequo non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, *in the very act*, Cod. Justin. 9, 13, 1.

flagranter, *adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly*: Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10 flagrantissime cupere, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flagrantia, ae, *f.* [flagro] *a burning, burning heat, ardour*: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10· solis, App. M. 4, p. 137: aestiva, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 283: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. Cael. 20, 49. II. Fig.: omnis pectoris, Prud. cvap. 10, 734. III. Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobrae, flagiti flagrantia, *thou burning shame!* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flagratores dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris credebantur (*leg.* caedebant), Fest. *s. v.*

flagrifer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [flagrum fero] *whip-bearing*: Autumedon, Aus. Ep. 10.

flagritae dicti servi, quod flagris caedendi sunt: ut verberones a verberibus, Afranius in Vopisc: Non. 28, 29.

flagritriba, ae, m. [flagrum tero] *a whipper, scourger*, i. e. *one who wears out the world with being flogged*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 3.

flagro, avi, atum, 1. *n. v. to shine, flame, burn*: flagrantes quercubus, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: ardens flagrantibus arcuere, Virg. Aen. 2, 685: flagrabat ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci mollesque sine ullo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. Fig.: *to be inflamed with passion* (both in a good and in a bad sense), *to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11: discessu meo, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: eximie litterarum amore, Quint. prooem. § 6: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 75: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagrantem bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: domesticis stupris flagitiisque, id. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Cael. 5, 12: uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14. Poet.: coelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 2, 13, 23. 2. Poet. with act. sign.: *to inflame with passion*: Elissam, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120. 3. *to be greatly disturbed or annoyed at, to suffer from*: consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18: invidia et infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: invidia, Suet. Aug. 27: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 123: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18. [*Flag-ro* contains the same root as *fulg-eo, flam-ma* (*flag-ma*), also as Sans. *bhrâj* (splendere); Gr. φλέγω; Goth. *bairk*; Eng. *bright*.]

flagrum, i, *n. a whip, scourge*: Pl. Am. 4, 2, 10: Liv. 28, 21: Suet. Oth. 2. II. Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos dedoxit flagra Quirites, i. e. *to servitude*, Juv. 10, 109. 2. As a term of reproach. gymnasium flagri, salve, *school for the scourge*, i. e. *to whom the scourge is often applied*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 31. [Akin to Eng. *flog*; and prob. to *plaga, plango*; πλαγή, πλήσσω.]

flamen (also filamen, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), inis, *m. a priest of one particular deity*, said to have been so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head· Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25· Fest. *s. v.* maximae. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 540): Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. Liv. 1, 20: Suet. Tib. 26· flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: capere, Liv. 27, 8: inaugurare, ib.

flamen, inis, *n.* [flo] *a blowing, blast*: cur Berecynthius cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19· Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54: venti, Lucr. 1, 291· Cauri, id. 6, 135. II. Meton. *a gale, wind*: ferunt una flamina classem, Virg. Aen. 5, 832· flamina contiguere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

flamentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a blowing of the wind*: Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

flamina, ae, *f.* [flamen] *the wife of a flamen*, usu. flaminica. Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

flaminalis, is, *m.* [id.] *one who has been a flamen*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3932.

flaminatus, us, *m.* [id.] *the office of flamen*: Inscr. Orell. no. 728, 1.

flaminia, ae, *f.* [id.] *the dwelling of the flamen Dialis*: Gell. 10, 15. II. *a young priestess who attended on the wife of the flamen Dialis*: Fest. *s. v.* (but perh. we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camillia, like flaminius camillus).

flaminica, ae, *f.* [id.] *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27: Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16: Fest. *s. v.* flaminia.

flaminium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the office of flamen*: Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41: Liv. 26, 23: Tac. A. 4, 16.

flaminius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a flamen*: flaminia opera dicuntur flaminia Dialis, Fest. *s. v.* flaminius camillus [illegible] ...

flammeolum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small bridal veil*: Juv. 10, 334.

flammeolus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [flammeus] *flame-coloured*: Col. 10, 107.

flammesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flamma] *to become inflamed*: Lucr. 6, 670.

flammeum, i, *n.* [id.] (*n.* velum), *a (flame-coloured) bridal veil*: Plin. 21, 8, 22. Poet.: flammea conjecit, *marries repentedly*, Juv. 6, 225.

flammeus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flaming, fiery*: sunt stellae flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: flammeae, Col. 5, 5, 15: Mart. 10, 62, 6. Meton. of colour: *flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red*: flammea coma, Ov. H. 12, 107: vitta, Ov. M. 11, 768: flammeae, Plin. 21, 11, 38: flammeus, Fl. 5, 361. II. Fig.: *burning*: vultus, Sen. Ep. 83, 18: acres et flammei viri, Sil. 13, 1. [illegible]

[illegible] having fiery hair, flaxen; [illegible] Prud. Peristeph. 10, 1011.

flammicomans, antis, adj. [flamma coma] covered with fire: stellae, Furius. 1, 13, 47.

flammifer, fera, ferum, adj. [flamma fero] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, burning, fiery: crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. lit up by torches, Lucan. 5, 402.

flammiger, era, erum, adj. [flamma gero] flame-bearing, flaming, fiery: ales, the eagle, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582: Titan, Lucan. 1, 415.

flammigo, 1. v. n. [flamma ago] to emit flames: noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10.

flammi-pes, pĕdis, adj. [flamma] fiery-footed; Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

flammipŏtens, entis, adj. [flamma potens] powerful by fire: Vulcanus, Amm. 3, p. 112.

flammivŏlus, a, um, adj. [flamma volo] flying with flames: sol, Arator Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammivŏmus, a, um, adj. [flamma vomo] vomiting flames: Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [flamma]. I. Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet. and perh. only in the imperf. part.): feni flammantis acervus, Prop. 4, 4, 77: flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 433. II. Act.: to inflame, set on fire, burn. In the pass. also to burn: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut cruciatus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 44: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568.

2. Meton. of colour: to make flame-coloured, to colour red, to redden: litus roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297: flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, fiery red, Mart. 5, 19, 12. 3. Fig. to inflame the mind or passions: sic denis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 303: flammantur in hostem corripedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantis venientium a Vitellio militum, had inflamed with anger, incensed, Tac. H. 2, 74: talis flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300.

flammĕus, a, um, adj. [id.] fiery, burning: carbones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: febris, ib. 2, 32.

flammŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little flame: Timagoras negat sibi unquam, quem oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80. Col. 9, 14, 9. II. a little banner used at a late period by cavalry: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

flammŭlus, a, um, adj. [flo] produced by blowing, blown; tonitrus, Amm. 30, 1: lamiae, i. e. founded, cast, Arn. 6, 207.

flăto, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to blow: tibia flatuque humano, Apul. Flor. p. 69.

flātor, ōris, m. [id.] a blower of a wind-instrument, a player on spatalia: flator tibicen, Varr. L. L. 8, 21: flatores, citharistae, Gloss. Labb.: primoviri sacrorum, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, sculptores, pictores, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32.

flātūra, ae, f. [id.] a blowing, flatting; vitrea fumidis ab ignibus ut civili conspiratione flaturae, Amm. 14, 7: aeris, a smelting, melting, Vitr. 7, 7 med.

flātŭlentus, a, um, adj. [flatus] blowing; aries, producing air, Fest. Aelian. 10.

flātŭrārius, ii, m. [id.] a metal-worker, caster? Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6.

flātus, ūs, m. [flo] a blowing, breathing, snorting: nostrum spiritus, quem simplex opifex nobis dedit, Cic. Univ. 6. A. P. 205: flatuque repulsa nubila, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31: flatus quasi, Cic. M. 18, 48: in pulmonibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: Virg. G. 2, 339: lenes qui flatus ne scinet aura, cavet, of his breath, Ov. F. 1, 428: (opus) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentium, with the breathing, Virg. G. 3, 111: ventilo, a breathing wind, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66. II. Meton.: the breath of life, the soul: Prud. cath. 3, 168. III. Fig.: a breath, breeze: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187.

2. inflatedness, haughtiness (mostly plur.): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. Aen. 11, 346: Ov. A. A. 1, 713. (Hence It. fiato, Sp. fiasta; Fr. fâte.)

flāvĕo, 2. v. n. [flavus] to be yellow or gold coloured (poet.). quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, poet. Col. 10, 311. In the imperf. part.: flaventes ceras, Ov. M. 8, 670: culta, Virg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. Aen. 10, 324.

flāvesco, 3. v. n. incep. [flaveo] to become yellow or gold coloured, to turn a light yellow: molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg. E. 4, 28: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Plin. 16, 6, 7.

flāvĭcŏmans, antis, adj. [flavus comans] yellow or flaxen-haired: Prud. Apoth. 495.

flāvĭcŏmus, a, um, adj. [flavus coma] yellow or flaxen-haired. Petr. 110.

flāvidus, a, um, adj. [flaveo] of a golden yellow, yellowish: fel, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

flāvus, a, um, adj. yellow, flaxen, gold coloured, ξανθός (chiefly poet.) mollis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 937: aurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 592: Ceres, id. G. 1, 96: arva, ib. 316: crines, id. Aen. 12, 605: coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307: flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4: Chloe, ib. 3, 9, 19: pudor, blushing, Sen. Hippol. 652. Subst.: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, gold pieces, Mart. 12, 65, 6 [Plavus and ful-vus are connected.]

flēbĭlis, e, adj. [fleo]. I. Pass. to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable: ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilias! id. Planc. 42, 101: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9. II. Act. that causes to weep (poet. and rare): cepe, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2: ultor, Ov. H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502. 2. weeping, tearful, dolesul: gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: moeror (est) aegritudo flebilis, ib. 4, 8, 18: affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: suavitas, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. Neut. adverb.: exclusus flebile cantet amans, plaintively, sadly, Ov. R. Am. 36. (Hence It. fievole: Sp. feble: Fr. foible.)

flēbĭliter, adv. mournfully, dolefully: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 39: lamentari, ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: daemones flebiliter ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round: ireus, Ov. M. 4, 303: flexos incurvat viribus arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: animal omne membris quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 120: ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 38: vultus ad ictum, ib. 4, 807: gemitus vultu imo, Virg. Aen. 8, 705: oculos, Ov. M. 8, 696: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28: de foro in Capitolium pergens flectere, Cic. Vat. 7, 17: plenissimum, Ov. M. 10, 98: pavone, Mart. P. Alex. 4, 4: [illegible], Ov. M. 2, 269: cursus in circuitu, ib. 6, 225: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19: in (Baccho) flectis sensus, in many barbarum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 17: flexi orbes, curled, Mart. 3, 63, 3: flexum pugna, a bay, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi frustique motus, contorted, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: lino (oliva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25. Reflect.: (silvae) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, I bend myself into a snake, ib. 8, 881: sol ab ea (Caneri) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30. 2. Naut. t. t. to double a cape or promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9. II. Fig. to bend, turn, direct: flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1405: vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, ib. 1, 10, 29: vitium flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22: id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunae praebenti se, et oblata casu flectere ad consilium, to convert what is offered by chance to his own designs, id. 28, 44: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, turn aside, avert, Lucr. 5, 108. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften: quibus rebus flectebar animo atque frangebar, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: oratione aliquem flectere, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperils, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg. Aen. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, ib. 7, 312: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, ib. 6, 376: ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: horitaturque simul flectitque labores, soothes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119. Reflect. plurimum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti cogit, to let himself be moved, Quint. 6, 1, 23. 3. to turn aside from, avoid: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18. 4. In gramm. (i) to form a word: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (pollex) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 fin. (ii) Flectere syllabam, to give the circumflex accent, Quint. 1, 5, 23. B. Neutr. to turn, go, or march: quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70. 2. Fig.: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, id. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, ib. 4, 37.

flegma, atis, v. phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, n. plu. a congestion of blood about the ankles: bryonia in jumento hominique flemina aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos dejecerit, circumligata sanat, Plin. 23, 1, 17, 30.

flĕo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flesti Ov. H. 5, 49: flerunt, Virg. G. 4, 461: flesset, Stat. S. 2, 245: flesse, Ov. M. 6, 404: Liv. 30, 44) 2. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to weep, cry: fleo, quia dijungimur, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 18: ille me complexus atque cupiensi fletu prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare petisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fletu qui petitis pacem flere pudias, to get pardon by tears, Prop. 1, 12, 15: o nimis flendarum augurii, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: [illegible] omnes flere ac lamentari coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 246. Plaut. Trinum.: ad sepulcrum [illegible]! to [illegible] est: fletur, Ter. And. 3, 5, 22: [illegible] est, quod flendum non [illegible] quae quod gaudendum filius est, Quint.

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

yet. II. Meton. of wine: *to froth, ferment*. si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis florent, Ov. F. 5, 270. 2. *to get the first downy beard*: libat florentes hæc tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4. 3. *to be filled with, to abound with*: tum mare vel vitulis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441. With *gen.*: hinc lætas urbes puerûm florere videmus, id. 1, 256. III. Fig.: *to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.: constr. with the *abl.* and *absol.* With *abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: florere omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141. *Absol.*: ergo in Græcia musici floruerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, id. Cœl. 24, 59 in senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: cum multis annuli floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: florult circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis floret equus, *is in his prime*, Lucr. 5, 882. 2. Of things: with *abl.*: (Græcia), quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quæ postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliud floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1278 *Absol.*: quæ (magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Am. 4, 13: quæ familia admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: verborum vetus interit ætas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62: ætherii dono cessere parentes æternum florere genas, *to flourish in perpetual youth*, Stat. Th. 1, 705.

flōresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [floreo] *to begin to blossom* or *flower*: antequam (plantæ) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Varr. R. R. 1, 30 · florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 669 pulsum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. II. Fig.: *to begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute*: nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem, firmata jam stirpe virtutis tanquam turbine aliquo pervertere, id. Cœl. 32, 79: ad summam gloriam eloquentiæ florescere, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11. Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12: olla senescere, at hæc contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 75.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.) · coronæ, *wreaths of flowers*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 15 · serta, Tib. 2, 1, 12: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344. II. Transf.: *shining, blooming*: crines, Pac. and Att. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (*al.* flora).

flōrĕcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flos coma] *having the hair adorned with flowers* · Aus. Ep. 4, 49.

flōrĭdē, *adv. with flowers, floridly, bloomingly*: depicta vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269: ecclesia clarius ac floridius emituit, Lact. Mort. persec. 3.

flōrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus] *somewhat blooming*: ore nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [floreo] *blooming, flowery*: hydranli hortabere ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quæ spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 783. 2. Of colour: *lively, gay, bright*: colores, Plin. 35, 8, 12. II. Fig.: *blooming, fresh, beautiful*: puellula, Cat. 61, 57: Galatea floridior prato, unga procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: ætas, Cat. 68, 16: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: florida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20. 3. Of discourse: *ornate, florid*: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic. Brut. 82, 285: Xoridius genus, Quint. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis affiatus, Aus. Ep. 17.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos fero] *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Lucan. 9, 290.

florifertum dictum, quod eo die spicæ feruntur ad sacrarium, Fest. *s. v.*: florifertum ἀνθοφορία, Gloss. Labb.

flōrĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [flos and GEN root of gigno] *producing blossoms, blossoming* (poet. of the early beard): Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos gero] *flower-bearing, flowery*: sedes, *the garden of Eden*, Sedul. 2, 2: Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

flōrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [flos lego] *flower-culling*: apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

flōrĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [flos pario] *flower-producing*: ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

flōrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [floreo] *a blossoming, flowering* · Hier. Homil. 2 in Cantic.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *abounding in flowers, flowery*: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpuræ, *i. e.* rosæ purpureæ, Auct. Pervig Ven. 19. II. Fig.: *blooming, youthful*: succuba, Prud. στεφ. 10, 191.

flōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *blooming, bright* (rare): equus flora et comanti juba, Gell. 3, 9.

flōs, ōris, *m. a blossom, flower*: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928. recentes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 44. verni, ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54 suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, ib. 17, 59. lætissimi flores, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107: flores rosæ, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ fabula, si dubitem, *the stage strewed with flowers*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79 carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth*, Plin. 20, 23, 99. II. Meton.: *the juice of flowers*: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49 Plin. 11, 6 7. 2. Like the Gr. ἄνθος, *the prime* or *best part* or *kind*: flos Liberi, *the bouquet* or *perfume of wine*, Pac. in Non. 498, 12: so vini (Bacchi), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: *the best kind of oil*: Plin. 15, 6, 6: *of wax*: id. 21, 14, 49 *of resin*: id. 14, 20, 25: *of salt*: Cato R. R. 88, 2: *of meal*: Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: *of cream*: Vitr. 8, 3 *the finest dish*: coenae, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8. (il) *the highest part, the top, crown, head*: *the froth of wine*: Col. 12, 30: Plin. 14, 21, 27 · *the blisters* or *scales* formed in smelting metals: id. 34, 11, 24: *the upper dust* of marble or gypsum. Col. 12, 20, 8. Poet. of *the first hairs of the beard*: Virg. Aen. 8, 160: Lucan. 6, 562. *the tip of a flame*: Lucr. 1, 898.

3. In architect. *the carved flowers on a Corinthian capital*: Vitr. 4, 1: *on a cupola*: id. 4, 8. III. Fig.: *the flower, crown, ornament* of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: legatorum, id. Flacc. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12: vitæ, *splendour, glory*, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12 · in ipso Græciæ flore, *in the very flower, the greatest prosperity*, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos ætatis, *the prime of life*, Lucr. 3, 791: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantæ indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15: primus flos animi, *youthful vigour*, Stat. Ach. 1, 625: but also, flos animi, *ripe age*, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quæ retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, *the choicest, best*, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7. 4. *maidenly or youthful innocence, virginity*: (virgo) quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari concilliatus Liv. 21, 2: florem ætatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49. 5. Of speech: *a flower, embellishment, ornament*: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M Crassi oratione), ib. 66, 233: florem et colorem defuisse, ib. 87, 298. [*Flos, flores, and folium*, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. φλάω, φλόος, φύλλον.]

floscellus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a floweret*: ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

floscŭlē, *adv.* [flosculus] *bloomingly*: Cod. Aur. Acut. 1.

floscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a little flower, floweret*: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43. Transf.: *the part of fruit where the traces of the corolla*, etc. *remain*: Col. 12, 45, 5. II. Fig.: *blossom, pride, ornament*: non flosculos sed, jam decimum ætatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9! vitae, *youth*, Juv. 9, 127. 2. Esp. of style, *flower, ornament*: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis, leviter injectis asperegerentur, Gell. 17, 2. 3. *a motto, sentence* culled from a writing: Sen. Ep. 33.

fluctĭcŏla, æ, *adj.* [fluctus colo] *living in waves*: nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

fluctĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus] *sea-coloured*: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

fluctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little wave, wavelet*: App. Apol. p. 296.

fluctĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus frango] *wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr. 1, 306.

fluctĭgĕna, æ, *m.* [fluctus and GEN root of gigno] *wave-born*: Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

fluctĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wave-born*: monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

fluctĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus gero] *wave-bringing, wave-impelling*, a poet. epithet of a ship: poet. Cic. frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (dub.).

fluctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo: cf. fluctus] for fluxio, *a flowing, flow*: fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus sonus] *wave-resounding, roaring with waves*: profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oet. 836.

fluctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *driven about by the waves*. nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Theb. 1, 271.

fluctŏ, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to wave, float, flap*: Lucr. 4, 75.

fluctŭātim, *adv.* [fluctuo] *fluctuatingly*: Afran. in Non. 111, 29 *sq.*

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a floating hither and thither, fluctuation*: and Transf. in gen.: *a tremulous motion, agitation*: tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira 2, 35. II. Fig. of the mind *wavering, vacillation*: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.

fluctŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* or **fluctŭor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [fluctus] *to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither*: also, *to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about by the waves* or *by any other fluctuating body*. A. fluctuo: nunc valide fluctuat mare, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 14: quadriremem in solo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72 · quaedam insulae semper fluc-

tuant, Plin. 2, 95, 96: agebatur hus flisuc Galba vario turbine fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *undulates with gleaming brass*, i. e. like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. G. 2, 281. In an obscene sense: Arn. 2, 73: Auct. Priap. 19, 4. **B.** fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. Vit. beat. 14: Deles diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, *floats about*, id. 16, 38, 73: lapidem e Icyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, undem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26. **II.** Fig.: *to be restless, uncertain: to waver, hesitate, vacillate.* **A.** fluctuo: *Eu.* Potin' ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 49: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Aen. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 4, 532: inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59: in suo decreto, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20: genus orationis, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16. **B.** fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep. 111: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *full of waves, billowy* (rare). In mari fluctuoso, *stormy*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5 **II.** Transf.: *with wave-like streaks*: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

fluctus, ūs, *m.* (*gen. sing.* fluctuis, Varr. and Nigid. in Gell. 4, 16: *nom. pl.er.* flucti, Pac. and Att. in Non. 488, 12) [fluo] *a flowing, undulating*: jactatur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554. Of the motion of the magnetic fluid: id. 6, 1052. And in an obscene sense: id. 4, 1267. **II.** *a flooding, a flood*; *a wave, billow, surge*: incursu fluctus mare saevibat, id. 5, 1000: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, *by the flood-tide*, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: excitatis maximis fluctibus, id. Rep. 1, 6. ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: in fluctibus consistere, ib. 4, 24: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. G. 3, 237: indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: sese fluctibus committere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: luciantem Icariis fluctibus Africum mercator metuens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Virg. Aen. 1, 66. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, *a puddle in a storm*, i. e. *much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36. **2.** Poet. transf. *a stream of odours*: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 677: *of fire*: atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572. **III.** Fig.: *turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Flacc. 26, 63: contionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 299: Virg. Aen. 12, 811: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1289. (Hence It. *flotto, frotto*; Fr. *flot.*)

fluens, entis, *Part.* [fluo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in schetea afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Trang. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26. **2.** Of style: *flowing, fluent*: in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127. (II) *diffuse*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, ib. 65, 220: and of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

fluenter, *adv. in a flowing manner* (rare): ubi multa fluenter semina aquarum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 530: capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122.

fluentia, ae, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing, fluency*: Fig.: loquendi, Amm. 30, 4.

fluentisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum sono] *wave-resounding*: litus, Cat. 64, 52.

fluento, 1. *v. a.* [fluentum] *to water*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

fluentum, i, *n.* [fluo] *a flow, flood; running water, a stream* (usu. in *plur.*): fluenta Inbrica, Lucr. 5, 947: Xanthi, Virg. Aen. 4, 143: rauca Cocyti, ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, ib. 12, 35: quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, *by the Euripus*, Flor. 2, 8. In *sing.*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: Aus. Mos. 10, 59. Of *milk*: fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141. **II.** Transf.: *a stream of fire*: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

fluesco (also fluisco), 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become fluid, to melt, dissolve*: salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 5 *fin.*

fŭlĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *melting, dissolving*. Fig.: fulibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 *fin.*

fŭlĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [fulidus] *to make fluid, dissolve*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

fŭlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *flowing, fluid*: quid tam contrarium est quam torrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Virg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. Aen. 3, 663: aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus, Ov. M. 14, 168: alvus, Seren. Samon. 29 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *soft, slack, lax, languid*: frondes, Lucr. 2, 597: lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231: labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50: vestis, *flowing, loose*, Just. 41, 2: Sen. Oed. 422. **III.** Act. *relaxing, enfeebling*: calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

fluisco, v. fluesco.

fŭlto, avi atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [fluo] *to float, swim, sail*: in lacu Apusciano mo omnia fulitant, nihil mergitur, Plin. 31, 2, 18: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8. **2.** *to wave, undulate, flap*: fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, *slack*, id. A. A. 2, 431: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose*, Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. H. 5, 18. **II.** Fig.: *to be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver, vacillate*: animo incerto fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1065: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*: fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247.

flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a flowing of water; a flood, stream*: Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula in Liv. 5, 16: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: donec me flumine vivo abluero, *in a living stream*, Virg. Aen. 2, 719. In *plur.*: nymphae venas et flumina fontis elicuere sui, *streams*, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum flumina, Virg. Aen. 9, 585: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 5, 69: maritima flumina immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9. **2.** Esp. *a river* (very freq. in Caesar, who uses neither amnis nor fluvius): ut flumine in contrarias partes Luxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 910: (habet) venas aquarum terra, ex quibus convivatis flumina effici possunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 24: Velitrnos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secunda flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively *down* or *up the river*; but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: *e. g.*: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, id. B. C. 3, 30. **3.** Transf.: of other things which flow: *a stream, flood*: sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears*, Virg. Aen. 1, 465: rigido concussae flumine nubes exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain*, poet. Petr. Sat. 123: ut picis e coelo demissum fumen, *a stream of pitch*, Lucr 6, 257: magnesia flumina saxi, *the magnetic stream*, id. 6, 1063: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, *in a vast stream*, Sil. 12, 185. **II.** Fig.: of discourse or style: *a flow, fluency, stream*: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 119: flumen verborum voluhilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: Lysias puro fonti quum magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen] *a small stream, rivulet*: Innoc. de Cas. p. 227.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

flūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, found in* or *frequenting rivers*: aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46: undae, id. M. 14, 599: ulva, id. F. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9, 266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458. cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67: volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

fluo, xi, xum (*fut. perf.* fueris, Lucr. 6, 801: *supine*, fluctum, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.), 3. *v. n.* [akin to pluo, and perh. fico] *to flow*: leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 910: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ea, quae natura fuerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19. fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. M. 9, 173: Virg. Aen. 5, 200: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, id. M. 11, 696: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251. **2.** Transf.: *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: cruore fluens, Ov. M. 7, 343: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: villisque rubenti fluxit mulctra mero, *overflowed*, Sil. 7, 190. *Absol.*: maduisque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. Aen. 5, 179: fluentes carunasque tuosque, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Gargarides vites acinarum exiguitate minus fluunt, *yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24. **3.** *to stream like fluids, to flow, pour*: inde alium (alicui) super fluere, *to flow*

Liber. 5, 574: purpureaque fluunt chlamydis rubra colore, fingere ut e flavo, cultor a sole, solent de flavo saepissime, id. 4, 327: venit, id. 7, 268: lanae, id. 3, 383: fluit undique victor Hannibal, id. 13, 122: comam per humeros effusa fluentem, flowing, spreading, Prop. 2, 2, 13: Mandetraque fluunt per mea tecta rosae, id. 4, 6, 32: vestis fluens, flowing, loose, id. 3, 17, 32: sudoque ultima collecta fluentia, Virg. Aen. 1, 320: habenas nec strangulat nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec utrique aut pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, floats about, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, sprending, Virg. G. 2, 370: omniaque rellctis turba fluit castris, pours forth, id. Aen. 12, 444.

II. Fig.: to fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish; excidant gladii, fluant arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1: sponte fluant (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 68: cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: membra fluant, his loose, are relaxed (in sleep), Lucr. 4, 920: surae fluxere, Lucan. 9, 740: buccae fluentes, fallen in, lank, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollities, Vell. 1, 6: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: finit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 fin. **2.** to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth; to go, proceed: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua mella dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39 (Lucilius) quum fluxeret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: facetus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: unde id quoque vitium fluit, Quint. 11, 3, 109: Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque fluxeret, spread widely, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus prospere fluentibus, Tac. Or. 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, proceed, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: res fluit ad interregnum, id. Att. 4, 16: cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.

3. Esp. of style: to be diffuse or rambling: ne sint oratio, ne vagetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 10, 1, 2.

fluor, ōris, m. [fluo] *a flowing, flow:* aqua natura res labilis et ad finorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18: in pl.: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348. **II.** In medic.: *a flux, diarrhoea:* fluore aegro, Cels. 3, 6 ad fin.

fluctus, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *the sea in its quiet state, a calm:* fluctus dicuntur, quum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant, Fest. s. v.: mare de fluctris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

fluctus, us, *f.* [=ἔλαιον, the floater] *a sort of large watercress:* Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12: Col. 8, 17, 8.

fluito, 1. v. n. [contr. from fluito] *to flow, to float* (rare): aqua fluitat, Lucr. 3, 290: quod hae (murenae fluitae) in omnem aquam prae pinguedine fluitent, Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12.

fluius, ii, *f.* [fluo] *for fluvius, a river:* Enn. in Non. 209, 9.

fluvialis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *pertaining to rivers, river-:* lupus fluvialibus undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 72: aqua, Col. 6, 22 fin.: arundo, Virg. G. 2, 414: lupus, a fish, Col. 8, 16, 4.

fluvialitius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river:* aiveus, Vitr. 1, 2 fin.: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

fluvialitius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soaked or steeped in a river:* Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

fluvidus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] poet. for fluidus, *flowing, fluid:* Lucr. 2, 464.

fluvius, ii (*gen. plur.* fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flūvyōrum, trisyl. Virg. G. 1, 482), *m.* [id.] *a river* (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl. Men. prol. 64: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: fluvius Taurus, Liv. 38, 15: se fluvio deo condidit alto, Virg. Aen. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, ib. 7, 36: fluvio quum forte secundo deflueret, down the river, ib. 7, 494. Of the Styx: ib. 6, 384: Proverb. quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86. **II.** Transf. *running water, a stream:* arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Virg. G. 3, 301: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

fluxē, *adv. remissly, negligently* (rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

fluxilis, e, *adj.* [fluxus] *fluid:* fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxio, ōnis, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing, flow:* aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111 (*al.* eluviones): sanguinis e naribus, Plin. 24, 19, 119: vulvae et ventris, id. 23, 5, 53: oculorum, id. 28, 7, 21: contra fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, *defluxions*, id. 22, 18, 21.

fluxipēdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo pes] *flowing down to the feet:* vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxūra, ae, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing* (rare): Col. 3, 2, 17, and 32.

fluxus, a, um, *Part.* [fluo]. **II.** Adj.: *flowing, fluid:* sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62: fluxum pertusumque vas, *leaky*, Lucr. 6, 20. **2.** Transf., *flowing, loose, slack.* ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29: amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 fin.: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99. (b) *weak:* corpora, ib. 2, 32: spadone evirator fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1 (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22. **B.** Fig *lax, loose, dissolute, careless:* animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20. **2.** *frail, fleeting, transient, perishable:* res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis leves, Cic. Att. 4, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 79: fluxa et vana fides, Liv. 28, 6: gaudia insania et fluxa, Tac. A. 3, 30 fin.: fluxa senio mens, ib. 6, 38.

fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing, flow, flux:* (ephemeris piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, id. 2, 42, 44: nubium, id. 18, 1, 24: Mercurius fluxus deferentem ventum imi praetrahens, *flowing tempest*, Tert. Pall. 4 med. **II.** Fig. *or time: a flowing on, passing away:* Tac. H. 5, 13 (Ritter, Ed. Stereot.: fl. *fluvo*.)

focālis, e, n. [focus] *pertaining to the hearth:* pulpa, baked on the hearth, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

focālis, is, *m.* [for femoralis from femen] *a neck-cloth, cravat,* worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Quint. 11, 3, 144: Mart. 14, 142.

focārius, a, um, *adj.* [for faucarius, from fauces] *like a throat:* palmes, *a sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10.

focārius, ae, *f.* [focus] *a female cook:* Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15. **II.** Transf.: *a housekeeper, concubine:* Cod. Justin. 5, 16, 2.

focārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a kitchen boy:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.

focātius, a, um, v. focacius.

focillātiones, foculi a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Fest. s. v.

focillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a., and **focillor**, atus, 1. v. dep. [focus] *to revive or refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (rare and only fig.): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 fin.: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17. *Depon.*: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. in Non. 481, 15.

foculo, v. foculus, *ad init.*

foculo, 1. q. fovere, acc. to Non 10, 1.

focŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (in *plur.* focula, orum, *n.*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24) [focus] *a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brasier:* arrepit carbone extincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2, 12. Comically: jam intus ventris fumant foculi, calefieri jussi reliquias, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24. **II.** Metom.: *fire:* bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

focus, i, *m.* [connected by the ancients with foveo but etym. uncertain] *a place or apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth:* quicquid ignem fovet, focus vocatur, sea ara sit, seu quid aliud, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: dum meus assiduo lucaat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco large reponens, id. Od. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55. Poet of a *funeral pile:* Virg. Aen. 11, 212: of an *altar:* Prop. 2, 19, 14: Tib. 1, 2, 82. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81 fin.: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Epod. 2, 43. Hence focus, like our *hearth*, has the sign. of *house* or *family:* domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextium exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. So esp. in the phrase: pro aris et focis, *in defence of one's religion and family:* cf. ara, no. II. **II.** *a fire-pan, coal-pan, brasier:* penem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: Sen. Ep. 78 fin.

fŏdico, 1. v. a. [fodio: cf. vellico, from vello] *to dig, to pierce* (rare): mercemur servum, qui dicat nomina, laevum qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram porrigere, *to dig or jog in the side*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. **II.** Fig.: animum fodicant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinamur, discruciatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74.

fŏdina, ae, *f.* [id.] *a pit, mine:* argenti, Vitr. 8, 3, 1, 2, 23: Tac. A. 7, 9 (also in one word, argentifodina).

fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. and a.

dagger, *sup. spar. fodini*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 21: Cic. Fl. 7, 15: *dagger, for use in digging*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: *dagger, for use in digging*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: *dagger, for use in digging*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4

a bud, pod, shell, skin, follicle: quum spica ex exserit folliculo, Plin. Ep. 124: Plin. 24, 8, 33: folliculi animalium, id. 30, 12, 37: mulierebris, i. q. vulva, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136. Post. the shell of an egg: testas (circularum), Lucr. 5, 801. (Hence Sp. hollejo.)

follīgĕna, æ, adj. [follis and GEN root of gigno] produced by a bellows, droning, dull: bombi, Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd.

follis, is, m. [connected with pellis] (orig. a leathern sack: hence) a pair of bellows: formæ, quas vos effici sine follibus et incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7: Virg. G. 4, 171: Hor. S. 1, 4, 19. 2. a playing-ball inflated with wind: ego to follem pugillatorium faciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 74. 3. a leathern money-bag: ut tenso folle reverti inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281. 4. a small copper coin: centum folles aeris, Lampr. Hel. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8. 5. a cushion or pillow inflated with air, a wind cushion: Lampr. Hel. 25. 6. the stomach: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4. Poet.: puffed cheeks: tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia follis, Juv. 7, 111.

follītim, adv. by money-bags: ego follitim duotitabo, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

folus, v. olus, ad init.

fōmentātĭo, ōnis, f. [fomento] a fomentation: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70

fōmento, 1, v. a. [fomentum] to foment: caput, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

fōmentum, i, n. [contr. from fovimentum, from foveo] a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation: calida, Cels. 2, 17 med.: assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagram, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52. fomenta vulneribus nulla, Tac. A. 15, 55. Transf. for fomes, touchwood: Clod. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 176.

‖ Fig.: a mitigation, alleviation: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: patientiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95. militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46 paupertati suae fomenta conquirere, App. M. 2, p. 124: ut hace ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, consolations, Hor. Epod 11, 17. Post. nourishment: quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, id. Ep 1, 3, 26.

fōmes, ĭtis, m. [foveo] touchwood, tinder: silici scintillam excudit Achates rapultque in fomite flammam, Virg. Aen. 1, 176: Lucan. 8, 776: Plin. 16, 40, 77. Fig.: fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942. ‖ Transf.: chips that fly off in the felling of trees: Fest. s. v.: fomes, σκλήμμα, Gloss. Labb.

fomito, wɛAmŏ, Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, m. a spring, fountain: fons dulcis aquæ, Lucr. 6, 891: Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: fons luce diurna frigidus, at calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 851: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui colat origines, Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: vestris amicum fontibus et choris, ib. 3, 4, 25: vinique fontem lactis et uberes cantare rivos, the streams of wine drawn from the earth by the shrubs of the thyrsus, ib. 2, 19, 10: quum qui fontes vel latentis tutis patescat, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. Poet.: spring-water, water: aliti fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Aen. 12, 119: Lucan. 5, 327. ‖ Fig. a fountain-head, source, origin, cause: meos amicos ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 8: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 29: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309: Cilicia origo et fons belli, Fior. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite, Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: fontes ut adire remotos atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, Cic. Am. 14, 50: is fons malt hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15: fons vitii et perjurii, thou source of all iniquity, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 51.

fontāna, æ, f. [fons] a spring, fountain: Innocent. de Cas. p. 245.

fontānus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or from a spring: scaturigo, Sol. 37 fin.

fontānus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or from a spring, spring: aqua, Cels. 2, 18: Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.

fontĭcŏla, æ, adj. [fons colo] dwelling by fountains: ite igitur Camoenae, fonticolae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fontĭcŭlus, i, m. dim. [fons] a little spring or fountain: Hor. S. 1, 1. 56: exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontĭgĕna, æ, adj. [fons and GEN root of gigno] fountain-born: virginum chorus, the Muses, Mart. Cap. 9, 308; and subst.: id. 6, 1.

fontĭnālis (also fontan.) e, adj. [fons] of or from a spring, or fountain: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

for, fātus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. defect. [akin with φα, stem of φημί] to speak, say (mostly poet.; quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint. 8, 3, 27). ‖ Neutr.: fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 fin.: nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Virg. Aen. 11, 242: sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, ib. 2, 50: tu meum ingenium fans non edidicisti atque infans, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520. quid fando tua tela manusque demorur? Stat. Th. 1, 655. So fando, for fama, rumore, by report, hearsay: neque fando unquam accepit quisquam, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 41: ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: haud mollia fatu, Virg. Aen 12, 25: lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3. ‖ Act.: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465 qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, ib. 6, 46: haec fantem, Prop. 3, 7, 65 quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Aen. 2, 6. With relative clauses: fare age, quid venias, ib. 6, 389: sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim attulerint, ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: fabor quando haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. Aen. 1, 261. 3. to sing in verse, to celebrate: Naev. 1, 2: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum fabor. Prop. 4, 4, 2. 4. Pass.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. in Prisc. p. 793 P. Of predicting: neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem Invitam ciet, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66. ‖ Fandus, a, um, Part. and Adj.: that may be spoken or uttered, right: opp. to nefandus, wrong: omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat. 64, 406: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: inexpiato non fanda placula busto, Lucan. 2, 176.

fŏrābĭlis, e, adj. [foro] that may be pierced: contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 190.

fŏrāgo, ĭnis, f. [id.] a dividing thread in a web: forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum, Fest. s. v.: Nonius. Ep. 6, 68.

fŏrāmen, ĭnis (or [Gr.] fōrāmĭna, um, n. pl.) an opening or hole produced by boring an aperture: foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (sinu) foramina CCXXX., Caes. B. C. 3, 53: (tela) tenuis simplexque foramine pasca, Ov. A. P. 203: alii (scarabei) foces crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.

fŏrāmĭnātus, a, um, adj. [foramen] bored or pierced through, having holes: paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

fŏrāmĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of holes: caro, Tert. Pall. 14.

fŏras, adv. [connected with foris, a door: orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like δίφρα], lit. to the doors, hence, out of doors, out of the house, forth, out: crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 35: exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: portis se foras erumpant, ib. 2, 14: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tnum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6 (scripta) foras dare, to publish, id. Att. 13, 22: foras locitare agellum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, leave the house, separate from me, Mart. 11, 104, 1. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contemplans, Cic. Rep. 6, 26. Connected with a noun: ite hac simul heri damnigeruli foras gerones, bonorum hamaxagosae carriers out, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1 With gen. (cf. Gr θύραζε): ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, out of the body, ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος, App. Apol. p. 306. With acc.: extra urbem et foras portam, outside of, without, Hier. in Matth. 27, 33. (Hence It. fuora, fuori; Sp. fuera; Fr. hors.)

fōrātus, tus, m. [foro] a boring (only in the abl. sing.): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8. Tert. Pall. 4.

forbeam antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβήν vocant, Fest. s. v.

forceps, cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. G. 4, 175: Ov. M. 12, 277: pincers for drawing teeth, &c.. Cels. 7, 12: id. 7, 5: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ferrei, iron tongs attached to a tackle-fall for raising stone, &c., Vitr. 10, 2 (al. forfices). ‖ Transf. a claw or forceps of a beetle: Plin. 11, 28, 24.

2. a kind of battle-array: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra Gell. 10, 9: Veg. 3, 18 (al. forfex). [For-ceps from foris and capio, the first syllable referring to the "opening" or "door" which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object: cf. for-fex and for-pex: Donaldson, Varr. 297.]

forcĭlis, e. v. fortis, ad init.

forda, æ, v. fordus.

fordicīdia (old form **hordicīdia**, Fest. s. v. horda) orum, n. pl. [forda caedo] the sacrifices of a cow that is with calf performed on the 15th of April, in honour of Tellus: Varr. ll. l. 6, 3, 15: Fest s. vv. fordicidiis et horda.

fordus, a, um (old form hordus) adj. [fero] with young, pregnant: fordicidia a fordis bubus; bos forda quae fert in ventre, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 15: furda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo Ov. F. 4, 631 sq. Subst. forda, æ, f. a cow that is with calf: Col. 6, 24, 3. (Old form: horda, q. v.)

fŏrĕ and **fŏrem**, v. sum.

fŏrensis, e, adj. [forum] pertaining to the market or forum, public, forensic: oratio judicialis et forensis, delivered in the forum, Cic. Or. 31, 110. Thus Cicero hoc forense, consuetudinem, judicialem, tractavit genus, id. Brut. 87, 297. Gloss. (dicendi), rostrorum et judicialis fori

carteniæ, id. Gr. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dicitis, id. Brut. 78, 272: in omnibus publicis, privatis, forensibus, quinetiam, inita, amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 fin.: Marte forensi florere, eloquentiæ, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *in his walking dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 fin.: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: alea absol.: forensia, *dress of state*, Suet. Aug. 73: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12, præf. § 4: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction, the rabble*, Liv. 9, 46. Subst.: rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud officium, *one who does business in the market*, Quint. 5, 10, 27.

forfex, icis, *f.* [foris, capio: v. forceps] *a pair of shears* or *scissors*: vitiosa grana (in uva) forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4: Cels. 7, 21: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12. ‖ Transf. *a claw* of a crab: cancris binæ brachiis denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 146. ‖ Perh. *a kind of battle-array*: v. forceps.

forfĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [forfex] *a pair of small shears* or *scissors*: quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23 fin.

fŏri, orum, v. forus.

fŏrĭa, æ, *f.* *the jaun*, a disease of swine: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5.

fŏrĭca, æ, *f.* [forum] *a warehouse* or *custom-house depôt for goods in transitu* (acc. to others, *a public privy*): Juv. 3, 38 Schol.

fŏrĭcārĭus, ii, m. [forica] *one who rents a forica*: Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

fŏrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [foris] *a window-shutter*: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

fŏrĭcŭlārĭum, ii, n. (*sc.* vectigal) [forica] *custom-house duty, transit duty*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3347.

fōrĭnsĕcus, *adv.* [foris secus · cf. extrinsecus] *from without, on the outside*: quarundam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: Sid. Ep. 1, 2. ‖ For foras, *out of doors, out*: plagis castigatum forinsecus abjicit, App. M. 9, p. 230.

fōrĭŏlus, i, m. [foria] *one who has a fever* or *diarrhœa*: Laber. in Non. 114, 13.

fŏris, is, and more freq. *plur.* fŏres, um, *f.* *a door, gate*: in *plur.* *folding* or *double doors*: foris crepuit, concrepuit, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 5: consistit ad geminæ limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem obdere alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, quum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67. *Plur.*: ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium *januas* nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 25, 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustas, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: invisæ, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperas, id. Od. 3, 10, 3: duras, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus fenest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34.

2. Transf. in gen.: *an opening, entrance*: æneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nasarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: spum, id. 21, 14, 48. ‖ Fig.: quasi sanicitiæ fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: artis fores aperias intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61. (Of. Sans. dwâr: Gr. θύρα; Germ. thor · Engl. door.)

fŏris, *adv.* [ablat. or dative answering to the noun form foras, q. v.] ‖ 1. *In the house, home out in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without*: qui libros, quod, etc.; foris nascuntur, latine quod dicitur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3: tibi rollotus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut navium; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 26, 34: quum et intra vallum et foris cæderentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris negro quod sit, satis semper est, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 8: foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: venit ad nos Cicero tum ad cœnam, quum Pomponia foris cœnaret, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 6: hæc studia, delectant domi, non impedient foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: otium foris, fœda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plaudimur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. *in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12: extrinsecus, quum ea, quæ sunt foris neque inhærent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: nonne id flagitium 'st, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier? *to be wise in matters that do not concern you*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. As prep. with *acc.*: constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.

‖ 2. *from without, from abroad*: quæcumque foris veniunt, impostæque nobis pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: ut in ipsa arte insit non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. With *a*: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

fōrma, æ, *f.* [fero: v. below] *form*, in its widest meaning (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, *etc.*), *contour, figure, shape*, etc.: formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: formæ ac species liberalis, id. Coel. 3, 6: formal servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67: quæ regio, quas species formæ, qui motus hominum non expictus est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: ut excellentem muliebris formæ pulcritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: formæ literarum, id. N. D. 2, 27, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 573: muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: lancese novæ formæ, Suet. Dom. 10 forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliæ atque aliæ formæ duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricæ formæ, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. 25, 31: forma dimidia circuli, Plin. 25, 31, 9: clarissimorum virorum formæ, *figures, images*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: ignese formæ, *fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: inque tori formam molles sternentur arenæ, *in the shape*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47. Poet.: astra tenent cœleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of the gods, for gods*, id. M. 1, 73: so, formæ ferarum for feræ, ib. 2, 78: and, ursi ac formæ magnorum luporum, Virg. Aen. 7, 18. 2. Esp.: *a fine form, beauty*: eximia forma pueri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: virgines forma excellente, Liv. 1, 9: forma præstante puellæ, Ov. H. 3, 35: virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Liv. 3, 44: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Alcesm forma captivas Tecmessæ, id. Od. 2, 4, 6. 3. *a model* or *mould, a pattern, stamp, shoemaker's last*, etc.: ex iis (silicibus) formæ fiunt, in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 fin.: utendum plane sermone, ut nume, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 31: denarius formæ publicæ, Sen. Ben. 5, 29: formas quasdam nostræ pecuniæ agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: si scalpra et formæ non sitiunt (simil), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106: forma calcei, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 3, § 3. 4. *a frame, case, enclosure*: formæ tectorium propter crassitudinem [of the] ligneis formis inclusum, Plin. 36, 25, 49: formas riverum portuosos, *docks*, Frontin. Aq. 7: aquæ ductus, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27, 1. Transl. *an aqueduct*: Frontin. Aq. 120. 5. *a copy, transcript, formulary* (rare for scriptura): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formam composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6: Coll. Justin. 1, 2, 20. 6. forma appellatur quia mulieres ex molle, Fest. s. v. ‖ Fig.: *shape, form, outline, nature, manner*: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et tabulas rei publicæ misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: innumerabiles quasi formæ figuræque dicendi, id. Or. 1, 9, 34: quum, quæ forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quæratur avari species, scribitur, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115: quæ sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: forma rei publicæ, *a political constitution*, id. Fam. 8, 8: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitæ inire, ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 111 scelerum formæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 626: so, forma, ib. 625.

3. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, *a sort, kind*: genus et formam definiunt hoc modo: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. Top. 7, 31: genus et species, quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62.

‖ 4. In gram. *the quality of a word*, also, its *form, declension, conjugation*, &c.: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 135: Quint. 10, 1, 10. utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba *as* an *is*, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155 fin.: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10. [*Forma* is usually said to be the same word as μορφή by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives *for-ma* from *fero*, like *facies* from *facio*, *habitus* from *habeo*: on the change of *o* into *o*, v. letter *e*, IV. 2.]

formăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for a form* or *mould*: temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds*, Plin. 34, 9, 20. ‖ *having a set form like a rescript* or *circular, formal*: quum procuratorum sacrum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic cœpit, Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 26. ‖ *fixed, normal*: aliquid formali pretio æstimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62.

formāmentum, i, n. [forma] *a shaping, forming*: *a shape, form*: omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 619: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

formātor, tri, m. [forma] *a hewer, carpenter, dandy*: Tit. in Fest. s. v. circumlunat.

formātūra, æ, *f.* [forma] *a shaping, forming*: *a form, design, plan*: cibatus fori, Vitr. 5, 1: formaturæ columnarum, id. 4 l. ‖ Fig.: mentis, Sen. Ep. 117.

formātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *well-formed, handsome*: universi, Sen. Otium, 3. ‖ Fig.: præceptor sanctus et alienorum regendorum cupidus, Quint. 10, 3, 20: [verba] Gellius, 13: [gerendæ Publio] 1, 1.

formātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forms*: fortuna mentes efficacis formatrix, Tert. Monog. 17.

formātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: liberorum, Lampr. 4, 592: res formaturæ variæ, Amm. 2, 30.

formella, æ, *f. dim.* [forma] *a little form or mould for baking*: in formella placem formare, Apic. 4, 13.

formĭca, æ, *f.* [akin to *μύρμηξ*] *an ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 21: Virg. G. 1, 186: Hor. S. 1, 1, 33.

formĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formica] *resembling the creeping of ants*: pulsus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

formĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pulsus=formicabilis pulsus*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

formĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants*, produced by pustules: Plin. 28, 7, 20.

formĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or like ants*: gradus, *creeping, crawling*, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formĭco, 1. v. n. [id.] *to creep or crawl like ants*: venarum inæquali aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52. ‖ *to feel like the creeping of ants*, *μυρμηκιᾶν*: dumeo formicet cutis, id. 30, 13, 41. (Hence Fr. *fourmiller*.)

formĭdŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ants*: arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

formĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little ant*: Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 · App. M. 6, p. 177.

formĭdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: neo formidabilis ullī, Ib. 2, 174: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4: potius, id. 20, 1. *Vesat. adv.*: formidabile dictum, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a fright, a spectre*: buntorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terricŭlamenta, App. Apol. p. 315.

formĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *to dread*; *to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*. With *acc.*: aliquem, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: malum, id. Amph. prol. 27: ipse se crucist omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius fracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16: quum formident te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, ib. 2, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P. 364. *Pass.*: hic classe formidatus, id. Od. 3, 6, 18: formidata Parthis Romă; id. Ep. 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (*i. e.* the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Virg. Aen. 3, 275: quo tutiust cuiusque formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213. With *infin.*: si isti formidine credere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 82: ad hanc ego meribus uti formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46. With *subj.*: formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suasisse, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 55. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id. Cist. 4, 2, 20 neque prius desinam formidare, quam totiense to Italiam audiero, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10.

formĭdo, ĭnis, *f. fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc 4, 8 *fin.*: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 181: publica aliqua fungorum formido, *panic*, Cic. Fragm. Orat. 18, 43: formidinem omnes illius inferre, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15. intendere, Sil. 3, 84: facere, Sil. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gaudia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: fluctu, Sil. 3, 1, 154. In *plur.*: pavidis distendatur, formidinibus opprimatur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: horribiles formidines, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 2, 29, § 125. ‖ *religious awe, reverence, (poet.)*: (Iphitus) religionemque sacravit formidine Martis, Virg. Aen. 7, 608: Sil. 1, 83. ‖ Meton.: *that which produces fear, a frightful thing*: ultio cetia Dîîs et caligantem nigrā formidine terram luctibus, Virg. G. 4, 468.

2. Esp., *a scarecrow, bugbear*; quum maximos terrarum quosque locos ipsum pavoris distinctos continuosque ob hanc limitibus agrōs, ob ipso effecta dicta formidine, Sen. de Ira 2, 12: cervum pendente capistro formidine pictum, Virg. Aen. 12, 750: formidi in vineagis inanibus formidin, Mon. S. 1, 2, 4.

formĭdŭlōsē, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic. Sest. 29, 62. 2. *fearfully, timidly, timorously*; formidolosius, Cato in Charis. p. 190 P.

formĭdŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful*. 1. *Act. producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific*: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ex formidoloso fore putaverunt, Cic. Cln. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1 · formidolosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58. ‖ Neutr. · *experiencing fear, timid, timorous* (rare) · mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18 (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14.

formĭdus, a um, *adj.* [formus] *warm*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* forma.

formo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6 utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Virg. Aen. 9, 80· vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34. *Absol.*: (individua corpora, *i. e.* atoms) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.

‖ Fig. *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct*: *to prepare, compose, etc.*: verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, ib. 2, 9, 36: eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4, praef. § 1: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 20: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47: animum judicum, Quint. 4, 1, 60 mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno oremabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20: Latine, id. Aug. 89 inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47 · personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos eamist formatque cithara, *embellishes*, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: cogitet oratorem instituī, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: poëtam, id. A. P. 307: format natura prius nos intus ad omnem fortunarum habitum, ib. 108: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, Quint. 6, 2, 1: se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21 in admirationem formata, *feigning*, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōsē, *adv. beautifully*: saltare, App. M. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10 · formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *beauty* (rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *pretty*: uxor, Varr. in Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10.

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis (forma) videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 24: formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimae, Ib. 2, 1, 2: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1: formosi passeris cantus, formosior ipse, Ib. 3, 44: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296· arma, Sallust, Prop. 3, 4, 32: nimo formosissimus annus, Virg. E. 2, 57: tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov. F. 4, 899: aedes mundae, id. Rem. Am. 731: Sex. Scipiones omnium Cethegis, Sallust. Hist. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 8, 3, 6. (Hence Sp. *hermoso*.)

fornācālia (faculiens) diēbus, quod fornax cuiusque, id est furnarius, Fest. *s. v.*

fornācŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [furnus] *a little furnace, beauty*: formulae atque testudines, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 47. ‖ *a small pattern, mould, last*: calcul. Anna. 37, 2. Hence Meton.: *anything made in a mould*: Pall. Mat. 9, 2. ‖ Legal *t. t. an established mode of supervision or procedure, a form, formula in judicial proceedings* (but predominant signif.): ut stipulationem et judiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: testamentorum formulae, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.*: antiquae formulae, id. Brut. 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 60, 147: angustissima spomsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciae, id. Fam. 7, 12: de dolo malo formulae, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: sunt jura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: quod in foro atrocitate probaverunt formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37. 2. Meton.: for *cause, a lawsuit, action, process*: formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.*: Quint. 3, 6, 69: formula excidere, Suet. Claud. 14. 3. In gen.: *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque eo ditiona eorum, Liv. 26, 24 · citaverunt legatos, quaesiverunique ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10. 4. *a rule, principle*: erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: fossulam exprimere, id. Or. 21, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, ib. 23, 77: fulgenia consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. gen. 7, 20. ‖ IV. *a conduit, pipe*, Frontin. Aq. 36.

formulārius, ii, *m.* [formula] *a mere technical lawyer, one concerned only with legal forms*: quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

formus, a, um, *adj.* [from root FAR " to be hot:" v. furnus] *warm*: Fest. *s. v.*

fornĭcālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *pertaining to an oven*: don. t. a. *the goddess* Fornax, Ov. F. 6, 314.

fornĭcārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a furnace*: aerugo, *a furnace-heater*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornĭcātor (furnecator), ōris, *m.* [id.] *the heater of a bath-furnace*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace or oven*: Juv. 10, 82: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2. ‖ Fig. · *a kindler, exciter*: hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Apol. p. 321.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [from root FAR, " to be hot:" v. furnus] *a furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato R. R. 38: aeraria, Plin. 12, 36, 42: recoquunt patrias fornacibus ollas, Virg. Aen. 7, 696: balinei, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 58. Poet. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *craters*, Lucr. 6, 682: Virg. G. 1, 472: Ov. M. 15, 340.

fornĭcārix, ĭcis, *f.* [fornix] *a harlot, strumpet*: Tert. Pud. 16: fornicaria ardori ἀπὸ κέρατος, Vet. Gloss.

fornĭcārius, i, *m.* [id.] *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Tert. Pud. 9.

fornĭcātim, *adv.* [fornicatus] *in the form of an arch*: Plin. 16, 42, 82.

fornĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an arching, a vault, arch*; *pavement*, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 87, med. ‖ *whoredom, fornication*: Tert. Pud. 7 al. saep.

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a whoremaster, fornicator*: Tert. Pud. 7 al. saep.

fornĭcātrix, īcis [id.] *a fornicatress*: Isid. Orig. 10, 120.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] *covered, arched*; *paved with arching or fornication*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10: pavimenta, Plin. 12, 1, 2.

fornĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little arch*; *a little vault*: Cic. Att. 13, 29, 3.

fornĭcŭlārius, ii, *m.* [fornicula] *a vault-builder*: Inscr. Orell. 4080.

fornix, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*) [FAR, " to be hot"] *an arch, vault*; *a vaulted room*: fornices ad Circum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: fornices Fabianos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: fornicem ingredi, Suet. Aug. 45: fornicem subire, Tac. A. 15, 53: fornicem ferre, Suet. Aug. 29: fornicem sustinere, Tac. A. 15, 53: fornicem fulcire

Dumosellus Apuleius dicitur fortilissus, ut lapidum pavimenta politiliis fastigiorum modis asserviginentur, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: Cic. Top. 4, 20: aqua fervida tus strueris pavimento (Romano), Plin. 31, 3, 24: fortilese in mitro erunt apti ad exsurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23.

‖ Meton.: *a brothel, bagnio, stew*, from their being in subterraneous vaults: Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 *sq.*: Juv. 3, 136. Hence, transf.: of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Cassarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

furnus, i. v. furnus, *ad init.*

fŏro, āvi, ātum, *1. v. a. to bore, pierce* (rare): foratæ arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3: Sid. Ep. 9, 13. Comically. ita to forabunt patibulatum per vias stimulis, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53. ‖ Fig.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

furpex, icis, *f.* [forus and pecto: v. forceps] *curling tongs*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Sid. Epith 15, 184.

furs, fortis, *f.* [perh. from fallo] *chance, hap, luck, hazard*: quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. in Non. 425, 13: quod fors ferat, feremus æquo animo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 88: hæc, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: hæc fors viderit, ib. 14, 13: figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato, Ov. M. 1, 297: quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4: fors fuit ut, *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Tur. Hec. 4, 3, 4: Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, *it might so happen that, perchance*, ne forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39: pretio fors fuat officiove, *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7. Elliptically, fors (for fors est), with *infin.*: est difficile cuse videtur, fors ita quicquam in rebus solido reperiri corpore posse, *it is possible*, Lucr. 1, 486. ‖ Adverb in the *nom.* **fors**, elliptically for fors sit: *perchance, perhaps, peradventure*: et fors sequatis copiosæ præmia rostris, Virg. Aen. 5, 232: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, ib. 12, 183: Val. Fl. 3, 665. Esp. with et = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*: iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors ut in hora hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: nunc illo quidem spe multum captus inani fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 30: fors et debita jura vicesque superbee te manent ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. Also fors etiam: Val. Fl. 4, 620.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an] *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: forsan miseros meliora sequentur, ib. 12, 153: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: pernicies tibi paratur, forsan et miseræ mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierunt binæ forsan trinæve Calendæ, Mart. 10, 75, 7.

forsăn, *adv.* [constr. from fors sit] *perhaps*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.

forsĭtan, *adv.* [constr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: forsitan ea tibi dicta sint insolentia, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 41: forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: longiorem cæcitatem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura brevioram, Cic. Lig. 12, 38: pejor ara aliquot forsitan esset reconciliata, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: neque id dicis, ut forsitan quibusdam videar, arrogantissime, id. Fam. 1, 8: forsitan et postilla, sua quæ liberata fide, Liv. 21, 10.

forsĭtăsse, *adv.* [constr. from forte sit an] *perhaps*: Cic. Brut. 5, 21.

forte, *adv.* [abl. of fors] *perhaps, perchance, by chance, casually, accidentally, fortuitously, purely, fortuitously, by chance, accidentally, casually, perhaps, perchance*: quod forte

tum est novies, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 10: in quo (genere) casu videmur fortasse angustius, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: Sertorii fuit: Quid ergo? id. Div. 2, 22. Caecil. 12, 40: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8: cautiones non parvam exspectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: pœnam, inquies, et fortasse justam, Sil. 11. 6, 6: Marco fortasse, sed Romanis facillimus, id. Div. 2, 22, 70: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est animi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20: fortasse ea non liberari arbitrati, ib. 60: with *sed tamen*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 86: with *verumtamen*: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: id nec fortasse non perficimus, conati quidem sæpissime summa, id. Or. 62, 210: res fortasse verse, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. 2. Elliptically, like *fors, with infin.*: fortasse te illum mirari coquum, quod venit atque hæc attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32. 3. Ironically: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus: eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. 4. In designating numbers, *about*: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, id. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. millia fortasse, id. Verr. 3, 50, 118.

fortasse-an (also separately fortasse an), *adv. perhaps, perchance*: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: fortasse an pantheræ quoque et leones non Africæ bestiæ dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 40: fortassean dixerit, Gell. 11, 9.

fortassis, *adv.* v. fortasse, *ad init.*

fortax, ācis, *m.* = *φόρτραξ* (bearer), *the basis* on which a furnace rests: Cato R. R. 38, 1.

fortē, *adv. by chance, casually, accidentally* (freq. with casu, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: nisi ista casu nonnunquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam sæpe forte temere eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, Liv. 23, 3: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, id. 9, 31: hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturæ corpus, Vell. 2, 66: mihi in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, id. H. 2, 42: erat forte brumæ tempus, Liv. 21, 54: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10. ‖ To denote uncertainty, like the Gr. *δη, perhaps, perchance, peradventure*. With *si*: irse si quæ forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 60: si forte statuisset Adiatorix esse conservandos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31: si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, ib. 3, 12: si quis ventrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: si forte est domi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 4: si is Latina forte deficient, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 25: si quæ te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es fraudi alicui, id. Rep. 1, 36. With *nisi*: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, id. Mur. 6, 13: prætor nisi forte insanit, id. Sull. 21. With *ne*: ne forte me existimes, id. Att. 2, 20. In the ablative with an adj.: nisi forte diutius vultus civitatis pluris esse, majore periculo subeundo, deliberandum quam ad periculorum contemnendum, Cic. Off. 1, 23. Ironically: satine sanus? satine forte? Manilius intendebam adhuc, sed duo solis potest esse consentaneum, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: certum quidem deserere videtis nisi quid ad hæc forte vobis, in Am. 9, 22. With *ne*: ne quid audaces, forte sentiat dormiens, Pl. Ast. 2, 4, 34: qui pectus, ne te forte fugiant, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ne forte subsistat hæres consuetus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26. ‖ In gen.: quid si apud te veniat de nihilo prudentiam aut potentia forte, aut cotise, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 47: quæ si opulentam fortunatamque defenderis, in uno ille aut forte in libaris ejus munere gratia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: sive non tribo forte nundino promulgata, sive non tricesimo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: forte quid expetisti, commutatior sit mentor pars mihi carere quæritis libertibus, what may perhaps be of some use, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Gai. Dig. 20, 1, 25, § 2: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate, *perhaps too*, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

fortesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [fortis] *to become brave*: Gell. 19, 7.

fortĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat bold or resolute* (rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) fortiusculum se in torminibus et in strangurie sua præbeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 *fin.*

fortĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [fortifico] *a strengthening, fortifying*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

fortĭfico, 1. v. a. [fortis facio] *to strengthen, fortify*: corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

fortis (old form forctis, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. sanates: perh. also in the form forctus: v. Fest. s. v. horctum: and cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, 9), e, *adj.* [fero: and therefore id. that bears or endures: hence] *strong, powerful*. I. Physically: equidi, fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful*, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 13: equus, Lucr. 3, 8: tauri, Virg. G. 1, 65: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, *hearty, stout*, Plin. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis ligniis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, 80: plenius fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortior pulli, Anct. B. Alex. 19: humeri, Val. Fl. 2, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: tot, *powerful, hot*, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimæ, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23. ‖ Mentally: *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly*, etc: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Am. 13, 47: fortes et animosos et se sortiter ipsos morti offerentes servavit copiosus, id. Mil. 34, 92: robus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: boni et fortes et magno animo præditi, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 30: cavit, ne unquam imbecillus fortes aut sapientem opprimere, *honourable or worthy man*, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 13: ego hoc nequeo mihimet dare, quin socerum despondimus suam [illegible] familiam, *as respectable*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 9: vir ad patiendum fortissimus, Cic. Font. 15, 33: nemo fortes ad sustinendum quemquam quam vir contra audentem, Rose. Am. 30, 87: [illegible] fortior [illegible] fortes [illegible] fortissimi [illegible] fortes [illegible] fortes [illegible] fortes

nare honores fastis, id. S. 2, 7, 86: animum spernere fortior quam cogere humanos in usus, id. Od. 3, 3, 50. Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 25: fortes non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: and elliptically: sedulo, inquam, faciam. Sed fortuna fortes, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16. 2. Of things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id. Att. 15, 11: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: pectus, Hor. Epod. 1, 14: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14: ut nullum paulo fortius factam latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652. (Hence through a noun fortia, It. *forza*; Sp. *fuersa*; Fr. *force*.)

fortiter, *adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19: sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9 fortius attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398. *Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77. II. *strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully*: quae (vincla, verbera) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: bellum gerere, id. Flacc. 39, 98: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with*, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27. *Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: evellere spinas animo quam agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: fortius et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15. *Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facero fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: hostibus restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

fortitūdo, inis, *f.* [fortis] *strength*: I. Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: haec femisalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness, durability*, Hier. Ep. 64, 10. II. Of the mind: *firmness, manliness, courage*, both active and passive, *fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity*: fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: fortitudo est animi affectio, quum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni meta, ib. 5, 14, 41: cf. id. Off. 3, 33, 117: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 *sq.*: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, ib. 3, 27, 100: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*

fortiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis] *somewhat strong* or *powerful*: Sutrius in Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortĭto, *adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously*: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: non temere nec fortuito nati et creati summus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. donata consulto, non fortuito nata, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Tim. 13: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attenteque, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortŭītus, *adv.* for fortuito: *accidentally, casually*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 41: Lact. 1, 2.

fortŭītus (ī *long*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: *short*: Juv. 13, 225: Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [fortis; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73: concursu quodam fortuito (atomorum), id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortuitae, id. Div. 2, 53, 109: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46. *Neut. absol.*: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, id. 6 praef. § 11: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3.

fortūna, ae (old *gen. sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, *etc.*, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.) *f.* [a lengthened form of √fors] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): quid est aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: nihil est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, ib. 2, 7, 18 *sq.*: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Am. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: prospera adversave fortuna, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: integra fortuna, et afflicta, id. Sull. 31 *fin.*: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae conditio, id. Rep. 1, 4: fortuna optima, ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli fortuna, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: commutata fortuna, id. B. G. 3, 6. In *plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, Cic. Sull. 23, 66: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissuram, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.* II. Esp.: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill fortune*, according to the context. 1. for fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. Manil. 16, 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4: a fortuna deseri, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: habendam fortunae gratiam, id. B. C. 3, 73: dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Aen. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, ib. 1, 12, 9. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. Att. 5, 11. 2. for fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): in eam fortunam devenimus, ut etiam huic rei nobis serviendum sit, Sulp. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: ut arte emendaturus fortunam, Hor. S. 2, 8, 85. III. *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot*: est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsacus) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 1, 32, 81: inferiorem esse fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Am. 16, 59. Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (*of a* eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2. 2. Meton.: (gen. in *plur.*) *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc dum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 1, 44, 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122. *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est allis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adire nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vell. 2, 60: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Scaev. Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortūnātē, *fortunately, prosperously*: feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin 3, 7, 26.

fortūnātim, *adv. luckily, fortunately*: Enn. in Non. 112, 2.

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [fortuno] II. Adj.: *prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Am. 15, 54: mihi vero, Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortunate senex! Virg. E. 1, 47: o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: fortunatus illius exitus, id. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3. Poet. with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, Virg. Aen. 11, 416. *Comp.*: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 295. *Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12. 2. Esp. *in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

fortūno, avi, atum (old form of the *perf. subj.* fortunassint, Afran. in Non. 109, 18) 1. *v. a.* [fortuna] *to make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, ib. 15, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22. *Absol.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. in Non. l. c.

fŏrŭli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [forus] *a book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31: Juv. 3, 219. II. fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus, Fest. s. v. forum.

fōrum, i, *n.* (old form foras, i, *m.* Lucil. in Charis. p. 55 P. and in Non. 206, 13) [akin to foras, foris, foras] *what is out of doors, an outside space* or *place*; hence opposed to the house, *a public place, a market-place*. I. *the open space or area before a town*: quod

(lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris) forum id est, vestibulum sepulcri, duntaxat unumgi vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. ‖ II. Esp. *a public place, market-place*, as a place for buying and selling: quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, *forum* appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 32. 41, § 145 *sq.*: piscarium, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. Of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market*: L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47. Proverb.: sciati uti foro, *you know how to make your market*, i. e. *how to act for your own advantage*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29. ‖ 2. *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. *affairs of state, administration of justice*, or *banking business*. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, or *absol.* forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticos* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae): v. Smith's Ant. 547: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, ib. 6, 2 (frgm. ap. Non. 501, 28): fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114 hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28 gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39 forum putealque Libonis mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, *the grave affairs of state*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. Of the administration of justice: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 4, 54 *fin.*: quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura insonuntque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Virg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assise*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. So post. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg. Aen. 5, 758: civitates quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district*, ib. 3, 15, 38. Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, *not to know what to do*, Mart. 12 praef. Of the transaction of business: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Flacc. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.*: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, *to quit the market*, i. e. *to become bankrupt*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 50. In the time of the emperors justice was administered not only in the forum Romanum, but also in the fora Julii Caesaris and Augusti: hence circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira 2, 9: quae (verba) trino Juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4.

forum, i, n. *a vessel for greasing axles*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: Col. 11, 2, 71.

forus, i, m. (also forum, i, n. Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 55 P.) [akin to herus, foras, foris] *a gangway in a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros curvent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon) laxat foros, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. ‖ I. Transf. *a row of seats in the circus*: loca divis patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. 1, 35: fores in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56. ‖ 2. *a bed in a garden*: angustosque fores adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92. ‖ 3. *a cell of bees*: compleantque fores et floribus horrea texent, Virg. G. 4, 250. ‖ 4. *a gaming-board, dice-board*: forum aleatorium calfactatus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

forus, i, for forum, q. v.

fossa, ae, *f.* [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: saxo suffodit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 483: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto, fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall. J. 23: and, in a different construction, circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: Rhenī fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: ducere fossam, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: deprimere fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28. ‖ 2. *a grave*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4794. ‖ 3. pudenda muliebria: Auct. Priap. 84: Juv. 2, 10. ‖ Fig.: *a boundary*: alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossātum, i, n. [fosso] *a ditch, fosse*: Pall. Sept. 13: Capitol. Gord. 28.

fossĭtus, i, m. [id.] *a boundary*: Auct. Rei agr. p. 254 and 367 Goes.

fossĭtius or **-tīcius**, a, um, *adj.* [fossus] *dug out, dug up*: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 sal, ib.: arena, Plin. 36, 23, 54.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossil*: arena, Plin. 36, 26, 66: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29: flumen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossio, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: Plin. 17, 26, 39. In *plur.*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

fossītius, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [fodio] *to dig, pierce*: corpora telis, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 100.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger, deliver*: labefacta movens robustus fossor, Virg. G. 2, 264: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet fossor, *a miner, sapper*, Stat. Th. 2, 419. ‖ 2. *a grave-digger*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4925. ‖ 3. *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Aus. Ep. 49. ‖ 4. In a contemptuous signif. *a labouring fellow, a clown*: Cat. 22, 10: quum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fossa] *a little ditch*: Cato R. R. 161, 4: Col. 11, 3, 54.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [fodio] *a digging*: Col. 4, 14, 2. In *plur.*: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Cal. 37. ‖ Meton. *a pit*: summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1.

fossus, a, um, *Part.* [fodio].

fostia, v. hostia, *ad init.*

fostis, v. hostis, *ad init.*

fōtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo].

fōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a warming, fomenting*: (only in *abl.*): decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10. In *plur.*: Mart. Cap. 1, 13: Prud. Ham. 304. ‖ Fig.: queis gloria fotibus aucta sic clust, Prud. in Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvea, ae, *f.* [suph. form of fodea, from FOD, root of fodio] *a small pit*: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. G. 3, 558. Transf.: *the womb*: Tert. Anim. 19. ‖ Esp. *a pitfall*: tetra belua quae in foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Plin. 10, 38, 54: Fig.: *a snare*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59. (Hence It. *foggia*.)

fŏvĕla, ae, *f.* [foveo] *a comforting, refreshment*: Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. tr. [perh. akin to farveo] *to warm, keep warm*: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet temperatus calorem, Lucr. 1, 807: ut et pruinis (hiems) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fotis rigentia membra mando pectori, Plin. 8, 56, 54: lardum atque ejulas foveri fotalis fervantibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos tamen fovet filii manu, bene vivitis ignes, heqne ne, Ov. F. 3, 427: fovet ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427. ‖ Meton.: *to cherish, foster*. ‖ 1. Lit.: *to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foventque, ib. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37: vulnus lympha, Virg. Aen. 12, 420: ipse aeger, sabulone colla fovet, ib. 10, 838. Post. in gen.: interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, ib. 1, 718: hinc atque hinc Divae lacertis cunctantem amplexu molli fovet, *embraces, enfolds*, ib. 8, 388: contra fovere, *to remain in the camp*, ib. 9, 57: of a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter*, ib. 4, 193. ‖ 2. Fig.: *to cherish, caress, love, support, assist*: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inimicum meum fovebant, id. Fam. 1, 9: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv. 38, 6: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac. H. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus, *by pampering*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. voluntatem alicujus, Liv. 3, 65: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3 ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos, Cic. Att. 12, 18.

fracebunt displicebunt, Fest. s. v.

frăces, um (*sing.* frax, Gloss. Philox.), *m. plur.* [from FRAG, root of frango] lit. *broken bits, fragments*, hence, *grounds* or *dregs of oil*: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*: Col. 6, 13, 3: Plin. 15, 6, 6.

frăcesco, cŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [id.] *to become soft* or *mellow, to rot, spoil*: olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 *sq.*: oleum, *becomes rancid*, Col. 1, 6, 18: sinito quatridiuum fracescat (amurca); ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *become soft, tractable*, Cato R. R. 128.

frăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fracesco] *soft, mellow*: ut fracida sit (olea), Cato R. R. 64, 1.

fractio, ōnis, *f.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a breaking, a breaking in pieces*: Eccl.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaker*: ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a breach, fracture, cleft*: quo propior fractura (ossis) capiti vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10: Plin. 29, 6, 39. ‖ *a broken bit, fragment*: silicum, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71.

fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango]. ‖ Adj.: *weak, feeble, fatuit*: fracta est aetas effetaque tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: me audis fractorem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic. Att. 11, 12: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Am. 18, 59: in compositione fractus, *nerveless, feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12: quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 82, 287: corruptum et cantibus vitiis delumbi dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125: vehementia et fracta languidis remissa (fontibus), id. 2, 20, 7.

…, ae, f. [fragro] …, Ov. M. 15, 407: …, Lucr. 6, 1…: Virg. G. 4, 169: …, Ov. F. 5, 439: Plin. 35, 46, 6.

frāgĭlis, 2. adj. [frango] [Lucr.] *easily broken, brittle, fragile*: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 249: mori, Virg. G. 3, 40: myrtus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: rates, ib. 1, 3, 20: phaselus, ib. 1, 3, 18: aes mollius, Plin. 34, 8, 20: leniter fragilisque poema scarabocevum, id. 11, 28, 24. Poet.: aquae, ice, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 36: fragiles somnos chartarum, *crackling*, Lucr. 6, 112: lauri, Virg. E. 8, 82: pellicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12. ‖. In gen.: *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, *24 fin.*: (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 582: and absol.: fragili quaerens illidere dentem, offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: Julius fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically of an effeminate man in the *gen. fem.* instead of Pediatius), *the delicate Miss Julius Pediatia*, ib. 1, 8, 39: quis confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.*: nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24: haud secus fragilis scatebra, Sil. 3, 366: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years (of old persons)*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3. (Hence It. *fragile*; Fr. *frêle.*)

frāgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] *brittleness, fragility*: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: texturae farmenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 14, 14, 41 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: fragilitas mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

frāgĭum, ii, *n.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a fracture* of a part of the body (for fractura): crurum, App. M 9, p. 227.

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a fracture*: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477. ‖. Mostly in *plur.*: fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck*: silvarum, Lucr. 1, 285: remorum, Virg. Aen 10, 306: mucronis, ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561: ratis, ib. 14, 563: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs*, id. Claud. 28: favorum, quae in sacro remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.* *Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips*: taedas et fragmina post imperat, Ov. M. 8, 460. *Sing.*: Rhoetus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg. Aen. 9, *589.*

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly in *plur.*): insomnem atque impiissimum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tegularum, Liv. 21, 7? (corrected): id. 22, 24: arvalarium sacerdotum lanaporumque, Curt. 9, 9. *crystalli*, Plin. 37, 2, 10: *panis, crumbs*, id. 9, 2, 2. Fig.: *Remains* ruinae, *the remains of the wreck*, Lucan. 9, 23. *Sing.*: fragmentum ingluvie, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140.

frāgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaking, breaking to pieces*: pontum stare fragori, Lucr. 2, 948. ‖. Meton.: *a crashing, crash, noise, din*: dant tonitrum ferendi mundique fragorem, id. 6, 136: fragor dentesque simul discordibus, Liv. 1, 29: quingi Virg. Aen. 11, 1341 subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, id. 2, 693: quem (Tartarum) fulminibus ut saepe minatus fregerit compagem caeli, Quint. 12, 10, 40: illius procellae tanto fragore concidisse arcebit? Sen. Ep. 53: proditionibus profecto tranquillitas…

frāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] *apt to be broken, fragile*: Lucr. 2, 860.

2. Transf.: *rough, uneven*: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778: mons, Grat. Cyneg. 327. 3. Fig. of style: *uneven, unequal*: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116: versus, Diom. p. 499 P. ‖. *crushing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): medioque fragosus dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 566: vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Malea, id. 4, 261: lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337.

frāgrans, antis, *Part.* [fragro]. ‖. Adj.: *sweet-scented, fragrant*: fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249.

frāgranter, *adv. fragrantly*. Sol. 38.

frāgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [fragro] *scent, odour*: unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*

frāgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek* (esp. freq. in the *imperf. part.*). ‖. Of pleasant odours: quod semper casiaque cinnameque fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9: multa fragrat testa senibus anotumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 *fin.* In the *imperf. part.*: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177: amomum, Sil. 15, 117. ‖. Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1. (Hence Fr. *flairer.*)

frāgum, i, *n. a strawberry plant*, also called comaron: App. Herb. 37.

frāmĕa, ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word] *a spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo *frameas* gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscat, vel comminus vel eminus puguent, Tac. G. 6 ib. 11: Gell. 10, 25: Juv. 13, 79. ‖. *a sword*: Aug. Ep. 120, 16.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver*: hastas, Enn. Ann. 17, 21. simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: annulus aureus fractus et commissus est, id. Verr. 4, 25, 56. compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: Hor. A. P. 20: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3: janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: palinam, ib. 2, 8, 72: aulas in caput, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad saxum, Virg. Aen. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo quam frangere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall. C. 55: cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: senile guttur parentis impia manu, Hor. Epod. 5, 2: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 413: membrum, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: cras, Hor. Ep. 2, 27, 59: cornu in arbore, Ov. F. 5, 211: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve, leo, frangere persequor, *to tear to pieces*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10. ‖. *to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush*: glutem fidentibus, Virg. G. 2, 400: fruges veluere denti, Lucr. 1, 881: farra manu, Pall. Fl. 2, 448: (cardenes) molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14: (*gramina dentibus*, Ov. 15, 120; Sil. 5, 6: (*cibi*) *dentibus*, Virg. G. 1, 73: (*cibos*) *dentibus*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 5: *frangere* (*cibos*) *ore*, Ov. M. 8, 847: *frangere* (*cibum*) *labris*, Ov. M. 15, 479: *frangere* (*cibum*) *labello*, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: *frangere* (*cibum*) *rictu*, Ov. M. 15, 87: *frangere* (*cibum*) *morsu

[illegible] Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 116: [illegible] Liv. 22, 53: [

frenestundas ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 298.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dull roar: applause, a resounding; murmuring, whispering, snorting, roaring, growling, etc.*: ut fractum dicunt declamare sonum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: terrae, id. Div. 1, 18, 35: sinul eorum qui cum impedimenta venirent, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex nocturno fremitu, ib. 5, 33: fremitus equestrium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl. 12, 23: si displicuit sententia, fremitu asperantur, Tac. G. 11: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 148: hoste coelum fremitu virum, id. Am. 1, 1, 78: consentum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 33: equorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 38: frequitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64: armis, Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 217: tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25: inconditus visûm marini, id. 9, 13, 19: apum, Virg. G. 4, 216. In *plur.*: rapidi fremitus, Lucr. 5, 1192: Demosthenes consuescebat contionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. [*same as φεμέω*]. ‖ Neutr.: *to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl*, etc.: (ventus ibi) spatiosus inter magnas fremit ante tumultus, Lucr. 6, 581: venti immani turbine fremunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646: Ister tumida aqua, id. 6, 339: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, Virg. Aen. 12, 932: vlae laetitia ludisque plausuque, *gesound*, ib. 8, 717: agri festis ululatibus, Ov. M. 3, 528: (canum) ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1062: leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 341: equus, ib. 11, 496: lupus ad caulas, ib. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260 fremant omnes licet, *mutter, grumble*, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: quum in basilica Julia omnia clamoribus fremarent, Quint. 12, 5, 6. omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant coelicolae assensu vario, ib. 10, 96: cunctl simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, ib. 1, 539: animis fremens, ib. 12, 371: acerba fremens Aeneas, ib. 12, 398: rumor de tibicine fremit in theatro, Phaedr. 5, 7, 21. ‖ Act.: *to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at or after*. With *acc.*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg Aen. 11, 132: arma amens fremit, ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, *to murmur at*, Cass. in Serv. Virg Aen. 1, 56. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2 44.

frĕmor, ōris, m. [fremo] *a low roaring, murmuring* (for fremitus): armis sonant, fremor oritur, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 67: Virg. Aen 11, 297. In *plur.*: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358.

frēnātor, ōris, m. [freno] *a curber, tamer, controller*: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27. Poet. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmatae conti, *a hurler*, Val. Fl. 6, 162. Fig.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55.

frendo, no *perf.*, frēsum and fressum (v. no. II.), 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr.: *to gnash the teeth*: frendebat dentibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Virg. G. 4, 452: tumida frendens Mavortius ira, Ov. M. 8, 437: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20. Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. fur. 693. ‖ Act.: *to crush, bruise*, or *grind to pieces*: porci licuntur mapendes b eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: mixo fruges frendere, Att. in Non. 447, 21: frusi et aqua macerati cervi ventriculus, Col. 6, 2, 4: faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7: for which faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21. 2. *to lament over with rage*: frendere noctes, miscra, quas perpessa sum, Pac. in Non. 447, 17.

frendor, ōris, m. [frendo] *a gnashing*: Tert. Res. carn. 35 *ad fin.*

frēni (fraeni), ōrum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

frēnĭger (fraen.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frenum gero] *bridle-bearing, bridled*: ala, i. e. *the cavalry*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [frenum] *to bridle*: frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: equos, Virg. Aen. 3, 554: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125. colla draconum (Medea), ib. 7, 220: vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i. e. *the cavalry*, Sil. 11, 266. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to bridle, curb, restrain, check*: (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. Aen. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418. quum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Seren. Samon. 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17.

2. Fig.: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum scribendi, Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up*, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitia (Dido), Virg. Aen. 1, 523: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29.

frēnum (fraen.), i, n. (more freq. in *plur.* frena, orum; and *heteroël.* freni, orum, m.) [akin to χαλινός: on the interchange of χ and F, see letter F] *a bridle, curb, bit*: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36: Virg. Aen. 4, 135: Ov. M. 13, 519: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42: Virg. G. 3, 184: Liv. 1, 48 moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1297: Virg. Aen. 11, 719: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91. *Sing.*: frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. Proverb.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth, to resist*: si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 23 sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24: the same phrase is also used in the opp. sense, *to submit*: subtit leges et frena momordit ille solutus amor, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28. 2. Meton.: (poet.) *horse, charger*: Prop. 4, 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243. ‖ In gen. *that which holds things together, a band*: absiliunt pontes tectique trementis saxea frena labant, *the stone bands, ties*, ib. 10, 880.

2. In anatomy: *the ligament which attaches the foreskin to the glans*: Cels. 7, 25, 2. ‖‖ Fig.: *means of guiding* or *governing, restraint*, etc. (usu. *plu.*): rerum freni, *the reins of dominion*, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5: freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et leniss imo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, Cic. Brut. 56, 204 date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *allow full scope* Liv. 34, 2: frenos furentibus ira laxat, Lucan. 7, 125 impone felicitati tuae frenos, Curt. 7, 8 *ad fin.*: imperii frena tenere sni, Ov. Tr. 2, 42. capere, id. Pont. 4, 13, 27. frena licentiae injicere, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Juv. 8, 88 non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36. hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74. *Sing.*: ni frenum accipere et vetl parere fatentur Virg. Aen. 12, 568. voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 med.

frĕquāmen, ĭnis, *adj. that often does or experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent* (often to be rendered in Eng. by the *adv.*): agerat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2 13, 46: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum filio quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53: frequens Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer*, Cic. Or. 4, 15: frequens spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: frequens contionibus, id. H. 4, 69: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243. Poet. with *inf.*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706. 2. Of things: *repeated, frequent, common, usual*: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: frequentes literae, Suet. Tib. 11: verbum *igitur*, quum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios nunquam reperiatur, Quint. 1, 5, 39: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*: honores, id. Phoc. 1: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6. nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 21: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32: sententia, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, Quint. 4, 1, 75: *esse videantur*, jam nimis frequens, octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73. ‖‖ Transf. of an assembly, *etc.*: *full, crowded, numerous*: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211 major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5: frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12: frequentissimo senatu, id. Phil. 2, 38, 99. ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv 35, 7: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *came in great numbers*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, *they assemble in the greatest possible numbers*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85. 2. Of places: *filled, full, crowded, populous, frequented, well stocked*: constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, and in Tac. also with *gen. Absol.*: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 *fin.*: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id. Planc. 8, 21: frequens municipium, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: frequens Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.*: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. 38, 18 via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585: compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 24: pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147. With *abl.*: quum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9: loca aedificiis, id. 31, 25: Aegyptus multis urbibus, Plin. 5, 9, 11: terra colubris, Ov M. 4, 620: Sinuessa nivels columbis, ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, ib. 8, 329: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53. amnis vorticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106. *Comp.* utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 12. With *gen.*: quod talis silvas frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac A. 4, 69.

frĕquentāmentum, i, n. [frequento] *a repetition*: Gell. 1, 11.

frequentarium, frequentum, *I see* v.

frĕquentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *frequency, frequent use, a crowding together*: materiamentorum frequentatio, Gell. 1, 6. ‖ Rhet.: denotes a continuous verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et conservatio universa, Cic. Part. 25, 122: consequentium, ib. 16, 55. 2. As a fig. of speech: *a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately*: Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frĕquentātĭvē, *adv.* = frequenter: Fest. *s. v.* verberitare.

frĕquentātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [frequento]. In gram.: *denoting repetition, frequentatives*: verba, Gell. 9, 6.

frĕquentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a frequent visitor, frequenter*: prandiorum et cenarum cum publicanis frequentator, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.* 2. *who assiduously continues, upholds*: sol totius vivacitatis frequentator et dispensator est, App. Trismeg. p. 94.

frĕquentātus, a, um, *Part.* [frequento]. ‖ Adj.: *frequent, common, much used*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61: gemma regnis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. 2. *full of, rich* or *abounding in*: aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volnere atque inclinatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

frĕquenter, *adv.*, *often, frequently*: frequenter et assidue, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad aliquem frequenter venitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: habet usum talis allegorise frequenter quoque, sed raro totius, Quint. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe minimum frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11. *Comp.*: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. 1, 10, 4: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287. *Sup.*: translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36: Suet. Aug. 43. ‖ *numerously, by many* (rare): huic frequenter interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Romam indo frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11.

frĕquentĭa, æ, *f.* [frequens] *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse*: and meton.: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng*. With *gen.*: testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.*: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 1, 3: summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22. *Abol.*: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Flacc. 17, 41: frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50. Of things: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91: coeli, i. e. *the density of the air*, Vitr. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

frĕquento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat*: sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 3: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: si aliquando alio domino colita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17: in primas plusque partes in animo frequentia, *frequently think over, repeat* Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94: Hymen! ciemant, Hymenaee! frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalido civitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentatur inducto (calcis), *is repeated*, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio inaitata est inopiae causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: quae (exempla levitatis Alexandrinorum) nata et frequentata apud illos, id. Rep. 1, 3. ‖ *to fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, stock; to assemble or bring together in numbers*: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 7, 19: templa frequentari mine decet, *to be crowded*, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova proles, *to stock*, post. Col. 10, 213: piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 33, 1: quos quum caeca hic dies ad servitium frequentasset, had *assembled in great numbers*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. 15: concursus multis frequentans, *crowding together*, id. Or. 25, 85. 3. Esp. *to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to celebrate*: publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, id. Inv. 1, 27, 40: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: dies sollemnes, Suet. Aug. 53: quarundam exequias neque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32. 4. *to wait or attend upon in great numbers*: uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Martem, *attended him* (during his canvass for the consulship) *in great numbers*, Sall. J. 73: juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 3, 10: ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, ib. 13, 18.

frĕsum and **frĕsus**, a, um, *Part.* [frendo].

frĕtāle, is, *n. a frying-pan*: Apic. 7, 5.

frĕtālis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *pertaining to a strait*: a Rhaetarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel*, Amm. 28, 2.

frĕtensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the straits of Sicily*: mare, Cic. Att. 10, 7. (v. fretum.)

frĕtum, i, *n.* (also fretus, us, *m.* q. v.) *a strait, sound, channel*: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: fretorum angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Sestos Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: also called fretum Siculae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: and sometimes *absol.* fretum, *the Straits*; as we say *the Channel* for the *Eng. Channel*: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 29: Suet. Tib. 2: Hor. Epod. 9, 7: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. J. 17. ‖ Poet.: *the sea*: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. Aen. 1, 607: pastor quum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, ib. 1, 33, 15: Euxinum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568. 2. *the sky*: (pulvis) pervolat coeli fretum, Enn. in Non. 203, 29. 3. *a raging, swelling, heat, violence*: aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1027: fretum adolescentiae, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3.

frētus, ūs, *m. a strait*: angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 721: ut peranguste fretu divina servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 169: inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Varr. in Non. 205, 31. 2. Poet.: *the spring*, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr. 6, 364.

frētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from same root as fir-mus] *relying* or *depending upon, trusting in, daring*: constr. with *abl.* rarely with *dat.*, and poet. with *inf.* With *abl.*: omnes mortales

dis sunt freti, Pl. Cas. 2. 5, 38: [illegible] fretus, Cic. Planc. 9, 23: [illegible] ligustis vestra, [illegible] tus consentiis [illegible] gratia Brut[illegible] [illegible] dillo freti, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: [illegible] Virg. Aen. 5, 429: [illegible] ceris, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: [illegible] (rae) stant, Lucr. 6, 1097: [illegible] Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. With *dat.*: [illegible] tudo hostium, nihil rei praetorquam [illegible] Sulp. Liv. 6, 13. With *inf.* *r.* (naves) [illegible] irrumpere fretas [illegible] *daring, venturing*, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

frĕtum, ūs, *pr.* [fretus] *reliance, confidence*: hymen, id. 2, 82.

frĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frio] *easily broken or crumbled, friable*: tufus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 37.

frĭāle, ālis, *n.* (also frialia, ium, *n. pl.*) [frico] *a sort of* [illegible] *cake*, prob. used for polishing: Auct. Aetn. 426.

frĭātĭuncŭla, æ, *f.* [frio] *a rubbing down, friction*: fricatio omnibus vel tobris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: vehemens Plin. 28, 4, 14: diligens tectorioriun Vitr. 7, 6.

frĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rubs*: Cod. Aur. Tard. 3, 7.

frĭātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down*: Vitr. 7, 1.

frĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down*: emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

frĭfŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *tooth-powder*: dentibus fricatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 36.

frĭco, cui, catum, and ctum, 1. *v. a.* [frio] *to rub, rub down*; nunquam concessimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Virg. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scrib. Comp. 58: membra fricata, Serm. Sermon. 6, 76: si prurit fricta oculi angulus, Juv. 6, 578: alopecias fricuere tunis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20: mensae manu sicca frictae, id. 13, 25, 30: nunquam hercle faciam, quin ni tam nequiter fricarea, rubbed *my knees as a suppliant*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88. In an obscene sense: Petr. 92: Mart. 11, 29. (Hence It. *fregare*; Fr. *frotter*, dim. *fröler*.)

frĭcŏlo, ōnis, *f.* [frico] *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction*: frictio vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere, ib.: frictione uti, ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that rubs*, in an obscene sense; *that practises lewdness*: Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

frictūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing*, in an obscene sense: App. M. Frgm. p. 717, ed. Oud.

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frico].

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frictus, ūs, *m.* [frico] *a rubbing*, in an obscene sense: Juv. 6, 322 (dub.).

frigidor (contr. from frigidior) *cold*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 16.

frigĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo] *cold*: Varr. in Non. 139, 11.

frigĕfăcto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cold, to cool*: os nunc frigefactus, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 15.

frigeo, 2. *v. n. to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill*: tange: si non totus frigat, me seneca, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5: valde metuo, ne frigens in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: summosque pedes attinge manuque: non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: frigat aether, Auct. Aetn. 231: corpusque lavant frigentia et unguunt, i. e. *of him who was dead*, Virg. Aen. 6, 219: frigentique effetus in corpore vires, ib. 5, 396. Proverb.: verbum hercle hoc verum est: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. ‖ Fig.: *to be inactive* or *at a stand-still, to have nothing to do*; *to be lifeless, languid, frigid*: of things, *to keep down*: in re frigidissima calere, in summissima frigere, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: quod tibi supra scripsi, Caesarem valde frigere, jam calet, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8,

animis, Sil. 15, 298: quae vult frigere, atque frigida Cumanae virginis ora) *to be frigid*, Gell. 2, 23: frigentibus frigidis) *violently* [illegible] *to be dull, frigid*, Quint. 4, 2, 89: ubi frigat (*sc.* sermo), *drags, halts*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 11. 2. *to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded*: quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 90, 287: plane jam, Brute, frigeo, id. Fam. 11, 14: nimirum hic homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 37: jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: prima contio Pompeii frigebat, *remained unnoticed*, id. Att. 1, 14: quum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect*, id. Verr. 2, 28, 66. [Akin to *rigeo*; also to Gr. *ἀφλοεω* (root *φυκ*), *φυγέω, etc.*] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson, frissonner.*)

frigĕro, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *to make cool, to cool, refresh* (rare): frigerans Agrippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, *no.* 208.

frigesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frigeo] *to become or grow cold, to be chilled*: eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 866: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac A. 15, 70· (sanguis) quum metu refugit, abit, omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10. ‖. Fig.: *to become inactive, languid, faint*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus, id. 6, 1, 29. 2. *to grow cold towards any one*. vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescant, Pers. 1, 109.

frigida, ae, *f.* (*s.* aqua) [frigidus] *cold water* (like calida or calda, *ae, warm water*): frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5· frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40. frigida lavari, Plin Ep. 3, 5: noxia ut frigidam febri, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

frigidārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the cooling room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 11. 2. contracted: frigidaria, orum, *n. plu. a cold larder*: mercem in frigidaria ferre, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

frigidārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for cooling*: (ahenum) frigidarium, *i. e. to hold cold water*, Vitr. 5, 10: balinei cella frigidaria, *the cooling-room*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, d. 7, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.

frigidē, *adv. inactively, slowly, feebly*: quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10. ‖. *flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24. With inniter, id. 9, 3, with exigue, *opp. graviter*, id. 19, 7: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 8, 5, 4: si aliquando concitate itur, numquam non frigide redditur, *i. e. in a trivial manner*, id. 11, 3, 133: tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 30.

frigidē-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigidus] *to make cool, to cool*: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 19.

frigidiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat frigid*: alia quoque ibidem conquirit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid*, Gell. 3, 10.

frigĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cold, to cool*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

frigidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat cold and stiff*: puella, Virg. Catr. 381: ocelli, ib. 348. ‖. *somewhat feeble or faint*: gingulitis, Cat. 64, 131. (Hence Fr. *frileux.*)

frigidus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo] *cold, cool, chill*: opp. calidus: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: frigo tuae iliurna frigidius, ps calidius nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850. nec ullum hoc frigidius frumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 6 loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1 15, 9: frumenta, id. Od. 3, 4, 27: manat sub Jove frigido venator, ib. 1, 1, 25: umbra nocilis, Virg. E. 8, 14: coelum est hiemi frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: frigidus vero vesper temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336· febris, *an ague*, Plin. 26, 11, 71: quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over*, i. e. *to slander*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. 2. Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nebat jam frigida cymba, Virg. G. 4, 506: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Virg. Aen. 4, 385: pausa vitae, Lucr. 3, 943: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright*, Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, *fearless*, Sil. 9, 49: formidine turpi frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166· mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *fearful*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. ‖. Fig. *without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3. non frigida virgo, *glowing with love*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5· frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325 (equus) frigidus in Venerem senior, Virg. G. 3, 97. (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae literae, *cold, frigid*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: solatia, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 45: frigida bello dextera, *feeble*, Virg. Aen 11, 338· ensis, *inactive, idle*, Lucan. 5, 245· (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *not animated by labour*, Virg. G. 4, 104. 2. *without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid*: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, quum aliud est exspectatum, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260· (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas, ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30 verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256· frigidi et arcessiti joci, *dull and far-fetched*, Suet. Claud. 21· illud frigidum et inane, Quint. 10, 2, 17. frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77 genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236 in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. levé ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence Fr. *frayeur, effrayer, effroi.*)

frigilla, ae, *f.* v. fringilla.

frigo, xi (only acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum *or* xum, 3. *v. a. to roast, parch, fry*: sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato R. R. 106, 1: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14: triticum frictum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: frictae nuces, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frictum cicer, Hor. A. P. 249: ova fricta ex oleo, Plin. 29, 3, 11. [Same as Sans. *bhrij* (torrere); Gr. *φρύγω*; Eng. *parch.*] (Hence It. *friggere*; part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frire.*)

frigo, 3. *v. a.* to denote the noise made by little children: *to squeak, squeal*: Afran. in Non. 308, 16.

frigo, 3. *v. a.* i. q. erigo, *to erect*: Att. and Varr. in Non. 308, 7 *sq.*

frigor, ōris, *m.* [frigeo] *cold*: molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

frigorĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [frigus facio] *cooling*: aestum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

frigŏro, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *to cool down*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

frigŭlo, 1. *v. n.* to express the note of a jackdaw: graculus ad frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frigus, ŏris, *n.* [qu. the root v. frigeo] *cold, coldness, coolness*: nec calor (mihi obstetit) nec frigus metuo, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 19: calidis egressae flammis aut rigore frigoris, Lucr. 3, 905: vinctae nudae in aere, in imbri, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam. 16, 8: here mutabilis temporibus frigus: est, coolness, Cels. 2, 1: frigus capitalis cynanche, Virg. E. 1, 52: quae frigore sola dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, *cool place*, Mart. 4, 14[illegible]piter. v. ut tectis septi frigora caloribus pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Virg. E. 10, 47: Peligna, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, *i. e. the variegated, cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5.

2. Esp. (poet.): *the cold of winter winter* (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22: frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, id. G. 1, 300

3. *the coldness of death, death*: gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 402: aeternum leti, id. 4, 925: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. Aen. 12, 951. 4. *a cold shudder*, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, ib. 1, 92. ‖. Fig.: *coldness in action, inactivity*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Ov. F. 2, 856. 2. *a cold or frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour*: majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62: Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

frigusculum, i, *n. dim.* [frigus] *slight cold*: Tert de Anim. 25. ‖. Fig.: *coolness, disagreement*: Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12.

fringŭtio (also fringuttio, fringutio, frigultio, and fringultio), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [a lengthened form of frigo] neutr.. *to twitter, chirp*: merulae in remotis tesquis fringutiunt, App. Flor. p. 358. ‖. Transf. *to stammer, stutter*: saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringutiat vel omnino obmutescat, id. Apol. p. 296· quid fringutis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49. 2. Act.· *to stammer forth*. vix singulas syllabas fringutiens, App Apol. p. 336.

fringilla (also frigilla and fringuilla), ae, *f. a small bird, a finch*: acc. to some *the robin redbreast*, Motacilla rubecula, Linn.; acc. to others, *the chaffinch*, Fringilla coelebs, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104: Mart. 9, 55, 7.

fringultio and **fringutio**, v. fringutio.

frio, avi, atum, *v. a. to rub, break, crumble*: terra, quae facile friatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7: giebis terrarum saepe fiatis, Lucr. 1, 887: ut inter se tritum tarde friatur, Plin. 12, 19, 42: ut gemma in micas friatur, id. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*

frit (*n. indecl.*) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.

fritilla, ae, *f.* [perh. from frit] *grue or porridge used at sacrifices*: hodie sacra prisci atque natalium pulte fri tilla confidiuntur, Plin. 18, 8, 19 *fin.*. Sen. Ben. 1, 6 *fin.*

fritillus, i, *m. a dice-box*: Mart. 14, 1, 2: Juv. 14, 5: Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

fritinnio, 4. *v. n. to twitter or chirp*: et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr. in Non. 7, 15: of the cicada: ut tuculi calculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35. ‖. Transf. of the noise made by young children: his dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Anthol. Lat. 1. p. 69) edidicerat.

frivŏlus, a, um, *adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous*; *trifling, petty, worthless*: frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: levibus aut frivolis aut nauseosis nullarum rerum incessere, Quint. 5, 2, 24: frivola et inania argutiola, Gell. 2, 7: quaedam

[illegible] et ornni, 12, 78, in: [illegible] Pont. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

spontaneos fructus maximos, Ov. F. 2, 68: ejus fructus, id. Cat. 2, 12, 68: ut fructibus, id. Am. 2, 8, 8: jucundissimi, id. Mur. 29, 60. II. Meton.: the quantity engendered, produce, product, profit, crop, income, etc.: earum rerum videtur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, locorum dominatus, id. Rep. 1, 17: frugum fructuosque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, Ib. 2, 4, 14: in quos sumptus absumi fructus praediorum? id. Att. 11, 2: (vacca) a trima erit trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, Ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque alî neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, Ib. 19, 70: comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 fin.: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 6, 8: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, tantum, interest, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum conservatum, Liv. 45, 40: in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7: fuerat et magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36: an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12. III. Fig.: fruit, consequence, effect: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, id. Planc. 38, 92: fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: diligentiae fructum capere, id. Brut. 62, 222: honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sall. 1, 1: studiorum, Quint. 8 praef. § 26: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] *pertaining to produce:* maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71. II. *economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal;* and in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): villa frugalior, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ut frugalior sim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3 quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71.

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis] *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality;* and in gen. *worth, virtue, probity:* ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: ex contrariis: *frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum,* Quint. 5, 10, 73: quod esset ex reditu, frugalitate supletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 36. Of style: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure,* id. 12, 10, 21. In a gen. sense: omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam, reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: nonnunquam haec eadem vocabula ad frugalitatis nomen, tanquam ad caput, referre volumus: quod nisi eo nomine virtutes continerentur, nunquam ita pervulgatum illud esset, ut jam proverbii locum obtineret, *hominem frugi omnia recte facere,* Ib. 4, 16, 36. III. for *fruges, fruits of the earth:* App. M. 9, p. 233.

frūgālĭter, *adv. moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally:* rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 38: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille perro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter comsabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: loqui frugaliter, Ib. 2, 9, 25. Comp.: vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frūgĭcensĭtus, a, um, v. frux.

frūgĭfĕr, fĕra, fĕrum (old *gen. sing. fem.* frugiferai, Enn. in Charis. p. 7 P.: hence, attonitus legis terrei frugiferai, comically, to denote Ennius himself, Mart. 11, 90, 3), *adj.* [frux fero] *fruit-bearing, productive, fertile:* ut agri non omnes frugiferi sint, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: messes, Ov. M. 5, 636: numen, i. e. *Ceres,* id. Pont. 2, 1, 15. II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv. praef. § 10.

frūgĭfĕrens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for frugifer): Lucr. 1, 3.

frūgĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux lego] *fruit-gathering:* formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

frūgĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [frux pario] *fruit producing:* Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-producing, fruitful:* fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: Avien. Arat. 1054.

frūgĭperdus, a, um, *adj.* [frux perdo] *that loses its fruit,* a transl. of the Homeric ὠλεσίκαρπος: Plin. 16, 26, 46.

frūĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

frūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (in later Latin) *a gruel* or *porridge used in sacrifices:* Arn. 7, 230. II. *the gullet;* acc. to others, *the larynx:* Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 74: Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *of corn* or *grain:* farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to corn, corn-:* in milit. lang. *pertaining to provisions:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: campus, Ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions,* Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 23: loca, *abounding in corn,* Ib. 1, 10: provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73: navis, *a corn ship,* Ib. 1, 96: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 3, 5, 10: lucra, Ib. 3, 37, 85: negotiatores, *corn-dealers,* Plin. 8, 44, 69 fin.: mensores, *corn-meters,* Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87. II. Subst. frumentarius, ii, *m. a corn-dealer:* Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: Liv. 4, 12. 2. *a purveyor of corn, commissary:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 35. 3. Under the later emperors: *a spy:* Spart. Hadr. 11: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] *a providing of corn:* milit. t. t. *a foraging:* Caes. B. G. 6, 39. Suet. Galb. 20. In *plur.:* pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. B. G. 7, 16. II. *a distribution of corn:* Suet. Aug. 40.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a provider of corn, a forager:* Liv. 2, 34.

frūmentor, ātus, 1. v. *n.* and *a. dep.* [frumentum]. I. Neutr.: milit. *t. t. to fetch corn, to forage:* erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48. II. Act.: *to furnish* or *provide with corn:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugimentum, from root FRUG in fruges: *produce,* esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence] *corn, grain:* sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: frumentum, id (triticum, spelta); qui segetibus, id (hordeum, olyra); qui leguminibus, id (faba, cicer, Plin. 18, 7, 9): in aequibus frumentum, in quo optimus existit spicaeus, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 2, 9, 2: Galli serpe casu deorum frumentum mensi sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ut in Italia copia frumenti superaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111: luxuriosa frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72. II. Transf.: frumenta, *the small seeds* or *grains of figs:* Plin. 15, 19, 21.

frunĭfer and **frundĭcus**, v. frond.

fruniscor, frunītus, *v. n. dep.* [a lengthened form of fruor] *to enjoy,* with *acc.* and *abl.:* Gell. 17, 2, 5 *sq.:* Fest. *s. v.:* Non. 113, 7: hinc tu, nisi malum, fruniscî nihil potes, ne postules, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 73.

frunītus, a, um, *Part.* [fruniscor].

frŭnis, nis, v. frons.

fruor, fructus and frŭĭtus, 3. *v. n. dep.* 11 t. *to feed oneself with,* hence, *to enjoy, delight in.* Constr. with *abl.:* less freq. with *acc.* or *absol.* With *abl.:* tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. beat. 10 fin.: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, Ib. 2, 60, 152: commoda, quibus utimur, incomque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: immortali aevo, Lucr. 2, 647: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: uno amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48: thalamis, Ov. F. 2, 554: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566: poena, Mart. 8, 30, 3: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104: omnium rerum cognitione fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 med.: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 29: cum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society,* id. Att. 2, 1: ut sinat sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 68: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24. With *acc.:* pabulum frui, Cato R. R. 149, 1: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21. Esp. *the gerundive:* nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: justitiae fruendae causa, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: res fruenda oculis, Liv. 22, 14. *Absol.:* satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7. II. Esp. legal *t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct:* quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: ut censores agrum Campanum frucndum locarent, Liv. 27, 11: qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, Paul. Dig. 6, 3, 1. [The root is FRUD, whence *fruges, fructus,* etc.: prob. the same as Sans. *bhuj,* "to eat."]

frustātim, *adv.* [frustum] *piecemeal, in pieces:* coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39: Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *in small pieces:* ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 20.

frustillum, i, *n. dim.* [frustum] *a small piece, little bit:* Arn. 7, 233.

frusto, 1. *v. a.* [frustum] *to break to pieces:* Fior. 2, 2, 32 (dub.).

frustrā, adv. [connected with frus-tor] *in a state of deception, to error: hoc ut multis et servus et hera frustra sunt dicta qui me Amphitruonem putarit esse: quasi probe, ere deceived, in error*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 19: nunc, mulier, me (*a*) frustra sis: (*b*) non es, ne arbitrare, id. Merc. 3, 4, 30: frustra me dicatore non potes: aliam posthac invento, quam tu habeas frustratui, *to deceive, cheat*, id. Men. 4, 3, 40: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 32. With simul: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Apol. p. 286.

II. *without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain*: praecingebat mihi animum, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: multum frustraque rogatus, Lucan. 4, 735: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: frustra tantum laborem sumere, Ib. 3, 14: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed*, ib. 83: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum; visendum ater Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13. **Elliptic**: equites et auxiliaries positos in cornua partes zutiti: nec frustra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21. **B.** *without reason or cause, groundlessly*: frustra ac nisi causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus conterere, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9. **Elliptic**. hanc quidam *apotiopesin* putant, Frustra, Quint. 9, 2, 60.

frustrābilis, e, *adj.* [frustror] *that may be disappointed, vain, deceitful*: expectatio, Ain. 2, 58: res, id. 6, 206.

frustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *deception*: Lucr. 4, 818.

frustrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration*: in horum familiam frustrationem hodie injiciam maximam, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, id. 38, 25. In *plur.*: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

frustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver, delayer*: judicum, Symm. Ep. 10, 44.

frustrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [frustrator] *deceptive, deceitful*: somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Modest. Dig. 22, 1, 41.

frustrātus, ūs, *m.* [frustror] *a deceiving, deception*: aliquam habere frustratui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (also *act.* frustro, are) [frustra] *to deceive, disappoint, trick*: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 65: ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14: o bone, ne te frustrere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37: sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, id. Ad. 4, 4, 11: exspectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: spem mercantium, *opp.* explere, Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vinculo, I. e. *escaped from them*, Sol. 1. *Absol.*: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18: Lucr. 4, 373. **B.** *Act.*: ego me frustro, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 9: qui vestrum frustrarunt suum, Pompon. in Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *frustless, fruitless*, Prud. Apoth. 640. **Pass.**: quaviscunque quisque terrulentus spe frustratus, Sall. (Or. Liein. mod.): frustratae spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 10: variis dilationibus frustratus, Suet. 8, 3. With gen.: captivitatis voluntate et cognitione frustratus, Gell. 5, 10. **II.** Transf.: to make vain or useless, to *frustrate* (rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensasque, Col. 2, 2, 2: laboremque frustrari, id. praef. § 32: in se implicati auborum suum lento vimine frustrabantur fasces, Curt. 6, 5.

frustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *full of small pieces*: aqua, I. e. filled with crumbs, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14.

frustŭlum, i, *n.* dim. [id.] *a small piece, bit*: panis, App. M. 1, p. 110.

frustum, i, *n.* *a piece, bit* (of food): necesse est cibi objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: escalenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: pars in frusta secuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85. Comically, frustum puer, *you bit of a boy!* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67. **II.** Fig.: unde solutis fere cratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27: philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89. [Frus-tum seems probably from a root FRUS, "to break," v. Pott, 2, 61.]

frutectōsus (also written frutetosus), a, um, *adj.* [frutectum] *full of bushes, shrubby, bushy*: memorent frutectosique tumentes, Col. 2, 2, 11: frutectosus et rubricosus lapis, Plin. 18, 29, 46.

frutectum, i, *n.* (contr. from frutictum) *a place full of shrubs or bushes*: ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872.

‖ Meton.: *a shrub*: Sol. 30 *med.*

frutētum, i, v. frutectum.

frutex, icis, *m.* (*fem.*: Nitiotica, Mart. Cap. 3, 34) [prob. kindr. with βρύω, to sprout forth] *a shrub, bush*: ex suculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2: olerum, id. 11, 3 *fin.*: lupini, id. 2, 14, 3: oleae, Plin. 23, 3, 35: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 954: in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: collect. in *sing.*: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4.

‖ Transf. 1. Perh. *the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk*: quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al.* radice).

2. As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: *blockhead*: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 12: App. Apol. p. 317. 3. Esp. *a kind of cedar-tree in Phrygia*, or perh. *a juniper*, v. Cedrus: Plin. 13, 5, 11.

frutĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [fruticor] *a shooting or sprouting out* (rare): fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

frutĭcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frutex] *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

frutĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket*: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: Suet. Ner. 48.

frutĭco (ā long, Tert. Judic. dom. 13), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and **frutĭcor**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy*: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. Att. 15, 4: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140. **‖** Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15: of a stag's antlers: aspicis, ut frutices late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

frutĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shrubs or bushes, bushy*: vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: siscum a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12: rutae rami fruticosissimi, id. 20, 13, 51: calamus fruticosissimus, id. 16, 36, 66: ilices, Ov. H. 7, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

frux, frūgis, and (rare) frūgi, in the plur. frūges, um, [connected with fruor] *fruit*: Varr. L. 5, 24, 105 Müll. [on root v. fruor]. **I.** *produce of the field, grain, crops*: frugi bonae, *productive of the field, grain*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 9: in gen. *fruits*, Pompon. Dig. 7, 1, 27, § 1: *fruit* of trees are um, *cultivated by mankind, and grain* by frumentarii, v. Varr. de re rust. 1, 1, 7: frumenti et vario legumentorum genere, Ulp. D. D. 2, 62, 136: nec fruges quidquam, nec arbores, ib. 60, 132: frugibus fructuque reliquorum percepto, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: clausa frugifero ferve, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque fetis, neque olea, neque frumento, neque fragibus uberius, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 22: ut quibus fruges Cereremque appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: fruges in eo tantum (Sicilia) primum reperisse esse celebratum, id. Verr. 4, 46, 106: cultus agrorum perceptaque fruges, id. Rep. 2, 24: agricolae, Cornif. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 59: rubricosa, Col. 2, 2, 5: adoleta cervicibus fragibus arbos, post. Od. 10, 39: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. 5, 33: superior pars vitis idonea frugibus, Col. 3, 17, 1. *Sing.*: ut non eamem fruge neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici, ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10. **II.** Fig.: like fructus: *result, success, value*: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some result*, Quint. 6, 2, 3: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipse frugem tuam pericitabar, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177. Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertis frugis, *rash at what is crude, worthless*, Hor. A. P. 441: cultor juventus purgatas inseris aures fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit*, i. e. *doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus velet facere frugem, meum herum perdat, to act *with advantage*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 70. **2.** Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: 114. *for food, fit for food*: hence) as an *indeclin. adj.* *useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet virtuous, temperate, frugal*: frugi homines dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: qui (L. Piso tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, u solus *Frugi* nominaretur, id. Fonteī 13, 29: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 3, 27, 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. 1, 2, 5, 77: quo sane populus numerabilis utpote parvus, et frugi castusque verecundusque colbat, id. A. P. 207: serva frugi atque integer, Cic. Cin. 16, 47: Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 38: ubi lana bene agn cum quiquam amante, quae frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 23. Strengthened with bonus: qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 39: (Fabius Laecus) satis acutus et perantidactus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Of things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coena, ib. 3, 1: jantacula, Mart 13, 31, 1. **3.** Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, *to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself*: equidem laudem vid et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, [illegible] aliquando et se ad frugem [illegible] dicitur, recepisse, hanc rationem [illegible] Cic. Cael. 12, 28: multis ad [illegible] [illegible] ducentis in eo libro [illegible]

vs, 27: quin tu edoctorem, quem esse corruptum video, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 32: ad frugem applicare animum, Ib. 2, 1, 54.

fūcātus, adv. with part. or *colour*: Fig.: facetius consentanea carmina, Auc. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* [fuco]. ‖. Adj.: *painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit*: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sincera atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: fucati medicamenta candoris et riboris omnis repellentur, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis insita notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79. *Comp.*: versus fucatior, Gell. 13, 26.

fūcillo false: dicta autem quasi fucata, Fest. s. v.

fūcinus, a, um, *adj.* [fucus] *coloured with orchil*: si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to colour, paint, dye*: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465 vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, Ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14 frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque stercore fucatus crocodilli, i. e. *paint made of crocodile's dung*, Hor. Epod. 12, 11. ‖. Esp. of cosmetics, *to paint, rouge*: Ov. Tr. 2, 487. corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef § 19. Fig.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) quum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, Gell. 7, 14.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeit, spurious*: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40· vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18.

fūcus, i, *m.* = φῦκος, *sea weed or rock lichen*: 1. "prason" = Laminaria saccharina, Linn., *the sugar tangle*. 2. "altera capill. fol" prob Cystoseira barbata, Turner, or ericoides, Good. 3. "(quo) purpuras inficiunt" = prob. the lichen Roccella tinctoria, and other species from which the dyes called *Orchil* and *Cudbear* are obtained. 4. "tertium gramini simile," perh. Zostera marina, Linn. 5. "bryon," *laver*, Ulva lactuca, Linn. 6. "quercus (marina)." Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 25, 48, 49. "Phycos thalassion," tria genera, 1. *sugar tangle*, Laminaria saccharina, Linn. 2. Delessaria sanguinea, Linn. 3. Gelidium cartilagineum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 26. ‖. Meton. *red or purple colour*: inici vestes animus admirabili fuco, id. 22, 2, 3· Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: Ov. M. 6, 222. 2. Esp. *rouge*: vetulae, quae vilia corporis fuco occultant, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118· Prop. 2, 18, 32: Plin. 31, 7, 42. 3. Fig.: *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation*: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuce illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, Ib. 2, 45, 188: fuco emendatus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: metorum sine fucis gestus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1: deum sobe in hominem convertisse, fucum factum mulieri, *deceived*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41. ‖. Fur propolis (*q. v.*), *the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue*: Virg. G. 4, 39.

fūcus, i, *m. a drone the male of the honey bee*, Apis mellifica, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 244: Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue (also ſu, Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj. denoting aversion, foh! fie!*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 37.

fŭga, ae (old *gen. sing. fugāi*, Lucr. 1, 1096) *f.* [v. fugio] *a running away, flight*: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21: fugae simulatio, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: dant sese in fugam mutuis *take to flight*, id. Verr. 4, 49, 97: in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 23: se in fugam conjicere, id. Cael. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: petere, Ib. 2, 24: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, Ib. 2, 23: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, *hasten away*, Virg. Aen. 12, 367: convertere aciem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: conjicere hostes in fugam, Ib. 6, 8 impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to cause flight*, Liv. 1, 56 but also *to take to flight, to flee*, Sall. J. 53. Liv. 8, 9: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23 reprimere fugam, *to prevent*, Ib. 7, 26. Poet. in *plur.*: celeres fugae, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15: Sil. 17, 148. 2. Esp. *flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment*: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9· Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 68. In *plur.*· quoties fugas et caedes jussit principes, Tac. A. 14, 64: cf. Smith's Ant. 515. 3. In gen. *a flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet) qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 317 exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, Ib 4, 410. (Neptunus) fugam dedit, *gave a quick passage*, Ib 7, 24 fuga temporum, *flight*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5 quaere fugam morbi, *seek the disappearance*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29.

‖. Fig. *a fleeing from, avoiding, disinclination, aversion*: simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33· turpitudinis (*opp.* appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2 culpae, Hor. A. P 31 leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95· paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24 periculi, Virg. Aen. 8, 251. quomodo vester *Aquila Ala* factus est, nisi fuga literae vastioris, Cic. Or. 45, 153.

fugācitas φυγή, Gloss. Philox.

fŭgācĭter, *adv. in fleeing*: fugacius bellum gerero, Liv. 28, 8.

fŭgālia, ium, *n. plu.* [fuga] *a festival at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings*: Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6.

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo] *he who puts to flight*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fŭgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that puts to flight*. Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] *apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet*: fugaces lyncas et cervos, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33 capras, Virg. Aen. 10, 724· mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14 comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115 Pholoe, *who flees from wooers, coy*, id. Od 2, 5, 17: lympha, Ib. 2, 3, 12. *Comp.*: ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. M. 13, 807. *Sup.*: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28. As a term of vituperation, of a slave: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway*, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16. ‖. Fig.· *fleeting, transitory*: haec omnia contemne brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 1. *Comp.*: non aliud pomum fugacius, *that decays more rapidly*, Plin. 15, 12, 11. *Sup.*: bona, Sen. Ep. 74 med. 2. With *gen.*: *fleeing, shunning, avoiding*: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38. fugax rerum, Ib. 3, 2, 9. fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

fŭgāla, ae, *f.* [id.] *flight* (for fuga) Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P.

fŭgiens, entis, *Part.* [fugio]. ‖. Adj.: *fleeing, fleeting, vanishing*: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr. 3, 885: vinum fugiens, *growing flat, vapid*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 91: ocelli fugientes, *dying*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49. portus fugiens ad litora, *retreating*, Prop. 4, 6, 15. 2. Subst. like the Gr. ὁ φεύγων, *the defendant in a suit*: camminodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Justin. 2, 58 (59), 2, 4. 3. Fig.: nemo erat adeo fugiens post fugatos labores, *averse to labour, indolent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. *Comp., Sup., and Adv. do not occur.*

fŭgio, fugi, fugitum, 3 *v. n. and a. to flee, fly, to take flight, run away*. I. Neutr.: propera igitur fugere hinc, si te dii amant, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 78 senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I'm off* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 4, 33, 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29 ex ipsa causa, *to flee, escape*, id. B. G. 7, 38: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu: longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34 nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, *observe a just medium* (v. casa), Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. (II) Esp. like the Gr. φεύγειν, *to leave one's country, go into exile*: fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19. 2. Transf. *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away*: nunquam Virgilius diem dicit *ire*, sed *fugere*; quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68 concidunt venti fugituntque nubes, id. Od. 1, 12, 30. spernit humum fugiente penna, *hasting away*, Ib. 3, 2, 24. nullum sine vulnere fugit missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770· insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov. M. 11, 468. fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 390. Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away*, Sil. 16, 335. (II) Esp. *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish*: e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730 fugiunt de corpore setae, id. M. 1, 739· fugerat ore color, id. H. 11, 27 nisi causa morbi fugerit venis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15 fugiunt cum sanguine vires Ov. M. 7, 859: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40 hora, id. Od 3, 29, 48. aetas, Ib. 1, 11, 7 amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12 memoriane fugerit in annalibus dugerendis, Luv. 9, 44· gratissima sunt poma, quum fugiunt, *i. e. when they begin to grow mellow*, Sen. Ep. 12. ‖. Fig.· omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33 ad verba magis quae poterant nocere, fugi, *I had recourse to*, Petr. 132. B. Act.· *to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun*: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1. vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455: percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. Od. 1, 22, 12: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 277: solus data pocula fugit, Ov. M. 14, 287. Impass.: sic litora vento incipiente fremunt, fugitur quum portus ubique, *is left*, Stat. Th. 7, 140. (II) Esp. *to leave one's country*: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. E. 1, 4 Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Ib. 2, 16, 20. 2. Meton.· *to succeed in shunning, to escape*=effugio: hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 16. insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. Od. 4, 7, 19. ‖. Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: nullam molestiam, Ib. 1, 3: laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 113: vexationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: majora culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 10: judicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem, id. 8, 5, 32 nuptias, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 27: simplices sensus, Tib. 1, 2, 71: non quaerar aut fugiam, quae magis ipse vel dixi, Hor

Ep. 1, 2, 78. In gen.: sibilli tractûs aëris fugitivi, quasi discretûs naturæ, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 31: quod si omnes fugitivos, virtus fugienda est, id. Am. 13, 47: fugiendæ esse amicis inimicitiæ, ib. 13, 44: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: patenda ne fugienda, Quint. 3, 6, 49. Poet. like the Gr. φεύγειν, with *infin.*: *to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware*: o fuge te tenerse puerorum credere turbæ, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13. fuge suspicari, ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. Aen. 9, 200. 2. Meton. *to escape*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100. (ii) Esp. with *acc.* gen. of person: *to escape one's notice; not to be known to*, etc.: novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedæmonium Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 4, 12, 27: quem res nulla fugeret, *whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything*, id. Rep. 2, 1. quse (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque mostrum senatum, ib. 2, 34: neminem hæc utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, nas sunt fere de animo sententiæ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22 nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quæ hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, id Manil. 10, 28. With *infin.* or *clause* as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. Att. 7, 18: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, ib. 12, 42. [Same as Gr. φυγ in φεύγω, φυγή: perh. same as Sans. bhaj (flectere).]

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fugito]. ||. Adj.: *flashing, avoiding*: with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 18.

fŭgĭtīvārius, ii, m. [fugitivus] *one employed to catch runaway slaves*: Flor. 3, 19, 7 Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 18. Meton. Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1. ||. *a concealer of runaway slaves*: Cod. Theod 10, 12, 1.

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fŭgĭtō, ōnis, m. [fugio] *one who flees*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93.

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Gv. M. 14, 815. ‖ B. Transf. for fulmen, *a thunderbolt*: fertur summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 12: Lucr. 6, 391. 2. Esp. in the phrase condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publice fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 587: Lucan. 1, 606. 3. for fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 163: flammai, id. 1, 726: clarae coruscis fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: gulae, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 31. Hence Fr. *foudre*.)

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *relating to lightning*: Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treating of lightnings*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.

fulgŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro] *sheet or summer lightning*: fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16. In *plur.*: nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, ib. 1, 1.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning*: Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. Also written fulguriator, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2301. ‖ *a lightning-hurler*: App. de Mundo, p. 75: also written fulgerator, Inscr. Grut. 3, 4.

fulgŭrātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro] *the interpretation of lightnings*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 42.

fulgŭrītus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur] *full of lightning, charged with lightning*: nubes, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

fulgŭrītor, v. fulgurator.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur]. Neutr.: *to hurl lightnings, to lighten*: suo somitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. in Non. 110, 17. ‖ Act.: *to strike with lightning* (only in the *perf. part.*): fulguritae arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Farr. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 150.

fulgŭro, 1. *v. impers.* [id.] *to lighten*: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42.

fulgŭro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 729. ‖ Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat in nullo unquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae, Plin. H. N. praef § 5.

fūlica, ae (also fulix, icis, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f. the common coot*, a waterfowl, Fulica atra, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44: Virg. G. 1, 363.

fūlīgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo] *smeared with soot or black paint*: Hier. Ep. 10.

fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like soot, sooty*: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108.

fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of soot, sooty*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 261.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f. soot*: prob. also *lampblack*, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23. ‖ Transf. *black paint*: stibium, Juv. 2, 93. [Perh. connected with fumus.] (Hence Sp. *hollin*.)

fūlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m. a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Plin. 28, 6, 18: Mart. 6, 93, 1. In an obscene sense: Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P. 2. *the name of a pantomime written by Labertius*: Gell. 16, 7. ‖ *a beetle with white spots*, Melolontha Fullo, Fabricius: Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100. (Hence It. *follare*; Sp. *hollar*; Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullōnĭca, ae, *f.* [fullo] (*sc.* ars) *the fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. 2. (*sc.* officina) *a fuller's shop*: cum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem institutas, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: also fullonica, orum, *n. plur.*: ib. 7, 1, 13 *ad fin.*

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fullers*: pila, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

fullōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to fullers*: ars, *the art of fulling*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth*, id. 17, 8, 4: cortinae, id. 24, 13, 68: saltus, *a jumping in fulling*, Sen. Ep. 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 552).

fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, fulgmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt*: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae quum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: non te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Aetna putes, ib. 2, 19, 43: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57: fulmina emittere; fulmen jacere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44 *sq.*: caducum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, ib. 4, 4, 1. ‖ Fig., *a thunderbolt, overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity*: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66 tanti fulminis (*i. e.* mortis pneii) metus, *such a stroke*, Quint. 6 praef. § 10. duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. 45, 41 quam fulmine justo et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92. Of oratory. ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550 (aper) erectus setis et aduncae fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470: tunc illa viri, quae vertice fundit, fulmina pertuleris, *his flashing eyes*, Sil. 11, 342. Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047: duo fulmina belli Scipiades, *the two thunderbolts of war*, Virg. Aen. 6, 843: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support* of a building: Cato R. R. 14, 1. ‖ Esp. *the heel* of a shoe: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio] *a prop, support*: Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. *columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.* ‖ Esp. *a bed-post*: Cels. 2, 15. Proverb.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, of anything preposterous, as, *the cart before the horse*, etc., Varr. in Non. 206, 25.

fulmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino] *a lightning, fulminating*: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *lightning-hurler*: Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

fulmĭnātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that hurls lightning*, an epithet of the twelfth legion: Inscr. Grut. 547, 6.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr. 2, 382. ictus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501. ‖ Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg. Aen. 9, 812: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. A. A. 2, 374: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 367: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: ira, Sil. 11, 99.

fulmino, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. I. Neutr.: *to lighten, to hurl lightnings*: aut Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem pejerasse Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. G. 4, 561: fulminat illa oculis, *darts fire*, Prop. 4, 8, 55. ‖ Act.: *to strike* or *blast with lightning*: coelestis flamma ingentes quercus, sumosa fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 2, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Fig.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, *thunder struck*, Petr. 80.

fulter, tris, *m.* [fulcio] *a supporter, support, prop*. Fig.: ecclesiae fulter, Venant. Carm. 2 15, 19.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a prop, stay, support*: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9. In *plur.*: Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.* Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: Plin. Ep. 1, 9.

fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio].

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus] *yellowish*: radix, App. Herb. 109.

fulvus, a, um, *adj. deep* or *reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. 5, 899: tegmen lupae, Virg. Aen. 1, 275: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5. vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 60 caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642: arena, ib. 12, 741: aurum, ib. 7, 279. cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49. color vini, id. 14, 9, 11: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Virg. Aen. 7, 76. nubes, Lucr. 6, 461: aquila, Virg. Aen. 11, 751: ales Jovis, ib. 12, 247.

fūmārĭārĭum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium] *a smoke-hole*: Vesuvii, *the crater*, Tert Poen. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus] *a chamber for ripening wine in smoke*: Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*: Mart. 10, 36, 1.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg. Aen. 6, 593. flatus, Macr. S 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595. vina Massiliae, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123.

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smoky*: culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: fax, Lucr. 3, 305: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg. Aen 9, 75: templa coeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 645: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259 caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42. lux, id. 2, 25, 22: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405. vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43. ‖ Transf.: *smoke-coloured*: cautes, id. 5, 9, 10: topasius, id. 37, 8, 35: chrysolithus, id. 7, 28. 2. *smelling of smoke, smoky*: virus, id. 14, 20, 25.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus fero] *producing smoke, smoking, steaming*: ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 522: nox (in antro Cac), Ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Lucan. 7, 193.

fūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [fumus facio] *to cause smoke, to burn incense*: Ephesiae Dianae, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing smoke, smoking, steaming*: faces, Prud. στεφ. 3 118: mugitus (taurorum:), Ov. M. 7, 114.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo] *causing smoke, smoking*: terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmĭgātĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Theod. Priac. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus ago]. I. Act.: *to smoke, to fumigate*: alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: gallinaria, Col. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigantur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Apol. p. 312. ‖ Neutr.: *to produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: coelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, 1. *v. n.* [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume*: ecri sulphure montes oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus sancti, Lucr. 6, 749: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg. Aen. 2, 698: recenti fessione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. Aen. 8, 106: quum fumant altaria donis, Luc. 6, 753: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg. Aen. 11 908: equos fumantes sudore, ib. 12, 338: quod in domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked*, reeked (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24: jam summis procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches*, Virg. E. 1, 83. ‖ Fig.: si nullus terror, non

circuitu fumi nemo nostrum fumaverit belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked*: ligna, Cato R. R. 130: flamma, Ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December, Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well-smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135: imagines, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen*, Tib. 2, 1, 27: cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518. ‖ Transf.: *smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

fūmus, i, *m. smoke, steam, vapour*: in ligni si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 872: ibi hominem ingenium fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: hence poet. fumi Massilitae, *Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, Sen. Ep. 64: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143. 2. Proverb.: (i) flamma fumo est proxima: *you run great risk of falling into vice if you yield to the temptation to deviate from propriety*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. (ii) tendere de fumo ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11. (iii) fumum *or* fumos vendere, *to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36: Mart. 4, 5, 7. For which also, per fumum *or* fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11. ‖ Fig.: as an image of *destruction*: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. [*Fumus* is akin to *dhûma*, "smoke," which is derived from root *dhû*, "to agitate, to shake:" cf. Lith. *dûmai*, "smoke;" Slav. *dym*; O. H. Germ. *daum, toum*, "vapour."]

fūnālo, is, v. funalis, *no.* II.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *consisting of or attached to a rope or cord*: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6: Stat. Th. 6, 462. Aus. Epitaph. 35, 10: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4: called also candela, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 143. ‖ Subst.: fūnāle, is, *n. a cord or thong of a sling*: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65. 2. *a wax-torch*: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667. 3. Transf. *a chandelier, candelabrum*: Ov. M. 12, 247.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis ambulo] *a rope-dancer*: Ter. Hec. Prol. 4: Suet. Galb. 6. Called also funiambulus, Aug. in Psalm. 39, 9.

fūnārius, a, um, *adj.* [funis] *pertaining to a rope*: equus, *i. q.* funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.

fūnctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution*: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 3, 6, 15. Of things: functionem recipere per sectionem, *i. e. perform the part, supply the place of*, Pand. Dig. 12, 1, 2. 2. Esp. *payment of taxes*: Cod. Justin. 8, 54, 4. 3. *death*: inevitabilis functio, Arn. 2, 78.

fūnctus, a, um, *Part.* [fungor].

fūnda, ae, *f. a sling*: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Liv. 30, 29: Virg. G. 1, 309. ‖ Transf. *a casting-net, drag-net*: Plin. 1, 141. 2. *the bezel of a ring*: Plin. 37, 8, 57. 3. *a money-bag, purse*: Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.* [*Funda* is derived by Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1, from fundo: but is undoubtedly the same word as *σφενδόνη*, which orig. signified "a bandage."] (Hence It. *fionda*; Fr. *fronde*.)

fundālis, e, *adj.* [funda] *pertaining to a sling*: stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fondo, 3] *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (mostly in *plur.*). *Sing.*: quin cum fundamento (sedes) perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: qui a fundamento mihi usque moviisti mare, Ib. 2, 2, 55. *Plur.*: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. Procem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: prima fundamenta urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12: novae domus fundamenta jacere, Suet. Cal. 22: alta fundamenta theatri locare, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: fodere delubro, Plin. 28, 2, 4: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: fundamenta urbis quatit Neptunus, Virg. Aen. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46. ‖ Fig. *Sing.*: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Cluent. 10, 30: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1. *Plur.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1 jacere pacis fundamenta, ib. 1, 1, 1: defensionis, id. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: futuri oratoris, Quint. 1, 4, 5.

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a founding, foundation* (rare): fundationes aedium, Vitr. 5, 1.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder* (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg. Aen. 7, 678: imperii Romani, Inscr. Fig.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr.

fundātus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo, 2]. ‖ Adj.: *firm, durable*: Vitr. 7, 3. Fig.: defievi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auc. Or. pro dom. 36, 96.

fundĭbălum, i, *n.* or **fundĭbălus**, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from funda and *βάλλω*] *a hurling or slinging machine*: Vulg. Macr. 1, 6 *fin.*

fundĭbălārĭi *σφενδονῆται*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundĭbăli *λιθοβόλοι*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundĭbŭlum *χώνη, a funnel*, Gloss. Philox [fundo]. (Hence Sp. *fonil*; Eng. *funnel*.)

fundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [funda] *to hurl or sling at*: Pl. Poen. 2, 36 spiculo, Amm. 24, 4. ‖ Fig.: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 62.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slinger, σφενδονήτης*: Caes. B. G. 2, 7: v. Smith's Ant. 553.

fundĭtus, *adv.* [fundus] *from the very bottom, from the foundation*: monimentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 4, 36, 79: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10. 2. Fig.: *utterly, entirely, completely*: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1434: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Am. 7, 23: pertimescis, quae probas, funditus everti? Sulpicius, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: tollere vitiositatem radicitus et funditus, id. Or. 62, 209: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 26: funditusdisti me sedulo! funditus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 31: earum rerum funditus esse desperasti, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 128. ‖ *At the bottom, below* (rare): subsidit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498. Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. *a. to pour, pour out, shed*: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: novum liquorem (*i. e.* vinum) de patera, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 3: vina patera in aras, Ov. M. 9, 260: vinum inter cornua, ib. 7, 594: carchesia (meri) humi, Virg. Aen. 5, 78: lacticum ubera, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas Virg. Aen. 3, 348: fundit Aegeros aquas, *pours out*, Ov. M. 15, 282: parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilt*, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguinem de regno (*i. e.* propter regnum) Curt. 10, 5. Reflect.: in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv. 6, 8: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310. 2. Esp. of metals: *to melt, cast, found*: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24: vitrum fundere, id. 34, 14, 42: glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuae quidem inchoari, quum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12: olim quaerere amabam, quid sculptum infabre quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22. 3. In medic. *to relax the bowels* (*opp.* comprimere): si compresseris aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. *med.* 4. Poet.: *to wet, moisten, bathe* (rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora fundo mero, id. 1, 7, 50. ‖ Transf. of things non-fluid: *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl*: de sectam cum stramento segetem corn bibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis ex citari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. G. 24 tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Si 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca d morum, Lucr. 2, 114: quas (maculas incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. A. 352: fundunt se carcere lasti Thraces equi, *rush out*, Val. Fl. 1, 611: lites fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 2 luna se fundebat per fenestras, Vir Aem. 3, 152. Reflect.: ne (vitis) omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spreads out*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines fu per agros ac dispersi, id. Sest. 42, 9. 2. Esp. *to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance*: terra fetu frugibu et vario leguminum genere, quae cu maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 62, 156: flores aut fruges aut bacas, Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum centesimo Leo tini campi fundunt, Plin. 18, 10, 21 facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et su tinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 51, 129: (terra) animans prope cer tempore fudit omne, Lucr. 5, 821 fudit equum magno tellus percus tridenti, Virg. G. 1, 13: Africa asin rum silvestrium multitudinem fundi Plin. 8, 30, 46. 3. *to throw or cast the ground, to prostrate*: (victi hostes de fugis, quae caperant, fundebantur, Li 9, 43: corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg Aen. 1, 193: aliquem arce, Val. Fl. 446. Esp. milit. *t. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout*: hostes tedarios pro travit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8 27: exercitus caesus fususque, Sil. 1, 1: aliquos cludere, fundere cede fugare, Sall. J. 58: si vi funditus dissentque hostes, Liv. 33, 11 copias a se uno proelio fusas, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: reliquas eas exercitu quam celerrime fundi, Liv.

…; Juvenal, 6, 488; Ov. Met. 15, 479; Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; Cic. Or. 2, 4, 17; Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3; Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Nat. D. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Fat. 1, 1; Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Mur. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Sull. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Arch. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Lege Manil. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Rege Deiot. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Ligario 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Marcello 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Quinctio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Roscio Amerino 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Roscio Comoedo 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Sestio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Tullio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Vatinio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Archia 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Balbo 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Caecina 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Cluentio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Flacco 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Milone 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Murena 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Plancio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Rabirio 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Sulla 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Sulla 1, 1, 1; Cic. Pro Sulla

…ēs, ēi, m. dim. [24.] = fungi…

…ēs, ī, m. [akin to σφόγγος, …] = fungus, fungus; Hor. …, 2, 4, 22. Pliny mentions various kinds: 1. "fungi qui rubent colle," …n. 24, 23, 47, supposed by some to be …e common mushroom, Agaricus campestris, Linn. 2. "candidae insignes pediculis," ib.; perh. Agaricus procerus, Scheeffer. 3. "mollii," ib.; prob. Boletus edulis, Bulliard. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. ‖ Fungus (in mari Rubro) qui sole tacti …ntantur in pumicem," id. 13, 25, 50. …vidently refers to some kind of madrepore, brainstone or fungiform polypidom, …r coral, the gelatinous animals of which sink down when the structure is …aken up in the hand and removed from the water; so that a hasty observer might imagine there was nothing left …ut the stony nucleus. The idea of the change into stone probably arose from the fact that some of the polypi have …e stony nucleus, and the two kinds were confounded. ‖ Transf.: a …leus; stolidi, fatui, fungi, hebeti, …ssini, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2. 2. …fungus excrescence on the human …ody, Tertull. Spect. 23: fungo similis …ilcus, Cels. 5, 28, 14: on the olive-tree: …lin. 17, 24, 37, § 227. 3. a mushroom-like growth on the wick of a candle …r lamp: Virg. G. 1, 392.

fūnāliōlus, i, m. dim. [funis] a slender rope, a cord: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, …54: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66: Gell. 5, 3.

fūnāmbŭlus (also funerep), i, m. [funis repo, that creeps on a rope] a rope-dancer: App Flor. p. 342, 28.

fūnis, is, m. (fons, Lucr. 2, 1153) akin to σ-χοῖνος on the interchange of χ and F, see F] a rope, line, cord. …ss. B. G. 3, 13: Plin. 16, 1, 1. Virg. …en. 2, 262: patiatur necesse est illam …er funes ingredientium tarditatem, …c. of the rope-dancers, Quint. 2, 14, 16.

2. Proverb.: (i) funem ducere …r sequi, to lead or follow the rope, i. e. …o command or serve: tortum digna …equi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. …p. 1, 10, 48. (ii) funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. 5, 118. (iii) funem in …iversa distendere, to dispute pro and …on, Tert. Pudic. 2. (iv) ut, quod …tiant Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parte arenae funis effici non possit (Gr. ἐξ ἀμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν), to make a rope of sand, Col. 10 praef. § 4 fin.

fūnus, ĕris, n. a burial, funeral. …unus, quo amici conveniunt ad exequias colonensandas, Cic Quint. 15, 50 …aster exequias illius funeris prosecuta, …d. Clusent. 71, 201. mercedem funeris …o sepultumo constituere, id. Verr. 5, …1, 134: moeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11 …ni acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. …Quint. 15, 50: funus triumphali porta …incendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, …lic. Clusent. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10. …rare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2: paterno funeri …annia justa solvere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, …3: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B …renire in funus, ib.. prodire (alicui) in …unus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88: funere efferri, …Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225 praeterentur funere Suet. Tib. 57: nec te in tua funera …aster produxi, Virg. Aen. 4, 486. funus …magines ducunt triumphales tuum, …and the procession, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: …ub ipsum funus, id. Od. 2, 18, 18. sta…tus a funere, Suet. Claud. 85. Comic.: …histri funus me absente prandio, hesc …buriati, i. e. demorati it, Pl. Men. 5, 2, …17. In plur.: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. Cic. …Tusc. 1, 34, 84: quum senatus equester …ambitu funera in vivorum fortunis funestis …ornandis occupatus, Cic. Phil. …Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144: ista …Sen. Ep. 99 t. to designate the means …Heton.: a dual pair, Ov. …funeribus parent illorum, Virg. Aen. …492. In plur.: bellica cantus tuba, …rumque clangorem funeris, Hor. Od. 3, 25, …29. 3. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.): unius pugnae funest, ib. 1, 28, 4: quotidianum funus ante oculos, Lucan. Duabus funeri, Virg. E. 5, 20: (ignis) absentibus addit ut funeri mentis honos, Id. Aen. 6, 215: qui patrios fodiendi funere vultus, with murder, Ib. 2, 539: quot funera Turnus ediderit, ib. 9, 326: ut vix hominum aterbis funestibus maneat, Cic. Rep. 3, 41. ‖ Fig.: destruction, ruin, fall: casum illum nostrum funus cum reipublicae, and funus justum et indictum, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 48: dum Capitolio regna …dementes ruinas funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 4. In plur.: sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, ib. 1, 8, 15: pro dira gudeia funera, Lucan. 4, 231. Of persons: Galliarum et Pisonem, duo mi publicae portenta ac pestes funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2. [Perh. from the root which appears in φόνος.]

fūo, v. sum.

fūr, fŭris, comm. a thief: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se talo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: fures privatorum furtorum, ups, fures publici, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: a Philippo interrogatus, quid letaret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220. M. Curio condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. ex extortione, id. Fam. 9, 21: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106 (Priapus) furum aviumque maxima formido, ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum inexcitissimus fur, Suet. Gramm. 15. Fem.: fures estis ambae, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 67 As a term of vituperation towards slaves thief, rascal, rogue, knave: tun' trium literarum homo me vitupheras? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. Aul. 2, 4, 47. non fur, sed trifur? ib. 4, 4, 6 quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16 manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

2. a robber-bee, drone, usually called fucus. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19. [Cf. Sans. chor, "to steal;" Gr. φωρ.]

fūrācĭtas, ātis, f. [furax] inclination to steal, thievishness (rare). furacitas auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

fūrācĭter, adv. thievishly: quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves, furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

fūrātor, ōris, m. [furor] a thief: veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 fin.

fūrātrīna, ae, f. [id.] a stealing, theft: App. M. 6, p. 178. Fig.: conjugalis, adultery, ib. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, adj. [id.] given to stealing, thievish: servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, i. e. removing the beard, Tert. Pall. 4.

furca, ae, f. a two pronged fork: excauunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: valentes, ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24. ‖ Transf.: a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, a notch: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35: for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9: for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700. 2. an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or H), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends: cannam et furcam ferre, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 37: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36: sub furca vinctus, inter verbera et cruciatus, id. 1, 26: quaerimus ingenere furcae, Sen. Nat. qu. 4, Praef. 7. to designate the means

furcella, ae, f. dim. [furca] a little fork: herba subsecari falcibus debet et quosi perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: quemiam furcilla castruimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2: musae furcillis praecipitem ejiciunt, Cat. 105, 2. Also, furcillae, sive furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Fest. s. v.

furcillātus, a, um, adj. [furcilla] pointed like a fork, forked: incilia furcillata, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34, § 117.

furcillo, 1. v. a. [id.] to support: Fig.: ut inventum varo, musam qui furcillet fidem: Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 56.

furcŭlus, a, um, adj. [furca] full of forks or points: thyrsi inontagodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a fork-like prop to support a wall when undermined suspensae furcullis ab humilibus muro, Liv. 32, 7, 9. ‖ Furculae Caudinae, two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, Liv. 9, 1 (v. Smith's Geogr. 1, 572, 574).

furenter, adv. furiously: pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

furfur, ŭris, m. bran: qui aiunt furfure suos, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per oribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70: tritienm furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304. In plur.: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1. ‖ Transf.: scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc.: foedo quisis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2. In plur.: capitis, id. 20, 9, 39 facial, id. 22, 21, 30.

furfurāgo, ĭnis, f. [furfur] like bran: Fulg. Myth. 2, 10.

furfurārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to bran: Inscr. Grut. 638, 3.

furfurĕus, a, um, adj. [id.] of bran, made of bran: panis, Gell. 11, 7.

furfurĭcūlāceus, acea, um, f. plu. dim. [id.] like bran: Marc. Empir. 5 fin.

furfurōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] like bran, brownish: color, Plin. 22, 25, 33.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fūrĭae, arum (rarely sing.) f. plu. [furo] violent passion, rage, madness, fury: (as an appellative only poet. for furor or rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. Aen. 1, 41: ubi concepit furias, bacchatur furiata, Id. 4, 474 tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 11: in furias agitantur aquae, orbibus duris, Ov. A. A. 2, 487: auri, furor gravissimus et gold, Hil. 2, 300: ergo nemini furias mare rexit Etruria justis, just vessels, Virg. Aen. 8, 494: hostiles (Graecos), Hor. S. 4, 6, 84. Of things: torrentium furias, the violence of torrents, Claud. III. Cons. Of persons: Rep. avenging the (from the three avenging furies, Alecto, Megaera, Plur.: Stoicos esse aiunt furias, quae scelera quaeque peccata sequantur, Cic. Fin. furiis quassatus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26 [

furiālis, e, adj. [furia] of the furies, furious: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: Ov. M. 4, 481: Virg. Aen. 12, 846: Sil. 13, 36 [

riri. Tullia per patris corpus carpentum agitasse fertur, Liv. 1, 48: his maleficiis instinctus furiis, *urged on by this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47. *Sing.*: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: illa furia mutilebrium religionum, id. Fam. 1, 9: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facesseque hujus belli edi ac detester, Liv. 21, 10. (Hence It. *foja.*)

furialis, e, *adj.* [furia] *furious, raging, dreadful, fearful*: caput Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17: incessus, Liv. 7, 17: arma, i. q. *of the Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591: furialis illa vox nefaria stupris effeminata, Cic. Pianc. 15, 86: dira execratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657: anus, ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in coelum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320. Neut. adverbially: surigae furiale minatur efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429.

II. Act. *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and rare): haec me irritavit veste furiali inscium, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.

furialiter, *adv. furiously, madly, frantically*: furialiter odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

furiatilis, e, *adj.* [furiae] *raging, furious*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

furibundē, *adv. furiously*: omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier. in Jesai 5, 14, 5.

furibundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *raging, mad, furious*: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: Catilina furibundus, Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus flustuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.

II. *filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired*: hariolorum et vatum furibundae praedictiones, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.

furinus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *pertaining to thieves*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

furio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [furiae] *to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): libido, quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14: pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (i. e. Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 487: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294: furiata mens, Virg. Aen 2, 407 furiata juventus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), *fierce wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761.

furio, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be mad, to rage*: ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

furiosē, *adv. furiously, madly*: solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. *Comp.*: servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12.

furiosus, a, um, *adj.* [furia] *full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious*: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, sicorum, sanorum, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: mulier non non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Cluent. 63, 182. Of things: furiosus ictus et aer, Lucr. 6, 1183: quod si delira haec furiosaque carnimus esse, id. 2, 983: exuliant comites, furiosaque ulula flatur, *inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: bello furioso ferace, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241: dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 10, 8: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370. *Comp.*: furiosior amor, ib. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque magis pecuosum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. *Sup.*: sententiae furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

furnāceārius, ii, v. fornacearius.

furnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [furnus] *pertaining to an oven, baked*: panis, Plin. 28, 11, 27.

furnārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the trade of a baker*: furnariam exercuit, Suet. Vit. 2.

furnārius, ii, m. [id.] *a baker*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 24, § 7.

furnus (fornus, Varr. in Non. 531, 32), i, m. *an oven*: in furnum calidum condito, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Hor. S. 1, 4, 37. [*Fur-nus, for-nus*, and *for-nax* come from the root signifying "to be hot," which is found in *fer-veo, ther-mae.*] (Hence It. *fornire*; Sp. *fornir*; Fr. *fournir*: v. Diez. Lex. 152.)

furo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 28, 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276: recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 28: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in celeres iambos misit (me) furentem, id. Od. 1, 16, 25. With *acc.* and *infin.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: sed furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 27. With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. Aen. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5. **II.** Of things: nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg. G. 3, 130 ventus, Lucr. 6, 688: impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 594: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Virg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18: atra tempestas, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia tantum argenti furuit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53. With *acc.* and *infin.*: fama furit, versos hostes Poenumque salutem invenisse fuga, Sil. 7, 504.

furor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*supin.* furatum, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 23: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 245) [fur] *to steal, purloin, pilfer*: solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 60. furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41. *Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 61: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. **II.** In gen.: *to take away by stealth, withdraw*: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg. Aen. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4, 2, 31.

furor, ōris, m. [furo] *a raging, raving, rage, madness, fury*: furorem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod quam majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: fera ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 11: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, ausus esset educere exercitum? Cic. Pis. 21, 50: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in ventra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22: rabidus, Cat. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: of *excitement respecting public affairs*: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Liv. 2, 29: Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: of the *fierce passion* of love: Prop. 1, 13, 20: Virg. Aen. 4, 101: Ov. H. 9, 145: also in *plur.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 325. Of the *inspired* phrensy of prophets and poets: an (quae-

sagitio) si exanuit acutus, favor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstrahitur divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, ib. 1, 37, 80: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13, 65. In *plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31. Poet. in a good sense: vidi animos mortesque virum decorisque furorem, Sil. 2, 324: in *plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorrasce furores, id. 3, 146. Poet. of things: coeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2. With *inf.*: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos: furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, Plin. 2, 1, 1: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596.

furtificus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum facio] *that commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 97.

furtim, *adv. by stealth, secretly, privily*: hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49. ut furtim tota (Aegyptus) decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: (Janus) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.* Poet. with a noun: concubitusque tuos furtim, *clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtivē, *adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtivus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *stolen purloined, pilfered*: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingentias virgines, Pl Curc. 5, 2, 22: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 strigilis, id. S 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69: res, Quint. 5, 13, 49. **II.** In gen. *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic. Pis 40, 97: expeditiones, Vell. 2, 31. victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265: scriptum, *in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9: nox, *favourable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *clandestine lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640.

furtum, i, n. [fur] *theft, robbery*: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18: furtum facere (alicui), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 15: Cic. Clu. 64, 179: furti se et illum astringere, *to cause to be guilty of*, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Pomp. Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: ubi oves furto pariere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (*Mercurium*), quicquid placuit, jocose condere furto, id. Od. 1, 10, 8. **II.** Meton.: *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171: dum (puer) furtis indulgerit, Hor. S. 2, 4. 77. **B.** *a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: edam ei, quid scribae, non habebis, scribite tamen, ne furtum consequendi quemquam videatis, a domo, quin

tinat, Q. Cic. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: haud furto mollior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 735: furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Virg. Aen 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? *to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5. II. *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 515. Hence, furtis adverbially, *i. q.* furtim, *by stealth, secretly*: (hyaenae) gravidae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46. §. Esp. *stolen or secret love, intrigue*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136. Tib. 1, 2, 34: hoc certe conjux furtum mea necsciat, Ov. M. 2, 433: Virg. Aen. 6, 24.

furunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66. II. Transf.: *a sore on the human body, a boil*: Cels. 5, 28, 8: Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130. 2. *an excrescence on a vine*: Col. 4, 22, 4.

furvescens, entis, *Part.* [furvus] *growing dark, dusky*: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fuscus and φορβός] *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: veteres Romani furvum atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 18: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. Silv. 5, 1, 155: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: farva gente (i. e. Maurorum, Indorum) petita bolus, Juv. 12, 104. 2. Fig.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath 1, 74.

fuscātor, ōris, *m.* [fusco] *a darkener, obscurer*: coeli (Corus), Lucan. 4, 66.

fuscina, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca] *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet. Cal. 52: as a weapon of the retiarii: ib. 30: Juv. 2, 143.

fuscinŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fuscina] *a small three-pronged fork*: Vulg. Exod 27, 3.

fusculta, ae, *f.* [fuscus] *darkness, obscurity* (rare): App. de Mundo *ad fin.*

fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]

I. Act.: *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achil. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Lucan. 10, 135: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396. 2. Fig.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34. II. Neutr.: *to become dark or swarthy*: Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus] *dark, swarthy, dusky*: purpura plebeia *s.* paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55: Andromeda, Ov. H. 15, 36: Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286: alae noctis, Virg. Aen. 8, 369: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6. *Comp.*: altera (fraximus) brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin 16, 13, 24: laterna, *dark*, Mart. 14, 62. As foreboding misfortune: fuscis avibus Larisaeam accesi, App. M. 2, 124. 2. Transf.: of the voice: *inobstinct, husky, hoarse* (*opp.* candidus): vocis genera permixta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis Quint. 11, 3, 15: fusca illa vox, Plin. 28, 6, 271.

fusē, *adv.* *spread out, extended*: (manus) fusius paulo in diversum revolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97. II. *copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fuse etiam disputabantur an libere, ea nunc sententiatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere supra latoque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: fuse et copiose augere et ornare aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26. *Comp.*: haec uberius disputantur et fusius, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: brevius et ornatius eam exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

fusĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, *of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Numen (*i. e.* signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40.

fūsio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare): tenuis stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39. II. *a melting, founding, casting of metals*: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3. (Hence Fr. *foison.*)

fūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a metal-founder*: Cod. Justin. 10, 64.

fusōrium, ii, *n.* [id] *a sink, drain*: Pall. 1, 17, 1.

fusōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *molten, cast or founded*: *fusorius χωνευτικός*, Gloss. Philox.: Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, *sc.* pera, from fustis] *the upper or knotty part of a fir-tree*: Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

fustibălātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus] *a combatant armed with the sling-staff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fustibălus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from fustis and βάλλω] *a sling-staff*, a weapon consisting of a staff, with a sling attached: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis] *a small piece of wood, a little stick*: App. M. 6, p. 415, Oud.: alii, *a stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

fustigo ξυλοκοπῶ, *τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ*, Gloss. Philox.: fustigatus βαιλιοθείς, ib.

fustis, is (*abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134, *etc.*) *m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si claudus aim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: severae matris ad arbitrium recisos portare fustes, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41: for *threshing*: ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4. Esp. for *cudgelling*: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: quos tu nisi fuste coerces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: formidine fustis ad bene dicendum redacti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154: fustium admonitio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 21. (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Sp. *hostigar*, "to punish;" Fr. *fouteau.*)

fustĭtĭdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging*, a comic word: apud fustitudinas farricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

fustŭārium, ii, *n.* [fustis] *a cudgelling to death*, a military punishment: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Liv. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 564).

fūsūra, ae, *f.* [fundo] *a founding or casting of metals*: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

fūsus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo]. II. Adj.: *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: aër tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, *more relaxed* (*opp.* astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: toga fusa (*opp.* restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21: nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem lugentes campi, *extended*, Virg. Aen. 6, 440: fusior terra, *a larger kingdom*, Lucan. 4, 670. 2. Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: constricta in latina fuse narratio, Quint. 2, 13 *fin.*: ut fluid, quasi ad compem homo-

taeum pertinet, dicerem, quam late fusum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98 periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 128: fusiores interioresque numeri, ib. 130: Magna Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra Gell. 2, 26: in lyris ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: pinnae Aeschines et magis fusus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fusus Heredotus, id. 10, 1, 33. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

fūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pouring, outpouring*: fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fusus aquae, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123.

fūsus, i, *m.* *a spindle*: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Tib. 2, 1, 64: Ov. M. 4, 221. II. Transf.: in mechanics, *a cross-bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

futare arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro aseptus falsee posuit, Fest. s. v.

fūtātim, *adv.* *abundantly, frequently*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

fūtile, is, *n.* *a water-vessel, broad above, and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta*: Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 3.

fūtĭlis, *adv.* *in vain, idly, uselessly*: factum futile, Enn. in Non. 514, 14: provenisti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 73.

fūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *that easily pours out*: hence in gen. *that cannot contain* (rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 31: glacies, *brittle*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740. 2. Fig.: *that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, futile*: servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: quis non odit sordidos, vanos leves, futiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15: auctor, Virg. Aen. 11, 339: competitores, Gell. 4, 8: futiles commentisseque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 alacritas, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. lascitiae, ib. 5, 6, 16: futile et caducum tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10 causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8: nec futilis ictus, Sil. 15, 797.

fūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [futilis] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt futilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

fūtĭlĭter, *adv.* *in vain, uselessly*: blaterata, App. Apol. p. 275: Non. 514, 13.

fūtio, ōnis, *f.* [fundo] *a pouring out*: acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.

fūtis, is, *f.* [id.] *a water-vessel, a pitcher*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. § 119.

fūtĭo, ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* *to have sexual intercourse*: act. of the male: with *acc.*: Mart. 11, 21: Cat. 97, 9. *Absol.*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 127. Pass. of the female: Mart. 9, 5: id. 11, 62.

fūtĭtrix, a, um, *Part.* [sum].

fūtūtio, ōnis, *f.* [futuo] *copulation*: Cat. 32, 8: Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fūtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that has sexual intercourse*: Mart. 1, 91, 6: id. 7, 30, 3.

fūtūtrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that has sexual intercourse*: manus, Mart. 12, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fūtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo].

fuvi, v. sum, *ad init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or (litera subaud.) *f.* I. This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was not originally included in the Latin alphabet, its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples *vide* C.). The pronunciation of C having subsequently undergone a change, a new [illegible] differing from it, was [illegible] the beginning of the [illegible] its inventor (acc. to [illegible] p. 277 D and 278 B) [illegible] of Sp. Carvilius [illegible]

quary in the S. C. de Bacch., which is considered to be the oldest document in which it occurs; but in this case it must be assumed that the first epsilon of the Subjoin is either later than its nominal date, or was incorrectly engraved. ‖ As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in words which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period; *e. g.* gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, gnarus, gnavus, gnomon, became nascor natus, nosco, narus, navus, nomen; but in the compounds the *g* reappears, *e. g.*: cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus, cognomen. ‖‖ Interchanges of G with other letters. As a guttural, *g* is most closely connected with the other gutturals, *c*, *h*, *q*, *j*, and *h*. 1. For the interchanges of *c* and *g*, vide C. 2. G in Lat. corresponds to *k* in Gothic, to *ch* in O. H. Germ., *h* or *ch* in Germ., and *h* or *c* in Eng. *gelu*, *gelidus*, Goth. *kalds*, O. H. G. *chalt*, Germ. *kalt*, Eng. *cold*; *genu*, Goth. *knd*, O. H. G. *chnio*, Germ. *knie*, Eng. *knee*; *mulgeo*, O. H. G. *miluhhan*, Germ. *melken*, Eng. *milk*; *frango*, Goth. *brikan*, O. H. G. *prëchan*, Germ. *brechen*, Eng. *break*. 3. With *s*, *g* combines to form *s*; *e. g.* the stem *reg-* has in s. *rex*; so *greg-*, *grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, *tego*, *texi*; *rego*, *rexi*. But sometimes the *g* is elided: *e. g.* *mulgeo*, *mulsi*. IV. Changes of G in the Romance languages. 1. into *j*: *e. g.* Lat. *gallinula*, *gaudium*; Fr. *jaune*, *joie*; Port. and Sp. *jalde*, *joya*. 2. into *v*: *e. g.* Lat. *gyrare*; Sp and Port. *virar*; Fr. *virer*. 3. into *y* or *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *reg-*, *leg-*; Sp. *rey*, *ley*, Port. *rei*, *lei*; Fr. *roi*, *loi*: Lat. *regalis*, *legalis*, *paganus*, *plaga*; Fr. *royal*, *loyal*, *payen*, *plaie*. 4. into *o*: *e. g.* Lat. *largus*, *longus*; Port. *laro*, *lonc*. 5. GM into *m* or *mm*: *e. g.* Lat. *augmentare*, *fragmentum*, *aurigmentum*; It. *aumentare*, *frammento*, *orpimmento*; Sp. *aumentar*, *fragmento*, *pimento*. 6. G followed by D, into *l*, *n*, or *d*, or omitted: *e.g.* Lat. *smaragdus*, *amygdala*, *Magdalena*; It. *smeraldo*, *mandola*, *Maddalena*; Sp. *esmeralda*, *almendra*, *Madalena*; Fr. *émeraude*, *amande*, *Madeleine*. 7. GN into *n* with a modification of the connected vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *magnus*, *pugnus*, *regnum*, *signum*, *ingenius*; Sp. *mallo*, *puño*, *reyno*, *seña*, Port. *manho*, *reino*, *cunhado*; Pr. *manh*, *ponh*, *renh*, *senh*, *coinde*. 8. Omission of G: (I) between two vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *regalis*, *legalis*; It. *reale*, *leale*; Sp. *real*; Prov. *reial*, *leial*: Lat. *ligare*, *Augustus*; Fr. *lier*, *août*; Sp. *liar*, Prov. *liar*; It. *acuta*: Lat. *legumen*; Prov. *leims*: Lat. *exauguratus*; It. *scisurato*: Lat. *augurare*; Prov. *durar*: Lat. *cogitare*, *digitus*, *fragilis*, *frigidus*, *magister*; It. *cotare*, *dito*, *fralle*, *freddo*, *mastro*; Sp. *cudar*, *dedo*, *frio*, *maestro*; Prov. *cuidar*, *det*, *freit*; Fr. *frêle*, *froid*, *maître*. (II) At the end of words: *e. g.* Lat. *rex-* (*rexi*); It. *re*. V. As an abbreviation, G denotes Galliarum, Gallica, Gaium, Gaianus, etc.: and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual C); v. Inscr. Orell. *vol. 1*, 1660: 4680: GPRF, genio populi Romani feliciter, *ib.* no. 4957.

gabălium, ii, n., an aromatic substance produced in Arabia, known only by name in Europe. Some have supposed it to be benzoin, others camphor, but it does not appear with what certainty. Pliny says it was consumed at home by the Arabs, and not exported like cinnamon, etc.: Plin. 12, 21, 45.

gabălus, i, m. [prob. the same as Germ. *galge* (*galg*)] hence like furca, as an instrument of punishment] a kind of gallows: in gabalum aliquem tollere, Varr. in Non. 117, 15. ‖ Transf.: as a term of reproach, *gallows-bird*, *hang-dog*: Maurin. ap. Capit. Maxim. 11.

gabătus, i, m. [Dutch, from *gabel*] a kind of dish or platter: Mart. 3, 49, 2.

gaesātī, orum, m. pl. [*Germanic*] chosen warriors armed with the gaesum: Oros. 4, 13.

gaesum, i, n. [a Celtic word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Gr. γαισός or *yelow*: Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Liv. 6, 8. In poets the weapon of the Africans: Sil. 2, 444: of the Greeks: Stat. Th. 4, 64.

gagātes, ae, m. = γαγάτης (Αἴθιος), *Ugnite* (brown coal), *bituminous wood*, *jet*: Plin. 36, 19, 34: Veg. 1, 20, 2.

galactītes, ae, m. and **galactītis**, idis, *f.* = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτῖτις, *an unknown precious stone of a milk-white colour*, *milk-stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 59. Called also **galaxias**, ae, m. = γαλαξίας: ib.

galātĭcor, 1. v. *dep. to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians*: Tert. adv. Psych. 14.

galaxias, ae, m. = γαλαξίας, I. *milk-stone*: v. galactites. ‖ *the Milky Way*, called in pure Lat. *via lactea*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4.

galba, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] *a small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner* (Bombyx aescull, Linn.) Suet. Galb. 3. ‖ In the Gallic i. q praepinguis, *fat paunch*, *big belly*: ib.

galbĭnātus (or galbinatus), a, um, *adj.* [galbanus] *delicately clothed*, *effeminate*: Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *of galbanum*: odores, Virg G. 4, 264. ndor, ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *galbanum*, the origin of which is still disputed; the substance (still used in medicine) being supposed by some authors to be a product of Ferula ferulago, Linn. a native of N. Africa and Asia Minor; by others of Bubon Galbaniferum, which, however, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Again, Don found some unknown seeds adhering to Galbanum resin, and named them Galbanum officinale; but it is not certain that they belonged to the same plant. Lindley named a plant from Khorassan, which he believed to be the true source, Opoidia Galbanifera, but the question is still undecided *the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria*: Plin. 12, 25, 56 id. 24, 5, 13: Suet. Galb. 3. Also **galbanus**, i, *m.*: Vulg. Sirac. 14, 21. And **chalbănē**, answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*: Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbĭnus (or galbinus), a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from galbus] *greenish-y-blue*, *yellowish*. (sc. vestimenta), to designate female garments, Juv. 2, 97. ‖ Transf.: *effeminate*: mores, Mart. 1, 97, 9. (Hence it. *giallo*; Sp. *jalde*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow*.)

galbĭnus, i, v. galbanum.

galbŏum, i, *n.* or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus) i, m. [galbus] *a kind of arm-band*, *fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Fest. s. v.: alii (cognomen *Galbae* inde traxisse), quod in diuturna valetudine *galbeo*, id est remedilis lana involutis sentibus uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbĭnātus, a, um, v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbus] *yellowish*: color, Veg. 3, 2, 22.

galbĭnus, a, um, v. 1. galbanus.

galbŭla, ae, *f.* *a yellow bird*, supposed to be the female of chlorion, *the golden oriole*, Oriolus Galbula, Linn. (v. Chlorion): Mart. 13, 68: Plin. 10, 33, 50 (ed. galgulinus).

galbŭlus, i, m. *the nut of the cypress-tree*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.

galbus, ydis, Gloss. Philox. [Same as Germ. *gelb*, "yellow."]

galbus, a, um, *smooth*: v. calvus.

galĕa, ae, *f.* a *helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece*, *morion* (the candia, on the contrary, was made of metal): vir tot alterius cassis galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeae habilitandos tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Virg. G. 2, 142. Furnished with a

visor: Cic. ad Att. 7, 26: Stat. Th. 4, 56. Also, a helmet-shaped (Gr. κυνῆ): thin hemispherical quoits, circulo aeneis galeae, Hem. Aem. 23, 29: ludens galeae aeneae, exercitus opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97: saeva, Virg. Aen. 5, 490: laev, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 38. ‖ Transf.: *the crest of the Guinea-fowl*: Col. 8, 2, 2.

galĕāris, e, *adj.* [galea] *pertaining to a helmet*: reticula, Quadrig. in Non. 222, 2.

galēna, ae, *f.* *lead-ore*: Plin. 34, 16, 51. ‖ *the dross of melted lead*: id. 34, 16, 47.

galĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *to cover with a helmet*: militis in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.*: barbati quidem Jovis galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100. galeati et discincti centuriones, Frontin. Strat. 11, 1, 27. Subst. galeatus, i, m. *a helmed warrior*: Juv. 1, 169. ‖ Fig. galeatus prologus, *composed by way of defence*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

galĕŏla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *a hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*: Varr. in Non. 547, 23.

galĕopăis, is, *fem.* = γαλέωψις, also **galeobdolon**, or **galion**, = γαλεόβδολον, and γάλιον, *a plant of the nettle kind*, *blind nettle*, Lamium, Linn. supposed to be the common species, purpureum, Linn.: Plin 27, 9, 57.

galĕos, i, m. = γαλεός *a kind of shark or dog-fish*, Squalus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 2, 12.

galĕōtes, ae, m. = γαλεώτης, *a sort of lizard*, prob. the Gecko, Gecko fasciocularis, Dand.: Plin. 29, 4, 28.

galĕrĭcŭlum, i, n. dim. [galerum] *a small covering for the head*, *a cap*: Mart. 14, 30 in lemm.: Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 29. *a kind of peruke*: Suet. Oth. 12.

galĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that wears a hood*: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, *i. e a peasant*, *rustic*, Prop. 4, 1, 29. ‖ Transf. galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn. Plin. 11, 37, 44: id 30, 7, 20. Also, subst galeritus, i, m. (*sc.* ales): Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23, § 76.

galĕrum, i, n. (also **galĕrus**, i, m., Virg. Aen. 7, 688: galera, ae, *f.*, C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea] *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather*, the Gr. κυνῆ; *a cap*, *bonnet*, *hat*: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 15: fulvoque lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habent capiti, Virg. Aen. 7, 688: Suet. Ner. 26. Juv. 8, 208. ‖ Transf.: *a kind of peruke*: Juv. 6, 120: Smith's Ant. 366. 2. *a rose-bud*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

galgŭlus, i, m., another reading for galbula, q. v.: Plin. 30, 11, 28.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

galla, ae, *f.* *oak-apple*, *gall-nut*: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col. 6, 7, 2. ‖ Transf.: *a rough inferior kind of wine*: Lucil in Non. 445, 28.

gallana, antis, *Part.* [Gallus: v. Smith's Ant. 366] *raving* or *revelling like a priest of Cybele* (rare): Varr. in Non. 119, 5

gallĭca, ae, *f.* *a Gallic shoe*: Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Gell. 13, 21.

gallĭcē, *adv.* *in Gallic*: a Gallice et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicimus, Varr. in Gell. 2, 25.

gallĭambus, i, v. galliambus

gallĭcĭnĭum, ii, n. [gallus *cock-crowing*, used to denote the last *watch of the night*, the *break of day*: noctis gallicinio vehit quadriga juventa, App. M. 3 *init.*: Amm. 23, 14.

gallĭcrus, ūris, m. [gallus *cock*] the *spinal protuberance*, *rump-bone*: Apic. Lex. 44.

gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gallus] *pertaining to the priests of Cybele*: ritus,

tinual, pertaining to the priests of Isis, Gallic: crines, the tresses of the priests of Isis, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 20.

gallibaga, æ, f. the hairy tunnel, Dig. de re milit., Lamp.: Plin. 27, 10, 62.

gallĭ-cambus (also written gallicambo), i, m. [Gallus] a song of the priests of Cybele: Mart. 2, 86, 5. Quint. 9, 4, 6.

gallĭna, æ, f. [gallus] a hen: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1: Col. 8, 2, 1: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. As a term of endearment: dic igitur me tuum passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76. Proverb.: gallinæ albæ filius, fortune's favourite, Juv. 13, 141.

gallĭnăcĕus, a, um, adj. [gallina, gallus] pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: id. Mur. 29, 61: for which also absol. gallinaceus, i, m., Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinacei mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9: pulli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: ganea, Col. 8, 5, 10. Proverb. ut vel lactis gallinacei speraro possis haustum, i. e. something unusual, Plin. praef. § 23.

gallĭnārium, ii, n. [id.] a hen-house, hen-coop: Col. 8, 3, 1.

gallĭnārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to poultry: scala, a poultry-roost, hen-roost, Cels. 8, 15: vasa, for the poultry to drink out of, Col. 8, 5, 5. Subst.: gallinarius, ii, m. one who has the care of poultry: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86.

gallĭnŭla, æ, f. dim. [gallina] a pullet, chicken: App. M. 2, p. 119.

gallĭlæo, 1. v. n. incep [gallus] of the voice of youths, to begin to sound manly: Naev. in Non. 116, 26.

gallus, i, m. a cock, dunghill-cock, Phasianus Gallus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 sq.: Hor S. 1, 1, 10: Plin. 10, 21, 24 sq. Proverb. gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, cock on his own dunghill, Sen. Apocol. [Gallus would appear to be a diminutive, perhaps from a form ganus, corresponding to the Germ. hahn, 'a cock' Key, Alph. 64.]

gălumma, ătis, n. [prob. a corruption of κάλυμμα] a covering: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

gamba, æ, f. [perh. from κάμπη, a bending] a hoof: Veg. 1, 56 fin. (Hence Fr. jambe.)

gambōsus, a, um, adj. [gamba] having a swelling at the hoof: Veg. 3, 20.

gamma, æ, f. = γάμμα, the Greek letter Γ, gamma: Aus. Idyll. de liter. 12, 21. ||. Transf. in the agrimensores, the gamma-shape of a field: Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammărus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, adj. [gamma] shaped like a gamma: limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228 Goes.

gănea, æ, f., and gănĕum, i, n. an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel: and metom.: a debauched, luxurious way of life: pauliper stotimus in filo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeæ ceteraque cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13: in ganea lustrisque senectutem actorum, Liv. 26, 2: Tac. A. 3, 52. Form ganeum (more ancient): immersit aliquo ecce, credo, in ganeum, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. [Ga-nea is perh. connected with Sans. ghas, "to eat."]

gănĭārius, a, um, adj. [ganea] pertaining to an eating-house or brothel: tricliniaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18. ||. Subst.: Ganearius dowres, Gloss. Philox.

gănĭo, ōnis, m. [id.] a glutton, debauchee: Ter. Heaut. 3, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis lenpo, quis sicarius, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Tac. A. 16, 18: Juv. 11, 28.

gănĭum, i, v. ganea.

gannāba, æ, m. [a Persian word] a jester: Capit. 3, 12.

gannălĭon, ii, n. = γάγγλιον, a sort of swelling in stonemasons: Veg. 2, 30.

gangræna, æ, f. = γάγγραινα, a canserous, eating ulcer, a gangrene: Cels. 5, 26, 34. Plin.: mali gangrenæ, Varr. in Non. 117, 28.

gannātor γλωσσογράφος, Gloss. Gneom. Lat.

gannĭo, 4. v. n. to yelp, bark: gannire quam sit proprie canum, Varro asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit, Non. 490, 11. ||. Transf. of persons: to snarl, whine, grumble (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 27: Cat. 83, 4: Juv. 6, 64.

2. to talk loud, to gabble, chatter: sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 2, p. 138.

gannītĭo, ōnis, f. [gannio] a yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. 5, 1069. ||. Transf. of sparrows: chirping, twittering: App. M. 6, p. 175. Of persons: a snarling, grumbling: gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 2: a chattering, tattling: App. M. 6, p. 185: a whining, moaning: Nereidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ganta, æ, f. [an old Germ. word; the mod. gans] a goose: (anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, ganiæ vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27: Vopisc. Carin. 7, 4, 6.

gārămantĭca, æ, m. a sort of precious stone, also called mandarenus, supposed by some to be cacanturine: Plin. 37, 7, 28.

gargarīdio, v. gargarizo.

gargărīma, ătis, m. = γαργάρισμα, a gargle: Theod. Prisc. 1, 15.

gargărīmantĭcus, ii, m. = γαργαρισμός, a gargle: Marc. Emp. 14.

gargărīzātio, ōnis, f. [gargarizo] a gargling: Cels. 5, 22 fin.: lactis, Plin. 30, 4, 11.

gargărizātus, ūs, m. [id.] a gargling: Plin. 28, 12, 51.

gargărizo (also gargaridio, Varr. in Non. 117, 7. gargarisso, id. L. L. 6, 10, 77, § 96), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. = γαργαρίζω, to gargle, take a gargle: gargarizare ils, quæ salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1. ex aliqua re, id. 6, 6, 26: aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34. ||. Transf.: polmata ejus gargaridians, dices O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. c.

garrio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. to chatter, prate, chat, talk: quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1. cuplobam etiam nunc plura garrire, ib. 6, 2: nugas, Pl. Aul. 5, 21: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, ib. 1, 10, 41 aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3. Absol.: garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66. garri modo, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 11. seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic de Or. 2, 5, 21. ||. Transf. of frogs: melitusque ranas garrunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: luscinias canticum adolescentiae garrisant, App. Flor. p. 358. (Cf. Sans. gṛ, "to shout out;" Gr. γαρύω; Engl. cry.)

garrītor, ōris, m. [garrio] a prater, babbler: periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, m. [id.] a chattering, chat, talk: Sid. Ep. 3, 6 med.

garrŭlans, antis, Part. [garrulus] chattering, prating: Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: nunc quoque in altibus facundia prisca remanait raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: filia neminem satietura garrulitas, Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 ad fin.: (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: fugena, Plin. 29, 1, 3. ||. Transf.: cornix inemplebilis garrulitatis, id. 10, 12, 14.

garrŭlus, a, um, adj. [garrio] chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: no quid de fratre garrulus ibi discrem, ne forsit palam, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: perentatorum fugitat nam garrulus ibam est, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 69: (Lucilius) garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 2, 1, 4, 12: ut

lingua infantium garrula, stammering, contemporaneous, Amm. Marc. 14, 6, 18. lingua, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 44: garrula mensa, id. Trist. 3, 12, 18: vespertilio, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: hora, ripæ fori garrulæ, Prop. 3, 23, 28. ||. Transf. of animals or inanimate things: agmina, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 22: pandix, id. M. 5, 549: hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Pallad. 3, 16, 10: nocturna in tenebris, Plin. 18, 29, 67: cantus lascivus, id. 30, 39, 98: rivus, babbling, murmuring, Ov. M. 3, 316: pinus vento, rustling, Roman. Hel. 1, 30: fistula, wood, Tib. 2, 5, 30: lyra, id. 3, 4, 28: plectra, Mart. 14, 207: lituus, lb. 54: anulus in orbe (tecto), lb. 169.

gārum or gărum, i, n. = γάρος, a fish-sauce, made of the fish garis: Plin. 31, 7, 43: Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: Mart. 13, 102: 7, 27, 4: Sen. Ep. 95 med.

gārus, i, m. = γάρος, a fish from which garum was prepared: Plin. 31, 7, 43.

gastrŏphărŏn, i, n. = γαστρόφαρον, a kind of gladiatorial armor: acc. to Sprengel the vitex trifolia, Linn.; acc. to others, Piper cubeba, Linn., or Myrtus caryophyllata, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

gaster, tĕris, and tri, f. = γαστήρ, the belly (pure Lat. venter): infantis secundum gastera, Gael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. ||. Transf.: a big-bellied vessel: Petr. 70.

gau, v. gaudium.

gaudebundus, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, Part. [gaudeo]. ||. Adj.: cheerful, joyful (rare): interea cum Musis non delectabimus animo æquo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4: Prop. 3, 14, 9: huic tu die, gaudentem nunc te addicere, with pleasure, gladly, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum (old perf., gavisi, Liv. Andr.: Prisc. p. 866 P.), 2, v. n. and a. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in: gaudere decet, lastari non decet, quandam docendi causa a gaudio lætitiam distinguimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66. Constr. usu. with acc. and infin., infin., quod, the abl., or absol.: less freq. with the acc., etc. With acc. and infin.: quæ perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque lætor, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quam tamen esse natum at non gaudemus et hæc civitas dum erit lætabitur, id. Am. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 52. quos sibi Cæsar obligatos gavisus, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 fin. With infin.: laudari in bonis gaudent, Quint. 5, 12, 22: motus docari gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21. With quod: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis, te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With abl.: ipse liberalitate et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: hoc scientiæ genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26: rure, id. S. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, ib. 1, 1, 72: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15: hero gaude, at your master's return, Cat. 31, 12. Absol.: tristis sit (servus), si hæri sint tristes. hilaris sit, si gaudeant, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 6: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 8: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 121: si franci nos et gaudere fruimur, Cat. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att. 9, 7. With acc.: scio meos solide gavisuros gaudio, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: puto te gavisum gaudium, gauderemque, Cod. in Cic. Fam. 6, 11: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 3, 3, 5: [illud est, quod gaudeamus, Cic. Fam. 9, 11: neque fuit unus gavisus tantum dolorem, Cod. in Cic. Fam. 6, 11: gaudent nostrum nomen, Ter. And. 1, 1, 38: Ter. Ph. 4, 351: id gaudeo [illum esse prodita gratia, lb. 1, 4, 24: [ego gaudeo [illum esse [illum [illum 26. With abl. and acc.: [illum [illum gravidam, [illum [illum

aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 49: quin vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et votupe est mihi, ib. 3, 3, 3: gaudes, si eamrum pervenit forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 28: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *do for myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 15: de Burea te quadare certo scio, ib. 7, 2. **2.** Esp. in the phrase, in sinu or in se gaudere, *to rejoice within oneself* or *in quiet, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8: tam gaudet in se tamquae se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17.

3. Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *tales my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1. **II.** Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to rejoice in, delight in*: nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: humore omnis hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, 39: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: (pason) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, Quint. 9, 4, 111: solum gaudet aquari, Plin. 18, 17, 45: id (*sc.* consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 146. [Cf. Sans. *hlâd*, "to rejoice;" Eng. *glad*; Erse, *gairdim*, "I rejoice;" Gr. γήθος, γηθέω: in Gr. and Lat. the liquid is dropped.] (Hence It. *godere, gioire*; Fr. *jouir*.)

gaudĭālis, e, *adj.* [gaudium] *glad, joyful*: gaudiales instruunt dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215: animus, ib. 11, p. 272.

gaudībundus (also gaudeb.), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo] *rejoicing*: saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

gaudĭfĭco χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnium, ii, *n.* [gaudeo] *joy*: gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61.

gaudĭvīgens, entis, *adj.* [gaudium vigeo] *full of joy*: Inscr. Or. *no.* 1193.

gaudium, ii, *n.* (apoc. form gau, like coel for coelum, do for domum: Aus. Idyll. 12, 3) [gaudeo] *joy, gladness*: quum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur: quum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt, sine ratione animi elationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: voluptas dicitur etiam in animo: non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (but v. *no.* 2): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Ciu. 5, 14: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maxime gaudio, id. Fam. 9, 14: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 *sq.*: tuis literis perlectis exstitit gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16: incredibili gaudio sum elatus, ib. 10, 12: gaudium, cristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *express their joy*, Tac. H. 2, 53: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: nimio gaudio paene perieram, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: gaudio ero bibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7. With *gen. object*: gaudium periculosi saltus evaserati, Liv. 42, 55. *Plur.*: me tantis titicistis gaudiis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 105: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.*: o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 41: in tecto cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30: hunc scio mea solide gaudiorum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 2.

2. Esp. *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; usually in *plur.*): debiti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2: gaudia gaudia, Lucr. 5, 832: communia, Cat. 4, 1192: Tib. 2, 5, 39: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 16: in *sing.*: S. Tarquinius postibulum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. 1, 58.

II. Meton.: *the object which produces joy*: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, i. e. conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 169.

2. Of things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia amoenum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: flos est gaudium arborum, ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2. (Hence It. *giaja*; Sp. *joya*; Fr. *joie*; also Sp. *gozo*.)

gaulus, i, *m.* = γαῦλος, *a bucket*: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32. **2.** genus navigii paene rotundum, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 10, 25. [a Phoen. word; Gr. γαυλός, a round merchant vessel, Herod. 3, 136.]

gaunăcārius, ii, *m.* [gaunacum] *a dresser of furs, furrier*: Inscr.

gaunăcum, i = καυνάκη, *a Persian or Babylonian fur, prepared from weasel or mouse skins*: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46, § 167 Müll.

gausāpa, ae, *f.* or **gausāpes**, is, *m.*, also **gausāpe**, is, and **gausāpum**, i, *n.* = γαυσάπης, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, *etc.*: *a garment* or *cover of frieze*: involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausapo purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. in Prisc. p. 759. *Plur.*: gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73 *fin.*: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta probe, Ov. A. A. 2, 300: lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapea, lodices purpureas et coloreas mesa, Aug. in Charis. p. 80.

II. Transf. *a shaggy beard*: tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausāpātus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] *covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze*: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53.

II. Transf. *covered over*: apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38.

gausāpīna, ae [id.], *f.* (*sc.* vestis), *a frieze coat*: Mart. 6, 59, 8 Petr. 21.

gausāpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of frieze* or *felt*: paenula, Mart. 14, 145 *in lemm.*

gausape, gausapes, and **gausapum**, v. gausapa.

gāvia, ae, *f.* [καύξ] *a bird*, perh. *the gull* or *sea-mew*, Larus, Linn. (sp. var.?): Plin. 10, 32, 48. ib. 74, 95.

gāvisus, a, um, *Part.* [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] *the royal treasure*, in Persia: regia, Nep. Dat. 5: gaza (sic Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, 3: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 3, 13. **2.** In gen.: *treasure, riches, wealth*: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. Manil. 23, 66: Liv. 45, 41: Suet. Aug. 41: Tac. A. 6, 37: Troia gaza, Virg. Aen. 1, 119. In *plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae proficiunt, Lucr. 2, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2.

gēhenna, ae, *f.* = γέεννα (a Hebrew word, the name of a valley near Jerusalem where children were burnt alive as offerings to Moloch; hence) *hell*: Vulg. Matth. 5, 22 *sq.*: Tert. Apol. 47: Prud. Cath. 6, 111: Aus. Ephem. in orat. 56. (Hence Fr. *gêne*.)

gēlasco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [gelo] *to turn to ice, to freeze*: vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

gēlāsīnus, i, *m.* [γελασῖνος, a laugher, from γελάω, to laugh] *a buffoon*: Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

gēlāstrus, i, *m.* = γελαστῖνος, *a dimple produced by smiling*: Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gelo] *a freezing, frost*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233.

gēlĭcīdium, ii, *n.* [gelu cado] *frost, κρυμός* (mostly *plur.*): si gelicidia erunt, quum oleum coges, Cato R. R. 65, 2: Col. 2, 8, 3: nocturna, *night frosts*, id. 11, 2, 6. In *sing.*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 2.

gēlĭdē, *adv.* *coldly, faintly, indolently*: quod res omnes timide gelideque administrat, Nep. A. P. 1, 2.

gēlĭdus, a, um (old *gen. fem. sing.* gelidai aquai, Lucr. 3, 693) *adj.* [gelu] *icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (stronger than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Liren eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: coelum est hiemo frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30: valles, Virg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. Aen. 8, 343: Haemus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, ib. 2, 21, 6: saxum, Lucr. 3, 905: nox, Virg. G. 1, 287: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, *i. e. never kindled*, id. F. 2, 728: tyrannus (*i. e.* Boreas), id. M. 6, 711. Subst. gelida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *water cold as ice*: foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90. **II.** *icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (post.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, ib. 4, 247: vultus, ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg. Aen. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98: pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688. Meton.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 519: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: metus, Ov. H. 11, 82: formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

gēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]

I. Act.: *to cause to freeze, to congeal*: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12. *Pass.*: *to be frozen, to freeze*: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus, Col. 9, 6, 2: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3. **2.** Esp. fig.: *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror: *pass. to be frozen, chilled*: gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timeat pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. 6, 95: gelatis vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Lucan. 7, 339: gelati orbes (*i. e.* oculi emortui), id. 6, 541. **II.** Neutr. *to freeze*: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatique, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Persecs, *to be petrified*, Lucan. 9, 681. *Impers.*: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

gēlŏtŏphўē, ēs, *f.* = γελωτοφυή, *a plant, called also* batrachion (prob. the same as the next): App. Herb. 8.

gēlŏtŏphўllis, idis, *f.* = γελωτόφυλλις, *a plant that causes risibility*, supposed by some to be *hemp*, Cannabis sativa, Linn., the resin of which is still used in India for producing intoxication. Others consider it *a sort of crow-foot*, Ranunculus Philonotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

gēlu, ūs, *n.* (also masc. in the *nom. sing.* gelus, Cato R. R. 40, 4: *acc.* gelum, Cato in Non. 208, 5. Neut. in the *nom.* gelum, Lucr. 6, 878: *gen.* geli, id. 5, 206: *abl.* gelo, Varr. in Non. 492, 6) *ice, frost, cold*: nec ventus frandi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce 106: altitudo gelus, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317. **II.** Esp. *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (post.): pectora pigro stricta gelu, Lucan. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu secluque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. [Cf. Sans. *jala* "cold;" Gae. *kalt*; Eng. *cold*.]

gēmēbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *groaning, sighing*: Ov. M. 14, 188 (*al.* tremebundus).

gēmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus] *a vessel for holding oil* (rare): Col. 12, 52, 10. Also **gēmellārium**, ii, *n.*: Aug. in Psalm. 136 *med.*

gēmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus pario] *twin-bearing*: gemellipara dea (*i. q.* Latona), Ov. F. 5, 542: diva, id. M. 6, 315.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] *born with another and of the same mother, twin* (mostly poet.): fletat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, ib. 6, 121: partus, id. M. 6, 712. 2. Subst. **gemellus**, i, m. *a twin*: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est ambza gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316: cetera pecus gemelli fraternis animis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3. II. Transf.: *paired, double*: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. 3. *resembling or like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: unionos, id. 12, 49, 12. (Hence Sp. *mellizo*; Fr. *jumeau*.)

gĕmĭnātim, *adv. doubly*, acc. to Diomed. p. 402 P.

gĕmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [gemino] *a doubling*: et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10. in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12.

gĕmĭnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [geminus] *the difference between twins*: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, *i. e. mark*, Pac. in Non. 116, 18.

gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act. *to double*: favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: semi-vocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28. decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, *to repeat*, Ov. M. 10, 471. *Absol.*: geminabit (*x. pugnus or* pila gam) nisi cavea, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19. In *part. perf.*: tum sole geminato, quod Tulliano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21: litera, Quint. 1, 7, 29: victoria, Liv. 1, 25: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Virg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: honor, *augmented*, Plin. Pan. 92. Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, *i. e. feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514. 2. Transf. *to pair, join, or unite*: non ut serpentes avibus gemineatur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7: non acuta si geminant Corybantes aera, *strike together*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8. In *part. perf.*: propo geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24. II. Neutr.: *to exist or be double*: Lucr. 4, 452.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin*: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774: soror gemina germana, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 30: proles, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: Castor, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746: eo, Pollux, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147. Comically in the *Sup.*: Tb. Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? Tb. Ac geminissimus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 49. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. *plu. twins*: mater geminos interposuit consuetudine oculorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: Liv. 1, 6. Of beasts: (asina) raro gemino parit, Plin. 8, 43, 68. (II) Esp. *Gemini*, as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules): Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281. Called also geminum astrum, poet. Col. 10, 312. (III) *the testicles*: Sol. 27: Amm. 16, 7. III. Transf. *paired, double, two-fold, both, two*: geminae hinnulae hominem declarant, dissentionem et seditionem movere, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: ex una geminae mihi conficies nuptiae, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: tripodes geminos, Virg. Aen. 9, 264: quum quaererent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatum est (Numerius Quintius), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae flammi portae, Virg. Aen. 6, 894: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *both eyes*, ib. 6, 789: tempora, ib. 5, 416: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154: pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: alias (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, *double*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: gemini tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630: corpus Tritonis (half man, half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35. Poet.: gemina et mammosa, Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, *double-breasted, thick-set*, Lucr. 4, 1161. 2. *resembling, similar, like*, as twins: volo, mi frater, fratercule tuo credas: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitiae, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.*: illud vero geminum consilis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 98.

gĕmĭsco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [gemo] *to begin to sigh*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemītes, æ, m. *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* gemiti, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 11), m. [gemo] *a sighing, sigh, groan*: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore; gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Virg. Aen. 3, 39 ingentem tollere, ib. 11, 77 ingentem dare pectore ab imo, ib. 1, 485 In *plur.*: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1012 extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517. II. Poet. of inanimate subjects *a groaning, roaring, roar* insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, id. Aen. 2, 53. dat tellus gemitum, ib. 9, 709 dat gemitum moles, Sil. 1, 643. gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsatoque saxa audimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 555. In *plur.*: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, æ, *f. a bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant meunte vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Virg. G. 2, 335. II. *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem*: nego in Sicilia tota ullam gemmam aut margaritam fuisse, quin conquisierit, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, ib. 4, 27, 62. vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, ib. gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: non gemmis venale, id. Od. 2, 16, 7. vitrea, *a false gem*, Plin. 33, 6, 30. also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26. III. Meton.: *things made of precious stones*. (1) *a goblet*: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5, 4: ut gemma bibat, Virg. G. 2, 506: gemma ministrare, Sen. Provid. 3 *fin.*: in gemma ponere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572. (II) *a seal-ring, signet*: protinus impresso signat sua crimina gemma, ib. 9, 566 Plin. 37, 1, 2. 2. *a pearl* (post.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14. 3. *the eyes of the peacock's tail*: gemmis candem stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723. IV. Fig.: like *gem* in English, *ornament, beauty*: multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22. [From root GEN, "produce, cause to grow," whence *gen-ma*, shortened into *gem-ma*: v. Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 242, 1872.]

gemmārius, ii, m. [gemma] *a jeweller*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4202.

gemmasco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [gemmo] *to begin to bud*: Col. 5, 10, 12: Plin. 17, 15, 25.

gemmesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [gemma] *to become a gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

gemmĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones*: nitidis trullibus gemmosum rogatum, Cic. Vers. 4, 27, 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*: Juga, Ov. F. 2, 74. II. Transf.: *adorned with what resembles jewels*: pisticque pinnis gemmosum caudam explicat, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8: gemmosi pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13. 2. *flowering*: radix gemmosa tuberositatis, Plin. 26, 27, 13. 3. *glittering, sparkling*: Europes viridis et gemmosa, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: prata florida et gemmosa, ib. 5, 6: quae rumor alba gemmosa vehit penna, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma fero] *bearing or containing gems*: gemmiferi amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Plin. 37, 11, 76: mare (i. e. Erythraeum), Prop. 3, 4, 8: covena, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [gemma]. I. Neutr.: *to put forth buds, to bud* or *gem*: id fit antequam gemmare aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, lastas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155. In the *imperf. part.*: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32. in the *perf. part.*: mellus proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, id. Mart. 10, 2. II. Neutr.: *to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (only in the *imperf. part.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652. 2. Transf.: *to be adorned with what resembles jewels*: miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70. pinnae candae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8. (II) *to glitter, sparkle*: invitant herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319. memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11. 3. Act.: *to set* or *adorn with jewels*: only in the *part. perf.*: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati anuli, Liv. 1, 11: gemmata potoria, Plin. 37, 2, 6. paenula, Suet. Cal. 52.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *richly set with jewels*: gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162.

gemmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bud*: floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253. II. *a small gem*: alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpant, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. 2. Transf.: *the pupil of the eye*: App. Apol. 9.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to sigh, groan*: quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21: neque gementem neque plorantem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 47: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio allcujus, id. Pis. 11, 25. ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world*, Prop. 2, 6, 31. Of animals: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 298: gemuit nocte, Prop. 4, 3, 59: taurus ab imo, Virg. G. 3, 43: gemens rota, Virg. G. 3, 182. 2. Of animals: *to speak*: fetus cum hominibus gemere dicimus, Arnob. Nat. pueri. *fin.* II. Act.: *to deplore, bewail, bemoan*. With acc.: haec gemuntur boni, speratum imperium, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: tales voces, Val. Fl. 3, 7: [illos] Hier Ligus, Mar. Od. 4, 14, 51: [Caesar] tristissimum funus, Tac. A. 3, 5: [Caesar] multis ignominiam, Virg. G. 3, 9.

pass.: atque hic status est, qui tum vero animum gemitur neque vitio cuiquam subvenitur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. With *inf.* (post.): pascis caprum gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4: qui alterum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 5: milphium contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7.

gēmŏnĭæ scalæ, or (more freq.), absol. **gemoniæ**, ārum, *f. plu. steps on the Capitoline Hill, near the Mamertine prison, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber:* nemo pontificum non et in Gemonias abjectus unoquoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: id. Vit. 17: id. Tib. 53: Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 3, 9: id. H. 3, 74: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3: gradus Gemitorii, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: cf. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma, p. 783.

gĕmĭbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *moaning, complaining:* bubones ominum gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349.

gemmura, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small swelling between the toes:* morbus, quem gemmuram appellavere priscl, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5.

gĕna, ae, *f. a cheek:* and more freq.

gĕnæ, ārum, *f. plu. the cheeks:* genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. *presses the cheek close to his knees*, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 29: Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 37. *Plur.:* genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae lenitaque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum cilugines, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34: ora genasque lacrimis humectent, Lucr. 1, 919: pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8: pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: erasae, Prop. 4, 8, 26: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8. ‖ Transf.: in Manius for palpebra, *an eyelid, the eyelids:* genas Manius palpebras putat, quum dicit hoc versu. pandite, sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, Fest. s. v. 2. *the eyes* (poet.). exustaeque tuae mox, Polyphneme, genae, Prop. 3, 12, 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4, 5, 16 Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66. [Sans. *hanu*, "the jaw;" Gr. γένυς, γνάθος; Germ. *kinn*; Eng. *chin*. Consequently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganascia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gĕnĕălŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = γενεαλογία, *a genealogy:* majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22.

gĕnĕălŏgus, i, *m.* = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist:* qui (dii) a genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

gĕner, ĕri (old *dat. plur.* generibus, Att. in Non. 487, 29), *m.* [root GEN v. gigno] *a daughter's husband, son-in-law:* cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: mei viri gener, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 87: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laeli, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom:* Hor. Epod. 6, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 344: gnati et nurus appellatione sponsa quoque ut genitus continetur, Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 6. Transf.: *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, *the progener:* Tac. A. 5, 6: 6, 8: generi appellatione et nepotis et pronepotis tam ex filio quam ex filia cognatorum, caeterarumque meritos contineri manifestum est, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 136. (II) *a sister's husband*, *brother-in-law:* Just. 18, 4: Nep. Paus. 1. Contrariy, *a daughter's paramour:* Vilius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. S. 1, 2, 64. (Hence Sp. yerno; Fr. gendre.)

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gigno]. I. Act.: capable of generating, *generative*, creating: vis generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Trin. 2, 49, 45. ‖ Pass.: *that may be generated* or *produced:* opus generabile, Mandl. 8, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] *pertaining to a kind* or *species*, *general* (rare): t

varias voluerunt ut, in medium quaestus, extendunt mentes generalis corpore incensa, *of their species*, Lucr. 1, 592: quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quale et de vi et de genere cujusdi controversia est, *constitutio generalis* vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10. ‖ *relating to all, general, universal* (opp. singuli and specialis): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, id. Off. 1, 27, 96: quum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 40.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis] *generality:* Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21· Mart. Cap. 4, 100.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv. in general, generally:* tempus est id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, Quint. 5, 10, 42 *sq.*

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus] *by kinds, species, classes,* or *nations:* ut cupide generatim secla propagent, Lucr. 1, 21: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: aut publice civitates istos honores habent; aut generatim homines, ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, ib. 2, 55, 137: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt partibusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomannos, Triboccos, *by nations*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, ib. 7, 19: id. B. C. 2, 21: generatim exponere argumenta, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 47: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percensaam deos, Liv. 5, 52: proprios generatim discite cultus agricolae, Virg. G. 2, 35. ‖ *generally, in general* (opp. to *specially, in particular*): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6.

gĕnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [genero] *a begetting, generating, generation:* piscium, Plin. 9, 50 74. In plur.: id. 20, 13, 51.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Tim. 11: Acragas magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 704.

gĕnĕrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [generator] *relating to generation:* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

gĕnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [genero] *she that generates* or *brings forth:* (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium pertecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [genus] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create;* in *pass. to spring* or *descend from:* hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha ferbur, Virg. Aen. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura quanta, ib. 1, 29, 103: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Troës sint generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: Troja generitus Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 62: undae (antiqui vocabant) quos natos et ortus generarent, Plin. 8, 34, 50, § 172: quales portentum nec Juboa tellus generat, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15: terrain tenuis priusquam chaonidis generare coepisse, Just. 2, 6 *fin.*: alium ex alio

genitumque ostia, proles, Virg. G. 1, 65 semina, unde natae omnia orta, generata, congrua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: terra generandis eisdemque semina innumerabilia fecundior, Quint. 10, 3, 2: e grumine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, Gell. 5, 6: generandi gloria mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendaque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1. *Absol.:* astra generare coepit, Plin. 2, 44, 69, § 172. ‖ Fig.: cetera fortitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3 verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5 2.

2. Esp. of intellectual productions: *to bring forth, produce:* quae (astates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, id. 1, 1, 36: quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12. similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114.

gĕnĕrōsē, *adv. nobly:* generosius perire quaerens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.

gĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus] *nobility, excellence, goodness:* in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, *noble breed* or *race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75: caprarum, ib. 50, 76· taurorum, ib. 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8: Col. Arb. 1, 3.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus] *of good* or *noble birth, noble, eminent:* generosa ac nobilis virgo, *ipp.* mulier ignota, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49: videbat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum Sall. J. 85: nominibus generosus avitis Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeonia generose domo, Virg. Aen. 10, 141: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29.

2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: *of a good* or *noble species, superior, excellent:* sues generosae, *of a good stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95: pecus, Virg. G. 3, 75· equus, Cuit. 5, 11, 4: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24· testa (*i. e.* concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 11: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4 flos, Ov. F. 5, 211: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Virg. Aen. 10, 174. ‖ Fig.: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous* · quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potento (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61: quaedam generosa virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: eneral generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (as a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.

gĕnĕsis, is, *f.* = γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation:* in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, *Pandoras genesin* appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4. ‖ Transf. *the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth:* Juv. 6, 579: Suet. Vesp. 14.

genesta, ae, v. genista.

gĕnĕthlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = γενεθλιακός, *pertaining to one's natal hour*, or *nativity, genethliacal:* ratio, *the art of calculating nativities*, Amm. 21, 1, 16. ‖ Subst.: **genethliacus**, i, *m.* *a calculator of nativities:* Gell. 14, 1. **genethliaca**, ae, *f. the art of calculating nativities:* Mart. Cap. 3, 99. **genethliacon**, i, *n.* = γενεθλιακόν, *a birth-day poem:* the title of a poem by Statius: Stat. S. 2, 7.

gĕnĕthlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. γενεθλιακός] *of nativities or the art of calculating nativities, or casting horoscopes*: Plin. 2, 6, 5.

gĕnĕtĭcē, (Gen. fem. genetices) Isid. *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother*: Acneadum genetrix, i. e. Venus, ancestress of the Romans; Lucr. 1, 1. pro sede Veneris genetricis, i. e. of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 61: ma magna deum genetrix his detinet oris, i. e. *Cybele* (also called Magna Mater), Virg. Aen. 2, 788: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta est mihi, Ib. 9, 284: nec ferro ut demens genetrix occidit Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam in vicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32. ‖ Fig. (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix, Lucr. 2, 600: patria o mea genetrix! patria o mea genetrix! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city*, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Aegyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 8: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [genius] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, nuptial*: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Cla. 5, 14: torus, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: Liv. 30, 12 pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125: bella, *at a wedding*, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive*, Plin. 18, 24, 54, *fin.*: in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

2. Subst. **gĕnĭāle**, is, *n.* plu. *the marriage-bed, marriage*: genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144. ‖ *pertaining to enjoyment, genial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial*: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66 hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302 uva, Ov. M. 4, 14 seria, Ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9 litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 52: Musa, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, i. e. *Ceres and Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 12, 618: vultus, *friendly*, App. M. 11, p. 263.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genialis] *joviality, festivity*: mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv. jovially, merrily, genially*: festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95: App. M. 10, p. 246.

gĕnĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [Genius] *one who makes images of genii*: Inscr.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *jovial, joyous, cheerful* (for genialis). fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10.

gĕnĭcŭlātim, *adv. by knots*: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

gĕnĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus] *a kneeling*: Tert. ad Scap. 4.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] *with bended knee*. So subst. Geniculatus, i, *m. the Kneeler*, a constellation: Vitr. 9, 6 *med.* ‖ Transf. in gen. *bent, curved*: meatus Tigridis, Amm. 18, 9. ‖ *having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated*: calamus, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64: herba tetidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93.

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *knotty* (for geniculatus): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *a little knee, a knee*: pugna in geniculis alligare serpentem, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129, § 11: de geniculis edomare, Tert. Cor. mil. 3. ‖ Transf. *a knot* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant: Plin. 26, 11, 72. (Hence It. *ginocchio*; Sp. *hinojo*; Fr. *genou*.)

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *in architect. an angular bend in water pipes*: a lead: Vitr. 8, 7.

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [Gen., root of gigno, *to beget*] *a child, grandson*: virile, Varro, Ling. Lat. 10, 70. In gen.: Hyperionis, *son of Titan*, Ov. M. 4, 192: Iovis, *Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 715: (Ceres) genetrix, Proserpina, Ov. M. 5, 503: Ilia, *mother of Romulus*, Ov. F. 3, 11: Ilia, *daughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 29: Ilia, *granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 45: Ilia, *great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 47: Ilia, *great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 49: Ilia, *great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 51: Ilia, *great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 53: Ilia, *great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 55: Ilia, *great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 57: Ilia, *great-great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. F. 3, 59: Ilia, *great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Ilia*, Ov. 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[illegible] si non amor nostri at certe odium [illegible] Tac. *G.* 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 17, *fin.*

6. *In the fathers, gentes, like* ἔθνη, *spp. to Jews and Christians: pagans, heathens, gentiles*: Lact. 2, 13, *fin.* 7. (*Of beasts: a race, herd, breed, swarm*: intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in quem *statum* summitiere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Virg. *G.* 3, 73: atque huat pecudes gens haec (*i. e.* vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711. 8. Meton.: *a region, country* (rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataconiam teneret: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. *Dat.* 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4. 9. Esp. as a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an *adv.* for the sake of emphasis: *in the world, on earth*: ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde hasce gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? ib. 11: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, id. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44.

gentiāna, ae, *f. the herb gentian*, Gentiana lutea, Linn. (*so called after the* Illyrian king, Gentius): Plin. 25, 7, 34.

gentīlicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *pertaining to a particular clan* (gens): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: gentilicia (nota), *opp.* publica, id. 6, 20: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Seranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8. ‖ *pertaining to a nation, national*: vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9.

gentīlis, e, *adj.* [gens] *of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race*; and subst. *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name*. Subst.: gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: tuus gentilis, Brute, M. Pennus, id. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Tim. 11: tuus paene gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 77, 190: jestingly, fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (*i. e.* Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus (*sc.* to the lax XII. Tab. respecting the insane), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8. Adj.: nomen, Suet. Ner. 42: stemma, ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. Ner. 50: copia, *out of a single* gens, id. Vit. 1: odia, *family enmity*, Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68. ‖ Transf.: of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26. ‖ 2. In a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people or nation, national*: and subst. *a fellow-countryman*: multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum habuit, Tac. A. 11, 1, *fin.*: solum, ib. 3, 59: imperium, ib. 6, 32: religio, ib. 12, 34: veritas, ib. 12, 14: utilitas, ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223: metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 3, 297. Poet. of plants: non gentilia poma, *i. e. foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41. Subst.: Gell. 17, 17. 3. Esp. gentiles, *foreigners* (opp. to Romans): nulli gentilium provincialis femina copulatur, Cod. Theod. 3, 14, 1: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7.

4. *heathen, pagan, gentile* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): and subst. *a heathen, a pagan*: vulgus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 464: nugae, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium literarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30. *Sup.*: Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.

gentīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] *the relationship of those who belong to the same* gens: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, ib. 1, 39, 176: Plin. Pan. 37. ‖ Meton.: *relatives bearing the same name, kin*: omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. in Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 24. In *plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39. 2. Of plants: *bearing the same name*: Plin. 23, 7, 65.

3. *heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas (*opp.* Dei religionem), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.* And meton.: *the heathens, pagans*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1086: Tert. Virg. vel. 2.

gentīlĭter, *adv. after the manner or language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11. ‖ *heathenishly*: Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4.

gentilitius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (also masc.: *nom. sing.* genus, Lucil. in Non. 207, 28. And in the neutr. *nom.* and *acc. sing.* genus, Cic. Arat. 45: *plur.* gĕnus, as a dissyllable, Virg. Aen. 5, 412: *gen. plur.* genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6, dub.: *dat. plur.* genubus, Sen. Hippol. 667) *the knee*: genu ad quemque lecero, ad terram dabo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250. genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, *be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: genua advolvi, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*: ib. 6, 49: for which, genibus se advolvere or advolvi, Liv. 8, 27 *fin.*: Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Liv. 1, 9: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, *i. e. kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28. ‖ Transf. of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) excuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42. [Sans. *jánu*: Gr. γόνυ: Eng. *knee*.]

gĕnŭālia, ium, *n. plur.* [genu] *garters*: Ov. M. 10, 593.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *innate, native, natural* (rare): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2: pietas, Ulp. Dig. 41, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230. ‖ Transf. *genuine*: comoedia. Plaut. Gell. 3, 3.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [genae, which originally meant *jaw*] *pertaining to the jaw*: dentes, *jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: Plin. 11, 37, 63: genuini dentes, quod a gena dependent, Fest. s. v.: *subst.*: genuini, orum, m. *plur.*: Virg. Cat. 5, 36: and *sing.* genuinus, i, m.: Juv. 5, 69. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to criticise*, Suet. Rhet. 1, 115.

gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *birth, descent, origin*: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: C. Laelius, quum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, *At hercule*, inquit, *tu tuis dignus*, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2. 2. Esp. *birth*, for *high* or *noble birth*: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, ib. 3, 14: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. Od. 1, 14, 13: cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. Aen. 5, 621. ‖ Meton.: *race, stock*: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Virg. Aen. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6. In *plur.*: summis gnati generibus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 20. 3. *a descendant, offspring, child*; and collect. *descendants, posterity, race, family* (poet.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hymen, i. e. *her son*, Cat. 61, 2: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27: genus Jovis, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 4, 609: genus Adrasti, i. e. *Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, id. F. 6, 433: nepotum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 4: Tantali genus, ib. 2, 18, 37: ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, i. e. *Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Caesar*, id. S. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis auctor, i. e *the Romans*, id. Od. 1, 2, 35.

3. Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, *or* possessing some common quality *or* qualities: *a race class, sort, species, kind*. Of men: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, *of the human race*, Cic. Am. 5, 20: o deorum qui quid in coelo regit terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2: virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Ubii, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, ib. 7, 42: so of *nations, peoples, tribes*: implacidum genus (Genauni), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: genus durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id. 17, 44: Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47. est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. Am. 17, 62: genus alitum tyrannorum, id. Rep. 1, 44: judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium ejus generis poëtarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15. In *plur.*: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, id. B. C. 2, 36: duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt, Cic. Sest. 45, 96. (ii) Of other animals: genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn. Ann. 1, 98: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 163: piscium, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1410: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17: animantum propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr. 1, 196. In *plur.*: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel dicarum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21. (iii) Of things: genus ullum materiai, Lucr. 2, 304: quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quaeque genere pu-

tinenat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: sibi genus, ib. 4, 1: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: dulce orationis genus, id. Or. 13, 42: genus hoc erat pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: dicendi, id. Off. 1, 1, 3. In *plur.*: Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with neut. pron. and adj. instead of the *gen.*: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, id. Att. 13, 12: Lucr. 6, 918 *etc.* 4. In a still more general sign. = res, aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in everything*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. *Adverb.*: in genus, *in general, generally*: sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 *fin.* 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them) *a general term, logical genus*: genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut *animal*: *pars* est, quae subest generi, ut *equus*. Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam *homo* animalis *pars* est, Thelxni aut Titani genus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 22, 32: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, id. Or. 4, 16

6. In gramm.: *gender*: transversi sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut *albus, albi, albo*: directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut *albus, alba, album*. Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur *casus*, directorum *genera*: utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165, § 22: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5, 16.

gĕnus, ūs, *the knee*: v. genu.

gēōdes, is, *m.* = γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *a precious stone*, apparently a kind of quartz. Plin. 36, 19, 32.

gēōgraphia, ae, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *geography*: de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

gēōgraphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωγραφικός, *geographical*: stili, Amm. 23, 6 perplexitas, id. 31, 2.

gēōmetres, ae (also **gēōmetra**, ae: **gēōmĕter**, tri, Sen. Ep. 88. *al.* geometres: gĕōmētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv. 3, 76), *m.* = γεωμέτρης, *a geometer, a mathematician*: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: Juv. 3, 76: *dat.* geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: *acc.* geometren, id. 1, 10, 4: *plur.* geometrae, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33: *dat.* geometris, Quint. 1, 10, 18: *acc.* geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

gēōmetria, ae, *f.* = γεωμετρία, *geometry*: in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: Quint. 1, 10, 34 *sq.*

gēōmetrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = γεωμετρική, *geometry*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

gēōmetrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical*: geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117. **II.** Subst. **geometricus**, i, *m. a geometer, geometrician*: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40. **2.** **geometrica**, orum, *n. plur. geometry*: geometrica discere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

gēōrgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic*: carmen, *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. 7, 5, 10. *Absol.* **georgica**, orum, *n. plur.*: Virgilius hunc Ennii versum ponitus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5. And in a Greek form of *gen.*: in primo Georgicon, id. 13, 20.

gērānĭon or **-um**, ii, *n.* = γεράνιον, a group of plants, of which Pliny mentions three: 1. "Myrrhis," prob. Myrrhis odorata. **2.** "Follis candid." = Erodium malacoides, Willd. **3.** "Anemones fol." = Geranium tuberosum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

gērānītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γερανῖτις, *a precious stone, now unknown*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

gerdĭus, ii, *m.* = γέρδιος, *a weaver*: Lucil. in Non. 118, 10: Firmic. 8, 25 *med.*

gĕrens, entis, *Part.* [gero]. **II.** Adj.: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): rei male gerentes, Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

germānē, *adv. like a brother, sincerely*: germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.

germānĭcĭānus, a, um [Germania] *adj. stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8: Eutr. 7, 11. Also *absol.* Germaniciani, orum, *m. plur.*: Suet. Tib. 25.

germānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the Germans, Germanic, German*: saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28: sermo, Suet. Cal. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22: Calendae, *i. e. the 1st of September* (named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day), Mart. 9, 2, 4: Suet. Cal. 15 persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children*, Mart. 14, 176. **II.** Subst.: germanicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*: Juv. 6, 205.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [germanus] *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: subiturum vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius, as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8 nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood*, App. M. 2, p. 115. **II.** Transf.: *the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city*: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56. **2.** Of things: *union, resemblance, similarity*: unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly*: germanitus, fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14: Aug. Ep. 120, 14.

germānus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN, prob. through germen, q. v.] *an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 41: frater, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, id. Mil. 27, 73: bimembres (*i. e.* Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240. Poet. as an appellation of intimate friends: soror, of a nurse, Enn. Ann. 1, 46: also *absol.* germana, ib. 52. **2.** Subst. germanus, i, *m.*, and germana, ae, *f. full brother, full sister*: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 412: germanae justa dat ante suae, Ov. F. 3, 560. Poet. of animals: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. In a pun on the word Germanus, *a German*: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: *Germanum Cimber occidit*, Quint. 6, 3 29. In *plur.*: Vell. 2, 67 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *pertaining to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (rare): nulli tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 28: causa (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.* **2.** *genuine, real, actual, true*: illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: scio me animum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissimae sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 38: haec germana tussis est, Cic. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 9. *Sup.*: germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132. (Hence Sp. *hermano.*)

germen, ĭnis, *n.* *sprig, offshoot*: huc allena ex arbore germen incidunt, Virg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo saber, Plin. 16, 25, 41. In *plur.*: inque novos soles audent se germina tuta credere, Virg. G. 2, 332. **2.** Transf.: *an embryo or foetus*: impiaeque uterum generoso germine, Ov. M. 9, 280: celsa Tonantis germina, *i. e. daughter*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 *fin.*: and of *puppies, whelps*, Nemes. Cyneg. 155. (ii) of other things: rubri germina cera inaris, *sprigs of coral*, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 14: frontis, *i. e. a horn*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129. **II.** Fig.: *a germ*: Lucr. 4, 1079: germen ab aethere trahere, Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1. [*Ger-men* derived by Bopp and others from GEN root of *gigno*: from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-anus* abortened into *germanus*.]

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino] *a sprouting forth, budding, germination*: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: surculi, Plin. 17, 14, 24. In *plur.*: id. 7, 2, 2. **II.** Meton. *a sprout, shoot*: accumulatis germinatio terra, donec robur planta capiat, id. 17, 17, 28.

germĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprouting forth, putting forth, germination*: oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, auctor est Marcus Varro, Plin. 15, 8, 8: serotinque quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41 *fin.*

germĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [germen]. **I.** Neutr.: *to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate*: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42: id. 13, 24, 46. **II.** Act.: *to put forth*: pennas, id. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum id. 7, 6, 5.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* *to wear, carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.). vestem ferinam qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1419: vestem, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum laeva gerebat, ib. 4, 782: galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: vincla, ib. 4, 681: Vulcanum (*i. e.* ignem) in cornu conclusum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77. (ii) of parts of the body: *to have*: (poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 315: qua modo brachia gessit, crura gerit, Ov. M. 5, 455: Cose cornua matres gessernnt, *i. e. were turned into cows*, ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1144: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 777: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines gerens, ib. 2, 278: capella gerat distentum uber, Hor. S. 2, 1, 110. So of childbearing: gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62. (iii) Of immaterial subjects: terram multosque lacus multasque lacunas in gremio gerens et

...ignes diruptaque nocte, Lucr. 6, 180: ...Quemve propter gesti timuit, Virg. G. 2, 132. — *to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare)*: frumenta quæque usui parata in proximi municipiis gerunt, *Liv.* 28, 19; Id. 37, 5. — *Absol.*: si non habebis unde ferigas, gesto fasciculos lenior, Cato R. R. 151, 4: Liv. 7, 6. — *Proverb.*: non pluris refert, quæsa si imbuas in cribrum aqua, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. — **2.** *to bear, bring forth, produce*: quæ (terra) quod gerit fruges, *Cæs.* (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 64: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores quas ardua gessmat Ossa, Id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Virg. G. 2, 70: messis aristas, silva gerit frondes, Ov. M. 11, 613. — II. Fig.: *to bear, have, entertain, cherish*: fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107: animum invictum adversum divitias, Ib. 43: animum super fortunam, Ib. 64: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, Ib. 1, 34, 124: mores, quos ante gerebant, nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2: plumbea ira gerere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 18: veteres inimicitias cum Cæsare, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3: inimicitias hominum more, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A.: de amicitia gerenda præclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: præcipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, Id. 8, 24: utrique imperii capiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.* — *Absol.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72. — **2.** Esp. with *pron. reflect.*, and with an *adv.* or *abl.*: *to bear, deport, behave*, or *conduct oneself to art*: in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Cæsarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: ut, quanto superiores summus, tanto nos geramus summissius, Id. Off. 1, 26, 90: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10. se valde honeste, Cic Att. 6, 1. se perdite, Ib. 9, 2, A. se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 26: nunc ita nos gerimus, Id. Att. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11. — (II) So with *acc.* of person: *to conduct oneself as any one, to play the part of*: (cf. ago, no. VIII.): nec herodem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 44: in civem patremque gerus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: ædilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen Troad. 724. — (III) the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined: interim Romanæ gandium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut sequo et exercitum nunc majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55: meque vicissim in omnibus rebus juxta gerum, Ib. 85. — **3.** With *pras* and *pron. reflect.*, and *acc.* (for *præs se ferre*): *to show, exhibit, manifest*: affectionis ratio perspicuum spiet præ se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30: præ se quandam gerere utilitatem, Ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et arrectum præ se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.* — **4.** Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: *to sustain & charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*; and, in the pass. *to take place, be done*: imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt quod hi sustinent, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 78, § 77: omnia nostra, quæ gerit Romanus, ita gerito, recto, gubernato, ut mihi a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 8: gerere et administrare res publicas, Id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: magistratum, Id. Sull. 27, 75: principatum, Id. Verr. 2, 55, 136: consulatum, Id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: imperium, Nepos. Hann. 12, 2, 6: multi enim res domi quam foris et publicum patris procul. Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: magnas res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris belli domique gerebantur, *great deeds were done*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Id. de Sen. 6, 15: res gestas audire et legere, *public events or occurrences*, Id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interficit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit, et sua re gesta lætatur, *in their deed*, Id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, Ib. 2, 32: hæc dum Romæ geruntur, Id. Quint. 6, 28: susceptum negotium gerere, Id. Fam. 13, 5: quid negotii geritur? Id. Quint. 13, 42: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedæmonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Id. Rep 1, 16: pacem an bellum gerens, Sall. J. 46 *fin.*: bella multa felicissime gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, Id. Sest. 2, 4: Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43: gladiis geri res coepta est, Id. 28, 2: ubi res ferro geratur, Id. 10, 39. — *Absol.*: quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestæ nullæ inveniretur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102: sive casui ab Romanis forent Bastarnæ, sive prospere gessissent, Liv. 40, 58 *fin.* — **5.** Gerere morem alicui, *to comply with, obey, gratify, humour*: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *complied with my wishes*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 87: sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: geram tibi morem et ea quæ vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: without *dat.*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 36. — In *pass.*: ut utique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16: mos gerundus est Thaidi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 6. — **6.** Of time: *to pass, spend*: ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta ætatem gereret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pubertatis ac primæ adolescentiæ tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63: annum gerens ætatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.

gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [gero] *a carrier, porter*: ite, ite hac, simul hoc damnigeruli, foras gerones, bonorum hamaxagogæ, *that carry off, ravishers*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

gerontĭca, æ, *f.* = γεροντικὴ, *the plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, vel S. Jacobœa, Linn. App. Herb. 75.

gerontŏcŏmium, ii, *n.* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *a hospital* or *almshouse for poor old people*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19.

gerræ, arum, *f. plu.* = γέρρα, *wicker-work*, hence, *trifles, stuff, nonsense*: Fest. *s. v.*: tuæ blanditiæ mihi sunt, quod dici solet, gerræ germanæ atque edepol liræ liræ. Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. — As an interject.: gerræ! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, id. Trin. 3, 3, 31.

gerres, is, *m. an inferior salted seafish*, very likely *the shad*, a large kind of herring (Clupea, Linn.) found in the Mediterranean: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Mart. 12, 32, 15: "gerres *maribus*," Glos. Philox. Proverb.: addere garo gerrem, = *to pour water into one's wine*, Am. 5, 128.

gerro (old orthogr.: cerrones leves et inepti, Fest. *s. v.*), ōnis, *m.* [gerræ] *a trifler, idle fellow*: gerro, iners, fraus, helus, gapeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gĕrŭla, æ, *f.* [gero] *she that bears, carries*: Test. Anim. 19 *fin.*: Sol. 1 *fin.*: *a working bee*: Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

gĕrŭlĭgĭnĭpes, ĭdis, *m.* [gero fingo] *a helper, abettor*: fingiti, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 14.

gĕrŭlo, ōnis, *m.* = gerulus: App. M. 3 and *fin.* (dub.)

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [gero] *a bearer*: cortina pedum gerulis, Sol. 20.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier*: nec tibi ullum gerulum (argenti) quæsiverat alii, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 72: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: Suet. Cal. 40. — **2.** *one who does something, a doer*: gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ ποιῶν, Glos. Philox.: cf. gerulifigulus.

gĕrundĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] In gram. *a gerund*: Diom. p. 350 P.

gĕrundīvus modus, in Gram. *a gerund*: Serv. p. 1788 P.

gĕrŭsia, æ, *f.* = γηροκομεῖα, *a hospital or retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country*: Vitr. 4, 8: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

gessorĭtæ, ārum, *f. plu. a sort of beast*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 dub.

gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gesto] *portable*. Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *that which is carried or worn, a burden, load*: *ornaments, accoutrements*, etc.: clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. Aen. 3, 286: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Ib. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (sc. margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: asini gestamen, *a burden, load*, App. M. 7, p. 197. — In *plur.*: cognovi clipeum lævæ gestaminis nostræ, Ov. M. 15, 163: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, Ib. 1, 457: sua virgo dese gestamina reddit, *i. e. a necklace*, Val. Fl. 6, 671. — II. *that with* or *in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan*: segni equorum cura, quotiens per urbes incederet, lectikæ gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2: Agrippina gestamine sellæ Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair*, Ib. 14, 4: without *gen.*: in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, Ib. 11, 33. — III. *a carrying* or *conveyance*: lento gestamine villa aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] I. Act. *a bearing, carrying*: infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.* — II. Pass. *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *a riding, driving*, or *sailing for pleasure*: genera gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi, vel lectica, etiammum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15: Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33: id. Vesp 21. — **2.** Meton.: *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade*, etc.: gestationi in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ib. 2, 17.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer carrier*: delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. — II. *one who rides out to take the air*: Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet. Ner. 26: id. Vit. 16.

gestātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that bears* or *carries*: Val. Fl. 4, 605.

gestātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bearing, carrying*: adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

gestĭcŭlārius, æ, *f.* [gesticulus] *a female mime*: Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a mime*: Amm. 24, 4.

gestĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *pantomimic action, gesticulation*: nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254.

gestĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a posture master, mime*: Col. 1 præf. § 3.

gestĭcŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gesticulus] *to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate*: scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obscenium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet Dom. 8: jocularia carmina lascivaque modulata, quæ vulgo notissent, etiam gesticulatus est, *he acted in pantomime*, Id. Ner. 42. *Perf. part. pass.*: Sol. 27 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlus, i, *m.* dim. [gestus] *a mimic gesture, gesticulation*: digitorum, Tert. Apol. 29.

gestio, ōnis, f. [gero] a doing, performing (rare): in gestione negotii, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 58. ‖ a labouring, cutting; Ulp. Dig. 32, 3. 16, § 6.

gestito, āre, āvi, ātum (old *frequent.* of gestio), Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 49), v. n. [gesto] to use passionately gestures, to throw oneself about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful. With *abl.*: quorum alter lætitia gestitat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: voluptate nimia gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: immi lætitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Velitarni colono gestientes ...olis, Liv. 6, 36: cur non gestiret tellus equus comtrectatione, equus vaccas, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19. *Absol.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hæc (eloquentia) deducimus perterritos a timore, hæc gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148. tum gestit aper, quum sese Martia tigris abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634. quum lætitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12. 2. Fig. of rhetoric. *to enlarge at will, to digress*: quapropter historiæ nonnunquam uberius in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15. ‖ Meton., *to desire eagerly* or *passionately, to long for*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *absol.* With *inf.*: roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114 gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14 transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5, quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7. With *pass. infin.*: equidem illam moveri gestio, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 43 ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 30 With *abl.*: (cygnos) nunc curru in undas et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. G. 1, 387. *Absol.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Pl. Am 1, 1, 167 dudum scapulæ gestibant mihi, *were longing for the whip*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 49.

gestito, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [gesto] *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear* mea hæc (crepandia) herilis gestitavit filia, Pl. Cist 4, 2, 83: anulum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17 poma, bol. 45.

gesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [gero]. ‖ Act.: *to bear, to carry, to have*: quæ nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus gestasset læva taurorum tergora septem (i. e. scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19 gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63. coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69 ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567. neque jam livida gestat armis brachia, Hor Od 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83 quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24 post cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5 dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2: arma humeris, Liv. 27, 48: ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulæ gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62. *Absol.*: (elephantes) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *to go with young*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. ‖ Esp. in *pass.*: *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure*: nunc exercemur, nunc gestamur, nunc gestamen, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: gestatus Mitylenæ Regnum cessit equis, Just. 1, 11, 8. 2. Fig.: hinc non gestandum in sinu est *to be cleverly loved*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 79: tu quidem numen animum gestas; ecce quid acturus sis, *know thy mind*, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 62. ‖ *to carry about, bear, exhibit*: hominem qui gestaret, quique monstraret ceteris, Lucr. 1, 731: pestilentiam ejus hominum videbatur, qui verba quidem gestarent; sunt qui vitia gestarint, Sen. Ep. 122. ‖ Neutr.: *to be carried about, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air* (rare): gestanti, composito delatore ejus, inquit, Suet. Dom. 12: ne ad gestandum quidem unquam iter ingressus, id. Galb. 1.

gestor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tale-bearer, tattler*: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. ‖ *a manager, performer*: negotiorum, Senev. Dig. 49, 1, 24.

gestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gestus] *full of gestures or action*: manus argutæ admodum et gestuosæ, Gell. 1, 5: puelli incessus, App. M. 10, p. 251.

gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero].

gestus, ūs, m. [id.] *the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture*: gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 320: a forma removeatur omnis vitæ non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque cavetur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est captandus novus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 30: hoc quidem Zeno gestu confidebat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gustuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug. 7 In *plur.*: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. M. 6, 308.

2. Esp. *the artificial gesture of an actor* or *orator, gesticulation*: nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjecit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1. convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspicuendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 26 omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint 11, 3, 14 comicus magis quam oratorius, ib. 125. In *plur.*: histrionum nonnulli gestus inepti non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65. breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quæ (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quæ Græci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83. ‖ *a management, administration*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9.

gesum, i, v. gnesum.

gethyum, yi, *n.* = γήθυον, *a kind of onion*; acc. to some *the chive*, Allium schoenoprasum, Linn.; acc. to others *the shallot*, Allium ascalonicum, Linn.; perh. the former. Plin. 19, 6, 32. id. 19, 7, 35.

gēum, i, *n. the herb bennet, avens*, Geum urbanum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 21.

gibba, æ, *f. a hump on the back, haunch*: Suet. Dom. 23. ‖ Transf.: *a hump-like protuberance*: axes duo quernei curvantur mediocriter, ut prominere videantur in gibbas, Amm. 23, 4.

gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. crook-backed, haunch-backed, hump-backed*: (bovem) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: gallinæ, ib. 3, 9, 18 Clesippus fullo, gibber præterea et alio fœdus aspectu, Plin. 34, 3, 6: Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Mæcen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101 *ad fin.* ‖ Transf.: *protuberant*: cum capite gibbero, Varr. in Non. 452, 5. [Sans. *bubja*, gibbosus; Gr. κυφός, κύστις.]

gibber, ĕris, m. [gibber] = gibba, *a haunch* or *hump on the back*: Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat sucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350.

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hump* or *haunch-backed*: Orbil. in Suet. Grammm. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 3 (al. gibbosi). ‖ Fig.: sermones, *crooked, twisted*, Front. Eloqu. p. 231.

gibbōsus, a, um, v. gibberosus.

gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [cognate with gibber] *haunched, humped, gibbous*: calvaria ex interiore parte concava, exteriorem gibba, Cels. 8, 1. ‖ Subst. gibbus, i, m. = gibba, *a hump, hump-back*: Juv. 10, 209. (Hence It. gobbo; Fr. gobbe.)

gibbus, ūs, m. *protuberancy, a globe*: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31 Ov. Ibid. 2, 72.

gigas, antis, m. (acc. often gigantem, gigantes), *a giant* (see Diet. Biogr. 1, 867); Cic. Mat. 1, 252: Hu. 3, 378.

gigno, ĕre, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum (old form of the *pres.* gigo, ĕre: gennunt, Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.: genitur, Acut. ap. Cic Inv. 1, 42, 128: gignatur, Lucr. 3, 434 *inf.* genĕ, id. 3, 776: *gen. gerund.* gignendi, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1. *Part.* genuvit, Inscr. Ann. 7, 28. *Fragm. inf. pass.* gignier, Lucr. 1, 631), 3. v. a. *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce*; in pass. *to be born, to spring, arise, proceed*: sextus (Hercules) hic est Alcmenæ, quem Jupiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec incubuisse cassam interitus fuisse Troiæ Asturia gignat, Prop. 3, 4, 21 *fin.*: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20: ad majora quæsdam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente ei divinitate genuit, id. Tim. 8. In pass.: meri bellatores gignuntur, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 85: qui antecedente anno genitum quæ scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense genita, Plin 11, 37, 59 pollice genitus, Liv. 40, 9: de quo Remulusque ferox-que Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: (vacca) e terra genita, ib. 1, 625: dia genite et genitore deos, Virg. Aen. 9, 642: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116 quæ in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec id esset principium, quod gigneretur alunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 89. Poet. with *inf.*: omne potens animal læti genitamque nocere, Lucan. 6, 485. *Absol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hæc (mulieres), quæ gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.* ‖ Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta naturæ ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Am. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, ira trucos inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 46: alium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23. In pass.: quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannus gignitur et ille injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: Plato eos (*ideas*) gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or 3, 10: odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Am. 10, 35: in animorum permotionis gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8. [Root GAN: Sans. *jan*, to be born; Gr. γεν in γίγνομαι.]

gillo, ōnis, m. *a cooking-vessel, cooler for liquids*: Aphil. Lat. 7, p. 78, ed. Burm.: *Saucelage* gillo, Gloss. Philox.

gilvus (gilbus), a, um, *adj.* [cf. gelbus *yellow*] equi, Varr. in Prisc. 20, 2: Virg. G. 3, 83. [Sans. *jwal*, burn; Germ. *gelb*.]

gingidium, ii, *n.* = γιγγίδιον, *a certain Syrian plant*; acc. to some *the French carrot*, Daucus carota, Linn.; acc. to others *the* ... Plin. 20, 5, 16.

gingl... *laughter*: Non. 73, 9 (Ribb. *Trag. Rel.* p. 277).

gingīva, ae, *f.* *a gum*: inter dentium et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13: Plin. 20, 3, 8 *fin.*: Juv. 10, 200.

gingivĭlis, ae, *f. dim.* [gingiva] *a small gum* (rare): App. Apol. p. 277.

gingrātae, ārum, *f.* Fest. *s. v.*

gingrīna, ae, *f.* [gingrire] *a kind of small flute*: Isid. 3: Fest. *s. v.* gingrio.

gingrīre, anserum vocis proprium est, Fest. *s. v.*

gingrītus, ūs, *m.* [gingrire] *the cackling of geese*: Arn. 6, 205.

gingrum ϕωνὴ χηνός, Gloss. Phil.

gīnnus, i, *v.* hinnus.

gīt (also gith, gitt, and githi, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.) *indecl. n. a plant, called also* melanthion *and* melanospermon, *the devil-in-a-bush*, Nigella sativa, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71: id. 19, 8, 52: Cels. 2, 33: Col. 6, 34, 1.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber] *without hair, smooth*: corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 9, p. 168: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [same root as globo, *q. v.*] *without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crura glabra, Mart. 12, 38, 4. *Comp.*: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163. ‖ *Subst.* glaber, bri, *m. a young (beardless) slave, favourite slave*: Cat. 61, 143: Phaedr. 4, 5, 22: Sen. Ep. 47.

glabrārĭa, ae, *f.* [glaber] *she who loves smooth-skinned slaves*: Mart. 4, 28, 7.

glabrasco, *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow smooth, bare, or bald*: Col. 2, 19, 2.

glabrīta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *places where nothing grows*: Col. 2, 9, 9.

glabrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *smoothness of the skin, baldness*: calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

glabro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bald, to deprive of hair or bristles*: Col. 12, 55, 4.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *icy, frozen, full of ice*: hiems, Virg. Aen. 3, 285: frigus, Ov. M. 9, 582: polus, ib. 2, 173. regio, Col. 3, 1, 3. Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1: pontus, Lucan. 1, 18.

glăcĭes, ēi, *f. ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 964: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: Plin. 8, 28, 42 *fin.*: lubrica, Liv. 21, 36. In *plur.*: glacies, Virg. G. 4, 317: glaciem, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.* ‖ *Transf. hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 404.

glăcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies]. 1. *Act.*: *to make* or *turn into ice*: in *pass.*: *to freeze, congeal*: positus ut glaciet nives puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Plin. 8, 58, 97: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27. 2. *Transf. to render hard or solid*: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2. 3. *Fig.*: stupet anxius alto corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622. ‖ *Neutr.*: *to become hard, to harden*: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciat nisi accepta cera, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

glădĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [gladius] *pertaining to swords*: negociator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4247. *Subst.* gladiarius, ii, *m. a sword-cutler*: ib. *no.* 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: tam horrus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74. As a term of reproach: Graecorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (*i. e.* Antonii) futura sit? ib. 7, 6, 17: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7. 2. *Meton.*: in *plur.*: *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: (Nil. fluct. 64, 233): edere, Suet. Aug. 45: Tac. A. 2, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1: obl. abol.: gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, ib. 2, 19. ‖ *a sword-cutler*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrĭē, *adv. in the manner of gladiators*: quae gladiatorie, quae leonice facere, Lampr. Comm. 15.

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134: Caes. B. C. 3, 21: munus, Suet. Jaes. 10: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: locus, *a place for gladiatorial combats*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: gladiatoria Venus, *i. e.* clinopale, App. M. 2, p. 121. ‖ *Subst.* gladiatorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire or pay of gladiators*: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator] *a gladiatorial combat*; also *the profession of a gladiator* (rare): seddiuntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43. ut roquiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105.

glădĭŏlum, i, *v.* gladiolus.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius] *a small sword*. lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122. In *plur.*: heterocl.: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42. ‖ *a plant, the gladiolus or swordlily*: Plin. 24, 11, 58: id. 25, 11, 89.

glădĭum, i, *v.* gladius.

glădius, ii, *m.* (old form gladium, ii, *n.*: Lucil. in Non. 208, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 16), *a sword*: occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. B. C. 3, 93. destringere, id. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13. educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cic. Att. 4, 3: educere e vagina, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14 nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693. recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: condere, Quint. 8, praef. § 15. *Proverb.* suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, *I despatch him with his own weapon*, Ter. Ad 5, 8, 35 Cic. Caecin. 29, 82. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum tri tamen dicerat (Hortensius), *with very little trouble*, id. Att. 1, 16. ‖ *Meton. murder, death*: quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: Vell. 2, 3 gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, *i. e. the power of life and death*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8. 2. *a gladiatorial combat*: qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25. 3. gladius vomeris, *a ploughshare*: Plin. 18, 18, 48. 4. *the sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξιφίας), Xiphias Gladius, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1. id. 9, 15, 21. (Hence Fr. *glaive.*)

glaeba and its deriv. v. gleba, *etc.*

glandārius, a, um, *adj.* [glans] *producing acorns or mast*: silva, Cato R. R. 1, 7. Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans fero] *acorn-bearing* (rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 937 Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

glandŭlōnĭda, ae, *f.* [glandium] *a savoury, glandulous morsel*: glandionidam suillam (obsonari), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans] *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp. in pork: Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 44: id. Capt. 4, 4, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

glando, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *an acorn*: Avien. Perieg. 285.

glandŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [id.] (ill. *a little acorn*; hence) *the glands of the throat, tonsillae*: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae positae sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 2. Hence, 2. *swelled glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*: id. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. 3, 4. ‖ 3. *glandium, delicate glandulous bits of pork*: Mart. 3, 82, 21.

glandŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glandulae] *full of kernels, glandulous*: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

glanis, ĭdis, and **glanus**, i, *m.* = γλάνις and γλάνος, regarded by Cuvier as identical with the *silurus* of Pliny *etc.* Silurus Glanis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43 67: id. 32, 10, 45.

glans, glandis, *f.* [same as βάλανος] *the nut-like fruit of forest-trees*: *an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc.*: Plin. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*: Cic. Or. 9, 31: Virg. G. 1, 148: glandis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. ‖ *Transf.*: *an acorn-shaped ball* of lead or *clay* which was hurled at the enemy: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv. 38, 20: Virg. Aen. 7, 686. 2. *the nut* or *glans* of the penis: Cels. 7, 25. (Hence Sp. *lande*: cf. *biron* from glis.)

glārĕa, ae, *f. gravel*: eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Liv. 41, 27: Tib. 1, 7, 59.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea] *full of gravel, gravelly*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: glarcosa sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56. flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31.

glastum, i, *n. the herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 1, 2.

glaucēum, i, *n.* = γλαύκειον, *a plant*, usually called glaucion, *q. v.*: poet. Col. 10, 104.

glaucĕus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion] *of the plant glaucium*: Scrib. Comp. 22.

glaucicŏmans, antis, *adj.* [glaucus como] *with bluish-gray hair, bluish-gray*: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

glaucīna, orum, *n. plu.* = γλαύκινα *ointment of glaucium*: Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

glaucĭon, ii, *n.* = γλαύκιον, *the* (bluish) *plant Glaucium* or *horned poppy*, the foliage of which has a bluish gray bloom, Glaucium luteum, Linn.. Plin. 27, 10, 59: *plur.* Mart. 9, 27. 2. "Ceratitis," Plin. 20, 78 Glaucium corniculatum, Persoon.

glaucĭscus, i, *m.* = γλαυκίσκος, *a bluish-coloured fish now unknown*, but perh. the same as glaucus: Plin. 32, 10, 46

glaucĭto, 1. *v. n. to yelp*: glauciat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 60.

glaucōma, ātis, *n.* (also ae, *f.*: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70) = γλαύκωμα, *an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract*: Plin. 29, 6, 38. Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos obicere, *to throw dust into his eyes*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

glaucōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (γλαυκῶπις, *gray-eyed*, an epithet of Minerva) *an owl*: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87.

glaucus, a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *bluish gray*: undae, Lucr. 1, 720: amictus (Nymphae), Virg. Aen. 12, 885: sorores, *the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Virg. Aen. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182: equus, ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

glaucus, i, *m.* = γλαῦκος, *a bluish-coloured fish*, supposed by Cuvier to be the umber, Sciaena umbra, Linn.. Plin. 9, 16, 25.

glaux, cis, *f.* = γλαυξ, *a plant*, called also cugalacton, Astragalus Glaux, Linn.· Plin. 27, 9, 58.

glēba (glaeba), ae, *f. a lump of earth, a clod*: ingens, Lucr. 6, 553. glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Id. 1, 887: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: nec ulli gleba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11: prius quam in eo injecta gleba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57. ‖ *Meton.*: *land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebae, Virg. Aen. 1, 531. 2. Of other things: *a piece, lump, mass*: servi ac pleis glebae Caes. B. G. 7, 25: turis, Lucr. 3, 326

marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8: salis, id. 31, 7, 39: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50: lactis, a clot, Memes. Ecl. 3 fin. [Same as Eng. clod.] (Hence Sp. ghioua.)

glēbālis, e (glaeb.), a, adj. [glaeba]: *consisting of clods*: aggar, Amm. 23, 5.

‖ In law: *relating to lands*: collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 3.

glēbārius (glaeb.), a, um, adj. [id.] *relating to clods*. Subst.: *a ploughman*: e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes giebarii, qui facile proscindunt glebas, *clod-breakers*: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glēbātim (glaeb.), adv. *by clods*: agros glebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. pers. 23.

glēbātio (glaeb.), ōnis, f. [gleba] *a land-tax*: Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 12.

glēbōsus (glaeb.), a, um, adj. [id.] *full of clods*: App. M. 1, p. 103. terra glebosior, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

glēbula (glaeb.), ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small clod* or *lump of earth*: frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per triturum ferre terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23: Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.

‖ Meton.: *a little farm, small piece of land*. Juv. 14, 166 App. M. 9, p. 233. 2. Of other things: *a small piece, little lump*: myrrhae, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

glēbulentus (glaeb.), a, um, adj. [id.] *consisting of earth*: animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

glēchon, ōnis, m. = γλήχων, *pennyroyal*, pulegium, Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: App Herb. 92.

glēchōnītes, ae, m. = γληχωνίτης, *wine flavoured with pennyroyal*: Col. 12, 35.

glēsum (also glessum and glaesum), i, n. *amber*: Tac. G. 45 Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.

gleucinus, a, um, adj. = γλεύκινος, *of must, made from must*: oleum, Col. 12, 53 Plin. 15, 7, 7

glīnon, i, n. = γλίνος, *a kind of maple-tree*, Acer monspessulanus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26.

glīrārium, ii, n. [glis] *a place for keeping dormice*: Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, gliris, m. *the fat dormouse, dormouse*, Myoxus glis, Gmelin: Glis esculentus, Blumenb.: a delicacy with the Romans: Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Plin. 8, 57, 82: Mart. 13, 59: Apic. 8, 9. (Hence It. ghiro, Fl. loir; also Sp. and Fr. liron.)

gliscerae mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per institutionem epularum scilicet, Fest. *s. v.*

glisco, 3. n. v. [prob. akin to cresco, Fest. *s. v.*] *to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out*: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. 1, 475. suffusa veneno tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells*, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, *grows fat*, Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 19. ‖ Fig.: *to swell, grow, increase, spread*: spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro dux videt, i. e. *ardently long for*, Ib. 12, 639: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Horiens. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. Ib. 18: furor in dies, Lucr. 4, 1065: rabies, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. Asin. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2: mendicia, Tac. A. 6, 19: gloria et periculis, Ib. 13, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases*, Ib. 4, 27: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth*, Ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, Ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit, Sil. 4, 6. *Pass.*: ut magis invidia Lepido glisceretur, *may grow, increase*, Sempron. Asellio in Non. 481, 5.

glōbātim, adv. *in bands* or *troops*: Amm. 27, 9.

glōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [globus] *to make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical*: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2. ‖ Transf.: *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together*: si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78. coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 med.

glōbōsitas, ātis, f. [globosus] *roundity, sphericity*: terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

glōbōsus, a, um, adj. [globus] *round as a ball, spherical*: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant, Cic. Tim. 6. stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15 terra, id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Liv. 38, 29.

glōbŭlus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a little ball, globule* (rare). chrysocollae globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27. Fig. of style: *a rounding, rotundity*: melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glōbus, i, m. [akin to glomus] *a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe*: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (εἰς enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15. terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16 solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 473: quum coelum discemisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *fire-balls*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97 cordis, *post.* for cor, Lucr. 4, 118. 2. *a dumpling*. a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107. ‖ Fig. *a globular mass, ball, globe of* things collected together: flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame*, Virg G. 1, 473. sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238 nubium, Lucan. 4, 74: Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. 2. Esp. *a troop, crowd, body*, or *mass* of people, soldiers, *etc.*: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: emissi militum globi turbam dejecere, Tac. A. 14, 61. Ib. 4, 50: Sil. 7, 53: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* serra. si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, sarcastically, *from that noble clique*, Sall. J. 85: conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58: consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

glocidare et **gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, quum ovis incubiturae sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

glōcio, 4. *v. n. to cluck like a hen*: Col. 8, 5, 4.

glocītŏro, 1. *v. n. to cry like a stork*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābilis, e, adj. [glomero] *rounded, round* (rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *a rounding, a round body, ball*: lunae, Lucr. 5, 725. In *plur.*: nec retinentur inter se glomeramina quaeque, *the round atoms*, id. 2, 454: dilue praeteres glomeramina, *pills*, Serenus Sammon. 55.

glŏmĕrātē, adv. *in a condensed manner*: Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glŏmĕrātim, adv. *in heaps* or *crowds*: glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4.

glŏmĕrātio, ōnis, f [glomero]. Of horses: *a rounded, ambling pace, an amble*: Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

glŏmĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [glomus] *to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate*: lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, Ib. 1, 35: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22: atra favilla velut glomerataque corpus in unum densatur, Ov. M. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, Ib. 14, 213: glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 333. glomeratus pulvis, Lucan. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem devexere sub ensem insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos hoc, *to amble*, Virg. G. 3, 117 (cf. glomeratio). 2. Transf., *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together*: agmine cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerantur, Id. Aen. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, Ib. 2, 315. dum se glomerant retrogue residunt, Ib. 9, 539: legiones in testimonium glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Virg. Aen. 9, 680: plebs tristi murmure glomerator circa corpus regis (of bees), Plin. 11, 18, 20: ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, Virg. Aen. 6, 311: foedum tempestatem, id. G. 1, 323. ‖ Fig.: omnia fixa tunus glomerans determinat annus, revolving, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 19: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 124.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *like a ball, round* (rare): Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus, ĕris, n. [akin to globus] *a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.* (rare). lanae, Lucr. 1, 361: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.

glōria, ae, f. *glory, fame, renown*, Abstr.: illicine est ille Telamo, modo quem gloria ad coelum extulit? Cato ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154 est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, id. Arch. 11, 26: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Am. 7, 25: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11: sit in aeterna gloria Marius, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2. With *subj. gen.*: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. *ornament, pride*, Ov. A. A. 1, 290: Tib. 4, 1, 208. In *plur.*: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious deeds*, Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Pl. Trac. 4, 4, 36. With *gen. obj.*: nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est in aidiis et malitiis, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: gloria rei militaris, ib. 5, 29: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis gloria, id. Rep. 2, 20: imperii gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: dicendi gloria, id. Brut. 68, 239. ‖ Transf.: *thirst for glory, ambition*: *vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting*, Abstr.: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id. Fam. 7, 13: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: caecus amor sui et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, id. Od. 1, 18, 15. In *plur.*: perjuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit aut gloriarum pleniorem, quam illic est, *vain boastings*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 22. With *gen. obj.*: generandi mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205. lautae mensae, Lucan. 4, 376. [Root CLU (*clu-o*, Gr. κλύω) whence a noun *cluor* (like *honor*): from *cluor* came *cluoria*, like *uxurius* from *uxor*: *cluoria* contr. into *cloria*, *gloria*: Corssen, 40.]

glōriābundus, a, um, adj. [gloror] *glorying, exulting* (rare): Gell. 5, 5.

glōriātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a glorying, boasting, vaunting*: ex quo existitur gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignum esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28.

glōriātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrifĭcātio, ōnis, f. [glorificus] *glorification*: Eccl.

glōrifĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [glorificus] *to glorify*: deum, Tert. Mon. 12.

glōrifĭcus, a, um, adj. [gloria-facio] *glorious*: Col. Justin. 2, 6, 6.

[illegible] *glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself*: constr. with the *thing*, *acc. neut. pron.*, a *relat. clause*, the *abl.* *gen.* or *abl.* of *cause*. With *acc.* or *pass.* (*poetical*): *virtutem ejusdem laudare patrem gloriari quasi* Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 82: *id de me vos aliquid more vestrum gloriar*, ib. 23, 82: *in eum hanc gloriandam impetum fecit*, Liv. 27, 12: *beata vita gloriandi et prædicandi de præ se ferendi est*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: *est in aliqua vita prædicabile aliquid et gloriationem ac præ se ferendum*, ib. § 49. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *is nihil etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa adeptum?* Id. Pis. 1, 3: *omnes provincias se peragrasse*, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: *neque dissimulo me Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Cæsa. B. C. 1, 4*: *se tenebras effudisse patriciæ gloriatus est*, Quint. 2, 17, 21. With *relat. clause*: *gloriatus est experrectus somno Chesonius, quantum equidem sciam, dum ea meridiaret*, Suet. Cal. 58. With *abl.*: *nominibus veterum gloriantur*, Cic. Or. 50, 169: *quibus rebus gloriemur in vobis*, id. Lig. 7, 20: *quod sua victoria tam inscite gloriarentur*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: *ita etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive*, Quint. 3, 6, 93. With *de*: *de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris*, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: *de misera vita gloriari*, id. Fin. 2, 8, 26. With *in*: *non pudet phi losophum in eo gloriari*, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: *nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari*, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: *in virtute recte gloriamur*, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87. *Absol.*: *licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriæ pertinet*, id Off. 1, 22, 78: *in ipso mihi gloriari videbare*, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: *dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse*, Cæs. B. C 3, 45: *defendendi hanc causa non gloriandi loquor*, Cic. Coel. 19, 45 (Domitia) *haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura*, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*

glōriōsē, *adv.* *gloriously*: res magnas manu gerere, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8: triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. *Comp.*: quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27. *Sup.*: quod per ipsos conflci potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 4. ‖ *boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: *enarrare ea non gloriose*, id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: *mentiri*, id. Mil. 27, 72 *prolocui*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 4: *amicitiri*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 6.

glōriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned*: *in clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 37: *magnificum illud Homericumque hominibus gloriosum*, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: *in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa*, ib. 1, 26, 53: *consilia*, id. Att. 8, 12 *prin cipia*, Suet. Cal. 8: *gloriosissimæ victoriæ*, id. Tib. 52: *dies gloriosissimus*, Tac. H. 2, 27: *mihi gloriosum, to juvenem civitatem florere laudibus*, Cic Planc. 9, 24: *bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est*, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35. ‖ *vain-glorious, boasting, haughty, conceited, pretentious*: *ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis?* id. Flacc. 22, 51: *præpotens et gloriosa philosophia*, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: *quidnam jactantis et gloriosus*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: *pavo, gloriosum animal*, Plin. 10, 20, 22 *fin.*: *cum gloriosi animi, super for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1: *dolorine est de se ipsum prædicare, falsa præsertim, ut enim frivolum ostentatum insolensque militum gloriosum, in allusion to Plautus' play of that name*, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

glos, glōris, *f.* [γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα] *a husband's sister, sister-in-law*: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. ‖ Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for *fratris*, but without an example.

glōssa, æ, *f* = γλῶσσα, *an obsolete or foreign word*: Varro, L. L., 7, 2, 36: *glossæ nominantur verba peregrina*, Fest. s. v. p. 106: *glossæ sunt verba peregrina*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107: *glossæ sunt linguæ*, Isid. Orig. 1, 29: *glossæ sunt interpretationes linguæ alienæ*, Prud. Cath. 10, 160.

glossārium, ii, *n.* [glossa] *a vocabulary or dictionary of antiquated or foreign words*: *vos philosophi meri certis, ut M. Cato ait, mercuriis glossaria*; namque colligitis lucidis, res tetras et immes, Gell. 18, 9.

glossēma, ătis, *n.* = γλώσσημα, *an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation*: *circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia*, Quint. 1, 8, 19: *camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administrum*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 38, § 34. Hence Glossemata, orum, *n. plu.* *a name given to collections of such words with explanations*: Glossematorum scriptores, Fest. s. v. nancum.

glossēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γλωσσηματικός, *pertaining to obsolete or foreign words*: genus locutionum, Diom. p 434 P.

glossŏpetra, æ, *f* = γλωσσόπετρα, *a precious stone in shape resembling the human tongue*: Plin. 37, 10, 59. Sol. 37 *med.*

glottis, ĭdis, *f.* = γλωττίς, *a little bird*, not hitherto identified Plin. 10, 23, 33.

glūbo, *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to deprive of bark, to bark, peel*: salictum glubito artoque alligato, Cato R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2. In an obscene sense: (Lesbia) glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. ‖ Neutr.: *to cast off the shell or bark*: Cato R. R. 31, 2. [Same root as *globus*, and as *s-calpo*, *s-culpo*; γλάφω, γλύφω, σκολόπτω.]

glucidātum suave et jucundum. Græci enim γλυκὺν dulcem dicunt, Fest. s. v.

glūma, æ, *f.* [glubo] *a hull or husk*, esp of corn: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.*

gluo συστρέφω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. [same root as in glutio].

glus, ūtis, *f.* [same root as glutio] *glue*, usually gluten; Aus. Idyl. monos. per interr. 12, 10.

glut glut, a word intended to imitate the sound of liquids flowing through a narrow aperture: Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 ed. Burm.

glūten, ĭnis, *n.* (masc. acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, 75) and **glūtīnum**, i, *n.* [same root as glutio] *glue*: collectumque hæc ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg. G. 4, 40: Plin 16, 40, 79 glutinum ferunt Dædalum invenisse, Varr. in Charis. p. 67 glutinum, Cels. 5, 5: Plin. 11, 39, 94. ‖ Transf. *a connecting tie, band*: ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102. ‖ Fig. *cimaquium et necessitas ambæ sibi invicem individuo connexæ sunt glutino (al. glutinio)*, App. Trismeg. p. 100: glutino caritatis hærens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [glutino] *that which is glued together, a glued or pasted place in paper*: Plin 13, 12, 25.

glūtĭnārius, ii, *m.* [gluten] *a gluebolter*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4198.

glūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glutino] In medic. *a drawing together, closing* of wounds: vulneris, Cels. 7, 27.

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. *that glues or draws together*: virtus, App. Herb. 72.

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*: Cic. Att. 4, 4 b: Inscr. Orell. no. 2925.

glūtĭnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. *that glues or draws together*: Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 20.

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gluten] *glutty, glutinous*: Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [gluten] *to glue, glue together*; *charta*, Plin. 22, 23, 60: *fragmenta vitri ut ea ita, 1, 11.*

glūtĭnum, i, *v.* glutino.

glūtio (also **glutto**), īre, *v. n.* [gluto] *to gluttonize, play the glutton*: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17. ‖ Trans.: *lautam quæ, ut glutiret, ut ita dicam, vulvis in gluttoning*, Cels. 1, 3, 27.

glūtĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, *v. a.* [14] *full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious*: terra, Col. 1, præf. 3: *cæsi*, Cels. 2, 33. *Comp.*: *pix est liquidior ut mollis*, id. 5, 26, 20. *Sup.*: *terra*, Col. 3, 11, 10: resina, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

glūtīnum, i, *v.* gluten.

glūtio (also **glutto**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, *v. a.* *to swallow or gulp down*: *cruda*, Juv. 4, 28: *micularum minimum cum vino destillatum glutivi*, Front. Ep. 3, 4o ed. Mai. ‖ Transf. of sound, *to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing*: quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. 10, 12, 15 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: Christus clamans glutitum mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 267. [Root GLU; cf. Sanscr. "devourer;" whence Germ. *gula*, "collum" and Lat. *gula*; also by reduplic. Lat. *gur-gul-io.*] (Hence It. *inghiottire*; Fr. *engloutir.*)

glutio, *to cleave*: *v.* glocidare.

glŭtto (also **glutto**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *a glutton, gormandizer*: Is. Orig. 10, 114: Anth. Lat. 2, 405: Fest. s. v. ingluvies. (Hence It. *ghiottone*, Sp. *glotón*; Fr *glouton*; Eng. *glutton*).

glŭtus (also **gluttus**), a, um, *adj.* [from root GLU · v. glutio] *tenacious, well-tempered, soft*: locus bipalo subactus siet beneque gintus siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1: Plin 17, 18, 29. Also glittus in Fest.: glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, s. v.

glūtus (also gluttus), i, *m.*, *a gulp*: Pers. 5, 112.

glȳcȳmăris, ĭdis, *f* = γλυκυμαρίς, *a kind of cockle*, or similar *bivalve mollusk*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

glȳcyrrhiza, æ, *f.* = γλυκύῤῥιζα, *liquorice-root*: Plin. 22, 9, 11.

glȳcyrrhizon, i, *n.* = γλυκύῤῥιζον, *liquorice-root*: Plin. 11, 54, 119 called in Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix (Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linn.; vel Gl. glandulifer, Willdenow)

glȳcȳsĭdē, ēs, *f.* = γλυκυσίδη, *a peony*: Plin. 25, 4, 10.

glȳsomarga, æ, *f.* *a kind of white marl*: Plin. 17, 18, 4 (*al* glissomarga).

gnaphălĭon, ii, *n.* = γναφάλιον, *the herb cotton-weed*, Diotis maritima, Poir: Plin. 27, 10, 61.

gnārigavit significat apud Livium narravit, Fest. s. v. [gnarus].

gnāritas, ātis, *f.* [gnarus] *knowledge* (rare) locorum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 216, 22: Amm. 16, 2.

gnarivisse narrasse, Fest. s. v.; cf. gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

gnarurat γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also **gnaruris**, o, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17: id. Poen. prol. 47: Aus. Ep. 22, 19: Arn. 3, 113: gnarus γνήριμος, Gloss. Philox. Another form is narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), *adj.* [root GNA or GNO; v. nosco] *knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert*: constr. with *gen.*, *a relat. clause*, *acc.*, and *infin.*, or *acc.* With *gen.*: nec loci gnara sum, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 28: rei publicæ, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: armorum et militiæ, Col 1 præf. 9 *fin.* gnara, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Plin. 9, 8, 9: Tac. Agr. 6: si modo vinitor gnarus est ita utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1. With *relat. clause*: Particlem uberem et fecundum frugemque gnarumque, quibus cautionis modis, quæque animorum partes pellegerint, Cic. Or. 4, 15: nemine gnaro aut ignaro, quidnam coeptarus esset, Suet. Cal. 26. With *acc.* and *infin.*: Hannibalem minime gnarum, Hannibalem transisse Alpes proelo mercatum, Liv. 22, 29: Tac. H. 2, 29 omnia quum maxime vigeat, observarique apud principem gnarum, quæ pretor Silius in gloria, Plin. 8, 22, 22. With *acc.*: simul gnarum vos quid esse hanc rem magnæ, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17. ‖ Poet.: *lectum Cupid*, made only in Tac.): in paludem gnarum vili

[illegible] Gr. [illegible] Fest. s. v. [illegible]

grădātim, adv. [gradus] *step by step, by degrees, gradually:* nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim cum accessura a te ad causam facit, tum recessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: gradatim ad panciores deducere, id. N. D. 2, 65, 164: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, quum aliquid minutatim et gradatim edidicerunt, id. Acad. 2, 16, 49: quos non una ui dicitur portice, sed distincte gradationque tractavit, Plin. Ep. 8, 2: gradatim amicos haudquaquam, *by gradations, i. e. of different grades*, ib. 2, 6.

grădātio, ōnis, f. [gradus] *a step, pace:* ad hanc convertamur, quae pedibus et gradu non aperet, impedimenti membra non dedit, Cic. Tim. 6: gradum facere, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: ad eorum suspenso gradu placide ira perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: celeri gradu sunt ubique, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 22: citato gradu in hostem dusere, Liv. 28, 14: gradum celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9: sistere, Virg. Aen. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138: pedituus sciam instructum pleno gradu in hostem iugisti, *at a quick march*, Liv. 4, 32: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a victoria destitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, Vell. 2, 1. 2. Fig.: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad ceteras fortitudinis intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38: majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus, est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3: Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, *but one step*, Liv. 27, 6: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic. Att. 7, 23: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit; tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59. quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, non possum, inquit, tibi dicere nescio enim quid de gradu facias: *tenquam de ambulatione interrogaretur, i. e. of the peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeum, quod est e longis duobus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum: *march*, Cic. Or. 64, 216. 3. Of place: *station, position, ground taken by a combatant:* obnixos vos (vultur) circa ipsos gradu inpetum hostium excepisse, Liv. 2, 12: de gradu libere an [illegible] urgentis scutis, sine [illegible] aspectu pugnabant, ib. 8, 30: [illegible] gradu stabilem, caeci non [illegible] 9, 42: [illegible] gradu [illegible] Fig.: *a firm position* [illegible] virum summum [illegible] fuit, Sil. 16, 21: [illegible]

grădīlis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to steps:* tympana, Claud. Gothic. 494, *drums, &c., kicked to the time of steps from the drummer's sticks*, Cyd. Tiberii, 24, 14-2 sq.

grădĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to take steps, to step, walk:* quae vasa alia quibus gradiuntur, alia serpendo ut pisces, alia volando, alia nando, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: quaedam (formicae) esse gradiendo, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 38: qui gradiens vincunt, quadrupes inquiunt, non omnes ed. Serm. Pl. Bo 4, 7, 138: longo gradiantem et diga frementem ut videre, Virg. Aen. 10, 773: gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 12, 776: indutusque artus lente gradientis senilli, ib. 11, 170: fidenti animo gradiatur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per spacia virum, Virg. Aen. 6, 653. With acc.: utroque sexus (malus et mala) viam recte gradiuntur, Col. 6, 33, 11. 2. Poet. of things: mitti vox humana magno finitque superiora foras gradiens etheria clamor, Lucr. 4, 590.

grădīvĭcŏla, ae, m. *a worshipper of Mars* (Gradivus): Sil. 4, 222.

grădīvus, a, um (old *gen. sing.* gradivi, Varr. in Non. 494, 17), m. [gradior] *a step, pace:* ad hanc convertamur, quae pedibus et gradu non aperet, impedimenti membra non dedit, Cic. Tim. 6: gradum facere, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: ad eorum suspenso gradu placide ira perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: celeri gradu sunt ubique, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 22: citato gradu in hostem dusere, Liv. 28, 14: gradum celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9: sistere, Virg. Aen. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138: pedituus sciam instructum pleno gradu in hostem iugisti, *at a quick march*, Liv. 4, 32: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a victoria destitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, Vell. 2, 1. 2. Fig.: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad ceteras fortitudinis intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38: majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus, est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3: Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, *but one step*, Liv. 27, 6: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic. Att. 7, 23: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit; tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59. quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, non possum, inquit, tibi dicere nescio enim quid de gradu facias: *tenquam de ambulatione interrogaretur, i. e. of the peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeum, quod est e longis duobus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum: *march*, Cic. Or. 64, 216. 3. Of place: *station, position, ground taken by a combatant:* obnixos vos (vultur) circa ipsos gradu inpetum hostium excepisse, Liv. 2, 12: de gradu libere an [illegible] urgentis scutis, sine [illegible] aspectu pugnabant, ib. 8, 30: [illegible] gradu stabilem, caeci non [illegible] 9, 42: [illegible] gradu [illegible] Fig.: *a firm position* [illegible] virum summum [illegible] fuit, Sil. 16, 21: [illegible]

grădus, ūs,

nem perturbari in rebus seriis nec tumultuantem de gradu deiici, ut dicitur, *to let oneself be discomerted*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19: gradu depulsus, Hyp. Them. 5, 1. **2.** *that on which one steps, a step or round of a ladder, a stair* (usually *plur.*): scalarum gradus, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic. Att. 4, 1: templi tetigere gradus, Ov. M. 1, 375: aereus cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Virg. Aen. 1, 448: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Cal. 33. *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr. 3, 3. **3.** Of things resembling steps: (i) *a braid of hair*: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6 44: comas in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51. (ii) *a spit of earth; what can be dug at once with the spade*: Col. 3, 13, 19. (iii) *a degree* of a circle: Manil. 1, 579. (iv) *the wrinkles on a horse's palate*: Veg. 1, 2. **III.** Fig. of abstract things: *a step, degree*: ille princeps variabit et mutabit; omnes sonorum, tum intendens tum remittens, persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, *notes*, Quint. 11, 3, 15: aetatis, Vell. 2, 36: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum Imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28. In *sing.*: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 11, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. Manil. 21, 61: ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut. 81, 281: and *absol.*: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, ib. 1, 18, 59: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, ib. 1, 17, 53: oratorum actaes et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122. gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, ib. 82, 285: accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166: quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. (Hence It. *grado*; Fr. *degre*.)

graecānicē, *adv. in Greek*: dicere, Varr. L. L. 9, 50, 150, § 89.

graecānicus, a, um, *adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek*: alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, *i. e. borrowed from the Greeks*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 178, § 70: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63: color, id. 14, 9, 20: toga, *i. e.* pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously*, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5.

graecātim, *adv. in the Greek manner* or *fashion*: depilari magis quam amicri, Tert. Pall. 4.

graecātus, a, um, *Part.* [graecor]. **I.** Adj.: *made* or *composed in the Greek manner*: graecatior epistola, App. Apol. p. 329.

graecē, *adv. in the Greek language, in Greek*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265.

graeciensis, e, *adj. Grecian* (rare): mare, Plin. 4, 21, 18: scimpodium, Gell. 20, 10.

graecigĕna, ae, *m.* [Graecus, and GEN, root of gigno] *a Greek by birth*: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18, *fin.*

graecisso, 1. v. n. = γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks*: atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum siciliciasat, Pl. Mon. prol. 11.

graecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Graecus] *the Greek language*: facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

graecor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat militia assuetum graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: Tert. Pall. 4.

graeculio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a paltry Greek*: Petr. 76 *fin.*

graeculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *thorough Greek*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, id. Flacc. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, *i. e. not to be relied upon*, id. Fam. 7, 18. Subst. Graeculus, i, *m. a paltry Greek*: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: Juv. 3, 78.

graecus, a, um, *adj.* = γραικός, *pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: literae, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: *neut. absol.*: Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, id. Arch. 10, 23: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, *in Greek characters*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: more bibere, *i. e. to drink healths*, id. Verr. 1, 26, 66: fide mercari, *i. e. without credit, with ready money*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 47: nux, *i. e. an almond*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, *from Asiatic Greece*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: rosa, *a kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: ovis, perh. *Tarentine*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas, *i. e. never* (the Greeks having no Calends), August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

grājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graius und GEN, root of gigno] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 478: Grajugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg. Aen. 3, 550. *Adj.*: Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

grallae, arum, *f. plu.* [contr. from an obsolete dimin. gradiula, from gradus; cf. rallum, from radio] *stilts*: Varr. in Non. 115, 21 *sq.*

grallātor, ōris, *m.* [grallae] *one who goes on stilts*: Fest. *s. v.*: Arn. 2, 88.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n. grass*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29: cervus graminis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. E. 5, 26. Liv. 1, 24: floreuti, *flowery turf*, Mart. 9, 91, 1. *Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Virg. E. 10, 29. **II.** Transf. *a plant, herb*. Ignobile cerinthae, id. G. 4, 63 Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187 Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17: non illa feris incognita capris gramina (*i. e.* dictamnus), Virg. Aen. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 117. **2.** Esp. *dog's grass, couch-grass*, Triticum repens, Linn., vel Cynodon Dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 118. [*Gra-men* prob. derived either from *cre-sco*, or from GEN (root of *gigno*, "cause to grow," the *n* being changed into *r*, as in *ger-men*: but Bopp and Pott derive it from Sans. *gras*, "devorare."]

grāmĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [γλάμη] *a vicious humour that collects in the corners of the eyes*: Plin. 25, 13, 96.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] *of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg. Aen. 5, 287: palaestrae, ib. 6, 642: sedile, ib. 8, 176: arae, ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. 7, 37: Plin. 22, 3, 4: Gell. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 359). **II.** Esp.: *of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 125.

grāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass, grassy*: ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25.

grāmĭŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [gramiae] *full of pus or matter*: Non. 119, 19.

gramma, ae, *f.* = γράμμα, *a line*: Macr. S. Scip. 1, 5: App. Herb 106.

gramma, ătis, *n.* = γράμμα, *a weight of two* oboli: Fann. de Pond. 8: id. 25.

grammăticus, ae, *m.* = γραμματικός, *a scribe, secretary*: quum omnes grammatici dicebant, App. M. p. 269.

grammătĭas, ae, *m.* = γραμμαρίας, *jasper striped with white lines*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

grammătĭca, ae, and **grammătĭcē**, es, *f.* = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology*: ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5: grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes *literaturam* vocaverunt) fines suos norit, Quint. 2, 1, 4: Suet. Gramm. 1.

grammătĭca, orum, *n. plu.* [γραμματικός] *grammar, philology*: in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or 1, 42, 187.

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj.* [grammatica] *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.

grammătĭcālĭter, *adv. grammatically*: declinaro, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 10.

grammătĭcē, *adv. according to the rules of grammar, grammatically*: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

grammătĭcŏmastix, īgis, *m.* = γραμματικομάστιξ, *a scourge* (*i. e.* reviler, persecutor) *of grammarians*: Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

grammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικός, *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, Quint. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. **II.** Subst.: grammaticus, i, *m. a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist*: appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio literati vocabantur, Suet. Gramm. 4: veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant, ib.: ut si grammaticum se professus quisplam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12. grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93.

grammătista, ae, *m.* = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *language*: sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista. et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment, Suet. Gramm. 4.

grammătŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. grammatista, *a teacher of language*: Mart. Cap. 3 51.

grammătŏphўlăcium, ii, *n.* = γραμματοφυλάκιον, *a place for keeping state-papers*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμμικός, *pertaining to geometrical lines, geometrical*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draught, sketch*, id. 3 praef.

grānārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [granum] *a place where corn is kept, a granary*: triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1 *sq.*: Plin. 18, 30, 73: Cic. Fin 2, 26, 84: Hor. S. 2, 1, 53. (Hence Fr *grénier*.)

grānātim, *adv. grain by grain, by single grains*: App. M. 6, p. 177.

grānātum, i. *n.* (sc. malum) *a pomegranate*: Plin. 15, 23, 28, 34: Col. 12 46, 2.

grānātus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *having many grains* or *seeds*: mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Col. 12, 42, 1.

grandaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandaevus] *great age, longevity*: Pac. in Non. 116 12 *sq.*

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis aevum] *of great age, old, aged*: Neruda, Virg. G. 4, 392: pater, Ov. M. 8, 320

sensu, Tac. H. 2, 33: mentu, i. e. the dimple, Sil. 16, 653: alius (deus) ceno grandaevos semperque canos, alius juvenes atque puellas, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Virg. G. 4, 178: consilia, of an aged man, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [grandis] *to become great, to grow*: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, post. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: ligum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3.

grandiculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather large*: globi, Pl. Poen. 2, 35.

grandifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandis fero] *bearing or producing great things*; facta, Nasar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandificus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis facio] *acting greatly or nobly*: Amm. 18, 6.

grandiloquus, i, *m.* [grandis loquor] *speaking grandly or loftily*: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20: Quint. 10, 1, 66. In a bad sense, *grandiloquent*: isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandinat, 1. *v. impers.* [grando] *it hails*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

grandinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hail*: nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329.

grandinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hail*: qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandio, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis].

I. *Act.*: *to make great, increase, enlarge*: grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. divin. lib. I.: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. Reflect.: neo grandiri frugum fetum posse, neo mitescere, *to become great, to grow*, Pac. in Non. 115, 11.

II. Neut.: *to become great, to grow*: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj. full-grown, large, great, full, abundant*: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35. ager novatus et literatus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. frumenta, Virg. Aen. 4, 405. hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15: literae, *opp.* minutae, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 68: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tumulus terrenus satis grandis, ib. 1, 43: vas, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 47: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545: ossa, ib. 9, 169: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Suet. Aug. 12: fenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: coenae, Quint. 10, 1, 98: grande pondus argenti, Cic. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625. *Neut. adv.*: grandia ingredientes, *advancing with great strides*, Gell. 9, 11: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14. 2. Of persons: *grown up, tall*; also, *advanced in years, aged, old*; often with natu or aevo. *Absol.*: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (*i. e.* Achili), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: legibus annalibus quum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, *a more advanced age*, id. Phil. 5, 17, 47: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1142. With *natu* or *aevo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: Suet. Ner. 34: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*: jam grandior aevo genitor Ov. M. 6, 321. II. Fig.: *great, strong, powerful*: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 3, 19: Maecenas, mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7: munus, ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: malum, id. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, ib. 2, 3, 145. *Absol.*: si metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179. *Neut. adv.*: grande fremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat. Th. 12, 684. 2. Esp. of style: *great, grand, lofty, sublime*: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi, opp. subtile, Quint. 12, 10, 58: antiqua comoedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6. Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16. [Same as Germ. *gross*; Eng. *great*: *cre-sco* and *grow* prob. belong to the same root.]

grandiscāpius, a, um, *adj.* [grandis scapus] *having a large stem or trunk*: arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

grandisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis sonus] *high-sounding*: modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] *greatness*: aetatis grandĭtas, Sisenn. in Non. 115, 13. II. Fig. of style: *grandeur, sublimity*: idque apparet ex genere et grandĭtate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non grandĭtas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

grandĭter, *adv. greatly, strongly, very*: quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, Ov. H. 15, 20: illud mihi inter maxima grandĭter cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

grandiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis] *pretty well grown up* virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grando, ĭnis, *f.* (*masc.* Varr. in Non. 208, 11) *hail, a hail-storm*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 58. Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Liv. 28, 37. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hail-stones*, Auct. B. Afr. 47. In *plur.*: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38. 2. Transf. (poet.) *a shower*, i. e. *great quantity, multitude*: et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38: grando aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578. II. Fig. of copious speech: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grānĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* puls) [granum] *a sort of frumenty or pap made of pounded corn*: Cato R. R. 86.

grāulfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum fero] *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grains*: folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10.

grānum, i, *n. a grain, seed, small kernel*: tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10: turis, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: piperis, Plin. 12, 7, 15: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24. salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: cerae milii magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55: marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall. 1, 15. [Same as Eng. *corn.*] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain.*)

grāphiārius, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *pertaining to writing-styles*: theca, *a style-case*, Suet. Claud. 35. Also subst. graphiarium, ii, *n.*: Mart. 14, 21.

grāphicē, *adv. finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3: nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, ib. 2, 2, 5.

grāphice, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ars) = γραφική *the art of drawing*: Plin. 35, 10 36, § 77.

grāphicus, a, um, *adj.* = γραφικός I. *pertaining to painting or drawing, graphic*: but found only in fig. signs., *picturesque*; of persons, *exquisite, skilful* (rare): eminentes expressionem graphicotheram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. σύμφ. γραφικοτέραν), Vitr. 4, 4: graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 64: imitator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, ib. 4, 2, 17. servus, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29.

grāphis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* = γραφίς, *a drawing-pencil, sketching-pen*: pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Sereu. in Diom. p. 916 P. II. Meton. *drawing*: *a draught, design*: architecton oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

grāphium, ii, *n.* = γραφίον, *a writing style*: Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23. Sen. Clem. 1, 14: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Suet. Caes. 82. (Hence Fr. *greffe.*)

grassātio, ōnis, *f.* [grassor] *a rioting* (rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 44.

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a vagabond, idler*: poëticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. II. *a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin*: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32. grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1.

grassātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a waylaying*: in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrocinils seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37.

grassor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. freq.* [gradior] *to be in the habit of walking about, to go about*: hoc grassari gradu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 11: siccine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31. Ov. Tr. 2, 477. Of things: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2. 2 *to go loitering about*: hence of parasites, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon*: Liv. 3, 13: grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Fest. *s. v.* 3. *to go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait*: grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, id. *s. v.*: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. With *acc.*: *to fall upon, assault, attack*: Stat. Th. 8, 371. II. Fig.: *to advance, proceed; to act*: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1: grassandum ad clara pericilis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44: mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93 dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23: superbe avaroque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67. 3. Esp. *to attack, proceed against*; *to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12: in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5: in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Cal. 34: qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6: placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67: haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3 *fin.* With *acc.*: simulque Romam

pastillatis grassabatur, Amm. Vict. Cæs. 33.

grātanter, *adv. with rejoicing, with joy*: Capitol. Max. 14: Amm. 27, 12.

grātātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [grator] *gratulatory*: Bibl. Ep. 5, 16.

grātē, *adv. with pleasure, willingly*: praeterita grate meminit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: insignis haec munificentia, nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2 ‖. *thankfully, gratefully*: aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46: natales grate numerus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210. beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31. aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22: id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60. 60, § 214.

grātēs (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc.*: in the *abl.* gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f. plu.* [gratus] *thanks, thanksgiving* (esp. to the gods), usu. with ago: ut Ephesiae Dianae laeta laudes gratesque agam, *may give thanks*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36: grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, id. 23, 11 *fin.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 3: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habena, Tac. A. 1, 69: Agrippinam tisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6 *med.*: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, Tac. A. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg. Aen. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, Dido, ib. 1, 600.

grātia, ae, *f.* [id.]. ‖. *favour experienced by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship*: Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: talis est deus, ut nullis gratia, nullis hominum caritate teneatur, id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. Manil. 24, 70: aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 21. in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19. cum Laelio in gratiam redi, id. Att. 1, 14: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, 113: quantam eo facto ad plebem Iuerat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17: plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10: and without bona: quum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *avidi, inflamme*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Iccius Romana, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, *singularly*, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: gratia plurimum posse, ib. 1, 9. In *plur.*: L. Murenae provincia multos bonos gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favour*, Cic. Mur 20, 42: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7. ‖. Meton.: (objectively) like the Gr. χάρις, *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace*: gratia formae, Ov. M. 7, 44: corporis, Suet. Vit. 3: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 procem. § 7: unius nec deest facundiae gratia verbis, charm, Prop. 1, 2, 19: neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127: gratum est jucunditas et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, ib. 63: dicendi, id. 9, 1, 74: uvis et vinis gratiam affert famus fabrilis, a *pleasant flavour*, Plin. 14, 1, 3. ‖. *favour towards another, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation, pardon*: ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 63: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 189: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 59: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant a pardon*, Sall. J. 104 *fin.*: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. C. 52: alii ipsi profesi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21 delectam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39. data visceratio in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favour shown him on the trial*, id. 8, 22. ‖. Esp. *thanks, thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (with agere, *to give* or *return thanks*, only in *plur.*: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11. renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam nunc non posse, Liv. 37, 37: Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, id. Fam. 10, 19: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: praeclarum vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39 nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest, *if he cannot requite an obligation, he can at least be grateful for it*, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: dum carmine nostro redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36 curo et est dis gratia, quum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58: *Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I'm much obliged to you*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 36. Ellipt.: fores effregit? restituuntur: discidit vestem? resarcietur: est, dis gratia, et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41. ‖‖. In the *abl. sing.*: *in favour of, for the sake of, on account of*. With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: honoris gratia nomino, id. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17. simulabat esse negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47: amplificandi gratia vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: ejus generis haec sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, *for example, for instance*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: pauca exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 3, 6. Before the *gen.* (rare): gratia decoris, id. 8 praef. § 18: compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58. lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2. With *pronouns*: mea gratia, Pl. Ben. 1, 1, 64: altre istas gratia, id. Ps. 1, 5, 138: ea gratia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8: sed hanc quo gratiam in eventi fugi, *occasion*, id. Hau. 1, 2, 29. ‖. In the *abl. plur.*: gratiis, *and contr.* gratis, *out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis, opposite*: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, hanc tibi nostrae honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 28: educite quam introduxistis fidicinam; atque etiam fides, si quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui protio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gratis rei publicae servire, id. Cluent. 26, 71: Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, id. Verr. Act. 1, 39, 101.

grātificātio, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): conjunctior impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr 3, 2, 6: id. Mur. 20, 42.

grātificor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] *to do a favour, to oblige, gratify*; also *to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender*: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: insicntem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1: Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 3, 15, 43: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: nuntios ad principes factionis Barchinae praemittit, ut praeparareut suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, Liv. 21, 9 *fin.*: audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: potentiae pancorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3 *fin.*

grātificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kind, obliging*: pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S Mart. 2, 716.

grātilis (gratis), v. gratis, III. 2.

grātilla, ae, *f. a kind of cake*: Arn. 7, 230.

grātiōsē, *adv. graciously, gratuitously* (rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7: gratiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 4 *fin.*

grātiōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus] *agreeableness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

grātiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia]. ‖ Pass. *enjoying favour, in favour, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable*: ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic. Planc. 19, 46 homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calidius est, id. Verr. 4, 20, 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id. Cael. 9, 21 splendidi homines et aliis praestoribus gratiosi, id. [illegible] 3, 14, 37: liberis amice gratiosa, sint. Oth. 2: Pythias, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: is quum et sno splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, id. Fam. 1, 3. Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam veltras, id. Lig. 12, 31: gratiosa missio, *through favour*, Liv. 43, 14: Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficio gratiosa, *favoured*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1: cupiunt olive violenta ac no umbre quidem gratiosa, mustacio rara, Plin. 16, 32, 60. ‖. Act.: *that shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (rare)

gratiosi urbium sibi in deligendi ordinis loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.

grātĭōsē, adv. v. gratiose, III. 2.

grātŭlor, ātus, ā, ārī, dep. [gratus] *to wish joy, to rejoice with*, to *congratulate*: invenī, germanus, vinum: gratare sorori, Virg. Aen. 4, 478: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem, Ov. M. 1, 378: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13 *fin.*: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: ad gratandum esse expedire, id. A. 14, 8: gratatur reduces, *congratulates them on their return*, Virg. Aen. 5, 40· Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: totoque libens mihi pectore, grator, Ov. M. 9, 244.

grātŭĭtō, adv. *without pay* or *profit*, *gratuitously*: hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), quum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35 *fin.*: eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost*, Tac. A. 11, 7. multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66 quum mediocribus multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason*, id. Arch. 5, 10 ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16 *v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 727 sq.

grātŭĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [gratis] *done for favour* or *friendship*, *without pay* or *profit*: *free*, *spontaneous*, *voluntary*, *gratuitous*: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Lag. 1, 18, 48: probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99 hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne gratuita quidem suffragia, id. Plan. 22, 54: comitia gratuita, *without purchased votes*, id. Att. 4, 15 pecunia gratuita, *i. e. without interest*, Plin. Ep. 3, 17: usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41. milities sestertio propositio, id. Tib. 48· universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendiosque operam (obtulerunt), id. Caes. 68 gratuita in Cinco loca, *free places*, id. Cal 26 subsellia, *free benches*, id. Ner. 17 navis, *a free ship* or *boat*, Sen. Ben. 6, 19 gratuitus furor, *innate*, *spontaneous*, Liv. 2, 42 gratuita praeterita parricidia, *unrewarded*, *unprofitable*, id 1, 47 ne gratuita crudelitas esset, id. 3, 37

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *congratulating*: quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 31· Suet. Galb. 19 velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8 *fin.*

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a manifestation of joy*; *a wishing joy*, *congratulation*: *a rejoicing*, *joy*: nuntiatur mihi, tibi gratulationem esse factam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21 gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98 laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17 quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus lugentem in sua gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him*, id. Mur. 41, 88: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74.

II. *a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.*: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratiae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7.

grātŭlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a congratulator*: Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 106.

grātŭlātōrĭē, adv. *in a congratulatory manner*: Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *congratulatory*: epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 13.

grātŭlor, ātus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. [gratis] *to manifest one's joy*, *to wish a person joy*, *to congratulate*, *to rejoice* (with): with dat. of the pers., with or without adv. of the thing with de (more rarely with ex, pro, or absolute abl.): also with acc. of the thing, with quod, acc. and infin., or absol.: unum illud nescio, gratulorne tibi, an timeam, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, ib. 6, 12: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, ib. 3, 11: quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, ib. 1, 7 quod mihi de nostro statu gratularis minime miramur, ib. 1, 7· ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitus, ib. 3, 12: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28· ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19 tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, id. Fam. 15, 14: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, ib. 2, 5: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id Planc. 37, 91 temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. gratulor tibi affinitate viri meritissimi optimi, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13. tota mihi mente tibique gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 54 ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122. inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22, 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9· quum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 5: gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1· gratulanti inter poemata, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60.

II. *to give thanks*, *render thanks*, *to thank*: ramus Jovi maxime gratulatum, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 4, 18: gratulabatur divis, Naev. 3, 12· deos gratulando obtendere, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 6 quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8.

grātus, a, um, *adj* [prob. akin to χαίρω, carus. hence, lit. *joyful*, i. e. either object. *causing joy*, or subject. *feeling joy*]. **I.** Object. *causing joy*, hence, *kind*, *beloved*, *dear*, *acceptable*, *pleasing*, *agreeable* (in this sign in Cic. and Caes., only of things)· non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic Fam. 5, 15: illud dicam, mihi id quod feceris, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum judicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod quum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, ib. 13, 18. ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id Att. 3, 24 cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nemquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse possit? id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7· mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1 1, 49· munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, Cic. Fam. 5, 11· quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dilis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! id Rep. 3, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14· o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, ib. 1, 35, 1: grato sub antro, ib 1, 5, 3: locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46· tempus, ib. 198: hora, ib. 1, 4, 14· dies, id. Od. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. Od. 1, 15, 14: artes, ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140. protervitas, id. Od. 1, 19. 7: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favour*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.*: quod si eum interfecerit, multis esse nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *to greater favour*, Cic. Fam. 13, 44· quid mortem cunctanti ac flenti? Nam gratum faceti tibi vita ante acta priorque, *something pleasant*, Lucr. 3, 948? gratum elocuta consilientibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. **§.** Of persons with *dat.*: Hercophilo Pontio gratis Tib. 2, 5, 68: vates dilis gratissimus, Ov F. 1, 585: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 20 donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1· gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 232: Suet. Caes. 27: cui (Maecenati) quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. M. 12, 586· quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. *Absol.*: olim gratus eram, Prop. 1 12, 7 gratus conviva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221 juvenum gratissime Crantor, ib. 12, 367 Subst.· gratus, i, m. *a favourite*, *darling*: quam (classem) nunc amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.* **§.** Subject. *feeling joy*; hence, *thankful*, *grateful*; also, *deserving* or *procuring thanks*: cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti multo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, quum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, ib. 10, 19 si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, id. Planc. 38, 91: ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hagesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu meo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 35: ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, ib. 1, 5: si quod adest gratum juvet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: laudo vos, Quirites quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil 4, 1, 3· tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, *might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: est istuc datum profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6: didicisse, quam sit res pulcrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic Phil. 2, 46, 117. (Hence It. *grado*, *mal grado*; Fr. *gré*, *malgré*, etc.)

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gravo] *oppressive*, *troublesome*: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 17· odor, id. Acut. 1, 15.

grăvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *trouble*, *physical inconvenience*: Cassiod. Var 9, 2.

grăvastellus, i, *m. dim. a gray-headed fellow*: quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 14: Fest. *s. v.* [From an obsolete word *gravaster*, which comes from *ravus*, the *g* being dropped: the *g* is preserved in Germ. *grau*; Eng. *gray*.]

grăvātē, adv. *with difficulty* or *reluctance*, *unwillingly*, *grudgingly*: non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208· opp. gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66 opp. benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

grăvātim, adv. *with difficulty*, *unwillingly* (rare for gravate): cedere, Lucr. 3, 388: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravo] *heaviness*, *oppression*: post cibum, Coel. Aur Acut. 2, 32 *ad fin.*

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] *subject to colds* or *catarrhs*: tussis dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 27.

II. Act.: *that produces colds*: aër vum, Plin. 18, 15, 36.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *heaviness of the limbs*, *cold in the head*, *catarrh*: Cels. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Att. 10, 18· Cat. 13. In *pl.*: Cels. 1, 2: ut cum gravedines, *headaches from* [illegible] Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136. **II.** *pregnancy*: Nemes. Cyneg. 132.

grăvēdŭlus (also **gravidulus**, Apulej. Asclep.), a, um, *adj.* [gravis, olens] *rather strong-smelling*: gravedulae [illegible]

S. 4, 270. ‖ *Ill-smelling, rancid, rank*: lanae graveolentia Averni, Id. Aen. 6, 201: App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grāvĭdŭlentus, a, um, *f.* [graveolens] *an offensive or rank smell*: alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43: id. 20, 9, 36.

grāvesco, ĕre, v. n. incep. [gravis] *to become burdened* or *heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, *becomes loaded, filled*, Virg. G. 2, 439. ‖ Esp. *to become pregnant*: cameli hoc habent donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

‖ Fig.: *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse*: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: haec ne in morte gravescant, Id. 3, 1035: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, Ib. 14, 51.

grāvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *pregnancy* (very rare): ab eo (sole) luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grāvĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to burden, load*: Cascil. in Non. 118, 12 *sq.* ‖ Esp. *to impregnate*: gravidari ex aliquo, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 14. Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata sominibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis] I lit. *loaded*: hence esp. *pregnant, with child, with young*: puero gravida, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 87: gravida esse ex aliquo viro, Ib. prol. 111: et quod gravida est viro, et me quod gravid'st, pariat, Ib. 3, 1, 18: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: quum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Cla. 11, 31: gravida pecus, Virg. G. 2, 150: muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 5, 6. 2. Subst.: gravida, ae, *f. a pregnant woman*: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: Plin. 23, 6, 57. ‖ Transf.: *laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.). *Absol.*: neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 4 nubes, Lucr. 6, 440: cornu lunas, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Virg. G. 1, 111: olivae, Ov. M. 7, 281: fetus, Ib. 8, 294: (caprae) gravido superant vix ubere limen, *distended*, Virg. G. 3, 317. With *abl.*: gravidae nunc semine terrae, Ov. F. 4, 613: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 5: tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 299: (alvus serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Virg. Aen. 10, 87: Italia imperiis, Ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Lucan. 5, 735. With *gen.*: mellis apes gravidae, Sil. 2, 120.

grăvis, e, *adj. heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*; or pass.: *loaded, laden, burdened* (*opp.* levis, *light*; in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς): corpora, Lucr. 2, 225: tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: tot ora navium gravi rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: quum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, Id. S. 1, 9, 21: infexi grave robur aratri, Virg. G. 1, 262: cujus (tibicinae) ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv. 29, 35: agmen grave praeda, Id. 21, 5: and *absol.*: grave agmen, Id. 31, 39: gravis aere dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: fatalis equus armatum sedilem gravis attulit alvo, *filled, full*, Id. Aen. 6, 516: graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

2. Esp. with respect to value or number, *heavy, great*: aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: Fest. s. v.: Liv. 4, 60: populus Romanus ne asgento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare aeris gravis pondo dicta, Plin. 33, 3, 13: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, *uncoined silver*, i. e. *the sterling but inartificial goodness*, Sen. Tranq. 1: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. Aug. 39: in graviore annona, Ib. 25: grave pretium, *a high price*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 314, 25. With respect to number: graves pavonum greges, *great* or *numerous flocks* Varr. in Non. 314, 31. 3. For gravidus, *with young, pregnant*: regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: uterus, Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves, Plin. 9, 5, 6. ‖ Transf. of sound: *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. to acutus, *treble*): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Id. Rep. 6, 18: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17: sonus, 2, 8, 15: tenor, Id. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, I. e. *unaccented*, Id. 1, 5, 22 *sq.*

2. Of smell or flavour: *strong, unpleasant, offensive*: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *rank*, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: cholydri, Virg. G. 3, 415: ellebori, Ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, *strong*, Plin. 21, 6, 15: herba odore suaviter gravi, Id. 25, 9, 70: abrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, Id. 21, 10, 34: absinthium ut bibam gravem, I. e. *bitter*, Varr. in Non. 190, 27. 3. Of things affecting the body: *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe*: and of the person affected: *sick*: Cleanthes negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), Ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, Id. 1, 3: solum coelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg. E. 10, 75: anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex salubrrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: gravius vulnus, Id. B. G. 1, 48: grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: aestas, Virg. G. 2, 377. Of persons: morbo gravis, *sick*, Ib. 3, 95: gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48: aetate et viribus gravior, *less active*, Id. 2, 19: gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble*, Virg. E. 1, 50. *Absol.*: aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, languid*, Lucr. 3, 1079. ‖ Fig.: in a bad sense: *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant*: quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, illis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: grave onus officii, Id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, Id. Off. 1, 21, 70: miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, liberos in servitutem abstrahi, Ib. 7, 14: velim si tibi grave non erit me certiorem facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, Id. Fam. 2, 6: verbum gravius, Id. Verr. 3, 58, 134: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: gravissimum supplicium, Ib. 1, 31: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21: gravioribus bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: gravis adversarius imperii, Id. Off. 3, 22, 86: gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: gravis populariibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30. 2. In a good sense: *weighty, important, grave*: with respect to character, *of weight* or *authority*: *influential, eminent, venerable, great*: quod apud omnes love et infimum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, Id. Off. 3, 3, 15: quum gravibus serisque rebus satisfecerimus, Ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, Id. Fam. 5, 12: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 107: potentia senatus atque auctoritas gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, Id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, Id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores; aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, Ib. 2, 56, 228: gravis auctor, Id. Pis. 6, 14: gravis testis, Id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores decet, Quint. 11, 1, 45: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem conspexere, Virg. Aen. 1, 151: gravissima civitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vincis et pluteis cepit, *an important city*, Liv. 34, 17. [Cf. Sans. *guru*, "gravis;" Goth. *kaurithâ*, "gravatus."] (Hence It. *greve*: Fr. *grave, grief.*)

grāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] *weight, heaviness*: tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, Id. Fat. 11, 24: gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 83: gravitatem armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, Id. B. C. 1, 58: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas, Ib. 9, 39. 2. Esp. *dearness*: annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13. 3. *pregnancy*, aud poet. of the foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. M. 9, 287. ‖ Transf. of smell: *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness*: quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris, Id. 22, 18, 21 *fin.*: animae, Id. 20, 9, 35: halitus, Id. 30, 6, 15: oris, Id. 28, 12, 51.

2. Of the body and things affecting it: *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dullness, faintness, sickness*: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22: coeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34: loci, Id. 25, 26: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: gravitas membrorum, Id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105: aurium, Id. 20, 11, 44: auditus, Id. 23, 4, 42: audiendi, Id. 28, 11, 48. ‖ Fig.: in a bad sense: *heaviness, slowness, severity*: gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7. 2. In a good sense: *weight, dignity, importance, influence seriousness, gravity*: hos Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance, power*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quanta illi, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Id. Am. 25, 96: erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, Id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, Id. Rep. 2, 1: illud me praeclare admones, quum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, Id. Att. 9, 9: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, Id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: persenso gravitatem intuentes, Id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: illam gravitatis severitatisque per-

eunam non opportivi, id. Mil. 6; (navarchus) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis omittit, Quint. 3, 4, 140

grăvĭter, *adv. weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): alia per parum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 328 Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 49. **2.** Transf. *of sounds deeply:* natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep 6, 18 Lucr. 4, 545. **3.** In gen. *vehemently, strongly, violently:* graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 52 spiramtibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428. pertentat tremor terras, id 6, 287 ferire aliquem, Virg. Aen 12, 295 conquassari omnia, Lucr 5, 106 quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, Caes. B G. 4, 31. ‖ Fig *vehemently, violently, deeply, severely, seriously, harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably* graviter segrotare, Cic. Off 1, 10, 32 se habere, id Att 7, 2 nequo is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes B. G 5, 30 gravissime dolere, ib. 5, 54 *fin* quem ego amarem graviter, Pl. Cist 1, 1, 87 tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter Hec 4, 4, 2 cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil 12, 11, 27 graviter angi id Am 3, 10 tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation*, id Cluent 6, 16 graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id Verr 1, 58, 152 graviter accipere aliquid, id de Or 2, 52, 211 adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter Heaut 1, 1, 62 nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id Ad. 1, 2, 60 de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes B C 1, 5 **2.** *in an impressive or dignified manner, impressively, with propriety or dignity, gravely* (Scipio) ut nemine egit graviter, *with dignity*, Cic Am 21 77 res gestas narrare graviter, id Or 9, 30 locum graviter et copiose tractare id Fam 4, 2, 5 gravissime judicare de aliquo, *in a manner the most honourable towards*, Caes B C 2, 32

grăvĭtūdo, inis *f* [gravis] *a cold in the head, catarrh* (rare) Apic 3 6

grăvĭusculus, a, um, *adj dim* [id.] Of sounds *rather deep* Gell 1, 11

grăvo, avi atum, 1 *v a* [id.] *to load, burden, weigh down, oppress* prae fetum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Iac A 1, 20 non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop 3, 3, 22 segraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov H. 11, 38 gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 254 poma gravantia ramos, Ov M 13, 81 ne, si demissior ibis, unda gravet pennas, ib 8, 205 stomacho inutilis nervis inimicus, caput gravans Plin 21, 19, 75 In *pass* alia die febre commotus est tertia quum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed*, Capitol Anton 12 ‖ Fig *to burden, oppress, incommode, to make more grievous, to aggravate* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor Ep 2, 1, 264 sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov Ir 4, 6, 28 tu fortunam parce gravare meam, ib 5, 11, 30 quo gravaret invidiam matris, Iac A 14, 12 **2.** In *pass to be incommoded, vexed, wearied, annoyed to take amiss to bear with reluctance*, etc constr *absol* or with *infin. Absol* primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic Clu 25, 69 ego vero non gravarer, id Am 5, 17 gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac A 5, 8 Pl Mil 4, 6, 15 With *infin* rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic de Or 1, 35, 164 id. Fam 7, 14.

3. As a *depon.* with *acc.*: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27 illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, Sen Clem 1, 12 *fin.* matrem, Suet. Ner 34

grēgālis, e, *adj.* [grex] *of* or *belonging to a herd* or *flock*; equi, Varr R. R. 2, 7, 6 equus, Plin. 10, 63, 83: porcus, App. M. 6, p. 180. ‖ In gen. *belonging to* or *forming part of the same body.* In a good sense, subst.: gregales, ium, m. *plu. comrades, companions* · nos nihil summa, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam 7, 33 id de Or. 2, 62.

2. In a bad sense *of the common sort, common*: gregali sagulo amictus, *a common soldier's*, Liv. 7, 34 habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69 poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.*: uligo, Plin 18, 9, 20, § 86 sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74 tectorium, Sen Ep 86

grēgārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd*; gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col 6, praef § 1 ‖ In gen. *of the common sort, common*· id etiam gregarii militis faciunt invitti, *common soldiers, privates*, Cic. Planc. 30, 72 and in *sing* . miles, Tac. H 5, 1 eques, ib 3, 51 gregarium militiam sortitus, Just 22, 1 posita, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grēgātim, *adv* [id.] *in flocks, herds*, or *swarms* haec faciunda, si gregatim pecora laborant illa deincepa, si singula, Col 6, 5 *fin* apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4 elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id 8, 5, 5. ‖ Transf of men *in troops* or *crowds* videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 148 accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, *i. e among the common people*, Plin 26, 1, 3

grĕgo, avi, atum, 1 *v. a* [id.] *to gather into a flock* or *herd, to collect, assemble* (poet) Idaliae volucres coeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill 1, 373 totidem totidemque gregati ferte manus, *all together*, id Theb 8, 667 (*al* gregatim) Pan. Nol. carm 17, 200

grēmĭum, ii *n the lap, bosom* in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter Eun 3, 5, 37 (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens mammam appetens, Cic Div 2, 41, 86 Cat 45, 2 Virg Aen 11, 744 qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, *i. e has dishonoured his sons wife*, Cat 67, 30 ‖ Transf terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excepit, Cic de Sen 15 51 Actolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *i. e in the heart, centre*, id Pis 37, 91 in gremio Thebes, Sil 3, 678 e gremio Capuae, id 12, 204 Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels*, Plin 3, 16, 20 fluminis, Sil. 8, 192 evolusso in mediam curiam togae gremio, Hor 2, 6 haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic Pis 5, 11 abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id Coel 24, 59 in fratris gremio, id Cluent 5, 13 fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, *i. e under our guidance*, Quint 1, 1, 24 (Hence It. *grembo*, Sp *grembo*)

gressĭlo, ōnis, *f* [gradior] *a stepping, step, pace* Pac in Macr 6, 5, 5.

gressum, a, um, *Part* [gradior]

gressus, ūs, *m* [id.] *a stepping, going, step, course, way* (poet.) tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg Aen 1, 410 ib 6, 389 in *plur* gressus glomerare superbos, id 6, 3, 117 Val Fl 1, 183 Poet transf of the *course* of a vessel huc dirige gressum, Virg Aen 5, 162

grex, grĕgis, *m* (*fem* Lucil in Charis p 72 P Lucr 2, 662) *a flock, herd, drove, swarm* pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic Att 7, 7 greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id Phil 3, 12, 31 nobilissimarum equarum, id Verr 2, 7, 20 ashornm, Varr R R 2, 6, 2 lanigeri, Virg G 3, 287 vir gregis ipse caper, id E 7, 7 dux gregis, *i. e a bull*, Ov A. A 1, 326 elephantorum, Plin 5, 1, 1 porcorum, Juv 2, 80 pavonum, Varr R. R. 3, 6, 2 anserum, ib 3, 10, 1 anatum, ib 3, 11, 1 avium, Hor Ep 1, 3, 19. Opp to armenta, of small cattle non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. M 1 513 Ib 1, 5, 28. ‖ Transf. of persons *a company, society, troop, band, crowd*; in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his nequissimorum hominum gregibus reperietis? Cic. Sull 28, 77: amborum, Hor. Ad. 1, 18 scribe tui gregis hunc, *i. e. receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13. philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Cethegum libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, *i. e. in a body*, Sall C 50 ne servi quidem sine grege profugiunt dominos, *i. e. all together*, Curt 10, 2 ego foralem propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerar, Cic Rosc. Am. 32, 89 Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor Ep. 1, 4, 16 grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. Od. 1, 37, 9 venalium, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 67· indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37. **2.** Esp. of players or charioteers *a company, troop*, band Pl Cas prol. 22 Ter. Heaut. prol. 45 **3.** Of things (very rare) virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 99. (Hence It. *greppo*.)

grĭphus, i, *m* = γρῖφος (*a net*, hence transl.) *an intricate or puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (rare) griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2 Aus. Idyll. 11.

grūma (also grŭma), ae, *f a surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod*, acc to Fest *s v.* ‖ Transf *the centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted Hyg de Limit p 164 Goes (*v* Smith's Ant. 251)

grūmātĭcus (grum), a, um, *adj* [grumа] *pertaining to field-surveying* or *castrametation* disciplina, Cassiod. Var 3, 52 ‖ Subst. gromatica (grum), ae, *f the art of field surveying* or *castrametation* Hyg

gromphaena, ae, *f a kind of amaranth*, acc to Sprengel, Amaranthus tricolor, Linn Plin 26, 7, 23

gromphēna, ae, *f a Sardinian bird of the crane species*, not identified Plin. 30, 14, 52.

grosphus, i, *m* = γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin* Arn 6, 200.

grossĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [2. grossus] *thickness*, crassitudo Vulg Jerem 52, 21 Sol 43

grossŭlus, i, *m dim* [1 grossus] *a small unripe fig* Col. 5, 10, 20.

grossus, i, *m.* and *f. an unripe fig* Cels 5, 12 Plin. 23, 7, 63

grossus, a, um, *adj. thick*, for crassus vestis grossior, Sulpic. Sever Dial 1, 21 grossus πάχυς, Gloss Philox (Hence It *grosso*, Fr. *gros*)

gruis, is, *v* grus

grullus εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss Philox

grūma, ae, and **grumaticus**, *v* grom.

grūmŭlus, i, *m dim.* [grumus] *a little hillock* Plin. 19, 6, 34

grūmus, i, *m a little heap, hillock* Fest *s. v.* Col. 2, 27, 4 Vitr. 2, 1 Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

grunda, στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τὸν συλεῶνα ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

grunnĭo (also **grundio**) ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v n to grunt*, of swine grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr in Non 114 27 Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum grunnire eum, quum capiatur, Plin 32, 2, 9 Juv 15, 22 ‖ Transf agni grundibant, Quadrig in Non 465, 1 cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil ib (Hence It. *grugnire* Sp *gruñir*, Fr *grogner*)

grunnītus, ūs, *m* [grunnio] *a grunting* of swine nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116

grŭo, 3 *v. n to cry like a crane, crunk* grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom 23

grus, grŭis (*nom. sing.* grus, Phaedr 1, 8, 7). *f.* and *m. a crane.* **1.** *the common crane*, Grus cinerea, Bechstein. **2.** ("G Balearica," Plin. 11, 37, 44) = Grus Virgo, Temminck, *the Numidian crane*; id 10, 25, 30 Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125 regarded by the Romans as a delicacy Hor S 2, 8, 87 Gell. 7, 16. ‖ *Milton. a besieging-machine, battering*

pum, called also cervus: Vitr. 10, 6, 8. (Hence It. grue; Sp. grillo through a form grutcula.)

gryllus, i. v. n. [gryllus] to shrink like a cricket: gryllus gryllat, Anon. Carm. de Phillom. 62.

grȳllus (grillus), i, m. a cricket, Gryllus domesticus, Linn. or grasshopper, Gryllus campestris, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 39. ‖. Transf. in painting: a grande figure, caricature: id. 35, 10, 37. [Onomatop.: cf. Sanscr. śilli "cricket;" Gr. γρύλλος; Germ. grille.] (Hence Fr. grillon; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. grillo; Fr. grillet, grelot, grelon.)

grȳps, grȳphis (also gryphus, i. Mel. 2, 1), m. = γρύψ, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos adunciate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 69: Virg. E. 8, 27.

grȳpus, i, m. = γρυπός, hook-nosed: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just. 39, 1 fin.

gȳber σαβούρρης, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. gubernaclum, Lucr. 4, 905: Virg. Aen. 5, 176) i, n. [guberno] a helm, rudder: addita a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc earsum navigii torqueant, Sen. Ep. 90: ibi ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. Aen. 5, 176. ‖. Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27: abjicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. In sing.: Vell. 2, 113. (Hence It. governale, governaglio.)

gŭbernātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76 ‖. Fig. direction, management, government: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2 tantarum rerum gubernatio, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii gubernatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 14, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Virg. Aen. 3, 269. Proverb.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 sub fin. ‖. Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9: poli, i. e. God, Sen. Hippol. 903: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae sic enim appellatur quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, f. [id.] a conductress, directress: an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gŭbernĭus, ii, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot, for gubernator: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

gŭberno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = κυβερνάω, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 5. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. 44, 22. ‖. Fig.: to direct, manage, conduct, govern: quid cairamur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: mentes gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7: ilia tempestas gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totum mobilissimum ru-

bernare, id. Mil. 9, 25: qui hoc [illegible] viderit, quantula ratio non gubernat, id. Att. 14, 11: haec deus aliquis gubernabit, fb. 6, 3: fortunae motum, fb. 8, 4: iter motum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: Maeoylenum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.

gŭbernum, i, n. [guberno] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr. 4, 440.

gŭla, ae, f. [v. gluttio] the gullet, throat: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66: quum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 21: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. C. 55. ‖. Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gormandising: o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31: Numidae neque saleni neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89: nil servile, gulae parens, habet? a belly-god, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, i. e. palate, taste, Mart. 6, 11, 6. In plur.: praeceres gulae narrant, gourmands, epicures, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

gullĭocae nucum juglandium summa et viridis putamina, Fest. s. v.

gŭlo, ōnis, m. [gula] a gormandizer, epicure: App. Apol. p. 295: Macr. S. 7, 12.

gŭlōsē, adv. gluttonously: gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5 nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit. Tert. Res. carn. 1.

gŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 fin.: nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart 7, 20, 1: gulosum fictile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv. 11, 19 abstinentia gulosa, i. e. an abstinence that enhances enjoyment, Hier. Ep. 107, 10. Fig nimium lector gulosus, i. e. a too curious (or fastidious) reader, Mart. 10, 59, 5.

gŭmen, ĭnis, n. = gummi, gum Pall. 12, 7, 15.

gŭmia, ae, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucil in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.

gummātus, a, um, adj. [gummi] containing gum, gummy: in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6.

gummĕus, a, um, adj. [id.] containing gum, gummy: Ans. Idyll. 6, 79.

gummi, indecl. n., or gummis, is, f. (gen. gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, 3, 49) = κόμμι, gum: Plin. 3, 11, 20: Col. 12, 52, 16.

gummĭno, 1. v. n. to distil gum: gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 fin. (al. germinet).

gummĭtio, ōnis, f. [gummi] a besmearing with gum: Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of gum, gummy: folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11.

gurdĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [gurdus] dullish, stupid: Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26.

gurdus, i, m. [a Spanish word] a dolt, jolterhead, numskull: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57: cf. gurdus lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.. Laber. in Gell. 16, 7. (Hence Sp. gordo; Fr. gourd, engourdir.)

gurges, ĭtis, m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf: non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges aestuat, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Virg. Aen. 11, 624.

‖. Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): flexos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero tingit equos, fb. 11, 913: Eubolcus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Virg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Sil. Ash. 1, 223. ‖‖. Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: qui

[illegible] vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum omnium ac flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: divitiae in gurgitem istum libidinum gurgitem profundum, id. Sest. 42, 91: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, fb. 32, 111: ille gurges atque helua, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 19, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

gurgŭlio, ōnis, m. [v. glutio] the gullet, weasand, windpipe: hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgulione longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2. Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Tullio, § 21. ‖. the penis: Pers. 4, 38.

gurgŭlio, onis, v. curculio.

gurgustĭŏlum, i, n. dim. [gurgustium] a small, mean dwelling, a hut: App. M. 1, p. 112.

gurgustium, ii, n. [akin to gurgulio, perhaps with reference to its straitness] a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: Suet. Gramm 11.

gustātio, ōnis, f. [gusto: lit. a first tasting of food; hence] the first dish, foretaste, whet: jussi discubuimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21.

gustātōrium, ii, n. [id.] a first course, collation, whet, also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Mart. 14, 88 in lemm.

gustātus, ūs, m. [id.: lit. a tasting of food; hence] the sense of taste: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91.

‖. the taste or flavour of anything: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53. Fig.: verae laudis gustatum non habent, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [gustus] to taste, to take a little of any thing: quum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19. celerius panis mandendus quam vinum gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2 herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, to study superficially, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. ‖. Esp. to take a slight meal, luncheon, or whet; to eat a little: Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubans, id. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. ‖‖. Fig.: to taste, partake of, enjoy: gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, fb. 2, 36, 153: gustavi Metrodorum, i. e heard, attended for a while, fb. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23: sermonem alicujus, listen to, overhear, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 180: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustŭlo, 1, v. dim. [id.] a small dish of food, a snack, relish: App. M. 9, p. 232. ‖. Transf. a kiss: dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, fb. 2, p. 119.

gustum, i, n. whet, relish: Apic. 4, 5.

gustus, ūs, m. a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: ministet inferre epulas et exprobrare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gusta libata potio, Tac. A. 12, 16: quum ille ad primum gustum consedisset, Suet. Ner. 33: saliva, Plin. 31, 6, 32. ‖. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: Mart. 12, 31, 4. (‖‖) a draught of water: prodire ex [illegible] gustum, Petr. 71.

§ 1. Meton., a taste, flavour, stimulating quality in sauces, drugs &c.: in ero gustus ejus acuitatur, Cels. 5, 8: Plin. 14, 2, 3. ‖ Fig.: a foretaste, specimen: ad hujus gustum totum librum reponamus, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: expetens versificationis acetosæ gustum, Col. 11, 2, 2: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114. 2. taste: urbanitas significat sermonem præditorum in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17. [*Gus-tus* prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as Sans. *ghas* "to eat," and Gr. *γεύω, γασ-τήρ.*] (Hence It. *gusto*; Fr. *goût.*)

gutta, æ (old *gen. sing.* guttai, Lucr. 6, 615) *f. a drop*: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: guttæ imbrium quasi cruentæ, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (præ metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76: gutta per attonitas fluit oborta genas, *tears*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 90: succina, *amber*, Mart. 6, 15, 2: Arabicæ, perh. *myrrh* or *gum arabic?*: App. M. 2, p. 118. ‖ Meton.: guttæ, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc. nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (angula) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578 (aptum) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63. 2. In architect. *a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops*: Vitr. 4, 3. ‖‖ Fig.: *a little bit, a little* (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1096: gutta certi consilii, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 4. (Hence It. *gotta*; Sp. *gota*; Fr. *goutte.*)

guttātim, *adv. drop by drop*: pluvia guttatim labitur, Aru. 2, 84 cor guttatim contabescit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttātus, a, um, *adj.* [gutta] *spotted, sprinkled*: gallinæ, Mart. 3, 58, 15 equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall 4, 13.

guttula, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little drop*: ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulæ, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (also *m.* in *acc. sing.* gutturem, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 22) *the gullet, throat* guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68 quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov Am. 1. 13, 8 parentis olim si quis impia manu senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1. In *plur.*: fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, ib. 6, 135. ‖ Fig.: *gluttony*: vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. Coel. 19, 44: memorabile magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114. Comically. inferior, *i. e.* anus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

gutturnium, vas. ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Fest. s. v.

gutturōsus, a, um, *adj.* [guttur] *that has a tumour in the throat, goitred*: si quis natura gutturosus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

guttus, i, *m.* [gutta] *a narrow-necked vessel*: qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis guttum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. Plin. 16, 38, 73. Gell. 17, 8, 5 Juv. 3, 263. (Hence It. *gotto*; Fr. *godet.*)

gymnas, ădis, *f.* = γυμνάς, *wrestling, the exercise of wrestling*: Herculea turpatus gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106. In *plur.*: exercere protervas gymnadas, id. Ach. 1, 358.

gymnăsiarcha, æ, *m.* = γυμνασιάρχης, *the director of a gymnasium*: Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 *ext.*

gymnăsiarchus, i, *m.* = γυμνασίαρχος, *the master of a gymnasium*: Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

gymnăsium, ii, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, *a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium*: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21 Cic de Or. 2, 5, 21 Comically: gymnasium flagri, *a whipping-post*, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged. Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 31: tapetibus Cnidio, ita me Latin ornavit nostra gymnasium, *he has beshowered me so*, id. Rud. 3, 1, 3. ‖ Transf.: *a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college*: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholas, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: quæ vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, id Parad. procem. 1. Of a school or college on Cicero's Tusculan estate: quum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), id. Div. 1, 5, 8.

gymnastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, *pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic*: pro exercitio gymnastico et palæstrico hoc habemus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72.

gymnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμνικός, *of or for bodily exercise, gymnastic*: ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

gynæcanthe, the same as Bryonia, *q. v.*: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

gynæcēum or **gynæcēum**, i, *n.* = γυναικεῖον, *among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 72: Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 22. ‖ among the Romans, *the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments*: matresfamilias ingenuæ ac nobiles in gynæceum rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. pers. 21: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.

gynæcīārius, ii, *m.* [gynæceum] *the overseer of a seraglio*: Cod. Justin. 11, 7, 3.

gynæcius, ii, *m.*, *i. q.* gynæciarius: Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 2.

gynæcōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γυναικωνῖτις, *s. q.* gynæceum, *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house. Nep præf.: Vitr. 6, 7, (10).

gypsātus, a, um, *Part.* [gypso]. ‖ Adj. *covered* or *coated with gypsum*. quibus illa (Medea), manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illius vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands covered all over with gypsum* (as was the case with actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6. Post. gypsatus pes, *the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale*, Tib. 2, 3, 60. Ov. Am 1, 8, 64.

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gypsum] *of gypsum*: Spart. Sever. 22. ‖ *covered* or *plastered with gypsum* = gypsatus facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with gypsum, to plaster*: vas cum impleveris statim gypsabis, Col. 12, 39, 43.

gypsoplastes, æ, *m.* = γυψοπλάστης, *a worker in gypsum* or *stucco*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

gypsum, i, *n.* = γύψος, *plaster of Paris, gypsum*: Plin. 36, 24, 59 id. 14, 19, 24. id. 20, 9, 39. ‖ Meton.: *a plaster image*: Juv. 2, 4. (Hence It. *gesso*; Sp. *yeso, algés.*)

gyrinus, i, *m.* = γυρῖνος, *a tadpole*: ranæ paritur minimus carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water-beetle.)

gyro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gyrus] *to turn round in a circle, wheel round* (rare): animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. ‖ Meton.: *to make of a circular form, to round*: chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11. (Hence It. *girare.*)

gyrus, i, *m.* = γῦρος, *a circle*, esp. that described by a horse nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Iac G. 6 (anguis) septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. Aen. 5, 85 ducenseque per æëra gyros milnus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33 apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22 grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30. Virg. *Aen.* 7, 779. 2. Meton. *a place where horses are trained, a course* (post.) gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14, 11. ‖ Fig. *a circle, circuit, career, course*: mensis artiore (quam annus) præcucurrit circulo; angustiorem habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 77: sic brumæ rivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: stimuli gyro veniunt aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phædr. 4, 26, 25: hominem mortalibus rebus adfirmatos tanquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinæ duxit aperiens, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: orationem in eligendi gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 30. attrahe lora fortius et gyro curva, propius tuo, Ov. R. Am. 308 in dialectique gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8. (Hence It. Sp. *giro.*)

H.

H, h, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not: si H littera est, non nota, Quint 1, 5, 19: H litteram, sive illam spiritum magis quam literam dici oportet, Gell. 2, 3. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally precedes them; but it was frequently not pronounced. hence *harena* for *arena*, *harundo* for *arundo*, and even *hæc* for *æc* (Inscr. Orell. no. 23); and on the other hand, *aruspex* for *haruspex*, *erus* for *herus*, *ercisco* and *erctum* for *hercisco* and *herctum*, *aheneus* and *æneus*, *Annibal* and *Hannibal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. v. Gell. 2, 3. As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *t*, and *r* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, and θ were originally designated by ΚΗ, ΠΗ, and ΤΗ), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and see the letter C, p. 196. As a final, h occurs only at the end of the interjections *ah* and *vah*. ‖ Interchanges of H with other letters. 1. With G in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho, tractus*, *veho, vectus*

2. With the Greek χ: *e. g. hamus, χαμός*; *hirundo, χελιδών*; *hiems, χειμών*; *hortus, χόρτος*; *hio, χάσκω, χαίνω, humi, χαμάι, χθών*; *heri, hesternus χθές*; in the two last cases θ is inserted

3. With F. *see* F. 4. With Gr φ: *e. g. herba, φορβή.* 5. With G in Gothic and K in Old High German: *e. g. heri*, Goth. *gistra* (mod. Germ. *gestern*), O. H. G. *hestar*; *hostis*, Goth. *gasts* (Eng. *guest*), O. H. G. *hast.* 6. In combination with *s* it forms *x*: *e. g. traho, traxi* = *trah-si*; *veho, vexi* = *veh-si.*

‖‖ The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it *e. g.* Lat. *habeo, hera, hirundo*; Wal. *habŭ, haredie, hirundinĕ*; Lat. *halitare, hara, harpago*: Fr. *haleter, haras, harpon*; Lat. *habere* It. *avere*, Fr. *avoir*; Lat. *hibernus*; Sp. *invierno*; Lat. *historia*; It. *istoria*; Lat. *honor*; It. *onore*; Lat. *habitator*; It. *abitatore*; Lat. *hordeum*; Fr. *orge*; Lat. *homo*; Fr. *on.* In some cases double forms occur, one with, the other without *h*: *e. g.* Lat. *hasta, hora, homo, honor*; Sp. *hasta* and *asta, hora* and *ora, home* and *ome, honor* and *onor.* 2. Initial *ho* is sometimes changed into *vue, ve*, or *gue*: *e. g.* Lat. *hodie, hostis*, Sp. *vuedia, vueste*; Lat. *hortus*; old Sp. *veste, verta*; mod. Sp. *huerto.* 3. *h* in the middle of words is in a few instances changed into another guttural *e g.* Lat. *auxiliare*: It. *ausiliare*, Sp. *auxiliar.* 4. *h* initial into *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *harpa*; p. *farpa*, Port. *farpa*; Lat. *harpago*: Port. *farpão.* ‖ V. As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of *hic*; *habui, heres, honor, etc.* HH. *heredes.* H. Q. *hic acquiescit.* H. B. M. *hospites bene merenti.* H. C. *Hispania citerior or hic conditerunt.* 2. In the abbreviation HS. for *sestertium* H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. *sestertius*, and fin.

hă | *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, doubt, fear, anger, mockery, etc.: ha! ha! Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 49: ha, ha, Simium, Sitalces, saevities! id. Trin. 4, 3, 53. **II.** **hă hă hă!** an exclamation of laughter or derision! Ha! ha! ha!: *Ter.* Ha, ha, ha! *Afr.* Quid rigisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: ha, ha, ha! jam tenes, quid sit, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 23.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] *a thong, a rein*: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque exsuit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404: omnes effundit habenas, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: turbo actus habena, ib. 7, 380: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221: Balearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, *of the whip*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum caules tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoestrings*, Gell. 13, 21. *Poet.*: pedes sequat habenas, *the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 93. **II.** *Transf.*: *a strip of diseased flesh*: tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: *a rein*; also *direction, management, government*: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, ib. 5, 662: classi immittit habenas, ib. 6, 1. vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel *adducas* quum velis vel remittas, Cic. Am. 13, 45: alicui modcrandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226. accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481: rerum reliquit habenas, Virg. Aen. 7, 600: irarum omnes effundit habenas, ib. 12, 499. *In sing.*: Latiae diffusa habenae, i. e. *the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *possessions, property, substance*: animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. in Non. 119, 32. Pl. True. prol. 21.

hăbĕnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habena] *a small strip of diseased flesh*: tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tanquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28.

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (*pres. subj.* habessit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19), 2. *v. a.* and *n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish*, etc.: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: denique sit finis quaerendi, quumque habeas plus, pauperiem metuas nimus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: quae quum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: quod non ingenuos habeat claroscue parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91 Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: foenum habet in cornu, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: hostis habet muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: magnum numerum equitatus circum se, ib. 18: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.

2. *Esp.*: *to have or possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, habuisse et nihil habere, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 34: habet idem in nummis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 112: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Virg. Aen. 8, 327: amore [illegible], Hor. Ep. [illegible]. **3.** With abstract objects, and uno et eodem tempore puncto nasci dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 98: fabrin, id. Fam. 7, 26: virtutem, id. Rep. 1, 2: in populum vitae necisque potestatem, ib. 3, 14: summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 20, 89: quem usum belli haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.*: invidiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: spem in fide alicujus, id. Inv. 1, 39, 71: summam spem de aliquo, id. Am. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Cluent. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11, 6: consolationem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, id. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. C. 11. So with *infin.* as well as *acc.*: de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. With a *relat. clause*: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, ib. 1, 6: nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, ib. 7, 19: qui, quo se recipierent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: uti habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19. With *infin.* as direct object: plerique caedem in vos fecisse pro munimento habent, Sall. J. 31. **4.** With the *inf.* or *gerund*: *to have* or *be obliged* (to do what is expressed by the *infin.* or *ger.*): rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. mul. 1: de spatiis ordinum eatenus praecipiendum habemus, Col. 5, 5, 3. praesertim quum enitendum haberemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44. **5.** Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2. ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, ib. 4, 6: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, quum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*: animalia somnus habebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 147. me somno gravatum infelix habuit thalamus, ib. 6, 521 habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18 habet mortalia casus, Lucan. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549. **II.** With *infin.* or *relat. clause*: *to have means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how*: with *infin.*: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5 illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. 44, 22: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23. With *a relat. clause* (usually with a negative): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam; non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19 usque eo quid arguas non habe., id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26. **III.** *to have in use, make use of*, *use* (rare): anulus in digito subtertenuatur habendo, *by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312 aera uitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13: magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44. **IV.** *to have, hold*, or *keep in any condition, to treat, use*, etc.: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47: in custodiam habitus, i. e. *put into prison and kept there*, Liv. 22, 25: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 (*al.* in potestate): familiam in potestate habere, Liv. 8, 15: quum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.*: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, ib. 79: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam excalefactam sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 29, 2: legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 21: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophocleam, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: quod (cognomen) habes haereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 3, 62, 144: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: exercitum luxuriose nimiaque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103.

2. *Esp.* with *a part. perf.*, as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an *act. perf.* tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the *act.*): me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 26: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9. si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam 13, 17. equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, ib. 18. compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, Sall. C. 58: domitas habere libidines, Cic de Or. 1, 43, 194: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habeo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14.

V. With *pron. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.*: *to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health*, etc.; *to be situated, find oneself, be* (almost equivalent to sum: cf. the use of Gr. ἔχω with adverbs: *e. g.* καλῶς ἔχει, *it is well* or *favourable*). (i) With *pron. reflect.*: videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill*, id. Att. 7, 2: praeclare to habes, id. Verr. 2, 61, 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, id. Att. 11, 7: bene habemus nos, ib. 2, 8: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51: male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22. ita se mores habent, Sall. C. 52: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. Att. 13, 35: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1. (ii) *Reflect.*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall. C. 1: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as is the case with most mortal affairs*, ib. 6. (iii) *Neutr.*: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: voluit animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id. Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: Liv. 8, 6: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui, sic habet, *it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53.

VI. *to hold* or *regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider*; *to think or believe so and so*: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: decos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Consilius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: quum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: moneo obtestorque uti hos caros habeas, Sall. J. 10: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29: esse illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic.

Att. 13, 1: Remquiem pro certo habemus per Illyricum profectam in Galliam, fr. 10, 6 *fin.*: quarum rerum ego maximum documentum hanc habeo, Sall. C. 9: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, *Liv.* 23, 22: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquem morum in numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in meta, *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to be scrupled*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: ludibrio, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: ita aegre habuit, filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5. Hence, sic habeto *or* sic habeas, with *acc.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: *to be convinced*, *to be persuaded*, *to believe*, *know*: illud velim sic habeas, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. Fam. 13, 29: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, ib. 2, 8. **VII.** *to have possession of*, *to inhabit*; and *neut. to dwell*, *live* (for habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Pl. Men. prol. 69: ubi nunc adolescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aeditumus habere solet, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16, § 80. **VIII.** *to have in one's mind*, *to know*, *be acquainted with* (gen. in second person) siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Brato, id. Att. 5, 21: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4 habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.* **IX.** *to have as a habit*, *peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: id. Pis. 32, 81. **X.** *to hold*, *make*, *do*, *perform*, *prepare*, *deliver*, *produce*, *cause*, etc.: allum quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made*, *directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: vias, Lucan. 2, 439: C. Cato contionalus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: senatum, ib. 2, 13. concilia, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1: censum, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 6, 1. ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: orationem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Sall. C. 22: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, ib. 1, 7. dialogum, id. Att. 2, 9: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused*, *occasioned*, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. **XI.** habere in animo *or* animo: with *infin.*: *to intend*, *to be disposed*, *inclined*: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: neque eum bello invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25 dub. (*al.* in animo). **XII.** With *acc.* and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *cum*: *to keep to one's self*: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47. So in the formula of divorce: res tuas tibi habe: illam suam quas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69. Fig.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, id. Fam. 7, 25: verum haec in tecum [illegible] Att. 4, [illegible] **XIII.** Of a [illegible]*ert*, *to have*, *to suffer*, *enjoy*: postquam nos Amazonius habuit, Gallicum reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 51: Prop. 3, 8, 22: duxi, habui scortum, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6: quum esset abjectum, habere eum Lai da, habeo, inquit, non habeor a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. **XIV.** gladiatorial t. t. of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *he has it*, *he is hit*; demper altus aequo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: hoc habet, Virg. Aen. 12, 296: Prud. Psych. 53 (v. Smith's Ant. 575). **B.** Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56. (Hence It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*.)

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo]. Of things: *that may be easily handled or managed*, *handy*, *manageable*, *suitable*, *fit*, *proper*: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: natura hominl figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 305: arcus, ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: framcae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 3, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing*, *treating*, Cels. 2, 1: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: habilis membris venit vigor, *making supple*, Virg. G. 4, 418: bos nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit*, *proper for*, ib. 3, 62: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira 3, 7: terra frumentis habilis, Col. 2, 2, 20: Aegyptum ut feraciorem habiliorcmque annonae urbicae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18 pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, leviorlbus illae, Virg. G. 2, 92. **II.** Of persons or abstract things: *apt*, *expert*, *skilful*, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48: ducenta fere millia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110: sunt quidam in iisdem rebus habiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad invemendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12 nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4 exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, *uncivilized*, *rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231. Poet., with *inf.*: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

hăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *aptitude*, *ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv. handily*, *aptly*, *expertly*, *easily* (rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] *habitable*: regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45 cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: coelum, id. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id Trist. 3, 4, 51. **II.** Poet. *inhabited*; Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a dwelling-place*, *habitation*: leonis, Gell. 5, 14. avium, Pallad. 1, 23. Fig.: of the human body: Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling*, *habitation*: impia habitatio, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Coel. 7, 17: in *plur.*: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Cass. B. C. 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: *house-rent*: annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina millia nummum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38

hăbĭtātĭuncŭlus, i, *m.* dim. *f.* obs. [habitatio] *a little dwelling*: Fest. in Obscd. sed.

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [habito] *a dweller*, *inhabitant*: tanta (densitas) in Carnis mundi habitatores? Lucret. condensarent, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: humilis atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: incolae aliquam habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, ib. 2, 37, 95.

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* *she that inhabits*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

hăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [habeo] *a having*: debitis gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia comfertur, Gell. 2, 4.

hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* *freq.* (cf. habeo) *to have frequently*, *to be wont to have*: opinorum, Varr. in Non. 318, 25: comas, ib. 27. **II.** Esp. *to have possession of*, *to inhabit*: and *neut. to dwell*, *abide*, *reside*, *live*. Act.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Aen. 3, 106: silvas, id. E. 6, 2: humiles casas, ib. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66. In geom.: colitur ea pars (orbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 119: hinc procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3: nobis habitabitur orbis ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: nec patria est habitata tibi, ib. 5, 3, 21. raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340: (agallus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: habitandaque fana apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19. Neutr.: in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Pl. Am. prol. 97: cujus hic in aedicnlis habitat deorum, ut opinor, millibus, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: in via, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 104: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 3, 41, 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87: Libybasi, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38. lucis opacis, Virg. Aen. 6, 673: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16, 20: sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 115 cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. *Absol.*: triginta millibus dixistis eum habitare, id. Coel. 7, 17: nunc si quis tanti (i. e sex millibus) habitet, Vell. 2, 10. bene, Nep. Att. 13: avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 37: rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: nunquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6. *Pass. impers.*: vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur Liv. 2, 62. **III.** Fig.: *to dwell*, *have one's abode*: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque cura (i. e. studiis), id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54: mens in corde habitat, ib. 69: quid tibi (Amori) jucundum, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 12, 17: peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.* **2.** *to stay*, *remain*, or *keep* in any place: *to keep to*, *dwell upon* a thing: cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21: habitare in rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264. in cena, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id Or. 15, 49: tecum habita, *i. e. retire within thyself*, *examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus] *condition*, *plight*, *habit*, *figure* of the body (for habitus): qui color, aetas, habitudo tua, quae habitudo est corporis? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235: ancillae, ib. 2, p. 118.

hăbĭtŭo, v. n. *v. a.* [id.] *to bring into a condition or habit of body*: in pass., to be constituted or conditioned, to be in

way condition or habit of body: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4: lb. 4, 8.

hăbĭtĭtĭo, 4 v. a. *desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for*: si aestimem habitimia, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 47.

hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [habeo]. **I.** *Adj.*: *held or kept in a certain condition or state*: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Mascur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20. **Fig.**: si patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam durae (litae) debit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. **2.** Esp. of the body: *well kept, well conditioned, flashy, corpulent*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

hăbĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance*: quum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus, eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313: qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, lb. 16, 64: habitus oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor. · corporum, Tac. G. 4: positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati aequabilesque habitus, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, id. Verr. 4, 3, 5: Himera in multiplicem figurum habitumque formata, lb. 2, 35, 87: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet Claud. 4. **2.** Of things, esp. of places · (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52 longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Lucr. 9, 17 maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.*: domicilii, Col 9, 15, 8 · armorum, Liv. 9, 36 pecuniarum, id. 1, 42: temporum, id 10, 46: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3 *ext.* **3.** Esp. *dress, attire*: Theopompus permutatato cum uxore habitu, e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20. Romanus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54 · Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallicus, id. Caes. 58 · pastorum, Liv. 9, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3: triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 43: scenicus, lb. 38: quadrigarius, id Cal. 19: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, lb. 52. **II.** Fig.: *quality, nature, character*: justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45 ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis unoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 18. **2.** Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition*: quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vell. 2, 99: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4: hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, lb. 1, 8: Liv. 32, 14. **3.** In philos. *an acquired perfect state or condition*: habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem *et* absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: habitus in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, quo in genere est virtus, scientia et quae contrariis unus lb. 2, 9, 30. (Hence lt. *abito*; Fr. *habit.*)

hăc [hic], *adv. by, on*, or *along this way* or *side*: *Ar.* Hac quidem non venit. *Id.* Augeporto illinc per hortum circuit domum, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 151: plenus rimarum sum: hinc atque illinc [illinc], Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: hac illac discurrere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducem te tibi fuisti, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 106: sequere hacine intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graii, hac Phryges, Virg. Aen. 1, 467.

hăc-tĕnus (an old emphatic form, *hacostenus*, acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P: separated *per tmesin*, Virg. Aen. 5, 603 · lb. 6, 62: Ov. M. 3, 642), *adv.* lit. *as far as this* (place or time).

I. *Of space: to this place, thus far*: Ov. M. 13, 700: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Aen. 6, 62.

2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, *etc.*; *thus far*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Am. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24 hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4: externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1. sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: ergo haec quoque hactenus. redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13: id. Div. 2, 24, 53: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54. hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610 hactenus Aeacides, ib. 12, 82. **II.** Of time: *up to this time, till now, hitherto*: hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv. 7, 26 · hac celebrata tenus sancte certamina patri, Virg. Aen. 5, 603: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10.

III. In gen. · *to this extent, so much, only so much.* Absol. (rare) Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse ego me bene habeo, id. A. 14, 51. So ellipt. dum exulceratum in fronte verrucam vehementius scalpsit (Domitianus), profluente sanguine, Utinam, inquit, hactenus, *so much, not more*, Suet. Dom. 16. **2.** With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet, *so much as*, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7 · hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quod certior ab homine amicissimo fieres ea de rebus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3 patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

3. With *si, nisi*, or *ne*: meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen Ep. 88: haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum consule, Cic. Att. 5, 4: Tac. A. 14, 7.

hădrŏbŏlon, i, n. = ἁδρόβολον (in big lumps), *a kind of black gum*, from the plant Bdellium, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

hădrŏcephărum, i, n. = ἁδροκέφαρον, *a kind of spikenard with large leaves*, by some supposed to be the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn.; but more probably referred to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxburgh. Plin. 12, 12, 26.

hădrĭlĭus (hoed.), i, m. *dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling*, as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77.

hădrŭla (hoed.), ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little kid*: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9.

hădrŭlus (hoed.), i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little kid*: pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (foedus, and anciently aedus or aedus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19: in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus for hircus: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97, and see letter F), i, m. *a young goat, a kid*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Virg. G. 4, 10: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3: tenero lasciviet haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791. **Fig.** of weakness: Lucr. 3, 7. **II.** Transf. Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Aurigae): post. Cic. N. D 2, 43, 110: pluviales Haedi, Virg. Aen. 9, 668 · nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13: in *sing.*: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26, 56.

haemăchātes, ae, m. = αἱμαχάτης, *red-veined agate*, a precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

haemătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αἱματικός (bloody), *a sort of shrub*: App. Herb. 77.

haemătĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = αἱματίνος, *blood-red, blood-coloured*: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

haemătītes, ae, m. = αἱματίτης, *haematite, bloodstone, a kind of red bronze*: Plin. 36, 16, 25: lb. 20, 37. In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3. **II.** *a red-coloured precious stone*, a form of haematite, esteemed as a gem by the ancients Plin. 37, 10, 60. (Hence Sp. *amatita, matita*; Fr. *hématite.*)

haemătŏpus, pŏdis, m. = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), *a red-footed Egyptian bird.* Pliny's description (10, 47, 64) would apply to two species, *the black-winged Longshanks*, Haematopus melanopterus, Meyer, and the *oyster-catcher*, Haematopus Ostralegus, Linn.; but neither feeds on muscae · *gy.* whether it would not be more correct to read myiscae, a kind of *muscle?* since the Gr. μύες signifies either muscae or myiscae.

haemŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonia] *Thessalian*: haemonius arcus, *the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov. M. 2 81.

haemophthĭsĭcus, i, m. = αἱμοφθισικός, *having corrupted blood*: Aemil. Macer. de Beton.

haemoptŏĭcus, i, m. = αἱμοπτυϊκός, *spitting blood*: Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

haemorrhăgia, ae, f. = αἱμορραγία *violent bleeding, bleeding at the nose* etc., *hemorrhage*: Plin. 23, 6, 67.

haemorrhŏĭcus, i, m. = αἱμορροϊκός, *that has the hemorrhoids* or *piles*: Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7 · id. 3, 15, 2.

haemorrhŏis, idis, f. = αἱμορροΐς (discharging blood). In medic. *the piles, hemorrhoids*: Plin. 23, 7, 71. **II.** *a kind of unknown poisonous serpent*: id. 23, 1, 23: Lucan. 9, 806.

haemorrhoussa, ae, f. = αἱμορροῦσα, *she that has a hemorrhage*: Vulg. Math. 9, 20.

haemostăsis, is, f. = αἱμόστασις, *a plant that stops the flow of blood*: App. Herb. 59.

haereditas, *etc.* v. hereditas, *etc.*

haerĕo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesit, Lucr. 6, 1016, with Lachmann's note), 2. v. n. *to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *dat., ad, sub, ex*, etc.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 45: os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: linguam ad radices ejus haerere excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *tottering, adhering*, id. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. Aen. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *to sit fast, keep one's seat*, Cic. Dalet. 10, 28: mersit equo ruitis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33: male larva in pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 9

ss: haeret nonumquam telum illud occultum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: haesit in corpore ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 864: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, ib. 12, 413: haeretiam capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor. S. 1, 10, 49: (famae) utero haeret meo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Virg. Aen. 10, 361. gremio in Jacchi haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 421 cupido in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1109: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 326: follis sub omnibus haerent (somnis), Virg. Aen. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15. Proverb.: (i) haerere in luto, *etc., to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficulty*: tali in luto haerere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 66: procivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *runs aground*, i. e. *is at a stand*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: (ii) aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops*: v. aqua, II. 6. ‖ Fig.: *to hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere*: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haerent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg. Aen. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2 quae mihi in visceribus haerent, *are firmly impressed upon my heart*, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, *will be ever present*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30 potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5 quum ante illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *must have hit*, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: haesit in poemis, *fell into, incurred*, id. Mil. 21, 56. nec dubie repotundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, *hung back, was stopped*, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ne quid medios intercinat actus, quod non proposito conducat et haerent apte, *fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195. 2. Esp. *to keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach oneself to* him, *to follow* him: perfice hoc precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25: ego illum audivi in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Herculis Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, Virg. Aen. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. Poet.: haesernus cuncti superis, *depend on*, Lucan. 9, 573. Hence, in tergis, tergis, or in terga, *to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely*: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.*: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 1, 14. 3. *to remain fixed, to abide* or *continue* anywhere, *to keep at, stick to*: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: vollitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 173 stoicis vultus in nubibus haerent, *remain long looking at*, Lucan. 4, 531: haerere in eadem commoratione sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137: meus ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, tibi habitare, ibi haerere, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quonam modo tibi in bonis haerebit id habitandi ius? id. Or. 19, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40. 4. *to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended* or *retarded*: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23. in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: ista physici raro admodum, quum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: quid machinor? quid comminiscar? haereo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 17: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas literarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21: haeret haec res, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 28: nec unquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium haesit, *was retarded*, Virg. Aen. 11, 290: constitit hic bellum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Lucan. 7, 547.

haereo, ēre, v. haeres.

haereseo, 3. v. n. *inceap.* [haereo] *to stick, adhere*: Lucr. 2, 477.

haeresiarcha, ae, *m.*=αἱρεσιάρχης, *a leader of a sect, heresiarch*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

haeresis (hăĕr-), is and ŏos, *f.*=αἵρεσις, *a philosophical sect*: Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Parad. procem. § 2: id. Fam. 15, 16: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef. Comically: jocа tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana, Cic. Att. 14, 14. 2. *heretical religious doctrine, heresy*: Tert. adv. Haer. 1 *sq.* ‖ 3. *a calling, profession*: navalis, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9 *sq.*

haereticus, a, um, *adj.*=αἱρετικός, *pertaining to heretical religious doctrines, heretical*: comissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41. Subst. haereticus, i, *m. a heretic*: id. adv. Hermog. 27.

haesitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [haesito] *stammering, faltering, hesitating*: expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit, Plin. 1, 5, 13.

haesitantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a stammering*: haesitantia linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesitātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hesitating* (rare). Of speech: *a stammering*: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis haesitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48. ‖ *indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation*: si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: non mediocris haesitatio est, hinc justitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39.

haesitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hesitates, is undecided*: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

haesĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [haereo] *to stick fast, remain fixed in a place*: ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: Lucr. 5, 696. Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, *to be exposed to the same danger*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15. ‖ Fig. of speech: *to hesitate, stammer*: lingua haesitantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 2. Of the mind: *to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate*: dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: in novis rebus haesitare, ib. 2, 5, 15: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40. haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nescivet, ib. 52, 220: itaque non haesitans respondebo id. Acad. 1, 2, 4: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 28. *impers. pass.*: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 12.

hălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [halo] *an odor, fragrance*: florum, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

halcyon, halcedo, halcedonia, v. alc.

halec and **halex**, *n.* alec.

hălĭaëtus, i, *m.*=ἁλιαίετος, *the sea-eagle*, or *sea-osprey*. Falco albicilla, Latham, of which F. cristatus, Linn., is the young; and *the osprey eagle*, F. haliaëtus, Linn., which frequents large rivers and lakes: Plin. 10, 3, 3: Ov. M. 8, 146.

hălĭca, ae, v. alica.

hălĭcacăbus, i, *f.* (sc. herba)=ἀλικάκαβος, *a plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, *the winter cherry*, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31, 105: Cels. 5, 20, 3.

hălĭeuticus, a, um, *adj.*=ἁλιευτικός, *pertaining to fishing*: halietar, Gallien. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17. Subst.: Halieutica, ōrum, *n. pl. title of a poem on fishing by Ovid*. cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5.

halimon, v. alimon.

hălĭphloeos, i, *f.*=ἁλίφλοιος (sea-bark), *a species of oak*, supposed by some to be the *false Cork oak*, Quercus Fontanesii, Gussone. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

hălĭplēumon, ŏnis, *m.*=ἁλιπλεύμων (sea-lungs), *a kind of jelly-fish*, supposed to be Medusa Pelmo, Gmelin: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

hălĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [halo] *to breathe out*: flammam halitantes, Enn. in Diom. p. 376 P.

hălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *breath, exhalation, steam, vapour*: Nemeaeus leo frendens effavit gravitor extremum halitum, *his last breath*, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: a pulmone halitus gravedinis, *stinking breath*, Plin. 28, 12, 53: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, id. 14, 22, 28: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50: carbonum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12: maris, id. 17, 4, 2: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, 1. a. *heat*, Col. 2, 5, 2. ‖ Transf.: *the spirit, soul*: Prud. Cath. 10, 11.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hallucinor, and its derivat., v. alue

hallus, v. allus.

halmyrĭdion, ii, *n.*=ἁλμυρίδιον (saltish), *a kind of kale*, prob. *sea kale*, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

halmyrrhax, ăgis, *m.*=ἁλμύρραξ, *a kind of saltpetre* efflorescing from the soil in Media: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hălo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.) ‖ Neutr. *to breathe, to emit vapour, fragrance*, etc.: invitent crocea halantes floribus horti, Virg. G. 4, 109 ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. Aen. 1, 417. ‖ Act. *to breathe out, exhale*: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848: Mart. 10, 48.

halonem id est hesterno vino languentem, Fest. *s. v.* eluvium.

hălŏphanta, ae, *m.*=ἁλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *a salt-informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel*: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 2.

hălŏs, ŏ, *f.*=ἅλως (a round threshing-floor), *a circle round the sun or moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arca solet. Vitrea Graeci halo vocant: non dicere audemus, quia latine possumus, dicere. Ov. Fast. 1, 373. Called also halysis: App. de Mundo, p. 64, 36.

hălŏsis, is, *f.*=ἅλωσις, *a taking by storm, capture*: Petr. Bp. 1.

halsis, ĕris, *m.*=ἅλσις, *the weight of the hands, gymnastic exercises*, dumb-bells: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 49.

hălŭcĭnātio, hălŭcĭnor, v. alu-

malum, i, v. alum.

malvula, ae, v. haloe.

māma (also ama), ae, *f.* = ἄμη, *a water-bucket*: P., Mil. 3, 2, 42: esp. for extinguishing fires: Plin. Ep. 10, 42: Juv. 14, 305.

hāmātilis, e, *adj.* [hamatus] *performed by* or *furnished with hooks*: piscatus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10 · spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] *furnished with a hook, hooked*: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: arundo, Ib. 5, 384. **2. Meton.**: *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: ensis, *i. q.* harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80. **II. Fig.**: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere pato, sed aliena corripere, *catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30: Mart. 6, 63, 5.

hāmaxāgōga, ae, *m.* = ἁμαξαγωγός, *one who carries off anything in a waggon*: bonorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hāmaxo, i. *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a waggon] *to yoke to a waggon*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

hāmiŏta, ae, *m.* [hamus] *an angler*: conchitae atque hamiotae, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

hammītis, idis, *f.* = ἀμμῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hammochrȳsus, i, v. ammochrysus.

hāmotrāhōnes alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt, Fest. *s. v.*

hāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [hama] *a small water-bucket*: habilem lymphis hamulam, poet. Col. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] *a small hook*: piscarius, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 17. As a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 7, 4.

hāmus, i, *m.* [akin to χαμός] *a hook*: talea pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, Plin. 19, 1, 3 · loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Virg. Aen. 3, 467. **2.** Esp. *a fish-hook*: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 · occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: Ov. M. 3, 586. **Fig.**: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5: munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 47. **3.** *a hook* as a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 7, 15. **II. Meton.** of hooked or crooked things: *the talons of a hawk*: Ov. M. 11, 342: *thorns*: id. de Nuce 115: *a kind of pastry*: App. M. 10, p. 245.

hapala, orum, v. apala.

hāphē (also aphe), ēs, *f.* = ἁφή (a touching, handling; hence) *the yellow sand* with which wrestlers were sprinkled after being anointed: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5. **Transf.**: *the dust of a road*: Sen. Ep. 57.

hapsus, i, *m.* = ἅψος (a binding together; hence) *a piece of wool formed into a bandage*: Cels. 4, 6.

hāra, ae, *f.* *a pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 *sq.*: *a hog-sty*: Ib. 2, 4, 14 · confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, Cic. Pis. 16, 37: hara suis, as a term of abuse, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. (Hence Fr. *haras*.)

hārēna, ae, v. arena.

hāriŏla, ae, v. hariolus.

hāriŏlātio (ar.), onis, *f.* [hariolor] *a soothsaying, prophesying*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

hāriŏlor (ar.), 1. *v. n. dep.* [hariolus] *to foretell, prophesy, divine*: προθεσπίζω · igitur, non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura prospiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11: quaestus causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 58, 132. **II. Transf.** in a bad sense (like vaticinor) · *to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 80: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8.

hāriŏlus (ar.), i, *m.* *a soothsayer, prophet*: hariolos, haruspices mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 2: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 4: id. Men. prol. 76: id. Poen. 3, 3, 46: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27. **2.** *Fem.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 *sq.* [Prob. contains the same root as haruspex; the two words are often found together: v. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Amph. 5, 2, 2: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27.]

harmŏgē, es, *f.* = ἁρμογή, *a proper combination* or *mingling of colours*: Plin. 35, 5, 11.

harmŏnia, ae (old *gen. sing.* harmoniai, Lucr. 3, 132), *f.* = ἁρμονία, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony*: pure Lat. *concentus*: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, Ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27. **II. Transf.** *concord, harmony*, in gen. neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr. 3, 119: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1244. **2.** *singing, a song*: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.

harmŏnĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἁρμονική, *the science of sounds, harmonics*: Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*

harmŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἁρμονικός, *pertaining to agreement* or *harmony, harmonious* (rare): Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 176, § 64 harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113.

harpa, ae, *f.* = ἅρπη (a sickle) transf. *a harp*: Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63. (Hence Fr. *harpon*.)

harpacticon, i, *n.* = ἁρπακτικόν, *that must be quickly withdrawn*, the name of a species of sulphur: harpacticon vocatur a celeritate avellendi; avelli enim subinde debet, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

harpăga, ae, *f.* = ἁρπάγη, *a hook*, for *harpago*: Sisenn. in Non. 556, 20.

harpăginĕtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [harpago] *a small hook*: Vitr. 7, 5 dub.

harpăgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω] *to rob, plunder*: aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24.

harpăgo, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*: Caes. B. G. 7, 81: Liv. 30, 10: Curt. 4, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II. Fig.** *a rapacious person*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

harpastum, i, *n.* = ἁρπαστόν, *a hand-ball*: Mart. 4, 19, 6.

harpax, ăgis, *adj.* = ἅρπαξ, *drawing to itself, rapacious*: in Syria feminas verticillos inde (*i. e.* ex electro) facere et vocare harpaga, quia folia et paleas vestiumque limbrias rapiat (amber, like resin and similar substances, when rubbed becomes electrical, and attracts light bodies; hence the word *electricity* was derived from ἤλεκτρον, the Greek name of *amber*), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37.

harpē, ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη: *a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar*: Ov. M. 5, 69: Lucan. 9, 663. **II.** *the bearded vulture* or *Lammergeyer*, Gypactus barbatus, Cuvier · Plin. 10, 74, 95.

haruga and **harviga**, v. arviga and haruspex.

harundo, v. arundo.

hāruspex (ar.), icis, *m.* *a soothsayer, diviner* (among the Etruscans) *who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims*; (*v.* Smith's Ant. 586): quid habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Etrusci haruspices, Ib. 2, 35, 75: quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. Jug. 63: dum sacra secundus haruspex nuntiet, Virg. Aen. 11, 739. signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex fata canens, Ib. 8, 498. **II. Poet.** *a prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13, 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550. [The latter half of the word contains the root arnc "behold;" the former half is prob. the same as the Lat. *hira* and Sans. *hirā* "the intestines;" the Gr χολάς and χόλιξ; and the old Norse *gar-mir*, f. pl. "entrails:" the Lat. *haruga, haruga* or *arviga*, prob. contains the same root; v. Arviga; Aufrecht in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, pt. 3, 1853.]

hāruspica (ar.), ae, *f.* [haruspex] *a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

hāruspicīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims*: quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. **II. Subst.** haruspicina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *the art of divining by the inspecting of victims*: oratio, qua haruspicinae disciplina continetur, Ib. 2, 23, 50.

hāruspicium (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *inspection of victims, divination*: Cat. 90, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

hasta, ae, *f.* *a spear, lance, pike, javelin*: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: hastas vibrare, Ib. 2, 80, 325: jactare, Ib. 2, 78, 316 · dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66 · contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. Aen. 10, 521. protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21 · sent in making a declaration of war Gell. 10, 27 · and thrown by the general into the enemy's territory: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 52: pura, *i. e. without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Plin. 7, 28, 29: Suet. Claud. 28. **Fig.**: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45. **2.** *a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority) est ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium, praedam se suam vendere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27. hastam in foro ponere et bona civium vori subjicere praeconia, Ib. 2, 23, 82: quos non illa infinita hasta sativit, id. Phil. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3 · comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 21, 38 · municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28 · quum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hujus generis assueverant Liv. 24, 18: hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7: hence, meton.: *the centumviral court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 *fin.*

3. *a little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. F. 2, 560. **4.** *a spear*, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 38: id. Most. 1, 2, 73. **II. Transf.**: *a spear-shaped comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 *fin.* **2.** *the penis* · Auct. Priap. 45, 1. [Possibly *has-ta* from the root which appears in Sans. *han* "occidere, ferire;" Gr. φόν, φόνος; Lat. *fendo*.]

hastārium, ii, *n.* [hasta] *an auction-catalogue*: Tert. Apol. 13.

hastārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to auctions, auction-*: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a spear*: Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praesuta aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem millia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3 *med.* **II. Subst.**, hastati, orum, *m. plu.* *the first line of a*

Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Smith's Ant. 494, 499.): hastati dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89: hastati segregant hastas, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: Liv. 8, 8: Veg. Mil. 1, 20: Ov. F. 3, 128. **2.** with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo*; or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the *companies* of hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv. 42, 34: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIV., Caes. B. C. 1, 46: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 *fin.* **3.** with ordinal numerals, to designate the *captains* of the various companies of hastati: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. *Absol.* hastatus, i, *m. the captain of the first company*: Flor. 1, 18.

hastile, is, *n.* [id.] *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin*: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21. **II.** Meton. *a spear, javelin* (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28: Virg. Aen. 1, 313. **2.** *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch*: Ib. 3, 23. *a pole, prop*: id. G. 2, 358: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212.

hastilia, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spear*: Front. de Or. 1 *med.* **II.** Transf.: *a little branch*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 31. **2.** hastula regia, *a plant, called also* asphodelus, *asphodel*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109 App. Herb. 32.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain *or grief, oh! ah!*: hau mihi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47 hau, nulla tibi lingua est, quae quidem dicat *dabo?* id. Stich. 2, 1, 104. Ter. And. 4, 4, 12.

haud (haut) *adv.* An emphatic negative particle: *not at all, by no means*: most freq. connected with adverbs: haud longe abesse oportet, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166 haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, id Merc. 3, 1, 44 haud sane intelligo, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: iacio quod manifesto deprensi mocchi haud ferme solent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 40 haud ita jussi, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 65. ego haud diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 17: scies haud multo post, id. Bac. 4, 8, 12: haud paulo plus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: haud minus aegre patior, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant, Tac. A. 11, 33: haud facile dixerim, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: haud temere est visum, Virg. Aen. 9, 375: familiaris accipiere faxo haud familiariter, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: haud stulte sapis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102: mihi haud saepe eveniunt tales hereditates, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: haud cunctanter, Suet. Tit. 6. **2.** With adjectives: haud sordidae videntur ambae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: convenit hodie hominem haud impurum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: haud mediocris vir, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: haud consimili ingenio, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 50: compendium haud aetati optabile, ib. 1, 2, 51: haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. 21, 1: annus haud dubiis consulibus, id. 4, 8: certe extrema linea amare haud nihil est, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. **3.** With pronouns: haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *not a single person*, Pl. Am. prol. 130: eum salutat magis haud quisquam quam ego, ib. 2, 2, 48: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: haud pol me quidem, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 5. **4.** With verbs: non edepol scio: verum haud opinor, Pl. Buc. 2, 3, 68: haud scio, quid eo opus sit, ib. 5, 2, 25: ingenium avidi haud flumorum hospitis, ib. 2, 3, 42: haud muto factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: haud moror, Pl. Buc. 5, 1, 30: pol me haud poenitet, id. Am. 5, 1, 72: tum ille haud dubitavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26: haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, *it cannot be*, Lucr. 3, 715: quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much...as*, Tac. A. 3, 8. For the phrase haud scio an, see an, II. 2: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: *Am.* exspectatusne advenio? *So.* Haud vidi magis exspectatum, *I never saw any one more welcome* (ironically), Pl. Am. 2, 2, 47. Pleonastic with another negative: neque ego haud committam, ut, si peccatum siet, id. Bac. 4, 9, 114: neque ille haud objiciet mihi, pedibus sese provocatum, id. Epid. 5, 1, 57. **5.** Haud dum, or, hauddum, an emphatic *nondum, not at all as yet, not yet*: quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 2, 52: Sil. 2, 332. **6.** Haud quaquam, or, haudquaquam, *by no means whatever, not at all*: haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 143: haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum valle dissolvere, id. Tim. 11: homo prudens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: id. Am. 18, 66: haudquaquam par gloria, Sall. C. 3: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv. 7, 26. tibi has miserabilis Orpheus, haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni fata resistant, suscitat, Virg. G. 4, 455.

hauddum and **haudquaquam**, v. haud, *nos.* 5 and 6.

haurio, hausi, haustum (old *past impers.* hauritum, Lucr. 5, 1123. *perf. subj* hauriverint, Varr. in Prisc. p. 905 P. *part perf.* hauritus, App. M. 3, p. 139 *supra*. hauritu, ib. 2, p. 121: *part. fut.* hauritura, Juvenc. in Joh. 2, 253: hausurus, Virg. Aen. 4, 383. *Dep.*: foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol. 5 *med.*) 4. *v. a. to draw, to draw up* or *out* (prop. of liquids): quum vidisset haustam aquam de fugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov. F. 2, 294: is limo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda, Ov. M. 4, 740: me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333. Poet.: imoque a gurgite pontus vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, id. F. 3, 591. *Absol.*: num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Brut. 83, 288. Proverb.: de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i. e. *to choose the worst*: tu quidem de faece hauris, *speak of the worst orators*, ib. 69, 244. **2.** Of other fluids, abstract things, *etc.*: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, *to inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12: coelum, Virg. Aen. 10, 899: suspiritus, *drawing a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: lucem (primae pecudes), *see the light, are born*, Virg. G. 2, 340. **3.** Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up*: ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *emptied, drunk off*, Ov. M. 14, 277: cratera, ib. 8, 679: spumantem pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 738. **II.** Of non-liquids: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust*: (ventus) arivata evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore open*, Ov. M. 8, 371: pectora ferro, ib. 8, 439: latus alicui, Luer. 5, 1323: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, *collected*, ib. 8, 538 ille cervi hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, ib. 9, 38: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 32: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *swallow them whole*, Col. 8, 17, 11: solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14: hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, *hast swallowed up, squandered*, Mart. 9, 83, 4: sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, *to be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119: quum praeclia paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15: altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, ib. 1, 79: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7: miratur et haurit pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 251: coelo medium Sol igneus orbem hauserat, *had rapidly passed through, finished*, Virg. G. 4, 427: vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts*, Virg. G. 3, 105: pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 536. **III.** Fig.: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive*: sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6: reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10: quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (*i. e.* Athenis), id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere cenasti? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique haurire, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: haurire dolorem, id. Coel. 24, 59. supplicia, *to suffer*, Virg. Aen. 4, 383: unde laboris plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in delusive hope*, Virg. Aen. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: oculis auribusque haurire tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, Virg. Aen. 4, 661: vocemque his auribus hausi, ib. 4, 359: faciem ignotam oculis mirantibus, Sil. 11, 284: dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787.

hauritus, a, um, v. haurio, *ad init.*

haustor, ōris, *m.* [haurio] *a drawer* (rare): aquarum, *water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29. Poet.: ultimus aquae, *drinker*, Lucan. 9, 591.

haustrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a machine for drawing water*: Lucr. 5, 517.

haustus, a, um, *Part.* [haurio].

haustus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing*: aqua, quae non sit haustus profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, *the right of drawing*, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1. **II.** Meton.: *a drinking, swallowing*; *a drink, draught* (mostly *plur.*): largos haustus e fontibus magnis lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 413: saepe, sed exiguis hausti bus inde bibi, *in small draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: hausta sparsus aquarum ora fove, Virg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi necdar erit, Ov. M. 6, 350: undarum, Lucan. 3, 345: Bacchi, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, *i. e. the stream, current*, ib. 4, 118: Catulus se ignis haustu laditrio hostium exeunt, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios dixere, *breath, soul*, Virg. G. 4, 220: alium

[illegible] sine sensu hebetem, Claud. 3, 31: animi hebetes, Sen. Ep. 94, 1: hebetes ingenio, Quint. 1, 3, 1: hebetes ad [illegible], Quint. 12, 3, 12. [Akin to *ἀκάνθη*, *ἄκαινα*.] (Prime prob. Fr. *dard*).

hēmō, v. homo.

hēmōn, ōnis, m. = *αἱμών*, a kind of *plant*, Sanguinaria canadensis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59.

hēna, v. hen.

hendecasyllabus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, *hendecasyllabic*: versus, Mart. 10, 90, 1.

hendecasyllabus, i, m. sc. versus, *a hendecasyllabic verse*: Mart. 10, 90, 1.

hendecies, adv. = *ἑνδεκάκις*, *eleven times*: Mart. 9, 3, 5.

hendecimus, a, um, *adj.* [undecim] *the eleventh*: hora, Mart. 4, 8, 12.

hendecō, v. undecim.

hēnī, ōrum, *m.* [hen] *a kind of harp*: Suet. Ner. 54.

hēnia, ae, *f.* = *ἡνία*, *a rein*: Gell. 13, 22, 1.

hēnicus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἡνίκος*, *of a rein*: Gell. 13, 22, 1.

hēnō, ōnis, *m.* [hen] *a kind of harp*: Suet. Ner. 54.

hēnus, a, um, *adj.* [hen] *of a harp*: Suet. Ner. 54.

hepar, ātis, *n.* = *ἧπαρ*, *the liver*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

hepaticus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἡπατικός*, *of the liver*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

hepatizō, āre, *v. n.* = *ἡπατίζω*, *to be like the liver*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

hepatos, ōn, *adj.* = *ἡπατώδης*, *like the liver*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

hepialus, i, *m.* = *ἡπίαλος*, *a kind of fever*: Cels. 3, 3, 1.

hepta, v. septem.

heptachordos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάχορδος*, *of seven strings*: lyra, Mart. 14, 73, 1.

heptadeca, v. septemdecim.

heptadecaeteris, idis, *f.* = *ἑπτακαιδεκαετηρίς*, *a period of seventeen years*: Censor. 18, 11.

heptadecies, adv. = *ἑπτακαιδεκάκις*, *seventeen times*: Mart. 9, 3, 5.

heptadecimus, a, um, *adj.* [septemdecim] *the seventeenth*: hora, Mart. 4, 8, 12.

heptagonos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάγωνος*, *heptagonal*: Vitr. 10, 16, 4.

heptagonus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἑπτάγωνος*, *heptagonal*: Vitr. 10, 16, 4.

heptagonus, i, *m.* sc. numerus, *a heptagon*: Vitr. 10, 16, 4.

heptametrus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἑπταμετρος*, *of seven feet*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptapharmacum, i, *n.* = *ἑπτάφαρμακον*, *a mixture of seven ingredients*: Cels. 5, 23, 3.

heptaphonos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάφωνος*, *of seven sounds*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptaplasiō, āre, *v. n.* = *ἑπταπλασιάζω*, *to be seven times as much*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

heptaplasius, a, um, *adj.* = *ἑπταπλάσιος*, *seven times as much*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

heptaplus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἑπτάπλους*, *seven times as much*: Cels. 4, 1, 4.

heptapylos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάπυλος*, *of seven gates*: Thebae, Mart. 14, 73, 1.

heptas, ādis, *f.* = *ἑπτάς*, *the number seven*: Mart. Cap. 7, 737.

heptastadium, i, *n.* = *ἑπταστάδιον*, *a stadium of seven feet*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptastichos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάστιχος*, *of seven lines*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptastylos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάστυλος*, *having seven columns*: Vitr. 3, 2, 5.

heptazygos, on, *adj.* = *ἑπτάζυγος*, *of seven pairs*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptēris, idis, *f.* = *ἑπτήρης*, *a vessel with seven banks of oars*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptēris, is, *f.* = *ἑπτήρης*, *a vessel with seven banks of oars*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptēris, is, *m.* = *ἑπτήρης*, *a vessel with seven banks of oars*: Mart. Cap. 9, 1000.

heptēris, is, *n

[illegible] Plin. [illegible] Varr. [illegible] Plin. [illegible] Plin. [illegible] Plin

…, Geertaer: acc. to …, …kaleris lucida, Lucr.: Plin. 25, 4, 13.

hērāclēus, or **-clīus**, or **-clēius**, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to *Hercules* (in Lydia), *Herculean*. I. lapis, also called Lydius, *magnetic iron ore, loadstone*, Plin. 33, 8, 43: of the *magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25. 2. a plant, also called nymphaea, *white water-lily*, Nymphaea alba, Linn.: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

herba, ae, *f. grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb* or *plant*; and with qualifying *adj.* as a proper name: herba cubile praebebat, nulla et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 814: in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287. abjicere se in herba, b. 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Virg. G. 2, 527: invitant (pecudes) herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 23: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. herbis privis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: fallax herba veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Virg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem libavit quadrupes, nec grammis attigit herbam, *a blade*, ib. 5, 26: ut sulcis frumenti quaererer herbam, *young crop*, id. G. 1, 34: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: primis sepetes moriuntur in herbis, *in the young blades*, Ov. M. 5, 482: sed nimium proceras et adhuc tna messis in herba est, *in the stalk*, id. H. 17, 265. Herba alba occupans arva, etc., *a plant poisonous to cattle*, supposed by some to be a kind of *spurge*, Plin. 18, 17, 44. Proverb. herbam dare, *to own oneself beaten*: qui a prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, quum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant, Fest. *s. v.*: Plin. 22, 4, 4. [Akin to *φέρβω*, *φορβή*.]

herbāceus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *grassy, grass-colored*: Plin. 19, 6, 33: olla herbaceî coloris, id. 20, 13, 51: flos, id. 21, 19, 75: oleum, id. 23, 49, 27: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27.

herbans, antis, *part.* [id.] *producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass*: prata, App. M. 7, p. 194 (*al.* herbentia).

herbāria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [id.] *the knowledge of plants, botany*: herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

herbārius, ii, m. [id.] *one skilled in plants, a botanist*: Plin. 20, 17, 73.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *living on grass* or *herbs*: Vop. Prob. 19.

herbens, entis, v. herbans.

herbesco, *inch. v. n.* [herba] *to grow into green stalks* or *blades*: eliciere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

herbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *grass-colored, grass-green*: oculi, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 16.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass* or *herbs, grassy*: campi, Varr. R. R. 1, 16: Liv. 9, 2: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds*, Col. 1, 9, 22: lac, *produced from herbs*, Plin. 24, 6, 19. II. *like grass, grassy, grass-colored*: color, id. 12, 14, 31: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba fero] *producing grass* or *herbs*: colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

herbĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [herba gradior] *that walks* or *moves in the grass*: Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbĭlis, e, *adj.* [herba] *fed on grass*: anser, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 29.

herbĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [herba potens] *skilled in herbs* (poet.): manus (Circes), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *full of grass* or *herbs*: campus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 9: flumen, Virg. G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 680: virectum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima pabula, Cato R. R. 54, 2. II. *grass-colored, grass-green*: marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: caleni smaragdinae fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb*: cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae asselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Sen. Vit. beat. 9.

herbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb, little plant*: quaedam, Mart. Cap. 2, 25.

hercēus, i, m. = *ἑρκεῖος* (pertaining to the court-yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat. penetralis): Herceus Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*: ara hercei Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286: herceae arae, Lucan. 9, 979.

hercisco (ercisco), *v. a* [hercium] in law: *to divide an inheritance*: iccirco qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: Dig. 10, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 520. II. Transf., vise herciscundas contendentes, App. M. 6, p. 186. [The etym. of *herc-isco* is uncertain; but the root HERC must mean division.]

hercle, *voc.* of Hercules, an oath or exclamation, *by Hercules!*: obsecro, hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: perii, hercle, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66. minime, hercle, Cic. Am. 9, 30.

herctum (erctum), i, *n.* [root HERC: v. hercisco: herctum et forctum pro bono dicebant, Fest. p. 102 Müll.] in law: *an inheritance, estate, patrimony*: only used in connection with ciere: *to divide an inheritance*: qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237. herctum non citum, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*

hercŭlē, *voc.* of Hercules, an exclamation *or* oath *by Hercules!*: dixi hercule vero omnia, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 18: cape, obsecro hercule, ib. 30. et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognito ipsa rerum delectat, id. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito, ib. 1, 23.

hercŭles, an oath *or* asseveration *by Hercules!*: et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: Vell. 2, 52. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: sī mehercules hoc, quod agit, nunquam ante cogitasset, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 16: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8. non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: pulcre, mehercle, dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26.

hercŭlānĕus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Hercules*: used to denote things *large* of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

hercŭlānus, a, um = herculaneus: pes, *i. e. long, large*, Gell. 1, 1.

hērē, *adv.* v. heri.

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium] *a small inheritance*: Col. Praef. § 13. Gell. 19, 7.

hērēdĭpĕta, ae, m. [heredium peto] *a legacy-hunter*: Petr. S. 124.

hērēdĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary*: auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.*: jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.*: bellum, id. 3, 17: pauperias, Val. Max. 4, 2 8.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] *heirship, the act of inheriting, inheritance*: hereditas est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, Gell. Dig. 50, 16, 24: si intimandi sui fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 2: quoniam habes fatum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84. II. Meton.: *the thing inherited, an inheritance*: hereditas est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, id. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 23: quum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Flacc. 36, 89: adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Modest. Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, *i. e. that fall to heirs who have children*, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11: v. caducus. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great advantage without trouble* or *expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8. III. Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28. hereditas hujus gloriae, ib. 1, 22, 78: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*: paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an hereditary estate*: bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2 in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

herem martsam antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

hēres, ēdis (old *acc. sing.* herem, Naev. in Non. 486, 33: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4179), *m.* and *f. an heir, heiress*: testamento facto multor moritur, facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: aliquem palam heredem semper factitare, ib. 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecedebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108 scripserunt heredes secum M. Grassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14: reliotus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, Quint. 9, 2, 74: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint. 7, 1, 20: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, [illegible]: quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12: repentinus heres, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir* when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: possessio heredum secundorum, *a reversionary estate*, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: also used of a female. Marcus ait: *heres ipsius secundus* de muliere loquens, Charis. p. 79 P.: heres suus, heres necessarius, *the natural*

only who was in the guardians of the deceased, Gai. Inst. 3, § 193: app. heres extraneus, ib. § 161. ‖ Transf.: owner, possessor, master: pro herede gerere est pro domino gerere. Veteres enim hæredes pro dominis appellabant, Justin. Inst. 2, 19 fin.: Pl. Men. 3, 2, 22. ‖ 2. after-growth: Ov. M. 9, 72: alni cæsae denuo innumero herede prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67. ‖ 3. Fig.: ilia vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: artis heres, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: laudis, Ov. H. 9, 110: fraudis, ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

hērī or hĕrĕ (in here neque e plene neque i auditur, Quint. 1, 4, 7: here nunc e litera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22), *adv. yesterday:* (i) heri: hoc heri effecit hodie autem in Acnariam transire constituit, Cic. Att. 10, 13 (*al.* here): ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fuisti heri? Ov. F. 2, 76: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. (ii) here res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, *etc.*, Juv. 3, 23: here venisti media nocte, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 16: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic de medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeae vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 852. ‖ Meton. *a short time ago, lately* (rare). vanissimas Papias leges heri Severus excisait, Tert. Apol. 4 sordebant tibi villicae, Concubinae, hodie atque heri, *the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. χθὲς καὶ πρώην), Cat. 61, 137. [Root ans: Sans. *hyas;* Gr. χθές; Germ. *gestern:* kng. *yesterday;* hence Lat. *hes ternus.*] (Hence It. ieri, Sp. *ayer*, Fr. *hier*)

hērĭfŭga (er), æ, *m.* [herus fugio] *who runs away from his master* · herifugae famuli, Cat. 63, 51

hĕrĭlis (er), e, *adj.* [herus] *of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.) herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23. filia, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 35 · amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37 concubina, ib. 2, 3, 66 · gressumque canes comitantur herilem, Virg. Aen. 8, 462 · mensaeque assuetus herili, ib. 7, 490 · nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: herile carpere pensum, id. Od. 3, 27, 63 nomen herile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502 turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

hermaphrŏdītus, i, *m.* = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes* (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person) gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Ov. M. 4, 383. ‖ Transf. *adj.:* hermaphroditae copiae, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

hermēneuma, ătis, *n.* = ἑρμήνευμα, *explanation, exposition, interpretation:* Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3.

hermŭbŏtănē, es, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη, *the herb Mercury,* also called hermubasilion: App. Herb. 82.

hermŭpŏa, ae, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ νόα, *the herb Mercury,* Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

hernia, ae, *f.* [perh. from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus] *a rupture, hernia:* Cels. 7, 18. Mart. 3, 24, 10.

hernĭōsus, i, *m.* [hernia] *a ruptured person:* Lampr. Hellog. 25.

hērōĭcē, *adv. heroically:* hos quoque (versus Homeri) tanquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Virgilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρωϊκός, *of* or *relating to heroes, heroic:* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: aetates, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: Medea et Atreus, heroicae personae, id. [illegible] 1, 29, 71: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem,* Quint. 1, 8, 5: heroici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10: versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.

hērōĭna, ae, *f.* = ἡρωΐνη, *a demi-goddess, heroine:* illic formosae veniant chorus heroinae, Prop. 1, 19, 13.

hērōĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ἡρώϊον, *a plant, called also* asphodelus, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 32.

hērōis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡρωΐς, *a demi-goddess, heroine:* heroidum ac deorum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21 veteres heroidas aequare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33. In the Gr. *dat. plur.:* heroisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43. ‖ Heroides, *the title of the Epistles of Ovid,* acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

hērōis, ĭdis, *m.* = ἥρωϊς, *a demigod, hero:* heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit permixtos heroas, Virg. E. 4, 16: incipit Aeneas heros, id. Aen. 6, 103 Laertius heros, *i. e. Ulysses,* Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: Ajax heros, id. S. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, divusne loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114. Adj.: ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus nugari solitos Graece, for heroicos or heroos, *heroic thoughts* or *deeds,* Pers. 1, 69 ‖ Transf. of illustrious men heros ille noster Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 17 Antonii colloquutus cum heroibus nostris (*i. e.* Bruto et Cassio), ib. 14, 6 illorum fuit heroum (*i. e.* Platonis et Aristotelis), id. Rep. 3, 3. And ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3.

hērōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic:* labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, ib. 1, 3, 102: carmen, Prop. 1, 3, 16 versus, *heroic* or *epic verse,* Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68 *absol.* · apte jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22. Quint 10, 1, 88: pes, *an heroic* or *epic foot,* Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: also *absol.:* herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88. ‖ Subst. heroum, i, *n. a monument to the memory of a hero:* Plin. 10, 5, 6.

herpes, ētis, *m.* = ἕρπης, *a spreading cutaneous eruption:* Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145 ‖ Herpes quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt, id. 30, 13, 39.

herpestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑρπηστικός, *spreading, eating:* gangraena herpestica, Lucil. in Non. 117, 22 (*al.* herpes ita).

herpyllum, i, *n.* = ἕρπυλλον, *a clambering evergreen plant,* also called sisymbrium, *creeping thyme:* App. Herb. 105. Also called herpyllus: ib. 99.

hērus (erus), i, *m. the master of a house* or *family, the master* in respect to the servants. ille, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41: nonne herae meae nuntiare, quod herus meus jussit, licet? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 296: nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg. Aen 3, 324: o here, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265 · *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, *our old master is at the forum, our young one at home,* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): agellulum hunc herique villulam hortulumque pauperis tuor, Cat. 20, 4 · propriae telluris herus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129: fundus meus arvo pascat herum, id. Ep. 1, 16, 2. destinata aula divitem manet herum, id. Od. 2, 18, 32. Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76 · quae tuo veniunt hero, quanta gaudia! *wedded lord, husband,* id. 61, 116.

hervum, i, v. ervum.

hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.* [Hesperus] *of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian:* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tiber), Virg. Aen. 8, 77. ‖ Subst. *the western* [illegible] Hesperis tristis, Lucr.: Hesperis nocte magis olet, inde nomine hi vento, Plin. 21, 7, 18 *fin.*

hesperius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *situated towards the west, western, Hesperian:* hesperium frutum, *the western ocean,* Ov. M. 11, 258: litus, ib. 3, undae, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. 4, 214: constitit hesperio, regnis [illegible] tis, in orbe, ib. 4, 628: imperi perpet majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cu bili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16: hesperios ar nes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque *western,* Ov. M. 2, 258: terram Hesp riam venies, *to the land of the west, I Italy,* Virg. Aen. 2, 781. fluctus, Ho Od. 1, 28, 36 · ruina, ib. 2, 1, 32: duce Lucan. 5, 703.

hesperūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening star:* Sen. Med. 877.

hesperus or -os, i, *m.* = Ἕσπερος (the evening); pure Lat. with the d gamma, vesper), *the evening star, Hesperus:* Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53 Virg. E. 8 77. Hence transf., like vesper, *the west:* Achaia et ad Hesperum jacent terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [hesi heri] *of yesterday, yesterday's:* disp tatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic. Or. 3, 21, 81: hesterno die, id. N. 2, 29, 73: hesterno sermone, id. Rep. 1 *fin.*: nocte, Ov. H. 19, 72: pan Cels. 1, 3: reliquiae, *of yesterday,* Pers. 1, 2, 25: jus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, farcula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, ib. 2, 78 lacche (*i. e.* vino), Virg. E. 6, mero, Just. 24, 8 corollae, Prop. 2, 59 crines, *i. e. not yet arranged,* id. 15, 5 coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154 · *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday* Virg Aen. 8, 542 Serv. *Satirically* Quirites, *Romans of yesterday,* i. *slaves recently made free,* Pers. 3, *Absol.* · hesternorum immemores, ac puerilisae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6. the *abl.* adverb. hesterno (sc. die), *yesterday:* Sisenn. in Charis. p. 180 Aus. Epigr. 74.

hestiātōrius, ĭdis, *f.* also called p tomedia, *a fabulous herb:* Plin. 24, 102.

hĕtaeria, ae, *f.* = ἑταιρία, *a* (re gious) *brotherhood, fraternity:* Traj. Plin. Ep. 10, 43. ib. 10, 97.

hĕtĕrēclītus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑτερόκλιτος. In gram. *varying in declension, terociite:* Charis. p. 23 P.

hĕtĕrocrānĕa or -ĭa, ae, *f.* = ἑτερο κρανία, *headache on one side of head, i. q.* hemicrania, *q. v.*: Plin. 31, 45 Marc. Emp. 2.

hetta res minimi pretii, quasi hie id est hiatus hominis atque oscitat Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in quendo pane solet assurgere, a qua cipi rem nullius pretii, quum dicimu *non hettae te facio,* Fest. *s. v.* [perh kindred with the Gr. ἧττων, ἧσσο less, meaner.]

hettĭmātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡττ ματικός, *poor of its kind:* Firm. Ma 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of gr or pain, *oh! ah! alas!:* heu heu! qu ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi d tuli et quod dedi! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 26: *B* Heu heu heu! *Ps.* Desine. *Ba.* Dol ib. 5, 2, 21: quatenus—heu neïas! vir tutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30 · palam captis gravis, heu nefas! heu! ib. 4, 6, 17: heu me miserum! Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 10: heu me infelicem! Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: heu edepol hominem nihili! Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 27: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41: heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7. ‖ In Plautus two or three times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!:* heu edepol specie lepida mulier! Rud. 2, 4, 2: heu hercle mortalem autum! Poen. 5, 2, 147.

heurētes, ae, *m.* = εὑρετής, *an inventor, inventive person:* Pl. Ps. 2 4, 9.

hēbes, ētis, adj. [hebo] dull, blunt, obtuse: hebes ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 785: hebes aciem, Ov. M. 15, 63: hebes ad cetera sensus, Lucr. 4, 1240: hebes ad intellegendum, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105: hebes ingenium, Quint. 2, 8, 2: hebes et rudis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: hebes et frigidus, Quint. 2, 5, 20: hebes et quasi somniculosus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et paene iners, Quint. 2, 5, 20: hebes et tardus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: hebes et retusus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et obtusus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et obscurus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et languidus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et lentus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et inanis, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et inanis et ieiunus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et ieiunus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et ieiunus et aridus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et aridus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et aridus et exilis, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et exilis, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et exilis et macer, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et macer, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et macer et infirmus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et infirmus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et infirmus et imbecillus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et imbecillus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et imbecillus et debilis, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et debilis, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et debilis et languidus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et languidus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et languidus et lentus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et lentus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et lentus et tardus, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et tardus, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et tardus et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et hebes, Quint. 12, 10, 40: hebes et hebes, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: hebes et

absentis: hanc fidem dei testantur et hominum et ... hinc ... quam ... quae ... Cic. Amil. 2, 42. 130: Servius Sulpicius dixerat: Hic, verum Plautii non qui, hic est, id. Phil. 9, 161: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc, Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam: hic damnatum invenit nato, Virg. Aen. 6, 621 sq.: hi molium obstacula, hi proximum scopulus standere, Tac. A. 14, 8: interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtumne an sacrilegium? Quint. 7, 3, 9. (II) referring to the remoter noun: quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem Iovem, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (i. e. Socratem): hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, *the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter*, Cic. Am. 2, 10: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: melior Aethiopia est certa pax quam sperata victoria. haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods*, Liv. 30, 30: quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: fractibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24. §. In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 26: quid hoc est negoti? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 13: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, ib. 5, 4, 16: hoc commodi est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 92: hoc copiarum in Hispaniis portatum est, *Liv.* 42, 18: hoc noctis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2. §. Hoc with *verbs impers.* pleonast. as a subject: eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *it will soon be day*, ib. 1, 3, 45: lucescit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1. 7. Emphatic (*locutionis*), most freq. of the speaker himself, like the *Gr. ὧδε*, for *ego*: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, i. e. mihi, ib. 2, 3, 115: hic homo, i. e. ego, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8: tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra, *my life*, Virg. Aen. 1, 98. si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, *by my right hand*, ib. 2, 291: per quem haec non orba senectus, *my old age*, Ov. M. 5, 27: hanc animam concede mihi, ib. 222. In the *neut.*: tu quod te posterius purges, hanc injuriam mihi nolle factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not this snap of the fingers* (or something equivalent), i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9. 8. Of time, *now present, actual, this*: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 83: nondum haec, quae nunc tenet saeculum, negligentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138. ‖. Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed second). (I) With relative sentences: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista commentatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia nostra reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, antiferre filiis audeo, id. Rep. 1, 22: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 23: quis hic est homo, quem aute aedes video? hoc nostin'? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 17. 42: legibus quae hi sunt caput, unde oriri omne nostra malorum, Pl. Rep. 5, 2, 88: servis qui, quibus cuique certum, tantum modum malignitatis, tot plagas sunt finis, id. Most. 4, 2, 7 sq. de Brutii nuptiis hoc nihil tibi scribam, quia

stupeo, Cic. Att. 13, 46 fin.: mihi tenuisse hoc Caesar pro illorum quae fecerunt fuerit Claudius, si praeterirem invenisset, Quint. 9, 2, 42. (II) With *esse*, and *inf.* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *dedit*, (in *oratio recta*): erat tamen hanc novi et ignota ratio, solem hunc opposito solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus, ib. 2, 3: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, ib. 1, 1: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo adveniamus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 47: ut hoc: non debes alienum unorem optare, Quint. 7, 1, 25. (III) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia studia abditis e fontibus hauriuntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12. (IV) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: atque hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 19: hoc animo in not esse debebis, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: plurimum in hos laboris exhauximus, ut ostenderemus, Quint. 8 praef. § 6: in hoc sollicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 42 *fin.* §. Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, id Mil. 9, 24. §. Hoc est *or* erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: *is or was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg. Aen. 2, 664: Petr. S. 91.

hĭc (anciently hei; and with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, **hicine**), *adv.* [hic] *in this place, here*. ‖. Of space: ego jam dudum hic assum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143: hic ubi Deucalion, parva rate vectus, adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (*sc.* Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, hic currus fuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 16. *Pa.* Philocomasium hicine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quum exibam, hic erat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 23: *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hicine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17. facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54: hic clune, alibi pectore tantum laudatae (gallinae), Plin. 10, 50, 71. With *gen.*: hic proximae vicinias, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 1: modo vidi virginem hic vicinias miseram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 45. ‖. *In this affair, on this occasion, on this particular, herein, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: hic tu tabellas desideras Heraclienium publicas, Cic. Arch. 4, 8: hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id. Verr. 2, 44, 109: hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? id. Mamil. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, ib. 9, 24. To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), id. Rep. 1, 12: hic, ubi opus est, non verebitur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi vapulabit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius duodecim mellior videbatur, alterius erat

fumidior: his quoniam duobus, illis volumus, Vell. 2, 49. ‖. Of time: hora septima, *here* (*there*): Ter. And. 2, 1, 19: hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 728.

hīcce, hocce, hocce, hicine, hiccine, hocine, v. hic.

hĭcĭne, adv. v. hic.

hīemālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry*: aquarum ita hiemali tempore temperatio conditur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: chronia, the *tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum plantities hiemat. hiemalibus aquis palustres hausit, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37: tabe, *winter beam*, Plin. 18, 34, 81: loci, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9: notis hae Alpibus nostrum et hiemalibus provinciis. cold, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *stormy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: luna, *bringing cold*, Plin. 18, 35, 77. ‖. Sabst. hiemalia, ium, n. *pl.*, *for liberna, winter-quarters* (rare). hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 12.

hīemātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hiemo] *passing the winter, wintering*: reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hīemo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [hiems]. ‖. Neutr. of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter*: of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters*: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare solerent, Cic. Verr. 4, 47, 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in urbe, Suet. Aug. 72. tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hiberais eduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: legionem hiemandi causa collocare, ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi ais hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: facies me certiorem, quonodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.* §. Of things: *to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy*: atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, *rages*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17: totus hiemavit annus, Arruntius in Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae Plin. 18, 26, 64. Hence, §. *Impers.* hiemat, *it is wintry, cold, frosty*: decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, ib. 78. ‖. Act.: *to congeal, freeze, turn to ice*: decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19. § 55: hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38.

hiems (hiemps), ēmis, *f. the winter, winter-time, winter season*: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, autumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic Rab. Post. 13, 42: hiems summa, *the depth of winter*, id. Verr. 4, 40, 86: hiemis magnitudo id. Planc. 40, 96: gravissima hieme, *in a very severe winter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7: jam prope hieme confecta, ib. 7, 32: ante exactam hiemem, *before the end of the winter*, ib. 6, 1: hieme jam praecipitata, id. B. C. 3, 25: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter-time*, Suet. Caes. 35: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer*, i. e. *in all seasons*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94. In *plur.*: tres hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: hic quoque (Hannibal) gesserit hiemes aestatesque tres, Liv. 37, 37: est ubi plus tribuas hiemibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: indictae hiemes, Pl. Jupiter, hiems summaque, id. Cist. 1, 1, 15. Personified: hiems ... tristis, Ov. M. 2, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 285: Metaph.: vultus, quem nubibus atris praecipitem hiemps nostri portenderet aevi, Lucr. 1, 464: nostrum hiemps ... cruciat, Virg. Aen. 12, 785: ... crudeli ... hiemps ...

Id. G. 3, 470: Hor. Epod. 2, 52: Ov. M. 11, 490: Nep. Att. 10 fin.: sic istalis minus paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. M. 2, 827: Vesevinus apex et flammea diri montis hiems, *the fiery tempest*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72: instamus ictu telorum et ferrea nimbis certat hiems, *the iron sleet, shower of weapons*, id. Th. 9, 386. In *plur.*: Val. Fl. 2, 22. ‖ Fig.: ab illa pessima (die) umtasti coepit amoris hiems, Ov. H. 3, 34: hiems rerum, *the storm of war, disturbance of war*, Claud. B. Got. 151. Cf. Sans. *hima*, "ῥῖ-ν;" Gr. χιών, χείμα, χειμών; on the change of h and χ see H.]

hĭĕra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* antidotus) = ἱερά (sacred) *a sort of antidote against poison*: Scribon. Comp. 99.

hĭĕra, ae, *f.* = ἱερά: quod raro cursuribus evenit, hieram fecimus (meaning unknown), Sen. Ep. 83.

hĭĕrăbŏtănē (also separat. hiera botane), es, *f.* = ἱερὰ βοτάνη (sacred plant), *a plant, also called* verbenaca, *vervain*, Verbena officinalis, Linn. nec. to Sprengel; others think that Pliny also included V. supina, Linn., and Salvia verbenaca, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 22, 2, 1: Scrib. Comp. 163.

hĭĕrĭcĭa, ae, *f.* = ἱερακία, *hawk's-beard*, Crepus virens, Linn.: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

hĭĕrĭcĭtis, idis, *f.* = ἱερακῖτις (hawk-stone), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hĭĕrĭcĭum, ii, *n.* = ἱεράκιον, *a sort of eye-salve*: Plin. 24, 11, 27.

hĭĕrătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερατικός, *pertaining to sacred uses, hieratic*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

hĭĕrŏdŭlus, i, *m.* = ἱερόδουλος, *a servant in a temple*: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

hĭĕrŏglўphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογλυφικός, *hieroglyphic*: litorae, Macr. S. 1, 21: notae, Amm. 17, 4.

hĭĕrŏgrăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογραφικός, i. q. hieroglyphicus, *hieographic*: hierographicae literae, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.* dub. (*al.* hieroglyphicas).

hĭĕrŏmnēmon, *an unknown precious stone*, also called erotylus: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

hĭĕrŏnīca, ae, *m.* = ἱερονίκης, *a conqueror in the sacred games*: Neapolin albis equis introiit, dejecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25.

hĭĕrŏphanta or **-tes**, ae, *m.* = ἱεροφάντης, *a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant*: Nep. Pelop. 3: Arn. 5, 174.

hĭĕrŏphantrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἱεροφαντρία, *a priestess*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2361.

hĭĕrŏphўlax, ăcis, *m.* = ἱεροφύλαξ, *the keeper of a temple*, pure Lat. aedituus: Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 20.

hĭĕto, 1. *v. n.* [for hiato from hio; cf. Dicm. p. 316 P.] *to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn*: ego dum hieto, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 4. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *to open wide, throw open*: hietantur fores, Laber. in Diom. p. 316 P.

hĭlărē, *adv. cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily*: hilare vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 30, 92: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30: Tac. A. 11, 3: Suet. Ner. 34: si hilarius locuti sunt (*opp.* in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.

hĭlărēsco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hilaris] *to grow cheerful* or *merry*: quum amicorum domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. in Non. 121, 12.

hĭlăris, e, and **hĭlărus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἱλαρός, *cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial*: (i) form *hilaris*: ederunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc testem diem habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilaris fuit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: adolescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: in conviviis laeviva humilibus hilaris omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27. (ii) Form *hilarus*: tristis sit (servus frugi), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Pl. Am 3, 1, 6: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. Asin. 5, 1, 10: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas, hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: hilara vita, id. Fin. 3, 30, 92: fronte hilaro, corde tristi, Caecil. in Gell. 15, 9: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20. *Comp.*: fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 56: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te literas hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus reddet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. *Sup.*: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Pl. Mon. 1, 2, 40.

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris] *cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*: hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (supercilliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79. hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11: erat in M. Druso adolescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108. in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75. Of things: quum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18. arboris, *a fresh* or *lively appearance*, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

hĭlărĭter, *adv. gaily, cheerfully, joyfully*, etc.. deinde modo scriter, tum clementer, moeste, hilariter, in omnes partes commutabimus, Auc. Her. 3, 14, 24.

hĭlărĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [hilaris] *cheerfulness, merriment*: nunquam ego te tristiorem vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 56.

hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare). omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονήν, Latine *voluptatem* vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8. Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44 picas nitrum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59 ut cum coelo hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. hilaratus vultus, Plin. 16, 5, 4. ◊ 13: festaque pallentes hilarent altaria tuecs, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24.

hĭlărŏdus, lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Fest. *s. v.*

hĭlărŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris] *cheerful, contented*: Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

hĭlărus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [hira] *the smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward*: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hiliae, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *intestines, entrails*: hilias intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7. In an obscene sense: ib. 12. 2. *a kind of smoked sausage*: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hilis flagitat immorsus relici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

hĭlum, i, *n.* [the root of nihilum, *i. e.* ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus, *s. v.*, hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum: cf. hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3. Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, ◊ 111, kindr. with hiliae, *q. v.*] *a little thing, a trifle*; usually with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all*: quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. L. 9, 37, 139, ◊ 54: Sisyphu' versat saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Post. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221: neque hilo majore interea capiunt dulcedine fructum, id. 5, 1408. Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, id. 3, 513.

hĭnc, *adv.* [hic] *from this place, hence*: ‖. Of space: abiit hinc in exercitum, Pl. Am. prol. 125: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: hinc (ex Sicilia) homines maxime illustres, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. 2. Transf.: *from this side, on this side, here*: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere Pl. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: quum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Tim. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on both sides*, Liv. 32, 10: duos corvos hinc et inde insistantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13: Cassandrea hinc Toronaico, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. 44, 11: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, *on both sides*, Virg. Aen. 1, 162. ‖. Of time. *from this time, after this, hereupon*: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, Plin. 7, 52, 53. ◊ 175: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67. 2. For abhinc, *ago, since* (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, ◊ 42. ‖. Denoting origin or cause: *from this source, from this cause, hence*: hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65 videret hinc (s. e. ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99 hinc illae sollicitationes servorum. hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet, *from him*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, V'rg. G. 1, 5 jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

hinnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio] *capable of neighing*: quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

hinnĭbundē, *adv.* [id.] *with neighing*: Quadrig. in Non. 122, 15.

hinnĭenter, *adv. with neighing*: hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

hinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to neigh*: ut si finias equum, genus est *animal*, species *mortale*, differentia *irrationale* (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium *hinniens*, Quint. 7, 3, 3: Lucr. 5, 1076. Poet. of the centaur Chiron: Sid. Carm. 14, 29.

hinnītat χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox.

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio] *a neighing*: subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: Virg. G. 3, 94: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34. In *plur.*: Ov. M. 2, 154: Suet. Ner. 46.

hinnŭlĕa, ae, *f.* [hinnulus] *a young hind*: Arn. 5, 185.

hinnŭlĕus, i, *m.* [hinnulus] *a young stag* or *roebuck*: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hinnus] *a young mule*: tu tuum sodalem hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. 2. *a fawn*: νεβροί, hinnuli, Gloss. Philox.

hinnus, i, *m.* = *ivos*, *a mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; *opp.* mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): equo et

esse gentes mares hinnos antiqui vocabant, contraque mulos, quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: Col. 6, 37, 5. ‖ 3. In the form ginnus, i, m. = *γίννος, a little stunted mule*: non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa mali coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hīo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to open, be open, to gape*: (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41: Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec fios ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. 2. Esp. *to open the mouth, to gape, yawn*: iuceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exsorta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51: trochilos crocodilium invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37: leo immane hians, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus ab alto captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32. profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16. 3. Fig. Of speech, *to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus*: qui (vocalium concursus) quum accidit, hiat et interistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33: qui (poetae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant ut Naevius: vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Cic. Or. 45, 152: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18 aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62 hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21 hiantia loqui, Cic Or. 9, 32. (II) *to gape, with longing; to be eager, to long for*, and (poet.) *to be amazed*: hunc homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hunc ac poscere aliquid videtur? id. Ven. 3, 4, 8 canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*: corvum deludet hiantem, *i. e. the legacy-hunter*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56 ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176. avaritia hiante esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134 hunc plausus hiantem per cuneos corripuit, Vhg G. 2, 508: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem deditia populum, Sil. 11, 35. ‖ II. Act. *to speio out, to bawl out, utter, sing* (poet): subitos ex ore cruores saucia tigris hiat, *spits, emits*, Val. Fl. 6, 706: carmen lyra, *plays*, Prop. 2, 31, 6. [Akin to χάος, χαίνω; Eng. *yawn*.]

hippacare est celeriter animum ducere, ab equi habitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Fest. *s. v.*

hippāce, ēs, *f.* = *ἱππάκη cheese made of mare's milk*. Plin. 28, 9, 34. ‖ also described as *a plant, now unknown*, prob. by an error, and referable to *no.* 1.: id. 25, 8, 44.

hippagines, naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci *ἱππαγωγοὺς* dicunt, Fest. *s. v.* Gell. 10, 25.

hippāgōgi, orum, *f. plu.* = *ἱππαγωγοί, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports*: quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogos vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 23.

hippāgus, i, *f.* = *ἱππαγός, a vessel for transporting horses*: hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Plin. 7, 56, 57 *fin.*

hippeus (dissyl.) εῦς, *m.* = *ἱππεύς (horseman), a kind of comet*: hippeus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

hippocămēlus, i, *m.* = *ἱππόκαμηλος, a fabulous animal, half horse, half camel*: Aus. Epigr. 70.

hippocampus or **-os**, i, *m.* = *ἱππόκαμπος, a sea-horse, a kind of fish, Syngnathus hippocampus*, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Ib. 7, 23: id. 36, 5, 4, § 26.

hippocentaurus, i, *m.* = *ἱππόκενταυρος, a fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur*: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: Plin. 7, 3, 3.

hippocĕnus, i, *m.* = *ἱππόκενος, a groom*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 37.

hippocoum vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Fest. *s. v.*

hippŏdămantium vinum, *an unknown sort of wine*: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

hippodrŏmus, i, *m.* = *ἱππόδρομος, a race-course for horses, hippodrome*: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 27: Mart. 12, 50, 5.

hippŏlăpăthon, i, *n.* = *ἱππολάπαθον, horse-dock, Rumex Patientia*, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hippŏmănes, is, *n.* = *ἱππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire*: Virg. G. 3, 281 *sq.* ‖ *a plant that has the effect of putting mares in heat*: Serv. Virg. G. 3, 281. (This seems to have been a misconception of Virgil's meaning.) ‖ 3. *a small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions*: Plin. 8, 42, 66: id. 28, 11, 49. Juv. 6, 133. This is really a concretion formed in the amnios of the foetus, which is eaten by mares directly after parturition; its supposed virtue is of course fabulous.

hippŏmărathrum or **-on**, i, *n.* = *ἱππομάραθρον, a plant*, of two kinds: 1 called also myrsineum (*Qy.* smyrnium) is referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisoni, Linn. or C. siculus, Linn. 2. "genus semine coriandri," is referred to Seseli tortuosum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

hippŏnactēus, i, *m.* (*sc.* versus) [Hipponax] *the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax*: senarios et hipponacteos effugere via possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

hippŏpĕrae, arum, *f. plu.* = *ἱππόπυραι, saddle-bags*: Sen. Ep. 87.

hippŏphaestos, i, *n.* = *ἱππόφαιστον, a prickly plant*, perhaps Carduus stellatus, Linn. or Calcitrapa Hippophaestos, Gaertner: Plin. 27, 10, 66.

hippŏphlomos, i, *m. the mandrake*, Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 94.

hippŏphŏbas, adis, *f.* = *ἱππoφοβάς, a fabulous herb*, also called achaemenis, which some have supposed to be the Datura Stramonium, Linn., others Atropa Mandragora, Linn, and others again Euphorbia antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hippŏphўes, is, *n.* = *ἱππoφυές, a species of Euphorbia*, perh. Euphorbia spinosa, Linn., but referred by some to *the sea-buckthorn*, Hippophae rhamnoides, Linn. Plin. 22, 12, 14.

hippŏpŏdes, um, *m. plu.* = *ἱππoπόδες, a fabulous race of men with horses' feet*: Plin. 4, 13, 27.

hippŏpŏtămus, i, *m.* = *ἱππoπόταμος, a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Hippopotamus amphibius, Linn., respecting which many false statements were current through confusion with the Gnu, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 25, 39: Mel. 1, 9, 3.

hippŏsĕlīnum, i, *n.* = *ἱππoσέλινον, lit. horse-parsley*, prob. the plant called *Alexander's* Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

hippŏtoxŏtae, arum, *m. plu.* = *ἱππoτοξόται, mounted archers*: Caes. B. C. 3, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19.

hippūris, idis, *f.* = *ἵππουρις, horse-tail*: pure Lat., equisetum, Equisetum arvense v. pratense, Linn.: Plin. 26, 13, 83: App. Herb. 39.

hippūrus, i, *m.* = *ἵππουρος, a fish*, perh. *golden carp, gold-fish*, Coryphaena hippurus, Linn., acc. to many, but considered a doubtful reference by Cuvier: Ov. Hal. 95: Plin. 9, 16, 24.

hippus, i, *m.* = *ἵππος, a sea-fish*, supposed by some to be a *small crab* of the genera Macropodia and Leptopodia, Leach: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir (ir), *indecl. n.* [akin to χείρ] *a hand*: quibus vinum defusum e plastice, hir siphove, cui nil demptum, *i. e. the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine*, Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: cf. Charis. p. 12 P.: Prisc. p. 648 lb.

hīra, ae, *f. the empty gut*: called also, intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.*: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 23. [On the etym. v. haruspex.]

hircīnus (also hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *of a goat, goat's*: barba Pl. Fr. 4, 2, 12: pelles, Plin. 12, 17, 40: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, *the constellation Capricorn*, Prud. Apoth. 621. Comically, alae, *that have a goatish smell*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that smells like a goat, goatish*: senex, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77 subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little goat*: Cat. 19, 16. ‖ 2. *a plant*, referred by Cinctius to Valeriana celtica, var.: Plin. 12, 12, 26 *fin.*

hircus (also hirquus and ircus: Quint. 1, 5, 20: Sabine form, ircus, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97), i, *m. a he-goat*, Capra Hircus, Linn.. Virg. E. 3, 8: Hor. Epod. 16, 34: Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60. ‖ Transf.: like caper, *a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits*: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hircutio cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27. 2. an epithet applied to a filthy person. propter operam illius hirqui improbi edentuli, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 20. Of voluptuous persons: id. Merc. 2, 2, 1: Cat. 37, 5.

hirnĕa (also irnea), ae, *f. a jug* for holding liquids: Cato R. R. 81: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273.

hirnŭla (irnela, Fest. *s. v.*), ae, *f. dim.* [hirnea] *a small jug* or *pitcher*: fictiles, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11. irnela vasis genus in sacris, Fest. *s. v.*

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

hirquinus, a, um, v. hircinus.

hirquitallio, 4. *v. n.* [hircus] Of new born children: *to acquire a strong voice*: Censor. de Die nat. 14.

hirquitallus, i, *m.*: hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Fest. *s. v.*

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrio (also irrio), 4. *v. n.* Of dogs *to snarl*: hirrire, garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Fest. *s. v.*: hirrit, *ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὀλαστόν*, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

hirritus (irr), ūs, *m.* [hirrio] *a snarling* of dogs. Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

hirsūtĭa, ae, *f.* [hirsutus] *roughness, shaggyness*: Sol. 25.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. pectus Herculis, Prop. 4, 9, 49: crura geneaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Virg. E. 8, 34: glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63. juba (galeae), Prop. 4, 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Virg. E. 7, 53: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4, 4, 28: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 16. Poet. of the people of the olden time (when the hair was left untrimmed), like *intonsus* and *incomptus*: Sil. 13, 812: Mart. 9, 48, 2. ‖ Fig.: *rude, unpolished*: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

hirticŭlus *ἀνύπαστος*, Gloss. Phil.

hirtipĭli duorum pilorum homines, Fest. *s. v.*

hirtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *very hairy, shaggy*: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169.

hirtus, a, um, *adj. rough, hairy, shaggy*: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirto corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70: ora (Scythis) Curt. 4, 17: frons, Sil. 16, 321: tegmen Lucan. 2, 386: tunica, Mep. Dat. 3: ge-

ino in carpen, Ov. M. 12, 850: quandoque, Sen. Ep. 3, 1, 12: supra, poet. Cal. 20, 27: hirtum folia, App. Herb. 78: asper, rough, Prud. στεφ. 9, 32. ‖ Fig. of character: rough, rude, unpolished: non tibi parvum ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11. [Perh. akin to Gr. χοῖρος, "a hedgehog:" Pott connects it with horreo]. (Hence It. irto; Sp. yerto.)

hirūdo, ĭnis, f. (also called sanguisuga), a leech, bloodsucker, Hirudo medicinalis, Linn., or perh. also H. sanguisuga, Linn., the horseleech: Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4. Fig.: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: non missura autem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hirundĭnārius, a, um, adj. [hirundo] pertaining to swallows: adventus, of the swallows, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

hirundĭnīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to swallows: sanguis, Iel, Plin. 30, 14, 46: nidus, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

hirundo, ĭnis, f. [akin to χελιδών] a swallow: Virg. G. 1, 377: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13. Pliny describes several kinds: 1. "alterum luto construens," the chimney swallow, Hirundo rustica, Linn.: Plin. 10, 33, 49. 2. "alterum genus," the martin, Hirundo urbica, Linn., or the swift, Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. ib. 3. "tertium genus," the sand martin, H. riparia, Linn.: Plin. ib. As a term of endearment: dic me anticulum, columbam vel catellum, hirundinem, moneduiam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104. Proverb.: quid contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 6. ‖ Transf.: a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow, not the flying-fish, but the dactyloptera, Trigla volitans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 26, 41. (Hence It. rondine, rondinella; Fr. hirondelle.)

hisco, 3. v. n. and a. incep. [1. Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: ut vitio venae tabularum asperus hiscant, Lucr. 6, 1069: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. M. 1, 546 rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: si, tace, aedes hiscunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 42. 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to mutter: respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 111: Liv. 6, 16: quoties ainit hiscere fluctus, nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566 raris turbatus vocibus hisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. ‖ Act.: to mutter: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov. M. 13, 231: tantum operis nervis hiscere posse mais, Prop. 3, 3, 4. [Hisco is usually regarded as an incept. of hio, but the incept. of hio is hisco, q. v. Moreover the meanings of hio and hisco differ; hio meaning "to open wide," hisco, "barely to open:" hence it has been supposed that hisco may be an onomatop. word, the sound hiss: Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 89.]

hispĭdo, 1. v. a. [hispidus] to make bristly, prickly: spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub.

hispĭdus, a, um, adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly: facies, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5: frons, Virg. Aen. 10, 210: corpus Nereidum hispidum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Plin. 22, 6, 7: agri, overgrown with brambles, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612. Poet. per hypallagen: sic hispida turpes proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868. ‖ Fig.: agrestis auris ac hispida, rude, insensibile, Gell. 10, 3.

hister, v. histrio.

histrĭo, ōnis, m. = ἱστρών, a weaning-room: habere institutos histones, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

historĭa, ae, f. = ἱστορία, a narrative of past events, history: erat historia (Italica) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 8: quis nescit, primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62: hunc genus historia finitimum est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et scita oratio, id. Or. 2, 55: nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, Cic. Rep. 2, 18. In plur.: similae Dodonene improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, id. Div. 2, 32: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49: tu pedestribus dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 10. Proverb.: historiam scribere, to inform oneself accurately of any thing: in scirpo nodum quaeris quin nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. Men. 2, 1, 23. ‖ Meton.: any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8 maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 1, 1, 16: hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua dovchor astra, id. 4, 1, 119: satis historiarum est, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: amarae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89. Hence, naturalis historia, the title of the work of Pliny the Elder. 2. a subject of discourse: Prop. 1, 15, 24. (Hence It. storia; Fr. histoire; Eng. story.)

historĭālis, e, adj. [historia] pertaining to history, historical (very rare): venerabilis patriarchae Joseph historialis diligentia, i. e. related in sacred history, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

historĭcē, adv. historically: descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

historĭcē, ēs, f. = ἱστορική, explanation, interpretation of an author: duae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum · quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

historĭcus, a, um, adj. = ἱστορικός, pertaining to history, historical: earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 31, 286: sermo, id. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 32 · prosopopoeiae, id. 3, 8, 52: homines litterati et historici, versed in history, Cic. Mur. 7, 16. ‖ Subst.: historicus, i, m. one versed in history or who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian: oratores et philosophi et poëtae et historici, id. Top. 20, 78 · Quint. 1, 6, 2.

historĭŏgrăphus, i, m. = ἱστοριογράφος, a writer of history, historiographer: Capitol. Gord. 11, 21.

histrĭcŭlus λογανικός, Gloss. Philox. [dim. from histrio].

histrĭcus, a, um, adj. [hister, histrio] pertaining to stage-players: imperator histricus, the manager, Pl. Poen. prol. 4: imperium, the management, ib. 44.

histrio, ōnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form hister, Liv. 7, 2. whence histricus and histriculus] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy: Liv. 7, 2 · Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: Pl. Am. prol. 69: ex pessimo histrione bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: vidi ego saepe histriones atque comoedos, Quint. 6, 2, 35: patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Ofilius Hilarus comoediarum histrio, id. 7, 53, 54. (v. Smith's Ant. 612.) ‖ Transf. a boaster: histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrĭōnālis, e, adj. [histrio] pertaining to a stage-player, like an actor: studium, Tac. A. 1 16: modi, id. Or. 26: favor, ib. 29.

histrĭōnĭa, ae, f. (ac. ae) [id.] the art of acting, dramatic art: incusat histrionicam, Pl. Am. prol. 90.

histrĭōnĭcus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a player, histrionic: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 77.

histrix, ĭcis, v. hystrix.

hiulē, adv. Of speech: in a gaping manner: non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3 12, 45.

hiulco, no perf., atum, 1 v. a. [hiulcus] to cause to gape or split open: quum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros, Cat. 68, 62.

hiulcus, a, um, adj. [hio] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 fin.: nimbi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ictus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 113. 2. Poet. act. cleaving, destroying: fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26. ‖ Fig. Of speech: gaping, not well connected, forming an hiatus: struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150. nonnunquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36. 2. In gen.: eager, longing: hiulca gena, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9.

hol interj. an expression of astonishment: ho! tune is erat? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 52.

hŏdiē, adv. [contr. from hoc die, on this day] to-day: quem quidem negat Eros hodie · cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: hodie mane, ib. 9: hodie cum diluculo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie nunquam ad vesperum vivam! id. Asin. 3, 3, 40 · pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. Of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, dicet: ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76. ‖ In gen.: at the present day, at this time, now: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 fin.: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Am. 12, 43. hodie omnes sic habent, id. Verr. 5, 25, 64: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, still: Vell. 1, 4: Tac. G. 3: Suet. Claud. 19. (Hence It. oggi; Sp. hoy.)

hŏdiernus, a, um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-day's: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil 4, 3, 7. disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17. Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tullio, Tib. 1, 7, 53. ‖ of the present time, present, actual (rare): Servio Tullio regnante multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39. Neut. absol.: servatumque in hodiernum est, to this day, Plin. 33, 1, 7: in hodiernum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22 fin.

hodoedocos = ὁδοιδόκος, latro atque obsessor viarum, Fest. s. v.

hŏdoepŏrĭcon, i, n. = ὁδοιπορικόν, an itinerary: Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i and its derivv.: v. haed.

holŏē, ēs, f. = ὁλκή, a drachma: holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

holcus, i, m. = ὁλκός, a sort of grass, also called aristida, mouse-barley, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 63.

hŏlŏcaustĭma, ătis, n. = ὁλοκαύτωμα, a victim or offering that was burnt entire, a holocaust: Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

hŏlŏcaustum, i, n. = ὁλόκαυτον or a victim that was burnt entire, a holocaust: Prud. Apoth. 433.

hŏlŏchrȳsus, i, *f.* = ὁλόχρυσος, *an ointment of pure gold*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; *the same as* helichrysum, q. v.: Plin. 21, 8, 24.

hŏlŏgraphus, i, n. = ὁλόγραφον, *a plant, called also* chamaecyparissus, *ground-pine*: App. Herb. 26.

hŏlŏgraphus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁλόγραφος, *entirely written with one's own hand, holograph*: epistola, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1, 5: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 med.: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

hŏlŏporphȳrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοπόρφυρος, *entirely purple*: stola, Varr. ap Non. 537, 30.

hŏlosachnus, i, *m.* = ὁλόσχοινος, *a sort of sedge*, supposed to be Cladium Mariscus: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

hŏlŏsēricus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσηρικός, *all of silk*: vestis, Lampr. Hellog. 20: Vop. Aur. 45.

hŏlŏsidĕrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσίδηρος, *all iron*: spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

hŏlosphȳrātus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσφύρητος, (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, all hammered), *beaten, solid*: aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24.

hŏlostĕon, i, n. = ὁλόστεον, *a Scythian plantain*: Plantago holostea, Lamarck: Plin. 27, 10, 63.

hŏlŏthūria, orum, *n. plu.* = ὁλοθούρια, *a sort of water-polype*, supposed by Cuvier to be a zoophyte, perh. of the genus Alcyonium: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

hŏlŏvĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from ὅλος, verus] *quite real, entirely of purple*: vestimenta, Cod. Theod. 11, 8, 4.

holus, eris, v. olus.

homaltium, piel genus, Fest. *s. v.*

hŏmārista, ae, *m.* = Ὁμαριστής, *a Homeric rhapsodist*: Petr. 29: Diom. p. 481 P.

hŏmārĭcocanto, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus canto] *a poem made up of verses from Homer*: legere Homerocentonas et Virgilliocentonas, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

hŏmērŏmastix, īgis, *m.* = Ὁμηρομαστιξ (Homer's scourge), *the censurer of Homer*, an epithet given to the critic Zoïlus: Vitr. 7 praef. ‖ In gen. *a censorious person*: ut obiter cavcam istos Homeromastigas, Plin. H. N. Praef. § 28.

hŏmērŏmĭmes, ae, *m. an imitator of Homer*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo caedo] *a manslayer, homicide, a murderer*: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: an, qui se interfecit, homicida sit, Quint. 7, 3, 7. Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2. ‖ In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*: Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hŏmĭcīdālis or **hŏmĭcĭdĭārius**, a, um, *adj.* [homocida and homocidium] *relating to manslaying, homicidal*: sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida] *manslaughter, homicide, murder*: si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1: Tac. G. 21.

hŏmo, ĭnis (old form, hemonem hominem dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. humanus, and nēmo, from nĕ-hēmo. homōnem, Enn. Ann. 2, 33: hŏmōnes, Naev. 1, 1), *comm. a human being, man, woman, or child*: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. An. 8, 27: bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, Id. Rep. 3, 12, 2: homines Romani, Id. Manil. 14, 42: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 16: tacas, monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 20: quid illic hostium est? Pl. 5, 1, 27. In addresses: ut homo adigis me ad insaniam, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 31. In opposition: marus homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 22: amanti homini adulescenti, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 94: ibus homo adulescens, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2: servum hominem, Ph. 2, 2, 62: quali hominis blatiquia, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78. Of females: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, *a rational being*, Id. Cln. 70, 199: quae (Io) hos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620: Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ad hominis camelinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, 32. Of a new-born child: jam viventem, jam hominem, jam matris officia implorantem, Gell. 12, 1. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, i. e. *every one has his own opinion*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15: ut homines sunt, ita morum genus, *adapt yourself to men's humours*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 36: ut homo est, ita morem gera, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77. 2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad in a good sense. *a man*, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, Id. Att. 4, 15: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, Id. Fam. 7, 29: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was of no particular merit as a man*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. Ner. 31. (ii) In a bad sense: *a man*, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition, *etc.*: te ut hortarer regaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. *that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude*, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25. In *fem.*: quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i. e. *his slave, servant*, Id. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato R. R. 57, 2. 3. *a man*, as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 57: Lact. 2, 12. 4. In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company*: Maecenas paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. Hence, comically, of the favourite but rare fish acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), *to be among the living, to be alive*: Hercules nunquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, *to die*, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 59: so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*: ab hominibus eripitur est, Gai. Dig. 31, 1, 58. ‖ Transf.: *the man, the fellow*, for the pron. *he, his, him*: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: ita est homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ei medico impersuti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83: id. Verr. 4, 27, 62. [The root is prob. MON, akin to Gr. Fαρ-ᾱρ; Eng. *man*: judging from the Italian *uomo*, we may infer that *homo* was pronounced with an initial *w*: cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 4, 27.] (Hence It. uomo; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme*, *on*.)

hŏmœomĕrīa, ae, *f.* = ὁμοιομέρεια, *in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, the homogeneousness of the elements as first principles*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 724.

hŏmœoptōtōton, i, *n.* = ὁμοιοπτωτόν, *the fault of accumulating* ὁμοιόπτωτα, *as in* Ennius (Ann. 5, 182): o Tite, tute Tati, tibi, tanta tyranne tulisti: Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

hŏmœoptōtus, on, *adj.* = ὁμοιόπτωτος, *in a like case*: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

hŏmœostĕlĕuton, i, *n.* = ὁμοιοστέλευτον, *like ending*, τέλευτον: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

hŏmŏnȳmus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμώνυμος, *of the same name, homonym*: signa in his, quae homonyma vocantur: id, taurus animal sit, an monas, an signum in coelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur Quint. 8, 2, 13.

hŏmŏtĕnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμότονος, *stretched alike or in unison*: nervi, funes, *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

hŏmŏūsĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμοούσιος, *of like substance, consubstantial*; para Lat. consubstantialis: Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

hŏmullĭlus, i, *m. dim.* [homullus] *a manikin*: Prisc. p. 614 P.

hŏmullus, i, *m. dim.* [homo] *a little man, manikin*: Lucr. 3, 928. quid cessat hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

hŏmunclo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little man, manikin*: homuncio, hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: Augustus Horatium inter alios jocos homuncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.: Sen. Ep. 115.

hŏmuncĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little or weakly man, a manikin*: hui, homuncioli quanti estis! Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 66: neque tam despicatus fuisset, ut homunciolis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homuncullus unus e multis, Id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto] *an ornament, grace* (rare): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66. In *plur.*: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: orationis, Gell. 10, 26.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus] *honourableness, honourable consideration, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp. to turpitudo: quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquam secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. 3, 8 *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2: fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, Id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, Id. Arch. 6, 14 quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, Id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, Id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114. In *plur.*: ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, id. Mur. 40, 87. 2. Meton.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *respectable persons*, Id. Sest. 51, 109. ‖ *honourableness of character, honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Id. Att. 7, 11: tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, Id. Rab. paud. 8, 23: honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2: et in laude justitia castitasque tractantur, et in contumelia honestas, Quint. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, *an honourable, noble character*, Suet. Gramm. 13. 3. (Transl. of things) *beauty, grace* (rare): hominis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: [illegible] in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, consistit ex re ipsa natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 52, 199.

hōnestē, *adv.* *honourably, nobly:* honeste natus, *of noble birth,* Suet. Aug. 43. II. *decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously:* neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 69: unde mandior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: vestiti, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 21: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1: honestius hic quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Am. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, ib. 4, 3: honeste facere ac dicere, *opp.* turpiter, Quint. 11, 1, 14: iste quidem veteres inter poretum Le neste, *fairly, properly* Eca Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [honestus] *to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish:* quum me tanto honore honestas, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 106: non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35: tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honoured by being accompanied through the basilica,* id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26. nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante, Plin. 10, 2, 2 formam pudor honestabat, Curt. 6, 2: exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn,* Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

hōnestūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *honourableness, virtue:* tua honestudo Danaos decipit diu. Att. in Non. 121, 1.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos] *regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble:* quum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, *illustrious and honourable families,* ib. 7, 15: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, *in a respectable station,* id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 Polla, Narsiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1. equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent,* Cic. Fam. 13, 14: erant complures honesti adolescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: milites honestissimi sui generis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9: deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: dies honestissimus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3, 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egena, *not able to live suitably to his rank,* Sall. J. 14. II. *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming:* ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locupletes, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 72: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: honesta certatio, Cic. Am. 9, 32: res, causa (*opp.* turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 128: honesta soror, *virtuous, chaste,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: vitae institutа sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: honestum id intelligimus, quod tale est ut citra ulla omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45. (II) Subst. honestum, i, *n.* = honestas, *no.* II. 1. honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, ib. 5, 23, 66: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id summum bonum est, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, ib. 1, 5, 14. omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1 quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intelligi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5. honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44. 2. Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance, *noble, fine, handsome:* ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15: facies, Suet. Tib. 68. caput, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque pulam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84 asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2. equi, Virg. G. 3, 81. ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2. tunc ora rigantur honestis imbribus (*i. e.* lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234.

hŏnor or **hŏnos**, ōris (old *gen.* honorus, like venerus, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2), *m.* [akin to onus: lit. *a burden, a charge:* hence] *public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment:* the high offices of the Roman state were called honores, v. Smith's Ant. 611: quaestura, primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. *the aedileship,* id. Div. in Caecil. 22 ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82 equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: honoris jacturam sui, reipublicae causa, aequo animo tulisse, *the loss of his appointment* (as proconsul of Gaul), ib. 1, 9: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26: deposito honore, ib. 36. In *plur.*: populum Romanum hominibus novis industrius libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indigni, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendere ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8. magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26. 2. *honour, repute, esteem:* honos est praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: is qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54. suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, ib. 28, 77: (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A: quod (i. e. medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise,* Virg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honour,* i. e. *greater dishonour* or *disgrace,* Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9: exuit honor, i. e. *honourable exile,* Tac. H. 1. 21. Of things: *honour, esteem, value:* physicae quoque non sine causa tribunus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem accedit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos plecium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 5. 3. Particular phrases: honoris causa, *out of respect:* C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18. (II) praefari *or* dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase = *by your leave,* or *saving your presence:* si dicimus, ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. Fam. 9, 22: haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24: honos auribus sit, Curt. 5, 1 *med.* III. Meton.: *any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy,* etc.: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365 nil victor honoris ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Nearea, Tib. 3, 1, 5 nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216: aras sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33. divum templis indicit honorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 632 nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 740: moritos aris mactavit honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 118: cernit ibi moestos et mortis honore carentes, ib. 6, 332: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: nec quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy,* Julian. Dig. 37, 5, 3.

2. *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.). silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 404: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6. populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6 296 notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18. In *plur.*: laetos oculis affiarat honores, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: hinc tibi copia manabit ad plenum benigno ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487. (Hence It. *onore;* Fr *honneur.*)

hŏnōrābilis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *that procures honour or esteem, honourable* (rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.

hŏnōrābĭliter, *adv.* *honourably:* honorabiliter colebatur, Amm. 29, 2: sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.

hŏnōrārium, ii, *n.* (sc. donum) [honos] *a present made on being admitted to a post of honour, a douceur, honorary:* decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10: advocatorum, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

hŏnōrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary:* quum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: nunquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, *a cenotaph,* Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120: arbitria (*opp.* judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: opera (*opp.* severitas judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6: tutor, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 61: vacca, *i. e. an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin-offering), Inscr.: luti, given by the ma-

gistratus to the people, Suet. Aug. 32: munus, *a post of honour*, Gell. 16, 13: codicilli, *honorary letters patent*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22: decere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarios, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 3.

II. In law: *pertaining to the praetorian law, or law of custom, the common law* (in opp. to written laws): (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10: actio, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, Marcian. ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.*

hŏnōrātē, *adv. with honour, honourably*: quam illum ut honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63. *Comp.*: utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4. *Sup.*: aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [honoro] *a mark of respect, honour*: Arn. 7, 221: Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [honoro].

II. Adj. *honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: ciari et honorati viri, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8, 19: amici, *i. e. courtiers*, Liv. 40, 54: rus, *granted as a mark of honour*, Ov. M. 15, 617: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63. *Comp.*: Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 29. *Sup.*: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76: honoratissimae imagines vir, Liv. 3, 58: decretum, id. 27, 10: genus assensus, Tac. H. 1, 11. 2. Esp. *honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable*: honoratus praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. Pont. 4, 5, 2: honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 *fin.*: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18. si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, Cod. Theod. 9, 27, 6: honoratae comae, *i. e. of a high magistrate*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 92.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. in an honourable* or *respectful manner*: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: respondere alicui, ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62, 138: promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 44. *Comp.*: ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id Fam. 13, 27. *Sup.*: aliquem honorificentissime appellare, ib. 6, 6: literae tuae quum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13 B.

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [honorificus] *a doing of honour, honour*: imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36: Vop. Aur. 25.

hŏnōrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to do honour to, to honour*: Lact. 7, 24 *fin.*

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor facio] *that does* or *confers honour, honourable*: nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: quam tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2: orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, ib.: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: docebat quae senatus consulta, quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108: P. Clodius in renata sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell. 2, 45. *Comp.*: Nep. Eum. 1.

hŏnōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [honor gero] *that brings honour, honourable*: nota virginitatis, Tert. Virg. vel. 10.

hŏnōrĭpĕta, ae, m. [honor peto] *striving for honours, ambitious*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2. p. 20.

hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*deqon.* honoratus est, Sol. 1 *fin.*) [honor] *to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate*: mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, ib. 5, 17, 45: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi, Quint. 3, 6, 74: Amphiaraum sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: populum congiariis honoravit, *presented*, Vell. 2, 129: nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor; cf. decorus from decor] *worthy of honour, honourable*: Stat. Th. 5, 40. II. *that confers honour, honourable*: carmen, *glorifying*, Val. Fl. 4, 342: fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mora, ib. 4, 230: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac. A. 3, 5.

honos, oris, v. honor.

honus and **honustus**, v. onus.

hoplītēs, ae, *m.* [ὁπλίτης] *a heavy-armed man*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.* = ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator: Suet. Cal. 35: Mart. 8, 74.

hōra, ae (old *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr. 1, 1015: *abl. plur.* horabus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4602), *f.* = ὥρα (lit. *a definite space of time*, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek), *an hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 11: aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4 viginti millia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: iidem eadem possunt horum durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: primum dormiit ad horas tres, Cic. Att. 10, 13: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.*: quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* id. S. 2, 6, 44. quum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: ea res acta est, quum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: hora prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Cal. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, *i. e. towards the place of the sun in the heavens at the fifth* or *eighth hour*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25: hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet. Aug. 94: hora natalis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19: hora mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: coenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: clavum mutatur in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: in horas, id. Od. 2, 13, 14.

2. Proverb.: in horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth*: Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25. (II) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), *ready, active, well disposed at all times*, Quint. 6, 3, 110: Suet. Tib. 42.

3. Meton. in *plur.*: *a dial, clock*: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *sending to see the time*, id. Brut. 54, 200. | Poet. in gen.: *time, time of year, season*: quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, id. Od. 2, 16, 31: ne fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, ib. 2, 2, 41. extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28, 16: nunquam te crastina fallet hora, Virg. G. 1, 426: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 303: genitalis anni hora, Plin. 9, 35, 54: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: hae latebrae incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15 (Hence It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Eng. *hour*.)

hōraeum, i, *n.* = ὡραῖον (*sc.* τάριχος), *a pickle made of young fishes*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōrālis, e, *adj.* [hora] *pertaining to an hour*: spatium, *an hour's time*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dial, clock*: Censorin. de Die nat. 23 *med.*

horcomia, ae, *f.* *a species of Campanian vine*: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

horctum et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

horda, ae, *f.* (old form of forda), *a cow that is with calf*: quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata; quae praegnans, horda: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *pertaining to* or *made of barley*: farina, Cato R. R. 157, 5: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 26: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *ripe at the barley-harvest*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley*: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16. pruna, id. 15, 13, 12: hordiarium aes, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Athenienses ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordearii vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

hordĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley*; lolligunculae, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

hordĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a sty in the eye*: Marc. Empir. 8.

hordĕum (ordeum), i, *n.* [perh. connected with horridus, on acc. of the stiff beards attached to its ears] *barley*: Plin. 18, 7, 10 and 13: Cato R. R. 35, 2: Col. 2, 9, 3 *sq.*: Liv. 27, 13. Pliny (18, 7, 18) mentions various kinds which appear to be: (I) *two-rowed barley*, H. *distichum*; (II) *six-rowed barley*, H. hexastichum, the latter of which is now cultivated in many varieties, chiefly in the mountains of Italy. The "hordeum murinum," Plin. 22, 25, 65, is our *wall-barley*, H murinum, Linn. In *plur.* Virg. E. 5, 36. id. G. 1, 317: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56. Though Quint. (1, 5, 16) says "hordea et mulsa non alio vitiosa sunt quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur. (Hence It. *orzo*; Sp. *ormelo*, Fr. *orge*.)

hordĭcālia, v hordia and fordus.

hordĭcīdia, v. fordicidia.

hordus, v. fordus.

hŏrĕa (also oria) ae, *f.* *a small vessel, a fishing-smack*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5 Gell. 10, 25.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia] *a skiff, fishing-boat*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 100.

hŏrĭor, 3. *v. dep. to urge, incite, encourage*: hortatur quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): prandere jubet horiturque. Idem in X. (28): horitur induperator, Diom. p. 378 P. [root HOR or OR, also seen in *hortor, orior*, and in Gr. ὄρ-νυμι, ὀρ-μή, ὀρ-υδός, etc.]

hŏrīzon, ontis, *m.* = ὁρίζων (κύκλος or ὕλη) *the circular line which bounds*

vast vine, *the hordeum* (*genus* Lat. *Sedum* and *Sempervivum*): Mart. 8. Selp. 1, 23 *fin.*: Pl. Nat. 7, 14 *fin.*: Virg. *Mor.* 3, 4.

II. *a line drawn through the centre of a sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 8.

hormĭnum, i, n. = ὅρμινον, *the Greek name of wild asparagus*, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 43 *fin.*

hormisium, ii, n. = ὁρμήσιον, *an unknown precious stone, perh. yellow onyx*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hormĭtēs, ae, m. = ὁρμίτης, *a hermit-stone*, i. e. *a precious stone resembling* horminum *in colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

horminum, i, n. = ὅρμινον, *the herb clary, a kind of sage*, Salvia horminum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 76.

horno, *adv. during this year*: horno messis magna fuit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 3.

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus] *of this year, this year's*: nuces, Cato R. R. 1), 2: frumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 45: virgae, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα] *of this year, this year's*: agni, Prop. 4, 3, 61: fruges, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3: vina, Id. Epod. 2, 47. genius, Id. S. 2, 6, 88.

hōrŏlŏgiārius, e, *adj.* [horologium] *pertaining to a clock*: templum, i. e. *provided with a clock*, Inscr. Orell. no. 1276.

hōrŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὡρολογικός, *pertaining to a clock*: Mart. Cap. 6, 594.

hōrŏlŏgium, ii, n. = ὡρολόγιον, *a clock*, either a *sun-dial*, or a *water-clock*: Plin. 2, 76, 78: id. 7, 60, 60: Cic. Fam. 16, 18. (Hence It. *orivolo*; Sp. *relox.*)

hōrŏscŏpium, ii, n. = ὡροσκόπειον, *an instrument used in the casting of nativities*: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

hōrŏscŏpo, *v. n.* = ὡροσκοπέω, *to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope*: Manil. 3, 296. Firm. Math. 5, 1.

hōrŏscŏpus, a, um, *adj.* = ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour*: vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74: Mart. Cap. 6, 194. **II.** Subst. horoscopus, i, m. *a nativity, horoscope*: Pers. 6, 18. Aug. Civ. D. 5, 2 *sq.*

horrĕārius, ii, m. [horreum] *the superintendent of a storehouse or magazine*: Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9.

horrĕārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a storehouse*: species, *i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine*, Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrendus, a, um, *Part.* [horreo]. **I.** Adj. *dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: horrendum et dictu visuo mirabile monstrum, Virg. Aen. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: rabies, Id. S. 2, 3, 323: dilnvies, Id. Od. 4, 4, 27: tempestas, Vell. 2, 100: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210: lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque fecerat horrendas aspectu, Ib. 1, 8, 26: res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 13, 298: horrendum dictu! Virg. Aen. 4, 454. *Neut.* adverb.: belua Lernae horrendum stridens, Ib. 6, 288: arma horrendum sonare, Ib. 9, 732. **II.** In a good sense: *wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Ib. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, Ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens, horrendum silvis et religione parentum, Ib. 7, 172.

horrens, entis, *Part.* [horreo]. **II.** Adj. *terrible, fearful, horrid* (poet. and rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 28: horrentique atram nemus imminet umbra, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: horrentes Martis Latinos, Ib. 10, 257: horrensque feris altaribus Rhea, Lucan. 1, 440.

horrentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shuddering, horror*: Tert. adv. Marc. 24 *med.*

horrĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle*: in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 64, § 49: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 283: saepe horrore sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23: hornentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*: horrentes herbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 61: horrentes rubi, Virg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, Id. Aen. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus aut cum rapa aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov. M. 12, 101: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Ldv. 44, 41: mare quum horret fluctibus, *is rough*, Att. in Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Aen. 4, 366. **II.** Meton.: *to shake, tremble* (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. H. 10, 139. **2.** Esp. *to shake* or *shiver with cold* (poet. and rare): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Id. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facunda pannis, Petr. 81. **3.** *to tremble, shudder, quake* with *fright*: and more freq. *act.*: *to shudder* or *be frightened at. Absol.*: totus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam adpexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa? *Mo.* Horret corpus, cor salit, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516. With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, Id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: ingrati animi crimen, Id. Att. 9, 2, A.: ipsam victoriam, Id. Fam. 7, 3. Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 39. iratum mare, Id. Epod. 2, 6: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695: te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64: quem dives amicus odit et horret, Ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 16. With *infin.* or *relative clause*: ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc Mcum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40: dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus erupturа sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21: quem admodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8. With *subj.*: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4. **4.** *to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae me hercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horreo soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188. **5.** *to look rough* or *frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19 quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9: nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495. **Fig.**: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Id. It. Am. 664.

horrĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [horreum] *a small barn* or *granary*: Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [horreo] *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough*: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campique natantes lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14. 13: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, *to become rough*, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 423, 7. **II.** Meton. *to begin to shake* or *tremble*: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 533. **2.** Esp. *to begin to shake, shudder*, or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified. Absol.*: horresco misera, mentis quoties fit partitionis, Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 93: quin etiam feras, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, Ib. 6, 720. With *acc.*: dum procellas cautus horrescis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 9: murmura fluctuum, Virg. Aen. 5, 693: nullos vitus, Val. Fl. 6, 452. **3.** *to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescunt (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis tempestas, Sil. 1 134.

horrĕum, i, *n. a storehouse*; esp for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine*: illi Capuam coliam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si propria condidit horreo, quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 27. For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Ib. 3, 28, 7: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33. Poet. of a *beehive*: Virg. G. 4, 290: of *ant-burrows*: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

horrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible*: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101: sonitus, ib. 99: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6. formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius prius loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95. **II.** In colloquial lang. sometimes in a good sense: *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc vigus (*i. e.* Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos perituram esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21.

horrĭbĭliter, *adv. amazingly*: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6.

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo coma] *with hair on end, bristly, shaggy*: canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, ib. 7, p. 192.

horridē, *adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28. ornamentis utetur horridius, ib. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, ragged, rude*: papillae, Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 66: Mart. 10, 98, 9: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, *shabby, poor*, Pers. 1, 54. **II.** Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152.

horridus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: non hac barbula, qua isto delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19: sus, Virg. G. 4, 407: videar tibi amarior herbis, horridiorque rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, Id. Aen. 3, 23: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34. **II.** Transf. *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*: horrida algenti chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 538: membra videres horrida pastore, Lucr. 6, 1268: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47: Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Virg. Aen. 5, 37; Sil. vanus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 22: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus erat deformis atque horridus, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 7 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 4: silva fuit, late damis atque ilicibus nigra horrida, Virg. Aen. 8, 352: saxa

Pannai, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 10: Iuno asnilis Rhenus tremendo vomit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 822: quum Iuppiter horridus austris torquet aquosam hiemem, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: Decembet, Mart. 7, 30, 5: stiria, Virg. G. 3, 366: grando, ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: fluctus, ib. 10, 3. Poet.: si premeram ventosos horridus Alpes, *shuddering*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: spodos si tangatur lingua, saporem horridum praestat, *horrid*, Plin. 34, 13, 33: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 12, 61: literae tristes et horridae, Quint. 12, 10, 28. III. Fig.: *rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: non ille, quanquam Socraticis madet sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida brachiis, ib. 3, 4, 50. Germania, ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: horridus ira (Boreas), Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 91: virtus, Sil. 11, 205: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3. quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51. 2. *causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid*: (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Lucan. 3, 347: turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 171: acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 16: fata, Virg. Aen. 11, 96 *juncta*, ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1281.

horrifer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror fero] *that brings shuddering, trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.) unde horrifer Aquilonis stridor gelidus mollitur nives, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horrifer um, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1025: Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 725: genus ferarum, Lucr. 5, 919. voces, id. 5, 994

horrificābilis, e, *adj.* [horrificus] *causing terror, horrific*: Att. in Non. 226, 4.

horrificē, *adv. in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: Lucr. 2, 610.

horrifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] *to make rough* or *terrible; to cause terror*: flatu placidum mare matutino horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum et ricin horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10. *Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Virg. Aen. 4, 465.

horrificus, a, um, *adj.* [horror facio] *that causes shuddering* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific*: tuatum, Lucr. 3, 919: letum, Virg. Aen. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), ib. 3, 571: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesuries, Lucan. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*

horripilātio, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo] *a bristling of the hair*: Valg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horripilo, 1. *v. n.* [horreo pilus] *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy*: aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140.

horrisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus] *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: fistus, Lucan. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 110: fremitus, Virg. Aen. 9, 55: cardo, ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan. 3, 454: pectus non horrore tremit, non sol rigori, *stiffness*, id. 5, 446. 2. Fig. of speech: *roughness, rudeness*: veterem illum horrorem multis quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 3, 56.

II. Transf. *a shaking, trembling*: tremulo ramos horrore movet, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 3, 6. 2. Esp. *a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit*: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam ejus horrore est, spero esse ut velumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72 *fin.* 3. *a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright; *dread, terror, horror*: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, qua ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 292: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6: me luridus occupat horror spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, ib. 9. 291: spectare in eadem arena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2. 4. *dread, veneration, religious awe*: his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suus horror inest, Lucan. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16. 5. *that which causes dread, a terror* (poet.): serres stridentis horror, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri naturae frigidus horror, id. 6, 1010: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1047 jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *hitherwards, hither, this way*: horsum pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 83.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29. In *plur.*: viris hortaminis, Val. Fl. 6, 93 cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, encouragement*: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24. In *plur.*: magna hortamenta animi, Liv. 7, 11: hortamenta victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18.

hortātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an encouragement, exhortation*: jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall. J. 60: remigum, Liv. 40, 4: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative*: genus (dicendi), Quint. 3, 10, 83: adverbia, *i. e.* eja, age, *etc.*, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, encourager, exhorter*: quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: sceleruin, Virg. Aen. 6, 529: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: quasi in mari solet hortator remiges hortarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 5: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

hortātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *inciting, encouraging*, or *exhorting*: gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa volut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: haec vox hujus hortatu praecipitanque suppressa, nonnullis aliisque animi causis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46. In plur. id. M. 3, 243: Val. Fl. 3, 550.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *pertaining to a garden*: lira, Col. 9, 4, 4.

hortensius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a garden*: bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40: batis, id. 26, 8, 30. II. Subst.: hortensia, orum, *n. plur. garden-herbs*: Plin. 19, 6, 31: ib. 8, 42.

hortor, atus (horto, Prisc. p. 777 P. So *pass.*: Varr. ib. p. 793 P.: Gell. 15, 13: Auct. B. Hisp. 1), 1. *v. a. dep.* [root HOR: v. horior] *to urge strongly to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: constr. with acc. either alone or followed by *acc.* denoting the purpose with or without *ad* or *in*; with simple *acc.* of the object: with *acc.* of the pers. and *abl.* of the object with *de*: with *subj.*: with *inf.* or absol. With *acc.* only: haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. H. 4, 42: terribiles hortatus equos, id. M. 5, 421: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: quin agitis hodie? Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 6: hortari coepit eundem verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: paribus Messapum in proelia dictis hortatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19. With *de*: iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. With *subj.*: Pompeium et hortari et orare ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: petit atque hortatur, ut de eo statuat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Am. 5, 17: te sedulo et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*: quid ego vos, de vestre impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 19: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.* With *acc.* of the object: sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat 1, 5, 12: equidem pacem hortari non desino, id. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187. With *acc. pers.* and *inf.*: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov M. 8, 215: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72. *Absol.*: Sigambri, hortantibus iis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, ib. 7, 26. 2. *Of* inanimate or abstract subjects: poi benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 60: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: secundum ea omnibus res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, ib. 1, 31: Cic. Sest. 3, 7. 3. Proverb.: hortari curientem, *to spur a willing horse*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Att. 13, 45. 4. Esp. *to exhort* soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus, copiosissimos signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: pauca pro tempore militibus hortatus, Sall. J. 49: suos hortando ad virtutem accendere, Vell. 2, 33.

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus] *pertaining to a garden*: [illegible]

tumque secessus, Tert. Poen. 12: porcellus, *f. a. stuffed with garden-herbs*, Apic. 8, 7 *med.* ‖. Subst. hortulanus, i, *m. a gardener*: Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*: App. 4, p. 143. (Hence It. *ortolano*.)

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] *a little garden*: Cat. 61, 92: Juv. 3, 226: Plin. 15, 10, 36, § 105: *as part of a vineyard*: Col. 4, 18, 2. In *plur.*: hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. 2. Transf.: Cupidinis, i. e. *pudenda muliebria*, App. Ἀνθρ. 17. ‖. Fig.: cujus (Democriti) similibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i, *m. an inclosed place* for plants, hence, *a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*: Col. 10, 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 19 *sq.*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: horti Epicuri, in *which Epicurus taught*, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3. ‖. Transf.: *a villa, country-seat*: in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam dominatur villa, semper in significat.one ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50. 2. For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*: Cato R. R. 8, 2: Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. 3. like the Gr. κῆπος, *pudenda muliebria*: Post. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 686: also the *posteriors* of a boy. Auct. Priap. 5. [From the same root come *cohors*; Gr. χόρτος; Eng. *garden, yard*.] (Hence It. *giardino*; Sp. and Fr. *jardin*.)

hospes, ĭtis, *m.* (*fem.* hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos, *etc.*) [akin to hostis, *q. v.*] *a visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittendi hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: libri inter Cratippi commentarios tanquam hospites recipiendi, Ib. 3, 33, 121: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: ii suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74: hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Am. 11, 37: homo multorum hospitum, id. Cluent. 59, 163: mihi longum post tempus venerat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Ib. 2, 4, 17. *Fem.*: mesamne hic in via hospitam, quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8: Cic. Att. 5, 1. ‖. Transf. like the Gr. ξένος: *he who treats another as his guest, a host*: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes paene macros arsit dum turdos verat in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, Ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132. Hence used at once of *host* and *guest*: per dexteram istam te ero, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 7, 8: non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144. *Fem.*: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 24: figura et lineamenta hospitae, Ib. 2, 36, 89: Helenae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2 In late Lat. *of a concubine*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2669. 2. Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner*: adsone hospes hujusce urbis, adsone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9. So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *stranger*: quum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, *Hospes, non pote minoris* · taliane eum molestie, se non effugere hospitis speciem, quam aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: Quint. 8, 1, 2: Prop. 4, 1, 2. 3. Of things adjectively, *hospitalis; strange, foreign*: (i) nuspes: hospes gumma, Paul. Inst. *inst.*: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymbe, id. Silv. 5, 1, 252: quo tutior hospita lustres aequora, Virg. Aen. 3, 377: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. Silv. 3, 5, 75: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 630. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: terra hospita, Virg. Aen. 3, 529: unda planstris, *bearing waggons on its frozen surface*, id. G. 3, 362. (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospitālĭcium, i, *n.* [hospitor] *an inn*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 dub.

hospitālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] *of or relating to a guest or host, hospitable*: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deducturus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.*: cubiculum, *guest-chamber, a spare room*, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: aves, *set before a guest*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: coena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24: umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87 *sq.*: Jupiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitalium quae deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, id. Verr. 4, 22, 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter hospitalis*, Sen. Q. N. 249 caedes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. 25, 18: Theophrastus scribit, Cunonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64 · homo hospitalissimus amicissimusque, id. Verr. 1, 26, 65: tua illa Venus, id. Coel. 21, 52 · tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49. ‖. Subst.: hospitalis, is, *m. a guest*: injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26. 2. hospitalia, ium, *n. pl. apartments for guests*: Vitr. 6, 10. (ii) On the stage, *two entrances on the right and left for persons supposed to come from abroad*: Ib. 5, 7. ‖. Transf. of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum militum transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *foreign*, i. e. *that flow through without mingling*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Caieta, Misenus, Flor. 1, 16: appulsus hospitalium litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45. (Hence It. *ospitale*; Fr. *hôtel*.)

hospitālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] *hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64 · Mart. 4, 64, 28. ‖. *a living as a guest in a foreign country, a sojourning*: animorum origo coelestis est, sed lege temporalis hospitalitatis hic exsulat, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21 *fin.*

hospitālĭter, *adv. hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: vocare (*opp.* hostiliter), id. 6, 26 · excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospiticīda ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospitĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium] *a small inn*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

hospĭtium, ii, *n.* [hospes] *hospitality*: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utrinsque conjunxit, id. Deiot. 14, 39: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 8, 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. Aen. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, Ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitii animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: decernunt, ut cum fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr 4, 63, 145: publice privatimque hospitia jungere, Liv. 1, 45 clientelae hospitiaque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23. ‖. *a hospitable reception*; or, meton. *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging chambers for guests, an inn*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, id. Att. 2, 16: quum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 93: ex vita ita discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38. publicum, Liv. 5, 28: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, *billeted in the inns*, id. Tib. 37: hospitio prohibemur arenae, *from landing*, Virg. Aen. 1, 540. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitiis, id. G. 3, 343: Plin. 10, 23, 33. Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? ita peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 8: hospitio pugnae accipere, Ib. 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [hospes] *pertaining to a host*: viridaria, *his host's*, Spart. Hadr. 12.

hospĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. n dep.* [id.] *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn*: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4. 2. Transf.: Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari: inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22: castanea transiata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34. ‖. Fig.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.

hostia, ae, *f.* [hostio, *to strike*, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice*: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1 · majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 91: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 91: hostias ad sacrificium praebere, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur Illrt. B. G. 8, 51: C. Mario per hostias dîis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63: noudum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76. ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: ruminales hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77 (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Font. 10, 21: humanis nostiis litare, Tac. G. 9. ‖. Transf. Hostia, *a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus*: Hyg. Astr 3, 37.

hostiātus, a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *provided with victims*: Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

hostĭcapas, hostium captor, Fest. *s. v.*

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 63: moenia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 49. ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. Praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17. Subst.: hosticum, i, *n. the enemy's territory*: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv 8, 38: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29. Also *country*: hosticum spirare, Tert. Apol. 35.

hostĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis fero] *hostile*: Manil. 1, 420.

hostĭfĭcē, *adv. hostilely*: Att. in Non. 124, 11.

hostĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis facio]

hostile: o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. in Non. 483, 24.

hostīlis, e, *adj.* [hostis] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile:* amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. Od. 1, 16, 21: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61: vis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 52. conditiones pactionesque, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 37: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41. *Neut. absol.:* prior Parthus apud Galum in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili opulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*

2. Esp. in divination: hostilis pars, opp. to pars familiaris, *the part of the entrails that related to the enemy*, Lucan. 1, 622. II. *like an enemy, hostile:* hominis hostilem in modum scditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Cluent. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 88: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, ib. 3: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, Sall. J. 107: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: induere adversus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: aptibus inimica est nel ula aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

hostīliter, *adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely:* quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25: Liv. 2, 14: Tac. H. 2, 85.

hostīmentum, i, n. [hostio] *a recompense, requital:* hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Fest. *s. v.:* par pari datura hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 20.

hostio, 4. v. *a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite:* hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare, Fest. *s. v.* status dies: quin prosatto hostire contra, ut meruerit, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 110.

hostio, 4. v. *a. to strike.* hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Fest. *a. v.:* quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* redhostire.

hostis, is, *comm.* orig. *a stranger, foreigner;* afterwards transf. *an enemy:* equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. Hostis enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. II. *a foreign enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed; though sometimes used of any adversary): qui (Pompeius) sacpius cum hoste confligit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3: debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Pl. Am. prol. 136: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, ib. 1, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos nunquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Am. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vetus hostis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 17: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis pessdoque, id. Verr. 2, 6, 17: tam dlis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora pii erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. G. 3, 513. In *fem.:* hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14: quam certa videbitur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461.

2. Transf. of animals or things: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin. 8, 20, 29: of a *piece in some game:* unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, ib. 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2. [*Hostis* and *hospes* contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest*. Bopp and Pott derive them from the Sans. *ghas*, "to eat," and suppose that the latter part of *hos-pes, hos-pi-tis*, contains the root *peto:* hence *hos-tis* would mean, 1. one who is entertained; 2. a stranger; 3. an enemy; and *hos-pes* one who seeks food.]

hostōrium, ii, n. [hostio] an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn, *etc., a strickle:* Prisc. p. 688 P.

hostus, i, m. [perh. a rustic corruption of haustus] *the crop from an olive-tree:* Cato R. R. 6, 2.

hūc (hŏc, Virg. Aen. 8, 423 Serv.: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4471: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 49), *adv.* [hic] *to this place, hither:* huc illinc venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am. prol. 20: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti, huc revertantur, ib. 6, 13 *fin.:* huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19. 2. With *gen.:* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc vicinae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41. 3. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.:* also, huc et illo, huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 51, 120. huc illuoque, Plin. 37, 6, 22 huc illucve, Cels. 6, 6, 36: sed jam ista aidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.:* ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. 4. Huc usque, *or* in one word, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far* (rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174. II. Transf.: *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far:* ut haec multo ante meditere, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, id. Am. 18, 66: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX. Huc Dardanos adjecerat, ib. 3, 4 *fin.:* accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat sibi regnum deferri, id. B. G. 5, 6: huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20, 47: rem huc deduxi, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4. 2. With *gen.:* huc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. A. 3, 73.

3. Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86. 4. Huc usque *or* hucusque: mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: simulatio hucusque procedit, Quint. 5, 13, 22. 5. With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine: *hitherto? to this? so far?*: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic Verr. 5, 63, 163. With *gen.:* huccine rerum venimus? Pers. 3, 35.

huccine, *adv.* v. huc.

hucusque, *adv.* v. huc

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Ha! ho ea!*: hui, babae! basilice te intelligi et facete, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: hui, dixti pulcre! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 72: trigintal hui, perusra est! ib. 3, 3, 25: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic. Att. 6, 6: hui quam diu de magis! ib. 13, 21.

hujusc-mŏdi and **hujusmŏdi,** v. modus.

hūmānē, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly:* vix humane petitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, *a good step for a man*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70. II. *humanely, kindly, courteously, politely:* Illrtium aliquid ad te exquisite de me scripsisse, facile patior; fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44: humanissime locutus esset, id. Q. Fr 3, 1.

hūmānĭtās, ātis, *f.* [humanus] *human nature, humanity; the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race:* magna est vis humanitatis, satitum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Flacc. 11, 24: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nullis in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65. 2. Meton. i. q. humanum genus, *the human race, mankind* (rare): timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11. II. Esp. *humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness:* quemquamne existimas Catone proave tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, ib. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: fiebat humanitate Trebonii, qui his temporibus clementer et moderate jus dicendum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16 A: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.:* jam ad ista obdurui mus et humanitatem omnem eximus id. Att. 13, 2: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Am. 13, 48: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: ilia vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, inviosm qualiscunque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10. III. *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement:* homo non communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, ib. 1, 1: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Coel. 20, 24: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anno regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: orator inepta quidem hu

humanitatis atque lenitatem, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: an quae tandem alia humanitas esse debet, nisi ut et quis in foro caute, quid mansuete, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: fin. custom opinor in hac tenuis diminutaque lenique lepore et humanitate omnibus praestitisti, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13.

hūmānĭter, adv. *agreeably to human nature, humanely*: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

II. *humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman*: docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.*

hūmānĭtŭs, adv. [humanus cf. divinitus from divinus] *humanly, after the manner of men*: si quid me fierit humanitus, *i. e. if I should die*, Enn. Ann. 2, 13: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: Plin. 10, 63, 83.

II. Esp. *for humane and humaniter, humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmānus (old form, hemona humana et hemonem hominem dicebant, Fest. *s. v. cf.* homo), a, um, *adj.* [homo] *pertaining to man, human*: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, Hor. A. P. 1: humana qui despe pavit equae, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10, 21. Tac. G. 9: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: societas generis humani, Cic. Am. 5, 20: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Am. 6, 20: amor, ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14 virtus, ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Am. 2, 7 cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127 ignes, *i. e. which men daily use*, Plin 2, 107, 111: dapes, *i. q. human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Fest. *s. v.*: ocelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*: qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17. haec coelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. Rep. 6, 29 si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if anything should happen to me, i. e. if I should die*, Paul Dig. 16, 3, 26: persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia: humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117. *Absol.*: humani, *i. e. men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80: *cf. sing.*: pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25.

II. Esp. *humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59 homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16: humani ingeni manuetudinem animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 80: quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit census, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 28, 6, 8, § 44. **III.** *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: quidnam quidem nullam video neque tam humanum neque doctum neque tam humanum atque barbarum, quem non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: hominem politi et humani, ib. 5, 18, 71: haec ego non possum dicere non esse humanis quaerulis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: Frontiles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. in Gell. 13, 26: humanissimus eorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

hūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *a burying* (very rare): de humatione et sepulturis dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 102.

hūmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who buries or buried*: consilio, Latro. 7, 7, 33.

hūmecto, āvi, ātum, *v. a. and n.* [humectus], **I.** Act. *to moisten, wet*: qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg. G. 4, 126: nascr humectat flavialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque humectans Vomano Aterno, id. 8, 439: lacrimis salsis humectant ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919: Ov. M. 9, 656: dum meus humectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis humectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17. Post.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190. **II.** Neutr. of the eyes, *to be moist, tearful, to weep*: ardent (oculi), intendantur, humectant, connivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, damp, wet* (for humidus) locus humectus, Cato R. R. 6, 3: ventres humectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: mulier humectissimo est corpore, ib. 7, 6 *med.* (Hence Fr. *moite*, old Fr. *moisle*; Eng. *moist.*)

hūmĕfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a.* [humeo facio] *to make moist, to moisten, wet*: de ballin terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae disperse humefacit quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira D. 10: spongia crebro humefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48.

hūmĕo, 2. *v. n. to be moist, damp, wet*: locus humet aqua, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus hument, id. M. 15, 269: hument incultae fonte perenne genae, id. H. 8, 64. Most freq. in *imperf. part.*: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, id M. 1, 19: humentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30: litora, Virg. Aen. 7, 763 exprimere humentes spongias, Suet. Vesp. 16 humens coelum, Flor. 2, 4: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38 oculi, Ov M. 11, 464: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Aen 3, 589. [Connected with *ὑω*, "to wet," and *wus, wudus.*]

hūmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *a covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape*: si miles tibiale vel humerale alicnavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.

hūmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little shoulder*: Vulg. Reg. 1, 7, 30.

hūmĕrus (also umerus), i, *m. the upper bone of the arm*. Cels. 8, 1. **II.** Meton. *the upper part of the arm* (poet. for lacertus) inisixus dextro plena trahens humero, Prop 1, 20, 44 humeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439. **2.** *the shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus, of a quadruped) mons est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17 sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic humero nitens, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 18. In *plur.*: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni jugali, humeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98. But humerus is also used of animals (as armi is of men; v. armus): of oxen: Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: of cocks: Col. 8, 2, 9. **Fig.**: tota ut comitia vis, ut dicitur, humeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94: quum expertus esset, quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10. versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 40. **III.** Transf. of things: *the middle part, back, ridge*: certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24: Col. 3, 20, 5: montium flexus crebrioque vertices et cacumina subito aut contracta in humerum juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44: Stat. Th. 6, 724: Rhegium opidum in humero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo valuti cervicis insigni flexum, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: duo haec oppida sita sunt utraque ex parte veluti in humeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11 (From the same root as *ἄμος.*)

hūmesco, 3. *v. n. inch.* [humeo] *to grow moist or wet*: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg. G. 3, 111: cortex non humescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: terra humescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.

hūmi, *adv. on the ground or to the ground*: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: humi requiescere, Sall. J. 85: humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105. tremens procumbit humi bos, Virg. Aen. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, ib. 11, 640 projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64.

hūmĭdē, *adv. moistly, wetly*: haec tigna humide putrent, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 67.

hūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and rare) Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo; *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet*: simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: tellus, Luc. 2, 873 ignem ex lignis viridibus atqu humidis facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45 (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948: humida lingual tempia, id. 4, 626: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536. crota, Hor Epod. 12, 10. quanto humidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus humidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11, § 24: humidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49. nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 8. dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100. regna, *i. e. of a river*, ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus humida vina, *formerly liquid* (now frozen), ib. 3, 364: maria, id. Aen. 5, 594: mella, ib. 4, 486. *Neut. absol.*: castra in humido locare *in a damp place*, Curt. 8, 4: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in humidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 64. **II.** Fig.: *watery, weak*: verba, Gell. 1, 15.

hūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor fero] *containing moisture, moist*: succus, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.

hūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. a* [humificus] *to make moist, to moisten*: sementem Notus humificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

hūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [humor facio] *that renders moist, moistening*: spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 101, 1.

hūmĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humilio] *an humbling, humiliation*: Tert. Virg. vel. 13.

hūmĭlĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [humilis facio] *to make humble, to humble*: Tert. Poen. 9.

hūmĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [humilis] *to abase, humble*: frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi postmus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13: ad humiliandam celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4.

hūmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like *χαμαλὸς* from *χαμαί*: lit. *on the ground*] *low, lowly, small, slight*: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humillima neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: humillor mentito, ib. 3, 63: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1: humiles habitare casas, Virg. G. 2, 29: domus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: pavus, Ov M. 8, 638: aetas, ib. 3, 30: arva, Val. Fl 3, 426: arvum pingue tenent humiles, Parenti, *low, situated on the plain*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36: Myrmeca Ov. M. 7, 653: Sicilia, Virg. Aen. 3, 522: humillimae solo aquae distantiae fontesque,

Just. 2, 2 med.: avi similis, quae circum littora, alcyonum pinnatos nepotes, humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low*, Virg. Aen. 4, 253: duclus humilis pannis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66: brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 10, 13: humiles Ulcuscae, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, *slight, shallow*, Virg Aen. 7, 157 Tac. A. 1, 61. ‖ Fig. with regard to condition in life, *etc.*: *low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, unsignificant, weak*: ut si parentibus nati sint humillimis, Cic Am. 19, 70 humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2 humiles et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: humillimus romo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19 ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B G. 6, 22 ex humili potens, Hor Od 3, 30, 12 humiliores, *opp.* opulentiores, Hirt. B G. 8, 51 *fin.*: hos suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes B G 4, 3 *fin* jange tuis humiles, ambitione, manus, *of the servants*, Ov. A. A 2, 254 civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic Am. 9, 29 Caesar Viridomarum ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes B G. 7, 39. qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Am. 9, 32 ni hil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id Fin 5, 20, 57 aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id Arch. 5, 10 humiles et sordidae curae, Plin Ep 1, 3 rei pictor, Plin 35, 10, 37 *fin.*: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Ner Ages 8 agna, *poor, humble*, Hor Od 2, 17, 32 Of *low, mean language* or *style* iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or 58, 196 sermo, Hor A P 229 neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic Or 57 192 verbum, id Brut 79, 274 humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10 1, 9 si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id 8, 3, 60 humile et quotidianum sermonis genus id 11, 1, 6 nil parvum aut humili modo, nil mortale loquar, Hor Od 3, 25 17 2. With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject* quis unquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic Phil 2, 32, 82 ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id Att. 2, 21 humillimus assentator, Vell 2, 83 neque nos animus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint 11, 1, 13 privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32 succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic Fin 1, 15, 49 si prece et obsecrationes humili ac supplici utemur, id Inv 1, 16, 22 fracto animo, atque humili alicui supplicare, id Planc. 20, 50 humillimae preces, Suet Vit. Luc. pavor Virg. G. 1, 332.

humilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *lowness* as opp. to height naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B G. 5, 1 arborum, Sall. J. 49 allorum animantium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122 sidera multum inter se sui altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div 2, 43, 92. ‖ Fig.: of condition in life *lowness, meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, sordidae, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 20. propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 18, 63: humilitatem enim dignitate contendere, M. Brut. Am. 47, 176: humilitatem allegat despectus, Sall. J. 23, 2 ‖ *Of style* humilitas mediocritasque, Liv. 26, 41: humilitas mediocritasque, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 37. generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4 obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec intervelit quaerundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7. ‖ *Littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness*: habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem motus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 27: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69 saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109 summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52 animorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180. (b) In a good sense, opp. to pride, *lowliness, humility* Lact. 5, 15.

humĭlĭter, *adv. low, deeply*: in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3 eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24. ‖ Fig. *basely, meanly, abjectly*: non est ausus elato et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 24 servire humiliter, opp. superbe dominari, Liv. 24, 25 audacter territus, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28 animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen Ep. 120 med.

humo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [humus] *to cover with earth, to inter, bury*: in terram cadentibus corporibus liquae humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc 1, 16, 36 quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56 corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108 cassorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Cal 3 humatus et conditus est, id Vit. Hor Prop 1, 16, 29 corpus humandum, Virg. Aen. 6, 161. ‖ In gen., like Gr θαπτειν *to perform the funeral rites* militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep Eum 13.

hūmor, ōris, *m.* [same root as humeo] *a liquid fluid, moisture* aquilonibus relinquisque frigoribus durescit humor, Cic. N D 2, 10, 26 sidera marinis terrae nisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, ib 2, 16, 43 humor aliapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id Div. 2, 27, 58 nares humorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellanda non inutilem, id N D 2, 57, 145 ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin 8, 31, 48 humor aquae, Lucr 1, 308 pluvius, *rain*, id 6, 496 roscidus, *dew*, Cat. 61, 25 circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov. M 1, 30 candens lacteus, *milk*, Lucr. 1, 259 Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Virg G. 2, 143 dulcis humor musti, ib. 1, 295 humor et in genas furtim labitur, *tears*, Hor. Od 1, 13, 6 caret os humore loquentis, *saliva*, Ov M 6, 354 saccatus humor corporis, *urine*, Lucr 4, 1025 praefandi humoris e corpore effluvium, Plin 7, 51, 52 lyncum humor ita redditus glaciatur, id 8, 38, 57. Transf ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicillus novus exargeri solet, ni huno amittis, exurgebo, quicquid humoris tibi'st, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 70 et ego amoris aliquantulum habeo humorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

hūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj* [humor] *moist, wet* (for humidus) loca, App. Herb 91 corpora, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 med.

hūmus, i (old form of the *obl sing.* humu, Varr. in Non. 488, 6), *f* (anc. *masc.* Laev. and Graech in Prisc. p. 719 P.) *the earth, the ground, the soil*: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: humus subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: calcibus atrum tundit humum exspirans, ib. 10, 732: pede candido in nostram Saliram ter quaterni bibunus, Hor Od. 4, 5, 28: Acestes sequestrem ab hostico attollit pede: in Virg. Aen. 5, 422: cadit humo, Ov. M 4, 282: ipse ferocem figat humo pinastro, Virg. G. 4, 115: somnus egregium humo, Ov. M. 3, 647: humi atque igitur stratis effigiat laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4: quid citius erit caro ferina atque humi pabulatore vel pecoribus, Sall. J. 18: si, quae humique injecta contegeret, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: quae (genera arborum) humi acta atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 44. Poet. *anything low, mean, common*: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251: de dum vilet humanus, tubes et inania captat, id A. P. 330: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, ib. 110: adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. S. 2, 2, 79. ‖ Meton. *land, country, region*: Punica mea Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140 Acaia, id. F. 1, 490 Illyrica, id Med. fac. 94: Punica, id. Pont. 3, 3, 56 [Atkin to χαμαί, χαμαλέα, and χθών, χθαμαλός, where the θ is an inserted letter: on the change of h and χ see the letter H.]

hyăcinthēus, a, um, *adj* = ὑακίνθινος *made, pertaining to the hyacinth* (for hyacinthinus): Venusi. Carm. 8, 8, 20.

hyăcinthĭnus, a, um, *adj* = ὑακίνθινος *pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, i. e. the *hyacinth*, Cat. 62, 93: lana, *hyacinth-coloured*, v. Hyacinthus, Pers 1, 32.

hyăcinthĭnōtus, um, *m. plu.* = ὑακινθόχροοι, *hyacinth-coloured*: beryllii, Plin. 37, 5, 20 Sol. 55 *fin.*

hyăcinthus or **-os**, i, *m. the hyacinth*: not, however, our hyacinth, and there is considerable difficulty in clearing up this point Some authors consider that the hyacinth of the poets was a *Gladiolus* or *Corn-flag*, G. communis, Linn, or G segetum, Gawler. From the manner in which it is spoken of, it is prob. that the colour was red; but mention being made of markings resembling the letters AI, there seems to be good ground for the opinion of those who refer the hyacinth to the *Red Lily*, Lilium Martagon, Linn., which is curiously spotted. Then again, Dioscorides gives it as a synonyme of delphinion, *the Larkspur*, Delphinium peregrinum, Linn, v. D. Ajacis, Linn. Lastly, hyacinthus is confounded by the Rom. writers (Virg E. 10, 39, where he translates from Theocritus ὑάκινθος by vaccinium) with vaccinium, prob from the similarity of the word ὑακινθινον to vaccinium, when read as Rom. letters. Hence some have referred hyacinthus to Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linn, but without doubt erroneously: Plin. 21, 11, 28 Virg. E. 3, 63 fin. 6, 83 id. G. 4, 183: Ael. Aen. 11, 69. ‖ *a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth*, which also it is difficult to identify. Most think it different from the modern hyacinth or jacinth, and that it was a *sapphire* or a kind of *amethyst*, but if the supposition that the plant was Lilium Martagon be correct, the colour of the hyacinth of the moderns, reddish orange, would agree; and Pliny says that the blue colour is not so evident as in amethyst: Plin 37, 9, 42.

hȳădes, um, *f.* = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. suculae: Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Plin. 2, 39, 39 Ov F 5, 164 *sq.* In sing., Hyas, adis, *the Hyad*, collect.: Mich. S. 7, 9 22.

hȳaena, ae, *f.* = ὕαινα, *the hyaena* Hyaena vulgaris, Desmarest, *the striped hyaena*: Plin. 8, 30, 45 Ov. M. 15, 410. ‖ = *sea-fish*, now unknown: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

hȳaenīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hyaena] *of* or *formed from the hyaena*: pellis, *skin*: cutis, *skin* Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 133: *of a* precious stone, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 124.

hȳălīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑάλινος *of glass, glass-*: vasa, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: pocula, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 8: *glass-green, green*: [illegible] 3, 271.

hyălus, i, m. = ὕαλος, *glass*: Milesia vellera carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, *with glass-green colour*, Virg. G. 4, 335. ‖ Transf.: *glass-green colour*: Prud. στεφ. 12, 53: Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

hyăcinthus, i, m. = ὑάκινθος, *the hyacinth*: Plin. 21, 10, 31 sq.

hyăcinthĭnus, a, um, adj. = ὑακίνθινος, *of hyacinth-colour*: Plin. 21, 10, 31.

hyăcinthus, i, m. = ὑάκινθος, *the hyacinth-stone*: Plin. 37, 9, 40.

hyădes, um, f. = Ὑάδες, *the Hyades*: Cic. Arat. 214: Hyg. Astr. 2, 20.

hyălē, ēs, f. = ὑαλή, *glass*: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

hyălĭnus, a, um, adj. = ὑάλινος, *of glass*: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

hyălĭtis, ĭdis, f. = ὑαλῖτις, *an umbilicus water-coloured gem*: Mart. Cap. 8, 20.

hydra, ae, f. = Ὕδρα, *the constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis: Cic. Arat. 214: Hyg. Astr. 2, 40.

hydrăgōgĭa, ae, f. = ὑδραγωγία, *an aqueduct, canal*: Varr. in Non. 209, 20.

hydrăgōgus, a, um, adj. = ὑδραγωγός, *that carries off water*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 med. ‖ Subst.: hydragogos, i, f. *a plant, called also* chamaedaphne *and* daphnites: App. Herb. 27.

hydrălētes, ae, m. = ὑδραλέτης, *a water-mill*: Vitr. 10, 10 (*al.* hydraulae).

hydrargўrus, i, m. = ὑδράργυρος, *quicksilver artificially reduced into a solid form*: Plin. 33, 6, 41.

hydraula, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, m. = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ*: Suet. Ner. 54.

hydraulĭcus, a, um, adj. = ὑδραυλικός, *pertaining to the water-organ, hydraulic*: machinae, *water-organs*, Vitr. 9, 9: called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38: Suet. Ner. 41.

hydraulus, i, m. = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: Plin. 9, 8, 8.

hydrĕuma, ătis, n. = ὕδρευμα, *a resting-place for caravans where they obtained water, a watering-place*: Plin. 6, 23, 26 (*al.* hydreum).

hydrĭa, ae, f. = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn*: argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47: in hydriam sortes conjicere, ib. 2, 51, 127: *a cinerary urn*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4546 *sq.*

hydrĭnus, a, um, adj. [hydrus] *of or from a water-snake*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

hydrĭus, a, um, adj. [ὕδωρ] *pertaining to water, water-*: puer, *the constellation Aquarius*: Prud. Apoth. 622.

hydrŏcēlē, ēs, f. = ὑδροκήλη, *a watery rupture, hydrocele*: Mart. 12, 84, 3.

hydrŏcēlĭcus, i, m. = ὑδροκηλικός, *afflicted with a hydrocele*: Plin. 30, 8, 22.

hydrŏchŏus, i, m. = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius: Cat. 66, 94.

hydrŏgĕrātus, a, um, adj. [hydrogarum] *seasoned with hydrogarum*: isicia, Apic. 2, 2.

hydrŏgărum, i, n. = ὑδρόγαρον, *garum mixed with water*: Lampr. Heliog. 29.

hydrŏgĕrōn, ontis, m. = ὑδρογέρων, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. senecio, *groundsel*: App. Herb. 75.

hydrŏlăpăthum, i, n. = ὑδρολάπαθον, *water-dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hydrŏmantĭa, ae, f. = ὑδρομαντεία, *divination by water, hydromancy*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 35: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

hydrŏmĕli, ĭtis, n. = ὑδρόμελι, *a fermented drink made of honey and water, mead, hydromel*: Plin. 14, 17, 20.

hydrŏphŏbĭa, ae, f. = ὑδροφοβία, *dread of water, hydrophobia*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrŏphŏbĭcus, a, um, adj. = ὑδροφοβικός, *pertaining to hydrophobia, hydrophobic*: passio, *hydrophobia*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrŏphŏbus, a, um, adj. = ὑδροφόβος, *affected with hydrophobia*: (ilmus salivae) datus in potu fieri hydrophobos non patitur, Plin. 29, 5, 32: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

hydrŏphўlax, ăcis, m. = ὑδροφύλαξ, *one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector*: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

hydrŏpĭcus, a, um, adj. = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical*: si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34

hydrŏpĭsis, is, f. = ὑδρόπισις, *the dropsy*: Plin. 20, 1, 3.

hydrŏpĭsmus, i, m. = ὑδρωπισμός, *the dropsy*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

hydrops, ōpis, m. = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy*: Cels. 3, 21: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.

hydrŏsĕlīnum, i, n. = ὑδροσέλινον, *a water-plant*, not identified: App. Herb. 79.

hydrus or **-os**, i, m. = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent* (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper, either the *common viper*, Viperus Berus, Cuvier, or the V. ammodytes, Cuvier, of the S. of Europe): Plin. 29, 4, 22: Virg. G. 4, 458: id. Aen. 7, 753: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26: si Virgilio puer et tolerabile desseat hospitium, cadercnt omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. *all his poetic fire would have disappeared* (referring to his description of the Furies, Aen. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70. ‖ Meton.: *the poison of a serpent*: Sil. 1, 322. 2. *the constellation of the Water serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra: German. Arat. 429.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, *etc.*

hygra, ae, f. = ὑγρά (liquid), *a kind of eye-salve*: Scrib. Comp. 37.

hygremplastrum, i, n. = ὑγρόπλαστρον, *a wet plaster*: Plin. 34, 15, 46.

hygrŏphŏbĭa, ae, f. = ὑγροφοβία, *a dread of liquids*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hўlē, ēs, f. = ὕλη (wood; hence), *stuff, materials, matter*: Attel. Philol. in Suet. Gramm. 10: Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

hymen, ĕnis, and **hўmĕnaeus** or **-os**, i, m. [Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος, *the god of marriage, Hymen*] *nuptials, a wedding*: hymen funestus, illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In the *plur.*: (Helena) Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, ib. 1, 651: Lucr. 4, 1247. 2. Of animals: *copulation*: Virg. G. 3, 60. ‖ *a nuptial song*: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov. H. 12, 137. hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7.

hymnĭo, 4. *v. a.* [hymnus] *to sing hymns*: hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

hymnisŏnus, a, um, adj. [hymnus sonus] *singing hymns, singing praises*: chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230.

hymnŏdĭcus, a, um, adj. = ὑμνωδικός, *singing hymns*: Firm. Math. 8, 25.

hymnŏlŏgus, i, m. = ὑμνολόγος, *a singer of hymns*: Firm. Math. 3, 6.

hymnus, i, m. = ὕμνος, *a song of praise, a hymn*: Lucil. in Non. 330, 9.

hyophthalmos, i, m. = ὑοφθαλμος (swine's eye), *a plant, called also* aster atticus: App. Herb. 60.

hyoscўămĭnus, a, um, adj. = ὑοσκυάμινος, *of henbane*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

hyoscўămus, i, m. = ὑοσκύαμος, *the herb henbane, called also* apollinaris *and* altercum. Pliny describes 4 species: 1. H. sem. nigro, Hyoscyamus reticulatus, Linn. 2. vulg. candidus, H. niger, Linn. 3. semirion sem. simil., H. aureus, Linn. 4. genus molle, H. albus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 17: Cels. 5, 27, 14. In a corrupted form, jusquiamus, i, m.: Pall. 1, 35, 5: Veg. Vet. 2, 12. (Hence Fr. *jusquiame*.)

hўpĕris, is, f. = ὑπερίς, *a plant resembling endive*; acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 64.

hypaethrus or **-os**, a, um, adj. = ὑπαίθριος, *that is in the open air, uncovered*: ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*: loca, ib. Subst. **hypaethros**, i, m. *a temple without a roof*: id. 3, 2, 1. 2. **hypaethra**, orum, n. *plu. uncovered, open walls*: id. 1, 2.

hўpallăgē, ēs, f. = ὑπαλλαγή, *a rhetorical figure, by which things are represented in inverted relations* (as dare classibus austros instead of classes austris): Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 61.

hypătē, ēs, f. = ὑπάτη, *a term applied to the second and third of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: hypate hypaion, hypate meson, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

hўpēcŏon, i, n. = ὑπήκοον, *a plant*, Hypecoum procumbens, Linn.: Plin. 27 11, 67.

hўpĕlătē, ēs, f. = ὑπελάτη, *a plant, called also* hypoglottion, daphne, *and* carpophyllon, also laurus alexandrina, *a kind of butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30 39. § 131.

hўpēnēmĭus, a, um, adj. = ὑπηνέμιος, *containing wind, windy*: ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

hўpĕrbăton, i, n. = ὑπέρβατον, *a* rhetorical fig.: *transposition of words*: pure Lat., transgressio: Quint. 9, 3, 91.

hўpĕrbŏlaeus, a, um, adj. = ὑπερβόλαιος, *extreme*: soni, Vitr. 5, 4 *sq.*

hўpĕrbŏlē, ēs, f. = ὑπερβολή, *a* rhetorical fig.: *exaggeration, hyperbole*: pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint. 8, 6, 67 *sq.*: Sen. Ben. 7, 21.

hўpĕrbŏlĭcē, *adv. hyperbolically*: dictum, Hier. in Jesaj. 2, 6, 25.

hўpĕrbŏlĭcus, a, um, adj. = ὑπερβολικός, *excessive, overstrained, hyperbolical*: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

hўpĕrcătălectus or **hўpĕrcătălectĭcus**, versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*: Serv. p. 1817 P.: Prisc p. 1216 ib.

hўpĕrĭcon, i, n. = ὑπερικόν, *a name applied to two plants, called also* chamaepitys *and* corion, *q. v.*: *ground-pine*: Plin. 26, 8, 52.

hўpĕrŏcha, ae, f. = ὑπεροχή, *excess, superabundance*: Tryphon. Dig. 20, 4, 20.

hyperthўrum, i, n. = ὑπέρθυρον, *ornaments over a lintel*: Vitr. 4, 6.

hўphĕar, ăris, n. = ὕφεαρ, *the mistletoe*: Viscum album, Linn. 2 "dryos hyphear," an allied plant, Loranthus europaeus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 93: ib. 30, 52.

hypnălē, ēs, f. = ὑπναλή, *a kind of adder*: Sol. 27 *med.*

hypŏbăsis, is, f. = ὑπόβασις, *the pedestal, base* of a monument: Inscr

hypobrўchĭum, ii, n. = ὑποβρύχιον, *a* τὸ ὑποβρύχιον: irrespirable, Tert. Idol. 24.

hypŏcausis, is, f. = ὑπόκαυσις, *a furnace that heats from below*: Vitr. 5, 10.

hypŏcaustum or **-on**, i, n. = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber*: pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr. 5, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Adj.: diaetae hypocaustae, *sweating rooms*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hypŏchaeris, ĭdis, f. = ὑπόχαιρις, *a plant*, Hyoseris lucida, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

hypŏchondrĭa, orum, n. plu. = ὑποχόνδρια, *the part of the abdomen partially covered by the cartilages of the floating ribs*, between the hips and the waist on each side: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

hypŏchўma, ătis, n. = ὑπόχυμα, *a cataract in the eye*: Marc. Empir. 8 *med.*

hypŏchўsis, is, f. = ὑπόχυσις, *a cataract in the eye*: Plin. 25, 12, 91.

hypŏcisthis, ĭdis, f. = ὑποκιστίς, *a parasitic plant that grows on the cistus*, Cytinus hypocistis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 10, 31: id. 26, 8, 48.

hypŏcŏrĭăsis, is, f. = ὑποκορίασις, *a disease of the eye in cattle*: Veg. 2, 16.

hypŏcŏrisma, ătis, n. = ὑποκόρισμα, in gram.: *a diminutive*: Charis. p. 24 P.

hypocrisis, is, f. = ὑπόκρισις, *an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry*: Don. Vit. Virg. 11.

hypocrĭta or **-es**, ae, m. = ὑποκριτής, *a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures*: Suet. Ner. 24: Quint. 2, 17, 12.

hypŏdĭăcŏnus, i, m. = ὑποδιάκονος, *a sub-deacon*: Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 9.

hypŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher*: Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

hypŏgaeum, v. hypogeum.

hypŏgēum, i, *n.* = ὑπόγαιον, *a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs*, prob. *common houseleek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

hypŏgēum (hypogaeum), i, *n.* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), *a vault* or *cellar under ground*: Vitr. 6, 11: *a sepulchre*, Vetr. 11.

hypoglossa, ae, *f.* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *a kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus*, Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 67.

hypoglottĭon, ii, *n.* = ὑπογλώττιον, *a plant, called also* daphne *and* hypoglate, *broad-leaved butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

hypŏgrăphum, i, *n.* = ὑπόγραφον, *a rough draught, sketch*: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. 12.

hypŏlўssos, i, *f.* = ὑπόλυσσος, *a plant, also called* artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

hypŏmĕlis, idis, *f.* = ὑπομελίς, *a kind of sourish fruit*: Pall. Dec. 4.

hypŏmnēma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note*: in excerpt. de hypomnematis, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

hypŏmnēmătŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = ὑπομνηματογράφος, *a registrar*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192.

hypŏmochlĭon, ii, *n.* = ὑπομόχλιον, *the support of a lever, a fulcrum*: Vitr. 10, 8.

hypŏphŏra, ae, *f.* = ὑποφορά, a rhetor. fig.: *an objection* made by an opponent: Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

hypŏstăsis, is, *f.* = ὑπόστασις, *a substance, personality*, ὑπόστασις: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6: Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

hypŏthēca, ae, *f.* = ὑποθήκη, *a pledge, security* (especially of immoveable things, whereas pignus is used of moveable things), *a mortgage*: Justin. Inst. 4, 6, § 7: Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9.

hypŏthēcārius, a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca] *of* or *relating to a mortgage*: actio, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.*: creditor, Ulp. ib. 42, 7, 1.

hypŏthēticus, i, *m.* = ὑποθετικός, *a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

hypŏthēmĭlium, ii, *n.* = ὑποτραχήλιον, in architect. *the neck of a column below the capital*: Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*

hypotrimma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπότριμμα, *a sauce made of all sorts of condiments*: Apic. 1, 33.

hypsōma, ătis, *n.* = ὕψωμα, *height*: Tert. ad Scap. 3.

hysginum, i, *n.* = ὕσγινον, *the dark red colour obtained from the plant* ὕσγη: Plin. 9, 41, 65: id. 21, 26, 97.

hysōpītes, ae, *m.* = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος) *hyssop-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

hyssōpum, i, *n.* = ὕσσωπος, *hyssop*, Hyssopus officinalis, or perh. Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 97. id. 26, 11, 70: ib. 12, 76. Also, hyssopus, i, *f.*: Cels. 4, 8: Col. 7, 5, *fin.* (scanned hȳsŏpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo).

hystĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑστερικός, *hysterical*: Mart. 11, 71, 1.

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hystrix] *prickly, thorny*. Fig.: hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prickly, hairy, bearded*: puer, Tert. Pall. 4.

hystrix (histrix), icis, *f.* = ὕστριξ, *a porcupine*, Hystrix cristata, Linn. Plin. 8, 35, 53: Calp. Ecl. 6, 14.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the *third* vowel; but in the natural series it stands *first*, representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for the other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. **II.** Interchanges of *I* with the other vowels. **1.** For those with *a* and *e* vide those letters. **2.** With *o*: this occurs chiefly in derived words: *e. g. multo-, multi-tudo; alto-, alti-sonus*: there are a few instances in compounds: *e. g.* from *notus* come *agnitus, cognitus*; from *loco, illico*: so the orig. forms *allus, illic*, became *ille, illa*. In inflection, the final *o* of the stem of words belonging to the second declension is in several cases changed or absorbed into *i*: *e. g. horto-, horti, hortis*. **3.** With *u*: in derived words: *e. g. arcu-, arci-tenens; acuo-, acuti-fer; famul, familia*. Many words which orig. were spelt with *u* subsequently had *i*: *e. g.* all superlatives, as *maximus* for *maximus* so *finitumus, finitimus; lacruma, lacrima; lubido, libido; capitalis, capitalis*. In inflection the *dat.* and *abl. plu.* of the 4th decl. orig. had *u*, as fructubus; but afterwards gen. *i*, fructibus: *caput* has *i* for *u* in all the cases except the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, as *capitis*. Old genitives, *Cereus, Venerus, honorus*, are found for *Cereris, Veneris, honoris*, etc. **4.** On the connection of *i* with *j* and *y*, vide those letters. **III.** Changes of *I* in the Romance languages: **1.** *i long* generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into *e*: *e. g.* Lat. *frigidus, ilex*; It. *freddo, elce*; Lat. *pica, stiva*: Sp. and Port. *pega, esteva*: sometimes into *ie*: *e. g.* Lat. *ripa, ruus, ruus*; Wall. *rĕpĕ, rĕu, riu*: sometimes into *ei*: *e. g.* Lat. *frigidus*; Port. *freit*; and sometimes into *oi*: *e. g.* Lat. *frigidus*; Fr. *froid*. **2.** *i short* is generally changed into *e*, except in French: *e. g.* Lat. *bibere*; It. *bevere*; Sp. *bebo*; Lat. *fricо*; It. *frego*; Wall. *frec*; Sp. *frego*; Port. *freg*. In French the usual change is into *oi*: *e. g.* Lat. *bibere, digitus, fides, minus, niger*; Fr. *boire, doigt, foi, moins, noir*. There are very many instances, however, of *i short* remaining unchanged in all the Romance languages. **3.** *i long by position* is subject to nearly the same changes as *i short*, being usually changed into *e*: *e. g.* Lat. *virga*; It. Sp. and Port. *verga*; Fr. *verge*. But *i* followed by *ng* generally becomes *ei*, and sometimes *as* and *a* in French: *e. g.* Lat. *pingere, dignari, lingua*; Fr. *peindre, daigner, langue*. As with *i short*, so *i long by position* frequently remains unchanged.

IV. As an abbreviation the vowel *I* denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, *etc.* I et (Orell. II scr. *no.* 1122), IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM. immunis, IMP. imperium, imperator, *etc.* As a numeral, I = 1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, i, *m.* = Ἴακχος, *a poetic appellation of Bacchus*: Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. M. 4, 15. **Transf.**: like Bacchus, *wine*: (Silenum) inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15.

Iambēus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *iambic*: trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

Iambĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* = [iambus] *iambic*: numerus, Marc. Cap. 9, 355.

Iambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰαμβικός, *iambic*: pes, Diom. p. 473 P: versus, id. p. 516 *sq.*

Iambus, i, *m.* = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus*, ⏑ —: Hor. A. P. 251: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182. **II.** Meton.: *an iambic poem, iambic poetry*: quem Hipponactis Iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Hor. A. P. 79. In *plur.*: id. Od. 1, 16, 3: Quint. 10, 1, 9.

Ianthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάνθινος, *violet blue, violet-*: color, Plin. 21, 8, 22: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14. **Subst.**: ianthina, orum, *n. plu. violet-coloured garments*: Mart. 2 39.

Ianthis, idis, *f.* = ἰανθίς, *a violet-coloured flower*: Marc. Empir. 17.

Iāpўgus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *the wind usually called* Iapyx, *q. v.*: App. de Mundo, p. 63 (*al.* Iapyx).

Iāpўx, ўgis, *m.* [Ἴαπυξ, *a son of Daedalus*] *a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks*: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: Virg. Aen. 8, 710.

Iāsĭōnē, es, *f.* = ἰασιώνη, *a plant bearing a white flower*, perhaps *bindweed*, Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 65: id. 22, 22, 39.

Iaspāchātes, ae, *m.* = ἰασπαχάτης, *a sort of agate, jasper-agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54 (al. antachates).

Iaspĭdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *of the jasper kind, jasper-like*: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Iaspis, idis, *f.* = ἴασπις, *a green-coloured precious stone, jasper*: Plin. 37, 8, 37 *sq.*: faiva, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. (Hence it. *diaspro*: Sp. *diaspero*.)

Iaspĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *of jasper*: lapilli, Pallad. in Auth. Lat. 1, p. 413.

Iaspŏnўx, ўchis, *f.* = ἰασπόνυξ, *a sort of jasper, jasper-onyx*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

Iātrălipta or **-ēs**, ae, *m.* = ἰατραλείπτης, *a physician who cured by anointing*: Cels. 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 10, 4.

Iātrălīptĭcē or **Iātrăleptĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = ἰατραλειπτική, *the art of healing with ointments*: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

Iātrŏmĕa, ae, *f.* = ἰατρόμεα, *a midwife*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4232.

Iātrŏnīcēs, ae, *m.* = ἰατρονίκης, *the conqueror of physicians*: Plin. 29, 1, 5.

Ibēris, idis, *f.* = ἰβηρίς, *a kind of cress*, perh. Lepidium Iberis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 49 App. Herb. 20.

ibex, icis, *m. a kind of goat, the ibex*, Capra Ibex, Linn.: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

Ibi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. *i* (*is*), bi having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *ti-bi, si-bi*: and *piu. no-bis, vo-bis*: this suffix is the same as the Gr. φι] *in that place, there*. Of space: in Italiam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem foro, Liv. 2, 7: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46. Sometimes of persons: se dictatorem L. Quinctium dicturum: ibi animum parem tantae potestati esse, Liv. 4, 13. With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, *etc.*: in eam partem itinera, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16. With *gen.*: ibi loci terrarum orbe portis disclusi, Plin. 6, 11, 12. With verbs of motion (rare and post-class.): quum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.* **II.** Of time: *then, thereupon*: invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat sonitu maximo, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 39: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792: ibi plurimum profectum est, Liv. 3, 14: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: ibi demum aegre tulit, *then for the first time*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53. With corresp. ubi: ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 25. Pleonastically with tum: quum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, C. a. Caecin. 10, 27. **III.** Of other relations, *there, in that matter, on that occasion*: ibi ira est suppressa, Liv. 2, 35: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 23: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: huic ab adolescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem

quam emeruit, in such matters. Cic. Cl. 5: non poterat fit esse [illegible] Cic. Fl. 2, 5: adsensi illis fit quod ego fit agere [illegible] Cic. Rosc. 2, 5, 6.

Ibidem (ibidēm, Juvenc. 2, 29), Plaut. Mil. Cass. 19, 58), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. dem.], *in that same place, in that very place, just there.* Of space: cornati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus manes erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, ib. 2, 51, 154: navum ter fluctus ibidem torquet, agens circum, Virg. Aen. 1, 116: svem velocres ex proximo nemore persecutae, ibidem discerpserunt, *on the spot, immediately*, Suet. Caes. 81: literas ibidem statim subjicit, id. Aug. 87: id. Tib. 44. With a corresp. ubi: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2. With *gen.*: si rodierit ilia ad hanc, ibidem loci res erit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 31. With a verb of motion: *Sī.* Quid, quod dedisti swortis? *Le.* Ibidem una trahe, *to that very account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 20: uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. Vesp. 1. ‖. Of other relations: *added to that, moreover*: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: pede terram crebra ferit: demissae aurei, incertus ibidem sudor, Virg. G. 3, 102.

Ibis, is, and idis, *f.* = *ἶβις, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis*, Numenius ibis *or* Ibis religiosa, Temminck. This is the *white kind* (native of Egypt) of Plin. 10, 30, 45. The black kind, found only about Pelusium (*l. c.*) but mentioned at 10, 48, 68 as seen in the Alps, is the *glossy ibis*, Ibis falcinellus, Temminck, common in Europe and Asia: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 8, 27, 41. ‖. *the title of a satirical poem by Ovid* (in imitation of Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscoum, i. v. hibiscum.

Ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Icārius, a, um, *adj.* [Icārus] *pertaining to Icarus, Icarian*: palmes, *i. e. the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: umbra, *i. e. of the vine*, id. Theb. 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Bootes, Prop. 2, 34, 33: Icarii stella canis, *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777.

Icas, ădis, *f.* = *εἰκάς* (twenty), *the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honour of Epicurus* (because he was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion): Plin. 35, 2, 2.

iccirco or **idcirco**, *adv.* [id circa] *on that account, for that reason, therefore*, ‖. Referring to a clause which states the cause or *reason*, connected by the conj. quod, quia, *or* si, and having the *indic.* In direct sentences, the *subj.* in oratio obliqua or hypotheses: iccirco dixerunt, angelos quod mihi apparari sciunt, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant sapientem iccirco virum bonum esse, quod eum ea, quae sunt bonis dilectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma esset, disceptavere, quod neque versibus ea vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: non, si Optimum defugiebat, iccirco se isti bonum civem praebebat, id. de Or. 2, 49, 170: mihi quidem, inter eos, iccirco non arte, Quint. 2, 17, 14: quo si validus pugnaverit auster in alto, iccirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendat, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16. ‖. The conjunctions are sometimes (as very rarely) omitted: ille divino servus beneficio tam est, iccirco huic omnia providisse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: id quod factum est, aliud alii vitiorum esse, ac iccirco alius alio nequior fit aequalis, Hor. Ser. 2, 3, 11: dein Romanis rebus fida indigna politio, iccirco magnae pernoctare Bandusiae? Hor. A. P. 363: non quando octipo quantum, comparatus Lysippo, non tantum iccirco contemnendus in quo imago, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239. ‖. Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the subj.: iccirco nemo magistratum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7: quum praeconium iccirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat concilliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio continerent. Caes. B. G. 5, 3: vos suspicer, me iccirco haec tanta facinora promittere, qui vos oblectem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 150: iccirco capite et supercilliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

ichneumon, ŏnis, m. = *ἰχνεύμων, an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon*, Viverra Ichneumon, Linn.: Plin. 8, 24, 35: ib. 25, 37: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. ‖. *an insect, the ichneumon-fly*, Sphex sp. var. Linn. These insects lay their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, *etc.*: Plin. 10, 74, 95: id. 11, 21, 24.

ichnographĭa, ae, *f.* = *ἰχνογραφία, a ground-plot, plan*: Vitr. 1, 2.

ichthyŏcolla, ae, *f.* = *ἰχθυοκόλλα, a kind of sturgeon, the huso*, Acipenser huso, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 24. ‖. *the glue made from its swimming-bladder, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder*: Cels. 5, 2. Plin. 7, 56, 57.

Ico, ici, ictum, *3. v. a. to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting*: exin corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 161: femur, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Cat. 116, 4 quum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135 lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22. ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. 1, 7 quum Summanus e coelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Poet. saltat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, *affected with wine, tipsy*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25. With a homogeneous object: hi, colaphum icit, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65. ‖. Esp. icere foedus, like ferire foedus, *to make a covenant* or *league*: foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 12, 28 cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34. ‖. Fig.: desiderio icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15 nova re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv. 27, 9 conscientia ictus, id. 33, 28 metu icta, id. 1, 16: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non ictari appetant, *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 *med.*

Icon, ŏnis, *f.* = *εἰκών, an image, figure*: fictae cera icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

Iconĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *εἰκονικός, pertaining to an image, copied from life*: duces, *of the size of life*, Plin. 35, 8, 34: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Cal. 22.

Iconăsyrti, orum, *m. plu.* = *εἰκοσάρχοντες, the twenty chief councillors* in the municipia and colonies: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

Iconăsyrtia, ae, *f.* = *εἰκοσαρχία, the dignity of the* iconasyrti: Acad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

Ictĕrias, ădis, *f.* (sc. gemma) = *ἰκτερίας, an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 61.

Ictĕrĭcus, i, m. = *ἰκτερικός, jaundiced*: Juv. 6, 565: Plin. 20, 9, 34.

Ictĕrus, i, m. = *ἴκτερος, a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice (ἴκτερος)*, apparently the same as galgulus, q. v.: Plin. 30, 11, 29.

Ictis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἰκτίς, the common weasel*, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 18.

Ictus, a, um, *Part.* [ico].

Ictus, ūs, m. (gen. sync. ictī, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 17) [ico], a *blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting*: a beastis ictus, quae-

ictus, *injuries*, Cic. Of. 2, 5, 19: ictus ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: ictus ictu cluentinus neque confectione laborum, id. Caecin. 25, 73: acuis ung ictu plurium frumentum et colligatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: mali casois ictibus pecoral ac improvido vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14. ictu scorpionis exanimato aliaro, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 8: ictus incertum cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 36, 5: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362: serpentum, Phaed. 3, 1, 11. Lesbium servate pedem meique pollicis ictum, *a striking, playing on the lyre*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36: citharae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: alae, *the stroke of a wing*, id. 10, 3, 3: Phaethon ictu fulminis defiagravit, *a stroke of lightning*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: fulminens Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. Poet. of the *piercing rays* of the sun, *etc.*: tum spissae ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, ib. 2, 15, 10: solis, Ov. M. 3, 183: Phoebi, ib. 5, 389 (*al.* ignes): Phoebi, Lucan. 7, 214 longe ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus atra rumpit, *with jets of water*, Ov. M. 4, 124: ib. 15, 348. ‖. Esp. in prosody or music, *a beating time, a beat*: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51: modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253. ‖. Fig.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8 nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32 *sub* ictu nostro positum, *in our power*, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: stare sub ictu fortunae, Lucan. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, *i. e. in imminent danger*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin.*: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond the reach of danger*, id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, *moment*, Gell. 14, 1: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac. H. 2, 38. quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *would come to close quarters*, id. A. 13, 39 *fin.*: laetis ostentat ad urbem per campos superesse viam, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand, before the eyes*, Sil. 4, 42.

Icuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [icon] *a small image* or *figure*: puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56

idcirco, *adv.* v. iccirco.

Idea, ae, *f.* = *idea, a* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*: Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

Idĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea] *existing in idea, ideal*: forma, Mart. Cap. 7, 739.

Idem, ădem, idem, *pron.* [from the pronom. root *I* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem.*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] *the same*: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Cleoroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Cluent. 29, 80: ad causas similimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis facota, *which was at the same time*, id. Brut. 99, 323: aveuculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totidem (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. Am. 21, 80: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20: quae causae eadem odiorum, eaedem magistratuum omnium exstiterunt, Liv. 3, 65, 11: [illegible]

eâdem pronuntiare; idem ego illa (non eadem dicit, Plaut.), eandem et eodem modo (Plaut.), eodem modo (Ter.), eâdem ratione (Cic.), idem hominem esse (Ter.), affirmo, dicam, etc. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; de me eadem, Id. Sest. 58, 122; quae, in Milior, ostendis idem, Id. Rep. 1, 19; huic eidem Sopatro eidem pecuniae, Id. Q. Verr. 2, 1, 45. Verres eâdem re servos detinebat, Id. Verr. 2, 28, 68: hoc idem facere, Id. Rep. 2, 35 ab hisce eisdem permotionibus, Id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem (the tyrannis), Id. Rep. 1, 42. quum et idem qui conjurarunt et idem illud alii desiderent, Id. Off. 2, 15. idem iste Mithridates, Id. Manil. 7, 19 misiki qui erant quondam idem potius, who were friends, Id. de Or. 3, 44. 170. beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, Id. Off. 1, 7, 20 quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, Id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 fin.: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Id. Div. 2, 47, 97 in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, Id. Cat. 4, 7, 14. III. In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or poet. with the *dat.*: si quaeratur, *idemne* sit pertinacia et perseverantia, *the same as*, Id. Top. 23, 87. imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, Id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33. disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, Id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9 idem abeunt, qui venerant, Id. Fin. 4, 3, 7 non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, Id. Caecin. 20, 58 qui (sequi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, Id. Verr. 3, 25, 62 eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, Id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: eosdem animos fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, Id. Am. 4, 14 hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum, in possessionem Armeniae deduxi, Tac. A. 15, 2 invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467. N e u t. with *gen.* si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29· tibi idem consilii do, Id. Fam 9, 2. IV. Adverbially eâdem· *by the same way or road*: ut ventum est in ulvium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, Id. Div. 1, 54, 123 eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46: huc to opperiar eadem illi insidias dabo, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32.

Identidem, *adv.* [idem repeated, which gives the notion of universality; hence lit. *over the same* or quinquies, quotquot, *etc.*] *repeatedly, several times, often, over and anon*· ne te uxor sequatur, respectus identidem, Pl. Men 1, 2, 51: haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep 6, 18 *fin.*; quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Id. N. D. 3, 10, 24 palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque provident ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, Id. 2, 57, 142. L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, *cui bono* fuisset, Id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49. revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium illa rumpens, Cat. 12, 19.

Idēo, *adv.* [id eo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore*. I. Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the *conj.* quod, quia, *quoniam*, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*: re quidem ipsa ideo nihil non satis factum, quod nullam partem laurum meritorum aequequi possum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 6: ne me nihilo idcirco brevioribus ocreis, quod timui, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod eosdem potest utrosque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 122: quanto in apud me pertuleram tibi locum ideo, quia unus mihi est, Pl. Mere. 3, 1, 46: ut mulieres ideo bonae essent, quia nihil dicerent, videbantur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: qui ideo solum, quia vestra, quia quia vestra sint, non vobis fortes, Liv. 45, 23: atque ideo nonnullum est periculum credere, non minus quia aliud id alio magis animal, sed quod non una omnibus firma plagula, Quint. 12, 10, 3: ideo augurvacuorum esse continendi, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. Praef. med.: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus es, Sen. Ep. 76. 2. With a *reputative*, and referring to a clause stating an *assumed* cause or reason, and connected by the *conj. si* non, si non pertinere indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4. § 5. vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Coelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, Cic. Coel. 9, 21 si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24 id. 5, 11, 34. 3. The conjunctions are sometimes omitted to velle uxorem alebat tuo nato dare, ideo aedificare hoc velle alebat in tuis, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 24 ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87. ideo dictus *elpov*, agens imperitiam, Quint. 9, 2, 46· nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16: Vibullius necessarium esse existimavit de adventu Caesaris Pompeium fieri certiorem, atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2 nec ideo iram ejus lenient, Tac. A. 1, 12. II. Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7 hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut hoc causae genus cognosceretur, Id. Inv 2, 23, 70 quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint 10, 7, 31 an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne totum edictum ad Cluentii arbitrium scriptum videretur? Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106 non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33· nec ideo Ithacum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73 quum id ideo faciemus, quo facilius deminuerunt hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 90.

Idiŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph*. liber Virgilii, Gell. 9, 14.

Idiōma, ătis, *n.* = ἴδιωμα, *a peculiarity in language, idiom*. Charis. p. 255 P.

Idiōta, ae, *m.* = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person*: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4 ludos nobis idiotis reliquet, Id. Pis. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, Id. Sest. 51, 110. quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2.

Idiōticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιωτικός, *uneducated, ignorant, unskilful*: rudem, impolitum et idioticum compellare, Tert. Testim. an. 1.

Idiōtismus, i, *m.* = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common or vulgar manner of speaking*: Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

Idiōtismus or **-ŭm** (Idiōtium, Prud.), ii, *n.* = ἰδιωτεῖον, *an idol-temple*: Tert. Cor. mil. 10.

Idiōticus, a, um (Idŏlicus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 61), *adj.* = εἰδωλικός, *pertaining to idols, idolatrous* res, Tert. Idol. 13.

Idolium, ii, v. idoleum.

Idololatres, ae, *m.* = εἰδωλολάτρης, *an idolater*: Tert. Idol. 3 *sq.*

Idololatria, ae, *f.* = εἰδωλολατρία, *idol-worship, idolatry*: Tert. Idol. 2 *sq.*

Idololatrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰδωλολατρικός, *pertaining to idol-worship, idolatrous*: spiritalem, Tert. Idol. 17.

Idŏneus or **-nĭus** (Idōnius, Prud.), a, um, *adj.* [*id*, *one thing, form, etc.*, *to another, opposition plant*: mihi opportunus videtur, omnes modos et opportunitates complexus, Plin. Ep 7, 25. II. *apt, fit, suitable*, Tert. Idol. 1 *fin.*

Idōneē, *adv.* [*fit, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): excordiam aut inscitiam nostrum auditoris idoneē commemorat ad rem, liquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 60, 90: ergo cavendum est idoneē. Quid est idoneē? Sufficiens utique aut proprius dicitur, *enough*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 2, 3, magis idoneus videtur pertinere, *more suitable*, Scaevola, Pompeius, ib. 50, 2, 48. *Comp.* Idoneius, Tert. Pud. 3 med.

Idōnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [idoneus] *fitness, suitableness*: Aug. Serm. de div. 106, 3.

Idōnius, a, um, *adj.* = εἰδώνιος, *pestilential*, Rom. Mac. v. Donaldson, Varr. 291]. *proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things) consist. with ad, a relative, the *dat.*, in absol., sometimes with de and an ant. the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With *ad*: put quidem non petuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 est (lex) ratio mensque sapientia, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8· consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, Id. Att. 5, 6. With a *relative*: video heroic ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum quem seniatta astate ludos faciae, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 74. tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, Cic. Vert 3, 16, 41: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia disereret, id. Am. 1, 4 neque meorum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneius, unde exordiar narrare, Ter. Hec. 3, 1. With *dat* · erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7 idoneus arti cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Id. Od. 3, 26, 1 quum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 2, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam 6, 19 castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes B. G. 6, 10 in pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. *Absol.* · cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio afficiesset, *deserving, worthy*, id. Balb. 3, 7 idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46. debitor, *safe, able to pay* (*opp.* inops), Gai. Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*: servi consili, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem Cic. Rosc. Am 24, 68. lex promissis idonee dic, Quint. 2, 4, 31: minus idonei (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154: vox actoria, Quint. 12, 7, 1: testis, Papin. Dig. 40, 4, 50: patiens, *sound*, Paul. ib. 39, 2, 36 navis, Ulp. ib. 19, 2, 13. pignus, *sufficient*, *satisfactory*, ib. 22, 1, 33. *Comp.*: si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 4: Tert. adv. Herm. 18 (al. idonior *or* idoneor). Subst.: in dili gendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63: cum idoneis colloquitur, Liv, 34, 25: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 46: per idoneos et secreti ejus nuntios, Tac. H. 4, 39, apud idoneos provinciarum, *in proper stations*, ib. 4, 5. With *ad* and *inf.*: Infirmi et in nullam operam idonei, Cic. Contr. 5, 13: competens ad hoc idoneus, Quint. 5, 9, 15: ad hoc idoneus, Quint. 5, 9, 15: res idoneas dicendo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: Har. 3, 3, 5. With *inf.*: ut etiam vivo cuique, *to every one living*, idoneum videatur, Tac. A. 3, 56, 2: idoneum, id. Cic. 4, 1, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98 sqd.

Idŏneus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδωνεύς, *pertaining to idol-worship, idolatrous*: Tert. Idol. 15.

...ere, are, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ignis] *to kindle, set on fire, inflame, fire, light up, illumine, enlighten, illuminate, irradiate, make luminous, make to shine, make to glow, make to burn, make to blaze, make to flame, make to kindle, make to ignite, make to inflame, make to fire, make to light up, make to illumine, make to enlighten, make to illuminate, make to irradiate, make to make luminous, make to make to shine, make to make to glow, make to make to burn, make to make to blaze, make to make to flame, make to make to kindle, make to make to ignite, make to make to inflame, make to make to fire, make to make to light up, make to make to illumine, make to make to enlighten, make to make to illuminate, make to make to irradiate, make to make to make luminous, make to make to make to shine, make to make to make to glow, make to make to make to burn, make to make to make to blaze, make to make to make to flame, make to make to make to kindle, make to make to make to ignite, make to make to make to inflame, make to 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an Enn. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt tibi, Virg. Aen. 9, 66: inter montis, post. Col. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 525. With inf.: ardore pari utraque incurrere muris ignescunt animi, Sil. 12, 180.

igneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot:* sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40 sol, Virg. G. 4, 426 arces (i. e. coelum), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10 ignea vis coeli, *aether*, Ov. M. 1, 26: ignea vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35 Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 13 aestas, ib. 1, 17, 2 celeritas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. **B.** Transf. of colour *fiery, flaming, resplendent* gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57 purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427 cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527. **II.** Fig *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (post.) furor, Ov. M. 9, 541 vigor, Virg. Aen. 6, 730 virtus, Lucan. 9, 7 volat igneus aequore Parthon, Virg. Aen. 11, 746 in pugnas, et Martem et proelia et hostem ignea, *burning for the strife*, Sil. 6, 208.

ignia, vitium vasorum fictilium, Fest. s. v. [perh. = ἴασιον, τὸ κάνιον, *quibus*, Hesych.]

igniārium, ii, *n.* [ignis] *an implement for producing fire* Plin. 16, 40, 96.

igniārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fire:* lapis, *flint*, Marc. Empir. 33 med.

ignicŏlor or **-ŏrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured:* nubes, Juvenc. 4, 560.

ignicŏmans, antis, *adj.* [ignis coma] *fiery-haired* (post.) stellae, *comets*, Avien. Arat. 8.

ignicŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fiery-haired* sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9. leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214.

igniculus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis] a *small fire, a little flame, a spark* quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76. Juv. 3, 102.

2. Transf. of colour, *a glittering, sparkling:* onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24. **II** Fig. quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *vehemence*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20 (natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis ac restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks*, id. Luc. 3, 1, 2 quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18 nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26 inguli igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (post.) aether, Luc. 5, 460 fulmen, id. 6, 379 lampades id. 2, 25 axis, Ov. M. 2, 59 sidus, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1027 tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342. **II.** Fig. ignifero mentes furibat in irum hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

ignifluus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis fluo] *flowing with fire, emitting fire.* cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

ignigĕna, ae, *m.* [ignis and GAN root of gigno] *fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus. Ov. M. 4, 12.

ignigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing fire:* asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignio, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4 *v. a.* [ignis] *to ignite, set on fire, make red-hot:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1077.

ignipes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (post.) equi, Ov. M. 2, 392. tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

ignipŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Aen. 12, 90. Also, absol. Ignipotens, ib. 8, 710.

ignis, is, *m. fire:* both as an element, and as a collection of matter in combustion in the former sense usu. *sing.:* lapidum conflictu atque trita elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25 admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: ignis perfectissimus, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: subditis ignibus aquae ferverent, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: quum omnes naturae numini divinp, coelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, ib. 1, 9, 22 hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15 ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.* quod pluribus simul locis ignes coörti essent, Liv. 26, 27 ignem accendere, Virg. Aen. 5, 4 ignem comprehendere, to catch *fire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Poet. fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 167. Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6 jam per moenia clarior ignis auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Virg. Aen. 2, 705. **2.** Esp. (1) Sacer ignis, a disease, *St Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Cels. 5, 28, 4 Virg. G. 3, 566 (ii) Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life: v. aqua. 1 *no.* 5 (iii) *the heavenly bodies:* micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 46. **II.** Transf. *brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness:* fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), ib. 4, 2, 57 jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater ostendit ignem, ib. 3, 29, 17 Ov. M. 4, 81 of the sun: ib. 1, 778. of Aurora: ib. 4, 629 arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276 acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51 ignis oculorum cum eo igno qui est ob os effusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Fin. 14. **III** Fig. *the fire* or *glow of passion*, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of *love* quum odium non restingueretis, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sivistis, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13 exarsere ignes animo, Virg. Aen. 2, 575 lumenque juvenile ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509 (Dido) caeco carpitur igni *the secret fire of love*, Virg. Aen. 4, 2. Ov. M. 3, 490 in *plur.* Hor. Od. 1, 13, 8. Ov. M. 2, 410 socii ignes, *nuptials*, ib. 9, 796. **2.** Meton. *a beloved object, a flame* (post.) at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66. Hor. Epod. 14, 13. **3.** Of that which brings destruction *fire, flame* quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24 ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ingens excusciet, id. 21, 3. [Cf. Sans. *agni*, Slav. *ogny*.]

ignispĭcium, ii, *n.* [ignis specio] *a divining from fire, divination by fire.* Plin. 7, 56, 57.

ignitābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio] *an implement for producing fire* Sol. 11. ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Fest. s. v. **II.** Fig. ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8.

ignitŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio] *somewhat fiery* Mercurius, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *Part.* [ignio] *fiery, glowing.* **II** Adj. aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57. tela, ib. p. 61. quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8. Fig. ingenium, Prud. Ham. 546.

ignivāgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vagor] *spreading like fire:* denuntiatio, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

ignivŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vomo] *vomiting fire* sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbilis, e, *adj.* [in and gnobilis, the orig. form of nobilis, from root GNO] *unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure* quod ingiorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57 humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36 non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315 ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg. Aen. 7, 776 maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160 ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10 civitas ignobilis atque humilis, *obscure and insignificant*, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 facies, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 9 vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20 M. Fulcinius Romae argentarium non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10. **II.** Esp. *of low birth, mean, ignoble; of things* ignobile genus, *ignoble*; ex ignobili nobilis, id. Verr. 5, 12, 28, vulgo et ignobili, Plin. 1, 2, 70 vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 148 agmen, Liv. 10, 20 regnum Tulli, *humble*, S. 1, 6, 9. As a term of reproach: vulpinabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 284.

ignōbilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity* num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut otium popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319 artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 69. **II.** *low birth, mean origin:* multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obfuerat, Cic. Mur. 8, 17. **B.** Transf. of things, *inferior quality, badness:* vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭliter, *adv.* *meanly:* sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23 *sedes* fastigiata, Sol. 10.

ignōminia, ae, *f.* [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, from root GNO: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy.* **I.** As the result of civil or military punishment censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versetur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominiae dicta est, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9 sq. tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. Clu. 46, 129 ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9 nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74 qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 23 mille milites, quia sorum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5 sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85. *plur* variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24 animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19. **II.** Esp. in quibus (civitatibus) expetuit laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4 per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 3, 97, 226 injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96 ignominia mortuum affecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113 ad depellendam ignominiam Quint. 1, 2, 24 in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3. **B.** *plur* ut homines castigationibus reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se id delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45 judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 5, 11. With *gen.*: hac tamen una plaga concidit, ignominia senatus, *disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. perd. 10, 27 ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 *fin.* cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4.

ignōmĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ignominia] *disgraced* Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm.*

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv.* *ignominiously, disgracefully* pugnare, Liv. 4, 24, 26. *Comp.* tractare aliquem, Amm. 4, 14, 7. *Sup.* fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy* Quint. 7, 1, 8 filia, Macer. Dig. 48, 5, 24. Subst.: nec concilium intra ignominiosos fas, Tac. G. 6. Quint. 3, 6, 75 *in plur.* ignominiosis notas demptas, Suet. Vit. 8. **II.** Of things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 29: dicta Hor. A. P. 247 missio, *disgraceful discharge* (of a soldier), Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *unknown* (rare). quis hic est, qui tantis meis obviam ignorabilis ejiciatur? Ps. 2, 1, 18 separare, quod fortius, tutius, non ignorabile, non formidabile, non necessarium faceris, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67

[illegible] 3, 2, 137.

ignārus, a, um, *Part.* [ignoro] *not knowing, unaware, ignorant* (of persons or things), *unskilful* (in), *inexperienced* (in), *unacquainted* (with); *unknown, strange* (of things); *unexpected*: ignarus belli non ignorandi, Caes. B. G. 6, 42.

ignāvātim, *adv.* *ignorantly*, ignominiose vel timidiuscule non faciunt, *ignominiously*, Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignāvantĭa, æ, *f.* [ignarus] *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance.* With *gen. obj.*: ignorantia loci, Caes. B. C. 3, 68; locorum, Suet. Galb. 20 imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59 scripturæ, Suet. Calig. 41 discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47 præteritæ culpæ, Ov. H. 20, 187 veri, id. M. 7, 92 recti, Tac. Agr. 1. *Absol.*: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem et suspicionem a virtute sapientiaque removebat, Cic Acad. 1, 11, 42 hoc est maximum ignorantiæ malum, Quint. 12, 2, 2 multa ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 2, 75 sancta ignorantia, id G 46.

ignārĭtĭo, ōnis, *f* [ignoro] *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance, ignorance* With *gen. obj.* fimentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep 1, 17 *fin.*: nunquam antea visi regis, Curt 3, 12 sui, Cic Clu. 39, 109 stirpis et generis, id. Am. 19, 70 dialecticæ, id Fin. 3, 12, 41 causarum, id. Div 2, 22, 49 virtutis, id, Rep 1, 24 decori, id Of 2, 7, 25 facti, Papin Dig 16, 1, 7 With *dat.*: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic Sull 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, avi, atum, 1 *v a* and *n* [ignarus] *not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of* With *acc*, aliquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep 2, 18 erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me* Ter Heaut 1, 1, 53 qui illum ignorabant, Cic Acad 2, 2, 4 et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id Rab. Post 12, 33 illi iniqui jus ignorant, Pl. Am prol 37 si hæc ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic Rep 1, 13 istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id Fin 2, 3, 7 ignoto causam (belli), detestor exitum, id Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.* In *pass.* ignoritur parvus, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 10 fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? ib 3, 2, 38. Ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J. 54 Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64 Cn Octavii eloquentia, quæ fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, Cl. Brut 47, 176 aut ignoratæ pridit artis crimine turpi. Hor A P 262. With *acc.* and *infin* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eadem lege quæ Mancinum? Cic Rep 3 18 neque illud ignoro, in fidem fere dari et ignotum, Quint. 8, 6, 3 lætitiæ natales ignorat dicere miles, lætaturque tempus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186. With a relative *clause*: quem id quam vere fecerim, ignoro, Cic. Am. 36, 97; ignorate ergo, utrum aspera quæ Creusa, ib. 7, 14; mihi ignoro, quamdiu ejus nomen putaris, Sil. It. 3, 32, 33. non ignoramus, quanto ex disputationibus hujusmodi quæ dissentiendi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33 With *dat.*: ignorant etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14. With *quin*: id, Fl. 27, 64. Absol.: an tam vos mihi ignoscitis? vos cognitis in hac urbe versamini? id. Mil. 12, 31. cur ego, si neglexi ignoroque, nobis salutis? Hor. A. P. 84.

ignōrus, ōrum, *Part.* [ignosco] *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: in clypeis, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

ignoscentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *pardon, forgiveness* (very rare) Gell 3, 3.

ignoscibĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pardonable* (rare). Cæsar. in Gell. 13, 21.

[illegible] *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: in clypeis, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

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[illegible] 3, 2, 137.

ignōscō, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *v a* and *n* [in+gnosco] *not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of* With *acc*, aliquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep 2, 18 erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me* Ter Heaut 1, 1, 53 qui illum ignorabant, Cic Acad 2, 2, 4 et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id Rab. Post 12, 33 illi iniqui jus ignorant, Pl. Am prol 37 si hæc ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic Rep 1, 13 istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id Fin 2, 3, 7 ignoto causam (belli), detestor exitum, id Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.* In *pass.* ignoritur parvus, Ter. Ph 2, 3, 10 fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? ib 3, 2, 38. Ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J. 54 Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64 Cn Octavii eloquentia, quæ fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, Cl. Brut 47, 176 aut ignoratæ pridit artis crimine turpi. Hor A P 262. With *acc.* and *infin* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eadem lege quæ Mancinum? Cic Rep 3 18 neque illud ignoro, in fidem fere dari et ignotum, Quint. 8, 6, 3 lætitiæ natales ignorat dicere miles, lætaturque tempus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186. With a relative *clause*: quem id quam vere fecerim, ignoro, Cic. Am. 36, 97; ignorate ergo, utrum aspera quæ Creusa, ib. 7, 14; mihi ignoro, quamdiu ejus nomen putaris, Sil. It. 3, 32, 33. non ignoramus, quanto ex disputationibus hujusmodi quæ dissentiendi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33 With *dat.*: ignorant etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14. With *quin*: id, Fl. 27, 64. Absol.: an tam vos mihi ignoscitis? vos cognitis in hac urbe versamini? id. Mil. 12, 31. cur ego, si neglexi ignoroque, nobis salutis? Hor. A. P. 84

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

illex dimellia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: illudens, Gell. 18, 4: delicias illicibras inque inelegantes, Cat. 6, 21: vafra ingenia et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 12, 1.

il-levigātus (illaev. or lenigātus), a, um, *adj. not smooth, rough, harsh*: sonus, Diom. p. 439 P.

il-lex (il.), ĭcis, *adj. without law, contrary to law, lawless*: impune, inconsulto, iniquo, illex, lapsa populi, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 4.

illex (il.), ĭcis, *adj.* [illicio] *alluring, enticing, seductive*: ocelli, App. Apol. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1: habitus, Id. Psych. 328. ‖ Subst.: *a decoy, lure*: sedis nobis area est, inceps sum ego, esca est meretrix, cestus illex est, amatores aves, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 67 (*al.* illix). 2. *a seducer, a seductress*: malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Apol. p. 295.

illĭbātilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [libo] *incapable of diminution*: Lact. 2, 7.

illĭbātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: veteres illibataeque divitiae, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: vires, Liv. 42, 30: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 51: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: versus, complexi, unabridged, Diom. p. 497 P. ‖ Sedera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Lucan. 2, 343: virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

il-liberālis (inl.), e, *adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum; alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: eas ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: risus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79. Verum haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1.

illĭbĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess* (rare). habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: id. Att. 8, 6.

illĭbĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a vobis, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, *meanly, stingily*, id. Att. 4, 2.

illĭbĕris (inl.), e, *adj.* [liberi] *without children, childless*: frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 34.

illic, illaec, illuc, or **illoc,** *pron.* [ille and ce] *he, she,* or *it yonder, that*: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, qui portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl. Am. prol. 148: ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis laetor, Sosia, qui illaec (*i. e.* Alcumenae) illic me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: illuc est apere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: ubi illic est Pamphilus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, id. And. 3, 5, 1. ‖ With suffixed ce and the interrogative part. ne: *Sī.* Illicine est? *Ps.* Illic est, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illuncine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.

illīc, *adv. in that place, there, under* (most freq ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: multo melius, hic quae fiunt, quam illic, ubi cum assidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: illi vives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. ‖ Transf. *with that person* or *thing* (rare): non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, *i. e.* *ad Maecenas*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48: civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et finitum illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur; illic, ubi nihil opus est, sic verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.

illĭcebra, v. *pron.* illic, no. II.

illĭcet, v. illicio.

il-lĭcio (inl.), lexi, lectum (*inf. perf. syncop.* illiexe, Post. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68), 3. v. a. [iacio] lit. *to draw gently in* or *on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allicere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illam illexit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 7: hominem mente alienatos ad se (hyaenae illicit), Plin. 28, 8, 27: aliquem in fraudem, Pl. Mil. 5, 42: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 57: aliquem ad proditionem, id. J. 47 *fin.*: illectus praemio, ib. 97: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray*, Cic. Att. 9, 13: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1141: inescandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13. Poet.: saltus, *to surround with nets*, Naev. in Non. 6, 18. In a good sense: ut populus illiciatur ad magis tratus conspectum, *be summoned*, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

illĭcĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [licito] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder*: non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2.

illĭcĭtē, *adv. in a forbidden* or *unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally*: aedificare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, Papin. ib. 48, 5, 28.

il-lĭcĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac. A. 12, 5: flammae, Lucan. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51: vise, *by which it is forbidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97: illicitas temerare rudentibus undas, ib. 1, 627: ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas illicita coeli, *lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470. *Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*

illĭcĭum (inl.), ĭi, *n.* [illicio] *that which entices, an allurement, inducement*: si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia aplastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22. ‖ *a calling together of the people*: id. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

il-lĭco, *adv.* [in loco] *in that very place, on the spot, there* manete illico, Caecil. in Non. 325, 12: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ista illico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. ‖ Transf.: illico illo, *to that place, thither*, Non. 325, 5. 2. *on the spot*, i. q. *instantly, immediately, directly*: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo castris illico producit omnem exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61: simul atque increpunt suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: sequitur illico, id. Fat. 12, 28: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

il-lĭdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to strike* or *dash against, beat against* or *upon* (poet.) libravit caestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: naves vadis, ib. 1, 112: scopulis ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: tunale fronti, ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52: linum illisum in silice, Plin. 19, 1, 3: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quos rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea*, i. e. *forced to navigate the sea*, Val. Fl. 1, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum corripedem cursus, *i. e. guides*, Stat. Th. 11, 517. ‖ Transf. *to strike* or *dash to pieces* (rare): illisis cruribus Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: serpens comprensa aliqua illisa moritur, Anct. Herenn. Rasp. 23 *fin.*

illĭcĭtio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illigo] *a binding, joining, fastening*: nodorum, Arn. 5, 156.

il-lĭgo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bind* or *tie on, to fasten*: emblemata solite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: literae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic. Tim. 13: quum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, *represented by fixed lines upon the celestial globe*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in currus distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28: illigata aratra juvencis, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: juga tauris, ib. 3, 11: illigata tigua tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40. 2. *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: inutilis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg. Aen. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres vascatis illigatae viminibus, Petr. 109. illigatus praeda, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, ib. 6, 32. ‖ Fig.: *to attach, connect, combine*. (paean) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo omnes verborum illigantur lepores, ib. 27, 96: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12. 2. Esp. *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: magnis et multis ponderibus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22: nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut socii foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25: illigati bello, id. 32, 21: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientia, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te tiformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23.

illim, *adv.* for illinc, *from that place, thence*: sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. in Non. 18, 21: illum equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14 (*al.* illinc): omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transtudisse, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illīmātus (inl.), i, a, um, *adj.* [limus] *just-ned* or *attached by means of rich earth*: frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4.

illīmis (inl.), e, *adj.* [id.] *without mud* or *slime*: fons, *pure*, Ov. M. 3, 407.

illinc, *adv.* [ille] *from that* or *yonder place, thence*: jube illos illinc abscedere, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 12: illinc equidem Cnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14: imperator utrumque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 74. ‖ Transf.: *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from that side*: si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7: omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc (*al.* illim), id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illĭnīmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illimo] *a besmearing, anointing*: medicamentorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*

illĭnio, v. illino.

il-lĭno (inl.), lēvi, lĭtum (also illīnire, Col. 12, 46, 5: illiniri, Plin. 32, 10, 51: illinivit, id. 20, 17, 73), 3. v. a. *to smear over, spread* or *lay on*: collyria oculis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31: papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91: anisum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73: solani folia, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.*: aurum marmori, Plin. 33, 3, 20. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis

liquefi, fare written, Id. S. 1, 4, 56. II. Transf.: with acc. and abl.: to *bedaub, besmear, anoint*: ventrem sanguine, Plin. 28, 24, 78: admissa ginglvo mella, Cels. 2, 12, 1: taxia Nessæo veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: poenia cera, Id. M. 8, 670: faces taedasque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64: faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: tela dolis, Lucan. 8, 782. 2. Fig.: venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: domum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2: vita illita macula, Sil. 11, 43.

il-liquātactus (inl.), a, um, *Part. melted, liquefied, liquid*: Fig.. tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

il-liquor (inl.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flow into*: Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illīsio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illido] *a striking* or *dashing against*: Hier. Ep. 43, 3.

illīsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illido].

illīsus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking or dashing against* (only in the *abl. sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246. illisu repercussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

il-lĭtĕrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illiteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illiteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad literas aliquas non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13 (but also of one who cannot read, Col. 1, 8, 4). Of things: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis ōnm dixi nec illiterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17 scribo piurimas sed illiteratissimas literas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. II. *unwritten*, i. e. *not drawn up in writing, bypaper* (rare): tacito illiteratoque Athenieusium consensu, Gell. 11, 18.

illītus (inl.), a, um, *Part* [illino].

illītus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bedaubing, besmearing, anointing* (only in the *abl. sing.*): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

illix, icis, v. illex.

illō, *adv. to that place, thither*: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 48. neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, Tac. A. 15, 69 illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1. II. Transf.: *to that point*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, *to that same point*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: spectat, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7. 2. for ibi, *there*: lb. 48, 5, 23

illoc, *Neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illŏc, *adv. thither*: post illoc veni quam advenit, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 3 quum illoc advemo, Ter. And 2, 2, 25.

illŏcābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [locus] *that cannot be disposed of in marriage*. virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 14.

illorsum et allorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Fest. *s. v.* allorsum.

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus and illutus), a, um, *adj. unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty*: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103. toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, lb. 2, 8, 52 cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16. facx vini, id. 23, 2, 31: sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443. (ii) illautus: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 23. (iii) illutus. vinacei, Cato R. R. 147. Proverb.: illotis manibus *or* pedibus facere aliquid, *to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Gell. 1, 9. II. Fig.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. *invit.*

illūbricans (inl.), antis, *Part.* [lubrico] *moving in a slippery manner*: membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117.

illuc, *neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illūc, *adv.* [ille] *to that place yonder, thither*: eiam illuc redeundum est mihi, I. Am. 1, 3, 29: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: huc illuc quasi vicissandi optiuo, Sall. J. 60: sublatum huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9. II. Transf.: *to that person or thing, thereto* (rare): *Ps.* Illuc redi. *Mn.* Quo ego redeam? *Ps.* Equidem ad pluygionem conseo, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illuc: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo. nemon' ut avarus, etc. ib. 1, 1, 108.

il-lūdo (inl.), 3. *v. n. to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate* (very rare): atra pix tuo capiti illucest, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 65.

il-lūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn*: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: dies (alicui), id. Pis. 15, 34: ex nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, Suet. Caes. 81: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96. 2. *Impers.* illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in scaem, Liv. 2, 65. II. Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis reponte in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5. *Impers.*: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Justin. 5, 71, 10. B. Act. *to shine upon, give light to*: ut mortalos illucinsu luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49.

il-luctans (inl.), antis, *Part.* [luctor] *struggling on* or *with* (poet.) meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

il-lūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not composed by night*, i. e. *not studied*: illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

illūcĭlasco (inl.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [luceo] of the day, *to break, dawn*: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

illūdia (inl.), orum, *n. plu.* [illudo] *illusions*: Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

illūdio (inl.), v. illudo.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7). I. Neutr.: *to play upon, at* or *with*: *to sport with, amuse oneself with*: illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35. 2. Esp. *to make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule*. With *dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54. ut semper gandes illudere rebus humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62 illudere capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64 discumini publico, Suet. Tib. 2. With *in* and *acc.* or *abl.*: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20 quae quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And 4, 4, 19. *Absol.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. 3. *to sport* or *fool away, to destroy* or *waste in sport*, of sexual intercourse, *to violate, abuse*. With *dat.*: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudunt, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecuniae illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 *fin.*: C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illusit, id. A. 15, 72: puerilisae Britannici, ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45. *Absol.*: tum variae illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181. II. Act.: *to play at* or *with* (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven*, as if with a sportive needle, ib. 2, 464: illusa pictae vestis insania, Prud. στεφ. 14, 104. 2. Esp. *to scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule*: eatis superbe illudite me, Tib. Pl. 1, 2, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit prius videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Am. 26, 99: miseros filios, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: fanatica illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68: perplexum eum Lenti, arcum illudere, in quo primum excelso ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: vocem Neronis, quoties canerat, Tac. A. 14, 52 virtutem verba superbi, Virg. Aen. 6, 614. 3. *to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (rare): vitam illius, Ter. And. 1, 3: illusisque pudet (v. a. crapula) vitiumque fame remanet corpus, redeatque, i. e. *staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alienum, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūdĭtē, *adv. clearly, lucidly, in such a way*: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illumino *a lighting up, enlightening*: solis, Elect. 8, 1, 18. II. Fig.: benorum, Tert. adv. Herm. 13.

illūmĭnātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlightener*. Fig.: religionis Christiae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

il-lūmĭno (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575. II. Transf.: *to make splendid, embellish*: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60. III. Fig.: *to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous*: translatum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: claritas orationis pulcritudinem rerum illuminat, id. 2, 16, 10: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2 18 nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.

illūmĭnus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lumen] *without light, dark*: nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174.

illūnis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luna] *moonless, without moonlight*: nox, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: Sil. 15, 619.

illūnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *without moonlight*. noctis tempore, App. M. 4, p. 278. Oud.

il-luo, 3. *v. a. to wash against, to wash*: mare Hispanos, Plin. 3, 5, 10: id, quod amnis fundo illuit, *adds, to by washing*, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 16 (*al.* alluit).

illūsio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *a mocking, jeering*: also *irony*, as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 8, 6, 54.

illūsor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mocker, scoffer*: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.*

illustrāmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illustro] *an embellishment, ornament* of speech. pronunciationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

illustrātio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] in rhetoric, *vivid representation*: insequetur ὑπότυπωσις, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlightener*: Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9.

illustris (inl.), e (*nom. sing. masc.* illustor, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5), *adj.* [prob. contr. of illucestris, from luc (lux)] *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous*: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quedam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: habitare bonis et illustribus domicilliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78. noctes, id. 9, 16, 23: coelum, Val. Fl. 6 528. *Comp.*: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6. III. Fig.: clear,

plain, distinct, evident, manifest: pater hoc, quasi testatio fuit et illustris, saluo modo existimo, Cic. Fam. 12. 25, 1: his intendibus tanti certis tantisque illustribus, id. Rep. 1, 3: de re tam illustri tamque nota dissereret, ib. 1, 24: (Ajacem) illustre notamque omnibus, id. Verr. 5, 13, 34: vinus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12 *fin.*: illustris oratio, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos, id. Part. or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus: non semper confugiamus ad vetera, Sen. Ep. 83. **2.** *distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious*: homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. pet. cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi, Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: illustris orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45: cum illustrioribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: paterfamilias illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, ib. 3, 12: major atque illustrior res, *more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes. Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. **3.** Illustrative, *the title conferred by Constantine the Great upon the members of the highest class of public officers*: Cod. Theod. 6, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 628).

illustrius, *comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19. *Sup.*: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (*al.* collustret): qua sol habitabilis illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, ib. 1, 3: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. Acad. 1, 1, 3: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam, translata verba atque immutata, *set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92: de illustranda oratione, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144. **2.** *to render famous, renowned, illustrious*: aliquem laudibus, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam illustrare, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi credo, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. humilius genus illustratae factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122: Padus poema Phaëthontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 1, 17.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illudo].

illūtilĕpĭdus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illutus barba] *having an unwashed beard*: Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341.

illūtilĭbĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luo] *that cannot be washed out*: odor, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 17 dub.

illūtus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (inl.), ēi, *f.* [luo; 111. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence] *dirt, filth*: hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, immunditie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2: pectus illuvie scabrum, post. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28 illuvie deformis, id. H. 2, 78: vultum illuvie foedare, Suet. Ner. 26: illuvie fluvialis arenae, Virg. G. 3, 368: ova, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 12. As a term of reproach: Germanus illuvies, Petronius, dirty, hard skin, you perfect beast, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. **II.** *an overflowing, inundation*: aquarum, Just. 2, 7: Nilotica, *i. e. the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 61.

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

Imāgĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [imagino] *that pictures to himself*: carnificem imaginabundus, App. M. 3 *init.*

Imāgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [imago] *figurative*: adscriptio Judaeorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 21.

Imāgĭnālĭter, *adv. figuratively*: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5.

Imāgĭnārĭē, *adv. according to imagination*: effingere epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

Imāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of or pertaining to images*: pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22. **2.** Subst. imaginarius, ii, *m.* i. q. imaginifer, *the bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard): Veg. Mil. 2, 7. **II.** *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary*: fasces, Liv. 3, 41: nuptiarum titulum falsum et imaginarium, App. Apol. p. 323: venditio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 55: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15.

Imāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] *a mental image, fancy, imagination*: libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 76.

Imāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of or pertaining to an image*: figurae, *image-figures*, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Venant. Fortun. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, *i. e. for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

Imāgĭnĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [imago fero] *he who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard): Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Imāgĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [imago] *to form or reflect an image, to represent, fashion* (rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginet, aliorum translatum facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

Imāgĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine*: ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21 fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58. pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41. Of dreams: Venerem per somnia imaginari, Plin. 20, 13, 51: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

Imāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root IM *or* SIM, whence im-itor and sim-ilis; same as Gr. ὁμ-ός] *an imitation, copy: an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, *etc.*): imago ab imitatione dicta, Fest. *s. v.*: imago dicitur quasi imitago, Porphyr. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri imago in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin. 35, 12, 44: depictam in tabula alparjove imaginem rei, Quint. 6, 2, 32: epistola atque imago me certum facit, *the signet*, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 35. (II) *a phantom, shade, apparition*: infelix simulacrorum atque ipsius umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 773: nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, ib. 4, 654: non vanae redeat neque imagini Hector, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 36. quid natum toties Troia pudet imagines? Virg. Aen. 1, 648: Thracum pater et patrius manibus imago, Val. Fl. 1, 769: viris parentibus filiorum et avum imagines mortium, Tac. H. 1, 26 *supremorum* (*i. e.* funeris) imago, ib. 4, 45. **2.** Esp. imagines, *the images of distinguished ancestors among the nobis Romans, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 798)*: obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, *no distinguished ancestors*, id. Agr. 2, 36, 100: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85: majorum imagines, ib. 4: senatorias imagines, *images of ancestors who had been senators*, Suet. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17. In *sing.*: jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honestissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58. **3.** Transf.: *a reverberation of sound an echo* (mostly poet.): mellaria facere oportet potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: alternae deceptus imagine vocis: *Huc cōāmus*, ait: *cōāmus*, retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4. **II.** Fig.: *an image or likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Am. 27, 102: magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5: imagines, quae *εἴδωλα* nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmur, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21: imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, id. Div. 2, 67, 137: unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceres intueri, *an image of the olden time*, id. Sest. 8, 19: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: justitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6: virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72. **2.** In rhetor.: *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison*: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: Quint. 6, 1, 28: Hor. S. 2, 3, 320. **3.** *a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et simitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: imago judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. Sest. 13, 30: imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquisse, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34.

Imāgunculus, us, *f.* dim. [imago] *a little image*: cerea pinxit, Suet. Aug. 7

imbalnĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [balneum] *an unwashed condition, filthiness*: hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

imbēcillitās, ātis, f. weakness, frailty, infirmity (rare): pars. only in the Comp.: ita, quae videntur, imbecillitas animandi, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 92: imbecillitas horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbēcillĭtās (imb.), v. imbecillus.

imbēcillĭtās (imb.), ātis, f. [imbecillus] *weakness, feebleness* of the body, *etc.*: Tullius meae mentis et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6: virium, id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1: senium cujusque et imbecillitas, Suet. Cal. 44: imbecillitate Augusti nuntiata, *indisposition*, id. Tib. 11: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. **II.** *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desideratis ab amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 26: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillus (imb.), a, um (*abl. sing.* imbecilli, Plin. Pan. 79; but only in this passage), *adj. weak, feeble*. Of the *body*: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) adsunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, id. Am. 7, 23: imbecilliores, *opp.* firmiores, Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *undisposed*, Vell. 2, 114. Subst.: Luci. 5, 1022. **2.** Of other things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 11: tions, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum, Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ira 1, 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: imbecilla natura (generis humani), Sall. J. 1: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 3, 3: vina (*opp.* valida), id. 14, 21, 27: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18. In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion*, ib. simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis tradio firmum, si boni eritis si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10. **3.** In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque inanis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12. imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Am. 19, 70: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: Sen. Ep. 85.

imbellis (imb.), *adj.*, f. [bellum] *unfitness for war*: ignavia imbellisque militum, Gell. 5, 5: hominem imbellis cinguli, *want of arms or weapons*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28 (*al.* imbecillitas): imbellium belli inscientiam, Fest. s. v.

imbellis (imb.), e, *adj.* [id.] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, Sall. J. 20: strenui et imbelles inertii obtrunceri, ib. 61: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (*i. e. women and children*), Liv. 22, 13: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8: juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13: cervi, Virg. G. 3, 285: columba, Hor. Od. 4, 12: Ven. *i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30. **II.** (*Things*): frigus vilissae rebus injuriis justis maxime obfuit, imbellibus ferris, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu conjecit, pauvidus, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 31, 19: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: lyra, ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 3, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 302: fretum, *calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84.

imber, bris, m. *rain, a shower of rain, a pelting or pouring rain*: erat hiemis summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16: maximo imbri Capuam veni, ib. 7, 20: in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 4, 40, 87: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato R. R. 2, 3: lapidesis aut sanguineus imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: quid quum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? ib. 1, 43, 98: imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13. **2.** *Proverb.*: (1) imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to attempt an impossibility*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. (2) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 86. **II.** *Meton.*: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, *a rain-cloud*, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: grandinis imbres, *hailstorms*, Lucr. 6, 107. **2.** *rain-water*: piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12. **3.** *water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: ut ferrum stridit, ubi in gelidum propter demissmus imbrem, id. 6, 149. calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 23 ratibus fremebat imber Neptuni, Enn. Ann. 7, 78. (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *admit the sea-water*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: Ov. H. 18, 104 amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115 imbre per indignas usque calente genas, *tears*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18 sanguineus, *stream of blood*, Stat. Th. 1, 437: cruentus, Lucan. 6, 224. nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101. **4.** Like the Eng. word *shower*, of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284. [Cf. Gr. ὄμβρος; Sans. *abhra*, "nubes."]

imberbis (imb.), e, *adj.* [barba] *without a beard, beardless*: non convenire barbatum esse filium (Asculapium), quum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 83 juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161. quae imberbes didicere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 85.

imberbus, a, um, *adj. i. q.* imberbis androgyni, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27.

im-bĭbo (inb.), bi, *3. v. a. to drink in, imbibe*: is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetero tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85. **2.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13. **II.** Fig. *to imbibe mentally, to conceive*: de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13. **2.** Esp. *to determine, resolve* (usually with *infin.*): quod si facere nolit atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Luor. 6, 72: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47.

im-bĭto (inb.), *3. v. a. to go into, enter*: meam domum ne imbitas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

im-bōnĭtas (inb.), ātis, f. *inconvenience*: duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Marty. 3.

imbractĕo (inb.), no *perf.*, atum, 2. v. a. [bracteа] *to coat with leaf-metal*: statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4.

imbrex, icis, f. (m. Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*: Arn. 3, 107) [imber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pill-tile*: tegulae, quarum quod tegant sedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10. meae contegebat imbricem et tegulas, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 24: Virg. G. 2, 203. **II.** Meton.: *a gutter*: Col. 9, 11, 9: Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.* **2.** *concavity of a pillar*: imbrex pueri, Mart. 2, 57, 2. **3.** imbrex narium, *the partition (septum) between the nostrils*: Marc. 5, 37. **4.** *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*. Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭfălus, a, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain*: lapis, quem vulgo cisternarium vocant, rain-water, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 10.

imbrĭfĕrus, *adv. in the form of a gutter-tile* (rare): imbricatim undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

imbrĭfĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, [imber cieo] *the shower-sender* (poet.): spiritus Austri imbrifer, Sen. Ann. 17, 15: Apollo deus imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*

imbrĭgĭtor, ὑφορέτης, βράχτης, Gloss. Philox.

imbrĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [imbrex] *to cover with gutter-tiles*: tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **II.** *to form like a gutter-tile*: caementa inter se, Vitr. 2, 8: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 30: in the *pas. perf.*: ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber] *rainy*: Auster, *rain-bringing*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (*opp.* hiems serena), Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy*: coelum, Sol. 4: solum, Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy*: Austri, Ov. M. 11, 725: ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: coelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, *overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrĭfĭco, 1. v. a. [imber facio] *to rain upon, moisten*: Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

imbrumari dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Educitas enim Graece βρῦμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35.

im-bubino, 1. v. a. *to befoul, defile*: bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex limo, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιτον, Fest. s. v. bubinare.

imbulbito, v. imbubino.

im-bŭo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [root su of which bi-bo is a redupl.: v. bibo] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate*: liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9 cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, 8: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 231: imbuti (sanguine) gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet* or *rather dripping with blood*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Virg. Aen. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: quo sunt imbuta colore, *dyed*, Lucr. 2, 734. Poet.: pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore, *adorned with the smiling charms*, Lucr. 2, 502: but Lachmann reads imitata. **II.** Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue*: gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: promissis aures militum imbuere, Curt. 4, 10. Esp. in the part. *perf.*: aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4: religione animos, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: imbuta [illegible], Liv. 21, 39: legiones favore [illegible], Tac. H. 2, 89: miles lenta [illegible] sacramento, ib. 1, 5: imbuti et [illegible] Romanis delectamentis, Liv. [illegible]: barbatus aliquis consilia, id. [illegible]: superstitione, id. [illegible]: [illegible] pessima manus, Tac. [illegible]: [illegible] inspira or impress with, [illegible] [illegible] imbue, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ma, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: animum teneram equidemibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B: adolescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2 nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, Liv. 1, 21: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: optime cum domito juvencus imbuitur, *is trained to labour*, Plin. 8, 45, 70. In the *part. perf.*: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118. imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vell. 2, 129: imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2: literis saltem levitor imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: quasi non perfectum literis sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7. ||| Poet.: *to use or do a thing for the first time, to handsel*: infelix imbuit auctor opus, *the ill-fated artificer handselled his own work*, Ov. A. A. 1, 654: id. Trist. 3, 11, 32: illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *was the first to navigate*, Cat. 64, 11: phialam nectare, *to fill for the first time*, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, *give a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg. Aen. 7, 542 juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: imbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, *begin, set the example*, Prop. 4, 10, 5.

imburvum, fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum versus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36, § 127.

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo] *instruction, teaching*: Fulg. Myth. 1 proosm.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [imbuo].

imitābilis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *that may be imitated*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse, Cic. Or. 23, 76: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. Aen. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33.

imitāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *imitation*, and Meton. *a resemblance, likeness, image*: somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 616. In *plur.*: ib. 4, 445.

imitāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence*: peractis tristitiae imitamentis, Tac. A. 13, 4 opplevit omnia non simulacris, neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris et spirantibus, Gell. 7, 5. ‖ Meton.: *a likeness, portrait, statue, etc.*: simulacrum Olympiaci Jovis imitamenti aequiparans magnitudinem, Amm. 22, 13.

imitātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *imitation*: imitatio virtutis semulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli imitatio, id. Fiacc. 11, 24: antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. 2. *simulation, pretence*: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215. nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45. ‖ In rhetor.: *the imitation of an orator*: imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3. 2. *imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia*: id. 4, 31, 42.

imitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an imitator*. With *gen.*: permulti imitatores principum existunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, ib. 115: veterum facinorum, Cic. Vat. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618 *Heins.*: natura fingit homines et erost imitatores et servidores bestias, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desultus imitator in ortum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

imitātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that imitates*: boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

imĭto, 1. *v. a.* (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.*: si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. in Non. 473, 22: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic. Tim. 3: quum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec absit imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481.

imĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [root IM- *v.* imago] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, pourtray*: summum illum luctum penicillo, Cic. Or. 22, 74: oris (Coae Veneris) pulcritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10. chirographum, id N. D. 3, 30, 74 faber ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: populi speciem et nomen, Cic. Rep. 3, 33 antiquitatem, id. Brut. 76, 137. heroum veterum casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 47, 194 imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19: carmina, *to represent by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2. Poet. putre solum imitamur arando, *to make loose* or *friable*, Virg. G. 2, 204: robore duro stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, *supply the place of* id. Aen. 11, 894: pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G. 3, 380. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend*: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33. moestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24. ‖ *to imitate in conduct, etc., to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit*: imitabor nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7 imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36. Platonem, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177: noster ille amicus, dignus hunc ad imitandum, id. Rep. 1, 18 populi consuetudinem, ib. 2, 20. non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8 in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83.

imĭtus, *adv.* [imus] *at or from the bottom*: fontes imitus ignis eructare, Gell. 17, 10.

immăcŭlābilis (imm.), e, *adj.* [maculo] *that cannot be stained*: conscientia, Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 27.

immăcŭlātus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unstained*: Lucan. 2, 736.

im-măcŭlo (imm.), 1. *v. a. to stain*: Firm. Math. 4, 16.

im-mădesco, dŭi (only in the *perf.*), *3. v. n. incep. to become wet* or *moist*: credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34 quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

immănē, *adv. frightfully, fiercely*: leo hians immane securi, Ov. M. 7, 510.

im-măneo (imm.), 2. *v. n. to remain near*: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immānis (imm.), e, *adj. huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous*: immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 3, 46, 110: pocula, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23. pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63. immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412: templa coeli, id. 5, 522: antrum, Virg. Aen. 6, 11: immanis spelunca vasto hiatu, ib. 6, 237: numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: nunquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia fall. J. 31: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4 76: solecismus, Gell. 15, 9. *Neut. sol.*: vino et incernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6: Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis paveris et hostibus alacritatis indidit Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App Apol.. and in full, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1. ‖ Fig.: *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 51: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2. nihil ista immanius belua est, id. Rep. 3, 33: jahitor anlae, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7 immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: coeptis immanibus effora Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 642. Rhaeti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15. *Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 347. *Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. or. 25, 90. [Etym. doubtful: Bopp connects it with the Sans. *mâ*, "to measure," and with the Lat *metior*: but in Festus, s. v. *Manuos*, it is supposed with some probability to come from the adj. *manis*, "good," which occurs in Di Manes and under the form *manuos* in the saecular hymns.]

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: serpens insulitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3. vitiorum, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1. ‖ Of character, *etc.*: *enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: immanitate efferatas, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate terrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9. asperitas et immanitas naturae, id Am. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81 M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, id. Fam. 10, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47: immanitas ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.*

immānĭter, *adv. immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26. ‖ *dreadfully, fiercely, savagely*: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37. *Comp.* immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

im-mansuētus (imm.), a, um, *adj. untamed, wild, savage*: ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, ib. 14, 249 tu (Boreа), do rapidis immansuetissimo ventis, id. H. 18, 37: tiucom atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85. quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv 6.

immārcēscĭbilis (imm.), e, *adj.* [marcesco] *unfading*: flos, Tert. Cor. mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immātūrē, *adv. untimely, immaturely*: Col. 11, 2, 3: Vell. 2, 116 *Comp.*: App. M. 6, p. 180.

immātūrĭtas (imm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] *unripeness, immaturity*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34. ‖ *untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

im-mātūrus (imm.), a, um, *adj. unripe, immature, untimely, before the*

season: of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomum, Plin. 12, 13, 28. ‖ Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infus immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, *not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61: sponsa, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Cal. 8: ἄτῳ mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 59. puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4, 11, 17. ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29: Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38.

im-mĕdĭcābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190: telum, *the wound inflicted with which is incurable*, Virg. Aen. 12, 858. Fig.: ira, Sil. 1, 147.

immĕdĭcātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [medicor] *painted*: os, App. Apol. p. 323.

immĕdĭtātē, *adv. artlessly, unpremeditatedly*: Gell. praef. § 10.

im-mĕdĭtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural*: sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357. incessus, id. M. 2, p. 115.

im-mĕĭo (inm.), 3. *v. n. to make water into*; transf. of copulation. vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

im-mĕmor (inm.), ŏris (*nom. sing.* immemoris, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 and 772 P), *adj. unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless*: constr. usually with the *gen.*: less freq. *absol.* or with a *clause*. With *gen.*: adsone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hostemorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic. Att. 5, 16 nec erat (*L. Gellius*) Romanarum rerum immemor, *ignarum qf*, id. Brut. 47, 174 venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: omnium immemor difficultatum, Liv. 9, 31: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9. *Absol.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling*, Cat. 64, 123: mente, ib. 249 possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173. With *clause*: suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 3: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *not considering*, Suet. Cal. 57. ‖ Transf. *that causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96: Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

im-mĕmŏrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* I. Pass.: *unworthy of mention*: spurcidici versus immemorabiles, Pl. Capt. prol. 56. 2. *that cannot be described, inexpressible*: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488. ‖ Act. *that will not tell, speechless, silent*: Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

im-mĕmŏrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related* juvat immemorata ferentem ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *things not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

im-mĕmŏrĭa (inm.), ae, *f. unmindfulness, forgetfulness*: quum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏrĭs, e. v. immemor.

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *immeasurableness, immensity*: latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, ib. 2, 39, 98.

im-mensus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* lit. *not measured*: hence, *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense*: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 72: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27: via, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jaculique per aëra immensus, *of immense size*, Virg. Aen. 5, 632: omnis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106: pondus auri, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: pretiis vendere, Suet. Cal. 39: observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25: morae, id. H. 7, 82: fletus, id. M. 10, 136: immensa vorago aut gurges vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 23: immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Aust. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7 immensum est, erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42. ‖ Subst.: immensum, i, *n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity*: extra processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75: loci, Liv. 5, 37: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov. M. 4, 620: prorupta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price*, Plin. 9, 40, 64: mons saxeus in immensum editus, *to an immense height*, Sall. J. 92: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetna, Ov. M. 2, 220: Atlas partes auctus in omnes crevit in immensum, ib. 4, 660: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25. 2. *adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely*: creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum proruperat, ib. 3, 52: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Iberico mari comprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin. 4, 20, 34: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately*, id. 20, 9, 36.

im-mĕo (inm.), 1. *v. n. to go into, to enter*: delphini immeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38: cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: immeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92.

im-mĕrens (inm.), entis (*in tmesi*: inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent*: tristo lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11: Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.

immĕrenter, *adv. undeservedly*: a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 *ext.*

im-mergo (inm.), si, sum (*perf. sync.* immersti, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 26 *imperf. inf. pass.* immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3), 3. *v. a. to dip, plunge, sink* or *stick into, to immerse*: manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15: immersus in flumen, Cic. Tim. 13: ferrum candens aquae immergere, Plin. 34, 14, 41: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris defixam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30: aliquem spumosa unda Virg. Aen. 6, 174: immergi melle cotonea, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60. manus, Ov. M. 13, 563: se in aquas, Plin. 11, 25, 30. Reflect.: ubi later amnis immergitur, *pours itself into the sea*, id. 4, 11, 18. 2. Transf. with *pron. reflect.*: *to throw* or *plunge oneself into, to betake oneself*: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in contionem mediam, ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2. ‖ Fig.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin.*

im-mĕrĭto, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause*: jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio immerito, et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 60: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis cantum, Lucan. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice*, Quint. 4, praef. § 3: Suet. Caes. 55: neque immerito Quint. 7, praef. § 2: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 11 *fin.*

im-mĕritus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* I. Act.: *undeserving, guiltless, innocent*: delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Quint. 6, praef. § 4: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 2 agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 12: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: venia, id. Od. 1, 27, 28: arbor, Prop. 4, 3, 19: unguen, id. 2, 4, 3. With *inf.*: virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21. Subst.: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 18. ‖ Pass.: *undeserved, unmerited*: laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 *fin.*: credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 43: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.

immersābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [merso] *that cannot be sunk*: fig.: *unconquerable*: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersio (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immergo] *a plunging into, immersion*: Aru. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, *Part.* [immergo]

immētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [meto] *unmeasured*: jugera, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

immētiens, ἄφοβος, ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

im-migro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go* or *remove into*: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (*i. e.* in aedes) immigrat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23. ‖ Fig.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam sorae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. Procem.: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, i. e. *gave myself up to it*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 55.

imminentia (inm.), ae, *f.* [imminео] *imminence, nearness*: ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, Nigid. in Gell. 9, 12.

im-mĭnĕo (inm.), 2. *v. n. to project over* or *towards, to bend* or *lean towards, to overhang*. With *dat.* or *absol.*: collis plurimus urbi imminet, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35: imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro imminet, Virg. E. 9, 41. coelum imminet orbi, Ov. M. 2, 7: scopulus aequoribus, ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet e celsis sudentius improba muris virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: gestu omni imminenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225. 2. Fig.: *to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long* or *be eager for*: hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, Liv. 25, 20: huc imminet: omnes dirigit huc sensus, Virg. Cul. 89: alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminenseque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51: spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146: Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. ‖ Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on border upon*; imminet hic, aequiturque parem, dimidiisque tenenti non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 769: tergo fugacis, ib. 1, 543: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 2, 33: imminentia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33. ‖ Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend*: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent,

quis videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: [illegible] quae propter incertos casus [illegible] imminent, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92. ‖ (like impendere and instare) to threaten by proximity: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id. Off. 3, 11, 46: Carthago imminere jam fractosissimis navibus populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior mihi factus, Parthos Cilicias magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20: Parthi Latio, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 80 fin.: imbrium divina avis imminentium, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. 2. Fig.: to threaten by proximity, to be imminent: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portendieretur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminentium metu, Suet. Vit. 14.

im-minŭo (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to lessen, diminish: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: imminuto pretio, id. 37, 1, 3. 2. to weaken, impair: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1016. 3. to deflower: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350: Lact. 1, 10 fin. ‖ Fig.: to lessen, diminish, abate: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, contracted, Cic. Or. 47, 157. 2. Esp.: to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19. nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. Manil. 11, 30: publicitam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18. jus legationis, id. Verr. 1, 31, 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: pacem Bocchi, Sall. J. 81: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86: quanquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, ib. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, ib. 14, 57.

imminūtĭo (inm.), ōnis, f. [imminuo] a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring: pravitas imminutioque corporis, mutilation, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. 2. = devirginatio, a deflowering: Aus. Cent. nupt. Idyll. 13. ‖ Fig.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33. 2. as a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

imminūtus (inm.), a, um, Part. [imminuo]. ‖ Adj.: diminished, smaller: modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1 mell.

im-mīnūtus (inm.), a, um, adj. undiminished, unimpaired, unmutilated: jus suum habere imminutum, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6.

im-missĭo (inm.), ōnis, f. [immitto] the sending in, introduction, admission: aquae, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 118: aquae per rivos, Vitr. 8, 7, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 6, 31: aquae ad irrigandum, Col. 2, 18, 4: aquae ad lavandum, Plin. 31, 6, 31: aquae ad balneum, Vitr. 5, 10, 1: aquae ad molas, id. 10, 5, 1: aquae ad cisternas, id. 8, 6, 14: aquae ad fullonicas, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad fullonicam, id. 39, 3, 1: aquae ad molendinum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad hortum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad fundum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad agrum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad pistrinum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad villam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad aedificium, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad horreum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad stabulum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad cellam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad cubiculum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad triclinium, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad exedram, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad ambulationem, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad gestationem, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad xystum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad hippodromum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad stadium, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad theatrum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad amphitheatrum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad circum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad naumachiam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad lacum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad piscinam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad cloacam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad latrinam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad balneum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad lavandum, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad molas, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad cisternas, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad fullonicas, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5: aquae ad fullonicam, id. 8, 5, 8, § 5

vestrum. *Ch.* Immo, ut nocte vix non [illegible] *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 27: quum hæc calcium quærerent de illis quod is minimum maxime suspectarent, et illis dixissent, se vero non suspicatos: Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes. *Quint.* 9, 2, 68: *Si.* Fateris te velle. *So.* Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur recte hæc. *Si.* Immo aliter. *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 2. Hence sometimes found (in Livy and the Jurists) with *contra*: an infirmissimi omnium tanquam, quos super subegit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, vel viribus nostris, Deum benignitate, vel regionis inter vallo tuti. *Liv.* 41, 24. 2. to retort a question *Me.* Quid apud hasce ædes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? *way, rather*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194. 3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt *not only . . . but even*: *Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *Si.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Pl Cas 2, 8, 19 *Ch.* Liquidnam meminit Mnesilochi? *Pis.* Rogus? immo unius unum plurimi pendit, *she not only remembers him, but*, etc., id. Bac. 2, 3, 28 *Tr.* Ecquid placeat? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perpiacent, id. Most. 4, 1, 4 *Ca.* Numquid peccatum'st, Simo? *Si.* Immo maxume, id. Ps 1, 5, 80. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion sensatus hæc intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, *lives (but I say)? he not only lives, but*, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2 sed ferendus tibi in hoc meus error ferendus? immo vero etiam adjuvandus. id. Att. 12, 43. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class. vel potius *nay rather, nay, I should rather say*. simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. 38, 43 ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8 qui paucis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum adjiciebant per edictum, Plin. Pan 65. In forming a climax quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, Sen Ep. 58. Agrippam nihilo tractabilio rem, immo in dies amentiorem, Suet, Aug. 65. ‖ In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it*. though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, ait, *may it be so (for it is not so now)*, Ov. M. 7, 512 · quæsivi tamen viveretne ipse et Paullus pater et alii, quos nos extinctos arbitraremur. Immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolarunt, Cic. de Rep. 6, 14. (v. Hand. Tursell. III. 218 *sqq.*, and Long in Class. Mus. vol. iii. pp. 291-297, who supposes *immo* to be a contraction of *in modo*: more correctly regarded as an adverb of *intus*.)

im-mōbĭlis (inm), e, *adj. immoveable*: terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 elephas tardum et pæne immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14 balsamæ ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5 rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801. 2. Esp. *immoveable property, real estate*: Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23. ‖ *Immoveable, unshaken, unalterable*: ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ætna, Virg. Aen. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiæ juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10. adversum planctum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles id. H. 4, 2: tali apathiæ sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12 statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione pietatis immobilis erga principem, Suet. Vit. 3.

immōbĭlĭtās (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *imperceptible*: agnus (matris

[illegible] *Jud.* [illegible] *Ter. Ad.* [illegible] *Ph.* [illegible] 2, 27.

immōdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [immoderor] *want of moderation, endangerance*: ventris, Tert. Bapt. 20 fin.

immōdĕrātē, *adv. without measure* or *rule*. moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic Tim. 13. vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149 effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63. 2. Fig. *immoderately, extravagantly*. immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Tim. 12 · jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60 abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1. *Comp.* · immoderatius ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, ib. 5, 16. *Sup*: immoderatissime lætari, Spart. Sev. 20.

im-mōdĕrātio (inm.), ōnis, *f want of moderation, excess* · efferri immoderatione verborum, *exaggerated expressions*, Cic Sull. 10, 30.

im-mōdĕrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. without measure, measureless, immeasurable* (lit. only post) vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum æthera, *unbounded*, post. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65 Lucr. 1, 1012. ‖ Fig. *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate*: ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28 homo immoderatus et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23. mulier, id. Cael. 21, 53 intemperantia, id. Acad. 1, 10, 39. res immoderata cupido est, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31. motus animi quum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12. immoderatissimæ luxuriæ esse, Suet Ner. 51 immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60 ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id Or. 58, 198 vox immoderatior, Col. in Quint 11, 1, 51 immoderatæ linguæ fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit Luc. tempestate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131

immōdestē, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*. amare, Pl. Poen 1, 1, 25 gloriari, Liv. 22, 27 immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32 postulare missionem, Suet. Aug 24. *Comp.* procedere, Sen. Q N. 1, 17.

im-mōdestĭa (inm.), æ, *f. intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (rare) hæc hæc ill immodestia coegit, Pl Am 1, 1, 9 publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Iac. A. 13, 50 histrionum, ib. 4, 14.

im-mōdestus (inm), a, um, *adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare) in vino immodestus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7 mores, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 44. largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28 genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.

immōdĭcē, *adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38 frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportunæ positæ (figuræ) quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, id. 11, 1, 19. ferocire, Gell. 1, 11 capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2.

im-mōdĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate*: prominet immodicum pro longa cupide rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673 tuber, ib. 8, 808 fluctus, id. H 18, 137 frigus, id. Pont. 3, 1, 14. continuæ et immodicæ tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47. ‖ Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *prone in excess to exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 38, 23 in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33 immodicus lingua, Liv. 22, 12: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dom 12 Græchi legibus (ferendis), Lucan. 6, 796 assiduus potius quam immodicus (præceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia immodica, Liv. 21, 3 licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45: libido possidendi, Cic. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Sy. A. A. 3, 311 immodicus ac novus populi auctoritatis tenor, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *too long*, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125. With *gen.*: immodicus gloriæ Vell. 2, 11 · ira, Stat. Th. 1, 45 · libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3 lætitiæ et maroris. Tac. A. 15, 23 · fugæ, Sil. 12, 268: animi immodici, Tac. H. 1, 53.

im-mŏdŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unrhythmical, unharmonious*: pulsatio, Hor. A. P. 263.

immŏlātĭcius (inm.) or **-tĭtius**, a, um, *adj.* [immolo] *of or for a sacrifice*: caro, Aug. Ep. 154.

immŏlātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, ib. 2, 18, 37 Iphigeniæ, Quint. 2, 13, 13. In *plur.*: immolationes nefandæ, Tac. A. 3, 13.

immŏlātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare) Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36 nati immolator unisi. Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

immŏlĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [molior] *built up, erected* (rare) quæ in loca publica insaniens immolitave privati habebant demoliti sunt, Liv 39, 44.

immŏlo (inm.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mola] Orig. *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa) olim hostiæ immolatæ dicebantur mola salsa tactæ, quum vero ictus et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatæ dicebantur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 57. ‖ Transf. *to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88 bovem Dianæ, Liv. 1, 45 hostias, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62 animalia capta, Caes. B G. 6, 17: agnum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7 aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6. puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34. *Absol* · quum Sulla immolaret ante prætorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: quum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet Caes. 59. *Pass. impers.*: quum pluribus diis immolatur, Cic Div. 2, 17, 38. And with *abl.* of the offering quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Poet in a more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay*: Pallas te hoc vulnera, Pallas immolat, Virg. Aen. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, ib. 10, 519. Phædr. 4, 6, 10.

im-mordĕo (inm), di, sum, 2. v. a *to bite into* (poet. and rare) labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628 immorso æquales videsant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8, 21 (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus reflci, *enfeebled*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

im-morĭor (inm.), mortuus, 3. v. n. dep. *to die in or upon*: filia soceri immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 396. hastæ, Val. Fl. 6, 370. fortiter Eurinis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 40: stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22 · apes immortuæ in melle, id. 29, 6, 38. non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immoreare, Quint. 9, 3, 73. Of things manus immortua, *dying, withering*, Lucan. 3, 613 · sura supposita immoritur velis, *i. e. dies away*, Stat. Th. 1, 481. ‖ Fig.: immoritur studiis, *he works himself to death*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

im-morŏr (inm), atus, 1. v. n. dep. *to stay in, upon or at, to linger near*: ut saturæ studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14 · puer meridiano immorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8. ‖ Fig.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: non ego, ut immoriaris legationi, immoreare, Quint. 9, 3, 73 non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.* [immordeo].

im-mortālis (inm.), e, *adj. not subject to death, immortal*: si nullum unquam fuit immortale sit, nullum esse semper sempiternum, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27 · credo deos immortales [illegible] in corpora humana, id. de [illegible] animi, ib. 13, 32: natura, [illegible]

120. Subst.: dictum est quod ad immortales attinet: deinceps quod ad mortales, *to the gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75: Lucr. 5, 166. ‖ Meton.: *imperishable, eternal, endless*: memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: immortalem fructum capi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: immortalia opera edere, Liv. 1, 16: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102. nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 85: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7. 2. Poet.: *like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy*: immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14, 10.

immortālĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality*: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153. In *plur.*: vido igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, ib. 3, 18, 46. ‖ Meton. *imperishableness, undying renown, immortality*: non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, id. de Sen. 20, 73. emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7 gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82 aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aliquid immortalitati tradere, ib. 3, 16, 60. 2. *blessedness, the height of happiness*: mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter. And. 5, 3, 4.

immortālĭter (inm.), *adv. infinitely*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

immortālĭtus (inm.), *adv.* [immortalis; cf. divinitus] *from heaven, by the gift of the gods*: immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turpil. in Non. 514, 28.

immortuus (inm.), *Part.* [immorior].

im-mōbĭlis (inm.), e, a, um, *adj. unmoved, immoveable, motionless*. (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293 (Ceres) sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505 supercilia (*opp.* mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79. sceptrum, ib. 158 aquae, *frozen*, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 38: serenus et immotus dies, *calm*, Tac. H. 1, 86. ‖ Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, stedfast, undisturbed*: mens immota manet, Virg. Aen. 4, 449 manent immota tuorum fata tibi, ib. 1, 257: immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, Ov. M. 15, 465 nympha procis. Val. Fl. 5, 112: immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacessita pax, ib. 4, 32: fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598. In the *neut.*: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *immoveable, unchangeable*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

im-mūgio (inm.), īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n. to bellow, roar, resound in* or *at* (poet.). cervisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Virg. Aen. 3, 674: procella antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 287: moestoque immugit regia luctu, Virg. Aen. 11, 38.

im-mulgĕo (inm.), 2, *v. a. to milk into*: teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg. Aen. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac.), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

immundābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [mundo] *that cannot be cleansed*: vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immundē, *adv. impurely, uncleanly*: Jul. Obsec. Prod. 115.

immunditĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immundus] *uncleanness, impurity, filth*: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 6: usu. in the *plur.*: Col. 1, 6, 11.

immunditĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *uncleanness, filth*: Tert. Mon. 7.

im-mundus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*: hu[illegible] [illegible]-erat humando, lustrando vina, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 24: canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 228: poptnae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: ager, *full of weeds*, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies immunda domo procul absit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199. *Comp.*: superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23. *Sup.*: liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86 *med.* ‖ Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.

im-mūnĭfĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. not liberal, stingy*: civis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 69: so in old edit., but the true reading is immunis.

im-mūnio (inm.), īvi, 4. *v. a. to fortify*: praesidium, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (inm.), e, *adj.* [munus] *free, without office* or *duty. free* or *exempt from a public service, untaxed*: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49 quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53 sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, ib. 3, 6, 13 immunis militia, Liv. 1, 43 Illenses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25 qui agros immunes liberosque arant, *free from taxes*, Cic Verr. 2, 69, 166 duo millia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5. With *gen.*: immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14 ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36. 2. Transf. in gen. *free* or *exempt from, that does* or *gives nothing*. non est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic. Am. 14, 50 quem scis immunem Cynaras placuisse rapaci, *without making presents to her*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33 immunis sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *idle*, Virg. G. 4, 244 terra immunis rastroque intacta, *not compelled to produce*, Ov. M. 1, 101. With *gen.*: bos curvi immunis aratri, ib. 3, 11: immunes operum dominae, *released from labour*, ib. 4, 5. ‖ Fig. *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, destitute of*: constr. with the *gen., abl., ab,* or *absol.* With *gen.*: aspicit urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg. Aen. 12, 559 tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62 mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, *exempt from*, ib. 9, 251 caedis manus, *unstained with*, id. H. 14, 8 immunis delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7 immunis aequoris Arctos, *not setting in*, Ov. M. 13, 293. With *abl.*: animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis immunis, Vell. 2, 35 exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120. With *ab*: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14. *Absol.*: immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17. amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, immune est faciuus, *a thankless office*, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1.

immūnĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] *freedom* or *exemption from public services* or *taxes, immunity*: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Font. 8, 17 immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40 Tac. A. 12, 61. In *plur.*: Cic. Fam. 12, 1: id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Suet. Tib. 49 id. Galb. 15 Tac. H. 3, 55. ‖ Fig. in gen. *freedom, exemption, immunity*: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic Acad. 2, 38, 121. immunitates malorum, Lampr. Comm. 14.

im-mūnītus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unfortified, undefended* (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: via, *not paved, impassable*, Cic. Caecin 19, 54.

im-murmŭro (inm.), 1. *v. n. to murmur in, at*, or *against*: lingua ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558: undis, ib. 11, 567: silvis (Auster), Virg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: sibi introrsum et sub lingua, Pers. 1, 9: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 646: ipse pulsibeato nobis, quod immurmurat, *whispers*, Mart. 8, 6, 7: quum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

im-mūsĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmusical*: Tert. Apol. 1.

immussŭlus (immussilus), i, *m. the young of the sea-eagle*, Falco albicilla, Linn., in which the tail has not yet acquired the white plumage. It was formerly imagined to be a distinct species, and called Falco ossifraga or melanaetus, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 7, 8 Arn. 2, 84.

im-mūtābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. unchangable, unalterable*: esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2 comprehensio (with stabilis), id Acad. 2, 8, 23 spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49 necessitas, Quint 2, 13, 1 pondus verborum, Stat. Th. 1, 212. *Comp.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep 1, 32.

immūtābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [immuto] *changed, altered*: vestitus atque ornatus, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8.

im-mūtābĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f. unchangeableness, immutability*: in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv. unchangeably*: Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99. App. de Mundo, p. 74.

immūtātio (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto]. In rhetor. and gramm. *a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another*: verborum, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176 si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τροπους, id. Brut. 17, 69: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *metonymies*, id. Or. 27, 94 Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, quum c pro g uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12.

immūtātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer*: Oros. 7, 43.

im-mūtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj unchanged, unaltered* (rare) id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerun aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2 53, 162.

immūtātus, *Part.* [immuto].

im-mūtesco (inm.), tŭi, 3. *v. n incep. to become dumb* or *speechless* immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16.

immūtĭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj* [mutilo] *maimed, mutilated*: immutilato corpore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366 13.

im-mūtĭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj unmutilated, entire*: Cod. Theod. 4, 22, 1.

im-mūto (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change, alter*: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego forpnam perdidi? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 300: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Am. 15, 54: me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28: ut ejus ossis (*i. e.* signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque coelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temeritas filii comprobavit; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic comprobavit filii temeritas, id Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: quum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Pl. 14, 33. ‖ Esp. in rhetor.: *to put, by metonymy, one word for another*: immutata (verba) in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet: Ennius horridum Africum terribili tremere tumultu, quum dicit, pro Africo immutat Africum, id. Or. 27, 92.

imo, *adv.* v. immo.

im-pācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not peaceable, unquiet*: aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike*, Virg. G. 3, 408: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 237: quibus alti pelagi, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 29: vita

Sen. de Ira 3, 27 *fin.*: odia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 212.

impactio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *a striking against, concussion, impact*: nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, *Part.* [impingo].

impāgēs (inp.), is, *f.* [PAG, root of pango: cf. compages] *the border or frame which surrounds the pannel of a door*: Vitr. 4, 6.

im-pallesco (inp.), lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow or turn pale at*: nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpebrātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [palpebrae] *loss of motion in the eyelids*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

im-par (inp.), āris, *adj. uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality: stellarum numerus par an impar sit, (nescitur), Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, *with a larger number*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40. numero deus impare gaudet, Virg. E. 8, 75: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. mensae sod erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit, *shorter* (than the other two), Ov. M. 8, 662: cui (Veneri) placet imparos formas atque animos sub juga ahenea mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 11: formae, id. S. 2, 2, 30: si toga dissidet impar, rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96. acer coloribus impar, *party-coloured*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo· sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: impares leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10. With *dat.*: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, *so inconsistent*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19. ‖ Esp. *unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker*. With *dat.*: Pthius Achilles, coteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id. Od. 4, 6, 5: derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23. muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57: senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, ib. 14, 54: optimatium conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15 militum ardori, id. Oth. 9· bello, Tac. H. 1, 74. With *abl.*: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306. *Absol.* with or without a limiting *abl.*: viribus impar, id. M. 5, 610: par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1. omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint 3, 8, 23: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34 pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, ib. 1, 53. 2. Poet. transf.: *beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156: pugna, Virg. Aen. 12, 216: imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18. With *inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.

im-părātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: ut me imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 84: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed erat paratus, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: paratus in imparatos Clodius incideret, id. Mil. 21, 55: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: imparati quum a militibus, tum a paucis, Cic. Att. 7, 15: breve tempus longum est imparatis, id. Phil. 3, 1, 3: istaec faciunt haec rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 8. *Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*

impărcus, *disyllabic*, Pat. a. & **imparentia** or **impărentia**, ae, *f.* [pareo] *disobedience*: Gell. 1, 13 (*al.* impatientia).

im-părilis (inp.), e, *adj. unequal, unlike*: aevum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

im-părilitas (inp.), ātis, *f. inequality, difference* (rare): solocismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone quisdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, Gell. 5, 20.

impăriter, *adv. unequally*: veralbus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

impartio, v. impertio.

impascor (inp.), i, 3. *v. n. dep.* [pasco] *to feed* or *be pastured in*: loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

im-passĭbilis (inp.), e, *adj. incapable of passion, passionless*: deus, Lact. 1, 3. Tert. Apol. 10.

im-passĭbilitas (inp.), ātis, *f. incapability of suffering* = *ἀπάθεια*: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 339: volucres, Lucan. 6, 628.

im-pătibilis (inp. and impetib.), e, *adj.* ‖ Pass.: *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolorem vos, quum improbis poenam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57: cruciatus, Tusc. 2, 5, 14. valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76: scelus, App. Apol. p. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.*: turpe atque impatibile est, attonito animo et fronte moesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103. ‖ Act.: *incapable of suffering*: sapiens ex bruto, impatibile de patibili nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

im-pătiens (inp.), entis, *adj. that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient*: constr usu. with *gen.*: rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4 impatiens viae, id. M. 6, 322. miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99. vulneris, Virg. Aen. 11, 639 morbi, Suet Gramm. 3 morae, Sil. 8, 4· aeger mora et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40· maeroris, Suet. Cal. 24: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2: impatiens expergsque viri, *not enduring, avoiding*, Ov. M. 1, 479: Nympharum, ib. 4, 260· somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296. irae, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. M. 13, 3. Galli flagrantes ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38. *Sup.*: suco ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3 Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23. With *inf.*: cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35. *Absol.*: nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1. 2. Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. A. A. 2, 60: esculus humoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57. navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4: terra hominum, Lucan. 7, 866: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, *that cannot keep in the milk*, Plin. 23, 2, 32. ‖ *that does not feel or suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9: Lact. 5, 22.

impătienter (inp.), *adv. impatiently, unwillingly*: amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: Tac. A. 4, 17. *Comp.*: Plin. Ep. 6, 1: Just. 12, 15. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 9, 22.

impătientia (inp.), ae, *f. unwillingness* or *inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience*. With *gen.*: impatientia nauseae, Suet. Cal. 23 *fin.*: frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27: silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52: Veneris, *impatience for*, App. M. 2, p. 121. *Absol.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 62. ‖ *insensibility, impassibility, apathy* = *ἀπάθεια*: Sen. Ep. 9

impausabilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [pausa] *unceasing, incessant*: Aliorvo Graecos impausabilis dicitur, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

impausabilĭter (inp.), *adv. incessantly*: sumere cibum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 med.

impăvĭdē (inp.), *adv. fearlessly, intrepidly*: exhausto noculo, Liv. 39 50.

im-păvĭdus (inp.), a, um, *adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ludere pendentes pueri et lambere matrem impavidi, Enn. Ann. 1, 74; imitated by Virg. Aen. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7 Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: leo, Virg. Aen. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100· pectora, Liv. 21, 30: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.

impeccābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [pecco] *faultless, sinless, impeccable*: Gell. 17, 19.

impeccantia (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *faultlessness, sinlessness*: Eccl.

impēdātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedo] *a propping, supporting*: Col 4, 13, 1.

impēdĭo (inp.), 4. *v. a.* [pedica] *to catch, entangle*: cassibus, Amm. 30, 4. (Hence Fr. *empêcher.*)

impēdīmentum (inp.), i, *n.* (old form, impelimenta, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. letter D, *no.* 1. 5) [impedio] *that which entangles* or *impedes, a hinderance, impediment*: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum impedimentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24· leve impedimentum, id. Rep. 1, 3: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12 esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17· ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: Tor. And. 4, 2, 24· Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. ‖ Meton. *plur.* impedimenta, *luggage*, and esp. milit. *t. t. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26· impedimentis direptis, ib. 2, 17: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci, eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack horses*, ib. 7, 45 interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit Front. Strat. 2, 1.

impĕdĭo (inp.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum (*in tmesi*: inque peditur, inque peditus, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 394, *etc.*), 4. *v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410. ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11. sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25· in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28 roti impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 17· equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736 2. Transf. in gen.: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id. M. 2, 433: viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67: cornua sertis novis, Ov. M. 2, 656: medium crus nigris pellibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 27: ingentem clipeum informant, septenosque orbibus orbes impediunt, *surround, encircle*, Virg. Aen. 8, 447. ‖ Fig.: *to entangle, embarrass*: impeditum in eo (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 17: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Balb. Prov. 9, 24: ipse te impedies, ipse tua dolose implicabere, id. Vers. 2, 28, 68: qui me et se hisce impedivit negotiis, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 2: dum illum impedit, se impedivit interim, Pl. Rud. prol. 27: tot me impedimenta curae, Hor. Epod. 17, 25: meatum dolore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58.

III. Meton.: *to hinder, dissuade, deter, arrest, check, prevent, impede*: nonnihil with acc., abl. with or without ab or ex, subj. neg., dist., or simil. With acc.: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. Fam. 9, 19: discendi studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 3, 25, 63: ne forte quo re impedior atque affligar, id. Att. 8, 16: mea subitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, id. Fam. 7, 5 Iter, id. Am. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7: nihil rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 fin.: quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59 With ab, ex, or simple abl.: sibi non fuisse dubium, quin a re publica bene gerenda impediretur, id. Balb. 20, 47 ab delectationibus omni negotio impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39 aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3 aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30 non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 quem dignitas fuga impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 39. With subj.: id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne faceremus, impedivit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1. ut nulla re impedirer quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, id. Att. 4, 2 nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, id. de Sen. 17, 60. With inf.: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi? id. Off. 2, 2, 8 id. de Or. 1, 35, 163 ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris impediat, Virg. Aen. 11, 21. With dat.: novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance*, Varr. L. L. 9, 14, 131, § 20. Absol.: omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19 ut omnia quae impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28 de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic Off. 1, 1, 2.

impĕdītio (inp), ōnis, *f* [impedio] *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare) animus in somnis liber est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, Cic Div 1, 31, 115 Arn 2, 52.

impĕdīto (inp), 1 *v a. freq* [id] *to hinder, impede*: Stat Th 2, 590

impĕdītor (inp.), ōris, *m* [id] *a hinderer, obstructer*: Aug Civ D. 10, 10.

impĕdītus (inp.), a, um, *Part* [impedio]. II. Adj. *hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded.* Of persons inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8 impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 agmen, Liv. 42, 23 · itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97. *Comp.*: si durior accidisset casus, impediliores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 *fin.* 2. Of things vineae nexu traducum impeditae, Iac. H. 2, 29: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *attended with difficulty*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: impedito animo, *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8 · omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: dies tristi omine inferres et impeditis, Gell. 4, 9: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54: otatio, Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum, Tac. A. 4, 46: quum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. *Sup.*: itinera, id. B. C. 1, 77. quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an velleulum an cumae? *a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54. Esp. of places: *blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles*: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco insistis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 1, 73: silvae impeditae, ib. 3, 22. *Comp.*: longitus impedilioribus locis (pedes), ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2. *Sup.*: silvae densissime impeditissimae, *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28.

impĕdo (inp.), 1. *v. a.* [pedis] *to urge, support*: vinacia, Col. 4, 29, 2.

impellĭcātio, v. impellicium.

impellĭcio (inp.), pēlī, pĭcĭtus, 3. *v. a. to push, drive, or thrust against*: cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3: sequora remis, Ov. M. 3, 697 impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Cal. 57 · impellunt animae lintes Thracae, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. Poët.: auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21: maternas aures (inctus), Virg. G. 4, 349 sensus, Lucr. 1, 304 colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175 cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia coelum, Sil. 11, 217 quum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not discharge its waters into*, Lucan 5. 437. 2. Esp. *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes B. C. 3, 40 navem triplici versu (remorum), Virg. Aen 5, 119 puppim remis velisque, Sil 1, 368 ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697 currum, Val Fl. 6, 6 equum calce, Sil 7, 697 Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Virg. G. 4, 305 aequor velis, Tac A. 2, 23 utque impulit arma, *brandished*, Virg. Aen 8, 3 · remos, ib 4, 594 sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov M 11, 325 semen vehementius urinam impellit, *promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118 praecipitantem igitur impellamus et peditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic Clu. 26, 70 impellere ruentem, Tac H. 2, 63 procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is thrown down*, Lucan. 3, 440 impulit aciem, *broke*, Liv. 9, 40. hostem primo impetu impulit, id 9, 27 in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic Rab. perd 8, 22 se in vulnus, Vell 2, 70 *fin* · inque meos ferrum flammasque Penates impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552 ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382 (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id 7, 482. II Fig *to impel, incite, urge*, esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr usually with acc. of the pers, and acc. of the thing with *ad* or *in*, or with *subj.*: less freq with an *adverb*, the *inf*, the simple *acc*, or *absol* With *in* · nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem hominis impulit, id Pis 1, 1 in sermonem, id de Or 2, 89, 363 in plurimas animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43 With *ad* ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic de Or. 1, 28, 126 ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id Brut. 5, 19: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. Rep 6, 1 ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36 ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85. With *subj* quae causa nos impulerit ut haec tam sero literis mandaremus, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7 Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam veniret, Caes. B. G. 4, 16 Hor. Ep 2, 2, 51. With an *adverb*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31 voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? Virg. Aen. 2, 520 · Tac. A. 14, 60: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14. With simple *acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, id. S. 1, 3, 65 · solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem impulit, *has aroused my feelings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 23: Val. Fl. 4, 486. In *pass.*: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14 haec fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: furore atque dementia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: immenso Asiaticae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, *for giving an impulse to*, i. e. *for changing manners*, Plin. 33, 11, 53 · praemia impulsi tantum belli, *only just begun*, Lucan. 5, 330. *Absol.*: cui (*dagger*) semper ipse parnerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div 2, 54, 122: qui nullo impellente titillant, id. Fin. 2, 28 sino loris frequenter impellunt (*goading*) tibi), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

im-pendĕo (inp.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* & *hang over, to overhang.* A. Nestle. arbor in aedes illius impendet, Ulp Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) in penderet filius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 62: positas impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo fecunt, ib. 4, 16, 35: mons altissimus (itinori) impendebat Caes. B G. 1, 6. II. Fig. *to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77 licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31 nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Pl. Epid. 1 2, 32 omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 55: quic sibi impenderet, cesptt' suspicari, id Cluent 24, 66 quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea de pellere potuissetis? id. Mil. 28, 76 u' ca, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent, moderate feramus, id. Fam 4, 14: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att 6, 6 tanta malorum impendet 'Ιλιας, ib 8, 11. belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam. 2, 11 vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365 pluvia impendente, ib. 4, 191 magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. B. Act. mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa pereas, Lucr. 1, 327. Fig. tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2.

impendĭa, ae, v. impendium.

impendĭo, *adv. by a great deal, greatly, very much* with comparatives impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter Eun. 3, 5, 39 at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4 nonne hoc impendio vanustius gratiusque est, Gell. 18, 12 impendio probabilius, id. 19, 13 leges impendio acerbiores, id 11, 18. 2. With verbs impendio infit, Lucv. in Gell. 19, 7 · quum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App M. 2, p. 122.

impendĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj* [impendium] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl. Bac 3, 2, 12.

impendĭum (inp.), ii, *n* (also *fem* impendia, Inscr) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic Quint. 3, 12 reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educationem consumtent, Quint. 1, 10, 18 Suet. Caes. 54. Plin 18, 6, 7, § 38 Esp. in *abl*: *at or with an expense, with a loss*: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, id. 18, 3, 3: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35 impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 17, 25 regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt. 9, 4 *med*: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.* 2. Transf.. nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203. II. Esp. *interest paid on a loan*: usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183 · fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34. 2. Transf.. ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id. Brut. 4, 16 magni impendia mundi, *tributes*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88

im-pendo (inp.), di, sum, 3. *v. a* lit. *to weigh upon*; hence *to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, Cic Verr. 4, 30, 68 nummos in navem, Ulp Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9. pecuniam in spectacula Paul. ib. 24, 1, 31 *fin.*; RS. totaque ea pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 5: istuc, quod tu de tua patrimonio dixisti impensum, Cic. Vert. 5, 19, 47; nullo (eas) impendit et in communes expensas, id. Quint. 3, 12: cpram impendere, id. Verr. 5, 14, 36 · impendi, *to be expended*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 · impensi olim novi in studium in ea quae Vell. 2, 89: vitam usui alicujus Tac. A

72, 68: vitam patriæ, Lucan. 2, 382: blandiunt illusi compendiis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 4: tres volumina in hunc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: nihil sanguinis in sectos, Gv. M. 13, 266: humo vectum jure vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quæ (studia) juvenibus eruditionis impendissima, Quint. Procem. 4 ¶: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33.

im-pĕnĕtrābilis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.* ¶ torgus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 30: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quæ impenetrabilia quæque pervia, ib. 12, 35. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be overcome, uncongue rable, unyielding*: patet impenetrabilis ille luctibus, Sil. 6, 413: blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 præf.: mens iræ, Sil. 7, 561 pudicitiæ Agrippinæ, Tac. A. 4, 12.

impĕnetrāle, cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Fest. *s. v.*

impensa (inp.), æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: impensam ac sumptum facere in cultum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att 13, 25 arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr. 3, 21, 53: columnæ nullā impensa dejectæ, ib. 1, 54, 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18. In *plur.*: impensæ meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Of. 2, 17, 60 ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34 publicæ, Tac. H. 4, 40. 2. Fig.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63 operum, Virg. Aen. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53. ‖ Meton.: *materials, ingredients*: for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, *etc.*): Front. Aq. 124 of the stuffing for sausages, *etc.*: Arn. 7, 231 of sacrifices Petr. 137 of masonry Pall. 1, 13.

impensē (inp.), *adv. at great cost, expensively*: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20. 2. Transf. *exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously*. With verbs illi invidere miserе, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36 Liv. 40, 35 petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18: demirari, Gell 9, 9. *Comp.*: eo facio id impensius, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56 consulere, Virg. Aen. 12, 20 venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314 accendi certamina in castris, Liv. 4, 46. With adjectives. impense improbus, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10

impensus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impendo]. ‖ Adj.: *ample, considerable, great*: impenso pretio, *at a high price*, Cic. Att. 14, 13: Caes. B. G. 4, 2. also *absol.* impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.

2. Transf. *large, great, strong, vehement; dear, expensive*: in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44: libido, Lucr. 5, 962: opera, Gell. 9, 14. *Comp.*: impensior cura, Ov. M. 2, 405: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 *ext.*: damnum, Gell. 20, 3: vae misero illi, cujus cibo ista fiatur impensior, *stouter, fatter*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 26: ingrato homini nihil impensius, *more expensive*, id. Bac. 3, 2, 16. *Sup.*: preces, Suet. Tib. 13.

impensus (inp.), us, m. [id.] *outlay, expense* (for impense): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

imperātīvē (inp.), *adv. imperatively*: Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

imperātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impero] *of or proceeding from a command, commanded*: *Furiæ, extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate*, Macr. S. 2, 16: in gratiam, machina, *the imperative*.

imperātor (inp.), ōris, m. (*fem.* imperatrix, *empress or commander*) [impero] *commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. consuls*, Sall. C. 6: (vis venti) induperatorem classis super aequora vertit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1226: imperator historicus, *director, manager*, Pl. Pœn prol. 4: nolo eosdem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic Rep. 4, 7 dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5: *an epithet of Jupiter*: Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 129 2. *the winner in some game of skill* Vop. Proc. 13.

imperātōrīs (inp.), *adv like a general* dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.

imperātōrius (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] *pertaining to a general*: quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 jus, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57: partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4: consilium, id. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quirt. 7, 10, 13: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. do Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque, Plin. Pan. 13: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5. ‖ *imperial*: genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Cal. 42.

imperātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [impero] *she who commands, a mistress* (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8. (Hence lt. *imperatrice*; Fr. *impératrice*.)

imperātum, i, n. [id.] *that which is commanded, a command, order*: jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: more freq. *plur.*: imperata facere, ib. 2, 3: id. B. C. 1, 60: imperata detractare, Suet. Caes. 54: Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to orders, as ordered*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

imperātus (inp.), ūs, m. [id.] *a command, order* (rare): imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unperceived, unknown* (rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1.

imperco (inp., also imparco), *3. v. n.* [parco] *to spare*: huic imperdito, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 12.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not struck, unstruck*: pedes, *noiseless*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32.

im-perditus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not destroyed, not slain* (post): vos, o Gallia imperdita tropæa, Petron. Virg. Aen. 20, 430: postes Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84.

imperdītē, *adv. imperfectly, incompletely*: Gell. 2, 6.

im-perfectio (inp.), ōnis, *f. imperfection*: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 5, 4.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: omnia in quaestum gaudet partim aut inchoata nulla ex parte perficere imperfecto autem nec absolutio studio pulcrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Tim. 4: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 437: pars imperfecta manebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: cibus, *undigested*, Juv. 3, 237: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Claud. 26: qui imperfectum librum supplevertit, ib. 56: opera imperfecta reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 2, 7: vita, Lucr. 3, 971.

im-perforātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpierced, undrilled*: Ov. M. 12, 496.

imperfossātor (inp.), ōris, *f.* [perfundo] Acc. ? Lach. in Non. 126, 2.

imperfossātor (inp.), *adv.* [imperium] *commandingly, imperiously*: Cato in Charis. p. 181 P.

imperĭālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [id.] *of the empire or emperor, imperial*: statuta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17. culmen, Amm. 21, 16.

imperĭālĭter (inp.), *adv. imperially*: existimantes, Cod. Justin. 6, 51, 1. *f.*

imperĭōsē (inp.), *adv. imperiously, tyrannically*: non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29: imperiosius, Varr. in Non. 287, 20.

imperĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] *possessed of command, farruling, mighty, powerful*: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 populi, id. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 19: dictatura, Liv. 7, 40: virga, *the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), Plin. 30, 1, 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8. ‖ Esp. in a bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 40. nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.*: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: media, Plin. 29, 1, 8: imperiosius aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34.

imperītē (inp.), *adv. unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24. Elliptic.: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81. *Comp.*: quid potuit dici imperitius? id. Balb. 8, 20. *Sup.*: quum est illud imperitissime dictum, ib. 11, 27.

im-perītia (inp.), æ, *f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness*: Jugurtha, ubi nitis vanitate atque imperitia hostis, subdolus ejus augere amicitiam, Sall. J. 38: pugnam imperitia posscre, Tac. H. 3, 36: imperitia et rusticitate militari frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. praef. § 12. In *plur.*: id. 7, 17 *fin.* Transf.

imperĭto (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. and *a. freq.* [impero] *to command, govern, rule*: with acc. (rare): quae antehac pro jure imperitabant, nunc ea oro per precem, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 47. aequam rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 7, 189. With *dat.*: magnis [illegible] Lucr. 3, 1041: magnis [illegible] 6, 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui servis, imperitat, servis palaer. ib. 3, 7, 37: [illegible] imperitet, quam tota [illegible] tur, Virg. Aen. 12, 72: [illegible] ceteris imperitantes [illegible]

fall. J. 76. *Pass. impers.*: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum vitiis esse, Liv. 21, 1. *Absol.*: Veiosa late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, ib. 79. *Pass. impers.*: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

im-pĕrītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. inexperienced in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience*: constr. usually with the *gen.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *in*. With *gen.*: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89. *Absol.*: quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. Rep. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49. imperitiorre quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, Cic. Am. 25, 95. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114. With *in*: in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27.

impĕrium (inp.), ii, *n.* [impero] **I** *that which is put or conferred upon any one*, espec. *delegated power*, and in partic. *an authority conferred by the Roman people*: it was of two kinds, imperium merum, *military command*, which was specially conferred by a lex curiata, which was exercised only out of the city, and without which no military operation could be considered as done on behalf of the state and imperium mixtum, *a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil* (not criminal) *part of the law* (v Smith's Ant. 624) imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 45: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, id. Rep. 2, 13: in provinciis praetores mittuntur, neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Caes. 26. Hence often opposed to magistratus: cum imperio aut magistratu, *in a military or civil command*, id. Tib. 12: mandant (dives) imperia, magistratus, *military and civil commands*, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: magistratus, imperia, amicitiae anteponere, id. Am. 17, 63. **2.** Meton. for Imperator, *a commanding officer, commander, general*: imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. (II) *any public officer* (rare): erat plena licitorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praefectis atque exactoribus, ib. 3, 32. **3.** *the imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi constas recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: id. Cal. 12. **II.** *the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty* in general: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. Manil. 12, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id. Am. 8, 28: de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, ib. 2, 5 *fin.*: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, ib. 1, 17: qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, ib. 2, 1. **2.** *dominion, realm, empire*: duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Am. 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri poenituerit, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29 fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg. Aen. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperii porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 14: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, ib. 101. **III.** *command, order* in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperium exsequar, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 1: nunc pergam heri imperium exsequi, ib. 1, 1, 106: obsequens obedientsque est mori atque imperiis patris, id. Bac. 3, 3, 55: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihil imperium heri sui servus facit, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 1: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.*: imperium negligere, ib. 5, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, ib. 2, 22 *fin.*: imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, Sall. C. 19: imperio Jovis huc venio, Virg. Aen. 5, 726. et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis edocet, ib. 5, 747: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: neglecto medentium imperio, Plin. Pan. 22: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1. **2.** *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control*: Mes. Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 41: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37. reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6: eone ea ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: *An.* Sta illico. *Ge.* Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, *authoritatively, imperiously*, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: imperium domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 48: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

im-perfŭrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

im-permissus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27.

im-permixtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unmixed*: lymphorem, Lucil. in Non. 212, 3.

im-pĕro (inp.), avi, atum (old form imperassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6), 1. *v. a.* [paro] **I** *to put upon* (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder"), used in fig. sign. only: constr. with *acc.* of direct object, and *dat.* of indirect: noli obsecro lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *do not bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 60. Hence, *to impose as a burthen, tax*, etc. commonly translated, *to order to furnish* or *supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for*: quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 30: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse id. Flacc. 14, 33: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta millia imperat, Sall. J. 62: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, ib. 1, 7: obsides reliquis civitatibus, ib. 7, 64: Suet. Caes. 25: nonnunquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui coenam imperaret, *ordered to get him his supper*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14.

II. Hence in gen. *to command, order, enjoin*: faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29: quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7: certum modum, quem (vinum) quisque bibere imperaret, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51. In *pass.*: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. With *inf.*: animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis, Ov. M. 2, 118. has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Cal. 25: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non invitus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21. With a *relative clause* (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46. With *subj.*: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670. With *dat.* only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 14. *Absol.*: *I'a.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 1. **2.** Polit. *t. t. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon*: dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: *impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata*, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75, § 88: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 52. **3.** In medic. *to order, prescribe*: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20. **4.** In gram.: imperandi declinatus, *inflections of the imperative*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 168, § 32. **III.** *to command, govern, rule over* (of nations, public officers, *etc.*): with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40: nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, ib. 3, 18: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. Manil. 19, 56: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall J. 13: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: recusabat imperare, *i. e. to be emperor*, Plin. Pan. 5: ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions*: nunc adeo ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: quum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62. **2.** In gen. *to command, master, govern, rule, control*: imperare liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quum homines cupiditatibus his, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Am. 22, 82: accusare irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dickri, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: imperat arvis, *forces to be productive*, Virg. G. 1, 99: sola terras sepse imperator, Tac. G. 26: fertilibus

agris non est impensadum, Sen. Tranq. 13: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. *Absol.*: animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7.

im-perpĕtĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not perpetual*: Sen. Ep. 72.

im-personālis (inp.), e, *adj. impersonal*: verba, in grammar, Charis. 2: Diom. 1.

impersōnālĭter, *adv. impersonally*: sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, *without naming the person*, Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15.

impersōnātīvus (inp.), i, m. (sc. modus) [persona] *the impersonal mood, i. e. the infinitive*: Diom. p. 331 P.

im-perspĭcŭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not clear, obscure*: judicum ingenia, Plin. Ep. 1, 20 *fin.*

im-perterrĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undaunted, unterrified* (poet.). Virg. Aen. 10, 770: Sil. 14, 187.

im-pertĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [partilis] *indivisible*: Aug. de Mus. 6 *fin.*

im-pertinens (inp.), entis, *adj. not pertaining to*: dii (*i. e.* Seditio, Discordia, *etc.*), Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

im-pertio (inp.; also impart.), īvi or ĭi, ītum (also in the depon. form impertiri, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 22), 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart*: constr. usu. with *acc.* of direct object; *dat.* of indirect: si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Am. 19, 70 omnis mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9 te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16. imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28 Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. Att. 2, 12: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: talem te et nobis impertias, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11. a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, id. Att. 9, 11, A: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21 nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, Cic. Att. 3, 15 (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27. In *pass.*: viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14. pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *in return for these benefits*, Liv. 21, 41. *Absol.*: quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. in Non. 37, 22 si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68. ‖ With *acc.* of person and *abl.* of thing: *to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with*: advenientem peregre herum suum Stratippocles salva impertit salute Epidicus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 23: Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: obsecret, se ut nuntio hoc impertiam, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos nunquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertītio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impertio] *an imparting*: honoris, Arn. 2, 42.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.* [impertio].

im-perturbābilis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be disturbed, imperturbable*: locus quietis imperturbabilis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11.

im-perturbātio (inp.), ōnis, *f. freedom from disturbance, tranquillity, devotion*: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-perturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*

im-pervius (inp.), a, um, *adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious*: annis, Ov. M. 9, 126: iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11: itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, *inaccessible*, Val. Fl. 2, 643. Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 42.

impĕte (inp.), v. impetus.

impetībilis (inp.), e, v. impatibilis.

impetīginōsus (inp.), i, m. [impetigo] *one who has the impetigo*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6.

impētīgo (inp.), ĭnis, *f.* [impeto] *a scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*: Cels. 5, 28, 17: Col. 6, 31, 2: *a disease of plants*: Plin. 17, 24, 37.

im-pĕto (inp.), 3. *v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack*: cedentem Acheloius heros impetit, Stat. Th. 8, 523: aliquem arcu, Lucan. 6, 394 os hasta, Sil. 5, 273. *Absol.*: (apes) impetentes a se ejiciunt fucos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. ‖ Transf.: *to accuse*: aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

impetrābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro]. ‖ Pass.: *easy to be obtained, attainable*: cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29: venia, id. 36, 33: omnia impetrabilia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29: impetrabile votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4, 1, 101: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16. ‖ Act.: *that easily obtains or effects, successful*: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 40: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id. Merc. 3, 4, 20: Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Amm. 14, 8: dies, *on which a wish is gained, favourable, propitious*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 6.

impetrābilius, *comp. adv. with greater facility of attainment*: impetrabilius cuncta nunc petitis quam aliquando jussistis, Symm. Or. pro patr 4.

impetrātio (inp.), ōnis, *f* [impetro] *an obtaining by request*. istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22.

impetrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj* [id.] *obtained by entreaty or vows*: augurium, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 190

impetrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains*: Cod. Theod 12, 6, 3.

impetrio (inp.), ītum, 4. *v. a.* (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. *t. t. to obtain by favourable omens*: ut nunc exstis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28: in impetriendis consuendisque rebus, ib 1, 2, 3: qui impetrire velit, ib. 2, 15, 35: impetritum, manuguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

impetrītum, i, *n.* [impetrio] *a favourable auspice or omen*: Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: Plin. 28, 2, 3.

im-petro (inp.), avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* impetrassere, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 6), 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (esp. by asking o. entreating). With *acc.*: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 1: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36: in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, id. Am. 20, 76 quum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. (chorus) impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: impetravit restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: impetrato fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 42. With *subj.*: *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a villico, causa mea ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 51: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 190. *Pass. impers.*: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (literae); illi vero ex literis ad senatum referrentur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30: Vell. 2, 107. *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 14: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, Cic. Am. 18, 39. quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: sperare, ab eo de sua re militum salute impetrare posse, ib. 5, 36. **2.** *to obtain by favourable omens*: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, Plin. 2, 53, 54.

im-pĕtŭlans (inp.), antis, *adj. very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.* dub. (al. petulans).

impētŭōsē (inp.), *adv.* [impetus] *violently, impetuously*: Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs, *m.* (old and poet. *gen. sing.* impetis, Lucr. 6, 327: *abl.* impete, id. 2, 330: Ov. M. 3, 79, *etc.*) [impeto] **I.** *a going against*: hence, *an attack, assault, onset*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: in agros, Liv. 1, 5: ad regem, ib.: dare impetum in aliquem, id. 4, 28: capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: impetus gladiorum excipere, ib. 1, 52: impetum sustinere, ib. 3, 2: ferre impetum, ib. 3, 19: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1 5 b: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2. coërcere, Plin. 17, 22, 34, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31. **Poet.**: non bifurmato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* **2** kasp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm*: febris, Cels. 2, 15 pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50. coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53: oculorum, *inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21. 21, 89. **3.** *In mechanics, the pressure* of a load: Vitr. 6, 3. ‖ In gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force*. Physical. (navem) manus una regit quantovis impete euntem, Lucr. 4, 904: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: impetus coeli, *rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: quieti corpus nocturno impetu dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: (venti flamina) ruunt impetibus crebris, Lucr. 1, 294: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. **2.** Mental, *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229: actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55: est prudentia, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Am. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.* *Plur.*: animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 3.

im-pexus (inp.), a, um, *adj. uncombed*: stirisque impexa infantum horrida barbis, Virg. G. 3, 566: caput impexa porrigine foedum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro-

grimibus augere, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen humano lecnis horribili insignemus avis, Virg. Aen. 9, 666. ‖ Fig.: assiduis tristis et inopsus, Tac. Or. 20.

impiāmentum (imp.), i, n. [impio] *consecration, defilement*: Cypr. Ep. 63.

im-plāco (imp.), ī, v. a. *to cover with pitch*: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 39.

impiē (imp.), *adv. irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly*: quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 44: impie commissum, id. Leg. 2, 9, 21: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, *treasonably*, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12. *Sup.*: impiissime, Salvian. de Avar. 3.

im-piĕtās (imp.), ātis, *f. want of reverence or respect, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty*: nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: impietatis duces, *of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, id. Am. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), *undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52: Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, *of high treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47.

im-pĭger (imp.), gra, grum, *adj. not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic*: se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic. Ver. 5, 10, 27: in scribendo impiger, d. Fam. 2, 1: vir ad labores belli impiger, id. Font. 15, 33: ceciditque in strage suorum, impiger ad letum, Lucan. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: Hercules, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Luer. 5, 881: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1452: militia, Liv. 3, 5. With a partitive *gen.*: impiger fluminum Rhodanus, *the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4. With a limiting *gen.*: Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48. With *inf.*: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

impigrē (imp.), *adv. actively, quickly, readily*: de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8.

impigrĭtās (imp.), ātis, *f.* [impiger] *activity, indefatigableness*: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 125, 22.

im-pigrĭtĭa (imp.), ae, *f. activity, indefatigableness*: impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impilia (imp.), ium, *n. plu.* [pilus] *felt shoes*: Plin. 19, 2, 10.

im-pingo (imp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] *to drive into or at; to thrust, strike, or dash against*: pugnum in os impingere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 3: a paucioribus Othonianis in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven in*, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 6, 3: jubeto huic crassas compedes impingier, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76: fustem alicui, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: lapidem Asoopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 4: agminis muris, Virg. Aen. 5, 805: impingi pugnum, si quaesiverit, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 2: pestimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum respectat, impingit, Quint. 4, 2, 61: ellebrus ferus impingat, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: mihus vehementer impactus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 22: impingere se in columnam, *to dash oneself against*, id. de Ira 1, 16 med. *Proverb.*: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to kick aside, to abandon*, Petr. 46. ‖ In gen.: *to hand, give to*: huic calix multi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistolam, id. Att. 6, 1: Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinosae, *to cast upon*, Tert. Idol. 2. ‖ Fig.: illum libido in contrarios impingit, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: aliquem in diem ad noctem, id. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will bring against you*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus enim, Sen. Provid. 6 ad fin.: egestas Catilinam patriae, quae impegit, *incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12. beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira 2, 8.

impingŭo (imp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [pinguis]. ‖ Act.: *to make fat*: impinguo *vaccas*, Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6. ‖ Neutr.: *to become fat*: porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7.

implo (imp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [impius] *to render impious or sinful, to stain or defile with sin, to pollute*: si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 8: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110: thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43. *Pass. impers.*: toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

impite, for impete (impeto), Fest. s. v.

im-pĭus (imp.), a, um, *adj. irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked, impious*: me fugerat, deorum immortalium hass esse in impios et conscleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scelerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15: impius ne audeto placare dous iram deorum, ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt impium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30: impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: (Danaides) impiae sponsos potuere duro perdere ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: Saturnus, ib. 2, 17, 22: Carthago, id. Od. 4, 8, 17: gens, Virg. G. 2, 537. dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. A. 16, 31: politae, *accursed*, Cat. 14, 7. *Sup.*: impiissimus filius, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46.

‖ Of things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. Od. 1, 3, 23: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep. 2, 17 caedes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: proelia, ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Virg. Aen. 1, 294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100. verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 46: fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 298: vivacitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 3. ‖‖ impia herba, *a plant*, perh. the *narrow-leaved Cudweed*, Filago gallica: Plin. 24, 19, 113.

im-plācābĭlis (impl.), e, *adj. unappeasable, implacable*: neque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: Liv. 8, 35: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: grave et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 3: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, ib. 12, 816: coelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13.

im-plācābĭlĭtās (impl.), ātis, *f. implacability*: Amm. 14, 1.

im-plācābĭlĭter (impl.), *adv. implacably*: cui implacabiliter irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13.

im-plācātus (impl.), a, um, *adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unatoned*: (poet.): Charybdis Virg. Aen. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 845.

im-plācĭdus (impl.), a, um, *adj. unquiet, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): Germani, implacidum genus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4: implacido letalia Sirius igni, id. S. 5, 2, 126: Saras, Prop. 4, 9, 14.

implăco (impl.), I. v. a. [plico] *to bring into a rut, to entangle, ensnare*: Fig.: Sid. Ep. 5, 9 ad fin.

im-plānus (impl.), a, um, *adj. unplain, inter Implanas urbis*, Aug. Vict. Caes. 37.

implastĭcus (impl.), a, *adj.* [πλάσσω] *filling up*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

implaustĭcus (impl.), a, um, *adj.* [implecto] *that turns with difficulty*: Veg. Vet. 3, 29 fin.

im-plecto (impl.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to plait, wind, or twist into, to wind or twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (usually in the *part. perf.*): multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Apol. p. 278: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 12, 13. capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App. Apol. p. 276: caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. ‖ Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10.

implēmentum (impl.), i, n. [implco] *repletion*, as a diseased condition: capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

im-plēo (impl.), ēvi, ētum (syncop. forms, implerant, implessem, *etc.* are not uncommon), 2. v. a. *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill*. With *acc.* and *abl.*: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevit mero pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 729: foros flammis, ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo expresso caput impleatur, *i. e. be moistened all over with*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*: manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i. e. *grasps*, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. fustibus istorum caput, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Casin. 1, 3: haec ut oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115: Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, *filled, swelled*, Virg. Aen. 7, 23. With *acc.* and *gen.*: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. With *acc.* only: Col. 12, 36: alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 ‖. Esp. *to fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate*. praeparata nos implevimus coena, Petr. 16. implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. ‖. *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout*: si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: implet corpus modica exercitatio, *makes stout*, id. 1, 3 *med.*: nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14. ‖. *to impregnate*: (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265. sues implentur uno coitu, Plin. 8, 51, 77. ‖. *to fill up, amount to* a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202. ‖. Fig. in gen. *to fill, make full, satisfy*. With *acc.* and *abl.*: impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor. Epod. 7, 20: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26: voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167: pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 274: multitudinem expectatione vana, Liv. 36, 29. vacua causarum convicilis, Quint. 12, 9, 8: rem alioqui levem sententiarum pondere implere, id. 9, 3, 74. quum sese scelorum, quum regum sanguine implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 47: se caedibus, Sil. 9, 528. With *acc.* and *gen.*: celeriter adolescentiam suae temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46: aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7: hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14. With *acc.* only: acta magni Herculis implerunt fortes, odiumque noverus, Sr. M. 9, 135: quod tectum magnis regum implevere, *had filled with their presence*, Sil. 13, 816: Pharsalia, Plin. Pan. 18: [illa] implet (Democritum) cunctis [rebus] deesse quae *always satisfy*, Cic. Or. 33, 116: implere cognitionem, *make complete*, id. Fin. 1, 21: urbs domibus implenda, *to be filled with*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: agrum multitudine alienigena, *to fill with*, Plin.

Sp. 2, 12; 3, Imp. to *fill* up a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end*: quot, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338: octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 1, 1, 24: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16 *fin.*: finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.*: impleta ut essent sex millia, Liv. 31, 14: cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content*: ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: multa sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: inchoatas delationes, Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, impleverim! Plin. Ep. 1, 10. implere censorem, *to discharge the office of censor*, Vell. 2, 95 *fin.* (Hence It. *empiere*; Sp. *henchir*.)

implētus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [impleo].

implexio (impl.), ōnis, *f.* [implecto] *an entwining, entangling*: serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

implexus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implecto].

implexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an entwining, infolding, embrace* (only in the *abl. sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu clandit, Plin. 9, 51, 74: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66.

implicāmentum (impl.), i, *n.* [implico] *an involvement, entanglement*. Fig.: missiariam implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 3 *med.*

implicātio (impl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement*: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 139: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, *an interweaving, intermixing*, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest. 46, 99.

implicātrix ἁμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Philox.

implicātūra (impl.), ae, *f.* [implico] *an entangling*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implicātus (impl.), a, um, *Pa. t.* [implico]. ‖ Adj.: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate*: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, id. de Or. 3, 14, 52 vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.* *Comp.*: implicatior ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6 *fin.* *Sup.*: obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2.

implicāscor (impl.), sci, 3. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to become confused, disordered*: *Am.* Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, implicascier? *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95. In the *act.* form: ne quid tibi ex frigore implicaret, Poet. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13.

implicātē (impl.), *adv. intricately*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

implicīto (impl.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [implico] *to entwine, interweave*: delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

implicītus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico].

im-plico (impl.), avi, atum, *or* (esp. after the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* [lit, to fold into; hence] *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, ensnare, envelop, encircle, embrace, oblige, grasp*: ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 33: et pugnae huc, inde huc incertus implicat orbes, Virg. Aen. 12, 725: dentibus se parvus illius implicuit, lb. 2, 424: implicuit materno flumini dextra, Ov. M. 1, 722: implicuit quae turbinis aura, Virg. Aen. 8, 210: ut cetera nodo solvo, Virg. Aen. 4, 708: manum manui, Ov. M. 4, 128: (gentes) implicuit pacis foedere atque mutuis hostis, lb. 14, 452: affirmando implicari super ipso (aquila) secutus implicat, lb. 20, 294: implicant se perturbato animo, Sall. J. 89: (luna) ambus implicat ignes, Virg. Aen. 7, 355. In the *part. perf.*: quibus erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Camilla brevibus implicata viperis crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 520: implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl. 1, 264. ‖ Fig.: *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage*: dii immortales vim suam tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Am. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 18, 44. multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: bello, Virg. Aen. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, id. 40, 46: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21. In *part. perf.*: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51; intervallis, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: gravior morbo implicitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. Manil. 7, 19.

2, Esp. *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join*; *pass. to be intimately connected, associated*, or *related* (homo) profectus a carissimis domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60 (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174. In *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 12: implicatus amicitiis, id. Att. 1, 19: familiaritate, id. Pis. 20, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Am. 22, 85. (Hence Fr. *employer*.)

im-plōrābilis (impl.), e, *adj.* [implōro] *prayed to for help*: Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātio (impl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare) omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum implorationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba implorationis, id. Verr. 5, 63, 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 28.

im-plōro (impl.), avi, atum (old form, endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: 'implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Fest. *s. v.* endoplorato), 1. *v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore*. ‖ With personal objects: quem alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4: deos deasque omnes implore atque obtestor, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: mulieres militis pessis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se Romanis traderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: imploratus a Medis in auxilium, Just. 32, 3: a Veiis auxilium Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv. 5, 4. ‖ With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore*: quae deos appellandos est, quibus hominis vitae implorandi

sint? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.*: misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86: misericordiam dignitatem, religionem in judicio non implorare, M. Vert. 3, 62, 146: hominum sensus vestros, id. Sull. 33, 93: Heraclii memoriam implorasti, id. Acad. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jam Martialis et civitatis, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: matter filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud*, lb. 5, 49, 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nullo opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: comantes implicant aquas docta prece blandus, Mart. Spect. 2, 2, 135.

im-plumbo (impl.), avi, 1. *v. a.* to solder with lead; barreae enodatae in captivum aspergunt, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (impl.), e, *adj.* [plumae] *without feathers, unfledged, callow*; residens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64: coni (galearum), Sil. 3, 422. ‖ Transf.: *without hair, bald*: Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

im-plŭo (impl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to rain into* or *upon*: deorsum, quae impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 45, § 161: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistunt, superjectae aspergine fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6. ‖ Act.: *to cause to rain upon, to wet*: Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573: in the *part. perf.*: impluviatus color quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18. Fig.: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 15.

implūtus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implŭo].

impluviātus (impl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border*: vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

impluvium (impl.), ii, *n.* [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the compluvium*, q. v.: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: Cic. Verr. 1, 23, 61: Liv. 43, 13. ‖ Meton.: *the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium*: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41 Vitr. 6, 4 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 427).

impoenitendus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [poenitet] *not to be repented of*: paupertas, App. M. 11, p. 271.

im-poenitens (inp.), entis, *adj. not repenting, impenitent*: cor, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 40, 27.

im-poenitentia (inp.), ae, *f. impenitence*: Hier. in Jesai. 12, 65, 21.

impoenitus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impŏlītē (inp.), *adv. without ornament*: tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impŏlītia, ae, *f.* [impolitus] *want of neatness, carelessness, negligence*: si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si ea dicas incuriae, Gell. 4, 12: impolitias equorum facere dicebantur, quum equiti eas abnegabant ob equum male curatum, *Fest. s. v.*

im-pŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpolished, rough*; structurae impolitorum, Quint. 8, 3, 61. Fig.: *unpolished, undigested, unfinished*: orationes Catonis valde inconditae, quia sunt enim quaedam flosculi, sed admodum impolitum et [illegible] dem, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: [illegible] atque impolitiae, id. de Or. [illegible] Thucydides [illegible] impolitus, lb. 2, 13, [illegible] tus, Quint. 8, 3, 61: [illegible] et negligens et [illegible] diligentiae, [illegible] 10, 1, 34.

[illegible]

virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, Iuvenalis, ib. 16, 26.

impomenta, quasi imponimenta, quae post coenam mensis imponebant, Fest. s. v.

im-pōno, sŭi, sĭtum (old forms of the perf. imposivit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposise, id. Most. 2, 2, 4. Syncop. form of the part. perf. impostus, Lucr. 5, 544: Virg. Aen. 9, 716), 3. v. a. *to place, put, set* or *lay into, upon* or *in*: constr. usually with acc. and dat., or another acc. with *in*; rarely with *in* and abl., or abesl.: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: pedem in undam, id. Most. 2, 2, 4: aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: in ignem imposita'st: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: aliquid in foco Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream litteris, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: collegae diadema, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: operi inchoato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 31: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 544: clitellas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15: juvenes rogis, Virg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: Pelion Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52: arces montibus impositae, *built upon*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: impositum saxis Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento imposuit coelo, *placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. M. 2, 507: molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 62: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *dat.*: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: eo milites imponere, ib. 42. **2.** Esp.: naut. *t. t. to put on board ship, to embark*: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, Caes. B. C. 3, 14: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. B. G. 7, 58: vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 66. *Absol.*: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. **3.** Medic. *t. t. to apply* (an external remedy): alium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23: porrum vulneribus, ib.: raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71. **4.** *to put* the male *to* the female: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4. **II.** Fig. *to lay* or *impose upon; to throw* or *inflict upon; to put, set*, or *give to*: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11: plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38: graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut filius dignitatem tuerer, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17: belli invidiam consuli, Sall. C. 43: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: nimis duras leges huic aetati, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256: huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, *assign, give*, id. Verr. 3, 85, 197: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: finem spei, Liv. 5, 4: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to*, Quint. Procem. § 4: summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16: extremam manum bello, Virg. Aen. 7, 573: modum alicui, *to set bounds to, to restrain*, Liv. 4, 24: modum divortiis, Suet. Aug. 34. **5.** Esp. *to set over*, as overseer, commander, *etc.*: si enimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consul est impositus nobis, id. Att. 1, 18: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus ultimata virus imponere, Sall. C. 52: Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12: Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: imposuisti (in) cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. **6.** *to lay* or *impose a tax, burthen*, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 10: vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12: tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 *fin.*

4. With *dat.* of pers.: *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick*: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20. *Pass. impers.*: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

imporgo (inp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [porca] *to put into furrows*: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

im-portābilis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be borne, insupportable*. Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *med.*

importāticius (inp.), or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [importo] *brought in from abroad, imported*: Auct. B. Afr. 20.

im-porto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bring, carry*, or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import*: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40 vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: aere utuntur importato, ib. 5, 12: importatum instrumentum bellnei, Vell. 2, 114. **II.** Fig. *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause*: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, ib. 2, 15: calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: (perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14: ignominiam (crimen), Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 5: Graecum linguam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113: grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, id. 2, 47, 48.

importūnē (inp.), *adv. unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently*: confidere suis tenibus et importune insistere, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Paul. Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1. *Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2. *Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6.

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] *unsuitableness, unfitness* (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, *dangerousness*, Gell. 3, 7. **II.** Esp. of character: *want of consideration* or *respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness, insolence*: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 3, 16, 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro hero, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21: Sall. J. 31.

importūnus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (in this sense rare): importunum, in quo nullum est auxilium, velut esse solet portus navigantibus, Fest. s. v.: aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall. J. 92: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12. **II.** *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): neque alius importunior acutiusque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: importuna paupertas, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, *stormy*, Ov. M. 14, 481. **III.** Of character: *wanting in consideration or respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel*: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Cluent. 63, 177: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 47: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 3, 2: locutores, Gell. 1, 15: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: importunae volucres, id. S. 1, 8, 6. **2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: libidines, ib. 4, 50, 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: aitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1.

im-portūōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without a harbour*: mare, Sall. J. 17: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impos (inp.), ōtis, *adj.* [por, root of potis; cf. compos] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of*: homo, animi impos, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 94: impos sui amore coeco, Sen. Agam. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impositīcius (inp.) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [impono] *laid on, applied*: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11. **II.** Fig.: nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impositĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a laying on, application* (rare): succus vel semen impositione spicula e corpore ejicit, *by being laid on*, Plin. 27, 13, 115. **II.** Fig. in gramm. *the application of a name*: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5.

impositīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = impositicius, *applied*: nomina, *i. e. primitive names*, Plin. 28, 4, 6.

impositor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who applies names*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 79, § 2.

impositus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impono].

im-possibilis (inp.), e, *adj. impossible*: impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Hercules quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just. 2, 4.

impossibĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis] *impossibility*: App. M. 6, p 179.

impostor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impono] *a deceiver, impostor*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4: Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*

impostūra (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *deceit, imposture*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-pōtens (inp.), entis, *adj. powerless, impotent, weak, feeble*: *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 26. With *gen.*: *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious*: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. Phil. 3, 16, 42: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 5, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic towards the soldiery*, Just. 26, 3.

Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. **2.** Of things: quae effrenatio impotentia animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Partit. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, *etc.*), Quint. 12, 1, 6: superstitio, Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41: jussa mulierum, Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: frete, Cat. 4, 18.

impōtenter (inp.), *adv. powerlessly, weakly*: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48. **II.** *passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33. *Sup.*: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impōtentia (inp.), ae, *f.* [impotens] *inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16. **II.** *want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury*: impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 nunquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16. muliebris, Tac. A. 1, 4: militum, ib. 14, 31: libidinis, Plin. 34, 3, 6: nullius astri gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraepĕdĭtē (inprae-), and **-to**, *adv. without hinderance*: impraepedite aiduxit, Amm. 27, 10: impraepedito pergere, id. 26, 6.

im-praepĕdītus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unhindered*: impraepedito cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5.

im-praeputiātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. having the prepuce, uncircumcised*: Eccl.

im-praescientia (inpr.), ae, *f. a want of foreknowledge*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentiārum (inpr.), *adv.* [in praesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *at present, for the present, now*: impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 16 (*al.* in praesenti): Tac. A. 4, 59: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr p. 48: id ego quum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. (v. Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 234 *sq.*)

im-praestăbilis (inpr.), e, *adj. useless*: Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*

im-pransus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. that has not breakfasted, fasting*: quia illo die impransus fui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

imprĕcātio (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse*: exsecraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: Plin. 5, 8, 8.

im-prĕcor (inpr.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to invoke* (good or evil) *on, to call down upon, to imprecate*: solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. 78: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg. Aen. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor anais, Mart. 7, 24, 7. **II.** *to pray to, call upon, invoke*: App. M. 2, p. 127: Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

imprensibilis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [prehendo] *incomprehensible*: Gell. 11, 5.

imprensē (inpr.), *adv. strongly, fiercely, impetuously*: dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *med.*

2. Fig.: alte et impresse recogitare, Tert. Exhort. cast. 3: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

impressio (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo] *a pressing into* or *upon, an impressing, impression*: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas earum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: impressiones tumorum, *stamping, coining*, Auct. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25. **2.** Esp. *an irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: Liv. 4, 28. **3.** *a squeezing, pressure* of a multitude: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 30. **II.** Fig. of style: *a division*: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *division of time, beats*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185. **2.** *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

impressus (inpr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimo].

impressus (inpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing upon, impression*: sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

imprimis (inpr. and separately in primis), *adv. in the first place, chiefly, especially*: ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: multae res eum hortabuntur imprimis quod Aeduos in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. civitas in primis firma, ib. 5, 54: in primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3.

im-primo (inpr.), pressi, pressum, *3. v. a.* [premo] *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp*, or *dig into, to impress, imprint*. **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86: locus, ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: notam labris dente, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12: dentes alicui, Lucan. 9, 806: aratrum muris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: Dido os impressa toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 659: impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: puteum, *to sink, dig*, Pall. 1, 34: ne imprimatur jacentibus mollibus solum, *pressed down*, Col. 3, 13, 1: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr. 80: morsum, Col. 6, 17, 33: vulnus, id. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. M. 8, 453: impressoque genu nitens, Virg. Aen. 12, 303: exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26: num levior cippus non imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended*, Stat. Th. 5, 403. **2.** *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark*: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, cratera impressum signis, Virg. Aen. 5, 536: impressae auro quas gesserat olim exuviae, *embroidered*, Lucan. 9, 176. **II.** Fig.: quod in omnem animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: visa in animis, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58 nisi omnes it motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque insisti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21. menti impressa, ib. 2, 11, 34: impresso animo rudi memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas impressit, ib. 2, 24, 58. (Hence Fr. *empreindre*.)

im-prōbābilis (inpr.), e, *adj. not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable*: rationes, Cels. Praef. *med.*: motus animi, Sen. Ep 75 *med.*: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27: non improbabilis mos, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

imprōbābiliter (inp.), *adv. objectionably*: si objecta non improbabiliter casuaverimus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

imprōbātio (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *disapprobation, blame* (rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: accusatoris erit, improbationes hominis uti, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

imprōbātor (inpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disapprover, condemner*: malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

imprōbē (inpr.), *adv. badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et insciția improbe dicentium, quae non intelligunt, *i. e. incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5. *Comp.*: estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126. *Sup.*: quas (res) improbissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13. **2.** *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Empir. 31 *med.*: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chiliones improbitus labrati, Charis. p. 78 P.

imprōbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] *badness, bad quality* (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. 15, 14, 15 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity*: quum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84: quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: improbitas judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21. **2.** Of animals: *audacity, avidity*: simiae Dodonese, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *fin.*: alitum semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34 *fin.*

imprōbĭter (inpr.), *adv.*, v. *q.* improbe: Petr. Fr. 66.

imprōbĭto (inpr.), avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [improbo] *to disapprove strongly, condemn*: Gell. 20, 1.

im-prōbo (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject*: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: per improbatarum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: judicium, *to reject, rescind*, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque emendi mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *of rejecting*, ib. 3, 76, 175: Virgilius terram, quae silicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbatur, *was censured*, id. 9, 39, 63: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, *derides*, Ov. M. 14, 521. *Absol.*: qui si improbassent, cur ferri passus esset? Caes. B. C. 3, 10: inde invident humiliores, improbant hanc, Quint. 12, 7,

improbŭlus (impr.), a, um, adj. dim. [improbus] somewhat wicked, Juv. 5, 75.

improbus (impr.), a, um, *adj. of bad quality, bad, poor*: merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 43: pabula, Magn. Cato, 5, 5: improbiores postes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139. **2.** *Fig.*: *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et scelesti, id. Mil. 3, 1, 127: nequam et improbus, Cic. Dejot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi boni hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, ib. 2, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. S. 2, 5, 84: quum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1. With *gen.*: improba consululi, Stat. Th. 7, 300. **3.** Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, *violent, stormy*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22: divitiæ, ib. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2 **catuscia**, *exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, Ov. F. 5, 686: carmina, *licentious*, id. Trist. 2, 441: legis improbissimæ poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: testamentum, *illegal*, id. Verr. 1, 42, 107: mala et improba defensio, ib. 2, 41, 101. **II.** *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous*: Chilones à labris improbioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: immutilato corpore improbo patibulo eminens affigebatur, *enormously high*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13: mons, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: tegmina plantæ, Val. Fl. 6, 702: villus barbarum in caprîs, Plin. 12, 17, 37: reptatus (vitium), id. 24, 1, 3: Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4 *fin.* **2.** *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate*: (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus implet, Virg. G. 3, 430. labor omnia vincit improbus, *persevering*, ib. 1, 145: ingenti fruor improboque somno, Mart. 12, 18, 13: lacernæ coloris improbi, *of too high or luxurious a colour*, Sen. Ep. 114 *med.*: lavit improba teter ora (leonis) cruor, Virg. Aen. 10, 727: amor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Virg. Aen. 2, 396. **III.** *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent*: quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef. med.*: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, Juv. 3, 282: perficare facilem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 11, 512.

im-prōcērus (impr.), a, um, *adj. not tall, undersized*: corpora, Gell. 4, 19: pecora, Tac. G. 5.

im-prōcreābilis (impr.), e, *adj. that cannot be procreated*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

im-prōfessus (impr.), a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *that has not professed or declared himself*: deterebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Mart. Dig. 34, 4, 26. **II.** Pass.: *that is not professed or declared*: Quint. Decl. 341 *in fausta*.

improlĭcus, vel **improlis**, qui nondum edidit sperabilem in civitate, Fest. s. v.

im-prōmissicius (impr.), a, um, *adj. unpromised, unexpected*: magnificus ingressus, Gell. 17, 21: partium magna augmenta, insperatum propemodum, sed illustre indicium et improvisissimum, id. 1, 7.

im-prōmissus (impr.), a, um, *adj. not rashly, not spoken* (rare): lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 41: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

im-prōmō (impr.), *adv. near*: oculo, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 10.

im-prōnūntiātus (impr.), *adv. with*, *out haste, gradually*: Amm. Epit. 25.

im-propĭtiātus (impr.), a, um, *adj.* not propitiated, *not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Virg. Aen. 9, 798.

improbrābilis (impr.), e, m. [improperō] *a reproach, taunt*: Enn.

im-prōpĕrāta (impr.), ī, *n. to hasten, make hastily*: quo si quis improperet, Varr. in Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

improprĕro (impr.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [probrum] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (rare): impropero *insultare*, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: impropera improperantium, Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3.

im-prōpĕrus (impr.), a, um, *adj. not hasting, slow*: sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

impropriē (impr.), *adv. improperly*: Plin. 8, 10, 10: Gell. 6, 6.

impropriĕtas (impr.), ātis, *f.* [improprius] *impropriety, improper use*: verbi, Gell. 1, 22 *fin.*

im-proprius (impr.), a, um, *adj. not befitting, unsuitable, improper*: nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16. improprium cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37. verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37. In rhetor.: *neut. absol.*: ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos improprium, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur, quale est *tantum spirare dolorem*, id. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15.

im-prōpugnātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. undefended*: civitas, Amm. 29, 6.

improspectē (impr.), *adv. improvidently*: Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis improspecte, Tert. Anim. 24.

im-prospectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not seen from afar, unseen*: Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.

im-prosper (inpr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. unfortunate, unprosperous*: fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, ib. 4, 44.

improspĕrē (inpr.), *adv. unfortunately*: cessit improspere, Col. 1, 1, 16: Tac. A. 1, 8.

improspicuus ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

im-prōtectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. uncovered, undefended, unprotected*: ne improtectum Mesopotamiæ relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*

improvīdē (impr.), *adv. improvidently*: se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27: Col. 6, 17, 35.

im-prōvidentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f. want of foresight, improvidence*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

im-prōvĭdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.*: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: improvidi et creduli senes, id. Am. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19. improvidas hominum mentes occupare, Cic. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 200: adolescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*: aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938. With *gen.*: improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3: (Vitellius) ignarus militiæ, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56. With *inf.*: hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286. **II.** Pass.: *unforeseen*: tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22.

improvīsē, *adv. unexpectedly*: poet. Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

im-prōvīsus (impr.), a, um, *adj. unforeseen, unexpected*: sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 57: unde iste amor tam improviso ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: quinto bei belli subito atque improviso nascantur, id. Font. 15, 34: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 50: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 3, 47: castella manita improviso adventu capta, Vell. Pat. 2, 120: ita improvisi, Liv. 2, 12, 10: species, id. 24, 9, 7: [illegible] improvisa impressio, provisi effugerunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 782: quis nihil delectus intuemur ad improvisa, Tac. H. 3, 16. **II.** Dep. or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, *unexpectedly*: quasi de improviso rogatos ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6: de improviso in mulites incidere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 191: Cass. B. G. 2, 6: ex improviso filiam invenî meam, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 2: Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 118: improviso filiam invenî, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 6: nec homini praeter opinionem improviso lucidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 182: improviso eos in castra irruisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50. scalae improviso subitaeque apparuit ignis, Virg. Aen. 12, 576.

im-prūdens (impr.), entis, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious*: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Cass. B. C. 2, 38: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36. haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsî etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, *without my knowledge and against my will*, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, *unconsciously*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40. probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, Virg. G. 1, 373. **II.** *not knowing, ignorant*: with *gen.*: imprudentes legis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14: maris, id. 34, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Virg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1. With *acc.* and *infin.*: non imprudens usurum esse rabie, Curt. 8, 8. **III.** *without prudence or wisdom, rash, imprudent*: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8. *Comp.*: quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), negligendum, Sen Const. Sap. 19. *Sup.*: multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aeque fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatius, id. Ep. 90 *med.* Of things: non imprudens consilium, Petr. 102.

imprūdenter (impr.), *adv. without foresight, unknowingly*: illud imprudenter, si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 22: (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2. **II** *imprudently, inconsiderately*: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B. non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris, Nep. Han. 2. *Comp.*: ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.

im-prūdentĭa (impr.), ae, *f. want of foresight* or *of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence*: propter imprudentiam, ut ignoseretur, petiverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: imprudentia est, quum sciase aliquid is, qui rogatur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: locorum, Petr. 79: qui per peram judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189. **II.** *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia tell emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, id. de Or. 3, 39, 158: quo modo prudentia esset nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1: totum exercitum propter praetorum imprudentiam insatiabilemque belli peritiarum, Nep. Ep. 7.

im-pūbes (inp.), (impubis, Plin. 32, 7, 64, § 130), eris and is, *adj.* a male or *female* who *has not attained the age of puberty*: the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 622); a female under twelve years of age (v. Cod. Just. 5, 60, 3): [illegible] Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de morte [illegible] [illegible]

Cass. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*, per iniquitas, Ov. F. 2, 139: cunctamque impubis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 6, 868: impubem pubescere, Lucr. 5, 692: nec impubem parentes Troiliin flevere tempus, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 18: impubes impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9. Of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Virg. Aen. 9, 181: anni, Ov. M. 9, 427. ‖ *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21.

impūbescens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [pubesco] *growing to maturity*: cortex (caprifici) impubescens, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130.

im-pūdens (inp.), entis, *adj. without shame, shameless, impudent*: qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21. statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 6 ut quum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: impudens liqui patrios Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Od 3, 27, 49 sq. Of things o hominis impudentem audaciam! Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13. os impudens, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22 impudens mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168 actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29 impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10 ante Bibuli impudentissimas literas, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

impūdenter (inp.), *adv. shamelessly, impudently*: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 69 Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. *Comp.*: baiuli, impudenter (dicitur); depsit, multo impudentius, id. Fam. 9, 22 *Sup.* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, id. Verr. 4, 7, 16.

impūdentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence*: Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 52 impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. volitare in foro, quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id de Or. 1, 38, 173. Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

impūdĭcātus stupratus, impudicus factus, Fest *s. v.*

impūdĭcē (inp.), *adv. unchastely*: Tert. Idol 2 impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impūdĭcĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudicus] *unchasteness, immolesty, lewdness* (esp. of unnatural lust, whilst libido signifies natural but unchaste love): Pl. Am. 2, 2, 189 Tac. A. 5, 3: Suet Caes. 52 Aug. 71.

im-pūdĭcus (inp.), a, um, *adj. shameless, impudent*: o facinus impudicum! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62. ‖ *unchaste, immodest, lewd*: omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12. et consul et impudicissimus, ib. 2, 28, 70 mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10 osculando impudicior, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. Of things: impudicus dictus, *the middle finger* (ὁ μεσαίτατος σὺν ἰσοφάλλαγξ, Mart. 6, 70, 5: odor impudicus urcei, *disgusting, filthy*, id. 12, 32. 2, for stupratus. si fur veneris, impudicus libi, *violated*, Auct. Priap. 60.

impugnātĭcĭa (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *an assault, assault* (extremely rare): Cic. Att. 4, 3.

impugnātus (inp.), a, um. *Part.* [impugno].

im-pugnātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* not attacked, *unassailed*: turpe est (habet), si quid in nulla causa desiderabit, quod impugnatum defensumve sit, Gell. 3, 6.

im-pugno (inp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fight against, in battle, *assail*: verso navigio, Liv. 3, 38: Spartacus a Gallo impugnatus, Suet. Ner. 21. 2. *absol.*, *assail, attack*: impugnatum victima sectus impugnat, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: Pomp. 78. 3. *fig.*, *to attack, assail, oppose*: quae (vitia) impugnaverat, Sall. J. 29. cujus vel praecipua opera Bituitum impugnaverat, Suet. Caes. 12: vestigiis et devotionibus impugnari, id. Cal. 7: morbum, Plin. 26, 12, 76: saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40: Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 191. finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89. *absol.*: quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] *a pushing against, external pressure, impulse*: omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Tim. 5. ‖ *Fig.*: *incitement, instigation, impulse*: impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, id. Inv 2, 5, 17. 2. *ad* hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech, = χαριεντισμός, id. de Or. 3, 53, 205. Quint. 9, 2, 31.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator*: quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7 se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, id. Vatin 10, 24: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21. pravi, Tac. H 4, 68.

impulsātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [id analog. with defensatrix, assessatrix, pos sestrix, tonstrix, *etc*] *she who instigates, sets on*: Pl. Vatin 10, 24: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21. pravi, Tac. H 4, 68.

impulsātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [id analog. with defensatrix, assessatrix, pos sestrix, tonstrix, *etc*] *she who instigates, sets on*: Pl. Vatin 10, 24: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21. pravi, Tac. H 4, 68.

impulsus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impello].

impulsus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [id] *a pushing in motion against, a pushing* or *striking against, an outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (most freq. in the *abl. sing.*): sonus, qui impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 impulsu scutorum, id Caecin. 15, 43 quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. Rep. 6, 25 *fin.* is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32 ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62 ‖ *Fig. incitement, instigation, influence*: ubi duxere impulsu vestro, vestro impulsu eadem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45 ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107 impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10 ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25 qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: oratio pondere, modo et impulsu proclivior, Quint. 9, 1, 20 temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

im-pulvĕrĕus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without dust*: impulverea incruentaque victoria, *easy*, Gell. 5, 6.

im-punctus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without points or specks*: crystallum, *clear*, App. M. 2, p. 123.

impūnē (inp.), *adv.* (old orthogr. impoene, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.*), *without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity*: optimum est facere (injurium) impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *would not escape unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 77: non impune tamen scelus hoc simile esse Lysaea, Ov. M. 11, 67: aliquem latro impune habuerit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9: mercator hic et anno reviscens sequor Asiam et Orientem impune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15: (capillus) impune per nemus quaerentis Phyllae, ib. 1, 17, 5. Comp.: quibus nihil impunius licere, Tac. Germ. 3, 4, 493 libertate nihil est, quo impunius (Caes. Gall. Quint. 3, 11. Sup.: impunissime tibi quidem hercle veniret haec adeo res, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 2.

impūnĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* (poena) *without punishment, unpunishable* (rare): impune me fore, App. M. 3, p. 135: nullo impunis redibit, Sol. 27 med. (*cf.* immunis).

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impunis] *freedom or safety from punishment, impunity*: quis ignorat maximam hic cohortem esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quam si vitiosa, libituras esset impunitatem et licentiam scelerum sempiternam, ib. 21, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32: omnium deos hominibus interdum diuturnitatem impunitatem concedere, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45 superfluebat juventi quaedam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316: crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas agendi statuendi, Tac. A. 1, 60.

impūnītē (inp.), *adv. with impunity*: alibi in facinore gloriari, alibi ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Metius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. *s. v.* non omnibus.

im-pūnītus (inp.; also impoenitus; *cf.* impune), a, um, *adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure*: injuriam insultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 149: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (*al.* impoenita), Gell. 11, 18. *Comp.*: qui in impunitior illa obscena captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quo impunitior sit (libido), Liv. 3, 50.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impuro]. ‖ *Adj.*: *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile*: impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64: belua, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 9, p. 221.

impūrē (inp.), *adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely*: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38 multa facere impure atque tetre, id. Div 1, 29, 60 a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12.

im-purgābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be cleansed*. Fig.: *inexcusable*: crimen, Amm. 22, 3.

im-pūrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity*: quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic Phil. 2, 3, 6.

impūrĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impurus] *uncleanness, vileness, impurity*: tu centis versibus tuas impuritias tralucere nemo potest, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

impūro (inp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make unclean, to defile*. Fig.: utrum illum pecunia parum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? Sen. Ep. 87 med.

im-pūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unclean, filthy, foul*: impuro inutile prolapsum ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223. ‖ *Fig.*: *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abominable, vile*: impudens, impurus, [illegible] cundissimus, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 78: in [illegible] gregibus omnes alastoris, [illegible] seri, omnes impuri impudicique [illegible] sentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: [illegible] luxuriosa, impura, [illegible] 7, 20: o hilarum [illegible] 2, 1, 29: impurus [illegible] 9, 15 *fin.*: [illegible] impurus, [illegible] 5, 16. [illegible] impurior? Cic. [illegible] omnium prin [illegible] quae [illegible] Hor. [illegible] Cic. [illegible]

stinæ, *i. e.* venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulterum)? Quint. 9, 2, 80.

imputātio (imp.), ōnis, *f.* [imputo] *an account, a charge:* ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Gallistr. Dig. 35, 1, 80.

imputātīvus (imp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *charging.* Fig.: *imputative, accusatory:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

imputātor (imp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner.* Fig.: beneficii, *one who reckons his benefits highly:* Sen. Ben. 2, 16 *med.*

imputātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [imputo].

im-pŭtātus (imp.), a, um, *adj. unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

im-pŭto (imp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge:* villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui viatica et vecturas, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: hæc in numerum trium tutelarum, Paul. ib. 23, 2, 61. Fig.: fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira 3, 42 soles effugere atque alibi sentit, qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, *do not reckon as payment,* Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*

II. *to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec accepta obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phædr. 1, 22, 8 huic (Masinissæ) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quædam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21: ipsum sibi eripere toi beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it,* Suet. Ner. 36 sæevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them (his son's fate),* Ov. M. 2, 400 mortem senioribus imputat annis, ib. 15, 470: an ei cædes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium cœpit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicæ imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 29: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, ib. 34: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1. **III.** *to give, assign:* imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, Mart. 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2. hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

im-putresco (inp.), trui, *3 v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy in:* imputruit pleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputrĭbĭlis (imp.), e, *adj.* [putresco] *not liable to decay, incorruptible.* Vulg., Hier. Ep. 64, 9: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 19.

imputrĭbĭlĭter (imp.), *adv. incorruptibly:* Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

īmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *the lowest:* imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2

īmus, a, um (contr. of inimus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of infimus), *adj. inmost, deepest, undermost:* terra ima sede semper hæret, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom,* Virg. Aen. 6, 582: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak,* Phædr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear,* Plin. 11, 45, 103. Subst.: īmum, i, *n.*: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 328: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: tigna paulum ab imo præcuta, ib. 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at their roots,* id. M. 11, 177: aquas perpicuas imo, *down to the bottom,* ib. 5, 588: ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest,* Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: Vell. 2, 2: ima maris, *the bottom of the sea,* Plin. 32, 6, 21: ima montis, *the foot of a mountain,* id. 4, 11, 18. **2.** Of persons: convivæ, *that occupies the lowest seat at table,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 40: Mart. 6, 74: superis imisque deorum, Ov. F. 5, 665. **II.** Of time: *the last* (poet.): mensis, ib. 2, 52. Subst.: servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end,* Hor. A. P. 126: ad imum Threx erit, *at last,* id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4: Lucr. 2, 1095, *etc.*) *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [Sans. *ina*; Gr. ἐν; Eng. *in,* etc.]. **A.** With *abl. in* denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. **I.** Of space: *in, within, on, upon, over, at, among:* alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Servilium legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161. T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26. aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22 quæ in foro palum Syracusis, in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33 plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in prœlio aut fuga interierunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35 tulit de cæde, quæ in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 copias in castris continent, *in, within,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 66: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on his head, on his neck,* Cic. Verr. 5, 11: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40 sedere in equo, *on horseback,* Cic. Verr. 5, 10 equitare in arundino longa, *on,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: in eo flumine pons erat, *over,* Cæs. B. G. 2, 5: in digitis, *on tiptoe,* Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart,* Tac. A. 1, 50: qui in Brutiis præerat, Liv. 25, 16. With names of places omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 182. heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piræeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Caleta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18: cæsos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24 in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75. **II.** Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that period into another: *in, during, in the course of:* fieri ego istæc itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 6: in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47 in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48. in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2 in ea ætate, Liv. 1, 57 in omni ætate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 3, 91 in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. **2.** Particular phrases: in tempore, *at the right* or *proper time, in time:* eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24: ne pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52. (II) in præsentia and in præsenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances:* vestræ quidem coenæ non solum in præsentia, sed etiam postero die jucundæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100 satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis prohibere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: hæc ad te in præsenti scripsi, *for the present,* Cic. Fam. 2, 10. **III.** In other relations it denotes the being *in* a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, *deeply in debt,* id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Cluent. 8, 25: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: num Diogenem Stoicum colligit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies.* Cic. de Sen. 7, 23: in summis tuis occupationibus, *even in,* id. Fam. 3, 11: in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, id. Brut. 43, 160: in vitio esse, *to be in the wrong,* id. Off. 1, 7, 23: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturæ tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantæ commoditates corporis, ib. 4, 12, 29: quum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, *in what situation,* Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: in summa, *on the whole,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, ib. 3, 5: quod mihi in parte verum videtur, *in part, partially,* Quint. 2, 8, 6. **2.** To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: *in, among:* omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26. peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78: qui sunt cives in eadem republica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: in perditis et desperatis, id. Fam. 13, 56 dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: Liv. 27, 12. **3.** With *gerunds* and *gerundives,* to indicate the being employed or busy upon some *present* act *in*: fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9 vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26. quod in literis dandis præter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6 ne in quærendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21 in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis, *in laying waste,* ib. 5, 19 in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: quum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.

B. With *acc.* to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, *or* object: (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach) sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex). **I.** Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to:* influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: ibo in Piræeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2. se confulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruriæ florentissimam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19. tanquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *to the altar,* id. N. D. 3, 10, 25. nec prius surrexisse ac millibus in conspectum fuisse, *to have come into their sight,* Suet. Aug. 16. posteaquam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37: in Ubios legatos mittere, ib. 11. Motion in an upward direction, *up to:* sursum in cœlum conspicere, *to heaven* Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78: in cœlum ascendere, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.* Sometimes with *versus*: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56. in Italiam versus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 11. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, *etc.* (for *in* with *abl.*): ut liberos, uxores suasque omnia in silvas deponerent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: chorus virtutum in equuleum impositus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19: ipse me collocavi in arborem, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. **2.** Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: *towards:* si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientis solem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: Tac. Agr. 10: in lævum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction. *in*: castra amplius millibus passuum VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7: sex pedes in altitudi-

nem, lb. 7, 73. ‖ 6. Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: *into, till, for, towards*: dormiet in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34 statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: in multam noctem luxit, *far into the night, till late at night*, Suet. Tib. 74 · si febris in noctem augetur, *towards*, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. 9, 37: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58. audistis auctionem constitutam in monsem Januarium, id Agr. 1, 2, 4: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years to come*, id. Div. 2, 6, 17 · postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2. qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31. With *usque*: neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68 in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392. 2. Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) *or* in futurum, *in future, for the future*: (ii) in praesens, *for the present*: (iii) in perpetuum *or* in aeternum, *for ever*: res dilata est in posterum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22 · id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 11 · oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, Cic. Fam 13, 4 quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6. (iv) In diem vivere, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33 (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: so also, in horam, *every hour*: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: clavum ut mutaret in horas, ib. 2, 7, 10. (v) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion*: sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbe sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, ib. 6, 11. scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20.

‖ 7. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, *etc.*: *on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as, in, to; into*: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84: quum cognare Simonides apud Scopam cecinisset(que id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejusmodi patriam, *towards*, ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, ib. 2, 40, 168: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6: Cunis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42: multis fortuna parcit in poenam, *by way of punishment*, Plin. 15, 1, 1: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia cant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, id. Verr. 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to this effect*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, Liv. 22, 20: in utramque partem disputat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*: facilline et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv. 26, 44: in duas res magnas id usui fore, *for two important purposes*, id. 37, 15 · cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13. senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15 · perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15. senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, Liv. 30, 43: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30. 8. Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing · Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. or. 9, 33 describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, id. Verr. 2, 53. itaque Tiburium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: Macedonibus tributi numi in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 32, 27. 9. *to* denote mutation, or change into something: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1. dicitur (Jupiter) in nitidum procubuisse bovem, Albinov. 2, 88. in villis abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236. 10. In adverbial expressions non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, *as general*, Liv. 9, 26: Tac. G. 5: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), *wholly, entirely*, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*: in plenum dii potest, Plin. 16, 40, 79: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *more and more*, Sall J. 73 aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, Cels. 2, 2 · in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43. in molius, lb. 14, 39: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2, 11: civitas septa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42: id. H. 5, 2 · priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain*, Liv. 43, 12 · nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Virg. Aen. 6, 876 in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27. viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicius intelligi potest, Vell. 2, 43 · meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects*, ib. 13. in antecessum dare, *beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 118.

C *In* is frequently found with an *acc.* where an *abl.* might be expected, and *vice versa*, with an *abl.* instead of an *acc.* 1. With *acc.* for *abl.*: ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent, injurias propulsare, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *kept in prison*, Liv. 22, 25: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87. 2. With *abl.* for *acc.*: introrumpam in aedibus, Pl. Amph. 4, 3, 14: in conspectu meo audet venire, Phaedr. 5, 1, 15: si fortes fueritis in eo (for in eum), Cic. Verr. 1, 1: talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. Aen. 2, 541.

D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a following *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolo, *dwell in*; impono, *put upon*; insideo, *sit upon*; and the meaning *into, against, towards*, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, *lead into*; impello, *push against*. (v. Hand. Turs III. pp. 243-256.)

in (before *b* and *p*, **im**; *n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. *an-*; Gr. ἀν-; Eng. *un-*) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed: equivalent to the Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, *unequal*; intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable*; inscitia, *want of skill, rude*. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

Ina, ae, *f.* a *thin fibre* in paper (extremely rare) · exiles et ilia a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Fest. s. v. exiles.

in-abruptus, a, um, *adj.* [ruptus] *not broken off, unbroken*: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

inabscondibile ἄκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

In-absŏlūtus, a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

In-accensus, a, um, *adj. unkindled, not inflamed* (poet.) ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

In-accessibilis, e, *adj. unapproachable, inaccessible*: loca, Manert. Genethl. Maxim. 9.

In-accessus, a, um, *adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible*: mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30. montes, id. 6, 28, 32: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Virg. Aen. 7, 11: Fig.: Pandarus imitationi inaccessus, Macr. S. 5, 17 *med.*

In-accresco, 3. v. *n. to increase* · Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

inaccusabilis ἀνέγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

In-accūsātus, a, um, *adj. not accused*: Tert. Apol. 49.

inacerbo ἐκνευρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

In-acesco, ŭi, 3. v. *n. incep. to become sour in, to turn sour*: Plin. 28, 9, 36 · quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104. ‖ Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i. e. *vex you*, Ov. R. Am. 307: si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163.

In-actŭōsus, a, um, *adj. inactive*: homo, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

inactus, a, um, *Part.* [inigo].

inadc-, v. inacc.

inadf-, v. inaff.

inādibilis, e, *adj.* [adeo] *unapproachable, inaccessible*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

inadp-, v. inapp.

inads-, v. inass.

inadt-, v. inatt.

In-ādūlābilis, e, *adj. that will not be flattered*: judex (with incorruptible), Gell. 14, 4.

In-ādustus, a, um, *adj. unburned, unsinged* (rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 111.

Inaedificātio, ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] *a building up*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

in-aedifico, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a. to build in, on, or at*; *to build up, erect*: inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. 39, 44: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis adlitus, Plin. 10, 3, 4. Post.: inaedificata superne nubila, *towered up*, Lucr. 6, 264. ‖ Metom.: *to build up, wall up*: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: neq classas modo portas, sed etiam inaedificatas erant, Liv. 44, 45. 2. *to build upon, to cover with buildings*: aliquem locum, Scaev. Dig. 13, 7, 43. ‖ Fig.: quae lescens patiens laboris, quantumcumque imponere avunculus et inaedificare voluisset laturus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

In-aequābilis, e, *adj. unequal, unequal* (rare): cumpestor locus, Varr R. R. 1, 6, 6: vocaverun inaequabili aut

inaequalitate pirarum, Plin. 7, 21, 21: haec inaequabili varietate distinguebantur, Cic. Part. or. 4, 12.

In-aequabilĭtas, ātis, *f.* *inequality:* inaequabilitas temporum, Arn. 1, 32. ‖ In gramm. t. t. *irregularity, anomaly:* Varr. L. L. 9, 2, 126.

In-aequabĭlĭter, *adv. unevenly, irregularly, variously:* inaequabiliter ova, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9: varii provinciatim, Suet. Galb. 9: pugnae commissae, id. Claud. 16.

In-aequābĭlis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal, variable:* loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensae, Mart. 7, 86, 11: inaequalis et commutabilis, Quint. 8, 3, 29: portus, *of different sizes*, Ov. M. 5, 408: triangula inaequalibus lateribus (*opp.* aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41: siccat inaequales calices cuprina, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: auctumni, *changeable, variable*, Ov. M. 1, 119. *Fig.:* of persons: *mutable, inconsistent:* vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in hortum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: stulti et inaequales, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. *Comp.:* nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. *Sup.:* inaequalissimarum parum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75. ‖ *Act.: that makes uneven:* tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, *that roughen the sea*, id. Od. 2, 9, 3.

In-aequālĭtas, ātis, *f. unevenness, unsuitableness, inequality:* Varr. L. L. 8, 13, 110, § 28: inaequalitate dissident (superficies), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 10, 47. In *plur.:* Col. 3, 12, 3: Plin. 7, 2, 10. ‖ In gramm.: *irregularity, anomaly:* Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 2: Gell. 2, 25.

In-aequālĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally:* inde, Col. Arbor. 7: dispergere truncis, Cels. 2, 5: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53.

In-aequātus, a, um, *adj. unequal:* crus, Tib. 4, 1, 42.

In-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level:* haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 29.

In-aestimābĭlis, e, *adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless:* Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20. ‖ *that cannot be estimated* or *judged of:* tibi tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, Liv. 31, 34. ‖ *beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable:* quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, id. 35, 14: gaudium, id. 29, 32: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.

In-aestimātus, a, um, *adj. not rated, unesteemed:* fundus, Tryph. Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, Ulp. ib. 10.

In-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to boil* or *rage in:* si mala inaestuet praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

In-affectātus, a, um, *adj. unaffected, natural:* Ἀφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87. color, id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93. veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67.

In-aggĕrātus, a, um, *adj. heaped up:* poet. Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

In-agitābĭlis, e, *adj. immoveable:* adv. Sosp. Q. N. 5, 5.

In-agĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unmoved:* insignita femigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1. ‖ *Fig.:* inagitati terroribus, id. Ep. 75 *fin.*

In-albo, 2. *v. n. to be white* or *light:* dies inalbabat, App. M. 7 *init.*

In-albesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white* or *pale:* tenore inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 *fin.*

In-albo, 1. *v. a. to make white* or *light, to whiten, brighten:* ut primum tenebris adjectis inalbabat dies, Enn. Ann. 6, 22: cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App. M. 10, p. 248.

In-alesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become cold:* ubi extremae partes membrorum inalescunt, Cels. 3, 3.

In-illĭbātus, a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uncorrupted:* propolis, Serth. Camp. 214.

In-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. living on the Alps, Alpine:* populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.

In-altĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to include one in an altar:* quibus nisi divinis thesaurus inclusus, Tert. virg. vel. 4.

In-ălo, ui, ātum, 3. *v. a. to exhale, emit:* inaluit est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 89. *Fig.:* humilis inaluit, Paul. Carm. 21, 778. (Hence In, *exclusive.*)

In-amābĭlis, e, *adj. not lovable* or *worthy of love, friendless, hateful, odious:* inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Pl. Epi. 4, 3, 11: genus ipsum inamabile, immorosum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 10: tristique palus inamabilis unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477: feritas, id. Pont. 1, 6, 5: illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamabile stridet, id. A. A. 3, 289. *Comp.:* nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.*

In-āmāresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become bitter:* inamarescunt epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

In-āmātus, a, um, *adj. not loved, disliked:* Alliānus Iaccho haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 526.

In-ambĭtiōsus, a, um, *adj. unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 763.

In-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a walking up and down* on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): inambulatione uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Cic. Brut. 43, 158. Poet.: lecti argutatio inambulatioque, Cat. 6, 11. ‖ Meton. *a place to walk in, a promenade:* Vitr. 1, 3: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

In-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk up and down:* paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: in viridi opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 2, 3, 8: domi, id. Att. 6, 2: per muros, Liv. 23, 43.

In-āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be lost:* voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 30 *med.*

In-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89. feritas vini, id. Silv 2, 2, 33.

Inānesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [inanis] *to become empty:* conchulae inanescunt, Amm. 23 *fin.*

Inānĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *emptiness:* inanis sunt oppletae atque aranei, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

Inānĭlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] *that talks vainly* or *emptily:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 24.

In-ānĭmālis, e, *adj. lifeless, inanimate:* omnia (*opp.* animalia), App. Trism. p. 88: Macr. S. 4, 6.

In-ānĭmans, antis, *adj. inanimate* (rare) aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58 (*al.* inanimata).

In-ānĭmātus, a, um, *adj. lifeless, inanimate:* ut anteponantur animata inanimatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69. res, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40.

Inānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *emptiness:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

Inānĭmis, e, *adj.* [anima] *without breath, breathless, lifeless, inanimate:* ventus, *that does not blow*, App. M. 1, p. 103: humi projectus, inanimis, ib. p. 108.

Inānĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lifeless, inanimate:* inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime interest, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: res, id. Div. 2, 47, 98: muta atque inanimata, id. Verr. 5, 67, 171: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23.

Inānio, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [inanis] *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate:* hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr. 6, 1004. locus inanitus ac *vacuatus*, id. 6, 1023: herbacea arefacta per se inanit atvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8: vesicae (pollum), id. 21, 20, 84: corpora (luna, *opp.* implet), id. 2, 99, 99.

Inānis, e, *adj. empty, void:* opp. to plenus: quum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus, Cic. Fat. 21, 22: inanis et vacuus, Tusc. Fil. 3, 2, 4: demonstratio rei ex eruditione et instructione, Nep. Epam. huic reddiderat nullam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84: gravium inanis quaedam, Plin. 18, 17, 45: quod (navis) inanis ad opus *insidiarum*, *without freight or board*, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: inanis navigatio inanis in portum, *without cargo*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: cannula inflatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 14: Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vita, *without pleasure*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23: ne gosse cum venere *scrutentur*, *without a burden*, id. An. 3, 1, 174: cur bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, *empty* ito inanis, id. Asin. 3, 3, 70: *without* ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis, *fruitless, empty-handed, without presents*, Prop. 4, 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 44: misera in civitate est inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 66, 160: egentes inanesque discedere, ib. 2, 9, 25 *fin.*: structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3: equus inanis, *without a rider*, id. Verr. 2, 66, 160: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venter, *empty, hungry*, id. S. 1, 6, 127: siccus, inanis sparne cibum vilem, ib. 2, 2, 14: laeva, *without rings*, ib. 2, 7, 9: literae, *containing nothing of interest*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22 palcae, *empty, light*, Virg. G. 3, 134: nubila, ib. 4, 196: venti, id. Aen. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum, *lifeless, dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Ov. H. 15, 116: vulgus, *the shades*, Stat. Th. 1, 93: umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25 imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *a lion's hide*, Stat. Th. 1, 483: vultus, *eyeless*, Sen. Phoen. 43. With *abl.:* nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2 8: Agyrinensis ager centum septuagintia aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 3, 43, 121. With *gen.:* sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488: Prop. 3, 18, 32. With *ab* (rare): inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104. 2. Meton.: *poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.:* Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic. Att. 8, 3. 3. Subst., inane, is, *n. an empty space, a void:* scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 440 namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 331: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4. *Esp. the air, atmosphere:* magnum per inane, Virg. E. 6, 31: id. Aen. 12, 906: ab inani, Lucr. 1, 432: in inani, id. 1, 1077: sine inani, id. 1, 511. *Plu.:* per inania, id. 1, 224: Ov. M. 2, 506. ‖ *Fig. empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Acad. 2, 22, 71: vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: inanis elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17: inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: religio, id. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.*: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria, id. Am. 14, 49: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam neptis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *vacant, leisure*, Virg. Aen. 4, 433: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, *vain*, Sall. J. 64: inanes hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: ibi pressi et integri, contra infesti illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16. With *gen.:* omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26. In prosody, *tempus inane=nec producitur, the using of a short syllable for a long one:* Quint. 9, 4, 51. 3, 5) *Subst. n. that which is empty or void, emptiness, vanity:* quorum hominum? quo quam tum est in rebus inane? Pers. 1, 1 in

...non inanitatem animi, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 6: ...dum vitant inanitatem, vitiosum et flaccum capiunt, Id. A. P. 278: inanis dolores, falsi reperti, Veg. A. 2, 26.

Inānītas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] *emptiness, empty space (rare)*: nihil inanitatis inesse, Lucr. 1, 1000: inanitas circumjacens, Id. 1, 1007: inanitas circumdata, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: inanitates vertiginum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8.

Inānĭter, *adv. vainly, idly, uselessly*: exultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: inaniter id. Acad. 2, 23, 97: poetas urgere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

Inānītus, a, um, *Part.* [inanio].

In-aperīus, a, um, *adj. not open*: fruticosa imperia senectus, *not exposed*, Sil. 7, 36.

In-apparātio, ōnis, *f. want of preparation*: Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

In-apprehensibĭlis, e, *adj. incomprehensible*: Tert. adv. Val. 11.

In-aquo, 1. *v. a. to turn into water*: nutrimenta corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 14.

In-aquōsus, a, um, *adj. lacking water*: serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Nept. 1.

In-arātus, a, um, *adj. unploughed, fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg. G. 1, 83: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43.

inarculum virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina mactificans in capite gestabat, Fest. *s. v.* [arcus].

In-ardesco, rsi, 3. *v. n. incep. to kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or upon*: nubes solis inardescunt radiis, Virg. Aen. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Plin. 13, 75, 81: nec manus (i. e. vestis) humeris Herculis inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18: inardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 257.

Ⅱ. Fig.: *to kindle or glow with love, anger*, etc.: affectus omnis languescit necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

In-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj. dried up*: sanguis rancrum, Plin. 32, 10, 43.

In-ārēsco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up*: ut non taedia animalium capiti inarescant, Plin. 27, 11, 46: in sole, id. 26, 8, 40: opus, Vitr. 7, 3: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.*: fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27. **Fig.**: ne (liberalitas) rimis profusione inarescat, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.

In-argentātus, a, um, *Part. silvered over, plated*: lamina aerea tenuis inaurata aut inargentata, Plin. 21, 2, 3: lecti, Pand. Dig. 33, 10, 7.

Inargūtē, *adv. not acutely*: non ineleganter inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13.

In-argūtus, a, um, *adj. not acute, without acuteness*: sententia non inarguta, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

In-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing*: sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: fabalia pro stercore, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: disjectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

Ⅱ. In gen.: *to plough, till, cultivate*: solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36: agrum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 3.

In-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj. indistinct, inarticulate*: Arn. 2, 59.

In-artificālis, e, *adj. inartificial, not according to the rules of art*: illas (prohibitiones) *dexpovs*, id est inartificiales; has *dexfpovs*, id est artificiales reenvenerunt, Quint. 3, 1, 1: probationes, id. 5, 9, 2: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, 183.

Inartificālĭter, *adv. inartificially*: qui id re vera se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerit, id est ex usu artem, Quint. 2, 17, 22.

In-artĭculātus, a, um, *adj. not articulated or articulate?* vocis, Plin. Pan. 63.

In-aspectus, a, um, *adj. unseen*: Sext. Th. 1, 30.

Inaspĭcābĭlis *adjective*, Glass. Philol.

Inaspĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [aspicio] *deviated*: notae, Aus. Ep. 25, 22.

In-aspĭnātus, a, um, *Part. wounded*: pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 23?

Inauguro, 1. *v. a.* [auser] *to cover with bones*: Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

In-augūrātus, a, um, *adj. unassigned*: modus agrorum, Aggen. Contr. agr. p. 70 Goes.

In-auxĭlĭātus, a, um, *adj. unaccustomed*: equi, Ov. F. 4, 490? mentis, id. A. A. 1, 300: vestigia nulla ubique cingens, inauxiliatum, unusual, Sil. 3, 236.

Inattĕnŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [attenuo] *undiminished, unhurt*: Tert. de Cor. Mil. c. xii.

In-attĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unscathed*: lames, unappeased, Ov. M. 8, 844.

In-attrītus, a, um, *adj. not rubbed away, not worn*: aurum, Pasl. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

In-audax, ācis, *adj. not daring, timorous*: raptor, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

In-audībĭlis, e, *adj. inaudible*: melodia nobis, Censor. de Die nat. 13.

Inaudĭgnātio, ōnis, *f. disobedience*: Cyprian, Ep. 28 (al. incredulitas).

In-audio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear, learn, esp. something secret*: numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic. Att. 6, 1: os columnatum politae esse inaudivi barbaro, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: et Aquini et Fidenatium consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: te denique multo ante Gallitus inaudiet, fore huic ut ab illo pervicacitas cruciretur, id. Balb. 18, 41.

In-audītĭmōbĭlis, *as*, *f. dim. a little lecture or lesson*: disciplinae grammaticae, Gell. 5, 21.

Inaudītus, a, um, *Part.* [inaudio].

In-audītus, a, um, *adj. unheard of, unusual, strange, new*: nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137: quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: inredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13. **Ⅱ.** *unheard, without a hearing*: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: inauditos et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38: id. Galb. 14.

In-augūrātio, ōnis, *f. a beginning*: Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

In-augūrātō, *adv. after consulting the augures*: id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36. consecrare locum, id. 1, 44.

In-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

Ⅰ. Neutr.: *to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine*: per sacrum viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 47: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6: agedum, divine, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, id. 1, 36. **Ⅱ.** Act.: *to consecrate by augury, to inaugurate, install*: locum, id. 3, 20: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inaugurot, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26: aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8.

§ Transf. coena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191.

Inaurātor, ōris, *m.* [inauro] *a gilder*: Firmic. 4, 15.

Inaurātus, a, um, *Part.* [inauro].

Ⅰ. Adj.: *gilded, gilt*: inauratam statuam ponere aliqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 21: colossus exdeauratus inauratus, id. Div. 1, 24: Romulus (i. e. statua Romuli) inauratus id Cat. 3, 8, 19: vestis, embroidered with gold, Ov. Met. Fast. 10 **§ Transf.**: omnis metallifer lapis: tutior pars, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

In-auriātus, a, um, *adj. not gilded, not ornamented with gold*: dentatae (tunicae mulieris, Titin. in Charis. p. 182 P.

Inaurio, ĭre, *v. a.* [aurio], *to dig*: Inscr. Orell. 3, 3, 4 (Pliny, 18, 19, 49, 182, has *exaurio*).

Inauro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to give hearing to, to cause to hear*? Carmina quorum inscribat, Lact. Epit. 45.

In-auriscālpium, ii, *n. adj. ear*: instrumentum aut inane [auriscalpium] Gell. 9, 6 (al. auriscalpium).

In-āvia, ium, *n. pl.* [avia], *to cover or conceal with grass, to plant*: agrum arvum, Plin. 33, 3, 56: Virg. 7, 8. **Ⅱ.** Fig.: *to gild*, i. e. *to make rich*: plura, to make a Cassern mantili vinum, Ubi aureoli, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ut ab Epicuro liquidius fontanus rivus inaurari, Nat. Deor. 2, 12, 9.

In-auspĭcātō, *adv. without consulting the auspices*; quod inauspicato proelium commissum esset (Tl. Graccus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

In-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj. at which no auspices were taken, without auspices*: lex, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.* **Ⅱ.** Meton. *of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious*: inauspicatarum animantium vita, Plin. 18, 3, 1: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14: bibente convivo memoram telis inauspicatis tinnitum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5.

In-ausus, a, um, *adj. not ventured, unattempted*: ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve delive fuisset, Virg. Aen. 8, 205: nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807: quid per hoc diei inausum intemeratumve vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42: sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*

Ināversĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversus] *that cannot be turned aside, unalterable*: aeternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trism. p. 100 (al. inaversabilis and inversibilis).

inb., *v.* imb.

In-caedĭnus (incidŭus, Stat. Th. 6 90), a, um, *adj. not cut or felled, unknown*: lucus, Ov. F. 2, 432: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1: intonat montes, silvosi, incaedui, Serv. Virg. E. 5, 63.

incalatus, *ἐπάρατος*, *ἀλάστωρ*, Gloss. Philox.

incalanto, invocanto, Fest. *s. v* [calo].

incalationes, invocationes, Fest. *s. v.*

incalative, vocative, Fest. *s. v.*

In-calātus, a, um, *adj. not called*: **incalatus**, a, um, *adj. not called*

In-calēfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make warm or hot, to heat*: incalefacit aquam, Cels. 1, 3: ferrum, Plin. 34, 14, 41: ferrum ignibus, Ov. M. 14, 781: ferrum in igne, Sen. Ep. 53 *fin.*: ferrum, Quint. 2, 17, 14: ferrum, Gell. 17, 8, 15: ferrum, Amm. 14, 11, 19: ferrum, Veg. Mul. 1, 56, 2: ferrum, Pall. Mart. 1, 35, 2: ferrum, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5: ferrum, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 12: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 70: ferrum, Prud. Cath. 10, 101: ferrum, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 2, 70: ferrum, Fulg. Myth. 1

in-candesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle:* volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit oundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, ib. 12, 12: (tempestas) *toto* auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incandult, Plin. Pan. 30. ‖ Fig.: aetas suo tempore incandult, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.

in-candĭdo, 1. v. a. *to make white, to cleanse:* maculas, Firm. de Err. relig. 28.

incandĭdus ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, nui, 3. v. n. *incep. to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): tortaque romigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13 ornusque incanuit albo florē piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611.

incantāmentum, i, n. [incanto] *a charm, incantation:* valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3.

incantātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an enchanting, enchantment:* magicae, Firm. Math. 5 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. mul. 2.

incantātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an enchanter, wizard:* Tert. Idol. 9.

in-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

I. Neutr.: *to sing in:* passer incantans sepiculae (i. e. in sepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210. ‖ Act.: *to say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula:* qui malum carmen incantasset, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17. 2. Meton.: *to consecrate with charms or spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 49. 3. *to bewitch, enchant:* quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (*sc.* illam), App. Apol. p. 305: incantata mulier, ib. p. 305.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj. quite gray, hoary:* homo crispus incanus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9 caput, Suet. Dom. 20. Poet.: secula, *hoary centuries,* Cat. 95, 6.

incăpăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [capio] *incomprehensible:* deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174.

in-căpax, ācis, *adj. incapable:* sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588 aciei incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible,* ib. 348.

in-căpistro, avi, 1. v. a. *to halter* or *muzzle.* Fig.: *to fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266.

incassum, v. cassus, *no* III.

in-castē, *adv.* for incaste. *unchastely:* Sen. Contr. 2, 13 *init.*

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj. unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4ª.

in-cautē, *adv. incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: incaute atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: potes apparatus cognare apud multos: muquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, *more ut ease,* Plin. Ep. 1, 15: ut ne ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

in-cautĭla, ae, f. *want of foresight, incautiousness:* Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate:* ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imperatorem incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. 9, 12. *Comp.:* incautior fuissem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. *Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. With ab or the *gen.:* incautus a fraude, Liv. 40, 5: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: incautus sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766. ‖ Pass.: *that is not or cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous:* quibus incautum scelus aversumque quomque est, Lucr. 6, 390: sic est incautum quicquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14: quod negligenter incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38: iter hostibus incautum, *unguarded by,* Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu incauto, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Lucan. 5, 500.

incavillatio per despectum irrisio, Fest. s. v.

in-cāvo, 1. v. a. *to hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. *to go, step,* or *march along,* esp. *with a majestic* or *measured pace:* tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: incedere per vias, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 71: socios incedens per ipsos, Virg. Aen. 5, 188: caute ut incedas via, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653 incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36. etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt, *the slaves walk, the freemen go on horseback,* Just. 41, 3: incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum frenatis lucent in equis, Virg. Aen. 5, 553 · undique nuntii incedunt, Tac. A. 11, 32: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 146: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16. incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31 · ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am,* Virg. Aen. 1, 46 · meo nunc superbus incedis malo, *strut about,* Hor. Epod. 15, 18: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, id Od. 2, 1, 7 · matrona incedit census induta nepotum, Prop. 3, 13, 11: utque per urbem incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52. With *acc.:* incedunt moestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61. 2. Esp. milit.: *to move forwards, advance, march:* barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21 cohortes paulatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60 segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, Liv. 28, 14: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63. propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47 incessit itineri et proelio, *went forwards prepared to march* or *fight,* ib. 1, 51. ‖ Fig.: malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will advance to encounter,* Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will proceed to,* Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects *to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize; to approach, arrive, appear, occur.* With *in* and *acc.* (rare): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 15. With *dat.:* exercitui omni incessit ex incommodo dolor, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, Sall. C. 31: gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57: incedebat deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36. cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1. With *acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13. timor patres incessit, id. 1, 17. stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6. *Absol.:* postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac. A. 15, 37: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11: lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41: ubi Romam legati venere, communtatio incessit, ib. 13: religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv. 8, 17: ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26: haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad,* ib. 2, 55 *fin.*

incelatus ἀφανιστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-cēlĕber, bris, bre, *adj. not celebrated, not known to fame:* vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22: libri, id. 5, 14.

in-cēlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. not made known, not spread abroad:* Tac. A. 4, 7 *fin.*

incendĭfĭcio, fēci, 3. v. a. [incendo facio] *to set on fire:* Treb. Claud. 8.

incendĭālis, e, *adj.* [incendium] *pertaining to fire, fire-:* tunica, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-:* avis, *fire-bird,* Plin. 10, 12, 17: some have supposed that this is *the Cornish chough,* or *red-legged crow,* Pyrrhocorax Graculus, which is attracted by bright lights, and might cause conflagrations by carrying embers and letting them fall when glowing: oleum, Veg. Mil. 4, 8: tela, Amm. 20, 11. ‖ Subst.: incendiarius, ii, m. *an incendiary:* Tac. A. 15, 67: Suet. Vit. 17.

incendīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *burning, hot:* App. Herb. 58: solis fervor incendiosior, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendĭum, ii, n. [incendo] *a burning, fire, conflagration:* incendium facere, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31: excitare restinguere, id. Mur. 25, 51: in ipso urbis incendio, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id. B. G. 7, 55: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si janua teneretur incendio, Quint. 2, 13, 16. cunctos qui proelio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.*: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1 18, 85: mons Aetna nocturnis mirus incendiis, Plin. 3, 8, 14. 2. Transf. *burning, heat:* siderum, id. 2, 68, 68 Auster Africae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76: stomachi, Lucr. 4 873. 3. Meton.. *a firebrand, torch* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 9, 71: Ov. M. 14 539. ‖ Fig.: *fire of passion, heat, glow, vehemence:* ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or 8, 27. incendium orationc concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (*i. e.* dolore), Vell. 2 130: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125 aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent *enkindle, inflame,* Ov. F. 1, 411 movete id. A. A. 2, 301. 2. *danger, destruction, ruin:* si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aqua sed ruina restincturum, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.*: miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6. populare, id. 22, 40. 3. incendium annonae, *a raising of the price of corn,* Manil. 4, 168: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.

incendo, di, sum (incensit for incenderit, Fest. s. v.), 3 v. a. [root CAN: v. accendo] *to set fire to, to kindle, burn:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B C. 2, 11. tus et odores, Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: lychnos, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: classem inflammari incendique jussit, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10: agros, *to burn the stubble,* Virg. G. 1, 84: aras votis, id. Aen. 3, 279: quum ipse circumsessus paene incenderere, *vast consumed,* Cic. Verr. 1, 33, 85: diem, *to make hot,* Lucan. 4, 68: profuit incensos aestus avertere, i. e. *burning hot, glowing,* Virg. G. 3, 459: igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *will heat,* warm, Col. 12, 19, 3. *Absol.:* nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28. 2. Transf.: *to make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine:* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: maculosus et auro squamam incendebat fulgor, Virg. Aen. 5, 88: vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant, adorn,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 134.

‖ Fig.: *to kindle, inflame; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense.* ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: iidem hominum perculsam etiammum gloria veluti incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15: aliquem moranda, Sall. J. 25: aliquem querella, Virg. Aen. 4

pŏe: Tyndaridem incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 177: plebem largiendo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38: juventutem ad facinora, ib. 13: animum cupidum inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: tum pudor incendit vires et consciа virtus, rouses, Virg. Aen. 5, 455: clamore incendunt coelum, set on fire with, i. e. fill with, ib. 10, 895: regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 fin.: nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 67: incendor ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: (muller) incensa odio pristino, Cic. Cluent. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed otiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48 omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4 Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9: nulla meus est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 fin.: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. Absol.: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9 dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 426. 2. to enhance, raise: annonam (the price of corn), to produce a dearness or scarcity: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16. 3. to destroy, ruin: si istuc conare tuum incendes genus, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 49

incensē, adv. hotly, vehemently: odium in Verrem incense atque acriter atque inflammanter facit, Gell. 10, 3 (al. impense).

incensio, ōnis, f. [incendo] a setting on fire, burning (rare): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9 incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turris, Am. 7, 234.

incensor, ōris, m. [id.] one who sets fire to, an incendiary: incensium, Claud. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9 specularum, who kindles beacons, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

‖ Fig.: an inciter, instigator: turbarum, Amm. 31, 9.

incensum, i, n. [id.] incense: incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639: Isid. Orig. 4, 12.

incensus, a, um, Part. [incendo].

incensus, a, um, adj. [census] not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8. lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44.

incentio, ōnis, f. [incino] the playing upon an instrument: incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13. ‖ a charm, enchantment: id. 16, 11.

incentivus, a, um, adj. [id.] that strikes up, that leads the melody: tibia, the treble flute (opp. succentiva that plays the accompaniment), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15. 2. Transf. superior, leading: vita pastorum (opp. succentiva vita agricolarum), ib. 1, 2, 16. ‖ Fig.: that provokes or incites: lues, Prud. Hamart. 250. Subst. incentivum, i, n. an incentive: peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

incentor, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads the melody, a precentor, singer: carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incentore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895. ‖ Fig. an inciter, exciter: igneus incentor turbarum, Amm. 15, 1: civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

incepa, desincepa, Fest. s. v.

inceptio, ōnis, f. [incipio] a beginning (rare): tam praeclari operis, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 119. ‖ an undertaking, attempt: inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to begin: facinus facere, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 23: loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: canere, Gell. 1, 11.

‖ to undertake, attempt: quo iter incepias? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 28: quid incepias? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1. (Hence Sp. acometer.)

inceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a beginner or originator: e miserum, voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4.

inceptum, i, n. [id.] a beginning, attempt, undertaking: cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27 servetur ad imum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Lucoi. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 fin.: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, from our subject, ib. 7 fin.: absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26: desistere incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: perfloere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 fin.: piget incepti, Virg. Aen. 5, 678 nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4 fin. In plur.: cupidus incepta patrandi, ib. 70: juventus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17 inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56.

inceptus, a, um, Part. [incipio].

inceptus, ūs, m. [id.] a beginning, undertaking (extremely rare): inceptus heroes, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incernĭculum, i, n. [incerno] a sieve: Cato R. R. 13, 1. ‖ = τηλία, a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers exposed their goods for sale: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

in-cerno, 3. v. a. to sift upon, bestrew with sifting; to scatter with a sieve: eo terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48, 2 · cribro terram, Col. 5, 6, 6 super fricatarum incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1.

in-cēro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to smear or cover over with wax: canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8. Poet. genus deorum, to make vows to the gods (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv. 10, 55 lapides (religio), Prud. Ham. 404.

incertē, adv. in an absolutely, dubiously: incerte errat animus, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10 vagat exsul, Pac. in Non. 467, 25.

incerto, adv. not certainly · ubi habitet dum, incerto scio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69 incerto scio, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 7 · incerto autumo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

incerto, 1. v. a. [incertus] to render doubtful or uncertain: longa dies meum inceriat animum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, making indistinct, inaudible, Appx M. 5, p. 104.

incertum, i, n. [id.] anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69 · ne cujus inceptis vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13 · incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time, Liv. 4, 13: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 fin.: abl. absol. (= cum incertum esset). multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36.

in-certus, a, um (old gen. plur. incertum, Pac. in Non. 495, 27), adj.

‖ Object.: uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17, 64: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9: nuptiae, id. And. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 5, 52, 137: nihil est incertius vulgo, id. Mur. 17, 36: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 fin.: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6: comarum anulus incerta non bene fixus acu, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, not arranged, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, not clearly visible, dim, Virg. Aen. 6, 270 · soles, ib. 3, 203: securis, that did not strike with a sure blow, ib. 2, 224: vultus, varying in expression, Sall. J. 106: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. Neut. absol.: Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, without its being known, Liv. 8, 17: incertum sua an suorum manu peremti, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. Neut. adverbially (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9: Stat. Th. 5, 222.

‖ Subject. 1. Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence, not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: causa, Cic. Or. 28, 98 · ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1 fin.. ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 fin.: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41. With relative clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74: (Gallus avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, Quint. 7, 9, 2: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49: Italicos incertos socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35. 2. Act. Of persons: prop. who have not made up their minds: hence irresolute, undetermined, hesitating doubtful: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66 · varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74 · ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 60. With relative clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36 incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67 incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, ib. 101. faber incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2. With gen.: incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57: sui Stat. Th. 5, 523 incertus animi, Tac. A. 6, 46. (ii) without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9: incerti, quae fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7: incertus, Gemumne locum famulumne parentis esse putet, ib. 5, 95. With gen.: incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4: veri, Liv. 4, 23: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75. Of things: naves incertae locorum, Auct. B. Afr. 7.

incessābilis, e, adj. [cesso] unceasing, incessant: labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

incessābiliter, adv. incessantly: Mart. Cap. 9, 903: Hier. Ep. 64.

incessanter, adv. incessantly: in haerere, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10 fin. incessanter legebat auctores antiquos Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med.

incesso, cessīvi or cessi, 3. v. a [incedo] to fall upon, assault, assail, attack: vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv. 26, 10: quae (pars corporis) quum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, id. 8, 24: infestis digitis ora et oculos incessere, Suet. Cal. 25: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum nobiles, Plin. 33, 3, 16: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: jaculis et voce superba tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361: stercore et cosmo, Suet. Vit. 17.

‖ Fig. to attack with words, reproves, reproach, accuse: regem dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209: aliquem convicils, Suet. Tib. 11 · adversarios maledictis, id. Ner. 39: senatum dirae execrationibus, id. Claud. 12: [illegible] hominis acerbe cavillatione, id. Tib. 57: aliquem poenis, Stat. Theb. 7, 247: aliquem criminibus, to censure, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis [illegible] ib. 3, 65: aliquem [illegible] Quint. 12, 10, 12: aliquem [illegible]

superbo asservasse ignavi, Tac. H. 2, 77: sermocinari cum risu aliquos insipientium, Quint. 6, 3, 21.

incessus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait*: statio, incessus, status, accessitio, vultus, oculi, nonnullum motus habuisse illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Suet. C. 15: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14: in incessu motior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et unius modi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77. In *plur.*: Ov. M. 11, 636. ‖. *A hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu scivit obsidium, ib. 4, 24. ‖‖. Meton.: *an entrance, approach*: incessus claudere, ib. 6, 33.

incestē, *adv. impurely, sinfully*: Lucr. 1, 99: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. 2. *unchastely*: ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Cael. 14, 34: libidinatum, Suet. Ner. 28: agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

incestificus, a, um, *adj.* [incestus facio] *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action*: nefandus, incestificus, execrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incestō, avi, 1. v. *a.* [incestus] *to pollute, defile*: totam incestat funere classem, Virg. Aen. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Theb. 12, 120. ‖. Esp. *to dishonour*: puellam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43.

incestum, i, n. [id.] *unchastity, lewdness*, esp. *incest*: concubuit cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Cal. 23. incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3. In *plur.*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Cal 36.

in-cestus, a, um, *adj.* [castus] lit. *unclean*: hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal*: quum verborum contumelia optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *has punished the innocent along with the sinner*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30: catervae incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses*, Stat. Th. 9, 27: profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra, rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos inposita, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental moverit incestus, *an impious man*, Hor. A. P. 472. ‖. Esp. *unchaste, lewd*: fatalis incestusque judex, *i. e. Paris*, id. Od. 3, 3, 19: praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52. amores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 23: nuptiae, Tac. A. 11, 25 *fin.*: conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503: pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28.

incestus, ūs, m. [incestus] *unchastity, incest*: quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: id. Brut. 32, 122.

in-chāraxo, 1. v. *a. to open by scratching*: avem, Apic. 6, 5.

inchoāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [inchoo] *rudiments, elements*: Mart. Cap. 3, 92.

inchoātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beginning*: Aug. Ep. 120.

inchoātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *beginning, denoting a beginning*: in gram.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.: Diom. p. 333 ib.

inchoātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a beginner*: mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 *prog.*

inchoātus, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]. ‖. *Adj.*: *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: nam quo tempore legit inchoatum Dindymi dominam, *the unfinished poem on Cybele*, Cat. 33 (35), 13: quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac radia exciderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque inchoata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: inchoatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 1, 2: rem tam praeclaram inchoatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: perfecta antepromptis inchoatis, id. Top. 18, 69.

inchoo (in old MSS. also incoho: cf. Mai. Cic. Rep. 1, 33: ib. 3, 2: Fronst. p. 134 ed. Rom.; Mariī. Victor. Arv. p. 2631), avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* and *n.* I. *Act. to begin, commence (entitule*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: statuam, Quint. 2, 2, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis inchoasti, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9: quod hic liber inchoat, Quint. 3, 8, 2: ubi prima initia inchoastis libertatis vestrae, Liv. 3, 54: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem voluptas inchoandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic. Or. 9, 32: Favonius ver inchoans, Plin. 16, 25, 39: pulcerrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg. Aen. 6, 252. *Pass.*: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16. With *inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 184: Lucan. 10, 174: fodere, Pall. 13, 2. ‖. Neutr. *to begin, commence, take a beginning*: moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus inchoat, Symm. Ep. 7, 71: inchoante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. 2. Esp. like infit, *to begin to speak*: post longa silentia rursus inchoat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

in-cibo, 1. v. *a. to provide with food, to feed*: Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

in-cicur, ōris, *adj. not tame, wild*: incicorem, immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam, Fest. *s. v.*

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum (*perf.* incidērunt, Lucr. 6, 1174 *fut. part.* incasurus, Plin. 2, 27, 27). 3. v. *n.* [cado] *to fall into* or *upon, to fall, light upon*: constr. with *in* and *acc.*: less freq. with *other prepp.*, with the *dat.* or *absol.* With *in* and *acc.*: in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6: in segetem flamma, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*: ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, *entered*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.* With *other prepositions*: incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 926: (turris) super sgmina late incidit, ib. 2, 467. With *dat.*: incidere portis, *to rush into*, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.*: lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104 capitibus, Liv. 21, 10: jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, *sink*, Ov. M. 4, 198.

2. Esp. *to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*: in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, aliae in equites incidunt, Caes. B. C 1, 24 in manus alicujus, Cic. Cluent. 7, 21. in insidias, id. Fam. 7, 3 inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, id. Verr. 2, 74, 182. 3. *to fall upon, assail, attack*: in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 131: incidere in hostem, Liv. 8, 8. With *dat.*: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13. ‖. Fig.: *to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen*: in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: in furorem et insaniam, id. Pis. 20, 46: si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, id. Am. 12, 42: si quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14: in honoris contentionem incidere, Cic. Am. 10, 34: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, *i. e. should fall in with, coincide or agree with*, id. Fat. 8, 15: tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, *happened*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26. 3. *to fall upon accidentally; to come or occur to one's mind*, or *in conversation*: quae cogitanti si quis laudasset mihi, id. Att. 13, 21: haec subsalute, sed cum in eorum mentionem incidi, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50: Metello in sermonem aliquo incidere, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: quum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: sapiens apperuerit aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tanquam occurreret, *might come into his mind*, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 22: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: nihil to effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Turquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 1, 57.

3. Of time: *to fall upon, happen in*: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39: facies me, in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, certiorem, id. Att. 6, 1: quum in Calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16. 4. *to fall out, happen, occur*: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: incidunt saepe tempora, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, ib. 1, 43, 152. potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror: verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 1, 46: incidit per id tempus, ut tempestates idoneas non haberet, Auct. B. Afr. 1.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. *a.* [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, chip, trim*, etc.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, *cut into*, *i. e. partly cut through*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: palmes inciditur in medullam, Plin. 14, 9, 11: venam, *to open*, id. 29, 6, 38: Cels. 2, 8: non incisa notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13: tabula his forme incisa literis fuit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*: incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88: pinnas, *to clip*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: vites falce, Virg. E. 3, 11: cupatoria follis per ambitum incisis, *i. e. notched, indented*, Plin. 5, 6, 29: nos linum incidimus, legimus, *cut through, out*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: funem, Virg. Aen. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, *to dissect*, Cels. Praef.: nocentes homines vivos, ib.: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, *have interrupted*, Quint. 2, 13, 16. 2. *to carve, engrave, inscribe*: constr. with *in* and *abl.*; less freq. with *in* and *acc.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 65: foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61: incidens literas in fago recenti, Plin. 16, 9, 14: lex erit, et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*: verba caria, Ov. M. 9, 529: amores arboribus, Virg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis, Plin. Pan. 54: incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: sine delectu meorum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed, registered*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28. 3. *to form by cutting, to cut* (post.): fistroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serras reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: nova incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Virg. E. 8, 29. ‖. Fig. *to break off, interrupt, put an end to*: postma qui Caesarem, quod instituerant, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: incidisse omnia jam desiderantis, et intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: sermonem, Liv. 34, 57: tantum hinc singulis verbis incidendo profertur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, *to avoid*, Virg.

K, 5, 24: habena, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis quasi cursus incidens, i. e. broken, interrupted, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 217. 2. *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: medic. *to cut short*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: Turquinius ego omni relictus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsum, quam promimus horum causa incidit, Sen. Ep. 102: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3.

incidŭus, a, um, v. incaeduus.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [akin to ἔγκυος, ἐγκύμων] *pregnant, with young*: incientes oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 10. (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

incile, is, *n.* [incilis] *a ditch, trench*: incilia aperire, Cato R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 1. Fig: in inciti omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3.

incilis, e, *adj.* [incido, *l* being interchanged with *d*: v. ancile] *cut in*: fossae, *ditches, trenches*, Cato R. R. 155, 1. Subst.=incile. inciles διώρυγες, Gloss. Philox.

incilo, 1. *v. a. to rebuke, blame*: jure increpet incilet*que*, Lucr. 3, 976: si quis hac me oratione incilet, Pac. in Non. 125, 5.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo].

incinctūrium mulierbre ministerium, *a dressing or curling of the hair*: Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. cinctio).

in-cingo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to gird in, gird about, surround*: (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: incingi zona, id. H. 9, 66: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47. Fig.: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 1: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259. Reflect. (Tisiphone) induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidisque incingere lauro, *crown thyself*, ib. 14, 720. *Part. perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9 (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Post. ap. Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro pictisque incinctae pellibus ambae, *girdled*, Virg G. 4, 342. Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incanotus tunicas mercator, ib. 5, 675: (ions) margine graminoo patulos incinctus hiatus, *inclosed*, id. M. 3, 162.

incingŭlum, i, *n.* [incingo] *a girdle*: Non. 47, 25.

in-cino, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [cano] *to sing* or *play upon, to sound* (rare). I. Act.: varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6: frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11. II. Neutr. si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, id. 4, 13.

incipesso, v. incipisso.

in-cipio, copi, ceptum (incepsit for inceperit, Fest. *s. v.* incensit), *3. v. a.* and *n.* Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common. [Capio; lit. *to seize upon, lay hold of*: opp. to desinere, *to put down, to leave off*, or desistere, *to desist from*: hence] I. Act.: *to begin, to take in hand*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab*, or *ade.* of place. With *inf.*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: bella gerere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ib. 6, 29: ictus erat, qua crus case incipit, Ov. M. 6, 253. male quod mulier facere incepit, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.*: nec sic incipias, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Hor. A. P. 136: sapere aude, incipe, make a beginning, id. Ep. 1, 2, 41: tempe incepta est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc tenui (pueri), who are beginning to learn, Quint. 1, 2, 18. With *acc.*: incipes audax incipit, V. Aëll. 3, 4, 1: bellum (opp. desinere), Sall. J. 83: opus, Liv. 7, 34: sermonem, Virg. G. 1, 290: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne in cipien quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: iter incepi, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 16: tantum inceptl operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 20. *Pass.*: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt facta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: quia die extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21: iter inceptum celerant, Virg. Aen. 8, 90: deus me vetat inceptos lambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod 14, 7: in re inchoanda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. With *ab* or an *adv. of place*: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: incipiamus ab iis, Quint. 9, 2, 6. potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1. unde nexus inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt 3, 1 *med. Pass. impers.*: optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. Neutr. *to begin to be, to begin, commence*: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: his annus incipit vicesimus, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg. Aen. 2, 269: mox Idumea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14 epistola, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8. Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109.

incipisso (also incipesso), *3 v. a.* [incipio] *to begin*: quid his homo tantum incipisset facere cum tantis minis? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 22. maximas nugas inceptisque, ib. 1, 3, 17.

in-circumcisus, a, um, *adj. uncircumcised*: Eccl.

in-circumscriptus, a, um, *adj. unlimited, infinite*: dominus, Prud Apoth. 863.

incisē, *adv. in short clauses*. quo pacto decent incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

incisim, *adv. in short clauses* (rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, Cic. Or. 63, 213.

incisio, ōnis, *f.* [incido] rhetor. *t. t. an incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence=κόμμα: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, ib. 64, 216. II. Gramm. *t. t. a caesura*: Diom. p. 496 P. III. *a griping*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incisum, i, *n.* [id.] rhetor. *t. t.*=κόμμα, *a section* or *division of a sentence, a clause*: quae nescio, cur, quum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211: incisum erit sensus non expletu numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122.

incisūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting into, incision*: Col. 12, 54, 1 Plin. 11, 39, 94. II. Esp. *a natural incision, indentation*: as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, *etc.*: id. 11, 52, 114: id. 11, 1, 1, etc. III. In painting, *a division between the light and shade*: id. 33, 13, 57.

incisus, a, um, *Part.* [incido].

incisus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an incision*: Plin. 16, 12, 23.

incitābilis παροξυντικός, Gloss. Philox.

incitābŭlum, i, *n.* [incito] *an incentive, stimulus*: incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2.

incitāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculorum et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: edocendi, Plin. Pan. 37: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5. In *plur.*: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55.

incitātē, *adv.* Of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently*: fluit incitatius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatius flexuro (locutio), ib. 20, 67.

incitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito]. I. Act. *an inciting, rousing, instigating*: imperatis pepulit, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 35: acris et vehementes, ib. 2, 42, 178. II. Pass. *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy*: qui (pes) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82. 2. Fig.: cum quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata sit motibus, quos gravibus pugnae incenditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 92: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 89: sic evolvit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem experiri, id. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

incitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator*: Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, *Front. Eloq. med.*: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incitātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that incites or instigates*: incitatrix ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23.

incitātus, a, um, *Part.* [incito] I. Adj. *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying*, etc.; in gen. *rapid, swift*: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, ib. 7, 60. mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitatior, id. Or. 59, 201: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitatior fertur, ib. 12, 39.

incitātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *rapid motion*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

incitega machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 633.)

in-cito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 pavor incitat artus, Lucr. 3, 744: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis, *made more rapid*, Liv. 44, 8: frequentibus fossuris terra permisceatur, ut incitari vitis possit, *may be made to grow more rapidly*, Col. 4, 22, 3. Proverb. incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19.

2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes B. C. 2, 14: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12: quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, ib. 4, 17: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6.

II. Fig. *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, id. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id de Or. 1, 61, 262: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati, ib. 4, 14. civitas ob eam rem incitata, ib. 1, 4. aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines tenere et effrenatae ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. 2. Esp. *to inspire*: tantus vir Pythiam Delphis incitabat, natorius Sibyllam, id Div. 1, 36, 79: mentis incitati, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: Cat. 63, 59.

3. In a bad sense, *to excite, provoke, stir up*: neque desunt, qui istuc in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66: ut consulatus tribunum et tribunus populum, tribunus milites incitaret, Liv. 4, 31: [illegible] contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. [illegible] 47, 144: judices, Quint. 4, 1, 6.

in-citus, a, um, adj. *put in motion, rapid, swift, violent, (poet.)*

venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272: inciti ungue alacres Delphini, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 39: hasta, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: ilex, Sil. 1, 491.

in-citus, a, um, *adj. not moved*: hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, *etc.* that cannot be moved, *immoveable*: (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt. Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid. Orig. 18, 67. Hence, ad incita *or* ad incitas (*i. e.* calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc., to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity*: *Sy.* Profecto ad incitas lenonem redigat, si eas abduxerit. *Mt.* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85: villicum corrupit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. in Non. 123, 27: ad extremas incitas deducti, App. M. 3, p. 229, Oud.

in-civilis, e, *adj. unmannerly, impolite, uncivil*: also, *unreasonable, unjust*: homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Enntr. 9, 27: saevi atque incivilles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, Gell. 10, 6: poenae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: factum, ib. 50, 13, 3.

in-civilitas, ātis, *f. uncourteousness, incivility* (rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2.

incivīliter, *adv. without civility, uncourteously*: aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 399: extorta (bona), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, ib. 50, 13, 2. *Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6: Flor. 1, 26.

inclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo] *a calling out, exclaiming against*: Imprecationis et comminationis, Tort. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

inclāmīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to call out or exclaim against; to abuse, scold*: inclamitor quasi servus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense; *to involve aid; to call out* or *exclaim against, to abuse, scold*. ‖. In a good sense: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15: Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis uti opem ferant fratri, id. 1, 25: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8: nomen alicujus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124. *Absol.*: ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

‖. In a bad sense: inclamare convicils et maledictis insectari, Fest. *s. v.*: nolito acriter eum inclamare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 111: timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 43: in aliquem, *to cry out aloud*, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.*: contra aliquem voce quam maxima, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 *fin.*: quo tu turpissime, magna inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

in-clāresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become famous* or *celebrated*: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55: quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj. obscure*: fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj. unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

inclēmenter, *adv. rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely*: in aliquem dicere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 110: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: censuit, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: Liv. 5, 46.

inclēmentia, ae, *f. unmercifulness rigour, harshness, roughness, severity*: divum inclementia, divum has evertit opes, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: duras mortis, id. G. 3, 66: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 30: maris, Claud. B. G. 220: coeli, Just. 9, 2: diras formae (Pistonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclīnābilis, e, *adj.* [inclino] *that readily leans to, prone*. Fig.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

inclīnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] in gramm. *a suffix*: inclinamentum hujusmodi verborum, ut *vinosus, mulierosus, memorus*, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9.

inclīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leaning, bending, inclining to*: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: fortis ac virilis laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: incumbentis in mulierculam Verris, id. 11, 3, 90: alterna inclinatione egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77. In *plur.*: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

2. Esp. coeli = κλίμα, *the inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*: Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. 14, 1: mundi, Vitr. 6, 1. ‖. Fig.: *an inclination, tendency*: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med.*: alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57. 2. *inclination, bias, favour*: voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, ib. 1, 28: senatus, ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92. 3. *an alteration, change*: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: communium temporum, id. Balb. 26, 58: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11. 4. in gramm. *the formation* or *derivation of a word*: Varr. L. l. 9, 1, 126, § 1.

inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inclino].

‖. Adj.: *bent down, sunken*: of the voice, *low, deep*: vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, ib. 8, 27. 2. Of colour. *inclined to*: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86. B. Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to*: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46. ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 33: Tac. H. 1, 81. 2. *sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem descisocere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. Subst. *neut. plur.*: rerum inclinata ferre, *troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] in gramm. *the formation* or *derivation of a word*: Gell. 3, 12.

inclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *bending, bowing* (rare): Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3 *fin.*

inclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *unbending, unalterable*: Manil. 1, 596.

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino]. A. Act. *to bend in* or *on, to bend down, bow*: genua aronis, Ov. M. 11, 355: rector maris omnes inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, ib. 11, 208: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119. arbor inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8. sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit cuntes, *closed my dying eyes*, Prop. 4, 7, 23. ‖. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflectively*: *to bend* or *lie down, sink*: sol meridie se inclinavit, Liv. 9, 32: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: inclinari ad judicem (*opp.* reclinari ad suos), Quint. 11, 3, 132: terra inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down*, Lucr. 6, 572: jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 7: Juv. 10, 224. ipsos meritos, id. 3, 36. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to fall back* or *give way*: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33. 3. Of a disease: *to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatus, Cels. 3, 2: febris se inclinat, ib.: Plin. 23, 4, 40. ‖. Fig.: *to turn* or *incline*: culpam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 8. judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinant, ut credam, Liv. 29, 33: inclinare rem, id. 3, 61. *Reflect.*: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 *fin.*: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18. 2. *to change, alter*, esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: ut me paululum inclinari timore videcunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80. 3. In gramm.: *to derive* or *inflect a word*: *vinosus, vitiosus*, a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12. *partim* hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13. B. Neut. *to bend, incline, decline, sink*: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to yield, give way*: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *to incline to, be favourably disposed towards*: si eo dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: inclinare ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam inclinavere studia, Curt. 10, 7: amicus dulcis, quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv. 27, 46 inclinavit sententia suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere id. 32, 13: ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitror, inclinat animus, id. 7, 9. 2. Esp. *to change, alter* (rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Lucan. 3, 752.

inclītus (also inclūtus and incl‡tus), a, um, *adj.* [cluo; cf. the Gr. κλυτός, from κλύω; much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: *inclitus* dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic. Or. 48, 159. Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: incluto Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: dux incitissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2: augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma 'st, Enn. Ann. 1, 116: inclutissima claritudo, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg. Aen. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclitis, Plin. 6, 1, 1. Poet. with the *gen.*: inclita leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821. *Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut in confine, keep in*: constr. with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.*, *acc.*, or *dat.*: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1: Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clipeo Minervae, *inserted*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 34: aliquem in custodias, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60: inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: grandes smaragdos auro, *to set*, Lucr. 4, 1123: suras auro *to sheathe*, Virg. Aen. 11, 488: corpora furtim includunt cauco lateri, ib. 2, 19: pars Herculeae inclusere sese, Liv. 36, 17: Asiaticorum utraeque manus Herculeam sese inclusere, id. 36, 16. Poet. hac aliena

ex arbore garden included, *ingraft*, Virg. G. 2, 76. **2.** Transf.: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up*: dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: circulare, qui a tergo includerent viam, Liv. 27, 26: spiritum, Plin. 11, 37, 84: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira 3, 10. **3.** *to bound, limit*: Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam includit ab oriente Phrygia, Plin. 5, 27, 28 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to include, enclose, insert*: illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275: in hujus me tu consilii societatem, tanquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis includit volucris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 16: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3: intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11. **2.** Esp. *to restrain, limit*: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, Liv. 24, 8. **3.** Of time: *to close, finish, end*: forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15, 54: hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11. meliationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

inclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [includo] *a shutting up, confinement*: Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24.

inclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who incloses, enchases*: inclusores auri atque gemmarum, *setters*, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [includo].

inclūtus and **inclȳtus**, a, um, v. inclitus.

in-cŏactus, a, um, *adj. not compelled, voluntary* (rare) omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: voluntas, Val. Max. 4, 7.

in-coctilis, e, *adj. cooked in*: incoctile *ἐνεψημένον*, Gloss. Philox. **II.** Transf. Subst. incoctilia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa), *vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels*: Plin. 34, 17, 48.

incoctio, ōnis, *f.* [incoquo] *a boiling in, an incoction*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

incoctus, a, um, *Part.* [incoquo].

in-coctus, a, um, *adj. uncooked, raw* (rare): incoctum non expromit, bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 27, 2, 53: caro, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15.

in-coenātus, a, um, *adj. that has not dined* or *eaten, hungry, fasting*: cubet incoenatus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: superi incoenati sunt et coenati inferi, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Casin. 4, 2, 9.

incoenis, e, *adj.* [coena] *that has not dined, fasting*: senex, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 18.

in-coeno, 1. *v. n. to dine in some place*: incoenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (*al.* coenante eo).

incoeptum and **incoepto**, v. incept.

in-cōgĭtābilis, e, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 63: Lact. 1, 8. **II.** Pass.: *inconceivable, incomprehensible*: immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, 312: dementia, Amm. 15, 3.

in-cōgĭtans, antis, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate*: ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3: ib. 3, 2, 14.

incōgĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [incogitans] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*: amori accedant temeritas, incogitantia, exors immodestia, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

in-cōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *unconsidered, unstudied*: opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. **II.** Act. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati fieret aggrederetur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16.

in-cōgĭto, 1. *v. a. to think of, contrive, design*: fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj. not examined, untried*: vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29. **II.** *not known, unknown*. With *dat.* of pers.: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta venisse, *unclaimed*, Liv. 5, 16: palus oculis incognita nostris, *unseen*, Ov. M. 2, 46: quum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 113.

in-cognosco, 3. *v. n. incep. to learn, find out*: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Fl. p. 362 (dub. *al.* cognosceret).

in-cōhĭbeo, 2. *v. a. to hold together*: corpore qui nostro rarus magis incohibiset, Lucr. 3, 445.

in-cōhĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be held* or *kept together*: eo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili (*al.* incoibili), Gell. 5, 3. **II.** *that cannot be restrained*: cursus, Amm. 24, 1 *med.*

incŏĭbĭlis [coĭo] v. incohibilis.

in-cŏinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, unpolluted*: corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident*: incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci *πάροικον* appellant, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: sunt e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140. Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108. Poet. in apposition: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor arat, Ov. H. 1, 52 Phryx, Lucan. 9, 976: Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, Ov. F. 3, 582. **2.** Transf. of animals and inanimate things aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29: quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, *indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolae, *flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23: me porrectum ante fores objicere incolis plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4. **II.** *a foreign resident*, as opp. to *a citizen*: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Gai. Dig. 50, 1, 29: peregrini atque incolae, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. de Sen. 21, 78: quid Halicyenses, quorum incolae decumas dant, ipsi agros immunes habent, id. Verr. 3, 40: incolis vestris civibus Romanis, i. e. *Roman citizens resident at Rhegium*, ib. 4, 11: cives atque incolae Syracusani, ib. 4, 58.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a residing, dwelling in*: Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

in-cŏlo, lŭi (incolare, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*) 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to dwell in, inhabit*: qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: illam urbem, id. Verr. 4, 10, 21: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Alpes, ib. 4, 10: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: indulgens tempia vetustis incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672. *Pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 92. **II.** Neutr. *to dwell* or *reside in*: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cis Rhenum, ib. 2, 3: erat oppidum Vagi, ubi incolere et mercari consuevissent multi mortales, Sall. J. 47.

incŏlo, are, v. procol. Art.

incolor *ἄχροος*, Gloss. Philox.

incŏlŏrātē, *adv.* [lit. *without colouring or palliation*, i. e.] *without alleging a cause*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 28.

in-cŏlŭmis, e (*abl. sing.* incolumi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. in Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj. undiminished, undisturbed, safe, sound, entire, whole*: urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14: aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13. With *ab*: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate judicii retinere potuisset, Cic. Planc. 9, 12. *Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2. *Sup.* and *Adv* do not occur. [*In-celumis* prob. compounded of an obsolete adj. *calamis* (from *cado*), whence *calamitas*: for details v. *calamitas*.]

incŏlūmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] *good condition, soundness, safety*: incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32. incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: mundi incolumitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: salutem et incolumitatem alicujus commendare, Tac. H. 1, 66: alicui quaerere, ib. 3, 60. In *plur.*: Arn. 2, 52.

in-cōmes, ĭtis, *adj.*: incomitem sine comite, Fest. *s. v.*

in-cōmis, e, *adj. unpleasant*: vita, Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*

in-cōmĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unaccompanied, unattended* (rare): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6, 1224: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36: vestigia ferre, *to go without company*, Sil. 9, 101.

in-cōmĭtĭo, 1. *v. a.* prob. *to insult* or *reproach in public*: incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum venire. Plautus (Curc. 3, 30): quaeso ne me incomities, Fest. *s. v.*

incomĭum, ii, *n. an ingredient of an ointment now unknown*: Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

incomma (encomma), ātis, *n.* [*ἐγκομμα*, an incision, mark; hence] *the standard height of soldiers*: Veg. Mil. 1, 5: Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34.

in-commĕābĭlis, e, *adj.*: *impassable*: vias incommeabiles, Amm. 16, 11 (dub.).

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj. uncommended*: poet. *given up, abandoned*: tellus, *sc.* ventis, Ov. M. 11, 434.

in-comminātus, a, um, *Part. threatened*: incomminata nece, App. M. 10, p. 241.

in-commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be mixed*: animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

in-com-mŏbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. immoveableness, insensibility*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

incommŏdē, *adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately*: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram oblicient incommode, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 8: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: posse pro re tua te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8: incommode accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. *Comp.*: eum illo quidem actum optime est: discessu incommodius, Cic. Am. 4, 15. *Sup.*: incommodissime navigavit, id. Att. 5, 9.

incommŏdātĭcĭus, a, um, adj., one kindly for inconvenience: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 59.

in-commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, inconvenience: in* into incommoditate alicuius alicui 'at offend illud facat taimen commodi, Cic. Att. 1, 17: temporis, unseasonableness, Liv. 10, 11: incommoditate abdicere me apud convivas commode, improprietly, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 49. In *plur.*: id. Asil. 3, 3, 59: Arn. 2, 54. ‖ *damage, disadvantage*: incommoditas denique hinc omnis redit, Ter. And. 3, 3, 35.

in-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. ‖ Neut. *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135. alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: App. M. 8, p. 202. ‖ Act. *to render inconvenient or troublesome, to incommode*: si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib. 21, 3, 14. *Pass. impers.*: obnoxium eum fore, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius timeat, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 9, 17.

incommŏdum, i, *n.* [incommodus] *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster*: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr. 3, 46, 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24. accidit repentinum incommodum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Am. 2, 8. quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45: si quid ingrotetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, id. B. C. 3, 73. Of the health with *gen.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7: morbi, id. Mur. 33, 47: corporum, *diseases*, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21 *fin.*: vesicae, id. 27, 21, 101. In *plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: id N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: tot continuis incommodis acceptis, ib. 7, 14.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable*: iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 2: res, ib. 4, 2, 27 valetudo, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14: severitas morum, id. 27, 31: conflictatio tartae, Quint. 3, 8, 29: eorum controversiarum non incommodum videtur cum utrorumque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57. *Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 11. *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 162. Of persons: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus notis sis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 189: idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

incommŏtē, *adv. immovably, unchangeably, firmly*: permanere, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 7.

in-communĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. incommunicable*: nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21.

in-communis, e, *adj. not common*: Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable* (rare): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia videantur, Varr. L. L. 9, 56, 153. § 99: status rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.

incommūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommutabilis] *unchangeableness, immutability*: aeternitas et incommutabilitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv. unchangeably*: Aug. Ep. 3, 1: id. Trin. 7, 1.

in-comparābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable*: subtilitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11.

incomparābĭlĭter, *adv. incomparably*: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 9: id. ep. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

in-compărātus, a, um, *adj. unequalled, incomparable, for* incomparabilis, in epitaphs: Inscr.

in-compassibĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot suffer with another*: Eccl.

in-compertus, a, um, *adj. of which one has no information, unknown*: inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23. origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38 qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id. 12, 8, 16.

in-compŏtens, entis, *adj. insufficient*: Theod. Priac. 2, 17.

incompŏtenter, *adv. insufficiently*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

incomplebilis ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-complētus, a, um, *adj. not completed, incomplete*: Firm. Math. 5, 2.

incomplexus ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompŏsĭtē, *adv. without order, disorderly*: veniens, Liv. 25, 37. ‖ Of discourse: *harshly, inelegantly*: qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed*: agmen, Liv. 5, 28. hostes (*opp.* compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Virg. G. 1, 350. ‖ Fig.: of style: pes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1 fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6: oratio, ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, ib. 17. Meton. of the author: (Aeschylus) iudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66. 2. Of character, morbus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.

in-comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be seized or held*: parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that cannot be overtaken*, Sol. 20. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be caught or refuted*: in disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. 2. *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible*: quum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, Cels. praef. med.: praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12. 3. *that cannot be grasped, endless*: vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11 opus, id. Ep. 94.

incomprehensĭbĭlĭter, *adv. incomprehensibly*, Hier. Ep. 87.

in-comprĕhensus, a, um, *adj. not comprehended, incomprehensible*: incomprehensa manet virtus, Prud. Apoth. 821.

incomptē (incomte), *adv. roughly, inelegantly* (rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2: laudare, Stat. S. 5, 3, 14.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude*: incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41: caput, id. Epod. 5, 16: incomptiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: apparatus, Tac. G. 14. ‖ Fig.: of style: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum decent: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda ait et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41: coloni verubus incomptis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386: versus, Hor. A. P. 446.

inconcessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [concedo] *inadmissible*: Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. ‖ *not granted, impossible*: quum tectum exprimere parem sit homini inconcessum, Cypr. Ep. 10, 2, 26.

in-concĭlio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to win over to one's side, to conciliate*: inconciliati, compensati, commendati, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepti, Fest. s. v.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu's et tibi? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 99. ‖ With negat. in.: *to make an enemy of, to turn against*: ne conciliare quid nos porro postules, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 85: ille accuratum habuit in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id. Bac. 3, 6, 22.

inconcinnē, *adv. awkwardly, absurdly*: cauificare, App. M. 10, p. 242.

in-concinnĭtas, ātis, *f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety*: genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum, vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86. App Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

inconcinnĭter, *adv. awkwardly, absurdly*: ridere in aliquam rem, Gell 10, 17.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj. inelegant, awkward, absurd*: qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, ib. 1, 18, 6.

in-concĭtus, a, um, *adj. not quick*: leni et inconcito gradu, Amm. 24, 6 (dub.).

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal*: Eccl.

in-concupiscendus, a, um, *much to be desired*: App. Flor. p. 357.

inconcussē, *adv. firmly, resolutely*: Cod. Theod. 11, 61, 6 Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged*: coelestia sidera, Lucan. 2, 268 vestigia, id. 2, 248. ‖ Fig.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82: inconcussus injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 25: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac. A. 2, 44: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6 gaudium, Sen. Vit. beat. 3.

in-condemnātus, a, um, *adj. uncondemned*: Cato in Gell. 13, 24 (dub. al. leg. indemnatus).

incondĭtē, *adv. confusedly*: Cic. de Or. 3, 44: Gell 12, 14.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj. not made, uncreated*: ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18. ‖ *not stored up*: fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6. 2. *unburied*: corpora, Lucan. 6, 101. ‖ Fig.: *without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude*: acies incondita et inordinata, Liv. 44, 39: ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv. 4, 20. si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107: Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj. not wrought out, undigested*: Hier. Ep. 119, no. 1.

inconfūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [confusus; *that cannot be embarrassed or confused*: operarius, Vulg. Timoth. 2, 2, 15.

inconfūsibĭlĭter, *adv. not confusedly*: miscerl, Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 15.

in-confūsus, a, um, *adj. unconfused*: ut inconfusus est (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: recursus, Claud. VI Cons. Hon. 622. ‖ Fig.: *unembarrassed, not disconcerted*: animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.*: id. de Ira 1, 12.

incongrŭĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [congruo] *incongruous, inconsistent*: in

visibilis, et incomprehensibilis Deus, Iust. 18, Mart. 4, 28.

inconcussē, adv. *unmovably*: Macr. S. 1, 17. Aug. ad Marc. Ep. 27.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*; Plin. Ep. 4, 9: status disciplina pleraque aut et sibi et nobis incongrua, Gell. 12, 5.

inconcussantia, ae, *f.* *unsuitableness*: definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6.

inconcussanter, adv. *unsuitably*: Tert. de baptism. 19.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*: quam incongruo ambitu amplectar (*al.* quam angusto), Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Veg. Mil. 2, 19.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* [CONJUGO, root of conjungo] verba, *that cannot be joined to every person* (as, *e. g.* fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *not joined, unconnected*: res, Aus. Idyll. ad Paul. 12.

inconcussus, entis, *adj.* [conniveo] *that does not close the eyes*: Gell. 2, 1.

‖ Fig.: justitiae oculus, Amm. 29, 2.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does not close the eyes, sleepless*: vigiliae, App. M. 6, p. 179. ‖ Of the eyes, *not closing*: oculi, ib. 2, p. 124.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *unaware, unconscious*: Alcon inconscius Saguntinis cum ad Hannibalem noctu transiisset, *without the knowledge of the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 12 (the best MSS. have *inscius*).

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *not written*: inconditi, id est inconscripti, Serv. ad Virg. E. 2, 4.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *unsuitable, unfit*: Mart. Cap. 5.

inconcussus, tia, *adj.* *not logically consequent, inconclusive*: locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequentia, Gell. 14, 1.

inconcussus, ae, *f.* *want of logical connection, inconsequence*: rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

inconcussus, tis, *adj.* *inconsiderate. Sup.*: Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

inconcussus, *adv.* *inconsiderately*: tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

inconcussus, ae, *f.* *want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (*al.* considerantiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: mirari inconsiderantiam (*al.* inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39.

inconcussus, *adv.* *inconsiderately, rashly*: temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

inconcussus, ōnis, *f.* *inconsiderateness*: mentis, Salv. de gub. Dei 1.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act.: *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5. ‖ Pass.: *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. resp. 26.

inconcussum, i, n. *ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness*, ἀβουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *unsown, untilled*: ager, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

inconcussibilis, e, *adj.* *inconsolable*. Fig.: *incurable*: vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.

inconcussans, antis, *adj.* *discordant*: inconsonans et incongruum, Pompei. apud Donat. de Barb. 6.

inconcussanter, *adv.* *unsuitably*: dissonum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *indiscreet, unprudent*: inconspectum aliquid tamere dicere, Gell. 17, 21.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *not conspicuous, not remarkable*: mors, Flor. 4, 2.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *not despised or slighted*: non improbatus, Post. a. v.

inconcussus, antis, *adj.* *changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent*: mihi ridicula ea visa esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 99: litterae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1: si falsa quoque somnia divina quid inconstantius Deo? Cic. Div. 2, 62: vultus, Gell. 13, 30.

inconcussanter, *adv.* *inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53: haec dicuntur inconstantissime, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82.

inconcussus, ae, *f.* *inconstancy, fickleness, inconsistency*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: inconstantia levitate implicata, id. Vat. 1, 3: fama inconstantiae, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiae notam habere, Plin. 11, 52, 114: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Att. 16, 7. Of things: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 12, 76: artis, id. 7, 49, 50: mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30: frontis ac hominum, Quint. 9, 3: inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *unusual*: sermo, Vitr. praef. 5: salsitudo, id. 2, 4.

‖ *unused, unaccustomed*: opimae Sidonius monasse milos, Sil. 11, 282.

inconcussē, *adv.* *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*: inconsulto ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv. 4, 37: inconsulte temereque vivere, Sen. Ben. 1: processerunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

inconcussō, *adv.* *unadvisedly*: se in periculum mittere, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 8 deleta et inducta, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

inconcussum, i, n. *want of consideration, inadvertence, thoughtlessness*: multitudinis inconsulto, J. Valer. res. g. Alex. m. 1, 52: senatus ex inconsulto, Sil. 8, 217.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ *not consulted, unasked*: inscio atque inconsulto domino, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: Judos inconsulto senatu vovere, Liv. 36, 36. ‖ *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 3, 452. ‖‖ *inconsiderate, indiscreet*: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si inimicis sit usui, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6: ratio, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20: auros turbae, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1.

inconcussus, ūs, m. *the not advising with another* (only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsulto meo, *without consulting me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

inconsummātio, ōnis, *f.* *incompleteness, imperfection*: generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

inconsummātus, a, um, *adj.* *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: inconsummatus et rudis, Amm. 31, 14: inconsummatus et subagrestis, id. 21, 10 *fin.*

inconsumptus, a, um, *adj.* *unconsumed, undiminished*: turis para, Ov. M. 7, 592: jecur, id. Pont. 1, 2, 41: juventas, id. M. 4, 17.

inconsūtilis, e, *adj.* [consuo] *not sewed together, without seam*: tunica, Vulg. Interpr. Joh. 19, 23.

inconsūtus, a, um, *adj.* *not sewed together, without seam*: tunica, Hier. Ep. 22.

incontāminābilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be defiled*: Eccl.

incontāminābiliter, *adv.* *without defilement*: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 6, 18.

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* *uncontaminated, undefiled, pure*; in qui incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 3; Gellius, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18.

incontātor, ōris, *m.* *inconsiderate*.

incontemplābilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be looked upon or contemplated*: Eccl.

incontemptibilis, e, *adj.* *not contemptible, not to be despised*: Tert. Apol. 45.

incontentus, a, um, *adj.* *not stretched*: fides, *out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

incontīgens, ntis, *adj.* *that cannot be touched*: Deus omni est inaccessus tactu, Arn. 7.

incontinens, tis, *adj.* *not containing, not retaining*: uterus, Plin. 8, 41, 68. ‖ Fig.: *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate*: homo, Pl. Amph. 3, 2, 9 Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77: nimus, ib. 2, 17, 26. With *gen.*: incontinens qui, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

incontinenter, *adv.* *immoderately, intemperately*: cibum assumit, Cels. 2, 1. ‖ Fig.: *incontinently*: nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37.

incontinentia, ae, *f.* *inability to contain or hold*: urinae, Plin. 20, 18, 57. ‖ Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance*: multa de incontinentia, intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: cupiditas et incontinentia, id. Verr. 4, 15, 34.

incontinibilis, e, *adj.* [contingo] *that cannot be touched*: caelo mundi (*al.* immobilis), App. de Mundo, p. 87.

incontrādicibilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be contradicted. Comp.*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

incontrōversus, a, um, *adj.* *undisputed, uncontroverted*: jus, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 241 (the best edits., however, have in controversiis).

incontvēnions, entis, *adj.* *not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar*: facta, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13: inconvenientia jungere, Sen. Vit. brev. 12: corpus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6. ‖ Fig.: *unbefitting, improper*: App. de Mundo p. 70.

inconvēnienter, *adv.* *unsuitably*: Aug. de Trin. 2, 9.

inconvēnientia, ae, *f.* *inconsistency, incongruity*: voluntatis et facti Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

inconversus, a, um, *adj.* *unmoved*: oculis inconversis, *with fixed looks* (*al.* inconnivis), App. M. 2, p. 124.

inconvertibilis, e, *adj.* *unchangeable*: Eccl.

inconvōlūtus, a, um, *adj.* *unconcealed, open*: casus, Amm. 29, 2.

inconvulsus, a, um, *adj.* *undestroyed*: inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, i. e. *while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*: Fragm. Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 14.

incōpiōsus, a, um, *adj.* *not furnished with provisions*: solitudo, Tert de Jejun. 5.

incoprio, i. *v. a.* = ἐγκοπρίω, *to defile, abuse, revile*: Commod. Instruct. 19.

incōquo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.* *to boil in* or *with, to boil down, to boil, seethe*; constr. with *acc.* and *dat.* or *abl.*: radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 270: cotonea melle, Plin. 15, 17, 18: glandes adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11. cruorem herbis, Hor. Epod. 5, 7: succum incoqui sole, Plin. 12, 17, 37: succum cum melle, Cels. 3, 22. ‖ Transf.: *to dip in, to dye*: lanam corpora Mauri, *coloured by the sun*, Sil. 17, 637: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307. ‖ *to plate or cover with metal*: stannum aereis operibus, Plin. 34, 17, 48: incoquens argentum ib. ‖ Fig. (post.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (Deo habitatori), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Prud. Cath. 7, 74.

incōrāmi, or, *deponent*, to *adore, worship*; constr.: in, *the accusative of with a gen.*: cunctum, to [illegible]

all, before all App. M. 1, p. 297: sui, lb. 20, p. 241. ‖ *Absol.: openly, publicly*: id. 20, p. 233.

incorōnātus, a, um, *adj. uncrowned*: stemmata, App. M. 4, p. 302.

incorporābilis, e, *adj.* [corpus] *incorporeal*: habitus (*al.* in corporali), Tert. adv. Marcion. 3, 17.

incorpŏrālis, e, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal*: Sen. Ep. 90: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal* or *abstract*, e. g. virtus, Prisc. 2.

incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f. immateriality*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

incorpŏrāliter, *adv. incorporeally*: Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 3, 14.

incorpŏrātio, ōnis, *f. bodily constitution*: ne incorporatione, Col. 6, 2, 13 (*al* melius, in comparatione, *i. e.* conjunctione).

incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [incorporo].

incorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. incorporeal*: de incorporeis disputat, Macr. S. 7, 15.

incorpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unite to* or *ingraft upon a body*: variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 1 *fin.* ‖ *to provide with a body, to embody, incorporate*: Prud. Cath. 12, 80: Aug. ep. 34, 5.

incorrectus, a, um, *adj. uncorrected, unimproved*: opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

incorruptē, *adv. uncorruptly, purely, justly*: judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: loqui, Gell. 13, 21. *Comp.*: judicare, Cic. Marc. 9 *fin.*

incorruptēla (inconrupt.), ae, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

incorruptibĭlis (inconrupt.), e, *adj. imperishable, incorruptible*: Eccl.

incorruptibĭlĭtas (inconrupt.), ātis, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

incorruptibĭlĭter (inconrupt.), *adv. imperishably*: miserere, quia nullo dolore sauciaris, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

incorruptio (inconrupt.), ōnis, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

incorruptīvus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. imperishable*: Hier. Ep. 152.

incorruptōrĭus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. imperishable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

incorruptus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 36 aqua, Nat. 2, 103, 106: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. 32, 33: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8: materia, id. 13, 16, 30. ‖ Fig.: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: virgo, id. Orat. 19: judex, Gell. 14, 4: custos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: sensus, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35: aquilarum genus incorruptae *originis, genuine*, Plin. 10, 3, 3: *judicium, true, upright*, Liv. 4, 6: mens, App. doctr. Plat. 2, p. 19: praeda, *undiminished*, Tac. A. 1, 68: quonam id modo incorruptum foret, agitabat, *could be done most surely*, id. 2, 12.

incoxo, 1. *v. n.* [coxa] *to cower* or *squat down*: Pomp. apud Non. 39, 9.

incrasso, avi, atum, ‖, *v. a. to make thick* or *stout*: Tert. adv. Psych. 6: id. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

increbrasco, brui (increbesco, increbui: v. Long's Cic. 1. p. t. 179), 3. *v. n. to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores deteriores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fama belli, Liv. 7, 12: numerus, Cic. Orat. 20: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id. Opt. gen. Or. 4, 11: fade rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, Liv. 8, 8: disciplina, quae nunc increbruit, Cic. Ver. 3, 3: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *become stronger*, App. M. 5, p. 168.

increbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [crebro] *to do anything frequently*: sim increbravit, *has often visited his mistress*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

incred(i)bendus or **incred(u)ndus**, a, um, *adj.* [credo] *not to be believed, incredible*: fabula, App. M. 2, p. 120: incredundas frugum illecebras, id. Apol. p. 304.

incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* ‖. Pass.: *that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary*: fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible*, id. Att. 13, 23: lenitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: celeritas, ib. 2, 19: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 9: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, Cic. Att. 5, 16: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 *fin.* With *Supine*: incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: incredibile dictu, Nep. Han. 6. 2. *unworthy of belief*, or *that is not believed*: Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3. ‖ Act.: *unbelieving, incredulous*: incredibiles cogentur credere, App. ad Asclep. p. 93 Elm.

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredibilis]. ‖. *incredibility*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. ‖. *incredulity*: App. Trism. p. 92.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. incredibly, extraordinarily*: quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7.

incrēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. disbelieved, discredited* (rare): inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30: vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52.

incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f. disbelief, incredulity*: App. M. 1, p. 111: poenas incredulitate meretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 6, 95.

incrēdŭlus, a, um. ‖. Act.: *unbelieving, incredulous*: odi, Hor. A. P. 188 patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. ‖. Pass.: *incredible*: res, Gell. 9, 4.

incrēdundus, v. incredendus.

incrēmento, 1. *v. a. to increase*: Aug. c. lit. Pet. 3, 54.

incrēmentŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [incrementum] *a small increase*: App. Met. 5, p. 164.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [increscо] *growth, increase*. Lit of plants and animals. quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15. 2. Meton.=suboles: *progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.) Jovis, Virg. E. 4, 49. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase*: altitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. p. 2198 P.: so Fig.: incremento novare exercitum, Curt. 5, 8: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, ib. 5, 1. 4. *interest of money*: (summa) cujus ex incremento eos alere te volo, Pap. Dig. 34, 1, 9. ‖. Fig. *increase, augmentation*: summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incsementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. αὔξησις): Quint. 8, 4, 28.

incrēmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn, consume by burning*: viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor. 4, 12, 24.

incrēpātio, ōnis, *f.* [increpo] *a chiding, rebuking*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

incrēpātīvē, *adv. chidingly*: Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

incrēpātor, ōris, *m.* [increpo] *a chider, abuser*: ἐνυβριστής: Gloss.

incrēpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *chiding, objurgatory*: Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrēpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to call* or *cry out to, to castigate*: tum Blitae dedit increpitans, Virg. Aen. 5, 738. ‖. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: irridere ex mare atque increpitare vocibus, ib. 2, 30: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7: hostis smare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg. Aen. 10, 900. aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: aliquem segnitiae, *to accuse*, Sil. 9, 6: ignaviam alicui, *to reproach with*, Val. Max. 3, 3 2 *fin.* ‖‖. Transf. *to beat, strike* (rare): languentia pectora dextra, Stat. Th. 10, 172.

increpĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [increpo]

increpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a chiding, rebuking*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

increpo (avi, atum), ui, itum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. G. 1, 382 manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12; increpuere arma, Liv. 1, 25. 2. *to make a noise, be noised abroad*: quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 4, 40. ‖. Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. Aen. 9, 504. 2. Meton.: *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking) increpuit unda latus, Ov Tr. 1, 4, 24: digitis lyram, id. H. 3, 118 sonitus aures increpat, Enn. ap. Non 255, 26. 3. *to urge on, encourage*: stimulo boves, Tib. 1, 1, 10: animos increpat ultro, Virg. Aen. 9, 127. 4. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 28. 5. *to sound, resound with, sing of*: sua mater Ityn, Prop. 3, 8, 9. 6. *to sound through* or *in*: argutae nemus increpuere cicadae, Calp. Ec. 5, 56. 7. *to exclaim loudly against, to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove*: numquid increpavit filium? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45. (ii) With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against*: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: iugum, id. de Or. 2, 48. 8. Also, *to upbraid* or *scoff at by an action*: cujus dum irridet angustias Remus, idque increpat saltu, Flor. 1, 1 9. *to accuse*: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39 saevitiae populum, id Galb. 15.

incresco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow in* or *upon*: taedia animalium capillis non increscunt, *do not grow in the hair*, Plin. 28, 11, 46: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov M. 4, 577. 2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21. ‖. Fig.: *to grow* or *increase in*: animis discordibus irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 688. 2. In gen.: *to increase augment*: morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. In rhetor. *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions*: hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

incrēto, 1. *v. a.* [creta] *to chalk* or *whiten with chalk*: increta facies, Petr. 102.

incrētus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *unsifted* (rare): furfures, App. M. 7, p. 194. ‖. *not separated, mixed, mingled*: piper album cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74: minium candido pingui, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

incrīmĭnātio, ōnis, *f. blamelessness*: Tert. Res. carn. 23.

incrispātio, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo] *a crisping* or *curling of the hair*: Eccl.

incrispo, 1. *v. a. to crisp* or *curl*: Tert. Idol. 8: (al. incrustans).

incrūcio, 1. *v. a. to torture greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 109

in-crūdesco, ŭi, —, ĕre, *v. n.* *to become very raw*: Not. Tir. p. 82.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj.* *not covered with blood*: inque cruentatus Cessus (*per imeim* for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj.* *made bloody, bloody*: panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭentē, *adv.* *without bloodshed*: vivere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1094.

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* *bloodless*, i. e. *in which little or no blood has been shed*; or, Act. *that has shed no blood*: haud incruento proelio, Liv. 2, 56 victoria, id. 7, 8: miles, id. 8, 29: Dardum devicit, id. 9, 17: exercitus, *that has not lost any men*, Sall. J. 92.

incrustātio, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto] *an incrusting with plaster, lime, marble*, etc.: parietis, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*

in-crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, ib. 15, 1: sinceram vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12.

in-cŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* *a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation*: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam (*al.* incubitioni), Plin. 10, 54, 75: ovis noxia, id. 10, 56, 77: derelinquere, id. 10, 60, 80. ‖ Fig. *an unlawful possession*: diuturna, Imp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 7, 38, 3.

in-cŭbātor, ōris, *m.* *one who lies in*: fani, *one who sleeps in a temple*, Tert. Anim. 49. ‖ *an oppressive* or *unlawful possessor*: inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10. incubator imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Aen. 7, 266.

incŭbātus, ūs, *m.* [incubo] *a brooding, incubation*, i. q. incubatio: si incubatus tonuerit (*al.* incubitu), Plin. 10, 54, 75.

incŭbĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [incubito]

incŭbĭtio, v. incubatio

in-cŭbito, 1. *v. freq.* *to lie in* or *upon*: asini incubitant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 8, 43, 68. 2. Esp. *to sit on eggs, brood*: cellae, in quibus incubitant, Col. 8, 14, 9. 3. In *Part. perf.*: of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [incubo].

incŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying upon*: dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side*, Plin. 28, 4, 14. ‖ Esp. *a brooding, incubation*: id. 10, 54, 75.

in-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of to brood), 1. *v. n.* *to lie in* or *upon*: strumentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: super tomentum, Sen. de V. B. 15 humero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder*, Ov. M. 6, 595. Poet.: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword*, Sen. Hippol. 259. With *acc.*: tabernulam quandam, App. M. 7, p. 190: Palladios haustus, Stat. Theb. 6, 575: caespitem ut torum, Front. 2. Esp. *to lie down* or *pass the night in a temple*, for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 61: incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter*, ib. 2, 2, 16: incubare in Pasiphaae fano (*al.* excubare), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch*: gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subjicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11. 4. *to abide* or *dwell in*: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et colles, *to inhabit*, App. M. 4, p. 150: Erymantho, Ov. H. 9, 87. 5. *to be near* or *contiguous to*: jugum incubans mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20. ‖ Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously*: qui filii pecuniae, quam conciderat, spe tam atque animo incuberet, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aere, Virg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. Aen. 6, 620: publicis thesauris, *to possess solely*, Liv. 6, 15: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6.

incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* [incubo] *one who lies upon*. I. *a spirit that watches over buried treasures*: cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. fragm. Trag. 38. II. *the nightmare, incubus*: ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cŭbus, i, *m.* [id.] *the nightmare, incubus*: Aug. C. D. 15, 23.

in-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (post. and only in *part. perf.*): incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52. lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg. G. 1, 275.

in-culcātio, ōnis, *f.* [inculco] *an inculcating*: Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id] *one who tramples upon*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

inculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [inculco].

in-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread in, tread down, ram down*: aream, Col. 2, 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34. 2. *to stuff, press* or *cram in*: lana moralibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 13. ‖ Fig.: inania verba, Cic. Or. 69, 230: ἀφέτηνον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, id. Att. 16, 3: Graeca verba, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50. 3. *to force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on*: id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: firmissima quaeque memoriae judicia, Quint. 6, 4, 5: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. beat. 24. Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, *obtrude themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19.

in-culpābĭlis, e, *adj.* *unblameable, blameless*: numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, *faultless, without a flaw*, Sol. 30.

inculpātim, *adv.* *without blame*: inculpatim ad calcem militiae pervenire, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 20.

inculpātus, a, um, *adj.* *blameless*: vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673: tutela, Impp. Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 8, 41.

in-cultē, *adv.* *in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly*: inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 19. ‖ Of style: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

in-cultus, a, um, *adj.* *untilled, uncultivated, neglected*: ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: inculta et silvestris via, id. Brut. 74, 259: inculti atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16. ‖ Transf. *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude*: coma, *uncombed, disordered*, Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, *disfigured*, id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education*, Sall. C. 2: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated*, ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygones, *savage, wild*, Tib. 4, 1, 59.

in-cultus, ūs, *m.* *want of cultivation* or *refinement*: incultu, tenebris (*al.* inculta tenebris), Sall. C. 55: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12.

incumba, ae, *f.* [incumbo] Architect. *t. t. the impost* or *chapiter* of a pillar, from which an arch springs: Vitr. 6, 11.

in-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean* or *recline upon*: constr. with *in, ad, super*, or *dat.*: also with *acc.*: olivae, Virg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28: toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: super praedam, *to lie upon*, Petr. 80: in cum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit (of the heavens), Plin. 2, 64, 64. 2. *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang*: *to rush towards*: silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 8, 236: lauras incumbens aras, ib. 3, 514: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: Ajacem summa in spumantia incubuisse, facetiously, *that he* (*in a tragedy of*) *Ajax had thrown himself upon the sponge*, i. e., had been blotted out, Aug. in Sent. Aug. 83: gladio, Aust. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. 30, 34: impetum deinde sumit Hellespontus, et mare incumbit, *flows violently* or *with a downward course*, Plin. 3, 22, 40: tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, Virg. G. 2, 311: venti incubuere mari, id. Aen. 1, 84. 3. *to come upon, supervene*: servior armis luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: nova febrium terris incubuit cohors, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. ‖ Fig.: *to bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote oneself to, to exert oneself* or *take pains with, pay attention to*: constr. with *in, ad*, or *dat.*: regandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 320: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: in causam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acrius gravioraque ad ulciscendas reipublicae injurias, ib. 6, 1, 2: in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3: toto pectore ad laudem, ib. 10, 10, 2: omni cura in remp., ib. 10, 1, 2. With *subj.*: suis viribus, ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. 10, 15. With *inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10. *Absol.*: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657. With *adverbs*: ut eos, qui audiunt, quorumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way*, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18. 3. *to be incumbent upon*: accusandi necessitas domino, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, Paul. ib. 22, 3, 2: judici omnium rerum officium, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 25.

in-cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* *swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands*: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl. Truc. 5, 5, 13: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from childhood*, Liv. 4, 36. 2. Transf. *a birthplace*: ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. Att. 2, 15: Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8. ‖ Fig. *an origin, beginning*: de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint. procem. 1.

insunctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cunctor] *that admits of no delay*: Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj.* *not delaying, unhesitating*: fides, Paul. Petron. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.

in-cunctanter, *adv.* *without delay, unhesitatingly*: incunctanter ac fortiter mortem subire, Lact. 6, 12: App. M. 9, p. 234.

in-cunctātus (incont.), a, um, *adj.* *undelayed*: incontatae domum penetrant, App. M. 5, p. 346 (*al.* incontanter).

in-cūpidus, a, um, *adj.* *very desirous*: Afran. apud Non. 496, 5.

in-cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *incurable*: incurabilis, *desperate*, Gloss. Phil.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* *uncared for*: Vop. Aurel. 28. ‖ *uncured*: pistorum incurata pudor malus ulcera calet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

in-cūria, ae, *f.* [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: militum populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1: magistratuum, Tac. A. 3, 31: incuria deperta, ib. 4, 48: incuria vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maximae necessariae, Cic. Asp. 23, 86: maculae quae incuria fluxit, Hor. A. P. 352.

incūrĭōsē, *adv.* *carelessly, negligently*: castra in hostico [illegible]

vita, Liv. 2, 36: Tac. H. 1, 31. (Gengh.) subscribo incumbo agmen, 3, 3, 7.

In-cubiolitas, ātis, *f.* concubinage, [incubiolitas; cubiolitas; cubiolitas] concubinatus, Cassiod. Var. 9, 4.

In-cubitum, i, n. sup. adj. [Ant. cubitum, accumbere, recumbere, decumbere. With to: in cubito commodo discumbere, Suet. Aug. 78. With gen.: phalangarum incubitus, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, Id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, Id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5. With ald.: arcadis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38. Absol.: quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef. ‖ Pass. neglected, not made or done with care: finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.

In-curro, curri (cucurri), cursum, 3. v. n. *to run into or towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade*, etc. With in: incurrisse manus in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224: qui in me ipsum incurrit atque incidit, Id. Planc. 7: in Romanos, Liv. 5, 49: in Macedoniam, Id. 36, 25: exercitus in agrum suum, Id. 29, 5. With dat.: armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, *to rush upon*, Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17. With acc.: eos a tergo incurrerunt, Suet. fragm. ap. Rufin. de schem. lex: tota vi novissimos, *to attack*, Tac. A. 1, 31. Absol. suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. Chab. 1. 2. *to extend or project into*: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. 3. *to have carnal intercourse with*: servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: App. M. 10, p. 250. ‖ Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic. Att. 12, 21: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, Id. Off. 3, 13, 55: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, Id. Fam. 4, 2: labor in varias reprehensiones, Id. Fin. 1, 1: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Id. Top. 21, 79: in memoriam aequalem, Id. Brut. 69, 244. 2. *to run against, strike against*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Id. Fam. 9, 2. 3. *to commit a fault*: nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42. 4. *to happen, occur at a certain time*: in ipsos etesias, Cic. Fam. 15, 11. tua lucubratio in quem diem incurrat, nescio, Id. Att. 7, 7: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26. 5. *to inveigh against, jeer at*, etc.: in quos tanta verborum libertate incurreret, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: in tribunos incurrere, Liv. 5, 11.

Incursatio, ōnis, *f.* [incurso] *an attack*: Non. 44, 27.

Incursax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *that makes frequent attacks*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

Incursim, *adv. rapidly, quickly*: Gloss. ap. Non. 127, 20.

In-cursio, ōnis, *f. a running to or against*: *skirmishing*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. 2. *a hostile attack, assault, incursion*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Id. Caec. 15, 44: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv. 1, 11: injuriis incursionibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: subitas incursiones hostium sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: multiplices, Plin. 6, 28, 32. Fig.: incursio sollicitudinis, Cic. Cli. 37.

In-cursito, 1. v. n. *freq. to rush upon, assault, attack*: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugiens, Id. de Ira 2, 35: in multos, Ib. 3, 6. ‖ Fig.: *to dash against, clash with*: pota vita incursitamus, Id. Ep. 120.

In-cursito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack*. With in: ipsa in vas incurrebamus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 29: in Graeca Romanum, Liv. 35, 12. With acc.: clipeum, Virg. Aen. 12, 164: (ense) novat incursitatque cavernam, Id. Aen. 2, 2, 97: agmina Troianos, *to make an incursion into*, Liv. 5, 33: retentam victor equitatus incursat, Tac. H. 3, 18. Absol.: fabris incursat, Cels. 3, 22. In pass.: agmen incursitatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 42. With dat.: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant rumis, *move rapidly among*, Ov. M. 1, 303: rapibus incursat, *runs against the rocks*, Ib. 14, 190. 2. Esp. *to assault a woman carnally*: nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4. ‖ Fig.: ea, quae oculis, vel auribus incursant, *that strike, meet them*, Quint 10, 3, 28: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *is intermixed*, Plin. 28, 8, 28 incursabit in to dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41 in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

Incursus, a, um, *Part.* [incurro].

Incursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running against, an assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caec. 8, 22: incursus equitum sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: primo incursu, *at the first onset*, Liv. 2, 25. ‖ Fig.: morborum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 8, 9: tempestatis perferre, Ib. 9, 4: propter fluminis incursum, *the inroad*, Plin. Ep. 10, 73: sanguinis, Lucan. 7, 700.

In-curvātio, ōnis, *f. a bending, curving*: materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

In-curvesco or **-visco**, 3. v. n. incep. [curvus] *to bend down*: bacca rum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154.

Incurvi-cervius, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus cervix] *having a crooked* or *wry neck*: pecus, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

In-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

In-curvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bend, bow, crook, curve*: flexos arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183. Pass.: robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81. In the *part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. ‖ Fig. *to bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 5 fin. Poet.: querela, *to move to commiseration*, Pers. 1, 91.

In-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent, bowed, crooked, curved*. Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44 incurvi humeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114. Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 494 folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41 · carina, Ov. M. 14, 534 · litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

Incus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *an anvil*: sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54 impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 540 positis incudibus, *i. e. having established smithies*, id. Aen. 7, 629. nova incude defingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39 (v. Smith's Ant. 634). ‖ Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still occupied with their education*, Tac. Or. 20: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again*, i. e. *to revise, retouch*, Hor. A. P. 441. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.

Incusabilior, *comp. adj.* [incuso] *more blameworthy*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

Incusātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blaming, accusing, accusation*: vitiorum et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

Incusātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *accusing, for accusatives*: casus, and *absol. incusativus, the accusative*, Diom. p. 296 P.

Incusātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an accuser*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 36, 18, 3.

Incuso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame*: consul, with *acc.* of pers. and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incusat probri, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 58: quemquam humanitatis quamlis, Val. Fl. 4, 128: locum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 477: fidelium luxus et rapacitas, Tac. A. 2, 48: de gratiae ambitu, durissime querens, *to complain of*, Sp. 2, 33: sterilitas coeli nimia jure incusari, Col. 2, 17, 3 Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, *charged upon, attributed to*, Tac. A. 3, 48, 46. With a *relative clause*: multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit, Virg. Aen. 11, 472: vehementer eos incusavit, quasi sibi cogitandum putarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

Incussor, ōris, m. [incutio] *one who strikes*: Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

Incussus, a, um, *Part.* [incutio].

Incussus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*) armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23 arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

In-custōditus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Pass.: *not watched, unguarded, not attended to*: ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1: cum per noctem huc illuc incursaret incustoditus, *without a guard*, Tac. A. 15, 50: dierum observatione, Ib. 15, 55: amor, *unconcealed*, Ib. 12, 4. ‖ Act.: *heedless, imprudent*: incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

Incūsus, a, um, *Part.* [incudo]. ‖ Adj. *not wrought, rough*: Aus Epig. 131, 4.

In-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to strike upon* or *against*: sciponem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41 pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: collaphum servo, *to box the ears*, Juv. 9, 5. 2. *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4. 3. *to injure by striking*: incussi articuli, Plin. 30, 9, 23. ‖ Fig.: *to strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce*. With *dat.*: multis magnum metum, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4 · terrorem, Cic. Tim. 10 · religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42: alicui foedum nuntium, *to suddenly bring bad news*, id. 2 8: formidinem, Curt. 4, 10: tremorem, Lucr. 6, 593: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble*, id. S. 2, 1, 80: minas, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 42. *Absol.*: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.

2. *to shake, cause to tremble*: crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

Indāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): inflitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: indagatio atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2.

Indāgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer*: celati, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 15: sed indagatorem conveniet metatima tempora vestigandi eligere, Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, id. 2, 2.

Indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: virorum, Non 23, 1.

Indāgātus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *an exploring, encircling, surrounding*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

Indāgo, is, *f.* [id.] *a searching into, investigation*: Claud. Mamert Stat. Anim. 2, 2.

Indāgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*dep.* form, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27, § 94) *to trace out, track*, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: feras, App. M. 8, p. 512, Oud. ‖ Fig. *to search into, investigate, explore*: indagare et odorari quid quisque amet necesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 135: indicia communis exitii, Id. Mil. 27, 101: insaniates vias, Id. Or. 3, 13: de republica, Id. Att. 2, 4.

Indāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *an encircling, enclosing with nets*: velut indagine ferae,

hostilia circumdederunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: falsa testificatione, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: indagine disponi, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: densae indagini cervi claudere, Tib. 4, 1, 7: retia cogitat quasdam per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2. II. Fig.: Quintorum in illa poenarum indagine inclusus, Plin. Pan. 35: testamenta et orbos vehat indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42. 2. *a searching into, examining after, investigation:* mentis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 21, 14.

indāgus, a, um, *adj.* [indago] *that traces or searches out:* indaga veri Sapa (*al.* indiga veri), Mart. Cap. 1, 9.

indĭ, *adv.* [is: cf. unde]. I. Of place. *from that place, thence:* inde e promptuariis cella, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4 eo die mansi Calibus. inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39. Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22. si legiones sese recepissent inde quo tomere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. II. Of things, to express the source, or origin ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est. inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: si unde necesse est inde initium sumeret, id. Inv. 1, 20: inde tibi quod imitere capias, Liv. praef. Sometimes also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of these*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21. III. Of time: *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4 exinde Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, Suet. Tib. 9. eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. 2. *from that time forth, ever since:* quanquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est inde adeo quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1 inde usque repetens, Cic. Arch. 1. So with more definite specifications jam inde a principio hujus imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36. With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr. 5, 780.

indēbĭtē and **indēbĭto**, *advv. without just cause, unduly:* Paul. Dig. 22, 325. Ulp. ib. 12, 6, 25

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj. that is not owed, not due:* non indebita posco, Virg. Aen. 6, 66. praemia, Ov. H. 16, 19. Subst.: indebitum, i, *n. that which is not due*: solvere, Paul. Dig. leg. 65.

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly:* numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128 Mart. 5, 14, 7. Of things: nasus, id. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158.

in-dĕcenter, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully:* non indecenter effervi, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1. *Comp.:* nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27. *Sup.:* intemistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 48.

in-dĕcentĭa, ae, *f. unsightliness, indecency:* indecentiae vitium, Vitr. 7, 5.

in-dĕcĕo, 2. *v. impers. to misbecome:* with *acc. pers.* (rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

indĕclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino] *indeclinable, unchangeable:* virtus animi recti et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2. Of persons: judex, Amm. 29, 4. II. In grammar: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom. p. 288, 289 P.

in-dĕclīnātus, a, um, *adj. unchanged, constant:* qui perenni indeclinatus cursu, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 83. Of things: gravitate, id. Tr. 4, 3, 24.

in-dēclīnis, is, or **indēclīnus**, e, *adj. unchanging, unfaltering, unswerving* (rare): virtus (*al.* indecora), Tac. Agr. 30: non crimen regno indecorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 220: non genus indecorum, ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 608.

in-dēcŏlōrātē, *adv. unbecomingly:* alienos alunt, Attius ap. Charis. 182 P.

in-dēcŏrē, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently:* ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: facere, ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23. **in-dēcŏris**, v. indecor.

in-dēcŏro, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): me sermone indecorans, Attius ap. Non. 125, 1. indecorant bene nata culpae (*al.* dedecorant), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36.

in-dēcŏrus, a, um, *adj. unrightly, ugly:* visu uva, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 28. charta indecora visu, id. 13, 12, 24.

II. *unbecoming, indecorous, inappropriate, disgraceful:* quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stilliciidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: saeculo stadia, Plin. Pan. 46: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35.

indēfătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defatigo] *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable:* vigilia, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

in-dēfătīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unwearied:* intrare urbem indefatigata coelestium officia volventem, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 18.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unfailing, unexhausted, unexhausted:* indefectis et aeterna vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 4.: indefectus et jejunus Chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfensē, *adv. without defence:* Cod. Justin. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj. unprotected, undefended:* Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15. indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28 inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77 conjux, ib. 11, 34.

indēfensē, *adv. unwearedly:* indefesse et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Gratiar. act, 35.

indēfessim, *adv. unwearedly:* expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

indēfessus, a, um, *adj. unwearied, indefatigable:* dextra, Virg. Aen. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M 9, 199. indefessus et assiduus, Tac. A. 16, 22.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj. unfailing:* decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

indēfĭcĭenter, *adv. continually, incessantly:* Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfīnītē, *adv. indefinitely:* largiri, Gell. 2, 24.

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj. indefinite:* sermo, Gell. 16, 4.

in-dēfŏbĭlis, e, *adj.* [defleo] *not to be lamented:* Gloss. Phil.

in-dēfŏlētus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented:* animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-dēflexus, a, um, *adj. not bent down, unchanged* (rare): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42.

in-dējectus, a, um, *adj. not thrown down:* domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

in-dēlassātus, a, um, *adj. unwearied:* labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj. indelible, imperishable:* nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. Pont. 2, 8, 25.

in-dēlectātus, a, um, *adj. not delighted, displeased:* with *abl.*: aliqua re, Petr. 87.

in-dēlĭbātus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured* (poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-dēlĭctus, a, um, *adj. not criminal, blameless:* Att. ap. Fest. *s. v.* probrum.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, *adj.* [damnatus] *uncondemned, unsentenced:* indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 17: ut quem damnatis servis crucem fixerus, hano indemnatis civibus Romanis reservares, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: indemnatus et inauctus, App. M. 10, p. 236.

indēmnis, e, *adj.* [damnum] *unhurt, undiminished:* Hispaniae ad bellandum evasit, Suet. Ner. 9: status principatus, Dig. 27, 2, 21.

indēmnĭtās, ātis, *f.* [indemnis] *security from damage or loss, indemnity:* illorum indemnitati consulere, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 31: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16.

in-dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be proved, undemonstrable:* modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 87.

in-dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable:* indemutabilis et inconvertibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Hermo. 12.

in-dēnūntĭātus, a, um, *adj. not declared or announced:* arma, Sen. Suas. 5. vota, ib. 2.

indēpĭscī consequi, adipisci, Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 128, 32.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, *adj. unwept, undeplored:* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-dēpravātus, a, um, *adj. uncorrupted, undepraved:* virtus, Sen. Ep. 96.

in-dēprĕhēnsĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be averted by prayer:* poena, Gell. 1, 13.

in-dēprĕhēnsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprehendo] *incomprehensible:* error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15.

in-dēprĕhensus and *per syn.* **in-dēprensus**, a, um, *adj. unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 562.

indĕptāre consequi, Fest. *s. v.*

indĕptus, a, um, *Part.* [indipiscor]

in-dēscrīptus, a, um, *adj. not divided* (rare): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

in-dēsertus, a, um, *adj. not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

in-dēsex, ĭcis, *adj. not inactive:* homo, Gell. 7, 22.

in-dēsĭnenter, *adv. incessantly:* aëro sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj. that one cannot look down into, unfathomable:* Tartara, Lucan. 6, 748.

in-dēstrictus, a, um, *adj. untouched, unmured:* abibo (*al.* indistinctus) Ov. M. 12, 92.

in-dēterminābĭlis, a, um, *adj. undefined, unlimited:* genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

in-dētonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn:* Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

in-dētrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [detero] *that cannot be rubbed or worn out:* soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

in-dētrītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not worn out:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

in-dēvĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unavoided:* telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

in-dēvŏrātus, a, um, *adj. eaten up, devoured:* indevorato capite (*al.* et devorato), Mart. 7, 20, 13.

in-dēvŏtē, *adv. impiously, unconscientiously:* hereditates percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

in-dēvŏtĭo, ōnis, *f. irreligion, impiety:* Imp. Justin. Cod. 7, 2, 15. ib. 4, 17 *fin.*

in-dēvŏtus, a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious, unconscientious:* donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 3.

index, ĭcis, *c.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico] lit. *the pointer*, hence *the forefinger* as the pointing finger: sed pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46: hic dice monstravit digito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38.

II. Fig. *an informer, a discoverer, discloser:* haec omnia indices deprehenderunt rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: facetus ab indice Cn. Pisonis ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: immittere ad rei probationem, Suet. Aug. 66: indices et testes, Tac. A. 2, 27, 4: index idem et testis, Tac. A. 2, 27, 4.

2. Esp. *an informer, betrayer, discloser:* Quintianus vallatum [illegible] accusatus, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: [illegible] mentis indicium, id. Sest. 8, 19: Tyndaci, of things: [illegible] dicat, betrays, Ov. [illegible] dem; complexum [illegible] filii indicia exstinguere [illegible]

late, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quin continetis vestrum, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. perd. 6, 18: auctoris auctae indices. Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 3: herbae horarum indices, heliotropium ac lupinum. Plin. 18, 27, 67: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60. **2.** *a title, superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, id. de Or. 2, 24, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: orationis, Liv. 38, 56. Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28. **3.** Of a touchstone: pectora vertit in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

indicābilis, e, *adj.* [indico] *that indicates, indicative*: signum, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

indicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an indicating, setting*, or *rating, a valuation*; hence *value, price, rate*: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 37: metlis. Plin. 22, 24, 50: temeraria, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

indicātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *indicative*: gramm. *t. t.* modus, Diom. p. 329: Prisc. 819 P.

indicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that points out*: naturae (*al.* indagator), Sol. 40.

indicātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an indicating* or *rating*; hence *value, price, rate*; neque est bodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8.

in-dicendus ἄλογος, Gloss. Philox.

in-dicens, entis, *adj. that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62: duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica faceretis, Liv. 22, 39.

indicīna, ae, *f.* [index] *a notice, information*: indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199.

indicium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure*: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, id. Dom. 32: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: indicium glande scriptum misit, Auct. B. Hisp. 18: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52. **2.** *evidence given before a court*: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, *to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment*: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35: indicium offerentem Vectium Valentem, Tac. A. 11, 35. Also, indicium postulare: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus: quod si impetrasset, judicia fore videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 24. **3.** *a reward for giving evidence* or *informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque judicio, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: indicii partem capere, id. Rosc. Am. 37: Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 3, 4. **II.** In gen. *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima scelaris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: animi, Auct. Cic. in Senat. 4: insigne indicium mene erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam 7, 6: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L. 9, 13, 131: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 597: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: si rei indicio sunt scedecim volumina epistolarum, Nep. Att. 16. With *relatives clauses*: mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam indicium est factum, despite aura, *after applying the touchstone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indicīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indico] *indicating, indicative*: Not. Tir. p. 90.

indĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (indicesso, for indicavero, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: id. Rud. 4, 3, 89) [index] *to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray*: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 22: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Tim. 2. Of things: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, id. Leg. 1, 9: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. *Pass.*: aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, lb. 64. **2.** Esp. *to depose* or *inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice*: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: de conjuratione, Sall. C. 48: indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197. **II.** In gen.: *to intimate, give a hint of, to briefly state, mention*: indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26: aliquid obiter, id. 32, 1, 5: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15. **III.** *to value, put a price on*: hanc eme. *Do.* Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, lb. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.

in-dico, xi, ctum (*imper.* indice, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 133: indixti for indixisti, apud Front. de Cela. Ep. 3), 3. *v. a. to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin*: totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Romae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, ib. 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv. 6, 12: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: justitium, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: inimicitias, id. Verr. 5, 71: familiaribus coenas, *to invite oneself as their guest*, Suet. Ner. 27: iter, Virg. Aen. 7, 468: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet. Caes. 84: multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin. 18, 3, 3: tributum, Liv. 4, 60: Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26 sibi, *to enjoin upon oneself*, Sen. Ep. 123.

indictīcius, a, um, *adj.* [indico] *declared, proclaimed*: onera, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 14.

indictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a declaration* or *imposition of a tax; an impost*: nec novis indictionibus pressi, ad vetera tributa deficiunt, Plin. Pan. 29: Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 28. **II.** *a period of fifteen years, an indiction*, began Sept. 1, A.D. 312: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3: v. Gibbon, 2, 333, ed. Smith.

indictiōnālis, e, *adj.* [indictio] *pertaining to an impost or tax*: augmentum, Amm. 12, 3.

indictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indico] *declared, proclaimed*: funus, Fest. *s. v.*

indictus, a, um, *Part.* [indico].

in-dictus, a, um, *adj. not said, unsaid*: quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. Aen. 7, 733: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc indictum ore allo, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. Esp. indicta causa, *without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2. **2.** *unspeakable, ineffable*: Deum coelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

indĭcŭlum, i, *n.* and **indĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [index] *a short list* or *catalogue* (rare): Symm. Ep. 6, 49.

indĭcum, i, *n. a blue pigment for dyeing and painting*, which appears to be the same as the modern *indigo*, from the plant Indigofera tinctoria, Linn., *deriving* its name from India, whence it was obtained. Rome, however, have imagined it might be *Indian ink*, since it is enumerated among the utensils; but Pliny distinctly says it was blue when diluted: Plin. 33, 13, 67: id. 35, 6, 26.

indĭdem, *adv.* [inde idem] *from the same place*: indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12. **II.** *from the same matter* or *thing*: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: venena, Liv. 39, 8.

in-dies, *adv.* for in dies, *from day to day* (v. dies, no. II. 2.).

in-differens, entis, *adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent*: quod illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: quod mortem inter indifferentia, quae ἀδιάφορα Graeci vocant, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.* Of persons: *indifferent, careless*: circa victum indifferens, Suet. Caes. 53. In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*: Quint. 9, 4, 93.

indifferenter, *adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently*: indifferenter uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1: uti his litteris, Gell. 10, 24: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to eat of everything without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-differentia, ae, *f. want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence*: utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 2.

indigena, ae, *adj. c.* [indu, old form of in, and GEN, root of gigno] *born in a country, native, indigenous*: Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4: apri, id. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 72. **II.** Subst. *a native*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv. 21, 30.

indigens, entis, *Part.* [indigeo]. **II.** Adj. *in want of, needy, indigent*: with *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle. at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17. With *abl.*: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47: disceptatio multa cura indigena, Gell. 14, 2. **II.** Subst. *a needy* or *indigent person*: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52.

indigentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *need, want, indigence*: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 27. **II.** *insatiableness, insatiable desire*: indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, ib. 4, 7, 16.

indigēnus, a, um, *adj.* [indigena] *native, vernacular*: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 102.

ind-īgeo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [ind, old form of in, and ageo] *to need, want, to stand in need of, require*. With *gen.*: ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35: alterius, id. Am. 14, 51: artis, id. de Or. 1, 34. With *abl.*: bona existimatione, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: iis rebus indigebant, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. With *acc.* a nihil, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27: qui non tantopere indigent, Afran. in Non. 9, 19, Goth. With *inf.*: hoc plane indigeo addiscere, Gell. 4, 1. *Pass. impers.*: cum praesidio earum indigetur, Plin. 10, 27, 39. **II.** *to long for, desire*: with *gen.*: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.

indiges, ĕtis, *m.* [indu and GES, root of gigno] *lit. native, indigenous*: with *deus*, or a proper name: *a native deified hero*; also *a tutelary deity*: ultus eos (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen Jovem indigetem appellant, Liv

indigetem Aeneam deberi coelo, Virg. Aen. 12, 794: Gell. 2, 16. Esp. to plur.: patrii dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: indigetes autem proprie sunt dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in dius agentes, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 498: dii indigetes, Liv. 8, 9 indigetes dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Fest. s. v

indiges, is, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent*: quem aetate exacta, indigum liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

indigestē, *adv. without arrangement, immethodically*: Gell. praef. 3.

in-digestibilis, e, *adj. indigestible*: Theod. Priac. de diaet. 6.

in-digestio, ōnis, *f. indigestion*: Hier. Ep. 22, 17.

in-digestus, a, um, *adj. unarranged, without order, confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30: turbo, id. 17, 10, 12. ‖ Esp. of food: *undigested*: Mucr. S. 7, 7.

indigito or **indigito**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* redig. *t. t. to call upon, invoke a deity*: virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paean, Macr. S. 1, 17: deam, Varr. in Non. 352, 33. ‖ indigitare precem, *to pray, utter a prayer*: Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indigitāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [indigito] *religious books or rituals, containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*: Censor. 3, (2): Apollinis nomen Pompilianus indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95.

indigito, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: illa mulliebriter indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57: indignabundus et clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9.

indignandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: villisque vetusque vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 699: Val. Fl. 1, 547.

indignans, antis, *Part.* [indignor]. ‖ Adj. *that cannot endure or suffer, impatient, indignant*: venti indignantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 55: genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896: bella gerunt venti, frotaque indignantia miscent, id. M. 11, 491.

indignanter, *adv. indignantly, with indignation*: mussitare, Arn. 3, 103 ferre, Amm. 15, 1.

indignātio, ōnis, *f.* [indignor] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: libertina, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell. 2, 66: senatus indignatione exarsit, Plin. 33, 1, 6: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48: movere, Liv. 4, 50: in *plur.*: id. 3, 48. 2. Esp. *an exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100. ‖ Transf. *a hurt, injury to a limb*: Veg. 1, 63: id. 2, 13, et al.

indignātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio] *slight indignation*: indignatiuncula capere; per epistolam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

indignātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *passionate, irascible*: indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *Part.* [indignor].

indigne, *adv. unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully*: indigne dotem quaerere, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bac. 3, 3, 66: aliquam injuria afficere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: cervices in eorum transgressum indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. ‖ *indignantly, with reluctance*: Macedones, cum sibi exteposci, indigne ferebant, deoli ti di, Nep. Eum. 1: pati, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, vileness*: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 138: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: scenatoria (as of a slave), id. Dejot. 1, 2. 2. Of things: *heinousness, enormity*, etc.: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 46, 123. ‖ Esp. *unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id. Fam. 6, 14: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48. 2. *indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45.

indignĭter, *adv. in an unworthy manner*: Anthol. Lat. II. p. 176.

in-dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant*. With *acc.*: ea, quae indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24: Sen. Tranq. 10: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 4. With *quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. With *si*: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *infin.*: cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604. sororium expiari, Sall. J. 31: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108 discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17. With *dat.*: quique contaminationi non indignatur, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, Virg. Aen. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj. unworthy, undeserving*. *Absol.*: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46. With *abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, id. Vat. 16, 39. With *gen.*: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 649. 2. Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, ib. 5, 35: licitoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. Andr. 1, 1, 118: hiemes, *severe*, Virg. G. 2, 373: exempla, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28. With *Supine*: digna atque indigna relata vociferans, Virg. Aen. 9, 595. With *inf.*: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681. *Neut. absol.*: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper*, Sall. J. 79: indignum, as an exclamation, *shame!* Ov. M. 5, 36. ‖ In a good sense: *who has not deserved* some evil: ad calamitates hominum indignorum sublevandas Cic Tusc. 4, 20: cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: saepe nocentes praeterit, examinat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1101. 2. Of things: *what is undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30: mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 163.

indignus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want*. With *gen.*: ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, Lucr. 1, 61: nostrae opis, Virg. G. 2, 428: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22: externae opis, ib. 48. With *abl.*: auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: rectione virtum, App. M. 9, p. 222. ‖ Meton.: *desirous of*: with *gen.*: indiga servitii ferrebat litore plebes, Lucan. 9, 254

indigus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. in digus, *needing, in want*: with *gen.*: opis, Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 4. With *abl.*: App. M. 9, p. 222.

in-diligens, tis, *adj.* ‖ Act. *careless, heedless, negligent*: ne quis tractet filium indiligens, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 21: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. With *gen.*: rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28. ‖ Pass. *neglected*: hortus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, 57.

indiligenter, *adv. carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*: at indiligenter iniram, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 28: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *Comp.*: nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos credidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

in-diligentia, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: praedia per indiligentiam neglecta, Plin. 14, 4, 5: veri, *neglect of examining into the truth*, Tac. H. 4, 49.

in-dīlĭgesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to grow light*: cum jam ferme dies inaequa indiligesceret, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dimensus, a, um, *adj. immeasurable, innumerable*: populi, Amm. 19, 2.

in-dimissus, a, um, *adj. not sent away, not divorced*: uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indipiscō, for indipiscor: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13. partem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

ind-ipiscor, eptus, 3. *v. a. dep.* [indapiscor] *to attain, reach*: navem, Liv. 26, 39. 2. *to get, obtain, acquire*: largiter mercedis indipiscar, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas, id. Epid. 3, 4, 15 multam dolorem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 2: animo, *i. e. to retain*, Gell. 17, 2. ‖ Transf. *to begin, commence*: pugnam, id. 1, 11.

in-directus, a, um, *adj. not direct, indirect*: actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

in-direptus, a, um, *adj. unplundered*: Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 fin.

in-disciplina, ae, *f. want of education*: Gloss. Philox.

indisciplĭnātē, *adv. in an undisciplined manner, disorderly*: loqueris, Commodian. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [disciplina] *want of discipline*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplĭnātus, a, um, *adj. without discipline, undisciplined*: Eccl.

in-disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj. without discipline, undisciplined*: Vulg. Interpr. Siracid. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj. not cut to pieces, undivided*: tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-discrētē, *adv. without distinction, alike, indiscriminately*: editur imitatio avium et animalium vocis, Plin. 11, 37, 65: repleta subsellia Circi, Spartian. Nigr. 3.

indiscrētim, *adv. without distinction*: epulae, quibus indiscretim omnes vescuntur, Sol. 30.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj. unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: cum agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut canoris, Plin. 11, 37, 46. suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime priscis populis, Tac. H. 4, 52. ‖ Fig.: *undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate*: multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Gell. 4, 5. 2. *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: imagines simillitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: proinde unus, Virg. Aen. 10, 792: dignitas, *the equal*, Cod. Theod. 6, 7, 2.

in-discriminābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

in-discriminātim, *adv. without distinction*: Varr. L. L. apud Non. 497, 23.

in-discussibilis, e, *adj.* [discutio] *that is not to be discussed*: indiscussibilis

(ad, discussibilis). Chalc. Manuscr. de plena anim. 2, 12.

in-discussus, a, um, *adj. not discussed*: Chalc. Manuscr. Stat. anim. 3, 11.

indisertē, *acc. inelegantly* (rare): contendam non indiserte colloquendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

in-disertus, a, um, *adj. inelegant*: Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1. Of things: prudentia, *as a loss for words*, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142.

indissectus, v. indejectus.

indissimulanter, *adv. immediately*: Chalc. Manuscr. Stat. anim. 1, 12.

in-dispensātus, a, um, *adj.* [dispenso] *not properly distributed, immoderate*. nimia, Sil. 16, 342.

in-dispositē, *adv. without order, confusedly*: moveri, Sen. Ep. 124.

in-dispositus, a, um, *adj. without order, confused*: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, tumultuta, Tac. H. 2, 68.

in-dissimilis, e, *adj. not unlike*: formae vocum, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136.

in-dissimŭlābilis, e, *adj.* [dissimulo] *that cannot be dissembled*. veritas, Gell. 10, 22.

in-dissŏlŭbilis, e, *adj. inseparable*: Eccl.

indissŏlŭbiliter, *adv. inseparably*: Acc. Brev. Fid. adv Arian. p. 95

in-dissŏlūbilis, e, *adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble*. nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖ Transf sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Tim. 12.

in-dissŏlūbiliter, *adv. indissolubly*: nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv uninterruptedly*: syllaba est vox litteralis, quae sub uno accentu, et uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P. ‖ *without distinction, without exception*: Amm 27, 9.

in-distinctē, *adv. without distinction, indiscriminately*: indistincte atque promiscue adnotabam, Gell. 2 praef legatis numis, Ulp. Dig 32, 1, 73.

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj not properly distinguished, confused*: neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23. indistincta defensio et promiscua, Tac. A. 6, 8. ‖ *indistinct, obscure*: vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20 non indistinctus M. Tullius, *clear* or *logical*, Quint. 12, 10, 39.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indŭbĭo, 4, um, *Part.* [indo]

in-dividŭĭtas, ātis, *f. indivisibility*: Eccl.

in-dividŭus, a, um, *adj. indivisible*: illa atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. Subst.: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, *indivisible corpuscles, atoms*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 55. ‖ Fig. *inseparable, not separated*: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *inseparable companions*, Tac. A. 6, 19: plebs, *undivided, impartial*, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 3, 3.

in-dividŭō, *adv. undividedly*: Ascon. in Verr. 1, 35.

in-divisibĭlis, e, *adj. indivisible*: materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 32.

in-divisibĭliter, *adv. indivisibly*: Tert. Anim. 32.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj. undivided, undivided*: individua aequorum, *not shown*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2. ‖ Transf. *not distinguished, indiscriminate*: pro individuo, *in an undivided manner, in common*, Cato R. R. 137: pro individuo possessio a Sacis, Plin. 37, 1, 1: pro individuo valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 26, 32, 59: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro individuo transferuntur, *indiscriminately*, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

in-dīvulsus, a, um, *adj. not separated*: Veneri, Varr. R. R. I, 2.

in-do, did, ditum, 3. v. a. *to put, set, or place into, upon or over*: ignem in eum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2: calcia in alveum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 92. Senatores, id. Rud. 1, 5, 5: custodes, Tac. A. 3, 38. With *dat.*: compedes servis, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 5: clarum decus exhortamenta (*gen.* ejus) ejus conditoribus ait, an toti familiae, Sen. Ot. sap. 32: potionem venenum, Curt. 10, 10: vinclo fascias indidit cervicum, Tac. A. 15, 57. lectisse, *instil*, opus, ib. 3, 14. ‖ Fig. *to introduce*: novos ritus, id. H. 5, 4. 2. *to impart* or *give to*: pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, ib. 4, 34: alicui vocabulum, id. A. 2, 96 huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 37 puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv. 1, 34.

in-docĭbĭlis, e, *adj unteachable*. Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4, 28.

in-docĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indocibilis] *unteachableness, incivility*. prudentiam indocibilitas impugnat, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj. unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile*: quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic N D. 1, 5, 12 hirundines, Plin 10, 45, 62. With *gen.* (poet.) pacis, Sil 12, 726 With *dat*. indocilis quieti, id. 11, 11 With *inf.* pauperiem pati, Hor. Od 1, 1, 18 teneri, Stat. Th 6, 313. Of the thing to be taught sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic Acad 2, 1, 2 ‖ Transf. *untaught, unlearned, ignorant* genus indocile, Virg. Aen. 8, 321 coeli agricola, Plin. 18, 25, 60. 2. Of things, *untaught, rude* indocili numero cum grave molliit opus, Ov. Tr 4, 1, 6. 3. *unapt, unfit* arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin 14 prooem. ‖ *untaught, not shown* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

in-doctē, *adv unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully* verba haud indocte fecit, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 14 non indocte solum, verum etiam imple facere, Cic. N. D 2, 16, 44. *Comp*. dicere indoctius, Gell. 12, 5.

in-doctor, ōris, *m an overseer of slaves*: indoctores acerrimi, gnarique nostri tergi (*al.* inductores), Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

in-doctus, a, um, *adj. untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilful*: homo, Auct. Her. 2, 46, 59 Juventius nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. Brut. 48, 178. With *inf.* (poet) (antabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2. With *gen.* (poet) pilae discive trochive quiescit, id. A. P 380. With *acc.* homo pleraque alia non indoctus, Gell. 9, 10 Of things indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16. moribus indoctis, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 3

in-dŏlātĭlis, e, *adj that cannot be hewn* Fig. *that cannot be formed, or cultivated* corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (*al* indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj. not hewn, uncut*: indolatus et asper lapis, Arn. 7, 253 ligaum, id. 6, 196.

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f. freedom from pain* (rare) Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11. Sen. Ep. 66.

ind-ŏlesco, ĕre, *f.* [ind and ol "grow;" cf. ad-olesco] *an inborn* or *native quality*. quae indoles in savio est! Pl Rud. 2, 4, 10: frugum, pecudum, Liv. 38, 17. arborum, Gell. 12, 1. ‖ Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition*: adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: ad virtutem major indoles, id. Or. 13, 41: segnis, Tac. A. 12, 26 praeclara, id. H. 1, 15 adolescens laetae indolis, Gell. 19, 9. gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 4. In *plur.*: bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12.

in-dŏlesco, dŏlŭi, no *supine*, 3. v. n. desogn. [dolo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache*: loqui tantu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Plin. 31, 2, 27. With *acc. to feel pain at*: tantum humilium, Just. 13, 5. ‖ Fig. *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled at*: constr. with the *acc.* and *inf.* or *quod*: post. also with the *acc.*: quis hoc, qui non indoluerit, quis gemere id coguntur? Cic. Phil. 2, 25. Indolui, non tam una quod fortuna nobis esset, quam quia tam quaeso posteris, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 1. With *acc.*: id jam sum indolitus Juno, id. M. 2, 499: successorumque Minervae indolitus, ib. 2, 780.

in-dŏlĭcĭa, ae, *f* [dolor] q. indolentia, *absence of pain*. Sid Ep. 14.

in-dŏlōrĭa, e, *adj.* [id.] *free from pain*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable*. Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 12.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. not broken in, untamed, wild* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11 equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59. ‖ Fig *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce*: mulier, Pl, Men. 1, 2, 1 adolescens, id. Trin 1, 3, 22 pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac A 13, 37. Of things oculi, Pl Bac. 4, 9, 92 dextra *unconquered*, Ov. M. 13, 355: furi, *id.* H. 15, 9 mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45 Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers 3, 3 mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4 ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19. animi cupiditates, Cic Rosc. Am. 14, 39 indomita et effrenata libido, id. Cluent. 6, 15 taeditas, *invincible, that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of*, Plin. 8, 44, 69 argentum, *uncoined*, Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj. without a present* Lampr Heliog. 28.

in-dormĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to sleep on, fall asleep at, on*, or *over*: constr. with *dat., in*, or *abl.*: congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71 alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79. 2. Transf *to be asleep*, i. e. *to be numb, torpid*, of a limb Veg. Vet. 3, 24. ‖ Fig. *to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about*: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic Q Fr 2, 15 tantae causae indormire, id Phil. 2, 12, 30 longae desidiae, Plin. l.p. 1, 2 malis, *heedless, regardless of*, Curt. 6, 10.

indormis, e, *adj* [dormio] *i. q.* insomnis, *sleepless*. Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj. unportioned, portionless*: Ter. Ph 5, 7, 45 soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Transf. corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honours*, Ov. M. 7, 609. ‖ Fig. *unadorned, poor*: cujus artem cum indotatam esse, et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

indu, v. in, *ad init.*

in-dūbĭtābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable*: genus causae, Quint. 4, 1, 55 Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9.

in-dūbĭtābiliter, *adv. indubitably, without doubt*: Arn. 5, 183.

in-dūbĭtandus, a, um, *adj. not to be doubted, indubitable*: veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dūbĭtanter, *adv. indubitably, without doubt*: Plin 18, 11, 29 (*al.* indubitata). probatur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2 invictus, Aug. de vera relig. 46.

indūbĭtātē, *adv. undoubtedly*: quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv. 33, 40: corrupti commentarii, Vell. 2, 60.

indūbĭtāto, *adv. without doubt*. Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dūbĭtātus, a, um, *adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure*: in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2 litterarum inter se conjunctio, ib. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 23: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21: juris est, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 49.

in-dūbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. *to doubt of* (poet.): with *dat.*: absenti precando victimas indubitasse tuis, Virg. Aen. 8, 404: tuis manibus, Stat. S. 2, 7, 122.

in-dūbĭus, a, um, *adj. not doubtful, certain*: nimagnalia plantaverunt, Tac. A. 14, 45.

indŭcĭae, ārum, *f.* indutiae

indūco, xi, ctum (imper. induce for

indue, Verr. 2, 3, 4, 10: indicati fer hostibus, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 12). 2. to do to, lead, bring, or introduce: dolor, to bring or bring in: constr. with in and acc. or dat. With in and acc.: ova et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: aquam in privatas domos, Anct. B. Alex. 5: aliquem in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28: cohortem prætorium in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60. With dat.: age, moenibus induo, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossa mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16 illae novercam, to bring home a stepmother (by marrying again) Plin. Ep. 6, 33. Absol.: princeps turmas inducit Asylas, Virg. Aen. 11, 620. inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 2. Esp. to bring forwards, exhibit, represent: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. gen. orat. 6, 17 elephantas in circum, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. inducta est et Afranii togata, quae Incendium inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11. 3. to bring into or before a court: inducta teste in senatu, id. Claud. 40: majestatis reos in curiam, id. Dom. 11. 4. to put on articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, id. Aug. 92 humeros albenti amictu, Stat. S. 3, 2, 67: tumicaque inducitur artus, Virg. Aen. 8, 457. 5. to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread: postes pice, Pl. Most 3, 2, 142: colorem picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36. parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: quaecunque fugant inductas flamina nubes, ib. 1, 263: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, to darken, obscure, Vell. 2, 36 pontem, to throw a bridge across, Curt. 5, 5. scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, to cover, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super latores, id. B. C. 2, 10. 6. to level, fill up: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia extent, Plin. 2, 80, 82. 7. to strike out, erase, v. c. what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus nomina jam facta sunt sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14: senatus consultum, ib. 1, 20. 8. to make an entry in an account book, to bring to account: inducere in rationibus, id. Fam. 3, 10: pecuniam in rationem, id. Verr. 1, 41: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, to charge, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70. II. Fig.: to bring into, introduce: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. Phil. 13, 19, 43: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7. 2. Esp. with animum or in animum, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine: with inf.: id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id. Div. 1, 13, 22: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. C. 54 in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30. With subj.: inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse nesse, obliviscereturque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus filii indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9. 3. to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: Tiresiam deplorantem calcitatem suam, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71. Of conversation: to introduce: hic jocari inducitur, id. Att. 13, 30: hanc rationem Epicurus inducit, id. Fin. 1, 6. 4. to lead to or into: to move, excite, persuade: to entice, induce: constr. with in or ad, and subj.: animi jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem dignitatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: animum ad [illegible] Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: animum ad [illegible] Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: animos in possessione, to subject, Anct. Her. 2, 29, 29: ad misericordiam, ad pulsandum, ad plangendum, to move, excite, Cic. Brut. 30, 128: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 3: vide, quo me induxeris, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) judicandus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 68. With subj.: aliquem ut mentiatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46. With inf.: consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9. Hence absol.: to delude, cajole, deceive: hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, deseruit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper ut induceas, blandos affers mihi vultus (al. inducar), Tib. 1, 6, 1. 5. to do (an injury, etc.) to: injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento inducere, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

inductibilis, e, *adj.* [induco] *that may be drawn or smeared over*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

inductilis or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *introduced*: Gloss. Philox.

in-ductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading or bringing into, introducing*: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecundiorem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition*, Liv. 44, 9: so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

2. *an overlaying, plastering*, etc.: prima trullis frequentetur inductio, quum siccari coeperit, iterum inducatur, Pall. 1, 15. 3. *a striking out, erasing*: lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. 4. Meton. *an awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun Vitr. 10 *praef.* II. Fig.: *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: inductio animi apud me valet, id. Fam. 1, 8. 2. inductio erroris, *a misleading*, id. de Or. 3, 53, 205. 3. In rhetor.: *induction*, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: inductio, qua plurimum Socrates est usus, hanc habuit viam: cum plura interrogasset, quae fateri adversario necesse esset, novissime id, de quo quaerebatur, inferebat, cui simile concessisset, Quint. 5, 11, 2.

inductīvē, *adv. by yielding*: indulgere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

in-ductor, ōris, *m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger*: inductores acerrimi (*al.* indoctores), Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

inductōrium, i, *n.* [induco] *a covering*: facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

in-ductrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that misleads or deceives*: App. Flor. p. 366

in-ductūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a covering, coating*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco].

II. Adj.: *imported from a foreign country, foreign, strange*: sermo, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. 2. *not pertaining to a given place or subject*: si nihil inductum est quasi devium loquimur, ib. 5, 6 *fin.*

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducement, persuasion* (rare): alicujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion*, Anct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

indūcula, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior.

indulcāsco, 3. *v. n.* [dulcis] *to become very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* *want of sweetness, bitterness*: Cael. ap. Non. 96, 29, dub.

in-dulceo, evi, etum, 2. *v. a.* *to make sweet, to sweeten*: aquam amaram, Turr. adv. Jud. 12. II. Fig.: *to speak sweetly*: ib. 12, 15.

in-dulcēsco, 3. *v. a.* *to make very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo].

I. Adj.: *indulgent, kind to, tender, fond*. With dat.: clementiam paterni animi indulgens praedicabat, nihilum fieri posse, Cic. Am. 24, 93. With in and acc.: civitas unice in deditos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61. With abl.: non fortuna deorum immortalium magis quam patris, id. 24, 25. Absol.: filius nimium nimiumque indulgentissimus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: hoc filius materia indulgens magis quam patre odio dignum esse videretur, Cic. Clu. 5, 12. 2. *addicted to*: alicui indulgens, Suet. Aug. 70. 3. Pass.: *fondly loved*: filii, indulgentissimi adolescens, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 18, 15.

in-dulgenter, *adv.* [indulgens] *fondly, kindly, tenderly*: filiis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9. beatius quidem indulgentius, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103 (comp.): dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32. Sup.: id. Consol. ad Helv 5.

indulgentia, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness*: (rare) constr. with in and acc.: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic. Leg. 3, 23, 60: indulgentia et benevolentia, ib. 2, 35: Aedui Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. 2. Esp. *tender love or affection for one's relations*: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. Verr. 1, 44: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. II. Transf. of things: coeli, *mild weather* Plin. 17, 2, 2: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80. 3. *a remission of punishment* or *of taxes*: Capit. Anton. 6: Amm. 16, 5.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. Neutr.: *to be kind or indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge to*: constr. with the *dat.*: hujus legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. sic sibi indulsit, *indulged himself so, took such liberties*, Nep. Lys. 1: irae, Liv. 3, 53: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43: odio, id. 40, 5: animo, *to give way to passion*, Ov. M. 12, 598 regno, *to delight in*, Lucan. 7, 54 ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. G. 2, 277: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Am. 13, 54: labori, Virg. Aen. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19. Pass. impers.: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35. With acc. of person (poet.): heri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11: te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 35: so pass.: animus eorum laudi indulgerique potuisset, *to be pleased, amused*, Gell. praef. 1. II. Act.: *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11: nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint. 2, 17: patientiam flagello, *to submit to patiently*, Mart. 1, 105, 3. With *inf.* (only poet.): Sil. 14, 672. Pass.: abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, *is granted*, Modest. Dig. 48, 16, 17.

2. With acc. of *pron. reflex.* and *dat.*: *to give oneself up to, to comply with*: neseque vicendum indulsit, Scipione tibi, Stat. S. 4, 6, 30: ardenti indulsisse tribuno, Juv. 2, 165. [Perh. derived from *dulcis*: but Pott and Curtius connect it with Sans. *dṛdhyâ*, Gr. δολιχός; Slav. *dolgŭ*].

indulgitus, ūs, *m.* [indulgeo] *indulgence*, for *indulgentia*: vicium, Sisenn. ap. Non. 196, 9.

indultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a yielder*: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

indultus, a, um, [id.] *indulged*: pervicaciae, *grant*, Amm. 14, 6, 19: Theod. 3, 15, 1: [illegible] 2, 1, 1: [illegible] 2, 1, 1: [illegible] 2, 1

...§. Transf.: *to covering, clothing*: omnis indumenta, i. e. tegimina, Vitruv. Cath. 9, 29.

In-dŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [DU, "put" + -duo: cf. ex-uo] *to put on, esp. of dress*: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: smaragdos et sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: aliqui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598: scalas, *to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds*, Ib. 14, 650. Reflect.: *to put on oneself, to dress oneself in*: with *acc.* or *abl.*: indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: quidlibet indutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: indutus galea, Virg. Aen. 5, 674: soccis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: Androgei galeam, clipeique insigne decorum induitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. §. *to surround* or *cover with, to put on, assume*, etc.: dii induti specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: pomis se induit arbos, *decks itself with*, Virg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, *covers, envelopes*, Val. Fl. 4, 509. §. With *pron. reflect.*: *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in*: se in laqueum, Pl. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41. ‖. Fig. *to put on, assume*: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge*, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: indutus duabus quasi personis, *having two characters to perform*, Ib. 1, 30: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: seditionem, *to engage in*, id. A. 2, 15: proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy*, Ib. 16, 28: personis fictam orationem, *to attribute*, Quint. 4, 1, 28. sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *entangle himself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 166. videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, Ib. 2, 42, 102: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indŭpĕdio and **indŭpĕditus,** a, um, v. impedio, *etc.*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* v. imperans.

indŭpĕro, indŭpĕrātor, *etc.* v. impero, *etc.*

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [induro].

‖. Adj.: *hardened*: robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64. ‖. Fig.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18: Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira 1, 11.

in-dūresco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become hard, to harden*: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2: corpus induruit usu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 5. ‖. Fig.: miles indurescat pro Vitellio *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac. H. 3, 61: in pravum, *to become hardened in vice*, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make hard, to harden*: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. M. 2, 10, 14: sues indurantes attritum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78. ‖. Fig.: *to harden, steel*: indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia quae accidere possunt, Ib. 4: frontem, *to render shameless*, id. Ben. 7, 28: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, *had assumed an expression of firmness*, Tac. H. 2, 46.

indus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἰνδός, *pertaining to India, Indian*: dens, *ivory*, Cat. 64, 48: conchae, *pearls*, Prop. 1, 8, 39.

indūsiārius, ii, *m.* [indusium] *a maker of women's under-garments*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

indūsiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has on an under-garment*: Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 47 pueri, App. M. 2, p. 132, 7 Flor. 169.

indūsium, ii, *n.* [id.] *to clothe*: diluere in, Mart. Cap. 1, 97.

indūsium, M. or. [indus] *a woman's under-garment*: Non. 539, 32.

industria, ae, *f.* [industrius] *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: Cassio industria Domitii, Favonio Scipionis celeritas salutem attulit, Ib. 3, 36: ingenium industria altius, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: in agendo, id. Manil. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industrias ponam, *spend so much pains on writing*, id. Fam. 3, 9: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Aug 8: de or ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally*: ex industria, Liv. 26, 51: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151. Also simply, industria Plin. 16, 1, 2. And, ob industriam: Pl Cas. 4, 3, 6 Rarely in *plur.*: summis opibus atque industriis, id. Most 2, 1, 1.

industrĭē, *adv. diligently, industriously* rempublicam curare industrie, Cato ap Charis. p. 181 P ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B G. 7, 60 causas actitare, Suet. Galb 3. *Comp* quis de illius dignitate industrius dixit, Auc. Or. pro dom 11.

industrĭōsē, *adv very industriously*: Suet. Vit Juven. *Sup*: Cato ap Charis. p 181 P.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *very active, diligent*, or *industrious*. cui non industriosо otium poena est? Sen. Prov 2.

industrius, a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious*: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 52: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. *Comp*: industrior *or* industrior quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 71: imperator exercitum industriorum facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. [Etym. uncertain perh. from *industruo*, same as *instruo*: Pott. 1, 225.]

indūtiae (or **-ciae**), arum, *f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice*: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33 biennii, Liv. 10, 5: indutias facere, Cic. Phil 8, 7, 20: finire acquis conditionibus, Plin. Pan. 11 dies indutiis erat ab hostibus petitus, Caes. B G 4, 12 Caesar respondit eos neque colloquii neque induciarum jura servasse, id B C. 1, 85 tollere, *to break off*, Liv. 30, 4 agitare, *to keep*, Sall. J 29. per indutias, *during a truce*, Liv. 30, 37. ‖. In gen. *a cessation, pause, delay*: imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl Am 1, 1, 233 in amore inimicitiae, indutiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15 Plin. Ep. 8, 14 noctis indutiae, *the stillness of night*, App. M. 2, p. 126. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiae*, which, like *indutus*, is probably derived from *induo*.]

indūtilis, e, *adj.* [induo] *that can be put on*: vomis (*al.* in Rutilis), Cato R. R. 135, 2

indūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be put on*: pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

indūtus, a, um, *Part* [induo]

indūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting on* (extremely rare) vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4. Meton. *apparel, rasment*: indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7.

indŭviae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *clothes, garments*: tuae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

indŭvium, i, *n.* [id.] *the bark* that clothes a tree. arboris, Plin. 13, 4.

inebrae, aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebra appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Fest. *s. v.*

inēbriātor, ōris, *m.* [inebrio] *one who makes drunk*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

in-ēbrio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make drunk, inebriate*: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12 22 47. §. Transf.: *to saturate, fill full*: uvae vinum ac christatur, id. 14, 1, 2: and of colours amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, id. 9, 41, 65. ‖. Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv. 9, 113.

In-ēdax, ācis, *adj. not voracious, that eats little*: Gloss. Philox

In-ēdia, ae, *f.* [ēdo] *an abstaining from food, fasting*: Agillis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin 5, 27, 82. sustinere, Cels. 1, 3. inedia vitam finire *to starve oneself to death*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. In *plur.*: inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

In-ēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made known, unknown*. cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.

In-effābilis, e, *adj. unutterable, unspeakable*. nomina, Plin. 5 *praef.*: verba, id. 28, 2, 4.

In-effābilitas, ātis, *f.* [effabilis] *unutterableness, ineffableness*: visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ineffābiliter, *adv. unutterably, ineffably*. Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

In-efficācia, ae, *f. inefficacy*: libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

inefficācĭter, *adv. ineffectually, in vain*: Paul. Dig. 49, 8, 2.

In-efficax, ācis, *adj. ineffectual, inefficient*. With *gen.*: vox ineffax verborum, *unable to produce*, Sen. Ira 1, 3. *Absol*: dii, id. Ben 4 4 ratio id. Ira 1, 10.

In-effĭgiābilis, e, *adj* [effigio] *that cannot be portrayed* or *delineated*: anima, Tert. Anim 24.

In-effĭgiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id] *without form, shapeless*. fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10 anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

In-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj. unbridled*. Fig.: cupiditates, Auct. Coll. Mosaic. et Rom. leg. tit. 6, 4.

In-effŭgibilis, e, *adj.* [effugio] *unavoidable, inevitable*: necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

In-effūsus, a, um, *adj. not spread out*: ineffusum laxa (*al.* in effusum) crinem, App. M. 2, p. 122

In-ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *adj. unlaboured*. Fig. oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1.

In-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant*: ineratque orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282 odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant smell*, Plin 21, 25, 98.

Inēlĕganter, *adv not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: scribere, Cic Brut 26, 101 dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment*, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26.

In-ēlĕgantia, ae, *f. tastelessness, inelegance*. inelegantia juris motus, Gai Inst. 1, 84.

In-ēlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [eloquor] *unutterable*: gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novatian. de Trin. 29.

In-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. ineloquent*: indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20.

In-ēlŏquĭbilis, e, *adj.* [eloquor] *unutterable*, for ineffabilis Eccl.

In-ēluctābilis, e, *adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself*: coemum, Stat. Th. 9, 502. ‖. Fig. *unavoidable, inevitable*: tempus Dardaniae, Virg. Aen. 2, 324. fatum, Vell. 2, 57.

In-ēlŭibilis, e, *adj* [eluo] *that cannot be washed out, indelible*: Eccl.

In-ēmendābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be amended, incorrigible*: pravitas, Quint. 1, 1 affectus, Sen. Ira 3, 41.

In-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj. unamended, incorrect*: Eccl.

In-ēmensus, a, um, *adj. unmeasured*: Not. Tir. p. 18.

In-ēmĕrĭbilis, e, *adj.* [emereor] *that cannot be merited*: Tert. Res. carn. 18.

In-ēmŏrĭor, tuus, *3. v. dep. to die in* or *at*: with *dat.*: spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

In-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj unbought, unpurchased*: dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133: consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

In-ēnarrābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be related or described, indescribable*:

lebar, Liv. 44, 5: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

In-ēnarrābiliter, *adv. in an indescribable manner*: jacur omne absumptum.s, Liv. 41, 15.

In-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplained*: quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6: verba, id. 19, 14.

In-ēnātābilis, e, *adj.* [enato] *from which one cannot swim out*: profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

In-ēnōdābilis, e, *adj.* [enodo] *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled*: capillus, App. Apol. p. 276.

‖ Fig.: *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*: Att. ap. Non. 15, 10: res, Cic. Fat. 9, 18.

In-ēnormis, e, *adj. not irregular, not immoderate*: proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 155.

In-ēnuntiābilis, e, *adj.* [enuntio] *unspeakable*: quiddam, Censorin. de Die nat. 10.

in-ĕo, īvi and freq. ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* **A. Act.**: *to go into, to enter*: constr. with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: with *acc.*: illius domum, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8 Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (*i. e.* inii), Stat. Th. 8, 107 convivia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, id. Mur. 14, 26: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. 3, 24. *Absol.*: ut ovans iniret, *should enter with an ovation*, Tac. A. 3, 11. *Pass.*: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 3, 266. *Pass. impers.*: inibitur tecum, *sc.* domum, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 26. With *in* and *acc.*: in urbem, Liv. 24, 9. **2. Esp.** *to cover, to copulate with*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9: Plin. 10, 61, 83. ‖ Fig.: *to enter upon, begin* a business, office, state of life, *etc.*; *to undertake, obtain, etc.*: magistratum, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2 formam vitae, *to enter upon a course of life*: Tac. A. 1, 74: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67: societatem cum aliquo, *to form an association with*, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 8: plures ineuntur gratiae, *the favour of many is gained*, Cic. Brut. 57, 209: gratiam ab aliquo inire, *to get into the good graces of*, Nep. Alcib. 9 *fin.*: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus inire, Cic. Att. 7, 9: inire proelium, Cic. Off. 1, 11. Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg. E. 1, 56: munus alicujus, *to undertake*, id. Aen. 5, 846. **2.** *to calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon*: rogo, ut adjuves ineasque rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, Cic. Fam. 13, 28: cui rei ferretur auxilium via ratio iniri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: ad hunc interficiendum talem initi rationem, Nep. Hann. 10: aestimationem, *to estimate, value*, Sen. Ben. 3, 8 *fin.*: mensuram agrorum, *to take the measure of, to survey*, Col. 5, 3, 1: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, *could not easily be stated*, Liv. 38, 23: rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, *to make an estimate*, Cato R. R. 2, 2: inire et subducere rationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: industias, *to conclude, make*, Plin. Pan. 11: consilium, *to form a plan*, Ov. F. 3, 380: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, *form plans*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: hoc inito consilio, *this plan having been adopted*, Ib. 6, 5: si quid ab Aeduis inieretur consilii, Ib. 7, 9: consilium faciendi contra vitam alicujus, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni posset, *let us find out some way*, Liv. 1, 23. **B. Neutr.**: *to make a beginning, to begin*: ab ineunte aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg. E. 4, 11.

in ĕopte *or* **ĕpso**, Fest. *s. v.*

Ineptē, *adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly*: dissevere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut 82, 284: nil molitur inepte, Hor. A. P. 140: inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24. *Comp.*: delirare, Lact. Inst. 2, 17. *Sup.*: ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 35.

Ineptia, ae, *f.* [ineptus] *silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*: ineptia, stultitiaque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Merc. Prol. 26: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31. Most freq. in Meton.: *plu.* ineptiae, *silliness, foolerie, trifles, absurdities*: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: paene aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: quid ad istas ineptias abis? id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86.

Ineptio, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (post.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1.

Ineptiola, ae, *f. dim.* [ineptiae] *an absurdity, folly*: Aus. Idyll. 11.

Ineptitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ineptus], for ineptia, *absurdity*: homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. 128, 15.

In-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [aptus] *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact*: qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut incosciunus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: ineptus pastillos Rufillus olet, lb. 4, 91: inepta, quid rides? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat. 39, 16: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80.

In-ĕquitābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in*: campi, Curt. 8, 14.

In-ĕquito, 1. *v. n. to ride in* or *over*: with the *dat.*: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12. **2. Transf.** with an *acc.*: Aurora coelum inequitabat, *traversed the sky*, i. e. *the day broke*, App. M. 3, p. 172, Oud. ‖ Fig.: medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, i. e. *to insult*, Macr. S. 7, 15: frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, p. 295.

Inermat armis spoliat, Fest. *s. v.*

In-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*: inermes armati judicarentur, Cic. Caec. 22: milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10. ne eam civitatem, quam servassem inermis, armatus in discrimen adducerem, Cic. Dom. 29. **2. Transf.**: inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv. 29, 4: gingiva, *toothless*, Juv. 10, 200: virus, *weak*, Prud. Cath. 3, 154. ‖ Fig.: carmen, *that offends no one*, Ov. Ib. 2: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22. ‖ *inermus*: cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), id. Fam. 11, 12. magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.

In-errābilis, e, *adj.* [erro] *unerring*: mentus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7.

In-errans, tis, *adj. not wandering, immoveable, fixed*: stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54.

In-erro, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to wander* or *ramble about in*. ‖ Neutr.: montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6. **2.** Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, lb. 7, 27: quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 201. ‖ Act.: of those engaged in dancing: decoros ambitus, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

In-ers, ertis, *adj.* [ars] *without skill, unskilful*: ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115. ‖ In gen.: *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert*: lingua factiosi, inertes opera, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 13: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192. **2.** Of things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33: inertissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty, idle*, id. Fat. 13, 29: aqua, *stagnant water*, Ov. H. 18, 122: stomachus, *dyspeptic*, id. Pont. 1, 10, 14: glebae, *unfruitful, that bear nothing*, Virg. G. 1, 94: terra, *motionless, immoveable*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: horae, *hours of leisure*, id. S. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 44: vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5: iners censoria nota, *inflicted on those who refused military service*, Liv. 24, 18. (ii) Of food: *without flavour, insipid*: caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 39. (iii) Poet. in an act. sense: *rendering idle* or *inactive*: frigus, Ov. M. 8, 790: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19.

Inersitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [iners] for inertia, *inactivity, idleness*: Gloss. Philox.

Inertia, ae, *f.* [id.] *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance* (rare) animi spectantur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, Cic. Part. 10, 35. ‖ In gen.: *inactivity, idleness, lasiness*: inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, lb. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labour*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45.

Inertiōla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a kind of grape*, yielding a good but not intoxicating wine: Col. 3, 2, 24: Plin. 14 2, 4, no. 4.

Inērudītē, *adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly*: non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1 10, 33.

In-ērudītio, ōnis, *f. want of learning*: Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30.

In-ērudītus, a, um, *adj. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward*: non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illiud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Acad. 2, 43, 132: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint. 1, 12 *fin.*

Inescātio, ōnis, *f.* [inesco] *an alluring, a satiating*: Eccl.

In-esco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allure with bait, to entice*: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140. **2.** Fig.: *to entice, deceive*: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12. ‖ *to fill with food, to satiate*: gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 228.

In-ēsus, a, um, *adj. uneaten*: Gloss Philox.

In-ĕvectus, a, um, *adj. borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): inevectus coelum super, Virg. Cul. 319· tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, lb. 100.

In-ēvītābilis, e, *adj. unavoidable, inevitable*: mala inevitabilia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74.

In-ēvītābiliter, *adv. unavoidably, inevitably*: nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

In-ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *adj. not rolled out, unopened*· liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

In-ēvulsibilis, e, *adj.* [evulsus] *that cannot be torn away, inseparable*: Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

In-ēxāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unexamined*: mulieres, Mart. Cap. [illegible]

In-excītābilis, e, *adj. from one cannot be aroused*: somnus, Sen. Ep. 83.

In-excītus, a, um, *adj. unmoved, quiet, calm*: Ausonia, Virg. Aen. 7, 623.

In-excoctus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted*: gleba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

In-excōgĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [excogito] *inconceivable, incomprehensible*: Lact. Inst. 1, 8.

In-excōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj. not thought of, not invented*: remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 107.

In-excŏltus, a, um, *adj. unadorned*: villae inexcultae et rudes, Gell. 13, 23, dub.

In-excūsābilis, e, *adj. that cannot*

by accused, *inaccusable*: un to reprimand, c. inexcusabilis abstem, Hier. Ep. 7, 2; 58: tempus, *Ov.* M. 2, 511: crimen, that cannot be replaced, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 50.

in-exercitātus, a, um, *adj.* untrained, *unexercised, unpractised*, unqualified; rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: homo non habens neque inexercitatum, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. ‖ 2. *unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef.

in-exercĭtus, a, um, *adj. unemployed, for* inexercitatus: Mexr. S. 7, 8.

in-exhaustus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted*: metalla, Virg. Aen. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered*, Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not exhausted*, Tac. G. 20.

inexpetībilis, e, *adj. not desirable*: Not. Tir. p. 106.

in-explēbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*; constr. with *in, adversus, contra*, or the *dat.*: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4: contra impetus nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4: delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. Of things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous*, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. ‖ *that cannot be obtained by entreaty*: neque inexorabile certe, quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

in-exōrātus, a, um, *adj. not entreated, not prayed for, unasked*: inexorata beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

in-exortus, a, um, *adj. that has not originated, without a beginning, ἀνάρχου*, Gloss.

inexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

in-expēdĭbilis, e, *adj.* [expedio] *unavoidable, inevitable*: morae, Amm. 31, 13.

in-expēdītus, a, um, *adj. not ready, not quick*: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. ‖ Of things: *not easy, difficult*: inexpeditissimum est traducere, id. 5, 182.

in-experientĭa, ae, *f. inexperience*: Tert. Anim. 20.

in-experrectus, a, um, *adj. unawakened*: jacebat sopitus vinu et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

in-expertus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act. *that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to*. With *gen.*: lasciviae, Tac. A. 16, 5. With *dat.*: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18. With *ad*: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18. *Absol.*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80. ‖ Pass. *untried, unproved*: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75: fides, Liv. 28, 28. inexpertum genus quaestionis, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: carmen, *new*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 11.

in-explābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expio] *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable*: reliqua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Her. resp. 27. ‖ Transf.: *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate*: sese inexpiabilem inexpiabilemque praebere alicui, Cic. Pis. 33: bellum, Liv 4, 35: hostis, Suet. Caes. 76.

inexpiābĭliter, adv. *inexpiably, irreconcilably*: corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 11, 13.

in-explātus, a, um, *adj. not atoned for, unexpiated*: dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Honor. 56.

in-explĭcābilis, e, *adj. implacable, irreconcilable*: explicabilis, inexplicabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

in-explĭnābilis, e, *adj. inexplicable*: Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

in-explĭnātus, a, um, *adj. indistinct, inarticulate*: linguae inexplanatae usus, *to speak indistinctly*, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

in-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [expleo] *that cannot be filled, insatiable*: inexplebilis potus, Plin. 11, 25, 30: stomachus, Sen. Ep. 95, 25. ‖ Fig.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 26: vir inexplebilis voluptatis, Liv. 28, 17. With *gen.*: inexplebilis vitiorum, Sen. Const. ad Helv. 19.

in-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. not filled, unintrigued, unasked* (Quint.), Virg. Aen. 7, 429: quaestus, Suet. C. 39, 1: amor, id. Tit. 7, 3: modus, Th. 3, 867.

in-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate*: vinculum, Curt. 3, 5: nexus, Quint. 5, 10, 101. ‖ Transf.: continuis imbribus visa, *impassable*, Liv. 40, 33. ‖ Fig.: *intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable*, etc.: bellum, *endless*, Tac. A. 3, 73: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, no. 2. ‖ *inexplicable*: haec quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic. Ac. 2, 29: o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, id. Att. 8, 3: facilitas, *that leads to no result*, Liv. 37, 52: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin. 34, 7, 17: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible*, id. 23, 1, 19.

inexplĭcābĭliter, *adv. inextricably, inexplicably*: implicare, Aug. Ep. 255.

in-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unexplained*: partes, Arn. 7, 219.

in-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj. unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.). dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48.

inexplōrātē, *adv. without examining*: non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19.

in-explōrātus, *abl. without examination*: ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25: id. 22, 4.

in-explōrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplored, not examined, unknown*: vada, Liv. 26, 48: inexplorata inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

in-expugnābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable*: arx, Liv. 2, 7. ‖ Fig.: homo, *unconquerable, firm*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

in-expugnātus, a, um, *adj. unconquered*. ‖ Fig.: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric 18, 5.

in-expūtābilis, e, *adj.* [exputo] *incalculable, incomputable*: numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

in-expūtābilis (inexaturabilis), e, *adj. insatiable*: appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

in-exsecrābilis, e, *adj. not execrable, not accursed*: Not. Tir. p 152

in-exsĕcūtio, ōnis, *f. pursuit, prosecution*: inefficax, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

in-expectātus (incxp.), a, um *adj. unexpected*: in armis hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107.

in-extinctus (in ext), a, um, *adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable*: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297. ‖ Fig.: fames, *unappeasable*, id. Ib. 428: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. F. 1, 413.

in-extinguĭbilis (inext.), e, *adj. unextinguishable*: flamma, Lact. 7, 19. ‖ Fig.: mala consuetudo, *indelible*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

in-extirpābilis (inext.), e, *adj.* [extirpo] *that cannot be rooted out*: radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22.

in-extĭspērābilis (inexsp.), e, *adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34 ripa, id. 44, 35. ‖ Fig.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, id. 8, 7: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.

in-extermĭnābilis, e, *adj.* [exterminо] *that cannot be exterminated, immortal*: Deus creavit hominem inexterminabilem, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2 10.

in-extrĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [extrico] *that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, inextricable*: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg. Aen. 6, 28: ordines, *not allowed to separate*, Plin. 18, 29, 74.

‖ Fig.: stomachi inexplicabilis vitia, *incurable*, id. 20, 23, 96: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11 2, 1.

in-extrĭcābĭlĭter, adv. *inextricably*: App. M. 11, p. 269.

inextrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. undisentangled*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fabrē, *adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely*: vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

in-fabrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Virg. Aen. 4, 400.

in-făcētē (inficete), *adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly*: quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin. Sup.*: pictus infacetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8.

in-făcētiae, arum, *f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes or puns*: pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj. coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid*: inficetus (homo), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. Of things: non inficetum mendacium, id. Coel. 29, 69 dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23.

in-făcundĭa, ae, *f. want of eloquence*: Gell. 11, 16.

in-făcundus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent*: vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49. *Comp.*: infacundior, id. 7, 4.

in-facio, 1. v. *a.* [faex] *to pollute*: animam concretione carnis, Tert. Anim. 53.

in-falsātus, a, um, *adj. falsified*: codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* [infamis] *ill fame, ill report; disgrace, infamy, loss of civil rights*: hominum immortalis est infamia, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 27: infamia, atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. Andr 2, 6, 13: illa judicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagrare infamia, id. Att. 4 18: notari, Jul. Dig. 3, 2, 1: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 36. ex infamia cripere, ib. 3, 60, 140 de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: irrogare alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13. inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42. movere, Liv. 43, 25 ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22. sarcire, *to repair*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam pertusque edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. A. 12, 4 pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33. *Plur.*: si ad paupertatem admixtae infamiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 19: infamias subire, Tac. A. 4, 33. ‖ Meton. *that which brings into bad repute*: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: secli *disgrace of the age*, id M. 8, 97.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [fama] *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous*: homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Valesa ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 96: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79. Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. Rem. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18: Alpes frigoribus, id. 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20. ‖ Meton. *that causes an ill report, disreputable*: materia, Gell. 17, 12: digitus, *the middle finger* (cf. impudicus), Pers. 2, 33.

infāmĭter, adv. *infamously*: alicui infamiam inferre, Capit. Pert. 13 *fin.*

in-fāmo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a.* [infamis] *to bring into ill repute, to brand*

with infamy: to disgrace, dishonour; disparage: ut non modo non gravitas offensa videatur, sed etiam gratiosa; Cic. Sest. 9, 22: Jupiter infamat nequa nostrumque deorum, Prop. 3, 22, 28. ‖ Transf. to blame, censure, charge: nihil ipse, alii quam dementiam, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7: falsum, Quint. 10, 1, 34.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj.* [unpronounce, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable: res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: infandum atque impurum corpus, id. Sest. 55: epulae, *of human flesh*, Liv. 23, 5, 6: amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 55: labores, ib. 1, 597: mors, ib. 10, 673: dies, ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, ib. 3, 644. *Neutr. plur. absol.*: infanda furens, ib. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varius ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45. *Neutr. adverb.*: navibus (infandum!) avisis, Virg. Aen. 1, 251.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [FA stem of for] *that cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb*: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium quum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 121: infantes statuae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40. ‖ Of young children: infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: infantium puerorum incunabula, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: infans pepilla, id. Verr. 1, 58, 151: pectora exserbeat avidis infantia linguis, *of infants*, Ov. F. 6, 145: umbrae, id. H. 11, 119. Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32. Of things, *young, new, fresh*: boletus, id. 22, 22, 46. Hence, **subst.** *a little child, an infant*: nec vero, ut voluptatem expetat, natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: ab infante, *from infancy*, Col. 1, 8, 2. In law, infans is a child under 7 years of age: v. Smith's Ant. 636, a. Of a child unborn: infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. 24, 16. ‖ *Fig. childish, silly*: ilia Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18. 2. *without eloquence or rhetorical talent*: infans homo, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: ut timorem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, *eloquent*, id. Cluent. 18, 51. *Comp.*: infantior, quam meus est mullo, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11. Of things: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic. Brut. 26: infans pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 37. 3. For infandus, *unutterable, unheard of*: facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12. (Henco It. *fante*, Sp. *infante*; also It. *fanciullo*.)

infantāria, ae, *f.* [infans] *a woman fond of infants*: Mart. 4, 88, 3.

infantārii, orum, *m. plur.* [id.] *sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *inability to speak*: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1030. ‖ **Meton.** *infancy, early childhood*: quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19. Of animals: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83. Of things: pomi, id. 15, 19, 21: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. 2, 7, 7: ab infantia, *from infancy*, Tac. A. 1, 4. 2. *infants, children*: surculi cerasi, infantiae adalligati, tutelam habere creduntur, Plin. 12, 2, 11. ‖‖ *Fig. want of eloquence*: infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare diserte non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16.

infanticīda, ae, *m.* and *f.* [infans caedo] *a child murderer, an infanticide*: Tert. Apol. 4.

infanticīdium, ii, *n.* [infanticida] *child murder, infanticide*: Tert. Apol. 2.

infanticīda, e, *adj.* [infans] *pertaining to infants or kills children*: vestis, Dig. Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 29, 1: stupra, *kills, young*, App. M. 5, p. 169.

infanto, 1. v. n. [id.] *to nourish or feed as an infant*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

infantulus, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *a little girl*: Capit. Ver. 3, 7.

infarcio, fārsi, fartum, īre, *v. a.* [in-farcio] *to stuff in, cram in*: in eas [aures] infarcire, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: infarcire se, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: infarcire se cibo, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: infarcire se ac saginare, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 96: infarcire se vino, Suet. Aug. 77: infarcire se in cubiculum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: infarcire se in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 12, 2: infarcire se in aliquam domum, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: infarcire se in aliquam familiam, id. Att. 14, 12, 2: infarcire se in aliquam familiam

stagna, Liv. 6, 24: aestus, Plin. 2, 47, 49: mare, the Tuscan sea, Lucan. 2, 422. Subst. infera orum, n. plu. the lower parts of the body, the abdomen: helleborum nigrum purgat per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21. II. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal: superi infernique Dii, Liv. 24, 38: rex, Pluto, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: Juno, Proserpina, ib. 138: sedes, ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, to raise the dead by magical incantations, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, the Styx, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, Charon's boat, Prop. 3, 5, 14: rota, Ixion's wheel, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, the Furies, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43. 2. Subst.: (i) inferni, orum, m. plu. the shades below: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37. (ii) inferna, orum, n. plu. the infernal regions: Tac. H. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. enfer.)

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put, or throw into, to, in, upon or against: constr. with in or ad and acc. or dat.: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, to set fire to, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: manus alicui, to lay hands upon, ib. 1, 8: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: in equum, to bring or set upon a horse, ib. 6, 30: aggeri ignem inferre, ib. 7, 22: ignes aggeri et turribus inferebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, ib. 11, 13: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 32, 24. spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20. inferri secundam mensam jussit, to be served up, Plin. 9, 35, 58: lancem, id. 33, 11, 52. 2 Esp. to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra delesi, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15. 3. to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): tributum aliqui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39: septingenta millia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11. 4. to give in an account, also, to enter or charge in an account: sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, ib. 9, 20: rationibus, to bring into account, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12. 5. In milit. lang. with various substantives converse signa in hostes inferre, to face about and charge, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv. 3, 18. pedem, to advance, attack, id. 10, 33: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1. 6. inferre pedem means also simply, to enter, set foot in: pedem quum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic. Caec. 14: inferre pedem in aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 67: qua juvenis gressus inferret, Virg. G. 4, 360. 7. With pron. reflect. or reflexit. to betake oneself to, repair to, rush or throw oneself into: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21. se foribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, obtruded himself, came unbidden, Cic. Caecin. 5: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, to rush upon, id. Balb. 19, 28: in urbem inferri, to rush into, Liv. 6, 6: flumen mari infertur, id. 44, 31: vias vi quadam sua inferunt sine hominibus noscitanda, prezed, offer themselves, Gell. 19, 1: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! how he struts! Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64: ut magnifice infert eum, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7. II. Fig: to bring upon, to introduce: to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: in re severa delectum aliquem inferre sermonem, (Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, to make mention, to mention, Liv. 4, 1: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum hostibus terrorem, ib. 7, 8: proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat, ib. 5, 16: populo R. bellum inferre, to make war upon, to wage war against, ib. 4, 7: belli inferendi causa, ib. 4, 30: bellum Italiae, Cic. Att. 9, 1: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv. 1, 30: alicui injurias, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: calamitatem, ib. 1, 12: turpitudinem, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 9: probrum caelis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Cael. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon oneself, Vell. 2, 45: vulnera hostibus, to give wounds to, to wound, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Am. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41, 116: alicui crimen proditionis, id. Verr. 5, 41, 106: judicium, to judge, Maxim. Dig. 5, 2, 4. 8. Esp. to conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87: Quint. 5, 11, 27.

infernus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

in-fertilis, e, *adj. unfruitful, ἄγονος*: Gloss. Philox.

in-fertilĭtas, ātis, *f. unfruitfulness, ἀγονία*: Gloss. Philox.

infertor, ōris, *m.* [infero] *one who serves up dishes, παραθέτης* Gloss. Philox.

infertus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infĕrus, a, um, *adj* (old form of the *nom. sing* infer ubi super inferque vicinis permittet, Cato R. R. 149) [on the etym. v. infra] *below, underneath, lower*; opp. to superus. ‖ *Posit*: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1. loca, *the lower parts*, Cic. Arat. 474 fulmina, *that come out of the ground*, Plin. 2, 52, 53: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water*, Varr in Non. 46, 4: mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (*opp.* to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4 Plin. 3, 5, 10 · Cic. Att. 9, 3. 2. Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower world*: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 36: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Am. 3, 12. Subst.: inferi, orum, *m. plu.* (*gen.* inferum for inferorum, Varr. in Macr. S 1, 16 Sen. de Ira 2, 35) *the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead*: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*, 1 iv. 26, 32 si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, *to be raised from the dead*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14 ad inferos poenas parricidii luere, *in the infernal regions*, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32 ab inferis excitare aliquem, *i. e. to quote the words of one deceased*, id. Or. 25, 85. ‖ *Comp.* **inferior -ius**, *lower* in situation or place. spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 locus, ib. 2, 25 pars, ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (*opp.* to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downwards*, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117. 2. Of time: *subsequent, later, latter*: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, *lived later, were younger*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: aetate inferiores paulo quam Julius, id. Brut. 49, 183: inferioris aetatis esse, ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 35. 3. *Inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *abl.*: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui unquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. With *in* and *abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179. *Absol.*: inferiores extollere, id. Am. 20, 73: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: gradatio in inferiorem, Anct. Her. 4, 50: non inferiora secutus, nought *inferior*, Virg. Aen. 6, 170. III. *Sup.* **infĭmus**, *lowest, last*: stabilimenti causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculeabentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ab infima ara, *from the bottom of the altar*, id. Div. 1, 33: terram esse infimam, id. N. D. 2, 6: sub infimo colle, *at the foot*, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. *Neutr. absol.*: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, *from the bottom*, ib. 7, 19: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ib. 7, 73: ad infimum, *at the bottom*, ib.: collis passus circiter CC. infima apertus, *at the bottom*, ib. 2, 18. 2. Fig., *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 6: conditio servorum, id. Off. 1 13: infimo loco natus, id. Flacc. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7. preces, *the most humble*, Liv. 8, 2.

in-fervĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. fio, factus, fieri, *to cause to boil in*; or, simply, *to cause to boil, to boil*: infervefacito paulisper, Cato R. R. 156, 7 liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: quum infervefiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. omnia infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervefio, v. infervefacio.

in-fervĕo, 2. v. n. *to boil in, to boil, seethe*: facito bis aut ter infervesat, Cato R. R. 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30. hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin. 19, 12, 60. Poet.: solem infervescere fronti arcet, *to burn on the forehead*, Sil. 13, 341.

infestātio, ōnis, *f.* [infesto] *a disturbing, troubling*: Tert. Apol. 1.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disturber, troubler* (rare): Plin. 6, 28, 32 § 143.

infestē, *adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously*: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13. *Comp.*: id. 2, 55 *Sup.*: inimicissime atque infestissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21: Quint. 11, 8, 10.

infestiviter, *adv. inelegantly*: cetera vertit non infestiviter, *elegantly*, Gell. 9, 9.

in-festīvus, a, um, *adj. not agreeable, not pleasant, not witty, unelegant*: subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5.

infesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [infestus] *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest*: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73. II. In gen. *to attack, destroy, injure, impair*: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22: aloë non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106: rem familiarem, *to impair*, Col. 1, 5, 7: animos, *to destroy*, id. 11, 1, 22.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [old partic. of infero] *carried against, presented at* (of weapons): infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Cic. Font. 16: Liv. 2, 30: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Virg. Aen. 5, 582. Hence, 2, *hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous*: irruptt in Galliam, quam sibi armis amicisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae Cic. Cat. 1, 5: exercitu infesto in agrum tribunum proficisci, Liv. 2, 56: infestis cuniis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 3: scelus, Cic. Cin. 66, 188: infestus aliqua injuriae clamor, id. Verr. 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intuori, ib. 5, 53: bellum,

liv. 9, 12. ‖ Meton. *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested*: uniquid, *unsafe*: via exsecutionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: item id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: cuncta infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24. *Comp.*: infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: infestior senectus, Liv. 1, 47. *Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam., 10.

infibŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fibula] *to clasp, buckle*, or *button together* (raro): adolescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, Cels. 7, 25, 3 infibulati sacrificabant flaminес propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Fest. *s. v.*

infĭcĭo and **infĭcĭor**, v. infac.

infĭcio, v. inficio.

infĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [facio] *that does nothing, inactive*: homo, Varr. L. L. 6, 8: apes, with inertes, id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to mix with*: pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4. hoc amnem inficit, Virg. Aen. 12, 418.

2. *to put* or *dip into*; *to stain, dye, colour, tinge*: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25: arma infecta sanguine, Virg. Aen. 5, 413: diem, *to discolour, darken*, Ov. M. 13, 602: ora pallor albus inficit, *covers*, Hor. Epod 7, 19: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32. 3. *to taint, infect, spoil*: pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin. 11, 13, 13. ‖ Fig.: *to instruct in, imbue with*: jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quaecumque, dum est tener, combiberet, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*

2. *to tinge, give a colouring*: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 59. 3. *to spoil, corrupt*: nos umbris, deliciis, otio, desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. inficimur opinionum pravitate, ib. 3, 2. cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30.

infĭcior, v. infitior.

in-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. unfaithful, faithless*: si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50. obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (socils) firmissimos redderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Of things: silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49: infidelis recti magister est motus, Plin. Pan. 45. ‖ *unbelieving, infidel* (with regard to the Christian faith): Christiani, Salvian. de Gub. D. 5 *init.*

in-fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Caes. B. C. 2, 33. In plur.: quantae infidelitates in amicitiis, Cic. Mil. 26.

infĭdēlĭter, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously*: Salvian. contra Avar. 3.

infĭdĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj. not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos édos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Am. 15, 53: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 51: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mens, Lucr. 2, 557. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fix, thrust, drive* or *fasten in*: gladium hosti in pectora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: ferreis hastis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hastam portae, Virg. Aen. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 32: infigitur sagitta arbori, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. Aen. 5, 504: vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust*, ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, *things stuck in the body*, Plin. 26, 12, 79. ‖ Fig.: *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, ib. Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana virtandi, *was thoroughly resolved*, Tac. A. 15, 5 with *inf.*: Sil. 4, 332.

infigŭrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [figura] *shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed*: fornix, Amm. 24, 14.

infīmātis, is, *adj.* [infimus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, etc.), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

infīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lowness, humility*: aeris, Amm. 29, 11: id. 17, 30.

infīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make low, to lower*: deos, App. M. 1, p. 106: ingenia ad miseriias infimata, id. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, no. III.

in-findo, fīdi, fissum, 3. *v. a. to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg. E. 4, 33: scissos mari, *to plough the waves, navigate*, id. Aen 5, 142: volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through*, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infĭnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [finio] *endless*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

infĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [finis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity*: locorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1. *Absol.*: in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 114.

infĭnĭtē, *adv. without bounds, without end, infinitely*: concupiscere, *excessively*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 dividere, id. Acad. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 36 *fin.* 2. *indefinitely, in general*: referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7.

infĭnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity*: infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6 *fin.*

infĭnĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unlimited, indefinite*: modus, or *absol.*, infinitivus, i, m. in gramm. *the infinitive*, Prisc. 8.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj. not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited*: spatium, Lucr. 5, 371: imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13: Liv. 3, 9. ‖ Transf.: *without end, endless, countless, infinite*: multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 16: altitudo, id. Verr. 4, 48: spes, id. Deiot. 5: odium, id. Balb. 27: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: pretium, *immoderate*, Jabol. Dig. 35, 2, 61: si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15. Subst.: infinitum, i, n. *an infinitude, an endless quantity* or *number*: infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9. Adverbially: ad or in infinitum, *to infinity, without end*: haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum efflorult, Plin. 34, 7, 16: crescere, id. 34, 2, 3: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.*: ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38: infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, id. 18, 28, 68, no. 3: infinito plus or magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25: in infinito, *without limit, at pleasure*, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 24. 2. *undefined, indefinite*: infinitior distributio, *where no person* or *time is mentioned* or *implied*, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id Part. or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: conexa, *indefinite conclusions*, id. Fat. 8. (ii) In grammar: verbum, *i. e. the infinitive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also, *absol.*: id. 1, 6, 7 and 8: pronomen, *an indefinite pronoun*, Vett. L. L. 20, 2

infirmātio, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo] *a weakening, invalidating*: infirmatio eorum judiciorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 8. ‖ Transf. *a refuting, disproving*: judicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

infirmē, *adv. not strongly, weakly, faintly*: infirme animatus, Cic. Fam 15, 1. Of style: *feebly, without vigour of expression*: jejune et infirme, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously*: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90.

infirmĭa, ae, *adj.* for infirmus, *weak*: Amm. 2, 6.

in-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Brut. 91: oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21. 2. Meton.: *infirmity, indisposition, sickness*: suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 38, 3: Plin. Ep. 10, 6: infirmitate impeditus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 38. (ii) *the weaker sex, women*: Liv. 34, 7 *fin.* 3. Transf.: of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18: aedificii, Alphen. Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7. ‖ Fig.: animi, *want of spirit, imbecility*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, *weakness*, Pap. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

2. Esp. *fickleness, inconstancy*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmĭter, *adv. weakly, feebly, without energy*: infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7, 250.

infirmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta, Sall. J. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12. ‖ Fig. *to weaken, diminish*: fidem testis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45. fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26: robur imperii, Amm. 17, 5

2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute*: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147. with frangere, id. de Or. 1, 31. 3. *to annul, make void*: legem, Liv. 34, 3: Quint. 7, 1: contractum Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46 graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2.

in-firmus, a, um, *adj. not strong, weak, feeble*: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmis, Cic Verr. 4, 43, 95 valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180. sum admodum infirmus, id. Acad. 1, 4: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45 pecus infirmum, *i. e.* sheep, Ov. Ib. 44. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability* or *strength*: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: infirmi ad resistendum, id. B. C. 3, 9. Of things classis inops et infirma, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 86: lumen solis, *weak, feeble*, Lucan. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18. infirmissimus cibarius panis, ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: nervi, *weak*, id. 23, 2, 28: infirmior ad omnia haec est quem schiston appellant, id. 36, 20, 37. fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14. Subst.: infirma linea, *the weak parts of the line*, Plin. 9, 43, 67. ‖ Fig.: weak in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: tenuis atque infirmi hanc animi vitium, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: terruimur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on*, Col. 3, 10, 6. Of things: *of the weakest* or *consequence, weak, trifling, inconsiderable*: animae ad perferendum aegritudinem nec infirmae et magnitudo est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: rationes, id. Fam. 7, 18.

in-fit, v. defect. (*he, she, it begins*), Lucr. 3, 1053: infit fando, Gloss. Isid. Prisc. 8) he (*she or it*) begins

negotiorum, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 56: an non infitiantur, Ad. 3, 3, 48: infitiandi, Vitr. Ann. 17, 1, 12. — (*Gen. sing.* infitiai, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: infitiae, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20: infitiai, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20: infitiae, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20: infitiae, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20: infitiae

fodiuntur, Col. A. Jc. mentis infoecundi, Ov. F. 4, 659: Pompeius, Plin. Pan. 31: fortuna, propitiatio, Suet. Tiber. 59.

infōdio, ēre, v. a. [in-fodio] *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: cadaver, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: corpus, Liv. 22, 51, 4: ossa, Ov. M. 15, 389.

infōdo, ēre, v. a. = infodio, *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: cadaver, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17: ossa, Ov. M. 15, 389.

infœcundus, a, um, adj. [in-fœcundus] *bearing little, barren, unfruitful*: arbor, Ov. M. 15, 105.

infœlīcito, āre, *v. a. to bring into calamity, to involve in misfortune*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

infœlix, ĭcis, *adj. unfruitful, unproductive*: arbor, Ov. M. 15, 105: ager, Col. 2, 2, 1: terra, Ov. M. 1, 547: humus, Col. 2, 2, 1: arva, Ov. M. 1, 547: solum, Col. 2, 2, 1: ramus, Ov. M. 14, 629: ramalia, Col. 4, 29, 13: virgulta, Ov. M. 14, 629: frutex, Col. 4, 29, 13: stirps, Ov. M. 14, 629: lignum, Col. 4, 29, 13: ligna, Ov. M. 14, 629: arbusta, Col. 4, 29, 13: arbores, Ov. M. 14, 629: pomum, Col. 4, 29, 13: poma, Ov. M. 14, 629: pirus, Col. 4, 29, 13: pira, Ov. M. 14, 629: ficus, Col. 4, 29, 13: ficus, Ov. M. 14, 629: oliva, Col. 4, 29, 13: olivæ, Ov. M. 14, 629: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 13: vites, Ov. M. 14, 629: uva, Col. 4, 29, 13: uvæ, Ov. M. 14, 629: palmes, Col. 4, 29, 13: palmites, Ov. M. 14, 629: pampinus, Col. 4, 29, 13: pampini, Ov. M. 14, 629: folium, Col. 4, 29, 13: folia, Ov. M. 14, 629: ramus, Col. 4, 29, 13: rami, Ov. M. 14, 629: arbor

...ble, whenever, whatever, whatsoever, whosoever, whosesoever, whosesoever, whoses

ingrāvātus, Ov. M. 14, 407: ingravati libens, Sil. 4, 480.

ingrēdior, v. gressus.

in-grēdo, essi, essum, 3. v. a. to implant, ingenerate: animo ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, sed non innati, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 2, 46, 96. ‖ Transf.: to generate, create: animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27. ‖ Meton.: to plant the ground: tellurem, Col. 10, 190.

in-gĕnĭātus (ingĕnŭātus), a, um, adj. [ingenium] naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature: lepide ingeniatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135: Gell. 12, 1: ingeniatus ad astutiam, App. Flor. p. 360.

in-gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, Part. [ingeniculo]. ‖ Adj.: kneeling: Hercules, a constellation, also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [geniculum] to cause one to bend the knee; hence, ingeniculare se, to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel: Myg. Astr. 2, 6 fin. Also without se: Lampr. Elag. 5.

in-gĕnĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. [id.] kneeling: Hercules, sc. Hercules, a constellation: in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis ἐν γόνασιν dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ingĕnĭlĭum, i, n. dim. [ingenium] moderate genius, talent: Arn. 5, 157. Hier. adv. Ruf. 4, extr.

ingĕnĭōsē, adv. acutely, wittily, ingeniously: tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: electas res colligere, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8. Comp. Plin. 15, 13, 12. Sup.: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48.

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, adj. [ingenium]. ‖ Of things possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. F. 4, 684. ‖ Of persons and mental qualities: of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4: esse ingeniosum in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense, id. Am. 1, 8, 62: argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 69.

in-gĕnĭtus, a, um, adj. unbegotten: deus, Arn. 1, 1.

ingĕnĭtus, Part. [ingigno] inborn: vites natali et ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3: ingenita nobilitas, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 92: vitia ingenita, Suet. Ner. 1.

in-gĕnium, i, n. [gen root of gigno] innate or natural quality, nature: ‖ Of things: arvorum, Virg. G. 2, 177: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. H. 5, 14. lactis ingenita et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1 ingenium velox igni, Sever. Aetn. 214. pugna ingenio loci prohibebatur, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 323, 5: portus, Sil. 14, 283: crines ingenio suo flexi, curling naturally, Petr. 126. ‖ Of persons: natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination: ut ingenium est cuantum hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: plum ad pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inimicorum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: leve in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: mobile, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: clear et mansuetum, Vell. 1, 1. 7, 5, 98, 4 91: invencendum animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: vera loqui chi meum ingenium non moneat, Liv. 3, 68: ingenio suo vivere, id. 5, 36: studio ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46. Volscis juvenis modo nomen reddit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: ingenium ingenii, peculiarity of disposition, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 69. ‖ Of the intellect: natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 3, 18: tardum, id. de Or. 2, 37, 127: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: pulcerrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, ib. 8, 14: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii via, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingeni vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1. ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117: ingenio haberi esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: Tac. H. 1, 90. ‖ Meton.: a genius, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: Sen. Ep. 2. (ii) Of things: an invention, a clever thought: exquisita ingenia coenarum, Plin. Pan. 49: Tac. H. 3, 28. (Hence It. ingegno; Fr. engin, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gĭgno, ĕre, ĭtum, 3. v. a. [old form for ingigno] to implant by birth: inque genuntur, Lucr. 3, 745: his etiam ingenitur visendi nota cupido, Manil. 5, 137 (dub. al. ingenium).

ingens, tis, adj. [in "not" and root GEN, hence] monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous: magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Gn. Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1. satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit: semper augst assentator, Cic. Am. 26, 98: ingens immanisque praeda, id. Verr. 3, 46, 110. ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, id. Prov. cons. 3, 5: aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32. pinus, ib. 2, 3, 9: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185. clamor, Liv. 2, 23. ‖ Fig. great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.: gloria, id. 2, 22: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441. With abl.: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 124: gloria, Tac. A. 11, 16: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71. With gen.: femina ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 66. With inf.: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216. ‖ Meton. great, strong, powerful: senatus, id. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298. ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1: cui genus a proavis ingens, Virg. Aen. 12, 225. Sup.: ingentissimus, Veg. Mil. 4, 3.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭē, adv. in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally: openly, frankly, ingenuously: educatus ingenue, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2: id. Att. 13, 27: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

ingĕnŭĭlis, e, adj. [ingenuus] sincere, ingenuous: Aurelius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74. ‖ Fig. a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, [illegible] frankness, [illegible] ingenuousness: [illegible] Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 31: [illegible] 36, 66: praeclara ingenuitatis et [illegible] Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, adj. [gen root of gigno] inborn, innate, natural; hence in hoc annuntiata sun alii ingenua fabulae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 387: color, natural colour, Prop. 1, 4, 15. ‖ 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucil. 1, 231: topinus, Juv. 3, 20. ‖ Transf. free-born, born of free parents: ingenuus homo, meant formerly one born of a certain father, who could name or claim his father: an unquam fundo stabulatus patricius primo esse factus, non de caelo demissus, sed qui patrem cluve possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuus, Liv. 20, 8. The word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus (v. Smith's Ant. 637): ingenuusque an libertinum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 129: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 16: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. ‖ Esp. worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 5: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16: per genitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186. ‖ 3. weakly, delicate, tender: invalidae vires, ingenuusque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: guia, Mart. 10, 82, 6.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. (inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2) to carry, pour, throw, or put into, to, or upon: aquam ingere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 5: pugnos alicui in ventrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11: osculum, Suet. Gram. 23 extr.: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 med.: ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv 2, 65: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18. facies ingesta sopori, appearing to sleep, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81. ‖ With pron. reflect. to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032: sese periclis, Sil. 10, 5. ‖ 3. to bring, give, or present to: ocimum equis asinisque (as physic), Plin. 20, 12, 48: saginandis anseribus polentae duae partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30: Nemes. Cyneg. 5. ‖ Fig. to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: probra, Liv. 2, 45: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: ingerebat lentissima vocis carpe, carpe, Petr. 36: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78. ‖ 2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: ne recusanti quidem agricolam quin ingerere destitit, Suet. Ner. 1: nomina liberis, Auct. dial. de Or. 3: filium filiamque ingerebat echis assidue, Petr. 140: Just. 6, 8: ingerebat his Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 22, 59: nomen patris patriae a populo sponte ingerentem repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac. A. 1, 72. ‖ 3. to heap up: nodum ingerere, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestĭbĭlis, e, adj. that [illegible] borne, transportable: [illegible] Plin. ‖ 6, 5.

ingestio, ōnis, f. [ingero] [illegible] ing: primae vocis, Mart. Cap. [illegible]

in-gestus, a, um, p. a. [illegible] App. M. 11, p. 264 fort.

ingrātus, a, um, Partic. [in-gratus] ... ingratissimus, Tac. An. 15, 59: ingratissimum, Tac. Hist. 1, 22: ingratissimo, Tac. Hist. 1, 22.

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. & n. I. Lit.: ingeminat ictibus ictus, Ov. M. 12, 448: ingeminant plausum, Ov. M. 12, 597: ingeminant plausus, Ov. M. 12, 597: ingeminant plausus, Ov. M. 12, 597: ingeminant plausus

blame, ignominy, infamy, etc.: ‖ Fig.: to impose disgrace, ignominy, etc., upon one: ignominiae alicui dare, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: in alicujus contio, Id. Phil. 2, 37, 94: in philosophiam, Gell. 5, 16. ‖ Mercat.: to overprice: gemmae 25 millibus nummum inprovisae inquisitaeque dilectusque, sed dispositae, Plin. 37, 2, 5.

inaestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aestimo] *that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten or drunk:* fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110: hausus inaestimabiles densibus animantibus, Id. 26, 26, 42.

in-gustātus, a, um, *adj. ungusted, not tasted before:* ingustato mihi praeverat ilia rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to give to taste:* Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

In-hăbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, Id. 24, 34: telum inhabile pondere oneratur, Curt. 8, 9 med.: inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), Id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis veteratae militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, *awkward*, Tac. Agr 36: iter, Ulp. Dig 8, 4, 4. ‖ Meton. *unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* alicui rei, Cic fragm Oecon 4 ed. Orell, reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse feminas inhabilem, Col 2, 1, 2: boves labori et culturae non inhabiles, Id. 6, 1, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 46 With *ad*: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 36, 16. With *ut*: inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Callistr. Dig. 50, 2, 11.

In-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. uninhabitable*, regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi caelo inhabitabili, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 26, 17, 20.

inhăbĭtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhabito] *uninhabitable*. par inhabitabilibus oras terrae, Am. 1, 3.

inhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling-place*: Not. Tir. p 11.

inhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling, habitation*: Iert. adv. Marc. 3, 24 ex Gen. 27, 40.

inhăbĭtātor, ōris, m [id.] *an inhabitant* aedium, Ulp Dig 9, 3, 5

In-hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. v a. *to dwell in, inhabit* inhabitatur illa regio, Plin 6, 17, 20 in animi corio, App M 8, p 213 nobile solum, Petr 116 *Part.* as *subst.*: inhabitantes, *inhabitants*: densa inhabitantium aedificia, App M. 1, p 107 Plin. Ep 7, 27 ‖ Transf. of garments *to wear* Iert Pall. 3 *fin.*

Inhærĕdĭto, 1. v a [haeres] *to appoint as heir* Vulg 4 Esdr. 7, 67 B A.

Inhærĕdo, 1. v. a. [id.] *to appoint as heir*: Salv. contr. avar. 2, p. 384 B. A.

In-hærĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. *to stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in* uldera . . . sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic. Tim. 10. animi corporibus non inhaerent, Id. Div. 1, 30, 114: visceribus, Id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: occupasi regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129 pricoribus vestigiis, Col. 9, 8, 10. With *ad* and *acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100. With *in* and *abl.*: in visceribus, Id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24 in rei natura, Id. de Or. 2, 39, 163. *Absol.*: stagnae inhaerentibus, Id. Div. 2, 46, 96: Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. Aen. 8, 124. ‖ Fig.: inhaesit in mentibus quoddam augurium, *it inhered in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, Id. 4, 31, 66: virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, Id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus ilia tuis, tanquam praesentia inhaerat, *she fixed her gaze upon your features*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29: pectoribus in nostris inhaerens, Id. 1, 6, 31: omnia animantem, Vell. 2, 14: paene stabis inhaerentibus genibus ingeniorum exercitatorum, *shall have before the eyes, shall try to be sure*, Id. 2, 36: vestitus, *to apply closely* to, Ov. M. 2, 3, 18: semper alicui, *to be always at one's side*, Am. 2, 9a:

Ipsigenam: dictumve meum pectusque tuum haerentem, teneris complexibus, haeret, *closely twined upon*, Petr. 68. With *sup.*: pejorem inhaesisse lagonem, Appul. M. 8, p. 205.

In-haeresco, haesi, haerescere, 3. v. n. *to stick fast,* or *adhere to*: in mentibus inhaerescit insitum in vitio, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: no guild embraced ubi ignis hostium inhaerescerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 quaeque vilia, Plin. 22, 87, 97. ‖ Fig.: pectus inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

Inhaesio, ōnis, *f.* [inhaereo] *a hanging or adhering to*: Augustin.

In-hălātus, ūs, m. *a breathing on, breath*: oris, App. M. 2, p. 139.

In-hălo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to breathe at* or *upon*: verus, Lact. Ira D. 10 med.: alicui pestilem, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

‖ Transf. *to breathe upon*, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 156.

Inhianter, *adv. with open mouth, eagerly* aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 2 ardescere, Id. ep. 112, 8.

Inhiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhio] *an opening of the mouth, gaping*: c. g. in astonishment: Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

In-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] *to hold* or *keep in, restrain, curb, check*: tela inhibeta, Virg. Aen. 12, 693: Liv. 30, 10, inhibeta crudelissimae manus, Petr. 105 frenos, Liv. 1, 48. equos, Ov. M. 2, 128 cruorem, Ib. 7, 649. lacrimas, Curt. 10, 6: alveus, Plin 19, 8, 40, 2 remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. praef. 12 inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere retro navem, means *to row the ship backwards* or *stern foremost*: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar mutineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, dulci heri, non enim sustinent sed aliter modo remigant id ab ἐνοχῇ remotissimum est, Cic ad Att. 13, 21. (Cicero himself in the following passage had used the term in this incorrect. signif. ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhiberunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, de Or. 1, 33, 153): cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30 ita cessim; inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12 Pyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4 retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39 postquam inhibent remus puppes et rostra educunt (*al.* remi), Lucan. 3, 659.

2. Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent*. impetum victoris inhibere, Liv. 39, 21 facinus, Petr. 108. With *ab*: a turpi mentem inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4. With *quominus* · nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque pousrentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14. With *ne*: inhibentur rectum agere currum, id 2, 16, 13: inhibenda tamen est (*mater* mori), Sen. Here. Oet. 1050.

‖ *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ*: istocine hic pacto potest inhiberi imperium magister, Pl. Rac. 3, 3, 47: ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38: inhibito salubriter modo nimiae potestatis, Id. 3, 59.

Inhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo] *a restraining, restraint, a rowing backwards*: inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21 (v. inhibeo).

Inhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [inhibeo].

Inhĭbrus, v. inobrus.

In-hĭnnio, ivi, 4. v. n. *to neigh at*: puellis, Prud. in Symm. 1, 57.

In-hio, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. ‖ Neut. *to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth*: ora inhiantes luporum, Sen. Tr. 1, 645: inhians Cerberus, Virg. G. 4, 483. 2. Fig.: to gape with astonishment, desire, etc.: Romanus locutus absentes legatos inhiantes, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ge-

nis inhiare, Sen. Hippolyt. 688: [illegible] Val. Fl. 2, 331: [illegible] posteritati inhiare, [illegible] ante, Virg. Aen. 4, 60: [illegible] animis, Id. 7, 624: [illegible] Val. Fl. 2, 331.

‖ Act. *to long for*: [illegible] hereditatem inhiat, quod [illegible] Fl. Stich. 4, 2, 30: [illegible] divorsi, Id. Asil. 2, 2, 27: [illegible] cujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23.

In-hinnio, 1. v. n. *to neigh*: [illegible] equorum, Stat. Theb. [illegible]

In-hĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [in-2 hio] *to disgrace, shame*: puerilia [illegible] tibi tam tenue [illegible] ap. Non. 169, 29. Quod. 2, 21.

In-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful*: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 20, 28 · mors, Id. 2, 7, 89 vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497 · hostes inhonesta veniere terga sequuntur, Ov. F. 2, 211: nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Cic. Dom. 41. quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more unbecoming*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 9. inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *extr.* ‖ *unseemly, ugly, filthy, nasty*: homo, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65.

In-hŏnestābĭlis, e, *adj. unhonoured*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

In-hŏnestātus, a, um, *adj. unhonoured, disregarded*: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81. inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 23: inhonorata dea, *to whom no offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280. ‖ *unrewarded*: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54 omnium Graecise gentium inhonoratissimi, Id. 35, 12 societas, Flor. 2, 8.

In-hŏnōrābĭlis, e, um, *adj. not honourable, dishonourable*: factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

Inhŏnōris, e, *adj.* [inhonorus] *unhonoured, without honour*: ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. res gestae Alex. M. 1, 35.

In-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dishonour*: Tert. Res. carn. 10.

In-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj. without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, incomparable*: civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33: pomum, Id. 15, 14, 28 Hercules to whom no divine *honours are paid*, Id. 36, 5, no. 12. ‖ *unsightly, ugly*: facies, Sil. 10, 392: *unjust*, Tac. H. 4, 62.

In-horrĕo, 2. v. n. *to stand on end, stand erect, bristle*: hastae, haud secus quam vallo septa inhorrent acies, tenentes, Liv. 8, 8. ‖ *to raise its points, bristle*: spur pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, App. Met. 2, p. 202

In-horresco, horrui, 3. v. n. and a. incep. *to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up*: gallinae inhorrescunt, edito ovo exantlumque sues, Plin. 10, 46, 57: inhorruit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. Divin. 1, 24, 47: frigorum impotentia pupillum vitiis inhorruisse, Plin. 11, 37, 37: inhorrescens mare pestilens, Curt. 4, 2, 9: medi: trifolium inhorrescens [illegible] contra tempestatum rubigines, Plin. 18, 35, 89 · Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Id. 5, 1, 24: spicae jam canigie olim [illegible] horruit, Virg. G. 1, 324: [illegible] armos, Id. Aen. 10, 911: [illegible] tremulous motion, to quiver, [illegible] nis agitatus inhorruit aether, Ov. [illegible] 3, 9: inhorruit aether, [illegible] grata tuba, Val. Fl. 1, 348: [illegible] inhorruit, Virg. Aen. 2, 191. ‖ Transf. *to tremble, shake, shudder, with cold, fear, horror, etc.*: [illegible] gida pectus inhibe mea [illegible] horrescunt, Sidon. [illegible] glacie inhorrescit, Aug. [illegible]

...ubi virorum, nihilo diligentiores et ac heav... Inhumi, Virg. A. 3, 121: inhumati ... Fest. p. 93: dentes principii inhumati. Tac. A. 11, 24: tecti exemplum inhumati ... Sint, Tib. 1, 309: inhumatae ... vapula. Tab. H. 3, 83. With acc.: ... Amr. Vict. de Caes. 24.

Inhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [inhortor]. With *pass.* signif. *instigated, set on:* ... nes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9. p. 234.

In-hortor, ātus sum, 1. *v. dep. to incite, instigate:* alicui canes, App. M. 8. p. 209.

In-hospĭtālis, e, *adj. inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 extr.: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Plin. praef. 6. 2. Meton. of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting inhospitalis duritia, id. 17, 14, 24.

In-hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f. inhospitality:* ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

Inhospĭtālĭter, *adv. inhospitably:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

In-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj. inhospitable:* tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Virg. Aen. 4, 41: saxa, ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: terra inhospita Baccho, *that does not bear the vine*, Sil. 1, 237. Subst. inhospita, orum, n. *plur. inhospitable regions:* tanta inter inhospita, id. 4, 753 per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

Inhūmānātio, ōnis, *f.* [humanus] *a being made man, incarnation:* unigeniti Dei Filii, Just. Cod. 1, 5 and 6 *fin.*

Inhūmānātus, a, um, *part.* [id.] *made man, incarnate:* Christus inhumanatus sive homo factus est, Cod Just. 1, 1, 6.

In-hūmānē, *adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* inhumane feceris, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30 muta (oratio), Nax. Pan. ad Const. 16. *Comp.:* inhumanius dicere, Cic. Am. 13, 46.

In-hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115. id. Deiot. 12, 32. ||. *want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness:* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99. id. Phil. 2, 4. 8. 2. *surliness, churlishness:* importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. Sen 3 id. Mur. 4, 9. 3. *niggardliness:* non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76.

In-hūmānĭter, *adv. uncivilly, discourteously:* me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

In-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous:* quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64 scelus, Liv. 1, 48 crudelitas, id. 21, 4 via, *covered with corpses*, Tac. H. 2, 70 securitas, *that enjoyed itself during slaughter*, ib. 3, 83. testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107. ||. *unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, ib. 2, 78 *fin.* moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144 agrestis et inhumana negligentia, ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 25 inhumanae aures *uncultivated*, Cic. Or. 51: inhumanum negotium, id. ad Sen. p. Red 6. ||. *superhuman, god-like:* mense, App. M. 5. ante med. p. 162.

In-hūmātus, a, um, *not interred, unburied:* is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Virg. Aen. 11, 22: funus, Lucan. 7, 820.

In-hūmectus, a, um, *adj. not moist:* corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*

Inhūmĭgo, 1. *v. a.* [humor] *to moisten, wet:* campum totum, Liv Andr. ap. Non. 62. 22.

In-hūmo, 1. *v. a.* *to bury in the ground, cover with earth, entomb:* inhumatum, Plin. 17, 28, 30, 130.

In-ibi, *adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter:* superbiae pars fuit esse victor, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10: maximum habent infidi genitum proventum, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 45: infidi fundum laudibus non invenusto fuisti, Gell. 17, 21. ||. *Transf. of time: nearly, almost, on the point of:* cum cum infidi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, id. 1, 3 *init.* 2. Infidi est, *for in so it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut infidi esse aut jam confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5. liberne es? non sum verum infidi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23.

In-idōnē, *adv. fitly, suitably:* App. M. 4, p. 155. Prob. a false reading for idonee.

In-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive into or to:* apud alios exteritur seges grege jumentorum inacto, Varr R. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, ib 2, 2, 15. navem Romam, Front. B. Parth. p. 203 ed. Mai. onus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 148 ||. Fig. *to incite, urge*, nunquam feras ad nocendum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen. Ep. 103.

Inimīcālis, e, *adj.* [inimicus] *inimical, hostile:* stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

Inimīcē, *adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34 insectari aliquem, id. N. D 1, 3, 5. *Comp.* infestius aut inimicius consulere (*al.* iniquius), Liv. 28, 29. *Sup.:* inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

Inimīcĭtĭa, *adv. hostilely, inimically:* inimiciter accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22 commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap Gell. 3, 8.

Inimīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [inimicus] *unfriendliness, hostility, enmity:* inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21 cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 8. Usu *plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities:* capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23 suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18. intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Coel. 13, 32 inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23 inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 5, 71 denuntiare alicui, id Flacc. 1, 2 inimicitias suas donare reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 4 inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, *well-known enmities*, Liv. 27, 35: id. 39, 4. inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16 exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49 contrahere, Quint. 7, 1 *med.* inimicitias privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12 inimicitias fovere, ib. 11, 6.

Inimīco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make enemies, to set at variance.* et miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20. hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat Th. 2, 419.

In-imīcus, a, um, *adj.* [amicus] *unfriendly, hostile, inimical:* quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic Verr. 2, 61, 149 inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39. Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic Att. 2, 21. 2. Of things *hurtful, injurious:* raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg. Aen. 1, 123 odor nervis inimicus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53 maritare ulmos, nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35. *Comp.:* nec quidquam inimicius [quam oratio] versibus, Cic. Or. 37, 194. *Sup.:* brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38. 3. For hostilis, of belligerents: nomina, Virg. Aen. 11, 84 tela, ib. 11, 809. insignе, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, ib. 12, 944. ||. Subst. inimicus, i, m. *an enemy, foe:* Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58. quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. prov. Cons. 8, 19: aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28. inimica, ae, *f. a female enemy:* cujusquam inimica, Cic. Cael. 13, 32. *Sup.:* ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum summa certissimum ... *...ruelissima, his greatest enemy*, id. Mil. 9, 25. 2. In law, *a husband in respect to a divorced wife:* Typhon. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *med.*

In-imĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be imitated, inimitable:* quaedam sunt inimitabilia, Quint. 10, 2, 19: auctoritas, id. 8, 3 *med.:* motus inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7. morum dulcedo, Vell. 2, 97.

In-imĭtātus, a, um, *adj. not begun:* inimitato substantiarum cardine (*al.* in initiato), Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 23.

In-intelligĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unintelligible, incomprehensible:* dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

In-interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj. inexplicable:* nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14. sermo, Vulg. Hebr. 5, 11.

In-interprĕtātus, a, um, *adj. uninterpreted, unexplained:* ininterpretatum (*al.* non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

In-inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [invenio] *not to be found out, inscrutable:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

In-investigābĭlis, e, *adj. unsearchable:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

In-invīcem, *adv. not by turns, continually:* Not. Tir. p. 84.

Iniquē, *adv. unequally:* praedum dividere, Aur. Vict. vir. illustr. 23 quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7: nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 3. ||. Fig. *unfairly, unjustly:* expulsi inique, Cic. Dom. 33 inique causari locum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12. inique an jure acceptisset, Liv. 39, 48. 2. *unfitly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31 hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, id. Cluent. 21, 57. 3. *not patiently, indignantly.* aliquid inique ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.* aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

Iniquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: *unevenness, inequality:* iniquitas loci, Caes. B. G 7, 45. in tabulis iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22. 2. Of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7 *med.* p. 195. 3. *excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength:* operis, Col. 2, 4, 6. ||. Fig. *unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B G. 2, 22 *fin.:* temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35 16: temporis, Curt. 7, 7. propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1 1. 2. *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, id. Cat 2, 11, 25. praetoris iniquitas, id Quint. 2, 9 in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2. iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27 Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84 exitii, id. A. 16, 17. summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the greatest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208

Iniquo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render unfavourable:* aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31.

In-iquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] *unequal, uneven, not level, steep:* puppis inflicta valde dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. Aen. 10, 303: utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. 9, 27. ascensus, id. 28, 16: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis) passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486. 2. *not of the right measure, too great or too small:* iniquae hemiae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Seren. Sammon. 37. iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy*, Virg. G 1, 164: sol iniquus, *too hot*, id. Aen. 7, 227: morum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66. ||. Fig. *unfair, unjust* ...quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in

adolescentiæ fulcimenta, Tac. Hist. 2, 5, 1: qui principatus fundamentum gloriam vetiti sub Augusto, Cic. Mur. temp. 3, contr.: pacem vel iniquo conditionum pretio, id. Att. 8, 11, D: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quinct. 2, 8: Parcæ iniquæ, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9. **II.** *unjust, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous*: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: hominis natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: sermones, id. Fam. 1, 9: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 313: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10: hostes iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, ib. 5, 32: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23: vina iniqua capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9: casus, Virg. Aen. 6, 475. Subst.: tui iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: nonnulli nostri iniqui, ib. 23, 57: mei, id. Fam. 11, 27. **B.** *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: coelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind*, Ov. H. 8, 87. **C.** *unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl. Capt. prol. 61.

Initialia, ium, *n. plu.* [initium] *opening or initial ceremonies*: initalia Cereris adiit (*al.* initialia and inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aurel 27.

initialis, e, *adj.* [id.] *initial, incipient, original*: elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, post med. p. 156: saeculorum progenies, ib. 11, p. init. p. 259. **II.** Subst.: initiales, ium, *m. plu. those who first assembled together* as a collegium Inscr.

initiamenta, orum, *n. plu.* [initio] *an initiation* into secret rites: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

initiatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an initiation* or *admission* to secret mysteries: App. M. 11. **II.** *a participation* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

initiator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an originator, founder*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

initiatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who originates, a foundress*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*

initio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [initium] *to begin, originate*: brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluvia initiante madefacto, *which begins again after the dog-days*, Pall. 7, 4: Tert. adv. Val. 15. **II.** *to initiate, consecrate, or admit* to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. 39, 14: magicis coenis aliquem, Plin. 31, 2. quum primo cibo et potione initiarent pueros, sacrificabatur, namely, to the goddesses Edulia, Potine, and Cuba, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21. (Acc. to Donatus, ad Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15: *to inscribe on the roll of citizens.*) **2.** In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to*: studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2 *med.*: Graecis litteris initiari, Symmach. ep. 4, 20: Quint. Decl. 1, 13. **3.** *to baptize*: Tert. Monog. 8 de Jo. Bapt.

in-itium, ii, *n.* [IT root of eo: cf. ex-itium] *a going in, entrance*: hence, *a beginning, commencement*: bonis initiis eorum tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo fieri, ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18: ducere ab aliqua re, ib. 9, 9. The *abl. sing.* is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first*: quemadmodum Sonatus initio' cecinit, id. Tusc. 1, 7: audeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, ib. **II.** *Plur. elements*: indocti haruspicum initia rerum, et tanquam communium ignorantes omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69. Hence, *first principles, the elements of a science*: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

3. *origin, parentage*: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 76. **4.** *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign*: novis initiis et omnibus opus est, a. u. *of a new king*, Curt. 5, 9: initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac. A. 1, 16. **II.** *sacred rites* or *mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1. **2.** *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

inĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [ineo] *to go into, to enter*: loca horrida intus, Pac. ap. Diom. 1, 336: huito, ἐμβαίνειν, Gloss. Philox.

inĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ineo] *entered into*; hence esp. in designations of time, *begun, commenced*: initia aestate, *at the beginning of summer*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: inita proxima aestate, *at the beginning of the next summer*, ib. 35: inita hieme, ib. 3, 7.

inĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival*: Lucr. 1, 83. **2.** *a beginning, commencement*: movendi, id. 1, 384 motus, id. 2, 269. **II.** *copulation*: Ov. F. 4, 94 sues initum matutinum appetere, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

injectio, ōnis, *f.* [injicio] *a laying on*: manus, *a laying on of the hand*, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7 *fin.*: aeris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1. **II.** Fig.: habebat secum vera bona, in quae non est manus injectio, Sen. Const. sap. 5. **2.** *an instigation, suggestion*: Satanae, Tert. de pudic. 13 *in.* **3.** *an objection*: id. ad Hermog. 10.

injectiōnāle, is, *n.* [injectio] *a clyster, injection*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 8.

injectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [injicio] leg. *t. t. pertaining to taking possession, or to trespass*: injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque injicitur, Aggen. in Frontin. de limit. agr. p. 63 Goes.

injecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lay on, apply*: dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

injectus, a, um, *Part.* [injicio].

injectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over*: aliquem opprimere injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 36: pulveris, Plin. 11, 17, 18. **2.** *a laying on*: secutus, qua trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, id. 8, 17, 21. **II.** Transf. *a putting in*: animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

in-jicio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] (inficit for injicit, Sil. 10, 571: inice for injici, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 65 ed Mai.: endojacito for injicito, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* struere; injexit for injecerit, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18) *to throw, cast, or put in* or *into*: quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48. Hence with *pron. reflect. to throw* or *fling oneself*: se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 113: se morti, Virg. Aen. 9, 552: se flammae, Plin. 8, 40, 61. **2.** *to throw* or *put on, upon, at, or over*: pallium, *to put on*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 36: digiti injecti in ima labra, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87: funem collo, Ov. M. 2, 589: manum rebus, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: manum, Liv. 28, 6: injecti humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. M. 11, 770: se super thorum, *to throw oneself upon*, Curt. 8, 6, 3: se ad fustigia tectorum, Vell. Pl. 2, 69: manicas alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 21: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: injicere manum alicui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of*, Petr. 145. Esp. legal t. t. *to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri libidinis manum injecit, serve suo natam esse, Liv. 3, 44. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injecit manum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18. **II.** Fig. *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: injicere tumultum civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: cuipiam cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 26: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. 34, 4: cunctationem, *to cause delay*, id. 35, 25: arma regnis, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion*, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *to furnish*, Cic. Caec. 2, 4: plaga injecta petitioni tuae, *given*, id. Mur. 23, 48: periculum mortis injectum, id. Caec. 2, 8). **2.** Of the mind, with *pron. reflect. to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se injiciens animus, id. N. D. 2, 20. **3.** With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over*: animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possunt injici manus, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11 extr.: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19: injecere manum Parcae, Virg. Aen. 10, 419. **4.** *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest*: Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto quum saepe injecissem de ἀμοιβαίῳ, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui nomen cujuspiam, id. Dom. 6, 14.

in-jūcundē, *adv. unpleasantly*: res injucunde acta, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

in-jūcunditas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness*: ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant*: minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36: vocis sonus, Gell. 13, 20: auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124. **II.** *harsh, severe*: adversus malos injucundus, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge*: decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, indemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 24. **II.** *undecided*: si injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1 *med.*

in-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. not yoked, unyoked*: taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

in-jŭgis, e, *adj. not yoked, that has borne no yoke*: hostis, Macr. S. 3, 5: boves, Fulg. Planc. de prisco serm. p. 10. **II.** Injuges versus, *in which no connecting particle occurs* (*e. g.* tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 170), Diom. 3, 489.

injunctio, ōnis, *f.* [injungo] *an injunction, command*: Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

injunctus, a, um, *Part.* [injungo].

in-junctus, a, um, *adj. not joined, not united*: fideles injuncti, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to join* or *fasten into*: tignos in aedes, Liv. 44, 5: arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into*, Pall. Febr. 10, 1. **2.** *to join with, to join, unite*, or *attach to*: vineas et aggerem muro injunxit, Liv. 37, 24: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7: area injuncta domui, Jahrb. Philol. 2, 33: [illegible]

…ferre, v. inferre.

…ferus, a, um, adj. [in-fero] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) unburied: corpus, Ov. M. 13, 409: cadaver, Val. Fl. 1, 687: Priamus, Prop. 2, 8, 46.

…fervesco, ferbŭi, —, ĕre, inch. v. n. to grow hot, to be heated: ferrum, Ov. M. 7, 276.

…festo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to disturb, trouble, molest, annoy, infest: Italiam, Liv. 21, 31: Africam, id. 29, 24: Siciliam, id. 24, 35: Macedoniam, id. 42, 38: Thessaliam, id. 42, 53: Asiam, id. 37, 45: Cappadociam, id. 37, 40: Cretam, id. 37, 60: Ligures, id. 40, 41: Alpes, id. 21, 31: Pyrenaeum, id. 21, 24: Pontum, Cic. Arch. 9: Ponticum mare, Vell. 2, 33: Ionium mare, Liv. 45, 26: Adriaticum mare, id. 45, 26: Aegaeum mare, id. 45, 26: Tyrrhenum mare, id. 45, 26: Siculum mare, id. 45, 26: Africum mare, id. 45, 26: Gallicum mare, id. 45, 26: Ligusticum mare, id. 45, 26: Hadriaticum mare, id. 45, 26: Ionium

to support, sustain by: [illegible] [illegible] 19, 22, 32. With dat. and abl. obl.: in [illegible] [illegible] Ov. M. 14, 819: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In-obliterātus, a, um, *adj. not obliterated, unforgotten*: scientia, Tert. Anim. 34.

In-oblītus, a, um, *adj. not forgetful, mindful*: Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37.

In-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. not overwhelmed*: Ov. M. 7, 356

In-observābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be observed*: regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

In-obsaptus, a, um, *adj. not hedged in, not inclosed, open*: aurium foramina, Lact. Opif. D. 8.

In-obsĕquens, entis, *adj. not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient*: Sen. poët. Q. N. *fin.*: equi inobsequentes frenis, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

In-obsĕquentĭa, æ, *f. disobedience*: J. Valer. res. g. Alex. M. 2, 21.

In-observābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be observed, inobservable*: cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15: error, Cat. 64, 115.

In-observans, antis, *adj. unobservant*: homines, Pall. 1, 25 *med.*

In-observantĭa, æ, *f. inattention, negligence*: quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107: Suet. Aug. 76

In-observātus, a, um, *adj. unobserved, unperceived*: tempus inobservatum et incertum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: aidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

In-obstĭlātus, a, um, *adj. not grazed*: vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

In-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj. never setting*: axis, *the north pole*, Lucan. 8, 175. ‖ Transf.: visus, *ever open eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inocciduа, Arn. 2, 68.

In-occo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to harrow in*: semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4: pestinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1

In-occultus, a, um, *adj. not secret*: Quint. 7, 9, 5 (dub.).

Inŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] *an inoculating, ingrafting*: Cato R. R. 42: Col. 5, 11, 1: Plin. 17, 14, 23.

Inŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inoculator, ingrafter*: Plin. 18, 33, 76.

Inŏcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [inoculo].

In-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to inoculate, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another*: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 99. ‖ Transf.: *to implant*: justitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. 2. *to adorn*: bullis auris inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 185.

Inŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *not hated*: odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

In-ŏdĕro, 1. *v. a. to give a smell to*: mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

In-ŏdŏror, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. to smell out, trace out*: mirabiliter inodoratus est (Orell. moratus), Cic. Att. 2, 25.

In-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj. without smell, inodorous*: oens inodora (*al.* inhonora), *unperfumed*, Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 143. ‖ *without the sense of smell*: animalia, Gell. 7, 6 in Non.

Inoffensē, *adv. without stumbling, without hindrance. Comp.*: inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2.

In-offensus, a, um, *adj. not stumbling against* or *striking*: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. 1, 7, 62: cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, *not touched*, Lucan. 8, 201. ‖ Transf.: *free from hindrance, uninterrupted*: via, Mart. 14, 209, 2: oratio, Sen. Ep. 12: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: Hieronymum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 11: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23: vocupitates regionisque abundantiam infensa transmitteres, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: unum oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: vita, *quiet*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1.

In-officiālĭtas, ātis, *f. disobligingness*: Salvi. Ep. 3.

In-officiōsus, a, um, *adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious*: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1. 2. *reluctant to one's duty*: testamentum *inofficiosum*, a will made in legal form, "sed non ex officio pietatis," *i. e.* one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 1117. ‖ Rep. *not obliging disobliging*: in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27.

In-ŏlens, entis, *adj. without smell, inodorous*: olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

In-ŏlesco, ēvi, ĕltum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr. *to grow in, on*, or *to*: udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. Aen. 6, 738: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14. 2. Fig.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, *had remained fixed in his mind*, Gell. 5, 21. meditando inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141. ‖ Act. *to implant*: natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5. alicui semina amoris, Aus. Gratiar. act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 1, 33. in moribus inolescendus, Gell. 12, 1.

In-ŏminālis, e, *adj. unlucky, ill-omened, unauspicious*: dies, Gell. 5, 17 · Macr. S. 1, 16 *med.*

In-ŏminātus, a, um, *adj. ill-omened, unauspicious*: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

In-ŏpāco, 1. *v. a. to overshadow*: Col. 8, 15, 4.

In-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. not shady*: inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss Philox.

In-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unoccupied, inactive*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

In-ŏpĕror, 1. *v. dep. to effect, operate, produce*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

In-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj. uncovered, base*: capite inoperto, Sen. de V. B. 13. Fig.: veritas, id. Ot. sap. 30.

Inŏpĭa, æ, *f.* [inops] *want, lack, scarcity*: inopia argenti, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 55: tecti, Cic. Dom. 30: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. criminum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48 consilii, id. Att. 6, 3. frumenti, Sall. J. 91: inopia frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56. remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35: advocatorum, id. A. 11, 7. ‖ *Absol.: a state of want, need, indigence*: inopiae opem ferre, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 3. si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. Am. 9, 29. in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38. inopiam alicui facere, *to bring one to want*, id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: vixit in summa paupertate ac pene inopia, Suet. Gram. 11: animum cupidum inopia accendere, *by want of fruition*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126. 2. Meton.: praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, *to those who have no protectors*, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions*, Vell. 2, 54. 3. Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

In-ŏpīnābilis, e, *adj. not to be supposed* or *expected, inconceivable*: latebra, Gell. 17, 9: res, Aurel. Vict. Caesar. 39. ‖ *not celebrated* or *well spoken of*: infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere, inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, Gell. 17, 12.

In-ŏpīnans, ntis, *adj. not expecting, unaware*: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3.

Inŏpīnanter, *adv. unexpectedly*: Suet. Tib. 60.

Inŏpīnātē, *adv. unexpectedly*: aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. *a*

Inŏpīnāte, *adv. unexpectedly*: ex castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6.

In-opīnātus, a, um, *adj. not expected, unexpected*: cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, id. Par. 5, 1, 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133: nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76. *Neut. plu. absol.*: plura inopinata, Plin. Pan. 31. Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *unexpectedly*: alias ut ex inopinato observant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10. *Sup.*: inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.

In-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj. unexpected*: quies, Virg. Aen. 5, 857 laborum facies, ib. 6, 104 fors, ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30.

Inŏpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] *in want of*: res inopiosae consilii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

In-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *that has no town, not dwelling in a town*: Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

In-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, inconvenient*: sedes huic nostrae non inopportuna sermoni, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

In-ops, ŏpis, *adj.* (ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27, § 92) *destitute, needy, indigent*: res paupertas inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24 aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 164. With *gen.*: humanitatis, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40 amicorum, id. Am. 15: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7 terra inops paris, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96 somni cibique, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae virorum inopes, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis inops, *that never fights*, Sil. 9, 334. ‖ Absol.: of persons: *helpless*: inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr. 5, 34 · nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1. solare inopem et succurre relictae, Virg. Aen. 9, 290. With *ab*: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1. With *abl.*: non inops verbis, id. Brut. 70, 247: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8. With *inf.*: inops laudis conscendere carmen, *unable*, Prop. 2, 10, 23. ‖‖ Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: advorsus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138. versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. Of speech. *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

In-optābilis, e, *adj. undesirable unpleasant*: officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222.

In-optātus, a, um, *adj. undesired, unpleasant*: res, Sen. exc. contr. 8, 6.

In-ōrābilis, e, *adj. inexorable*: animus (*al.* immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

In-ōrātus, a, um, *adj. not pleaded*: quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? i. e. *without obtaining a hearing*, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata roverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

Inordĭnālĭter, *adv. irregularly*: scarificandum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 *med.*

Inordĭnātē, *adv. irregularly*: febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3.

Inordĭnātim, *adv. irregularly*: acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7.

In-ordĭnātio, ōnis, *f. disorder*: App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1.

In-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular*: inordinati et incomposiți militis, Liv. 22, 50: ordo, App. Mund. p. 57. *Sup.*: inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45. ‖ Subst. inordinatum, i, n. *disorder*: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adjungit, Cic. Tim. 1.

In-ordĭno, 1. v. a. *to arrange, bring into order*: inordinandi non duo sunt tempora (*al.* ordinandi), Col. 11, 3, 9.

In-fĕror, 4. v. dep. *to rise up in, appear*: quid si memoria eorum inoriretur (*al.* veterum moreretur), Tac. A. 11, 23.

In-ŏria, æ, *adj.* [os] *without a mouth*: inori mores (*al.* minores), Fest. *s. v.*

Inormis, e, *adj.* [norma] *immoderate, enormous*: Spart. Ael. Ver. 1. extr. acc. to Salmas. *Al.* enormis.

Inormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inormis] for enormitas, *immoderate size*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 30.

In-ornātē, *adv. without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. *Comp.*: inornatius scribere, Front. ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 *med.*

In-ornātus, a, um, *adj. unadorned*: mulieres, Cic. Or. 23, 78 comse, Ov. H. 8, 10. ‖ Fig.: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. Or. 9, 29: nomina et verba, *plain, common*, Hor. A. P. 234. ‖ Transf. *uncelebrated*: non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Id. Od. 4, 9, 31.

In-orno, 1. *v. a. to adorn*: floscull inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19.

In-ŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to crown the brim* of a drinking-vessel calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (*al.* inornabitur), Tert. Res. carn. 16.

In-ōrus, a, um, *adj.* [os] *without a mouth, speechless*: animalia, Gell. 7, 6.

In-ōtĭosus, a, um, *adj. not idle, busy*: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

In-ŏvans, antis, *adj. very exulting*: inovanti gradu (*al.* melius: in ovanti), App. M. 11, p. 264.

inp, v. imp.

In-quæsītus, a, um, *adj. sought for*: inquæsita ergo, sed non erepta probatur, Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam, v. inquio.

in-quassātus, a, um, *adj. unbroken*: inquassatus, *ἄθικτος*, Gloss. Philox.

in-quies, ētis, *f. restlessness, unquietness*: nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

in-quiēs, ētis, *adj. restless, unquiet*: vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Plin. prooem.: inquies Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, ib. 16, 14: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 121.

inquiescens, entis = quiescens: inquiescente saevitia (*al.* increscente), App. M. 9, p. 218.

inquiētātio, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto] *disturbance, agitation*: Sen. Suasor. 2.

inquiētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disturber*: animarum, Tert. Spectac. 23.

inquiētē, *adv. restlessly, unquietly, without intermission*: jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30. *Comp.*: inquietius agitans multa, Amm. 29, 3.

inquiēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inquietus] *to disquiet, disturb*: mentem, Sen. V. B. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34. matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 26 inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Cal. 26.

in-quiētūdo, ĭnis, *f. restlessness, disquietude*: inquietudinem effugere, Sen. Ben. 2, 8: inquietudinem de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14, 5: capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quiētus, a, um, *adj. restless, unquiet*: animus, Liv. 1, 46: ingenia, id. 22, 21: Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. *Comp.*: inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5. *Sup.*: inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quæris, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

inquilina, æ, *f.* v. inquilinus.

inquilinātus, ūs, *m.* [inquilinus] *a renting or tenanting, a sojourning*: inquilinatus tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

inquilino, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to be an inhabitant* or *sojourner*: inquilino, *ἐνοικῶ*, Gloss. Philox.

inquilīnus, i, *m.* as, *f.* [for incolinus, from incolo] *a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger*: te inquilino (non enim domino) parecontabant omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: inquilini privatorum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44: inquilinus, qui eandem colit focum, Fest. *s. v.*: Mart. 1, 87, 12: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini vicentur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4. ‖ 2. *an inhabitant of a place*: Paul, Plin. 21, 12, 43: carcerum, Amm. 30, 5. ‖ Fig.: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108. anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 46 *fin.*

inquilīnus, a, um, *adj. of foreign birth*: inquilinatus ab aliquo inquinamento, Vitr. 8, 3: Gell. 2, 6.

inquinātē, *adv. filthily, impurely*: loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ib. 74, 258.

inquinātus, a, um, *Part.* [inquino]. ‖ Adj.: *polluted, defiled*: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. ‖ 2. Esp.: *stained, dyed*: bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6. ‖ 3. Fig.: *filthy, impure, contaminated, base*, etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Coel. 32: omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatius, id. Flacc. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: comitia largitione inquinata, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. *fin.*: dextra inquinatior, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (ii) Of speech: *low, base*: est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abjectum, id. Opt. gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquinatus, *inconvenient*, Gell. 9, 9, 4: inquinatissima littera finitus, id. Or. 49, 163. (iii) *tinctured, slightly imbued with*: litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. fr. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.*

inquino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [conire, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *to bedaub*: parietem luto, Vitr. ‖ 2. *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile*: vestem, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquinet albis corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: aquas venenis, id. M. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 ‖ Fig.: *to defile, pollute, corrupt*, etc.: saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum Varr. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 32: senatum, Liv. 9, 46 famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.*: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 18. ‖ 3. *to adulterate, deteriorate*: Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.

inquĭo, usually inquam, 3. v. *def.* (Prisc. 10, and 4, 4: Diom. 1, 375. The follg. forms are in use: inquimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44: inquiunt, Cic. Verr 4, 14, 32: inquibat (*al.* inquiebat), id. Top. 12, 51: inquisti, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquies, Cat. 24, 7. inquiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 45: inque, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 58) *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say (said) I, says (said) he*, etc. ‖. In citing the words of a person: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Am. 1, 3: Romulus, Juppiter, tuis, inquit, jussus avibus, Liv. 1, 12: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victorias repugnas, Nep. Alc. 8. With *dat.*: tam Quintus en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1. ‖ 3. In emphatically repeating one's own words: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, inquam, data ovilus voluptas, Lucr. 2, 877: haec mea dicta, haec eorum inquam, hortensium diem definite signate, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id. Att. 1, 20.

‖ In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, desiderium cumulatur. Hominis inquit (*sc.* lex) mortui ne cura legito, quo post funus fiatur, id. Leg. 2, 24, 60: non magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hoc hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 12. *Inquit* is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pigmore erroreum protana, en, hic declarat quales stilo judices, Phaedr. 3, 3, 36. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: except Donachares: to inquit suppendere, Sen. Ira 3, 23: hoc adjunxit: *pater*, inquit, *meus*, Nep. Hann. 2. [Cf. Sepa. *λέγω*, "to speak;" Eng. *quoth.*]

in-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. v. a. [quaero] *to seek after, search for*: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7. corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for*, ib.: sedes, Just. 3, 4. Fig.: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. ‖ Transf.: *to institute an inquiry, to examine, inquire into, pry into*: inquirere in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11 *med.*: vitia alicujus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, ib. 2, 3, 41: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: patrios inquirit in annos, *endeavours to discover how long his father has to live*, Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34.

2. Legal *t. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation*: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8: inquisitum missi de iis, Liv. 40, 20.

inquisītio, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] *a seeking* or *searching for*: sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *don't let me have to look for you*, Pl. Casin. 3, 1 *fin.*: noverum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44. ‖ *a searching* or *inquiring into, an examination*: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13.

2. Esp. legal *t. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*: id. Verr. 2, 4, 11: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annua, *for which a year is allowed*, Tac. A. 13, 43 postulare inquisitionem in aliquem Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

inquisītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher examiner, investigator*: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr. Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13. ‖ Esp. in law, *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation*: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Sen. Ben. 5, 25. ‖ Under the emperors: *a secret spy, police agent*: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1: Juv. 4, 49. ‖ *a hunter of wild beasts*: (canis) comitantem ad feram inquisitorem lore trahens, Plin. 8, 40, 61.

in-quīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [quaero] *not searched* or *inquired into*: res, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, ib. 4, 1, 9.

inr, see irr.

inrādo, v. irrado.

in-rēctus, a, um, *adj. not straight, crooked*: vulgivari dictum est ab inrecto, seu inlorto vulgivum curtus, Fest. 46, 25.

in-salŭbris, e, *adj. unhealthy, insalubrious*: fundus, Plin. 18, 7, 6. *Comp.*: insalubrius, Gell. 19, 7. *Sup.*: vinum insalubrissimum, Plin. 23, 1, 21.

‖ Transf. *unreasonable, unjust*

...ntia, ae, f. [insanus] madness, frenzy: mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8.

...ter, adv. madly, frantically, unreasonably: deprimitur: Salv. de gub. 3.

insānītūdo, ĭnis, f. [insanus] madness, unsoundness: animi, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45.

insānĭtus, a, um, adj. ungrated, ungrateful: dixit jam multis insanitus, Cic. Ep. 4, 10: inque salutatum linquo, without taking leave, Virg. Aen. 5, 800.

in-sānābĭlis, e, adj. that cannot be cured or healed, incurable: morbus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 3: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300. ‖ Fig.: contumelias, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28: mihi insanabilius, id. 28, 25: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 10.

insānābĭlĭter, adv. incurably: saeger, Marcell. et Faust. in libr. Prec. ad imp. p. 19.

in-sānĕtus, a, um, adj. unholy: insanctus, ἀ μὴ ὅσιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insānē, adv. madly, insanely: amare, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20. Comp.: in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34. Sup.: insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238. ‖ Transf.: outrageously, excessively: esuriens insane bella, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 24: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 97, § 86.

insānĭa, ae, f. [insanus] madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem sententiarum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, ib. 3, 4, 9: furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, ib. 3, 5, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, to madness, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87 incidere in insaniam, id. Pis. 20: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: scelerata insania belli, Virg. Aen. 7, 461. Plur.: Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 15. incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. As a subject for medical treatment Cels. 3, 18. ‖ Fig. madness as displayed in excess, extravagance, etc.: villarum, Cic. Q Fr. 3, 1, 1: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70 ut apparerat, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29: orationis, Cic. Brut 82, 284. ‖ poetae enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.

insānĭbĭlis, e, adj. [insanio] insane, raging: furor, Lact. 4, 19 (dub.).

insānio, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. v. n. [insanus] as medic. t. t. to be mad, insane: of men, Cels. 3, 18: of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76. ‖ to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane: insanire ex amore, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 53. homo insaniebat, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: nisi aqd insanio, id. Att. 7, 20: insanire ex injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43: Liv. 7, 39: sine ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271. Transf. of things: insaniens Bosporus, id. Od. 3, 4, 30. ‖ to act like a madman, to rage, rave: quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, tantum tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 160: insanivi equidem olim in adolescentia: rerum ad hoc exemplum tumquam ut tunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet tuumiam tibi, Virg. E. 3, 36: nunc, t. t. to battle, Stat. Th. 5, 660. Of speech: dicendi genus, quod spectet libertatis insaniat, Quint. 12, 10, 75. With acc.: errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 67. Columnia, id. Ep. 1, 1, 101: stultitiam, id. S. 2, 3, 302: amores alicujus, to be madly in love with one, Prop. 2, 34, 25: miserem insaniam insanire, Sen. V. B. 12. With in and acc.: in libertinas, liber. 8. 1, 2, 49. Pass. impers.: insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 3, 9.

in-sānĭtas, ātis, f. unsoundness, unhealthiness, diseased: sapientia statim ut natum, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2.

insānĭtĕr, adv. madly, distractedly, unreasonably: insanitur, Sen. Contr. 9, 5.

insānĭtĭa, ae, f. [insanus] madness, folly: insanitiae tuae, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 23: insanitiebus tuis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. ‖ Of things: insanitiae agri, Col. Arb. 4, 2: insanitiae vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 3.

insānĭtĭum, ii, n. [insanus] madness, folly: insanitiis tuis, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: nihil mihi insanitium erga fratrem, videbar nec temeritate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 7: utrum dementiam vestra mentem dicendo fecisse, an scientem? id. Sull. 5, 15: insanitiebus tuis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. ‖ ignorant, stupid, silly: ubi, ubi, luscinae, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.

insānītūdo, ĭnis, f. unsoundness, ignorantly, stupidity: facere, Cic. Top. 8, 33: tuba inflata, Liv. 34, 20. Sup.: insanientissime interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-scientia, ae, f. want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: in tantis tenebris erroris et insciantiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202. With gen. subjective: vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: objective: locorum, ib. 3; 9: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 54. In a philosophical sense, as opp. to certain knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam esse insciantiam, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

inscītē, adv. unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly: comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43. Sup.: inscitissime petit, Gell. 10, 16.

inscītĭa, ae, f. [inscitus] ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness. Usu. with gen. ‖ Subjective: per inscitiam celeritatem, without the knowledge of their comrades, Tac. H. 1, 54. ‖ Objective: rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99 veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: reipublicae, Tac. H. 1, 1: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Plin. 7, 48, 49: auditionis, Tac. G. 16. With erga: inscitia erga domum suam, ignorance of household affairs, id. A. 11, 25 fin. Absol.: ignorance, stupidity: male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 29. In plu.: Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.

inscītŭlus, a, um, dim. [id.] some: what ignorant, awkward: ancillula, Afran. apud Non. 12, 21.

in-scītus, a, um, adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid: inscita atque stulta mulier, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 85. Of things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 5. Comp.: quid est inscitius, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36. Sup.: inscitissimus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 14. ‖ Pass.: unknown: nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22.

in-scius, a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant of: constr. absol. or with gen.; rarely with de, acc., or inf. Absol.: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22. is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, ignorantly, id. Phil. 9, 5, 10. inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppressernnt, ib. 4, 4: omnium inscius, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37. With gen.: omnium rerum inscius, Cic. Brut. 85, 293: laborum, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 6. With de: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178: de malitia, Tryphon. Dig. 16, 3, 31. With acc.: scies, ea, quae fuisti inscius, Turpil. ap. Non. 502, 18. With inf.: sutrinas facere inscius, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 17. With a depend. clause: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: unde vitam sumeret inscius, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 37. ‖ Pass. unknown: trames, App. M. 5, p. 170.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in or upon, to inscribe. ‖ With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is written: that which is written upon in dat., or with in and abl.: aliquid in haec tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in epistula inscripsit, Patenti optimo merito, id. Fam. 12, 3: nomina eorum inscripsimus, id. Mar. resp. 27: ut si quis tumulo inscripsit aliquid, inscriptum dicimus, Quint. 7, 6, 1. Dom. 56. Fig.: ut inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de republ.

in-scrūtor, ātus, adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly: facere, Cic. Top. 8, 33: tuba inflata, Liv. 34, 20. Sup.: insciantissime interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut in, engrave: Plin 36, 5.

in-scando, endi, ensum, 3. v. a. [scando] to climb into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend: supra pilam inscendat, Cato R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 5, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48. haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2. Absol.: ubi animum avectum acto, inscendo, I go on board ship, embark, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 37. ‖ Of copulation: mutierem, App. M. 7, p. 197.

inscensio, ōnis, f. [inscendo] a mounting, ascending: in navem inscensio, an embarking, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

inscensus, a, um, Part. [inscendo].

inscensus, ūs, m. [id.] a mounting, i. e. covering: equarum, Oppi. M. 7, p. 204.

inscīte, adv. ignorantly: App. de Deo Soc. p. 43.

in-scītus, a, um, adj. not known, unknown: [illegible] inscitum, ignotum, Fest. [illegible] 4, 6: [illegible] inscitum, ignotum, Fest. [illegible] 4, 6: [illegible] nisi inscitiorem erga fratrem, videbar nec temeritate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 7: utrum dementiam vestra mentem dicendo fecisse, an scientem? id. Sull. 5, 15: insciantissime interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

assisted, id. Ord. 1, 15. 2. [in] antiquus in stilum, id. Mil. 2, 2, 223. 3. Meton. to assign or ascribe to: pudet te, quae non agnoscitur, inscribi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: Epicurus Velia inscribendo indiderat nomen philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 73: ipsos inscriptos deos sceleri, have assigned the names of the gods to human crimes, i. e. have made the gods the pretext of man's wickedness, Ov. M. 15, 128. II. With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of that which is written upon; and abl. of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, writes on it that it is for sale, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 131: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: eos (libellos) rhetorices inscribunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, id. Off. 2, 24, 87. 2. Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov. M. 20, 199. III. to subscribe an accusation: Cod. 9, 35, 11. IV. to write over an old writing: de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

in-scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* that cannot be written: Diom. 2, p. 413.

in-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title: nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20: quod de inscriptione quaeris non dubito, quin reddixne cilicium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, de effectis, id. Att. 16, 11: hinc ilia infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turbo se medicorum perisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5. 2. frontis, a branding on the forehead, Petr. 106. 3. an accusation: libellos inscriptionis deponere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.

in-scriptum, i, *n.* an inscription, title: alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 9.

in-scriptūra, ae, *f.* an inscription (al. in scriptura): Tert. adv. Val. 30.

inscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [inscribo].

in-scriptus, a, um, *adj* unwritten: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 5, 6, 36. 2. not reported to the tax-collector: inscriptum pecus, cattle, the pasturage of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer (v. Smith's Ant. 1012), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16. 3. concerning which there is no written law: maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Exc. Controv.

in-scrūtăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [scrutor] inscrutable: Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106.

in-scrūtor, 1. v. *dep.* to search or examine into: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (al. scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave: sortes in robore insculptae, Cic. Div. 2, 41: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1. II. to imprint, impress upon: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut Deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45 res habere insculptas in animo, id. Acad. 2, 1.

in-sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* that cannot be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible: Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, atoms, Quint. 2, 17, 38.

in-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut into, cut up: aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam scuta strundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad servandos morbos, to dissect, Plin. 29, 5, 26, 86: insecandi sunt flavi, Col. 9, 13, 9.

insĕco or **insĕquo**, 3. v. a. [old form of insequor] to proceed to say or relate: vivum mihi, Catulle, insece versiculum, Hor. ap. Gell. 18, 9: scelera referta, quae longus insecando neque leguulo enarraverit, Gato ib.

insĕcūtē, *adv.* harshly, bitterly: vituperare, Gell. 19, 1.

insĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* a pursuing, pursuit: hostis, Liv. 31, 47. II. Fig.: a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: tanta est hominum insolentia, et quaedam injucunditatis, Brut. in Cic. Epp. ad Brut. 1, 2, 1: primordium, Liv. 22, 34: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 59: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m.* a persecutor, censurer (rare): plebis, Liv. 3, 33: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

insectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insequo] a narration: Gell. 18, 9.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue; nos insectabit inimicus, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 61: hostes, Just. 15, 3: miles ab his insectatus, Auct. B. Afr. 71.

insector, atus sum, 1. v. a. dep. freq. [insequor] to pursue, attack: impios agitant insectantque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: verberibus, to pursue with blows, Tac. A. 1, 20. Transf.: assidua herbam insectabere rastris, extirpate with the hoe, Virg. G. 1, 155. II. Fig. to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: vitia, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: contumaciam, Tac. A. 4, 12: audaciam improborum, Cic. Att. 10, 1: injurias alicujus, lb. 5, 17 quemquam maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id. Am. 26, 97: inimica insectari quemquam, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: damnum animae corporis, to reproach, upbraid with, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3.

insectum, i, *n.* [inseco] an insect: jure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quae usque cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atque alvi, praecisuta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohaerentia, Plin. 11, 1, 1.

in-sectūra, ae, *f.* an incision: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

in-sectus, a, um, not cut: Fest. s. v. **insectus**, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* not following, uncomplying: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

in-sĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* a pursuing: incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208.

in-sĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* a pursuer, persecutor: frustratis insectatoribus, App. M. 7 init.: Tert. Apol. 7.

in-sĕdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedo] that cannot be stopped, incessant: insedabilis, ἀκαπαύστους, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕdābĭlĭter, *adv.* unquenchably, incessantly: Lact. 6, 1175.

in-sĕdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* not zealous: insedulus, ἀπροθύμους, Gloss. Philox.

in-segnis, e, *adj.* inactive, indolent: insegnis, ἀδρανῆς, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmino, 1. v. a. to sow or plant in, to implant: ex conventu Jovis inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, p. 93. Transf.: tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5. II. to fertilize, render productive: terra ex coelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, Vitr. 8 procem.

in-sēmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [semita] pathlessness, impassableness: inemitatio, ἀτριβία, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕnesco, nui, 3. v. n. incep. to grow old in or at. With *dat.*: libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj.* irrational: Eccl.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* I. Pass. that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible: morbus, Sereu. Samm. 3, de por. Fig.: incomprehensible: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10. II. Act. that cannot feel, insensible, senseless: simulacra, Lact. 6, 13.

in-sensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* insensibly: Cassiod.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj.* that cannot be felt, imperceptible: principia, Lucr. 2, 864.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj.* insensible: res, Cassiod. Var. 7, 40.

in-sĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* that cannot be separated, inseparable: Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: sociatas, Gell. 1, 3: Cupid., Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Cel. 1: insuperabiliter, Amm. Marc. 17, 13, 30.

in-sĕpŭlchrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sepulchrum] unsepulchrable: Eccl.

insĕquens, tis, *Part.* [insequor].

insĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [insequor] consecutiveness: Eccl.

insĕquor, cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo insequitur Salius, Virg. Aen. 5, 321: insequitur fugientem lumine pinus, follows with her eyes, Ov. M. 11, 468. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: nec vero te, frater, rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor ut eruditum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10: itaque insequebatur, and thus he pressed or pitied them (with questions), id. N. D. 3, 17, 44. II. to come next in order or time: posteaquam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, id. Or. 48, 161: huic proximo saeculo Themistocles insectus est, id. Brut. 10, 41: insequens annus, Liv. 2, 18. III. With *inf.* to proceed: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 32. IV. to pursue hostilely, harass: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: agmen, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: ora alicujus protervis manibus, Ov. M. 12, 234: bello, Virg. Aen. 8, 146. V. to scrutinize: mens insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29.

II. Fig.: to pursue with words, to censure, reprovach: turpitudinem vitae, id. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53. With *abl.* of the mode: homines benevolos contumelia, Cic. Att. 14, 14 invidendo, id. Sest. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Clueut. 8, 24. 2. to pursue a narration, to relate: alicujus laudes (al. sequi), T. Liv. ap. Sen. Suaser. 7.

3. to strive after, endeavour: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51.

in-sĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [sero] so as not to be unlocked, hermetically: inserabiliter obstruere, Anct. Pan. Alex. M. 100.

in-sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* not ceritlike, overcast: Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 51.

in-sĕro, sēvi, situm, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in: si frumentum non insitum fuit, Col. 5, 7, 3. 2. to graft, ingraft: pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. Arbor. 6, 2: arbor, ib. 20, 2: mala, Virg. G. 2, 33: nucibus arbutus, Plin. 15, 25, 7. Transf. to put in, insert: stirps huic alterni generis (utero), Col. 6, 36, 6. II. Fig. to implant: rum quis tibi vitiosum inseverit olim natura, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: animos corporibus, to unite, Lucr. 3, 12.

in-sĕro, sēvi, sertum, 3. v. a. to bring, or introduce into, to connect, with its next etc.: collum in laqueum, Virg. Aen. 6, 37: dentes in posteros, Ov. M. 15, 507: caput in tegimen, Liv. 38, 17.

ngeris, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1033: inscribital museum in stemma, Tac. Dialog. 3, 3, 2: nsertus familiae, Suet. Tib. 3: conciones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3: nisturiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: hanc libellis, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, *to lay on's hand on*, Lucan. 3, 552: aliquem ritae, *to preserve alive*: Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: remmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1. **2.** *With pron. reflect. to mingle with, join*: se turbae, Ov. A. A. 1, 605. inserit se tanis viris mulier, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext.: inrsentibus se centurionibus, Tac. H. 2, 19.

3. *to ingraft*: quidquid inseruerit, rimine diligenter ligato, Col. arbor. 8, 2: arculus insertus, ib. 3. ‖ Fig. *to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with*: amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, uam inserenda, Cic. Coel. 21, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo animis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23: liberos sceleri, *to draw into, involve in crime*, Sen. Thyest. 322: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2 nomen famae, *to attach to fame*, i. e. *to render celebrated*, Auct. dial. de Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. n. to creep in or over*: with *dat.*: ei languo malis inserpebat, *spread over his cheeks*, App. M. 7, p. 189. Fig.: jam somnus avaris inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340.

in-serta, ae, *f. an ornament* (rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

insertātio, ōnis, *f.* [inserto] *an inserting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

insertātus, a, um, *Part.* [inserto]

insertīcius, a, um, *adj.* [insero] *that can be inserted*: inserticius, ἐγκεντρίσιμος, ἐντέξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

insertim, *adv. by insertion*: fundere, *to pour in*, Lucr. 2, 114.

insertio, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *a putting in, ingrafting, grafting*: oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inserted, ingrafted* (only fig. and rare): stirps, i. e. *an illegitimate posterity*, Calpurn. decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, 1. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to put into, insert*: with *dat.*: clipeoque sinistram insertabam aptans, Virg. Aen. 2, 572: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

insertōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a thong attached to a shield for inserting the left hand in*: Coel. Rodig. 10, 4.

insertus, a, um, *Part.* [insero].

in-servio, īvi, ītum, *4. v. n.* and *a. to be a slave or vassal*: Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. H. 2, 81. With *acc.*: si illum inservibis solum, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 59. ‖ Transf. *to be serviceable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve*: with *dat.*: naevely with *acc.*: aliud, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25. *Pass. impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference*, Liv. 2, 21: nihil est a me inservitum saluti vestrae, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. Of things, *to attend to, take care of*: suis commodis, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alc. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: famae, Tac. A. 13, 3.

in-servo, 1. *v. a. to attend to, observe*: genii, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, ib. 1, 194.

in-sessor, ōris, *m. a besetter* (rare): viarum, *a waylayer*, Symm. Ep. 2, 46.

insessus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sessus, a, um, *adj. unsettled, without a permanent dwelling*: gentes, Sicul. Fl. de cond. agr. p. 3.

insexit, an old form, *he said, recited*: cf. inseco.

in-sibilo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in* (post): ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fluit, Ov. M. 15, 603: (Erinnys) atros insibilat ore rumores, *breathes in with a hissing sound*, Sil. 2, 626.

in-sibilus, a, um, *adj. that cannot be dried*: Pl. Ep. 5, 26.

in-siccātus, a, um, *adj. undried, not dried up*: vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, ib. 8, 246.

insicia, ae, *f.*, and **insicium**, ii, *n.* (insitia, insicium) [insec] *stuffing, force-meat, minced meat* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Macr. S. 7, 8.

insiciārius, ii, *m.* [insicia] *a force-meat maker*: Brisa. de Formul. 7, 57.

insiciātus or **isiciātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stuffed with force-meat*: pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insiciōlum or **isiciōlum**, i, *n. dim.* [insicium] *a little force-meat*: porcina, Apic. 5, 4.

insicium, v. insicia.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit in or upon*. With *dat.* rarely with *acc.*: equo, Liv. 7, 6: toro, Ov. H. 20, 134. **2.** *to settle*: ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479. **3.** With *acc.*: *to sit in or upon*; and of places, *to be situated on, to occupy*: currum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 22: saxum, Sen. Phoen. 122 Joppe insidet collem, *is situated on a hill*, Plin. 5, 13, 14 insidere vias examina infantium solebant, *swarms of children occupied the roads*, Plin. Pan. 26. locum, Liv. 21, 54: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: millibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44. *Pass.*: viaeque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, id. 25, 13. **4.** *to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to*: cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128 longus morbus cum penitus insedit, *when it has become inveterate*, Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, i. e. *keeping firm hold of the handle*, Tac. A. 2, 21.

‖ Fig.: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *remained thoroughly fixed in my mind*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28 insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *was firmly stamped on his mind*, id. Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, *has firmly seated itself*, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

insidiae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* insidia prima, Sall. frgm. ap. Charis. 1, 75) [insideo] *an ambush, ambuscade*. Of persons qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19 equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24 Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38. ‖ Fig.: *any plot, device*, or *artifice*: insidias dare alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41 insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49 parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46 insidias caedis atque incendiorum deposcere, *to seek the office of stealthily effecting*, id. Cat. 2, 3: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Cluent. 16, 47: struere, ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32, 19: componere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48. afferre ovilibus, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Virg. G. 1, 271: nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidiis fidem alicujus attentare, ib. 61, 208: noctis, Virg. G. 1, 426: so insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, *by artifice or stratagem, craftily, insidiously*: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10: per insidias quampiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. Or. 12, 38.

insidiānter, *adv. craftily, artfully, insidiously*: insidianter speculati (*al.* insidiantes), Just. 6, 5.

insidiātor, ōris, *m.* [insidior] *a soldier lying in ambush*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. ‖ Transf. *one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare): vise, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

insidiātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that lies in wait*: manus, Amm. 24, 4.

insidio, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [insidiae] for insidior, *to lie in wait*: servi, qui saluti dominorum suorum insidiaverint (*al.* insidiati erunt), Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 28.

insidior, atus sum, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to lie in ambush, lie in wait for*. With *dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10. *Absol.*: neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, Cic. de Or. 1, 30. Fig.: of things: somno maritorum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori, *to watch for the favourable moment*, Liv. 23, 35: temporibus, *to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage*, Vell. 2, 21.

insidiōsē, *adv. cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously*: in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

insidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae] *cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious*: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. Fig. of things: Capuana insidiosa naufragiis, Plin. 3, 5, 11: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 210: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16: conditio insidiosissima, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to sit down in or on, to settle on*; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: apes floribus insidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 708: inscia Dido, insidat quantus miserae deus, ib. 1, 719 locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151. apex insiditur astris, ib. 2, 36: incessum diris avibus Capitolium, *birds have alighted upon it*, Tac. A. 12, 43: littera sibi insidit, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, *sink into*, Ov. M. 10, 257. **2.** Esp. *to settle in a place in order to dwell there*: jugis Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479: cinerés patriae, ib. 10, 59. **3.** *to occupy, keep possession of a place*: iniquis silvis, ib. 11, 531: tumulos, Liv. 8, 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: ad itinera insedenda, id. 24, 31: saltus ab hoste incessus, id. 7, 34. montes insessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insidat, *may sit more closely on*, Col. 2, 22, 2.

‖ Fig.: *to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to*: insedit in animo oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, in. Manil. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insidant, *settle*, i. e. *remain fixed* or *rooted in the memory*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, *n.* [insignis] *a mark* or *token*: bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71: quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasii, id. Att. 1, 4: insigne veri, id. Ac. 2, 11: navalis corona, trajecti et quasi domiti oceani insigne, Suet. Claud. 17. **2.** Esp. *a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration*: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 152: insigne vestis, i. e. latus clavus, Suet. Aug. 35. More freq. in *plur.* **insignia**: sedebat cum purpura, et sceptro, et insignibus illis regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: regia, Cic. Sest. 26: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *arms and decorations*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad insignia accommodanda, ib. 2, 21: Pompeius, detractis insignibus imperatoriis, se ex castris ejecit, id. B. C. 3, 96: insignia magistratuum, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.* **3.** *an ensign, flag*: navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. *the flag* of the admiral's

ship, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. **4.** *a signal*: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret, id. B. G. 2, 20. ‖ *Fig.*: insignia virtutis, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: id. Or. 39, 134. (Hence It. *insegna*; Fr. *enseigne*; Eng. *ensign*.)

insignĭārius, ii, *m.* [insignis] *a keeper of insignia*: insigniarius ὀπλοφύλαξ, Gloss. Philox.

in-significātīvus, i, *m.* (*sc.* modus), *the insignificative*, a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive. Diom. 1, 331.

insignio, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* [insignis] *to put a mark upon, to mark*: pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 127: mulli insigniuntur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30. **2.** *to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn*, etc.: laevem clipeum subtitis cornibus Io auro insignibat, Virg. Aen. 7, 790: oratorem fucatis et meretricii vestibus, Auct. dial. de Or. 26. nec insigniri, nec miseri omnibus, *to distinguish oneself*, Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for*, Tac. Agr. 41: tot facinoribus foedum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, id. A. 16, 13. **3.** *to make known, to name*: quisquis ille est, qualiscumque, silentur: quem insignire, exempli nonnihil, non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22.

insignis, e, *adj.* [signum] *that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking*: (ius) masculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: insigni cum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: Caesaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consuevorat, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: insignis ad deformitatem puer, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19 debilitate aliqua corporis, *remarkable*, Suet. Cal. 26. ‖ *Fig.*: *remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent*: virtus, Cic. Am. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80: perjurium, id. Har. resp. 17: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rabir. perd. 9, 24: insignis tota cantabitur urbe, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: cujus studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 13 B: impudentia, id. Verr. 4, 29, 66: insignis calamitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, *i. e. of punishing them severely*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31. With *gen.*: libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4. *Sup.*: Tert. Spect. 12.

insignĭta, orum, *n. plu. bruises, black and blue marks*: Plin. 27, 4, 4.

insignĭtē, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 31: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349. *Comp.*: Liv. 8, 13.

insignĭter, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pulius insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. *Comp.*: insignius ornare, Nep. Ag. 3.

insignītor, ōris, *m.* [insigno] *an engraver*: Aug. C. D. 21, 4.

insignītus, *Part.* [insigno]. ‖ *Adj.*: *clear, plain*: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64. **2.** *distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable*: injuriae, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (al. insignior), Liv. 7, 15: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: insignia, ib. 3, 70.

in-signo, 1. *v. a.* [signo] *to engrave*: insigno, ἐγχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insilia, um, *n. plu.* [insilio] *the spindle of a weaver's loom* (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1352 (al. ensilia *or* insubula, insubulo).

in-sĭlio, ui (insilii in Lucan. and Claud.), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap into or upon, to spring at*: constr. *with* in *and acc., acc., dat., or abs.* With in *and acc.*: e navi in scapham, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7: in phalangas, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. With *acc.*: undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 466: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, *to spring upon one, to attack him*, App. M. 8, p. 203. With *dat.*: prorae puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, ib. 12, 345. *Absol.*: leo insilit saltu, *leaps*, Plin. 8, 16, 19. ‖ *Fig.*: palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 35, *no.* 11.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insilamus, *I fear we shall be crucified*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insĭmilo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, *adv. at the same time*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 36: Flor. 2, 20. (Hence It. *insembre*; Fr. *ensemble*.)

in-simŭlātio (insimil.), ōnis, *f. a charge, an accusation*: in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23.

in-simŭlātor (insimil.), ōris, *m. an accuser*: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.

insimŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [insimulo].

in-simŭlo (insimil.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allege or maintain* anything *against* a person; *to charge, blame, accuse*: constr. with *gen.* of the thing, rarely with *acc.*: si non facit, tu male facis, quae insontem insimules, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 54: aliquem falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107. With *gen.*: Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 15: peccati se insimulant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: aliquem proditionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. With *acc.*: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1, 3: insimulare aliquem falsum facinus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 229. *Pass.*: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. 29, 20: proditionis crimine insimulari, id. 44, 16.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated*: cruor, Virg. G. 4, 285: insincera acies, *imperfect vision*, Prud. Ham. 4. ‖ *Fig.*: *not honest* or *candid, insincere*: philosophus, Gell. 5, 3.

in-sinŭātio, ōnis, *f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way*: Pont., Avien. Perieg. 397. ‖ *Fig.* as rhetor. *t. t. an insinuating* or *ingratiating oneself into favour*: exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem. Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20. Quint. 4, 1 *med.* **2.** *a notification, publication*: Cod. Just. 8, 54, 32.

insinŭātor, ōris, *m.* [insinuo] *an introducer*: deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

insinŭātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that introduces* or *makes known*: rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

insinŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [insinuo].

in-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act.: *to put gently in*: manum in sinum, Tert. Res. carn. 28. **2.** *to introduce by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate*; and, in gen. *to cause to arrive at* or *get to*: ratem terris, *to land*, Avien. Arat. 312: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr. 6, 861: Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, in sinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 44, 41. *Pass.*: insinuentur opes, *may be smuggled in*, Prop. 3, 9, 28. **3.** With *pron. reflex.*: *to wind* or *gently work one's way into*: se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2: qua se inter vallea flumen insinuat, *winds along*, id. 22, 31: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3. ‖ *Fig.*: futura mala explorea, ne se insinuent, Brut. in Ep. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: his nos rebus insinuabimus an causae with *make our way*

in, *get to*, Aust. Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 34. **3.** *to ingratiate or insinuate oneself*: se ad aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 94: se in consuetudinem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. (II) Without *pron. reflex.*: aliquem alicui, *to make another favourably known, to recommend, introduce*: aliquem animo alicujus, Plin. Pan. 62. And *pass.*: sacris, *i. e.* initiari, App. M. 11, p. 268. Augusto insinuatus est, *was recommended to*, Suet. Gramm. 21. **3.** *to make known, publish*: voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

B. Neutr.: *to wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to reach, arrive at*: constr. with in, *acc.*, or *dat.*: cascenque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr. 1, 408: penitus insinuare in canem, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149: alicui, ib. 1, 20, 90: novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 229: Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, Manil. 4, 602. (Hence Sp. *ensenar*, *ensenada*.)

in-sĭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapidus] *tasteless, insipid*: Firm. Math. 2, 12.

in-sipiens, entis, *adj.* [sapiens] *unwise, senseless, foolish*: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Am. 15, 54: sermo insipientium, id. Fin. 2, 15. *Comp.*: ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2, 33, 71. *Sup.*: insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

insipienter, *adv. unwisely, foolishly*: a me factum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 78: aperat, Cic. Sen. 19, 68.

insipientia, ae, *f.* [insipiens] *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly*: Pl. Am. prol. 36: ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

insĭpo, ui, 3. *v. a. to throw in*: Cato R. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. in Non. 504, 27. [On the etym. v. disipo.]

in-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to stand* or *tread upon*; *to be seated* or *placed on*; *to stand at* or *by*; *to halt, stop*: constr. usu. with *dat.*, also with in and *abl.* or *acc.*, the *acc.* or *inf.* With *dat.*: villae (fluminis) margini insistunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With in and *abl.*: insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 110: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. With in and *acc.*: in sinistrum pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125. With *acc.*: plantam, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. *Absol.*: stellarum motus insistunt, *stop*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: dissolutus membris, insistere nequibat, *to stand up*, Tac. A. 15, 57. **2.** With iter, viam, *etc.*: *to enter upon a journey* or *course*: insistere iter, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 11: quam insistam viam? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3: iter, quod insistis, Liv. 37, 7. **3.** With *dat.*: *to pursue*, pursue upon: hostibus, Nep. Eum. 4: cursui, Liv. 26, 44. ‖ *Fig.*: *to stop*, pause, etc.: quae cum dixissent paulumque insistissent, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 75: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. Or. 66, 222. **2.** *to dwell upon*: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, id. Verr. 3, 74: insistendum ei (arbori) paulum videtur, *to pause a while by it, i. e. in order to describe it*, Plin. 13, 16, 30. **3.** *to persevere, persist in*: with *infin.*: cedere, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 33: tneri, Hor. A.m. 11: flagitare, Cic. Fam. 10, 26: inquietume insistere, id. Ac. 2, 15. With *dat.*: orabat insisterent expeditis, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomandae Campaniae, *to stay, continue at*, id. H. 4, 77. *pursue, to follow diligently, to apply oneself to*, etc.: cinnae

modum stamus, Liv. 3, 50: insolentia quod benefactum alios insolens, quam accusari in studio agendi, f am following in the footsteps of, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: stabilis, Quint. 1, 12, 16: sumus rursus, Plin. 28, 1, 12: fluunt, to wander, id. 2, 31, 33. in dolos, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 4: intus et mente et animo in hostium Treverorum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: insistite hoc negotium sapienter, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnae insisterent, what plan they should follow, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. Pass. impers.: ut neque in exitium insisteretur, Tac. A. 2, 62. §. to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non potenti insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 33. 6. to solicit, importune: institit quantum potuit, ut filium ex eorum manibus liberaret, Aug. in Psalm. 63, 4.

insitīcius, a, um, *adj.* [insitio] *inserted, ingrafted*: transf. muli, *produced from two species of animals*, qs. *ingrafted*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1. ‖ Fig.: insititius et inductus sermo, *foreign*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3: somnus, *a noon-day nap, siesta*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.

insītio, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *an ingrafting, grafting*: nec consiliones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic Sen. 15, 54. ‖ Meton *that which is ingrafted*: insitionem nutrire, Pall. 3, 2. 2. *the time of grafting*: Ov. R. Am. 295.

insītum, i, n [id.] *a putting in, insertion*: insitum, *inborn*, Gloss. Philox.

insītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ingrafted, grafted*: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19. ‖ Fig.: *substituted, spurious*: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, *adopted*, Sen. Controv. 2, 9 alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother*, Gell. 12, 1.

insitor, ōris, m.*[id.] *one who ingrafts*: Propert. 4, 2, 17: Plin. 18, 33, 86.

insĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [insero]. ‖ Adj. *implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural*: tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic Brut. 58, 213: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44 tam penitus insita opinio, id Cluent. 1, 4 notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id Fin 1, 9, 31: menti cognitionis amor, ib 1, 7, 18 hoc natura est insitum, id Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20 2. In gen. *taken in, admitted, adopted*: ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Atilios insitus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72 insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14. ‖‖ Subst. Insitum, i, n. *a graft, scion*: Col. 5, 11, 2.

insitus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an ingrafting*: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

in-sĭbĭlābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be joined together, unscrable, incompatible*: gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30 unum insociabilem aurei efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 28

in-sĭbĭlātus, a, um, *adj.* for insociabilis, *incompatible*: insociatus, insocialis, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

in-sĭbĭlĭter, *adv. inseparably*: dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

insĭdiae, ārum, *f.* [insido] *a setting or placing in the sun*: cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

in-sĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. contrary to custom*: quid in Athenas insidiosa? Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4. 2. *unaccustomed to*. With *gen.*: infantiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: rudis custodii, Gell. 10, 12: maiorum ritum, Sall. C. 9: audiendi quae fierent, Tac. A. 15, 67. With *to* and *ad*.: non eum tam ignarum causarum, nam tam insidiosum in dicendo, Cic. Sest. 56. Absol.: contrahitur insolens, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. 3. Of things: unusual, that do not: verbum, Cic. Or. 8: principium, Gell. 7, 3. (‖) Comparative, *excessive*: insolentii alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 3, 42: hostilis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. 4. Of persons or things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent*: non sunt ei venustiores, ne vera de se praedicens, aliena videretur aut insolens, aut iniqua, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: nihil unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Timot. 4. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. 5. *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in alienis re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23. 6. Of places. *unfrequented, lonely*: regio, Pall. 12, 4.

insŏlenter, *adv. unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately, haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic Inv. 1, 28, 43 Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, id Or 52, 176 victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14 se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39 irridere aliquem, Flor 1, 26 *Sup.*: insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-sŏlentia, ae, *f* [insolens] *a want of custom* or *use, a being unaccustomed* with *gen.*: fori judiciorumque, Cic Rosc. Am. 31, 88 itineris, Sall J 94 loci, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5 voluptatum, id. Coel. 31, 75 disputationis, id. de Or 1, 22. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. 30, 42. ‖ In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. Brut. 82 verborum, id de Or 3, 13 peregrina, ib. 12. ‖‖ *excess, want of moderation*: mirifice Sulpicius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13. ‖‖ *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89 hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52: modestae insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40 insolentiam alicui objicere, Nep. Epam. 5 gloriae, id Ag. 5. In *plur.*: insolentias verborum respuere, Gell. 13, 20

in-sŏlĕo, 2. v. n. *to be wont*: Cincil. ap. Gell 3, 16.

insŏlesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [insoleo] *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated* ad superbiam insolescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3 per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall C 6 rebus secundis, Iac H 2, 7. Fig uterus insolescens, *swelling up*, Hier in Helv. 18

in-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov. M 15, 203.

insŏlĭte, *adv. contrary to custom, unusually*. Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act *unaccustomed to* constr. *absol*, with *ad*, or *gen.*: cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque produc cogis? Cic Verr 1, 37 insolitus ad laborum, Caes B C. 3, 85 civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39. ‖ Pass. *unusual, uncommon*: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361 adolescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282 verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36 novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37. With *subj.*: in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60 With *inf.*: id insolitum esse fieri, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 19, 27. Subst. insolitum, i, n. *a strange* or *unusual thing*: insolitum audere, Tac. H. 4, 23.

in-sollĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj. unconcerned, careless*: insollicitus dies, ἀμέριμνος ἡμέρα, ubi legend. videtur ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sŏlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a [sol] *to expose to the sun*: uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2 insolati dies, *sunny days*, id. 11, 3, 51 humus insolatur, *becomes warmed*, id 4, 17, 2.

in-sŏlŭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be paid*: beneficium, debitum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12. 2. *that cannot be refuted, indemonstrable*: sigma, Quint. 9, 4, 5

in-sŏlŭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insolubilis] *insolubility*: quaestionum, Tert. Ap. 4, 12.

insŏlŭbĭlĭter, *adv. indissolubly*: vincti, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

insomnia, ae, *f.* [insomnis] *sleeplessness, want of sleep*: incitabitur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50. In *plur.*: neque insomnia, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C 27 insomniis carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] for insomnia, *sleeplessness*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

insomnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insomnia] *sleepless, without sleep*: Cato R. R. 157, 8.

insomnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless*: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65 Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 2, 328 nox, Virg Aen. 9, 167. cura, Lucan. 2, 239.

in-somnĭum, ii. n. *a dream*: per insomnium, *in a dream*, Arn. 7, 244. In *plur*: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 897: Atlantes insomnia non visunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

insomnĭum, ii n. [insomnis] *sleeplessness*: (brassicam) insomnia etiam vigiliasque tollere decoctam, Plin. 20 9, 33.

in-sŏno, ui, 1. v. n. *to make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.) Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea*, Virg. Aen. 12, 365 insonuere cavernae, ib. 2, 53 calamis, *to play upon*, Ov. M 11, 162 insonuit flagello, *cracked his whip*, Virg Aen. 5, 579 quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *to clear one's throat, to hawk*, Quint. 11, 3, 121. With *acc.*: verbera insonuit, Virg. Aen. 7, 451.

in-sons, ntis, *adj. guiltless, innocent*: with *gen.*: insontem probri accusare, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bac. 3, 3, 10. publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32: culpae, id. 22, 49. *Absol.*: insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, Sall. C. 16. ‖ *Harmless* (poet.) Cerberus, Hor Od. 2, 19, 29 oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682. casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. without sound noiseless, silent*: suspenso et insono vestigio, App. M. 3, p. 138 passus, Amm. 27, 12, 8. Fig litterae, v. t. mutae, App. de Mundo, p 335

in-sŏpĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [sopio] *that cannot be lulled to sleep* flamma, *inextinguishable*, Mart Cap 1, 4.

in-sŏpītus, a, um, *adj not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.) draco Ov M. 7, 36 Transf ignis, *inextinguishable*, Claud Rapt Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, ui, 3 *v n incep. to become dirty* or *foul* Sid kp. 5, 13.

in-sortītus, a, um, *adj. not allotted*. spicula etiam insortita sunt mihi (*al.* etiam specula in sortito est mihi), Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, v. inspergo.

insparsus, v. inspergo.

in-spātior, 1. v. n. *dep. to walk about in*: inspatiantem (*al.* expatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj. unshapen*: substantia informis et inspeciata, Tert. adv. Val 10.

in-spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj. unshapely, ugly*: puer, Petr. fragm. Trag. 94 Burm.

in-spectātio, ōnis, *f. a looking into, considering*: quorum est adeo mihi dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 3. ‖ *the polished and reflective faces of a prism*, etc.: totidem videbuntur istae, quot habuisset inspectationes, ib. 1, 7.

inspectātor, ōris, m. *for inspector, an overseer*: Symm. ep. 6, 9.

inspectātus, v. inspectus.

in-spectio, ōnis, *f. a looking into, inspection*: agar primis inspectionem neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas contendit, Col. 1, 4, 1. 2. *a looking through, examination*: tabellarum, Suet. Aug. 33. ‖ rationum, Tryph. Dig. 49, 14, 27. ‖ Fig. *contemplation, consideration, deliberation*, quae ante actionem de quaestione, Quint. 3, 6, 12 Tryphon. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

inspectivus, a, um, *adj.* [inspicio] *observing, considering, contemplative:* inspectivum genus vitae, *contemplative life* (opp. *activa*), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspergillo, avi, atum, *v.* = aspergillo, *to sprinkle, besprinkle:* aliquid, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 69: mensis: quis inspectavit pes inspergillatas? id. Mil. 2, 2, 58: abstantes et inspectantes ipso, *to his presence and before his eyes*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [inspicio] *a viewer, observer:* Plin. 37, 7, 28. ‖ *an inspector, examiner:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 10.

inspectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that inspects or examines:* Ambros. Ep. 5.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [inspicio].

inspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, inspection, contemplation:* inspectu jocorum, Amm. 22, 1: oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 20, p. 254: universi, Sen. Ep. 92.

in-spērābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be hoped for:* pax, Gell. 4, 18.

in-spērans, tis, *adj.* (rare in nom.) *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations:* insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus in salutem inseperantibus redditi, id. Marc. 7: inseperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. And. 5, 4, 14.

inspērātus, a, um, comp. *adv. more unexpectedly:* Val. Max. 3, 8, 2. ext.

inspērātus, *adv. unexpectedly:* abiit, Lucil. in Non. 35, 10: adiam invenit, Pl. Aul. 1 sup. 14: inseperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 5, p. 178.

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj. unhoped for, unexpected:* (*Apronem*) o salvo inspērāto frātre, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 72: Minim, inseperatissimo mihi, salvo, id. Poen. 5, 3, 6. ‖ 2. Of things: inseperāto accidente magno casu, quam quae optata, id. Most. 1, 3, 40: inseperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen:* inseperatum et inopinatum malum, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam inopinatum, nec tam inseperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26. *Adverb.:* ex inseperato, *unexpectedly*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 32: Liv. 2, 35.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (also inspargo, Plin. 18, 11, 29, 115: inspersum, id. 26, 14, 87) [spargo] *to sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon:* oleam sale inspergito, Cato R. R. 65: molam et vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: farinam potioni, Plin. 36, 8, 46: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, id. 19, 8, 53. Fig.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67

inspersio, ōnis, *f.* [inspergo] *a sprinkling* or *scattering upon, inspersion:* cinoris, Pall. 4, 9.

inspersus, a, um, *Part.* [inspergo].

inspersus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] for inspersio, *a sprinkling upon, inspersion:* cinoris inspersu, App. M. 7, p. 197.

in-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine:* intro inspice, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspice quid portem, id. Trist. 1, 1, 9: libros, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 65: mandatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 28, 64: mortuos, Pl. Pers. 1, 5, 25: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57: arma militis, Cic. Caec. 21, 61. ‖ Fig. *to consider, examine, balance, apprehend with, perceive:* res oculorum, *to inspect their affairs*, examina tuis *their countenances*, Liv. 21, 6: aliquem a pueris, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: aut aliquis, qui se inspici, aestimari, intelligi, Liv. 6, 40: tenebrarum materiam, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 11: quemquam, Petr. 15: animum, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 6.

inspicor, ātus, *v. dep. a.* = inspicio, *to look into, examine, consider:* Plaut. ap. Non. 12, 27.

in-spīrābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be breathed:* locus, Vitr. 7, 12, 1.

in-spīrāculum, i, *n. for inspiratio, an inspiration:* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

in-spīrātio, ōnis, *f. inspiration:* litterarum, Sol. 7: divina Tert. de Patient. 1.

inspīrātim, comp. *adv. more inspiredly, abundantly:* Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.

inspīrātor, ōris, *m.* [inspiro] *an inspirer:* furoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

inspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [inspiro].

in-spīrābilis, e, *adj. unbreathed:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

in-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire:* with *dat.:* inspirantes rastris arborum aurae, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With *acc.:* foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Pass.:* si gravitati aurium per fistulas aliquid inspiretur, id. 24, 12, 32. With *abl.:* fistula semain graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to produce by blowing on the flute*, Gell. 1, 11. ‖ 2. Gramm. *t. t. to aspirate:* Atticus hoc, *hoc* inspirantis primae litterae *diffusae* (*al.* inspirantes primae litterae), id. 2, 3. ‖ Fig. *to breathe into, inspire, excite, enflame:* occultum ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 688: magnum monstris animumque, lb. 6, 12: aestrum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 254: fiducinam, Curt. 4, 12: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), animos, inflammet, Quint. 2, 5, 8.

in-spissātus, a, um, *adj. thickened:* cute, Veg. Mul. 2, 52.

in-spissesco, ĕre, *v. n. incoep. to thicken, become thick, congeal, coagulate*, Ginan. Fragm.

in-spissātus, a, um, *adj. not plaudered:* cautem ne non praedae gratia, quia inspissatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33. Of things: arma, Virg. Aen. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, 1 *v. a. to foam:* Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to spit into or upon.* With *dat.:* oculis jumentorum inspuitur, Plin. 31, 9, 45. With *in* and *acc.:* aliqui in frontem medium, Sen. Ira 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13. *Pass.:* si inspuatur (serpens), Plin. 22, 21, 25.

in-spŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to spit upon:* ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 21.

in-stăbilis, e, *adj.* ‖ Act. *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering:* instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt. 8, 11: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34: vestigium, Plin Pan. 22: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33. ‖ 2. Meton. *unsteady, that does not keep its ground:* instabilis et fluctuans aciles, Liv. 9, 35: hostis, id. 27, 18. ‖ 3. Fig. *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle:* maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: animus, Virg. G. 4, 105. ‖ Pass. *which cannot be trodden or stood upon:* sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64.

in-stăbilĭtas, ātis, *f. unsteadiness, instability; mental*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

instăbĭlĭter, *adv. unsteadily:* Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

in-stagno, 1. *v. n. to overflow:* Mos. Tir. p. 163.

instans, *Part.* [insto]. ‖ Adj.: *present:* quae vendenda metuuntur, eadem efficiunt negotiandium instantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, rare etiam ex instantis est fundi, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Anct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 20, 24. ‖ 2. In gramm.: tempus, i. q. praesens tempus, *the present tense, the present*, Charis. p. 147, et saep. ‖ 3. *pressing, urgent, importunate:* spatium impetrabile jam et instantius, Tac. H. 4, 83: gentes acer atque instans, Quint. 12, 2 init.: argumentatio acutior ac instantior, id. *ibid.*: adhuc instantior inquisitio, Gell. 13, 24.

instanter, *adv. with earnestness, earnestly, by pressing:* intente instanterque petere, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: petere, lb. 9, 22: dicere, Quint. 6, 4, 12. ‖ *Comp.:* instantius consurgere, *to fight more earnestly*, Tac. A. 6, 35. *Sup.:* instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.

instantia, ae, *f.* [insto] *a standing upon or near; hence, a living present:* Cic Fat. 12, 27. ‖ Fig. *constancy, perseverance:* quid est quod huic instantiae non possit effectus? Plin. Ep. 3, 5. ‖ 2. *vehemence, force, in speaking:* oratio maxima vi, acerbitatibus, instantia placet, ib. 5, 5. ‖ 3. *importunity, urgency:* repetendi debiti instantia, Plin. Pan. 38, 1, 32 sed instantia importuna perfecit ut vellet, App. M. 2, p. 123.

instar, *n. indecl.* resemblance, image, *likeness, manner;* a *form, figure, appearance:* quod primum speciei instar fuit, Plin. 34, 7, 18: parvum instar eorum, a *slight sketch*, Liv. 28, 17: aut tanquam animi instar in corpore, *as like the soul to the body*, Cic. Or. 14: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: quantum instar in ipso! Virg. Aen. 6, 866 terra ad universi coeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, *looks almost like a point*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. Hinc, instar, or ad instar, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like:* with *gen.:* Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, id. Fam. 15, 4: instar muri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: triremis instar, Cic. Verr. 5, 17 instar montis equus, Virg. Aen. 2, 15. vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum circumdatur, Just. 36, 3: ad instar propugnaculi, non ad instar possessionis, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 9: ‖ 2. *about:* instar centurionum totum in terram exponunt, B. Alex. 29: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (*measure* epistolarum), Cic. Att. 16, 5: librorum quos, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10. ‖ 3. *worth, value, amount:* omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id. Phil. 14, 12: unus is innumeri multitudinis instar habet, *is equivalent to*, Ov. H. 16, 166: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all*, Cic. Brut. 31, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar patiuntur, *is as bad as death to them*, id. Off. 2, 20 69 [*in-star*, prob. contains the root STA or STAT "place," and is thus equivalent to our *in-stead* and the Germ. *an-statt*: v. Key, Phil. Soc 3, 220.]

instaurātio, ōnis, *f.* [instauro] *a renewing, repetition:* ludorum, Cic. Harp resp. 11: Liv. 2, 36 templorum, restauration, Eumen. Pan. ad Const.

instaurātĭcius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated:* dies, *the day when the games are repeated*, Macr. S. 1, 11.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated:* ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55.

instaurātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a renewer restorer:* veterum, Amm. 25, 4, 5.

instauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair restore* [root STA "place"]: Latinos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: sacrum diis loci, Tac. H. 2, 70: eadem, Cic. Dom. 5: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, Sil. Vari. Act. 1, 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19: sacrificium, Suet. Ner. 25, omne genus operis, *employment anew*, Col. 11, 2, 98: chorus qui repente instauratur vino, Plin. 14, 20, 25. ‖ *to renew, make:* sibi monumentum, id. 35, 2, 12: libi tunicas, id. 11, 45, 29. ‖ 2. *to restore, repair:* dii, tuba Gradivo instaurata, Virg. Aen. 6, 552.

in-stĕrno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to spread or strew upon:* instrati ostro alipedes pectora, Virg. Aen. 4, 135: instrati ostro alipedes, *covered with*, id. 4, 135: tectorum instrata tabulis, Liv. 21, 55: to overturn, prostrate: instrati ante aras, Virg. Aen. 2, 503: supra [illegible] Liv. 34, 7.

instinxit inspiravit pulpita tibicine, laid the stage on, Hor. A. P. 279. II. to send or throw into: sese ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 620.

instigātio, ōnis, *f.* [instigo] *an urging, instigation* (rare): auditorum, Aust. Hor. 2, 30: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

instigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a stimulator, instigator*: sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38: accusationis, Papin. Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instigātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates*: acerrima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instigātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an instigation, setting on*: si instigatu alterius ista damnum dederit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

instigo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [root STIG "prick;" Gr. στυγ (στίζω): cf. ex-stinguo, stigma, stimulus, etc.] lit. *to prick* or *goad on*; hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr. 95: intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: milites contra rempublicam instigasti, Auct. B. Afr. 54. si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11 Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47 · in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10 mentes instigat furor, Sen. Thy. 27. With *inf.*: laedere, Lucr. 4, 1075.

in-stillātio, ōnis, *f. a dropping in, instillation*: lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39 Pall. Nov. 20.

in-stillo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to pour in by drops, to instil*: oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11: oleum caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus succum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33. 2. *to drop into* or *upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. II. Fig.: uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (*al.* restillarunt), Cic. Att. 9, 7. praeceptum auricullis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16 aliqua instillavit ac tradidit, Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

in-stimulātor, ōris, *m. one who incites, an instigator*: seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5 (*al.* stimulator).

in-stimŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov. F. 6, 508: Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo] *an instigator*: sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22 belli, ib. 4, 68.

instinctus, a, um, *Part.* [instinguo].

instinctus, ūs, *m.* (mostly in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *instigation, impulse*: oracula, quae instinctu divino affiatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18 · instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70 sequi classici vocantis instinctum, Quint. Decl. 4, 19: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30.

in-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to instigate, incite, impel*: haec admonitio instinxit nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20. Esp. in *part. perf.*: furore et quibusdam, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: his vocibus, *animated*, Liv. 9, 40: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuria, Suet. Caes. 19: amore, Lucr. 1, 924: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12.

in-stīpo, 1, *v. a. to stuff into*: vinum in culeum, Cato R. R. 113: Marc. Emp. 19.

in-stipŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to bargain, stipulate for*: minas viginti, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 7: dolo malo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 25.

instīta, ae, *f.* [insisto] *the plaited border* or *flounce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. A. A. 1, 32. Meton. nulla, *i. e. no lady*, ib. 2, 600. II. *any bandage*: duas institas ancilla protulit de sinu (*al.* de suris) alteraque pedes nostros alligavit, altera manus, Petr. 20. 2. *a girth* of a bedstead or sofa: id. 97: Scrib. Larg 133.

instītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing still* (Cens.). errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

instĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] = institio, *a standing still*: vel Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

institor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: amatis nautis multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25. Fig.: eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 30.

institōrium, i, *n.* [institor] *the trade of a huckster*, etc.: matronae institorio copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

institōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to institores*: artes, Hier. in Helv. 21: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3. Also, *absol.* institoria, ae, *f.*: id. ib. leg. 5.

in-stitŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] Lit.: *to cause to stand up in*; hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: institutas turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 officinam, id. Verr. 4, 24: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: naves, *to build*, ib. 5, 11 pontem, ib. 4, 18. So fig. argumenta in pectus multa instituit, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 2 quemquamne hominem in animum (*al.* in animo) instituere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13. 2. *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7: longiorem sermonem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: triremem Thucydides Aminoclem Corinthum, quadriremem Aristoteles Carthaginienses ferunt instituisse, Plin. 7, 56, 57: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 63 · sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446. primum eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. 3. *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26 rationem pontis hanc instituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. instituta ratio, et consuetudo exercitus Romani, ib. 6, 34. cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Acad. 1, 12 id negotium institutum est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103 · si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, Cic. Fam. 16, 20 perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q. Cic Petit. cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Acad. 1, 1 tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, id. Mur. 9 codicem instituere et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare) duplici acie instituta, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 · acie triplici instituta, ib. 4, 14. 4. *to resolve, determine*: discedens ab hibernis in Italiam, ut quotannis facere instituerat, ib. 5, 1. Arcesilas instituit, ut ipsi dicerent quid sentirent, Cic. Fin. 2, 1. instituit, quotannis subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41: longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: ut primum Vella navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. 5. *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, ib. 13, 61: Populum R. tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1. 6. *to instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu institutis adolescentes? id. Cael. 17. aliquem ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 39: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10: filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: lyra, id. 1, 10, 13. With *inf.*: Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1. 7. *to procure, gain*: remiges ex provincia, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: quaestum, Cic. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 4, 9.

institūtio, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: institutionem quam conservare, id. Att. 1, 17. II. *instruction, education*: puerilis, id. de Or. 2, 1: complures Graecis institutionibus erudiri, id. N. D. 1, 5.

institūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder, creator*: veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 6. II. *an instructor, teacher*: Lampr. Comm. 1.

institūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: me nunc oblitum ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10 IV. *instruction, inculcated principles*: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.

institūtus, a, um, *Part.* [instituo].

in-sto, stĭti, 1. *v. n. to stand in* or *upon*: constr. with *dat.*, *in* with *abl.* or *acc.* With *dat.*: jugis, Virg. Aen. 11, 529. With *in* and *abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. With *acc.* (fig.): rectam instas viam, *you are in the right path*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 39. II. *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten*, etc.: (lit. and fig.) quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27: cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23. Of persons · cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: tantum eum instat exitii, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96. *Absol. to be at hand, be present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 11. III. *to urge, press upon, harass, attack*, etc.: hostes acrius instabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, ib. 1, 80: cedenti, Liv. 10, 36: si me instabunt (*al.* mi), Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 6 · quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. Att. 13, 32: accusatori, id. Font. 1. *Pass. impers.*: profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44. IV. *to follow up, pursue*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18. V. With *acc.*: *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence*: instat mercaturam, Nov. apud Non. 212, 30 parte alia Marti currumque, rotasque volucres instabant, *were hastening forwards, working hard at*, Virg. Aen. 8, 433. VI. *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15: ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120. With *inf.*: instat Scandilium poscere recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 39. With *subj.*: tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, id. Quint. 10: uxor scriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 33.

in-strāgŭlum, i, *n. a covering, coverlet*: Cato R. R. 10.

in-strātum, i, *n. a covering*: lustrata asinis tria, Cato R. R. 10: instrato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.

instrātus, a, um, *Part.* [insterno].

in-strātus, a, um, *adj. not strewn* or *covered*: instrato saxa cubili, Virg. G. 3, 230.

instrēnŭē, *adv. without spunk*: non instrenue moriens, Just. 17, 2.

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.

in-strĕpito, 1. *v. n. freq.* to make a noise in or upon: Scribae instrepitare (apis), *humming over the flowers*, Varro. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* to make a noise in or upon: to sound, resound,

ans axis instrepat, Virg. G. 3, 172: si quid instrepat terroris (*al.* increpat), Liv. 4, 41: dentibus, *to gnash*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222. With acc. *to utter*: lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

instrictus, a, um, *Part.* [instringo].

in-strīdo, *3. v. n. to hiss in* or *on*: pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, *3. v. a. to bind*: captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16. ‖ Fig. *to stimulate, incite*: dolore pellicatus uxor ejus instricta, App. M. 8, p. 211.

in-structilis, e, *adj. not compound*: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structio, ōnis, *f. a constructing, erecting, building*: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, *i. e. a sinking into, insertion*, Vitr. 5, 9. **2.** *an arranging, planting, setting in array*: signorum, Cic. Caec. 15. ‖ Fig. *instruction*: futuri temporis pro instructione (*al.* per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructius, *comp. adv. with greater preparation*: ludos instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): conditores instructoresque convivii, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6.

in-structūra, ae, *f. array, order of battle*: Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2 3. ‖ *arrangement, construction* of discourse: Front. ad M. Caes. 2, Ep. 7.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instruo]. ‖ Adj.: *taught, instructed, versed in*, etc.: ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 8 · in jure civili, ib. 1, 58: omnibus ingeniis artibus, ib. · in jure civili, ab historia instructior, id. Brut. 43: vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.

instructus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare) oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument*: in instrumento ac supellectili C. Verris, *household utensils*, Cic Verr. 4, 44 · villae, *implements of husbandry*, id. Dom. 24 · rusticum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24 · and simply instrumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21 · militare, Caes. B. G. 6, 30 · hibernorum, ib. 5, 31 · belli, Cic Acad. 4, 1 · venatorium, Plin. Ep 3, 19 instrumenta necis, Ov. M. 3, 698. anilia, *attire*, ib. 14, 767 piscatorium, Marc. in Dig 32, 7, 17 imperii, *instruments, documents, records*, etc, Suet. Vesp 8. *Absol.*: *luggage*, etc., for a journey quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, Cic. Att. 12, 32. (ii) *ornaments, embellishments*: felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9. ‖ Fig. *means, instrument, intellectual endowment* · oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 36. **2.** *means of conducting* or *promoting*: causarum, ib. 2, 34 instrumenta ad obtinendam virtutem, id. Leg. 1, 22: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5 graviorum artium, id. Brut. 97 dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24. **3.** *a legal* or *other instrument, document*: opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, id. 12, 8, 12: emtionis, Scaev. Dig. 24, 1, 58.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon: to build, erect, construct*: contabelationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tabulos in parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9: muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to set in due order* or *array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): in colle medio tripliceam aciem instruxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: hostes aciem sub castris instruunt, id. B. C. 1, 82: exercitus instructus, Liv. 4, 18: legiones, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9: praesidia, exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush*, id. Cluent. 66. **3.** *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish*: damnum, id. Verr. 4, 5: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, ib. 27: instructa et ornata domus, ib. 2, 34: agrum, Liv. 6, 5: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just. 6, 6: instruere et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: mulieri earum atque ornamenta, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 35. ‖ Fig.: fraudem, Liv. 23, 39: accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 83: in instruendo (orationem) discipetus, *in arranging*, Cic. Brut. 59: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, *had prepared himself*, id. Verr. 4. 19. **4.** Esp. *to teach, instruct*: disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30: dei ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 392 · notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientia alicujus rei, Quint. prooem. 1.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not studious of, regardless of*: with *gen.*: medicinae, App. Apol. p. 299.

in-stŭpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be torpid, numb*: membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

insŭbum, i, *n. a kind of dark colour*: quia tibi insuasc infecisti, propedicsa, pallulam (*al.* quia tibin' suasc), Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

in-suāvis, e, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable*: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 99: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11: quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12: insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49. Of persons: Hor. S. 1, 1, 85.

in-suāvĭtas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness, disagreeableness*: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21 · Tert. Poen. 10.

insŭbĭdē, *adv. stupidly, foolishly*: aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14

in-sŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj. stupid, foolish*: Gell. 19, 9. vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj. unsubjected, unsubdued*: insubjecte potens, rerum arbiter (*al.* in subjecta potens), Prud. Hamart. 699.

insubsĭdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [subsidior] *unsupported*: Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

insubtĭlis, e, *adj. not fine, not subtle*: ratio, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 11.

insubtĭlĭter, *adv. without subtlety*: dicere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.* for insile: v. insilia · Isid. Or. 19, 29, 1.

insucco, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [succus] *to soak, steep*: lana vino et oleo insuccanda, Col. 7, 4 · id. 9, 13, 5.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to sweat in, on*, or *at*: queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71. labori, Calp. ‖ In gen. *to sweat*: si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 2, 2.

in-sūdus, a, um, *adj. dry*: insudus ἀνυδρος, ξήρεχος, Gloss. Phil.

in-suēfactus, a, um, *adj. accustomed, trained* (rare): equi, *trained to go into the water*, Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* ‖ Neutr.: *to accustom* or *habituate oneself, to become accustomed to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6: mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8. ‖ Act.: *to accustom* or *habituate any one*: constr. with double acc., or with acc. of pers. and *abl.* of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut faciem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105: aqua pecus, Col. 6, 4. *Pass.*: sic insuesci debent, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48.

insuētē, *adv. contrary to custom*: immorari, Cod. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: insuetius persecrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [insuetus] *a being unaccustomed to*: cibi, Spart. Sever. 16.

in-sultus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act.: *not accustomed to, unused to*: constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: natigandi, ib. 5, 6: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: rerum majorum, insuetus *performed by*, Auct. Her. 4, 4: insuetis moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 28: insuetus operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 42: equus insuetus ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35: ad tale spectaculum, id. 41, 21: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: vinci, id. 4, 31. ‖ Pass.: *to which one is not accustomed, unusual*: linum Olympi, Virg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. Aen. 6, 16: licentia, Liv. 3, 32: fletus, id. 28, 21. *Neut. plur. adverb.*: insueta rudentem, *unusually*, Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

insŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [insuesco]

in-sufficiens, entis, *adj. insufficient*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

in-sufficientia, ae, *f. insufficiency*: Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

in-sūflātio, ōnis, *f. a blowing up into*: aesti insufflatio naribus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

in-sūffio, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to blow* or *breathe up into*: Eccl.

insŭla, ae, *f. an island, isle*: insula Britannia, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. ‖ Transf.: *a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall*: Fest. *s. v.* An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family: ut insulam venderet, id. Mil. 27 · id. Off. 3, 16: parietes insularum exesi, ruinosi, Sen. Ira 3, 35. exsolutis domuum et insularum pretiis, Tac. A. 6, 45: Suet. Ner. 38. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: Suet. Caes. 41. **2.** *a temple*, from its being isolated: Eccl. (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*.)

insŭlānus, i, *m.* [insula] *an islander*: Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular*: insulari poena multavit, *with banishment to an island*, Amm. 15, 7. Subst.: insulares, *plur. keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2.

insŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a tenant of an* insula: Petr. 95. **2.** *a slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents*: insularius urbanorum servorum numero est, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made into an island, insulated*: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

insulcātio, ōnis, *f.* [insulco] *a furrowing, making of furrows*: Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

in-sulco, *1. v. a. to furrow*: sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insulensis, e, *adj.* [insula] *pertaining to an island, insular*: Sol. 54 dub.

insulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of islands*: mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6.

insulsē, *adv. tastelessly, insipidly foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, Cic Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id. de Or. 2, 54. *Comp.*: Gell. 16, 12. *Sup.*: id. 12, 2.

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus] *tastelessness, insipidity, stillness, absurdity*: villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, ib. 5, 11 *ad init.*: Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *unsalted, insipid*: amnes insulsa pariundum sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that keeps for tasteless things*, Cic. Att. 13, 31: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 23. ‖ Transf.: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: est etiam in verbo positum quid insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) non [illegible] nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: acuti, nec insulsi homines [illegible] Tusc. 1, 8: [illegible] 17, 12. (Hence Portug. [illegible] sense, sense.)

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *insulting, full of* [illegible] Ep. 66 ad Caesl.

insultātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing* or *leaping on*:

Transf.: *a scoffing, scoffing, insulting*: Quint. 6, 3, 21: nihil insultationis barbarorum insolentiæ, Plut. 4, 32.

insultātōrĭē, adv. *scornfully, insultingly*: Sidon. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātrix, īcis, *f.* [insulto] *scornful, insulting*: verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

insultātrix, trīcis, *f.* [id.] *she that scoffs at, reviles, insults*: Eccl.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [insilio] *to spring or leap at or upon*: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Virg. G. 4, 21: sub armis insultare solo, ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultavere carinæ, Ov. M. 1, 134: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20. With *acc.*: nemora avia instres insultans, Virg. Aen. 7, 580. *Absol.*: juvenum centus Bacchico insultans modo, Eum. ap. Charis. 2, p. 214 P.: fremit sequore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. Aen. 11, 599. **II.** *Fig.*: *to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, insult*: alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 5, 30: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 3, 372: casibus alicujus, ib. 5, 8, 4. With *acc.*: multos bonos, Sall. Frag. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: patientiam et segnitiem cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59. With *in* and *acc.*: in rempublicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 3, 39. With *abl.*: morte mea, *at my death*, Prop. 3, 4, 24. *Absol.*: Liv. 2, 45.

insultūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a springing or leaping at or upon*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a scoffing, reviling, insult*: Lact. de pass. Chr. 30.

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. n. irreg. to be in or upon.* With *dat.* or *in* and *abl.*: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Pl. Am. prol. 144: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: tussmus usque, Lucr. 3, 1094: nec digitis anulus ullius inest, Ov. F. 4, 638: comæ insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 688. **II.** *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to*: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate præditas inesse in universitate rerum, ib. 1, 43: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 134. With *dat.*: quibus artibus prudentia major inest, ib. 1, 42: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20: huic homini non minor vanitas inerat, ib. 23: *Jarda* solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 19, 130. *Absol.*: præcipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64. inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, *3. v. a. to take for* any purpose; hence, *to apply to, expend or bestow upon*, etc.: constr. *with acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *acc.*, *dat.*, *in* and *abl.*, *ad* and *acc.* of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 38: sestertios trecenos in cœnam, Gell. 2, 24: paucos dies reficiendæ classi, Tac. A. 2, 53: operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam vanitatibus, Anct. Dial. de Or. 9: nec in evolvendo antiquitate satis operæ insumitur, ib. 29: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70. **II.** *to take to oneself, to take, assume*: medium mœstis latus, *to take as an abode*, Stat. Th. 2, 38: interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: dignas insumite mentes cœptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 643.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo] *expense*: sportularum, Cod. Theod. 6, 44, 3.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.] *expense*: sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-suo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to sew in or into, to sew up in*: intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: liquam in culeum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. With *dat.*: aliquam culeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23: pilos vellendi, Plin. 29, 5, 32: patrio tumor (infans) insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 322: fœtum vestibus suis, id. A. Am. 3, 832. *Absol.*: Vart. Mod. mulier. 1. **II.** *Fig.*: *to take or add to*: ingenium opus, quod prædia habebat sibi, privatasque publicæ rei impensam insuerat (*al.* insumserat), *i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense*, Liv. 40, 51.

in-super, *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** *Adv.*: *above, on the top, overhead*: cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 190: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2: eum manibus undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55. **2.** *from above*: sed eam (manum) gravis insuper totus amputat, Lucan. 3, 610. **II.** *Fig.*: *over and above, moreover, besides*: satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret insuper, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper etiam pœnas expetite, Liv. 3, 67: insuper quam, *besides that*, id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando emolliendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: hæc insuper addidit, Virg. Aen. 2, 593: insuper habere, *to regard as superfluous* or *needless, to slight*, Gell. 1, 19: meis amoribus insuper habitis (*al.* subterhabitis), App. M. 1, p. 107. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*: *over, above.*

1. With *acc.*: insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato R. R. 18: insuper eam exæquationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12. **2.** With *abl.*: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, ib. 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21.

in-superābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable*: Alpium transitus, Liv. 21, 23. **II.** *Fig.*: *unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Virg. Aen. 4, 40: Ov. M. 12, 613. Hence of a disease, *incurable*: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2. **2.** *unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807.

insuperābĭliter, *adv. unconquerably*: Aug. C. D. 5, 8.

in-superātus, a, um, *adj. unconquered, unconquerable*: Com. Gall. 1, 34.

in-supĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to pass over*; hence, *to conquer*: Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 3.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3. v. n. to rise upon, to rise up or to*: insurgite remis, *rise on your oars*, i. e. *ply your oars vigorously*, Virg. Aen. 3, 560: remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis, Virg. Aen. 9, 31: sibilat insurgens capiti, *of a snake*, Sil. 10, 546. With *acc.*: jugum, App. M. 1, p. 103. **2.** *to raise oneself, to rise, mount*: insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. Aen. 12, 902: acuta silex spelunceæ dorso insurgens, ib. 8, 233: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16: insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82. **II.** *Fig.* of persons, *etc.*: *to rise, grow in power*: Cæsar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2. Romanas opes insurgere, ib. 11, 16. **2.** *to rise against*: insurgere regnis alicujus, *to aim at seizing one's kingdom*, Ov. M. 9, 445. **3.** *to rouse or bestir oneself*: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66. **4.** Of style: *to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime*: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiæ et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 29. hæc sunt, quibus mens pastior et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28.

insurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insurgo] *a rising up, insurrection*: insurrectio, *insurrexere*, Gloss. Philox.

in-suscĕptus, a, um, *adj. not taken upon oneself*: vota, Alcimus, 2, 197.

in-suscĭpĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unbearable, intolerable*: Lact. 6, 25.

insuturatĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insuturo] *a whispering to, a suggesting*: *insuturatione* moveri, Capit. Marc. Aur. 19.

in-sūsurro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to whisper in, into, or to*; *to insinuate, suggest*. **I.** Neutr.: ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. **II.** Act.: Demosthenes illo magnam delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mercenarias insusurrantisque alteri: his est ille Demosthenes. **III.** Trans. *2*, 36 alicui cantilenam, id. Att. 1, 19: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen id. Brev. vit. 14. **Fig.**: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us*, Cic. Acad. 2, 48.

in-suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be suspected*: Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.

insūtĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [insuo] *into which something is sewed*: animus, *in whose hide the robbers proposed to sew up a girl*, App. M. 6, p. 187.

insūtus, a, um, *Part.* [insuo].

insūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sewing in*: quo insutu (*al.* insutos), App. M. 7, p. 174, Oud.

in-tābesco, bui, *3. v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away*: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: quum semel fixæ cibo intabuissent pupulæ, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relicta, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 24. **2.** *to melt away, dissolve*: ut intabescere flavas igne levi cerас, matutinaeve pruinas sole tepente solent, Ov. M. 3, 487.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be touched, intangible*: Lucr. 1, 435.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured, intact*: cervix juvenco, Virg. G. 4, 540: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id. 7, 12: intactus profugit Sall. J. 54: Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7 Scythæ perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: vires, *unimpaired*, Curt. 9, 7. **II.** *untried, unattempted*: prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66: nova intactaque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 6: silvas saltusque intactos, Virg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: amirit intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agamen, Juv. 7, 87. **III.** Fig. of moral qualities: *untainted, uninfected*: fides, Stat. S. 5, 1, 57: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition*, Curt. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamia, *of spotless integrity*, id. 38, 51. Esp of female chastity: *undefiled, chaste*: Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Virg Aen. 1, 345: intactior omni Sabina, Juv 6, 163.

in-tactus, ūs, *m. intangibility*: Lucr. 1, 448.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] *unsullied, undefiled*: virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18: virgo, Inscr.

in-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stay, abide*: intardans atque perseverans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4: intardata corporibus emovere, ib. 2, 3.

intectāmentum, i, *n.* [intego] *the covering of a roof, roofing*: intectamentum, σκέπασμα σκέγης, Gloss. Philox.

intectus, a, um, *Part.* [intego].

in-tectus, a, um, *adj. uncovered, unclad*: dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 1, 22: pedes, *having sandals only*, id. A. 2, 59: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254. **II.** *Fig.*: *open, frank*: aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *pretty safe*: *sospitemque*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10: Cat. 15, 4.

in-tĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* [tago, *out of tango*] *untouched, unadulterated, whole, entire*: integer et plenus thesaurus, Eccl. Tract. 4, 5: *integra* mentis gaudia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: *integra* (*sc.* *quantum* (*antidotum*)) quæ infusa integro corpusculo, Cels. 5, 23, 3, 7, 7: *integra* (*sc.* *quantum* (*antidotum*)) quæ infusa integro corpusculo, Cels. 5, 23, 3, 7, 7.

integris locis ausilium, Sust. Caes. 42: superstes, integer. Hor. Od. 2, 20, 7: puer nullaque nequitia immunis, with heart, and taste on his hand, Stat. Th. 2, 407: ad integrum, soberly, entirely, Hier. Ilerm. Scip. 1, 5. 3. unhurt, undamaged, uninfluenced, sound, fresh, vigorous: quum accessio atque integri defessis successisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: ad quietem integer ire, opp. cenatus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integram famem, ad ovum affero, a keen or unimpaired appetite, id. Fam. 9, 22: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20: integrum se salvumque velle, ib. 2, 11: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: opes, opp. seclese, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: genus integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 45: mulier aetate integra, in the flower of her age, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: tantum capite integro (opp. transfugarate), unchanged, Suet. Ner. 46: quum integerrimis corporibus cibum adhuc, free from fever, Cels. 3, 4: in integrum restituere, to restore to his former condition, Cic. Cla. 56, 98: Caes. B. C. 3, 1. With gen.: integer sevi Accanius, Virg. Aen. 9, 353: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. procem. 1, 2. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, anew, afresh: ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27: scribe de integro chortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8: ceteramque adhaere ab integro novem, Cic. Verr. 1, 58: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20. 5. undefiled, fresh, sweet: ut antequabilior integra contaminatio, Cic. Top. 18 dentes, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 6: eager, id. S. 2, 4, 54: aper, opp. vitiatum, ib. 2, 2, 91. ‖. Fig. of moral and intellectual qualities: blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: homines integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 4, 4: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21 vitae, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1 integer urbis, untainted with city vices, Val. Fl. 2, 374. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: liberos conjugesque integras ab alicujus petulantia conservare, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5. 2. free from passion or prejudice, unbiassed, impartial: integrum se servare, to keep oneself neutral, id. Att. 7, 26: scopulis surdior Icari voces audit, adhuc integer, untouched with love, heart-whole, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21 brachia et vultum teretesque suras integer laudo, ib. 2, 4, 21: animi, id. S. 2, 3 220: mentis, ib. 2, 3, 65: integra mens, id. Od. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, Tac. A. 15, 22. 3. raw, ignorant, inexperienced: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 902. 4. Of things: in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined: integram rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: rem integram ad reditum summ fassit esse, id. Off. 2, 23: integram omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4: ut quam integerrima ad patrem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: offensiones, not yet cancelled, Tac. A. 3, 24: integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty, Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10. So, integrum dare, to grant full power, to leave at liberty, id. Part. 38. (Hence It. intero; Sp. entero; Fr. entier.)

in-tĕgo, exi, etum, 3. v. a. to cover: villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turres corlis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquis pavi corebile vimineum ne virgultis intexebatur, ib. 7, 73: densibi crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: (Ulixes) humilem lumo integit, Prop. 3, 12, 37: stellae obtu, Plin. 34, 4, 9: vitem, to arch over, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1.

integrĭtas, ātis, f. [integer] an undiminished or unimpaired condition.

1. the whole: cum pars moveatur quiescente integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14. 2. completeness, soundness, vigour: quod cumulatur ex integritate corporis ex ex mentis ratione perfecta, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 24: integritatis testes mihi desunt, i. e. testimoni, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, freedom from fever, Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7. ‖. Fig.: integritas mentis, soundness of mind, Labeo Dig. 28, 2, 2. 2. blameless ness, innocence, integrity: integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. Caecil. 9: sic provinciae penafuit in pace, ut et civitas et socii gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Leg. 3: ut omnes aequalitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1. 3. Esp. female chastity: mulierem summa integritate praeditamque existimari, Cic. Verr. 1, 25: virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6. 4. Of style: purity, correctness: Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

integrĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [id.] soundness, integrity: Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1.

integro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] 1 1 t. to make whole or sound: amnes integrant mare, keep it full, Lucr. 1, 1029. id 2, 1145. 2. to restore, heal, repair: hac venio ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Accius ap. Non. 127, 2: elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. 3. to renew, begin again: inimicitiam, Pac. ap. Non. 127, 4: pugnam, Liv. 1, 29 lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657 carmen, Virg. G. 4, 514 immania vulnera, i. e. by relating them, Stat. Th. 5, 29. ‖. Fig.: to recreate, refresh: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: modicis lucentisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos, Gell. 15, 2.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, n. a covering: Liv. 40, 59: id. 10, 38. 2. Meton. a protection: corporis alicujus, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 19. ‖. Fig.: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6: flagitiorum, id. Coel. 20.

intellectio, ōnis, f. [intelligo] in rhet. synecdoche: intellectio est cum res tota parva de parte cognoscitur, aut de toto pars, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

intellector, ōris, m. [id.] one who understands: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 13.

intellectĭbĭlis, e, adj. [intellectus] pertaining to the understanding, intellectual: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 3.

intellectĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. [intellectualis] understanding: Tert. Anim. 38.

intellectus, a, um, Part. [intelligo].

intellectus, ūs, m. [id.] a perceiving, discerning by the senses: saporum, Plin. 18, 37, 63: acrimoniae, id. 19, 8, 54: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, the system cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell, id. 11, 32, 266. ‖. Fig. a perceiving or discerning by the intellect, comprehending, comprehension: quanto magis boni intellectus neque malí sunt, Tac. A. 4, 36: alicujus rei intellectum constituere, Gen. Ben. 3, 27: cupere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 35: cognitio intellectusque gentium, id. 12, 1, 1: intellectus in curiae prudentia positus, quod judges know of you, Cic. Clu. 56: intellecta carere, to be unintelligible, Quint. 1, 1, 28: intellectum habere, to be understood: hiems ei vor ad sedem intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bonae ignorantur, Tac. G. 26. ‖. Meton. the meaning or signification of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut carpo, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscuram intellectum sermo detorius, id. 8, 2, 44. 3. the faculty of understanding, intellect: per analogiam sapientiae intellectus et hominum et rerum judicium, Gen. Ep. 120: in eruendum intellectum adhibere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 7, 21: intellectum carere, to be without understanding, Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 25.

intellĭgens, entis, Part. [intelligo]. ‖. Adj. sensible, intelligent, acquainted with: intelligens dicendi existimator, Cic. Brut. 54: judicium, id. opt. gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 2, 5. With gen.: cognovis generis ejus intelligens ib. 2, 20: intelligens principia moris, that rightly understands his character, Plin. Ep. 6, 27. 2. well skilled in matters of taste: subst. a connoisseur: signa pulcerrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quamvis neglectum, quos iste ilintus appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: intelligentium judicium, id. Brut. 49.

intellĭgenter, adv. intelligently: ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamus, Cic Part. 8: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

intellĭgentĭa, ae, f. [intelligo] perception, discernment by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. Acad. 2, 7. ‖. perception or discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing: quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intelligentiamque convertant, ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, the art of interpreting dreams, Just. 36, 2. Plur.: rerum quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. 2. Esp. art, skill, taste, connoisseurship: intelligentia in rusticis rebus, id. Rosc. Am. 17: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 49. ‖. the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence: Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, id. Tim. 3: intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id. Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intelligentiae participes, id. Div. 1, 32: ratione et intelligentia tenere aliquid, id. Off. 3, 17.

intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, adj. [id.] perceptible to the senses, sensible: in corporis intelligibilis lineam (dyas) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ‖. pertaining to the intellect, intellectual: quicunque voluptatem in summo ponunt, sensibile judicant bonum; non contra intelligibile, qui illud animo damus, Sen. Ep. 124.

intellĭgĭbĭlĭter, adv. intelligibly: Aug. Ep. 218.

intel-lĭgo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic. Att. 13, 32: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 81) 1 1 t. to choose between, 1. e. to exercise discretion or judgment in selecting: but the word is used in a figurative sense only, to denote discriminating operations in general. ‖. to perceive, discern by the senses; to perceive, hear, see, etc.: primo nullus intellexit tumultus, Liv. 4, 37: signum, Col. [illegible] ‖. to perceive, discern by the intellect, to understand, comprehend, know: ut ea, quae non intellegam, [illegible]

Suec. Am. 31: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: vehementer tuo mihi est tuta, sentio atque intelligo, Pl. Trin. 2, 6, 64: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante isto, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intelligo, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5: quidam bonorum cæsi postquam, intellecto in quos sæviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49. **III.** *to perceive or discern* by an effort of the intellect, *to understand, comprehend*: hæc duntaxat in Graecis intelligo, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intelligere, si vos ipsi intelligeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intelligam quum cognovero, ib. 3, 24. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 63: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93. **B.** Esp. *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ego nugatorium sciebam ista intelligere, ib. 4, 14. **2.** *to distinguish*: oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intelligere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16. **4.** Of persons: *to understand, comprehend rightly*: quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10: Vell. 2, 114: Tac. A. 3, 3.

intĕmĕrābilis, e, *adj.* [temero] *inviolable*: divinitas, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not to be profaned* or *violated*: Val. Fl. 1, 642.

intĕmĕrātē, *adv. incorruptly*: popularibus plausibus servire (*al.* intemperanter). Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3.

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, inviolate*: Camilla virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Virg. Aen. 11, 583: fides, ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts*, ib. 3, 177: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 58: veritas, App. Met. 2, p. 127: intemerata conjugum et liberorum corpora, Tac. A. 12, 34. *Comp.*: M. Cap. 1, 3.

in-tempĕrābilis, e, *adj. not to be moderated*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 (*al.* intemporalis).

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj. not self-governing, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, id. Vat. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: in voluptates, Sen. Ira 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 6: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: avidi atque intemperantes animi, Liv. 24, 25: lingua, App. M. 1, p. 105. **2.** Esp. *incontinent, profligate, debauched*: inter impudicas mulieres et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. Sen. 9: imperitissimas atque intemperantissimas pecus, id. Pis. 29. **II.** Of material things: *excessive, immoderate*: aequalitas ista sicci, humidi, ferventis ac frigidi sanitatem largitur: sicut illa intemperans atque immoderata permixtio animal celeri exitio corrumpit, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *in.*

intempĕranter, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37. *Sup.*: intemperantissime gloriari, App. Apol. p. 321.

in-tempĕrantia, ae, *f. want of moderation, intemperateness, inclemency*: coeli, Sen. Const. sap. 9: intemperantiae prohibemus (*al.* intemperies), Cato R. R. 141. **II.** Fig. *want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, ib. 4, 9, 22: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: intemperantia vini, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. Tib. 62: literarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur multos destinantis, id. H. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. of conduct: *want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence*: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep. Arist. 2: periculum est ne faciant sua intemperantia nimisque licentia, ut omnia perdant, id. Eum. 8.

intempĕrātē, *adv. intemperately*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Tim. 12.

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj. untempered, inclement*: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6: intemperatum vinum, *unmixed*, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 17. **II.** Fig. *immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic. Am. 20: intemperantissimae perpotationes, id. Pis. 10.

intempĕriae, arum, *f. plu.* [intemperies] *intemperateness, inclemency* of weather: calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis (*al.* intemperantias), Cato R. R. 141. **II.** Fig. *unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour*: quae te intemperiae tenent? *what are you raving about?* Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32: intemperiarum pleni, Gell. praef.

in-tempĕries, ei, *f. inclemency* (of weather): coeli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id. 3, 31. In gen. *a tempest, storm*. Fig.: intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 3. **II.** Fig. *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: mulierum, Gell. 1, 23. **2.** In gen. *intemperance*: ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13.

intempestivē, *adv. out of season, unseasonably*: intempestive accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16: Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.

in-tempestīvitas, ātis, *f. unseasonableness*: Gell. 3, 16.

intempestīviter, *adv. unseasonably*: dicere, Gell. 4, 20 in lem.

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient*: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. Am. 6: epistola, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestiva turbantes festa Minervae, *by their unseasonable industry*, ib. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68: quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val. Max. 7, 8. **2.** *misplaced, improper*: gula, Suet. Vit. 13: honor, Tac. H. 2, 52. **II.** Transf.: *acting unseasonably*: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

in-tempestus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *unseasonable*: intempesta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: id. Pis. 38. Personified: *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Virg. G. 1, 247. **II.** Transf.: *unwholesome, unhealthy*: intempestae Graviscae, id. Aen. 10, 184. **2.** *stormy, tempestuous*: tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj. without time, eternal*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 248. **II.** *untimely, unseasonable*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

in-tempŏrālitas, ātis, *f. unseasonableness*: somni, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intempŏrāliter, *adv. unseasonably*: uti catasplasmatibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intenditus, v. intendo, *ad init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, *3. v. a.* (*Part.* intenditus, Front. Fer. Als. 3) *to stretch towards* or *against, to draw out, extend*: dextram ad signum, Cic. Att. 16, 15: aliqui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: nervos intendere aut remittere, Plin. 28, 10, 68: catum, id. 8, 35, 53: ballistam in aliquem, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Virg. Aen. 8, 704. Hence, **B.** *to aim* or *direct a weapon*: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis id. Pis. 2: sagittam, Virg. Aen. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. **3.** *to stretch* or *put upon, to spread out*, etc.: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: sella intenta loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 237: duro brachia tergo, *to bind with the caestus*, ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, *encircles*, ib. 4, 506. **II.** Fig.: *to strain* or *stretch towards*: aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic Tusc. 4, 17, 38: quo intendisset oculos, Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov Pont. 4, 4, 36. **2.** Of motion to a place: *to direct one's course, to turn*, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu matare perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9: ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29. *Absol.*: quo nunc primum intendam? *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: and fig.: libellum tibi maxime intendere, *is chiefly addressed to you*, Stat. S. 3. *pref.* Hence, **3.** of the mind: *to direct one's thoughts* or *attention to*: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic. Acad. 2, 15: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, id. Phil. 11, 9: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 36: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: intendere consilium, *to form a plan*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: ingenium, Sall. C. 51: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 22. So *absol.*: quid sit Deus; totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, *is absorbed in self-contemplation*, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1. **4.** *to urge on, incite*: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49. **5.** *to purpose, endeavour, intend*: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. J. 25: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus ut oratores fiant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6. So with animo: si C. Antonius quod animo intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. With *inf.*: quo ire intenderant, perventum est, Sall. J. 107: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. **6.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to exert oneself, prepare for*: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39. Hence, intendi animo, *to be intent upon*, Liv. 1, 25. **7.** *to maintain, assert*: pergin', scelestе, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 47: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19. **8.** *to threaten with, to seek to bring upon* or *afflict with*: alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26. injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. Ann. 3, 36: metum intendere, ib. 1, 28. **9.** *to extend, increase, raise, augment*: primis se intendentibus tezebris, *the dusk increasing*, Liv. 1, 57: alimentorum pretium, Tac. H. 1, 89: formidinem, ib. 2, 54. odium, id. A. 13, 15: gloriam, ib. 4, 6. leges, *to increase their rigour*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. **10.** In rhetor. *to state the subject of a syllogism*: Quint. 5, 14, 10. **11.** In gram. *to make long*: primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22.

intentātus, *comp. adv. more vigorously*: Front. de Fer. Als. 3.

intensio, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out*: nervi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2.

intensus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

I. Adj.: *strained, tightened, tight*: per intensos fines ire, Sen. Ira 2, 13.

2. Fig.: *violent*: intensior impetus, Ib. 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 23.

intentābilis, e, *adj.* [tento] *that cannot be tried*: intentabilis ἀνεύρετος, Gloss. Philox.

intentālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that cannot be tried*: intentalis ἀνεύρετος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātio, ōnis, *f.* [intento], *a stretching out or extending towards*: oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira 2, 4. II. Fig.: *a reproaching*: intentatio (al. intento) criminum, Tert. Apol. 46.

intentātus, a, um, *Part.* [intento].

in-tentātus, a, um, *adj. untouched*: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62. II. Fig.: *untried, unattempted*: miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Id. A. P. 285: Virg. Aen. 10, 39: iter intentatum, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intentē, *adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently*: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13. *Comp.*: cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: premere obsessos, Ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui rei, Ib. 11, 11. *Sup.*: expectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.

intentio, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out, straining, tension*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 15: animi, Gell. 5, 16: intentio et remissio motus, Id. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. 2. *increase, augmentation*: doloris, Sen. Ep. 78 *ve* particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5. II. Fig.: of the mind: *exertion, effort*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, *opp.* remisio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: animi, Ib. 2, 27: cogitationum, Ib. 4, 2. 2. *attention, application, care*: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113: rei familiaris obeundae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: avocare ab intentione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23. With *gen.* of object: lusus, *to play*, Liv. 4, 17. 3. *a design, purpose, intention*: haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78: Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 10. 4. *a charge, accusation*: judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11. 5. *the first* or *major premiss* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia connexio, Id. 5, 14, 6.

intentiōsē, *adv. eagerly*: intentiose emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intento] *intensive*: adverbia, Prisc. 15, 1032. P.

intento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [intendo] *to stretch out, extend* or *direct towards*, esp. in a threatening manner: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112: oculos in prosilientes, Id. fr. Trag. 70 Burm.: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: Virginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47: dolor ardentes faces intentat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: arma Latinis, Liv. 6, 27. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium intentantes, Id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: terror omnibus intentatur, *all were struck with terror*, Tac. A. 3, 28. 2. Esp. *to threaten* or *bring an action at law*: invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4. *Absol.*: quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

intentus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

I. Adj.: *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for*: intentaque tela precibus se praebuit sare, Tib. 4, 1, 132: aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2. 2. *eager, intent*: Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, Sall. C. 6: senatus nihil sane intentus, Ib. 16: intenti expectant signum, Virg. Aen. 5, 137: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19: cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum confluissent, Id. 30, 35. 3. *strict*: intentum et magnis deliciis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A. 12, 42: intentiorem fore disciplinam, Ib.: intentissima cura, Liv. 25, 22.

intentus, ūs, m. [id.] *a stretching out, extending*: palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55.

in-tepĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm*: lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop. 4, 1, 124: varias radiis intepuere comae, Ov. F. 5, 216: intepuit mucro, Virg. Aen. 10, 370.

in-tepesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become lukewarm*: ne quis intepescat cibus, Sen. Ep. 78: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2. Fig.: paulatim intepescente saevitia, Petr. 94.

inter, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.* I. Adv. *in the midst, between* (poet. and rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, Id. 6, 220. II. Prep. with *acc. between, betwixt, among, amid*. A. Of space: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus, Suet. Vesp. 24: media inter longas brevis faciet amphimacrum, Quint. 9, 4, 81: vox vel inter dentes expressa non dedecet, Id. 12, 3, 104. Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. 22, 3: extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, Id. Od. 3, 27, 51. 2. With words denoting persons, to designate their place of abode: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum, *into the street of the scythe-makers*, Cic. Cat 1, 4, 8: inter liguarios, Liv. 35, 41. B. Of time. 1. denoting two points between which an action takes place: *between*: dies quadraginta inter binos ludos tollerentur, Cic. Verr 2, 52: inter horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. 38, 36. 2. denoting a period: *during, in the course of, within*: quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, Id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4. And with substantives to denote the precise time at which an action was performed: haec inter coenam Tironi dictavi, *while I was at supper*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inter fulmina et tonitrua, Id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: inter hunc tumultum, Liv. 1, 41: promptior inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 1, 82. inter initia, Cels. 3, 25. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. E. 9, 24: Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum, Id. 12, 7, 6. inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45. C. Of other relations: I. Difference: *between*: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, Id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, *from one another*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quid intersit inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, Cic. Am. 25. 2. Discrimination, choice: *between, among*: judicium inter deas tres, Id. Div. 1, 50, 114: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, Id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, Id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23. 3. With pers. pronouns: *between* or *among, with*, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, Id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter nos natura ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, Id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Clorinnis pueri amant inter se, *love one another*, Id. Att. 6, 1: se colent inter se ac diligent, Id. Am. 22, 82: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites cogisse, Liv. 7, 42: in aliud complexionis atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessent vituperetur, Id. Fam. 9, 3: quae res cum magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79. Esp. inter nos, *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous*: nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos noscas, ne in quidnam intelligis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos sit, *but let that be between ourselves*, Sen. Ep. 12. Placed after the pron.: quae si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit, Cic. Am. 22, 83. 4. To denote attending circumstances: *among, amidst during*: inter has turbas, Id. Fam. 15, 11: quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, Tac. H. 3, 40: verbera inter ac contumelias, Id. Agr. 31. 5. To denote an order, class or number: *among*: heminas inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, Id. Or. 2, 6: ille Croesus inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: Eurythenes inter Scythiae annes annoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6: pinguntur et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11: inter viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Julia divisit, *as one of*, Suet. Aug. 4: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7: inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18. Hence legal t. t. inter sicarios, *on a charge of assassination*: quum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, Id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quonodo sis eos inter sicarios defensurus, Id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. 6. Distribution: *among*: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5. Poenorum arma inter suos distribuit, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 12. 7. Denoting a mean or mixture between two qualities or conditions: *between* colorem inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79: inter iram et metum cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66. 8. Denoting friendly or hostile relations: pacem inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit, Nep. Cim. 3: inter quos est contentio, Id. Milt. 4: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13. 9. In various adverbial phrases: inter manus auferri, *on* or *with the hands*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: haec villa inter manus meas crevit, *under my hands*, Sen. Ep. 12: inter vias, *on the road*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1: Cic. Att. 4, 3: inter cuncta or omnia, *before all*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: Curt. 3, 3: inter cetera, *especially*, Liv. 37, 12: inter haec, or quae, *in the mean time* Id. 2, 24: id. 1, 29: Tac. A. 1, 15: Cels. 4, 2: inter moras, *meanwhile*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. D. In composition: (i) *between*: intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium. (ii) *at intervals, from time to time*: interaestuare, intervisere. (iii) *destruction*: interire, interficere. [Prob. from in: but cf. Sans. *antar*; Goth. *antar*; Eng. *under*, etc.]

intĕr-aestimātio, ōnis, *f. valuation*: Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 65.

intĕr-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to bubble up at intervals*: stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *fin.*

intĕrāmenta, orum, *n. plu. timber for the lower part of a ship of war*: Volaterrani interamenta navium politi sunt (acc. to others, incrementa, *resin and pitch for calking*), Liv. 28, 45.

interamnanus, for interamnus, *q. v.*

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [amnis] *that is between two rivers*: terrae interamnae (al. interamnenses) receptrices (vis. *Mesopotamia*), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia complectitur interamna, Sol. 32.

intĕrānĕum, i, *n.* *q. qui*, *intestine*, procedentis intestini morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33. In *plur.*: Col. 9, 14: Plin. 32, 7, 20. (Hence Fr. *entrailles*.)

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* *inward, interior, internal*: venter, Gloss. Philox. Gr.

intĭs-fācio, ēci, ĕre, to dry up, make dry: Cato, R. R. 157, 1. intĭs-ĕco, ĕre, to become dry, to dry up: Vitr. 7, 3, 1: ambabus istis immanibus potestatibus intercessum, until the one or the other should die, Id. 6 praef. ‖ Fig., to dry up, destroy: Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

*inter-bĭbo, ĕre, v. n. to drink in, drink up: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

inter-bĭbo, ĕre, v. n. [bibo] i. q. interbo, to perish, come to nought: ne interbibat frumentis, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 47.

inter-blandĭens, entis, Part. flattering: Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

intercălāris, e, adj. [intercalo] that is to be or is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Plin. 2, 8, 6: Cassius, de Die nat. 20: mensis, an intercalary month, Macr. S. 1, 13: intercalares Calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Liv. 45, 44: intercalares Calendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14: intercalaris annus, leap year, Plin. 2, 47, 48. ‖ Transf.: versus, having a repetition or burden (as in Virg. E. 8: incipe Maenalios versus, and, ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārius, a, um, adj. [intercalaris] of or for insertion, intercalary: mensis, an intercalary month: Cephaloeditani decreverunt intercalarium (mensem) quadraginta dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: Liv. 37, 59: Plin 18, 25, 57.

intercălātio, ōnis, f. [intercalo] an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.: Plin. 2, 47, 47: Macr. S. 1, 13.

intercălātor, ōris, m. [id.] an intercalator; as an adj. that intercalates: dies intercalatores, intercalary days, Macr. S. 1, 14 (al. intercalantes).

intercalco, v. intercalco.

inter-călo, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month,: usu pass.: si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato R. R. 159: ut unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9: dies intercalantes, for intercalares, Macr. S. 1, 13 (al. leg. intercalatores). (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 229 sqq.) ‖ Fig. to put off, defer: poena intercalata, Liv. 9, 9.

inter-căpēdĭno, i. v. a. to interrupt: Fulgent. Mythol. 1 in.: intercapedinatae exacerbationes, opp. continuae, Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-căpēdo, ĭnis, f. an interruption, intermission, interval, pause: intercapedo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mens est ad capiendum, Fest. s. v.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10: with remissio, opp. continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. The word is said to have had an obscene signif.: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-căpio, 3. v. a. to take away: Prisc. 4, 624.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, adj. mortised, let in: trabes (al. leg. intercordinatae), Vitr. 10, 20.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go or come between, to intervene: si quis intercedat tertius, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 56: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. Brut. 47. si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 5: intercedente luna, Plin. 2, 21, 8. ‖ 2. to be, stand, or lie between: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, ib. 2, 19: Plin. 2, 83, 84. ‖ 3. Of time: to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere paucі dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercesit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. ‖ Fig.: to occur; happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: inter haec tempora cum ea pars intercessit, Liv. 29, 21: multum absunt intercessisse, Cic. Fam. 2, 9. ‖ 4. to be or exist between persons: tu inter eum intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 25: inter nonnullos veteres usus intercidit, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum initio mulieris viro, id. Cael. 13: huic cum reliquis bella intercesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 11. ‖ 5. to interpose one's credit, become surety: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 18: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a person by becoming surety for him, id. Att. 6, 1. ‖ 6. In political affairs: to oppose, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id. de Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. cons. 8: ea auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7. se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc. Liv. 38, 60. Absol.: quemquam intercessurum putet, Cic. Agr. 2, 12. The right of intercession was possessed by other magistrates also: v. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7: Liv. 3, 9. ‖ 7. In gen.: to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder: intercessit et quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, ib. 17 non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin. Pan. 4.

interceptio, ōnis, f. [intercipio] a taking away: poculi, Cic. Clu. 60.

interceptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler: praedae, Liv. 4, 50 litis alienae, id. 3, 72: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10.

interceptus, a, um, Part. [intercipio].

interceptus, ūs, m. [id.] a taking away: Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

inter-cessio, ōnis, f. a coming between, intervention: testium, Gell. 14, 2. ‖ Fig. an intervention, mediation: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4. ‖ 2. an interposition, a becoming surety: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2. ‖ 3. a fulfilment, performance: Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1. ‖ 4. an intervention, interposition, protest on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: intercessionem remittere, Liv. 38, 54. intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10.

intercessor, ōris, m. [intercedo] one who intervenes, a mediator: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, ad Sullam legati non adierunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. Esp. in money matters, a surety: nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119. ‖ 2. a fulfiller, performer: Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8. ‖ 3. one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53. ‖ 4. In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: rei malae, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, and 19.

intercessus, ūs, m. [id.] an intervention (only in abl. sing.): aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

inter-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces: arundinetum, Col. 4, 32: commentarios, to cut out the leaves in order to falsify, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2: pontem, to break down, Liv. 36, 6: mamillas, to cut up, mangle, Gell. 13, 20: lux inter-

cīdit, Stat. Th. 2, 284: frigidis intercidit valla a caecis intercisa; vult ait, lapsurum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: dies intercisus, half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening: intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane ad vesperi est nefas, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 29. cf. Ov. F. 1, 49.

inter-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall between: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum talum in mari vanum interciderat, Liv. 26, 39: id. 21, 8. ‖ Fig.: to fall out, happen, come to pass: si qua (al. quae) interciderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. ‖ 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: interciderunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74: intabuit interiditque, post. Cic. Deiot. 9: utrum pejorem vocem, apud quem gratia beneficii interciderit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 443: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, become obsolete, Quint. 10, 2, 13: Atheniensium virtus interciderit, Just. 6, 9: si interciderit tibi aliquid, if you should have forgotten, Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

inter-cĭlium, ii, n. the space between the eyebrows: intercilium, μεσόφρυον Gloss. Ptolox.: Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

intercinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-cĭno, 3. v. a. [cano] to sing between: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.

inter-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] 11t. to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceperint, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 93: litteras, Cic. Att. 1, 13: magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: commeatus, Liv. 36, 3: aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off, id. 29, 9 hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercipi ne tellurem attingat, Plin. 29, 3, 12: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, to have been taken away from between (the back and the head) Ov. M. 6, 379: venenum, to take the poison intended for another, Cic. Clu. 60: hastam, to intercept or be struck by the spear aimed at another, Virg. Aen. 10, 401. ‖ 2. to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal: honorem, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25: Plin. Pan. 75: interceptae e publico pecuniae, embezzled, Tac. A. 4, 45: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, plagiarised, Suet. Gr. 5. ‖ 3. to snatch away, carry off: esp. of death: Cererem, Ov. M. 8, 292: si me fata intercepissent, Quint. procoem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis intercipiantur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: interceptus veneno, Tac. A. 3, 12. ‖ 4. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv. 25, 39: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11.

intercīsē, adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: dicere intercise atque permixte, Cic. Part. 7: aliquid sparsim et intercise commeminisse, Gell. 11, 2.

intercīsim, adv. [intercido] a cutting through, intersection: intercisim, διαιρεσεί, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cutting through: Varr. ap. Aug. C. D. 6, 9.

intercīsivus, v. intersecivus.

intercīsus, a, um, Partic. [intercido].

inter-clāmo, 1. v. n. to cry between: multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13.

inter-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut or block up, to cut off, hinder: inimicis commeatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 20: aditus ad aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 38: ambitum vinae, id. Rab. perd. 7: ambitum vinae, Liv. 23, 7. ‖ 2. Of persons: to cut off, separate from: nostros commeatibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ab frumentatoribus aliquem, id. B. C. 3, 91: ultimae cuneo transversa interclusa, Sil. 3, 333. With ab: adversarios ab oppido et ponte et

...nnumerus, unci, m. 1, 437: quincunx a quatuor inter ... cuncibus, Liv. 6, 24. Fig.: intercludere dolore, quaerendum ad te plura scribere, non procedentis, Cic. Att. 3, 8. ¶ 2. *to shut in, blockade*: angustiis intercludi, Caes. B. G. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caec. 29: via inculta atque intercepta frondibus et virgultis, id. Cael. 18. Poet.: *to cover, guard*: Amazonia latus petita, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.

interclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [interclūdo] *a stopping or shutting up*: animae, Cic. de Or. 3, 46. ¶ 2. *a parenthesis*: Quint. 8, 3, 23.

interclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [interclūdo].

inter-cŏlumnĭum, i, *n.* [columna] *the space between two columns, intercolumniation*: ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 2, 19: Vitr. 3, 1.

inter-comĭnisco, *v. a. to gain the favour of, conciliate*: Quint. 12, 10, 59 fub.

inter-crūdus, a, um, *adj. insufficiently crudled*: humor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

inter-cŭlco, *v.* i. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread between*, ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (*al.* intercalcari), Col. 12, 43.

inter-curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*imperf.* interplaga currere, Lucr. 5, 1373) A. Neutr. *to run between*: latitudine intercurrentes freti, Plin. 3, 21. ¶ 2. *to hasten in the mean time to*; indicto detestu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19. ¶ 3. *to run through, mingle with, be between*: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (=interedit), Lucr. 2, 377: gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 10, 99: foliis intercurrentibus spinis, id. 12, 3, 7. ¶ Fig. *to step between, to intercede*: qui intercurrerent minimus ties principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6 ¶ 2. *to come between, be intermingled with*: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 15 alterum genus intercurrit nonnunquam, Auct. Her. 1, 2. ¶ B. Act. *to run through*: intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* (*inus*: inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 363) *to run between*: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 25. ¶ Meton. *to be or be between, to intersect*: intercursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, Plin. 5, 18, 16. acinos follis intercursantibus, id. 14, 3, 4, 9.

intercursus, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a running between, intervention, interposition*: impeditus intercursu suorum, Liv. 37, 42: consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29.

inter-cus, ūtis, *adj* [cutis] *under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Subst.: tumens morbi intercutis (*al.* aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37. ¶ Fig.: *inward, internal*: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 37. ¶ intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [inter quatio] *a striking between*: intercussu luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 27.

intercutĭtus, vehementer cutitus, id est, valde stupratus, Fest. *v. v.*

interdĭānus, a, um, *Part.* [interdio].

interdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu] *during the day, daily*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

interdiātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a thief who steals by day*: interdiatius, ὑποφωνήτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dico, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (interdixti for interdixtisse, Cat. ap. Gell. 20, 1) *to say among other things, to remark at the same time*: in praesentia... hoc interdicam nihil aliquid fuit, Auct. Her. 1, 12. ¶ B. *to forbid, prohibit, interdict*: cum hoc verbo usi de pers. (or neut. in pass.) and *dat.* of thing; dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; or with *ne*, *ut*: aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: qui olim meretricio amoribus interdictum juventuti putat, Cic. Cael. 20, 48: feminis duntaxat purpureae usum (*al.* usu.), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scenam, Suet. Dom. 7: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 16, 4: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14 interdicitur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27 quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3: philosophi urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11: interdixit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: neque est interdictum ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50 Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48. ¶ 2. Esp. interdicere aqua et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish*: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Hence, ¶ Of the praetor, legal t. t. *to forbid, interdict; esp. to make a provisional or interlocutory decree*: praetor interdixit de vi, Cic. Caec. 8: praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, ib. 28: adversus eum velis interdicere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. 2, 178.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *a prohibiting, interdicting*: recti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, Cic. Dom. 30 finium, Liv. 41, 24.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forbids*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrius, a, um, *adj* [interdictor] *prohibitive, interdictory*: Salv. contr avar. 3, med.

interdictum, i, *n.* [interdico] *a prohibition*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 1 deorum, Cic. Pis. 21. ¶ Legal t. t. *a provisional decree of the praetor*, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, id. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caec. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-digĭtālia, um, *n. plu.* [digitus] *excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers*: Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdigĭtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers and toes*: Marc. Emp. 14.

inter-diu, *adv. during the day, by day*: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nocte et interdiu, Liv. 6, 34: interdiu nocte, id. 21, 32.

interdius, *adv.* for interdiu: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 33: id. Most. 2, 2, 14.

inter-do, dătum, 1. *v. a. to distribute*: cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 866.

interdŭātim, *adv.* for interdum *now and then*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m. interpunctuation*: Cic. Or. 68.

inter-dum, *adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then*: interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo... interdum, Suet. Cal. 43. ¶ *meanwhile, in the meantime*: laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, etc. Tac. A. 1, 5: oculere interdum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil. 6, 30: ideoque nec vendere eum interdum alii potest, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 15.

inter-dŭo, *v. v. a.* [for interdo: v. in-duo] *to give for*: nihil interduo, *I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 36: cicuma non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

inter-ea, *adv.* [prob. contr. for inter eam, sc. partem, diem, etc.] *meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim*: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro dimetiendo, Cic. Quinct. 9: interea Quintianus [illegible] abiret, Cic. Quinct. 22, 1-5: interea... dum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: interea... dum, Liv. 9, 9. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci numquam quisquam fecit pelas quam ecillo, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. ¶ 2. *nevertheless, however, yet, still*: Cic. Cluen. 30, 82: tenellis hanc gentem, quam interea non universa Britannia vobis per est, Liv. 5, 54: non via indomita laudatur, nec fortasse laudanda sint, Plin. Pan. 46: nunc tamen interea mecum accipe; Cat. 102, 7. ¶ 3. For interdum, sometimes (post.): interea negaris nil mirabile nobis rebus, Sil. 7, 395.

intĕrĕmĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo] *that can be destroyed or killed*: Eccl.

intĕrēmptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer*: fratris, Vell. 2, 129: heri, Sen. Ep. 70.

intĕrēmptrix (-emt-), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that destroys or kills, a murderess*: fratris, Lact. 1, 10. Fig.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕrēmptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

intĕr-eo, ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die*: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla murina, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: saxa intereunt venis, *become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Aetn. 450: non intelligo quomodo calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 152 salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 3, 55 litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira mora, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374 possessio, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44. ¶ 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: multis utrinque interitis, Cl. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. 9, 869. Hence, as an exclamation: interii! *I am ruined, undone*: interii, perii, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 36. interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42. So also, inteream, *may I perish!* Hor. S. 1, 9, 38.

intĕr-equĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride between*: Liv. 35, 5: with *acc.*: ordines, id 6, 7: agmina, Curt. 4, 13.

inter-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander between or among, to come, go, or be between*: Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Min. Fel. Oct. 10: Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

inter-fāri, v. interfor.

interfātio, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare): Cic. Sest. 37: interim expediet expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50.

interfectibĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio] *deadly*: App. Herb. 89.

interfectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 2, 3: Ascon. in arg. Milon.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deadly*: morbus, Coel. Aur. *praef.*

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer*: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27. Fig. *a destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a murderess*: nepotis, Tac. A. 5, 17.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-fēminĭum, ii, *n.* [femur] *the space between the thighs*: interfeminium, *perineum*, Gloss. Philox.

inter-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume*: terras natura, ubertatis aquas interfecit, Plin. 3, 120, 124: messes, Virg. G. 4, 330: hostes [illegible] et interfici, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. [illegible] unum, fractum, victum, Pl. Men. [illegible] With *abl.*: aliquem or vitam [illegible] id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: virum [illegible] Gell. 12, 7. ¶ B. Esp. *to kill, murder* (very freq.): [illegible] tumen interficiendum [illegible] per crudelitatem interfici, [illegible]

ubi fastigia aequabuntur. Ill. Mich. 1, 3, 37: aliquem perdendum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1: tenditis, Nep. Dat. 3: fervit, Liner. 5, 1148: exercitum, *to cut to pieces*, Nep. Arist. 2. ‖. *to interrupt*: singulos quoque sermones, App. M. 11, p. 269.

inter-fio, fīri, *v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away* (post.): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: flammis, Lucr. 3, 886.

inter-fīdo, xi, *ĭ. v. n.* (*in tmesi*, Lucr. 4, 228) *to flow between* (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11. With *acc.*: fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29. *Pass.*: insulae interfluuntur, *i. e.* mari, App. de Mundo, p. 59. ‖. Fig. of time, *to pass away* or *elapse between*: cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent (al. interfuissent), Cic. Ven. 6.

inter-fīnus, a, um, *adj.* [interfīno] *flowing between* (rare): Plin. 6, 26, 30.

inter-fīdo, fīdi, fossum, *3. v. a. to dig* or *pierce to pieces* (poet.): pupillas, Lucr. 4, 730.

inter-fossūlinus, a, um, v. interfŏsus.

inter-for, ātus sum, *1. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking*: priusquam ille postulatum peragereit, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: id. 32, 34.

interfŏsus, a, um, *Part.* [interfŏdio].

inter-frīgesco, *3. v. n. to grow cold*: Fig.: *to become out of date*, or *obsolete*: Plaut. jur. civ. antejustin. p. 45.

inter-frango, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break to pieces*: si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato R. R. 44: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

inter-fŭdio, *3. v. a. to fix between* or *into* (post.): *in tmesi*: Lucr. 6, 331.

inter-fulgeo, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour between*; and pass. *to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14. ‖. Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, *stained with spots of blood*, Virg. Aen. 4, 643: nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677.

inter-fŭro, *3. v. n. to rage between* or *through* (post.) orbem, Stat Ach. 1, 395.

inter-fŭso, ōnis, *f. a flowing between* or *down*: Lact. 7, 3.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [interfundo].

interfūtūrus, v. intersum.

inter-garrio, īvi, ītum, *4 v. a. to prate* or *prattle between* pauculis verbis intergarritis (al. intergannitis), App. Apol. p. 284.

inter-gĕries, ēi, *f.* [gero] *a partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ διὰ πτέρνων διορίζων, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrinus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

intergĕrium, ii, *n.* [intergero] *that which is placed between*: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

intergĕrivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *placed between*: subst. intergerivus i. *e.* paries, *a partition, party-wall*: Plin. 35, 14, 49. *Of bees*: id. 11, 10, 10 (dub. al. leg. intergerinus).

inter-gĕro, *3. v. a. to place between, interpose, insert* walls: Fest. *s. v.*

inter-gressus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a coming between, intervention*: Min. Fel. Oct. 25.

inter-hio, 1. *v. n. to be open between*: Tert. Apol. 48.

intĕr-hīc, *adv. in the meantime*, for interea, interim: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 85: interibi, dum ea pugna fit, Gell. 3, 7.

interhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo] *perishable, mortal*: Tert. adv. Herm. 34: Arn. 2, 67.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter im for eum] = interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (the usu. sign.): interim ad me venit quaestius noster, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. ‖. *sometimes*: fac, ita 1, 16: interim . . . interim, *sometimes* . . . *sometimes, at one time* . . . *at another*: Quint. 5, 10, 34. ‖. *for the present, first of all*: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3: mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim me obstes, Val. Max. 4, 3, *ext.* 4. ‖. *however, nevertheless*: interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic. Att. 7, 22: ad tacita suffragia, quasi ad remedium, decucurrerunt. Quod interim plane remedium fuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 20.

intĕr-imo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, *3. v. a.* [emo] *to take out of the midst, do away with, abolish, destroy*: vitam, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. Mur. 12: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288. ‖. Esp. of persons: *to slay, kill*: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo, Ov. M. 13, 244: se, *to commit suicide*, Pl. Cist. 3, 13: ipse (Cato) animo praesenti se interemit, Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: illaec interemit me modo oratio, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, Judices, examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic. Mil. 34.

intĕrior, ius, ōris [intra] *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* intimus, a, um, q. v.) *inner, interior*: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spatium, Ov. M. 7, 670: necesse in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, *i. e. in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: quid autem interius mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: nationes, *living farther in the interior*, id. Manil. 22: so, subst. *n. plu.* interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv. 42, 39: also, *the intestines, bowels*: interiorum morbi, Cels. 1, 1: interior homo, *i. e. the life and soul*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 66: epistola, *the middle of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: rota, *the inner* or *near wheel*, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12 *meis*, id. A. Am. 2, 426: gyrus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, *too near to be in danger of a wound*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, id. 24, 34: torus, *nearer to the wall*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes 49. ‖. *more hidden, secret*, or *unknown*: sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60 interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16 consilia, Nep Hann. 2 nota Falerni, *more carefully preserved*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8. ‖‖. *deeper, more intimate*: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51 societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17 potentia, *greater*, Tac. H. 1, 2 cura, Sil 16, 339.

intĕrĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

intĕritus, a, um, *Part.* [intereo].

intĕritus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *destruction, ruin, annihilation, death*: interitus est quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum rerum quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32. pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9 Gracchi immaturus interitus, id. Brut. 33: vitae, Gell. 15, 1: voluntarius, Cic. Marc. 5.

intĕrius, *adj. comp.* from interior. ‖. *adv. comp.* from intra.

inter-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie between*; constr. with *dat.*, *acc.* or *inter*: interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41: campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4: interjacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, id. 4, 12, 20.

interjăcio, v. interjĭcio.

interjactio, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio] *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion*: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6. ‖. In gramm. *an interjection*: Quint. 1, 4, 19. ‖. In rhetor. *a parenthesis*: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentius utuntur, ut medio sententiae alicujus inserant sensum, id. 9, 3, 28.

interjectīvē, *adv. in the manner of an interjection*: Prisc. 15 *extr.*

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjicio] *placed between*. rigor Simplic. de re agrar. p. 78.

interjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an insertion*: Frontin. de colon. p 135.

interjectus, a, um, *Part.* [interjicio].

interjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition*. lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. Flor. p 364. ‖. *a coming between, intervention*: interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51: noctis, *after a night*, ib. 6, 30: interjectibus capere fructum, *at intervals*, Col. 3, 21.

inter-jĭcio (interjăcio), jēci, jectum, *3. v. a.* (*in tmesi*: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 873) [jacio] *to throw* or *cast between; to set, place*, or *put between*: *to join* or *add to*, *to intermix*: constr. with *dat.* or *inter*: nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. G. 1, 73: pierasque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjecit inter individuum, Cic. Fam. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: morum, id. H. 3, 81: interjecti inter philosophos et eos qui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 26: quasi longo intervallo interjecto, *as tê were a great way off*, ib. 1, 9: anno interjecto, *after a year*, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv. 1, 58. regio interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, id. 9, 13. ‖. *to disperse, scatter*: erat interjecta comas, Cland. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to join together, join, unite*: duxtrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30. ‖. *to unyoke*: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67.

‖. Fig. (absol.) *to rest*: quidam medio die interjunxerunt, Sen. Contr. 15 interjungere quaeris ad Camenas, Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lăbor, psus sum, *3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide* or *flow between* (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: *in tmesi*: inter enim labentur aquae, Virg. Ge. 2, 349.

inter-lătĕo, 2. *v. n. to lurk* or *lie hid between* (rare) Sen. Q. N. 6, 16.

interlatro, 1. *v. n. to bark between*: Fig. Paul. Nol. Ep. 4.

inter-lectio, ōnis, *f. a reading between, a reading*: Eccl.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, *3 v. a. to cull* or *pluck off here and there*: *in tmesi*. uncis carpendae manibus frondes interque legendae, Virg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. 3, 25.

inter-lĭdo, si, sum, *3. v. a.* [laedo] *to strike out*: literis literis, Macr. S. 2, 14. ‖. *to strike against*: dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-ligo, 1. *v. a. to bind together* (poet.). Stat. Th. 7, 571.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, *3. v. a. to smear between, besmear*: cassum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34. Liv. 21, 11: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1. ‖. *to falsify by smearing out* or *erasing*: testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44: tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, id. Verr. 2, 42.

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [interlido].

interlītus, a, um, *Part.* [interlino].

inter-loco, 1. *v. a. to place between*: Mela, 2, 1.

inter-lŏcūtio, ōnis, *f. a speaking between, interlocution*: brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 36. ‖. In law, *an interlocutory sentence*: severa interlocutione comminatus, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

inter-lŏquor, cūtus *or* cūtus sum, *3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking*: with *dat.*: alcuine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13. *Absol.*: Gell. 14, 2. ‖. In law, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence*: si judex ita

interiectus tūs, Vim. Instol, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 52.

interiectitius, tūnis, *f.* [interiuco] *a cutting or pruning of trees*, etc.: Plin. 17, 23, 45.

interiectus, a, um. *Part.* [interiacio].

inter-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine or glitter forth*: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14. ‖ Fig. *to appear, be visible*: loci interlucent, Auct. Her. 3, 19: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *a difference is perceptible*, Liv. 4, 42. 2. *to be capable of being seen through, to be transparent*: interlucet corona (militum), Virg. Aen. 9, 508: aestus, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

inter-lūcesco, *v. n. incep. to shine through*: interlucesco, διαφαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

interlūco, *v. n. a.* [lux] *to let the light through* a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; *to lop* or *thin* a tree: interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, 28: arbores, id. 12, 19.

inter-lūdo, si, sum, *v. n. & a. to play between*: Aus. Idyll. 19, 76.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [luna] *at new moon, intervenar*: nox, Amm. 29, 6.

interlūnium, ii, *n.* [interlunis] *the time of new moon*: in aetra vero (quod interlunium vocant) cum luna apparere desierit, Plin. 18, 32, 75.

inter-lŏco, *v. n. & a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to omit while doing anything*: manus, i. e. *during the performance of a sacrifice*, Cato R. R. 132. ‖ Neutr. *to stand between*: quantum interfuit (*sc.* intersitit), Liv. 41, 23. With *gen.*: quod Capreae et Surrentum interlocutae freto, Tac. A. 6, 1.

interlŭvies, ei, *f.* [interluo] *water that flows between, a strait*: augusta, Sol. 22.

inter-mănĕo, 2. *v. n to remain between* (poet.): mediis agris, Lucan. 6, 47.

inter-mĕdius, a, um, *adj. that is between, intermediate*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (Hence It. *intermezzo*.)

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj. between two months*: luna intermenstrua, *i. e. at the time of new moon*, Plin. 18, 35, 75. Subst.: intermenstruum, i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *the time of new moon*: Cic. Rep. 1, 16.

inter-mĕo, avi, atum, *v. n. to go between, pass* or *flow through*: with *acc.*: Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33.

inter-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis] *between two months*: luna, *the new moon*, Plin. 16, 39, 75.

inter-mētium, ii, *n.* [meta] *the space between the goals*: intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-micō, ui, *v. n. to glitter among, to gleam forth* or *through* (post.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183. With *acc.*: tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662: *absol.*: ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

in-terminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [terminalis] *endless, interminable*: aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1. Jurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

inter-mĭnātio, ōnis, *f. a threatening*: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 18.

in-terminātus, a, um, *adj. unbounded, endless*: immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

interminātus, a, um, *Part.* [intermino].

in-terminis, e, *adj.* [terminus] *boundless, endless*: Jul. Val. r. g. Alex. M. 1, 30.

inter-mĭno, avi, atum, *v. a.* i. q. interminor, *to threaten, menace* (poet.): quis homo interminat? Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 42. ‖ *to forbid with threats*: interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

inter-mĭnor, ātus sum, *v. dep. to threaten, menace* (poet.): mihi ti-ique interminatus est, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 9: alicui vitam, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28. ‖ *to forbid with threats*: cuinor interminorque, an quis mi obstitisset, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.

in-terminus, a, um, *adj. boundless, endless*: oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38.

inter-missio, ōnis, *f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption*; *a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance*: forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68: sine ulla intermissione, id. N. D. 1, 41: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallasque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistolarum, *interruption of a correspondence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: consuetudinis, ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Am. 2: si furiosus habet intermissionem, *a lucid interval*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic. Part. 6.

intermissus, a, um, *Part.* [intermitto].

inter-mixus, tūs, *m.* for intermissio (only in abl. sing.) *an intermission, interruption*: sine intermixtu cantus, Plin. 20, 20, 43.

inter-mīsco, mīsi, mixtum, *v. a.* and *n.* III. *to let go between*; hence *to break the continuity of anything*; *to cease for an interval, pause* (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop: cf. Sin. Ep. 72). ‖ Act. *to leave off, intermit, neglect*; constr. *with acc., ab, ad,* or *inf.*: studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: proelium, id. B. G. 1, 5: opus, ib. 29: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 17: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24 nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, ib. 5, 40 literas mittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. obsides dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 21. ‖ *to let pass, suffer to elapse*: tempus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 31. diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16: brevi tempore intermisso, *after a short time*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. 3. *to interrupt, discontinue, break off*, etc. (in *part. perf.*): planities intermissa collibus, ib. 7, 70: pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum angustum habebat, ib. 7, 17 custodiis loca, *to leave without*, Liv. 24, 35: trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, *given up, abandoned*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrarunt, *where the wall was discontinued*, Liv. 34, 37. 4. *to leave out, omit*: nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Vier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb. ‖ Neutr. *to leave off, leave a space* or *interval, cease, pause*: gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34. aves intermittentes bibunt, *drink by separate draughts*, Plin. 10, 46, 63: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Plin. 17, 22, 35, 9: febris intermittit, *is intermittent*, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, *an intermitting fever*, ib. 13.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.* [intermisceo].

inter-mŏrior, tuus sum, *v. dep. to die off, fall to decay*: radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69: ignis, Curt. 6, 6. 2. *to faint away, to swoon*: ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25: in ipsa contione intermortuus, haud multo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42. ‖ Fig.: anthracitides gemmae jactatae in igne, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, *lose their lustre*, Plin. 37, 7, 27: contiones, Cic. Mil. 5: mores boni pleraque omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7: memoria generis, id. Mur. 7: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.

intermortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [intermorior].

inter-mūrio, 2. *v. a. to move* (a post) *between*: Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

inter-mundĭa, orum, *n. plur.* [mundus] *spaces between the worlds*, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided: Cic. Fin. 2, 23: tanquam muro ab Epicuri intermundiis discendimus, id. N. D. 1, 8.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj. between two walls*: annis, Liv. 44, 46.

inter-mūto, atum, 1. *v. a. to interchange*: Eccl.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep. to grow between* or *among*: internascentes herbae, Plin. 18, 26, 43: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: Plin. 17, 27, 42.

internātus, a, um, *Part.* [internascor].

internē, *adv. inwardly, internally*: Aus. Ep. 5, 21.

internĕcātus, a, um, *Part.* [internecо].

internĕcĭda, ae, *m.* [id.] *one who falsely causes misery another's life*: Isid. Orig. xii.

internĕcio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction*: internecica, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internĕcīnus, a, um, v. internecivus, a, um.

internĕcio (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [internecо] *a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination*: improborum, Cic. Dom. 24: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: belli, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3: Lacerini ad internecionem caesi, *to a man*, Liv. 9, 26 ad internecionem delevi, *to be utterly destroyed*, ib. 45: gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: internecio exercitus, ib. 1, 13: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12. Fig.: memoriae, *the utter loss*, Plin. 14, 1.

internĕcium, ii, *n.* for internecio: Not. Tir. p. 123.

internĕcīvē, *adv. with utter destruction*: cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9.

internĕcīvus (internecinus), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] *deadly, murderous, destructive*: bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6: internecivi actio, *for poisoning*, Cod. Theod. 9, 2, 14: internecivi judicium, *of one who has committed perjury*, Isid. Orig. 5, 26.

inter-nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to kill, destroy*: internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: culmum, Prud. preocem. Apoth. 61.

internectio, ōnis, *f.* [internecio] *a slaughtering, killing*: Fest. s. v.

inter-necto, 3. *v. a. to bind together, bind up* (poet.): ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Virg. Aen. 7, 816 plagas, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

internicio, v. internecio.

inter-nidifico, 1. *v. n. to make a nest*: Plin. 10, 33, 49.

inter-nigro, 1. *v. n. to be black here and there* (post.): Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nĭto, 2. *v. n. to shine among, shine forth*: etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4: internitent smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 17. ‖ *to glitter in spots* or *dispersedly*: gemmae internitentes, Curt. 3, 3.

inter-noctātio, ōnis, *f.* [nox] *night-watching*: pernoctatio, excubiae, παννυχίδες, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdium, ii, *n.* [nodus] *the space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint*. 1. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2. 2. Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 396. (ii) Meton., *the leg* itself: longa internodia, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a. to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish*: fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Plin. Pan. Auct. Her. 3, 23: mater genitosne an nepotes nesciit, Cic. Acad. 2, 28: [illegible] amicos a vero et [illegible] Am. 25: internosci a [illegible] sunt, id. Acad. 2, 7: [illegible] vim vera ejus sint, [illegible]

internecīvus, a, um, *adj.* = internecinus, *destructive, murderous, deadly*: Fest. v. dub.

inter-nūntĭa, æ, *f. subj.* serving as a messenger between: ova internuntiæ Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 29: columbæ internuntiæ fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53.

inter-nūntĭum, i, *n.* *a medium, means*: ea quæ sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

inter-nūntĭus (internunc.), i, *m.* *a mediator, messenger, go-between*: egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntii ultro citroque missi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: totius rei internuntius et minister, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, *of the augurs*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.

inter-nundĭnium, i, *n.* [nundinæ] *the time between two* nundinæ: Mar. Vict. Artis. Gr. 1, 2469.

internus, a, um, *adj.* *inward, internal*: discordiæ, Tac. A. 2, 26 certamina, ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69. ‖ *Subst. n. pl.* interna, ōrum, *interior parts*: mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1. 2. *entrails, intestines*: boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2. 3. Fig. *internal or domestic affairs*: si quando ad interna præverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. *a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound*: infundito in cathum eo interito, Cato R. R. 156: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80. *Esp. in part. perf.*: glans intrita, id. 24, 3, 3: panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. ‖ Fig.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have made the mess and must eat it up*, i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. (Hence It. *intridere*.)

intĕr-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [ordino] *fitted among themselves*: interordinatæ trabes, *fitted into each other*, Vitr. 10, 14.

intĕr-ordĭnium, i, *n.* [ordo] *the space between two rows*: Col. 3, 13.

inter-pătĕo, 2. v *n.* *to be open between or among*: cujus (aedis) medium interpatet tectum, Macr. S 1, 18.

inter-pēdio, 4. v. *a.* i. q. impedio, *to hinder, impede*: Macr. S 7, 12.

interpellātio, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking*: cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. ‖ *an interruption, hindrance*: sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18. ‖‖ In law, *a prosecution, suit*: Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 23.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*: Auct. Her. 2, 11. ‖ *a disturber*: ubi se obiectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: matrimoniorum, *a seducer*, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that disturbs*: Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

interpellātus, a, um, *Part.* [interpello].

interpellātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] i. q. interpellatio, *a disturbance*: Auct. Itiner. Alex. M. 37.

interpello, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [a. appello] *to interrupt in speaking*: nihil te interpellabo, continentem cuncta multa malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3: in vero, ut me ut appellos, et interpellos, et colloquare, et gesticuleare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10. ‖ In gen.: *to interrupt, disturb*: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 9, 4: Suet. Tib. 24. ‖ *to solicit, try to seduce*: qui mulierem pudicam interpellavisset, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1. ‖ *to dun a debtor*: ib. 26, 7, 44. ‖ *to address, accost*, i. q. compellare: verum in quid agis? interpello me ut solum, Lucil. ap. Non. 331, 1. ‖ *to beset or disturb with demands*, etc.: ne rogem quidem interpellare decuit, cognitā pecuniosā? Suet. Tib. 42. ‖ In gen.: *to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest*: cognitis with acc. quis, quando, cur, ut *dep.* (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure sua, Cæs. B. C. 1, 44: partam jam victoriam interpellare, id. B. C. 3, 73: otium bella, Curt. 6, 6: lex Julia non interpellat eum possessionem, does *not forbid*, Trypho. Dig. 23, 5, 16: Cæsar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: interpellant me, quo minus honoratus sim, Brut. in Cic. ib. 10: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. 4, 47: pravum non avide, quantum interpellet inani ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.

interpendium, v. interpondium.

interpensīva, orum, *n. pl.* [pendeo] *cross-beams*: Vitr. 6, 3.

inter-plico, 1. v. *a. to fold or plait between, to interweave*: Stat. Th. 2, 282. ‖ *to surround*: albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas, ib. 4, 218.

interpōlāmentum, i, *n.* [interpolo] *an intermixture, admixture*: Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. præf.

interpōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an alteration made here and there*: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

interpōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who inserts or alters* (for the worse); *a corrupter, spoiler*: multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: sæculi, id. Testim. anim. 3.

interpōlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that alters, a falsifier, corrupter*: veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haeret. 7.

inter-pōlis, e, and **inter-pōlus**, a, um, *adj.* [polio] *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, vamped up, repaired*; esp. *falsified, painted, not genuine*: Plin. 19, 2, 8: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Mart. Dig. 18, 1, 45. ‖ Fig.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpolae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

interpōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [interpolus] *to give a new form or appearance: to polish, furbish*, or *dress up*: togam praetextam, *to dye anew*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 tura, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, neumque os finget denuo, i. e. *will bang me into another shape*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 161. ‖ *to spoil, corrupt, falsify*: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: satietatem epularum ludis, Curt. 6, 2.

inter-pondium (interpendium), i, *n.* [pondus] *equipoise, equilibrium*: interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. *a. to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle*; to *interpose*: Numidas inter eos, Auct. B. Afr. 13: equitatui interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17: ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, *should be introduced*, Cic. Am. 1: querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: cibis frigidam, *to drink while eating*, Plin. 28, 4, 14: exceptionem actioni, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, Cic. Div. in Caec. 19: postulata, id. Att. 7, 15: judicium suum, id. Div. 2, 72: verbum ullum, id. Quint. 4: aliquid precibus, Quint. 6, 3, 64: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: spatio interposito, *i. e. some time after*, id. Cin. 2: nox, id. Mur. 17: spectum interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *to be left*, Caes. B. C. 1, 74. ‖ With *pron. reflect.* and *dat.*, *to mix one's, or effect.*: *to interfere or intermeddle with* (either to hinder or forward), *to meddle, make enemy up with*, etc.: quid me interponam amicitiae tuae? Cic. Phil. 2, 4: id. Fam. 10, 27: si vero, quod vetor, facio, nihil me interpono, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: nemo quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, qui mihi et Statiae se interponat, id. Vatin. 15: interponit se Antonius, Nep. Att. 21: se in pacificationem, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. ‖ *to interpose* him, *judge between, to pledge one's word*, etc.: judicandum, Liv. 34, 58: in eam rem idoneum virum, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: fidem reliquis interponere, ib. 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63. ‖ In law: *to order, decree*: decreta, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: edicta, ib. 3, 19: poenas, ib. 2, 27. ‖ *to interpolate, falsify*: interponere rationes, ib. 3, 75, 175.

inter-pōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* *a putting between, insertion*: columnarum, Vitr. 6, 5: personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. ‖ *an inserting of words in a manuscript*, etc.: id. Fam. 16, 22. ‖ In rhetor. *a parenthesis*: Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interpono].

inter-pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a putting between, interposition* (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: solis radios luna interposita suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7.

interpres, ētis, *c.* *an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between*: quod te praesente hic egi, teque interprete, *through your agency*, Pl. Curc. 3, 64: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: Divum, i. e. *Mercury, as the messenger of the gods* Virg. Aen. 4, 378: harum curarum, i. e. *Juno, the conciliator of marriages*, ib. 608: juris, Cic. Top. 1: grammatici interpretes poetarum, id. Div. 1, 18: coeli, *an astronomer*, ib. 2, 44: interpres mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10: Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: conitiorum, i. e. *the Haruspices*, who determined whether the comitia were properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, *a soothsayer*, id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. gen. Or. 5: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, *the regular or paid interpreters*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litterae lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43. [Etym. uncertain but the root PRET in *inter-pres, inter-pret-is* is perhaps the same as in *pret-ium*. cf. interpretium.]

interprĕtābilis, e, *adj.* [interpretor] *that can be explained or translated*: Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation*: obscurius, Gell. 6, 2 Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interprĕtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an explanation, exposition, interpretation*: Juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: interpretatio est facilis, Liv 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 24. ‖ Meton.: *signification, meaning*: foederis, Cic., Balb. 6: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21. ‖‖ In rhet.: *an explanation of one expression by another*: Auct. Her. 4, 28: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interprĕtātiuncŭla, æ, *f.* *dim.* [interpretatio] *a brief explanation*. Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor] *an explainer, interpreter*: Eccl.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *Part.* [interpretor].

inter-prĭmum, i, *n.* *fastenage, prop*: Anna. 24, 1.

interprĭor, atus sum (*in tmesi*: inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 6, 930), 1. v. dep. [interpres] *to explain, expound, interpret, translate*: quae quam altae aut profundae sint, interpretari vellis, quem ego non admirer? Cic. Off. 2, 31: Sen. Ep. 108, 8: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 22: Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2: Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29: Tert. adv. Val. 14: Eccl. ‖ *to explain, interpret, construe*, etc.: Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 22: Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2: Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29: Tert. adv. Val. 14: Eccl. ‖ *to explain, interpret, construe*, etc.: Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 22: Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2: Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29: Tert. adv. Val. 14: Eccl. ‖ *to explain, interpret, construe*, etc.: Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Suet. Aug. 94: Tac. A. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 22: Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2: Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29: Tert. adv. Val. 14: Eccl.

4, 1, 23: diabolo, *to ascribe to the devil*, Tert. virg. vel. 15. II. *to put on the interpretation or construction upon, to consider or understand in a certain manner*: aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic. Mur. 31: felicitatem aliquis grato animo, id. Brut. 1: bene dicta male interpretari, id. N. D. 3, 31: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47: epistolam, id. Att. 15, 28: victoriam ut suam, *claimed as his own*, Vell. 2, 80: plerique, viso adspectoque Agricolæ, quæserent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. Agr. 40: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, *to infer*, Cic. Rab. Post. 11: and in *pass.* flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6. With *acc.* and *inf.*: reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32: pomoerium postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44. III. *to decide, determine*: recte, ait, perperam interpretor, Liv. 1, 23.

inter-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press or squeeze to pieces, to crush*: aliqui fauces, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 46. II. *to suppress, conceal*: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 10.

inter-punctio, ōnis, *f. a placing of points between words, interpunctuation*: interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11.

inter-punctum, i, *n.* t. q. interpunctio, *interpunctuation*: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.

interpunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to place points between words, to punctuate*: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40 narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, *well divided*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: intervallis, id. Or. 16.

inter-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cleanse here and there*: ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, 3.

inter-pŭto, 1. v. a. *to prune here and there*: ficos, Cato R. R. 50 oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. arbor. 30.

inter-quĕror, estus sum, 3. v. dep. *to interrupt* or *mix with complaints* (rare) Aetolorum principes interquesti sunt quod (*al.* leniter questi sunt), Liv. 33, 35.

inter-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incep. *to rest between whiles, pause*: bibe, interquiesce, Cato R. R. 159 cum hæc dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23. Fig. of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scrape here and there, to emboss* or *work in low relief*: latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49. II. *to prune here and there*: oleas interradi gaudent, id. 15, 1, 2: arbores, Col. arbor. 19.

inter-rāsilis, e, *adj. scraped here and there, worked in low relief*: aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

interrāsor, ōris, *m.* [interrado] *a filigree-worker*: interrasor, διακοπτής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [interrado].

inter-regnum, i, *n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum.* During the Roman republic the term was also applied to *the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones*: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17: res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: rem addunt ad interregnum, ib. 7, 9: interregnum intra, *to become interrex*, Liv. 2, 8.

interrex, ĕgis, *m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another*; a regent, viceroy, Liv. 1, 17. Also of the consuls (*v.* interregnum): interregnum, Cic. Sest. 5, 32: armis, id. 2, 31: L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: prodere, *to nominate, appoint*, id. Dom. 24 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 644).

interrītē, *adv. undauntedly*: Mart. Cap. 1, 7.

in-territus, a, um, *adj. undaunted, undismayed, unterrified*: spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. Aen. 11, 637: vultus, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, *without apprehension*, Vitg. Aen. 5, 863: Tac. A. 1, 64. With *gen.*: mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death*, Ov. M. 10, 616.

inter-rīvātio, ōnis, *f.* [rivo] *a drawing off of water between two places*: Mart. Cap. 6, 213.

inter-rīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. Of water, *drawn off between two places*: Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

inter-rōgāmentum, i, *n. t. q.* interrogatio, *a question, interrogation*: interrogamentum, ἐρώτησις, Gloss. Philox.

inter-rōgātio, ōnis, *f. a questioning, inquiry, examination*: sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: litteris inclusæ, Mart. Dig. 48, 3, 6. II. In rhetor.: *an interrogation*: Quint. 9, 2, 17. III. In dialectics: *an argument, syllogism*: recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13: Sen Ben. 3, 15.

interrōgātīvē, *adv. interrogatively*: Ascon. in Verr. 1, 56.

interrōgātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [interrogatio] *a short argument or syllogism*: minutiæ, Cic. procem. Par.: necessere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo] *pertaining to a question, interrogative*: adverbia quo, ubi, unde, qua, et quando possunt et interrogativa, et relativa, et infinita esse, Prisc. 17, 1059.

interrōgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a questioner*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11.

interrōgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator] *consisting of questions, interrogatory*: actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1.

interrōgātum, i, *n. that which is asked, a question*: ad interrogata respondere, Cic. Or. 40.

inter-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to ask, question, inquire, interrogate*: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 70: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Part. 1: sententias, *to ask opinions*, Liv. 45, 25. II. In law: *to examine*: testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, *to cross-examine, perplex, entangle*, Cic. Fl. 10. 2. Meton.: *to bring an action against, sue*: legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29: pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in præterium interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repotundarum, Bithynis interrogandibus, ib. 14, 46. III. In dialectics: *to argue, reason syllogistically*: Posidonius sic interrogandum ait. quæ neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiæ nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87. IV. In gramm.: interrogandi casus, *the genitive*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (*in tmesi*: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 388), 3. v. a. *to break asunder, break to pieces, break up*: interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 34: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: contingere idem terræ necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. 2. *to separate, divide*: venæ, cui, Tac. A. 16, 15: hos Interruptos esse, *separated*, Cic. Rep. 6, 29: ignes, *scattered about*, Virg. Aen. 9, 239: acies, Liv. 40, 40. II. Fig.: *to interrupt, break off*: orationem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 79: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Gai. in Dig. 41, 2, 3: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14: otium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: contestatio, ib. 13, 14: voces, id. Cael. 24: silentio dicto, Quint. 9, 4, 12. 3. Of persons: *to interrupt, disturb*: si medici adventus nos interrumpunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1.

interruptē, *adv. interruptedly*; rare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

inter-ruptio, ōnis, *f. an interrupting*: usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. II. In rhetor.: *a breaking off abruptly*, for the sake of effect: διακοπή, Quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Quem obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 14.

interruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an interrupter, spoiler*: interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *Part.* [interrumpo].

interscalmium, i, *n.* [scalmus] *the space between two oars*: Vitr. 1, 2, 4

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj. engraved or carved in the middle*: Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

interscapilium, i, *n.* [scapula] *the space between the shoulders*: App. Flor. p. 350.

inter-scindo, idi, issum, 3. v. a. *to cut or tear asunder, break down*: pontem, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: venas, *to open*, Tac. A. 15, 35. 2. *to cut off, separate*: Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7: ruina (terræ) interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11. II. Fig.: *to interrupt, disturb*: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1: lætitiam, Sen. Ep. 72.

inter-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write between*: alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. II. Fig.: in canda roseis pennis cæruleus interscribitur nitor, *is intermingled* (of the phœnix), Sol. 33: interscribentes cum venæ, *running between* (of the agate), id. 5.

interscīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interseco] *separated, cut off*: (*al.* intercisivus). Front. de colon. 112.

inter-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. v. a. *to cut asunder*: lateres, Vitr. 2. *to cut through, divide*: Tiberis media intersecans mœnia, Amm. 29, sub fin. II. Fig. *to engrave on, impress upon*: res inserere, aut intersecare in animis audi torum, Auct. Her. 3, 14.

inter-sectio, ōnis, *f. an intersection*: in architect., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work*: intersectio, quæ Græce μετόπη dicitur, Vitr 3, 5, 11.

inter-sēmino, 1. v. a. *to sow between* or *at intervals*: remedia in omnibus rebus interspersa atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 299.

inter-sēpio, psi, ptum, 4. v. a. *to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure*: foramina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 quæsdam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: legi donus arbustis intersepta, *defended* Tac. H. 3, 21. II. *to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent*: intersceptus iter, Cic. Balb. 18: vallo urbem ab arce Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: intersepta German orum auxilia, *arrested in their march* Tac. H. 3, 53.

inter-septum, i, *n. the midriff, diaphragm*: interseptum, διάφραγμα. Gloss. Philox.

interseptus, a, um, *Part.* [inter sepio].

inter-sĕro, sēvi, situm, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant*, or *set between*; multitudinem vitibus, Col. 3, 9: ponit intervita, Lucr. 5, 1376.

inter-sĕro, serui, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put* or *place between, to add*: carmen intersertum, Hor. A. P. 240: medias oscula verbis, Ov. M. 10, 60.

inter-sisto, stĭti, 3. v. n. *to stand still in the middle*. II. Fig. *to stop in the middle, to pause*: Quint. 8, 3, 45: of a [illegible] 9, 4, 22. *Fig.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

interstĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intersto].

inter-sŏno, ŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* *to sound among* poet.): remigia, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spargo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to strew or sprinkle between, to interperse*: interspersus rara canitie, App. M. 5, p. 165: sint multa naturae munera interspersa, id. Apol. p. 299.

inter-spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a fetching of breath between*: Cic. de Or. 3, 44: *plur.*: Ib. 51.

inter-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to fetch breath between*; hence, *to admit air*: Cato R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *to strew or lay between or among*: bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2: assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

interstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [intersto] *that stands or is between or among*: Eccl.

interstinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interstinguo] *a distinction*. Arn. 6, 191 (*al.* interstitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *Part.* [root STIG: cf. instigare] *variegated, chequered*: spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3. 5, 90: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis (*al.* intertinctus *or* intercinctus), id. 36, 8, 36, 2.

inter-stinguo, 3. *v. a.* *to put out, extinguish*: quae faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 760. **II.** Fig.: *to kill*: aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 147.

interstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intersisto] *a pause, respite*: negotiorum, Gell. praef. **II.** *difference, dissimilarity*: Arn. 6, 198.

interstĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a space between, interstice.* Of place: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. Of time, *an interval*: interstitium poenae, Tac. A. 5, 4 (dub.): quantum interstitii dies habet, Capell. 6, 195.

inter-sto, stĭti, 1. *v. n.* *to stand or be between*: tempus interstat, Amm. 22, 11. With *acc.*: Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersterno].

inter-strĕpo, 1. *v. n.* *to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.): anser olores, Virg. E. 9, 36: Nereus undis, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 303.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *to squeeze tight* (poet.): alicui gulam, *to strangle*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 31.

inter-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to join together*: qua spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 147. **II.** *to add*: distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* *irreg.* (*in tmesi*: interque esse desiderat pugnis, Arn. 7, 255), *to be or lie between*. Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, Cic. Sen. 17. **II.** *to be apart*: clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato R. R. 4. **2.** Fig.: *to be different, to differ*: ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem interrit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, id. Off. 1, 4: vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a difference there will be*, id. Div. in Caecil. 11: in his rebus nihil omnino interest, id. Acad. 2, 15: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51. With *ab*: negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. With *dat.*: intererit Satyris paulum, Hor. A. P. 233. With *gen.*: quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν, i. e. *anger differs from envy*, Cic. Att. 5, 19. **III.** *to be present at, take part in, attend*: with *dat.* or *in* and *abl.*: consiliis, Ib. 14, 22: crudelitati, Ib. 9, 6: negotiis, id. Fam. 1, 6: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: proelio, Ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36, 4: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114. With *dat. pers.*: sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him*, Suet. Oth. 6. With *in* and *abl.*: in convivio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: in testamento faciendo, id. Cluent. 59. *Absol.*: si ipse interfuerit ac praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54. **IV.** interest, *impers.* a contraction of inter rem est, v. c. 111. *it is connected with the affair*: hence it is constructed with a *gen.* of subst. or pronouns dependent on *rem*; and with what was orig. the *acc.* of the possessive pronouns, agreeing with *rem*: but the latter have lost the final *m*, and hence are usually regarded as *ablatives* (v. Key's Gr. § 910, and cf. rĕfert): *it concerns, imports*: *is of interest, importance*: often with a qualifying *neut. adj.* (multum, plurimum, *etc.*) or *adv.*: also with *acc.* and *inf.*, a *subj.*, or *relat. clause*, as its subject: semper ille, quantum interesset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4. tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id. Fam. 16, 4: ἐoucet quantopere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10 *fin.*: ea vos rata habeatis, nae magis reipublicae interest quam mea, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.* With *ad* and *acc.*: interest ad laudem civitatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. With a *gen.* expressing the degree illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, id Att. 11, 22 *fin.*: quod meus familiaris tanti sua interesse arbitraretur, id. Fam. 13, 10.

inter-tālĕo, 1. *v. a.* [talea] *to cut out between*: Non. 414, 27.

inter-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a.* *to interweave*: flores hederis, Ov. M. 6, 128. **II.** *to interweave, intersperse*: vestis intertexa notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28. chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. Aen. 8, 167. **III.** *to combine, construct*: fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.* [intertexo].

inter-tignium, i, *n.* [tignum] *the space between two beams*: Vitr. 4, 2.

intertinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-tortus, a, um, *adj.* *wound between*: intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 (dub.).

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to withdraw from, take away*: alicui aliquid, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertriginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [intertrigo] *chafed, galled*: Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trigo, ĭnis, *f.* [tero] *a chafing, fretting*, or *galling of the skin*: intertrimentum ab eo, quod duo, quae inter se trita, etiam deminuta sunt: a quo etiam intertrigo, Varr. L. L. 5, 36: intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53. **2.** *a disease in sheep*: Col. 7, 5.

inter-trimentum, i, *n.* [id.] *loss by attrition, waste* of gold or silver in melting or working: purpura teritur absumiturque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: argenti suppleverunt, id. 32, 2. culleorum, *wear and tear*, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43. **II.** Fig.: *loss, damage* (esp. on both sides): sine ullo intertrimento, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

intertrītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *loss by attrition, wear and tear*, *i. q.* intertrimentum: culleorum, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43.

inter-turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *disquietude, confusion*: patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8.

inter-turbo, 1. *v. a.* *to cause a disturbance or confusion* (poet.): ne interturba, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 81: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 39.

inter-turrium, i, *n.* [turris] *a wall between two towers*: Jacob.

interŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inter] *inward, inner*: naxa, Marp. Cap. 9: tunica, *under-garment, shirt*, App. Flor. p. 348: absol.: interula, ae, *f.*: id. M. 5, p. 305.

inter-undātus, a, um, *adj.* *waved, watered*: Sol. 17.

inter-usurium, i, *n.* [usura] *interest accruing during an interval*: medii temporis, Ulp. Dig. 13, 1, 9.

inter-văco, 1. *v. n.* *to be empty between*: intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32.

intervallātus, a, um, *adj.* [intervallum] *having intervals*: febris, *intermittent fever*, Gell. 1, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time*, Amm. 26, 1.

inter-vallum, i, *n.* 11t. *the space between two palisades*: hence, in gen. *space between, interval, distance*: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance*, Ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet. Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7. Of time: *intermission, pause*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 28. annuum intervallum regni, *an interregnum*, Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *has intermissions*, id. Fin. 2, 29· literarum, id. Fam. 7, 18: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. Or. 57: ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time*, id. Fam. 15, 14: ex tanto intervallo, Liv. 3, 38· intervallo dicere, *after a pause*, Cic. Or. 66. sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time* Varr. R. R. 2, 1· dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *from time to time*, Plin. 8, 42, 66. per intervallum advontantes, Tac. A. 4, 73. **II.** Fig.· *difference, dissimilitude*: videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: id. Rab. perd. 5.

inter-vectus, a, um, *adj.* [veho] *carried up*: arbores coelum proceritudine intervectae, J. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a.* *to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune.* Of the beard· isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114. Of fruit and trees poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, graudescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3. **II.** In gen. *to tear out, take away*: num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* *to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt*: constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.*: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querulis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18. continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23. *Pass. impers.*: ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40. Also, *to be or lie between*: medius paries, qui utrasque aedes distinguat, intervenit, Jab. Dig. 33, 3, 4. With *acc.*: lucorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant. Tac. A. 3, 23. **II.** *to happen, occur*: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: Epicurus exiguam dicit fortunam inter venire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, id. Fam. 7, 5. **III.** *to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb*. villicum intervenientem flagellasset Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus in tervenit amori? Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 23 **IV.** *to interpose, become surety*: si filiusfamilias vel servus pro aliquo fidejusserint, vel alias intervenerint, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. **V.** *to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority*

(esp. of magistrates): neque sensim intervenisse, Suet. Caes. 20: sine dubio praeter intervenit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 23.

inter-vēnium, i, n. [venio] *the space between the veins* (of minerals, etc.): Vitr. 2, 6: id. 8, 1.

interventio, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio] *an interposition, a giving security*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

interventor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who comes in, a visitor*: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1. ‖. *a bondsman, surety*: si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. 2. *an intercessor*: Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, m. [id.] *a coming between, intervention*: interventus Caleni et Calvenae, Cic. Att. 16, 11: Of things: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. ‖. Fig.: *interposition, mediation, assistance*: principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: judicis, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, Suet. Caes. 18.

interverro, ōnis, *f.* [interverto] *an overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting*: praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20. ‖. *a purloining, embezzling*: de interversione convictus, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 12.

interverso, *v. freq.* [id.] *to turn hither and thither*: interversando (*sc.* se) (*al.* inter se versando), Plin. 9, 50, 74.

interversor, ōris, m. [id.] *a pilferer, embezzler*: Cod. Just. 10, 1, 8.

interversūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, turning*: Hyg. de limit. 178.

interversus, a, um, *Part.* [interverto].

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction*: in extremis partibus triglyphi semimanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3. ‖. Fig.: *to alter, change*: ingenia, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 22. 2. *to purloin, pilfer, embezzle*: donum regale, Cic. Verr. 4, 30: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7: cujusjam rei possessionem alicui intervertere, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20. 3. With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to cheat, defraud*: ut ne mulier intervorteret, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 110: dominum possessione (fundi), Gell. 11, 18. 4. *to intercept, deprive of*: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: interversa aedilitate, id. Dom. 43. 5. *to waste, squander*: Vitellius novies millies sestertium paucissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, Tac. H. 2, 95: Ful. Myth. 2, 15.

inter-vibro, *1. v. n. to glitter among*: aethra intervibrans, Capell. 6, 191.

inter-vigilium, i, n. *watching between whiles*: Sarisb. 2, 15.

inter-vigilo, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to watch between whiles, to awake now and then*: quasi intervigilo (*al.* interjungo), Sen. Ep. 83: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-vīreo, *2. v. n. to be green here and there, or among* (poet.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. Of a snake: lastisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th 4, 98.

inter-viso, si, sum, *3. v. a. to come or go to look after, inspect secretly*: intervisam, quid faciant coci, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. ‖. *to visit from time to time*: aliquem, id. Fam. 7, 1.

inter-vōcāliter, *adv. loudly*: clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231.

inter-vōlito, *1. v. n. freq. to fly about between or among* (rare): quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolitando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10.

inter-vŏlo, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to fly between or among*: ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *flits before*, Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolat urbes, id. 2, 614: Col. 8, 10.

inter-vŏmo, ui, itum, *3. v. n. to throw up among* (poet.): dulces inter salsas undas, Luer. 6, 894.

intervulsus, a, um, *Part.* [intervello].

intestābilis, e, *adj. disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will*, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 6, 7: Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 18. Hence, ‖. Meton.: *infamous, dishonourable*: Pl. Curc 1, 1, 30. 2. *execrable, detestable, abominable*: intestabilior, Sall. in or. Lepidi: homo, id. J. 67: Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: Tac. A. 6, 40. Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

in-testātus, a, um, *adj. that has made no will, intestate*: si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: cives, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 88: intestato, or ab intestato, adverbially, *without a will, intestate*: paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40. ab intestato heres, Ulp. Dig. 37, 7, 1. ‖. *convicted by witnesses*: indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 17: servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 321, 28.

in-testātus, a, um [testis, testicle] *castrated*: si intestatus non abeo hinc, Pl. Mil. 5, 24.

intestina, orum, v. intestinus.

intestinārius, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus] *that does inlaid or fine joiner's work*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 929, 6. Subst. intestinarius, i, m. *a joiner*: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

intestinus, a, um, *adj.* [intus] *inward, internal*: intestinum opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work*: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82. ‖. Meton. *intestine, domestic, civil*: occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13: discordia, Just. 20, 5. ‖‖. Subst.: intestinum, i, n., and intestina, orum, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal*: Lucr. 4, 114: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, *by the peristaltic movements of the intestines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id. Fam. 7, 26: intestinum medium, *v. e. μεσεντέριον, the mesentery*, id. N. D. 2, 55: intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum, Cels. 4, 1. 2. intestinus, i, m. (*sc.* canalis): sanguine carentibus intestinus ab ore incipit, Plin. 11, 37, 78.

in-testis, e, *adj.* [testis] *without testicles, castrated*: Arn. 5, 160.

in-texo, xui, xtum, *3. v. a. to weave into, to wreave, embroider, interlace*, etc.: purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: hastas foliis, Virg. E. 5, 31: chlamys intexta coloribus, Auc. Her. 4, 47: stragula alba auro intexta, Suet. Ner. 30: nidum ex lino intexens, Plin. 10, 33, 50: intexit vitibus ulmos, Virg. G. 2, 221. ‖. Fig.: *to interweave, intermingle, join* or *add to*: venae toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper*, i. e. *to describe*, Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4: aliquid tu causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16.

intextus, a, um, *Part.* [intexo].

intextus, ūs, m. [id.] *an interweaving, inserting, adding* of words: Quint. 8, 4, 8. ‖. *a joining together*: Plin. 2, 8, 90.

in-thrōnizo, *1. v. a.* [thronus] *to enthrone*: Sarisb. Ep. 299.

intimātio, ōnis, *f.* [intimo] *an announcement, intimation*: Capell. 9, 304.

intimātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who announces*: Capitol. Pert. 10.

intimātus, a, um, *Part.* [intimo].

intimē, *adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally*: uri intime, App. M. 2, p. 118. ‖. Fig. *most intimately*: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with him*, Nep. Att. 5: arte contubernio intime junctus, App. Apol. p. 320. 2. *heartily, cordially*: intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

in-timĭdē, *adv. fearlessly*: intimidius, Amm. 26, 6.

intimo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [intimus] *to put or bring into; to drive or press into*: partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari intimatur, *flows into*, id. 32: Tert. Mah. Mul. 5. ‖. Fig.: *of abstract things*: imaginem aliquam inhibere et sibi intimare, id. adv. Valent. 17: Symm. Ep. 10, 33. 2. *to announce, publish, make known, intimate*: cunctis patribus intimari oportet, Cod. Just. 14, 3, 1.

in-timōrātē, *adv. fearlessly*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intimus, a, um, *sup. adj.* (comp. interior, q. v.) *inmost, innermost*: traxit ex intimo ventre suspiritus, *from the deepest part*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13, 29. ‖. Fig. *most secret, most profound, most intimate*, etc.: ex intima philosophia, id. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 21: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5: familiaritas, id. Att. 12. ‖‖. Subst. intimus, i, m. *a most intimate friend*: facere se intimum apud aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 30: intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, id. Fam. 13, 27. 2. intima, orum, n. *plu. the inward parts, intestines*: Pers. 1, 21.

intinctio, ōnis, *f.* [intingo] *a dipping in, a baptising*: Eccl.

intinctus, a, um, *Part.* [intingo].

intinctus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dipping in*. Meton. *a sauce or pickle*: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to dip in*: faces sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitr. 1, 5: calamum, Quint. 10, 3, 31. ‖. Esp. *to dip in sauce* or *pickle, to pickle, preserve*: brassicam in acetum, Cato R. R. 156: omnibus, quae conduntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72. ‖‖. *to baptise*: Tert. Poenit. 6.

in-tolĕrābilis, e, *adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*: sumptus, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor, id. Acad. 2, 8: vitium, id. Or. 65: verba, ib. 8: intolerabilior homo, id. Fam. 4, 3: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 460. ‖. *impatient*: didicisse id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 435.

intolĕrābilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intolerabilis] *insupportableness*: intolerabilitas ἀνυποστάτως, Gloss. Philox.

intolĕrābiliter, *adv. insupportably intolerably*: Col. 1, 4.

in-tolĕrandus, a, um, *adj. insupportable, intolerable*: tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9: res, id. Verr. 4, 35: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio, id. A. 12, 10. *Neutr. adv. insupportably, intolerably*: olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

in-tolĕrans, antis, *adj.* I. *Act. that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant* with *gen.*: secundarum rerum nemo in tolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora in tolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequum, id. H. 4, 80. ‖. Pass. *insupferable, intolerable*: vir ingens gloriae atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id. A. 11, 10: Flor. 4, 12.

intolĕranter, *adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively*: dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 32: intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vat. 12.

in-tolĕrantĭa, ae, *f. impatience*: Gell. 17, 19. ‖. *insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: regis Cic. Agr. 2, 13: morum, Suet. Tib. 51.

in-tolĕrātus, a, um, *adj. not nourished or refreshed by food*: neque, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

in-tŏlero, *1. v. a. not to bear, to take ill, tolerat, intolerat*, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, *3. v. a. to raise*: clamore absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213.

in-tondĕo, tondi, tonsum, *2. v. a. to clip off*: fibrarum summas partes, Cels. 11, 3.

in-tŏno, ui (avi), *1. v. n. and a. Neutr. to thunder*: partibus Anteus coeli Pater ipse sinistris, pont. Cic. Div. 2, 47: intonuere poli, Virg. Aen. 3, 5: fragor ingens, ib. 6, 171. Trop. of an

tus: hasterna, cautione intonuit vox praetoris tribunal. Cic. Mur. 31. **B.** In gen. *to make a noise, resound*: multis tripudiantibus intrita intonat, Plin. 8, 40, 61: contremuit nemus et silvae intonuere profundae, Virg. Aen. 7, 515: Eurus intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 305. **II.** Act. *to thunder forth something*: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. 2, 48: rigidas minas, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 46: Phlegraeos Jovis Enceladique tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39.

2. *to thunder at* or *upon*: Eois intonat fluctibus hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 31.

intonsus, a, um, *Part.* [intondeo].

in-cornus, a, um, *adj. unshorn* (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, Virg. Aen. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3. **II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venire post R. C. anno CCCCXCIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59: avi, *bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30: Cato, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11. **2.** Fig. *unpolished, rude*: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2. **3.** *leafy, covered with grass, herbs*, or *bushes*: montes, Virg. E. 5, 63: quibus intonsa coelo attollunt capita, Sil. Aen. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.

in-torpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very stiff* or *numb*: torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

In-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain*: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Virg. G. 4, 451: cauleas, Plin. 19, 6, 34: paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round*, Liv. 25, 16: capilli, *curled*, Mart. 8, 33: talum, *to sprain*, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35. **2.** Meton. of the voice: *to shake* or *trill*: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. p. 349. **II.** *to brandish, hurl*: hastam tergo, Virg. Aen. 2, 236: jaculum alicui, ib. 10, 322: telum in hostem, Sen. Ep. 45. **III.** Fig.: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, *μὴ μοι Πομπηίῳ κεφαλὴν δεινὸν πελάσσῃ* intorqueat, id. Att. 9, 7: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342: oratio intorta, *perplexed, involved*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63: mores intorti, *distorted, corrupted*, Pers. 5, 38.

intortĭus, *comp. adv. more windingly, or crookedly*: Plin. 16, 16, 27.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo] *a curling, crisping*: capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *Part.* [intorqueo].

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [from in, inter].

I. Adv. *on the inside, within*: pars quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: vasa extrinsecus et intra diligenter picata, *outside and in*, Col. 12, 43. Esp. of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines, magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4. Of the Mediterranean Sea: id. procem. 2: abunde orbe terrarum extra intraque indicato (where extra means *the Atlantic*), Plin. 6, 32. Comb. intĕrius: Ov. M. 6, 306: Plin. 3, 26, 29. Fig.: interius si attendas, *more carefully*, Juv. 11, 15: ne insistat interius (oratio), *be too brief*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: in spatiis vitae interius flectere, *to take the shorter way*, Sen. Tran. 9. *Sup.* intĭmus, q. v. **II.** Prep. with *acc.* **A.** Of space: without motion: *within*: intra navim, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 20: muros, id. ad Brut. 1, 18: jactum telli, *within a javelin's throw*, Virg. Aen. 12, 508: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: oceanum, id. Verr. 3, 89: Apenninum, *Liv.* 5, 35. **2.** With motion: *into, within*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Trac. 1, 1, 21: nosse regiones, intra quas venias, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.

B. Of time: (1) *within*: intra vigintiduas dies, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: calendas, i. e. *before the expiration of that day*, Gell. 12, 13. With *quam*: intra decimum diem, quam Pharus ventura, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10. (2) *during*: qui intra annum quaestoriae legis tacitam non subiissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: juventam, Tac. A. 2, 71: **C.** Of number: *under, fewer than*: intra centum, Liv. 1, 43. **D.** Fig.: of other relations: capiuari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra aquam manere, *to drink nothing but water*, Cels. 3, 24: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *among themselves*, Plin. 12, 21, 45: intra se meditari, *within oneself*, id. 10, 42, 59: intra vos futura, *among yourselves*, i. e. *secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: intra verba desipere, *in words only*, Cels. 3, 18: so, intra verba peccare, Curt. 7, 1: quae intra nosmet ipsos componimus, *among ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra gloriam fuit facinus, *was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. **E.** Placed after its case: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, Tac. A. 4, 48. (Hence It. *tra.*)

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro] *that can be entered*: os amnis, Liv. 22, 19.

intra-clūsus, a, um, *adj.* (also written intra clusus) *shut in, inclosed*: Aggen. Urb. de limit. 49.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce*. Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Aen. 1, 329: homo natura intractabilior, Gell. 18, 7. Of things: pestilentiae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 25: frigore loca, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25: bruma, Virg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyneg. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj. not handled* or *managed, untamed*: equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Am. 19. Fig.: decor, *wild, natural*, Grat. Cyn. 134: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, *unattempted*, Virg. Aen. 8, 205.

intractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intraho] *a drawing in*: intractionem linguae (*al.* contractionem), Plin. 7, 12, 10.

in-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag in* or *along, to trail*: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167. Fig.: vesperam, ib. 11, p. 268.

intrā-mēātus (intromeatus), ūs, *m. a going between* or *within*: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *that is within the walls* (rare): magistratus, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 6.

in-transĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [transeo] *impassable*: Eccl.

intransĭtīvē, *adv. intransitively*: Prisc. 18, 1134.

in-transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* grammat. *t. t. intransitive*: per intransitivam elocutionem, id est non transeuntem ab alia ad aliam personam, ut, *percurrit homo excelsus*, Prisc. 14, 982.

intrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intro].

intrēmisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [intremo] *to begin to tremble* or *quake*: intremiscere insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5: terrae, id. 2, 19, 81.

in-trĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to tremble, shake, quake*: totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem murmure Trinacrium, Virg. Aen. 3, 581. **2.** *to tremble at* or *before*: with *acc.* or *dat.*: regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem (*al.* Hannibali), id. 16, 664.

intrēmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo] *shaking, tremulous*: Aus. Epit. 34.

in-trĕpĭdans, antis, *adj. not shaking, firm, strong*: Inscr.

intrĕpĭdanter, *adv. without trembling, intrepidly*: adscendere Non. 530, 3.

intrĕpĭdē, *adv. undauntedly, intrepidly*: Liv. 26, 4.

in-trĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to perform tremblingly*, i. e. *rapidly*: Symmach. ap. Jornand. de reb. Get. 15.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid*: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: tranquillus, intrepidus, immotilis, Gell. 19, 227 Hertz., Lucan. 5, 327. Of things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio Gell. 1, 11, 1. verba, Sen. Hipp. 593: hiems, *quiet, without disturbance*, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-tribŭlātus, a, um, *adj. pressed, pressed out*: Cato R. R. 127 (dub.).

in-tribŭo, 3. *v. a. to contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes*: modo ne quid ideo intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep 10, 33.

in-tribūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a contribution*: Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

intrĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [intrico].

in-trĭco, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [trico] *to entangle, perplex, embarrass*: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will embarrass him*, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 9. Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 8, 27: peculium, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 21.

intrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* for intertrigo, *a fretting* or *galling of the skin*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

intrīmentum, i, *n.* [intero] *what is rubbed in, a seasoning rubbed in*: App. M. 10, p. 244.

intrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [intrinde secus, from intra] *on the inside, inwardly*: eam intrinsecus eadem re perungunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: intrinsecus et exterius vasa picare, Col. 12, 43. **II.** *towards the inside, inwards*: Suet. Aug. 95.

intrīta, ae, *f.* [intero] *a paste, mash*, of lime, clay, *etc.*: Plin. 36, 31, 35: Col. 12, 55: intrita panis o vino, *cold caudle*, Cels. 3, 19.

intrītum, i, *n.* [id.] *a mash*: intritum lacte confectum, App. M. 11, p. 265.

intrītus, a, um, *Part.* [intero].

in-trītus, a, um, *adj. not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound*: oliva, Col. 12, 49. **II.** Fig. *unexhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore (*al.* integrae), Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

intrō, *adv. into the inside, within*: sequere intro me, *into the house*, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2 cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 1, 26. **II.** *on the inside, inwardly*: omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolitabunt, Cato R. R. 157. [*Intrō*, like *eō, quō*, etc., was prob. orig *introm*, signifying "motion inwards."]

intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to go into to enter*; constr. with *acc.*, sometimes with *in*: tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27: pomoerium, id. N. D. 2, 4: regnum, id. Rab. Post. 8: januam, Petr. 139: portus, Virg. Aen. 5, 57: amnis intrans aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 11: intrata Superis domus, Ov. Pont 2, 8, 56: silvae intratae, Liv. 21, 25: intravit in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus, ib. 7, 492. in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3. Poet. with *dat.*: montibus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590: ponto, Sil. 11, 472. **2.** *to penetrate into*: quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: intravere eo arma Romana, Plin. 6, 29, 35: intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5. *Pass. impers.*: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. B. G. 2, 17. **3.** *to appear before a court*: allo senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 4. **4.** *to attack* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 774. **5.** *to pierce, transfix* (poet.): aprum, Mart. 7, 27. **II.** Fig. *to penetrate* or *pierce into*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: in rerum naturam, id. Fin. 5, 16: in sensum et in mentem judicis, id. de Or. 2, 25: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: vatem Deus intrat, *inspires him*, Sil. 3, 697: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agr. 5: medullas intravit calor Virg. Aen. 8, 390.

intrō-ĕdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n. to go* or *come into, to enter*: App. M. 5, p. 160.

intrō-glūdo, 3. *v. a.* ? *to* intrachute, *to shut up in*: introcludit *tyrannus* Gloss. Philox.

[illegible] (intro-) for introduco, Nov. ap. Non. 207, 22.

intrō-dūcō, dūxi, ductum, 3. v. a. *to lead or bring within, or in*: gregem venalicium, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 41; plebis multitudo introducitur, i. e. *into the house*, Gell. 3, 12: copiae in fines hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: naves ne introducerent, i. e. *into the harbour*, id. B. C. 3, 26: ad regem, Curt. 6, 7.

II. Fig. *to introduce, bring into vogue or practice*: philosophiam in domo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: ambitionem in senatum, id. Phil. 11, 8: Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1.

2. *to bring forwards, maintain* (an argument, *etc.*): non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, id. Acad. 2, 42.

intrō-ductĭo, ōnis, *f. a leading in, introduction*: mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

intrō-ductor, ōris, m. *an introducer*: Rul. in Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introductor] *introductory*: Cassiod. Inst. div. litt. 24.

introductus, a, um, *Part.* [introduco].

intrō-ĕo (introïet, for introïbit, Dial. Hier. in Lucifer. 5), īvi, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to go into, to enter*; constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with simple *acc.*, and with *inf.*: in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71: ad aliquem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28 curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, ib. 18: tuus filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10. *Absol.*: intrare Coelimontana porta, *through the gate*, Cic. Pis. 23. Rarely with *in* and *abl.*: in nasa, Cato R. R. 157. *Pass. impers.*: cum periculo introïtur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 62. **II.** Fig. quem fuerat aequitas, ut prius introëiremus, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. *irreg. to carry* or *bring in*: lectica in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: Liv. 41, 7.

intrō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3. v. *dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter* (post.): Virg. Aen. 1, 520.

intrōĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introitus] *pertaining to entry*: introitorius, *accessor*, Gloss. Philox.

introĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [introeo].

introĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going into, an entering, entrance*: nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters Gemini*, Col. 11, 2 primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance*, Tac. H. 1, 31. introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering*, Plin. 20, 9, 39. **2.** Meton *a place of entrance, passage*: omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duros et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. **II.** Fig. *an entering upon an office, into a society*, etc.: certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i. e. *entrance-money*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102. **2.** *a beginning, introduction, prelude*: fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Coel. 2: in introitu hujus operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

intrō-jĭgo, ēre, *v. a.* [jugum] *to bring in under the yoke*: Isaac.

introlātus, a, um, *Part.* [introfero].

intrōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [intromitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let* or *send into*: lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: legiones [in pontum], Caes. B. G. 7, 12: in aedes, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 20: aliquem ecclesiastum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52. **II.** Fig. *to introduce*: verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13: exemplum, id. 1, 13

intrō-pello, 3. v. a. *to put in*: Met. Tit. p. 36.

intrō-porto, 1. v. a. *to bring in*: Met. Tit. p. 36.

intrō-rĭgo, 1. v. a. *to erect in* (introrsum manibus, App. M. 10, p. 252).

introrsum, and (inferiores, adv. (contr. from intro versum) *towards the inside, inwards, into*: hostium introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv. 22, 33: ut non facile introrsum perspici possent, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 28. **II.** *inwardly, within*: sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicinia tota introrsum turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43: Liv. 25, 21: furis intent, introrsum misera sunt, Sen. V. B. 3.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. *to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 30: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur (*al.* eas), Caes. B. G. 5, 51.

intrō-specto, 1. v. a. *to look into*: quid introspectant? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 27.

intrō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] *to look into*: domum, Auc. Her. resp. 15. **2.** *to look at, behold*: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20.

II. Fig. *to inspect, examine, observe attentively*: with *in* and *acc.* or simple *acc.*: introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic. Font. 15: in mentem, id. Fin. 2, 35: penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 25: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, 3. v. a. *to thrust in*: tarundam introtrudite, Cato R. R. 157.

intrō-vĭsĭto, 4. v. n. *to come in*: fig.: Jul. Obseq. de Prod. 127.

intrō-vorro (and separately intro verro), *adv. for introrsum: towards the inside, inwards*: introversus et ad te spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7: spectantia genua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

intrō-vŏcātus, ūs, m. *a calling in*: Amm. 29, 2.

intrō-vŏco, 1. v. a. *to call in*: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 26 tribus ad suffragium, Liv. 10, 24.

intrūdo, ūsi, 3. v. a. *to thrust in*: intrudebat se, *obtruded himself*, Cic. Caec. 5.

intŭbĕum, a, um, *adj.* [intubus] *pertaining to endive, endive-*: folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

intŭbus (intybus), i, m. or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum), i, n. (intibe, Edict. Diocl. p. 16) [ἔντυβον] *chicory* or *succory*, Cichorium Intybus, Linn.; Virg G. 1, 120 intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Plin. 20, 8, 29: intubo, Virg. G. 4, 120: edere acres intybos, Pomp. ap Non. 209, 6 torpenti grata palato intyba, poet. Col. 10, 110. [Hence It. Sp. *endivia*; Fr. *endive*.]

intŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2. v. *dep.* (*in tmesi*: inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 783), *to look at, upon*, or *towards*: with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: solem, Cic. Rep 6, 18 aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17: cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1: huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40: in speciem rerum intuens, id. Tim. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97. *Pass.* hoc modo contacta loca nec intueri nec calcari debeo, Amm. 23, 5. **2.** Meton. of situation: *to look towards, have a certain aspect*: cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** Fig.: *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider*: mentis acies ipsam intuens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: quo intuens, *keeping which in view*, id. de Or. 1, 32: oratores, ib. 1, 34: potius, quid se facere per esset intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, *he regarded more*, Nep. Att. 9. **2.** *to look up to, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment*: Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de coelo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. Manil. 14: genus humanum vestrum nomen imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales intuetur, Liv. 37, 54.

intŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intueor].

intŭĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *respect, consideration* (only in *alcjs. sing.*): plenioris intuitus, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14.

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to swell up, to rise, fluctus fluctu intumescunt*, Plin. 2, 82, 83: Ov. F. 6, 708: intumuit ventus, Lu. 5, 583: ill pulvis circumfusa in ventum intumescebat, Plin. 33, 5, 23: luce tantum ipso pestilentia intumescente, being rather diminished, Ov. 1, 4. **II.** Fig. *to increase, grow*: intumescunt, Stat. Th. 5, 423: vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3: intumescentia mortis, id. A. 1, 38. **2.** *to be puffed up, elated*: jure quoniam potissimum intumescam, Quint. 1, 1, 8: intolerantia ventosa intumescentia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 79. **3.** *to become angry*: Juppiter intumuit, Ov. F. 2, 607.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* unburied (poet.): Ov. H. 2, 136.

in-tundo, 3. v. a. *to bruise, pound*: farris, Cato, Agr. 72.

in-tŭor, 3. v. a. *dep.* (old form for intueor), *to look at* or *upon, to behold*: qui intuitur non; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: cernimus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 150. monstrum, Sen. Hippol. 898.

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj.* undisturbed, calm? interbatus, interritus, Plin. Pan. 64.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm*: inturbidus externis rebus animus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juventa, ib. 14, 22: vir sanctus, inturbidus, id. H. 3, 29.

in-turgesco, 3. v. n. *incep. to swell up*: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

intus, *adv.* [in; cf. *ἐντός*] *in the inside, within*: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? *at home*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. Sen. 4: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69. With *in*: intus in corpore esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Post. with *abl.*: templo tali intus, Virg. Aen. 7, 192. With *gen.*: sedium, *in the house*, App. M. 6, p. 215. With *acc.*: domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 58. **2.** Of motion: *to the inside, into*: intus novam nuptam deduxi via recta, *into the house*, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: agere equos, *to drive towards, towards the goal*, Ov. F. 6, 586. (II) *from within*: tu intus paterum proferto foras, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 134: evocato ali quem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 144

II. Fig. *in the inmost soul*: ne hae (cupiditates) sese foris solum jac tant, sed intus etiam in animis inclu sae inter se dissident, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 44: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30 intus te ipse considera, Sen. Ep. 80 Prov. quem omnia intus canere di cebant, *to be feeling one's own music though nobody else could hear it*, Cic Verr. 1, 20.

intūsium, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj. unguarded defenceless*: castra, Liv. 5, 45. *Plur neutr. subst.*: intuta moenium firmare *the insecure parts*, Tac. H. 3, 7

II. *unsafe*: amicitia, id. A. 2, 42 Plin. 34, 14, 39 latebrae, Tac. A. 1 38. *Comp.*: intutior, Nazar. Pan Constant. 26.

intŭybum, intŭybum, v. intubus.

in-ūber, eris, *adj. ill-fed, ill-con ditioned, poor*: ostreae, Gell. 20, 8.

in-ūdo, 1. v. a. *to moisten*: mann labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 428.

Inula, ae, *f.* [*ἴλλιον*] *elecampane* a plant, Inula Helenium, Linn.: Plin. 2 5, 29, Hor. S. 2, 3, 51. (Hence It. *enula elia, lella*; Sp. *enula, ala*; Fr. *ennele*.)

in-ulŏro, 1. v. a. *to wheedle*: pu lem jumenti, Veg. Vet. 2, 39.

inultē, *adv.* without revenge: Cae 4, 4 (*al.* inulti).

in-ultus, a, um, *adj.* unrevenged, ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 34: [illegible] tores, Liv. 25, 37: [illegible] 28, 31. **II.** unpunished: Aquilium esse inultum, [illegible] Cic. Cru. 6. Of things: [illegible] punitae atque inultae, [illegible] Caecil. 26: [illegible] [illegible] ego, unhurt: [illegible] inultus status, Mus. Ge. [illegible]

inumbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro] *an overshadowing, darkness:* Capell. 1, 80.

In-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *to cast a shadow upon, to shade:* tegros obtenta frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: quietis temporibus existimaverat vitam eousque crevisse donec cunctas domi nationis suae partes inumbraret, Val. Max. 7, 1, 5 ex. ‖ *Metom.: to cause darkness:* inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 1, 19. 2. *to cover:* ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 987: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 254. 3. *to mark* or *sketch out by shadowing:* solarium, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. ‖ *Fig.:* imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, *is obscured*, Plin. Pan. 19· inumbrata quies, *apparent, feigned*, Cels. Dig. 41, 2, 18.

In-uncō, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [uncus] *to hook, catch with hooks:* aquila unguibus agnum, App. Flor. 2: lana rubis velut hamis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10. *Fig.:* nummos, Lucil. in Non. 124, 16.

In-unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* *an anointing, besmearing, applying:* tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29 medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14.

inunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inungo].

inundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] *a flowing upon* or *over, an inundation:* fluminum, Col. 3, 11· colircere, Suet. Aug. 30. With *gen. obj.:* terrarum, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

In-undo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ *Act.:* *to flow upon* or *over, to inundate:* terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24. 2. *Fig.:* inundant Troes, Virg. Aen. 12, 280: vestro, aut Ennensium, sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. 24, 38: Cilicia inundata cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113. ‖ *Neutr.:* *to be deluged* or *inundated:* in quiete videbat urina ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5 *ex.* 2. *to be full, abound:* inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. Aen. 10, 24.

Inungĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inungo] *to besmear:* capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. 1, 78.

In-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *to anoint:* oculos, Varr. L. L. 6, 8 non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2: inungendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3. ‖ In gen.: *to besmear:* lentem siccatam oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

In-iūno, 4. *v. a.* *to unite:* Tert. adv. Val. 29.

inurbānē, *adv.* *rudely, inelegantly, without wit:* non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19: Quint. 8, 3.

In-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* *rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly:* habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63: inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.

In-urgĕo, *si*, 2. *v. a.* *to push* or *thrust into, to obtrude:* petit atque inurget vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1034: linguae sauciantis susurros improbos, *to be always whispering*, App. M. 8, p. 205.

In-ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* *to plunge into the water, to dive:* piscinis, Col. 8, 14.

In-ūro, *ussi*, *ustum*, 3. *v. a.* *to burn in:* notas et nomina gentis, Virg. G. 3, 158: foramen, *to make an uneven hole, as by burning*, Col. 4, 29. Of encaustic painting: picturas, Plin. 35, 4, 10. 2. *to burn, scorch, parch, dry up:* inurens sol, Cels. 1, 3: (solum) brumae frigoribus et pruinis inurendum, Col. 11, 3: ros inustus sole aeri, Plin. 18, 28, 66, *no.* 3: axis inustus solis equis, Lucan. 9, 852. 3. *to consume by burning:* vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. M. 12, 275: calcaria ferro candenti; Col. 8, 2, 3. ‖ *Fig.:* *to brand, to imprint* or *attack indelibly:* ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inusturus? id. Mil. 12: censorius severitatis nota inuri, id. Cluent. 46: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15: plurima mala reipublicae, ib. 2, 46: eam maculam Claudius genti, Liv. 3, 58.

inūsĭtātē, *adv.* *in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scripsit epistolas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75. *Comp.:* posita inusitatius contraxerat, id. Or. 46. *Sup.:* inusitatissime *now pro nostro* dixerunt (*al.* inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4.

In-ūsĭtātus, *adv.* *in an unusual manner:* enituit (*al.* inusitato indicio enituit), Plin. Pan. 5.

In-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* *unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9. lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23. *Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.

In-usque (separately, in usque), *adv.* for usque in, *unto, to* (poet.). Stat. Th. 1, 439.

Inustus, a, um, *Part.* [inuro]. ‖ *Subst.:* inusta, orum, *n. plu.* *burns:* Plin. 22, 14, 16.

In-ustus, a, um, *unburnt:* Lucan. 8, 786.

In-ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* with *ad* or *dat.:* homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6· per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: aetate inutiles bello, ib. 7, 78. Of things rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, ib. 7, 27. *Sup.:* inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10. ‖ *hurtful, injurious:* seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14· fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 38: aquae inutiles postilentesque, Sen. N. Q. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14.

In-ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* *uselessness, unprofitableness:* Lucr. 5, 1272. ‖ *hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic. Inv. 2, 52: facti, ib. 26.

inūtĭlĭter, *adv.* *uselessly, unprofitably:* non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18. Liv. 3, 51. ‖ *hurtfully, injuriously:* late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 administrare, Auct. B. Alex. 65.

In-uxōrius, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] *unmarried:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 9.

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* *to go, come,* or *get into, enter upon, penetrate into:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, simple *acc.* or *adv.:* ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: si in eas urbes vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 1, 20 vicinos portus, Virg. Aen. 3, 382· urbem, ib. 2, 265: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, *accomplished a distance*, Tac. A. 11, 8. invade viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 260. invasae comae, *i. e.* rami, *ingrafted*, Pall. de Insit. 120. 2. *to fall* or *rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade:* in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 alicujus pectus amplexibus, *to embrace*, Petr. 91· aliquem bastolis, id. 85: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: Europam, Nep. Them. 2: cum ferro in aliquem, Cic. Caec. 9 canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12: castra, Liv. 10, 35. *Pass.:* in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 58: sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87. ‖ *Fig.:* *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.:* in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in nomen Marii, ib. 1, 8: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9: dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 40: neget ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse, Cic. Off. 3, 7: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 39. *tantus* repente terror invasit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: dolor in oculos invadit, Lucr. 6, 658: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, *to attempt*, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. Rarely with *dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: Gell. 19, 4. 3. *to address, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. Aen. 4, 265. (Hence Fr *envahir.*)

in-vălentĭa, ae, *f.* *weakness, inability, indisposition, low* or *invaletudo:* Gell. 20, 1.

in-vălĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to be strong:* in *imet:* inque valebunt, Lucr. 2, 300.

in-vălesco, ălŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful* (only *fig.*): tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15: prout invaluisset, Tac. H. 2, 98. ‖ *to increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gram 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: consuetudo quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1 *fin.* ‖ *to come into use:* verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13.

in-vălētūdinārĭus, a, um, *adj.* *indisposed.* Subst.: *a sick person, valetudinarian:* qui robustior est invaletudinario (*al.* in valetudinario), Sen. praef. Q. N. 1 *praef.*

in-vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* *infirmity, illness, indisposition:* invaletudo tua me valde contarbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

in-vălĭdē, *adv.* *weakly, feebly:* Arn. 7, 250.

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient:* senecta invalidus, Liv. 6, 8· milites, id. 23, 16: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24· invalidus et inermis, Tac A. 1, 46 invalida moenia adversus irrumpentes, ib. 12, 16: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170. *Comp.:* invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6. *Sup.:* invalidissimum urso caput, Plin 8, 36, 54. ‖ *Fig.* causa, Lucan. 7, 67: argumentum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

invalitudo, v. invaletudo.

in-vānum, *adv.* *in vain:* laborare, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invado] *an attack, invasion:* Symm. Ep. 10, 41.

invāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an invader:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

invāsus, a, um, *Part.* [invado].

invāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *an attack:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invectīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [inveho] *imported, not indigenous:* columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 44. *Fig.:* gaudium, *feigned, not hearty*, Sen. Ep. 23.

invectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bringing in, importing:* Cic. Off. 2, 3. ‖ *an inveighing against, invective:* id. Inv. 2, 54.

invectīvālĭter, *adv.* *with invectives:* carpere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectīvus, a um, *adj.* [inveho] *scolding, abusive, reproachful:* oratio acer et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10. volumen, id. 22, 14.

invector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an importer:* lanati pecoris, Symm. 10, 27.

invectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings in* or *introduces:* Ambros. Ep. 63, 3.

invectus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]. ‖ In the jurists: Subst.: invecta, orum, *n. plu.* 11t. *things brought in,* i.e. *household furniture, moveables:* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta illata, pignori esse locatori, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 4· invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, Mart. lb. 20, 2, 2.

invectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing in, importing* (only in the *abl. sing.*). With *gen. obj.:* terrae invectu, Plin. 4, 1, 2. With *gen. subj.:* terrae nascantur frumentum invectu, id. 2, 84, 87.

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *to carry, bear,* or *bring into* or *to, to import:* tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, Cic. Off. 2, 22: frumenta, *into the barns*, Plin. 18, 30, 33: peregrinas merces, id. 29, 1, 8. ‖ *Reflect.,* or with *pron. reflect.:* *to ride, drive, sail, fly into* or *to:* dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 21: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id. 1 59: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54: curru, Virg. Aen. 6, 785: Triton pinnitur, natantibus invehens beluis *riding upon*, Cic. N. D. 2, 28. 2. *Esp. to enter, penetrate:* quum utriusque invehi hostem

natilas'tur, Liv. 5, 8: cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique invehement, Curt. 8, 14. ||| Fig.: vitia, quae tecum invehis, Sen. Oedip. 79: divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef.: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. 2. *to attack with words, inveigh against*: (often *reflect.*): aperte in te invehens, id. Phil. 2, 29: in homines caros invehi, id. de Or. 2, 75, 304: cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Tim. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6: si quid incisentius in te sum invectus, Liv. 3, 48.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj. unveiled, uncovered*: Cap. 1, 3.

in-vēnālis, ăre, *adj. unsaleable*: Gloss. Philox.

in-vendibilis, e, *adj. unsaleable*: merx, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-venditus, a, um, *adj. unsold*: praedia, Scaev. Dig. 18, 5, 10.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum (*fut.* invenibit for inveniet, Pomp. ap. Non. 479, 28), 4. *v. a.* 111. *to come* or *light upon*; hence, *to find, meet with*: neque domi, neque in urbe invento quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 2: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5. tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. ||. *to find out, discover, learn*: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6: inveniebat ex captivis, Sabin flumen ab suis castris non amplius milibi passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. 2. Esp. *to find by reading*: apud auctores invento, Liv. 3, 23. *Pass.*: invenitur in Annalibus, Plin. 10, 21, 25. ||| *to find out, invent, devise, contrive*: invent quandam nuper fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35. Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, Tib. 1, 9, 15: inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69. multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. Dom. 1. ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, id. Rosc. Am. 15. IV. *to procure, effect, obtain, get*: perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. A. 1, 74. qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. pecuniam magnam, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

V. Non invenire se, *to be at a loss*: minusque se invenirunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: nec medici se inveniunt, Petron. Trag. frag. 47. Affirmatively: dolor se invenit, *appeared*, Ov. H. 15, 113.

inventārium, ii, *n.* [invenio] *a list, inventory*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6.

inventio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an inventing, inventum*: Cic. Inv. 1, 7 alia tristium inventio, alia gaudentium, Plin. Pan. 72. ut nec ornatui facilitas, nec facilitati inventionum deesset ornatus, Just. 9, 8. ||. *the faculty of invention*: illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [inventio] *a trifling invention*: minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [invenio] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor*: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10: omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: sceleruni, Virg. Aen. 2, 164.

inventrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that finds out* or *invents*: omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21.

inventum, i, *n.* [id.] *a device, contrivance, invention*: ut te omnes Dii cum isto invento atque inceptо perdant, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Mur. 29. inventum medicina meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521.

inventus, a, um, *Part.* [invenio].

inventus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] for inventio, *an invention*: Plin. 21, 35, 5.

in-vēnustē, *adv. not elegantly, ungracefully*: non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

in-vēnustus, a, um, *adj. not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful*: non invenustus actor, Cic. Brut. 67: scortillum, Cat. 10, 3: arbustum, Col. 5, 6.

||. (without Venus, *i. e.*) *unfortunate in love*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 10.

in-vērēcundē, *adv. shamelessly*: aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114: dicere, Quint. 7, 4. *Comp.*: Hier. Ep. 128, 2.

in-vērēcundĭa, ae, *f. shamelessness, immodesty*: Arn. 4, 150.

in-vērēcundus, a, um (inverĕcundus, Venant. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj. without shame, shameless, immodest*: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 43. Of things: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45: quid fillis inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7 no. 1: inverecundum est, *it is shameful*, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.

in-vergo, 3. *v. a. to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): liquores in me, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 12: fronti vina, Virg. Aen. 6, 244.

inversio, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] *a turning about, inversion of words*. I. *irony*: Cic. de Or. 2, 65. ||. *an allegory*: Quint. 8, 6, 44. |||. *mere transposition* (as quoque ego for ego quoque). id. 1, 5, 40.

in-versor, 1. *v. dep. to be among, to be occupied about*: Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5.

inversum, *adv. upside down, bottom upwards*: surculis inversum superpositis, Col. 8.

inversūra, ae, *f.* [inverto] *a turn, curve*: Vitr. 5, 3.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* [inverto].

in-verto, verti, versum, 3. *v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert*: pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, *turn up*, Virg. G. 1, 64: Boreas invertit ornos, *upturns, overthrows*, Lucan. 6, 390. nox invertit coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202. vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: inverso mari, *disturbed, rough*, id. Epod. 10, 5. inversus annus, *brought round, completed*, id. S. 1, 1, 36 vomer inversus, id. Epod. 2, 63: alveus navis, Sall. J. 18: inversa manus (*opp.* to supina), Plin. 12, 25, 54: inversa charta, Mart. 4, 87. ||. Fig.. *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert*: ut cum eamel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: pro curia, inversique mores! *perverted, corrupt*, id. Od. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9 *fin.*: verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: verba, *dark, obscure*, Lucr. 1, 642 Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, i. e. *of barter, trade*, Ascon. in Verr. 1, 69.

in-vespĕrascit, 3. *v. impers. it becomes evening, evening is approaching*: jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50.

investigābilis, e, *adj* [investigo] *that may be searched into, investigable*: Tert. in Herm. 43.

investigātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation*: investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: veri, id. Off. 1, 4.

investigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator*: rerum, Cic. Tim. 1: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30.

investigātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that investigates*: M. Cap. 5, 141.

in-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *to track or trace out*, as a dog: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. ||. Fig.. *to search into, investigate, find out, discover*: Chyrratici canes investigabant et petorritabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 4: ubi Lentulus sit investigare non possum, Cic. Att. 9, 2: omnium, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16: hominem, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 8: literas per notas scriptas, *to decipher*, Suet. Caes. 56.

in-vestio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to clothe, cover*; *to surround*: publicas porticus pictura, Plin. 35, 7, 33: locum, Sen. Ep. 114.

in-vestis, e, *adj. unclothed*: homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3. ||. Meton.: *without a beard, beardless*: puer, App. M. 5, p. 171: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence, *unmarried*: vir, Tert. de Vel. virg. 8. 2. *deprived of*: investis dotalibus, Tert. ad Ux. 2, 9.

in-vĕtĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old, to become fixed* or *inveterate*: populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish itself*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2: res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1060: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13. *Impers.*: inveteravit, *it has become a custom, grown into use*: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. Off. 2, 16 *fin.* ||. *to grow obsolete*: si (res) inveterarit, id. Fam. 14, 3.

invĕtĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [inveterо] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

in-vĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to render old, to give age* or *duration*: aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepasque Plin. 19, 6, 34. In *pass.*: *to become old to acquire age* or *durability*: ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, id. 31, 10, 36, 3: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, 2: inveterata amicitia, *old*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11: conglutinatio, id. Sen. 20. licentia, Nep. Eum. 8. ||. Fig.: *to cause to fall, abolish*: notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16.

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj. unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet.): Sil. 2, 441.

in-vicem, *adv.* (*in tmesi*. inque vicem dextras junxere, Stat. Th. 2, 149 Virg. G. 4, 166) [vicis] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately*: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: habes res urbanas; invicem rusticas scribe, *in your turn*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10 *fin.* ||. *among one another, mutually, reciprocally*. haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: permutatas O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, *i. e. on both sides*, Tac. H. 3, 46. |||. ad invicem, *instead of*: Veg. Vet. 2, 7.

invictissimē, *sup. adv. most invincibly*, or *irrefutably*: Aug. Ep. 28.

in-victrix, īcis, *f. adj. unconquerable*: invictricis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj. unconquered*· hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *ab*, *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, *ad*, *contra*, *adversum*, and simple *abl.*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: sparum in aquis natrique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 7: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167: crocodilus contra omnes icius cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37: invictus adversum gratiam saltuna, Tac. A. 15, 51: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Centaur[illegible] neque sentaque flumineque [illegible] palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326. ||. Fig.: [illegible] Cic. post red. 12: [illegible] ratio, Aug. de Immort. [illegible]

invidens, *Part.* [invideo]. ‖ **Subst.**: *an envious person*: quasi invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

invidentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *an envying, envy*: invidentiam esse dicunt negotiandam susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil accesant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: ib. 3, 10.

***in-vĭdĕo**, vidi, visum, 2. *v. a. Lit. to look askance at, to look malicously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon*: ut est in Menalippo: *florem quisnam liberum invidit meum?* Male Latine videtur. Sed praeclare Attius. Ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. 5, 12. ‖ **Meton.** *to envy, grudge*: constr. usual with *dat.* of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by *in* and *abl.*, *gen.*, *abl.*, etc.: 'nvident homines maxime paribus aut interioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: honori, id. Agr. 2, 37. alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50 in qua tibi invideo, Cic. Fl. 29 in hoc Graeco, id. de Or. 2, 56: neque ille sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84: invidere igne rogi insueto, *not to grant a burning and burial*, Lucan. 7, 798. In the *pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invideor? Hor. A. P. 56: invidenda aula, id. Od. 2, 10, 7: ib. 3, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.*: invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. 2. *to be loth, unwilling*: with *inf.* (poet.) invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30: his te quoque, Jungere, Caesar, invideo, *am not willing*, Lucan. 2, 550. 3. *to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny*: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: Africae solo oleum et vinum natura invidit, Plin. 15, 2, 3.

in-vidĕo, vidi, 2. *v. a. not to see, to overlook*: invidit profecto, id mihi necum esse commune, Apn. Apol. p. 276.

in-vidĭa, æ, *f.* [ifvidus]. ‖. **Act.** *envy, jealousy, ill-will*. invidia ducum perfidiaque militum Antigono est delitus, Nep. Eum. 10 virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phil. 14, 6. **Phrases**: sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart. 3, 65: absit verbo invidia, *without boasting*, Liv. 56, 7. ‖. **Pass.** *odium, unpopularity*: in invidia esse, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: invidiam quaerere in aliquem, Plin. 18, 6, 8· habere, *to be hated*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 284: extinguere, id. Balb. 6, 16: invidia onerare quemquam, Suet. Oth. 6: id. Ner. 34: cumulare alicui invidiam, Liv. 3, 12. conflare, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: invidiae alicui esse, Liv. 4, 40: invidia rumpi, Virg. E. 7, 26. sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67. **Proverb.**: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35. In *plur.*: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56. (Hence It. *invogia*; Fr. *envie*.)

invidĭōsē, *adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously*: dicere, Cic. Acad. 2, 17. *Comp.*: expulsus, Vell. 2, 45: vivere, Auct. Her. 4, 20.

invidĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. ‖. **Act.**: *full of envy, envious*: formosis invidiosa Dea est, Prop. 2, 21, 12: vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234. ‖. **Pass.**: *envied, hateful, odious*: possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pecunia, id. Balb. 25: etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, id. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 17: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att. 8, 3: in eos, id. Coel. 9. In a good sense: Maecenas vestras spes invidiosa juventae, *envied*, Prop. 2, 1, 83.

invidus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] *envious*: jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: invidi, malevoli et invidi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. With *dat.*: e Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: potentiae, Nep. Tim. 3. **Subst.**: invidus, i, *m. one that envies, an envier*: persuaserat invidis meis, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. With *gen.*: laudis invidus, id. Fl. 1. 3. Of things: nexquis fuit praecops, et coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable*, Ov. M. 9, 466: fatum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 5: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: astus, id. Od. 1, 22, 7: paupertas, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 156.

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* & *a. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of*: with *dat.* (post.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331. 2. *to be intent upon, pay attention to*: alias victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. Aen. 9, 605. *Absol.*: *to be watchful*: invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, poet. Col. 10, 151. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43. With *inf.*: prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257. *Part. perf.*: invigilata lucernis carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

in-vilesco, lui, 3. *v. n. incep. not to become bad*: Not. Tir. p. 66.

in-vilĭto, 1. *v. a. to account very bad*: invilitat, εὐτελίζει, Gloss. Philox.

in-vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unconquerable, invincible*: invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11. ‖. *irrefutable*· gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Apol. p. 297.

in-vincĭbĭlĭter, *adv. irrefutably*: App. Flor. 18.

in-vinctus, a, um, *adj. fettered*: aliquem invinctum habere (*al.* in vinculis), Callistrat. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

in-vīnis, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *that abstains from wine*: App. M. 11, p. 268.

invĭo, *adv. where there is no way*: per viam potius quam invio progrediamur. Front. de Or. Ep. 1 *fin.*

in-vĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tread upon, set foot upon*: Sol. 2.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj. inviolable*: Lucr. 5, 62. caput inviolabile telis, Sil. 16, 16.

invĭŏlātē, *adv. inviolately*: servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. Sen. 22. servare jusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18.

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj. unhurt, inviolate*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67: amictia, id. Sull. 17. Liv. 28, 28. vita, *happy, pleasant*, Sil. 13, 875: terra, *unploughed*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Coel. 5. ‖. *inviolable*: tribunus plebis, Liv. 3, 55: templum, id. 2, 1.

in-vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj. not violent*: Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-vĭŏlo, 1. *v. a. not to violate*: Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-viscĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put into the entrails*: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214. ‖. Fig. caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted*, Aug. serm. 24.

in-visco, 1. *v. a.* [viscum] *to besmear with birdlime*: Not. Tir. p. 160.

invisē, *adv. without being seen*: invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

in-vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj. invisible*: foramina, Cels. praef.

in-vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. invisibility*: Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

invisĭbĭlĭter, *adv. invisibly*: Tert. adv. Valent. 14.

in-visĭtātus, a, um, *adj. that has not been seen, unseen*: omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitr. 9, 4. ‖. *unvisited, unfrequented*: Galli invisitati ante allenigenis, Liv. 27, 39· civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to look after, look into*: domum nostram invisas, *look after the building of*, Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.*: res rusticas, id. de Or. 1, 58. ‖. *to go to see, to visit*: ut jam invisas nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. Aen. 4, 144: speculum, *to look at inquiringly, to consult*, App. Apol. p. 284. With *ad*: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 9

invīsor, ōris, *m.* [invideo] *an envier*: App. Flor. 9.

invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invideo]. ‖. **Adj.**: *hateful, detested*; genus invisum, Virg. Aen. 3, 18: potenza in talenta, impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9. *Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, id. Off. 2, 9. *Sup.*: ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Of things: copiarum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: oratio, Cic. Mand. 16.

in-vīsus, a, um, *adj. unseen*: sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam insalita. Auct. Her. resp. 27: res, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: morbus, *unknown*, Cato R. R. 142. ‖. *invisible*: cantavit invisus, App. M. 5, p. 160.

invītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [invito] *inviting, attractive, alluring*: sermones, Gell. 13, 11.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an invitation*: filia invitamento matris suae circumiata, App. Apol. p. 322. ‖. *an allurement, incitement, inducement*: invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: ad res necessarias, id. in Non. 322, 16.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an invitation*: in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic. Att. 9, 12: fit invitatio, ut Graeco more biberetur, id. Verr. 1, 26: invitatio benigna, *to a large feast*, Liv. 40, 7. With the *gen.*: largior vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2. ‖. *a working upon the feelings*, etc., *a calling upon to do something*: aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

invītātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [invitatio] *a little invitation*: largiores lautioresque in conviviis invitatiuncular vini, *little drinking matches*, Gell. 15, 2.

invītātor, ōris, *m.* [invito] *one who invites, an inviter*: Mart. 9, 92: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [invitator] *pertaining to invitation, inviting*: Eccl.

invītātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [invito] *she that invites*: Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare); invitatu tuo, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

invītē, *adv. against one's will, unwillingly*: invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Comp.*: invitius, id. de Or. 2, 89.

in-vītĭābĭlis, e, *adj. incorruptible*: aevum, Prud. Psych. 626.

invīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (invitasitis for invitaveritis, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 31), *to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain*· constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *acc.*, *abl.*, or *subj.*: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Fam. 7, 9· aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18. aliquem domum suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 36. aliquem tecto ac domo, ib. 4, 11: invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, id. Att. 13, 2. *Absol.*: *to entertain*: alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink*, Pl. Rud 2, 3, 31. With *pron. reflect.*: *to treat or regale oneself, to carouse*: sese in coena plusculum, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. fr. ap. Non 321, 26. Comic.: gladio, *to treat to the sword*, i. e. *to want to kill*, Pl. Cas. 3, 6 21: aliquem clava, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31. ‖. Fig.: *to invite, summon, challenge*: a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Cal. 53: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Lig. 4: in libidinem, Suet. Cal. 41. 2. *to incite, allure, attract*: hiems invitat, Virg. G. 1, 302: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16: assentationem, *to encourage*, id. Am. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: culpam, *to allure to transgression*, Ov. H. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: fossa invitavit meare, *conducted*, Sol. 2.

in-vītŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. reprehensible*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

invītus, a, um, *adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant*: ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: invitus feci, ut I. Flaminium e senatu ejicerem, id. de Sen. 12: ego cum a me invitissimum

limini, very much against my will, id. Fam. 13, 63. Esp. invs, in abl. absol. with gen., prev.: id me invito tuentur consentiunt, against his will, without his consent, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, Cic. Att. 5, 21: dils hominibusque invitis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2. With gen.: credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, would not be ill pleased with this payment, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 11. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: verba non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: ope, i. e. furnished unwillingly, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16. Prov. Prov. Sab.: invita Minerva, contrary to one's natural endowments, Hor. A. P. 385. [*Invi-tus*, from VEL or VOL, root of *volo*, by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. indic. vis for *vĕlis*.]

in-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *without a road, impassable*: lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: maria Teucris, Virg. Aen. 9, 130. rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30 invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113: nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27. With *inf.*: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 719 Subst.: invia, orum, *n. plu impassable places*: Liv. 21, 33. ‖. Meton *inaccessible, impenetrable*: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

in-vŏcātio, ōnis, *f. a calling upon, invocation*: deorum, Quint. 10, 1, 48: id. 6, 1, 33.

invŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [invoco].

in-vŏcātus, a, um, *adj uncalled*: imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38. ‖. *uninvited*: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 1: quotidie sic coena ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vellisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Chn. 4.

in-vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning*: si injussu atque invocatu meo (scriba) venerint, Plaut. ad Verum Ep. 1.

in-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call upon, invoke*, esp. as a witness or for aid: invoco vos, Lares viales, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 21: sibi deos, id. Am. 1, 1, 9 in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 deos in auxilium, Quint. 4, proœm.: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: leges, ib. 2, 71 auxilia libertati, ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, ib. 2, 46 fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9: justae preces invocantium, antequam . . . ad ultionem accingerentur, ib. 4, 79. ‖. *to call by name, to name*: quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2. 2 (*al.* vocant). aliquem dominum, Curt. 10, 5.

invŏlātor, ōris, *m* [involo] *a robber*: κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a flying, flight*: ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

in-vŏlentĭa, ae, *f. unwillingness*: Salvian. de gub. Dei 7.

involgo, v. invulgo.

in-vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v n. freq. to fly frequently in or to*: with *dat.*: nec minus involitat terris, Prud. περιφ. 13 100. ‖. Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow or float upon*: (comae) humeris involitant, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

in-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly into* or *to fly at, rush upon; to attack, seize*. With *in* and *acc.*: in villam columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: in possessionem, *to pounce on, take forcibly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31. With *ad*: involare ad aliquem, cumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 32. With *acc.*: piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 89: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, id. A. 1, 49. ‖. *to carry off, steal*: remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti, Cat. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam illi relictum est, Petr. 43: amorem involantur de mari, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-vŏlŭcer, cris, cre, *adj.* unable to fly, unflying: pulli, Gell. 2, 29.

invŏlucre, is, *n.* [involvo] *a cloth or napkin to wrap round one*, as in shaving: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

invŏlucrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: clipei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14: candelabri, id. Verr. 4, 28: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21. ‖. Fig.: ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: simulationum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

invŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, cover*: involumen, *ἐνέλυμα*, Gloss. Phil.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, envelope*, for involucrum: Eccl.

invŏluntārĭē, *adv. involuntarily*: Marc. Dig. 1, 3, 2.

in-vŏluntārius, a, um, *adj. involuntary*: emissio urinae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f. unwillingness*: Eccl.

invŏlūtē, *adv. obscurely*: queri, Spart. Carac. 2.

invŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [involvo] *a wrapping up.* Meton.: *that which is wrapped up*: Vitr. 10, 11.

invŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to inwrap, infold*: Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [involvo]. ‖. Adj.: *involved, intricate, obscure*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, id. Fin. 1, 9: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5.

in-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to or upon* (post.): Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: mons silvas involvens secum, *surging down with it*, Virg. Aen. 12, 687 miser involvitur in caput, ib. 292. 2. *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve*: aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27 sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75. caput flammeolo, Petr. 26 se farina, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23 involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232 vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17. ‖. Fig. se litteris, Cic Fam. 9, 20: se sua virtute, Hor Od. 3, 29, 54 se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3. se inquels insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve or entangle themselves*, ib. 1, 5 ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 61. homo involutus fraudibus, *full of deceit*, ib. 16, 32.

involvŭlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [involvo] *a worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

invulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [invulgo]. ‖. Adj.: *known, common*: verba (*opp.* nova), Gell. 11, 7.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to publish, make known*: disciplinas ἀκροατικὰς, libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5. ‖. *Absol.*: *to give evidence, make a deposition*: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

in-vulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be wounded, invulnerable*: hostis, Sen. Ben. 5. Fig.: animus, id. Helv. 13.

in-vulnĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unwounded*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67.

Iō, *interj.* = *iō*, expressing joy, *ho! hussa! hurrah!*: to hymen hymenaee, Io hymen, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: miles, Io magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: Io, Io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. 2. expressing pain, *oh! ah!*: uror! Io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.

iōhĭa, *interj.* an exclamation of denial. *Do.* Quae illa est? *Ly.* Illa. *Do.* Iohia, illa! Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 21.

Iŏn, i, *n.* = *iov*, *a kind of violet*. Viola odorata, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14. ‖. *a precious stone of the same colour*, supposed by some to be a purple ruby, id. 37, 10, 61.

Iōta, *n. ind.* (iota, ae, *f.* Aus. Id. 7.) *the name of the Greek ι, iota* = iōta (in Gr. triasyl., in Lat. dissyl.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12.

Iōtăcismus, i, *m.* = *iωτακισμός*, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* I: Mart. Cap. 3, 267.

ipse, a, um (*nom. m.* ipsus, Cato R. R. 90, 3: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 5, et al.: *neutr.* ipsud, Gloss. Philox. *Gen.* ipsi for ipsius, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694: ipsius, Virg. G. 1, 442: id. Aen. 1, 114. *Sup.* ipsissimus, *him whose very name*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 146): [is and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the *pse* remains undeclined: eum-pse, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 65: id. Cist. 1, 2, 17: eam-pse, id. Mil. 4, 2, 78: id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: eo-pse, id. Cure. 4, 3, 6: reapse = re ea-pse, Fest. *s. v.*: the *-pse* in the same as *-pte* occurring in *suo-pte, suo-pte, ea-pte*, etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. is-pse] *pron.* (of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and inveriably stands in opposition to some other word) *self, very, the identical*: lepide ipsi id sunt capti, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 91: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27. tute ipse praescripsti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134. agum per me ipse, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: mihi ipse assentor, ib. 3, 11: medici ipsi se curare non possunt, Salpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: cum miserorum fidelem defensorem negasset inveniri posse, nisi eum, qui ipse miser esset, id. Mur. 25: dominum sibi ipsos dedisse, Sen. Ben. 3, 21: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very cause*, Liv. 1, 57: in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23. With substantives: neque ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, ib. 6, 10: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, *of themselves, spontaneously*, Cic. Div. 1, 34: delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22. ‖. To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just, exactly*: triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam litteras, id Att. 3, 21 in tempore ipso mihi advenis, *at the very nick of time*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10. ‖‖. Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, *my mistress*, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 10. So, ipse dixit, αὐτὸς ἔφα, he, i. e. *the master, teacher, has said*, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. ‖V. *by himself, alone* (like αὐτὸς for μόνος in Gr.): aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. Aen. 12, 843: causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, Juv. 1, 32. Hence, ipse per se (*αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτὸν*) *in* or *of himself, itself*, etc.: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17: hoc quid sit per se ipsum non facile interpretor, Auc. Har. res. 17.

ipsĭplĭces, *αὐτόπτυκτα φύλλα*, Gloss. Philox.

ipsĭppe, ipsi neque alii, Fest. *s. v* = ipsipte.

ipsullĭces, bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Fest. *s. v.*

ipsus, a, um, v. ipse.

ir, v. hir.

Īra, ae, *f.* (*gen.* irai, Lucr. 3, 304) *anger, wrath, rage, ire*: ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur lacessise injuria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62. facere aliquid per iram, *in anger*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: ira et dolore incensus, Nep. Lys. 2: ira commotus, Sall. C. 31: exsistere irae, Virg Aen. 2, 594: concitare, Ov. Post. 4, 14, 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: frangere, Quint. 6, 3, 9: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160: moderari irae, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: ira defervescit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: delinquere, Liv. 40, 8: decedit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 49: ira inter eas intercessit, ib. 5, 4, 24: ira esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. Aen. 10, 926. With *inf.*: quibus ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 39. With objective *gen.* (*on account of*): ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7. Of things: belli, Sall. Fr. ap. Serv. Aen. 1, 387: Sagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 243: [illegible] 1, 17.

Īrācundē, *adv. angrily*: locutus sum

Phil. 8, 5. *Comp.* iracundius docere, id. Resc. Com. 11.

Irācundĭa, æ, *f.* [iracundus] *proneness to anger, irascibility of temper*: iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: ‖ *sim.* de ira 1, 4. ‖ *violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion*: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: cohibere, id. Marc. 3: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summa iracundia, Ib. 3, 16: iracundia efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: iracundia exardescere et stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 20. *Plur.*: iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

Irācundĭter, *adv. angrily, passionately*: iracunditer rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 515, 1.

Irācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] *irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry*: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26: iracundior adversus hostes, Just. 7 *fin.*: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 40. *Comp.*: iracundior est paulo, id. S. 1, 3, 29. *Sup.*: iracundissimus, Sen. Ira 2, 6.

Irascentĭa, æ, *f.* [irascor] *anger, for* iracundia: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

Irascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *choleric, irascible*: irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

Irascĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *angry, choleric*: Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

Irascor, *3. v. dep.* (*act.* irasco, Pomp. and Nigid. in Non. 127, 8) [ira] *to be angry, to be in a rage*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9: irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, *to butt with his horns*, Virg. Aen. 12, 104: idne irascimini, si quis superbior est, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv. 34, 32. Of an inanim. subject: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: irascens mare, Plin. 9, 36, 60.

Irātē, *adv. angrily*: Phaedr. 4, 24. *Comp.*: iratius, Col. 7, 12.

Irātus, a, um, *Part.* [irascor]. ‖ *Adj.*: *enraged, angry*: numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 30: habere aliquem iratum, *as one's enemy*, Cic. Att. 14, 19: iratum adversario judicem facere, id. de Or. 1, 51: qua ex re iratus, Nep. Cat. 2. *Comp.*: Archytas cum villico factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. *Sup.*: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. Phil. 8, 6. Of things: mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, id. S. 2, 8, 5: altis, *violent*, Prop. 4, 9, 62: venti, Ib. 6, 28.

Irced, genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Fest. s. v.

Ireus, i, v. hircus.

Irenarcha or **irenarches**, æ, *m.* [εἰρηνάρχος] *a provincial justice of the peace*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18.

Iri and **irier**, v. eo, is.

Irĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [iris color] *coloured like the rainbow*: pluma columbae, Ann. Ep. 3, 15.

Irīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἴρινος, *pertaining to the plant Iris*: succus, Plin. 30, 14, 43. Usu. Subst.: irinum, i, *n.*: id. 20, 17, 71.

Irio, ōnis, *m. a stliquose plant*, called by the Greeks Erysimum. The plant of Theophrastus is supposed to be Camelina sativa, which is confounded by Pliny with that of Dioscorides, regarded by different authors as Sisymbrium Irio, Linn., and Erysimum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 75.

Iris, ĭdis, *f.* (*acc.* irim, Virg. Aen. 5, 606) = ἶρις, *the rainbow*: Plin. 2, 59, 60: Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. ‖ *a sweet smelling plant*, a species of *Iris* or *sword lily*, of which Pliny mentions several; the Iris florentina, yielding the *orris root*, is the most remarkable: Plin. 21, 7, 19: Col. 12, 27. Iris silvestris, xyris, Plin. 21, 20, 83, is perh. the Iris fœtidissima, Linn. ‖ *a precious stone*, prob. *a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal*: Plin. 37, 9, 52.

irnea and **irnula**, v. hirn.

Irōnĭa, æ, *f.* = εἰρωνία, *irony*: Cic. de Or. 2, 67: sine ulla ironia loquor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

Irōnĭcē, *adv. ironically*: Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 12.

irpex, ĭcis, *m.* = ἄρπαξ (urpex, Cat.) *a large rake with iron teeth*, used like our *harrow*: Cato R. R. 10: Varr. L. L. 5, 31. (Hence It. *erpice*; Fr. *herse*.)

ir-rādio (inr.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ *Act. to illumine, irradiate*: Stat. Th. 6, 64. Fig.: Graiorum obscuras Romanis floribus artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84. ‖ *Neutr. to beam forth, shine*: coeperat felix irradiare dies, *to dawn, break*, Sedul. 5, 315 in Math c. 28.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsi, rāsum, *3. v. a. to scrape into*: eodem silphium irradito, Cato R. R. 157. ‖ *to scrape, shave, make smooth*: caput irrasum, *shaved, bald*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrado].

ir-rāsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unshaved, unpolished, not smooth* (poet.). clava, Sil. 8, 584.

ir-rătiōnābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f. irrationality*: App. Trism. p. 92.

ir-rătiōnābĭlĭter, *adv. irrationally*: Tert. Poen. 1.

ir-rătiōnālis (inr.), e, *adj. without reason, irrational*: de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13: Sen. Ep. 22. ‖ *without exercising the reason*: usus, *mechanical exercises*, id. 10, 7, 11.

irrătiōnālĭter, *adv. irrationally*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ir-raucesco (inr.), rausi, *3. v. n. incep.* [raucus] *to become hoarse*: si irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

ir-raucus, a, um, *adj.* [raucus] *hoarse*: vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ir-rĕcĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [recito] *unspeakably*: Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

ir-rĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness*: Tert. Exhortat. ad cast. 4.

ir-rĕcordābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. not to be remembered*: Arn. 2, 62.

irrĕcuperābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [recuparo] *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable*: Tert. Pud. 14.

ir-rĕcūsābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. not to be refused*: occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

ir-rĕdīvīvus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored*: Cat. 17, 2.

ir-rĕdux (inr.), ūcis, *adj. that does not bring back*: via, Lucan. 9, 408.

ir-rĕformābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [reformo] *unalterable*: Tert. Virg. vel. 1.

ir-rĕfūtābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [refuto] *irrefutable*: Arn. 4, 139.

ir-rĕfūtātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unrefuted*: Lact. 5, 16.

ir-rĕgĭbĭlis (inreg.), e, *adj. ungovernable, unmanageable*: Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

ir-regressĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [regressio] *from which there is no return*: transgressio, Aug. C. D. 8, 22.

ir-rĕligātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbound* (poet.): crocea irreligata comas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 530: ratis, *not moored*, Albinov. 2, 5.

ir-rĕligio (inr.), ōnis, *f. irreligion, impiety*: Auct. Her. 2, 21 (dub.): App. Trismeg. p. 91.

irrĕligiōsē (inr.), *adv. impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50. *Comp.*: Arn. 1, 13.

irrĕligiōsĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus] *irreligion, impiety*: Eccl.

ir-rĕligiōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious*: Liv. 5, 4. *Comp.*: irreligiosius, Arn. 5, 185. *Sup.*: irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12.

ir-rĕmĕābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. from which one cannot return* (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 590: unda, Ib. 6, 425: via, Sen. Herc. F. 5 8

ir-rĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. incurable, irremediable*: cicatrix, Plin. 28, 13, 93. ‖ Fig. *implacable*: furia, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 114.

ir-rĕmissē (inr.), *adv. unpardonably, inexorably*: Amm. 29, 2.

ir-rĕmissĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. unpardonable*: Eccl.

ir-rĕmōtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unremoved*: Prud. cved. 3, 407.

ir-rĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [remuneror] *that cannot be compensated*: beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139.

ir-rĕmūnĕrātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unrewarded, unremunerated*: soboles, Casaiod. Var. 2, 11.

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (inr.), *adj. irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable*: fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: vita, Sen. Ep. 123.

ir-rĕpercussus (inrep.), a, um, *adj. not retorted, not refuted*: Tert. Apol. 16.

ir-rĕpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

ir-rĕplētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not filled*: Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 60.

ir-rĕpo (inr.), psi, *3. v. n. to creep in, into, upon, or to*: draconem repente irrepisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94: salamandra si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23: irrepentibus aquis, Col. 4, 1, 1. With *acc.*: cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 319. ‖ Fig. *to creep* or *steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself*: eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19: irrepsit haec lues in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1. With *dat.*: dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 26. ‖ *Esp. absol. to insinuate oneself as a friend*: adolescentuli penitus irrepserant per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac. A. 13, 12: id. H. 2, 63.

ir-rĕposcĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be demanded back*: App. Apol. p. 332: Sid. 8, 14.

ir-rĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. unblameable, irreprehensible*: Arn. 2, 53: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

ir-rĕprĕhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj. blameless, without blame* (poet.): Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, i. e. *true*, id. M. 3, 340.

irreptĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo] *a creeping in*: Aug. Ep. 107.

ir-repto (inr.), 1. *v. n. freq. to creep into* or *to* (poet.): with *dat.*: pampineumque jubes nemus irreptare Lycurgo, Stat. Th. 4, 386: id. S. 3, 1, 178. With *acc.*: Mycenas, id. Th. 11, 711.

irreptor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [inrepo] *one who creeps in, an encroacher*: agrorum, Cod. Theod. 2, 26, 2.

ir-rĕquiēbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [requiesco] *that cannot be stilled, restless*: altis, Scrib. Comp. 105: Marc. Emp. 20.

ir-rĕquĕs (inr.), ētis, *adj. restless*: Aus. Idyll. de membr. 12, 5.

ir-rĕquiētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unquiet, restless*: sors mea, Ov. M. 3, 386: Enipeus, Ib. 1, 579: Charybdis, Ib. 13, 730: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

ir-rĕquisītus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unsought for*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

ir-rĕsectus (inr.), a, um, *adj. uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

ir-rĕsŏlūbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. indissoluble*: nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19.

ir-rĕsōlūtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unloosed*: vincula, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 22.

ir-respirābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [respiro] *in which one cannot breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

ir-restinctus (inr.), a um, *adj. unextinguished*: Sil. 3, 29.

ir-rĕtio (inr.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle*: quid ad illum, qui te capere vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11: festinandi studio alios irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8

‖ Fig.: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6: homines judiciis iniquissimis, id. Ver. 5: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis se irretitum tenerunt, id. de Or. 1, 10.

irrĕtītus, Part. [irretio].

ir-rĕtortus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not turned back*: oculo irretorto spectare aliquid, *without looking back*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

ir-rĕtractābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [retracto] *irrevocable*: Aug. Conf. 10, 33.

ir-rĕvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj. disrespectful, irreverent*: with *gen.*: operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21. With *dat.*: matri, Spart. Carac. 2. With *in* and *acc.*: in aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

ir-rĕvĕrenter, *adv. disrespectfully, irreverently*: irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

ir-rĕvĕrentĭa (inr.), ae, *f. want of due respect* or *reverence, irreverence*: juventutis, Tac. A. 3, 31: adversus fas nefasque irreverentia, id. H. 3, 51: id. A. 13, 26.

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable*: aetas praeterita, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. 42, 62: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 2. Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevocabili jactae, *which cannot be drawn up on account of their great weight*, Plin. 32, 1, 1: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65. ‖ Fig.: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et quo obsecior eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable*, Tac. Agr. 42.

irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter, *adv. irrevocably, incessantly*: progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24.

ir-rĕvŏcandus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not to be recalled, irrevocable*: error, Claud. B. G. 122.

ir-rĕvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not called back; not enovated*: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. ‖ *that cannot be called* or *kept back*: ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401.

irridenter (inr.), *adv. jeeringly, scoffingly*: petit, Laber. in Charis. p. 181 P.: admonere, Aug. Ep. 5 *med.*

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (irrido, M. Brutus in Diom. p. 378 P.) ‖. Neutr. *to laugh at, to jeer, jeer*: irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6: Tac. A. 1, 8. ‖. Act. *to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn*: venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 40: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Romam irridere atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Acad. 2, 29: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63: irrisum habere aliquem, *to make sport of*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81.

ir-rĭdĭcŭlē (inr.), *adv. without humour* or *wit*: non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

ir-rĭdĭcŭlum, i, *n. a laughing-stock*: irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 8: irridiculo esse, *to be a laughing-stock*: id. Cas. 5, 2, 3 (*al.* ridiculo).

ir-rĭgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a watering, irrigating*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Off. 2, 4. With *gen. subj.*: irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17.

ir-rĭgātor (inr.), ōris, *m. a waterer*: Aug. Ep. 95.

ir-rĭgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lead* or *conduct* water or other fluids: amurcam ad arbores, Cato R. R. 36: aquam in areas, ib. 151: imbres plantis, Virg. G. 4, 115. ‖. Meton. *to water, irrigate*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: hortulos fontibus, ib. 1, 43. 2. *to overflow, inundate*: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3. 3. *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse*, etc. (post.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 448: vino aestatem, *to nourish, strengthen*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 69: sol irrigat aquilone coelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem, id. 4, 905: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 511: irrigatus plagis, i. e. *beaten soundly*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

ir-rĭgŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj. well watered, wet, swampy*: herba, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15. Subst.: irriguum, i, *n. a swampy place*: Plin. 5, 4, 3. Poet. in an act. sense: *that waters* or *moistens*: fons, Virg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2. ‖. Meton. poet. *moistening, soaking*; or, *moistened, soaked*: somnus, *nourishing, strengthening*, Pers. 5, 56: corpus mero, *soaked*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9: carmen, *music produced by the water-organ*, Auct. Aetnae, 295.

ir-rĭmor (inr.), 1. *v. dep. to explore*: Pac. ap. Non. 382, 9.

irrio, v. hirrio.

ir-rīsĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. laughable, ridiculous*: Aug. Serm. 87, 9.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a deriding, mocking, mockery*: Cic. Ac. 2, 39: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1, 38.

ir-rīsor (inr.), ōris, *m. a mocker, scoffer*: hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 3: Prop. 1, 9, 1.

irrīsōrĭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [irrisor] *scornful*: versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, 773.

irrīsus, a, um, Part. [irrideo].

ir-rīsus (inr.), ūs, *m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision*: irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29: Tac. A. 13, 25: suam virtutem irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv. 7, 10: irrisui haberi, *to be made a laughing-stock*, App. M. 5, p. 172.

irrĭtābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] *easily excited* or *enraged, irritable*: irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17. genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102. ‖. Act. *easily exciting*: formae, Lact. 6, 23.

irrĭtābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irritabilis] *irritability*: App. Doc. Plat. 1, p. 11.

irrĭtāmen (inr.), ĭnis, *n.* [irrito] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (poet.): opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434. In *plur.*: Ib. 12, 103.

irrĭtāmentum (inr.), i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (mostly in *plur.*): irritamentis eras militum acuere, Liv. 40, 27: certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 89: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20: opes, irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140. Of things: fluminis, *a hindrance, obstruction*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

irrĭtātius, *comp. adv. with greater irritation*, in a physical sense: Amm. 22, 15 *med.*

irrĭtātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrito] *an incitement, incentive, provocative*: animorum, Liv. 31, 14: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9: irritationes edendi, Gell. 7, 16: conviviorum, Tac. G. 19.

irrĭtātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator*: Sen. Ep. 108.

irrĭtātus, a, um, Part. [irrito].

irrĭto (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* irritassis for irritaveris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite*: irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: dicitur verbum a canibus, qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam, R, imitantur, id. Ter. And. 3, 4, 18: ne canem quidem irritatam volunt quisquam imitarier, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 25: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31: animos ad bellum, Liv. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. Ira 3, 8: sibi simultates, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell. 2, 66. Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: infantiam ad discendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4: animos, Hor. A. P. 180: naturam per se pecudem ad humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29: in aliquid, id. Ep. 97. [Etym. uncertain; some connect it with *ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω*; but others, with more probability, suppose that it is a frequentative from *ringor, rictus*; hence *in-r(i)-to* meant originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus; v. Engl. Journ. Educat. No. 45, p. 310.]

irrĭto (inr.), 1. *v. a.* [irritus] *to make void, invalidate*: Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2.

ir-rītus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [ratus] *invalid, of no effect*: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib. 51: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14. 2. *vain, useless, ineffectual*: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35: dona, Virg. G. 4, 319: tela, id. Aen. 2, 459: remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin. Pan. 26: ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79. Subst. irritum, i, *n.*: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6. Irrito, *adv. fruitlessly*: Eumen. Grat. act. 12. ‖. Meton. of persons: *that undertakes in vain* or *without effect*: with *gen.*: irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. 5, 6: incepti, Sil. 7, 131. *Absol.*: variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: venit et o templis irrita turba domum, *without a response*, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: irritus homo, *useless, good for nothing*, Cato in Gell. 11, 2.

ir-rōbŏrasco (inr.), avi, 3. *v. n. incep. to acquire strength, become confirmed*: verbi significatio irroboravit, Gell. 1, 22.

ir-rōgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. an imposing, adjudicating* (of a penalty, *etc.*): multae, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40.

ir-rōgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) *to propose anything against any one*: multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14: privilegia tyrannica, Auc. Or. Dom. 42. 2. In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict*: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Tac. A. 13, 28: sibi mortem, ib. 4, 10. labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supercrit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperium in aliquem, *to exercise*, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew*: noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24: interdum Auster irrorat, *brings dew*, id. 11, 2. ‖. In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet*: crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47: aceto, Cels. 7, 19. With *dat.*: lacrimae irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369: liquores vestibus et capiti, ib. 1, 371. Transf.: of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: Zephyrus assiduis irrorat flatibus annum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: oculis quietem, of sleep, Sil. 10, 355.

ir-rōto (inr.), 1. *v. a. to roll* or *trundle along*: testam super undas, *to make it skim over*, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3.

ir-rūbesco (inr.), bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow red*; neo sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 230: Sol. 5.

ir-ructo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to belch into*: alicui in os, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

ir-rūdis, e, *adj. not raw*: Not. Tir. p. 123.

ir-rūfo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make red*: Eccl.

irrūgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo] *a wrinkling*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 693.

ir-rūgo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to wrinkle, make rough*: aequor ventis, Gell. 19, 1. ‖. Meton. *to fold*: [illegible] Th. 4, 266.

irrūmātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrumo] *actus irrumandi*: Cat. 37, 2.

irrumātor (irr.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who practises a kind of obscenity*: Plaut. Mach. 3, 20. ‖ Transf., *a deceiver*: Cat. 29, 12.

ir-rumpo (irr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. [rumpo] *to extend the breast to, to give manly bearing, to practise a kind of filthy obscenity*: Cat. 16, 1: Auct. Priap. 36, 3: irrumpata unda, *polluted*, Mart. 2, 70. ‖ Meton. *to abuse, deceive*: Cat. 29, 9.

irrumpibilis, *ἐξίμυος*, Gloss. Philox.

ir-rumpo (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. *to break, burst*, or *rush in* or *into*: cesso huc intro irrumpere? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24: in eam partem hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: telis ad aliquam, Sall. C. 50: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: tellurem irrumpentem in videra, Sil. 15, 167: irrumpit se in curiam, Varr. in Non. 263, 21. With acc.: domum alicujus, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: portam, Sall. J. 58: Italiam, Tac. H. 4, 13. With *dat.*: thalamo, Virg. Aen. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 278. ‖ Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off*: irrumpere pontem inchoatum, Tac. H. 5, 20: quietem alicujus, id. A. 4, 67. ‖ Fig. *to break in* or *rush in*: atroditas ista quo modo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, ib. 2, 40: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. de Or. 3, 42: calamitates, quae ad me irruperunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque irrumpunt, *venture upon*, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, *boldly inquire their will*, Stat. Ach. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, *to enter, inspire*, id. Th. 10, 341.

ir-ruo (inr.), ŭi, 3. v. n. and a. *to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into*: quam mox irruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Virg. Aen. 3, 222: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19: in aliquem, Auct. Dom. 45. With *acc.*: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11. With *dat.*: irruere flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194. ‖ Fig.: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur (translatio), ib. 3, 41: in odium alicujus et offensionem, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12. With *dat.*: cladibus, Lucan. 7, 60. 2. *to run* or *hit against*: multa in causis in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74.

ir-ruptio, ōnis, *f. a breaking* or *bursting in*, *an irruption*: irruptionem facere in popinam, Pl. Poen. prol. 42 si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. Manil. 6 ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12: luminis, Pall. 10, 17.

irruptus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrumpo].

ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18.

irtĭcla (ircicla), ae, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) *a sort of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 28: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

is, ea, id (*gen.* eĭus, acc. *to* Prisc. 545 P.: *dat.* ei, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 12: Lucr. 2, 1134: ei, monosyllable, Cat. 82, 3. In the *fem.* eae, Cato R. R. 46: *masc.* eo, Inscr. *Plur.* ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and Inscrr.: hi and his are also common: Caes. B. G. 1, 39: ib. 2, 4: et pass.: *gen.* eum, for eorum, acc. to Fest. p. 77 Müll.: *dat.* and *abl.* ibus and ebus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20 et al. In the *fem.* eabus, for iis, Cato R. R. 152. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse*: Pl. Trin. 2, 6, 15: ib. 4, 3, 6) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to some *word* or *clause*, not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a *thing*: hence it is sometimes called a *logical* pronoun). ‖ In connection with substantives: *this* or *that*: is locus, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: ea res, ib. 1, 4: id flumen, ib. 1, 12. ‖ As a pronoun, it is usu. of the third person: *he, she, it*: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Mycale ea (*i. e.* Glycerium) expedivit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 81: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. When rendered emphatic by *ut*, the enclitic *que*, or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbreves litteras accepi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: Antonius cum una legione et ea vacillante, id. Phil. 3, 12: inprimis nobis sermo isque mutus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4: certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18. (ā) Of the *first* pers.: haec omnia is fecit, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, id. Fam. 12, 14: Sen. Ep. 63 et al. (īii) Of the *second* pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.

2. It is very freq. used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: si quis est qui illud judicium fuisse arbitretur, is tamen hanc causam ab illa debet sejungere, id. Cluent. 35, 96: a me tu id quaeris, quid opus sit eo, quo semper usi sumus? id. Mur. 34, 70: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. When *is* would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui ipsorum lingua Celtae appellantur, ib. But when the relative clause comes first, *is* is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorum unus surripuit currenti cursori solum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 16: quorum eorum ope, Liv. 8, 37. Esp. with *quod*: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20. si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, ib. 44: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17: ib. 13. So, too, after a participle: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, juro eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19. ‖ In the *neut.* freq. used as a subst.; and hence sometimes with *gen.*: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, id. 9, 45: ad id (*sc.* tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id dici, Gell. 17, 8. id temporis, Cic. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47: hence, id, *therefore, on that account*: id ego gaudeo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. id misera moesta est, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 66: id genus, for ejus generis: Gell. 9, 12: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12: in id, *to that end*: in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17. In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that*, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17. In eo est also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sic velim cnitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14. Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, id. Fin. 2, 9. Cum eo, *with the condition* or *stipulation*: Liv. 8, 14. ‖ V. Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 15.

V. *such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality*: in eum res redilt jam locum, ut sit necessum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8: nec tamen eas coenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, id. Fam. 9, 26: est credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Flacc. 15.

Isăgōgē, es, and **Isăgōgus**, ae, *f.* = εἰσαγωγή, *an introduction*: Gell. 1, 2.

Isăgŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (ἰσαγωγικός) *introductory*: Gell. 14, 7.

Iscădis, is, and **Iscă**, *f.* = ἴσκη, *an herb used in healing wounds, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.*?: Plin. 20, 7, 25.

iscăemon, ŏnis, *n.* = ἰσχαίμων, *a kind of styptic herb* (acc. to Sprengel, *a grass, Andropogon Ischaemum, Linn.*): Plin. 25, 8, 45: id. 26, 12, 82.

iscădĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰσχιαδικός, *that has the gout in the hip*: Cato R. R. 123. Subst.: ischiacus, i, m.: ischiadi cum maxime dolerent, Gell. 4, 13.

ischĭădĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰσχιαδικός, *that has the gout in the hip*: dolores, *pains in the hip*, Plin. 26, 7, 27. ‖ Subst.: *one who has the hip-gout*: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ischĭas, ădis, *f.* = ἰσχιάς, *the hip-gout, sciatica*: Plin. 27, 5, 16. ‖ Meton.: *an herb said to be good for the hip-gout*: also called leucacantha, Carduus leucographus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 16, 28.

ischŭrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἰσχουρία, *a stoppage of urine, strangury*: Veg. Vet. 3, 19.

Isēlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰσελαστικός, *pertaining to a public entrance*: certamen or agon, *a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession*, Plin. Ep. 10, 119. ‖ Subst. iselasticus, i, *n. the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor*: Trajan, in Plin. Ep. 10, 120. (v. Smith's Ant. 167.)

Isĭdis crinis, [Isis] described as a shrub, but probably *a coral*, perh. *the black coral*, Gorgonia Antipathes, Linn.: Juba in Plin. 13, 25, 52. 2. Isidis sidus, *the planet Venus*: Plin. 2, 8, 6.

Isŏcinnāmon, i, *n.* = ἰσοκίνναμον, *an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon*, supposed to be the *Cassia*, Lamarck Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 20, 43.

Isŏdŏmos, on, *adj.* = ἰσόδομος, *equally* or *evenly built*: genus isodomon, *a mode of building with stones* or *bricks of equal size*: Plin. 36, 22, 51. Vitr. 2, 8.

Isŏētes, is, *n.* = ἰσοειτές, *small houseleek* or *aye-green*: Plin. 25, 13, 102. Variously referred to Sedum altissimum or Sempervivum sediforme, Jacq. by others to Sempervivum ochroleucum, Sibth

Isŏpleuros, on, *adj.* = ἰσοπλευρος, *equilateral*: Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

Isŏpȳrum, i, *n.* = ἰσοπυρόν, *an unknown plant*, perh. Corydalis clavigulata, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 70.

Isoscĕles, is, *m.* = ἰσοσκελής, *having equal legs, trosceles*: Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

issulus and,

issus, a, um, *adj. a corrupt form of* ipse *in the pronunciation of children, and hence used in addressing little children as a term of endearment*: Inscr.

istăc, *adv. by that way*: abi sane istac, Istorpum, quovis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istac-tĕnus, *adv. thus far*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

iste, a, ud (*gen.* istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. Aen. 12, 648. An old form of the *gen.* isti, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.: Pl. Truc. 5, 38: *dat. fem.* istae, ib. 4, 3, 16), *pron. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours, that near you*: hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speeches, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, iste may often be translated by *your client*: and in gen. *that, this*: quid quod adventu tuo iste subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: id, de Sen. 17, 59: iste vir optimus (ironically of Quintius' opponent), id. Quint. 5: ut jam ne istius quidem rei cuipiam studeneam, id. Att. 7, 3: meo ab isto officio abduci debeat, id. Am. 2, 2. With other pronouns: scio iste haec facta, prout iste

ne quemquam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 122: istine ipsum in dicendo dumtaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: tantumne istum istis copiis ad corrumpendum tenuisse, id. Tusc. 5, 25. With the relative: necesse est eum, quae verum corpus addixerit turpissimae servituti, timere permultos. Quos istos? Aust. Her. 4, 16. 2. *such, of such a kind:* quum ista sis auctoritate, Cic. Mur. 6: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53. 3. from its frequent use in speeches to designate those opposed to the orator, it sometimes conveys an accessory dyslogistic notion: non tibi ista amicitia, sed mercatura, id. N. D. 1, 44: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam patiliser ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9. 4. O isti, an urgent form of address, Am. 1, 33, 36. 5. With the particle *ce* affixed: argumenta pro istiusce ambabus dedi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 40. (Hence It. *questo*; Fr. *ce*, *cet.*)

isthmus, i, m. = *ἰσθμός, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus*, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth: Ov. Met. 7, 405.

istic (isthic), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix ce] *this same, this:* hinc istic fuit, quem venditasti? Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 20: istic labor, id. Trac. 2, 6, 40: istaec miseria, id. Am. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bac. 3, 1, 15: ergo istoc magis, quia vanitoquus es, vapulabis, *so much the more*, id. Am. 1, 1, 222: istaec res, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1: quid istuc est verbi? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 32: istuc aetatis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98. With the suffix *ce* repeated, and in interrogations with *eine*: istuccine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? id. Eun. 5, 1, 14: istuccine causa tibi hodie mummum dabo? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istuccine pacto nos adjutas? ib. 1, 1, 81: istaecne ridicularia, id. Trac. 3, 2, 16.

istic (isthic), *adv.* of place, *there, in the place where you are:* ibi malis esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: quid istic tibi negotii est? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70. ‖ Meton. *herein, in this affair, on this occasion:* neque istic, neque alibi, id. Andr. 2, 5, 9. auscultа. *Pal.* Istic sum, *I am attending*, id. Hec. 5, 2, 19. istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.

istim, *adv. from the place where you are:* Cic. Att. 1, 14.

istimŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* of place: *from the place where you are, thence:* istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 71: qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. ‖ Meton. *thereof, of that thing:* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istius-mŏdi (also separately istius modi, istimŏdi, or istimodo, Pl. Truc. 5, 38): *of that kind, such:* istiusmodi amicos, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16 cum istiusmodi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istiusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: nihil istiusmodi, ib. 4, 5.

istŏ, *adv. to the place where you are:* isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12 ‖ Meton. *thereinto, into that thing:* Trebatium meum, quod isto admiscess, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. ‖‖ *for this reason:* isto tu pauper es, cum minus sancte pius, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 6.

istōc, *adv.* = isto: *thither:* istoc intromittere, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 6. accede illuc: nimium istoc abiisti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.

istorsum, *adv.* [iste versum] *thitherwards:* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14: id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istŭc (isthuc), *adv.* = isto: *to the place where you are:* jam istuc ego revertar, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 1: dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. 2. *in so far thither:* concedite istuc, Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 56. ‖ Meton. *thither, i.e. to that matter:* sint istuc vitiosa, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: istuc istam fidem, *I was going to speak of that*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 35. (Ante-class. form, v. istic.

ĭtă, *adv.* [is] *in this or that manner, so, thus:* it differs from *sic* (which comes from *hic*) in the same way as *is* differs from *hic*; but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: ita est homo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63: est, judices, ita ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52: non est ita, id. Off. 1, 44: me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 1: *Just.* 12, 2. 2. Ita —ut, or ut—ita, *as—so also, as well—as:* in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21: ut Titania, ita Gigantibus, id. N. D. 2, 28: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. 3. Frequently before an *acc.* and *inf.*: verba ita statutum habeas, me tui meminerim cum summa benevolentia tenere, id. Fam. 6, 2: collegi me aliquando et ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Cluent. 19. 4. Followed by a *subj.* clause: ita se meritos esse ut in servitutem abduci non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit, ib. 12: ita elatus, ut nullum ferox verbum exciderit, Liv. 26, 19. 5. In interrogations: itane censes ante cenasam herbae exstitisse quam semen? Cic. Div. 2, 52: quid ita pacatus est Brutrium copi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? quid Locridem? Liv. 32, 21. 6. In replies, *ay, yes:* Menaechmum, opinor, te vocari, dicerus. *Me.* Ita vero, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 37: quidnam? inquit Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. 7. In asseverations and oaths: *as truly as, so:* ita me Di bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1: ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15: atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3. 8. Non ita, *not particularly, not so very:* non ita late interjecto mari, Cic. Or. 3: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: non ita probabilis, id. Fin. 2, 13: simulacra non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 4, 49: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3: haud ita multum frumenti, Liv. 4, 12: nec ita multo post, id. 10, 12. 9. In reference to what follows: *in the following manner, as follows:* is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum ita dicis, et ita constituis: si Caecina, cum in fundo esset, etc., Cic. Caec. 12, 35. 10. With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: *thus, in this manner:* dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, id. Cluen. 60: Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 11. In stating a logical inference. *consequently:* virtus autem actiosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. 12. To denote a restriction: *on this condition* or *understanding:* tibi imponam (onus), ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, id. Fam. 13, 56. 13. To denote degree: *to such a point*, or *extent:* ne non habeas quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, ib. 2, 5. ita fit; *such is the custom, so do matters go:* ita fit, inquit, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89.

ităcomĕlis, *a kind of made wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19. § 111.

ĭtă-quĕ, *conj. and so, and thus:* ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic. Cluent. 19: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. ‖ Transf. *therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly:* itaque ipso mea legens, sic afficior interdum, Cic. Am. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep. Milt. 7: est itaque id genus totum alium in commutatione verborum, Cic. Part. 7: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 6. 2. Itaque ergo, *hence therefore, and so for that reason:* invidiosi bona natura est, reddunt (amicos) jucosa. Itaque ergo amantes, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24: itaque eque perpetuo affugium patuit, Liv. 9, 31.

ĭtă-tănus, *adv. so far, to such a degree:* Claud. Mam. stud. Anim. 20.

ĭtem, *adv.* [is] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 4, *also:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: placeat Nonvolae et Corruncanio, itemque ceteris, id. Leg. 2, 21. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Cramo jucundum, ceteris non item, id. Att. 2, 21. In comparisons, with *ut, quemadmodum quasi*, etc.: ita ut, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: faciesti item uti penedanes soliant, id. Verr. 4, 9. item ... quemadmodum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 1. item ... quasi, Liv. 39, 19. 2. For iterum, *a second time, again:* parentes vestri suo quemque die prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ulnis; item cum a sinu matris rapitur dilectus, Suet. Tib. 6. So in enumerations: solis defectiones item quae lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17.

Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (anomalous forms: nom. Itiner, Varr. Plaut. Att. in Non. 129, 20: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 72, etc.: *gen.* Itere Naev. in Prisc. p. 695 P.: *abl.* itere, Lucr. 5, 652) [root IT: v. eo] *a going, a walk, way:* dicam in itinere, *on the way*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28. 2. Esp. *a going to a distant place, a journey, march:* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23: ut in itinere copia frumenti supperteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulentia via, id. Att. 3, 14: facere in Apuliam, ib. 8, 11: contendere iter, *to hasten*, id. Rosc. Am. 34: intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. A. 15, 2: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 725: flectere, *to change one's course*, Virg. Aen. 7, 35: comparare, *to prepare for*, Nep. Alcib 10: iter coeptum pergere, coepisse, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ferre per mediam maro, Virg. Aen. 7, 810: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24: tutum alicui praestare, id. Planc. 41: tutum iter dare, *to give a safe passage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. 3. As a measure: *the distance travelled, a journey, a march:* cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper or usual length*: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76. 4. Meton. *a way, passage, path, road:* qua iban ab ita iter appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 4: itineribus devia proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuaria, ib. 3, 9: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58: fodiendo, subruendo iter facere, *to make a road*, Cels. Dig. 6, 1, 10 *Of the corridors* in houses: Vitr. 6, 9. *Of any passage:* iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels. 7, 25: vocis, Virg. Aen. 7, 574. itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17. 5. *a right of way:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter actus a patre equitur, Cic. Caec. 26: jumentum vero decere non potest, nisi iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 1, 15. ‖‖ Fig. *a way, course, method:* Shall? patiemur illum per nostras miserias, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: iter ad veritatem, et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2.

...am. 2, 307: prorsum ad ...ngulos, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: ...ecessum iter et fallentia semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104.

Iterabilis, e, adj. [iterо] *that may be repeated*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24.

Iteratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a repeating, repetition*: verborum iterationes, Cic. Or. 3, 53: et reditus ad propositum, et ... (dictorum), id. de Or. 3, 53: ..., Col. 11, 2: and absol. *a second ploughing*: compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 12.

Iterātīvum verbum, *i. e.* verbum frequentativum, Diom. p. 335.

Iterato, *adv. again, once more*: Just. 26, 2.

Iteratus, a, um, *Part.* [itero].

Itero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [iterum] *to do anything a second time, to repeat*: quae audiata, si eadem hic iterem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 99: pleonastically: bis iterare, id. Ps. 1, 3, 134: iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: mane ubi bis fuerit Phoebusque iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: cursus relictos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4: aequor, *to embark again upon*, lb. 1, 7, 32: truncis lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate again*, ib. 2, 19, 11: vitam morte, *to be restored to life*, Plin. 7, 53, 56: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, ib. 24. 2. Esp. in agriculture, *to plough a second time*: siccitatibus censeo, quod jam procissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4: locus diligenter ... iterandus, id. 2, 2: sarriturum, Plin. 18, 27, 67. ||. *to repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telobois ordine iterarunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18.

Ītēro, *adv.* for iterum, Inscr.

Iterum, *adv. again, a second time, anew*: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18. C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio, turpe, id. Inv. 1, 39: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59: semel iterumque, lb. 1, 25. iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39. [From *is* with the compar. suffix: cf. Sans. *itara*; Germ. *wieder*: v. Bopp, Vergl. Gramm. § 292.]

Ithyphallicus, a, um, *adj.* [ithyphallus] *ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus* (*viz. 3 trochees*), Serv. Centim. 1018 P.

2. The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called ithyphallicum, Mar. Victor, p. 2566 P.

Ithyphallus, i, *m.* = ἰθύφαλλος, *the ithyphallus, a piece of wood shaped like the erect penis, which was carried about in the festivals of Bacchus*: Arn. 5, 176.

Itidem, *adv.* [ita and idem] *in the same way, just as, likewise, also*: itidem olent, quasi cum una multa jura confudit coctus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 119: itidem duplex, Cic. Part. 22: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 12: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22.

Itinge, v. iter, *ad init.*

Itinerans, antis, *adj.* [iter] *travelling*: Salv. de Gubern. Dei 1, p. 31.

Itinerārium, i, *n.* [id.] *an account of a journey, an itinerary*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

2. *a signal for marching*: itinerarium canare, Amm. 24, 1.

Itinerārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a journey or march, itinerary*: rumpus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, *the motion of travelling*, Amm. 21, 15.

Itio, ōnis, *f.* [i, stem of eo] *a going, walking, travelling*: itiones crebrae, Tac. Ph. 5, 1, 23: de obviam itione ita ... et suadet, Cic. Att. 11, 16: reditionum itionem, id. Div. 1, 32.

Itito, v. n. *freq.* [ito] *to go frequently*: exequias ititant, Naev. in Caip. Pis.

Ito, 1. v. n. *freq.* [i, stem of eo] *to go*: ad legionem cum itant, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad coenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Itus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, gait*: nec repenas itum cujusviscumque animantis sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389. ||. Esp. *a going away, departure* (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2. 2. *the right of passage*: Inscr.

Julis, idis, prob. some kind of *millepeda*: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

Iulus, i, *m.* = ἴουλος, *a catkin*: Plin. 16, 29, 52.

Ixia, ae, *f.* another name of the plant called *chamaeleon*, *q. v.*

Iynx, ỹngis, *f.* = ἴυγξ, *the wry-neck*, Iynx or Yunx torquilla, Linn. supposed to procure a return of affection for slighted lovers: Plin. 11, 47, 107. App. Apol. p. 294.

J.

J, j, represents a sound respecting which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel *i*: and hence some writers hold that *j* formed no part of the Latin alphabet. But this is a point of no importance; since even they admit that *i* represented two distinct *sounds*, and these, not the mere forms of the letters, are the proper subjects of philological investigation.

In modern languages J represents several sounds, the precise relation of which to one another it is by no means easy to define; hence it is not surprising that there should be much difficulty in ascertaining what was its pronunciation in Latin. That it was a *consonant* is proved by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with *j*, the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German *j* or English *y* (before a vowel). But in England the Latin *j* is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that *j* between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence some authors (as Cicero) repeated it in writing, *e. g.* ajjo (ajo), Majja (Maia), pejjus (pejus), *etc.* cf. Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vell. Long. p. 2219 P.

J occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. ||. Changes of J in Latin.

1. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*; hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: *e. g.* Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. On the other hand, *i* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes: *e. g.* abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib.

2. *J* is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with *g*: *e. g.* from the root *mag-* (in *magnus*, *magis*) comes *major*.

3. In the compounds of jacio *j* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: *e. g.* abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit; so, eicit, reicit (disyl.), for ejicit, rejicit: cf. Gell. 4, 17. 4. On the change of *di* into *j*, vide letter D, no. 2. 3. ||. Changes of J in the Romance languages. 1. into *g*, *gi*, or *gg*: *e. g.* Lat. *jumentum*, *jam*, *judex*, *januarius*, *major*, *jugum*, *jungo*, *jacio*, *jejunium*, *gumentum*, *gia*, *giudice*, *giovane*, *maggio*, *peggio* (on the *gg*, v. supra no. 1). 2. into *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *Junius*, *Julius*; Wall. *iaunarin*, *iulie*; ... *major*, *bajulare*; Fr. *maire*, *baille* ... 3. into *y*: *e. g.* Lat. *jam*, *jugum*, *adjutare*, *major*; Sp. *ya*, *yugo*, *ayudar*, *mayor*. 4. into *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *jacere*; Wall. *siacere*; Lat. *juniperus*; Sp. *sinebro*. 5. into *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *Julius*; Sp. *Julio*: Lat. *Julianensium* (proper name); Fr. *Lillebonne*. 6. Omission of *j*: *e. g.* Lat. *adjutare*; It. *aitare*; Pr. *aidar*; Fr. *aider*: Lat. *jejunare*; It. *digiunare*; Pr. *jeonar*; Fr. *déjeuner*: Lat. *Januarius*; Sp. *enero*. IV. As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; ... V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jacea, ae, *f. a hay-rack*: cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veget 1, 56.

Jăcĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. v. n. (lit. *to be thrown or cast down*, hence) *to lie*: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: in limine, id. Verr. 5, 45: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id. Quint. 31: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18: saxo, Ov. M. 6, 100: in aversa ora, id. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F. 2, 836. 2. Esp. *to lie ill, to be sick*: cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacentem bona tua comedim, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 6: graviter, Plin. Ep. 5, 9. 3. *to be dead, to have fallen*: spolia jacent hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. P. 3, 106: fratri jacet, *killed by his brother*, Sil. 15, 650. 4. *to be or stay long*: Brundusii, Cic. Att. 11, 6. 5. *to be geogr. position*: *to lie, be situate*: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4. Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 64: ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 29, 57. 6. *to be low, flat, level*: jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86. And of the sea when calm: servatum bello jacuit mare, Lucan. 3, 523: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62. 7. *to hang loose*: vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. H. 2, 673: jacentia lora, *lying loose on the horse's neck*, ib. 2, 201. 8. *to be brought or spread out*: summo despexit a aethere terras infelix Phaëton penitusque penitusque jacentes, ib. 2, 178: jacentes pisces, elsewhere called plani, Col. 8, 17. 9. Of the countenance: *to be cast down*: vultus attolle jacentes, Ov. H. 4, 144: jacentes vix oculos tollens, ib. 11, 618. ||. Fig. *to be indolent, inactive, not to come forwards*: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere malo: Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit, Cic. Phil. 10, 7: C. Marius quum a septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, in consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, in Off. 3, 20: aus tua, Tiphy, jacet, si nusquam sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 7. 2. *to be cast down, dejected*: Gnaeus noster ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21: animum amici jacentem excitare, in Am. 16. Jacet in moerore meus frater, id. Att. 10, 4: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35. 3. *to lie prostrate*: victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. H. 4, 161: African Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Palliani laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. 4. *lie dormant, be disused or neglected, be of no avail or effect*: quum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Fa 4, 1: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jacent, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximae virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35. 5. *fall to the ground, be refuted*: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, lb. 5, 28: jacet tota concluslo, id. Div. 2, 52. 6. *to be low in price*: quum jacere pretia praedlorum, id. Rosc. Com. 1: omnia ista jacere puto propter numerum caritatem, id. Att. 9, 9. 7. *to be depressed, in no esteem*: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218: id. H. Am. 14. 8. *to lie idle or unemployed*: quo modo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: quae (pe...

...vesper, ne oleum jaceat, Plin. ... 10, 62: ne hora jaceam in me... ...ut ... Pagan. Dig. 3, 3, 1. ... *to be sunk in any state*: jacere in obscurum, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. 10. *to lie open, be obvious, lie at hand*: neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum quotidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, id. de Or. 3, 45.

jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3. v. a. *to throw, cast, hurl*: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: talmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 4, 10: aridam materiam in muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: plumbum fundis, Ov. M. 2, 727: saxeam pilam ponto, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: ensem medius fluctibus, ib. 10, 683: talos, Pl. Asin. 4 1, 35. 2. *to lay, set, construct, erect*: urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes B. G. 2 12. 3. *to send forth, emit*: *to bring forth, produce*: de corpore odorem, Lucr 2, 845: ignicolos, Cic. Att. 15, 26: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear* Ov. A. Am. 1, 747. 4. *to throw away*: sonta, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 27. ‖. Fig. *to throw, cast*: *to throw out* (in speaking) *to utter, mention, insinuate*: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, *to charge with*, id. Pianc. 12: ridiculum, id. Or. 26: id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jacit ad extremum, id. Part. 13: suspicionem, id. Planc. 3: vera an vana jaceret, Liv. 6, 14: quaedam de institutis ejus jacerat, Tac. A. 1, 10: fortuitos sermones, ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vanilocutiam ac minas, ib. 6, 31: probra in feminas illustres, ib. 11, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jacit, opertere rescindi, Sall. J. 11. 2. *to lay, set*: fundamenta pacis, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac. A. 1, 69.

jactābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jacto] *tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy*: mare, Gell. 19, 1. ‖. Fig. *boasting, vaunting*: homo in Graecae facundiae gloria, id. 15, 2.

jactans, antis, *Part.* [jacto]. ‖. Adj.: *bragging, boastful, vain-glorious*: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 322, 13 epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: neque vereor ne jactantior videar, ib. 9, 23 Hor. S. 1, 3, 50 plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadrian. 17. 2. *proud, noble, splendid*: et septemgemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6: jactantior aula, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 1.

jactanter, *adv. boastfully, ostentatiously*: minae jactanter sonantes, Amm. 27, 2: Prud. Hamart. 170. *Comp.*: jactantius moerere, Tac. A. 2, 77.

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a boasting, bragging, ostentation*: jactantia sui, Tac. A. 2, 46: militaris, id. Agr. 25 frivola in parvis jactantia, Quint. 1, 6, 20.

jactantĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [jactans] *somewhat boastful*: Aug. adv. Acad. 3, 3.

jactātio, ōnis, *f.* [jacto] *a throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation*: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv. 29, 32: ex magna jactatione terram videre, *the tossing of a ship*, Cic. Mur. 2. 2. *Esp. the motion of the body in speaking, gestures*: corporis, id. Or. 29: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26. ‖. Fig. *a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity*: jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: vercorum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: nulla cultus jactatio, Tac. G. 6: extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15: eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 9. 2. *Esp. jactatio popularis, a striving after popular applause*, Cic. Cln. 35: id. Or. 3.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: jactator rerum a se gestarum,

...Hirt. 11, 1, 27: civilitatis, Suet. Claud. ... Stat. Th. 6, 837. With *inf.*: ille ... liberno somnos edocere sonio ... *tator, he boasts*, Sil. 11, 405.

jactātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that boasts*: Sidon.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing to and fro, a tossing*: pennarum, Ov. M. 6, 703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

jactĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jactito] *boasting, bragging*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [jacto] *to bring forwards in public, to utter*: ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2: Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [jacio] *to throw, cast, hurl, scatter*: semen, Varr. R. R. 1, 42: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. G. 1, 62: cinerem per agros, ib. 1, 81: se muris in praeceps, Curt. 5, 6. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 79: cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 203. 2. *to throw or toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about*, etc.: crura, Lucr. 4, 989: cervicula, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: exsultare immoderatoque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. M. 10, 721: Virg. G. 2, 333: a facie manus, *to throw kisses*, Juv. 3, 106: cum adverse tempestate in alio jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: Virg. Aen. 1, 668: si quando jactor in turba, Cic. Planc. 7: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13. Esp. *to make gestures*, as an orator, *etc.*: brachia in numerum, Lucr. 4, 770: nisi se suo more jactavisset, Cic. Brut. 60. 3. *to throw away, cast off, resign*: merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 42: arma, Liv. 1, 27. se suaque omnia, Sen. Clem. 1, 3. 4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per umbram, Virg. Aen. 2, 768. 5. With *pron. reflect. to move, stir*: te jactare non audebis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. ‖. Fig. *to torment, disquiet, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: jactari morbis, Lucr. 3, 508 jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5 aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 14. 2. With *pron. reflect. or reflect. to totter, waver, fluctuate*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, id. Tusc. 4, 10: jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sic ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, *fluctuated in value*, id. Off. 3, 20. 3. *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose*: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: jactare rem in contione, Cic. Cluent. 47 rem jactare sermonibus, Liv. 8, 29 ultro citroque, id. 7, 9 jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, Virg. Aen. 1, 102: jactatum est in conditionibus, Liv 2, 13. Also, *to consider by oneself, to revolve*: pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 1, 227. 4. *to throw or fling out* threats, *etc*: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. Sest. 23: minas, id. Quint. 14 probra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9. 5. *to extol, boast of, vaunt*: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: genus et nomen, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem, Ov. H. 16, 81. And with *pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display*: intolerantius se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: Iliae dum se nimium querenti jactat ultorem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17 illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 4, 21: Curt. 8, 1: stultae dum te jactare maritae queris, Ov. H. 12, 175. With *in* or simple *abl.*: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ne quis sit locus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. E. 6, 73: qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21. 6. *to be officious or active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to*: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, id. de Or. 1, 38: nostrum

...hoc tempus Stoicis forensi labore ... id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: in ... non valde se jactas, id. ... actionibus tribunicis, Liv. ... se in pecunia, to be ... money, Cic. Cat. 2, 9. (Gen. *F. gettare, gittare*; Sp. *jitar*; Fr. *jeter*.)

jactūra, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a throwing, throwing away*, esp. *a throwing overboard*: si in mari jactura facienda erit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciant, an servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23. ‖. Fig.: *loss, damage, detriment, sacrifice*: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24: jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. 1, 1: provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Aurium non magna jactura facta interficiendum curavit, id. Cluent. 8: magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, id. B. G. 6, 12 jacturam optimorum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 12: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: honoris jacturam aequo animo ferre, ib. 1, 9: temporis, Liv. 39, 4: parva jactura accepta, id. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

jactūrālis, *incipisse*, Gloss. Phil.

jactūrārius, qui frequenter jacturam patitur, Gloss. Isid.

jactus, a, um, *Part.* [jacio].

jactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling*: *a throw, cast*: jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: intra teli jactum progressus, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353: truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin. 11, 2, 2: jactus radiorum, id. 2, 45, 45. 2. **Meton.**: *a cast* (of the net), *a haul of fishes*: jactum retis emere, Cels. Dig. 19, 2, 12, § 18: Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 7. 3. *a throwing overboard* (for jactura): jactum mercium facere levandae navis causa, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1: facere jactum medio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037. ‖. Fig., *a throwing out, uttering*: fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out*, Val. Max. 1, 5, n. 9.

jăcŭlābilis, e, *adj.* [jaculor] *that may be thrown or hurled*: telum, Ov M. 7, 680: pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 698.

jăcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a missive weapon*: ansatae, jaculamenta cum ansis, Non. 556, 24.

jăcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling*: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12. equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 45. ‖. Fig.: *an uttering*: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower, caster, hurler*: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562. 2. Esp. *a soldier armed only with a dart or javelin*: jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18. 3. *a caster of the net, a fisherman*: Plaut. in Isid. Orig. 19, 5.

jăcŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator] *pertaining to throwing or shooting*: campus, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [jaculor] *she that hurls*: Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375.

jăcŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, hurling*: Tert Spect. 18.

jăcŭlor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [jaculum] *to throw the javelin*: laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13. totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 39. 2. *to throw or hurl at, to strike, hit*: jaculari cervos, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: aëra disco, Ib. 589. 3. In gen.: *to throw, cast, hurl*: dextra jaculabor Jupiter imbres, polit. Col. 10, 349: ... hostium tela, Flor. 1, 24: in quos ... tes so jaculetur cometes, Plin. ... 23. puppibus ignes, Virg. Aen. ... 4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: ... lupo splendiat, ... Plin. 11, 37, 55: ... 15. ‖. Fig.: *to ...* quid brevi fortuna ...

Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17. 2. *to attack with words, gibe at, revile:* probris proscissum jaculari (*al.* jocularі) in aliquem, Liv. 43, 13: in eorum obliqui sermonibus, Quint. 9, 2, 79: dicta in calvos, Petr. 39.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jacio] *a dart, javelin, solam prae jaculorum multitudine sagittarum non videbitis*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: murum jacula trajicere, id. Fin. 4, 9: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas effert, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] *what is thrown* (mostly subst.): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: hi jaculo pisces, illi captuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763. Also of the *net* of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54. ‖ Subst. jăcŭlus, i, *m.* (*sc.* serpens) *a serpent that darts from a tree on its prey*, perh. Coluber ahaetulla, Linn.: jaculi volucres, Lucan. 7, 720: Plin. 8, 23, 35. 2. jăcŭlum, *sc.* funis, *or* laqueus, *a sling or noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen:* Col. 6, 2, 4 (*al.* laquei).

jam, *adv.* of time [is]: 1 I. *at this* or *at that time.* ‖ denoting coritness: *now, already, so soon:* scio jam quid via dicere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 36: omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: sententiam meam perspicere potuisti, jam ab illo tempore, ib. 2, 16: jam a prima adolescentia, ib. 1, 9: jamquo ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: Tib. 1, 4, 49. ‖ denoting lateness: *now at last, at length, only now:* putamus utile esse to aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4: oro ut redeat jam in viam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61. ‖ of future time. *presently, immediately, soon:* ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 72: jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 27: id tu, Brute, jam intelliges, cum in Galliam veneris, Cic. Brut. 46: jam nemineni antepones Catoni, ib. 17: jam te premet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. IV. in enumerations and transitions: *again, besides, lastly:* jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: jam illud quam accusatoris, quod noctis hujus crimen miscuit cum cetera insectatione vitae meae, Liv. 40, 12: testudines autem et crocodiles dicunt obruere ova; jam gallinae aveseque reliquae quietum requirunt ad pariendum locum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129. V. to introduce a consequence or conclusion: *now, so now, therefore:* his Fabricius semper usus est Opplanica familiarissime. Jam hoc fere scitis omnes, quantam vim habeat ad conjungendas amicitias studiorum ac naturae similitudo, id. Clusn. 16, 46: jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciae sed stultitiae? id. Phil. 2, 8. VI. in commands or exhortations: *come, now:* jam parce sepulto, Virg. Aen. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, ib. 6, 629. VII. with comparatives: *still, yet:* hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: jam sublimitas illud pro Archia, Quint. 8, 3, 78. VIII. jam repeated. jam jam, *or* jam jamque, *instantly:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 7: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. Epod. 2, 68: jam ... jam, like modo ... modo, *now—now, at one time —at another:* gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu jam praeterit illos, Virg. Aen. 4, 157: itaque per partes jam huc jam illuc missi duces, Flor. 2, 17. IX. with other particles: jam non, *not yet:* Nep. Eum. 12: jam tum, *just then, already:* Cic. Arch. 12, 30: jam nunc, jam fere, *even now, at this moment:* id. Att. 1, 8: ut jam, *if even:* si jam, *if just,* etc. (Hence It. *già;* Prov. and old Fr *ja;* from It. *di già,* Fr. *déjà:* jam magis, It. *giammai;* Fr. *jamais.*)

jamdūdum (and separ. jam dudum), *adv.* prop. *at this* (or *that*) *time and for a long time previously;* hence it is gen. employed with historical tenses, which in this connection are translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: jam dudum fiebam, *I had been weeping for a long time* (and was still doing so), Ov. M. 3, 696: ardua, jam dudum demittite cornua, *rector clamat, the captain has been shouting for a long time* (and is still doing so), ib. 11, 482: talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo spectat, ib. 9, 27. jamdudum est intus, *he has been in doors for a long time* (and is so now), Pl. As. 3, 3, 150: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26. ‖ With perfect tenses: 1. *long ago:* anne abiit jam a milite? jamdudum aetatem (or here we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: *has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age*), Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8. 2. *for a long time past:* uomo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 867.

jampridem (and separ. jam pridem), prop. *at this* (or *that*) *time and for some* or *a long time previously*=jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. jamdudum). ‖ With imperfect tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alexandriam visere, Cic. Att. 2, 5: jampridem a me illos abducere Thespias orat, Virg. E. 2, 42: jampridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos demoror, id. Aen. 2, 647. ‖ With perfect tenses: *long ago:* ista jampridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis, id. E. 5, 55: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 22. ‖ With adjectives, *etc.: for a long time past:* vivo tentat praevertere amore jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722: ib. 7, 693: arenti ramo jampridem mitis oliva omnia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 277.

janeus, janitor, Fest. *s. v.*

jānĭtor (Janitos, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86, § 27, Müll.) ōris, *m.* [janua] *a door-keeper, porter:* heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110: carceris, Cic. Verr. 5, 45: janitor (indignum!) dura religate catena, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1. coeli janitor, *Janus,* id. F. 1, 125: (interorum) janitor, *Cerberus,* Virg. Aen. 6, 400.

jānĭtrices, corrupted from *civatrices, the wives of two brothers:* Mod. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

jānĭtrix, ĭcis, *f.* [janua] *a female door-keeper, portress:* Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76. Fig.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, *planted in front of the palace,* Plin. 15, 30, 39.

jānŭa, ae, *f. a door, house-door:* principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 januam occludere, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 11. pultare januam, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: reserare januam, Ov. H. 4, 141: frangere januam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128. 2. Meton. *any entrance:* inferni janua regis, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: atra janua Ditis, ib. 6, 127. ‖ Fig.: *an entrance, approach:* qua nolui januam sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47: Plin. Ep. 1, 18.

jānŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [Janus] *pertaining to Janus:* Januarius mensis, or subst. Januarius, i, *m. January:* auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2: a. d. VII. Idus Januarias, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. (Hence It. *gennaio;* Fr. *janvier.*)

Janus, i, *m.* another form of Dianus, lit. *the god of light* or *the sun,* whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with janua (q. v.), because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. II. 590), hence to gen. *a covered passage, arcade:* Janus tria facinoris incepti, Liv. 38, 48, 7. 2. Janus, i, *m.* = Sancus, Ov. F. 6, 213. 3. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 4. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 5. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 6. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 7. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 8. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 9. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 10. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 11. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 12. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 13. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 14. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 15. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 16. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 17. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 18. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 19. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317. 20. Janus, i, *m.* = Janualis, Ov. F. 1, 317.

puto jejunior homini Cic. ad. 4. 3. [illegible] jejunior animo, languidior, imbecillior: jejunior animo et angusto, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: pusillus animus atque ipse malevolentia jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17: solivaga cognitio et jejuna, id. Off. 1, 44: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caec. 21: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 4. 3. Of style: *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless*: si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, id. de Or. 3, 4: jejuna concertatio verborum, ib. 2, 16: Quint. 1, 4, 5.

jentăculum, i, n. [jento] *an early meal, breakfast*: epulas interdum quadrifarium dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et coenas comessationesque, Suet. Vit. 13: Mart. 14, 223: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 72.

jentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breakfasting, breakfast*: Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to breakfast*: Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14: Suet. Vit. 7: Mart. 8, 67.

jeŏbundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor] *jocular*: juventus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

jocălĭter, *adv. for joculariter, jestingly*: Amm. 15, 12 (*al.* jocularitter, *al.* lovalitter).

jocātio, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *a joking, joke*: nihil praestat jocationem, Cic. Att. 2, 8: in *plur.* Id. Fam. 9, 16.

jecinor, ōris, *the liver*: v. jecur.

jocō, for jocor: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 10.

jocor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [jocus] *to jest, joke*. I. Neutr.: tu hanc jocari credis? facies, nisi cavco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29: jocari cum aliquo de re gravissima, id. Fam. 7, 11: quoties voluit Fortuna jocari, Juv. 3, 39. II. Act. *to say in jest*: haec jocatus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: in faciem permulta jocatus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

jocōsē, *adv. jestingly, jocosely*: eumque inst jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. *Comp.*: scribere aliquid jocosius, id. Fam. 9, 24: Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jocōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *jocose, humorous, facetious, droll*: homo humanus et joposus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5 Maecenas, Her. Epod. 3, 20. Of things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354: Nilus, *the merry Nile*, with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, ib. 1, 2, 80.

jocōsŭlanter, *adv. jestingly, jokingly*: compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jocŭlāria, ae, *adj.* [joculus] *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll*: audacia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8. Subst.: jocularia, ium, *n. plu. jests, jokes*: ut qui jocularia ridens percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.

jocŭlārĭter, *adv. jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner*: objicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38: canere carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

jocŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 43. (Hence It. *giocolare, giullare*.)

jocŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [joculor] *a jest, joke*: Firm. Math. 3, 5.

jocŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a jester, joker*: huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (Hence It. *giocolatore*; Fr. *jongleur*; Germ. *Gaukler*; Eng. *juggler*.)

jocŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [joculator] *jesting*: Cic. Att. 4, 16 (all leg. joculatoreh: v. joculator). Subst.: joculatoria, ae, *f. jests, jokes*: Diomed. p. 486 P.

jocŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [joculus] *to jest, joke*: incondita quaedam jocularique, Liv. 3, 10.

jocŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [jocus] *a little jest*: joculum et lepidum dicere aliquid, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 11: joculo dicere

[illegible], *to say in jest*: id. Merc. 2, 3, 59. II. Meton.: jocuti, orum, m. *playthings, toys*: Vitr. 4, 6.

jocundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jocus, i, m. (in the *plur.*, also joca, orum, n.) *a jest, joke*: joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: agitare locos cum aliqua, Ov. M. 3, 320: per jocum, *in jest*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3: movere alicui jocum, *to divert*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: extra jocum, remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking*: extra jocum, beluae est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, id. 11. II. Meton.: *game, pastime, sport*: propter lasciviorem cum marito jocum, Plin. 8, 40, 61. 2. Ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle*: hic vero si occeperit ludum jocumque dicos fuisse illum altercum, praeut hujus rabies quae debit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8: Liv. 28, 42. (Hence It. *giuoco*; Prov. *joca*; Fr. *jeu*.)

jŏhis! *interj. oh!*: Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

jūba, ae, *f. the mane of a horse*, etc.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33: ludunique jubae per colla, per armos, Virg. Aen. 11, 497. II. Meton.: *the hair of the head*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2. 2. *the hairy neck of dogs*: Val. Fl. 6, 111. 3. *the crest of serpents*: id. 8, 88. 4. *the crest of a helmet*: Virg. Aen. 7, 785. 5. *the comb or tuft on the head of birds*: Col. 8, 2. 6. *the tail of a comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22. 7. *the foliage of trees*: id. 6, 22, 24. III. Fig. of style: ftam (orationem) tori quidem et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

jūbar, āris, n. (m.: Enn. in Prisc. 5) [jubo] *the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine*: quintus ab sequoreis fulgidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: Lucr. 5, 696: Tithonia sustulit jubar suum, Ov. F. 4, 944. II. Meton.: *a heavenly body, luminary*: it portis jubare exorto, delecta juventus, Virg. Aen. 4, 130: hanc animam interea, caeco de corpore raptam, fac jubar, *make into a constellation*, Ov. M. 15, 840. III. Fig. of human majesty: non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65.

jūbātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a mane or crest*: angues, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Liv. 41, 21: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20: cervix, ib. 34, 52.

jūbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. a.* (juso for jussero, Virg. Aen. 11, 467: justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15: jussitur for jubetur, Cato R. R. 14) *to order, to bid, tell, command*: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97. With *inf.*: jubete, istos foras exire, ib. 3, 2, 16: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: lex recte facere jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19. With *subj.*: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 50: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Eubocam peterent, Liv. 32, 16: jube, mihi domno respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19: quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. With *dat. pers.*: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13: Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 15. ▸ With *acc.* of pers. or thing: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid juberent, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.: tributum ita Drusus jusserat modicum, id. A. 4, 73: paucos jubebo omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 11. *Pass.*: quod missi sunt factumi, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt negri deserri, Suet. Tib. 11. II.

Esp. to bid, entreat: jubente habitus [illegible] Pont. 2, 9, 21: [illegible] jubeo gaudere te, ib. 3, 3: Caesar se [illegible] eum esse jussit, id. Att. 13, 52: [illegible] jubeo valere, salute dicta, Ter. [illegible] Heaut. 4, 1: and with subjunctive [illegible] jubeo Circumeamus, Enn. [illegible] litem salutavi, postea [illegible] tiones: *to order, decree, institute, appoint*: legem populus R. jussit de civitate [illegible] tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17: decere apud populum de legibus [illegible] gat voluntas, id. de Or. 1, 14: Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22, 1: postquam ei provinciam Macedoniam [illegible] jussit, Sall. J. 24: sedilitas decrevit, [illegible] pulsusque jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, [illegible] with *de*: populus jussit de bello, Liv. 38, 45. Freq. with velle: sicut [illegible] scisco, decerno, etc.: regnicolam, [illegible] mulgavit: vetuere, jubuerunt Philippo regi bellum [illegible], ib. 32, 6: sed plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta [illegible] rogationem jussisset, decreverit, vetuerit, Sall. J. 40. Fig.: si volucres [illegible] lusissem regna jubentes, in populo potentiam maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

jūbilaeus (jubel), i, m. *the year of jubilee among the Jews*: Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677.

jūbilātio, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo] *a shouting*: App. M. 8, p. 209.

jūbilātus, ἀλαλυγμός, *ἀφαγμὸς ὄχροῦ κεν*, Gloss. Philox.

jūbilo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum]. I. Neutr.: *to shout*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7. II. Act.: *to call out to*: aliquem, Att. in Varr. ib.

jūbilum, i, *n.* [prob. from juvo] *a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song*: audivi jubila Cyclopis, Sil. 14, 475: Calp. Ec. 1, 80.

jūcundē, *adv. agreeably, pleasantly*: vivere, Cic. Cael. 6: cantare et psallere Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69. *Comp.*: bibere jucundius Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. *Sup.*: jucundissime vivere, id. Fin. 2, 22.

jūcunditas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment*: corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: delectatio et jucunditas, id. de Or. 3, 38: dare se jucunditati, *to give oneself up to enjoyment*: id. Off. 1, 34: jucunditate perfundi, Fin. 2, 3: est in homine jucunditas *cheerfulness, liveliness*, id. de Or. 1, *Plur.*: nihil mihi ex plurimis istis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, *good offices, favours*, id. Att. 10, 8.

jūcundo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to please, delight*; reflect. *to feel delighted*, [illegible] *delight*: Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 34.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [juvo] *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing*: est mihi jucunda in malis [illegible] grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1: comes, ib. 6: id vero mihi [illegible] litibus fuit pergratum et jucundum Caes. B. C. 1, 86: aqua potui jucundissima, Plin. 6, 32, 37. *Comp.*: officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. *Sup.*: compotatio jucundissimus, id. Manil. 1.

jūdex, icis, c. [jus dico] *one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge* (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman judex partaking of the character of an *arbitrator*, and sometimes of a *surveyor*: v. Smith's Ant. 646 sqq.): judex, quod jus dicat, Varr. L. L. [illegible] veriusimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. [illegible] nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 27: [illegible] judicem causam agere, id. de Or. 2, [illegible] habere aliquem judicem de re [illegible] id. Caecin. 17: sedere [illegible] quam, id. Otcon. 18: [illegible] cem rei alicui [illegible] judici [illegible] cum [illegible] aliud, [illegible] which was done by [illegible] et M. Plautius, [illegible] P. Mucius [illegible] 2, 70: [illegible] [illegible]

3, 36: dare judicem, *to grant a judge, which was done by the praetor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 12: judices petere, *to solicit judges*, &c. to ask that the cause be tried before the ordinary judges: Plin. Ep. 2, 11. Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem hoc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9: Liv. 3, 55. ‖. In gen.: *a judge in* any matter whatever, *an umpire*: acquisitmus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: salve numen, me judice, dixit, audiat ipse licet, majus Jove, Ov. M. 2, 428: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico] *that may be judged of*: Capell. 5, 149.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a judging, a judicial investigation*: longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: id. Inv. 1, 13. ‖. In gen.: *a judgment, opinion*: haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitratus, Macr. S. 7, 2.

jūdĭcāto, *adv. deliberately*: Gell. 14, 2.

jūdĭcātōrĭum, δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judico] *pertaining to a judge, judicial*: Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that judges* or *decides*: Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thing decided*: Auc. Her. 2, 13: Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [judico].

jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a judge* (rare): Cic. Phil. 1, 8: Gell. 14, 2.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial*: jus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: annus, *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, id. Brut. 69: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6: genus, *the forensic kind of speaking*, id. Inv. 2, 5.

jūdĭcĭālĭter, *adv. judicially*: Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts, judiciary*: lex, Cic. Pis. 39: quaestus, id. Cluent. 26: controversia, id. Verr. 1, 2: leges, Suet. Aug. 36.

jūdĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a weak* or *humble judgment*: Amm. 27, 11.

jūdĭcium, ii, *n.* [judex] *a judicial investigation, trial*, esp. respecting *facts*, as distinguished from *law* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 646 *segq.*): judicium facere, Cic. Flacc. 38: inter sicarios, *for assassination*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: deducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. gen. or. 7: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20: agere, *to conduct a legal trial*, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ferre, *to give his vote*, said of a judge, Cic. Tog. cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16. vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before the judge*, id. Balb. 28: judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue*, id. Flacc. 6: sistere in judicium, *to set before the court*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, *to allow, grant a trial*, said of the praetor who appointed the judges. in Luroonis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35: judicium accipere, suscipere, *to undertake the office of* judex, id. Quint. 20. pati, *to submit to*, ib. ‖. Meton.: I. *a court of justice*: ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25. 2. *the body of judges*: judicium sortiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 18. 3. *the sentence* or *decision of a court*: multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse, id. Fam. 5, 17: judicium senatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. ‖‖. In gen. *any judgment, decision, opinion*: meum semper judicium fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: meo judicio, *in my judgment* or *opinion*, Cic. Brut. 8: Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex aliorum judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37. ‖V. *the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment*: studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, id. Or. 7: intelligens, id. Opt. gen. or. 4: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83. 2. Esp. *discretion, good judgment*: judicio aliquid facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (Judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) [jus dico] *to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge*: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Flacc. 20: judicare falsum, *to decide unjustly*, ib. 21: judicare, deberi vino dotem, id. Caecin. 25 *fin.*: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. 2. With *gen.* of thing: *to prosecute*, also, *to condemn*: anquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato. Tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio, Liv. 26, 3: quantae pecuniae judicati essent, Gell. 20, 1 *ad fin.* Hence, in *part. perf.*: judicatus, of persons: *condemned, sentenced*: and of things, *decided*: judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63: judicata causa, id. Rab. P. 4. 3. *to adjudge, make over* (for adjudicare) ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu sum judicatus (*al.* quo), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 20. ‖. In gen. *to judge, judge of*: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 42. 2. *to deem, be of opinion*: sic statuo et judico, id. de Or. 2, 28: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicaram, id. Fam. 3, 4. 3. *to declare, proclaim*: judicare aliquem hostem, Nep. Con. 4: ipsum exulem judicarunt, id. Han. 7: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. (Hence It. *giudicare*; Fr. *juger*.)

jūgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jugo] *that may be joined together*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6.

jūgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *pertaining to a yoke, yoked together*: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10. Subst. jugales, *a team*: gemini, Virg. Aen. 7, 280. ‖. *fastened to the loom*: tela, Cato R. R. 10. 2. jugale os, *a bone of the head near the temples*: Cels. 8, 1. ‖‖. Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial*: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: lectus, ib. 496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agam. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38. Subst. jugalis, *a husband, spouse*: Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugalis] *union*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jugamento, jūgamentum, *v.* jugumento, *etc.*

jūgārius, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *yoked together*: Hyg. Fab. 181. ‖. Subst. jugarius, ii, *m. an ox-herd*: Col. 1, 6.

jūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugo] *a binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to vails*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Cic. de Sen. 15. ‖. *a kind of land measure*: Cod. Theod. 10, 48, 1.

jūgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who yokes*: boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūgĕ, *adv. always, ever*: juge durans (anima), Prud. στεφ. 10, 472.

jūgĕrālis, e, *adj.* [jugerum] *pertaining to an acre, acre-*: Pall. 3, 9, 9.

jūgĕrātim, *adv. by the acre*: Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugerum] *a dividing of land into acres*: Front. Col. p. 146. ‖. *a measure of land*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1.

jūgĕrum, i, *n.* (also esp. in *plur.* aco, to 3d. decl. from old *nom.* juger *or* jugus) [rt. jug: v. Smith's Ant. 651] *an acre*, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about $^5/_8$ of an English acre): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60: Plin. 36, 12, 17 uses it as a transl. of πλέθρον, with which, however, it does not correspond

jūgĭālis, e, *adj.* [jugum *fino*] *over-flowing*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

jūgis, e, *adj.* [jungo] *joined together*: auspicium, *married auspices*, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 537.

jūgis, e (jūgis, Sedul. 1, 18: *gen. plur.* jugerum for jugum, Lucil. in. Charis. 1, 40), *adj. continual, perpetual, perennial*, esp. of water, *always flowing*: thesaurus jugis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: aqua, Sall. J. 8): concordia, Gell. 12, 8.

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugis] *continuance, duration*: lacrimarum, Marc. Empir. 8: temporis, Cod. Justin. 5, 17, 7.

jūgĭter, *adv. continually, perpetually*: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 3. ‖. *immediately*: Aus. Ep. 19, 9.

jūglans, dis, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans] *a walnut*: haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande juglans appellata est, Varr. L. L. 5, 21: nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24: juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. ‖. *a walnut-tree*, Juglans regia, Linn.: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

jūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] *to bind to laths* or *vails*: furcas vel palos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39: vineam, id. 4, 26. ‖. Meton. *to marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 345. 2. In gen. *to join, connect*: sol vagus igneas habenas immittit propius, jugatque terrae, Naev. in Macr. S. 1, 18: virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: jugata verba, *derived from one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66.

jugo, 3. *v. n.* of the note of the kite (milvus): Varr. in Non. 179, 2. jugit ixiv βοᾳ, Gloss. Philox.

jūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9.

jūgŭla, ae, and **jūgŭlae**, arum, *f.* [jugulus] *the three stars which form Orion's belt*; and meton. *the whole constellation*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 122. ‖. *two stars in Cancer*, also called aselli: Manil. 5, 275.

jūgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo] *a cutting of one's throat, a killing*: Auct. F. Hisp. 16.

jūgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cut-throat, murderer*: Salv. ad Eccl. 3.

jūgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum] *to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder*: cum jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2: se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11. Meton.: quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15. ‖. Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. 2. *to refute, silence, convict*: pulcre dictum: papae! jugulatas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: jugulari sua confessione, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: gladio plumbeo, *to overcome without difficulty*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. *to spoil, adulterate*: Falernum, Mart. 1, 19. 4. *to put an end to, banish*: curas, Id. 8 51.

jūgŭlum, i, *n.* and **jūgŭlus**, i, *m.* [JUG, root of jungo] *the collar-bone*; also, *the hollow part of the neck abaye the collar-bone*; and lastly, *the throat itself*: Cels. 8, 1: jugula concava, Cic. Fat. 5: uni homini jugull, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: dare *or* praebere, *to present the throat*, i. e. to be cut, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89: petere, *to aim at the throat*, i. e. *to attack the main argument*, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

jūgum, i, *n.* [on root JUG, v. jungo] *a yoke* for oxen, a *collar*, etc.: nos easea quibusdam bestiis, nos juga imponimus

Cic. N. D. 2, 60: leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 20: bos juga detrectans, Virg. G. 3, 57: demere juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15. **II.** Meton. *a yoke or pair*, esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic. Verr. 3, 51: aquilarum, Plin. 10, 4, 5: *a pair of horses*: Virg. Aen. 5, 147: *the chariot itself*: ib. 10, 594. **2.** *a juger of land*: jugum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Plin. 18, 3, 3. **3.** *the transverse rail of a trellis* for supporting vines, *etc.*: palmes in jugum insiliit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 11: vineam ad jugum perducere, id. 17, 22: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22. **4.** *the beam of a pair of scales*; and hence *the constellation Libra*: Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 47. **5.** *the beam of a weaver's loom*: tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55. **6.** *a rower's bench*: Virg. Aen. 6, 411. **7.** *the ridge* or *peak of a mountain*; also, *a chain of mountains*: in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Virg. E. 5, 76: ut mutato itinere, jugis Octogesam perveniret, Caes. B. C. 1, 70. **III.** Fig. *the yoke* as the bond or badge of slavery: cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: accipere, Just. 44, 5: excutere, *to shake off*, Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11. Of a conquered army: *sub jugum* or *jugo mittere, to make them pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 30: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. 3, 28. Hence of abstract things: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to overcome*, Sen. de Prov. 4. **2.** Of the yoke of love or affection: ferre jugum, *the yoke of marriage*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: Venus diductos jugo cogit aëneo, ib. 1, 9, 18: jugum fraternum, Val. Max. 5, 5, 3. **3.** Of the yoke of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28: Juv. 13, 21. **4.** With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientum jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, Cic. de Or. 3, 19. **5.** pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. (Hence It. *giogo*; Fr. *joug*.)

jŭgŭmento (jūgāmento), 1. *v. a.* [jugo] *to fasten together*: Vitr. 2, 1.

jŭgŭmentum (jūgam.), i, *n.* [id.] *a cross-beam, lintel, threshold*: Cato R. R. 14.

jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging together*: vasa, Cato R. R. 10.

jŭlis, idis, *f.* v. iulis.

jŭmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum] *pertaining to draught-cattle*: mola, *worked by draught-cattle*, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 27: contubernium, App. M. 9, p. 222.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from jugumentum, from JUG, stem of jungo] *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, a beast of burthen* (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: jumento nihil opus est, *i. e.* equo, id. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, *beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Timol. 4. **II.** Meton. *a carriage, vehicle*: XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

junĕtum, i, *n.* [juncus] *a bed of rushes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8.

junĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of rushes, rush-*: sporta juncea, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49. **II.** *like a rush* or *reed*: herba cassis junceo pedali, id. 25, 8, 47: puella, *slender*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

junĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made from rushes, rush-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

junĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rushes*: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 6, no. 3: litora, Ov. M. 7, 281.

junctim, *adv. together*: Gell. 12, 8. **II.** *successively*: junctim gerere duos consulatus, Suet. Claud. 14.

junctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jungo] *a joining, union*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

junctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a harnesser*: Alfen. Dig. 50, 16, 203.

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint*: boum, Col. 2, 2: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut humor teneat junctura, *i. e. the commissures, joints*, Plin. 16, 40, 79: quadrato saxo murus ducatur junctoris quam longissimis, Vitr. 5, 12: laterum junctura, *the two ends of the girdle which meet*, Virg. Aen. 12, 274. **II.** Meton.: *truces, harness*: cum junctoris argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5. **2.** *a team*: carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. de legat. **III.** Fig.: *relationship, consanguinity*: generis, Ov. H. 4, 135. **2.** In rhet. *combination, putting together*: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 22: dixeris egregia notum si callida verbum reddideris junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

junctus, a, um, *Part.* [jungo]. **II.** Adj.: *united, connected*: causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. Fat. 16. *Sup.*: junctissimus illi comes, Ov. M. 5, 60: principum prosperis et alii fruuntur: adversa ad junctissimos pertinent, *to their nearest relations*, Tac. H. 4, 52.

junctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a joining*: carinarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.

juncus, i, *m a rush*: murteta juncis circumvincire, Pl. Rud 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 376: acuta cuspide junci, ib. 4, 299. Pliny distinguishes various kinds, which appear to be various sedges, rushes, and grasses, viz. **1.** Juncus odoratus = Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn.: Plin. 12, 22, 48: id. 21, 18, 72. **2.** mariscos = Cladium Mariscus. **3.** oxys = Schoenus mucronatus, Linn. **4.** melanacris = Sch. nigricans, Linn.: triangulos = Cyperus longus or rotundus, Linn. (*galingale*): or Cyp. comosus, Sibth.: id. 21, 18, 69. Also **5.** euripice, id. 21, 18, 71, prob. a Juncus: and **6.** Juncus, id. 16, 1, 1, may be a sedge, such as Scirpus palustris, Linn. **II.** *a twig resembling a rush*: id. 26, 8, 46. (Hence It. *giunco*; Sp. *junquero*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke, harness*: equos, Virg. G. 3, 114: equos curru, id. Aen. 7, 724. Juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 42, 65: reges ad currum, Plin. 33, 3, 15. **2.** In gen. *to bind together, join, unite*: tigna bina inter se ju gebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: rates jungebat, id. B. C. 1, 25: robora (for building a ship), Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, *to walk together*, Sil. 4, 374: ostia, *to shut the doors*, Juv. 9, 105: quaedam inter se jungere et copulare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51. With *ad*: id. Fin. 5, 14: se ad aliquem, *to associate oneself with*, id. Rosc. Am. 47. With *cum*: id. Brut. 97. With *dat.*: cervicem alicujus amplexui, Petr. 86. *Absol.*: oscula, *to kiss, exchange kisses*, Ov. M. 2, 357: junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, *having built a bridge*, Tac. A. 1, 49: also, amnem ponto jungere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Plin. 5, 24, 21: fossas saltu, *to leap over*, Stat. Ach. 2, 421: vulnera, *to close up, heal, cure*, id. Th. 10, 732. **3.** Esp. *to join, unite* in matrimony: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: connubio, ib. 1, 73: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3: in matrimonio, id. 10, 3. **II.** Fig.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9: sapientia juncta eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 35: conquestioni indignatio, id. Inv. 2, 11: natura cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11. insignis improbitas, et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58: affinitatem, Liv. 1, 2: foedera, id. 7, 30: foedere jungi alicui, id. 26, 24. **2.** *to connect* (in point of time) *to continue*: laborem, *to continue without intermission*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: quae diei necessa pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13: junge, puer, cyathos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10. **3.** In gram.: verba, *to compound*; jungunter autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui*; aut ex corrupto, et integro, ut *malevolus*, Quint. 1, 5, 68. Of the rhetor. collocation of words: id. 9, 4: verba, *to speak*, Mart. 6, 64. (Root JUG, which occurs in most of the cognate languages: Sans. *yuj*; Gr. ζεύγνυμι, ζύγον; Lat. *jugum, conjux*, etc.: Germ. *joch*; Eng. *yoke*.) (Hence It. *giugnere*; Fr. *joindre*: Sp. *uncir*. "to yoke oxen.")

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. an old vine-branch*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 14.

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpērus, a, um, *adj. of juniper*: Sic. Fl.

jūnĭpērus, i, *f. the juniper*; various kinds of which are to be distinguished. **1.** major et minor, Plin. 24, 8, 36 = Juniperus communis, Lamk. et var. humilior. **2.** Vasta haec in Hispania, Plin. 16, 39, 76 = Jun. hispanica, Lamk. Virg. E. 7, 53. (Hence It. *ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genièvre*.)

jūnius, a, um, *adj.* mensis, *the sixth month, June*: Cic. Att. 6, 2: also Subst.: Junius, ii, *m.*: Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, icis, *f.* [contr. from juvenix] *a young cow, calf, heifer*: Pers. 2, 47: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *génisse*.)

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25. praestare, *to take an oath*, Cod. Justin. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26.

jūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swearing, an oath*: Macr. S. 1, 6.

jūrātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an oath*: adverbia, *used in swearing*: Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrāto, *adv. with an oath*: Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [juro] *a swearer*: falsus jurator, Macr. S. 5, 19. **II.** *a sworn judge*: Pl. Poen. prol. 58. **III.** *a sworn witness*: Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.

jūrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [jurator] *confirmed by an oath*: cautio, Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [juro]. **II.** Adj.: *under an oath, bound by an oath*: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Suil. 11: juratus, se eum interemturum, Liv. 32, 22. *Sup.*: juratissimi auctores, *the most trustworthy*, Plin. II. N. *praef.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, 1. *v. a.* [jus juro] *to swear*: praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15.

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *of broth*. Subst.: jures, ae, *f.* (*sc.* placenta) Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

jurgātio, juris actio, Fest. *s. v.*

jurgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo] *quarrelsome*: Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a quarrelsome woman*: Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium] *quarrelsome*: mulier, Gell. 1, 17: facundia, id. 19, 9.

jurgium, i, *n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation*: jurgia tandem tuorum abogi ab janua, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 18: ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, Tac. A. 14, 49: jurgio quempiam invadere, id. H. 2, 53: potentantibus jurgia illudere, ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel*, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: nectere cum aliquo, *to pick a quarrel*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: erumpere in jurgia, *to break out into railing*, Just. 20, 2: jurgio aliquem corripere, Stat. Gallo, 5. **II.** Esp. *a lawsuit*: Accus. Cic. Verr. 1, 45.

jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jus agio] *I. Neutr. to quarrel, wrangle, scold*;

cula, quid jurgabit iracunda? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13. **II.** *to vow at law*: quid addimus adversus lenones jurgare [sol. jurgari], Just. 22, 5: in proprio foro, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 2. **III.** Act. *to utter reproaches, chimes*: haec jurgans, Liv. 3, 33: huic jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100: filentibus, Suet. Ner. 5.

jurgo, *v.* jugo, 2. 2.

jūrĭdĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *relating to right or justice*: jurisdicalis constitutio est, quam factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur, Auct. Her. 1, 14: Cic. Inv. 2, 21.

jūrĭdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the administration of justice*: Tert. Pall. 3.

jūrĭdĭcĭālis, e, um, *adj.* [jus dico] *relating to the administration of justice, judiciary*: conventus, *assize towns*, Plin. 3, 1, 3: dies, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 7. **Subst.**: jurĭdĭcĭāles, ĭum, *m. one who administers justice, a judge*: Dig. 1, tit. 20.

jūris-consultus or **jure-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [jus consulo] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: jurisconsultus vero nominatur qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate utuntur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum ei ad cavendum peritus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: Quint. 5, 14, 34: ea jureconsultorum stagnalia corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (*in two t*: jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: jūris dictio), *f. administration of justice, jurisdiction*: jurisdictionem concessam, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.*: jurisdictionem absolvere, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12. **II.** Meton.: *legal authority or power*: ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Cal. 16. **2.** *an assize town*: mediterranea jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29.

jūrisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [jus sono] *resounding with justice*: lingua, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrē-pĕrītus**, (freq. also written separately), i, *m. adj. versed* or *learned in the law*: Fabius Pictor et juris et literarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21 libri jurisperitorum, Gell. 4, 2. *Comp.*, quis jure peritior? Cic. Cluent. 38. *Sup.*: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, id. Brut. 39.

jūris-prūdentia (also separately), ae, *f. the science of law, jurisprudence*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [jus] **I.** Neutr. *to swear, take an oath*: qui si asam tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36: vere, *to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2: jurarem per Jovem, *by Jupiter*, id. Acad. 2, 20: in verba, *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in illam, *to make oath respecting the matter in dispute*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to*, Suet Claud. 10: in legem, *to swear to observe*, Cic. Sest. 16. **2.** Esp. *to conspire*: juraverunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: in me jurarunt omnes, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. M. 10, 217: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242. **II.** Act. *to swear something*: verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: jurare falsum, id. Off. 3, 29. *Pass. impers.*: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26. **2.** *to declare something on oath*: jurare morbum, *that one is sick*, Cic. Att. 1, 1: juras, se eum non desertурum, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: idem, omnia exercitus in se quisque jurat, Liv. 2, 45. *Pass.*: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. **3.** *to swear by somebody*: quo modo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, sapienter? id. Fam. 7, 13: quaevis mutabo, Ov. H. 16, 319: sidera, Virg. A. m. 12, 197. **4.** *to swear to*, *declare upon oath*, *the facts*, by which the *gods* swear, Liv. 21, 45. **5.** *to vow* or *promise by an oath*: Stat. Th. 4, 396. **6.** *to renounce by oath*, *abjure*: jurare calumniam, *to swear that one is not guilty of it*, Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 42, 47. Also with prep. de calumnia jurare, Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 8 § 5: Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 16. [The root appears in the form *jer* as well as *jur* in ejero, ejuro; perjero (pejero), perjuro: with ā.]

jūror, 1. *v. dep. for juro*: Pl. Pers. 3, 2, 2: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.*: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, ib. 45.

jūrulentia, ae, *f.* [jurulentus] *broth*: Tert. Jejun. 1.

jūrulentus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *having broth* or *gravy*: res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18.

jūs, jūris, *n. broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. As a pun: Verrinum, *hog-broth*, or *the justice of Verres*, id. Verr. 1, 46. **II.** Meton. *any juice or liquid*: addita crota in jus idem, *the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 32, 6, 26. [Cf. Sans. *yūsha*, "broth."]

jūs, jūris, *n.* (*gen. plur.* jurum for jurium, Cato in Charis. p. 109 P.) *law* or *equity*, *as established by public authority* or *custom* (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor cluet, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 90. urbem jure legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19: tenere, Cic. Caecin. 11: obtinere, *to maintain*, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, *to lay down the law*, id. de Or. 2, 33: jus ratumque esto, *let it be legally valid* (an old formula), id. Leg 3, 3. quodcumque populus jussisset, id jus ratumque esset, Liv. 7, 17: dicere, *to pronounce judgment*, *give a judicial decision*, as the praetor and other magistrates a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic. Fam 13, 14 praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11. dare jura, *to give laws*: his dantem jura Catonem, Virg. Aen. 8, 670. Liv. 1, 8 fas jusque, *divine and human law*, id. 7, 31 jus fasque est, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 22 divina ac humana jura, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: belli, id. Off. 1, 11: gentium, *the law of nations*, id. Off. 3, 5: civile, *the civil law*, id. Verr. 1, 42: pontificium, id. Dom. 14: praediatorium, id. Balb. 20: jus publicum, *political* or *constitutional law*, Liv. 41, 18: jus privatum, *the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id. 25, 18 · conjugiale, Ov. M. 6, 536 summum, *the strict letter of the law*: non agam summo jure tecum, Cic. Verr. 5, 2 · summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id Off. 1, 10. **2.** *legal right*, *power*, *authority*: cum plebe agendi, id. Leg. 2, 12 materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55: patrium, *the father's power of life and death over his children*, id. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus ditionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, *his own master*, *independent*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: jus ad mulieres, *over the women*, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. **3.** *the legal forms of the old jurists*: jus Flavianum, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, 7. **4.** Meton.: *a court of justice*: in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6: in jus vocare, Cic. Quint. 19. **III.** In gen. and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature*, *natural right or justice*, *justness*: jus publicum, *common right*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, *rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic. Div. 2, 5: jus est pugnare, id. Off. 1, 11: absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure suo, *the justness*, Liv. 2, 26. **IV.** Transf. *the justness of a thing*, *reason*, *right*: jure, adverbially, *with justice*, *justly*: jure in eum animadvertetur, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: jure ac merito id Cat. 3, 6: te ipse, jure optime, meritoque accusas licet, with *perfect justice* Pl. Most. 2, 2, 24: opp. to injuria: nec quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 61. **2.** *prerogative*, *privilege*, *faculty*, etc.: Zephyrus arbores serendi jus dabit, Plin. 18, 34, 77 no. 3. With *gen. obj.*: currus regat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus agat, Ov. M. 2, 47. [The Indo-Eur. rt. is *yu*, *to join*, *bind together*: cf. Gr. (with vowel change), ζώννυμι, ζεύγνυμι; in strengthened form, *yug*, cf. Gr. ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν; Lat. equiv. jungo, jugum. Hence fig. of justice or law as a *uniting and binding force*.

jusculārius, ζωμοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

jusculum, i, *n. dim.* [jus] *broth*, *soup*: Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 18.

juscŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a soup-maker*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jus] *broth*, *soup*: Cato R. R. 156.

jus-jūrandum, i, *n.* (*in two t*: jusque jurandi, Cic. Coel. 22. In an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 63) *an oath*: jusjurandum politicis est dare mihi, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36. est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 (*v.* adigere, no. III.) accipere, *to take an oath*, ib 3, 28. deferre alicui, *to tender to one*, Quint. 5, 6, 4 offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, ib.: exigere ab aliquo, *to require*, ib.: jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath*, ib.: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27 violare, *to break*, ib. 29: negligere, id. Inv. 1, 29 · jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by an oath*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic. Off. 3, 27.

jusquĭāmus, for hyoscyamus · Pall. 1, 35, 5. Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussio, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo] *an order*, *command*: Modest. Dig. 40, 4, 44.

jussĭtur and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

jussor, σελευτής, Gloss. Philox.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *having broth* or *sauce*: App. Apol. p. 299

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo] *an order*, *command* (mostly *plur.*): deorum immortalium jussa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. J. 24: alicujus detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, ib. 11, 19: capessere, *to obey*, Virg. Aen. 1, 77. **II.** Esp. *a decree of the people*: jussa, ac scita, Cic. Balb. 18. *Sing.*: putasne, si populus jusserit, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? id. Caecin. 33.

jussus, a, um, *Part.* [jubeo].

jussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an order*, *command*: tuo jussu pro fectus sum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: ventre jussu coactus, Cic. Manil. 9: populi, Nep. Tim. 4.

justē, *adv. rightly*, *justly equitably*, *duly*: juste et legitime imperare Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare, Curt. 10, 5 timere, Ov. H. 17, 168. *Comp.*: justius Phaedr. 4, 25, 8. reprehendi, Hor. S. 2 4, 86. *Sup.*: justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82

justificātio, ōnis, *f.* [justifico] *justification*: Salvian. Avar. 1, 2.

justificātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who justifies*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justificātus, a, um, *Part.* [justifico]

justificus, a, um, *adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): Cat. 64, 406.

justĭfĭo, ae, *f.* [justus] *justice*: animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quasi dicit, societatem communionemque humanam circumfusa et undique tuens, justitia dicitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23.

§. As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*: alios, quos virtus, clementia: pro *ejus justitiâ*, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: *justitia* virtus longeprout illa erat, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 24: intemperantia Pausaniæ et justitia Aristidis, Nep. Arist. 2. ‖ Meton. *the whole body of laws*: ordinata *est* in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 24.

justĭtĭum, ĭi, n. [jus sisto] *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: justitium edicere or indicere, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: remittere, *to raise the courts to resume business*, Liv. 10, 21. ‖ In gen. *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8: sumpto justitio, Tac. A. 2, 82.

justum, i, n. [justus] *that which is right* or *just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, *more than is right*, *too much*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470. gravius justo dolere, lib. 3, 333: justo longius, *too long*, Quint. 9, 4, 125: præter justum, Lucr. 4, 1234 ‖ In *plur. rights, privileges*: servis justa præbere, Cic. Off. 1, 13: Col. 4, 3. §. *duc cæremonias or formalitias*: omnia justa perferre, Liv. 9, 8 justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi, id. 9, 6: justa militaria, id. 24, 48. Esp. of *funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall. J. 11 paterno funeri justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: Ov. M. 2, 627: præstare, Curt. 10, 8.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12: in socios, fil. Planc. 26: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67 supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8 querela, Ov Pont. 4, 3, 22. ‖ Meton. *lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. justa matrefamilias ortus, *opp.* pellice, Liv 39, 53: justissima causa, *the most influential reason*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16 imperium, ib. 1, 45. §. *just, well grounded*: justus timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: justæ fiduciæ formæ, Ov. M. 2, 732. §. *in proper form* or *order*: justum bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. justum proelium, Liv. 39, 2: justa acies, id. 10, 14. §. *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, *full*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 23: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: justum iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: muri altitudo, id. B. G. 7, 23. justus exercitus, *a full consular army*, i. e. in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 9, 43 justa arma, *i. e. of the regular, legionary soldiers*, id. 38, 22: volumina, Vell. 2, 119 magnitudo navium non satis justa ad proeliandum, Auct. B. Alex. 44. præbebat avido non justa alimenta parenti, Ov. M. 8, 874: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. æqua, *even, level*, opp. to iniquus, *uneven*, Tac. A. 2, 5. §. *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: at justioribus utamur iis, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9.

jŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [juvo].

jŭvāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *help, aid*. Asmil. Macer. in cap. de betonica.

jŭvāmentum, i, n. [id.] *help, aid, assistance*: Veg. 4, 25, 3.

jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people*: corpus, Virg. Aen. 5, 475: fama, Plin. 31, 2, 8: pubertas, App. de Mundo, p. 67: juvenales ludi, or *subst.* juvenalia, ĭum, n. *games introduced by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 11: Tac A. 14, 15. (v. Smith's Ant. 663.)

jŭvĕnca, æ, *f.* [juvencus] (*sc.* bos) *a young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna sylva formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219.

§. Transf. (post.) *a girl*: Grata, *i. e.* Erica, Ov. H. 5, 127.

jŭvĕnca, æ, m. [id.] *young*: Tert. Monog. 13.

jŭvencus, a, um, *adj.* [juvenis] *young* (mostly poet.): æquus, Lucr. 2, 703: gallinæ, Plin. 10, 53, 74. ‖ *Subst.* jŭvencus, i, m. (*sc.* bos) *a young bullock*: magna juga juvenci sustinent summosque jugerum, Virg. G. 2, 66: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. Poet. *man's leather*: aliquem vestigas juvencus, Stat. Th. 3, 592. §. (*sc.* homo) *a young man*: is suis mœstus neptunni juvencis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 22.

jŭvĕnesco, nŭi, *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: vitulus juvenescit, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54; ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exh. ad cast. 6 *fin.* ‖ *to grow young again*: Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires sentate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82: rosa recisa juvenescit, id. 21, 11, 40. §. Meton. gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, *recovers itself*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20.

jŭvĕnilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *youthful, young*: juvenilis quædam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91: redundantia, id. Or. 30. anni, Ov. M. 8, 632 caput, ib. 1, 564. stirps juvenilis nepotes, *a youthful constellation*, id. Tr. 2, 167. ‖ Meton. *violent, strong*: præceps juvenile periculi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50.

jŭvĕnilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [juvenilis] *youth, youthful age*: Varr. in Non. 123, 18.

jŭvĕnilĭter, *adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth*: juvenilitèr exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4. venatum in silvas juveniliter ire soleham, Ov. M. 7, 805: ingenio videor nimium juvenilitèr usus, *inconsiderately*, id. Tr. 2, 247.

jŭvĕnis, is, *adj.* (*comp.* juvenior, for the usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. App. M. 8, p. 210) *young, youthful*: juvenes anni, Ov. M 7, 295: avis juvenis, Col. 7, 3: dous, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 6. *Comp.*: juniores patrum, Liv. 3, 4 toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44. ‖ Subst. *a young man or woman*: mirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis ætatis, Cic. de Sen. 10 simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13 Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36 pulcra, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5. *Comp.*: educitur delectus· juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41. §. Meton. juvenis for juventus, *the youth, the young men*: lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219. [cf. Sans. *yewan*, Lith. *jauna-s*, Eng. *young*.] (Hence It. *giovine* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

jŭvĕnor, i. *v. dep.* [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton*: aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, Hor. A. P. 246.

jŭventa, æ, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: non ita se a juventa sum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42 Livia, prima sua juventa ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76 elephantorum juventa a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10· nitidus juventa (of the snake), Virg. G. 3, 437. Of plants: Plin. 16, 23, 25. ‖ Meton. *the youth, young people*: moderator juventæ, Mart. 2, 90.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: Lucr. 5, 886· Virg. Aen. 5, 398· Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth*: an iis, quæ geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6. ‖ Meton. *the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age*: id. de Or. 3, 24. omnis juventus convenerat, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Trojana, Virg. Aen. 1, 467 robur in juventute, Liv. 35, 38. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic *the first among the knights*, Cic. Vatin. 10: under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes*: Tac. A. 1, 3.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (Juerint for juverint, Cat. 66, 18: juvaturus, Sall. J. 47: Plin. Ep. 4, 15) *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit*: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit fœcundia cæsaum, Ov. M. 7, 503· imbres arva juventus, id. A. A. 1, 647: aliquem portuque locoque, id. H. 2, 55: pectora alloquio, id. Pont. 1, 6, 18· quamplam re aliqua, Cat. 62, 41. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fames, Hor. Carm. Saec. 60. Plin. 23, 1, 20: dies juvantibus et non juvantis, *with God's help*: mense 7mo juventibus, ante brumam completis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: id. N. D. 2, 66. ‖ *impers.*: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. Verr. 1, 47: vindicta a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quæras, quæ mihi pars juvandæ, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 49. *Impers.*: juvat, *it is of use*: with a subjunct.-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. G. 2, 37. ‖ Esp. *to delight, gratify, please* (rare as verb. pers.): juvare in utroque (in agmat et in sulmo) dicitur: ea eosque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4· nec me vita juvaret, inviso civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae te juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22. multos contra juvant, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23. aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 139. *Pass.*: rates ad aures, probabunt: quaere, cur ita ea dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48. *Impers.* with *infin.* or *acc.* and *infin.* as subject: *it delights, pleases*; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am delighted, take pleasure in*; juvit me, tibi tuas literas profuisse, id. Fam. 5, 21: sin me astutum juvat fingere, *if you please*, ib. 3, 10: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: quae scire me gis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: Of place, *nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of*: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 605 theatra duo juxta fecit, Plin. 36, 15, 24. With motion. accedere juxta, Ov. M. 8, 809. §. Of order *next*: quae deinde Cato juxta dicit, Gell. 7, 3. ‖ Transf. *in like manner, equally, alike*: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 3: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae juxta pepercerant, ib. 61 ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5. juxta periculosum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6. With *dat.*: rem juxta magnis difficilem cepsebat, Liv. 24, 29. With *ac, atque, et, quam, cum*: juxta eam curo cum mea, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 160: qui me omnibus rebus, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit Auct. de Red. Sen. 8: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. C. 58: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54: juxta bonos et malos interficere, Sall. C. 51. B. Prep. with *acc.*: Of place. *near to, hard by*: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16 totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac G. 17. Placed after the subst.: vicina Caranuia juxta, Virg. Aen. 3, 506· cubicujum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.* ‖ Transf. Of succession· *next to, immediately after*: juxta deos in tua magni positum est, id. H. 2, 76: homo, juxta M. Varronem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem vexatum est, Tac. A. 6, 13. §. *along with, together with*: cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 328, 1: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people*, Tac. G. 21. §. Denoting likeness: *near, approaching to, just as*: velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio pugnae contentione est, ib. 30: juxta ac consuevarat, Liv. 41, 6. §. *according to*: juxta praeceptum, Inst. 1, 12: Nazar. Pan. Const. 33. [Stands prob. compounded of JUG root of *jungo*, and suff. *sta*, part. of *sto*: the terminations was perhaps orig. *tim*, *jug-sta-tim*, which was shortened into *justim* and *juxta*.]

juxtim, *adv.* and *prep.* [v. juxta] ‖ Adv.: *near to, close to*: des collocat se regias; ‖ Prep. with *acc.*: juxtim Numidiam, *compared with*, ap. Non. 2, 481.

K.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to the Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 9: id. 1, 7, 10: Diom. p. 417 P.: Zumpt's Gramm. § 5. In inscriptions KA. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kălendae, v. calendae.

kălo, v. calo.

koppa, *n. indecl.* = κόππα, *the obsolete Greek letter*: Quint. 1, 4, 9.

L.

L, *indecl. n* or (*subaud.* littera) *f.* the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. It represents a liquid or semi-vocal sound, and acc. to Prisc. p. 555 P., was pronounced in three ways. II. Interchanges of L with other letters. 1. With D: *v.* letter *D*, *no.* I. 5. 2. With N: *e. g. nýmphē, lympha*; πνεύμων, pulmo, λίτρον, nitrum. 3. With R.: *e. g. λείριον, lilium*; *Parilia, Palilia*; *Remuria, Lemuria*: so the suffixes *ali* and *ari* are merely variations of each other. 4. In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: *e. g. alligo* for *adligo*; *colligo* for *conligo*: similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber*; *ullus* from *unus*; *corolla* from *corona*; *puella* from *puera*; *labellum* from *labrum*; *villum* from *vinum*. III. Changes of L in the Romance languages. 1. into *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *glus, flos, glacies, copula, apicula*; It. *ghi, fiore, ghiaccio, coppia, pecchia*: Lat. *lepus, libertus, levare, allium*; Wall. *iepure, iertare, iau, aiu*. 2. into *r*: *e. g.* Lat. *lusciniolus*; It. *rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Port. *rouxinol*; Prov. *rossinhol*; Fr. *rossignol*: Lat. *ulmus*, Fr. *orme*: Lat. *apostolus*, Fr. *apôtre*: Lat. *gula, pilus*; Wall. *gurĕ, pĭr*: Lat. *lilium*; Sp. and Port. *lirio*. 3. into *n*: *e. g.* Lat. *lutra*, Sp. *nutria*: Lat. *lamella*, Prov. *namela*: Lat. *mortalitas*, Sp. *mortandad*; Lat. *libellus*, Fr. *niveau*; Lat. *fuligo*, Wall. *funinjine*. 4. into *d*: *e. g.* Lat. *scala*, Port. *escada*; Lat. *amylum*, It. *amido*, Sp., Port., Fr. *amidon*. 5. into *ll, gl, ch, lh*, or *g*: *e. g.* Lat. *pilare*, Fr. *piller*; Lat. *legare*, Sp. *llegar*, Port. *chegar*; Lat. *levare*, Sp. *llevar*; Lat. *luridus*, Port. *churdo*; Lat. *leopardus*, Port. *lampart*; Lat. *librare*, Port. *livrar*; Lat. *camelus*, Sp. *camello*; Lat. *pilare*, It. *pigliare*; Lat. *lilium*, It. *giglio*; Lat. *lolium*, It. *gioglio*. 6. *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in *no.* 5: *e. g.* Lat. *argilla, ille*; It. *argighia, eghi*; Lat. *caballus, tollere, pulla*; Port. *cavallo, tolher, polha*. In French, however, *ll* is seldom changed. 7. When *l* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is usually omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *caballus*, Fr. *cheval*; Lat. *vallis, capillus, aucella, collum*, old Fr. *val, cheviel, oisel, col*; mod. Fr. *cheveu, oiseau, cou*. 8. The change of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: *e. g.* Lat. *talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis*; Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux*. 9. *l* is omitted (t) at the beginning of words (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *lapathum, lauri bacca*, It. *arbinto, arbacca*; Lat. *lynx*, Sp. *cuxa*, Fr. *once*. (ll) between two vowels (rare, except in Port. in which it is very frequent): *e. g.* Lat. *aquila, candela, color, debiles, pelagus, tabula, tales, velum, mulier, mola*; Port. *aguia, candéa, côr, débeis, pégo, taboa, tées, vel, moyér, mó*. IV. As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus. 2. As a numeral L. stands for 50.

lăbărum, i, *n.* = λάβαρον, *the labarum, a Roman military standard*, introduced by the emp. Constantine after his conversion to Christianity: Prud. in Symmach. 1, 487: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1045.

lăbasco, *3. v. n. incep.* [labo] *to totter, be ready to fall*: Lucr. 4, 1281. II. Fig.: *to waver, give way, yield*: leno labascit, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

lăbascor, *dep.* for labasco: Att. and Varr. ap. Non. 473, 9 and 11.

labda, ae, *m.* = λάβδα, *a voluptuary*, i. q. irrumator: Varr. in Non. 70, 11: Aus. Epigr. 126.

labdăcismus, i, *m.* = λαβδακισμός, *a too freq. repetition of* l, as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea, Mart. Cap. 5, 167. II. *an erroneous pronunciation of* l, by doubling it, *etc.*: Isid. Orig. 1, 32.

lăbĕae, arum, v. labia.

lăbĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [labes] *a slight stain* or *disgrace*: alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vat. 17, 41.

lăbĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* (*pass.* labefio, factus, fieri) *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall*: dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta ictibus arbor corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776: charta (*i. e.* epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, *loosened, opened*, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6. Poet.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened*, Lucr. 5, 652. II. Fig. of the mind: *to cause to waver, to shake*: quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, *to shake their fidelity*, Tac. A. 15, 51: magno animum labefactus amore, *shaken, disquieted*, Virg. Aen. 4, 395. 2. *to weaken, overthrow, destroy*: aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5: fidem, *to destroy one's credit*: ut qui, labefacta jam fide, omnia praedia fratri obligarit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lăbĕfactātio, ōnis, *f.* [labefacio] *a shaking, loosening, weakening*: dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 23, 1, 27. II. Fig.: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14.

lăbĕfacto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow*: signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: phalangii morsus genus labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27. 2. Meton. in gen. *to injure, weaken, ruin*: sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidi ventris, *to procure an abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, *to hurt, gall*, Col. 2, 2, 22. II. Fig. *to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, weaken*: animam, Lucr. 6, 799: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep. 2, 4: labefactarat vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 3, 18: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34: alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16: conspirationem, id. Cat. 4, 10: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: non illam rarae labefactae munere vestis, *corrupt, seduce*, Cat. 69, 3.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [labefacio].

lăbĕfio, *pass.* of labefacio.

lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum] *a little lip*: Platoni quum in cunis parvulo dimmenti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Virg. E. 2, 34: compara labella cum labellis *hinc*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, id. Poen. 1, 2, 151.

lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum] *a small water-vessel, bathing-tub*: Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.*: labellum fictile novum impleto pabulo, Col. 12, 43. (Hence It. *avello*.)

lăbĕo, ōnis, *m.* [labium] *one who has large lips*: esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108.

lăbes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 928), *f.* [labor] *a sinking, falling, sinking in*: dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1146: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*: labes agri Privernatis, lb. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15: Just. 30, 4: labes imbris e coelo, Arn. 5, 185. II. Fig. *a fall, ruin, destruction*: quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes lardo, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10 *fin.*: labes in tabella, id. Am. 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237. 2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *the ruin*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4. 3. *a disease, pestilence*, Serm. Samm. 57, 1018: Grat. Cyneg. 468. III. *a spot, blot, stain, blemish*: tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: labem eximere, Virg. Aen. 6, 746: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38. 2. Fig. *a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit*: animi labes nec diurnitate vanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: seculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, id. Vat. 6, 15: labem alicui infarre, id. Coel. 18: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24. In *plur.*: conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21 *fin.* Meton. of persons: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, *that shameful fellow*, id. Sest. 8, 20: coenum illud ac labes, ib. 11, 26.

lăbĭa (also labea), ae, *f.* and **lăbium**, ii, *n. a lip*: App. M. 3, p. 140: age tibiscen: refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4. In *neut.*: salivosa labia, App. Apol. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11: Quint. 11, 3, 160. Proverb.: labiis ductare aliquem, *to make game of one*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 15. II. Meton. *some part of an oil-press*: labium bifariam facito, Cato R. R. 20, 2. [Cf. Lith. *lupa* (labium); Pers. *leb*; Germ. *lippe*; Eng. *lip*; the Lat. *lambo* prob. contains the same root.]

lăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [labor] *slippery*: iter, Vitr. 6 *procem.*

lăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *slippery*: limus, Amm. 27, 10. II. Fig. *perishable, transient*: Arn. 7, 213.

lăbĭo, ōnis, *m.* [labium] *big lipped*: Verr. Fl. in Charis. p. 79 P.

lăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having large, lips*: labiosa φίλημα, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lăbium, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* [akin to lăbor] *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink or give way*: signum labat, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: labant dentes, Cels. 7, 1, 1: labat arbete crebro janua, Virg. Aen. 2, 492: labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, *roll from side to side*, Ov. M. 2, 161: litera labat, *is written with a trembling hand*, id. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, *to speak indistinctly, stutter*, of drunken persons, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Poet.: omnia tum vero vitai claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1152. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to waver, be undecided, hesitate*: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14: labemus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32: quum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: scili labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 22, 61: fides ea-

storum, id. 32. 20. **2.** *to sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin:* quid non sic aliud ex alto nectitur, ut non, si unam literam moveris, labant omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: memoria labat, *becomes weak*, id. 5, 18: quum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 427.

lăbor, psus, *3. v. n. dep. to slide, slip,* or *glide down, to fall down:* naufraguin illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic. Fat. 3: humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7: stellae praecipites coelo labi, Virg. G. 1, 366: folia lapsa cadunt, id. Aen. 6, 310: lapsae lacertis sponte sua catenae, Ov. M. 3, 699: lapsuram domum subire, *about to tumble down*, id. Ib. 309. **2.** *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion:* sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, Cic. Tim. 10: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. Aen. 8, 91: pigraque labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am 2, 13, 13. **3.** *to slip away, escape:* lapsus custodia, Tac. A. 5, 10: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13. ‖ Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently* or *insensibly, pass, pass away, die away:* illico res foras labitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. Div. 2, 37: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: antequam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg. E. 1, 64 Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. **2.** *to fail, fall from, sink, go to ruin, perish:* cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, id. Or. 3: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 31: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.: Tac. A. 6, 50 fides lapsa, Ov. H. 2, 102. hac spe lapsus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: facultatibus, *to lose one's property*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8. **3** *fall into, to come* or *turn to, incline oneself to:* labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Acad. 2, 45. in adulationem, Tac. A. 4, 6 · in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662. in vitium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94. **4.** *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault:* labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49: lapsus est per errorem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: consilio, id. Agr. 2, 3. casu, ib. 2, 3. propter imprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: labi mente, *to go mad*, Cels. 5, 26, 13. [Cf. Sans. *lambh* (labl); Eng. *slip, slide, glide.*]

lăbor, ōris (old *nom.* labos, like arbos, honos, *etc.*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 35 · Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6: Cat. 55, 13, etc.), *m. labour, toil, exertion*, whether of body or mind: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 18: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17: exantlare, id. Acad. 2, 34: suscipere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5: subire, id. Att. 3, 15: capere, id. Rosc. Com. 16.: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69: laborem levare alicui, id. Or. 34: detrahere, id. Fam. 3, 6: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. **2.** Meton. *work, workmanship* (poet.): operum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455: hic labor ille domus, ib. 6, 27. ‖ Esp. *drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble:* in labore meo, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: Iliacos audire labores, Virg. Aen. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos esset rubigo, id. G. 1, 150: belli labores, id. Aen. 11, 126: Lucinae labores, id. G. 4, 340. Poet.: labores uteri, *children*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 193: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, *sickness*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3: maximus autem earum (spium) labor est initio veris, *danger*, Col. 9, 13. Poet.: labores solis, *eclipses*, Virg. Aen. 1, 742 (Hence It. *lavoro* · Fr. *labour.*)

lăbōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [laboro] *labour, toil:* Front. Hist. *init.*

lăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [laboro].

‖ Adj.: *troublesome, difficult:* laboratior continentia, Tert. Virg. vel. 10. **2.** *wretched, full of hardship:* aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1, 341.

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv. wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously:* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 9: Cels. 5, 17, 2: Cat 38, 1. *Comp.:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. *Sup.:* id. Div. in Caecil. 21.

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labor] *toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious:* deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosius, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 *fin.* ‖ *inclined to work, industrious* = Gr. φιλόπονος: homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 *prof.*

‖‖ *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed:* quid nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: id. Phil. 11, 4.

lăbōro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. ‖ Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive:* ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi laborare, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: frustra laboret ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241 circa memoriam et pronunciationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: in aliquid, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41. With *inf.*: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Poet.: Jovi cui tertia regna laborant, *serve, obey*, Sil. 8, 116. **2.** *to care* or *trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious:* animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: de quibus ego antea laborabam, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not:* cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, id. Rosc. Am. 34: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4. **3.** Esp. *to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted,* or *troubled with, to be in difficulty* or *danger. Absol.:* invaletudo tua me valde conturbat. significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2: quum sine febri laborassem, ib. 5, 8: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6. *Impers. pass.:* maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, id. B. G. 7, 85. With *ex:* ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ex pedibus, ib. 9, 23: ex invidia, id. Cluent. 71: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11: ex sere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22. With *ab:* a re frumentaria, ib. 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26. With *abl.:* laborantes utero puellae, id. Od. 3, 22, 2: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, *is eclipsed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4: ut utraeque (triremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6· Aquilonibus laborant quercetа, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 22. ‖ Act. *to work out, elaborate; to form, make, prepare:* noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa labore, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. Aen. 1, 639: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest*, Sil. 16, 411. **2.** *to labour at, to cultivate:* frumenta ceteroseque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lăbos, v. labor, *ad init.*

lăbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labos] *laborious, troublesome:* Lucil. in Non. 489, 21.

labrātum, *ointment for the lips:* labratum, φίλημα βαρβάρου (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

labrax or **-ăcis** = λάβραξ (*greedy*), *an unknown fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 54.

labrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labrum] *with large lips.* Meton.: *ferruminatum with a large rim,* Cels. 7, 26, 2.

labrum, i, *n.* [labium] *a lip:* apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31: labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: poculo labra admovere, Virg. E. 3, 43: hasc ego mecum compressis agito labris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra labris conserere, *to kiss*, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: labra labellis ferruminare, *to kiss*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25: labra ad labella adjungere, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 14. Proverb.: (i) linere alicui labra, *to deceive*, Mart. 3, 22. (ii) primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. (iii) non a summis labris venire, *not to be lightly spoken*, Sen. Ep. 10. ‖ Meton. *an edge, margin* (of a vessel, a ditch, *etc.*): ut ejus fossae solum tantumdem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: labra doliorum, Cato R. R. 107: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19. **2.** Poet. *a trench:* Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9. **3.** Labrum Veneriurn, *a plant growing by rivers*, Plin. 25, 13, 108: called also Labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038. (Hence It. *labbro*; Fr. *lèvre.*)

lăbrum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a basin, a tub, a vat:* labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: splendentia, Virg. Aen. 12, 417: eluscrum, Cato R. R. 11: olearium, ib. 13: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. G. 2, 6. ‖ Meton. (poet.) *a bath:* nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761. (Hence Sp. *lebrillo.*)

lăbrus, i. v. labros.

lăbrusca (ae) **vitis** or **uva,** also *absol.* **labrusca,** ae, *f. the wild vine:* that mentioned by Pliny is referred by some to *the true vine*, Vitis vitifera, Linn. var. silvestris; by others to *the bryony*, Tamus communis, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 *fin.*: vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28: silvestris, Virg. E. 5, 7. (Hence Fr. *lambrusche.*)

lăbruscum, i. n [labrusca] *the wild grape:* Virg. Cul. 32.

lăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [labor] *falling:* unda, Att. in Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, *n. the Laburnum tree:* Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: id. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

lăbyrinthus, i, *m.* = λαβύρινθος, *a labyrinth, maze:* Sen. Ep. 44.

lăbyrinthĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] *pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine:* flexus, Cat. 64, 114.

lăbyrinthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a labyrinth:* vine, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (*nom.* lacte, Enn. in Non 483, 2 Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85), *n.* (*masc. acc.* lactem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 16: Gell. 12, 1) [γάλαξ, stem of γάλα] *milk:* dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 812: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1 *fin.*: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G 4, 1: a lacte cunisque, *from the cradle, from infancy*, Quint. 1, 1, 21. Fig.: satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte, id. 2, 4, 5. Proverb.: (i) tam similem quam lacte lacti est, *as like as one egg is to another*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85. (ii) lac gallinaceum, *hen's milk*, of something non-existent, Plin. N. H. praef. ‖ Meton. *the milky juice of plants:* herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606. flosculorum, Col. 7, 8: caprifici, Cels. 2, 7, 2. *a milk-white colour* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 1, 292.

lacca, ae, *f. a swelling on the shinbone of draught-cattle:* Veg. Vet. 1, 27.

‖ *an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 3 *fin.*

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces* · hence, Lucr. 3

ment: corpus, Liv. 8, 38: Dyrrhachium ville, saepium crudeliter ora, vestimenta, Virg. Aen. 6, 495: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 29: decempes vestigia lacera et semanda, id. A. 15, 40: pupilli, Ov. H. 2, 45. Part.: castra, an army that has lost the pennant, Sil. 13, 9. Fig.: gentilitates, Plin. Pan. 19: Bacchae rapaces arma compescunt, Sen. Thyest. 352. II. Abt.: rending, lacerating: laurus, Ov. M. 8, 877. Root LAC, same as Gr. λακίς, "a rent," λακίζω, akin to λάκτος.]

lăcĕrābĭlis, e, adj. [lacero] *that can be easily torn to pieces*: corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] *a rending, mangling, laceration* (rare): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42. In plur.: multiplices lacerationes generum, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lăcĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a mangler*: Aug. de mor. eccl. cath. 1.

lăcĕrātrix, īcis, f. [id.] *she that lacerates*: Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

lăcerna, ae, f. *a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather*: Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Suet. Aug. 40: Gell. 13, 22: Ov. F. 2, 746. Respecting it, v. Smith's Ant. 665.

lăcernātus, a, um, adj. [lacerna] *wearing a lacerna*: Vell. 2, 80: lacernata auxica, prob. *the eunuch Sporus*, Juv. 1, 62.

lăcernŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small lacerna, a little cloak*: Arn. 2, 56.

lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lacer] *to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate*: corpus uti vultures lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 893: morsu viscera, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: genas id. Tr. 3, 3, 51: verbere terga, id. F. 2, 695: ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46. II. Fig. *to censure, asperse, rail at*: obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: famam sepulti, *to slander, calumniate*, id. 38, 54: carmina, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73.

2. *to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander*: meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: patriam omni scelere, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: bonorum amptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, id. Quint. 15 fin.: pecuniam, id. Verr. 3, 70: manu, ventre, bona patria, Sall. C. 14: diem, *to waste*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 25.

lăcerta, ae, f. *a lizard*: Plin. 8, 39, 60: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, *to get a little place of one's own*, Juv. 3, 231. II. *an unknown sea-fish*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3. (Hence Fr. *lézard*.)

lăcertōsus, a, um, adj. [lacertus] *muscular, brawny, powerful*: equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

lăcertus, i, m. *the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow*: Lucr. 4, 830: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. M. 14, 304: Curt. 8, 9. II. Meton. in gen.: *the arm*: Milo Crotoniates mobilitatis ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9: excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6: lacertos colle impenere, Ov. H. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27. Of bees: Virg. G. 4, 74. 2. *a blow or cast*: Sil. 16, 362: id. 1, 262. III. Fig. *muscle, strength*: in Lycia saepe sunt lacerti, ubi ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut. 16 fin.: hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

lăcertus, i, m. *a lizard*: Virg. G. 4, 11. II. *an unknown sea-fish*: Cic. Att. 2, 6. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

lăcessītĭo, ōnis, f. [lacesso] *a provoking, challenging*: Anim. 19, 3.

lăcessītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a provoker, challenger*: Isid. Orig. 10 in litt. L.

lăcessītus, a, um, Part. [lacesso].

lăcesso, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. v. a. (inf. lacessiri, Col. 9, 8, 3: id. 9, 13, 4) [lacio] *to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate*: aliquem furore, Cic. Mil. 31: sponsione me homo ignotissimus lacessivit, id. Fin. 2, 23: me, amabile et scripto aliquo lacessas, by writing, *forces me to write in return*, id. Fam. 13, 20: proelio lacessi, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, ib. 6, 5: aliquem injuria, it. 1, 35: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lacessiturus bello, id. 28, 28: aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt, *strike, meet*, Lucr. 4, 693. II. *to urge, excite, shake, move*: manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, *pat the horses on their breasts*, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Lucan. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lacessit, id. 10, 320. taurus lacessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore aëdera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carina, *to tempt*, ib. 1, 35, 7.

2. *to call forth, arouse, produce, invite*: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: ierrum, Virg. Aen. 10, 10.

lăchănisso or **-niso**, 1. v. n. (λάχανον, olus) = λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid*: ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

lachrima, old form for lacrima: Gell. 2, 3.

lăcĭnĭa, ae, f. [root LAC: v. lacer] *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment. sume lacinium atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 16: in lacinia servate ex mensa secunda sumina, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: togae, Suet. Claud. 15. Prov. aliquid obtinere lacunia, *by the lappet*, i. e. *hardly, without a firm hold*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. II. Meton. *a garment*: App. M. 3, p. 138. 2. *the dewlap of cattle*: lacinlae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76. 3. *a small piece* or *part*: porrum et allium serunt in lacinlis colligatum, id. 19, 7, 36. gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3. Also, *a small strip of land*: quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43.

lăcĭnĭātim, adv. *piece-meal, in small divisions*: App. M. 8, p. 208.

lăcĭnĭōsē, adv. *like lappets, after the manner of fringe*: staminea vena, lacinlose crispa, Plin. 16, 43, 81.

lăcĭnĭōsus, a, um, adj. [lacinia] *full of folds* or *lappets, indented, jagged*: ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21 folia, id. 25, 10, 21. II. Fig. *overloaded, redundant*: animi imbecillitas, App. Apol. p. 287: vita et impliciti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Virg. vel. 4. *Sup.*: Hier. in Daniel. 11, 22.

lăcio, 3. v. a. to *draw gently*: lacit, in fraudem inducit, Fest. s. v. [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. *allicio, elicio*, etc.]

lăcŏtŏmus, v. laeotomus.

lăcrima, ae, f. (also written lacruma, lacryma, and lachryma old form dacrima, freq. in Liv. Andronicus, acc. to Fest. s. v. dacrimas: v. l), no. I. 5) *a tear*: lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 126: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17: lacrimam dare ignoto, *to weep for*, Ov. M. 11, 720. homini lacrimae cadunt gaudio, *he sheds tears of joy*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: noque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, Cic. Mil. 38: lacrimas non tenere, *not to refrain from*, id. Verr. 5, 67: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, ib. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fatiscere in lacrimas, *to dissolve in tears*, Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrimas profundere, Cic. Font. 19: mittere, *to let flow*, Sen. Ep. 76: ciere, *to cause to flow*, ib. 6, 458: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5. II. Meton. *a tear or gum-drop* which exudes from plants: arborum, Plin. 12, 6, 5: vitium, id. 23 praef. § 3. [Cf. Sanss. *aśru*; Gr. δάκρυ, δακρυον; Germ. *zähre, thräne*; Eng. *tear*.] (Hence It. *lagrima*; Fr. *larme*.)

lăcrimābĭlis, e, adj. [lacrima] *worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful*: vinque tenet lacrimas, quis nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 796. gemitus, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: bellum, lo 7, 604. II. *tear-like*: destillatio, Arn 7, 233.

lăcrimābĭlĭter, adv. *with tears, mournfully*: Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

lăcrimābundus (lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrimo] *with tears, weeping*: Liv. 3, 46 fin.

lăcrimātĭo (lacrym.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a weeping*, esp. as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef.: id. 11, 37, 53.

lăcrimo (lacrymo and lacrumo), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. and lacrimor, atus, 1. v. dep. [lacrima] *to shed tears, to weep*. I. Neutr.: to lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: equis fuit, quin lacrimarentur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: oculis lacrimantibus, id. Sest. 69: lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63. 2. Act. *to bewail, lament* somethiug (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: casum abcujus, Nep. Alc. 6. II. Meton. of plants: *to weep, drop, distil*: lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24 § 107: lacrimatas cortico myrrhas, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. F. 1, 339.

lăcrimōsē, adv. *with tears*: Gell. 10, 3.

lăcrimōsus (lacum. lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrima] *full of tears, tearful, weeping*: lumina, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111. 2. Meton. of plants: *dropping, distilling*: vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47. II. Act. *exciting* or *causing tears*: fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6. caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Trojae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14. bellum, ib. 21, 13: carmen, *plaintive*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35.

lăcrimŭla (lacrym.), ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little tear* (rare): Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

lăcrŭma and **lăcrўma**, with their derivv. v. lacrim. etc.

lacta, ae, f. *a kind of cassia* (v. casia): Plin. 12, 19, 42.

lactānĕus, a, um, adj. [lac] *milk-like, milky*: color, Theod. Priac. 4, 2.

lactārĭa, e, adj. [id.] *sucking*: capra, Marc. Empir. 23.

lactārĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to milk, milky, made of milk*: herba, *milk-weed*, a species of Euphorbia, v. Tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 39: opus lactarium, *food prepared with milk*, Lampr. Heliog. 32. Subst. lactarium, ii, n *milk-food*: and lactarius, ii, m. *a preparer of milk-food*: ib. 27. II. Esp. *sucking, giving suck*: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lacte, v. lac, *ad init.*

lactens, *Part.* [lacteo] II. Subst.: *a sucking animal, suckling*: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3. 2. lactentia, ium, n. plu. *milk-food, milk-diet*: Cels. 2, 28.

lactĕo, 2. v. a. (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to suck milk, to be a suckling*: Romulus parvus atque lactens, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41: lactens hostia, id. Leg. 2, 12. Poet.: viscera lactentia, *i. e. sucking children*, Ov. F. 6, 137. Of the spring: Ver et lactens, id. M. 15, 201. II. *to contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy*: verno tempore, quum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

lactēŏla, ae, f. dim. [lacteus] *white as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7.

lactesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lacteo] *to turn to milk*: omnis fere cibus mutatus lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. II. *to get milk, to become capable of giving*

mak.: grange pourquoi ces quatre lacteaux. Plin. 11, 37, 56.

lactūca, æ, f. [lac] *milky, full of milk* (mostly poet.): lactuca, Gr. Il. 21, 79: silvæ, Virg. G. 2, 434. ‖ Esp. *soothing*: vernas, Mart. 1, 58: pavots, id. 3, 47. ‖ Meton. *soft, coloured, milk-white*: colla, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: cervix, ib. 10, 137: gemmæ, Mart. 8, 45: circulus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: also, via, Ov. M. 1, 169.

lactūcĭnia, orum, n. plu. [id.] *a dish prepared with milk and eggs*: ὠόγαλα, Gloss. Philox.

lactūcĭnum, i, n. [id.] *food prepared with milk*: Apic. 7, 11.

lactĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. milk-coloured*: Ans. Ep. 7, 54.

lactĭcŭlārius, lacticulōsus, *deprived of milk*: λευγάλακτος, Gloss. Philox.

lactĭcŭlōsus, *that kicks* or *that has been wounded by kicking*: λελακτισμένος, Gloss. Philox.

lactĭ-fer, fĕri, m. [lac fero] *milk-bearer*: Inscr.

lactĭlāgo, ĭnis, f. [lac] *a plant, called also* chamaedaphne, q. v.: App. Herb. 27.

lactĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *milk-coloured, white*: Venant. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, f. *a gut*: aguina, Tit. in Prisc. 6. Usu. *plu.* lactes, ium, *the guts*, esp. *the small guts, chitterlings*: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas lactitur cibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ita cibi vacuitate venit laxis lactibus, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40: Pers. 2, 30.

lactĭto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [1. lacto] *to suckle* (post.). Mart. 7, 102.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (usual almost exclusively in the *imperf part.*) [lac] *to contain milk, to suckle*: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342. ‖ *to suck milk, to suck*: infans lactavit, Aus. Epitaph. 32: anni lactantes, *the sucking years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [lacio] *to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: amantem, ib. 4, 1, 24.

lactōris, *f.* [lac] *a kind of unknown milky plant*: Plin. 24, 18, 104.

lactōsus, *milk-like, milky*: γαλακτώδης, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, æ, *f.* [lac] *lettuce*, Lactuca sativa, Linn.: various kinds are enumerated by Pliny, viz. 1. meconida, prob. = Lactuca virosa. 2. picrida = either Helminthia echioides, Linn., *or* Picris asplenoides, Linn. 3. Isatis, v. isatis: Plin. 19, 8, 38 post. Col. 10, 179. ‖ lactuca marina: Cels. 5, 7: Col. 6, 15, 2. ‖ lactuca caprina, Plin. 20, 6, 24, is a Euphorbia or *spurge*, v. Tithymalus.

lactūcārius, ii, m. [lactuca] *a dealer in lettuces*: Diom. p. 313 P.

lactūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lettuces*: Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a young lettuce*: post. Col. 10, 111: Suet. Aug. 77.

lactŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus] *four-cornered, chequered*: vestis, woven *in checks*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lăcūna, æ, *f.* [id.] *a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond*: vastæ, Lucr. 6, 552: sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. G. 1, 117. Poet.: salsæ, *i. e. the sea*, Lucr. 3, 1045: Neptuniæ, Avien. Her. 4, 10 *fin.*: cæcas lustravit lace lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431. 2. In gen.: *any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft*: supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunæ, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Lucr. 5, 1260: genæ teretes ac medio mento lacuna, *a dimple*, App. Flor. 15. ‖ Fig. *a gap, void, defect, loss* (rare): ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id. Att. 12, 6: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 2, 2. (Hence It. *laguna*; Fr. *lagune, lacune.*)

lăcūnar, āris, n. (gen. *plur.* lacunaria, Inscr. Orell. 4028; dat. *plur.* lacunaribus, id. 4, 2) [lacus] *a panel-ceiling, a coffered and gilded ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces): Vitr. 7, 3: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari suta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. ‖ In *plur.* lacunaria, *panels of the under surfaces of a cornice*: Vitr. 4, 3.

lăcūnārium, ii, v. lacunar.

lăcūnārius, ii, m. [lacuna] *a grave-digger*: Firm. Math. 8, 25.

lăcūno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to hollow out, to fret*: lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9. ‖ *to panel like a lacunar*: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, ponds, or sloughs*: convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105: via lacunosis incilibus τοραginosa, ib. 9, p. 221. ‖ In gen. *full of hollows or gaps*: nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

lăcus, ūs, m. orig. *any hollow*; hence, *a basin, tank, tub*; esp. *a wine-vat*: Cato R. R. 25. Col. 12, 18, 3: Tib. 2, 3, 36. Hence, fig.: ostia quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *still fermenting*, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* ‖ *a lake, pond*: agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: Dese, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Averni, Lucr. 6, 747: lacus Lemannus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Albanus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. Poet. of a river, Virg. Aen. 8, 74: so of the Styx, ib. 6, 134. ‖ *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir*: Front. Aquaed. 3, 78: Liv. 39, 44. a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37 Proverb. siccus lacus, *i. e. a useless thing*, Prop. 2, 11, 11. ‖ V. Meton. *a hole in which lime is slaked*: Vitr. 7, 2. ‖ 2. *a receptacle for pulse*: Col. 1, 6, 14. ‖ 3. *a place to keep lime in*: Prudent. Cath. 4, 65. ‖ 4. *a panel in a ceiling* (for lacunar): resultant aedes quae lacusque, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. [Root LAG: cf. Gr. λάκος, λάκκος.] (Hence It. *lago*, Fr. *lac.*)

lăcŭscŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [lacus] *a little lake*: Col. 4, 8, 2. ‖ *a receptacle or bin for olives*: id. 12, 50, 3 *sq.*

lăpĭtarris, is, m. (ac. caulis) [lacus turris] *a kind of cabbage*: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

lāda or **lădа**, æ, *f.* and **lādon**, i, n. = λήδανον, *a Cyprian shrub, from which a resin was obtained*, the Cistus creticus, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 50.

lādānum or **lēdānum**, i, n. = λήδανον, *the resinous juice obtained from the shrub* lada, *ladanum*: Plin. 26, 8, 30.

laedo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to strike, dash violently against*: naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 999. ‖ Meton. *to injure, damage, hurt*: lora laedunt brachia, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 9: colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31: aliquam vulnere, Ov. M. 4, 602: dente, Phaedr. 4, 7. Poet.: collum, *to hang oneself*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, *darkened*, Lucan. 5, 456. ‖‖ Fig. *to trouble, vex, offend, injure*: dicto, facto, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 53: si injuste neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitiae illius subleva, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9: aliquem perjurio suo, *to attack*, ib. 10, 28: Pisonem, *to rail at*, id. de Or. 2, 70: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem laeseris, *have injured*, Tac. Agr. 42: quemquam, Nep. Att. 10: fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: famam alicujus gravi opprobrio, Suet. Caes. 49: res laesae, *disaster, misfortune*, Sil. 11, 6. ‖ 2. *to affect, hurt*: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. A. P. 103. (Hence Sp. *lisiar.*)

laena, æ, *f.* [akin to χλαῖνα] *a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle*, worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction: Cic. Brut. 14: Virg. Aen. 4, 262: Juv. 5, 132 (v. Smith's Ant. 665).

laeniātus, a, um, *adj.* [laena] *wearing a cloak*: Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

laeo, ōnis, m. [laevus] *one who has the middle on the left*: *a liver* in a certain: Augustus limits parallaxes caeli ad ejusdem hemicyclium: hanc vocant parallelos lineas vocatur laeotropus, Vitr. 9, 7 (8), 6 (qui add. male laeotomus).

laesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laedo] *a hurting, injuring*: irritat lacsio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.* ‖ Rhetor. *an accusatorial attack*: purgatio, criminatio, laesio, optatio atque exsecratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*

laestrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *a hurting, injuring*: divitiarum, loss, Tert. Patient. 7.

laesus, a, um, *Part.* [laedo].

laeta, orum, v. laetus, 1, m.

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *joyful, glad*: quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255. *Comp.*: Mamert. Genethl. 28.

laetābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of joy, joyful*: laetabundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15.

laetāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *dung, manure*: Plin. 18, 16, 40. (Hence It. *letame.*)

laetans, antis, *Part.* [laetor]. ‖ *Adj. joyful, glad*: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.* Poet. of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr. 2, 344.

laetanter, *adv. joyfully*: Lampr. Comm. 5.

laetātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laetor] *rejoicing, joy*: diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*

laetē, *adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully*: auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.*: Veil. 2, 45: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14. *Sup.*: laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15. ‖ Meton. *fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly*: segnes laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27. *Comp.*: truncus laetius frondet, *more luxuriantly*, Col. 5, 9, 10.

laetĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [laetor] *over joyful*: tu laeticulosus (al. lacticulosus), Petr. fr. Trag. 57 Burm.

laetĭfer, a, um, *adj.* v. laetus, 1, m.

laetĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight*: with *abl.* (rare): non illum gloria pulsi laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 15. ‖ In agriculture, *to fertilize, manure*: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.*: faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 13, 30: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (post.): fetus, Lucr. 1, 194: vites, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: numina, Stat. Th. 8, 267. *Neutr. plur.*: laetifica referre alicui, *joyful news*, Sen. Troad. 597.

laetĭgo, 3. v. tr. *freq.* [laetus] *to rejoice*: Sisenn. ix. Non. 133, 2.

laetĭtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *joy, cup, unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight*: laetitia optato recreta bona praesentia, in quo offerri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27: percipere laetitiam ex re quapiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrimae praesiliunt mihi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 11: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: exsultare laetitia, Cic. Att. 2, 6 pertrui, id. Cat. 1, 10: maximae laetitiae afficit, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: omnium animi ad laetitiam excitati, ib. 7, 77: comitia me laetitia exanimarunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly*, Sen. Ep. 2, 204: laetitiam capere, *to enjoy*, id. Ad. 5, 4, 34: dare alicui, *to give delight to*, id. Hec. 3, 5, 11: Attici laetitiae, Nep. Att. 5: laetitiae fuit, Attici laetitiae, Nep. Att. 5: laetitiae fuit,

Poet. of success in love: Prop. 2, 22, 32. ‖ Meton. *a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace:* membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 371: laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20. 2. *luxuriance, fertility,* of plants, *etc.:* trunci, Col. 4, 24: pabuli, *plenty, abundance,* Just. 44, 4: loci, Col. 4, 21.

laetĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] for laetitia, *joy:* me exsitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. in Non. 132, 22.

laeto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make joyful, to delight, gladden:* oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andr. in Non. 132, 32: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134. ‖ *Esp. to fertilise, manure:* in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6: loca sterilia, ib.

laetor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [prop. reflect. of laeto] *to rejoice, be joyful or glad:* constr. with *abl.*, with *in* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.:* et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9: Asturco, quo laetabatur, Suet. Ner. 36: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: in hoc est laetatus, id. Phil. 11, 4: illud mihi laetandum video, id. Manil. 1: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, id. Rosc. Am. 47: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1. Poet. with *gen.* in conn. with mentini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Virg. Aen. 11, 280.

2. Meton. of inanimate subjects: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, *is fonder of warmth than of cold,* Col. 3, 9 *fin.:* frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in,* Pall. 1, 6.

laetus, a, um, *adj. joyful, cheerful, glad:* constr. *absol.*, with *de, gen., acc.* and *inf.*, and poet. with simple *inf.:* laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9: laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93: laborum, Virg. Aen. 11, 73: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1: laetus uterque spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453. ‖ Meton. *doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing:* senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396. 2. *delighting in, taking pleasure in:* with *abl.* or *inf.:* laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33: ferro vivere laetum vulgus, Sil. 9, 223. 3. *pleased, satisfied with:* with *abl.:* contentus modicis meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77. 4. *pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable:* omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68: dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17. 5. *favourable, propitious:* venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: bellum, Sil. 10, 552. 6. *fortunate, auspicious:* prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62. 7. *joyous in appearance, delightful, gleaming, beautiful:* vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulcrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 1: indoles, Quint. 2 + 8. *fertile, rich,* of soil: ager, Ter. R. R. 1, 23. Of cattle, *fat:* glande suos laeti redeunt, Virg. G. 2, 520. 9. *copious, abundant:* laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, ib. 3, 310. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 28. 10. *Neutr. sing.* adverbially: laetumque rubet, *with joy, with pleasure,* Stat. Ach. 1, 323. (Hence It. *lieto;* and Fr. *lie,* in the expression *faire chère lie.*)

laetus, i, m. under the later empire, *a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf:* Amm. 20, 8. Subst. laeta, orum, *n. plur. land so cultivated:* Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 10. Also, laetiene terrae, ib. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, *f.* [laevus] *sc.* manus, *the left hand:* illinsa [illata] dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg. Aen. 1, 611: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163: laevam peta, *go to the left,* ib. 3, 642: ante et pone; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Tim. 11: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27. Esp. freq. *abl. adv.* laeva, *on the left side, on the left:* dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, *on the left,* Liv. 4, 32: dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv. wrongly, awkwardly:* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

laevigātio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevorsum and **laevorsus,** *adv.* [laevus versum] *on the left hand, towards the left:* laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 340: Amm. 31, 10.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to λαιός] *left, on the left side: opp.* dexter: Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, ib. 336: Pontus, *lying to the left,* id. Pont. 4, 9, 119: iter, Virg. Aen. 5, 170. Adv. in laevum, *to the left:* fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17. Subst. laeva, orum, *n. plur. places lying on the left:* Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, id. F. 5, 257. ‖ Fig. *awkward, stupid, foolish, silly* (like Fr. *gauche*): si mens non laeva fuisset, Virg. E. 1, 16: o ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.

2. *unfavourable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad:* peccatum laeteor, cum te sic tempore laevo interpellarim, id. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: si fata deum non laeva fuissent, Virg. Aen. 2, 54: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, *i. e. a pestilence,* Stat. Th. 1, 634. 3. In augury, *lucky, propitious:* laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laeva parte mundi ortus est (since the augurs turned their faces to the south), Plin. 2, 54, 55: cf. Liv. 1, 18: numina, *favourable, propitious,* Virg. G. 4, 7: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833.

lăgănum, i, *n.* = λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: Cels. 8, 7 *fin.* (Hence Sp. *launa.*)

lăgēna (lăgoena and lăgōna), ae, *f.* = λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon:* Cic. Fam. 16, 26. Quint. 6, 3, 10. Hor. S. 2, 8, 41. Also made of other materials: Plin. 16, 31, 56: Syra nigri defruti, *of glass,* Mart. 4, 46.

lăgŏos, i, *f.* = λάγωος, *a Greek species of vine:* et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Virg. G. 2, 93. Adj.: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

lago, inis, *f. a plant,* also called echite: also, scammonia tennis, Asclepias nigra, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 89.

lăgoena, v. lăgēna.

lăgōis, idis, *f.* = λαγωίς, *a kind of bird,* perh. *heathcock, grouse:* peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

lăgōna, v. lagena.

lăgŏnŏpŏnus, i, *m.* = λαγόνων πόνος, *a pain in the bowels, the gripes, colic:* Plin. 20, 4, 13.

lăgophthalmos, i, *m.* = λαγωφθαλμός (hare-eye), *a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye:* Cels. 7, 7, 9.

lăgŏpus, ŏdis, *f.* = λαγώπους, *hare's foot.* I. *an Alpine bird,* perh. *white grouse,* Tetrao Lagopus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 28, 68. ‖ *the herb hare's foot,* Trifolium arvense, Linn.: id. 26, 8, 34, § 51.

lăguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lagena] *a small flask or bottle:* Col. 12, 38 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

lăgunculāris, e, *adj.* [laguncula] *pertaining to a small bottle:* pix, Marc. Empir. 36.

lăgunculus, i, *m. a kind of pastry* (al. lucunculus): Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

lăicus, i, *m.* = λαϊκός, *a layman, not a priest:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 7.

lālĭsio, ōnis *m.* [African word] *the foal of a wild ass:* Plin. 8, 44, 69: Alcest. 13, 97.

lallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sing, lullaby, as a nurse to a child:* inatus mammae, lallare recusas, *will not let yourself be sung to sleep,* Pers. 3, 18.

lallum, i, *n.*, or **lallus,** i, *m.* [lallo] *a singing lullaby:* Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, *f.* = λάμας, *a slough, bog, fen:* lacuna, id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustram, dicunt, Fest. *s. v.* lacuna: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10. ‖ *a kind of mastich,* Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.: Plin. 12, 17, 36.

lambdacismus, i, v. labdacismus.

lambĕro, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces,* lamberat scindit ac laniat, Fest. *s. v.* Proverb.: lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game,* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53. (Hence Fr. *délabrer, lambeau.*)

lambito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lambo] *to lick:* Sol. 15.

lambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a licking:* Aurel. Vict. Orig. gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, 3. *v. a.* [root LAB: v. labia] *to lick, lap:* hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr 3, 11: vidit serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. M. 3, 57: lambendo mater in artus fingit (of bears), ib. 15, 380: sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora, Virg. Aen. 2, 211. ‖ Meton. of a river: *to flow by, to wash:* vel quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, *washes,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. Of fire: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, id. S. 1, 5, 73: lambere flamma comas, Virg. Aen. 2, 684: quorum imagines lambunt hederae sequaces, *encircle,* Pers. prol. 5. In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 120.

lāmella, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] *a small plate of metal:* Vitr. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, *a few small silver coins,* Sen. Brev. vit. 21 *med.*

lāmellāta, ae, *f. dim.* [lamella] *a small plate of metal:* Petr. 57, 6.

lāmenta, ae, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing:* lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. in Non. 132, 28.

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *doleful, lamenting:* afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 32. ‖ *lamentable, deplorable:* funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64: regnum, Virg. Aen. 2, 4: tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

lāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [lamenta um] *mournful, causing tears:* aedes, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation:* lamentatio (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque moerens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 7, 7.

lāmentātor, θρηνητής, Gloss. Philox.

lāmentor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr. *to wail, moan, weep, lament:* lamentari, cruciari, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 40: fiere ac lamentari, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: flebiliter lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21: lamentari ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49. ‖ Act.: *to weep over, to bewail:* vitam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: caecitatem, ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46: ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic Cat. 4, 2 *fin.* With *acc.* and *infin.:* quum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224. *Part. perf. pass.* (poet.): fata per urbem lamentata, Sil. 13, 711: Dindyma, *resounding with lamentations,* Stat. Th. 12, 224. *Pass. impers.:* moeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus pluscuils, App. M. 4, p. 157.

lāmentum, i, *n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation* (usu. *plur.*): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27: lamentis gemitusque et femineo ululatu tecta fo-

quant, Virg. Aen. 4, 667. Transf. of hens: Plin. 10, 53, 76. [The term. is evidently -mendum, and the root is prob. CAL, skin to cla-mo: e disappears before l, like g before n: cf. nosco = gnosco: see Corssen, 79.]

lămĭa, ae, *f.*=λαμία, *a witch, a sorceress, enchantress*: neu prunae lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: App. M. 1, p. 110. ‖ *an unknown sort of flat-fish*: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

lămĭna and syncop. **lamna** (Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2: Val. Fl. 1, 123, *etc.*), ae, *f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble*, etc., *a plate, leaf, veneer*, etc.: quum lamina esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: cataphractarum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50: ex argento laminas ducere, Id. 33, 9, 45: ossa in laminas secare, Id. 8, 3, 4: tenuem nimium laminam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Virg. G. 1, 143. doliorum, *staves*, Plin. 18, 26, 64: laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, as instruments of torture, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: et levis argenti lamina crimen erat, *a trifling or thin plate of silver*, Ov. F. 1, 208: fulva, *a gold piece*, Id. M. 11, 124: inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. **2.** *a saw*: Sen. Ben. 4, 6. ‖ Meton.: aurium, *the flap of the ear*: Arn. 2, 72. (Hence It. *lama*; Fr. *lame*.)

lămĭum, ii, *n. dead-nettle*, Lamium, Linn. perh. maculatum: Plin. 21, 15, 55: id. 22, 14, 16.

lamna, ae, v. lamina.

lamnŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [lamina] *for* lamella, *a little plate of metal*: Eccl.

lampădārĭus, ii, *m.* [lampas] *a torch bearer*: Cod. Justin. 12, 60, 10.

lampădĭas, ae, *m.*=λαμπαδίας, *a comet resembling a blazing torch*: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

lampădo, ōnis, *m.* i. q. bulbus: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 9.

lampas, ădis, *f.*=λαμπάς, *a torch, flambeau*: lampadas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampada, Cic. Verr. 2, 47. pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: ardens, Virg. Aen. 9, 535: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, Ov. M. 12, 247: *a wedding-torch*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9: hence poet.: lampade prima, *at her wedding*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 59. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant. 666), are borrowed the following expressions: lampada tradere alicui, *to resign one's occupation to another*: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, *they finish their course, die*, Lucr. 2, 78: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive*, Pers. 6, 61. ‖ Meton. in gen. *splendour, brightness, lustre*: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun*, Virg. Aen. 3, 637: postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras orta dies, *first rays of dawn*, Ib. 7, 148. fience poet. like lumen, for *day*: nona reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day*, Lucr. 5, 1197: quum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, *after two moons*, Nemes. Cyn. 130. **2.** *a meteor resembling a torch*: Plin. 2, 26, 25: Sen. N. Q. 1, 15.

lampetra, *μύραινα, the lamprey*: Gloss. Philox.

lampĕtus, v. lapsana.

lampyris, ĭdis, *f.*=λαμπυρίς, *a glow-worm*, Lampyris noctiluca, Linn. or L. italica, Linn: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lămȳrus, i, *m.*=λάμυρος, *a sea-fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53 (dub.).

lāna, ae, *f.* [= lacna, Gr. λάχνη; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 33] *wool*: ad me venis cum tua-colu et lana, Cic. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.*: lanam carere, *to card*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46: lanam ducere, *to spin*, Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam capillamentum conducere, *for carding and spinning*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanam tingere murice, *to dye*, Ov. M. 6, 9: lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Virg. G. 2, 465: medicata fuco, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: aurea, *the golden fleece*, Ov. F. 3, 876: Prop. 3, 9 (11), 12. ‖ Meton. *a working in wool*: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1, 57: lanam fecere, Ov. M. 6, 31. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, id. A. A. 2, 686. **2.** Of things resembling wool. *soft hair* or *feathers, down*: lana leporina et anserina et caprina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70: Mart. 14, 161: celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id. 10, 42: Plin. 12, 10, 21. Of *thin clouds*: vellera tenuis lanae, Virg. G. 1, 397. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, *to dispute about trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

lānāris, e, *adj.* [lana] *woolly, wool-bearing*: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1.

lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wool*: herba, *fuller's weed*, Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18. radix, Col. 11, 2, 35. ‖ Subst.: lanarius, ii, *m. a worker in wool*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34: lanarius coactiliarius, *a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4206: lanarius pectinarius, *a wool-carder*, Ib. 4207. **2.** lanaria, ae, *f. a wool-factory*, Ib. no. 3302.

lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wool, woolly*: lanatae oves, *unshorn*, Col. 7, 3: pelles, id. 6, 2. *Absol.* lanatae, arum, *f. plu. sheep*, Juv. 8, 155. ‖ Meton.: vitis, *downy, covered with down*, Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14 lupus, *a kind of fish with white and soft flesh*, id. 9, 17, 28. *Comp.*: folia lanatiore canitie, id. 21, 20, 84. Proverb.: dii lanatos pedes habent, *the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived*, Petr. 44 *fin.*

lancea, ae, *f.* [λόγχη, acc. to Fest. s. v. Acc. to Varr. in Gell. 15, 30 *fin.*, of Spanish origin] *a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79. Virg. Aen. 12, 375: Suet. Claud. 35.

lancĕārius, ii, *m.* (sc. miles) [lancea] *a lancer*: Amm. 21, 13.

lancĕo, 1. v. a. [id.] *to wield* or *handle a lance*: Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

lancĕŏla (lanciola), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small lance*: Capitol. Max. jun. 4.

lancĕŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lanceola] *having a little lance* or *point, lanceolated*: plantago, Macer de plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

lancĭārĭus, v. lancearius.

lancĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *a small dish* or *platter*: Arn. 2, 59.

lancĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [lancino] *one that tears to pieces, a lacerator*: gregum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1057.

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate*: aliquem, Sen. de Ira 1, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5. ‖ Fig. *to destroy, consume*: lancinata bona, *squandered*, Cat. 29, 18: vitam (*al.* lanciularе), *to fritter away*, Sen. Ep. 32.

lancĭŏla, v. lanceola.

lancŭla (langula, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *a small balance* or *scale*: Vitr. 10, 8.

landica, ἰσχιαδίων, Gloss. Philox.

lanerum, vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Fest. s. v.

lānestris, e, *adj.* [lana] *woollen, of wool*: pallium, Vop. Aur. 29.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woollen, of wool*: pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Virg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet. Aug. 82: coma flaminia, i. e. *his woollen fillet*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183. Proverb.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, *i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived*, Macr. S. 1, 8. ‖ Meton. *covered with a woolly substance, downy*: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16. **2.** *soft* (*as wool, woolly*: lupus, *a kind of fish* (cf. lanatus, no. II.), Mart. 13, 89: latiscum lum, Cat. 25, 10. (Hence Fr. *lange*.)

langa, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *an animal from whose urine the stone called* langurium (lyncurium) *was said to be produced*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

languĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to make faint, weary, languid*: incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, *Part.* [languco]. ‖ Adj.: *faint, weak, inactive, languid*: incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: languentes atque animo remisso, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, Virg. Aen. 11, 69: ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languĕo, 2. v. n. *to be faint, weary, languid*: quum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, *to be wearied*, Ov. H. 18, 161. Poet.: flos languet, Prop. 4, 2, 46: languet aequor, *the sea is calm*, Mart. 10, 30: lunae languet jubar, *is obscured*, Stat Th. 12, 305. **2.** Esp. *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease: languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Virg. G. 4, 252: Suet. Aug. 81. ‖ Fig. *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless*: languet juventus, Cic. Pis. 33 *fin.*: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, Sall. C. 52. Of things: languet vox, Cic. Off. 1, 37: solitudo languet, Ib. 3, 1, 3: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361. [In *langueo* the n is probably no part of the root: *lassus* appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, gŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [languco] *to become faint, weak, languid*: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65. senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: legio, id Phil. 12, 3, 8. Of things: vites lan guescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 27: Bacchus lan guescit in amphora, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac. A. 1, 28 color in luteum languescens, *inclining to*, Plin. 27, 13, 109. **2.** Esp. *to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish*: nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 31. ‖ Fig.: *to grow languid, listless*, or *inactive, to decline, decrease*: consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: quare non est, cur corum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, *should relax*, id. Or. 2, 6: militaris studia, *are on the decline*, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18.

languĭdē, *adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly*: procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, *slightly*, Plin. 13, 4, 7. *Comp.*: languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, *with less spirit*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus] *somewhat languid*: somnus, *proceeding from faintness*, Cat. 64, 332. ‖ *withered, faded*: coronae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [languĕo] *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid*: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 3, 12: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: boves collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64. Meton.: of things (oculi) languidi et turpentes, *dull*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: flumen, *sluggish*, Met. Od. 2, 14, 17: aqua, Liv. 1, 4: aura, *gentle, mild*, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 2: curbata, *hanging* loce, Lucan. 5, 421: cilia, Plin. 22, 12, 26: ignis, id. 34, 8, 22, 17: [illegible] venerum, id. 22, 37, 28. *Comp.*: [illegible] languidiora, id. 22, 20, 24: [illegible] stant

medicus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 8. ‖ B. Esp. languid from sickness, languishing, like tumidus, poet. Plin. 33, 2, 3: tumor, Mart. 9, 96. ‖ C. Of the mind: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophus nullis, languidus, enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 fin.: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerunt aut languidiores, mare eloquii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, 2, 22: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. Of things: languidiore crede studio in causa fuisti, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 12, 10, 67: auctoritas patrum, weak, Plin. 19, 29, 36. Sup. seems not to occur.

languifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo facio] *that makes faint or feeble*: Leo, Aus. Eccl. in versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langŭla, v. lancula.

langŭor, ōris, *m.* [langueo] *faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor*: hoc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128. Meton. *the faintness of colours*: Plin. 37, 9, 46. Poet. *the calmness of the sea*: et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agam. 26c. 2. Esp. *weakness, languor*, proceeding from disease: aquosus, *dropsy*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72. ‖ B. Of the mind: *dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness*: languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, *opp.* acuere, ib. 3, 1: militum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42.

langūria, ae, *f.* *the same as* langa: Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 34.

langūrium, ii, *n.* *a name applied to amber*, which was supposed by some to be the product of the animal called langa or languria: Plin. 37, 2 11, § 34; cf. langa and lyncurium.

lānārium, i, *n.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.

lānārius, i, *m.* [id.] *a butcher*: Inscr.

lānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lano] *a mangling, lacerating*: caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

lānātor [1. lano] μαχελλάριος, *a butcher*, Gloss. Philox.

lānātōrium, μαχελλεῖον, κρεωπωλεῖον, *a butcher's stall*, Gloss. Philox.

lānātus, ūs, *m.* [lanio] *a mangling, lacerating* (rare): ferarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 104. In *plur.*: avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11. ‖ Fig.: *anguish of mind*: Tac. A. 6, 6.

lancĭcia, -cium, etc. v. lanitia, etc.

lānĭcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lana cutis] *woolly-skinned*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

lānĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall*: per myropolia et lanienas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15. Liv. 44, 16 *fin.* ‖ *a mangling, dissecting*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 499.

lānĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lana fero] *wool-bearing*: arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28. porh. Gossypium arboreum, Linn. *the cotton-tree*.

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanifico] *the working of wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving, etc.*: lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 *praef.* § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana facio] *that works in wool*, i. e. *by spinning, weaving*, etc. (post.): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: sorores, L. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 28. ‖ Subst.: lanifica, ae, *f.* *a female spinner*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

lānĭger, a, um, *adj.* [lana gero] *wool-bearing, fleecy*: pecus, Ath. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Virg. G. 3, 287: arbores, *cotton-trees*, Plin. 12, 10, 20: species of Gossypium, and some supposed also of Bombax. ‖ Subst.: lanigeri, i, *m.* a race: Ov. M. 7, 322: a sign: Aratus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6. ‖ *the Ram*, a constellation, *the Aries*, Manil. 3, 252.

lānĭgĕrŭla, ae, *f.* *a little fleecy cloud*: Aus. Ecl. 17, 3.

lānĭlĕgus, ἐριοσπάστης, *wool-spinner*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lānĭlĭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to spin or place, arrange, decorate*: lanificata, Cic. Vem. 7, 12: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: Livi 9, 17: fauces crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: lanitata genua, Virg. Aen. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139. Post.: venti mundum laniant, ib. 1, 60. ‖ Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, id. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51.

lānĭo, ōnis, *m.* *a butcher*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.

lānĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [lanius] *a little butcher's stall*: Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

lānĭōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a butcher*: mensa, *a butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

lānĭpēdens, σταθμοῦχος, Gloss. Philox.

lānĭpendĭa, ae, *f.* [lana pendo] *a female overseer in a woollen factory*: Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 38.

lānĭpendĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a woollen factory*: Inscr.

lānĭpendĭus, i, *m.* (lanipendus, Inscr.) [id.] lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριῶν, Gloss. Philox.

lānĭpes, ŏdis, *m.* [lana pes] *having wool on the feet, woolly-footed*: senex, Cass. in Quint. 5, 11, 25.

lānista, ae, *m.* *a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master*: clemens, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Juv. 6, 216. ‖ Meton. *a cock-fighter*: Col. 8, 2. 2. *an agitator, promoter of disturbance* populum Rom. cum Antiocho, lanistis Aetolis, dimicare, Liv. 35, 33. 3. *an assassin*: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiis recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*

lānistātūra, ae, *f.* [lanista] *the profession of a lanista*. Inscr.

lānistĭtĭus (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a trainer of gladiators*: familia, Tert. fr. Trag. 45.

lānĭtĭa, ae, and **lānĭtĭes**, ei, v. lanitium, *ad init.*

lānĭtĭum (cium), ii, *n.* (lanitia, cia, ae, *f.* Laber. in Non. 212, 22· lanities (cies), ei, *f.* Tert. adv. Marc in carm. 2, 24) [lana] *wool*: si tibi lanitium curae, Virg G 3, 384 Seres lanitio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20 id 8, 47, 72. ‖ Meton. *wool-bearing* or *fleecy cattle*: Arn. 1, 8.

lānĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woolly, fleecy*: grex, Arn. 5, 174.

lānĭus, ii, *m.* [lanio] *a butcher*: Ter. Eun 2, 2, 26: Liv. 3, 48 Varr R. R. 2, 5· Phaedr 3, 4, 1· Cic. Off. 1, 42. 2 Meton. *an executioner*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 98.

lannae, λοβοί, *ear-flaps*, Gloss. Philox [syncop. for laminae, v. lamina].

lāno, ἐριοφορέω, *to wear wool*, Gloss. Philox.

lānŏcŏlius, qui lana tegit oculi vitium, Fest. s. v

lānōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lanosus] *woolliness*: Tert. Pall. 3.

lānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *full of wool, woolly*: uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: vellus, App. M. 8, p. 214.

lanterna, v. laterna.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo] *woolly, downy*: folia, App. Herb. 62.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woolly, downy*: araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27: lanuginosa et aspera folia, id. 25, 8, 45. *Comp.*: id. 22, 20, 24.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lana] *woolliness, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, *etc.*: flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytien, Virg. Aen. 10, 324: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66 cana legam tenera lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51: lanugo linea, *lint*, Plin. 32, 10, 44. ‖ Meton. *scrapings, saw-dust*: Col. 4, 30, 26.

lānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wool, a small lock of wool*: Cels. 6, 9 *fin.*

lanx, lancis, *f.* a shallow platter, dish for kitchen utensils, Cic. Rab. d. 7. Fr. for means de cuisine, ustensiles de cuisine. Ov. Fast. 2, 5, 20. Often used in sacrifices: Virg. G. 2, 194: id. Aen. 8, 284: lanx satura (q. satura): qui farcum quaerens vehit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens (a mode of searching for stolen goods), Gai. Inst. 3, 192: cf. Fest. s. v. lance: Gell. 11, 18. ‖ Esp. *the scale of a balance*: utrumne est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 38. Fig.: Critolaus quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, id. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*: vitam aequa lance pensitare, Plin. 7, 7, 5: aequa lance servari, v. e. *in like manner*, Modest. Dig. 42, 1, 20.

lăpăthum, ii, *n.* i. q. lapathum. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

lăpăthus, i, *m.* and **lăpăthum**, i, *f.* (*m.* Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24)= λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.· Plin. 20, 21, 85: poet. Col. 10, 373: lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29.

lăpĭcīda (lapidicida), ae, *m.* [lapis caedo] *a stone-cutter*: Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119, § 62: Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lăpĭcīdĭnae (lapicaedinae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1243: lapidicinae, Fest. s. v.) [id.] *stone quarries*: in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

lăpĭcīdĭnārĭus (lapidicinarius), ii, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent of stone quarries*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3246.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *pertaining to stones, stone-*: latomiae, *stone quarries*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, *that carries stone*, Petr. 117· opifices, *stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4208. Subst., lapidarius, ii, *m.* *a stone-cutter*: Dig. 13, 6, 5. ‖ *full of stones, stony*: campi, Sol. 2.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido] *a throwing of stones*: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. Verr. 4, 43 Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73. In *plur.*: lapidationes persaepe vindictae, Cic. Sest. 36. ‖ *a shower of stones*: non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 8 Meton. *a hail-storm*: Cod. Just. 9, 18, 4.

lăpĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower of stones*· percussor, lapidator, Auct. orat pro domo, 5, 11.

lăpĭdesco, *v. n. incep.* [lapis] *to turn to stone, to petrify*: spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of stone, consisting of stone*: flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5· Cic. Leg 2, 18, 45 imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60· murus, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: in lapideo mortario terere Plin. 34. 18, 50. Fig. lapideus sum, *I am petrified*, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 44. ‖ *full of stones, stony*: campus, Mel. 2, 5.

lăpĭdĭcaessor, λατόμος, *a stone-cutter*: Gloss Philox.

lăpĭdĭcīda, v. lapicida.

lăpĭdĭcīnae, v. lapicidinae.

lăpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lapis] *to throw stones at*: exercitus imperatorum lapidavit, Flor. 1, 22: eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. Cal. 5. ‖ *Impers.*: lapidat, *it rains stones*: quia Veiis de coelo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37: Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13. *Pass. impers.*: quod de coelo lapidatum esset, id. 29, 14.

lăpĭdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lapidosus] *stony hardness*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *full of stones, stony*: lapidosa terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: montes, Ov. M. 1, 44: ager fb. 8, 799: undae, ib. 15, 28. ‖ Meton. *hard as stone, stony*: pauca, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: gemma pirorum, Pall. 1, 35: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 54· Comp.: cui lapidosius, id. 24, 13, 76.

lăpĭdĭsco (lapidesco), *v. n. incep.* [lapillus] *to turn to stone, to petrify, to become hard*: Tyrii, ut fertur, [illegible]

[illegible]

lapillus vadis, lapillis, Ov. M. 12, 604: Plin. 37, 23, 90: vitro erat antiquus mos addere lapillos, hic dominum fecit, illis absentem: quapse, Ov. M. 15, 42. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, no. VI.): hanc, dilucque notis signanda atralibus lapillis, Mart. 9, 23: Pers. 2, 1. ‖ Esp. *stone in the bladder, gravel*: Plin. 28, 4, 9. 9. *a precious stone, gem, jewel*: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, *pearls and emeralds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: caris sinus onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129. 8. *marble*? Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19. 4. *a tombstone*: inscr.

lăpĭdo, 4. v. a. [id.] *to turn into stone, to petrify, harden*: lapit cor cura, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 7 *sq.*

lăpis, idis (*abl.* lapi, Enn. in Prisc. 708 P.: *gen. plur.* lapiderum, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), m. (*f.*: Enn. in Non. 211, 9), *a stone, stone*: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: Cic. Mil. 15 *fin.*: lapide percussus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 33: o lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51: lapis redivivus, *old stone used for new buildings*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: bibulus, *sand-stone, pumice-stone*, Virg. G. 2, 348: molaris, *a mill-stone*, Quint. 2, 19, 3. num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e. *into the mill*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 16: Parius, *Parian marble*, Virg. Aen. 1, 593: lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark with a white stone as a lucky one*, Cat. 68, 148 (cf. lapillus). Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: in ea lapide aliter stultior, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 78: lapides meliores esse quam lamentari cogitasses, *the very stones*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.* Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18. (ii) verberare lapidem, *to do oneself more harm than good*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (iii) lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29. ‖ Meton.: *a stone statue*: Jovem lapidem jurare, for Jovem lapideum, *the stone statue of Jupiter Capitolinus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: Gell. 1, 21. 2. *a milestone*, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: effoditur ad vigesimum ab urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682 intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 37, 4 *fin.*: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, id. H. 2, 24: ad quartum, ib. 39. 3. *the stone on which the praeco stood at slave-sales*: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praodicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *bought, servile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35. 4. *a landmark, boundary-stone*: Liv. 41, 13: Tib. 1, 3, 43. 5. *a tombstone*: ib. 54: hence, ultimus, Prop. 1, 17, 20. 6. *a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl*: Cat. 69, 3: Hor, Od. 3, 24, 48: Ov. A. A. 1, 432: Tac. A. 3, 53. 7. albus, *a table of white marble*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. [Cf. Gr. λᾶας, λααν.].

lappa, ae, *f. a bur*. Under this name are comprised several plants with fruits beset with little hooks: viz. Galium aparine, Linn. *common cleavers*: Arctium Lappa, Linn., the *bur-weed*; and Cannabis sanscoides, Linn., an umbelliferous plant: Virg. G. 1, 153: Plin. 18, 27, 44: id. 21, 27, 64.

lappāceus, a, um, *adj.* [lappa] *burdened, bur-like*: capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19.

lappāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a plant resembling a bur*, Galium Mollugo, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 65.

lappāna (lampsana), ae, *f.* (also lapsana, ib. 22, 22, 85: Hor. in Rem. S. Fabric. 32) = *hedge-mustard*, Sisymbrium officinale, *prized* by the *Pythagoreans*, Linn.: *dat den stinkenden Rapsamen vorhabenden*, Linn., *or the same*, Cassubic *vaterzan*, Jones: Plin. 20, 9, 34: Pers. S. 3, 56, 57: Gell. 2, 20. Proverb. lapsana vivo ore, *to live very sparingly*, Plin. 29, 8, 41 *fin.*

lăpillĭo, ōnis, *m.* [lapillus] *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

lăpillus, λιθίσκος, *sloppery*, Gloss. Philox.

lapso, ōnis, *f.* [libo] *a sliding*. Fig.: *a falling, fashure*: hanc in bonis rebus facilitas nominatur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 *fin.*

lapso, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to slip, slide, stumble, fall*: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 551: Tac. A. 1, 65: Gyas vidi lapsare cruentae vulnere Myrmidonis, *fall*, Stat. Th. 5, 223. ‖ Fig.: verba lapsantia, *babbled forth*, Gell. 1, 15.

lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [libor]. ‖ Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate*: vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici, Prop. 1, 1, 25: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11.

lapsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a slipping, falling, a fall*: celeri ferme pergunt tibi fulmine lapsu, Lucr. 6, 324: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Virg. Aen. 10, 730: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.* In *plur.*: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, *bruises* received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20. ‖ *a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying*, etc.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: stellae certo lapsu spatioque ferantur, *course*, ib. 11, 17: modo volvuntur sidera lapsu, Virg. Aen. 4, 524: volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 235. ‖ Fig.: *a falling from, a failing, error, fault*: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quum sint populares multi variique lapsus, *many ways of losing popularity*, id de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei pronior lapsus, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

lăquĕar, āris, *n.* (laqueare, Virg. Cul. 67: laquearium, ii, Isid Orig 19, 12) [akin to lacunar] *a paneled or fretted ceiling* (usu. *plur.*): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18: dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lăquĕārĭum, ii, v. laquear.

lăquĕārius, ii, m. [laquear] *one that makes paneled ceilings*. Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

lăquĕātor, ōris, m. [laqueus] *an ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who endeavoured to catch his adversary with a noose. Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (*al.* laquearius).

lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [laqueo].

lăquĕātus, a, um [laquear] *furnished with a paneled ceiling*: tecta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 11: videt undique tectum pulcerrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: coenationes laqueatae, Suet. Ner. 31.

lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laqueus] *to noose, ensnare, entangle*: cassem per senos circum usque simis laqueabis, to *plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3. ‖ Fig.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juvenc. 1, 537.

lăquĕus, i, m. *a noose, snare*: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: laqueis capitare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139: injicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam frangere, *to strangle*, Sall. C. 55: quemquam ad laqueum compellere, *compel to hang himself*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, 2. ‖ Fig.: *a snare, gin, trap*: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40: interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laqui Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id. Tusc. 5, 27: legum et conditionum, id. Cluent. 55: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos incidimus, Quint. 7, 10, 12: (Pseth, from same root as laqueus.) (Ἀράκνη, Il. Ἀράκνη; Sp. Lapo; Fr. Lacs.)

Lar, laris, m. [Lat. larus, *hospitable*] *a household god*: v. Penates, Manes, and Myth. ii. 921] *a hearth, dwelling, house*: nullos esse deos inferos, animas cum corpore interire, nullum esse post mortem vitae sensum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 11: metum, luxe restigeni, Lucr. 3, 41: nobis laeta laribus diis sacrificia fiunt, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 56: *avitum apto cum lare fundum*, id. Ot. 1, 13, 43: parvo nitet lare, Juv. 3, 14: tenebantur, Mart. 12, 82: *domestici Lares, to remove from, relinquish*, Cic. P. C. 4, 8: politi lare, to be *driven from one's home*, ib. 5, 364: alumnus laris Apollinei, i. e. *of the city of Troilus*, Mart. 1, 77. *Plur.*: Ov. P. Am. 3, 3, 3: jussa mea mutare lares, Hor. Carm. Saec. 29. Poet. *a bird's nest*: nunc avis in nuda tecta lapsuque parat, Ov. F. 3, 849.

lārārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a shrine in which the Lares or tutelar deities of a house were placed*: Lamprid. Alex. Severe. 29.

larbāsum, i, *n. antimony*: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

lardārĭus, ii, m. [lardum for laridum] *a pork-butcher*: Inscr.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

largē, *adv.* *abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally*, large dare, Cic. Mur 4, 10: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: large liberaliterque sestimare, id. Verr. 3, 88: senatus consultum large factum, *prolix*, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31: large frequentare, *in great numbers*, id. 5, 17, 15: large amplecti, *widely*, id. 2, 11, 8. *Comp.*: dare largius, Tor. Eun. 5, 9, 48: potum largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: pronuntiare largius, *too broadly*, Gell. 4, 17. *Sup.*: copiam quam largissime factam, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: Plin. 7, 50, 51.

largi-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [largus facio] *bountiful*: Lucr. 2, 628.

largi-flŭus, a, um, *adj. flowing copiously*: imber, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: fons, Lucr. 5, 597.

largi-lŏquus, a, um, *adj. talking copiously talkative*: largiloquae extemplo sumus: plus loquimur, quam est est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

largimentum, i, n. [largior], for largitas, *bounty*: Fulg. Myth. praef. 2.

largio, 4. v. a. for largior: Att. in Non 470, 26 *part. perf.*: largitus, Tib. 4, 1, 29.

largior, ītus, 4. v. dep. (*past imperf.* largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 29: *fut.* largibere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 30) [largus] *to give bountifully, to bestow, distribute, impart*: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 13: coenam esurientibus id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 43: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: pecuniam in servos, ib. 16, 11. Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. ‖ Esp. *to give largesses to bribe*: facultates ad largiendum rumpas comparare, ib. 1, 18: emendum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1. ‖ Fig.: *to bestow, confer, grant, yield*: Horatio summatem cognitam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 3: nimium pudori in largiendo civitate, id. Balb. 24, 55: plusculum amori, id. Fam. 5, 12: acclamationem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 5: laetitiam alicui, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 99: largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 68: vel publicae *to forgive*, Tac. A. 3, 70: With *dat.*: si quis mihi deos largiatur, ut [illegible] aetate repuerascam, [illegible] de Sen. 23, 83.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bounty, liberality, generosity*: opp. parsimonia, Tac. [illegible] mihi munificentia, Cic. [illegible] 4, 25, 6: [illegible] M. D. 2, 66, 166).

largĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *a bestowing, distribution, bounty, liberality*: Cic. [illegible] Subsistentiae, with [illegible]

mecā: credo, filiō inesse auri et argenti largiter, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 144: largiter aquae superest mihi, App. Apol.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *a giving freely, a granting, dispensing*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, Id. Mur. 20, 41. **2.** Esp. *a liberal giving or distribution of money*: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, Id. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: maximas largitiones fecit, Ib. 3, 31: gratia et largitione plurimum poterat, Id. B. G. 1, 9. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55. **3.** *bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, Id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, Id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, Ib.: profusissima largitio, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, Ib. 26. **4.** *profusion, prodigality*: nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2. ‖ Meton.: **largitiones**, *the imperial treasury*, from which distributions were made: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21: Ib. 10, 23, 2.

largītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [largitio] *pertaining to the imperial treasury*: officiales, *masters of the treasury*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 13: also, *absol.*: largitionalis, is, *m. a treasury-officer*: Vopisc. Carin. 19.

largītor, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [largior] *to give or bestow liberally*: ex ea (dote) largitari te illi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 14.

largītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributer*: multarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164. **2.** *a squanderer, spendthrift*: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. ‖ Esp. *a briber*: exsistunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Id. Off. 1, 19, 64: cujuscumque tribus largitor esset, Id. Planc. 15, 37.

largītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [largus] *liberality* (for largitas): Charis. p. 78 P.

largĭtus, *adv. copiously, freely*: Afran. in Non. 514, 31.

largĭtus, a, um, *l'art.* [largior]

largĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [largus] *rather copious*: haustus, Sol. 7.

largus, a, um, *adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much*: larga pabula, Lucr. 5, 867: haustus, Id. 1, 413: undae fluminis, Id. 1, 1030: lux, Id. 2, 806: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: odores, Ov. M. 4, 799. *Comp.*: largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31. nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19. *Sup.*: munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43. With *gen.*: *abounding in*: largus opum, Virg. Aen. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Lucan. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601. With *abl.*: folia larga succo, Plin. 25, 13, 102. ‖ Of persons: *giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, Id. Verr. 3, 50: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. H. 2, 59: promissis, *liberal in promises*, Ib. 3, 58. Poet.: largus animae, *prodigal of life*, stat. Th. 3, 603. With *inf.*: spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19.

lārĭdum, and syncop. **lardum**, i, *n.* (also lārīda, ae, *f. sc.* caro, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 17) [λίπος, λαρός, "fattened," "fat"] *the fat of bacon, lard*: quamte pernis pestis venit! quanta labes lardo! Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: lardum cum tracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 68: Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: Juv. 11, 84. In pulte, lardo, Ov F. 6, 169. (Hence It. lardo; Fr. lard.)

lārĭfĭga, ae, *m.* [lar fugio] *a vagabond*: Petr. fragm. Trag. 57.

lārĭgnus, a, um, *adj.* [larix] *of the larch-tree, larch-*: materies, Vitr. 2, 9.

lārix, ĭcis, *c.* = λάριξ, *a larch, larch-tree*, Larix europaea, DC.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

lāros, i, v. larus.

lārus (laros), i, *m.* = λάρος, *a sea-bird*, perh. *the gull*: Vulg. Levit. 11, 16.

larva (trisyl. lărŭa), ae, *f.* [lar] *a ghost, spectre*: larvae stimulant virum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 66: Plin. praef. H. N. As a term of reproach: etiam loquere larva? Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 20. ‖ *a mask*: nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor S. 1, 5, 64. ‖ *a skeleton*: Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis, e, *adj.* [larva] *like a ghost*: habitus, Sen. Ep. 25.

larvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bewitch, enchant*: Firm. Math. 3, 14. Usu. in *part. perf.*: Pl. Men. 5, 4, 1. hunc denique qui larvam putat, ipse est larvatus, App. Apol. p. 315.

lāsănum, i, *n.* = λάσανον, *a cooking utensil*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 109. ‖ *a chamber-utensil, close-stool*: Petr. 41, 9.

lascīvē, *adv. lasciviously, licentiously*: loqui, Mart. 8, 1. *Comp.*: Avien. Arat. 514.

lascīvia, ae, *f.* [lascivus] *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity*: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrostium), Lucr. 5, 1397: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5: piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14 *fin.* Of things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 32. ‖ *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness*: quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.*: malodicendi lascivia, Quint. 9, 2, 76. theatralis populi lascivia, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasciviae notae, *of lewdness*, Suet. Cal. 36: Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Ib. 25.

2. Meton. of style: *meretriciousness*: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia delicisque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43.

lascīvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio] *wanton, petulant*: Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

lascīvĭo, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lascivus] *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic*: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29 licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67. Ovidius lascivire in metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77: exsilit agnus lascivitque fuga, *frisks*, Ov. M. 7, 321. Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who wantonly struck at passers by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145. ‖ Fig. of style: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, Quint. 4, 2, 39: puerilibus sententiolis lascivire, id. 12, 10, 73.

lascīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wantonness*: Asiana lascivitas, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

lascīvĭter, *adv. wantonly, petulantly*: ludere, Laev. in Charis. p. 183 P.

lascīvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus] *somewhat wanton*: Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome*: hederae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20: nova proles, Lucr. 1, 261: capella, Virg. E. 2, 64: puella, Ib. 3, 64: puer, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: actas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: verba, *sportive, playful*, id. A. P. 107: lascivum et hilare, Quint. 6, 3, 27. ‖ *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Cael. in Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 523. Of things: femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 20: libelli, *lewd*, Mart. 5, 2: tabellis qe sigillis lasciviusmarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43.

2. Meton.: of style: *meretricious, overloaded with ornament*: oratio, Gell. 12, 2. [*Laso-tous* prob. contains the same root as *lassus*, q. v.]

lāser, ēris, *n. the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *assafoetida*: laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 20, 23, 49: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23. ‖ Meton.: *the plant* laserpitium *itself*: laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43.

lāsērātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser] *flavoured with laser*: acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21. ‖ Subst.: laseratum, i, *n. a condiment made from* laser: Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

lāserpĭtĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [laserpitium] *prepared* or *flavoured with* laserpitium: acetum, Cato R. R. 116: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

lāserpĭtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *producing* laserpitium: Cyrenae, Cat. 7, 4.

lāserpĭtĭum (laserpicium), ĭi, *n. a plant, also called* silphium, *from which the* laser *was obtained*, referred by Kaempfer to Ferula assafoetida, Linn.; by Sprengel to Ferula tingitana, Linn. and by others to Thapsia Silphium, Vivian. Pliny (19, 3, 16) mentions a smaller kind, which Sprengel referred to Laserpitium ferulaceum, Linn.: id. 20, 13, 51: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16.

lassesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lassus] *to grow weary*: ne lassescat fortuna metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41. Hier. Ep. 22, 39.

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 12. artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et ibidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25 A: lassitudine confici, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, Ib. 4, 15: in lassitudine homines proniores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary*, Sen. Ira 3, 9. With *gen. subj.*: lassitudo armorum equitandive, Plin. 23, 1, 26.

lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] ‖ Act. *to render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue*: aliquem, Cels. 1, 3 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4, 8, 67: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Lucan. 5, 695. Poet.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, *to bear steadfastly*, Mart. 4, 3: lassatum fluctibus aequor, *i. e. become calm*, Lucan 5, 703: lassata triumphis fortuna, Id. 2, 727. ‖ Neutr. *to give way, yield, sink*: (aedificii) fundamenta lassarunt, Sen. Ep. 52.

lassŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wearied*: lassulae nimio e labore, Cat. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [languco, q. v.] *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: lassus de via, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 66: opere faciundo, id. Asin. 5, 2, 23: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: assiduo gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10. Proverb.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira 3, 10. With *gen.*: lassus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8: lassus maris et viarum militiaeque, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 7. With *acc.*: lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599. With *inf.*: nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 10, 28. ‖ Meton of things: fructibus assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 14: lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: stomachus, Hor S. 2, 8, 8: collium, *drooping*, Virg. Aen 9, 436: undae, *become calm again*, Lucan. 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

lastaurus, i, *m.* = λάσταυρος, *a lewd person*: Suet. Gramm. 23.

latăcē, *n. f.* = magis here: Plin. 18, 4, 9.

lātē, *adv.* *broadly, widely, extensively*, often with longe, *far and wide*: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: omnibus longe latoque aedificiis incensis, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 21: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23. *Comp.*: possidere agros, Ov. M. 5, 130: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43. *Sup.*: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70. ‖ Fig.: ara late patet, *widely*, id. de Or. 1, 55: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. H. 17, 57. *Comp.*: latius loquuntur rhetorici, dialectici compressius, *more diffusely*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, *more lavishly*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113. *Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17.

lătebra, ae, *f.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat*: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, Virg. Aen. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, *the eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5, 750: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17 bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Lucan. 5, 443: telli, *that part of the body in which it's head of the arrow was hidden*, Virg. Aen. 12, 389. ‖ Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, id. Div. 2, 54, 111: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9. 2. Esp. *a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitiis, Ov. A. A 3, 754.

lătebrĭcŏla, ae, *c.* [latebra] *that dwells in lurking-places* or *in others*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lătebrōsē, *adv.* *in a hiding place*: se occultare, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2.

lătebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra] *full of lurking-holes* or *covers, hidden, secret*: loca, *lurking-places, brothels*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26: via, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: flumina, Virg. Aen. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Lucan. 6, 120. Poet.: pumex, i. e. *full of holes, porous*, Virg. Aen. 12, 587. ‖ Fig. *intricate, obscure*: latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.

lătens, entis, *Part.* [lateo]. ‖ Adj. *hidden, secret, unknown*: saxa latentia, Virg. Aen. 1, 108: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152. *Absol.*: in latenti, *secretly*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *Comp.*: latentior origo, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 18.

lătenter, *adv.* *in secret, privately*: efficere, Cic. Top. 17: amare, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 60: intelligere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*

lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] *to lie hid* or *concealed, lurk*: ubi sunt, ubi latent? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 72: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: abdite latere, Cic. Verr. 2, 73: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 93. 2. Esp. *to skulk, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. Quint. 23, 74. 3. *to live retired*: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25. ‖ Fig. *to be sheltered, safe*: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 34, 9: Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. 2. Esp. with a non-personal subj.: with *acc.* (rarely with *dat.*) *to be concealed from, unknown to*: latet pleroscque, silentum ignes esse, Plin. 2, 20, 18: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Aen. 1, 130: nil illum latet, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 126: nec Europaeum non latuit, Just. 13, 4. With *dat.*: quae ei oculis ej omnibus latere soleant, Varr. L. l. 9, 52, 151: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 12, 624. *Absol.*: quae tantum accenderit ignem, causa latet, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.

lăter, ĕris, *m.* *a brick, tile*: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99: paries crudo latere ac luto constructus Col. 9, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: lateres de terra ducere, *to get the materials for*, Vitr. 2, 3: lateres coquere, *to burn*, id. 1, 5. Proverb.: laterem lavare, *to labour in vain*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9. ‖ Meton.: lateres aurei, argentei, *bars* or *ingots, of gold, of silver*, Plin. 33, 3, 17.

lătĕrālis, e, *adj.* [lātus] *pertaining to the side, lateral*: lateralis dolor, Lucil. in Max. Victor. p. 2963 P.: cingula, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 40. ‖ Subst.: lateralia, ium, *n. plu.* *saddle-bags*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

lătĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [later] *earthenware*: lateramina vasi, Lucr. 6, 233.

lătĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to bricks, brick-*: terra lateraria, *brick-clay*, Plin. 19, 8, 45. ‖ Subst.. lateraria, ii, *m.* *a brick-maker*: Non. 445, 22. 2. lateraria, ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a brick-kiln*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

lătĕrārĭus, ium, *n. plu.* [lātus] (*sc.* tigna), *side-beams*: Vitr. 10, 20.

lătercŭlensis, is, *m.* [laterculum] *the registrar of the* laterculum: Cod. Justin. 12, 14, 5.

lătercŭlum, i, *n.* [lateculus] *a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire* (so called from its shape resembling that of a laterculus), Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 7.

lătercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [later] *a small brick* or *tile*: hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 sacellum fuctum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20. ‖ Meton. *a sort of cake* or *biscuit*: Cato, R. R. 109: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 112. 2. In the agrimensores, *a tile shapeil piece of land*: Sic. Fl. de Cond. agr. p. 2 Goes. (Hence Sp. *ladrillo.*)

lătĕrensis, is, *m.* [lātus] prop. *one pertaining to the side*; hence, *an attendant, body-guard, satellite*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrīāna, um, v. lateritana.

lătĕrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [later] *made of bricks*: turris, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: muri, ib. 2, 15: urbs, Suet. Aug. 28: opus, or *absol.* latericium, *brick-work*: Col. 9, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

lătĕrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *brick-making*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrītāna or **lătĕrĭtĭāna**, orum, *n. plu.* (pira) *a good sort of pear*: Col. 5, 10, 18: also, lateriana: Plin. 15, 15, 16· and, laterisiana: Macr. S. 2, 15.

lătĕrĭtĭus, v. latericius.

lăterna (lanterna), ae, *f.* [λαμπτήρ] *a lantern, lamp*: pauci pannosi lineа laterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3: Val. Max. 6, 8, 1.

lăternārius (lant.), ii, *m.* [laterna] *a lantern bearer*: Catilinae laternarius, i. e. Gabinius, who accompanied Catiline in his nocturnal revels, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

lătesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [lateo] *to lie hid*: Cic. Arat. 385.

lătesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [lātus] *to become broad*. napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: cava paulatim latescentia, Cels. 8, 1.

lătex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*: Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P.) *any liquid*, esp. *water* (poet.): latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg. Aen. 4, 512: desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. Pont. 3 1, 17: laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr. 4, 1086. Of *wine*: Igaeus, Virg. Aen. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13, 633. Of other liquids: absinthii latex, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr. 4, 16. Palladii latices, *oil*, Ov. M. 8, 275. nivei latices, *milk*, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

lăthyris, ĭdis, *f.* (lăthyr, Seren. Sammon. 1059)—λάθυρις, *a plant, a kind of Spurge*, Euphorbia Lathyris, Linn.: Plin. 7, 11, 11.

lătĭbĭlum, i, *f.* = λάθυρος, *a plant also called* leontopodium: App. Herb. 7.

lătĭbŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [latibulum] *to lie hid, to lurk*: nocte ut operius amicta latibuletur, Naev. in Non. 132, 9. 2. In act. form.: Non. ib.: Varr. ap. Forcellin. s. v.

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*; quum etiam ferae latibula se tegant, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 42: serpens e latibulis, id. Vatin. 2: furibunda ferarum, Cat. 62, 54: latibula occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 18 *fin.* Fig.: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, id. Att. 12, 13 *fin.*

lătĭclāvĭālis, e, *adj.* for laticlavius: Inscr.

lătĭclāvĭum, ii, *n.* [laticlavus] *a broad purple stripe on the tunic* (v. laticlavius): Gai. Dig. 34, 1, 42: per laticlavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

lătĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a broad purple stripe*: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; v. clavus, *no.* II. 3), Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 7: tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10 ‖ Subst.: laticlavii, ii, *m. one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician*: a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, id. Ner. 26: id. Aug. 38.

lătĭclāvus, i, *m.* [lātus clavus] *a broad stripe on the toga* of senators, etc. (v. clavus, *no.* II. 3. and laticlavius): Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 17.

lātĭfĭco, *πλατύνω, to make broad*· Gloss. Philox.

lātĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lātus folium] *broad-leaved*: laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

lātĭfundĭum, ii, *n.* [lātus fundus] *a large estate* or *farm*: Plin. 18, 6, 7 § 35· Sen. Ep. 88.

lātĭlŏquens, *πλατυλόγος*, qui late s. multum loquitur, Gloss. Philox.

lātīnē, *adv.* *in Latin*: Cumanis petentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv. 40, 42. scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic. Caec. 19: reddere, *to translate into Latin*, id. de Or. 1, 34. Esp. Latine loqui, *to speak with purity*: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Opt. gen. Or. 2: id. de Or. 1, 32. Also, *to speak plainly, to speak out*: (gladiator) ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id. Phil. 7, 6. *Comp.* latinius: Hior. in Jesai. 8, 10.

lātīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus] *pure Latin style, Latinity*: Latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum, Auct. Her. 4, 12. secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3. ‖ *the Latin rights and privileges*, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 291, and 669): ib. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

lātīnizo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to translate into Latin*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lātīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to translate into Latin*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lātio, ōnis, *f.* [latus: v. fero] *a bearing, bringing* (only fig.): auxilii latio, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. 2, 32. ‖ Esp.: suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting*, id. 9, 43: id. 38, 36: legis latio, *a proposing of a law*, a bill, Cic. Att. 3, 20. ‖ *the expensi latio, a debiting of money paid*: Gell. 14, 2.

lātĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lātus pes] *broad-footed*: anas, Avien. Prog. Arat. 356.

lātĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [latito] *lying hid, skulking*: Sid. Ep. 1, 6 *fin.*

lātĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hiding, lurking*: Quint. 7, 2, 46: Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7.

lātĭto, *as*, *f.* [lātus] *breadth, latitude*: fines in latitia brevissima, Amm. rel agrar. p. 222 Goes.

lātĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* (lateo) *to lie in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk*: ille ignaviae latitabat, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 83. Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 12, 34. aper, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 13.

is concealed: invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. With acc. of pers. to hide oneself from: patrium, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 8. 2. Esp., to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui litigationis causa latitarit, Cic. Quint. 18: si latitare ac dilatus latitinare videatur, ib. 17, 54.

lătĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [latus] breadth, width; in hac immensitate latitudinis, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: fossæ, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: pastus in latitudinem, ib. 2, 8: vires humanæ ut latitudines ad aratra extrahendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. 2. Meton. In gen., *extent, size, compass*: possessionum, Id. Agr. 2, 26, 68. II. Fig.: verborum, a broad *pronunciation*, id. de Or. 2, 22, 91: Platonica, *richness* or *copiousness of expression*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 (for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς λεκτικῆς).

lātor, ōris, *m.* [latus: v. fero] *a bringer* or *bearer*: only Fig.: *a mover* or *proposer of a law*: lator legis Sempronius, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: legis ambitus lator, id. Mur. 2: rogationis, Liv. 3, 9. *Absol.*: latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

lătrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [latro] *barking*: vox, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11.

lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a barker*: post. *for a dog*: Molossi, Mart. 12, 1: Anubis, Virg. Aen. 8, 698. II. Meton. *a bawler, brawler*: a viro bono in rabulam latratoremque converti, Quint. 12, 9, 12.

lātrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a barking*: Plin. 8, 40, 61: apros latratu turbabis agina, Virg. G. 3, 411. In *plur.*: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. Aen. 12, 752: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 451.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* = λατρεία, *service, worship*: Cassiod.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from lavatrina, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 34, § 118 Müll.: id. 9, 41, 144, § 68] *a bath*: Lucil. in Non. 212, 9. II. *a privy*: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 24: Suet. Tib. 58. III. *a brothel*: latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

lātrīnum, i, *n.* i. q. latrina: Laber. in Non. 212, 10.

lātro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to bark*. A. Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 128. Poet. in the *Impers. Part. absol.*: latrans, *a barker*, i. e. *a dog*: Ov. M. 8, 422. *Pass. impers.*: scit cui latretur quum solus obambulet ipse, id. Tr. 2, 459. 2. Meton. *to roar, rumble*, etc.: latrantes undæ, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470 latrans stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18. Esp. *to rant, roar, bluster*: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 15, 58: numeris et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136. II. Fig.: animus cum pectore latrat, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 105: admoto latrant præcordia tactu, *rage*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 78: curæ latrantes, Petr. 119. B. Act. *to attalrare, to bark at, bay*: famem adulterum latrent Suburranæ canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: cervinam pellem, Id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: umbla, Stat. Th. 1, 531. *Pass.*: latrari a catulbus, Plin. 25, 10, 76. III. Fig. *to bark at, assail*: si quis opprobriis dignitti latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65: magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338. 2. Esp. *to demand vehemently*: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. 2, 17.

latro, ōnis, *m.* [λάτρις] *a hired servant, mercenary*: hasc dilitus ubi, latrones dicta fecessunt, Enn. Ann. 2, 65. 2. Esp. *a mercenary soldier, body guard*: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 3. II. *a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand*: latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀπὸ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessores dicimus, Fest. p. v.: Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 118: colligat ex prædonibus latrunculos Syrias, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: non semper victor a latrone, nonnunquam victus latro a victore occidetur, Cic. Mil. 22: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22: nec quis fur casu, nec latro, Hor. S. 1, 2, 206. Of an assassin: Val. Max. 5, 9, ex. 4. Foot. of a hunter: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: of a wolf: Phædr. 1, 1, 4. 3. *for latrunculus, a piece in the game of draughts*: Ov. A. A. 3, 377: Mart. 14, 20. (Hence lit. ludrons; Fr. larron.)

latrōcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [latrocinium] *pertaining to robbers, robber-*: manus, *a band of robbers*, App. M. 2, p. 121: castra, Amm. 27, 2.

latrōcĭnālĭter, *adv. like a robber*: aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, 206.

latrōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [latrocinor] *a highway robbery*: Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

latrōcĭnium, ĭ, *n.* [id.] *the military service* of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. in Non. 134, 28.

II. *highway robbery, piracy*: quum illum ex occulti insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, Sall. J. 97 latrocinits ac prædationibus infestatum mare, Vell. 2, 73: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*

2. Fig. in gen.: *villainy, roguery, fraud*: furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, Sall. J. 4: quod putares hic latrocinium non judicium futurum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. 3. Meton. *a band of robbers*: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id. Cat. 1, 13. (ii) *the game of draughts*: Ov. A. A. 2, 207. (Hence Fr. larcin; Eng. larceny.)

latrōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [latro] *to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier*: ibit aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 198: id. Mil. 2, 6, 19. II. *to act as a freebooter* or *pirate, to rob on the highway*: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 *fin.*: vitæ instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9. ib. 2, 4. Of a beast of prey, *to hunt*: pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 67. 2. Transf. Of anatomical dissection: Ccls. 1 *præf.*

latrunculārius, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus] *pertaining to draughts*: tabula, *a draught-board*, Sen. Ep 117.

latrunculātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tries cases of robbery*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 61 *fin.*

latrunculus, ĭ, *m. dim.* [latro] *a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand*: mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: latrunculi vel prædones, Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 24: a latrunculis vel hostibus, Paul. ib. 9, 5, 35. Of the usurper of a throne: Vop. Firm. 2. II. *a piece in the game of draughts*: latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106 *fin.*

lătūmĭa, ae, v. lautumiæ.

lătūra, ae, *f.* [latus, v. fero] *a bearing, carrying* of burdens: Aug. Serm. 345, 3.

lātūrārius, ii, *m.* [latura] *a carrier, porter*: Aug. Serm. 18, 4.

lātus, a, um, *adj. broad, wide*: fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 4, 46: via, ib. 4, 53: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138 (v. clavus): humeri, Virg. Aen. 9, 725: artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21: lati et lacertosi viri, *broad-shouldered*, Col. 1, 9, 4: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimæ solitudines, ib. 6, 23: with *acc.*: fossæ XV pedes latæ, ib. 7, 72. *Neut. absol.*: crescere in latum, *to increase in width*, Ov. M. 1, 336. II. Fig. *wide-spread, extended*: gloria, Plin. Ep. 4, 12: interpretatio, *not strict, laxdate*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, *great*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 16, 213: fuga, *a kind of banishment, in which all places are forbidden to the exile but one*, Mart. Dig. 48, 22, 9. 2. Of pronunciation: *broad*: cujus (n latin (verba) latitaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46. 3. Of style: *diffuse, copious, prolix*: oratio Academicorum liberior et latior, id. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint. 11, 3, 30: latiore varietate tractata, id. 9, 3, 16: genus grandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines his latior et ondantior, Quint. 12, 10, 25. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus et in Circo spatiens, *that you may stalk proudly along*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183. [Same root as πλατύς; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

lātus, ĕris, *n.* *the side or flank* of man: cujus latus illi: numero patebat, Cic. Lig. 3: dolor lateris, id. de Or. 3, 2: lateribus accommodat. unguem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393: lateribus inclinationes fovet ac virili, Quint. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* in order to attract attention, Ov. A. A. 2, 606: artifices lateris, *those who make skilful side movements* or *evolutions, ballet-dancers*, ib. 3, 351: tangere latus alicui, *to walk by the side of*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: so also claudere, Juv. 3, 131: dare latus alicui, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Of other animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1323: cujus (equi senex) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9. 2. *the lungs*: esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. *physical strength*: latera intendere, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8: dum vox ac latus præparetur, id. 10, 7, 2: neque ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: quum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasissem, ib. 5 *fin.* II. Meton. *the side, flank, lateral surface* of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, ib. 5, 13: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, *the ship's side*, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: mundi, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19 crystallius sexangulis nascitur lateribus, Plin. 37, 2, 9. Milit. *t. t.* of an army, *the flank*: Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, *i. e. on the right flank*, the shield being carried on the left arm, ib. 1, 25. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: *on* or *at the side, on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, *i. e. on every side*, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere oratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: dejectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumvenichant, Sall. J. 50 *fin.* Less. freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60. With *de*: de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 127. 2. Poet. *the body*: penna latus vestit, Ov. M. 2, 376: fessum longa militia, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 18: liminis aut aquæ cessatio patiens latus, ib. 3, 10, 20. III. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic. Am. 1, 1: aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, *to place him as a companion*, Quint. 1, 2, 5: insontes ab latere tyranni, *his confidants* (οἱ περὶ αὐτόν), Liv. 24, 5 *fin.*: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *companion*, Mart. 6, 68. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *hang about them, threatened them*, Liv. 39, 25.

2. Latus dare or præbere, in fencing: *to expose oneself to a thrust*: hesco Fig.: caspe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, Tib. 1, 4, 46: nec adulteribus latus præbeas, *lay yourself open to*, Sen. Q. N. 4 *præf.*: so, latere tecto ne cedere, *safe, unarmed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: nullique malo latus abdit quercus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. 3. *relationship, kindred*, esp. *collateral relationship*: Plin. Ep. 8, 16: sunt et ex lateribus cognati, ut fratres sororesque, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10: Stat. S. 5 *prooem.*

lātus, a, um, *part.* [tlar] [Sanscr. tarâmi, I pass over; Gr. τλῆναι, τλάω, τολμάω; Lat. tollo, tuli (tetuli, attuli)]: Saturnus, Cic. 23, 61: spiritorum limus 4, 313.

laudābĭlĭtās, ātis, f. [laudo] *praiseworthy, laudable*: hominis, Cic. Off. 1, 4: dicendi, Quint. 12, 1, 41: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35. *Comp.*: vitae nihil laudabilitate, Cic. Rep. 3, 3. *Sup.*, *wanting* not in Nonius. ‖ Meton. *admirable, practised, excellent*: vasa, Plin. 15, 15, 15: terra, id. 17, 4, 5: laudabilius virgam, id. 14, 3, 4.

laudābĭlĭtās, ātis, f. [laudabilis] *laudability*: a title of the Chinese Metal-lurgi: laudabilitas tua, Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv. praiseworthily, laudably*: ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi judices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3. *Comp.*: laudabilius, Val. Max. 3, 1 n. 4 *ext.*

laudātē, *adv. laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornasse, Plin. 36, 6, 3.

laudātĭo, ōnis, f. [laudo] *a praising, commendation, a eulogy, panegyric*: quam laureum cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi nihil aut caeca aut parum vera, id. Fin. 2, 32. With obj. gen.: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. Fin. 2, 35: legis laudatio, Quint. 7, 1, 47. ‖ Esp. *a funeral oration or panegyric*: funebris, Cic. Mil. 11: Quint. 3, 7, 2: Cic. de Sen. 4, 12. With obj. gen.: matronarum, Liv. 5, 50. ‖ *a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: testimonium vitae suae legatione ad hoc judicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Cael. 2: id. Flacc. 15, 36. judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetor. *laudatory*: Quint. 3, 4, 12. Subst. laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, id. 2, 15, 20.

laudātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a praiser; a eulogiser, panegyrist*: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173. 2. *one who pronounces a funeral oration*: Liv. 2, 47: Plin. Ep. 2, 1. ‖ Esp. *one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc judicium deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18: id. Verr. 5, 22.

laudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to praise, laudatory*: Fulg. Myth. *init.*

laudātrix, īcis, f. [id.] *she who praises* (rare): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* [laudo]. ‖ Adj.: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33. *Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, id. 12, 8, 17. *Sup.*: laudatissimus casseus, id. 11, 42, 97: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.

laudĭcēnus (laudicen.), i, m. [laudo cena] *a dinner-praiser*, i. e. *a waiter of invitations to dinner*: Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

laudĭdignus, *invidious form*, Gloss. Philox.

laudĭfĭco, āre, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [laus] *to praise, commend, extol, eulogise*: laetus cum laudari me abs te, pater, laudato viro, Enn. Cic. Fam. 15, 6: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: rationem, id. Fragm. 9, 30: legum ipsum, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnificos laudibus, id. Brut. 73: aequalem laudasi juxta pectora, *extolled his breast to the skies*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: divum fortia facta, Ib. 2, 5, 2. Sometimes with obj. the Manes, 2, 6, 49: fortunatos omnes laudatos, *by all*, Tac. A. 3, 75 *fin.*: laetus laudatis Brutorum imaginibus, Plin. 22, 22, 43. With gen.: laudatus leti juventam, *on account of his death*, Sil. 2, 362. ‖ Esp. *to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric*: quem quinto supremo die Maximum laudavit, Cic. Mur. 36. ‖ *to recommend one's custody*: apud ceruleum custos Inclusum laudatur, Plin. 28, 29, 42: id. 28, 2, 12. ‖ *to address, name, quote, cite*: Ennium appellatur apud antiquos pro admirabili, Fest. s. v.: id. 12 *dubia*. Jovem supremum tonare laudo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quibus rebus Romanorum auctoritas laudatur pontem religionis tuendum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 10 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurĕa, ae, f. [laurus] *a plant of the laurel kind*: App. Herb. 58

laurĕa, ae, f. (sc. arbor) [laureus] *the laurel-tree or bay-tree*. Laurus nobilis, Linn.: Liv. 32, 1: spinae ramis laureae, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. ‖ (sc. corona) *a laurel wreath, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters announcing news of a victory*: te precor, o virides, semper tua laurea nobis, Ov. P. Am. 33: laurea dextra Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: de Gallis Dudoque duplicem triumphum egit: de Germanis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6. ‖ Meton. *a victory, triumph*: quam laureum cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. Fam. 15, 6: salve primum in toga triumphum Eloquio laureum mihi (of Cicero), Plin. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *crowned or dashed with laurel, laureate*: imago, Cic. Mur. 41: lictores, id. Att. 5, 20: Sanus, id. Div. 1, 28: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay leaves), Liv. 45, 1: also *absol.*: an laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*

laurĕŏla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] prop. *a laurel crown*; hence, Meton. *a triumph*: Cic. Fam. 2, 10. Proverb. laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, id Att. 5, 20.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-*: corona, Liv. 23, 11: serta, Ov. Tr. 2, 272: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: pira, *that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

laurex (laurix), ĭcis, m. [a Balearic word] *a young rabbit cut out of the mother, or taken from her teats*: Plin. 8, 55, 81.

laurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus como] *laurel-haired, covered with laurels*: Lucr. 6, 192.

laurĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [laurus fero] *laurel-bearing*: tellus, Plin. 25, 30, 40. ‖ *laurel-crowned*: juventa, Lucan. 8, 25.

laurĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus gero] *crowned or decked with laurel*: Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: cuspis, *wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6.

laurĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-*: folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

laurĭŏla, ae, f. = Λαυρεόλη, *the ashes which remain in smelling silver, dross, scoria*: Plin. 34, 13, 34.

laurĭpŏtens, tis, m. [laurus potens] *lord of laurels*: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 10.

laurus, i (*gen.* lauri, Plin. 15, 30, 39. *abl.* lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 29: *nom. plur.* lauri, Tib. 2, 5, 63: *gen. plur.* laurum, *acc.* to Charis. p. 120 P.), *f.* *a bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn., sacred to Apollo (respecting its use v. laurea, no. I): Virg. A. 7, 59: Ov. M. 1, 559. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Tib. 2, 5, 63: Juv. 7, 19. Pliny, 23, 30, 59, enumerates many kinds, most of which are varieties of L. nobilis; but "silvestris thus" appears to be the tamarisk. Willemetus Thust, Linn.; "latifolia" to the Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.; "angustifolia" to the Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn. ‖ Meton. *the laurel, a laurel tree; any kind of evergreen*: inserit huic laurus, *engrafts in contest*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: Parthica Plin. Pan. 14: lustica, Stat. S. 4, 2, 6.

lausa, laudis (*gen. plur.* laudium, Val. Carm. 1, 32), *f.* *praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem*: [Graeci] laudis avidissimi, Cic. Rosc. 17, 47: unum in laude, unum in gloria, unum in laudium studio, id. Fin. 5, 21: laudis cupidus, id. Off. 1, 19: laudis et gloriae, id. Fin. 2, 17: laudis et dignitatis, id. Off. 1, 19: laudis et gratiae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: laudis et gloriae

lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, you are now very grand, Ib. 7, 14: lautum negotium, honourable, id. Att. 6, 1: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, the most exact care, Plin. ep. 8, 23. 3. sharp, clever: homines quasi ex urbani, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: cf. omnnzeria lautissime, id. Am. 26, 99.

lăvācrum (lăvācrum, Venant. Carm. 3, 5, 96), i, n. [id.] a bath: Gell. 1, 2: Spart. Hadr. 18.

lăvandria, orum, n. plu. [id.] things to be washed: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lăvātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a washing, bathing, bath: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 4: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70. ‖ Meton. a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath: argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22. in versura porticus frigida lavatio, quam Graeci λουτρὸν vocitant, Vitr. 5, 11.

lăvātor, πλύντης, a clothes-washer: Gloss. Philox.

lăvātōrĭum, πλυσμών, locus ad lavandum: Gloss. Philox.

lăvātrīna, ae, f. [lavo] a bath: Varr. L. L. 9, 41, 68. ‖ a privy: Ib. 5, 25, 34, § 118.

laver, ĕris, n. a water-plant, called also sion, Sium angustifolium, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 41: id. 26, 8, 32.

lăverniones, fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae Lavernae essent, Fest. s. v.

lăvĭto, 1. v. a. freq. [lavo] to wash, bathe: Pompon. ap. Merul. Fragm. Enni, p. 308.

lăvo, lāvi and lăvāvi, lautum, lăvātum and lōtum, 1. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave: A. Act.: manus lava, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: lautis manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 282: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62: vestimenta lota, Petr. 30 fin.: qui it lavatum in balineas, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 51. Reflect.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, do not bathe, Cic. Off. 1, 35: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur to lautum voluit occidere? Cic. Deiot. 7. 2. Meton. to wet, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 8: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153. ‖ Fig. to wash away: veniss nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 80: dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 2. B. Neutr.: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 1: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv. 44, 6. [Akin to λούω and to luo, "to wash," q. v.]

lax, fraud, deception: lacit decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Fest. s. v.

laxāmentum, i, n. [laxo] an extending, widening: ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 fin.: ventris, an evacuating, purging, Macr. S. 7, 11. 2. Meton. a wide space, room: choragia laxamentum habeaut, ad chorum paraudum, Vitr. 5, 9. ‖ Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: dare laxamentum cogitationibus, id. 7, 38: laxamentum daret alicui ad aliquid, id. 22, 37: dare laxamentum negi, a liberal interpretation, Cic. Clu. 33.

laxātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a widening, width: duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 7. ‖ a mitigation: Coel. Aur. ard. 2, 1.

laxātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] a mitigating, assuaging: cataplasmata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

laxātus, a, um, Part. [laxo]. ‖ Adj.: extended, wide: custodiae, detached, Liv. 21, 32 fin.: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25: corpore laxati, released from the body, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 fin. 2. Fig.: libidinum vinculis laxati released, free, id. de Sen. 3, 7: laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, broken off, Liv. 21, 57: nox, clear, id. 23, 350.

laxē, adv. widely, spaciously, loosely: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13: laxe fluitare, loosely, freely, Lucan. 4, 450. Of time: laxius proferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. Att. 13, 14: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), by degrees, Ib. 15, 20 ad fin. Of number: de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, fewer or more, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10. ‖ Fig. unrestrictedly, freely: in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv. 28, 24: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, be more relaxed in discipline, Sall. J. 87.

laxĭtas, ātis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24: mundi, id. 14 praoem.: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68: hac semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris laxitas, a free current of air, Pallad. 1, 5. ‖ Fig. laxity, languor: Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.]

A. Act.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: manipulos, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustiis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11. Fig.: laxavit rapiturum fores, Amm. 30, 4, 2. 2. to render thin or sparse (poet.): nigrantes laxabant astra tenebras, Stat. Th. 12, 254: laxata nox, Ib. 13, 550. 3. to open, undo, unloose: vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Lucan. 4, 632: claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259. 4. to slacken, relax: laxare arcum, to unbend, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Virg. Aen. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, become flabby with wrinkles, Ov. A. Am. 3, 73: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80: intestina, id. 8, 36, 54: ferrum, to smelt, Stat. Ach. 1, 429. 5. to lighten, ease: pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. Herc. Oct. 787. 6. Of time: to prolong, extend: longiore dierum spatio laxabit dicendi necessitatem, Quint. 10, 5, 22. laxare tempus fugae, Sen. Med. 420. ‖ Fig. to lighten, relieve, recreate: a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: laxare judicum animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: se molestiis, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. 2. to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibi laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. 3. to manifest, reveal (poet.). Irrumpe deos et fata latentia laxa, Stat. Ach. 1, 508. B. Neutr. to abate, lessen, fall: annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20. (Hence It. lasciare; Prov. laissar; Fr. laisser.)

laxus, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg. G. 4, 247: circli, Ib. 3, 166: toga, Tib. 1, 7, 46: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces ferre sinu laxo, Ib. 2, 3, 171: spatium, roomy, Sen. Ep. 88 med.: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, open, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 122: habenae, Cic. Am. 13: frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, Virg. Aen. 11, 874: opes, large, great, Mart. 2, 30. 2. Meton.: vox, pronounced broad, Gell. 13, 20: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, prolix, diffuse, id. 16, 1. Of time: diem statuo satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 med. ‖ Fig.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic. Am. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, greater latitude or scope, Liv. 34, 8: laxius imperium, not sufficiently strict, Sall. J. 64: annona, reduced, cheap, Liv. 2, 52: caput, relaxed, disordered from drinking, Pers. 3, 58. [Akin to λύω, luo; Germ. lassen; Eng. loose: from laxus prob. comes lascivus.] (Hence Sp. laxo, laxos.)

lăa, ae, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for leaena): Lucr. 5, 1317: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176: id. M. 14, 255: saeva, Ib. 4, 102.

leaena, ae, f. = λέαινα, a lioness: statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. in Philarg. ad Virg. E. 2, 63: Plin. 8, 16, 17: Virg. E. 2, 63: id. G. 3, 245: Ib. 4, 408: Ov. M. 4, 97: Ib. 9, 615.

lebes for liber, q. v.

lēbes, ētis, m. = λέβης, a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron, frequently given as a prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. Aen. 5, 266: Ov. H. 3, 31. 2. a wash-hand basin: id. M. 12, 243.

lectārĭus, κλινοποιός, a couch-maker: Gloss. Philox.

lectē, adv. choicely, selectly: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61, § 36. Comp.: id. R. R. 1, 54.

lectĭca, ae, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards, in the city also: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: comparare homines ad lecticam, litter-bearers, Cat. 10, 15. 2. a bier or hearse: Suet. Caes. 82 (v. Smith's Ant. 671). ‖ Meton.: arboris, that part of a tree from which the branches spring, Plin. 17, 14, 22.

lectĭcārĭŏla, ae, f. dim. [lecticarius] a chairman's mistress: Mart. 12, 58.

lectĭcārĭus, i, m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman: Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, with their poles, Suet. Cal. 58.

lectĭcŭla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small litter or sedan: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. Scipio lecticula in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. 2. a bier: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22. 3. a couch or settee: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78. ‖ Meton. a hen's nest: App. M. 9, p. 232

lectĭo, ōnis, f. [lĕgo] a gathering, collecting: lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173. 2. Esp. a picking out, selecting: judicum, Cic Phil. 5, 6, 16. ‖ a reading, perusal; a reading aloud: delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Acad. 2, 2, 4: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14. Hence, lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29: Suet. Aug. 35. 2. Meton. that which is read, reading, text: lectio docet, Macr. S. 7, 7: juris lectiones, passages of the laws, Cod. Justin. 6, 61, 5: pervulgati juris lectio vana Amm. 30, 4, 18.

lectisternĭātor, ōris, m. [lectisternium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 29.

lectisternĭum, ii, n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands: Liv. 5, 13: id. 7, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 675). ‖ In the Christian period: a feast held in memory of a deceased person: Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

lectĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [lĕgo] to gather often or eagerly: conchylia et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 2: flores, Arn. 5, 183. ‖ to read often or with eagerness: Pyrrhi te vidisse libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25:

Platonem studiosa, id. Brut. 31 *fin.*: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 med.: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51.

lectiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [lectio] *light reading*: matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

lector, ōris, *m.* [lĕgo] *a reader*: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4. **2.** Esp. *a slave who read aloud to his master*: unum aliquem constituere lectorem, id. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. **II.** *a minister in the Christian Church*: itaque hodie diaconus, qui eras lector, Tert. adv. haeretic. 41.

lectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female reader*: Inscr.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bed, couch*: qui sese ilia ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, *single*, id. Att. 14, 13. **II.** Esp. *a couch for reclining on at meals*: statuite hic lectulos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Punicani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75. **2.** *a funeral-bed, bed of state*: Tac. A. 16, 11. **3.** *a reading-couch, settee, sofa*: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 38. **4.** *a bridal-bed*: Mart. 10, 38.

lecturio, 4. *v. a. desid.* [lĕgo] *to desire to read*: Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

lectus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕgo]. **II.** Adj. *picked, select*: lecti pueri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Virg. Aen. 9, 48. **2.** *choice, excellent*: urgenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: ut neque vir melior neque lectior femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 1, 6: verba lecta, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247.

lectus, i, *m.* (lectum, i, *n.*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50: lectus, ūs, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15) [root LEG, "lay:" v. lĕgo] *a couch, bed*: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, id. Verr. 5, 7: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18, 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19. **II.** Esp. *a bridal-bed*: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: Prop. 4, 11, 85: jugalis, Virg. Aen. 4, 496. **2.** *a couch for reclining on at meals*: Cic. Verr. 2, 74: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto assidere, Suet. Aug. 64. **3.** *a couch or settee on which it was customary to read or write*: Sen. Ep. 72. **4.** *a funeral-bed, bier*: flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61. Quint. 6, 1, 31.

lēcythĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος] *pertaining to an oil-flask*: oleum lecythinum, *oil from the flask* (*al.* legitimo; *al.* lecythi), Petr. 21.

lēda, æ, **ledon**, i, and **ledanum**, v. lada.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *pertaining to the law, legal*: genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, *according to the* (divine) *law, pious*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25. (Hence It. *leale*; Fr. *loyal*.)

lēgālĭter, *adv. according to law, legally*: Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37.

lēgārium, ii, *n. pulse, legumes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārius, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *enjoined by a last will or testament*: legatarias editiones, Tert. Spect. 6. **II.** Subst.: lēgātārius, ii, *m. a legatee*: Suet. Galb. 5: Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14. **2.** **lēgātaria**, æ, *f. a female legatee*: Ulp. Dig. 29, 21, 43.

lēgātĭcius, v. legativus.

lēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] *the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation*: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 4, 5: legationem obire, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: per legationes aliquid petere, Tac. A. 2, 45. **2.** libera legatio, *a free legation*, *i. e.* a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: id. Flacc. 34: Ulp. Dig. 50, 7, 14. **3.** legatio votiva, *a free embassy procured for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission*: legationem renuntiare, *to give an account of one's embassy*, id. Phil. 9, 1: Liv. 9, 4: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 7. **2.** *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy*: communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, ib. 1, 13: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 44, 13. **III.** *the office of a legate, or lieutenant*: legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 43: id. Mur. 9, 20.

lēgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or relating to an embassy*: viaticum, or *absol.* legativum, i, *n. an ambassador's expenses*: viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12 his legativum ex forma restituitur, ib. 7, 2 (*al.* legaticium). **II.** *left by will*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3817.

lēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who bequeaths, a testator*: Suet. Tib. 31.

lēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *pertaining to a legatus*: legatoria provincia, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lēgātum, i, *n.* [lĕgo] *a bequest, legacy*: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8.

lēgātus, i, *m.* [id.] *an ambassador, legate*: ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155: legati uterque missi magnis de rebus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29. legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8. **II.** *a deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general*: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic. Cluent. 36, 99: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Luculio fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, id. Mur. 9, 20: quaestorius, id. Verr. 1, 21: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, *the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. **2.** Under the empire, *a governor sent into a province by the emperor*: Tac. A. 12, 40: Suet. Vesp. 4: Spart. Hadr. 3.

lēgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [lĕgo] *that may be read, legible*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

lēgĭcrepa, *νομοδίφας*, Gloss. Philox.

lēgĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *lawgiving* (poet.): Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg. Aen. 4, 58. **II.** Subst. legifer, eri, *m. a lawgiver*: Prud. στεφ. 3, 363.

lēgio, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] prop. *a selecting*; but always meton. *a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion*, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, *etc.* v. Smith's Ant. 490 *sqq.*): legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 25, § 87: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Adjutrix, ib. 2, 43. **II.** Meton. of the troops of other nations: *legions, soldiers*: Tulchone ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 62: Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. 6, 32: of the Gauls, id. 21, 24: of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6.

2. In gen. *an army*: Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 56: cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur, Virg. Aen. 9, 368. **III.** Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his forces, expedients*, Pl. Casin. prol. 50.

lēgĭōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *pertaining to a legion, legionary*: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, ib. 3, 11: equites, Liv. 35, 5.

lēgĭrupa, æ, *m.* [lex and RUP, stem of rumpo] *a lawbreaker*: perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentium, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130: Prud. Hamart. 239.

lēgĭrŭpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a law breaker*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lātor), ōris, *m. a lawgiver, legislator*: noster legumlator Liv. 34, 31: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, no. 3 ext.

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv. according to law, legally, legitimately*: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caec. 20, 57: juste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338. **II.** Transf. *duly, properly*: haec legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 37: studere, Tac. Or. 32.

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed or allowed by the law*, that is, some law, some special enactment: the word *legal* is properly a more comprehensive term than "legitimus" (Long's Cic. 1. p. 63): si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, *all the time which the law allowed*, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, ib. 2, 52: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by laws*, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29 *fin.*: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 1, 9: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *defined by law*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (*opp.* nothus), *legitimate*, Quint. 3, 6, 96: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437. **2.** Subst.: lēgĭtĭma, orum, *n. plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitima quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4: constodite legitima mea, Vulg. Levit. 18, 26.

3. = legalis, *pertaining to the law, legal*: quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72: verba, Gell. 11, 1: scientia, Justin. Inst. procem.

II. Transf. in gen. *right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine*: numerus, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: legitima accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6: legitimum poëma facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular*, Plin. 8, 43, 63: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, Suet. Aug. 45: legitimum est, *it is right, proper, suitable*: flentes denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 30: serantur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *the proper way*, id. 19, 8, 39.

lēgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lĕgo] *to read often*: Prisc. p. 825 P.

lēgĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [legio] *a small legion*: Liv. 35, 49.

lĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to send as ambassador*: ne hoc quidem senatus relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatin. 11: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 3, 48: quem Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant, Gell. 7, 14. **2.** *to transact as ambassador, to announce*, etc.: quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hominem ducem, *what they told him through their envoys*, id. 15, 31 *in fin.* And in gen., quin potius, quod legatum est vobis negotium, id curae? committed, delivered, Pl. Casin. 1, 12. **II.** *to appoint as deputy or lieutenant*: Publio me nihil legavit, *chose me for his deputy*

testament, Cic. Att. 13, 11: Epicurus solvto stercoliis legat, nihil nominatim relinquens, Suil. J. 38: pe legatorum, Gabinio Pompeio expetenti, Cic. Manil. 20. **III.** In law: *to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy*: unumquemque eorum honorum Cassennius legat, id. Cæcin. 4, 11: Fabius pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: in argento legato, Quint. 7, 2, 11. **B.** With *dat.* of recipient and *abl.* of payer: *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir*: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Cin. 12, 37: Quint. 7, 9, 3.

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. *a.* *arch.* *to lay*: hanes, *to lay in order, arrange*, and thus, *to gather, pick*: oleam, Cato R. R. 144: naces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: herbas colliras, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga, Virg. E. 3, 92: spolia cæsorum, Liv. 5, 39: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: ficus non erat apta legi, id. F. 2, 254. **Poet.**: legere fila, *to wind up*: extrema Lanso Parcse fila legunt, *spin the last thread of life*, Virg. Aen. 10, 815: quæ dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: vela, *to furl*, Virg. G. 1, 373: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, *draws in*, Val. Fl. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, *is weighing anchor*, Sen. Troad. 359. **2.** *to pick out, choose, select, elect*: judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: omnia, quæ leget quæque rejiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, *to elect, appoint*, id. Clusent. 45, 126: conditiones [nubendi], id. Cœl. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: centumalsque legit de classe biremes, Virg. Æn. 8, 79: legisque virum vir, *each one singles out his man* (of the combatants in a battle), ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35: Tac. H. 1, 18. With *inf.*: Stat. Th. 1, 530. **3.** *to go, pass*, or *wander through* (poet.). nec me studiosius altera saltus legit, Ov. M. 5, 578: pars cetera pontum pone legit, *sails through*, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: lonlumque rapax Icariumque legit, Ov. F. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him*: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. Aen. 9, 392. **4.** *Esp. to sail by, to coast along*: Inarimen Prochytamque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89 navibus oram Italiæ, Liv. 21, 51 *fin.*: oram Campaniæ, Suet. Tib. 11. **Fig.** *not to launch out*, i. e. *not to enter into details*: primi lege litoris oram, Virg. G. 2, 44. **5.** *Esp. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal*: omnia vicatis manibus legat, omnia sumat, Lucil. in Non. 396, 4: sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 *fin.*: sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117. **II.** **Fig.** *to pick up, collect*, news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 22. **B.** *to observe, survey*: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit adversos legere, Virg. Aen. 6, 755. **C.** *Esp. to read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: dedimusne causse, id. Verr. 5, 43: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber unus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 3: orationem, Quint. 1, 2, 6: sepulcra legens, *when reading epitaphs*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: opus negeio an inimicse legentibus futurum videretur, *to my readers*, Quint. 3, 1, 2. **With a personal object**: antiquos et novos, id. 2, 5, 23: poetas, id. 1, 4, 4: Horatius ferme solus legi dignus, id. 10, 1, 96: dumque legar, aliquam partier tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5. **d.** *to read out or aloud, to recite*: convocatis auditoribus vehementer legere, Cic. Brut. 31: orationes et historias et carmina, Plin. Ep. 5, 20: obtimum ingenue legentibus carus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, *with recitation*, id. A. P. 475. **Hence, legere agendum**, *to read* or *call over the names of members* (v. lectio, no. II.): quæstor Silli recensionis nomina legerem, Liv. 40, 51: id. 9, 29 *al.* [The only meaning of the root was "to lay;" as in Gr. λέγω; Germ. legen; Engl. *lay*: hence *lay-time*.] (Hence It. *leggere*; Prov. *legir*; Fr. *lire*.)

lēgŭla, æ, *f.* *a flap*: auris, *the earflap*: auricum legulæ, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

lēgŭlēius, i, m. [lex] *a pettifogging lawyer*: legulejus quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*

lēgŭlus, i, m. [lego] *a gatherer, collector*; esp. *one who picked up the fallen olives* (opp. to strictor, who plucked them from the tree): legulos quot opus erunt, præbeto et strictores, Cato R. R. 144: Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 49.

lēgūmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *pulse, any leguminous plant*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32: Plin. 18, 17, 46: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Esp. *the bean*: lætum aliquo quassante legumen, Virg. G. 1, 74.

lēgūmentum, i, n. [legumen] *pulse* (for legumen): Gell. 4, 11.

lēgūmĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pulse*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3093. Subst. leguminarius, βοτρυομάλλης, Gloss. Philox.

lelostrēa (llostrea), æ, *f.* = λειόστρεον, *an oyster with a smooth shell*: Lampr. Heliog. 19.

lēma, æ, *f.* = λῆμη, *a humour* or *rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye* (also called gramiæ). Plin. 23, 1, 4.

lembŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [lembus] *a small boat, a wherry*: Prud. στεφ. 5, 455.

lembuncŭlus, i. v. lenunculus, 2.

lembus, i, m. = λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter* lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 81: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10 qui adverso vix flumine lembum remigiis subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201.

lemma, ătis, n. = λῆμμα, *a theme, matter, subject*: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum veralbus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. **2.** *the argument* or *title* of a poem, *etc.*: lemmata si quæris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2. **3.** *the poem* or *epigram itself*: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: Mart. 10, 59. **4.** *a story, tale*: nutricis lemmata, *nursery-tales*, Aus. Ep 16, 90. **5.** *the assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *adorned with pendent ribbons*: palma, lit. *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons*, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas. hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quas Romse deferatur, Cic. Rosc Am. 35, 100: Tert. Anim. 1.

lemniscus, i, m. = λημνίσκος, *a ribbon which hung down from a crown* or *diadem*, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: lemnisci, id est fasciolse coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propteres dicuntur, quod antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum lanearum, Fest. *s. v.*: Plin. 21, 3, 4: turba coronas lemniscosque faciensium, Liv. 33, 33 Suet. Ner. 25 (v. Smith's Ant. 680). **II.** *a tent* or *roll of lint dipped in a medicament*: Veg. Vet. 2, 14.

lēmŏnĭum and **lĭmŏnĭum**, ii, n. = λιμόνιον, *a sea-side plant*, Statice Limonium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 62.

lemunculus, ὁ, πίνακος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat, Gr. [lembus].

lēmūres, um, m. *shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres*; lemures animas dixere silentes, Ov. F. 5, 483: nocturnes lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

lēna, æ, *f.* [leno] *a bawd, procuress*: lenæ nec dicimus, quæ meretrices quæstus causa prostituunt. Lenam accipiamus et eam, quæ alienæ pœnæ hoc vitæ genus exercet, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 43: calida, Tib. 2, 6, 17: impudens, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: obscena, Mart. 11, 6: tam anus, ea ætas est, quæ lenæ, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40. **B.** **Fig.** *she that entices, a seductress*: nam vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui ob lucrum natura? Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 77: pro facie multis vox sæpe lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor et Mar. 24.

lēnē, adv. (poet.) *softly, mildly, gently*: sectas humum rivo, inne manantis aquse, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, *gently rising*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 25.

lēnīmen, ĭnis, n. [lenio] *a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: sollicitse lenimen dulce senectse, Ov. M. 6, 300.

lēnīmentum, i, n. [id.] *a softening* or *soothing remedy*: Plin. 25, 5, 24. **II.** **Fig.**: *an alleviation, mitigation*: addito honestse missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. *a.* and *n.* (*past imperf.* lenibant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528. *Fut.* lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20, 32) [lenis].

I. Act. *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe*: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37: nuces lenibunt saporem casparum, id. 23, 8, 77: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: vulnera, *to assuage, heal*, Prop. 3, 20, 32: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. **2.** **Fig.**: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2: tam perantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14: te ipsum dies leniet, setas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45: ea multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: seditionem, Liv. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11.

II. Neut. *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated*: dum irse leniunt, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 100.

lēnis, e, *adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm*: sensus judicat dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12 vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit Plin. 28, 4, 14: vinum hoc asperum est aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50. lene venenum, Cic. Att. 2, 21: lenissimus ventus, ib. 7, 2: motus laterum, *moderate, gentle*, Quint. 11, 3, 92: leni igni coquere, Plin. 5, 9, 10. somnus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21: jugur. paulo leniore fastigio, *more gradual*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24. **II.** **Fig.**: servitutem lenem reddere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 5: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id Rosc. Am. 53: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15: lenior sententia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41. With *inf.*: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, ib. 1, 24, 17. **2.** *Esp. of style: mild, gentle*: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: lenis et fluens conterire orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50. **3.** *In grammar.*: spiritus, *the spiritus lenis, the smooth* or *soft breathing*, opp. to the spiritus asper, Prisc. p. 572 P.

lenis, is, m. *a kind of utensil*: Afran. and Laber. in Non 544, 31.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness*: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24: lini, id. 13, 12, 26: Arar in Rhodanum infinit incredibili lenitate, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, *mildness*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: smaragdi viridis lenitas, *delicate grass*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. **II.** **Fig.** *mildness, gentleness, lenity*: non est jam lenitate opus, severitatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1: qua mollitia sum animi et lenitate, id. Sull. 6: legum, id. Rab. perd. 3: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18.

2. *Esp. of style*: *sedateness*: alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, ut pure quæ quodam. *to equable*: *gentle*: Clic. Or. 161: lenitas quse sine nervis perspici potest, id. Brut. 46.

lēnĭter, adv. (*arch.* lenĭtĕr, Lucr. 4, 1169) [lenis] *softly, mildly, gently*: lenius ducitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: lenius anna, ne effigies labescat, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40. **II.** **Fig.**: *she that entices, a seductress*: nam vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui ob lucrum natura? Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 77: pro facie multis vox sæpe lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor et Mar. 24.

ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77: Iuppiter ire per amoenissima coepisset, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 7: collis leniter aestivis, gently rising, Curt. 8, 6, 3, 19. Comp.: torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 2, 569.

II. Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: tandem leniter an minaciter? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: si cunctetur atque agat lenius, without sufficient resolution, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. Sup.: leniissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

2. Esp. of style: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, id. Brut. 44: agit versum Roscius quam leniter? quam remisse? quam non actuose? id. de Or. 3, 26, 102. Comp.: qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, Ib. 1, 60, 255.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness (rare): mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turpil. in Non. 132, 3: missis in aliquem lenitudo, Cic. Verr. 4, 61.

lēno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to pimp, pander (post.): leuandi callidus arte, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1. p. 611.

lēno, ōnis, m. [lenio] a pimp, pander, procurer: perjurus leno, Pl. Capt. prol. 57: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: id. Verr. 1, 12: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171. II. Fig. a seducer, allurer: lenonem quendam Lentuli concurrere circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: puella me lenone placet, through my intervention, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10. Adjectively: se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, alluring, seductive, Post. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 102.

lēnōcĭnābundus, i, m. [lenocinor] an allurement: Sid. Ep. in conc 7, 9.

lēnōcĭnātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who obtains by flattery: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

lēnōcĭnium, II, n. [leno] the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering: lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio sustentavit, Auct. red. in Sen. 5: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 11: profiteri, to profess to be a bawd, Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, to be a pander to, Scaev. Dig. 24, 3, 47. II. Transf.: an allurement, enticement: Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, Id. Sest. 66, 138: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, coaxing, cajoling, Tac H. 1, 18: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, adds a charm to the benefit, Sen. Ben. 1, 11. 2. excessive or artificial ornament, finery or nicety in dress: corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79. 3. Esp. of style: meretricious ornament or allurement: nos qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 procem. § 26: caret lenocinii expositio, id. 4, 2, 118.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [id.] lit. to be a pimp, to pander: hence to flatter, wheedle, cajole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: gloriae alicujus, Sen. contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57. II. to forward, serve, promote: ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: insitas feritati aris ad tempore, Tac. G. 40.

lēnōcĭnŏr, adv. [id.] like a pimp: Lamprid. Commod. 15.

lēnōcĭnĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to pimping or procuring: aedes, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13: latum lenocinium, as a term of reproach, filthy pander, id. Pers. 3, 3, 2.

lēnes, dis, f. a louse's egg, a nit: lendes tollimitur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 32.

lenga, ae (acc. lengin, Cato R. R. 55: lengam, Col. 2, 10, 28. Abl. lengi, Titin. in Non. 210, 5. Plur. lengae, Scrib. Comp. 224), f. (masc. Titin. in Non. 210, 5), a lentil (Ervum Lens, Linn.: lens simat pollen tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 32: Pelusiaca, Virg. G. 1, 228.

lentē, adv. slowly: lente ac pauisatim procedit ur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: carrere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47. Comp.: ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40. Sup.: asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 18.

2. pliantly, readily: aride ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 81.

II. Fig. calmly, dispassionately, indifferently: aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. de Or. 2, 71. Comp.: quum haec lentius disputantur, id. Par. 1, 3: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1. 2. with consideration, attentively: nisi eum (librum) lente ac studiosius probavissem, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

lentĕo, 2. v. n. [lentus] to proceed slowly: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to become pliant, soft: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. G. 2, 250: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70. II. Fig. to slacken, relax: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.

lentĭcŭla, ae, f. dim. [lens] a lentil: v. lens faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc menses lenticulam sorea, Pall. 3, 4.

II. Meton. the shape of a lentil: Plin. 37, 12, 75. 2. a vessel shaped like a lentil: Cels. 2, 17. 3. an eruption on the skin, freckles: Plin. 26, 1, 5: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5.

lentĭcŭlāris, e, adj. [lenticula] like a lentil: App. Flor. n. 9.

lentĭgĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [lentigo] full of freckles, freckled: vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, n. 6 ext.

lentīgo, ĭnis, f. [lens] a lentil-shaped spot: stellio planus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28 chartae, id. 13, 12, 25. II. Esp. a freckly eruption, freckles: lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 5: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 23.

lentipes, ĕdis, adj. [lentus pes] slow-footed, slow-paced: Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

lentĭscĭfer, era, erum, adj. [lentiscus fero] bearing mastich-trees: lentiscifera Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentĭscĭnus, a, um, adj. [lentiscus] of or from the mastich-tree: oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32: resina, id. 24, 6, 22.

lentiscus, i, f. and lentiscum, i, n. the mastich-tree, Pistacia Lentiscus, Linn.: viridis semperque gravata lentiscus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9. II. Meton: mastich-oil: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 6, 6 2. a toothpick of mastich-wood: Mart. 14, 22.

lentĭtĭa, ae (lentĭtĭes, ēi, Auct. Aetn. 540), f. [lentus] pliancy, flexibility: virgas sequacia ad vinctures lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. viscosity, toughness: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [id.] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51: Vell. 2, 11. II. Fig. dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnunquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac. Or. 21.

lento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to make flexible, to bend: arcus lentare, Stat. Ach. 1, 436: Gortynia cornua, id. Th. 3, 587: remum, to ply, Virg. Aen. 3, 384. II. Fig. to lengthen, protract: lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Treboll. Claud. 6. 2. to moderate: lentatas vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 198.

lentor, ōris, m. [id.] pliancy, flexibility: ad rotarum usum lentore fraxinum utilis, Plin. 16, 40, 84. II. viscosity, tenacity: lentor resinosus, id. 23, 4, 52 picis, id. 6, 12, 31.

lentŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id. rather slow: lentulus aut remissus, Cic. Att. 10, 11.

lentus, a, um, adj. [perh. contraction of lentinus from lentis] pliant, flexible, twining, tenacious: lenta viburna, Virg. E. 1, 26: vitis, ib. 5, 30: rami, id. G. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, 4, a, produced with a flexible whip, Virg. G. 3, 208: lentis salicumque hacchis, twining, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: lentior salicis virga, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten viscum et pice lentius, more tenacious, Virg. G. 4, 41: talea lenta galu, Prop. 4, 2, 39. Meton.: vimina, tenacious, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18. 2. slow, sluggish, immoveable: annus, Plin. 36, 24, 63: in lento lustantur marmora tenaxa, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: saxum, Phaedr. 1, 13, 7. Meton.: pondus, immoveable, heavy, Prop. 4, 1, 96: lentis durior et in coquendo lentior, slower, longer, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143. II. Fig. lasting or continuing long, protracted: duellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98: militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H. 2, 9: lentissimum taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus absto, remain long away, Ov. R. Am. 243. 2. slow, lingering, lazy, backward: initiatores, backward in their payments, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, tedious, id. Att. 1, 12: lentus in dicendo, drawling, id. Brut. 48. With gen.: lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176. With inf.: nympha lenta facultasse, id. 5, 19. 3. Of character, easy, calm, indifferent, phlegmatic, etc.: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70 tu Tityre lentus in umbra, at ease, Virg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, insensible, cold, Ov. H. 15, 169. (II) ready, willing: Lucil. in Non. 22, 32.

lēnŭlus, i, m. dim. [leno] a little pimp: Pl. Poen. 2, 25.

lēnunculārius, ii, m. [lenunculus, for lembunculus] one who sails in a small vessel: Inscr.

lēnunculus, i, m. dim. [leno] a young pimp: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 7.

lēnunculus, i, m. dim. [a corruption of lembunculus, from lembus] a small sailing vessel, a skiff: panci lenunculi convenichant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43. occursu lenunculorum Tac. A. 14, 5.

lĕo, 2. v. a. acc. to Prisc. 1, 9 fin. the root of deleo.

lĕo, ōnis, m. [λέων] a lion, Felis Leo, Linn.: leo validus, Lucr. 5, 983: fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17: leo femina, a she-lion (for leaena), Plaut. fragm. ap. Phil. arg. Virg. E. 2, 63. II. Meton. a lion's skin: Val. Fl. 8, 126. 2. the constellation Leo: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102. 3. a kind of crab: id. 9, 31, 51. 4. a plant, perh. lion's foot (v. Leontopodium): poet. Col. 10, 260. 5. In plur. leones, the priests of the Persian god Mithras: Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. III. Fig. a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 med.: duppi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44.

leocrocota, v. leucrocota.

lĕōnīnus, a, um, adj. [leo] pertaining to a lion, lion's: species, a lion-like appearance, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. leonina societas, a lion's partnership, i. e. to which they party gets all the profit, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 29 (v. Phaedr. 1, 5).

lĕontŏcŏme, es, f. = leucoium, a plant, called also cocalia, q. v.: Plin. 25, 11, 85.

lĕontŏpŏdium, ii, n. [λεοντοπόδιον, pertaining to a lion: -podium, from -pus, -podis] a plant, lion's foot, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 79.

lĕontĭcē, ēs, m. = leontopodium, a well-known gentian, also one of the names of the lion: Plin. 27, 11, 79.

lĕontŏcăcŏn, i, *n.* = λεοντόκακον, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 57.

lĕontŏpĕtălon, i, *n.* = λεοντοπέταλον, *a plant, lion's leaf*, Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

lĕontŏphŏnos, i, *m.* = λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), *a fabulous animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions*: Plin. 8, 38, 57.

lĕontŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon, *a plant, lion's-foot*: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

lĕŏpardīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leopardus] *of a leopard*: adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

lĕŏpardus, i, *m.* [λεοπάρδαλος] *a leopard*, Felis Leopardus, Linn.: leopardi Libyci, Vop. Prob. 19.

lĕpas (also lŏpas, acc. to Non. 551, 5), ădis, *f.* = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet*: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

lĕpĭdē, *adv. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: lepide ornata, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 87: lepide ludificatus, id. Casin. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Pseud. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. Bac. 1, 1, 50. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? *Bacch.* lepide licet, *by all means*, ib. 1, 1, 1. As a term of applause: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37. *Comp.*: eo potuerit lepidius poi fieri, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 52. *Sup.*: lepidissime et comissime, ib. 3, 3, 66. ‖. *smartly, wittily, humorously*: lepide in socori mei personā lusit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: id. Or. 44, 149.

lĕpĭdĭum, i, *n.* = λεπίδιον, *a plant, garden-cress, pepper-wort*, Lepidium sativum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 57.

lĕpĭdŏtis, is, *f.* [λεπιδωτός, "scaly"] *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lepidus] *rather pleasant, rather witty*: Mart. Cap. 7, 235.

lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root LEP: *v.* lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: ego usa sum benigne et lepido et comi, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39 forma lepida et liberalis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 41: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4. *Comp.*: non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, id. Mil. 3, 1, 65. *Sup.*: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23. ‖. Esp. of speech: *smart, witty, facetious*: lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17.

lĕpis, ĭdis, *f.* = λεπίς, *a scale* (pure Lat. squama): similiter ex eis (*sc.* panibus aeris) fit, quam vocant lepida, Plin. 34, 11, 24 *fin.*

lĕpista (lēpesta and lēpasta), ae, *f.* [λεπαστή] *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: lepista genus vasis aquarii, Fest. *s. v.*: lepistae aut fictiles aut aëneae, Varr. in Non. 547, 26.

lĕpor and **lēpos**, ŏris, *m. pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecla, Lucr. 2, 501: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41. 2. Of behaviour: *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability*: affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54 *fin.*: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55. 3. Esp. of speech: *pleasantry, wit, humour*: tantus in jocando lepos, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27. urbanitatis oratorius, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38 *fin.*: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16. [*Lep-or* and *lep-idus* come from a root LEP which Pott connects with λέπω, "to peel," and hence in Lat. "to polish;" but the Lat. root may perh. be akin to *lib et, bib-o.*]

lĕpŏrārium, ii, *n.* [lepus] *a place where hares, etc., are kept; a preserve, warren*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: Gell. 2, 20.

lĕpŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a hare*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 93.

lĕpŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46.

lepos, *v.* lepor.

lepra, ae, *f. plu.* (*sing.* lepra, ae, Scrib. Comp. 230: Juvenc. 1) = λέπρα, *the leprosy*: lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33: curare, id. 20, 21, 86.

lĕprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra] *leprous*: viri, Sedul. 4, 191. ‖. Fig.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 285.

lĕptŏmĕres, is, *n.* = λεπτομερές, *anything consisting of fine particles*: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lĕptŏmĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λεπτομερικός, *consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lepton centaurium (-lon), *n.* = λεπτὸν κενταύριον, *the lesser centaury*, Erythrea Centaurium, Pers.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

lĕptŏphyllon, i, *n.* = λεπτόφυλλον, *a species of spurge* or tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 45 (*v.* tithymalus).

lĕptopsŏphos, i, *m.* = λεπτόψηφος, *a kind of porphyry having white spots*: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

lĕptŏrax, ăcis, *f.* = λεπτόραξ, *a kind of vine bearing very small grapes* (like Levant currants): Plin. 14, 1, 2.

lĕptyntĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λεπτυντικός, *making thin*: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Th. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m.* (*comm.* Varr. R. R. 3, 12: Plin. 8, 55, 81) [Aeol. and Sicil. λέπορις, collat. form of λαγώς, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29, § 101 Müll.: id. R. R. 3, 12] *a hare*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: auritos sequi lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. Proverb.: allis leporem exagitare, *to start the hare for others*, i. e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage*, Petr. 131. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Cas. 1, 50. ‖. Meton. *a poisonous sea-fish, of the colour of a hare*, the Aplysia depilans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72. 2. *the constellation* Lepus: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Hyg. Astr. 3, 22. (Hence It. *lepore, lepre*; Fr. *lièvre.*)

lĕpuscŭlus (*sync. acc. plur.* lepusclos, Poet. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), i, *m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret*: in qua (insula) lepusculos velpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88. Fig.: id. Verr. 4, 21.

leria, ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Fest. *s. v.*

lesbias, ădis, *f. a precious stone found in Lesbos*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lessus, *m.* (only in *acc. sing.*) *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: Thetis quoque etiam in lamentando lessum fecit filio, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

lētābĭlis, e, *adj.* [letum] *deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4.

lētālis (lethal.), e, *adj.* [id.] *deadly, fatal, mortal*: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 580: Suet. Caes. 82: ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96. *Neutr. adverbially*: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84.

lētālĭter, *adv. in a deadly manner, mortally*: Plin. 11, 37, 81.

lēthālis, *v.* letalis.

lēthargia, ae, *f.* = λήθαργια, *drowsiness, lethargy*: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lēthargĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λήθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6. ‖. Subst. lethargicus, i, *m. a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30: Plin. 24, 6, 16.

lēthargus, i, *m.* = λήθαργος, *drowsiness, lethargy*: lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145. in lethargum vergere, Plin. 32, 10, 38. In *plur.*: ochmum facit lethargos, id. 20, 12, 48.

lēthīfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): letifer arcus, Virg. Aen. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*: locus (corporis), *a mortal part*, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (letho), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay*: Paris hunc letat, Virg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55.

lētum, i, *n. death*: emortuus leto malo, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1054: turpi leto perire, Cic. Att. 10, 10: ferre (alicui), Virg. Aen. 11, 872: sibi parere manu, ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Cat. 64, 187: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3: leto dare aliquem, *to kill*, Pac. in Non. 355, 18: Virg. Aen. 5, 806: leto datus, *dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.* ‖. Meton. of inanimate subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto Virg. Aen. 5, 690. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain: acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42 Müll., and Fest. *s. v.* from λήθη; acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from a root LE, whence also deleo; acc. to Nid. Syn. 3, 173 *sqq.*, from lévare; acc. to Pott, from Sans. *li*, "to melt, dissolve," which is akin to *lino*]

leuca (also lenga), ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces, a league*; quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, Amm. 16, 12. (Hence It. *lega*; Sp. *legua*; Fr. *lieue.*)

leucăcantha, ae, *f.*, and **leucăcanthos**, i, *m.* = λευκάκανθα: a kind of *thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn. or perh. Centaurea delmatica: Plin. 22, 16, 18: id. 21, 16, 56. ‖. *another plant*, Phalangium liliastrum, Pers.: *called also* phalangites *and* leucanthemon: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

leucăchātēs, ae, *m.* = λευκαχάτης, *the white agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

leucanthămis, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκάνθεμις, *the chamomile plant* (*v.* Anthemis): Plin. 22, 21, 6.

leucanthĕmon or **-mum**, i, *n.* = λευκανθέμων, *the name of various plants*: I. a species of *chamomile whose scent resembles that of southernwood* (abrotonum) (*v.* Anthemis): Plin. 21, 10, 34: id. 22, 21, 26. ‖. *a plant, called also* phalangites *and* leucacantha (*v.* Leucantha): id. 27, 12, 98.

leucanthes, is, *n.* = λευκανθές, *the herb pellitory*: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

leucanthus, i, *m.* = λεύκανθος, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 92.

leucargillos, i, *f.* = λευκάργιλλος, *white clay*: Plin. 17, 7, 4.

leucaspis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = λευκάσπις, *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv 44, 41.

leucē, es, *f.* = λεύκη: I. *the spotted dead-nettle*, Lamium maculatum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 77. ‖. *the white poplar*: Serv. Virg. E. 7, 61. III. *a kind of wild radish*, prob. *horse-radish*, Armoracia rusticana: Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82. IV. *a kind of white spot on the skin*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

leucŏcŏron, i, *n.* = λευκόκορον, *a plant, called also* leontopodion, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 34: App. Herb. 7.

leucochrysos, i, *m.* = λευκόχρυσος: *a precious stone, a species of chrysolite*: Plin. 37, 9, 44. ‖. *a white precious stone, clear as crystal*: id. 37, 10, 62.

leucŏcŏmos or **-us**, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόκομος (white-haired; hence), *having white leaves or blossoms*: (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, *a white-flowered variety of the pomegranate*: Plin. 13, 19, 34.

leucŏcŏrum, i, *n.* = λευκόκορον, *white Coan wine*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

leucŏgaeus, ae, *f.* = λευκογαία (*of white earth*), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucŏgaeus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκογαῖος, *of white earth*: collis, a chalk

of chalk: *Milla in Campania*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114: leucogaei fontes, id. 31, 2, 8.

leucographĭa, æ, *f.* = λευκογραφία, *a precious stone, called also* leucogaea: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucographis, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκόγραφις, *a kind of plant*, referred doubtfully to the *thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn. and to Carinthe major, Linn. *which was used as a remedy for spitting blood*: Plin. 27, 11, 78.

leucŏĭon (trisyl., leucoïe, poet. Col. 10, 97). II. *n.* = λευκόϊον, *the white violet*, Viola odorata, Linn. var. acc. to some; acc. to others, *the hoary stock*, Matthiola incana, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 4.

leucŏnĭum, i, *n.* [Leucones] *Leuconic wool*: Mart. 11, 21, 8.

leucŏnŏtus, i, m. = λευκόνοτος, *the (white, i. e. clear) south wind*, more precisely, *the south-southwest wind*: Aus. Technop. de Deis, 12.

leucŏphaĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [leucophaeus] *clothed in dark gray or ash-coloured garments*: Mart. 1, 97, 5.

leucŏphaeus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόφαιος, *ash-coloured, dun-coloured*: pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38: Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

leucŏphŏrum, i, *n.* = λευκοφόρον, *gold stee*: Plin. 33, 6, 17.

leucophthalmos, i, m. = λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), *a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucŏpis, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκῶπις, *a plant, called also* artemisia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 10.

leucŏpoecĭlos, i, m. = λευκοποίκιλος (white-spotted), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucos, on, *adj.* = λευκός, *white*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

leucŏsēlinum, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόσελινον, *with white sauce*: pullus, Apic. 6, 9 *fin.*

leucŏzōnus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόζωνος, *with white girdle*: Mart. 14, 99, 1.

leucrĭcum, ii, *n. a plant, called also* cynoglossa, *hound's tongue, q. v.*: App. Herb. 96.

leucrŏcŏta (also written leocrocota and leucrocuta), æ, *f. an Indian wild beast, supposed to be the Gnu*, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

leŭga, æ, v. leuca.

lēŭs, a, um, *adj.* = λεῖος, *smooth*: brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

lēvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lēvo] *that can be lightened*: motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 7.

lēvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace*: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Att. 12, 16: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, Cat. 68, 61: curae casusque levamen, Virg. Aen. 3, 709.

lēvāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [levamentum], *of* or *for lightening*: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 1.

lēvāmentum, i, *n.* [lēvo] *a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation*: tributi, Tac. H. 1, 8: miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 47.

lēvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lifting up, raising, elevating*: onerum levationes facere, Vitr. 10, 8. ‖ Fig. *an alleviation, mitigation, relief*: alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*: ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, *may alleviate*, id. Tusc. 1, 49 *fin.*: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, ib. 5, 41. 2. *a diminishing* (rare): vitiorum, id. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculi, Vell. 2, 130 *fin.*

lēvātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a lifter, a thief*: Petr. 140 dub.

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo] *lifted up.*

lĕvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo] *smoothed.*

lēvenus, æ, m. for lēvis: homo levenae, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lēviculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lēvis] *trivial, insignificant*: res, Gell. 13, 29 *fin.* ‖ *somewhat light-minded, vain*: Isocrates sane noster Demosthenes, Cic. Brut. 7, 36, 103.

lēvidensis, e, *adj.* [lēvis densus] *slightly-wrought, thin*: levidensia vestis stola, quod raro filo sit leviterque densata, Isid. Orig. 19, 22. ‖ Transf. *slight, poor*: munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

lēvĭgātio, *Δουδίσηεων (he made light of)* Gloss. Philox.

lĕvi-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis] *of slight credit, untrustworthy*: omnes sunt leves levifidae, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

lēvigātio, ōnis, *f.* [levigo] *a smoothing*: Vitr. 7, 1.

lēvigātus, a, um, *Part.* [levigo]. ‖ Adj.: *smooth, slippery*: oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

lēvigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth*: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: ad levigandam cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10. alvum, *to open*, Gell. 4, 11. ‖ Meton. *to bruise small, pulverise, levigate*: quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.*: semina, id. 6, 17, 3.

lēvigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis ago] *to make light, lighten*: Cassiod.

lēvĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lēvis pes] *light-footed* (rare): lepus, Cic. Arat. 121.

lēvir, īri, m. *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*: viri frater levir est: apud Graecos δᾶηρ appellatur, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Non. 537, 8: Fest. *s. v.* [Cf. Sans. *dêvri*: Gr. δᾶηρ; on the change of D and L, see D, *no.* 1, § .]

lēvis, e, *adj. light* in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr. 5, 460: stipulae, Virg. G. 1, 289: armaturae, *light armour*: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 also, meton. *light-armed troops* (v. armaturae): levis miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv. 8, 8: terraque secuse sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50: esp. freq. on tombstones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.). Also, levis terra, *light, poor soil*, Virg. G. 2, 92. ‖ Meton. *light* of digestion, *easy to digest*: quae in aqua degunt, leviorem cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion*, Cels. 1, 18: leves malvae, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. Of places: *having a lighter* or *better air*: leviora loca, *healthier* than gravi ora: leviora Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4. 2. *light in motion, swift, nimble, quick*: ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (i. e. Argo), *a quick, favourable wind*, Cat. 64, 9: currus, *swift*, Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice filum, *nimble*, ib. 4, 36: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concurs usque essent leviores, Nep. Iph. 1: Messapus cursu levis, Virg. Aen. 12, 489: hora, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 15, 181. With *inf.* (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488. 3. *slight, trifling, small* (mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. M. 3, 488: tactus, *a slight touch*, ib. 4, 180: strepitus, ib. 7, 840. ‖ Fig. *light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight*: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic. Planc. 26: auditio, *a light, unfounded report*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, *very insignificant*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: levius nomen, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: leviore de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.* With *gen.* (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102. Subst.: leve, *n. a trifle*: in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac. H. 2, 21. 3. Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23: vitiuma levium hominum atque fallaciam, Cic. Am. 25, 91: leves ac numarii judices, id. Cluent. 28: quid esse levius aut turpius quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*: auctor, Liv. 5, 13: leves amicitiae, Cic. Am. 26: spes, *vain, empty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. 3. *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 58: levior reprehensio, Cic. Ac. 2, 22. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem ea, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. 5, 23. [*Lev-is* contains the same root as Sans. *laghu*· Gr. ἐλαχ-ύς; Eng. *light*, etc.: on the changes of V with a guttural, see the letters V and C.] (Hence lt. *leggiadro*.)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, *adj. smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper): corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: Deus levem rem (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Tim. 6: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 660: levior assidua detritis aequore concha, Ov. M. 13, 792: ut sit cuma pectine levis, ib. 12, 409. Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg. Aen. 5, 328: levis Juventas, *smooth, beardless*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: ora, Tib. 1, 9, 31: hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Virg. Aen. 11, 40 frons, id. E. 6, 31: colla, Ov. M. 10, 638. Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, id. A. A. 3, 437: Pers. 1, 82. *Neut. absol.*: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87. Pers. 1, 64. 2. *ground down, softened, soft* (rare); Scrib. Comp. 228: Cels. 2, 8. ‖ Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116. [Akin to Gr. λεῖος, which prob. once had the digamma Λεῖρος.]

lēvisomnus, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr. 5, 862.

lēvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 388: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 18, 22, 42. 2. *agility, velocity*: ubi tam volucri haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 201. ‖ Fig. *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: temere assentientium, id. Acad. 2, 38: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: amatoria levitatibus dediti, *frivolities*, id. Fin. 1, 18: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17. 3. *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

lēvĭtas (laev.), ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. Tim. 14· id. & Or. 3, 25: Plin. 2, 3, 3. Meton.: intestinorum, *lubricity*, Cels. 4, 16. ‖ Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: levitas verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata levitas, id. 8, 3, 6.

lēvĭter, *adv. lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. 4, 13. ‖ Fig. *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51: non leviter lucra liguriena, id. Verr. 3, 76: eruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6 *Comp.*: quanto constantior idem in vitiis tanto levius miser, *so much less* Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: levius dolere, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 30. *Sup.*: ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 *fin.* 2. *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levius ferendum est, id. Fam. 4, 3: levissime feram, id. Prov. Cons. 20.

lēvĭtūdo (laev.), ĭnis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: Lact. Ira D. 10.

lēvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1) [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut camus, ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. M. 8, 798. dentes, *to clean the teeth*, Mart. 14, 22: venienm, Sport. Cerac. 7. 2. Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: membra gramine, Ov. F. 6, 328: ter sese attollens cubitoque innixus levavit, Virg. Aen. 4, 690: se de aquilone, Ov. M. 2, 427: se mari, id. F. 4, 328: apis se confestim levat subitamque, Col. 9, 12: Plin. 2, 16, 15. 3. *to take away, take*: alicui manibus atque ancisu

chaia, Virg. Aen. 2, 246: silicibus, to polish, Lucr. Ulp. Dig. 32, 78, 4. ‖ Fig., to lighten, relieve, console: quanto ut magnorum animi cerumnas et consilia, Cic. Att. 1, 18: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3: famas vitae, to stake, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: vitia ars erat, to refresh, id. A. Am. 2, 20. ‖ 3. to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate: morbum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 37: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6: levavitque aperta horrenda proelia fragum, Sil. 2, 59: fessus, Liv. 6, 27: viam variis sermonum, Virg. Aen. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. ‖ 3. to relieve, release, discharge, free from. With abl.: leva me hac cura, id. Fam. 3, 12: aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animum religione, id. 21, 62: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Am. 20, 72: se sere alieno, id. Att. 6, 3: se infamia, id. Verr. 3, 61. With gen.: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27. ‖ 4. to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair: inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.

lēvo (laevo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [18-vis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish*: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1266: corpus, Cic. in Clod. et Cur. 5: Cels. 8, 3: meneses, Stat. Th. 1, 519. ‖ Fig. of style: *to polish*: *soften*, nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, m. [id.] *smoothness*: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24: levarem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43. Meton.: vecis, Lucr. 4, 554.

lex, lēgis, f. [prob. same root as lirst] *a law*: lex est quod populus jubet atque constituit, Gaius, 1, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 681): legem ferre; rogare, *to propose*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: legem promulgavit perlatlique, *gave notice of, and carried*, Liv. 33, 46: antiquare, *to reject*, Cic. Off. 2, 21: legem scribere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, *approved, ratified*, id. Balb. 17: legem sancire, id. Am. 12: repudiare, ib. 25: legem constituere alicui, id. Caecin. 14: leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, id. Fin. 4, 22, 61: legem negligere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7: leges ac jura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25. lex Porcia vetat, Sall. C. 51: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges edicere, *the legal forms*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 sq. So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Caesar jura legesque (Atrebatibus) reddiderat, ib. 7, 76. Leges and legibus, *according to law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 4: Athenae deductae est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3. ‖ Esp.: lege agere, *to proceed according to law*: (I) *of the lictor, to execute a sentence*: Pulvino praesenti imperavit, ut lictorum lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15. (II) *to bring an action according to law*: una injuria est tecum. *Chr.* Lege agito ergo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 90: lege agit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38. ‖ In gen., *any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner*: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, ib. 3, 49, 190: vetabus est certis quasdam et definita lex, id. Or. 52: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 20. Of things: qua aetatis lege mearunt, Ov. M. 15, 72. Hence, sine lege, *without control or restraint*: exspatiantur equi, quoque impetus egit, hac sine lege ruunt, ib. 2, 202: jacent colla spumi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec ex lege loci communis Circus habet, *quality, nature*, id. Am. 3, 2, 20. ‖ 4. *a covenant, agreement, covenant*: olivam fundendam hac lege aperiat locare, Cato R. R. 145: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176. Hence of *conditions of*

peace: pax data Philippo in haec verba est, Liv. 31, 29: pacem ita demum conciliaturum, Nep. Timoth. 2. ‖ 5. *a* [illegible] *in legal action sense, an edict, decree*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. (Hence It. legge; Prov. lei; Fr. loi.)

lexĭdĭum, i, n.=λεξίδιον, *a little word*: lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7.

lexĭpȳrĕtos (-ta), on and a, um, adj.=λειποπύρετος, *that allays fever*: Plin. 20, 18, 76.

lexipȳrexĭa, ae, f.=λειποπυρεξία, *a cessation of fever*: Marc. Emp. 20.

lexis, is=λέξις, *a word*: Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

lĭbāmentum, *λειαντήριον (an instrument for polishing)*: Gloss. Philox.

lĭbāmentŭlum, i, n. dim. [libum] *a little cake*: Tert. Spect. 27.

lĭbădĭon, ii, n.=λιβάδιον, *the herb centaury*, Erythrea Centaurium, Pers.. Plin. 25, 6, 31.

lĭbāmen, ĭnis, n. [libo] *an offering to the gods*, esp. *of some liquid*, and particularly *wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): summas carpens media inter cornua setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Virg. Aen. 6, 246: Ov. F. 3, 733. ‖ 2. Transf. *that which is thrown upon a funeral pile*: Stat. Th. 6, 224. ‖ Fig. *what is first taken, a specimen, sample*: libamina famae, Ov. H. 4, 27.

lĭbāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an offering to the gods*, esp. *a drink-offering, libation*: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur. Cic. Leg. 2, 12: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10: ferre ad aras, Stat. S. 3, 1, 169: Tar. Superbus dona magnifica, quasi libamenta praedarum, Delphos misit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24. ‖ Fig. *a trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen*: primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. Epil. § 13: id. 16, 8 fin.

lĭbănĭos, ii, f.=λιβάνιος, *a kind of Thasian vine, having the odour of frankincense*: Plin. 14, 18, 22.

lĭbănītis, idis, f.=λιβανῖτις, *a plant called also* polion, q. v.: App. Herb. 57.

lĭbănŏchrŏs, i, f.=λιβανόχρους (frankincense-coloured), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lĭbănōtis, idis, f.=λιβανωτίς, *rosemary*, Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 61.

lĭbānus, i, c. *frankincense* (pure Lat., ius): Vulg. Syr. 24, 21.

lĭbārius, i, m. [libum] *a pastrycook, confectioner*: San. Ep. 56.

lĭbātio, ōnis, f. [libo] *a drink-offering, libation*: Auct. Harusp. r. 10, 21.

lĭbātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who makes a libation*: Front. de Fer Als. ep. 3.

lĭbātōrium, ii, n. [id.] *the vessel in which a libation was offered*: Vulg. 1 Maccab. 1, 23.

lĭbella, ae, f. dim. [libra] *an as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48, § 174: Plin. 33, 3, 13. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, *heir to one-tenth of the estate*: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 702). ‖ 2. *a very small sum*: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Pseud. 2, 2, 34: et quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 20. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, exactly*, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. ‖ 3. *a level, water-level, plummet-line*: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. 2, 8: structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. (Hence It. libella; Sp. nivel; Fr. niveau.)

lĭbellārius, a, adj. [libellus] *pertaining to books, book-*: opus, *a written work, writing*, Sid. Ep. 9, 12.

lĭbellātĭci, orum, m. plur. [id.] *a term applied to those Christians, who, to avoid persecution, purchased from a magistrate a false certificate, that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner*: Cyprian. Ep. 55.

lĭbellātĭcus, a, m. [id.] *a writer who provided petitions to the emperor and registered them*: Col. Justin. 1, 61, 28.

lĭbellio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a coiner*: Vulg. ap. Non. 133, 26. ‖ 2. *a poor little seller*: Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

lĭbellŭlus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a very little book, pamphlet*: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73: quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1: libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books*, Liv. 29, 19 fin. ‖ 2. In plur. *a bookseller's shop*: (poet.) te (quasi vivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 55, 4: Mart. 5, 20.

‖ 3. *a memorandum-book, journal, diary*: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, ib. 1, 7: Quint. 12, 8, 5. ‖ 4. *a memorial*: non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197: Suet. Caes. 56. ‖ 5. *a petition*: Atticus libellum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31: libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: libellos subnotare, Plin. Ep 1, 10: libellos agere, *to have the charge of answering petitions*, Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12. ‖ 6. a libelli, *the officer charged with receiving petitions*, Suet. Dom. 14. ‖ 6. *a note of invitation, a notice, programme*: gladiatorum libellos vendiliare, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. domum mutatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, *the programme of a festival*, Trebell. Claud. 5. ‖ 7. *a placard, hand-bill*: edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quinctii, dejicit, *tears down the bills announcing the auction*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27 Sen. Ben. 4, 12. ‖ 8. *a letter*: libellum ipsius habeo, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11. ‖ 9. *a libel, lampoon, pasquinade*: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujusplam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: sparsos de se in curia famosos libellos, ib. ‖ 10. *a written accusation* or *complaint*: componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 244: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3.

lĭbens (lub.), entis, *Part.* [libet] ‖ Adj.: *acting willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure*: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto libens, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 108: ego illud vero illud feci, ac libens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43: quum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14 fin. Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: edepol me lubente facies, *with my good will*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, ib. 4, 2: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65: lubentissimo corde atque animo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 22: facit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25. ‖ 2. Esp. libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: ex voto l. m., inscr. Orell no. 1412: v. s. l. m., i. e. votum solvit libens merito, or v. l. s., i. e. votum libens solvit. Inscrr. passim. ‖ 3. Meton. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry*: uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia 'st, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 2: hilarum ac lubentem hic te in gnati nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28.

lĭbenter (lub.), adv. *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*: ut homines te libenter studiosumque audiant, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 69: libenter vellem utor Catonis, id. Rep. 1, 21: libenter hominem id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. *Comput.* illi ejurarunt, non quam se unquam libentius (voluntarium)

…Fragm. Hist. 7, 25: …Fragm. Hist. 7, 25: …Fragm. Hist. 7, 25: …

ginata liberius, nullo poscente, faciebat, freely, spontaneously, Virg. G. 1, 127. ‖ Esp. frankly, freely, boldly, openly: constanter et libere (me gessi), Cic. Att. 4, 16: aliquid magis accusatoriè quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 13: liberius loqui, id. Planc. 13: fortiùs liberiùsque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, ib. 2, 8, 37.

Līberi, orum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare; v. infra: *gen. plur.* liberum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: Tac. A. 2, 38, et saep.) [liber] *children* (as opp. to the domestics, servi): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: eum ex C. Fadii filia liberos habuisse, ib. 16, 11: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.*: suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 3, 69: dulces, Hor. Epod. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 693. In the *sing.*: si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 33. In *plur.* of *one child*: non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 148: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2. **2.** *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren*: liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. **3.** Of *sons*, as opp. to daughters: procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9. **§.** Transf. of animals: liberi orbæ oves, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 38.

Lībĕro, avi, atum (*fut. perf.* liberasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 66), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit*: amicas emit, liberate, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 22: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindicta liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16. ‖ In gen. *to free, release, extricate, deliver*, etc.: aquatr. with *acc.* of pers. or thing delivered, and *abl.*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; less freq. with *gen.*: teque istam ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, *to release oneself from one's duty to Venus*, id. Div. in Cæcil. 17: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, id. Tim. 6: divinus animus liberatus a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 22: defensionum laboribus senatoriisque muneribus liberatus, ib. 1, 1: aliquem culpa, id. Att. 13, 22: aliquem invidia, id. N. D. 1, 6: populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se ære alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. With *gen.*: aliquem culpæ, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 21. With *ex*: multos ex incommodis, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. With *acc.* or *pass. only*: Rhabirotios quum Cæsar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: quorum linguas sic inhæserant, ut loqui non possent, nec scalpello resectas liberarent, *would be set free*, id. Div. 2, 46: templa liberata, *freed from buildings that obstructed the view, hence, having a free prospect*, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* **2.** *to exempt from taxes*, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. Prov. Cons. 5: liberare agros, id. Agr. 1, 4: publica liberare, ib. 2, 21: liberari omnia Asiæ emporia portuque, Liv. 32, 32. *Pass.*: liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28. **3.** *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation*, etc.: fundum alii obligatum liberare, Jul. Dig. 18, 1, 41: libenare fidem, *to keep one's word*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, make them void*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 7, 21: impensam, *to clear* or *repay expenses*, Col. 3, 3. **4.** In law: *to absolve or acquit*: aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. Mil. 22: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Clu. 2, 29: liberatur Milo, non eo crimine profectus esse *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with that design*, id. Mil. 28. **5.** *to pass, traverse, cross over a place without hinderance*: flumen liberare, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: angustias freti, ib. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136. (Hence It. *lieverare, lievare*; Fr. *livrer*.)

Liberta, æ, v. libertus.

Libertas (old form, loebertas; Fest. s. v. loebesum), ātis, *f.* [liber] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to *that of a slave*: Scævas, servo Q. Crotonia, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: patriam et libertatem perdidi, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 50: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1. In *plur.*: tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33 *fin.*: in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56. **2.** *political freedom, liberty* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus and dominatus) aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, id. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.*: aliæ nationes servitutem pati possunt populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*: in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, ib. 1, 32: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8. libertatem accipere, recuperare, ib. 7, 1 *fin.* ‖ In gen. *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation*, etc.: quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Acad. 2, 10. libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. Planc. 14, 33. With *gen.*: feminæ omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.*: testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum, id. 10, 1, 28 dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15. cœli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22: aedium, *freedom from taxes*, Paul. Dig. 8, 6, 18. Poet. with *inf.*: sit modo libertas, quæ volet ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28 nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601. **2.** *permission*. præcidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: tabella dat populo eam libertatem ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6. **3.** Esp. *freedom of speech* or *thought, frankness, boldness, candour*: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71: quæ in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16: antiqua comœdia facundissimæ libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimæ libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30.

Libertīna, æ, v. libertinus, *no.* II. 2.

Libertīnitas, ātis, *f.* [libertinus]. In law: *the condition of a freedman*: Ulp. Dig. 22, 3, 14.

Libertīnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron*: Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

Libertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus] *pertaining to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person) in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62: libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: mulieris libertinæ sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13. **II.** Subst.: **Libertīnus**, i, m. *a freedman*: a freedman (or woman) was *libertinus* with *ref.* to the class to which he belonged, and *libertus* with ref. to his master. Acc. to Suet. Claud. 24, libertinus in the earlier times of the rep. was the son of a libertus; but this meaning of the word is not found in Latin authors. The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights; v. Smith's Ant. 705: qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60: Gai. Inst. 1, § 10 and 11: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24. **2.** **Libertīna**, æ, *f. a freedwoman*: ingenuamne an libertinam? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinæ perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2. tutior merx est libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48.

Libertus, i, *m.* [contr. of liberatus, from libero] *a manumitted slave, a freedman*: libi servire mavelim multo, quam ubi libertus esse, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 89 patrono in libertum manus injecto sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9. **2.** Liberta, æ, *f. a freedwoman*: jam liberta auctus es? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 15: matris meæ liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: libertis libertabusque meis, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 105. ‖ In late writers for libertinus, *a freedman* (without reference to the manumitter): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7.

Libet (or libet), libuit *and* libitum est, 2. *v. n. impers.* (libeo, as *pers. verb* acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 922 P.) *it pleases, is agreeable*; libet mihi, tibi, etc. *I (thou*, etc.) *am disposed, I like, I please I will*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. or *absol.*: quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 138 facite, quod vobis lubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16 mihi id ne licere quidem non modo non libere, id. Att. 14, 19. ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 77. *Plur.*: cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est Suet. Caes. 20. *Absol.*: rogita quod lubet, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 31 quæ (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: *Ch.* quid in urbe reptas, villice? *Ol.* lubet, Pl. Cas. 1, 11. **2.** With *infin. clause* as subject: with or without *dat.*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158. non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348: de C. Gracchi tribunata quid exspectem non libet augurari, id. Am. 12, 42: inchoare hæc studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12. **3.** si libet, *if you please*: ut libet, *as you please*: adi, si libet, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ut libet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16. [Cf. Sans. *lubh*, "cupere."]

Libidĭnĭtas (libid.), ātis, *f.* [libido *desire*: Laber. in Non. 491, 5.

Libidĭnor (libid.), 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to indulge* or *gratify lust*: quum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67: incesto libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.*

Libidĭnōsē, *adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully*: quæ ille libidinose, quæ nefarie, quæ crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div. in Cæc. 13: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv. 3, 63. *Comp.*: Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

Libidĭnōsus (libid.), a, um, *adj.* [libido] *full of desire* or *passion, sensual, wilful, licentious, sensual, lustful, lascivious*: homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78: nihil (late) libidinosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: libidi-

nostor es quam ultus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64 · caper, Hor. Epod. 10, 21. Of things: libidinosissimæ liberationes, *self-willed, arbitrary*, Cic. Pis. 36: libidinosæ voluptates, Id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, Id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidinosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, *extravagant*, Col. 10 præf. § 2. 2. Of style: *licentious, wanton*: eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20. II. In a good sense: *eager, longing for*: libidinosus eloquentiæ et gloriæ, Tert. Apol. 48.

libīdo (lĭbĭdo), ĭnis, *f.* [libet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: ubi libido venit nausea, Cato R. R. 156, 4: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et lætitiam, ut sit lætitia præsentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: ipsa fœcundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur fœcundia, ulciscendi libido, ib. 3, 5, 11: juventus magis ... decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in*, Sall. C. 7: urinæ lacessit, Gell. 19, 4: ex libidine, Tac. A. 4, 46. II. Esp. *unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 · fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium; deinde per libidinem aut metum desserentium locum, Liv. 29, 21. 2. *sensual desire, lust*: of animals, *heat, rut*: libido procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 · commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, Id. N. D. 2, 51, 128 · libidine accendi, Sall. C. 25: Suet. Aug. 69. 3. Meton. in plur.: *voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture: Cic. Leg. 3, 13. in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin. 33 præf. § 5.

lĭbĭtīna, æ, *f.* [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker*: libitinam exercere, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. 10. 2. *a bier, a funeral pile*: dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart. 10, 97 Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45. 3. *death* (poet.): multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6: Juv. 12, 122.

lĭbĭtīnārius, ii, *m.* [libitina] *an undertaker*: designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [libet]. II. Subst. lĭbĭta, orum, *n. plu. the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour*: sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantia, ib. 14, 2.

lĭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [Λείβω] *to take a little from*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29: libare gramina dentibus, *to crop*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 51. 2. Esp. *to take a taste of, to taste*: jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 3, 354: flumina libant summa leves, *sip*, id. G. 4, 54. 3. Poet. *to touch lightly*: ebos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeri pede libat arenam, Id. M. 10, 683: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicui, *to kiss*, Virg. Aen. 1, 256. 4. *to pour out* in honour of a deity, *to make a libation*: duo rite mero libans carchesia Bacobo, ib. 5, 77: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, ib. 1, 736: pateris altaria libant, ib. 12, 174. Poet. Transf.: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 41: rorem in tempora nati, *to sprinkle on*, Val. Fl. 4, 15. (II) And of things not fluid: *to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: uvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: fruges Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8. Poet.: cernimus aris, Prop. 4, 6, 8. 3. *to lessen, diminish, impair*: supra terra ibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 2, 262: virginitatem, Ov. H. 2, 145. virus, Liv. 22, 39. : II. Fig. *to take out, cull, extract*: ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: qui tuo nomini vellis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5.

lĭbŏnŏtus or **tos**, i, *m.* = Λιβόνοτος, *a wind between south and southwest*, pure Lat. austroafricus: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 47, 46

lĭbra, æ, *f.* [*Lirpa*] *the Roman pound*, of 12 ounces: as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47, § 169 Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: mulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30. II. Transf. *a measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38. 2. *a balance, pair of scales*: in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.* Hence the phrases, per aes et libram, v. mancipium: libra et aere, *for ready money*, Liv. 6, 14. 3. *a water-poise, plummet-level, level*: sin autem locus pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17. Hence, ad libram, *on a level*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. Also, *counterpoise*: contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

4. *the constellation* Libra, *the balances*: Manil. 4, 546. III. Fig.: *a balances* (poet.): Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 75. (Hence It. *livra, lira*; Fr. *livre*.)

lĭbrālis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of or containing a pound, of a pound weight*: pondus, Plin. 19, 12, 11 · offae, Col. 6, 2, 7.

lĭbrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libro] *a balance, poise*: huic ad libramen pinnae tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv. 42, 65. II. Fig. judicii, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 13.

lĭbrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a weight*: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63: vincla ac libramenta tormentorum, Tac. H. 3, 23.

2. *gravity, downward tendency*: libramentum aquae, *fall*, Plin. 31, 6, 31. Plin. Ep. 4, 30. II. Transf.: *a level surface, horizontal plane*: extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. 2. *evenness, equality*: ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5: si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

lĭbrārĭa, æ, *f.* [libra] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinster*, called also lanipendia: Juv. 6, 476.

lĭbrārĭa, æ, *f.* [liber] *a female scribe*: Mart. Cap. 1, 17. II. *a bookseller's shop*: in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poëta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4.

lĭbrārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [librarius] *a copyist, transcriber: a scribe*: Cic. Att. 4, 4: id. Balb. 6, 14. II. *a bookseller*: ex librariolis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

lĭbrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest*: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: Amm. 29, 2.

lĭbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [libra] *of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight*: frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1.

lĭbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [liber] *pertaining to books*: scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, Plin. 27, 7, 28. II. Subst.: librarius, i, *m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*: Cic. Agr. 2, 5: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. 2. *a bookseller*: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: Gell. 5, 4.

lĭbrātē, *adv. deliberately*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 773.

lĭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libro] *a weighing, weighing out*: Vitr. 3, 6. II. *a horizontal position, level*: id. 6, 1. III. *a hurling, flinging*: Diom. p. 477 P.

lĭbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leveller, a surveyor*: Cato R. R. 22, 1: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, utrum lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 90. II. *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an engineer*: funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2 20 (*al.* libritores).

lĭbrātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a making even*: cutis, Veg. 2, 22.

lĭbrātus, a, um, *Part.* [libro]. II. Adj.: *level, horizontal*: aquam non esse librabilem, sed sphaeroidales habere schemas, Vitr. 8, 6. 2. *poised, hurled*: librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. H. 2, 22. *Comp.*: libratior ictus, Liv. 30, 10.

lĭbrĭcĕps, ĭpis, *m.* [liber geps] *a book carrier*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

lĭbrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of a pound weighing a pound*. Subst. librilia, ium, *n. plu.* (sc. axes), *stones of a pound weight*: funda, librilibus sudibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: cf. librilia. II. *pertaining to weighing*. Subst. librile, is, *n. a balance, pair of scales*: in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1. 2. *a scalebeam*: librile scapus librae, Fest. *s. v.*

lĭbrīlla, appellantur instrumenta bellica, saxa scilicet ad brachii crassitudinem in modum flagelli librilla revincta, Fest. *s. v.* (Scalig. reads librilia.)

lĭbrĭpens, endis, *m.* [libra pendo] *one who weighed or counted out the pay to soldiers, a paymaster*: Plin. 33, 1, 13. II. *one who held the balance at nominal sales*: Gai. Inst. 1, § 3.

lĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libra] *to weigh, weigh out*. Fig.: crimina in antithesi, Pers. 1, 85. 2. *to make even or level*: pavimenta, Cato R. R. 18: aquam, *to level water*, i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level*, Vitr. 8, 6. 3. *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance*: terra librata pondere bus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24: tellus ponderi librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13: columnas turbines ita librati perpenderint, puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin 36, 13, 19: per nubes aquila librata v latu, Sil. 15, 429. librati ponderis cor orbe tene medio, Lucan. 1, 58. Fig.: mensum imperii corpus stare ac libra Tac. H. 1, 16. 4. *to cause to hang swing, to keep suspended, keep in place*: vela cadunt primo et dubia brantur ab aura, *are waved to and fr* Ov. F. 3, 585: fluctus supra, vento brante, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: alris suspensam librari medio spatio tell rem, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 5. *to cause swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw* summa telum librabat ab aure, Vi Aen. 9, 417: caestus, ib. 5, 479: libr cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: mol dextra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 8, librare se, *to balance or poise myself fly*: cursum in aëre, id. Am. 2, 6, saepe lapillos tollunt, his sese per inan nubila librant, Virg. G. 4, 196: halia tos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, corpus in herba, *to stretch oneself o on the grass*, Ov. F. 1, 429: incident manus libratur artifici temperament Plin. 12, 25, 54: librare iter, *to tak one's way*, Sen. Oed. 899. II. Fi *to weigh, ponder, consider*: librab metus, Stat. Th. 9, 269: quae omni meritorem movenda perpendit, libra examinat, Nat. Pan. ad Const. 7.

Libs, ĭbis, *m.* = Λίψ, *the west-south west wind*: ab occasu brumali Africus Notos et Libs nominant, Plin. 2, 46.

lĭbum, i, *n.* (libus, i, *m.*, Mart. Non. 211, 31) *a cake, pancake*; Cato R. R. 75: rustica libs, Ov. F. 4, 630: libe per herbam subdunt Aen. 7, 109. Often used in the gods, esp. on birth-days 19. Hence quinquennalicium Suet. Aug. 59 *offered to the gods on one's birth-day*, Mart. 10, 24.

lĭburna, æ, *f.* [Liburni, the people] *a* [illegible] *Liburnian galley*, [illegible]

§ 3, 9 Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10; Tac. G. 9. Also called Libralis: Suet. Aug. 43. Plin. 18, 23, 57.

Libus, i, *v.* Libum.

Licanos, entis. *Part.* [licet]. ¶ *Adj.*: *free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious*: quam audaces et quam licentes sumus, Gell. 19, 9: Prop. 4, 2, 26: verba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777. § 2. Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: just, Suet. S. 1, 6, 93: licentior epistola, Plin. N. H. procem. § 1: impetum, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2.

Licenter, *adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy*; and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously*: at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10. *Comp.*: (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*: sunt aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id 8, 6, 34.

Licentia, ae, *f.* [licet] *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license*: *Dac.* Licet . . . licet . . . licet. *Tr.* Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 42: dare alicui licentiam infinitam pecuniarum et splendarum, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13: absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67. ‖ Esp. *the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license*: homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 44: per intercalandi licentiam, *by arbitrary intercalation*, Suet. Caes. 40. Freq. of style: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91: figurarum, Quint. 10, 2, 28. § 2. In rhet. *a figure of speech* = παρρησία - Auct. Her. 4, 36.

§ 3, *unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness*: deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 5, 33: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4: Sullani temporis, *lawlessness*, Suet., Gramm. 32: licentiam indomitam refrenare, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: licentiam cohibere, Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: magna gladiorum est licentia, *the license of the sword is great*, i. e. *daring murders are prevalent*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.

Licentiātus, a, um, *adj.* [licentia] *free-born, licentious*: Laber. in Non. 212, 6.

Licentiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *overfree, wanton, licentious*: Quint. 1, 6, 23: tumentius, App. M. 5, p. 165. *Comp.*: conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Benef. contr. 6, 6. *Sup.*: Aug. adv. Pelag. 1, 7.

Licēre, cŭi, citum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ ¶ I. *Lit.*: *to be for sale, to be valued at (rare)*: quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortum), huic *(which thing they) were valued at*, Cic. Att. 12, 32: unius assis non unquam pluris licuit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22: ¶ II. *Trop.*: *to be for a price*: quicquid est, quidquid licuit, *how much it is worth, for there*, Phil. 33, 10, 26: § 28.

Licēre, licŭi, licĭtum, 2. *v. n. impers.* *to be set at an auction. About.*: Hortus Aelianus, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: *Middle.*: *to bid, by raising the former bids until nothing*, id. Verr. 3, 72: omnia Asiatica vectigalia parva spectu publicani lucrum, proventus quod, ita maxima, omnes inter se redimi nemo, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: *Transf.*: *to offer, promise*: licuit, Suet. Dom. 10: ¶ *Trop.*: *to be valued*: hortos, ubi tanti licuerit, *to bid for the gardens*, Hor. Ad. 2, 2, 2: denarium Graecis centum milibus licitus, Pers. 3, 192. § 3. *Licitus, to depreciate, value*: tanquam quidpiam

Shakespeare could license, restrain the press of her heroine, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 42.

Licet, licŭit *and* citum est (licetur for licebit, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 13), 2. *v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed, or permitted*; *one may or can, one is at liberty*: constr. with *neutr. pron. or inf. or subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with *dat.* of person: licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: si hominibus tantum licere judicas, quantum possunt, id. Phil. 13, 7 *ad fin.*: illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: licetne scire ex te? Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14. With *inf. pass.*: intelligi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, id. Rep. 1, 38: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in eum ordinem cooptari licet, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. Rarely with *plu.* subject: quum in servum omnia liceant, Sen. Clem. 1, 18. § 2. When the *infin.* has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the *acc.*: licet me id scire quid sit? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 14: hoccine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui! Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21: licuit esse miseros, Cic. Lig. 6, 18: ut eum licuit ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 26 *fin.* So even when the *dat* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. Balb. 12, 29: is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. But in this case, and esp. with *esse* and *fieri*, the subject of the *infin.* is freq. put in the *dat.* by attraction. licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44: ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.*: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.* In this constr. the *dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (*sc.* iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: sibi vitam filiae suae cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, Liv. 3, 50 (*v.* Zumpt, Gramm. § 601). § 3. With *subj. clauses* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. Mur. 4, 8. ludas licet, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97: sis pecore e multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 13, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna, licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3. § 4. Particular phrases: (1) to express assent; *be it so, yes*: *Dac.* eum rogato ut huc veniat. *Tr.* licet. *Dac.* dicito, daturum meam fili filiam uxorem. *Tr.* licet (see the whole scene), Pl. Bacch. 4, 6, 8. Hence (2) in asking permission: Here, licetne? *Chrem.* (begins) Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20. Esp. in legal formulae: a, in examining witnesses: licet reicere? Cic. de Or. 2, 60: *b*, in urging the service of a jurisconsult: licet commemorare? id. Mur. 13: 7. in summoning a witness: licet intestari? (*v.* intestor). (3) With *par, or dum*: si par non licuit, *if not able to agree*, Liv. 1, 17: par non licuit, *they could not agree*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57: dum singulorum licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: dum licitum est, *as long as it is permitted*, id. Ph. 3, 3, 10: (4) In prayers and wishes: di faxint, dent, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 37: dii meliora piis, di non potiora cunctis, Ov. M. 1, 405.

Licet, *conj.* As a conjunctive, *granting, supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding*. With *subj.*: quamvis quidvis semel promiserit, licet herculea verilloquus omnia in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurrem atque auxiliabor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 32: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos vivat, Sen. Brevit. 6: licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut me Salutem colpsam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 28: licet nacptus illi hujus generis illorum militum, sed tamen non parem operae, Cic. Fam. 13, 27: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observabuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16: licet haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 102. § In late Lat. with *indic.*: licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 58: Ulp. lib. 2, 15, 8, § 25: obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 5, 218: Macr. S. 1, 11. [*Lic-et* prob. belongs to the same root as *δικ-η*.] (Hence it. *lecere*; Fr. *loisir*.)

Lichanos, i, *m.* = λιχανός (the fore-finger), *the highest note but one in the scale of the tetrachord*, so called because produced by the fore-finger: it is classed by Vitruvius among the notes which he calls *mobiles*, or *vagantes*, as contrasted with those designated *immoti* or *perpetui* et *stantes*: Vitr. 5, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 775).

Lichen, ĕnis, *m.* = λειχήν, *a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on rocks and trees, lichen*: Plin. 26, 4, 10 The second kind mentioned by Pliny comprises the true lichens; the first kind seems to have been of a different nature, but it can scarcely be Marchantia polymorpha, Linn., as some have supposed. ‖ Transf. *an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ring-worm*: in fricando lichene, id. 23, 7, 67: id. 28, 11, 49.

Lichātorium, ii, *n.* [licium] *a weaver's beam*: liciatorium texentium, Vulg. 1 Sam. 17, 7.

Lichātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lit. laid or thrummed* like a web; hence fig. *begun, commenced*: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 24.

Lichinium, ii, *n.* [id.] *lint* for dressing wounds: Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 48. (Hence Sp. *lechino*.)

Lichnus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *turned upwards*: licini boves (*i. e.* qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 55.

Licĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [licitor] *a bidding at sale*: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: praedam ad licitationem dividere, to *the highest bidders*, Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Cal. 22: penes quem licitatio remanserit, *to whom the lot was knocked down*, Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 19.

Licĭtē, *adv. lawfully, rightfully*: Mart. Dig. 30, 114, § 5.

Licĭte, *adv. lawfully*: Sol. 11.

Licĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [licor] *to bid for*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 104: licitandi hostium capita, *set a price on their heads*, Curt. 4, 1. ‖ Transf. *to contend, fight*: inter se licitantur, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: licitari machaera adversum aliquem, Gaetil. fr. 16.

Licĭtus, a, um, Part. [licet], ¶ *Adj.*: *permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful*: *neque*, Virg. Aen. 8, 502: rem, Petr. 34, 8: actio, Suet. Tib. 11: negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 2: *pleasure, object, things allowed*: ex quo per licitum aquam, Illicitum [illegible] Tert. a. 23, 37.

Licium, ii, *n.* (in the plur. also *licia*, ōrum, *m.*) [lino] *a thread of the warp*: Virg. G. 1, 285: *Transf.*: *a web*: Plaut. 6, 1, 2: *a thread of the web*: Virg. G. 4, 180: *a thread of the spider's web*: Ov. F. 4, 869: *a thread of gold*: Ov. M. 2, 6[illegible]. Genus [illegible] tum [illegible] Ov. F. 3, 8[illegible] the [illegible]

in ligulam, s, 1289: §. a small girdle or belt: per lenonem vel lenam furta conquirere, t. a. to search in a house for stolen property, Gell. 12, 12 (n. inter.).

Lictor, ōris, m. [ligo] a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate, whose duty it was to walk before him and clear the way; also to execute the sentence of the law by scourging criminals, by putting them to death, etc.: hence the lictors bore a bundle of rods, (*fasces*) from which an axe projected: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitimis Etruris) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors walked in a line before the consuls, etc., whence the lictor who immediately preceded the magistrate was called *proximus* or *primus* (as the chief), though the latter term has been sometimes erroneously supposed to refer to the lictor who headed the line: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: Liv. 24, 44 fin. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 707.) §. Fig.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, a lady's mark of distinction, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

Lictōrius, a, um, adj. [lictor] pertaining to a lictor: Flor. 1, 26.

Lien, ēnis, and **lienis**, is, m. [σπλήν, σπλάγχνον] the milk or spleen: ad lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9. In *plur.*: lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit (the ancients supposed that running caused the spleen to swell), Plin. 26, 13, 83. §. Fig. vexation: quasi sons, liene unctus ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5.

Liēnōsus, a, um, adj. [lien] splenetic: cor lienosum, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 62 testa lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

Lientĕrĭcus, a, um, adj. [λειντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1] troubled with looseness or diarrhœa: Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

Ligāmen, ĭnis, n. [ligo] a band, tie, bandage: Sidonise nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15: papyri ligamen, a bandage, ligature, Col. 6, 6, 4. (Hence It. *legame*; Fr. *lien*.)

Ligāmentum, i, n. [id.] a band, bandage: aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

Ligātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a binding: Scrib. Comp. 255. (Hence Fr. *liaison*.)

Ligātūra, ae, f. [id.] a band, ligature: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11. §. an amulet: Aug. in Joann. 7. §. a twisting or twining of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Exarrat. in psalm. 36.

Lignārius, a, um, adj. [lignum] pertaining to wood: negotiatio, timbertrade, Capitol. Pert. 1. §. Subst. lignarius, i, m. a carpenter, joiner: Pall. 1, 6, 2. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv. 35, 41 fin. §. a slave attached to a temple, whose office it was to carry wood: Hier. Ep. 108, 8. §. a woodcutter, woodman: lignarius ξυλοκόπος, à serrae fabr., Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Lignātĭo, ōnis, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood; qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. §. Meton. a place where wood is cut: Col. 1, 5, 1.

Lignātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood: oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: Liv. 10, 28.

Lignĕŏlus, a, um, adj. dim. [lignum] wooden, of small objects: ligneolus lychnuchus, Ov. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, Aug. in Matth. p. 70.

Lignĕus, a, um, adj. [lignum] of wood, wooden: lignea pocula, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: turres, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: materia, wood, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: domus, Nep. 1, 24, 2: carpentum, Virg. Aen. 6, 322: contabulatio, the floor, Vitr. 2, 8: fores, Ov. M. 1, 313: pocula, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11: pecus (ligneum), Ov. Tr. 2, 471: ensis, wood, Ov. M. 13, 99: arcus, of the

wax (appellatur) Amyclis, Luxr. 4, 1196: lignea compes, Cat. 23, 6.

Lignĭcīda, ae, m. [lignum caedo] one who cuts wood: not used, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 119 § 62.

Lignĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj. [lignum fero] one who carries wood: Inscr.

Lignor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [lignum] to fetch or procure wood: equites, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignatum ire, Liv. 10, 29.

Lignōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of woody fibres, woody: lignosus fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42: caules, id. 25, 6, 29. Comp.: lignosiora sunt reliqua, id. 19, 5, 27.

Lignum, i, n. wood; in plur. ligna, firewood (opp. to materia, timber for building, Ulp. Dig. 32, 38): ignem ex ligni viridibus atque humidis feri jussit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, id. S. 1, 10, 34. §. Meton. 1. a writing-tablet: Juv. 16, 41. 2. the shell, stone, or kernel of fruit: Plin. 15, 28, 34: grape-stones: id. 17, 21, 35, § 162. 3. a fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight: id. 13, 15, 30. (Prob. from *lig-o*, "to tie.") (Hence It. *legno*, *legna*; old Fr. *leigne*.)

Ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575: ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3 cras fascia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttur, to tie up, Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, to bind up, bandage, ib. 7, 849: dum mula ligatur, is harnessed, Hor. S. 1, 5, 13: funem litoribus, Lucan. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, to bind around, Suet. Ner. 51: balteus loricam ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375: casmenta in tectis, Plin. 36, 27, 68. §. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. frozen fast, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, i. e. hail, Petr. 123. §. Fig. to bind together, unite, combine: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vinclo tecum propiore ligari, ib. 9, 550: pacta, Prop. 4, 4, 80: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 452: argumenta in catenas, Quint. 5, 14, 32. [*Ligo* is prob. connected with *dico*, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *lier*.)

Ligo, ōnis, m. a mattock, hoe: longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: ligonibus versare glebas, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64. §. Meton. (post.): agriculture: Juv. 7, 33.

Ligŭla, and **lingŭla**, ae, f. dim. [lingua: quamvis me *ligulam* dicant Aquitesque Patresque, dicor ab indoctis *lingula* grammaticis, Mart. 14, 120] a little tongue; hence transf. 1. a tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis linguis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 2. a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet: Juv. 5, 20: Mart. 2, 29, 7. As a term of reproach: ligula, i in malam crucem, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 30. 3. a spoon or ladle, a skimmer: laque (mustea fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 fin.: inde ligulis eliguit florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49. As a measure: a spoonful: durum aut trium ligularum mensura, id. 20, 5, 18. 4. a small sword: Naev. in Gell. 10, 25. 5. the tongue or reed of a flute: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171. 6. the pointed end of a stake, a tongue, tenon: lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4. 7. the short arm of a lever: si sub omne vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitr. 10, 2. 8. the tongue-shaped extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another: id. 8, 6. 9. the tongue of a comb-maker: Schol. ad Pers. 1, 5. 10. a tongue-shaped member of the antitragus: lobiguum lingulae, Anat. Anat. p. 370.

Ligŭla and **Ligurrĭa**, ae, m. and f. (Ligus, 4 v. a. and n. [Ligus, root of Ligur]

1. Act.: to lick: quae non, ut mascae, (eum) ligurisse, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: minutos pisciculos ligurientes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87. §. Transl.: illum rari ruunt homines, quos (parasitos) liguriunt, *whom they fast upon*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, to lick up stolen morsels, Hor. S. 2, 4, 39. Also in an obscene sense, as in Gr. λείχειν and λιχνεύειν: Suet. Tib. 43 fin. v. Ruhnk. ad h. l. 58. §. Fig. to long for, hold after: improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: agrorum curationem, id. Pis. 11, 21. §. Neutr.: to be dainty: quae (pisciculos) cum maxime quaeque coemunt, liguriunt, Var. Mon. 3, 3, 14.

Ligurītĭo (ligurr.), ōnis, f. [ligurio] *licker-lasciousness, daintiness*: liguritio, violentia, cupedia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

Ligurītor (ligurr.), ōris, m. [id.] a *licker*: id. fullon, epicure, gourmand: eamque quasi liguritorem cutilionem appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12. §. In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 128 in lemmate.

Ligurrĭus, guloso, catillo, λίχνος, Gloss.

Ligustĭcum, i, n. [Liguria] a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage: Col. 12, 57, 5: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

Ligustrum, i, n. a plant, privet: alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789: Plin. 12, 24, 35: id. 24, 10, 45. There is an uncertainty about this plant, some authors thinking that Virgil's ligustrum was the white bedge Convolvulus, but Pliny distinctly calls this plant a tree, and the privet is now called *guistrico* in Italy. Pliny was prob. in error in supposing this and the Egyptian *cypros* to be the same. To this may perh. be referred ligustrum nigrum, poet. Col. 10, 300.

Lilĭăcĕus, a, um, adj. [lilium] of or from lilies: oleum, oil of lilies, Pall. 6, 14 in lemm.

Lilĭētum, i, n. [id.] a bed of lilies: Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

Lilĭum, ii, n. [λείριον] a lily, Lilium candidum, Linn. the white lily: Plin. 21, 5, 11: id. 21, 19, 34: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Pall. Febr. 21, 3 candida, Virg. Aen. 6, 709: breve, short-lived, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16. §. rubens, the orange lily, L. chalcedonicum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 11. §. Meton. a sort of fortification consisting of several rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, rising only four inches above the ground: Caes. B. G. 7, 73. (Hence It. *giglio*; Sp. *lirio*; Fr. *lis*.)

Lima, ae, f. a file: lima protenere aliquid, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: lima aliquid polire, Plin. 28, 9, 41: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5. §. Fig. of literary composition, a polishing, revision: defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 292: carmina rasa lima recenti, Mart. 10, 2: Vell. 2, 9.

Limāceus, a, um, adj. [limus] of mud, slime, or earth: Tert. Res. carn. 49.

Limācĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to slime: ligustra paludosa, where the water deposits slime, Front. Aq. 25.

Limācĭus, ii, m. a name given, in a satire published memore, more kindly, abusively in scripture, Cic. Fin. 2, 3: Aurel. Vict. Epit. 47, 3: Pallox.

Limātĭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [limatus] somewhat filed or polished: limatiliora sint hoc limando et politione, Cic. Fam. 7, 32.

Limātĭo, ōnis, f. [limo] a filing, polishing: Cic. Or. 23, 78: Quint. 12, 10, 9.

Limātor, ōris, m. [id.] a filer, polisher: Cic. Or. 23, 78: Quint. 12, 10, 9.

Limātŭla, ae, f. dim. [lima] a little file: Cic. Or. 23, 78: Quint. 12, 10, 9.

Limātus, a, um, Part. and P. a. [id.] filed, polished: politum, limatum, et expolitum, Cic. Or. 23, 78: limatior et subtilior, Quint. 12, 10, 9.

Limax, ācis, m. and f. [lim, root of lingo]

latus, Fest. s. v.] *a slug, snail:* impolitam conchae limax, post. Col. 10, 323: lentaeis innascuntur limaces et cochleae, Plin. 19, 10, 57. ‖ Fig.: limaces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. fragm. in Varr. l. c.

limbātus, a, um, *adj.* [limbus] *edged, bordered:* chlamydes, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

limbŭlārius, i, m. [id.] *a fringe-maker:* textores limbolarii, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

limbus, i, m. *a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe:* Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. Aen. 4, 137: indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: Stat. Ach. 1, 330. ‖ *a fillet, band, belt, girdle:* frontem limbo velata pudicam, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118: picto discingit pectora limbo, Stat. Th. 6, 367. ‖‖ Meton. *the zodiac:* extra limbum XII. signorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7. 2. *a noose, snare:* Grat. Cyn. 29.

limen, ĭnis, n. *the lintel of a doorway* (limen superum), *the threshold* (limen inferum): limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput: inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius in Non. 336, 14: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36, 14, 21. Proverb.: salutare a limine, *to touch upon anything slightly,* Sen. Ep. 49 med. ‖ Meton. *a door, entrance:* ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Pl. Cist. 3, 19: intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 12: fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare aulas et limina regum, Virg. G. 2, 504: famuli ad limina, *doorkeepers, porters,* Sil. 1, 66. 2. *a house, dwelling, abode:* matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home,* Liv. 4, 1, 1: ad limen consulis adesse, id. 2, 48 limine pelli, Virg. Aen. 7, 579. 3. Poet. *the barrier in a race-course:* limen relinquunt, ib. 5, 316. ‖‖ Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, Lucr. 2, 258: in limine belli, Tac. A. 3, 74: in limine vitae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1132. 2. *an end, termination:* in ipso finitae lucis limine, App. M. 11, p. 267: Justin. Inst. 1, 12, § 5. [*Lit-men* comes from the root LIG in *ligo,* for the *limen* was a "tie," i. e., a horizontal piece of timber employed to keep the other timbers, more particularly those which are vertical, from falling or bulging out: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 255.]

limēmarcha, ae, m. = λιμενάρχης, *harbour-master:* Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4.

limes, ĭtis, m. [akin to limen; cf. Isidor. Inst. 1, 12. 5] *a cross-path, balk between fields.* The Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths. The principal balk running from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south cardo; that from east to west prorsus; and that from north to south, transversus: Hyg. de limit. const. 28, 33 and 34: Col. 1, 3, 7: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8. ‖ Meton. *any boundary* or *limit between two fields:* partiri limite campum, Virg. G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte jacebat, limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, id. Aen. 12, 897. 2. *a fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall:* cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. G. 29: penetrat interius, aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120. 3. In gen. *any path, passage, road, way:* eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. 31, 39: lato te limite ducam, Virg. Aen. 9, 323: accivis, Ov. M. 2, 19: limite recto fugere, ib. 7, 782. 4. *a channel:* solito dum flumina currant limite, ib. 8, 538: Prop. 1, 9, 60. 5. *the track* or *path* of a comet, meteor, torch, *etc.:* flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, stella micat, Ov. M. 15, 849: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Plin. 2, 26, 25: sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, *the zodiac,* Ov. M. 2, 130. 6. *a line* or *vein* in stone, *etc.:* nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin. 37, 10, 69. ‖‖ Fig. *a boundary, limit:* limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16. 2. *a distinction, difference:* judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R. Am. 326. 3. *a way, path:* si malediclis vostro gradiar limite, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad coeli aditum patet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way, employ the same means,* Ov. A. A. 3, 538.

limĕum, i, n. *a kind of herb, into the poisonous juice of which the Gauls dipped the arrows used in hunting:* Plin. 27, 11, 76. Supposed by some to be Ranunculus Thora, Linn. by others Doronicum Pardalianches, *Leopard's-bane.*

limĭcŏla, ae, m. [limus colo] *one who dwells in the mud:* ostreae, Aus. Ep. 7, 36.

limĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [limus and GEN root of gigno] *produced in mud* or *slime, mud-born:* ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

limināris, e, *adj.* [limen] *pertaining to a threshold* or *lintel:* trabes, Vitr. 6, 4. ‖ Meton.: pagina, *the first,* Aug. Ep. 67, n. 2.

limis, e, v. limus.

limĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [limes] *that is on the borders:* agri limitanei, *situated on the borders:* milites, *frontier-troops:* Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

limĭtāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a boundary:* iter, *a path that runs between two fields,* Varr. L. L. 5, 4.

limĭtātio, ōnis, f. [limito] *a fixing, determination:* limitatio terrae vincalis, Col. 3, 12: Vitr. 10, 22.

limĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [limes] *to inclose within boundaries* or *limits, to bound:* vineas limitari decumano XVIII. pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 7. ‖ Fig. *to fix, settle, determine:* limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1.

limĭtotrŏphus (limĭtrŏphus), a, um, *adj.* [limes τροφεύω]: agri, *lands set apart for the subsistence of the troops stationed on the frontiers* (limitanei), Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

limma, ătis, n. = λεῖμμα (a remainder), *a semi-tone:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

limnē, es, f. = λίμνη, *a lake:* lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitr. 8, 3.

limnestis (limnetis), ĭdis, f. = λιμνῆστις, *a plant, called also* centaurea major, App. Herb. 34. (v. Centaurium.)

limnĭcē, es, f. *a small sword:* App. Herb. 78.

limo, *adv. sideways, askance:* leones nunquam limo vident, Sol. 27.

limo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lima] *to file:* gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin. 36, 7, 10. 2. *to file off:* plumbum limatum, *lead filings,* id. 34, 18, 50: limata scoba, ib. ‖ Meton. *to rub, whet:* cornu ad saxa limato, id. 8, 20, 29. Hence limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss,* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 40. ‖‖ Fig. In gen. *to file, polish, finish:* quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49: ut ars aliquid limare non possit, ib. 1, 25: vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, id. N. D. 2, 29. 2. *Esp. to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. Off. 2, 10: subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49. 3. limare se ad aliquid, *to prepare oneself thoroughly:* Cic. Opt. gen. or. 2. 4. *to file off, take away from, diminish:* tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9: de tua prolixa beneficioque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam. 7, 8: commoda alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.

limo, i, v. a. [limus] *to besprinkle with mud:* caput aliqui, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 80.

limŏgĕnotus, i, m. [limus cingo girt with an apron] *a kind of pedis attendant on magistrates:* Inscr. Orell. no. 3219.

limŏdōrum, i, n. = λιμόδωρον, *plant,* perh. Polygonum Convolvulus, Linn.: Plin. 19, 10, 57.

limŏmăla, ae, f. = λειμωνία: *a plant, also called* scolymos, q. v.: Plin. 22, 22, 43. ‖ *a kind of anemone* (v. Anemone): id. 21, 11, 38.

limŏnītis, ĭdis, f. = λειμωνῖτις, *a precious stone of a green colour,* perh. *the emerald:* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

limŏnium, ii, n. = λειμώνιον, *the same as* lemonion, q. v.: Plin. 20, 8, 28.

limōsus, a, um, *adj.* [limus] *full of mud* or *slime, miry, muddy:* limosoque palus obducit omnia junco, Virg. E. 1, 49: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: radix, Plin. 27, 5, 17. Subst. limosa, orum, n. *plur. muddy* or *miry places:* id. 9, 42, 66.

limpĭdo, 1. v. a. [limpidus] *to make clear, to cleanse:* Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [another form of liquidus] *clear, limpid:* limpidus lacus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, 42 (Hence It. and Sp. *limpido.*)

limpĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [limpidus] *clearness, transparency:* maris, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

līmŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [lima] *a little file:* Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

līmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limus] *somewhat askance:* limulis (oculis) intueri, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 12.

limus, a, um, and **limis**, e, *adj. sidelong, aslant, askance:* limis oculis aspicere, *to look askance,* Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec lumis intuentur oculis aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19: limibus oculis eos contuens, Amm. 20, 9: limi, et ut sic dicam vesperi (sc. oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76. ‖ Transf. of persons, *looking sideways:* neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites cullinae, Varr. in Non. 133, 31.

limus, i, m. *slime, mud:* silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. M. 1, 347: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, Liv. 31, 27: animis abundans exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Virg. G. 1, 115: aqua limo turbata, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. 2. *excrement:* Pall. 3, 31. 3. *dirt* of any kind limit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 80. ‖ Fig.: malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 19.

limus, i, m. *a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple,* worn by the sacrificing priests: velati limo, Virg. Aen. 12, 120 et ibi Serv.: licio transverso, quod limum appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro in Gell. 12, 3.

lināmentum, i, n. [linum] *linen-stuff, linen:* Plin. 32, 10, 46. ‖ Esp. *lint:* linamentum indere, Cels. 5, 6, 23: stoccis linamentis vulnus impiere, id. 5, 6, 21.

linārius, ii, m. [linum] *a linen-weaver:* Inscr. Orell. no. 4214.

linctor, λίκτης (*one who licks*), Hieron. Philox.

linctus, a, um, *Part.* [lingo].

linctus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in *abl.*) *a licking:* Plin. 31, 9, 45.

līnea, ae, f. [linum] *a linen thread* or *string, line:* linea longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26: ligato pede longa linea gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Sosev. Dig. 33, 2, 26: linea dives (of the strings of pearls thrown among the people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78. 2. Esp. *the threads of a net* or *web:* licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis linese offenses, prescripsimus in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖ Meton. *a net:* id. 9, 41, 67: si forte lineis et pinnis alumnas continens

Sen. Clem. 22. **2.** *a fishing-line*: tremulave captum linea trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, try to catch a person* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 22. **3.** *a plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et lineā uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly*: solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 19, 8, 42: (ignis) rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: linea tam recta mundi ferit illa Leonem, *that region lies directly under the Lion*, Lucan. 10, 306. **4.** *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, *etc.*, *a line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (viz. nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76: candida per medium folium transcurrens, id. 27, 11, 77: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sun-dial), id. 7, 60, 60. Of a geometrical *line*: linea est longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65: linea circumcurrens, *a circle*, Quint. 1, 10, 41. **5.** Esp. *a boundary-line*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 151 ed. Goes. Hence in gen. *a way, path*. Prud. Cath. 7, 48. **6.** *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19: Quint. 11, 3, 133. **7.** *a feature, lineament*: adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179. **III.** Fig. *a line* of descent or kindred, *lineage*: στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43. **2.** *an outline, sketch, design*: quidam materias latius dicendo prosequebantur alii, quum primas modo lineas duxissent, etc., Quint. 2, 6, 2: ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbraeque facere quaesivimus, Gell. 17, 20. **3.** *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal*: quum poëtae transilire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, 1: si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49. Hence, proverb.: extrema linea amare, *to love at a distance*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

līnĕālis, e, *adj.* [linea] *consisting of lines, lineal*: Amm. 22, 16.

līnĕāliter, *adv. by means of lines*: linealiter facere, Mart. Cap. 8, 28.

līnĕāmentum, i, n. [linea] *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, *etc.*, *a geometrical line*: in geometria lineamenta, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116. **II.** Meton. *a feature, lineament*: quae conformatio lineamentorum, id. N. D. 1, 18: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41. **B.** In *plur. designs, drawings, delineations*: adumbratorum Deorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 4, 44. **3.** Fig. *a feature, lineament*: animi lineamenta sunt pulcriora quam corporis, id. Fin. 3, 22: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, id. Brut. 87, 298.

līnĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or consisting of lines, linear*: linearis pictura, *an outline*, Plin. 35, 3, 5: ratio, *the science of lines, geometry*, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, *a geometrical demonstration*, ib. 49.

līnĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rope, line*: linum, *a narrow path-way between fields*, Hyg. de Limit. § 153 Goes.

līnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lineo] *the drawing of a line, a line*: solis tecti partibus lateribus lineationibus extendantur, Vitr. 9, 4. **II.** *a feature, lineament*: corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

līnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a.* [linea] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular*: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4 med. **II.** Fig. *decked out*: inter comatos lineosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6.

līnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little line*: Gell. 10, 1 *fin.*

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] *of flax* or *lini, flaxen, linen-*: linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: terga, *the linen lining of a shield*, ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13: amictus, Tac. G. 17: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. *a.* to *lick, lick up*: mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45. Sense obsceneo: Mart. 12, 35. [Root LIG: cf. Sans. *lih*, "lingere;" Gr. λείχω; Eng. *lick*: hence *lig-urio*.]

lingua (old form dingua, like dagrima for lacrima, acc. to Mar. Victorin. p. 2547 and 2470 P.: cf. the letter D, 1. 5), ae, *f. the tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: lingua haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25: linguam titubante loqui, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 21: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue*, in token of derision or contempt, Liv. 7, 10: eo, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66. **II.** Meton. *speech, language*: beare Latium divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: linguam continere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 82: linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam materiarii lingua celeri et exercitata, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2 Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to silence*, Liv. 33, 3. ne vati nocent mala lingua futuro, Virg. E. 7, 28. (II) *the tongue* or *language of a people*: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: Gallicae linguae scientia, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50. Also, *dialect, idiom*: id. 12, 10, 34. **3.** Poet. *the sounds made by animals*: volucrum linguae, Virg. Aen. 3, 361: canis, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5. **4.** Of tongue-shaped things: (i) *a plant, also called* lingulaca, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 19, 104. (ii) Lingua bubula, *a plant, ox-tongue, bugloss*, v. buglossus, Cato R. R. 40: Plin. 17, 14, 24. (iii) Lingua canina, Cels. 3, 27, 13, and lingua canis, App. Herb. 96, *the plant hound's tongue, also called* cynoglossos: *q. v.* (iv) *a tongue of land*: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: Lucan. 2, 614. (v) *a spoonful*, as a measure: Plin. 26, 11, 73. (vi) *the tongue* or *reed* of a flute: id. 10, 29, 43. (vii) *the short arm* of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitr. 10, 8. [*Dingua* must have been the orig form, as the grammarians state: cf. Germ. *zunge*; Engl. *tongue*.] (Hence Fr. *langue*.)

linguārium, ii, n. [lingua] *tongue-money*; *i. e.* a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gifted with a tongue, eloquent*: Tert. Anim. 3.

linguax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *loquacious*. linguaces (*al.* lingulacas), Gell. 1, 15.

linguĕla, v. lingula.

linguĭlăca, ae, *c.* [lingula] *a gossip, chatter-box*: ea (uxor) linguilaca est nobis: nunquam tacet, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 63: Gell. 1, 15. **II.** Linguilăca, ae, *f. a kind of fish, a sole*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23, § 77. **2.** *a plant, the Hart's tongue fern, Scolopendrium officinale*, Willd.: Plin. 25, 12, 84.

lingŭlāta, ae, *f.* [lingula] *tongue-shaped*: tubi, Vitr. 8, 7.

lingŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, querulous*: Post. Lat. min. 2, p. 287, Wernad.

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua] *talkative, loquacious*: durae hospes fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43: Hier. Ep. 128, 2, 20. **II.** Fig.: orchestarum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

līnĭātūra, χρίσις (*an anointing*), Gloss. Philox.

līnĭfer, ĕri, m. [linum fero] *a surname of Silvanus*: Inscr.

līnĭfex, ĭcis, m. [linum facio] *a linen-weaver*: Cod. Theod. 8, 16.

līnĭfĭcārius, **līnĭfĭco**, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: linigera turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 533.

līnĭmen, ĭnis, n. [linio] *grease*: pro linimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

līnĭmentum, i, n. [id.] *ointment, liniment*: doli, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*

līnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. *a.* to *bedaub, besmear*: liquida pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17: Plin. 17, 28, 47: tectoria lute quum liniuntur, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*

līnĭphārius, ii, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭphio, ōnis, v. linyphio.

līnĭtĭus, a, um, v. linteus.

līnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [linio].

līnĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a smearing, anointing*: potu et liniti, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

lino, īvi *and* lēvi, ĭtum, 3. v. *a.* (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* livse for livisse, Spartian. Hadr. 4. *Perf.* livi for livi, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.) *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over*: spiramenta cera, Virg. G. 4, 39: spicula viperео felle, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (*sc.* pice), *which I myself have pitched*, id. Od. 1, 20, 1: quis plura livit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16: faciem, Juv. 6, 481: succis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Medic. fac. 81: plurima cerno, me quoque qui feci judice, digna lini, *that deserve to be rubbed out* (*i. e.* by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style), id. Pont. 1, 5, 19. **II.** Transf. *to overlay, cover*: tecta auro, id. Medic. fac. 7: Mart. 9, 62. **2.** *to bedaub, bemire*: linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: Mart. 9, 23. **III.** Fig.: *to befoul*: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236.

linostema, est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta linostema, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

linostrŏphon, i, n. = λινόστροφον, *a plant, called also* marrubium, *q. v.*: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

linŏsostis, is *and* ĭdis, *f.* = λινόζωστις, *a plant, called also* mercurialis, *the herb Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn. mss. et fem.: Plin. 25, 5, 18: id. 26, 12, 76.

linquo, līqui, 3. v. *a.* (*Part.* lictus, Capit. M. Aurel. 7: dub.) *to leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: urbem exsul linquat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. Od. 2, 14, 21: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38: liquit animos, an' simply linqui, *to swoon, faint*: Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et sacilla expiranda cado, Ov. H. 2, 138: eo, ego: me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623: Ov. M. 8, 364: liquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die*: lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. Aen. 3, 140. **II.** *to leave* or *go away from, to run on, abandon*: linquamus patriam, arteaque videamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 2: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 23: Val. Fl. 1, 360. **III.** *to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch*: ceram in obsidione linquere, Pl. Most. 3,

14: lupus apud eos, Fl. Fragil. 1, 2. ‖ IV. *to leave tainted*: lintea vitiosa calicibus agrum, Lucan. 9, 960. ‖ V. *Past. tenses, thoughtful, & to light, it remains*: Lucr. 2, 314: ut vix nervare linquiter undas, Sil. 4, 628.

lintĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (lintĕum) *a linen cloth*: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 268.

lintĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to linen, linen-*: negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5. ‖ Subst.: lintearius, ii, *m. a linen-weaver*: linteariorum corpus, Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in linen*: senex, Sen. de Vit. beat. 27: legio, *a legion raised among the Samnite patricians*, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with canvas, Liv. 10, 38.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a linen-weaver*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small linen cloth*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: rosae folia tuas in linteolo, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

lintĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lintĕus] *linen-*: palliolum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 180.

linter, tris (*nom.* lintris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), *f.* (*m.* Tib. 2, 5, 34) *a boat, skiff, wherry*: lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas lintres cavare, Liv. 21, 26. Proverb.: (i) loqui e lintre, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, Julius in Cic. Brut. 60: (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. *let me now turn to something else*, Ov. F. 2, 864: (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *you have a favourable opportunity*, Tib. 1, 7, 37. ‖ Meton. *a trough, vat*, for wine: Cato R. R. 11, 3: cavat arbore lintres, Virg. G. 1, 262.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum] *a linen cloth*: linteum capo atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109: merces linteï et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: succinctus linteo, Suet. Cal. 26. ‖ Meton. *linen*: Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45. 2. *a sail*: certum est dare lintea retro, Virg. Aen. 3, 686. Zephyri veniant in lintea pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41. 3. *a girdle*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 192. 4. *any stuff, cloth*: Plin. 12, 11, 22.

lintĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *linen-*: lintea vestis, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: tunica, Liv. 9, 4: lintei libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen*, id. 4, 7: Plin. 13, 11, 21: thorax, *a linen breast-plate*, Nep. Iphicr. 1: Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 2.

lintrārius, ii, *m.* [linter] *a boatman, waterman*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

lintrĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small boat or wherry*: Cic. Att. 10, 10.

lintris, v. linter.

linum, i, *n.* = λίνον, *a plant, flax*: Linum usitatissimum, Linn.: urit lini campum seges, Virg. G. 1, 77: Plin. 19 proœm.: ib. 1, 1. ‖ Meton. *linen, lint*: reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: Ov. F. 5, 519: velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Virg. Aen. 12, 120: linum tam factum quam infectum, quodcumque natum quodque in tela est, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68. 2. *a thread*: Cels. 7, 14. Dig. *the thread with which letters were bound*: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: linum medullae, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. 3. *a fishing-line*: nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 933. 4. *a sail*: lina sinu tendere toto, Sen. Med. 320. 5. *a rope, line*: subnixere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587. 6. *a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net*: id. M. 7, 708? Virg. G. 1, 141: cynthia linique magister, *a fisherman*, Juv. 4, 48. 7. *a linen corselet*: fagit hasta per oras multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 192: tempora multiplici nexa est defendere lino, id. 3, 312. ‖ "linum grossum Gallicum," Plin. 13, 21, 22, v. Chemelaea. (Hence lit. *linto*: Fr. *linge*.)

Linŭsa (insŭla), ae, *f.* Λινοῦσσα (Ptol.), Λίνουσσα (Strab.), Λίνουσα (Dion. Cass.), *an island in the Ionian Sea*: Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1. Hence,

Linūsĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Λινούσιος, Λινουσσαῖος, *of Linusa*: Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 8 and 16.

Lĭo, 4. *v. n. dim.* to *smile*, *smooth, to flatter over*: Tert. Idol. 3.

Liparis, v. leiocrasa.

Lipăritēs (λειθάριτης), ae, um, *adj.* = λειόν Θέρος, *a kind of turnip*, perh. grown in Thasus: Plin. 19, 3, 25.

Lipăra, ae, *f.* [λιπαρός] *an emollient plaster*: Plin. 23, 9, 81. ‖ *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 10, 62.

Lipăris, idis, *f. an unknown fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Lipio, 4. *v. n. to croak*, of the kite: Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

lippĭdus, γλαμώδης (= lippus), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

lippio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lippus] *to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed*: quum leviter lippirem, has literas dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 14: ne omnino lippiatur, Plin. 28, 8, 27: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9: Plin. 29, 6, 37. ‖ Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, *burn*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *blearedness, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes*: diuturnia lippitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47: arida, *i. q.* ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29.

lippŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat blear-eyed*: Arn. 7, 240.

lippus, a, um, *adj. blear-eyed*: lippa mulier, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 15: oculus, id. Bac. 4, 8, 72: hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus illinere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 30. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, *to every body*, ib. 1, 7, 3. ‖ Meton. *dim-sighted, purblind*: fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79. 2. *dropping, running*: lippa lacuna, of a one-eyed person, Mart. 8, 59: ficus, *an over-ripe and dripping fig*, id. 7, 20. ‖‖ Fig. *blind to one's own faults*: vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 77.

liquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [liquo] *that may be melted or dissolved*: cera, App. Apol. p. 293.

liquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a liquid mixture*: eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbuitur, Col. 7, 4, 7. ‖ Esp. *a sauce* made of fish-fat: id. 6, 2, 7.

liquāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a sauce, broth*: Veg. Vet. 3, 66.

liquāmĭnārius, γαρομώλης, *one who prepares or sells fish-sauce*: Gloss. Philox.

liquāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [liquamen] *having gravy*: Apic. 8, 7.

liquāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of gravy*: res, Marc. Empir. 5.

liquārius, a, um, *adj.* [liquo] *pertaining to liquids*: mensurae, *measures for liquids*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4344.

liquātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a melting*: Vop. Aurel. 46.

liquātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a filterer, strainer*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

liquĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. Pass.*: liquĕfio, factus, fieri (e long, Sil. 1, 178): *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. Aen. 9, 588: ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Cal. 37. 2. Meton. *to disorganize*: caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, Ov. M. 9, 175: Virg. G. 4, 555. ‖ Fig. *to weaken, enervate*: quos nullae futiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 57. 3. *to soften, melt*: Bacchi dona volunt epulasque et carmina rursus Pieris liquefacta lyra, Sil. 11, 416.

liquefactus, a, um, *Part.* [liquefacio].

liquĕfio, v. liquefacio.

liquĕo, lŭi or lixi, 2. *v. n.* [cf. liquo] *to be fluid or liquid* (in lit. signif. only in *imperf. part.*): ne cui omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 1: contenti eo lacte compresque liquentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 724. 2. *to be bright, clear*: potus liquet, Prud. περιστ. 3, 88. ‖ Fig. *to be clear, apparent, evident* (usu. only in 3d pers. sing.): quid nocet mihi in animo verba esse ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, mihi defunctum est, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 69: vi di queant omnia, id. Most. 2, 1, 69: Protagoras esse negat omnino de diis habere, quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: cui neutrum licuerit, ib. 42: te liquet esse meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit eum vivere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2: *does* liquens Gell. 18, 7. 2. Esp. legal t. t. non liquet, *it doth not appear*, a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *non-proven*): non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. Clu. 28, 76: juravi, mihi non liquere, Gell. 14, 2 *fin.* So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Caecin. 10: quid maxime liquere judici velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12.

liquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [liqueo] *to become fluid or liquid, to melt*: tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec ut cera liquescit, Virg. E. 8, 80: Plin. 37, 10, 59. ‖ Meton. *to become disorganised or putrid*: (corpora) diffapsa liquescunt, Ov. M. 7, 530. 2. *to become clear, limpid*: quae (aqua) paulatim spatio temporis liquescit ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5. 3. Of the liquid letters: Val. Prob. p. 1389 P. ‖‖ Fig. *to grow soft, effeminate*: qua (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. 2. *to melt* or *waste away*: fortuna liquescit, Ov. Ib. 425: Sen. Ep. 26.

liquet, v. liqueo.

liquĭdē, *adv. clearly, purely*: coelum liquide aetherium, Gell. 2, 21. *Comp.*: liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10, 69, 88. ‖ Fig. *clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly*: consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 17. *Comp.*: liquidius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. liquidius facere, id. Fin. 2, 12 *fin.*: aliquid liquidius absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20. *Sup.*: liquidissime atque invictissime defendere, Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

liquĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liquidus] *liquidity*: App. de Mundo, p. 57.

liquĭdĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat more fluid or soft*: liquidiusculusque ero quam ventus est Favonius, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 70.

liquĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] *flowing, fluid, liquid*: aqua bona et liquida, Cato R. R. 73: crassaque conveniant liquidis, et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1252: liquida moles, *the sea*, id. 6, 404: iter, *a voyage*, Prop. 3, 20, 14: palaestra (from the unguents used), Lucan. 9, 661: odores, *perfumes*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: Nymphae, *fountain-nymphs*, Ov. M. 1, 704: venter, Cels. 2, 8: sinus, id. 2, 6. Subst. liquĭdum, i, *n. a liquid, water*: tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: Ov. M. 5, 454. ‖ Meton. *clear, transparent, limpid*: liquidum lumen, Lucr. 5, 282: ignis, Virg. E. 6, 33: aër, id. G. 1, 404: aether, id. Aen. 7, 65: color, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 7: liquida nox, Virg. Aen. 10, 272: iter, *through the air*, ib. 5, 217: vox, *a clear voice*, Lucr. 2, 143: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: carmen citharae, Lucr. 4, 978. 2. Esp. in gramm.: liquidae consonantes, *the liquids*, l, *e. the letters* l, m, n, r: Diom. *lib.* 2. ‖‖ Fig. *flowing, uninterrupted*: genus sermonis Cic. de Or. 2, 38. 2. *clear, calm, serene*: animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 30: mens, Cat. 87, 20: somnus, Val. Fl. 4, 16. 3. *unmixed, unadulterated*: ut quicquid ferro liquidi, purum liquidumque in omnium sentias, Cic. Cnecin. 27: *unbroken* [illegible] et pura, Lucr. 3, 40: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. 4. *clear, evident, certain*: [illegible] um, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 72: Suppl. Sacerdos, i, *n. clear* or *certain thing*: nullum quid id liquidum, Sisenn. fr. 7: nec [illegible]

quidam confirmatione perficere aliquid, Quint. 5, 10, 72: res ad liquidum rationi restituta, Vell. 2, 78. Simile, advertisably, in adj.: adiquid liquido confirmasti, Cic. Verr. 4, 36: liquere, id. Fam. 11, 27: si liquido apparent, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1.

Liquiritia, ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυκυρρίζα (v. γλυκύρριζα)] *liquorice*: Theod. de diaet. 9: Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

Liquis, e, *adj.* [the root of obliquus] *oblique*: Front. Expos. form. p. 32.

Liquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: ita liquavit, Lucan. 7, 158: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66: lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13: liquatum aes, id. 34, 13, 36. ‖ Meton. *to strain, filter, clarify*: vina liques, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: liquatae aquae, Plin. 31, 3, 22: saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15: voces liquatae, *clear*, Auct. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3. ‖‖ Fig. *to purify*: liquata dicta, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

Liquor, 3. *v. n. dep.* [liqueo] *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve*: tum toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. Aen. 9, 817: huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, ib. 3, 28: liquentia flumina, Ib. 9, 679: mella, ib. 1, 432: ut fraces et amurca liquentur, Plin. 15, 6, 6. ‖ Fig. *to melt* or *waste away*: illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1130.

Liquor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fluidity, liquidity*: liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 453: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Tim. 14: vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, Plin. 33, 6, 32. ‖ Meton. *a fluid, liquid*: liquoris viliguni latex, Lucr. 5, 14: mellis, id. 1, 936: liquores amantum, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, *i. e.* tabes, Virg. G. 3, 484: (veritur) parvo saepe liquore silex, Prop. 2, 25, 16: Assyrius, *i. e.* amomum, Stat. S. 2, 3, 212: niveus liquor lactis, Sen. Oed. 565: oleaceus, Plin. 35, 15, 51. Of *the sea*: qua medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 46.

Lira, ae, *f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge*: Col. 2, 4, 8. ‖ Meton. *a furrow*: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: Non. 17, 32.

Lirātim, *adv. by furrows*: liratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

Lirinon, i, *n.*=λείριον, *oil of lilies*: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

Lirion, i, *n.*=λείριον, *a lily* (v. lilium) App. Herb. 107.

Liro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lira] *to plough* or *harrow in the seed*: tertio quum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: Plin. 18, 20, 49. ‖ Meton. *to scratch*: alicui lintea: Pomp. in Non. 18, 5. ‖‖ Fig.: for delirare: *to be mad, to rave*: Aus. Ep. 10, 8.

Liro=λίρος, *trifles, bagatelles*: liroe, liroe, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9.

Lis, litis (old form stlis, stilitis; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f. a strife, dispute, quarrel*: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: morae litibus alternis datae, Prop. 4, 5, 39. Fig. of things: lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, Ov. H. 16, 288: M. F. 1, 107. ‖ Esp. *a lawsuit*: repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10: litem inferre in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41: contestari, id. Att. 14, 19: obtinere aut omittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4: orare, id. Off. 3, 10: sedere, id. Verr. 3, 57: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 40: litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305. Also of a corrupt or partial judge: si judex litem suam fecerit, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4, 5, 4: so Fig.: ego adversus eum, qui de me male meruit, Gell. 20, 1. Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad omnium visenda, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 3, 12. ‖ *the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute*: quibus res erat in controversia, qui vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 98, ‖ 99: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestimarent, pecuniamque constituant, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: lites severe aestimatae, ib. 20: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103. [The old form stlis is prob. connected with Germ. *streit.*]

Litābilis, e, *adj.* [lito] *fit for sacrifice*: victima, Lact. 1, 21.

Litāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice*: divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610.

Litānia, ae, *f.* = λιτανεία, *a public form of prayer, a litany*: litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. Cod. Just. 1, 5, 3.

Litātio, ōnis, *f.* [lito], *a favourable sacrifice*: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23: id. 41, 15.

Litera (littera), ae, *f.* [line] *a letter*: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13: priscarum literarum notae, ib. 2, 41: maximis literis incisum, id. Verr. 2, 63: literarum ordine, *in alphabetical order*, Plin. 37, 9, 54: digerere in literam, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen. Ep. 88: nescire literas, *to be unable to read and write*, id. Clem. 2, 1: Sust. Ner. 10: facere literam *or* literas, *to write*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 22: Cic. Acad. 2, 2: homo trium literarum, *i. e.* fur, *a thief*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 46: literam ex se longam facere, *to hang oneself*, Ib. 1, 1, 37: litera salutaris, *i. e.* A. (absolvo) and tristis, *i. e.* C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic. Mil. 6. ‖ Meton. *a word, a line*: ad me literam nunquam misit, id. Fam. 2, 17: ad literam, *word for word, literally*, Quint. 9, 1, 15. ‖ *a handwriting*: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae literae, Cic. Att. 7, 2. ‖ *letter, epistle*: literas resignare, *to unseal a letter*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 65: dare alicui literas ad aliquem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: literas mittere, id. Att. 5, 21: reddere alicui, ib. 5, 21: accipere, id.: remittere, ib. 11, 16: exarare, ib. 12, 1: unis literis totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscribere, id. Fam. 2, 7: queri apud aliquem per literas, id. Att. 3, 21: literae missae, *letters sent*: literae allatae, *letters received*; hence, liber literarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book*: L. M. (*i. e.* literae missae): L. A. (*i. e.* literae allatae): id. Font. 4, 8: id. Verr. 3, 71. Post. in *sing.*: quam legis a rapta Briseide litera venit, Ov. H. 3, 1: Mart. 10, 73. (ii) *a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma*, etc.: literae publicae, Cic. Verr. 4, 63: Caes. B. G. 5, 47: literae publicanorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 71: literas revocavit, *letter of appointment, commission*, Suet. Vesp. 8. (iii) *an account-book*: ratio omnis et literae, Cic. Quint. 11: id. Verr. 4, 12. (iv) *an edict, ordinance*: praetoris literae, ib. 5, 22. (v) *written monuments, literature*: absit historia literis nostris, *to wanting in our literature*, id. Leg. 1, 2: Graecae de philosophia literae, *philosophical literature*, id. Div. 2, 2: genus hoc scriptionis nondum satis Latinis literis illustratum, id. Brut. 64: artem literis sine interprete percipere, *merely from books*, id. Fam. 7, 29: quod literis caret, Pherecydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id. Tusc. 1, 16. (vi) *history*, as derived from written monuments: cupiditatem literarum fuit, Nep. Cat. 3: Liv. 6, 1. (vii) *literary composition*: non nihil temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hann. 13. (viii) *learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters*: ut mihi orator Gentius literis studuisse videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 20: unum in re literarum hoc Roma, id. Brut. 72: nihil literis, nihil literae, nihil doctrina, nihil eruditio prodest, id. Att. 4, 19: literarum studium, id. Brut. 42: literarum otium, id. de Or. 1, 33: nescire literas, *to be unlearned* a liberal education, Suet. Aug. 94: literae graecae, *Greek learning*, id. Tib. 70.

Litĕrālis (litt.), e, *adj.* [littera] *pertaining to letters or writing*: literae, *communication, epistolary correspondence*, Symm. Ep. 4, 32: lectio, *the reading of books*, Cod. Just. Theod. 1, 5.

Litĕrārius (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to reading and writing*: literarius ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint. 1, 4, 27: Tac. A. 3, 66: magister, *a schoolmaster*, Vopisc. Firm. 8.

Litĕrātē (litt.), *adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand*: rationes perscriptae scite et literate, Cic. Pis. 23. ‖ *to the letter, literally*: literate respondere, Auct. Herenn. resp. 8. ‖ *learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly*: scriptorum veterum literate peritus, *critically skilled*, Cic. Brut. 36: belle et literate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. de Or. 2, 62. *Comp.*: literatius Latine loqui, id. Brut. 28.

Litĕrātio (litt.), ōnis, *f.* [littera] *instruction in reading and writing*: Varr. ap. Aug. de Ordin. 2, 12.

Litĕrātor (litt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor*: literator ruditatem eximit, grammaticus doctrina instruit, App. Flor. p. 363. ‖ *a grammarian, critic, philologist*: Cat. 14, 9. In opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, scholist*: alter literator fuit, alter literas sciens, Gell. 18, 9: Suet. Gramm. 4.

Litĕrātōrius (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [literator] *grammatical*: eruditio literatoria, Tert. Idol. 10: grammatices literatura est, non literatrix, quemadmodum oratrix: nec literatoria, quemadmodum oratoria, Quint. 2, 14, 3.

Litĕrātrix, v. literatorius.

Litĕrātŭlus (litt.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [literatus] *somewhat learned*: Hier. ad Ruf. 1, n. 31.

Litĕrātūra (litt.), ae, *f.* [litera] *a writing* formed of *letters, the letters*, or *alphabet*: literatura constat ex notis literarum et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic. Part. 7: literatura Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. A. 11, 13. ‖ *the science of language, grammar, philology*: grammatica, quam in Latinum transferentes literaturam vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4: prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Ep. 88. ‖‖ *learning, erudition, scholarship*: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literatura, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 (prob. f. l.: litterae long).

Litĕrātus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lettered, marked with letters, branded*: cuniculus, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112: urna, ib. 2, 5, 21: lacinias auro literatae, App. M. 6, p. 174: servus, *a branded slave*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 49: hominumli frontes literati, App. M. 9, p. 228. ‖ *learned, liberally educated*: Camina nec indocilis et satis literatus, Cic. Off. 3, 14: et literatus et disertus, id. Brut. 62: quibus ineptis nec literatior fit quisquam nec melior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13. Esp. of critics and expounders: quem mediastinum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: Suet. Gramm. 4. ‖ *a scholar, learning, learned*: otium, *learned leisure*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 fin.

Litĕrio (litt.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a language-master*: Amm. 17, 11.

Litĕrōsus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *literary, learned*: homo nec literosus, nec indoctus, Cassius Hemina ap. Non. 519, 5.

Litigātio (litt.), ōnis, *f.* [litigo] *a litigation, contest, dispute*: litigationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: litigationibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10.

Litigātor (litt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a litigant, disputant*: litigatores, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: Quint. 12, 1.

Litigātrix (litt.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who litigates*: Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

Litigiōsus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *contentious, quarrelsome*: litigiosa natura, Cic. Off. 1, 34: litigiosissimus, Suet. Aug. 56: litigiosa civitas, Gell. 1, 3: litigiosa et pertinax oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 12. ‖ *disputed, litigated*: litigiosa praedia, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: litigiosissimae possessiones, Suet. Aug. 56: litigiosa hereditas, Gell. 1, 3: litigiosa pecunia, Dig. 50, 17, 126.

Litigium (litt.), ii, *n.* [lis] *a contest, dispute, quarrel*: litigia, Cic. Off. 1, 34: Quint. 12, 1: litigiis, Cic. Fin. 2, 1.

Litigo (litt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to contend, dispute, quarrel*: litigare, Cic. Off. 1, 34: Quint. 12, 1: litigiis, Cic. Fin. 2, 1.

Litis, gen. v. lis.

Litisator, ōris, *m.* [lis] *a litigant*: Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

Litisco, āvi, āre, *v. n.* [id.] *to litigate*: Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

Litium, ii, *n.* [lis] *a contest, dispute*: Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

Lito, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [lito] *to offer a favourable sacrifice*: Cic. Div. 1, 45: Liv. 1, 55: litare, Cic. Div. 1, 45: Liv. 1, 55: litatum, Liv. 1, 55: litatur

litterulæ meæ obtenguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10: litterulis Græcis imbutum, Mur. 14, 30.

lithiasis, is, m. [λιθίασις] *suffering from the stone*: Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

lithargyrus (-os), i, m. = λιθάργυρος, *litharge, the oxide of lead, removed as refining silver*: Plin. 34, 10, 64.

lithinus, a, um, m. = λίθινος (stone-like): lithinites, *Indian carbuncles, of a faint brilliancy and a brownish yellow colour*, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

lithospermon, i, n. = λιθόσπερμον, *a plant, gromwell*, Lithospermum officinale, Linn. Another kind is referred to by Pliny, which some have supposed to be the grass Coix lachryma, Linn., the stony seeds of which are called *Job's tears*: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

lithostrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = λιθόστρωτος, *inlaid with stones, mosaic*: pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. ‖ Subst. lithostrōtum, i, n. *mosaic work*: Sb. 3, 3 4: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

lituus, i, m. [lituus cano] *a clarion-blower, trumpeter*: liticines et tubicines, Cato in Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. *Mimus*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19.

litigans, antis, *Part.* [litigo]. ‖ Subst. *a disputant*: Gell. 2, 12. ‖ *a party to a lawsuit, a litigant*: Plin. 19, 1, 16.

litigātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dispute, quarrel*: omissis litigationibus (*al.* litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8.

litigātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one engaged in a dispute, a disputant*: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 (*al.* litigationes). ‖ Esp. *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant*: litigator rusticus illiteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16: Tac. A. 13, 42.

litigātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a lawsuit, process*: Auct. Decl. Quint. 6, 19.

litigiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *full of disputes, quarrelsome*: fora litigiosa, Ov. F. 4, 168: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26. 2. *fond of disputes, contentious, litigious*: homo minime litigiosus, id. Verr. 2, 14 duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3. hominem pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68. ‖ Meton. of the object, *disputed*: praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108.

litigium, i, n. [litigo] *a dispute, quarrel*: Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 31.

litigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [lis, litis, ago] *to dispute, quarrel*: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hiritum cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37. Proverb.: litigare cum ventis, *to give oneself useless trouble*, Petr. 83: Mart. 11, 35. ‖ Esp. *to dispute at law, litigate*: Cic. Fam. 9, 25: id. Coel. 11. *Pass. impers.* litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*, Gell. 14, 2.

lito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens*. A. Neutr.: si istuc unquam factum est, tum me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec unquam litem, Pl. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, *without favourable omens*, Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9. Proverb.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. *a man can give no more than he has*, Plin. praef. With *dat.*: cum pluribus diis immolator, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 27: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 20, 28, 40. With *abl.* of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrima, Cic. Div. 2, 15: Plin. 8, 45, 70. 2. Meton. of the victim itself: *to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event*: victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73. B. Act.: exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1, 24: sacra, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris litatis, Virg. Aen. 4, 50: sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3 4. ‖ Fig. *to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy*: litamus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52: aliquid poena, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: postquam litatum est Iliо Phoebus redit, Sen. Agam. 577. 2. *to devote, consecrate*: plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, id. Med. fin.: honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10.

litorālis, e, *adj.* [litus] *pertaining to the sea-shore*: dii litorales, *that guard the shore*, Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30: Indi, Just. 12, 10.

litorārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the shore*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

litōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-*: arena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, ib. 10, 127. aves, Virg. Aen. 12, 248.

litōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the shore, on the shore*: callais litoroso mari similis. Plin. 37, 10, 56

littera and its derivv. v. liter

littus, v. litus.

littūra, ae, *f.* [lino] *a smearing anointing*: solem etiam et pluviam arcet ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6. ‖ Esp. *a smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet*, in order to erase something written; *an erasure, correction*: also meton. *a passage erased, an erasure*: unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 78: carmen multa litura coërcere, Hor. A. P. 292. 2. *a blot, smear*: haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4, 3, 4: litera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15. ‖‖ Fig. in *gen. an alteration*: nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. B. 8.

lītūrārius, a, um, *adj.* [litura] *of or for rubbing out*. Subst. lituraril, orum, *m. plu.* (sc. libri), *books for the first rough draft of writings* (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus. praef. Idyll. 13.

lītūrgus, i, *m.* = λειτουργός, *one who fills a public office, a servant of the state*: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

lītūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [litura] *to rub out, erase*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

lītus, a, um, *Part.* [lino].

lītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a smearing, besmearing, anointing*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

lītus (littus), ōris, *n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand*: solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.*: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Virg. Aen. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: sinuosum legere, Val Fl. 2, 451. Proverb.: litus arare, *to labour in vain, take useless pains*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, *to send coals to Newcastle*, ib. 5, 6, 44. ‖ Meton. *a landing-place*: Suet. Tib. 40.

2. *the shore of a lake*: Trasimeni litora, Sil. 15, 818: Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4. 3. *the bank of a river*: Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 83. 4. *land situated on the sea-side*: cui litus arandum dedimus, ib. 4, 212: Tac. H. 3, 63.

lītuus, i, *m.* [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 211: Smith's Ant. 709] *the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand*: dextra manu baculum sine nodo adunoum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: Cic. Div. 1, 17: Quirinalis, Virg. Aen. 7, 187: lituo pulcer trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375. ‖ *a curved trumpet, clarion*: jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, ib. 3, 216: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tuborum, Lucan. 1, 237. 2. Fig. *an instigator, author*: lituus meae professionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12.

līvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [liveo] *blueness, lividness*, produced by blows, *etc.*: homunculi vibicibus livedinis totum cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 222.

līvens, entis, *Part.* [liveo]. ‖ Adj. *black and blue, bluish, livid*: livens plumbum, Virg. Aen. 7 (7) prima, Ov. M. 13, 817: cruta compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47.

līventer, *adv. lividly*: Paul Petron 4, 192.

līvĕo, 2. *v. n. to be black and blue, livid*: livent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: livere catenis, Prop. 4, 7, 65. ‖ Fig. *to be envious*: livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61: Stat. Th. 11, 211: quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61. 2. With *dat. to envy*: livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 68.

līvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [liveo] *to turn black and blue, become livid*: digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 529. ‖ Fig. *to envy, be envious*: nec livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

līvĭdē, *adv. lividly*: Plin. 37, 7, 25.

līvidĭtas, atis, *adj.* [lividus] *envious*: ipse Paris dearum lividitatium judex, Petr. 138 dub.

līvĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render livid*: Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 619.

līvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat envious*: Juv. 11, 110.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *bluish, blue*: vada, Virg. Aen. 6, 320. lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. 2. Esp. *black and blue, livid*: livida armis brachia, ib. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82. ‖ Fig. *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious*: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones, *that rob of merited praise*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33: sententia, *spiteful, malicious*, Sen. Contr. 2, 14.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot*: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auc. Her. 2, 5, 8. illinitur liviribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: tum succos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13. ‖ Fig. *envy, spite, malice, ill-will*: summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10. obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Cal. 34.

lix, licis, *m. ashes*: lix cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. 36, 27, 69: lix est cinis vel humor cineri admixtus: nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11. (Hence Sp. *lia*; Fr. *lie*.)

lixa, ae, *m. a sutler*: Liv. 39, 1. In *plur. camp-followers*, consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, *etc.*: lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, n. 2: agmini totidem lixas habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42. ‖ Transf. *an attendant on a magistrate*: App. M. 1, p. 113.

lixabundus, iter libere ac prolixe faciens, Fest. *s. v.*

lixio, ōnis, *m. a sutler, camp-follower*: lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixīvia, ae, *f.* [lixivius] *lye*: lixivia cineris, Col. 12, 16: id. 12, 50.

lixīvium, i, n. [id.] *lye*: Pall. 12, 7.

lixīvius, a, um [lix] *made into lye*: uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, *lye-ashes*, Plin. 15, 17, 18, n. 4: cinere lixivio abluere, id. 28, 18, 73. (Hence It. *lisciva*; Sp. *lexia*; Fr. *lessive*.)

lixīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made into lye*: cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216: id. 230. mustum lixivum, *the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed*, Cato R. R. 23. ‖ Subst. lixivum, i, n. *lye*: Pall. 2, 15.

lixo *ἐψέω (to boil)*, Gloss. Philox.

lixŭlae, arum, *f.* [a Sabine word] *a round cake made of flour, cheese, and water*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107.

lōba, ae, *f. the husken or straw of Indian millet*: Plin. 11, 7, 20, § 55. ‖ *nightshade*, also called strychnos, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 74.

lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [locus] *pertaining to a place, local*: determinatio Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24: serumnae, Amm. 14, 7. adverbia, *adverbs of place*: Charis. p. 182 P.

lŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *locality*: Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 3, 3: 4.

lŏcālĭter, *adv.* *locally*: Bonae dei localiter appellati oraculum, i. e. *by the inhabitants*, Amm. 19, 12.

lŏcārius, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *pertaining to letting*. Subst. locarius, ii, *m.* *one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later*: Hermes, divitiae locariorum, Mart. 5, 24. **B.** locarium, ii, *n.* *rent paid for a stall*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 7, § 15.

lŏcātārius, ὁ μισθούμενος (*a contractor*), Gloss. Philox.

lŏcātĭcius or **-tīcius**, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *let, hired out*: locaticia fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8.

lŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement*: locatio verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 32. **II.** Esp. *a letting out, leasing*: quae (porticus) consulum locatione rehciebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3: fundi, Col. 1, 7: locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands*, Liv. 45, 18: locatio et conductio similibus regalis constituuntur, Gai. 3, 142. **2.** Meton. *a contract of letting or hiring, a lease*: Cic. Att. 1, 17.

lŏcātīvus, v. locaticius.

lŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco] *one who lets or hires out*: locator funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53: domus, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60: operis, Flor. ib. 36.

lŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to letting or hiring out*: locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out*, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. **II.** Subst. locatum, i, *n.* *a letting or hiring out*: judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

lŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [loculus] *a compartment in a locker or chest*: Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P. Mart. 10, 88. **II.** *a chest, casket*: anulos in locellum repositos heredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 9 (Hence Sp. *lucillo*.)

lŏcīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [loco] *to let or hire out*: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lŏco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 51: locassint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11) 1. *v. a.* [locus] *to place, put, lay, set*: locare insidias alicui, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 17: castra ad Cybistra locavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: fundamenta urbis, Virg. Aen. 4, 266: vicos, Tac. G. 16. **2.** Esp. locare in matrimonium *or* matrimonio, or simply locare, *to give in marriage*: virginem locare alicui, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: nuptum virginem adolescenti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. **3.** *to let, lease, hire or farm out*: vectigalia locare, id. Agr. 1, 3: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37. With *abl.* of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non numo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. **4.** *to contract or bargain for*: tu idem optimum est loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 30: statuam faciendam locare, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: funera, id. Verr. 5, 45: statuas demoliendas, ib. 2, 67: Junoni templum (*sc.* extruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitui (*sc.* facienda), id. 27, 10. **5.** locare se *or* locare operam suam, *to hire oneself out, hire out one's services*: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 57: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: vocem, *to become a public crier*, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 39: disciplina (histrionis) quae erat ab hoc tradita, locabat se non minus m. cccxxxx, *produced a rental or profit*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28. **6.** to *put or lend out* money on interest: argentum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 4. **II.** Fig. in gen. *to place, put, set*: vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 11: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Am. 27 *fin.*: res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 2, 31: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in*, id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7, 20. **2.** Esp. locare nomen, *to become surety*: Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

lŏcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [loculus] *a case, box, receptacle*: for doves Col. 8, 8, 3: for books: Sen. Tranq. 9 loculamenta dentium, *the sockets*, Veg. Vet 2, 32.

lŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *kept in boxes*: resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

lŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with compartments or divisions*: arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

lŏcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of compartments or cells*: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [locus] *a little place*: in cella est paulum minus loculi fabrici, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38. **II.** Esp. *a coffin*: equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16. **2.** *a bier*: Fulg. Planc. Exposit. serm. p. 558. **3.** *a compartment, stall*: Veg. Vet. 1, 56. **4.** *Plur.* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket*: gestit numum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: e peculiaribus loculis sua, *out of his own pocket*, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Hence facete of a slave; stimulorum loculi, *you whip-case*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 11.

lŏcŭples, ētis (*gen. plu.* locupletium *and* locupletum), *adj.* [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown], *rich, opulent*: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: Cic. Cat. 2, 8: egebat? immo locuples erat, id. Rosc. Com. 8: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35: locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv. 14, 197. With *abl.*: praeda locuples, Sall. J. 86: annus locuples frugibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117. *Comp.*: locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17. *Sup.*: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31. **II.** Fig. *well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich*: Lysias orationc locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. Fin. 5, 5 Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, ib. 1, 3 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure*: locuples reus, *that can fulfill his engagements*, Liv. 9, 6: locuples auctor, or testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness*: Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, Cic. Div. 2, 58: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. 3, 2: locuples tabellarius, *a trusty letter-carrier*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [locupleto] *an enricher*: familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15.

lŏcŭplētē, *adv.* *richly*: *Sup.*: locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. Fig. in the *Comp.*: Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 1.

lŏcŭplēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [locuples] *to make rich, enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24: Africum equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Ham. 4: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: celeriter locupletari, Col. 6 praef. § 4. **II.** Fig.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 3, 28: templum picturis, id. Inv. 2, 1

lŏcus (old form stlocus Mine stilo fac lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16). i, *m.* (locum, i, *n.* Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14) (*in plur. loci, single places*; loca, *places connected with one another, regions*) *a place*: omnes copiae in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Galli qui ea loca incolebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situs, tuitorum regionis nomen, Liv. 22, 38: natura per omnes locos, Sall. J. 30: facere alicui locum in turba, *to give place, make room*, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, *or of a judge*: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the climate or conversing with another: ut ex aequo ore et ex aequo loco sermonem habeat, id. Fam. 5, 8: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id. de Or. 3, 6: primus locus aedium, *the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6: loco movere, *to drive from a place or post*, Tac. Plocin. prol. 32: ib. loco dejicere, Nat. Hist. 2, 2, 30: locum dare or cedere, *to give way, yield*: Sall. C. 9. **2.** Esp. *a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum*: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35: Liv. 30, 17. **3.** *a place or part of an estate*: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 60. **4.** *a place, spot, locality*: magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, quam quod in addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Esp. *the site, of a* city which no longer exists: locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6: loca, Bagradam, Hyrmine: ib.: Ov. F. 2, 280. **5.** Loci *and* loca, *pudenda muliebria*: si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato R. R. 157: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Cels. 2, 8 Plin. 11, 37, 84. **6.** *a burial-place, grave*: Inscr. Orell. no. 8, etc. **II.** Fig. *a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point*: quum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum, id. Or. 48: loca recitata revolvere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. Esp. *the grounds of proof* (usu. *plu.*): quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, loco nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7: itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, ib. 2, 8. **2.** *room, occasion, place, situation, time*, etc. for doing anything: quam locum probandae vitutis tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44 avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16 dare suspicioni locum, id. Coel. 4: dare locum dubitationi, id. Balb. 6: cui locconsulite, *point*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15 locum habere or locus est, with *dat. to find a place*: qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? id. Off. 3, 33: quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54: legi Aquilise locus est adversus te, Ulp. Dig. 2, 27 in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, *there is room for* Cic. Or. 1: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5 *fin.*: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, *leaves no room for, excludes the possibility of*, id. Quint 15: si ego in istoc *stem* loco, dem potius aurum, *if I were in your position*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 116. is si eo loco esset, magnvit se facturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nactus locum resecandae libidinis, *having the with an opportunity*, id. Att. 1, 18 valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, ib. 9, 7: se eodem loco liber Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself*, Caes. B. G. 1, Hence, loco or in loco, *in the right place seasonably*: posuisti loco verum nos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: splendidus locus, loco redditae, ib. 11, 16: dulce quid pare in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: in men insurgit locis? non figuris Quint. 12, 10, 23. *At a particular* tives: quo loci for quo loco, Cic. A 10: eo loci for eo loco, id. Rosc. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Sisen. Gell.

and last, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 26: (Ulixes) laudi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 12. Also of time: interval loci fuit ignavia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 46: prima hæc, Sall. J. 102: adhuc incognita, Hirtius, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 25: ad id locorum, at that time, till then, Liv. 22, 38: post id locorum, after that, thereupon, Pl. Quin. 1, 32: huic loci, since then, Lucr. 5, 478. 3. position, degree, rank: summus locus dvitatis, Cic. Clu. 55: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9: esse ex equestri loco, id. Piso, 15: huic Cæsar majorum locum restituerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 25. So esp. of birth: infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv 1, 34: Cæs. B. G. 5, 25. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. Fin. 2, 28. 4. Loco, adverbially: in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. Fam. 7, 3: hæc filium suum sibi præmii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49. (Hence It. luogo; Fr. lieu.)

Locusta (löcusta, Juvenc. in Matth. 1, 1, 239), æ, *f. a locust*, a species of Gryllus, Linn. The Gryllus migratorius v. ægyptius v. tataricus, is the destroying locust that becomes a pest at certain periods· Plin. 11, 29, 35: id. 7, 2, 2. Proverb. prius locusta pariet lucam bovem, of something impossible, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39. II. Transf. *a marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster*, Palinurus locusta, Oliv.: Plin. 9, 30, 50. marina, Petr. 35, 4

Locūtio (loquutio), ōnis, *f.* [loquor] *a speaking, speech, discourse:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13 ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quanquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or? 19, 64. 2. Esp. *pronunciation*: locutio emendata et Latina, id. Brut. 74 recta locutio, Quint. 1, 6, 20. 3. *a mode of expression, phrase, idiom*: quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Iunius. 1, 3, 2 copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

Locūtor (loquutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who speaks, a speaker*: rudis locutor exoriri sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102. 2. Esp. *a talker, prater, babbler*. leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 17, 15.

locūtŭlēius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a prater, babbler*: Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

locūtŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prating, loquacious*: ranæ, Alcim. 5, 160.

locūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.* [loquor].

locūtus (loquūtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a speaking, speech*: App. Flor. p. 352.

lōdīcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [lodix] *a small coverlet, blanket*: segestri vel lodicula involutum, Suet. Aug. 83.

lōdix, icis, *f. a blanket, counterpane*: Juv. 6, 195: Mart. 14, 152. (Hence Fr. *lodier*.)

loebasum, loebesum, v. liber.

lœbōtŏmia, æ, *f.*=λοιβοτομία, *open revelling, giving alms*: Macr. S. 7, 3.

lœdion (-um) ii, *n.*=λοιδόριον, *a book for speech accounts*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3.

lœnæ, ārum, and **lœnium**, ii, *n.*=λοιναῖον and λόγειον, *that part of the stage whence the actors spoke, the pulpitum*: Vitr. 5, 8, 3. II. *architrave*: Cic. Fam. 5, 12 dub.

lœgica, æ, or **lœgicē**, es, *f.*=λογική (sc. τέχνη), *logic*: in aliam philosophiæ partem, quæ est quærendi ac disserendi, quæ λογική dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

lœgicus, a, um, *adj.*=λογικός, *logical*: habes ea, quæ de perturbationibus commisisse Stoici, quæ *logica* appellant, quia disquirantur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. Subst. lœgicum, i, *n.*: Sid. Carm. 15, 102.

lœgista, æ, *m.*=λογιστής, *one accountant*: under the later emperors, a high civic *functionary*: curator reipublicæ, qui Græco vocabulo *logista* nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3.

lœmodīpŏdia, æ, *f.*=λοιμοδιπόδεια, *an incantation uttered in the dialect of Sparta*: Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

lœmŏgrăphus, i, *m.*=λοιμογράφος, *one accustomed*: Cod. Just. 10, 19.

lœgos (-us), i, *m.*=λόγος, *a word*: nisi longos logos, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 29: Petr. 126. II. Esp. *mere words, empty talk*: dabuntur dodis tibi parsceni logi, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 9. 2. *a witty saying, bon-mot, jest*: logos ridiculos vendo, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18. 3. *a fable*: fabellas et Æsopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27. 4. *reason*: logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: Marc. Carm. de Medic. 6.

lŏlĭāceus, a, um, *adj.* [lolium] *of darnel, darnel-*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lŏlĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to darnel*: Col. 2, 5, 16.

lŏligunĕŭla (lollig.), or **loliguncula** (loll.), *f. dim.* [loligo] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

lŏligo (loll.), ĭnis, *f. the cuttle-fish*, Sepia Loligo, Linn Plin. 9, 28, 44 *sq* · Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigræ succus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100

lŏlium, ii, *n. darnel, cockle, tares*: Lolium temulentum, Linn.· Plin 18, 17, 44· infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ, Virg. G. 1, 154: lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes* (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50. careant lolii oculos vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691. (Hence It. *gioglio, loglio*; Sp. *joyo*.)

lōmentārius σμηγματοπώλης (*a dealer in* lomentum), Gloss. Phil.

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin*: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42. ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9. 2. *a kind of blue colour, azure*. lomentum est cæruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 11, 57. II. Fig. *a means of cleansing*: Cocl. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

lonchītis, ĭdis, *f.* = λογχῖτις, *a plant*, referred by Sprengel to the orchis Serapias lingua, Linn.. Plin. 25, 11, 88: id. 26, 8, 48.

lonchus (lunch), i, *m.* = λόγχος, *a lance*: Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

longăbo, ōnis, *m.* v. longanon.

longævĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longævus] *long life, longevity*: Macr. S. 7, 5.

longævus, a, um, *adj.* [longus aevum] *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.) longævus parens, Virg. Aen. 3, 169 caput, Prop. 4, 1, 52 pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864 senectus, Prop. 2, 10, 47 vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5. *Absol.*: longæva, *f. an old woman*. Ov. M. 10, 462.

longănon, i, *n.* (also -gāno and -găbo, or -gāvo, -gão, ōnis, *m.*) *the straight gut* Veg. Vet. 1, 42 Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 22. II. Transf. *a sausage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. (Hence Sp. *longaniza*.)

longē, *adv. long, lengthwise*: longe lateque, *in length and breadth, far and wide*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. 2. *a long way off, far off, at a distance*: longe abesum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7 quam longe est hinc in sinum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 27: Santonum fines non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3. *Comp.*: longius non discedam, id. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.* II. Fig. of time: *long, for a long period*: longe prospicere futuros casus, id. Am. 12. *Comp.*: Varro vitam Nævii produxit longius, id. Brut. 15: paulo longius tolerare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71. *Sup.*: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 32. 3. Of speech: *long, at length, diffusely, tediously*: hæc dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48: longius aliquid circumdicere, Quint. 10, 2, 17. 4. Longe esse, abesse, with dist.: *to be far away*, i. e. *to be of no consideration, of no count*: longe ille Epicharmus removit populi R. historum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: longe filii deos inter vult, Virg. Aen. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Gyraeus, Ov. H. 12, 53. (II) with *ab*: *to be far from*, i. e. *destitute of*: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 proœm. § 3. 4. *greatly very much, by far*: esp with *Comp* and *Sup.*: erat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40· longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: longe melior, Virg. Aen. 9, 586: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: prudentia longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe nobilissimus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: longe princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: longe præstare, id. Brut. 64 dissentire, id. Am. 9: longe secus, ib.: longe aliter, id. Acad. 2, 31: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 27: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9 a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13· plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, id. Fin. 2, 21· sed longe cunctis longeque potentior filis, Ov. M. 4, 325. par studiis sevique modis sed robore longe, *far different, far inferior*, Stat. Ach 1, 176.

longilŏquium, ii, *n.* [longus loqui] *a long speech*: Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

longinquē, *adv. a long way off, far away* longinque a domo, Att. in Non. 515, 14. *Comp.*: longinquius diutiusque abesse, Gell. 1, 22 *med.* 2. *of ancient times*: historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] *length, extent*: viæ, Flor. 4, 12. itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33. 2. Esp. *distance*: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perveniuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19. II. Transf. of time: *length, long continuance* or *duration*: ætatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20. temporum, Cic. Div. 1, 7: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53. 2. *Absol.*: *long duration, length of time*: dolores longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Liv. 9, 33.

longinquo, *adv.* v. longinquus.

longinquo, 1. *v. a.* [longinquus] *to remove to a distance*: Claud. Mam. 1, 1.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *long, extensive*: linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26. sequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363. 2. Esp. *far removed, far off, remote, distant*: nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9 ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13: longinqua Lacedæmon, id. Att. 15, 9: nationes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: cura, *respecting things that are far off*, Liv. 22, 23. longinqua imperii adire, Tac. A. 3, 34: longinquiores loci, Cæs. B. G. 4, 27. vulnera, *inflicted from afar*, Lucan. 3, 568. *Neutr. absol.*: ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance*: e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36: Tac A. 1, 47. 3. *living far off, foreign, strange*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: Clodius sequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, id. Mil. 28: piscis, Ov. Ib. 190. II. Transf. of time: *long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: vita, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 176: observatio, Cic. Div. 1, 49: oppugnatio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv 4, 18. *Comp.*: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. Them. 4. 2. Esp. *long deferred, distant*: cum spe pernumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. or. 32, 113: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37. 3. *old, ancient*: monumenta, Plin. 13, 27, 54. *Neutr. abl. adv.*: *long, a long while*: servus longinquo abesse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5.

longinquus, adv. *adj.* (longus per) *long-legged*: similiores sarcubeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

longiscŏ, ĕre, *inch. v. n.* [longus] *to become long*: Enn. in Non. 134, 14.

longĭtĕr, adv. *far*; ab hoc jam longĭter amnis, Lucr. 5, 656.

longĭtia (longĭcia), æ, f. [longus] *length*: Auct. de Limit. p. 272.

longĭtrorsus seu dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Fest. s. v.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [longus] *length*: in hac enumeratione latitudinem, longitudinem, altitudinem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: longitudines et brevitates in soni, Cic. Or. 51: diffundere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*, id. Tim. 9: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, Plin. 3, 1, 2.

II. Transf. of time: *length, long duration* (rare): noctis, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: orationis, id. Part. 17: consulere in longitudinem, *take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longĭturnĭtas, ātis, f. [longiturnus] *duration*: vitae, Cassiod.

longĭturnus, a, um, adj. [longus] *of long duration*: Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longævivax, ācis, adj. *long-lived*: Schol. in Juv. S. 14, 251.

longiuscŭlē, adv. *rather too far*: progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

longiuscŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [longius] *rather too long* (rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

longĭŭs, adv. *rather far*: haud longius ex hoc loco, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 8: Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10.

longŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [longus] *rather long*: iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.

longum, adv. *long, a long while* (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg. E. 3, 79: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459: Stat. Th. 7, 300.

longūrĭo, ōnis, m. [longus] *a tall fellow, long-shanks*: Varr. ap. Non. 135, 29.

longūrius, ii, m. [id.] *a long pole*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

longus, a, um, adj. *long, tall*: sesquipede est quam tu longior, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9: longissima epistola, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: proficisci longissimo agmine, ib. 5, 31: stant longis annixi hastis, Virg. Aen. 9, 229: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, et alibi: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27: Diom. p. 493 P.: longus homo, *a tall fellow*, Cat. 67, 47: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, *have far-reaching* or *powerful hands*, Ov. H. 17, 166: attilimus longas in freta ventos manus, *unmutilated, uninjured* (i. e. *I have broken no vows* or *oaths*, the ancients believing that the perjured were usually mutilated), Prop. 3, 7, 14. **2.** Esp. *far off, remote, distant* = longinquus (rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragrare, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320. **3.** *great, vast, spacious* (poet.) longus pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37: Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. Aen. 7, 288. **II.** Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious*: spe longus, Hor. A. P. 173: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 32: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, id. Fin. 5, 6: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: longae pretium virtutis, Lucan. 2, 238: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769. Hence, longum est, *it would take long*, *it would be tedious*: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, Cic. Sest. 57: exspecto: non est longum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 11: erroresque tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 51. Hence, without *esse*: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: ne longum, dii, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly: ne, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas protulit, Cic. Cael. 3, 5: [p. 1107] longe post, videre, id. Leg. 2, 26: per longum tempus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: nihil est mihi longius, nothing seems more desirable to me, I, a. *I can't tell of impatience*: respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me videret, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: in longum, *long, for a long time*: cessando nostros in longum duxit amores, Virg. E. 9, 36: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27: in longum sollicere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jactos, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum celata fames, *for a long time*, Sil. 2, 464: collecta fatigat edendi ex longo rabies, *for a long time back*, Virg. Aen. 9, 64: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, *that looks far into the future*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15. **2.** Of persons: *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnunquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118. **3.** Of pronunciation: incultus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, inhumanus brevi, infelix longa, Cic. Or. 48: longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47.

lōpas, v. lopas.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, f. [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity*: Cic. Fam. 6, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 9, 10, 91. Of birds: expressior loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

lŏquācĭter, adv. *talkatively, loquaciously*: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 13: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, *at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4. *Comp.*: loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lŏquācŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [loquax] *somewhat loquacious*: Lucr. 4, 1162.

lŏquax, ācis, adj. [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious*: quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis muta nimium est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: senectus est natura loquacior, id. de Sen. 16: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Flacc. 20: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop 3, 23, 22.

II. Transf.: ranae loquaces, Virg. G. 3, 431: nidus, *in which the young birds chirp*, id. Aen. 12, 475: stagna (on account of the frogs), Ib. 11, 458. oculi, *expressive*, Tib. 2, 7, 23: vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: lymphae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 15. *Comp.*: avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

lŏquēla, ae, f. [id.] *speech, discourse*: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. Aen. 5, 842. **II.** Transf.: *a word*: hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 57. **2.** *a language*: Graia loquela, Ov. Tr 5, 2, 68.

lŏquēlāris, e, adj. [loquela] *pertaining to speech*: praepositiones loquelares, in gramm. *the inseparable prepositions*, as re, se, di, *etc.*, Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.

lŏquentĭa, ae, f. [loquor] *a talking, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech*: Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20.

lŏquītor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. freq. [id.] *to speak often, chatter*: aliqui, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 5: loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. n. and a. dep. **A.** Neutr. *to speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorically): Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1: vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48: cum loquimur *tecum*, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22: pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 12: alia lingua loqui, ib. 2, 14: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, Sil. Pun. 2, 22: adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 32: ut exaudiendo loquitur, *as he speaks*: ore, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36. *With dat.*: male loqui alicui, *to speak ill of one to one*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 10: [p. 1108] post. Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to converse with winds*, Lucan. 5, 670. **B.** Trans. *to speak, declare, utter, express, mention*: venit nimis urgens quaestionum animo affecti cura, loquentium, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: res ipsa loquitur, id. Phil. 10, 11: ut fama loquitur, Virg. A. 2, 61: quae charis dextra locuta est, Ov. Her. 20, 192: ubi ipse (i. e. Ov. H. 18, 20): pigritiam dicit Marsi sic loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

2. Poet. *to resemble, to sound*: plures loquentes, Virg. E. 8, 22: mollia discrepitat disjecta vinculis loquuntur, Petr. Sat. 120, 73. **3.** Act. *to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name*: loquere tuum nihil nomen, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 7: delirumanie, tibi.Am. 2, 2, 64: horribile est, quae loquantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: mens mutata, Ib. 9, 12: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 9: ne singulas loquar urbes, *wonders*, Liv. 5, 54: quid loquar marmora, Sen. Ep. 90: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17: hence, loquuntur, *they say*, it is said: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 731: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium manuraum esse Casilini, Cic. Att. 16 10. **2.** *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips*: nil nisi classes loquens et exercitus, ib. 9, 2: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquam famae loquendam, Mart. 5, 25 [Cf. Sans. *lap*, "loqui."]

lōra, ae, f. *a thin wine made of grapes that have been already pressed*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.*: cf. Plin. 14, 1, 12.

lōrā, v. lura.

lōrāmentum, i, n. [lorum] *a thong*: capita loramentorum, Just. 12, 7 *fin.*

lōrārius, ii, m. [id.] *a harness-maker*: Inscr. **II.** *a flogger, chastiser*: qui dicebantur lorarii, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell 10, 3 *fin.*

lōrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *bound with thongs*: juga, Virg. Mor. 122.

lōrea, ae, f. v. q. lora, *wine of the second press*: Cato R. R. 25.

lōrĕtum, v. lauretum.

lōrĕus, a, um, adj. [lorum] *of thongs, made of thongs*: lorei fines, Cato R. R. 3, 5: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *will cut them into thongs*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrĭca, ae, f. [id.] *a leather cuirass* a *corselet of thongs*: lata insigniaque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26: graves loricae, Liv. 5, 38: Virg. Aen. 3, 467. Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19. **II.** Meton. *any defence*. **1.** *a breast-work, parapet*: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex coriibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, ib. 7, 72: Tac. H. 4, 37. **2.** *a fence, hedge, inclosure*: App. M. 6, p. 443: Amm. 24, 5. **3.** *a plastering, plaster*: lorica testacea, Vitr. 2, 8: stellionis cubile est in loricis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27. **III.** Fig.: libros mutare loricis, *to exchange arts for arms*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15.

lōrĭcārius, a, um, adj. [lorica] *pertaining to cuirasses*: loricaria officina, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. **II.** Subst. lōrĭcārius, *cuirassier, (a cuirass-maker)*: Gloss. Philox.

lōrĭcātus, a, um, adj. [lorica] *clothed in a cuirass*: statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equitibus loricati, id. 44, 41: [p. 1109] pluribus certis an loricatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 36. **II.** Transf. *to* [illegible] *tiling, to plaster*: Vitr. [illegible]

lōrĭcātus, ae, f. *a* [illegible] *breastplate*; *mail to* [illegible] *work*: Hirt. [illegible]

lōrĭca, ae, f. [illegible] *the outward* [illegible] *of the* [illegible] *of* [illegible] *Lucan.* 5, 670.

lōrīpes, ĭdis, *adj.* [lorum pes] *weak-footed, bandy-legged*: prori loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectos derident, Juv. 2, 23: gratum inter Nomadas Indos, angulum modo loripedum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

lōrum, i, *n.* (lorus, i, *m.*: Petr. 57, 8: App. M. 3, 135) *a thong*: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Ll Rpid. 5, 2, 18: Liv. 2, 10. **II.** Meton. *a bridle, reins*: loris ducere equos, id. 35, 34: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses*, Virg. G. 3, 107: lora tendere, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remittere, ib. 2, 200. **2.** *a whip, lash, scourge*: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: loris rumpere aliquem, Dig. 47, 10, 15. **3.** *the girdle of Venus*: dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 21, 9. **4.** *the leathern bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort*: Juv. 5, 165. **5.** *the penis*: Petr. 13: Mart. 7, 58. **6.** *a slender vine branch*: Plin. 14, 1, 3. **7.** Lorum vomitorium, *a kind of emetic*: Scrib. Comp. 180.

lōtāster, tri, *m.* [lotos] *the wild lotus, of which javelins were made*: Grat. Cyn. 181.

lōtio, ōnis, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing, swimming*: Vitr. 7, 9.

lōtiōsē, *adv.* [lotium] *foully, impurely*: Titin. in Non. 131, 32.

lōtium, ii, *n. urine*: brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato R. R. 156: Suet. Vesp. 23. Proverb. non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

lōtŏmētra, ae, *f.* = λωτομήτρα, *a species of lotus*, Nymphaea Lotus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 28.

lōtos and **lōtus**, i, *f.* = λωτός: *the name of several plants.* **1.** *the Egyptian water-lily*, Nymphaea Nelumbo, Linn., v. Nelumbium speciosum, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **2.** A tree on the northern coast of Africa, *the lotus-tree*, Zizyphus Lotus, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **3.** A tree of Italy, *the nettle-tree*, Celtis australis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 30, 53: id. 24, 2, 2. **4.** Melilotos, Melilotus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 17, 32: id. 21, 16, 59: id. 22, 21, 27. **II.** Meton. *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood) horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190. Sil. 11, 432. *masc.*: Mart. 8, 51.

lōtūra, ae, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing*: pompholyx lotura paratur, Plin. 34, 13, 33: Mart. 2, 52.

lōtus, i, v. lotos.

lōtus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo].

lōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a washing, bathing*: Cels. 1, 3.

lŭbens, **lŭbenter**, v. libens, *etc.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbīdo, inis, v. libido.

lŭbrĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lubricus] *to make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate*: Juv. 11, 173: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22: Prud. στεφ. 11, 35. **II.** Fig.: id. Psych. 571.

lŭbrĭcus, a, um, *adj. slippery*: loculi lubrici, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38: fastigium, Juv. 44, 9: assidue lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 28. Subst.: lubricum, i, *n. a slippery place*: Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamento, Plin. 36, 14, 21. With *gen.*: equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, *on the slippery morass*, Tac. A. 1, 65. **II.** Meton. *smooth*: Mart. 9, 38: Sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica, Plin. 36, 12, 17. **2.** *that easily slips* or *glides, slippery, slimy*, lubricus: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: anguis, Virg. Aen. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37: conchylia, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3: lubrica pruinantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: annus, id. Am. 3, 6, 81. **III.** Fig. *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical*: via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 103: vias lubricae adolescentiae, id. Coel. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 5, 32: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, Liv. 2, 18: lubrica detestandi ratio, id. Pianc. 2: locus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. Post. with the *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8. Subst.: lubricum, i, *n.*: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: lubricum linguae, Modest. Dig. 48, 4, 7. **2.** *gliding, fleeting*: historia lubrica est ac fluit, *gliding*, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364. **3.** *slippery, deceitful*: nequiquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Virg. Aen. 11, 716.

lūca, ae, *m.* a kind of beetle, *the stag-beetle*: Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lūcānĭca, ae, *f.* [Lucania] *a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians*: solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: Mart. 13, 35. So lucanicum *and* lucanicus, Charis. p. 73 P. · also lucana, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111.

lūca bos, *Lucanian ox*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39: Lucr. 5, 1301.

lūcar, ăris, *n.* [lucus] *the pay of actors*: Tac. A. 1, 77 Tert. adv. Gnost. 8 · it is erroneously explained by the grammarians, as a forest-tax, expended in the support of players: lucar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur, Fest. *s. v.*: lucar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φλέκου, Gloss. Philox.: but perh. it signified orig fees paid to those who took part in the religious services performed in groves, and hence the pay of actors (lucāris, accord. to Char. 1, 65, P.).

lūcāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove*: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, Fest. *s v.* Subst.: lucaria, ium, *n. plu. the grove-festival*: id. *s. v.*

lūcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum] *a small gain, slight profit*: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 3, 30: facere aliquid lucelli, ib. 3, 44: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

lūcens, entis, *Part.* [luceo]. **II.** Adj.: *shining, bright, conspicuous*: lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de metr. 9, 7.

lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* [root LUC· v. lux] *to be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter*: (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6 lucet igne rogus, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383 interior coeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641 · virgatis lucent saguris, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, Val. Fl. 6, 492. rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: globus lunae, Virg. Aen 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270 · sedebat in solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id. M. 2, 24. Poet. with *acc.*: huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, *will light her home with a torch*, Pl. Casin. 1, 30. *Impers.*: lucet, *it is light, it is day*: priusquam lucet, adsunt, id. Mil. 3, 1, 115: nondum lucebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ubi lucere coeplasset, id. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: expergiscere: lucet hoc, *it is light*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 63. **II.** Meton. *to shine* or *show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25. femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68: vitalia lucent, *are uncovered*, Stat. Th. 8, 525. **III.** Fig. *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident*: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Manil. 14: mea officia et studia, quae parum ante luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15: quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 25: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29. (Hence It. *lucere*; old Fr. *luisir*; Fr. *luire* and *luser*.)

lūcĕres, um, *m. plu. one of the three tribes into which Romulus* (*or one of his successors*) *divided the Roman patricians*: (Ile. Rep. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 13: Ov. F. 3, 133 (v. Smith's Ant. 875.)

lūcerna, ae, *f.* [luceo] *a lamp, oil-lamp*: in cole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: lucerna me descrit, my *light goes out*, id. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: vino et lucernis Modus eximetur immane quantum discrepat, *the lights begin to seem double*, id. S. 2, 1, 25: perendum est ante lucernas, *before candle-light*, Juv. 10, 339. **II.** Meton. *a nocturnal labour, lucubration* (post.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? id. 1, 51. **2.** *a fish that shines in calm nights*: Plin. 9, 27, 43. Doubtfully referred to various marine animals, many of which are luminous.

lūcernārĭa, ae, *f. the plant* verbascum, acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale (called in English, *high-taper*): Marc. Emp. 20.

lūcernārĭum, ii, *n.* [lucerna] *dusk, candle-light*: Aug. in Reg. Cleric.

lūcernārĭus, λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lucerna] *lighted with a lamp*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lūcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small lamp*: Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, 3. *v. n. incep.* [luceo] *to begin to shine*: sol lucascit, Vitr. E. 6, 37: nonae lucescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417. **2.** *Impers.*: lucescit *or* luciscit, *the day is breaking*: eamus Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, *it is already getting light*, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 45 · quum lucisceret, *as soon as it was light, at break of day*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4 · jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28. **II.** Fig.: luciscens amor, *bright*, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5.

lūci, *adv.* = luce, *by day*: Cic. Phil. 12, 10.

lūcĭbĭlis, φωτεινός, *bright, clear*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly*: lucide verbum definire, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentes, Quint. 8, 3, 1. *Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 71. *Sup.*: sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining*: lucidus aër, Lucr. 4, 340: sidera, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74. amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94 · lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6. **II.** Meton.. *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: lucida puella, Ov H. 19, 133 saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 22: ovis Tib. 2, 1, 62: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35 **III.** Fig. *clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid*: neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. *Comp.*: res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4. Of persons: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.

lūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux fero] *light-bringing*: itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: lucifera para Lunae, Lucr. 5, 725: luciferi equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. H. 11, 46. **II.** Subst. Lucifer, eri, *m. the morning star, the planet Venus*: stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem Hesperus, Cic. N. D. 2, 20 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 8, 6. Hence, Poet. *day*: memento venturum pauci me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15, 28: Ov F. 1, 46.

lūcĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [lux facio] *to make bright, to brighten*: Lab. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

lūcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *light-making, light-giving*: Cael. Aur. Ac. 2, 9.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-streaming, brilliant*: luciferus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294. Fig. *glorious*: id. 4, 120.

lūcĭfŭgus, ae, comm. [lux fugio] *light-fleeing, light-shunning*: lucifugae

maritus, *Cupid* (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167. ‖ Meton. *one who turns night into day*: turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.*

lūcifŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux fugax] *light-shunning*: noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40.

lūcifŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-shunning*: blattae, Virg. G. 4, 243. Fig.: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61.

lūcīna [lucinus], *the goddess of childbirth*, and Meton. *childbirth*: Lucinam pati, Virg. G. 3, 60: Ov. A. Am. 785.

lūcĭnĭum, cicindela, *q. v. a glow-worm*, Gloss. Vet.

lūcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *light-bringing*, or, *bringing to the light*: hora, *one's natal hour*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.

lūcĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [lux parens] *light-bearing, light-producing*: nox, Avien. Phaen. 853.

lūcĭsător, ōris, *m.* [lux sator] *light-producer, author of light*: Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

lūcius, ii, *m. a fish*, perhaps *the pike* or *luce*: Aus. Mosell. 122.

lucrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [lucror] *a gaining, gain*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lucrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative*: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27: lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2. ‖ In law, res lucrativae, *things bequeathed* or *given*: ex causa lucrativa acquirere aliquid, *to receive something by bequest* or *as a gift*, Paul. Dig. 31, 89.

lucri-făcio, fēci, factum, ĕre, v. a. and *pass.* lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately licet lucri dotem faciat, Gai. Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 26) [lucrum facio] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: pallium lucrifecere, Petr. 15: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucrifieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 3, 46: pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, ib. 3, 75. ‖ Fig.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *would escape with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to inflict with impunity*, Plin. 7, 39, 40: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, *esteem yourself fortunate that you have escaped it*, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 10.

lucrifactus, a, um, *Part.* [lucrifacio].

lucrifĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lucrifico] *gainful, profitable*: dies, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lucrifĭco, 1. v. a. [lucrum facio] *to gain, win*: Tert. Praescr. 24.

lucrifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful, profitable*: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lucrifio, v. lucrifacio, *ad init.*

lucrifūga, ae, *comm.* [lucrum fugio] *gain-flecing, gain-shunning*: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

lucrio, ōnis, *m.* [lucrum] *one fond of gain*: Fest. *s. v.* cercopa.

lucripĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre*: lucripeta benerator, Pl. Most. Argum. 6. *Plur.*: lucripetes, Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lucrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *of* or *pertaining to gain*: dii lucrii, *gods of gain*, Arn. 4, 132.

lucror, ātus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [id.] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: quum acrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Sic. Parad. 3, 1: stipendium, *put into one's own pocket*, id. Verr. 5, 24: Pythias enuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G. 24. ‖ Esp. *to economize, to save*: Plin. 18, 7, 12, n. 2. ‖ Fig.: lucretur judicia veteris infamiae, *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: Stat. Th. 9, 779.

lucrōsē, *adv. profitably, advantageously*: Cassiod. ‖ Incorrectly perire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13.

lucrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *gainful, profitable, lucrative*: voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35: Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 57: id perraque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74.

lucrum, i, *n. gain, profit, advantage*: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 34: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 3, 38: frumentaria lucra exigere, ib. 3, 37: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucri facit, id. Flacc. 37: nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 40: ponere *or* deputare in lucro, *to count as gain*: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: id ego in lucris pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14: quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, *got the credit of*, Nep. Thras. 1: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, *at the mercy of another*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: Liv. 40, 8: Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9. ‖ Meton. *love of gain, avarice*: proh lucri pallida tabes! Lucan. 4, 96: impius lucri furor, Sen. Hipp. 4, 540.

2. *wealth, riches*: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8.

luctа, ae, *f. a wrestling, wrestling-match*: exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93. Fig. Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [luctor] *a wrestling*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30. ‖ Meton. *a struggling, striving, toil, exertion, contest, fight*: remo luctamen abest, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II, p. 636: leuto luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138. 2. *a mixing, mixture*: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9. ‖ Fig.: emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, ntis, *Part.* [id.] ‖ Adj.: *reluctant*: luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina, Sil. 7, 704.

luctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wrestling*: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 11. 2. Transf. *a struggle, contest*: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. ‖ Fig. of abstract things *a struggle, contest*: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin. 2, 14: Sen. Q. N. 3, 13.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler*: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wrestling*: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

luctifer, a, um, *adj.* [luctus fero] *grief bringing, mournful*: illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill-boding*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctifĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [luctus facio] *sorrowful, afflicted*: Pac. in Pers. 1, 78.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing sorrow* or *lamentation, doleful, woeful*: ciades, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: Alecto, Virg. Aen. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292.

luctĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus sonus] *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful*: luctisono mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 733.

luctĭto, 1. v. *n. freq.* [lucto] *to wrestle violently*: Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, 1. v. a. = luctor, *to wrestle*: plurimum luctavimus, Pl. in Non. 468, 32: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.

luctor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [luctа] *to wrestle*: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulva luctantur arena, Virg. Aen. 6, 643. ‖ Transf. *to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend*: in pestilenti atque aestido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 48, n. 2: luctandum in turba, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28. With *inf.* (post.): infracta luctatur arundine telum eripere, Virg. Aen. 12, 38. Of things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, ib. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctatur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34. ‖ Of copulation: Prop. 2, 1, 13. ‖ Fig. *to struggle, strive, contend*: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. Sull. 26: Plautus diu, quarum esset partium accusationis, Vell. 2, 68: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69: Plin. 18, 5, 6. With dat. (post.): luctataque diu tenebris hiemisque sibique, Stat. Th. 11, 522: morti, Sil. 10, 296. With *abl.*: ignis viridi luctatur robore, Lucan. 3, 503: Vell. 2, 86. With *inf.*: deducere versum, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. H. 17, 161.

luctŭōse, *adv. dolefully, mournfully*: luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, 11. *Comp.*: imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *causing sorrow, doleful, mournful*: o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14: luctuosum est tradi alteri, luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31: luctuosissimum exitium, id. Sull. 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19. ‖ *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8.

luctus, ūs (*gen.* lucti, Ait. in Non. 485, 30 and 32), *m.* [lugeo] *sorrow, mourning, lamentation*: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Flacc. 42: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J. 92: in maximos luctus incidere, Cic. Off. 1, 10: luctum ex aliqua re percipere, id. Fam. 14, 1: haurire, id. Sest. 29 *fin.*: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 27, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384. ‖ Meton. *mourning apparel, mourning* (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Planciua luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75. 2. *a source of grief*: tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 654.

lūcubrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *a working by lamp-light, nocturnal study lucubration*: per hiemem lucubrationes haec facito, Cato R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68 *fin.*: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *the evening's gossip*, id. N. D. 1, 34. ‖ Meton. *what is done or composed at night, a lucubration*: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id. Fam. 9, 2.

lūcubrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio] *a working by night, sitting up at night*: Marc. Aur. in Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3. ‖ Meton. *what is done at night, a lucubration*: Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

lūcubrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro] *for working in at night*: lectulus, Suet. Aug. 78.

lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* [lux] ‖ Neutr.: *to work by lamp-light, work at night*: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. 1, 57: sin lucubrandum est non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep. 3, 5. ‖ Act.: *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night*: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contectoribus novitius, Cic. Par. procem.: non lucubratis, *spun in work*, Mart. 4, 90: vinum, *in travail by night*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

lūcŭlentē, *adv. splendidly, clearly, well*: luculente dicam [illustrem], Epid. 1, 2, 54: vendere, to sell *at a high price*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente [*splendidly*] Cic. Brut. 19: id. Att. 14, 22: aliquem, *to give one a splendid* id. Q. Fr. 3, 2.

lūcŭlentus, adv. l. q. luculente, splendidly, well. hoc quidem sane luculenter, very well said, Cic. Of. 2, 14 (ex. luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

lūcŭlentĭa, æ, f. [luculentus] brilliancy, beauty: Arn. 5, 103.

lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] excellence: luculentitate captus, Laber. in Non. 135, 2: Cincti. lb.

lūcŭlentus, a, um, adj. [lux] full of light, bright: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, brightly burning, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. ‖ Fig. distinguished, excellent, beauty ful: luculenta et festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 2 facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: navigia, Cic. Att. 16, 4. 2. respectable, considerable, rich: luculentae divitiae, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 33 familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17 lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76 patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8 plaga, great, serious, lb. 7, 6. 3. luminous, clear verba luculentiora, id. Att. 12, 21 scriptor, lb. 7, 17 oratio, Sall C. 31. 4. lucky, fortunate dies, Pl. Epid 1, 2, 5. 5. trustworthy. auctores, Cic Att. 10, 14 homo, lb 2, 12.

lūcŭlus, i, m. dim. [lucus] a small grove: Suet. Vit. Hor.

lūcŭmo (lŭcŭmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, m [an Etrusc. word] said by Festus to have signified orig an insane or inspired person: lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Fest. s. v. ‖ Transf an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests. Tuscis duodecim Lucumones habuit, i. e. reges, quibus unus praerat, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 475 Cic. Rep. 2, 9 Lucumo Samius, Pythagoras, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.

lūcunculus, i, m. dim. [lucuna] a kind of pastry: Afran. in Non 131, 28 molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17 Petr 66.

lūcuns, untis, f. a kind of pastry Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

lūcus, i, m a wood or thicket of trees sacred to a deity: Albani tumuli atque luci, Cic. Mil. 31 lucus frequenti silva saeptus, Liv. 24, 3 nemora in domibus saepes imitantia lucos, Tib 3, 3, 15 viritim verba putas et lucum ligna, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 31. ‖ Transf. ib gen. a wood (post.) aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg G. 2, 122: id. Aen. 11, 456. ‖‖ Meton wood: nec quioquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Pl. fragm in Charis. p. 179 P.

lūcus, ūs, m. i. q lux, light: only in abl. sing.: cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55.

lūdĭa, æ, f. [ludius] an actress, a female dancer: Hor. 3, 25, 10. ‖. a gladiator's wife: Juv. 6, 266.

lūdĭārius, a, um, adj [ludius, ludus] pertaining to plays: pecunia, money appropriated by the state to the getting up of plays, Inscr. Orell. no. 2627.

lūdĭbrĭē, adv. scornfully: Amm. 26, 6, 7 Tert. Res. carn. 61.

lūdĭbrĭōsus, a, um, adj. [ludibrium] full of mockery or scorn, mocking, scornful; probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11 aucupia, Amm. 15, 5.

lūdĭbrium, ii, n. [ludo] a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videamus, Lucr. 2, 46: Liv. 25, 36: nova ludibria subinde cogitando fortuna, tricks, pranks, Curt. 5, 12: ludibrio aliquem habere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 29: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium additi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: nec dubie ludibrio eam miseriae suae, id. 2, 23: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Cal. 23: adusque ludibria obscoena, such a drunkard as to be a standing jest, Gell. 15, 2. With gen. subj.: ille (Mina) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, worldly goods, Cic. Parad. 1, 2: hoc quoque ludibrium causa adiderit fortuna, Liv. 30, 30. With gen. obj.: ludibrium oculorum specie (deceptio ad frustrandum hostem composita, id. 22, 16: Curt. 4, 13: ludibrio fratris Romam novos triumphosque nuptias, Liv. 1, 9. 2. abuse, violence done to a woman: in corporum ludibria datae, Curt. 10, 1. ‖. Meton. a laughing-stock, butt: is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56. in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, id 2, 36. ludibrium socori, Lucan. 7, 379 ludibrium ventis debere, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, adj [id.] playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton. milites ita ludibundi Beneventum redisse, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv 24, 16 Suet. Ner. 26. ‖. Transf. playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger. coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus confices, id Verr. 3, 67

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (the nom sing m. is not used), cra, crum, adj [ludus] that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive exercitatio, Cic N D 1, 37 sermones, id Ac 2, 2 ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen Ep 88 versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor Ep 1, 1, 10 quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac G 24 nox solemnibus epulis ludicra, id. A 1, 50. ‖. esp. pertaining to stage-plays ludicra ars, the histrionic art, Liv. 7, 2 ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet. Ner 11 tibiae, which were played in the theatre, Plin 16, 36, 66 in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14. Subst. ludicrum, i, n a show, public games, a stage-play Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7 Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32: induiserat ei ludicro Augustus, Tac A 1, 54 coronae ludicro quaesitae, won in the public games, Plin. 16, 8, 5

lūdĭcrē, adv. in sport, playfully. pars ludicre jactant saxa, Lucr in Non. 134, 14 App. M 9, p 220

lūdĭcror, 1. v dep. [ludicrum] to joke, jest. Front ad amic. 1, 15.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

lūdĭ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v a [ludus facio] to make game of aliquem de aliqua re, Pl Epid. 5, 2, 41

lūdĭfĭcābĭlis, e, adj [ludifico] employed as means of ridiculing. ludi, Pl Casin 4, 1, 2.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, f. [id] a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking quum omni modo ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic. Sest 35 exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18 ludificatio veri, id 26, 6.

lūdĭfĭcātor, ōris, m [id] one who makes game, a mocker: ludificator meus, Pl Most. 5, 1, 18.

lūdĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, adj [ludificator] that makes game of, mocking, deceptive. Aug Civ. D. 11, 26.

lūdĭfĭcātus, ūs, m. [ludifico] a mocking, mockery, derision: habere aliquem ludificatui, Pl. Poen, 5, 5, 2.

lūdĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [ludus facio] to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive: herum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 3 postquam vidi me sic ludificarier, id. Capt 3, 1, 27. Lucr. 1, 938. Absol.: si laitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

lūdĭfĭcor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. [id.] to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive: lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3: nugas ludificabitur, he will play tricks and make game of you, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 80: patres et plebem cunctatione ficta ludificari, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. Absol.: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. ‖. Meton. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv. 39, 44: ea quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34 rostra fugit. Flor. 2, 21 hostis insignes Romanum ingressibatur, Tac. A. 3, 21.

lūdĭ-măgĭster, tri, m. a schoolmaster. cum egebius cum non satis alaret, ut opinor, ludimagister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26 Mart. 10, 62.

lūdĭmentum, mălyμov, a plaything, Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭo, ōnis, m. [ludus] a stage-player, pantomimist: ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2.

lūdĭtor, διαιζέζ, Gloss. Philox.

lūdius, ii, m. [ludus] a stage-player pantomimist: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116 ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112 triviales ex Circo, Suet. Aug. 74 Pl Aul 2, 9, 6. ‖. a gladiator: Juv. 6, 82.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a and n. to play, to play at some game with abl. of the game ludere alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23 pila et duodecim scriptis, id de Or. 1, 50 trocho, Hor Od 3, 24, 56 pila, id. S. 1, 5, 49: nucibus, Mart 14, 1 eburnis quadrigis quotidie in abaco, Suet Ner. 22 in pecuniam, to play for money, Paul Dig 11, 5, 1. With acc. aleam, Suet Aug 70 par impar, Hor S 2, 3, 248 ducatus et imperia, Suet Ner. 35 Trojam, id. Caes 39 proelia latronum, Ov A. A. 3, 357. Absol.: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71 2. to play, sport, frisk, frolic ludere catenas, Lucr. 2, 630 suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 29 in numerum ludere, dance, Virg. E. 6, 27. hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 63 cumque marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 363. 3. to sport, as a lover with his mistress lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214. Prop. 2, 5, 4 Cat. 61, 211. Suet. Ner. 44. ‖ Fig to sport or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos, id. Parad. procem. ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. E. 1, 10 coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, id. G. 2, 386 Suet. Ner. 7. 2. with acc. to play, counterfeit, simulate: civem bonum ludit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 magistratum fascibus purpuraque, App M. 11, p 260. 3. to spend in play or amusement, to spent away: otium, Mart 3, 67 Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135. 4. to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 satis jocose aliquem ludere, ib. 2, 12 omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or 1, 12. 5. to delude, deceive. ludere aliquem dolis, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 94: hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt? Cic. Div. 2, 24: auditis an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9.

lūdor, ōris, m. [ludo] a player: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

lūdus, i, m. [id.] a play, game, diversion, pastime: ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt, aut etiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, id. Coel. 12 campestris, lb. 5: nec lusisse pudet sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. 2. Esp. in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions: hoc praetore ludos Apollini facientes, Cic. Brut. 20: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 54: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, lb 5, 330: ludis, during the games, Pl. Cas. prol. 27. Freq. with an adj. in voc. plur.: ludi Taurilii, Liv. 39, 22: ludi Consualia, id. 1, 9: ludi Cereales, id. 30, 39. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: cum ludos eorum ludorque et cum collega et nepo-

ratus dilidi, Sabel. Cato, 2a. 3. a relief of any kind: in ludum ire, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 3: ludus literarius, Liv. 3, 44: ludus literarius, Quint. 1, 4, 27: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Sen. 9, 28: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tanquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, id. de Or. 2, 22: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: militaris, Liv. 7, 33: magister ludi, v. ludimagister. ||| Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: oratio ludus est homini non bebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quum filia perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8: quibus (Graecis) jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus, id. Flacc. 5. 2. sport, jest, joke, fun: per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id. Verr. 5, 70: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: nil ibi per ludum simulabitur, Juv. 6, 324: aliquem per ludum et jocum fortunis omnibus evertere, Cic Verr. 1, 60: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 47. With dat.: miris modis Di ludos faciunt hominibus, id. Most. 2, 1, 80. Pass.: ludos fieri, id. Ps. 4, 7, 72: ludos aliquem dimittere, to send one away with scorn and derision, id. Rud. 3, 5, 11: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, he labours at in vain, loses, ib. 4, 1, 9: ludos prasbere, to make oneself ridiculous, Ter. Eun. 5, (6), 7, 9: ludos alicui reddere, to play tricks on one, id. Andr. 3, 1 fin.: dare ludum alicui, to humour, indulge, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. 3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliances: amori dare ludum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.

lūēla, ae, f. [luo] an expiation, a punishment: scelerisque luela caeter, Lucr. 3, 1028.

lŭes, is, f. (nom. luis, Prud. Hamart. 250: old acc. luervem, i. e. luerem for luem, Carm Fratr. Arv.) a spreading fluid: Lic. Macer. in Non. 52, 10: Esp. melted snow or ice: Petr. 123. ||| Meton. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626 lues et pestifer annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139: Mart. 1, 79. ||| Fig. any spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: of war, Tac. H. 3, 15: of a storm at sea, id. A. 2, 47 of a conflagration, Sen. Hippol. 1117. Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence a plague, pest: Auct. Har. resp. 12 saeva Thebarum lues, i. e. the Sphinx, Sen. Phoeniss. 131: morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

lŭgĕo, xi, ctum (luxti for luxisti, Cat. 66, 21) 2. v. n. and a. to mourn, lament: I. Neutr.: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8: hos pro me luisse, id. Planc. 42. 2. to wear mourning, be in mourning: annum femina ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et alba veste, Paul. Recept. sententi. 1 fin.: pulle lugentes vellere lanas, fit for mourning, Mart. 14, 157. ||| Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: occasum aliquae interitum reipublicae, id. Pis. 8: ut ager lugeat dominum videretur, id. Verr. 3, 18. With acc. and inf.: quam (urbem) ex suis finibus eripiam esse luget, id. Cat. 2, 1. With gen.: lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424. In pass.: lugebere nobis, Ov. M. 10, 141. Pass. impers.: seu pii ob regum filii lugetur, Cat. 39, 4. 2. to mourn, be in mourning for (v. lucina): matronae annum, ut parentem, cum luxerint, Liv. 2, 7: id. 22, 56.

lūgŭbris, e, adj. [lugeo] pertaining to mourning, mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: vestis, mourning, apparel, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47: cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, a dirge, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: domus, a house of mourning, Liv. 3, 57: gemitus, exsecratio, lamentum, Ov. M. 4, 691: puerpera, id. H. 10, 149. Subst. lugubria, ium, n. pln. mourning garments, sable weeds: lugubria induere, id. M. 11, 669: lugubria nunquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16. Neutr. adv.: cruentus sanguine lugubre rubent, Virg. Aen. 10, 273: Sil. 12, 140. ||| Meton. that causes mourning, disastrous: lugubre bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: Troja renascens alite lugubri, ib. 3, 3, 61. 2. doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr. 4, 547: vagitus, id. 5, 227: verba, Ov. Ib. 99. (Hence Sp. lobrego.)

lūgŭbrĭter, adv. mournfully, dolefully, plaintively: lugubriter ejulare, App. M. 3, p. 132.

lŭis, v. lues, ad init.

lŭĭtio, ōnis, f. [luo] a paying, payment: Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 19: huitio pignoris, the redemption of a pledge by paying the money lent, Cod. Justin. 8, 31.

lūma, ae, f. a kind of thorn: Fest. s. v. ||| a kind of oleak: Gloss. Isid.

lūmārius, a, um, adj. [luma] of or for thorns: falces, for cutting down thorns, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.

lumbāgo, inis, f. lumbago: vitium et debilitas lumborum, Fest. s. v.

lumbāre, is, n. [lumbus] an apron for the loins: Hier. in Jerem. 13, 1.

lumbellus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little loin: Apic. 7, 1.

lumbifrăgium, i, n. [lumbus frango] a breaking of the loins: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lumbricōsus, a, um, adj. full of intestinal worms: Cael. Aurel.

lumbricus, i, m. an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm, Taenia lumbricoides, Linn.: si tenias et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato R. R. 126 Col. 6, 25 Plin. 11, 37, 52. ||| an earth-worm: Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra crepsisti modo, Pl. Aul 4, 4, 1.

lumbŭlus, i, m. dim. [lumbus] a little loin Plin. 28, 11, 47.

lumbus, i, m. the loin: lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82 usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131 nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat, Hor S. 1, 5, 22 aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78. Euphem.: the organs of generation: Pers. 1, 20: Juv. 9, 59. ||| Transf.: that part of a vine from which the branches spring: Col. Arbor. 3: Plin. 17, 23, 35, n. 26. [Same as Germ. lende; Eng. loins.]

lūmectum, i, n. [luma] a thicket of thorns: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

lūmen, inis, n. [for lucmen, from LUC root of luceo] light: solis, Cic. Div. 2, 42 tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, id Brut. 75: solare, Gv. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, the sunbeams, Lucr. 2, 161. ||| Meton. a light, a lamp, torch, etc.: lumine apposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36: lumina in navibus, Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10, 42. 2. brightness, splendour, gleam (poet.): lumen ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802. 3. a bright colour (poet.): fulvertia lumina calthae, post. Col. 10, 97: lumen juventae purpureum, Virg. Aen. 2, 990. 4. daylight, a day (poet.): si te secundo lumine hic offendero, moriere, Enn. in Cic. Rab. Post. 11: lumine quarto, Virg. Aen. 6, 356. 5. the light of life, life (poet.): lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: lumen ademptum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45. 6. the light of the eye, the eye (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. Aen. 3, 677: lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov. H. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. M. 5, 332: luminibus, to close or turn away the eyes, Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, to close one's dying eyes, Val. Fl. 3, 279. 7. the pupil of the eye: Veg. Vet. 2, 26. 8. an opening for the light, a light: Vel. Pl. 1, 168: Vitr. 4, 6: an air-hole, air-shaft: Plin. 31, 6, 32. Hence, a window: tabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obscurum Tusculo, App. M. 2, p. 125: illuminibus luminis, by put to windows, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: cum M. Bucolatius aedes L. Julio vendaret, in mancipio luminibus, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56. Hence, luminibus obstruere et officere to obstruct the light by building, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 44. 9. the light in pictures: invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5, 15: Plin. Ep. 3, 7. ||| Fig. an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary: illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina reipublicae, vivere voluebam, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: peria dicendi lumina, id. de Or. 2, 27: verborum luminibus, id. Or. 27: lumen eloquentiae, M. Brut. 17: lumen animi, ingenii constansque tui, id. Rep. 6, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Agr. 3: luminibus aliquos obstruere or officere, to obscure one's glory or reputation, id. Brut. 17. 2. a guide, precursor: hunc (puerum) lumen vobis nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 1, 34. 3. light, clearness: ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, ib. 3, 13.

lūmĭnāria, ium, n. plur. [lumen] a window-shutter, a window: luminaria lata, Cato R. R. 14 Cic. Att. 15, 26. ||| the lights, which were lighted in the churches in honour of the martyrs: Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

lūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to light up, light, illumine: ut luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 807, Oud.: locus fenestris luminatus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9. ||| Meton.: male luminatus, short-sighted, App. M 9, p. 617, Oud.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of light, light, luminous: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep 137 ||| Fig. bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: luminosae partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36: luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

lūna, ae, f. (old gen. lunli, Lucr. 5, 70) [for lucna from luceo] the moon: solis annuus cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: luna bicornis regina siderum, Hor. Carm. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448. nivea, ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 21: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75. plena, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 nova, Plin. 8, 54. 54, intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75: lunae colina, id. 16, 39, 74: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: luna tertia, quarta, quinta, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, etc., day after the new moon, id. 2, 10 laborans, eclipsed, Juv. 6, 443. ||| Meton. a month: centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57. Ov. M. 7, 531. 2. a night: roscida luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: Stat. Th. 6, 289. 3. the figure of a crescent or half-moon, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv. 7, 192: patricia luna, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27. 4. the semicircular cartilages in the throat: Sid. carm. 7, 291.

lūnāris, e, adj. [luna] pertaining to the moon, lunar: dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74. ||| Fig. crescent-like, crescent-shaped: cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātĭcus, a, um, adj. [id.] lunatic, but with lucid intervals: menstruus, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43. ||| Transf.: oculus, that is blind at certain times, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

lūnātus, a, um, Part. [luna] ||| Adj.: crescent-shaped, lunated: lunatae pelves Amazonidum, Virg. Aen. 1, 490: lunati [illegible] mane, an army of Amazons, Stat. [illegible] 145: lunata fronte juvenci, [illegible] pellis, a shoe ornamented with [illegible] mula, Mart. 1, 50: lunata [illegible] 6, 13, 15: ferramentum, Col. [illegible]

lunŭla, v. lunula.

lūpa, ae, f. [illegible] Amor like a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1, 23: adeo [illegible] [illegible] 4, 25.

lūnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [14.] a little moon, an ornament worn by women: aurea lunula, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33.

lŭo, lŭi, 3. v. a. to wash, lave: Graecia laitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. στεφ. 3, 190. **2.** *to cleanse, purge*: insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407. [Akin to *lavo*, λούω, but rarely used except in compounds: v. *diluo, eluo.*]

lŭo, lŭi, 3. v. a. *to pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2: debitum, Cod. Theod. 2, 4, 3: fundum a testatore obligatum, *to pay the debts for which it is liable*, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores census) asris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1. **2.** *to atone for, expiate*: stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22: libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, id. Verr. 1, 30: noxam pecunia, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuria, Virg. G. 1, 502. **3.** *to avert by expiation or punishment*: pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28: responsa, *to render void, of no effect*, Val. Fl. 2, 569. **4.** luere poenas *or* poenam, *to suffer, undergo*: itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9: ad luendas reipublicae poenas, id. Sull. 27: poenam pro caede, Ov. M. 3, 625: augurium malis, *to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted*, Plin. 7, 8, 6. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. λύω; Germ. *lassen*; Eng. *loose*: whence prob. *laxus, laxivus*, etc.]

lūpa, æ, *f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf*: rubidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A Am. 3, 8: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. ‖ Fig. *a prostitute*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21: Liv. 1, 4.

lūpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, *no.* II] *a brothel, house of ill fame*: deprehensus in lupanari cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: Juv. 6, 121. As a term of reproach: o lutum lupanar, Cat. 42, 13.

lūpānārĭs, e, *adj.* [lupanar] *whoreish*: infamia, App. M. 9, p. 644, Oud.

lūpānārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a brothel*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27.

lūpārius, ii, *m* [lupus] *a wolf-hunter*: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 139

lūpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wolf's teeth*, i. e iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth. Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *with curbs so armed*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. ‖ Subst. lupati, orum, *m.*, and lupata, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* frena) *a bit armed with sharp teeth*: equus adeo asperit lupatos, Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Virg. G. 3, 208.

lūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lupinus] *a small lupine*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lūpīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or made of lupines*: App. Herb. 21.

lūpīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for lupines*: labrum, Cato R. R. 10. ‖ Subst.: lupinarii, orum, *m. plu. dealers in lupines*? Lampr. Alex. Sev. 31.

lūpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *pertaining to a wolf, wolf's*: ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: jubae, Prop. 4, 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 22, 19, 78.

lūpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lūpīnum**, i, *n. a lupine*: Lupinus albus *or* hirsutus, Linn.: ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato R. R. 34, 2: Plin. 18, 14, 36. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23.

lūpor, 1. v. n. dep. [lupa] *to wench*: cum meretrices per vias lupantur, Atta in Non. 133, 11:

lūpŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little she-wolf*: tremet. *a witch, hag*: App. M. 5 p. 142, Oud.

lūpus, i, *m. a wolf*: Canis Lupus, Linn.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg. E. 2, 63: Plin. 10, 63, 68: lupus Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: Martius, Virg. Aen. 9, 566: lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 385: cf. Quint. 1, 6, 12: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. E. 9, 53: cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34. Proverb.: lupus in fabula *or* sermone, like, *talk of the devil*: atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 71: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33: (ii) lupum auribus tenere, *to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty*: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21: Suet. Tib. 25: (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between two fires*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 64: (iv) ovem lupo committere, *to set the fox to keep the geese*: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11: (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, *to bell the cat*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 31: (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. E. 8, 52: (vii) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, *the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number*, ib. 7, 51. **2.** An African and Egyptian wolf mentioned by Pliny, prob. *the jackal*, Canis aureus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 22, 34. Also another called cervarius, prob. *the Lynx*, Felis Lynx, Linn.: ib. ‖ Meton. *a voracious fish*, Percus Labrax, Linn.: Hor. S. 2, 2, 31: Plin. 9, 54, 58. **2.** *a kind of spider*, v. Araneus id. 29, 4, 27 id. 11, 24, 28. **3.** *a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata) ot placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 4. **4.** *a hook* with which things were hoisted in allos lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3. **5.** *a small handsaw*: Pall. 1, 43, 2. **6.** *the hop, a plant*, Humulus lupulus, Plin. 21, 15, 50. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: perh. the Latin *vulpes* and Eng. *wolf* are connected with this word.]

lūra (lora), æ, *f. the mouth of a leathern bag*: Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Meton. *a skin, leathern sack*: Aus. perioch. Odyss. 10. **2.** *the entrails*: Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48 dub.

lurchinābundus (also lurcinabundus *and* luc habundus), a, um, *adj.* [lurco] *voracious*: Quint. 1, 6, 42.

lurco and **lurcor**, 1. v. n. and dep. *to eat voraciously, to devour*: Pomp. in Non. 11, 6.

lurco (lurcho, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 4), ōnis, *m.* [lura] *a gormandizer, glutton*: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Pl Pers. 3, 3, 16. Suet. Gramm. 15. ‖ *a voluptuary, debauchee*: App. M. 8, p. 574, Oud.

lūrĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [luridus] *besmeared, defiled*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*: luridi supra modum pallidi, Fest. *s. v.*: maculari maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: luridus Orcus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: luna, Sen. Med. 790. ‖ Meton. *that renders pale or ghastly*: horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560. (Hence It. *lordo.*)

lūror, ōris, *m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness*: Lucr. 4, 332: lurore buxeo foedata, App. M. 9, p. 231.

luscīnia, æ, *f.* (*masc.* luscinius, ii, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2: and, luscinus, ἀηδών, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) *the nightingale*, Motacilla Luscinia, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 43: luscinias solliti impenso prandere coemptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox luscinise, Sen. Ep. 76. [Hence through dim. luscinciolus; It. *rossignuolo*: Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol.*]

luscinĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [luscinia] *a little nightingale*; aves cantrices, ut luscinioiae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Proverb.: metuo luscinioiae no deserit cantio, of something highly improbable, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 4.

luscĭnĭus, ii, *m.* v. luscinia.

luscĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luscus] *blinded, one-eyed*: Lampr. Commod. 10.

luscĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has lost one eye by violence*: Plin. 11, 37, 55 ‖. *a nightingale*, v. luscinia.

luscŭlus and **luscĭtĭōsus**, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *dim-sighted, purblind*: vesperi non videre, quos appellant luscosos, Varr. in Non. 135, 13: luscosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50.

luscĭtĭo, vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Fest *s. v.*

luscĭtĭōsus, a, um, v. luscosus.

luscus, a, um, *adj. one-eyed*: Appius coenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni enim locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: cum Gaetula ducem portaret bellua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 158. ‖. Transf. *hollow-eyed, purblind*: statua lusca, id. 7, 128.

lūsio, ōnis, *f.* [ludo] *a playing, play*: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: pilae lusio, id. de Or. 1, 16: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

lūsĭto, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] *to play*: aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusitent, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who plays, a player*: sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451: Sen. Ben. 2, 17. ‖. Fig. *a playful or wanton writer*: tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1. **2.** *a banterer, mocker*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōrĭē, *adv. collusively*: lusorie (causam) agens, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor] *pertaining to play*: lusoria pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: alveus cum tesseris, id. 37, 2, 6. Subst.: lusorium, ii, *n. a place where the shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given*: Lampr. Heliog. 25. ‖. Meton. *moving swiftly to and fro*: lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *with cruisers*, Amm. 17, 2. Hence, Subst.: lusoriae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* naves), *swift-sailing cruisers, cutters*: Vop. Bonos. 15. ‖. Fig. *that serves for amusement, sportive*: quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54: arma, Sen. Ep. 117. **2.** *empty, ineffectual, invalid*: nomen, id. Ben. 5, 8: lusorias minas alicui facere, Paul. Dig. 35, 3, 4: lusorium imperium, ib. 43, 8, 2.

lustrābilis, περίβλεπτος = spectabilis, Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant, also called* verbenaca and hierabotane, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [lustrum] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory*; lustrale sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification*, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, *lustral water holy water*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: exta, Virg. Aen. 8, 183: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414 caput, *atoning* (of Iphigenia), Sen Agam. 163. ‖. Meton. *of or to longing to a period of five years* (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: collatio *or* aurum, *a tax paid every five years by petty shopkeepers, usurers*, etc. Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1. Subst.: lustralis, is, *m. the collector of this tax*: Inscr.

lustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lustro] *a means of purification*: Val. Fl. 3, 442.

lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [lustror] *an incentive to lust*: si quis lustramenti causa dederit cantharides, Mart. Dig. 48, 4, 3.

lustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustro] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration*: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6: Col. 2, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 719). ‖. Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) *a going or wandering about*: lustrationes (itinerum), Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 79: lustratio munidipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32.

lustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wanderer through, a traverser:* App. Apol. p. 283.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum] *pertaining to purification:* dies, *the eighth (or ninth) day, after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name:* Suet. Ner. 6: Macr. S. 1, 16.

lustrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum facio] *purifying:* cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luceo] *to make light, illumine:* delphinus lapsi nimio lustratus nitore, Cic. Arat. 92: postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Virg. Aen. 4, 6: ib. 7, 148.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lustrum, *no.* I.] *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering:* agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret Cic. Div. 1, 45: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25· aliquem taedis, id. 2, 61: terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261. *Pass.:* lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, Virg Aen. 3, 279. ‖ Meton. (*v.* lustratio, *no.* II.) *to go round, wander over, traverse:* Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: id. N. D. 2, 20. salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 385· pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31. 2. *to review an army* (because accompanied with a sacrifice)· exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att 5, 20 Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. 3. In gen. *to review, survey, observe, examine* (post.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Aen. 8, 192: respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustro, ib 2, 564· alicujus vestigia, ib 11, 763. Fig. omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

lustror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [lustrum, *no.* 2.] *to frequent brothels, to wench:* lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6.

lustrum, i, *n.* [luo, *no.* 2] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration,* made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia)· censu perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives R. in campo prima luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66· sub lustrum censeri, *at the close of the census, when the* lustrum *should begin:* sub lustrum censeri, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.* ‖ Meton.: *any expiatory offering:* quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41. 2. *a period of five years, a lustrum:* hoc ipso lustro, Cic. Att. 6, 2: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78. 3. In gen. *a period of several years.* Of *four years* (of the Julian calendar): Ov. F. 3, 165: cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47: ingens lustrum, *a hundred years,* at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1. 4. *the Capitoline games,* recurring every fifth year, Suet. Dom. 4: Censor. de die nat. 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 719).

lustrum [luo, *no.* 1.] *a slough, bog, morass:* prodigunt in luteos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. ‖ Transf. *a haunt* or *den of wild beasts:* lustra ferarum, Virg. G. 2, 472: id. Aen. 3, 646: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370. 2. *a wood, forest:* postquam altos ventum in montis atque invia lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: tutae silentia lustra, ib. 11, 570. 3. *a brothel:* lascive in lustra, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 26: in lustris templo schacis consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. Hinc, Meton. *debauchery:* studere lustris, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1129: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3.

lūsus, a, um, *Part.* [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a playing, a play, game:* virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 336: aleae, Suet. Cal. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: eburneus literarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 4, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, *by throwing dice,* Tac. A. 13, 15. ‖ Meton. *anything done by way of sport or amusement; a joking, trifling,* etc.: fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, *make themselves ridiculous,* Quint. 5, 13, 46. lusum ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13. 2. *amorous sportive dalliance, toying:* sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13. 3. *a school:* ut magister dimittat lusum, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 19.

lūtāmentum, i, *n.* [luto] *that which is made of mud* or *clay, a mud* or *clay wall:* Cato R. R. 128.

lūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *pertaining to, living in* or *on mud:* testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: mullus, id. 9, 17, 30.

lūtea, ae, *f.* [lutum] *mountain-green, chrysocolla:* Plin. 33, 5, 26.

lūtĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *found* or *living in the mud:* genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [luteus] *yellowish:* mollia luteola pingit vaccula caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50. Col. 9, 4, 4.

lūter, ēris, *m.* = λουτήρ, *a washbasin, laver.* Hier. in Jov. 1, n. 20.

lūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lutum] *to turn to mud, become muddy:* litora, quae limo coenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9.

lūtĭum, v. luteus.

lūtŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *dyed with the herb* lutum: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. 33, 5, 26. ‖ Meton. *golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow:* pallor, Hor Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 8, 46. Of the *flame-coloured* veil of a bride (v. flammeus): Lucan. 2, 361. Of. Plin. 21, 8, 22. 2. *rose-coloured:* id. 21, 4, 10· Aurora in rosis fulgebat lutea bigis, Virg. Aen. 7, 26. Subst.: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow,* Plin. 24, 15, 86. 3. Esp. *the yolk of an egg:* lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, id. 30, 15, 49.

lūtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *of mud* or *clay:* defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: luteum opus, of a *swallow's nest,* Ov. F. 1, 158: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *bemired, muddy, bedaubed:* gallina si sit luteis pedibus, id. 30, 11, 28: luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 48: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132. ‖ Fig. *dirty, vile, worthless:* blitea et lutea meretrix, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 3, 14: luteum negotium, *a sorry affair,* ib. 4, 14.

lūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with mud* or *clay:* granaria, Cato R. R. 92: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14. ‖ In gen. *to bedaub, besmear:* ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

lūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [luo] *to pay:* Varr. in Non. 131, 21.

lūtor, ōris, *m.* [lavo] *a washer, fuller:* lutor, πλύντης ἱματίων, Gloss. Philox.

lūtŭlens, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *full of mud* or *loam:* terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49. § 176: ager, Col. 2, 4.

lutra (lytra), ae, *f. an otter,* Lutra vulgaris, Desm.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: id. 32, 11, 52.

lūtŭlentus, a, um, *impurely:* loqui lasciva dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 22.

lūtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *muddy:* sus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvii tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 414. ‖ Meton. *besmeared· putri lutulenta de palaestra,* Mart. 7, 61, 7. ‖ Fig. *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile:* lenone isto non lutulenta est lutulentius, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: lutulenta Cassandra, Cic. Pis. 12: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7. 2. Of style: *turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11.

lūtŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bespatter with mud:* Fig. *to asperse:* Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 15.

lūtum, i, *n. a plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld, Reseda luteola, Linn.:* Plin. 33, 5, 26: jam crocco mutabit vellera luto, Virg. E. 4, 44. ‖ Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow:* id. Cir. 316: Tib. 1, 9, 52.

lūtum, i, *n.* (luitus, i, *m.*: Quadrig. in Non. 212, 17) *mud, mire:* volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 4, 24· orates luto contegere, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa portica, Juv. 14, 66: luto oppiere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5. In *plur.*: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. fragm. in Non. 212, 16. Proverb.: (1) in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud,* i. e. *to be unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27: Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15: (2) pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt:* pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44. As a term of reproach: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: Cic. Pis. 26. ‖ Transf. *loam, clay, potter's earth:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 31: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6. Fig. · quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay,* i. e. *of better materials,* Juv 14, 34. 2. *the dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves:* Sen. Ep. 88.

lūtus, i, *m.* v. lūtum, *ad init.*

lux, lūcis, *f. light, the light of the sun, stars,* etc.: quum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3: stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 2, 694. 2. Esp. *daylight, day:* Metellus cum prima luce in campum currebat, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ante luccm, id. de Or. 2, 64 luce palam in foro saltare, id. Off. 3, 24: prima luce adesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22· luce sub ipsa, Virg. G. 4, 490. Hence *abl.* adverbially, luce, luci, *by daylight, in the daytime:* ut veniamus luci, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: luce, Ov. H. 13, 104: Auct. Her. 4, 36. 3. *the reflected light, splendour, brightness* of polished bodies: viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1119: luce coruscus ahena, Virg. Aen. 2, 470: lucem non emittentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25 ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124. ‖ Meton. *the heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96. 2. *a day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35: crastina lux, Virg. Aen. 10, 244. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer,* id. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter,* Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 29. 3. *life:* corpora luce carentum, Virg. G. 4, 255: Sil. 13, 473. 4. *an eye, the eyesight:* effusae aequalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis adimtae, Ov. M. 10, 197. ‖ Fig. *the public eye, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in hunc modo, atque in oculis civium natus, Cic. de Sen. 4: Isocrates forensi luce caruit, id. Brut. 8: familiam adjectis et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Deiot. 11: res occultas proferre in lucemque proferre, id. Acad. 2, 23.

3. *encouragement, help, support:* lux quaedam videbatur afferri, [illegible] regno, sed etiam regni [illegible] id. Phil. 1, 2· civitas [illegible] consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 2, [illegible] afferre rei publicae, id. [illegible]

3. *a light, an* [illegible] urbem, lucem [illegible] 4, 6: genus sine [illegible] obscura, Sil. 8, 298. [illegible] tion, elucidation: [illegible] persona, hac [illegible]

...ancheria luxum desiderant, id. ...D. 1. 5 : ratio quod quinquies hax ...nsumpsi vitae, id. Acad. 2, 3. [Root ...ax, which appears in luxus, luxuries, ...c.; also in Germ. wach, "lacere;" Ger. ...axen, hexen, wechs; Germ. knicken; Eng. light, lighten.]

luxatio, ōnis, *f.* = luxatura, Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, *f.* [luxo] *a dislocation, luxation*: Marc. Empir. 36.

luxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luxus] *to put out of joint, to dislocate*: luxata in ...ocum regnerore, Sen. Ep. 104: articulis ...uxatis praecentaneum est sevum, Plin. ...9, 23. ‖ Transf.: *to put out of place, displace*: luxare vitium ra...ices, id. 17, 24, 37. § 227: luxatae ma...hinae, *fallen apart*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 19.

luxor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to riot, revel, live luxuriously*: luxantur a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur, Fest. *s. v.*: ...uxantur, lustrantur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6 (*al.* luxuriantur).

luxūria, ae, and **luxūriēs**, ēi (*gen.* ...uxuli, Graech. in Gell. 9, 14), *f.* [id.] *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and ...lants: luxuriem segetum tenera de...aecit in herba, Virg. G. 1, 112: si ...itis luxuria se consumpserit, Plin. 17, ...2, 35, § 181. 2. Poet. transf. *wantonness, frakishness* of animals: Val. ...l. 7, 65. ‖ Fig. *riotous living, luxury, extravagance*: animus, qui ...unc luxuria et lascivia difluit, Ter. ...Eunuch. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creat, ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse ...st, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 : odit populus ...privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36 : ...ffluere luxuria, id. Off. 1, 30 : res ad ...uxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15 : ...aec victoria tribunorum plebisque rope in haud salubrem luxuriam ver...t, Liv. 3, 64. Of style: in oratione, ...t in herbis, in summa nbertate inest ...uxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

luxūrio, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **luxūrior**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, ...7) [luxuria] *to be rank, luxuriant* of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. F. 4, 644: ...uxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 54 : cacumina virgarum ...e luxurientur, Col. Arbor. 11: ne ...aules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, ...24: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, ...0. 2. *to have an abundance* or *excess*: luxuriatque toris animosum pecus, Virg. G. 3, 81 : faciem decet delicius ...uxuriare movis, Ov. H. 16, 191. 3. *to swell, increase*: membra luxuriant, id. ...7, 292: (homo) cujus corpus in tam ...modicum modum luxuriasset, Gell. ...22. ‖ Fig. *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot*: luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122. luxuriatis astringere stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1: ...uxuriantis ingenii fertilitas, Plin. 17, 2, ...3. 3. *to wanton, sport, skip, frisk*: quas luxuriana, Virg. Aen. 11, 497: ...uxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156 leo luxuriant, Val. Fl. 6, 613. 3. *to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute*: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, ...v. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitas, id. 23, 2: libertate luxuriare, Curt. ...7: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet, ...v. 23, 12.

luxūriōsē, *adv. wantonly, immodestly, excessively*: ne haec laetitia ...mis luxuriose eveniat, Cato in Gell. 7, ...3. *luxuriously, voluptuously*: ...m libidinose luxuriose vivere, Cic. ...el. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, ...ll. C. 11. *Comp.*: luxuriosius epuari, Nep. Paus. 3. *Sup.*: luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 34.

luxūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] *rank, luxuriant, exuberant*: frumenta, ...c. Or. 24: segnes, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis ...ditia et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6 *fin.* ‖ ...g. *immoderate, excessive*: luxurioso ...do esse, Sall. J. 95: laetitia, Liv. 2, ...1. 2. *immoderate, extravagant, wanton*: luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. ...6 *ante* amor, Ov. R. Am. 746. 3. *excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous*: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7: multis et lautis epulis, non illis quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abstinentis, id. Phil. 2, 27: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27.

luxus, a, um, *adj. dislocated*: luxum si quod est, Cato R. R. 160. Subst. luxum, i, *n. a dislocation*: emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Empir. 36. [Akin to Gr. λοξός, "slanting."]

luxus, ūs, *m. a dislocation, luxation*: ad luxum aut fracturam alligat: sinum fiet, Cato R. R. 160: App. Flor. p. 394.

‖ Fig. *excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery*: in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 3, 25 : aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13 : luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas, Ib. 37 : luxu et segnia mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. J. 2. In *plur.*: nondum translatos Romana in saecula luxus, Lucan. 10, 109. 2. *splendour, pomp, magnificence*: at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg. Aen. 1, 637. epulaeque ante ora paratae regifico luxu, Ib. 6, 604. eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

lycaon, ŏnis, *m.* = λυκάων, *an animal of the wolf kind*, or perh. *the hunting leopard*, Felis jubata, Linn. Mela, 3, 9, 2. Plin. 8, 34, 52.

lycapsos, v. lycopsis.

lychnicus, a, um, *adj.* = λυχνικός, *luminous, shining*: lapis, *a kind of white marble*, also called lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

lychnis, idis, *f. adj.* = λυχνίς, *light-giving, shining*: lychnides puellae, *girls with lamps*, Fulg. Myth. procem. 1.

‖ Subst. lychnis, idis, *f.* 1. *a plant*, Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39. 2. *a kind of fiery red rose*, perh. the same as the preceding: id. 21, 4, 10. 3. lychnis agria, also called antirrhinon, a kind of *toad flax*, Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.. id. 25, 10, 8. 4. *a gem of a fiery colour*: id. 37, 7, 29.

lychnītēs, ae, *m.* = λυχνίτης, *a kind of white marble*, quarried in the isle of Paros by lamp-light: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lychnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = λυχνῖτις, *a plant from which lamp-wicks were made* (v. Philomis) Plin. 25, 10, 74.

lychnŏbius, ii, *m.* = λυχνόβιος, *one who lives by lamp-light*: Sen. Ep. 122.

lychnŏchus, i, *m.* = λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick*: ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7 pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8: Suet. Dom. 4.

lychnus, i, *m.* = λυχνός, *a light, a lamp*: pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 296 : lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Coel. 28 : Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lyciscus, i, *m.* = λυκίσκος, *a wolf-dog*: lyciscі dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2.

lycŏphon, *a plant, also called* sceleratа: App. Herb. 8

lycŏphōs, ōtis, *n.* = λυκόφως, *the morning twilight*: Macr. S. 1, 17.

lycophthalmos, i, *m.* = λυκόφθαλμος (wolf's eye), *a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

lycopsis, is, *f.* = λύκοψις, a kind of *alkanet*, Echium italicum, Linn. · var. monspeliaca, acc. to Sprengel. Plin. 27, 11, 73.

lycos, i, *m.* = λύκος, *a kind of spider*, v. Araneus · Plin. 30, 6, 17.

lydion, i, *n.* [Lydia] *a kind of brick*: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

lydius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Lydian*: lapis, *a touchstone* (at first found only on the Tmolus), Plin. 33, 8, 43.

lygdinus, a, um, *adj.* = λύγδινος, *white*: lygdinus lapis, *a dazzling white marble, found in Paros*, Plin. 36, 8, 13.

lygdos, i, *f.* = λύγδος, *a white stone*: candida, Mart. 6, 13. *Adj.*: marmor lygdos, id. 6, 11.

lygos, i, *f.* = λύγος, *a plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus*, Virg. Agnus castus, Linn. (in late Latin, vitex); Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lymphа, ae, *f.* *water*: aqua, *pure as spring water* (poet.): lymphae pinnatae Lucr. 6, 1172: fluviales, Virg. Aen. 4, 635: vulnera lymphis abluere, Ov. M. 11, 531: lympha laticrosi, Irving, Journ. Sanit. 27, 501. [Same word as Nymphа.]

lymphāticus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha] *clear like water*: Mart. Cap. 6.

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; perh. orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] *distracted, frantic, panic-struck*: lymphaticus pavor, *a panic*, Liv. 10, 28: metus, Sen. Ep. 13: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34. Comically, lymphatici nummi, *that keep jumping out of one's purse like mad*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 132. ‖ Subst.: lymphaticum, i, *n. the disease of a* lymphaticus: ib. 135.

lymphātio, ōnis, *f.* [lympho] *distraction, phrensy*: Plin. 37, 4, 15.

lymphātus, a, um, *Part.* [lympho]

‖ Adj.: *distracted, crazy, beside oneself*: lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17: sine more furit lymphata, Virg Aen. 7, 377: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557.

lymphātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *madness*: Pl. 37, 10, 54.

lympho, avi, atum, 1. *v. t.* and *n.* [lympha] *to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad*: urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47 urbes incusatibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113 hac herba pota lymphari hominес, Plin. 24, 17, 102. ‖ Neutr.: lymphantes animi, *driven crazy, mad*, id. 27, 12, 83.

lymphor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *water*: Lucil ap. Non. 212, 4.

lynceus, a, um, *adj* [lynx] *relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight*. Transf. *sharp-sighted*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

lynctŭrium or **-tum**, ii, *n.* = λυγκούριον, *a name for amber*, which was supposed by some of the ancients to be formed from the urine of the lynx. Other writers appear to speak of a different substance supposed to have a similar origin, and this is referred by certain authors to the *tourmalina*, which likewise possesses electrical qualities: Plin. 8, 38, 57. id. 37, 2, 12.

lynx, lyncis, *com.* = λύγξ, *a lynx*, Felis Lynx, Linn.. lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. Aen. 1, 323 lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin. 28, 8, 32: dejectus lyncis, *a lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lyo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = λύω, *to make liquid, to liquefy*: pissanam, Apic. 4, 4.

lyra, ae, *f.* = λύρα, *a lute, lyre*, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 720): curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6: Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. H. 3, 118: lyra canere laudes alicujus, id. A. A. 3, 50. ‖ Meton. *lyric poetry, song*: imbellis lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10. Aeoliae Lesbia amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26. 2. In gen. *poetic talent*: inferior lyra, Stat. Th. 10, 445. 3. *a constellation, the Lyre*: exorienta Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 316: cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 6.

lyricen, ĭnis, *m.* [lyra cano] *a lute-player, lyrist*: fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de gramm. p. 1977 P.

lyricus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra] *pertaining to the lute* or *lyre, lyric*: lyrici sent, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: senex, i. e. *Anacreon*, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, i. e. *Pindar*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5. ‖ Subst. lyrica, orum, *n. plu. lyric poems*: Plin. Ep. 7, 17. 2. lyrici, orum, *m. plu. lyric poets*: Quint. 9, 4, 33: ib. 10, 1, 61.

lyristēs, ae, *m.* = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist*: cantator, [illegible], vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 7, 17.

lyron, i, *n.* = [illegible], *a fruit*, also called alkekengi, q. v.; Plin. 20, 22.

lyrnus, with, *f.* = lyrnus, *a plant, also called* [illegible]: Gloss. Herm. [illegible].

lyrnus, a, um, *adj.* = lyrnus, *a plant, tent. to Dioscorides, the same as* [illegible]: Gloss. Lat.-Gr. [illegible]

lyrnus, i, *m

machinātio, ōnis, *f.* [machinor] *artful contrivance, construction; quaint device, machination:* quorum artificiosa machinatio, ut opinamur, ab Archimede inventa, Cic. N. D. 2, 88: facta est quibusdam locutis machinatio quaedam, Ib. 46. **2. Meton.** *a machine:* tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: Liv. 37, 5. **‖. Fig.** *a trick, device, machination:* judex tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, fraud,* Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 36.

machinātor, ōris, *m.* [machina] *a machine-maker, machinist, engineer:* inventor, as machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.:* deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator,* Lact. 2, 11.

‖. Fig *a contriver, inventor:* omnium architectus et machinator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45 *fin.:* horum omnium scelerum improbissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Apol. p. 274.

machinātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an inventress:* Sen. Med. 266.

machinātus, ūs, *m.* [machinor] *a contrivance, artifice, device:* App. Apol. p. 321: Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

machinor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [machina] *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent:* incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44: Lucr. 3, 957. **‖. Esp.** in a bad sense, *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot:* aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam amanti herili, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 54· aliud quiddam machinari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitium, Auct. Her. 2, 19: sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51· perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18· pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2. *Absol.:* adversus hostem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1, 3. *Perf. part.* in *pass. sign.:* quae (sol, luna, *etc.*) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully adjusted,* Vitr. 10, 1 cum machinato strepitu, *artificial,* Sall. in Macr. S. 2, 9 Indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, invented,* Sall. C. 48.

machinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

machinŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little machine:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458.

machĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one who works on a scaffold, a mason:* Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2. (Hence Fr. *maçon;* Eng. *mason.*)

macia, ae, *f. a plant, called by the Greeks ἀναγαλλίς, pimpernel,* Anagallis arvensis, Linn.: Marc. Emp. 1.

mācĭes, ēi, *f.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness:* profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? quae macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12: reducere ad maciem, Plin. 24, 8, 30: equi macie ruptī, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: turpis macies decentes occupet malas, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 53. Of things: macies soli, Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21: aegra macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689: aquarum, *diminution of the water,* e. g. at the ebb, Solin. 23. **‖. Fig.** of style: *meagreness, poverty:* qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac. Or. 21.

mācillentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies] *lean, meagre:* macilento ore, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 114. Of things: solum, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.

mācĭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make lean or meagre:* Caspii maris fauces mirum in modum maciantur imbribus, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15.

macir, *indecl.* = *μάκερ, a kind of red spicy bark brought from India:* Plin. 12, 8, 16. Referred by Sprengel to cassia, the spicy arillus of the nutmeg, but the description does not suit. Jussieu supposed it might be the bark of the tree Pulgarcitis, Commelinus.

mācĭlis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀκάνθιον quae:* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 43 (pack, mule).

mācor, ōris, *m.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness, for macies:* Pet. in Non. 137, 1 (al: macrore).

macrescō, crŭi, *inch. v. n.* = macer] *to grow lean, meagre:* algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 3, 1. **Fig.:** invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *pines away at,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.

macrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, poorness* (for macies): arenae, Vitr. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

macrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, meagreness* (for macies): ossa atque pellis sum, misera macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32.

macrŏchēra, ae, *f.* = *μακρόχειρα, having long sleeves* (pure Lat. manicata): tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

macrŏcōlum and macrŏcōllum, i, *n.* = *μακρόκωλον, large-sized paper, royal paper:* Cic. Att. 16, 3: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

macror, v. macor.

mactābĭlis, e, *adj.* [macto] *deadly:* plaga, Lucr. 6, 806.

mactātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a slaying, killing:* animantium, Ain. 7, 213.

mactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002. (Hence Sp. *matador.*)

mactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slaying, killing.* mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 100.

macte and macti, v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* (*subj. perf.* mactassint, Enn. Afran. and Pompon. in Non. 342, 12 *sq*) [root MAG, "to be great:" v. mag-nus] *to magnify.* **Fig.** *to extol, glorify, honour:* eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 43. **2. Esp.** *to glorify* or *worship* a deity: Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24 puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14. Poet.: lacte Latinas, *to give them splendour,* id. Div. 1, 11, 18. **‖. Meton.** *to offer up* or *sacrifice* in honour of the gods ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato R. R. 134, 2 nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52 lectas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 57· mactatus vitulus propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353 mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyaena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15 hostium legiones Telluri ac diis manibus mactandas dabo, Liv. 10, 28. **2.** In gen. *to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. in Non. 342, 15: Cic. Vatin. 15, 36 dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 61: aliquem infortunio, id. Poen. 3, 1, 14 hostes patriae aeternis supplicils vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish,* Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.:* aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35: quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, id. Verr. 4, 11 *fin.:* mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500. Without ablative. quorum ego furori nisi cessassem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed,* Cic. Pis. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate,* Tac. A. 2, 13. (Hence Sp. Port. *matar.*)

mactus, a, um, *Part.* [v. macto], *lit. magnified:* hence, *glorified, honoured, adored* (most freq. in the *masc. voc.* macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato R. R. 134, 2 and 3: macte hac dape esto, ib. 132. **‖. Transf.** as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, *etc.;* and simply macte, *good luck! hail to thee! etc.:* in responsos, *bravo! well done; go on!:* tamensane ab re tua est otii tibi, ni otium Catilinae lenius Macte virtute! Cic. Att. 12, 6 i macte virtute esto, sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dictur, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.:* macte esto virtute, Hor. C. 1, 2, 51: macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Virg. Aen. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiaque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte hac gloria, Plin. Pan. 46. In *plur.:* macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9. With *acc.:* macte fortissimam et mea judicio beatissimam in pacis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18 *ad fin.* With *gen.* (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6. *Absol.:* Macte! *that's right! well done!:* Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.* In oblique oratio: juberem [te] macte virtute esse, Liv. 2, 12. **2.** For mactatus: *hit, wounded:* boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. 5, 1318.

mācŭla, ae, *f. a spot:* bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: equus albis maculis, id. Aen. 9, 49: in ipsa quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots,* i. e. *small places,* Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.* **2. Esp.** *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole,* etc.· maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63. est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28 maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821· extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23: lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4.

3. Meton. *a mesh in a net:* rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11 retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19· Plin. 11, 24, 28. **‖. Fig.** *a blot, stain, blemish, fault:* inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 70: nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: est hujus seculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. Balb. 6· vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 5, 46· in oratione nitida notabile humilius verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18 (Hence It. *macchia, maglia;* Sp. *mancha;* Fr. *maille.*)

māculātio, ōnis, *f.* [maculo] *a spotting; a spot, stain:* cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Apol. p. 306

‖. Fig: aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

mācŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [macula] *to make spotted, to spot, speckle:* (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368· multo maculatam murice tigrim, id. 6, 704. **2. Esp.** *to spot, stain, defile, pollute:* maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7: terram tabo, Virg. Aen. 3, 29. **‖. Fig.** *to defile, dishonour, disgrace,* etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85. tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Virg. Aen. 10, 831: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7.

mācŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated:* corium, *variegated, particoloured,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30: maculosae tegmine lyncis, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5.

2. Esp. *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: luna, Plin. 2, 9, 6: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395. **‖. Fig.** *defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16: vir omni dedecore maculosus, Tac. H. 3, 38: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *unnatural, abominable,* Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22. *Comp.:* Front. de Or. 3.

mădē-fĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* mădĕfio, factus, fieri [madeo-facio] *to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak:* lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25: amarantus madefactus aqua revirescit, id. 21, 8, 23: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15: spongiam (opp. aspergere), Suet. Vesp. 19: se liquidi madefecit

flentia, id. Cist. 4, 41: imbuat sanguine pectus, vel madefecit poëta, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: cautes, by rain, drops, Plin. 31, 6, 30: Poet.: vellera fuco Sidonio madefacta, i. e. dyed, Tib. 4, 2, 15: terram suo madefecit odore, steeped, filled, Ov. M. 4, 253. ‖ Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, poet. Col. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacti, Amm. 15, 3 med.

mădĕfacto, 1. v. a. freq. [madefacio] to moisten, water, irrigate: hortum, Venant. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

mădĕfactus, a, um, Part. [madefacio].

mădĕfio, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

mădens, entis, Part. [madeo]. ‖ Adj.: wet, moist: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69: campi, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, dripping, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, melting, Ov. H. 13, 52: humor sudoris per collum, flowing, Lucr. 6, 1186: crinis, dripping, Virg. Aen. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. rainy, Sen. Herc. Oet. 71: bruma, Mart. 10, 5: deus, i. e. Neptune, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83. Absol.: distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33. 3. full, filled with: intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 fin. Fig. jure madens, full of, i. e. skilled in law, Mart. 7, 51: cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Profess. no. 15.

mădĕo, 2. v. n. [akin to μαδάω] to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 7, 41. Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1. plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, Virg. Aen. 12, 690: radix succo madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14: lacrimis madent genae, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: metu, to sweat or melt with fear, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 48. Absol. to be full of moisture or juice: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino madent, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: festa luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29. Poet.: fardescit lingua, madet mens, nant oculi (of a drunken man), his senses melt, are dissolved, Lucr. 3, 478. 3. to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut madeant et colliphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: Virg. G. 1, 196. ‖ Fig. to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in: madent fercula delicis, Prop. 4, 4, 74: arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 791: Socraticis madet sermonibus, is full of, familiar with, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9: cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. is perfectly versed in the Greek language, Mart. 7, 69.

mădesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [madeo] to become moist or wet: semiusta madescunt robora, Virg. Aen. 5, 697: telus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum madescant, become moist, perspire, Cels. 3, 6 med. Poet.: quibus invito madescunt sanguine dextrae, have killed, Val. Fl. 3, 391: nati maduere paterno sanguine, Lucan. 2, 149. 2. Esp. to get drunk, become intoxicated: quem (Chrysippum) quotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3. ‖ Meton. to become soft: ne humore madescant unguina, Col. 6, 30: triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

mădĭdē, adv. moistly: non vides me hic madide madere? how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

mădĭdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [madidus] to make wet or moist, to wet, moisten: proluvie linerent et madidarent ora, Arn. 2, 70: madidatae sponsae, Sipp. Met. 8, p. 210. ‖ Esp. to make drunk, intoxicate: mero multo madidabat, Arn. 2, 162.

mădĭdus, a, um, adj. [madeo] moist, wet, drenched: fascinum ophiolaxatae aqua madidum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: ophitae, Plin. 31, 7, 39: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, ib. 1, 264: genae, bedewed with tears, id. A. A. 1, 660: fossae, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: lacus, Mart. 4, 44: Juppiter, i. e. Pluvius, id. 7, 36. With gen.: rosa madidas divini roris et nectaris videa, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet. dyed: vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated, maditus vino, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 36: quum peteret mateliam madidus, Mart. 6, 89: illum madidum, a drunkard, sot, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: dies, i. e. in which a great quantity is drunk, Mart. 14, 1. ‖ Meton. soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: cicer, Mart. 1, 42: tabe jecur madidum, putrid, corrupt, Lucan. 1, 621. ‖‖ Fig. soft, weak: madida memoria, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P. 2. saturated, filled with: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.

mădon, i, v. mados.

mădor, ōris, m. [madeo] moisture, wetness (rare): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 108.

mădos, i, f., or **mădon**, i, n. = μαδός, a kind of wild vine, the same as vitis alba, ampelolauce, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 16. ‖ Among the Boeotians, the plant nymphaea, the water-lily, two kinds of which are described; the white lily, Nymphaea alba, Linn., and the yellow one, Nuphar lutea, Linn.: id. 25, 7, 37.

mădŭlsa, ae, m. [madeo] drunk, a drunken man: nunc probe abeo madulsa, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7.

maeander, dri, m. [Μαίανδρος, the river Maeander] a crooked or roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53: in illis dialecticae gyris atque maeandris, Gell. 16, 8 fin. 2. Meton. an involuted or winding border: victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum purpura maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

maeles, v. meles.

maellum, i, v. mellum.

maena (mēna), ae, f. = μαίνη, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor, Sparus Maena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Ov. Hal. 120 acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91. As a term of reproach: degluptа maena, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

maenĭānum, i, n. a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. plur.: maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Fest. s. v.: Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: Suet. Cal. 18. In sing.: maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

maenŏmēnon mel, n. = μαινόμενον μέλι, a kind of honey found in Pontus, said to cause madness: Plin. 21, 13, 45.

maerĕo (moer.), 2. v. n. and a. (deponent form dub.: Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95: where, for maerebar and mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the better MSS. have maerebatis) [like maestus, akin to miser]. ‖ Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic. Or. 22, 74: quum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 fin.: homines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25: maereat haec genero, maereat ilia viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? id. Sull. 27, 75: inter maerentes civitates [illegible] maeret axem, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 31: maerentia pectora tundit, Virg. Aen. 1, 197: flebus maerens, mournful in lamentation, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 fin. ‖‖ Act. to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: filii mortem, ib. 1, 48, 115: calamitatem rei publicae, id. Sest. 14: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2: talia maerens, thus lamenting, Ov. M. 1, 664. With acc. and inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95. Pass. impers.: maeretur fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157. [The Eng. mourn contains the same root.]

maerĕor (moer.), v. maereo.

maeror (moer.), ōris, m. [maereo] mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maeroren minui; dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28: maeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4: maerore macerari, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 30: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14. In plur.: acoedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

maesius, lingua Osca, mensis Maius, Fest. s. v.

maestē (moeste), adv. sadly, mournfully: Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

maestĭfĭco (moest.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [maestus facio] to make sad or sorrowful, to sadden: si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug. Ep. 121.

maestĭter (moest.), adv. mournfully: vestitae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

maestĭtia (moest.), ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: sapientia est una quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43. Of things: gloominess, severity: orationis, id. Or. 16 fin.: frigorum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestĭtūdo (moest.), ĭnis, f. [id.] sadness (for maestitia): ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtigit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 1: Pall. 1, 26, 2.

maesto (moest.), 1. v. a. [id.] to make sad, to grieve, afflict: Labet. in Non. 137, 27.

maestus (moest.), a, um, adj. [like maereo, kindr. with miser] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, Cic. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47: maestus ac sollicitus, Her. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Virg. Aen. 2, 270. Of things: maesto ei conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestae manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: timor, Virg. Aen. 1, 202. Poet. with the inf.: animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775. ‖ Meton. gloomy, severe by nature: ille nec maestum mittit Onyiem, Virg. Aen. 12, 514: tacita maestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 3, 368: oratores maesti et inculti, gloomy, Tac. Or. 24. 2. In gen.: connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop. 3, 4, 13: tubae, id. 4, 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660: a laeva maesta volavit avis, the bird of ill omen, id. Ib. 128: ventus, exhausted with hunger, Lucil. in Non. 350, 31.

maga, ae, f. [μάγος], an enchantress, witch: cantus arteaque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195: Aug. C. D. 18, 17.

măgălĭa, ĭum, n. plur. [a Celtic word] little dwellings, huts, cells: ut ratur molem Aeneas. [illegible]

Virg. Aen. 1, 421. Hence of the citizens of Carthage: Pl. Poen. prol. 66. (ll. magnetis.)

magnĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. magnificus, grand: Mart. Emp. 20: Plin. Val. 5, 1.

magnĭfĭcus, adv. magnifice, splendidly: Aug. Civ. 20.

magnĭfĭcus, adv. for magnifice: Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 32: Virg. Aen. 10, 464, etc.

magnĭfĭcus, v. magnificor.

magnĭfĭcus, ae, f. = μαγγανεία, the science of the Magi, sorcery, magic: App. Apol. p. 320: Tert. adv. Hermog. 1, 23.

magĭfĭcus, a, f. = μαγική (sc. τέχνη), the magic art, magic, sorcery: pertior utrumque artes chirurgiae, medicinam dico magicamque, Plin. 30, 1, 2.

magĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. = μαγικός, pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical: magicae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493: arma movere, Ov. M. 7, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 99: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 103. (ll. Thill were invoked by incantations (as Phoebe, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62: linguae, i. e. hieroglyphics, Lucan. 3, 222: different from lingua, studied by incantations, Ov. M. 7, 330

magĭfĭcus, ae, f. a dish, plate: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 34. § 120.

magĭfĭcus, ae, f. [μάγειρος, a cook] the art of cooking, cookery: Front. de Fer. Alt. 2.

magĭfĭcus, ii, n. = μαγειρίσκος, a little meat: Plin. 39, 12, 37.

magĭfĭcus, i, m. = μάγειρος, a cook, in an obscene sense: coincide, magire, Hellog in Lamprid. Heliog. 10.

magis, adv. (apocop. form mage, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 51: Virg. Aen. 10, 481, etc.) in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather. I. With verbs quae 'facimora' istaec aetas fugere magis quam sectari solet, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 28 de ita a patribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos non vestra hoc sponte facturis, petam, Cic. Cluent. 32, 89. So magis est quod or ut, there is greater reason, there is more cause that: magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id. Att. 16, 5 magis est ut ipse molestiae ferat, errasse se, quam ut istius amicitiae crimen referatur, id. Coel. 6, 14: umbra ea amantium magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 21: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute victisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 quam mage amo quam matrem meam, Pl. True. 3, 1, 17. With abl. instead of quam Albanum sive Falernum te magis appetitis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27. With utrum, followed by an, instead of quam: jam utro, utrum haec me mage amet, an meretricium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 35. 2. With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have no comp.: nunquam potuisti mihi magis opportunus advenire quam olymnia, id. Most. 3, 1, 47: quis homo ab magis meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: ars magis magna atque ulter, quam difficilis et obscura, rather, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 190: corpora magna magis quam firma, Liv. 3, 44: vulnus pectoris magis quam vehemens, Suet. Ner. 51. With abl. instead of quam: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi magis malum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27: nec magis hae inter quidquam est in rempore nostro, Lucr. 2, 275: ab exemplis rebus magis etiam solita incendit, Liv. 3, 44. Rarely with object or quam, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apellitis magis verum, quam hae mulieres, est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18. 3. Absol. or without the second clause: pollent magis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41: quam tempestas hic contendisset, ut nihil unquam magis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: magis acerbi fleri non potuisset, id. Planc. 24, 60: ut quaedam magis necessaria rationi posse sibi videantur, id. Verr. 3, 1: nemo fuit magis supremo tempore consulens, Nep. Milt. 2, 2, 2: quod non magis verisimile, Quint. 8, 6, 17: magis quaeso, for magis, quaeso, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20. Magis vellem, for magis, quam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 5. 4. With comparatives: longe magis laudatus, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22: magis impetus pugnae, id. Men. prol. 5: [Gracchus] magis grant, id. Poen. 2, 25. 5. Magis quam, used with virtual negation: quasi ego dicendo Hannibalem [Alexandrum, magis etiam Minoidem, fecisse opus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: illud ad hoc, ne multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: tanto magis dico, quia est? Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 28: quanto illi plura miscebat, tanto his magis in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: eo magis, id. Am. 2. immo vero etiam hoc magis, quam illi veteres, id. Agr. 2, 35 fin.: quam magis te in altum expessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6 quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

4. By reduplication, magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and post. also, magis magis, more and more: quum quotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5 de Graecia quotidie magis et magis cogito, id. Att. 14, 18 fin.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. Vit. 11: magisque ac magis deinceps, id. Tit. 3 post, vento crescente, magis magis increbescunt, Cat. 64, 275. II. Non (neque, nec) magis quam: no more . . . than or just as much . . . as; or neg. no more . . . than or just as little . . . as domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, just as much to the city as to its owner, Cic. Verr. 4, 3 non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27. conficior maerore, mea Terentia, nec me mose miserius magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 14, 3 si aliqua in re Verris similis fuero, non magis mihi deerit inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 3, 69 non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non magis quam ficus ex oliea, Sen. Ep. 87 non magis Gaium imperaturum, quam per Balanum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Cal. 19 deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone magis quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. 2. Magis minusve, or magis ac minus, for plus minusve, more or less: sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27 Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence It. mas, Fr. mais; and from jam magis, It. gramais, Fr. jamais)

măgis, idis, f. = μαγίς · a dish, platter, plate: magidem commodare, Paul. Dig. 12, 6, 56 II. a kneading trough. in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 med.

măgister, tri, m. (old orthog. magester, like leber, Meneva, for liber, Minerva, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17) [from MAG, whence magnus; correl. to minister, from minus] a master, chief, head, superior, director, grandest, leader, conductor, etc. quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57. Thus the Dictator in the earliest times was called magister populi, the chief of the people: (sapiens) rectius appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (ex. augurali) video eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40: Lartium magistrum et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. 2, 18. The chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dixit L. Turquitium, id. 3, 27: id. 7, 12 fin. Another title, analogous to that of magister equitum, is magister peditum, chief of the infantry, Aurel. Vict. 57: magister morum, of the censor, Cic. Sest. 2, 68: magister navarchi, the ship-master, Liv. 29, 25

fin.: curiae, the ward-men of a curia, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 29: vici, the overseers of a quarter of town, Suet. Aug. 30: dicti compitalicii, a band elected as leaders of a choir, Col. 12, 2: collegiorum, of a corporation, Suet. Aug. 32: collegiorum fabrum, a corporation-head in company, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3: magister et curator collegii fabrum, Cic. Att. 2, 15: Tusculanus censor in foro et quinquatrus Athenis pro magistro fecit, was deputy-director, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: specialis, id. Verr. 2, 34: pecoris, a chief herdsman, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 9. asini, owner, master, driver, Apul. M. 10, p. 236: elephanti, conductor, id. 4, 626 auctionis, the conductor of an auction, Cic. Quint. 25: convivii, the master or president of a feast, Vulg. L. L. 5, 26, 35. § 122. navis, the master or captain of a ship, Dig. 14, 1, 1, 1: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25: also steersman, pilot, Virg. Aen. 5, 176 gladiatorum, a fencing-master, Cic. de Or. 3, 33. 10, similis Ant. 73.) 2. Esp. a teacher, instructor: puer apud magistros exercentur, id. 1, 57. artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25: virtutis magistri, id. Hor. 31. Of things. stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. de Or. 1, 33. timor, non diuturnus magister officii, id. Phil. 2, 36. 3. a guardian, tutor, pedagogue: sunne me illis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 21. II. Fig. an admirer, instigator, author (rare), si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem imposebum, id. And. 1, 2, 21 magister ad deplorandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. (Hence It. and Sp. maestro; Fr. maître.)

măgistērĭum, ii, n. [magister] the office of a master, of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: dictatorem ac magisterio equitum honoratis familiis, Suet. Tib. 3: morum, the censorship Cic. Prov. Cons. 19 me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (sc. conviviorum), the custom of having presidents at feasts, id. de Sen. 14, 46 collegii Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Cal. 22: pedestre, the office of a general of infantry, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. Transf.: of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, the post of leader (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61.

2. Esp. the office of a governor tutor, or instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship (rare). jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40. II. Fig. teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. Most. 1, 1, 32. vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84 novum, method, Cels. 5, 27, 2. (Hence It. maestria.)

măgistērĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] magisterial: potestas, Cod. Theod. 1, 15, 6.

măgistĕro, and syncop. magistro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to perform the office of a director or chief, to rule, direct: inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

măgistra, ae, f. [id.] a mistress, superior, commander, director, etc.: ludo magistra, mistress, instructress, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. II. Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75. philosophia magistra morum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. Mil. 3, 10. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, with the aid of art, Virg. Aen. 5, 488: aetas magistra, Gr. H. 15, 8. (Hence It. maestra; and through the low Latin magistissa, It. maestresse; Fr. maîtresse; Eng. mistress.)

măgistrātĭlis, e, adj. [magister] pertaining to a master of workmen, Vop. Saturn. 20: thensa, Dig. 6.

magistrātus, ūs, v. magistratus, ūs.

magistrātus, ūs, m. [magister] the office of a master, director, chief, etc.: magistratus, quem nunc nominis ostentatione vocant, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 6: magistratus, quos annuos fecerunt, id. Rep. 2, 32: magistratus, quos ad tempus sex mensium dictatores dixerunt, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9

magistrātus, ūs (contr. forms, magistrum, Varro, L. L. 6, 93; magistrorum, Cic. Planc. 23), *m.* [magister] *the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, magistracy*: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic. Am. 19: magistratum petere, Id. Phil. 2, 19: magistratibus insidiae, Id. Mur. 37: dare, Id. Agr. 2, 20: committere, Cic. Planc. 23: magistratum habere, Id. Ver. 4, 61 fin.: obtinere, *to hold*, administrare, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. J. 43: inire, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 2: magistratu abire, *to resign*, Id. Leg. 3, 20: se abdicare, Pomp. Dom. 1, 2: deponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 33. — In magistratu manere, *to remain in office*, Liv. 3, 11: esse, Id. 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic. Leg. 3, 20. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 723.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples with imperium, no. I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to *military commands*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate antecellat. Nep. Chabr. 4. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet. Claud. 23. II. Meton. *magistrate, public functionary*: qui provinum munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Of. 1, 34: aedilitas, Sall. J. 73: creare magistratus, Liv. 3, 27: his magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, ei fieri consulatus, Nep. Ham. 7: inter finitimos magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell. 2, 2.

magistra, v. magistero

magma, ătis, *n.* = μάγμα, *the dregs of an unguent*: flocum unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 2, 3.

magmātārius, μυρεψός, *one who prepares unguents*: Gloss. Philox.

magmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [magmentum] *pertaining to an addition made to a sacrifice*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112.

magmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from magimentum, from MAG; cf. mactare and mactus] *an addition to an offering*. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112.

magnaevus, ἀρχαιγήρων, *of a great age*: Gloss. Philox.

magnālia, ium, *n. plu. great things*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 54.

magnanimitas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis, Cic. Of. 1, 43. Plin. Pan. 58.

magnanimus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous*: viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Of. 1, 19: Juba, Ov. F. 4, 380 heroïs, Virg. Aen. 6, 649 · Acragas, magnanimum quondam generator equorum, *high-spirited, mettlesome*, ib. 3, 704 liberale atque magnanimum factum, Gell. 7, 19.

magnārius, ii, *m.* [magnus] *pertaining to what is great, in the gross*: negotiator magnarius, *a wholesale dealer*, App. M. 1, p. 104.

magnēs, ētis, *m.* = μάγνης, with or without lapis, *a magnet*, the magnetic iron ore, of which several varieties exist: lapis, quem magnetis vocant patrio de nomine Graii, Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus orta, Lucr. 6, 906: cf. Plin. 36, 16, 25: Cic. Div. 1, 39. Absol.: Sil. 3, 364. Pliny also describes a white kind which did not attract iron, found in Magnesia. This seems to indicate a totally different substance, prob. a *steatite* or *soap-stone*: or it might have been a still purer form of magnesian earth, since Hippocrates (ap. Plin. 36, 25, 38, 1) prescribes it as a deliquefacient; pure, it was a constituent of magnesia.

magnēsia, v. magnetites.

magnēsius, a, um, *adj.* [magnus] *great, large*: Sil. 3, 48 · Varro, Aquil. 25, 6. Of theatr. things: mendacia, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 31.

magni-fācio (and separately, magni facio), *v. a. to make or think much of*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1.

magnificābilis, bile, *f.* [magnifico] *a magnifying*: personarum, Mart. 8, 2, 13.

magnificē, adv. *nobly, magnificently, splendidly, excellently*: magnifice laudare, Cic. Brut. 37: ornare convivium, Id. Quint. 30: vivere, Id. Of. 2, 18 fin.: vincere, *splendidly, glorious*, Id. Cat. 4, 11: judicia ex multis partibus magnifice ad theatri, admiranda, disserendi, Plin. 24, 11, 36. II. In a bad sense: *pompously, proudly*: se circumagere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: se jactare, Auct. Her. 4, 21: insidere, Liv. 2, 6.

magnificenter, adv. *nobly, magnificently*: oppidum magnificenter aedificatum et eleganter, Vitr. 2, 8. *Comp.*: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Or. 34. *Sup.*: consultum magnificentissime gerere, Id. Fam. 4, 7: spectaculum et magnificentissime aliquid efficere, Id. Att. 14, 4. II. *Comparatively, much*: magnificentius vivebat apparatu et ardentius, Id. Fin. 4, 2.

magnificentia, ae, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness in action or feeling, splendour, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*: magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excellarum cum animi ampla quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: et magnificentiae et despicientiae adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, Id. Of. 1, 20, 72. 2. Transf. of things *grandeur, magnificence, splendour, magnificentness*: epularum, Id. Or. 23: villarum, Id. Off. 1, 39: funerum et sepulcrorum, Id. Leg. 2, 26: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, Id. Off. 1, 39: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. 1, 57: publica magnificentia, Vell. 2, 1: In a bad sense verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic. Am. 6: hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37. 3. Rep. *greatness of talent, great artistic skill*: Plin. 36, 5, 4, 4.

magnificium, μεγαλοεργια, Gloss. Philox.

magnifico, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly*: aliquem, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 44: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. II. *to magnify, extol, praise highly*: Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin. 35, 12, 43: id. 17, 9, 6.

magnificus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* magnificentior; *Sup.* magnificentissimus (old forms, *Comp* magnificior, Fest. *s. v. Sup.* magnificissimus, id. *s. v.*) [magnus facio] *great in action or feeling; noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded*: vir factis magnificus, Liv. 1, 10: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Of. 1, 23: cives in supplicils deorum magnifici, domi parci, *magnificent, fond of splendour*, Sall. C. 9: elegans non magnificus, Nep. Att. 13: magnificus in publicum, Plin. Pan. 51. II. In a bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful*: cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui fremunt capti, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 42: id. Asin. 2, 2, 84. Of things: verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3: literae, Suet. Cal. 44. III. Transf. of things *splendid, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc.: magnificae villae, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: oppidum, Plin. 6, 19, 22: apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8: ornatus, Id. Verr. 1, 22: funera, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: vestimenta, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Of *style*: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, Id. de Or. 2, 21: oratio, Plin. 35, 4, 9: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic. Brut. 32: Crassus magnificentissima aedilitate functus, Id. Of. 2, 16. 2. *estimable, valuable*: laser magnificum in usu medicamentorum, Plin. 22, 3, 25. — Superlatively: magnifici nasus ad voluptates, Id. 24, 18, 95.

magnificus, = μεγαλόδοξος, Gloss. Gron. Lat.

magnificus, ūs, *f.* [magnificus] *sublime or elevated language, lofty style or strain*: Cic. Or. 57: Hemsol. Id. Fam. 15, 19. II. In a bad sense *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, vainglory*: quae audita vo, pronuntiata, Suet. Aug. 85: ita pauilo ante ignorantiae, Gell. 14, 1, 5: Gell. 1, 2.

magnilŏquentia, ae, *f.* [magniloquus] [Not found except in] *lofty style or strain*: Cic. Or. 57: Hemsol. Id. Fam. 15, 19. II. In a bad sense *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, vainglory*: quae audita vo, pronuntiata, Suet. Aug. 85: ita pauilo ante ignorantiae, Gell. 14, 1, 5: Gell. 1, 2.

magnilŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus loquor] [Not found except in] *lofty style or strain*: Cic. Or. 57: Hemsol. Id. Fam. 15, 19. II. In a bad sense *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, vainglory*: quae audita vo, pronuntiata, Suet. Aug. 85: ita pauilo ante ignorantiae, Gell. 14, 1, 5: Gell. 1, 2.

magnipŏtens, entis, *adj.* [magnus potens] *great in power, mighty*: Ov. M. 2, 846: Sil. 1, 76: pelli et ensis, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 5.

magnitās, ātis, *f.* [magnus] *greatness, size*: Non. 196, 27.

magnitūdo (-gĭtūdo), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *greatness, size, magnitude*: of the ostrich, Auct. Cherm. de Phoenic. 149.

magnitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *greatness, bulk, magnitude*: silvestres apud nimores sunt magnitudine, ut apud Varr. R. R. 3, 26: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43: maris Aegaei, Id. Fin. 3, 24: montium, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: corporum, Id. B. G. 1, 29: vocis, Aus. Her. 3, 11: ad istam magnitudinem, *to the size of Caius*, Suet. 25, 4. In *plur.*: magnitudines corporum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3. Of quantity and *quantity*: copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: frumenti, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: pecuniae, Id. Rosc. Am. 7: quaestus, Id. Verr. 4, 9. *Of time*: dierum ad noctium magnitudines, *length*, Plin. 26, 16, 25. Fig. of abstract things: magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: acerbitatis et odii, Id. Deiot. 11: benefici, Id. Fam. 2, 7: periculi, Id. Quint. 2: 'possessionis' Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ingenii, Plin. 25, 2, 9: animi, *greatness of soul*, Cic. Part. 23. 2. Rep. *rank, dignity*: imperatoria magnitudo, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuae magnitudinem, *beneath your dignity*, Ib. 14, 54. Hence 3, as a title of honour: *highness, excellency*: magnitudo tua, Caelius, Ver. 9, 13.

magnŏpĕrē (also separately, magno opere: magnopere, Paul. Nol. 27, 3): *adv. very much, greatly, entreatingly, particularly*, etc. edictum est magnopere mihi, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 59: ego illi Romam properandum, magnopere censeo, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: desidero, Id. Sen. 13: nulla magnopere expectata est, *no very great*, Cost. in Cic. Fam. 1 nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. 2, 26. Separately: magnoque opere ab to peto, Cic. Fam. 13, 34. In reverse order: opere magno edictis, Att. Non. 357, 12. *Comp.*: quo magnopere opere dico studeoque, Ter. Hec. Gell. 7, 3. *Sup.*: maximopere maximopere dicere? Tac. Hist. 4, 13: a te maximopere etiam atque quaeso et peto, most particularly, Fam. 3, 2: maximopere pertimesco Liv. 42, 57. Separately: Tac. to contact opere, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54 versed: rogare jussit to open Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 94: die quam opere the dilatorem operam, Ter. Ad. 3,

magnum, adv. (old form, *Nom.* nal for magne, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 1 *Comp.* major, us; *Sup.* maxum, gravest, large, loud, Aquil. 25, 6: magnum, Sall. Jug. 85, 1: quaestus, Hem. Auct. Her. 3, 2: Aquilae, Lucil. ap. Non. 32: multo major magnus, Cic. 16: magna et pulcra Romanorum 2, 6: magnum, Sall. Jug. 85, 1: quaestus, Hem. Auct. Her. 3, 2: Aquilae, Lucil. ap. Non. 32: multo major magnus, Cic. 16: magna et pulcra Romanorum 2, 6: magnum, Sall. Jug. 85, 1: quaestus, Hem. Auct. Her. 3, 2: Aquilae, Lucil. ap. Non. 32: multo major magnus, Cic. Pomp. 3, 9:

Att. 11, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 7, 16: multitudo pulsatum, ib. 4, 34. equitum, Virg. Aen. 1, 148: morbus major, the epilepsy, Cels. 3, 23. Of the voice: loud: magna voce conflteri, Cic. Cluent. 72: Caes. B. G. 4, 25. ‖ Of mental or abstract qualities and things: great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous: Saturnia magna, Enn. Ann. 8, 65: vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6: animus, Juv. 6, 313: (equi) magni animi, of high courage, Enn. Ann. 5, 9: virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, great, important, Cic. Dom. 1: opus magnum et arduum, id. Or. 10. *Absol., neut.*: quanquam id magnum et ampium est, *something great*, id. Fam. 6, 7: magna Dii curant, parva neglgunt, id. N. D. 2, 66: magna loqui, *to say great things, speak boastfully*, Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est effiecre, ut quis intelligat, quid sit illud, *it is a great or difficult thing*, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: probitatem vel in eis, quos nunquam vidimus, vel quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, id. Am. 9. ‖‖ *Esp.* of age, in *Comp.* and *Sup.* with or without natu or annis: *older, the elder, the eldest* or *eldest*: qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg. Aen. 5, 644: annos natus major quadraginta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, *above the age of fifteen*, Liv. 45, 32. *Absol.*: sexis nostri frater major, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio majori, minori Licinio Stolonl erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. F. 4, 639: major herus, *the master of the house, the old man*, opp. to minor herus, *the young master*: *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum 'st, minor hic est intus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. In law, major, in opposition to minor, *one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age*: si minor negotiis majoris interveneril, Paul. Dig. 4, 4. 24. In *plur. absol.* majores, um, m. *ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: more majorum, id. Att. 2, 1. Also, majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1: majores natu, of *the Senate*: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. 1, 32. In designating relationship, magnus denotes the fourth, major the fifth, and maximus the sixth degree; thus avunculus magnus, amita magna; avunculus and amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, *etc.* (v. the subst., and cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). ‖V. Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important*, etc.: Jupiter optimus maximus, *most or all-powerful*, Liv. 4, 2: praetor maximus, in ancient times, *the dictator*, id. 7, 3: major consul (v. consul). Hence prob. magna vina for optima, Pall. 11, 14. ‖V. Of value or price, in the *neutr. absol.* magni and magno: *high, dear, at a high price*, etc.: majoris and maximi, *higher, highest, very high*: emere agros poterunt quem volent magno, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: magno vendere, id. Verr. 3, 30: conducere alliquid minimum magno, *too high, too dear*, id. Att. 1, 17: magno fill ea comotatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. 2, 36. *Comp.*: malto majoris alapae mercum veneunt, *at a much higher price*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 29. Hence, ‖ Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great importance* Cic. M. D. 1, 4: to haec solum semper fecit maximi, *most highly prized*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9: in majus extollere, *more highly than is deserved*, Tac. A. 15, 30: se in majus credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is*, id. H. 1, 18: in majus aliquid accipere, *to take a thing to be greater than it is*, ib. 3, 7: innotescere, *in an exaggerated manner*, ib. 4, 30. ‖VI. Magnum and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, excessively*: magnum clamat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*: exclamat derepente maximum, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 57. *Adv.* only in the *Comp.*, in the anomalous form magis; and in the *Sup.* maxime maxume, *q. v.* [Root MAG, same as Sana. *mah* "crescere;" the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Sana. *mahat*; Gr. *μέγ-ας, μέγ-εθος*; Germ. *macht*; Eng. *mickle, much, might*, also Lat. *mactus, macto.*] (Hence, from major, It. *maggiore*; old Fr. *majeur*; Fr. *maire.*)

măgŭdăris and **măgȳdăris** (also, maguderis), is, *f.*=*μαγύβαρις, the stalk*, acc. to others, *the root or the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *q. v.*: Plin. 19, 3, 15 *sq.*

măgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [magus] *a little magician*: Schol. in Juv. 2, 16.

măgus, i, *m.*=*μάγος, a Magian, a learned man or philosopher* among the Persians: ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. Div. 1, 23. ‖ *a magician, sorcerer*: App. Apol. p. 290.

mălgus, a, um, *adj.* [magus] *magical* (poet.): artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5: manus, id. Med. fac. 36.

măgȳdăris, v. magudaris.

mala, ae, *f.*=*μαία, a kind of large crab*, referred by Cuvier to Cancer Pagurus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

mălălis, is, *m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

măjestas, ātis, *f.* [mag-nus] *the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty*, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82 *sq.*: primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: divinam majestatem asserere sibi cordi, *divine majesty*, Suet. Cal. 22. Of men: consulis, Cic. Pis. 11: regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 senatus, Liv. 8, 24 patria, *the paternal authority*, id. 8, 7. ‖ Esp.: *the sovereign power of the Roman people*: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5 Sall. J. 17 majestatem minuere *or* laedere, Cic. Inv. 2, 17. Tac. A. 1, 72: populi R. majestatem laedere, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: hence crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, and majestas alone, *high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 724): est (crimen) majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque seportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: legionem sollicitare, res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, *by the law against treason*, id. Cluent. 35: condemnatus majestatis, ib.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: majestatis causa damnatus, Vip. Dig. 48, 24, 1: majestatis judicium, Callistr. ib. 2, 20. In later times as a title of honour of the Roman emperors: *Majesty*: Symm. Ep. 10, 16. ‖ In gen. *honour, dignity, excellence, splendour*: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2: rex equum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate sola armatus, Plin. 11, 17, 17: boum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: quanta fill fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Am. 25: loci, Liv. 1, 53.

măjor, măjōrĭs, v. magnus, no. III.

măjōrīnus, i, m. [major] *a great farmer of the revenue* (opp. to minusculanius, a petty farmer): Isaac.

măjōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the larger sort*: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4: pecunia, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 3.

mălăma, ae, *f.* [Majus] *a mash soaked in the Tiber in the month of May*: Cod. Theod. 5, 6, 1.

mājus, a, um, *adj.* [root MAG, v. magnus] for magnus, *great*, o. c. Majus Deus, *i. e. Jupiter*, Dea Maia, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

mājus, i, m. (usually mensis Maius), *the month of May*: Cic. Phil. 2, 39: Ov. F. 5, 490: also, simply, Maius, ib. 5, 185. Adjectively: Calendae Majae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: idus Maiae, Prop. 4, 5, 36. (Hence It. *Maggio*; Fr. *Mai*; Germ. *Mai.*)

mājusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major] *somewhat greater* or *larger*; *somewhat great* (rare): folia sunt majuscula, quam hederae, Plin. 26, 6, 15: cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. ‖ Meton.: *somewhat older*: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21.

mălă, ae, *f.* [mando, cf. scala, from scando] *the cheek-bone, jaw*: maxilla est mobile os. Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt, Cels. 8, 1: ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 3, 257. Of the dog; ib. 12, 755; of the horse: id. G. 3, 268; of the lion: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21. ‖ Meton. *the cheek* (in *plur.*): intra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant, Plin. 11, 37, 58. (Juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 887: impubes, Virg. Aen. 9, 751.

mălăbathron, i, v. malobathron.

malache, ae, *f.* v. maldacon.

mălăchē and **mŏlŏchē**, ēs, *f.*=*μαλάχη* and *μολόχη, a kind of mallow* (v. malva): poet. Col. 10, 247: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

mălăcia, ae, *f.*=*μαλακία, a calm at sea, dead calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. Fig.: Sen. Ep. 67. ‖ Transf. *a total want of appetite, nausea*: semen citreorum edendum praecipiunt in malacia praegnantibus. Plin. 23, 6, 56: absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, id. 27, 7, 28.

mălăcisso, 1. *v. a.*=*μαλακίζω, to render soft* or *supple, to soften*: malacissandus es, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 31: articulos Sen. Ep. 66.

mălactĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=*μαλακτικός, mollifying*: Theod. Pr. de diaeta 15.

mălăcus, a, um, *adj.*=*μαλακός, soft, supple, pliant*: pallium malacum et calidum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93. ad saltandum malacus, ib. 3, 1, 74. ‖ *delicate, luxurious*: in malacum modum, id. Bac. 2, 3, 121.

mălagma, ătis, *n.* (malagma, ae, *f.*: Veg. Vet. 2, 48)=*μάλαγμα, an emollient poultice*: malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2: Plin. 22, 24, 56.: *dat. plu.*: malagmatis, id. 31, 6, 33.

mălandrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* (malandria, ae, *f.*: Marc. Emp. 34) *blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, esp. in horses: Veg. Vet. 2, 42.

mălandrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [malandria] *having blisters* or *pustules on the neck*: Marc. Emp. 19.

mălaxātio, ōnis, *f.* [malaxo] *a softening, mollifying*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mălaxo, 1. *v. a.*=*μαλάσσω, to soften, mollify*: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

maldăcon, i, *n. the gum of the tree called* bdellium, *q. v.*: vicina est Bactrianae, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est; gummi alii brochon appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

mălē, *adv. comp.* pējus, *sup.* pessĭmē: *badly, ill, wrongly, unluckily, unfortunately*, etc.: male olere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: dum male optatum malum pravis auctus arcessit, *foolishly wished for*, Ov. M. 2, 148: si iste Tullium reliquerit, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, *disadvantageously*, nisi qui *altogether unwisely*: Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: male tuens

with dat. of pers. *to do harm to, punish, injure*: dubitas quin lubenter tuo bero meum, quod possiet facere, faciat male? Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: dii isti Sagullo male faciant, *punish him*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21: o factum male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1: male velle alicui, *to wish ill*, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13· male loqui alicui for maledicere, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 29· accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: male audire, *v.* audio, no. IV.: male emere, *to give too much*, Cic. Att. 2, 4: male consulere patriae, Nep. Ep. 10: so, pejus consulere, ib.· pessime consulere in aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28· equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, *to harass, annoy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5· male se habere, *to feel ill* or *low-spirited*, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6· male est animo, *it vexes me*, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, *I feel unwell*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33· male sit animo, *I am getting unwell*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26· L. Antonio male sit, *evil betide him!* (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15: quae res tibi vertat male, *much harm may it do you!* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37· male tibi esse malo quam molliter, *I would rather you should be unfortunate, than effeminate*, Sen. Ep. 82: proelium male pugnatum, Sall. J. 54· male vivere, *to lead an unhappy life*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129: male cadere, *to turn out unluckily*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. **2.** *very much, violently*: non dubito, quin me male oderit, id. in Cic. Att. 14, 1· male metuo, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rasci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66. **3.** *very little, scarcely*: male viva, Ov. A. A. 2, 660· duae male plenae legiunculae, Liv. 35, 49. **4.** When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male haerentes, *insecurely attached*, Ov. M. 3, 730. male fortes undae, *enervating*, ib. 4, 285. male sanus for insanus, *not sane, deranged*, Cic. Att. 9, 15: grains, *i. e. ungrateful*, Ov. H. 7, 27· statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. (From male aptus, Prov. *malant*, Fr. *malade*.)

mălĕbarbĭa, mălĭbarbĭa, *ae, f.* [*barba*] *overconfidence, having a thin beard*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mălĕ-dĭcax (and separately, male dicax), ācis, *adj. foul mouthed, abusive, slanderous*, Subst. *a slanderer*: maledicax es, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26. Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*

mălĕdĭcē, *adv. slanderously, abusively*: maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134· maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*

mălĕdĭcens, entis, *Part.* [maledico]. **I.** Adj.· *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: maledicentes homines, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 75. *Comp.*: maledicentior, ib. 1, 2, 31. *Sup.*: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic. Fl. 3 carmina, Suet. Caes. 75.

mălĕdĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *evil speaking, abuse, scurrilousness*: ob assiduam maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 3.

mălĕ-dīco (and separately, male dico), xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse*: constr.: absol. or with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Coel. 3: optimo viro maledicere, id. Deiot. 10: turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 3, 140. *Pass. impers.*: indignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27· Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14. With *acc.*: si me amas, maledice illam, Petr. 96.

mălĕdĭctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico] *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (rare)· maledictio nihil habet proposiți praeter contumeliam, Cic. Cael. 3: Arn. 4, 147.

mălĕdĭctĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to revile or abuse often or much*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62.

mălĕdĭctĭtōres dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Fest. 2. *v.*

mălĕ-dictum, i, *n. a foul or abusive word*: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in vitam alicujus conjicere, id. Planc. 13: maledictis figere aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 34: maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8. **II.** Esp. *a curse, imprecation*: esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *Part.* [maledico]. **I.** Adj.· *accursed*: maledicte patricida, Suet. Get. 3.

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: convicior maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6· homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8. maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10. **Transf.** of things: civitas, Cic. Fl. 28· lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2· sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.

mălĕ-făber, bra, brum, *adj. ill-contrived*, also *cunning, crafty, sly*: suadelae, Prud. Hasm. 716.

mălĕ-făcio (and separately, male facio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure*: alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 11: alicui re, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10.

mălĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [malefacio] *a fainting, swooning*: Macer. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an evil-doer, malefactor*: malefactorum sumiti satius, quam relinqui beneficium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 11.

mălĕ-factum (and separately, male factum), i, *n. an evil deed, injury*: benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18. augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36.

mălĕfĭcē, *adv. mischievously*: aliquid agere, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mălĕficentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury*: (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum maleficentiae assimulati, Plin 9, 9, 11· neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni pervenit ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira D. 1.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct*: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, ib. 1, 7· Liv. 5, 20. **2.** *an evil deed, offence, crime*: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 6· committere, admittere, *to commit*, id. Rosc. Am. 22. exsilio mulctare, id. Caecin. 34 *med.*: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.* **3.** *fraud, deception*: Quint. 7, 4, 36· Plin. 12, 25, 54. **4.** *enchantment, sorcery*: Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* malefica) App. M. 9, 230 **II.** Meton. *a noxious insect, vermin*: ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also malificus), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio] *that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal*: Subst.: *an evil-doer, criminal*: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20· malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 5, 55· mores malefici, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 4· malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21. *Sup.* maleficentissimus (cf. magnificus) Suet. Galb. 15. **2.** Esp. *pertaining to sorcery, magical*: Subst. *a magician, enchanter*· de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, tit. 18· carmina et devotiones aliaque maleficia, *enchantments, charms*, Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* maleficia). **II.** Meton. *hurtful, noxious, mischievous*: superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16· sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50· bestia piscibus maleficia, id. 9, 15, 20· natura maleficia, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep. Ages. 8.

mălĕ-fīdus, v. male, 4.

mălĕ-gănus, v. male, 4.

mălĕ-guădus, a, um, *adj.* [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (post.): vitilena, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 56 interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5· lamen, Virg. Aen. 6, 276.

mălĕ-tractātio, ōnis, *f.* [maletracto] *ill-treatment*: Arn. 4, 178

mălĕ-vŏlens (malivol.), entis, *adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent* (rare): ingenium, Pl. Bac 4, 3, 4. *Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens] *ill-will, dislike, hatred, spite, malevolence*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: malevolentia in coteros, id. Fam. 1, 9: obtrectatio et malevolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 23: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3.

mălĕvŏlus (maliv.), a, um, *adj.* [male volo] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent*: constr. with dat. or in and acc.: omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Cato in me magister fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2. Of things: sermones, id. Fam. 3, 10. Subst.: malevolus, i, m. *an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy*: id. Balb. 23. **Malevola,** ae, *f. a female hater, enemy*: mea inimica et malevola, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 184.

mălĭcordĭus, *worse-minded, heartless*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălĭfĕrium, ii, *n.* [malum ferum] *the rind of a pomegranate*: Plin. 23, 6, 57. Pers. 47.

mălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [malum fem.] *apple-bearing* (post.): Apulia, Virg. Aen. 7, 740.

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* malitiosus.

mălĭtĭōse, *adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, carelessly, negligently*: malitiose ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39. *Comp.*: Curt. 8, 1. **II.** Meton. *stingily, grudgingly*: agar maligne plebi divisum, Liv. 8, 12: famem extinguere, *sparingly*, Sen. Ep. 18: non mihi fuit tam maligne, *it has not gone so sparely with me*, Cat. 10, 18 dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16: quippiam laudare Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209. *Comp.*: dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44. **2.** *little, scantily*: terra eorum, quae serunt maligne admodum patiens, *a very little*, Mel. 2, 2· apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus] *ill will, spite, malice, envy, malignity*: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitatis auctores, Liv. 5, 22: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. beat. 18 interpretantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: humana, Tac. Or. 18. In *plur.*: malignitatum vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 2, 289. **II.** Meton. *stinginess, niggardliness*: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 4· Liv. 34, 34. **2.** *barrenness, unfruitfulness*: of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

mălīgno, 1. *v. a.* and **mălīgnor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to do or make maliciously, to malign*: venena malignantes, *i. e. maliciously mixing*, Amm. 22, 15· Vulg. Psalm. 72, 3.

mălīgnōsus, *assentatorius*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for maligenus; cf. benignus] *of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant*: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: vulgus, id. Od. 2, 16, 40. Of things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: litus, Lucan. 8, 565· portus, id. 5, 651· leges, Ov. M. 10, 329· votum, Cat. 67, 5: mens, id. 68, 37· studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101· oculi, Virg. Aen. 5, 654. **II.** Meton. *stingy, niggardly* malignus, largus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 17. Fig. fama, Ov. H. 16, 144· in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6. **2.** *barren, unfruitful*: terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17· colles, Virg. G. 2, 179. **3.** *scanty, petty, small*: ostium, *too narrow*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27· aditus, Virg. Aen. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96: lux, Virg. Aen. 6, 270· munus, Plin. 7, 30, 31. (Comp. in *malignе, malim.*)

mălĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj. evil-speaking, slanderous*: lingua, P. Syrus in Mim.

mălĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [male loquor] *evil-speaking, slander*· Tert. Spect. 3.

mălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* μηλίνος, *pertaining to an apple-tree*, Plin. 23, 13, 12.

mălĭtĭa, ātis, *f.* [malus] *evil, badness, baseness, unfruitfulness*: terrae malitia, arborum, *unfruitfulness*, Col. 3, 10, 18. Fig. *wickedness, vice*: virtutis, malitia. P. Scipioni placuisse, quicquid fecisset, [illegible]

hild darkness Hildebr., Ben. Mi. vol: in-silence but impertinence malitia, for in-solicit but mali imperatores, Tac. A. 13, 20. ‖ Esp. craft, cunning, malice: virginis fraudaris est vitiositas; sic enim malitia, quam malitiosum, appellare eam quoque quasi exulcerationem, non malitiosum abiti cognatum vitii nomen est: vitiositas enim, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: malitia est versutia et fallax hominis ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 28. Sometimes in a joking sense, like our roguery: tamen a malitia non discedis, you do not desist from your roguery, id. Fam. 9, 19. In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66; averriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

mălĭtiōsē, adv. wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 51. *Comp.*: rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, id. Rosc. Am. 18.

mălĭtiōsĭtās, ātis, *f.* [malitiosus] wickedness, knavishness: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15.

mălĭtiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia] *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious*: homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10.

mălĭvŏlens, **mălĭvŏlentĭa**, and **mălĭvŏlus**, v. malevolens, etc.

mallĕātor, ōris, *m.* [malleus] *a hammerer, hammer-man*: ballucis, Mart. 12, 57.

mallĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wrought or beaten with a hammer, hammered*: spectus, Col. 12, 19, 4.

mallĕŏlārius, a, *adj.* [malleolus] *pertaining to vine-shoots or to young vines*: virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus] *a small hammer or mallet*: Cels. 8, 3 *med*

‖ Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting Col. 3, 6, 3, malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant*, id. 3, 3 severe sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 8. 2. *a kind of fire-dart*: used in sieges malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos plus parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64 Anton. 23, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 726).

mallĕus, i, *m.* *a hammer, mallet, maul*: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52 Plin. 34, 14, 41: stupearius, *a swingle-staff*, id. 19, 1, 3 Of the *maul* or *axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed Ov. M. 2, 625: elato pile malleo, cultrarium mactavit, Sust. Cal. 32. Proverb., malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 87. ‖ Meton. *a disease among animals*: Veg. Vet 1, 2. (Hence It. and Sp. *maglio*, Fr. *mail*; and the verbs, It. *magliare*; Sp. *majar*; Fr. *mailler*.)

mallo, ūnis, *m.* = μαλλός, *the stem of melons*: Veg. Vet. 2, 60. ‖ *a kind of tumour on the knees* in animals: ib. 2, 48.

mallus, i, *m.* = μαλλός, *a lock of wool*: Cato R. R. 157.

mallŭvium, ii, *n.* [manus lavo] *a wash-hand basin*: malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavantur; malluviae quibus manus sunt lotae (*i. e. water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes lotti sunt. Fest. s. v.

mālo, mālŭi, malle, *irreg. v. a.* (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 18: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. in Fest. s. v. stegnum: mavelim for malim, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 27: mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 20: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14: mavolet for malet, id. Asin. 1, 2, 108) [magis volo] *to wish or choose rather, to prefer*: constr. with acc., with subj., with acc. and *inf.* or with simple *inf.*: bonos et amantem malet, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 3, 66: quin omnia malit, Ter. H. 2, 4, 6: quod mallem, which I should prefer, Ov. Tr. 2, 239: scripta nostra magnopere malo esse quam quod tu, Cic. Att. 13, 22 Cato jam senex quam pugnare mavult, 16, 7, 13: qui magis vera vincant quam ficta laudare malit, Liv. 22, 34: malebat filium esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11 Sentire se diligi quam metui, Nep. Tim. 3: judicium prius de probro quam de re malunt fieri, Cic. Quint. 2. With *acc.* of the subject and *inf.*: vera autem et sapiens animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videri, id. Off. 1, 19, 65 (v. Zumpt, § 620). With *subj.*: mallem cognoscerem, id. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 31. With *comp. abl.* for quam: nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79 ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, *to prefer to arms*, Tac. A. 12, 46.

2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis*: ab omnibus se desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. Div. in Caec. 6 an ille Uticae potius quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id Lig 2 strengthened by multo *or* haud paulo meo judicio multo stare malo quam allorum, *much rather*, id. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*: haud paulo hunc animum malim, id. Tusc. 1, 42. ‖ Esp. with *dat.* of person *to be more favourable to* quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id Planc. 24 id. Att. 2, 16.

mălobathrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron] *anointed with* malobathron satrapae pumicati, molobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

mălobathron (malobathrum), i, *n.* = μαλλόβαθρον, *an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*: some refer it to the Laurus Cassia, Linn., or the Laurus Malobathrum, Lamk., but this is doubtful Plin. 12, 26, 59. ‖ Meton. *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum*: coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capilles, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7 also used in medicine. Cels. 5, 23 Plin 23, 4, 48.

mălŏgrānātum, i, *n* [mālum granatum] *a pomegranate*: Plin. 26, 8, 31. Malogranata, ae, *f. a pomegranate-tree*: Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mălŏpē, ēs, *f. mallows*: majorem (malvam) Graeci malopem vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (v. malva).

maltha, ae, *f.* = μάλθα, *a kind of thick, fatty petroleum* from Samosata, *mineral tar*: Plin. 2, 104, 108. 2, Meton. *a kind of varnish or cement* made of slaked lime and hog's fat. maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu, id. 36, 24, 58. ‖ Fig. *an effeminate person*: Lucil. in Non 37, 9.

maltho, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cement, to varnish* Plin. 36, 24, 58.

maluginōsus, μακεπροχής, *cunning, crafty*: Gloss. Philox.

mălum, i, *n. an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc. orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 26: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58. nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Am. 3: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, *i. e.* bellum, Nep. Ham 2: ne in quotidianam id malum vertat, *i. e.* febris, Cels. 3, 15. ‖ Esp. *punishment, torture*: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 100: sine malo fateri, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: vi, malo, plagis addactus est, ut frumentum daret, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. 2. *hurt, injury, detriment*: amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 5. clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate*, Cic. Att. 14, 22: male merenti bona ea: at malo cum tuo, *to your own hurt*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. ‖ As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? id. Casin. 2, 3: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr. 2, 20.

mālum, i, *n.* = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), *an apple*; also, *any tree-fruit having a kernel within* (opp. to nux): hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, *etc.*: Plin. 15, 14, 14: Cat. 5, 10. Prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e. from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. ‖ Malum terrae, a kind of *birthwort*, Aristolochia rotunda, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 54: also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

mālumbrum, i, *n. an unknown plant*: Plin. 26, 7, 24.

mālus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* pejor, pējus; *Sup.* pessimus, a, um: bad, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked*: malus et nequam homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis sancti, Cic. Off. 3, 9: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 3, 24 consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36 conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, ib. 7: mores, Sall. C. 18: malum arbitrium, Liv. 6, 34: furea, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77 virus, Virg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57. falx, Virg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. Aen. 2, 471: carmen, *i. e. an incantation*, Leg. XII. Tab. in Plin 28, 2, 4: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. 2, *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic. Div. 2, 25: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C 20 avis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5 aetas, Pl. Aul 1, 1, 4.

3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, id. Bac. 5, 2, 42 facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32. 4, *sly, roguish, wanton*: delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9 pessimae puellae, Cat. 55, 10. 5. Of weight: *light*: pondus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156. In *neutr. sing.* for adv. male ne gallina malum resp onset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. (Hence Prov. *mas*, Fr. *mauvais*: *malheur*, from Lat. mala hora, like *bonheur*, from bona hora.)

mālus, i, *f.* = μηλέα, *an apple-tree* malus bifera, Varr. R. R. 1, 7 steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg G 2, 70. ‖ Meton. *a mast of a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, Cic. de Sen. 6 malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 5, 34 malos attollere, Virg. Aen 5, 829 sanctus, *injured*, Hor. Od. 1, 14 5. 2. *a mast* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached. Liv. 39, 7. 3. *a beam in the middle of a wine-press*. Plin. 18 31, 74.

malva, ae, *f.* [μαλάχη] *the mallow*: 1. quae canlem habet = Malva Alcea, Linn, *the hollyhock*, or else the *common mallow*, Malva silvestris, Linn. 2. malache = the other *road-side mallow*, Malva rotundifolia, Linn. 3. althaea = *the marsh mallow*, Althaea officinalis, Linn. 4. arbor in Mauritania, *an unknown tree*: Plin. 19, 4, 22. 5. malva arborescens septimo mense, *the tree mallow*, Lavatera arborea: Plin. 20, 22, 84. Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Mart. 10, 48.

malvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [malva] *pertaining to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped*: caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

mămilla (mamm.), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a breast, pap, teat*: Veil. 2, 70 Juv. 6, 401. scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74. As a term of endearment: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 47. ‖ Meton. *a little pipe* inserted into a larger one: Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

mămillāris, e, um, *adj.* [mamilla] *swelling, protuberant*: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

mămillāre, is, *n.* [id.] *a breast-cloth, stomacher*: Mart. 14, 66 *in lem.*

mamma, ae, *f.* [same root as mater] *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast*. Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 11: pone in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetebat, Cic Div. 2, 41: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 887: mammae bonae saltem e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 37, 49: Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Of animals: id. 11, 37, 91: mammae suillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: mammae pecoris, to press out the milk, Plin. 18, 30, 48. ‖ Transf. *a protuberance on the back of a tree*: id. 17, 24,

…ing to the Romans: Gai. 1, 119 sq.: mancipi res, Ulp. Fr. 19, 1: mancipi fundus, Cic. Top. 2, 10: mancipi praedium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6.

mancĭpĭum, ii, n. [mancipo] *a purchase, buying*: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60.

mancĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase* (v. mancipium), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30: Gai. Dig. 2, 33: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. 2. Fig.: luxu et sagina mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus meto et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223. ‖ 3. q. manu capere, *to seize, catch*: ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancipātĭo, mancipium, and **mancupo**, v. mancip.

mancus, a, um, *adj. maimed, lame in a limb or member*, esp. in the hand: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7: ad mandata clandus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13. ‖ Fig. *lame, defective, imperfect*: virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: mancus ac debilis praetura, Id. Mil. 9: mancae contemplatio naturae, Id. Off. 1, 41: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 22. In mod. adv.: error mancum claudicat, Prud. cath. 2, 23. (Hence It. *stancare*; Fr. *manquer*.)

mandātārius, ii, m. [mandatum] *one to whom a charge or commission is given, an attorney, agent*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 12 Sqq. (al. mandatorius).

mandātĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [mandatum] *of or for the provider bread, given for distance of the bretheren*, Eccl. Hier. 20.

mandātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with little pigs*: Plin. 35, 15, 46.

mandātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for mammonts, having large breasts*: amica, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

mammōnas or **mammŏna**, ae, m., = μαμμωνᾶς, *riches, mammon*: Aug. Serm. Dom. 2, 14.

mammōnĭcus (in, in Prud. Ham. 430), a, um, *adj.* [mammonas] *greedy of gain*: Prud. l. c.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted*: non mammosa, non amicosa, non bibosa, Laber. in Gell. 3, 12. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5. ‖ Meton. *full, protuberant*: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: genus panici, Id. 18, 7, 10, 3: tus, *cluster-shaped*, Id. 12, 14, 32.

mammothrepta, ae, m. = μαμμοθρέπτης, *brought up by a nurse*: Aug. in Psalm. Conc. 30.

mammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a little breast or teat*: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2. ‖ Meton. *a little mamma*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4849.

mammŭlla, ae, *f. a kind of Syrian bread*: Poet. *ap.* v.

mamphur, appellatur loro circumvolutum modiorum longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus torcendis, Fest. s. v.

mānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing, running*: Fig. *penetrating*: frigus, Luer. 2, 225.

mānālis and **mānāles**, i, m. = μέρακες, Dig. *servants, the catpits on a sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 8 (Schn. menaeus).

mānālis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing*: manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Fest. s. v.: manalis lapis, qui tuno movetur, quum pluviae extolluntur, Varr. in Non. 547, 10.

mānālis, e *adj.* [Manes] *pertaining to the Manes*: manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur *manes*, Fest. s. v.

mānāmen, ĭnis, n. [mano] *a flowing*: bivio refluus manamine pontus, *its ebb and flood*, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing, flowing out*: Frontin. Aq. 65.

manceps, ĭpis, m. [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like* (Long's Cic. 1, 21): *a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc.: manceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conductive, quia manu subsata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Fest. s. v.: v. Müll. *ad loc.*: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quam ipse supposuisset, *contractor for building*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, Id. Rosc. Am. 8: nullius rei magis neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6: aliquis privatorius annonam flagellat, i. e. *a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 22, 13, 37: antrinus, *a keeper of a staff*, Id. 10, 43, 60: operarius, *one who hires labourers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera frande mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *of the contractors for repairing the roads*, Tac. A. 3, 31. ‖ Transf. *a surety, bondsman*: l. q. praes: quo mancipem te nihil moror, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 32. 2. *one who hires people to spy upon*: insontes et reos mancipem, Plin. Ep. 1, 14. 3. *an agent, procurator, or steward*: deus ad mancipem, Prud. Apoth. 711.

mancĭpĭum, ii, n. [manus capio] *a purchase*: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60.

mancĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase* (v. mancipium), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30: Gai. Dig. 2, 33: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. 2. Fig.: luxu et sagina mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus meto et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223. ‖ 3. q. manu capere, *to seize, catch*: ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancipātĭo, mancipium, and **mancupo**, v. mancip.

manchus, a, um, *adj. maimed, lame* in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7: ad mandata clandus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13. ‖ Fig. *lame, defective, imperfect*: virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: mancus ac debilis praetura, Id. Mil. 9: mancae contemplatio naturae, Id. Off. 1, 41: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 22. In mod. adv.: error mancum claudicat, Prud. cath. 2, 23. (Hence It. *stancare*; Fr. *manquer*.)

mandātārius, ii, m. [mandatum] *one to whom a charge or commission is given, an attorney, agent*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 12 Sqq. (al. mandatorius).

mandātĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [mandatum] *of or for the provider bread, given for distance of the bretheren*, Eccl. Hier. 20.

mandātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with little pigs*: Plin. 35, 15, 46.

mandātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for mammonts, having large breasts*: amica, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mandātor, ōris, m. [mandatum] *one who gives a charge or commission, a principal*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 12 Sqq.

mandātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [mandator] *of or belonging to a principal*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 12 Sqq.

mandātum, i, n. [mando] *a charge, commission, order, command*: consulis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: ut ad mandatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7: ex mandato, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: mandatum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: mandata ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: mandata alicui ad aliquem dare, Nep. Att. 21 fin.: accipere ab aliquo, Id. Phil. 2, 9: persequi, *to perform, execute*, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: alicujus exhaurire, Id. Att. 5, 1: exsequi, Id. Phil. 9, 4: deferre, *to deliver*, Id. Att. 7, 14: perferre, Id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: neglecta, *to neglect*, Ov. H. 16, 301: fallere, Id. M. 9, 697: frangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14. Poet. with *inf.*: productique virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. H. 13, 141. 2. *Legis mandati, an action for the non-performance of a commission*, Dig. 17, 1.: litisque mandati constitutum est judicium non minus turpe quam furti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38. ‖ Esp. *an imperial command, mandate*: principum, Fronto. Aq. 3.

mandātus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *a command, mandate*: mandatu Caecilii, Cic. Caecin. 7: agitur mandatu meo, Id. Fam. 2, 11: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7.

mandĭbŭla, ae, *f.*, or **mandĭbŭlum**, i, n. [mando] *a jaw*: clavis confecta mandibulis, Macr. S. 7, 4 *med.* (Hence Sp. *bendibula*.)

mando, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [manus do] 1) *to put into one's hand*; hence, *to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers., with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: praeterea typos tibi mando, Id. Att. 1, 10: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat ne per vim cognitum expugnari pateretur, Id. B. C. 2, 17: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adiat, Id. B. G. 2, 11: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 89. ‖ Meton. *to pass, to consent, consign, explain, provide, instruct*: aliquid alicujus fidei, Tac. Ann. 1, 5, 6: aliquid quae alicui alendum, Virg. Am. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Suet. H. C. 1, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 32: aliquem, paternis imperiis vicesimarium, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: se fugae, *to* [illegible] Sight. Claus. E. G. 2, 24: [illegible] dini vitam suam, Cic. [illegible] terrae, Col. 1, 7: [illegible] 5, 36: corpus humo, Id. [illegible] aliquid memoriae, Cic. Orator. [illegible] *to commit to writing*, [illegible] historiae, Id. Div. 2, 1: [illegible] volentiam, *to prefer to* [illegible] 2, 60. 2. *to entrust, commend, recommend*: [illegible] Cic. 2: [illegible] protegi [illegible] 36: [illegible] terrae, [illegible]

litu. 27, 9. 6 Col. 6, 2 fin. Post.: aqua] fulcrum mandunt sub dentibus asrum, *chaup*, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: tribus vomere dente, *i.e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92. In the *part. perf.*: ut cibos manaos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 29: and *absol.* manas, orum, *n. plu.*: omnia minima manas in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. ‖ Meton. in gen. *to eat, devour*: Enn. in Prisc. 6, 685: lora mandere, Liv. 23, 19: aprox, Plin. 8, 51, 78: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, 4. Post.: humum, like mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. Aen. 11, 669: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier gul, *to be consumed*, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98. § 95. [Root MAD, same as Gr. μασ-άομαι.]

mando, ōnis, *m.* [mandĕre] *a glutton, gormandizer*: Lucil. in Non. 17, 16.

mandra, ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *a stall*: mulorum, Mart. 5, 22. ‖ Meton. *a herd of cattle*: Juv. 3, 237. 2. *a draught-board, gaming-table*: Mart. 7, 72.

mandrăgŏras, ae, *m.* = μανδραγόρας, *a plant, mandrake*: Pliny describes two kinds, a masculine white, and a feminine black: the first is prob. the *mandrake*, Atropa Mandragora, Linn., the second *the deadly nightshade*, Atropa Belladonna, Linn.: mandragoras illicus, Plin. 25, 13, 110: ib. 94.

mandūcātio, ōnis, *f.* [manduco] *a chewing*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

mandūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chewer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

mandūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. manducor, Lucil., Afran. and Pomp. in Non. 477, 8 *sq.*) [a lengthened form of mando] *to chew, masticate*: manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Sen. Ep. 95. ‖ Meton. *to eat*: buccea, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4. (Hence It. *mangiare*; Fr. *manger*.)

manduco, ōnis, *m.* [manduco] *a glutton, gormandizer*: App M. 6, p. 186.

mandūcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a glutton*: Pompon. in Non. 17, 15. ‖ *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions, etc.: Fl. Rud. 2, 6, 51: Fest. *s. v.*

mānē, *neutr. indecl.* (old *abl.* mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 37) *the morning, morn*: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18 a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: dum mane novum, Virg. G. 3, 325: (literas) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4: totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18: a mane diei, Auct. Bell. Afr. 42. ‖ As *adv. in the morning, early in the morning*: postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 12, 9: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 47: hodierno die mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. With other adverbs: nimis pacne mane est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 93: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence Prov. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *demain*.)

mānĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (contr. *perf.* mansti for manesti, Lucil. in Gell. 18, 8) [akin to *μένω*]. I. Neutr. *to stay, remain*: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: domi, ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. *Pass. impers.*: omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo manentur, ib. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 1, 3 fin. 2. Esp. *to stay, tarry, pass the night*: apud aliquem, ib. 4, 18: ne diu maneat Venafri, ib. 7, 13: in tabernaculo, ib. 5, 16: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 1, 48. 3. *to wait*: haud manisti, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 63. 4. Fig. *to remain, last, endure, continue*: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, fulfil*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Cluent. 63: in conditione, *to fulfil a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15: in sententia, *to adhere to*, ib. 9, 2: in voluntate, id Fam. 5, 2: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Virg. Aen. 2, 22: affinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12. With *dat.*: manent ingenia sensibus, id. de Sen. 7: his bellum, *to continue*, Liv. 1, 53. *Absol.*: maneat ergo, quod turpe alt, id nunquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quamobrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. Rab. Post. 9. ‖ Act.: *to wait for, await*: aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum manslt, Liv. 42, 66.

2. Esp. *to await one* (as his fate): mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58: quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 8, 60: quos funera maneant, ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 14.

mānes, ium, *m. plu.* (*fem.*, Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di notiz. p. 174) [mānus; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *the infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: manibus divis mactа, Lucr. 6, 760. Cic. Pis. 7, 16. 2. *the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades*: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg. Aen. 4, 427: conjugis, ib. 6, 119: manes Virginiae, Liv. 3, 58: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7. In *sing.*: nomine manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50. ‖ Meton. *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243. haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. Aen. 4, 387. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.

2. *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743 (id est supplicia, Serv.) Stat. Th. 8, 84.

3. *a corpse*: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraeque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγανον] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares*: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76. 2. Esp *a dealer in slaves*: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, Mart. 9, 7: Plin. 24, 6, 22: mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer*: venalicii, Plin. 21, 26, 97. quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a setting off, trimming up* of wares: Plin. 10, 50, 71.

mangōnizo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to set off, trim up* for sale: ita pueros mangonizavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47. mangonizatae villae, id. 9, 54, 79.

mānī, *abl.* v. mane, *ad init.*

mānia, ae, *f.* a *bugbear* for children: Arn. 6 *fin.*

mānĭa, ae, *f.* = μανία: *madness*, a disease of cattle: Veg. Vet. 3, 2 (Schneid. insania). (Hence It. *mania*.)

mānĭbĭlis, *v.* manicula.

mānĭca, ae, *f.* = μανίκη, *a long sleeve of a tunic*, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as a *glove*: et tunicae manicas habent, Virg. Aen. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. G. 17: nocturnus, cujus manus hiemis manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: mitus, tanquam morari Antonium: *adjet enim* accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves*, muffs, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet*: Juv. 6, 256. ‖ Meton. *a handcuff, manacle*: quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Fl. 17: manicas alicui injicere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. G. 4, 439. Fig.: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. in Non. 330, 25. 2. *a grappling-iron*, for seizing an enemy's vessel: Lucan. 3, 565. (Hence Prov. *manege*: Fr. *manche*.)

mānĭcārius, ii, *m.* [manicae] *a manacler*, a gladiator, who sought to manacle his opponent: Inscr. Orell. no 2566.

mānĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*: tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9.

mānĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*, for manicatus tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

mānĭco, 1. *v. n.* [mane] *to come in the morning*: Vulg. Lucr. 21, 38.

mānĭcon, i, *n.* = μανικόν, *a plant, the juice of which was supposed to produce madness*: v. Trychnon, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

mānĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4. 125.

mānĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manica] *the handle of a plough*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 135. (*al.* manibula).

mānĭfestārius, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: soloecismus, Gell. 1, 7

mānĭfestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manifesto] *a manifesting, manifestation*: suae praesentiae, Aug. C. D. 20, 30.

mānĭfestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a discoverer, manifester*: Non. 14, 6.

mānĭfestē, *adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly*: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 180. *Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg. Aen. 8, 17: Sac. H. 23. *Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Apol. p. 316.

mānĭfesto, *adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: compertum facinus, id. Cluent. 14: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45.

mānĭfesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest*: aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 106: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6. In *pass.*: quod ex eo manifestari, *was plain*, id. 11, 3: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 *fin.*

mānĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and root FAS to bind. v. fas: hence lit. *bound* or *grasped by the hand*] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg. Aen. 3, 151: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, id. Cat. 3, 5: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 78: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 1, 8. *Comp.*: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54. *Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, id. 37, 10, 60. In *neutr. sing.* with a subject clause: *it is manifest that*: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, id. 2, 16 13. ‖ Esp. *convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying*: constr. *absol.*, with *gen.* or *inf.* sunt magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 42. With *gen.*: mendacii, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 35: rerum capitalium, id. C. 52: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, ib. 4, 52: doloris, Ov. P. 3, 313: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. A. 12 52: magnae cogitationis, ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. With *inf.* dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57.

mānĭfōlium, ii, *n.* a *kind of burdock*, also called *personata*, q. v.: App. Herb. 56.

mānĭolae, ārum, *f. plu. dim.* [*manus*

nine] *little bogbears for children*: Fest. s. v.

mānĭŏpoeos, a, um, = *maniacus* (making mad), *an epithet applied to henbane*: App. Herb. 4.

mānĭŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [mania] *mad*: Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (*al.* famosus).

mānĭplāris, **mānĭplus**, v. manipularis, etc.

mānĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mānĭpŭlāris (syncop., maniplaris, Ov. F. 3, 118), e, *adj.* [manipulus] *pertaining to a maniple or company*: pertica suspensos portabat longa manipios: unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117· manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: imperator, *who rose from the ranks* (of C. Marius), Plin. 32, 11, 53. ‖ *Subst.* manipularis, is, *m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private*: L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis, scutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus, Tac. A. 1, 20.

mānĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maniple* or *to a common soldier*: manipularis habitu, *in the dress of a private*, Suet. Cal. 9.

mānĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by handfuls, in bundles*: Plin. 12, 13, 28. ‖ *by maniples*: manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8 Tac. H. 1, 82. Comically: manipulatim mihi muneri gerulī facite ante aedes hic assint, *i. e. in troops*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mānĭpŭlus (syncop. mānĭplus, in poets), i, *m.* (manipulum, I, *n.*: inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10) [manus and PLE root of plenus] *a handful, a bundle of hay*, etc.· de fīn (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr. R. R. 1, 49 manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40 vincire, id. 2, 19, 2 alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67. Virg. G. 3, 297. ‖ Milit. *i. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers* (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus· *v.* Smith's Ant. 500): Ov. F. 3, 117 adeo ut iidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28 manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos, ib 6, 34. Rarely of cavalry: infrenati manipli, Sil. 4, 316 App M 9, p. 221. Comically manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. (Hence Sp. *manojo*.)

manna, ae, *f.*=*mánva*, a name applied by Pliny to a kind of *frankincense* separated *into grains*: v. thus· Plin. 12, 14, 32: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 37.

manna, *neutr. indecl.* [a Hebr. word] *the manna of the Jews*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.

mannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mannus] *a Gallic pony*: Plin. Ep. 4, 2: Mart. 12, 24.

mannus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob*: agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7. id. Ep. 1, 7, 77 rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, *with shorn manes*, Prop. 4, 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87 *mad*.

mānō, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** *Neutr. to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil*, etc.: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, ib. 9, 664: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. Od. 3, 11, 19: Herculis *s*miracrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34: cultrum manantem cruore prae se tenens, Liv. 1, 59. ‖ *Meton. of things not liquid: to diffuse or extend itself, to spread*: aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: somnus per aures, Lucr. 6, 937: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: manat dies ab oriente, Varr. L. L. 6, 3: quivi manavano per latera, leaky ships, Tac. A. 2, 23. ‖ *Fig.*: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spread further*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49· manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partes sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25· nomen usque ad Pythagoras manavit aetatem, ib. 5, 3: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17: oratio manatura, *to be published*, id. Att. 3, 12. **B.** *Esp. to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from*: peccata ex vitiis manant, id. Parad. 3, 1 *fin*: omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, id. Off. 1, 43· ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 17. **C.** *to slip or escape from*: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337. **D.** *Act.*: *to cause to flow, to give out*: Indica gemma in atritu sudorem purpureum manat, *gives out*, Plin. 37, 10, 61· lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312. *Poet.*: poëtica mella, *to distil poetic honey*, i. e. *to be a poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.

mānon, i, *n.*=*manis*, *a kind of soft sponge*: Plin. 9, 45, 69 (called also, mana, ae, *f.*: ib.).

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maneo] *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance*: is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 mansio Formiis, id. Att. 9, 5, excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Phil. 2, 18 diutinae Lemni, Tac. H. 5, 8, 21. ‖ *Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation*: pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 25, 53: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, autumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5. **B.** *Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn*; hence also *a day's-journey*: deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tit. 10 a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, Plin. 12, 14, 32: aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26. **C.** Mala mansio, lit. *bad quarters*, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. (Hence It. *magione*, Fr. *maison*.)

mansĭōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [mansio] *pertaining to lodgings, lodging-*: conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

mansĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [maneo] *to stay, tarry, abide, dwell*: pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3· sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42.

mansiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mansio] *a little dwelling*: Vulg Gen. 6, 14.

mansor, ōris, *m.* [maneo] *a sojourner, guest*: Sedul. 4, 294.

manstĭtor, ōris, *m.* [manus tutor] *a protector*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6 dub. (*al.* amans tutorem).

mansŭē-fĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* mansuefio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] *to make tame, to tame*: mansuefacimus animalia, Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4. grues mansuefactae, Plin. 10, 23, 30. *Transf.*: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, id. 34, 9, 20. ‖ *Fig. to make gentle, to pacify*: plebem, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*: ferum ingenium, Suet. Cal. 11. **B.** *to civilize*: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 5.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuefacio]

mansŭēfĭo, *pass.* v. mansuefacio.

mansŭes, ŭis, and ētis, *adj. tame, mild*, etc.: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: vidi et ursam mansuem, App. M. 11. p. 262.

mansŭēsco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. incep.* [manus suesco; lit. *to accustom to the hand*; hence] ‖ *Act. to tame, to make tame*: silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4. *Fig.*: gumias, Coripp. Johann. 6, 484. ‖ *Neutr.* (qs. mansuetum fieri) *to become or grow tame*: buculi tridue fere mansuescunt, Col. 6, 2: ferae, Lucan. 4, 237. *Fig. to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft*: neclaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470: humor, Lucr. 2, 473: fructus, id. 5, 1367: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 209: radii, Petr. 122.

mansuētārius, ii, *m.* [mansuetus] *a tamer of wild beasts*: Lampr. Heliog 21.

mansuētē, *adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly*, etc.: clementer, mansuete factum, Cic. Marcell. 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52. *Comp.*: mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 230.

mansuētus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuesco]. ‖ *Adj.*: *tame*: juvenci diobus paucis erunt mansueti, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2. sus, Liv. 35, 49: stabula, *i. e. mansuetarum pecudum*, Gent. Cyn. 164. **B.** *Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc.· illud quoque, cur tam subito mansuetus in omnibus fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9· animo, Prop. 1, 9, 12: jussus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 15: litora, *tranquil, not stormy*, Prop. 1, 17, 28. *Comp.*: mansuetiores Musae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23. *Sup.*: ut mansuetissimus videretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11. (Hence It. *manso*.)

mansuētō, 1. *v. a.* [mansuetus] *to make tame, to tame* (for mansuefacio): Vulg. Sapient. 16, 18.

mansuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *tameness*: elephanti, Just. 15, 31. ‖ *Fig.*: *mildness, gentleness, clemency*: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquam uti, Caes B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 44 morum, id. Off. 2, 9. animorum, ib. 4: in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72. **B.** *Esp. a title of the emperors*: mansuetudo tua, *your clemency* or *your grace*, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansus, a, um, *Part.* [mando]. ‖ *Part.* [maneo].

mantēlium (trisyl.) and **mantēlum**, i, *n.*=*mavrelov*, *a place where responses are delivered, an oracle*: Plin. 5, 29, 31.

mantēle (mantīle), is, *n.*, and **mantēlum** (mantīlium), ii, *n.* [manus] *a towel, napkin*: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 65: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg. Aen. 1, 702 ‖ *a table-cloth*: Isid. Orig. 19, 26: Trebell. Gall. 16.

mantēlum and **mantellum**, i, *n. a cloak, mantle*· Fig.: nec mendacia subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5. (Hence It. and Sp. *manto*; It. *ammanto*, Fr. *manteau*.)

mantŭum, v. manteum.

mantĭs, ae, *f.*=*μαντεία*, *the name of the blackberry-bush* among the Decians: App. Herb. 87.

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [manus] *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*: mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106: humero exuere, App. M. 1, p. 110. ‖ *Fig.*: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves*, Cat. 22, 21. (Hence It. *mantaco*.)

mantĭchŏra, ae, *f.*=*μαντιχόρας* and *μαντιχόρας*, *a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail*: Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 78. Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

mantĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mantica] *a small wallet, pouch*: Fest. s. v.

mantĭcŭlārĭus, dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis in manu tergendae usus fuit mantelarum, unde haec trahitur similitudo, Fest. s. v.

mantĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [mantĭcŭla] *a cut-purse*: Tert. Apol. 44.

mantĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.; lit. *to follow the occupation of a cut-purse*; hence] *to steal* and *transf. in any style*: utrum, App. Apol. p. 302: Prud. s. v.

mantīle and **mantīlium**, v. mantele.

mantĭsa (mantissa), ae, *f.* [Etrusc. word] *an addition, supplement*: Fest. s. v. ‖ *Meton.*: [illegible] Fest. 69 dub.

mantĭscĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [mab

ere] *to prophesy, divine*: nisi mantissimus probe ero, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

manto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [maneo] I. Neutr. *to stay, remain, wait*: in eadem mentat malitia, Caecil. in Non. 305, 27: manta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 49. II. Act. *to wait for*: aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 52.

mantēlĭus, e, *adj.* [mantelum] *cloak-shaped, mantle-like*: Trebell. Claud. 17.

mantum, i, *n. a Spanish cloak*: Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

mānālis, e, *adj.* [manus] *pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand*: mannalia saxa, *that can be thrown with the hand*, Tac. A. 4, 51: fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pecten, id. 18, 30, 72: aqua, *for washing hands*, Tert. Apol. 39. II. Subst. manale, is, *n.* (*sc.* involucrum), *the case or covering of a book*: Mart. 14, 84. (Hence Sp. *manual.*)

mānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the hand, that fills the hand*: mola, a *hand-mill*, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.: aes, *won with the hand, i. e. at dice*, Gell. 18, 13. II. Subst. manuarius, ii, *m. a thief*: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

mānātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with hands*: Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

mānū-ballista and **balista**, ae, *f. a hand-ballista*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

mānūballistārĭus, ii, *m.* [manu ballista] *one who carries* or *uses a hand-ballista*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

mānūbiae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself, v. Favor. in Gell. 13, 24.): qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic. Verr. 3, 80: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep. 2, 17: sedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46: delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27: sacraias ab Augusto manubias, *i. e. the temple of Apollo, near Actium*, Tac. A. 2, 53. 2. In gen. *the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy*: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 *fin.*: contenti sermonum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6. 3. Transf. *unlawful gain, plunder*: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp. 16: id. Cal. 41. II. In augury: tres manubiae, *three kinds of flashes of lightning, thunder-bolts*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: and in *sing.*: prima, secunda, tertia manubia, Ib.

mānŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *pertaining to booty*: pecunia, *derived from the sale of booty*, Suet. Aug. 30.

mānŭbĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booty*: transf.: amicus manubiarius, *that brings one profit*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mānŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *taken from the enemy*: manubia machaera, Pl. Truc. 5, 33 (dub.).

mānŭbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [manubrium] *furnished with a handle*: securiculae, Fall. 1, 43: cultri, Amm. 25, 7.

mānŭbrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little handle or haft*: Cels. 7, 6.

mānŭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [manus] *a handle, haft, haft*: trulla excavata, manubrio assso, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: bidentis, Col. 5, 19: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133: aphlastorum, Vitr. 10, 13. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity*, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

mānŭcĭlĭum (mănic.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small handle*: Petr. 63, 8.

mānŭclum (mănic.), i, *n. gr.* χειρίς, *a glove, muff*: Gloss. Philox.

mānŭcla and **mānŭcŭla**, v. manubrium.

mānŭlĕātus, v. manuleatus.

mānŭmissus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

mānūmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives a slave his freedom, an emancipator, manumitter*: Marc. Dig. 37, 153.

mānūmissus, a, um, *Part.* [manumitto].

mānū-mitto (also separated), misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* I. *to let go from the hand*; hence, *to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave*: alienos manucapatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 11: at sunt servi de cognatorum sententia manumissi, Cic. Coel. 29: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32. Liv. 41, 9: orabo ut manu me mittat, Pl. Aul. 3, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic. Mil. 22, 57.

manŭor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [manus] *to steal*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mānŭprĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [manupretium] *precious, valuable, costly*: vestimentum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23.

mānŭ-prĕtĭum (manipr.), ii, *n.* (and separate, manus pretium) *a workman's or artist's pay, wages*: manupretium dabo, Pl. Men. 3, 13, 17: in auro, praetor manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: manipretium, Plin. 34, 3, 17. 2. Fig. in gen. *pay, reward*: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis. 24: castrensium laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep. 101. II. Meton. *the value of work as regards workmanship*: (opp. to the material): Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 56: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 13.

mānus, ūs, *f. a hand*: quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic. N. D. 2, 60: vas in manus sumere, id. Verr. 4, 27. Epicurum in manus sumere, *i. e. to read his writings*, id. Tusc. 2, 3: pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Coel. 26: de manibus deponere, *to lay down*, id. Acad. 1, 1: ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. extorquere, *to wrest from one's hands*, id. Cat. 1, 6: manum ad os apponere, *i. e. to lay the finger on the lips* in token of secrecy, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: est in manibus oratio, *is in everybody's hands, is well known*, Cic. Am. 25: in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, *seemed to be close to us*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: attendere, quae in manibus sunt, *to the matter in hand*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: ea, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, *I was engaged upon*, Cic. Att. 13, 47: manu tenere, *to know for certain*, id. Brut. 80: manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident*, id. Sest. 32: sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, *made much of him*, id. Fam. 1, 9: in manus venire, *to come to hand*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: proelium in manibus facere, *near at hand*, Sall. J. 57: ad manum habere, *to have at hand, have in readiness*, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near*, Liv. 9, 19: adire manum alicui, v. adeo, *no.* IV. 2: ad manum intueri aliquid, *to inspect closely*, Plin. 35, 10, 18: prae manu *or* manibus, *at hand, in readiness*, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 10: quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60: servus a manu, *a scribe, secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: de manu dare, *to give with one's own hand*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: de manu in manum quippiam tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, i. e. with great care*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: manum ferulae subducere, *i. q. to be too old for the rod*, Juv. 1, 15: e manu, *for common use, to*

continue, from a distance, Ennius in Fest. s. v. redhostire: quam plena manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit! *how liberally*, Cic. Att. 2, 25: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek χεὶρ καὶ πούς), *with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son*: traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: per manus libertatem retinere, *by force*, Sall. J. 31: ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestros, *are evident*, Virg. Aen. 11, 311: abripite hanc intrc actutum inter manus, *in your arms*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 38: Voconii sub manu ut essent, *at hand, near*, Plane. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: quo celerius ac sub manum annuntiari cognosciquc posse. quid in provincia quaque gereretur *immediately*, Suet. Aug. 49: sub manu succedere, *according to one's wish*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2: manu, *by hand, i. e. artificially*, opp. to natura: oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: morbi, quos manu facimus, *which we produce by our own fault*, Sen. Brev. V. 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate*, opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon*, Cels. praef. 1. manibus aequis abscessum est, *without a decisive result*, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39: qui diutius torqueri patitur quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, *destroys, weakens*, Sen. Ben. 2, 5: manum injicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to arrest him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: manum dare, *to give* or *lend a hand, to help, assist*, Quint. 2, 5, 7. fateor, manus vobis do, *I yield*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe victi sent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1: dat Cotta manus, *gives way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay*, Ulp. in Pand. 23, 3, 43, 1: longa manu, *slowly, tediously*, id. 46, 3, 79: totas artis manus, *all arts* or *stratagems*, App. M. 3, p. 136: manum tollere, *to raise the hand* in token of *yielding, to submit*: cedo et tollo manum, Cic. fragm. in Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands* in token of admiration or astonishment, id. Acad. 2, 19: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword*, Virg. Aen. 9, 702: utraque manu, *with both hands, i. e. willingly, readily*, Mart. 1, 16, 9. manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other*, Sen. Apocol. *med.*: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand*, proverb. for, *not to take the least pains*: qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros tulisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31. II. Meton. *the fist, the armed hand, personal valour*: Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, Sall. J. 5: committere manum Teucris, *to fight*, Virg. Aen. 12, 60: conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39: conferre manum, id. 10, 41: manum ferre in proelia, Virg. Aen. 5, 403. 2. *force, violence, fighting, close combat*: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Ham. 3: in manus venire, Sall. J. 89: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 40. 3. *power, might*: haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: in manu tua est, *it rests with you*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 1, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, Sall. C. 20: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 43. (II) Esp. *the legal power of a husband over his wife*: Cic. Pl. 34: in potestate quidem et manu esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum convenient, Gai. Inst. 1, 108 sq. (v. Smith's Ant. 740, 742). 4. manus extrema *or* ultima, *the last hand, the finishing touch*: manus extrema non accedat ejus operibus, Cic. Brut. 73: opifex a summa conspectione manus, which you have given your*self the finishing touch*, i. e. have com

plated your toilet, Ov. A. A. 3, 286: cerussæ tenuem recepit ultimum manum, *the last polish*, Petr. 118: bello extremam manum imponere, *to put the finishing hand to, fairly set it afoot*, Virg. Aen. 7, 372. **8.** *handwriting*: in gen. *style of artist, workmanship*: librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13: propter omissam ab eis manum, *their signature*, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 19: Praxitelis manus Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39: artificum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455. **6.** For para, q. *side*: est ad hanc mantim sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31. **7.** *in gambling, a stake*: quas manus remisi, *I have thrown up*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. **8.** In fencing, *a thrust, hit*: rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, *the prime, second, tierce, quart*, id. 5, 13, 54. **9.** *the trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: Curt. 8, 14. **10.** *the fore-paws* of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54. **11.** *the branches* on a tree (platanus) cui innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39. **12.** manus ferreae, *grappling-irons*: manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: Liv. 36, 44 *fin.*: Lucan. 3, 635. **13.** *a band* or *corps* of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem adfore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 *fin.* (II) In gen. *any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang*, etc.: Romam venisse cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id Q. Fr. 2, 3 *med.*: Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28 conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5: bicorpor, i. e. *the Centaurs*, id. Tusc. 2, 9: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51 magna manus clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Virg. Aen. 6, 5.

manus = bonus, v. cerus manus.

mănŭtergium, ii, *n.* [manus tergeo] *a towel*: Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

mănŭtĭgium, ii, *n.* [manus and TAG, stem of tango] *a touching* or *feeling with the hand*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

manzer, ĕris, *adj. com.* [a Hebrew word] *illegitimate, bastard*: Sedul. 5, 256.

măpăle, is, *n.* [a Punic word] *an African hut, cottage* (gen. in *plur.*) aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18. In *sing.*: coit e sparso concita mapali agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460. **2.** *a village*: ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall. J. 46: Liv. 29, 31. raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340.

mappa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57, a Punic word] *a napkin, table-napkin*: Varius mappa compescere risum vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32. ‖ Transf. *a cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth*: mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29 Juv. 11, 193: Suet. Ner. 22. (Hence Fr. *nappe.*)

mappŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mappa] *a small napkin*: Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (*al.* matiaula).

măr'ăcărītes, ae, *m.* = μαραθίτης (*sc.* οἶνος) *fennel-wine*: Col. 12, 35.

mărăthrum, i, *n.* or **mărăthrum**, i, *n.* = μάραθρον, *fennel*, in pure Lat. feniculum, q. v.: Plin. 8, 27, 41.

marcĕo, 2, v. n. *to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel*: marcebant coronae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: marcentes uvae, Mart. 5, 78. ‖ Fig. and meton. *to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy*: annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 1, 980: marcent luxuria, vino et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: pavore, Curt. 4, 13: si marcet salacitas, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 1: tenax praecordiorum pituita, Sil. 15, 346: rigui fons Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Gal 58: pectus, i. e. *impotibility*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36. *Absol.*: tedia marcentem aquilis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36.

marcesco, 3. v. n. incep. [marceo] *to wither, pine away, decay*: lingua et cervus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 77: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1: senio vires, id. 22, 22, 38: vino, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 45 alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1.

‖ Fig. *to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish*: marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, *fading*, Plin. 37, 9, 41: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 31.

marcĭdat, *vĭsse*, *vĭsserat*. Gloss. Vet.

marcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus] *somewhat drooping, faint* or *languid*: marcidulis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, 736.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo] *withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten*: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 192: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50: stagna, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vetustate marcidi fiunt, Vitr. 2, 8. ‖ Fig. *weak, feeble, languid, enervated*: hue incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 4: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4: oculi libidine marcidi, *languishing, voluptuous*, App. M. 3, p. 139, Oud.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *decay, rottenness*: panni marcor, *a rotten cloth*, Plin. 22, 22, 46. ‖ Fig. *faintness, languor, indolence*: marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, *i. e.* somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: ducis, Veil. 2, 119.

marcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor] *withered, feeble, faint*: Fulg Myth. 2, 8.

marcŭlus or **martŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [marcus] *a small hammer, a hammer*: malleus vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit· marcus, malleus major· et dictus marcus, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: marcellus mediocris· marculus malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item fornicipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195. aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

mare, is, *n.* (*abl. sing.* mare, Varr. in Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.: Lucr. 1, 162· Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20, *etc.*: *gen. plur* marum, Naev. in Prisc. p. 770 P.) *the sea*: endo mari magno, Enn. Ann. 17, 16. mare infidum, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5 ventosum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45. tumultuosum, ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: conclusum, ib. 9: profundum et immensum, Cic. Piano. 6: ire mari, Virg. Aen. 3, 144· imperator fuit summus mari et terra, Nep. Alc. 1: so, terra marique, Cic. Manil. 19. In *plur.*: id. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: to saevae progeneres ferae aut mare, Ov. H. 7, 39. In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus biemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Tac. H. 4, 12: *cf.* ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus, *the depths of the sea*, Virg. Aen. 10, 377. Proverb.: (I) clames licet, et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, i. e. *make a great bluster*, Juv. 6, 283. (II) terra marique aliquid quaerere or conquirere, *to search for a thing by sea and land*, i. e. *everywhere*: ego tamen terra marique ut conquirerentur, praecunctavi, Varro. Cic Fam. 5, 9: vocandi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13. (III) maria et montes polliceri, i. q. to promise more than one can perform, ib. 23. (iv) in mare fundere aquas, i. e. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44. **2.** Esp. of some particular sea: mare nostrum, *the Mediterranean*, Caes B. G. 5, 1: Sall. J. 17: Lucan. 8, 293. superum, *the Adriatic*, Cic. in Cat. 2, 29: Mel. 2, 4: infernum, *the Etruscan Sea*, Cic. Att. 8, 3: Plin. 3, 5, 6. ‖ Meton. *sea-water, salt-water*: Chium maris expers, *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor S. 2, 8, 15: vinum mari gurdire, Plin. 14, 7, 9. **3.** *the colour of the sea seagreen*: smaragdi virens mare, id. 37, 5, 21. **4.** Of the air id omne aëris in magnum fertur mare, *into the expanse of air, the atmosphere*, Lucr. 5, 277. [Same as Sans. *vâri*, "water;" Engl. *water*, etc.: v. letter m.] (Hence Fr. mer.)

marga, ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) pure chalk: Plin. 17, 6, 4: v. mix.

margăcĭdes, ae, *f.* = μαργαρίδης, a mixed kind of date: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

margărīta, ae, *f. a pearl*: nego illam gemmam falsae aut margaritam, quia abutalatia, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 23, 78: Plin. 9, 35, 53. [Arrian, Ind. 8, says that μαργαρίτης is an Indian word: it occurs in Sans. in the form *manjari.*]

margărītārius, a, um, *adj.* [margarita] *pertaining to pearls, pearl-*: porticus, *where pearls were sold*, Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. reg. 8. ‖ Subst. margaritarius, ii, *m. a dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1602. **2.** margaritaria, ae, *f. a female dealer in pearls*: ib. no. 4148.

margărītātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *adorned with pearls*: sinus, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 266.

margărītĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [margarita fero] *pearl-bearing, containing* or *producing pearls*: concha, *a kind of muscle*, Mythius margaritiferus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 51.

margărītion, ōnis, *m. dim.* [margaritum] *a little pearl*; transf. *of a beloved child*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2681.

margărītum, i, *n.* (for margarita) *a pearl*: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12: Tert. ad ux. 2, 5. As a term of endearment: Tiberinum margaritum, of *Maecenas*, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.

margella, κυρίλλιον, red coral: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

margino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [margo] *to furnish with a border* or *margin*: viae marginandae, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

margo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* as *edge, brink, border, margin*: flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7· gemmae, id. 8, 37· fontis, Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, ib. 5, 598: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, *shore*, Ov. M. 1, 14: margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vitr. 5, 12: libri, Juv. 1, 5: comae, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, ib. 3, 2, 53· rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12· templi, *threshold*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54. ‖ Meton. *a boundary, frontier*: agri, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4· imperii, Ov. Tr. 2, 200: Plin. 12, 20, 43. (Hence It. *margine*; Fr. marge.)

marīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine*: humor terrenique humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16. aestus, id. Div. 2, 14: frumentum, Virg. G. 2, 160: naves, *sea-ships*, Scarr. Lin. 50, 5, 3: Nymphae, Cat. 64, 16: Vi *sea-born*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 5: pus, *salt water*, Juv. 3, 13, 85: murena, *lamp ness of sea-water*, Plin. 32, 10, 53. *Neutr. absol.*: terrenum differt a ma rino, Quint. 5, 10, 61. (Hence, Fr. *marin.*)

mārisca, ae, *f.* = ἀσκαρὶς *a large kind of fig*: pinguia mariscae, Pers. Col. 12, 45: Attae, Mart. 7, 77. In apposition with ficus: mariscae, Col Varr. in Non. 550, 21. ‖ Meton. *the figs*: tumidae mariscae, Hor. 2, 3, 32.

mārĭscus or **-um**, i, *n.* = ἄκανθα, *a* rush: de Persea, *Cyperus esculentus*, pollux, Plin. 21, 18, 69, (V. *cyperus*).

marīta, ae [*maritus*] *a married*

woman, wife: Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139.

māritālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial*: vestis, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: conjugium, Col. 12 *praef.* 1: fax, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: supercilium, ib. 6, 3, 10: capistrum, *the marriage-halter*, Juv. 6, 41.

māritātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married*: dos non maritata, perh. *which is at a wife's disposal*, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 11. ‖ Subst.: maritata, ae, *f.* = marita, *a wife*: laudavimus saepe virgines, viduas, ac maritatas, Hieron. Ep. 77 *no.* 12.

māritimus (also written **mărītimus**), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime*: homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: also, *absol.*: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4: maritimus et navalis hostis, ib. 2, 3: loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, id. Part. 10: urbes, id. Rep. 2, 3: civitates, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: portus, Plin. 6, 27, 31: ora, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: res, *maritime affairs*, ib. 4, 23: naves, Liv. 21, 63: officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: imperium, *the chief command at sea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: sal, *sea-salt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: silvae, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: nuptiae, i. e. *those of Peleus with Thetis* (opp. to terrenae nuptiae, i. e. *with Musa*), Id. N. D. 3, 18, 45: usurae, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 6. ‖ Subst.: maritima, orum, *n. plu. maritime parts or places, the sea-coast*: in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: maritima Africae, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Tarraconis, Flor. 4, 12. ‖‖ Fig. *changeable, inconstant*, like the sea: mores, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 11. (Hence from fem. It. *marenma.*)

mărīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maritus] *to marry, give in marriage*: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A. 12, 6: Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, id. Aug. 34: matrimonia, *to conclude, make*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26 ‖ Transf. Of animals: Reflect.: *to couple*: tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere se velle maritari, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11. *Pass. to be impregnated*: quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur, Col. 8, 2, 12: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

2. Of plants: *to wed*, i. e. *to fasten to another tree*: adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col. 11, 2, 79: maritandae arbores, id. 4, 1, 6. 3. *to fertilize*: (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo sinu maritat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 89: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

māritus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial*: facibus cessit maritis, *to the nuptial torches, to wedlock*, Prop. 4, 11, 33: foedus, *the conjugal tie*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 73: tori, id. H. 2, 41: sacra, Prop. 3, 20, 26: Venus, *wedded love*, Ov. H. 16, 283: fides, *conjugal fidelity*, Prop. 4, 3, 11: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law* (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34). Hor. Carm. Saec. 20. Rarely in prose: vagabatur per maritos domos dies noctesque, i. e. *the houses of married people*, Liv. 27, 31. 2. Transf. of plants: *wedded*, i. e. *tied up*: arbores, Cato R. R. 32, 2: ulmus, id. 62, 64: Quint. 8, 3, 8: olivetum, Colum. 11, 3. 3. *impregnating, fertilizing*: flustus (Nili), Avien. Perieg. 139: imbres, Pervigil. Ven. 4, 11. ‖ Subst.: maritus, i, m. *a married man, husband*: ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieri), Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: sororis, id. Rabir. perd. 3, 8: patrius, Virg. Aen. 1, 297: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5: novus, *a newly-married man*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6. 2. Transf., *a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, Virg. Aen. 4, 35: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 18. 3. in *plur.*: mariti, orum, m. *married people, man and wife*: Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.*: novi mariti, *a young couple*: App. M. 8, p. 201. 4. Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. *a he-goat*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Virg. G. 3, 125: gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4.

marmăritis, idis, *f.* = μαρμαρῖτις, *a plant that grows in marble quarries*, the same as aglaophotis *the peony*, Poeonia officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 17.

marmor, ŏris, *n.* (also marmur, *plur.* marmura, acc. to Ant. Gripho in Quint. 1, 6, 23: *acc. m.* marmorem: Plin. Valer. 3, 14) = μάρμαρος, *marble*: Plin. 36, 7, 11: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: tu secanda marmora locas, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id. Aen. 6, 849. ‖ Meton. *pulverized marble, marble-dust*: Cato R. R. 2, 3: Plin. 14, 19, 24. 2. *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, id. 7, 38, 39: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov. H. 7, 194: and in *plu.* marmora, *public monuments*: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. 3. *a milestone* of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. *three miles from town*, Mart. 7, 31. 4. Poet. *the white foaming surface of the sea*: lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: Libycum, ib. 718: spumant vada marmore verso, ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Cat. 63, 88 infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, *the frozen surface of the sea*, Val. Fl. 6, 568. (Hence Fr. *marbre.*)

marmŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *pertaining to marble, marble-*: faber, Sen. Ep. 90. Subst.: marmorarius, i, m. *a worker in marble, marble-mason*: Vitr. 7, 6: Sen. Ep. 88.

marmŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [marmoro] *an overlaying or incrusting with marble*: pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 359.

marmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [marmoro]. ‖ Subst. marmoratum, i, *n. a covering for walls or floors made of pounded marble and lime*: Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 9. Plin. 36, 23, 55.

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *made or consisting of marble, marble-*: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: columnae, id. Dom. 24: solum, *a floor*, id. Parad. 6, 3: facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, *to make a marble statue of*, Virg. E. 7, 35: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20. ‖ Transf. *pertaining to marble, marble-*: ara, Vitr. 4, 1. 2. *resembling marble, marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 736: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56: candor, Lucr. 2, 763: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. F. 4, 918. aequor, Virg. Aen. 6, 729.

marmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to overlay with marble*: palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. *paved with stones*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96. ‖ *to cover with a plaster or pargeting of marble*: tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.

marmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *like marble, hard as marble*: all marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56.

maron, v. marum.

maronion, i, *n. a plant*, called also centaurea major, *the greater centaury* (v. Centaurium): App. Herb. 34.

marra, ae, *f. a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook*: tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris ne dubita, post. Col. 10, 72: Plin. 17, 21, 35: Juv. 15, 167. ‖ *a hook*: (Silurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17.

marrŭbium, ii, *n. the plant horehound*: marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopoeda, aut philochares, Plin. 20, 22, 89: id. 14, 16, 19. Two kinds are referred to by Pliny. 1. nigrum = Ballota nigra, Linn. 2. candidum, Marrubium vulgare, Linn., *the true horehound.*

mars, tis, m. [Mars, anc. Mavors *the god of war*; hence, Meton.] *war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest*, etc.; also, *the art of war*: Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle*, Virg. Aen. 6, 165: apertus, *fighting in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208: equitem sine alienoque marte pugnare, i. e. *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. 3, 62: terribili marte ululare, *with eagerness for battle*, Plin. 26, 4, 9. Poet.: mars forensis, *a legal contest*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: fora marte suo litigiosa vacent, id. F. 4, 188. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) marte, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others*: rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: quum vos vestro marte his rebus omnibus abundetis, id. Verr. 3, 4: civili mavorte, *civil war*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 68.

2. *military resources* or *circumstances*: parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. 3. *the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war*: omnis belli mars communis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: pari marte, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aequato marte, Liv. 1, 25: vario marte pugnatum est, Quint. 8, 6, 24: incerto marte, Tac. H. 4, 35: anceps, Liv. 21, 1: dubius, Vell. 2, 55.

4. *the planet Mars*: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet rubens, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: Plin. 2, 8, 6. (Hence from Martis dies, It. *martedì*; Fr. *mardi.*)

marsŭpium, ii, *n.* = μαρσύπιον, *a pouch, purse*: curam marsupii habere, Varr. in Non. 142, 1: numi aurei in marsupio, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 26.

martes, is, *f. a marten*: capta marte, Mart. 10, 37, 18 dub (*al.* melo).

martiālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Mars*: flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84: lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: ludi, *in honour of Mars*, Suet. Claud. 4: campus, *on* Mons Coelius, *where the games in honour of Mars were held when the* Campus Martius *was overflowed*, Ov. F. 3, 519. Subst.: Martiales, *the priests of Mars*: Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15. The term Martiales was applied also to *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

martĭcŏla, ae, m. [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars*: Getes, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22.

martĭcultor, ōris, m. [Mars cultor] *a worshipper of Mars*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2397.

martigĕna, ae, com. [Mars, and GEN, root of gigno] *begotten by Mars* (poet.): Martigena Quirinus, Ov. F. 2 199: vulgus, i. e. *martial*, Sil. 16, 533.

martiobarbŭlus, i, m. [Mars] *a soldier provided with leaden balls*: Veg. Mil. 2, 17 dub.

martius, a, um, *adj.* [Mars] *pertaining to Mars*: lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Virg. Aen. 9, 566: legio, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: miles, Ov. M. 14, 798: proles, i. e. Romulus and Remus, id. F. 3, 59: anguis *sacred to Mars*, id. 3, 37: judicium, i. e. *of the Areopagus at Athens*, App. M. 10, p. 241: arena, *a place in the circus where the gladiators fought*, Ov. Tr. 2, 282: gramen, i. e. *the Campus Martius*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: mensis, *the month of March*, formerly the first month of the year, Plin. 18, 3, 4: Martiis Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. 2. Meton. *warlike, martial*: martia Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 11, 661: martia saeculi voluptas, Mart. 5, 24: martius aeris raucet canor, Virg. G. 4, 71: vulnera, id. Aen. 7, 182.

martŭlus, v. marculus.

martyr, yris, *c.* = μάρτυρ, *a witness*: esp. *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr*: Prud. Cath. 12, 125

Prm.: Perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert. Anim. 55.

martyrium, ii, *n.* = μαρτύριον, *a testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom*: Tert. Spect. 29. ‖ Meton. *the place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave*: martyria negat esse facienda, id. adv. Haer. 46. 2. *a church* dedicated to a saint: martyrium fabricare, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

mărum and **măron**, i, *n.* = μάρον, *a plant*, perh. Teucrium Marum, Linn., *cat-thyme*: Plin. 12, 24, 53.

mas, măris, *m. a male* (opp. to femina), of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: bestiarum alias mares, alias feminae sunt, ib. 2, 51, 128: marium expers, Suet. Claud. 33: stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite landibus, mares, Deton Apollinis, Hor. Od 1, 21, 10. Of plants: in tilia mas et femina different omni modo, Plin. 16, 14, 25. ‖ Adj. *male*: mares homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: emissio maris anguis (*opp.* emissio feminae anguis), Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, *a male yolk, i. e.* which would produce a male chick, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: mare et femineum sexus, App. de Mundo, p. 66. Of plants: ure mares ulea, Ov. F. 4, 741. 2. Meton. *masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate*, Cat. 16, 1: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers. 6, 4.

mascarpio, ōnis, *m.* [mas carpo] = masturbator: Petr. 134, 5.

masculātus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *male*: Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82.

masculesco, *v. n. incorp.* [masculus] *to become male*: densiore satu (rapa) masculescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

masculētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place where male plants*, esp. *vines, are planted*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

masculīnē, *adv. in the masculine gender*: Arn. 1, 36: Gramm.

masculīnĭter, *adv. in the masculine gender*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

masculīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] *male, masculine*; of human beings, animals, and plants membra, *the male organs of generation*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: fabae, App. M. 7, p. 190: genus masculinum femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87: rapa rotunda masculini sexus, id. 19, 5, 25. ‖ Meton. in gramm of gender, *masculine*: ut si quaeratur, *funis* masculinum sit an femininum, Quint. 1, 6, 3

masculō-fēmĭna, ae, *f. a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

masculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas] *male, masculine*. Subst. *a male*: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 19: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: iura, Virg. E. 8, 69: Plin. 12, 14, 32: nomina dare rebus, Mart. 11, 44: libido, *i. e.* tribadum, Hor. Epod. 5, 41. ‖ Meton. of things: cardo, *which is inserted into another*; opp. to cardo femina, into which another is inserted, Vitr. 9, 9 med.: of gems: Plin. 37, 7, 25. 2. *worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold*: proles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 184: ingenium, ib. 7, p. 190: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20. (Hence It. *maschio*; Fr. *mâle*.)

maspītum, i, *n.* = μάσπετον, *the leaf of the* lasserpitium, *q. v.*: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

massa, ae, *f.* = μᾶζα, *that which adheres together like dough a lump, mass*: massa plata, Virg. G. 1, 278: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 41: lactis concti, *cheese*, Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 44. Of metals: versentque tenaci forcipe massam, Virg. Aen. 8, 453: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: contactu globe potenti massa fit, *a mass of gold, nugget*, Ov. M. 11, 112. Of marble: *a block*: marmor, non in columnis crustave, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8. Of chaos. Ov. M. 1, 70. Of an indeterminate quantity of land: Inscr. Orell. no. 4360.

massālis, e, *adj.* [massa] *pertaining to a mass, that constitutes a mass*: massalis moles, *chaos*, Tert. adv. Her mog. 30: summa, *the All-embracer*, i. e. *Christ*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

massālĭter, *adv. in a mass, all together*: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

massāris, is, *f. the flower of the* labrusca, prob. the *bryony*, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 61.

masso, 1. *v. a.* = μάσσω, *to chew*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

massula, ae, *f. dim.* [massa] *a little lump* or *mass*: Col. 12, 38, 2.

masticātio, ōnis, *f.* [mastico] *a chewing, mastication*: cibum masticatione exercere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

masticātus (masticatus), a, um, *adj.* [masticho] *furnished* or *seasoned with mastich*: Lampr. Heliog. 10.

masticho (mastico), ās, *f.* (*gen.* masticis, Seren. Samm. 447; *abl.* masticho, ib. 423) = μαστίχη, *mastich, a gum* or *similar exudation* from various trees. 1. Mastiche acanthice, apparently from the thistle, Acarna gummifera, Willd. v. helxine: Plin. 12, 17, 36: id. 21, 16, 56. 2. Chia, *true gum mastich*, from the Pistachia Lentiscus, Linn.: id. 24, 17, 74. 3. Quae a spina fit in India atque in Arabia: perh. a gum from a species of Acacia: id. 12, 17, 36: id. 14, 20, 25.

mastichĭnus (masticinus), a, um, *adj.* = μαστίχινος, *pertaining to mastich, mastich-*: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3.

masticinum, masticum), i, *n.* for masticho: Pall. Oct. 14, 3.

mastico (mastuco), 1. *v. a. to chew*: App. Herb. 79: portulaca masticata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 10. (Hence Fr. *mâcher*.)

mastīgia, ae, *m.* = μαστιγίας, *one that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue*: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 11: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6. ‖ Meton. *a whip, scourge*: Sulp. Sever. dial. 2, 3.

mastigo, 1. *v. a.* = μαστιγόω, *to whip, scourge*: Cyprian. Serm. de rat. circumcis. p. 489.

mastigŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαστιγοφόρος, *a whip-bearer*, i. e. *a beadle, policeman*: Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 516.

mastix, ichis, v. mastiche.

mastos, i, *m.* = μαστός, *an unknown plant*, good for affections of the skin: Plin. 26, 15, 92.

mastrūca (mastrūga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word] *a sheepskin, a skin*: mastrucam, quod Sardum est, illudens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint. 1, 5, 8: mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 5. As a term of abuse: *a sheepskin, a ninny*: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 4.

mastrūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] *clothed in a sheepskin*: latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15.

masturbātor, ōris, *m.* [masturbor] *an Onanist*: Mart. 14, 203.

masturbor, 1. *v. dep.* [perh. from manus stupro] *to practise Onanism*: Mart. 11, 104, 13: id. 9, 42, 7. *Act.*: masturbat, βέβηκε βέβηκεν, Vet. Gloss.

magnulum edaesm, a mandendo scilicet, Fest. *s. v.*

matăra, ae, *f.* v. materia.

matăris, v. materia.

mataxa, v. metaxa.

mātella, ae, *f. dim.* [matula] *a pot, a vessel* for liquids: Cato R. R. 10. Proverb.: mus in matella, of a person who has got into a difficulty, Petr. 58, 9. ‖ Esp. *a chamber-pot*: Mart. 12, 32. Hence, proverb.: matellam praebere alicui, i. e. *to perform the most menial offices*, id. 10, 11. Transf. of a prostitute: Petr. 45, 8.

mātellio, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a pot, vessel*: Varr. in Non. 547, 7: Ceriolibus Cic. Parad. 5, 2 38.

matĕŏla, ae, *f.* perh. *a kind of mallet* or *beetle*: si (talea) parum descendet, malleola aut mateola adigito, Cato R. R. 43, 2. Plin. 17, 18, 29.

māter, tris, *f. a mother*: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: de pietate in matrem, id. Am. 3, 11: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18: matrem esse de aliquo, *to be a mother*, i. e. *to be pregnant by any one*, Ov. H. 9, 48: facere aliquam matrem, id. M. 9, 492: mater familias or familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia, II. 2). Of animals: perci cum matribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: excretos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398: ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, *i. e.* cum gallinis, Juv. 11, 72. ‖ Meton. *a nurse*: Pl. Men. prol. 19: lambere matrem, Virg. Aen. 8, 632. Applied to priestesses and old women: fabernus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salvete puellae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 5. To goddesses: Vesta mater, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 4, 2: Virg. G. 1, 498: Flora mater, Lucr. 5, 738: mater magna, or *deum, mater, i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods*: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26: matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64. Of the earth, as the mother of all: excercitum Dis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. 8, 6: florum, *Flora*, Ov. F. 5, 183: amorum, *Venus*, id. H. 16, 201: cupidinum, *Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1. Of the trunks of trees, *etc.*: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum Virg. G. 2, 23: Plin. 12, 5, 11. 2. *the mother, i. e. maternal love*: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: mater redit, Sen. Med. 928. 3. *motherhood, maternity*: id. Her. Oet. 389. 4. *a producing cause, origin, source*, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id. Rep. 3, 14: mater avaritiae (luxuries), id. de Or. 2, 40: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. Comically: bibere nam ego, ut matre fuerat natum, vinum eduxi mari, *i. e. as it came from the grape, without the addition of water*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 274. [The same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mâtri*; Gr. μητηρ; Germ. *mutter*; Eng. *mother*.]

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater] *little mother, a poor mother*: Cic. Fl. 3 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfămĭlias and **māter fămĭlias**, v. familia, II. 2.

mātĕria, ae, and **mātĕries**, ēi, *f.* [prob. from mater, *the mother-stuff*] *the materials, stuff, matter*, of which any thing is composed. materia rerum ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39: materiam superabat opus, Ov. M. 2, 5: materiae apparatio, Vitr. 2, 8: rudis, *i. e. chaos*, Lucan. 2, 8. 2. *timber, wood of a tree, timber* for building (opp. to ligna, *fire-wood*): omni materia cultu et silvestri partim ad calefaciendum corpus utimur, partim ad aedificandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: arbor interna librum et materiam, Col. 5, 11: crispa Plin. 16, 28, 51: materiae longitudo Col. 4, 24: vitis in materiam frondemque effunditur, id. 4, 21: caesa, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed ligna Plin. 16, 40, 76, 3: materiae, ligna aggestas, Tac. A. 1, 35. 3. Of *imbecillissimam materiam esse cumeae caulem oleris*, Cels. 2, 18. 4. *the pith* or *matter of a sore*: id. 5, 27. ‖ Meton. *a stock, race, breed*: quod ex vitiosa materia nascitur, plerumque etiam generatum parentis seminum refert, Col. 7, 3: generosa (equorum), id. 6, 27: ‖ Fig. *matter, subject-matter, argument, topic, ground, theme*: materia artis eam dicimus in qua omnis huius facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: septentrio, id. Off. 3: materia ad loquendum, id. de Or. 3, 39: serviendum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: [illegible]

his evasit mihi, my matter (for writing about) increases, id. Att. 2, 12: rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: materia aequa viribus, a subject suited to your powers, Hor. A. P. 38: influens, Gell. 17, 12. 2. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39: omnium malorum, Iuli. C. 10: materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or. 2, 84: scelerum, Just. 3, 2: laudis, Lucan. 8, 16: benefaciendi, Plin. Pan. 38: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. Galb. 9. With inf.: materia dicere, for dicendi, Cic. Phil. 2, 17. 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition: hac, fuisse in isto L. Lentili, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, id. Verr. 3, 68: in animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2: ad cupiditatem, Liv. 1, 46: non sum materia digna perire tua, thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. H. 4, 86.

mātĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to matter, material:* influxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

mātĕrĭālĭter, *adv. according to the occasion:* in pectore viri iracundia materialiter regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mātĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to stuff, wood, timber:* fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: faber, *a carpenter*, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: negociator, *a timber-merchant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4248. 2. *material:* haeretici materiarii, *those who believed in the eternity of matter*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25. II. Subst.: materiarius, ii, *m. a timber-merchant:* Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 45.

mātĕrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [materio] *woodwork, as beams, rafters, etc.:* Vitr. 4, 2.

mātĕrĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a working in wood:* materiatura fabrilis, *carpenter's work*, Vitr. 4, 2.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, v. materia.

mātĕrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *hard, solid:* terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2.

mātĕrĭo, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to build of wood* (rare): Vitr. 5, 12: aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

mātĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small matter:* Tert. Baptism. 17.

mātĕrĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to fell* or *procure timber:* erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

mātĕrĭōsus, πολύϋλος, *abounding in timber:* Gloss. Philox.

mātĕris or **mātăris** (madaris), is, and **matăra**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Celtic javelin, pike:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: humero materi trajecto, Liv. 7, 24.

mātĕrnus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal:* paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Resc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5: tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, *i. e. of Venus*, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, Virg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae), *i. e. which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan*, id. Aen. 12, 107: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, *i. e. where his mother Latona had borne him*, Ib. 4, 344: sequora, *i. e. from which Venus was born*, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, *related* (*i. e.* to Cotta) *by the mother's side*, id. Pont. 3, 2, 106: Sabinitas, *by the mother's side*, Virg. Aen. 11, 340: Idus, *i. e. of May* (Mercury's birth-day), Mart. 7, 74. Of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere alimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacuus cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side:* amita est patris soror: matertera est matris soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 1, 46: Ov. M. 2, 746: magna, *i. e.* avia? soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 15: major, *i. e.* soror proavia, Ib. § 16: maxima, *i. e.* abavae soror, Ib. § 17.

măthēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, *pertaining to mathematics, mathematical:* mathematica nota, Vitr. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1: disciplinae, *i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. 1, 9. II. Subst.: mathematica, ae, *f. the mathematics:* Sen. Ep. 88. (II) *astrology:* addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

2. mathēmătĭcus, i, *m. a mathematician:* Cic. de Or. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 88. (II) *an astrologer:* mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22: Juv. 14, 248: Suet. Ner. 40.

măthēsis, is (măthēsis, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 893) *f.* = μάθησις (lit. *learning*; hence) *the mathematics, mathesis:* quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 45. II. *astrology.* mathesin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother:* matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 513, or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, *i. e.* Ino, *celebrated annually on the* 11*th of June:* ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, Ib. 6, 475.

mātresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become a mother, to become like one's mother:* Pac. Non. 137, 7.

mātrĭcālis, e, *adj.* [matrix] *pertaining to the womb* or *matrix:* herba, App. Herb. 65. 2. *pertaining to the belly:* vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10.

mātrĭcīda, ae, *c.* [mater caedo] *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare): Cic Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.

mātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [matricida] *the murder of one's mother, matricide:* Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

mātrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [matrix] *a public register, list, roll:* Veg. Mil. 1, 26.

matrĭcŭlus, i, *m. an unknown kind of fish:* App. Apol. 1, p. 162.

matrimes, v. matrimus, *ad init.*

mātrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [matrimonium] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial:* tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17.

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mater] *wedlock, marriage, matrimony:* ire in matrimonium, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 4: alicujus (viri) temere, *to be one's wife*, Cic. Coel. 14: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, *to give in marriage*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: alicujus filiam in matrimonium ducere, *to marry*, Cic. Clu. 44: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, *to ask in marriage*, Suet. Caes. 27. In matrimonium collocare, *to give in marriage*, Cic. Div. 1, 46: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, id. Phil. 2, 18: matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put her away, repudiate her*, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 6: matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to repudiate, divorce*, Suet. Tib. 49. II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, *n. plu. wives:* matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 *fin.*: matrimonia provincialibus abstinuit, Suet. Caes. 51: severius matrimonia sua viri coercerent, Just. 3, 3.

mātrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um (collat. form: matrimes ac patrimes dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. s. v.) *adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3: Tac. H. 4, 53.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding:* of *breeding-cows:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: of *breeding-ewes:* Col. 7, 3, 12: of *laying-hens:* id. 8, 2, 6. II. Meton. of plants: *the parent stem:* Suet. Aug. 94. 2. *the womb, matrix:* matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5. 3. *the belly:* venae matricis, Ib. 4 (6), 4: ib. 7, 4: sanguinem de matrice detrahere, Ib. 1, 25. 4. *a public register, list, roll:* Tert. Fug. in persec. 12. III. Fig.: *a source, origin, cause* (*cf.* mater, *no.* II. 2): Tert. Virg. vel. 5. As an appellation of Venus: Orell Inscr. *no.* 1373.

mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: Gell. 18, 6: cf. Smith's Ant. 743). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies:* matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ubi istas vidicas summo genere natas summates matronas, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 26: Cic. Rep. 2, 7: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. Hence, *an appellation of Juno:* hino matrona Juno (stetit), id. Od. 3, 4, 59: and *of other protecting goddesses of peace:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2081 *seq.* Only rarely of *a married woman, woman* in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tuentur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 27: tum muros varia cinxere corona matronae, Virg. Aen. 11, 476: matronae tacitae aspectent, tacitae rideant, Pl. Poen. prol. 32: Cati principis matrona, *the wife, spouse*, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman* or *matron womanly, matronly:* obitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honour*, Liv. 29, 49 *fin.*: jam illi anilis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, *i. e. the stola*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, *the matron's cheeks*, Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 *praef.* § 7. Subst. matronalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March*, Ov. F. 3, 229 called also Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14.

mātrōnālĭter, *adv. like a matron:* Inscr.

mātrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [matrona] *the dress of a matron* or *lady of rank:* App. M. 4, p. 153.

mātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [mater] *a mother's brother's son* (like patruelis, a father's brother's son): Marc. Dig. 48 9, 1.

matta, ae, *f. a mat* made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. F. 6, 679.

mattārĭus, ii, *m.* [matta] *one who sleeps on a mat:* Aug. contra Faust. 5, 5.

mattĕa (also written mattya *and* mactĕa), ae, *f.* = *ματτύα, a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy:* Suet. Cal. 38: Sen. Contr. 4, 27: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92.

mattĕŏla (mattĕbla, mactĕola), ae, *f. dim.* [mattea] *a little delicacy, dainty:* Arn. 7, 231.

mattus or **matus**, a, um, *adj. drunk, tipsy:* Petr. 41 *fin.* [Either from same root as Sans. *mad*, "to be drunk;" or perh. a contraction of *madidus.*]

mattўa, ae, v. mattea.

mātŭla, ae, *f. a vessel, pot* for liquids: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, 10. As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle:* nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 64. Proverb.: est modus matulae, *we should observe moderation*, the title of a satire of Varro's. II. Esp. *a chamber-pot, urinal:* Pl. Most. 2, 1, 39: Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

mātūrātē, *adv. betimes, quickly* (rare): jube maturate illam exire hue, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 101: sequi, Liv. 32, 16.

mātūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mature] *a hastening, accelerating:* Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

mātūrē, *adv. betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon:* satis mature occurri, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: ubi consuluerit, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1 *fin.*: proficisci, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: Romam venire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Comp.:* maturius proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: maturius pervenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 60. *Sup.:* maturissime and maturrime: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as early as possible*, id. Caec. 3 *fin.*: quisque qui unum maturrime ad publicum exitium occurrerit, id. de Or. 2, 66: quibus rebus quam maturissime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 29 *fin.* 2. *premature-*

too soon: mature fieri senem, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: mitor matuse decessit, Nep. Att. 2. ‖ Fig. *seasonably, at the proper time*: custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

mātūrēfacio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to make ripe, to ripen, mature*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 14.

mātūrēsco, rŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [maturus] *to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity*. Lit. of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: fructus maturescens, Plin. 16, 26, 44. ‖ Fig.: partus maturescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. nubilibus maturuit annis, *ripened to marriageable years*, i. e. *reached a marriageable age*, Ov. M. 14, 335: libros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, *had come to maturity, to perfection*, Plin. Ep. 5, 9.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity*: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48: celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, *an accelerated, precocious maturity*, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 10. 2. Meton. *ripe fruit*: Pall. Febr. 9, 12. ‖ Fig. *the full* or *proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity*: maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 9, 3, 5: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7 maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 7; 7: mutuae, *i. e. in proper strength*, Col. 12, 6. aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut 92: maturitas Galli, *mental maturity, ripe understanding*, Tac. H. 1, 87: imperatoria, Vell. 2, 125: indefessa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4. In *plur.*: maturitates temporum, *the maturing of the seasons*, i. e. *the development of their distinctive characters*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: hae, maturitas temporum, *the ripening of the corn in due season*, Liv. 22, 40 *fin.* 2. *promptness, expedition*: poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: maturitatem beneficio praestare, *to hasten*, Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

mātūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act. *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity*: uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 15: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41. Reflect.: *to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity*: frumenta maturantur, id. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, *ripened*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: uva maturata dulcescit, *ripe*, id. de Sen. 15, 53. 2. Meton. *to make soft, to soften, bring to maturity*: vitis alba suppurationes veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16: partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 47: olivas inuria, *to make ripe, soft, eatable*, Pall. 12, 22. Reflect. *to become soft, to come to maturity*: ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83: alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52. ‖ Fig. *to hasten, accelerate*. With *acc.*: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171. necem alicui, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Virg. Aen. 1, 137. negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43. With *inf.*: *to make haste, to hasten*: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: ab urbe proficisci, ib. 1, 7: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79. 3. *to hurry too much, precipitate*: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon*, id. C. 18. Pass.: multa maturare datur, *i. e. to do betimes*, Virg. G. 1, 260. B. Neutr. *to grow ripe, ripen*: flous, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27. 2. Transf. *to make haste, hasten*: successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: legati in Africam maturantes venient, Sall. J. 22: maturavit Romanus, Liv. 2, 22: facto maturatoque opus est, id. 1 58.

mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 26, 54) *ripe, mature*: lit. of fruits: poma matura et cocta, *ripe*, Cic. de Sen. 19: uva, Virg. E. 10, 36: fruges, ib. 3, 81: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2. With *dat.*: seges matura messi, id. 2, 5. ‖ Transf. in gen. *ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely*, etc.: soles, *powerful*, Virg. G. 1, 66. With *dat.*: filia matura viro, *marriageable*, id. Aen. 7, 53: virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 22: ovis, *fit for bearing*, Col. 7, 3: venter, *ready to bring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 311 setas, *mature, fit for action*, Virg. Aen. 12, 438: exagenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 32. Caesar viris maturus, *of the proper age for assuming the* toga virilis, Vell. 2, 99. With *ad*: ad arma, Sil. 16, 657. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment*, Virg. Aen. 9, 246: aevi, *ripe in years*, ib. 5, 73: centuriones, *who had served their time*, Suet. Cal. 44: imperia, *old, antiquated*, Just. 11, 5: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favourable*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, *just at the right time*, id. Fam. 9, 3 morte, *in good old age*, id. Div. 1, 18.

2. *early, speedy, quick*: matura faba, *the early bean*, opp. to the late bean, Col. 2, 10: satio, opp. to late sowing, ib.. fenum, *hay*, opp. to aftermath, id. 7, 3: hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: honores, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 59: judicium, *quick*, Cic. Caecin. 3. robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65. aetas maturissima, *early life*, Anct. Her. 4, 17. si mors pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *I preceded him*, Ov. M. 13, 300. [*Ma-turus*, perh. orig. *mac-turus*, from an obsol. verbal root MAG, same as Sana. *mah*, "crescere," v. *magnus*.) (Hence old Fr. *meür*, Fr. *mûr*; also Sp. Port. *madrugar*, "to rise early," through a verb *maturicare*.)

matus, v. mattus.

mātūtīnālis, e, *adj.* [matutinus] *pertaining to the morning, morning-*: tempus, Anct. Carm. Phil. 15.

mātūtīnē, *adv. in the morning, early in the morning*: Prisc. p. 635 P.

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the morning, morning-*: tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2: equi, *i. e.* Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, *the morning sun*, id. M. 1, 62: somni, Mart. 14, 125: arena, *the morning-hunt in the circus*, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68: Juppiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8: Aeneas ad matutinus agebat, *was early a-foot*, Virg. Aen. 8, 465: pater, *i. e.* Janus, *who* (as the god of time) *was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: frons, *serious*, Mart. 13, 2. Subst.: matutinum, i, *n. the morning, morning*: serere matutinis, meridie metere, Plin. 4, 12, 26. Hence, *abl.* matutino, adverbially, *early in the morning*: id. 7, 53, 54. (Hence It. *mattino* and *mattinata*; Fr. *matin, matinée*.)

mauralla, ae, *f. an unknown plant*: Macer. Cam. 2, 34.

mausŏlēus, a, um, *adj.* [Mausolus] *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean*: sepulcrum, or absol. mausoleum, i, *n.* = *Μαυσωλεῖον, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia*: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: Mol. 2, 16. Hence transf. in gen. *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum*: Mart. 5, 64: Caesarum, Suet. Vesp. 23: id. Vit. 10.

māvŏlo, v. malo, *ad init.*

māvortius, a, um, *adj.* [Mavors, old form of Mars] *pertaining to Mars*: meton. *martial, warlike*: Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: fecta, Sil. 1, 55. 2. *pertaining to the planet Mars*: fulgur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

maxilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mala] *the jaw-bone, jaw*: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60: quum in maxilla balaenarum panagio pecus, *you comb the combed beard on your jaws*, Pers. 4, 37. Fig.: minorum populum, qui sub tam lenta maxilla erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth*, i. e. *subject to such protracted cruelty*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla] *pertaining to the jaw, maxillary*: dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels. 6, 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

maxillo, ——, ——, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

maximē (maxume), *adv.* to the *highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very*, etc.: haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially*, id. Off. 1, 11, 34: huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. Homero maxime accedere, *to come nearest to*, Quint. 10, 1, 86: pugnare, *most violently*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 271: jubere, *most positively*, id. Bac. 4, 9, 80. loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: elegans maxime auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 93. 2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: quum ea modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49: ea res multo maxime disjunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: ut quam maxime permaneant disjuncta corpora, *of the longest possible duration*, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108. With an adverb: ut dicitis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 149. In the phrases, quam qui maxime, and ut qui maxime: tam sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime, *as any one whosoever*, id. Fam. 5, 7: grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit, Liv. 5, 23. 3. With ut quisque .... ita (maxime, potissimum *or* minime), *the more* .... *the more* (*or less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 40: colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime his virtutibus lenioribus erit ornatus, ib. 1, 15, 46. 4. In gradations: *first of all, in the first place*: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitaretur ill, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori invideret, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1: post Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17. 5. Si maxime, *if ever so much*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: id. Quint. 10, 35: id. Verr. 2, 68, 174: id. ib. 4, 42, 91: id. ib. 5, 8, 20: id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 79: Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 65: Eun. 5, 2, 26. ‖ *especially, particularly, principally*: quae ratio poëtae, maximeque Homerum impulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. Att. 9, 12. So in the phrases, quum ... tum maxime, tum ... tum maxime, ut ... tum maxime: *but more especially*: acio et perspect saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 58: hanc similitudinem tum exercitationibus crebris, atque magna, tum jactitando maxime persequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. With nunc, nunc, tum, quum: *just, precisely, exactly*: tum ils, quos nuper maxime Eburovices, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores cum clamore astiterunt valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. Quum maxime, without the verb, *just at the very time, just now, now*: nunc maxime abs te postulo, *now at this very time*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4: nunc quum maxime operis aliquid facere [illegible] Ad. 4, 1, 2: quum (tyrannus) [illegible] opprem perditi civis [illegible] maxime morbo, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: [illegible] diverso res exspectas [illegible] dimum ne [illegible] criminis habere, [illegible] Tac. H. 2, 20. [illegible] to depart [illegible] by all means, very [illegible]

immo, to express emphatic dissent, *certainly not*. *Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, et porro nos jaciamus. *De.* Maxime, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 54: Pa. Nisi quid magis es occupatus, operam mihi da. *St.* Maxime, id. Most. 4, 3, 17: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52 (v. immo). (v. Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 586-607.)

maximĭtas (maxumitas), ātis, *f.* [maximus] *greatness, magnitude*: immanis, Lucr. 2, 497: Arn. 6, 204.

maximŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maximus (maxum.), a, um, v. magnus.

māsa, ae, *f.* = *μάζα, frumenty*, for feeding dogs: Grat. Cyn. 307.

māsōnōmus, i, *m.* (acc. to others, masonomon, i, *n.*) = *μαζονόμος* (*sc. σίνλος*), *a dish, charger*: Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti masonomo pueri magno discorpia ferentes membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86.

mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [meo]. I. Pass. *passable, that can be passed through*: transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, 7, 1. II. Act. *passing through, penetrating*: aër per cuncta rerum meabilis, id. 2, 5, 4.

mĕācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a course, passage* = meatus: Mart. Cap. 8, 874.

mĕămet, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37.

mĕāpte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

meatim, *adv.* [meus] *in my manner*, analog. to tuatim, after thy manner: Prisc. p. 949 P.

mĕātor, ōris, *m.* [meo] *a passenger, traveller, wanderer*: Insor.

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, passing, motion, course*: solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 1, 128: coeli. Virg. Aen. 6, 890: aquilae, *flight*, Tac. H. 1, 62: spiritus, *breathing, respiration*, Quint. 1, 10, 10: animae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. II. Meton. *a way, path, passage*: meatum vomitionibus praeparare, Plin. 19, 5, 26: spirandi, id. 28, 13, 55: cur signa meatus describere suos, *left their paths*, i. e. *become invisible*, Lucan. 1, 664: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels* or *mouths*, Tac. G. 1: bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, Claud. B. G. 336.

mecastor, v. ecastor.

mēchānēma, ătis, *n.* = *μηχάνημα, a piece of mechanism, a trick*: Sid. Ep. 3, 9.

mēchānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μηχανικός, pertaining to mechanics, mechanical*: disciplina, Gell. 10, 12: opera, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2, 2: ars, Firm. Math. 6, 31. II. Subst. mechanicus, i, *m. a mechanician*: stipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2: Suet. Vesp. 18. 2. mechanica, ae, *f. mechanics*: Cyriades mechanicae professor Symm. Ep. 10, 18.

mēchānisma, ătis, *n. mechanical contrivance, mechanism*, for mechanema: Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

mechir, iris, *m. the name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February*: Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mēcōn, ōnis, *f.* = *μήκων, a plant with a milky juice*, also called tithymalon, *a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Paralias, Linn.: Plin. 20, 19, 18: App. Herb. 53.

mēcōnis, ĭdis, *f.* = *μηκωνίς, a kind of black lettuce, possessing soporiferous qualities*, perh. Lactuca virosa, Linn., v. Lactuca: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

mēcōnītēs, ae, *m.* = *μηκωνίτης, a precious stone resembling a poppy*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēcōnĭum, ii, *n.* = *μηκώνιον*: I. *the inspissated juice of the opium poppy*, Papaver somniferum, Linn., obtained by boiling down the heads, and inferior to opium obtained by collecting the exuding milky juice of the plant: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 25, 12, 91. II. *a plant*, called also peplis, *a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Peplis, Linn. id. 27, 12, 93,

III. *the excrements of new-born children*: id. 28, 4, 13.

med, for me: Pl. Am. 1, 11, 278: v. ego.

meddix (medix), icis, *m. a magistrate among the Oscans*: Fest. s. v. With the epithet tuticus in one word, meddixtuticus *or* medixtuticus: Liv. 24, 19: id. 26, 6.

mēdēa nigra, ae, *f.* [*Μήδεια*] *a precious stone, so named after Medea*: Plin. 37, 10, 61.

mēdēis, ĭdis, *f.* [id.] *Medean, magical* (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.

mēdēla, ae, *f.* [medeor] *a healing, cure, remedy*: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5: vulneribus medelas adhibere, App. M. 8, p. 210. II. Fig. *a remedy, means of redress*: legum, Gell. 20, 1: Aus. Prof. 15.

mēdens, entis, *Part.* [medeor]. II. Subst. *a physician*: Lucr. 1, 914: Ov. H. 21, 14: Democrates e primis medentium, Plin. 25, 8, 49.

mēdĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for* or *against*: constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *contra* or with *acc.*: morbo, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin. 9, 31, 51: oculis, id. 8, 27, 41: dolori dentium, id. 20, 1, 2: capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22. *Absol.*: aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy*, Virg. Aen. 12, 46: medendi ars, *the art of medicine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 735. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44. II. Fig. *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore*, etc.: huic malo, id. Agr. 1, 9: dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id. Fam. 7, 28: afflictae et perditae reipublicae, id. Sest. 13: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, *to provide against*, Nep. Pel. 1: rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac. A. 4, 16. With *acc.*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 2. *Pass.*: aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25: medendae valetudini, Suet. Tit. 8. *Pass. impers.*: ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr. 6, 11.

mēdĭālis, e, *adj.* [medius] *middle*. Subst. mediale, is, *n. the middle*: Sol. 20.

medialem, appellabant hostiam atram, quam incidie immolabant, Fest. s. v.

mēdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle, middle*: columnae, Vitr. 3, 1: digitus, Veg. Vet. 2, 40. Subst. medianum, i, *n. the middle part, the middle*: ex mediano coenaculi, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5. (Hence Fr. *moyen, moyenner.*)

mēdĭastĭnus, i, *m.* [id.] *a helper, common servant, drudge*: exercitus collectus ex scribus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14: Prodicus instituens quam vocant latralecticen, reunctoribus quoque medicorum ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, i. e. *medical assistants*, Plin. 29, 1, 2.

mēdĭā-tĕnus, *adv.* [cf. hactenus] *as far as the middle half way*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 220.

mēdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [medio] *a mediator*: App. M. 9, p. 234 dub.: mediator advenit, id est Deus in carne, Lact. 4, 25.

mēdĭātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female mediator*: as *adj., intervening*: Alcim. Avit. 5, 565.

mēdĭbĭlis, medicabile, Fest. s. v.

mēdĭca, ae, *f.* = *Μηδική, an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern*, Medicago sativa, Linn.: Virg. G. 1, 215: Plin. 18, 16, 43. 2. helcinion, *a plant from which a kind of wine was made, elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 14, 18, 19. (Hence Sp. *mielga.*)

mēdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor] Pass. *that can be healed* or *cured, curable* (poet.). With dat.: virgo ubi visus eris nostrae medicabilis arti, Ov. R. A. 135: hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, id. M. 1, 523: vulnus, Sil. 10, 416. II. Act. *healing curative, medicinal*: succus, Col. 7, 10, 8: mel, Pall. Jan. 15, 19: carmen, *soothing*, Val. Fl. 4, 87.

mēdĭcābĭlĭter, *adv. medicinally*: Pall. Febr. 31, 2.

mēdĭcābŭlum, i, *n.* [medicor] *a healthy place*: App. Flor. p. 353.

mēdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a drug, medicament, remedy, medicine*: violentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. Pis. 6: agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac. A. 12, 51: facies medicaminibus interstincta, *plasters*, lb. 4, 57: medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 28. 2. Fig. *a remedy, antidote* (poet.): fratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. A. A. 2, 489: quasso medicamina imperio circumspectare, Sil. 15, 7. (ii) In gen. *any artificial means of improving a thing*: qui (caseus) ex iguum medicaminis habet, i. e. *rennet*, Col. 7, 8: vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. 14, 20, 25: seminum, i. e. *manure*, id. 17, 14, 22. III. Transf. *a poisonous drug, poison*: infusum dolectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. A. 12, 67: noxium, lb. 14, 51: impura, Flor. 2, 20. 2. *a colouring-matter, tincture, dye*: Plin. 9, 38, 62: crocum, Lucan. 3, 238. Esp. *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: Ov. A. A. 3, 205: facies medicamine attrita, Petr. 126.

mēdĭcāmentārĭa, ae, *f.* [medicamentum] *the art of preparing drugs, pharmacy*: medicamentaria a Chirone (reperta), Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *a female mixer of poisons*: moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mēdĭcāmentārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a druggist, apothecary*: Plin. 19, 6, 32. 2. *a preparer of poisons*: homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mēdĭcāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a healing power, medicinal* (very rare): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

mēdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [medicor] *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament*: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113: sumere, *to take*, Curt. 3, 6: componere, *to compound*, Plin. 32, 9, 34: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. Brut. 60. II. Transf. like the Gr. *φάρμακον*, of every artificial means for producing physical effects: *a hurtful drug, poison*: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter*, Suet. Cal. 50. of *an enchanted potion*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 80. 2. *a tincture for dyeing, a dye*: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26. 3. *a seasoning, condiment*: Col. 12, 20 4. *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: Sen. Ben. 7, 9. 5. *a plastering*: Vopisc. Firm. 3. III. Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote*: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: panchrestum medicamentum (*sc.* pecunia), id. Verr. 3, 65. 2. *an embellishment*: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id. Or. 23 *fin.*

mēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a healing, cure*; hence, *a besprinkling with vegetable juices*, e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm: Col. 2, 10, 16.

mēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a physician*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

mēdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [medico]. II. Adj.: *healing, medicinal*: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. *Comp.* lac bubulum medicatius, Plin. 28, 9, 33. *Sup.*: res medicatissimae, id. 28, 7, 27.

mēdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a charm* (poet.): Ov. H. 12, 169.

mēdĭcīna, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [medicus] *the healing* or *medical art, medicine, surgery*: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: medicina, quæ ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinæ, quæ manu curet, *i. e. surgery*, Cels. procem. 7: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63: facere, Phædr. 1, 14, 2: factitare, *to practise*, Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicina, Plin. 25, 2, 5. **2.** (*sc.* taberna) *the shop of an apothecary* or *surgeon*: per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 6: Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45. **3.** (*sc.* res) *a remedy, medicine*: si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, *i. e. heal, cure*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 76: facere alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: adhibere, *to employ a remedy*, id. Att. 16, 15: accipere medicinam, ib. 12, 21 *fin.* **4.** Like medicamentum: *poison*: Att. in Non. 20, 31. **5.** *the pruning* of vines: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191. ‖ Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote*: singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meæ afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, id. Am. 3: periculorum, id. Sest. 23: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curæ, id. Pont. 1, 2, 43. In *plur.*: his quatuor causis totidem medicinæ opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

mēdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina] *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal*: ars, Cels. præf.: cucurbitulæ, *cupping-glasses*, Plin. 32, 10, 42. mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43. scalprum, Scrib. Comp. 53: digitus, *the next to the little finger*, Macr. S. 7, 13.

mēdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus] *pertaining to physic* or *surgery, medical*: ars, *the healing art, medicine*, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27. § 92. Hyg. Fab. 274. (Hence Fr. *médecin*.)

mĕdĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to heal, cure* (for mederi). With *acc.*: (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13: vulneris æstus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28. With *dat.*: tremulis membris, Seren. Samm. 48, 902. ‖ Transf.: *to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate*: semina, Virg. G. 1, 193: aquam thymo, Col. 11, 3: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51: medicatæ sedes, *places sprinkled with the juice of herbs*, Virg. G. 4, 65: vina, *artificially prepared*, Col. 1, 6: somnus, *produced by a juice* or *a charm*, Ov. H. 12, 107. **2.** *to colour, dye*: capillos, id. Am. 1, 14, 1: lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: Amyclæis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707. **3.** *to ungum, render poisonous*: boletum medicatum, Suet. Claud. 44: medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453.

mĕdĕor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to heal, cure*. With *dat.*: sentibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. G. 2, 135. With *acc.*: cuspidis ictum, id. Aen. 7, 756: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41. ‖ Fig.: *to cure, relieve*: cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 41: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 40.

mĕdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *healing*: fomentationes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

mēdĭcum mālum, i, *n.* [Media] *the citron*, Citrus medica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 14, 14.

mēdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [medeor] *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical*: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 67: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 19: digitus, *the next to the little finger*, id. 30, 12, 34. **2.** Transf. *magical*: Marmaridæ, medicum vulgus, Sil. 3, 300. ‖ Subst. **mēdĭcus**, i, *m. a medical man, physician, surgeon*: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quæritur, Cic. Clu. 71: medicum arcessere, Pl. Men. 5, 2 *fin.*: admovere ægro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnerum, *a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 8: Pl. Men. 5, 3, 9: medici pecorum, *cattle-doctors*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *fin.* **2. mēdĭca**, æ, *f.* *a female physician*: App. M. 5, p. 163. Also *a midwife*: Ambros. Ep. 5.

mĕdĭē, *adv. in the middle, middlingly, moderately*: medie, ut plurimi, obvio obsequio privatas spes agitantes, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec optimi nec deterrimi, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

mēdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius] *the middle, place in the middle, midst*: vix audeo dicere mediletates, quas Graeci μεσότητας appellant, Cic. Tim. 7: natūræ, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 116: locus mediletatis, *the middle*, id. D. Socr. p. 47. **2.** Transf. *a half, moiety*: decoquere aliquid usque ad mediletatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: debiti, Cod. Theod. 4, 19, 1. ‖ Fig. *a middle course, medium*: mediletatem quandam sequi, Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3 *fin.*: ejusmodi mediletates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 14.

mēdĭlūnĭa, æ, *f.* [medius luna] *a half-moon*: Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

mēdĭmnum, i, *n.*, and **mēdĭmnus**, i, *m.* = μέδιμνος, *a Greek bushel* (containing 6 modii): medimnus, Nep. Att. 2 *fin.*: medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, ib.: *gen. plur.*: medimnûm, ib.

mēdĭo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [medius]. ‖ Act. *to halve, divide in the middle*: Apic. 3, 9. ‖ Neutr. *to be halved*: Junio mediante, *in the middle of June*, Pall. Mart. 1, 32.

mēdĭocrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mediocris] *rather middling*: exercitus, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

mēdĭocris, e, *adj.* [medius] *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre*: orator, Cic. Brut. 36: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11: poeta, Hor. A. P. 372. castellum, Sall. J. 92: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: spatium, id. B. G. 5, 44: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. amicitia, id. Am. 6 *fin.*: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2: eloquentia, ib. 1, 29. ingenium, ib. 2, 27 animus, *moderate*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. Freq. with a neg. *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial*: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intelligo, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas, id. Am. 17, 61: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: praemium non mediocre, Suet. Vesp. 18. ‖ Esp. mediocris syllaba, *common*: syllabarum longarum et brevium et mediocrium junctura, Gell. 16, 18.

mēdĭocrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris] *a middle state* between too much and too little, *a medium, mean; moderation*: mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 25: dicendi, id. Brut. 66: vultus, *i. e. a medium between excessive gaiety and over-seriousness*, Auct. Her. 3, 13: auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit, *the golden mean*, i. e. between poverty and great wealth, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. Of style: mediocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Varr. in Gell. 7, 14. In *plur.*: mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135. ‖ *meanness, insignificance, mediocrity*: hominum, Vell. 2, 130: mea, *my insignificance*, Gell. 14, 2: ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 39.

mēdĭocrĭter, *adv. moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly*: ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: corpus mediocriter aegrum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: flagitium et damnum feciase haud mediocriter, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 13: ne mediocriter quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: non mediocriter animos perturbare, *in no slight degree*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. ‖ *with moderation, calmly, tranquilly* (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. *Comp.*: boc vellem mediocrius, id. Att. 1, 20.

mēdĭon, ii, *n.* = μήδιον, *a medicinal plant*: Plin. 27, 12, 79.

mēdĭoxĭmē (mediocxume) *adv. moderately, tolerably*: Varr. in Non. 141, 7.

mēdĭoxĭmus (mediocxumus), a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle middlemost*: medioximus, μέσος, Gloss. Philox.: ita medii deseque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, *i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 35: tertium habent (deorum genus), quos medioximos Romani veteres appellant, quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate dils summis sunt minores, hominum natura profecto majores, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8. ‖ *middling, moderate*: medioximum mediocre, Fest. *s. v.*

mēdĭpontus, i, *m. a kind of thick rope*: medipontos privos loreos (*al.* melipontos), Cato R. R. 3, 5.

mēdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor] *earnestly meditating, designing*: with *acc.*: Romanum meditabundus bellum, Just. 38, 3.

mēdĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a thinking on, a preparation* (poet.): meditamina belli, Sil. 8, 326: Prud. Psych. 234.

mēdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thinking upon, a preparation*: belli, Tac. H. 4, 26: id. A. 15, 35. ‖ Esp. *rudiments* taught to children at school: Gell. 8, 10.

mēdĭtātē, *adv. thoughtfully, designedly*: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 16: effundere probra, Sen. Const. Sap. 11.

mēdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor] *a thinking over, contemplation, meditation*: stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. ‖ Meton. *preparation*: multa commentatio atque meditatio, id. de Or. 2, 27: obeundi sui muneris, id. Phil. 9, 1: meditatio atque exercitatio, id. Div. 2, 46: mortis, Sen. Ep. 54: campestris, Plin. Pan. 13: dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2: rhetoricae, Gell. 20, 5.

2. Of things: *exercise, custom*: ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19, 30.

mēdĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *meditative*: meditativa verba, *denoting a desire to do*=desiderativa (as lecturio etc.): Diom. p. 336 P.

mēdĭtātor, ōris *m.* [id.] *one who thinks* or *plans, a meditator*: meditator (*al.* meditatus), Prud. στεφ. 5, 265.

mēdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a preparation*: Hier. Ep. 78. ‖ *a place of preparation*: id. in Jovin. 2, 12.

mēdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor].

mēdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a thinking, meditating upon*=meditatio: App. M. 3, p. 135.

mēdi-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj. midland, inland, remote from the sea* (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. Erna mediterranea est maxime, ib. 3, 83: commercium, Plin. 5, 10, 11. In late Lat.: mare, *the Mediterranean Sea*, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig. 13, 16. ‖ Subst. mediterraneum, i, *n. the interior*: in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin. 3, 1, 3: in mediterraneis Hispaniae, *the inland districts*, id. 33, 12, 51.

mēdĭterrānĕum melius quam mediterraneum Sisenna dici putat, Fest. *s. v.*

mēdĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [same as μελετάω; cf. letter D, no. 5] constr. with *acc., ad, de, inf., a relative clause*, or *absol.*: *to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study*: silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: quid Crassus egerit meditandi aut dicendi causa, ib. 1, 30, 136: aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id. Brut. 98, 302: ea para, meditare, cogita, id. Fam.

2, 5: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare, id. Rep. 1, 22: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8: ne ad eam rem mediteremur, id. Fam. 2, 3: ut de tua ratione mediteremur, Ib. 1, 8: fugia, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 63: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. Att. 9, 17: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabar, id. N. D. 3, 1: multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 1. Of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, *to practise flight*, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, id. 11, 25, 30: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132. ‖ *to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend*, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Agr. 4. ‖‖ In *pass. signif.*: adulteria meditantur, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25. More freq. in *part. perf.*: *thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied*: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34: meditatum cogitatumque verbum, Ib. 10, 2: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60: oratio, Plin. 36, 3, 7: doli, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31.

mĕdĭtullĭum, ii, *n.* [medius] *the middle*: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254: virtutes in meditullio quodam vitiorum sunt sitae, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the middle*: in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57: medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45: medio montium porrigitur planities, Tac. A. 1, 64 medio stans hostia ad aram, Virg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137 · in medium geminos immani pondere cestus projecit, Virg. Aen. 5, 401. tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Tac. A. 13, 28. ‖ Transf. *the public, the community, the world*; also, *the presence of the public, publicity*, etc.: in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, *lies open to all*, Ter. Ph. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: rem in medio proponere, Ib. 1, 11: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id. Fam. 15, 2: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, *before a public tribunal*, id. Cluent. 28. pellere e medio, *to expel, reject*, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14: Cic. Off. 3, 8: quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id. de Or. 3, 45: munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae scribite, *words in general use*, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: removere litteras de medio, *to do away with, abolish*, Cic. Verr. 2, 71: tollere hominem de medio, *to put out of the way*, id. Rosc. Am. 7: e medio excessit, *she is dead*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ib. 5, 8, 30: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, *get out of the way*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: in medio esse, *to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 33: in medium venire or procedere, *come forwards, show oneself in public*, Cic. Verr. 2, 71. Esp. in medium, *for* or *on behalf of the public*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7: consulere in medium, Virg. Aen. 11, 335: quaerere, *for the use of all*, id. G. 1, 127: cedere, *to fall* or *devolve to the community*, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, *i. e. so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 6, 6: dare, *to communicate for the use of all*, Ov. M. 15, 66: conferre, in gaming, *to put down, put in the pool*, Snet. Aug. 71. **2.** in medio, *in the open air*: scorpios fugari posse, si alqui ex eis mrentur in medio, Pall. 1, 35. **3.** *a half*: scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arbor. 4. **4.** In medio relinquere, *to leave undecided*: multicrem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Cael. 20: nos eam rem in medio relinquemus, Sall. C. 19: Vell. 2, 48.

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle*: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18: in foro medio, *in the middle of the forum*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov. F. 3, 359: ignes, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: medio tempore, *in the meanwhile*, Snet. Caes. 76: in media potione, *in the midst of the drinking bout*, Cic. Clu. 10: aetatis mediae vir, *of middle age*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3: vinum novum, vetus, medium, *neither old nor new*, Varr. in Gell. 13, 30: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: Alcides medium tenuit, *held him fast by the middle*, Lucan. 4, 652. With *abl.*: si medius Pollux et Castore ponar, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 11: loco medius, id. M. 2, 31: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corinthio Athenisque urbem, condidere, *midway between Corinth and Athens*, Vell. 1, 2. With inter: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. With *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. **2.** Transf. *half*: hieme demunt cibum medium, *half their food*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9 scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18. ‖ Fig.: *middling, common, ordinary*: media bella, Liv. 5, 37 · medium officium, *common to all*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 eloquentia media, *middling, tolerable*, Vell. 2, 29: **2.** *moderate, temperate*: media oratio, Liv. 10, 26 · nihil medium, sed immensa omnia volventes animo, id. 2, 49. **3.** *undetermined, undecided, neutral* · medius esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 14: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21 · responsum, *indefinite, ambiguous*, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, *that can be taken in a good or bad sense, ambiguous*, Gell. 12, 9: artes, *which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Quint. 2, 20, 1 medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, *of a middle kind*, Liv. 1, 32: medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. **4.** *that acts between, mediates*; also, *that inclines neither way* · medium esse offert, *as a mediator*, Virg. Aen. 7, 536: nunc medius subeant irrita verba dei, *oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators*, Ov. R. Am 678: pacis eras medius, *equally fit*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28. [Sans. *madhya*; Gr. *μέσος*; Germ *mitte, mit*; Eng. *mid.*: the Lat. *met-ior* belongs to another root.] (Hence It. *mézzo*, and from medius dies, *mezzodì*; Fr. *midi*: from medius locus, Fr. *milieu*, and from media nox, Fr. *minuit*.)

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and **mĕdĭusfĭdĭus** [Fidius, a surname of Jupiter] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): *by Heaven! most certainly!*: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: non medius fidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

mĕdŭlla, ae, *f. dim.* [medius] *marrow*: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: cum albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente, *the spinal marrow*, Plin. 11, 37, 67. **2.** Transf. *the pith of plants, the inside, kernel*: vitis medulla, Col. 3, 18: Plin. 16, 25, 42: frumenta quae salsa aqua sparsa molantur, cam diliorem medullam reddunt, i. e. *meal flour*, id. 18, 9, 20, 1: medulla ventris *the inside*, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 27. ‖. Fig *the marrow, kernel, innermost part best part, quintessence*: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, *who are at the bottom of my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: communes loci, qui in medullis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, Gell. 18, 4. Poet.: suadae, *the marrow or quintessence of eloquence*, said of Cethegus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 59. (Hence It. *midolla*; Fr. *moëlle*.)

mĕdullāris, e, *adj.* [medulla] *seated in the marrow* or *innost part*: dolor App. M. 7, p. 195.

mĕdullĭtus, *adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow*: medullitus aquilonium intus servat frigedinem, Varr. in Non. 139, 9. ‖. Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's innost soul*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 86: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 250.

mĕdullo, 1. *v. a.* [medulla] *to fill with marrow*: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5: Venant. Carm. 7, 7.

mĕdullōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of marrow, marrowy*: Cels. 8, 1.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *marrow*: anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

mĕgălium (megallium), ii, *n.* = *μεγαλειον, a kind of ointment*: succesit propter gloriam appellatune megalium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

mĕgălŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = *μεγαλογραφια, the painting of large or grand subjects*: Vitr. 7, 4.

mĕgistānes, um, *m. plu.* = *μεγιστανες, the grandees* in a king's suite: Sen. Ep. 21 · Tac. A. 15, 27.

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles**, v. hercules.

mĕio, 3. *v. n. to make water*: sacer est locus, extra meiite, Pers. 1, 114: hospes ad hunc tumulum ne meias, Inscr. Orell. no. 4781. Transf.: of a chamber-pot: Mart. 12, 32: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem (*i. e.* concumbat cum eadem), Hor. S. 2, 7, 52. Proverb.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, i. e. *to give more than one receives*, Petr. 67, 10.

mĕl, mellis (*abl. sing.* melli, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 20. *Gen.* and *dat. plur.* obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), *n. honey* · villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. de Sen. 16. Plin. 11, 14, 14 · roscida mella, Virg E. 4, 30. ‖. Fig. *sweetness, pleasantness*: poëtica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44 hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant*, id. S. 2, 6, 32. Homerici senis mella, *agreeable style*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. Proverb.: (i) mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 21: (ii) mella petere e medio flumine, i. e. *to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. A. A. 1, 748. As a term of endearment: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8 (Cf. Sans. *madhu*, "honey;" Gr. *μέλι*: (Hence It. *miele*; Fr. *miel*.)

mĕlamphyllon, i, *n.* = *μελάμφυλλον, a plant, also called* acanthus and pacderos, Acanthus mollis, *Linn*: Plin. 22, 22, 34.

mĕlampŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = *μελαμπόδιον, a kind of hellebore*, Helleborus orientalis, Lamk.: Plin. 25, 5, 21.

mĕlampsythĭum, ii, *n.* = *μελαψιθιον, black raisin-wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

mĕlānaëtus, i, *f.* = *μελαναετος* supposed by Cuvier to be the spotted *eagle*, Falco naevius, *Linn.*, the female of which is almost black when old: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

mĕlancholĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μελαγχολικός, having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy*; Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos

esse Cic. Tusc. 1, 33: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64.

mĕlanocŏrўphos, i, *m.* = μελανοκόρυφος (having a black crown) (pure Lat., acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, striaspilla, *q. v.*) *the pied fly-catcher*, Muscicapa albicollis, Temm.: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

mĕlanerānis, is, *f.* = μελάνερανις (black-head), *a kind of sedge with black seeds*, Scirpus nigricans, Linn.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

mĕlandrўum, i, *n.* = μελάνδρυον, *a piece of salted tunny-fish*: cetera parte piscis pulpamentis sale asservantur: melandrya vocantur, caosis quercus assulis similima, i. e. *like the black heart of oak*, Plin. 9, 15, 18. Mart. 3, 77.

mĕlānia, ae, *f.* = μελανία, *blackness, black spots*, of the skin: Plin. 24, 8, 29 Id. 26, 14, 88.

mĕlanspermon, i, *n.* = μελάνσπερμον, *the plant* gith, Nigella sativa, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mĕlantēria, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* melanteriās) = μελαντηρία, *blacking*: Sorib. Comp. 208.

mĕlanthĕmum, i, *n.* = μελάνθεμον, *the plant* anthemis, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

mĕlanthĭum (-on), ii, *n.* = μελάνθιον, *the plant* gith, Nigella sativa, Linn. gith o Graecis alii melanthion, alii melanspermon, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mĕlanthum, i, *n.* = melanthium: Sen. n. Samm. 30.

mĕlānūrus, i, *m.* = μελάνουρος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish*, Sparus melanurus, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 113 Plin. 32, 2, 8 Id. 32, 11, 53.

mĕlăpium, ii, *n* = μηλάπιον, *an apple-pear*, a kind of apple resembling a pear (*al.* melapia, melappia). Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mĕlas, ănos = μέλας, *a black spot on the skin*: Cels. 5, 28, 18.

melcŭlum, i, *n.* and **melcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [mel]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, sweetheart, pet*: meum corculum, melculum, verculum, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 14 vale mei gentium, melcule, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4 *med.*

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, *q. v.*

mĕlĕāgris, idis, *f. a Guinea fowl*, Numida Meleagris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 26, 38.

mĕles (maeles) and **mĕlis** (maelis), is, *f. the badger*, Ursus Meles, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Grat. Cyneg. 340.

mĕlētē, es, *f.* = Μελέτη, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 25.

mĕlĭcha, ae, *f.* perh. *a kind of vessel*: Varr. in Non. 545, 4.

mĕlĭcēra, ae, *f. a sort of matter like honey*, which runs from sores. Cels. 5, 26, 20.

mĕlĭcēris, idis, *f.* = μελικηρίς, *a kind of tumour, melicēris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra melicerida efficax, Plin. 21, 20, 87: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

mĕlĭchlōrus, i, *m.* = μελίχλωρος, *a precious stone of the colour of honey*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mĕlĭchros, ōtos, *m.* = μελιχρώς, *a precious stone of the colour of honey*: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

mĕlĭchrўsos, i, *m.* = μελίχρυσος, *honey-coloured chrysolite*: Plin. 37, 9, 45.

mĕlĭcrātum, i, *n.* = μελίκρατον, *water-mead*: Veg. Vet. 3, 15 *fin.*

mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελικός, *musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 5, 335. **2.** Esp. *lyric, lyrical*: poëma, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1. **||.** Subst. melicus, i, *m. a lyric poet*: Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24. **2.** Melica, ae, *f.*: *a lyric poem, ode*: Petr. 64.

mĕlĭlōtos, i, *f.* = μελίλωτος, *a kind of clover, melilot*, Melilotus officinalis, Desc. et M. Italica, v. cretica, Pers.: also called sertula Campana: pars melilotos amant, Ov. F. 4, 440: cf. Plin. 21, 21, 87.

mĕlĭmēla, orum, *n. plu.* = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*, previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): mustea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Hor. S. 2, 8, 31. In *sing.*: Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mĕlĭmēli, v. melomeli.

mĕlĭna, ae, *f.* [melos] *a purse* or *wallet of badger-skin*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 20.

mĕlĭna, ae, *f.* [mel] *meadˑ*: mellinam promere (*al.* mellinam), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 31.

mĕlĭnum, i, v. melinus.

mĕlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = μήλινος, *pertaining to quinces, quince-*: oleum, *quince-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2. **||.** Subst. melinum, i, *n. quince-ointment*: Id. 13, 1, 2. **2.** *an eye-salve*: Inscr. **3.** *a quince-yellow garment*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 51.

mĕlĭor, ius, *better*; *comp.* of bonus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *migliore, miglior-e*; Fr. *meilleur*; from *adv.* melius, It. *meglio*; old Fr. *mels*; Fr. *mieus.*)

mĕlĭōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [melioro] *a bettering, improvement*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2.

mĕlĭōresco, *Βελτιοῦμαι*, Gloss. Phil.

mĕlĭōro, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [melior] *to make better, to improve*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence It. *migliorare*; Fr. *améliorer.*)

mĕlis, v. meles, is.

mĕlissophўllum and **mĕlissophўllon**, i, *n.* = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm*, Melissa officinalis, Linn., also called apiastrum: Virg. G. 4, 63 Plin. 20, 12, 45.

mĕlĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* = μελίτινος, *pertaining to honey, mixed with honey*: cera Plin. Val. 3, 36.

mĕlītis, idis, *f.* = μηλῖτις, *a quince-coloured precious stone* (*al.* melites) Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mĕlītītes, ae, *m.* = μελιτίτης, *a drink made of honey and must*: Plin. 14, 9, 11. **||.** *an unknown gem*: Id. 36, 19, 31.

mĕlĭton, i, *n. a kind of wine*. Vitr. 8, 3.

mĕlittaena (melitaena), ae, *f.* = μελιτταινα· *a plant, also called* marrubium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 45. **||.** *a plant, also called* melisphyllum, *q. v.*: Plin. 21, 20, 86.

mĕlitturgus, i, *m.* = μελιττουργός, *a bee-keeper*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mĕllum, ii, *n. v.* mellum.

mĕllus, *comp. adj.* and *adv.* v. bonus and bene.

mĕlluscŭlē, *adv. rather better, pretty well*: cum melluscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), Cic. Fam. 16, 5. **||.** *rather more*: melluscule bibere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 51.

mĕlluscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellus] *somewhat better, rather better*: of a convalescent. qui melluscullus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22: Ter Hec. 3, 2, 19. Of things: apes colores melluscull (*al.* melleuscull), Col. 9, 3: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, Varr. in Non. 394, 10: melluscullum est movere, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 3.

mĕlĭsōmum, i, *n.* = μελίζωμον, *honey-sauce*: Apic. 1, 2.

mella, ae, *f.* [mel] perh. *for* mellea, *sc.* aqua, *honey-water*: Col. 12, 11.

mellăcĕum, i, *n.* [id.] *must* (for sapa): Non. 551, 21.

mellārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a bee-hive, apiary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to honey, honey-*: vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

mellārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a bee-keeper*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellātio, ōnis, *f.* [mello] *the taking of honey from the hive*: Col. 11, 2: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

mellĭus, a, um; *adj.* [mel] *pertaining to honey, honey-*: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15: color, Id. 11, 16, 16: crustum, *made of honey*, Aus. Eph. parroch. 12. **||.** Fig. *sweet, delightful, charming*: vocalis melleus modulator, App. Flor. p. 343: adulatio, Aus. Epist. 19.

mellĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melleus] *somewhat like honey*: v. melliusculus.

mellĭusculum, i, *n. dim.* [mel] *honey*: v. melciulum.

mellĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mel fero] *honey-producing, mellíferous* (poet.). apis, Ov. M. 15, 383: Claud. R. Pros. 2, 127.

mellĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [mel facio] *i. q.* mellarius, *q. v.*

mellĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the making of honey*: ad mellificium aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 9, 13 *fin.*

mellĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mellificus] *to make honey*: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mel facio] *honey-making, fit for making honey*: opus, Col. 9, 13: saltus, ib. 8.

mellĭfluens, tis, *adj.* [mel fluo] *honey-dropping*: Fig. *mellifluous*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellĭfluus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing with honey, honey-dropping*: antra, Avien. Perieg. 46. **||.** Fig. of style: *mellifluous*: Homerus mellifluí oris, Boeth. Metr. 5, 2.

mellĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [mel genus] *honey-like*: succus, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

mellĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mel] *a honey-like juice*, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey: *bee-glue, bee-dross*: Plin. 11, 6, 5. **||.** *the juice of unripe grapes*: uvae, id. 12, 27, 60.

mellilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mellina] a term of endearment, *a little honey, little sweetheart*: mea vita, mea mellilla, Pl. Casin. 1, 47.

mellīnia, ae, *f.* [mel] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: hoc nimio magnae mellíniae est mihi, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 6 (*al.* mellimae).

mellītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellitus] *honey-sweet, darling*: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6. Subst.: mellitula, ae, *f. a little honey*: mea mellitula, App. M. 3, p. 139.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *of honey, honey*-melliti favi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. **2.** *sweetened with honey*: placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11: succus, Plin. 36, 19, 31. **||.** Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18 *in.*: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1: dulcedo cantus, App. M. 5, p. 165 mi mellite, mi marite, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. sp. Caes. 4, 5: mellitissimum suavium, ib. 2.

mello, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make* or *collect honey*: Pall. 7, 7 dub.

mellŏproxĭmus, i, *m.* [mellus proximus] *one who comes next in rank to the Proximus*: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

mellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *of* or *from honey, honey-, honey-like*: mellosa dulcedo, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

mellum, i, *n. a dog's collar*: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 (*al.* mellum and masillum). Also, millus, i: Fest. *s. v.*

mēlo, ōnis, *m.* = μῆλον, *an apple-shaped melon*, for melopepo: Pall. 4, 9.

mēlŏcarpon, i, *n. a plant also called* aristolochia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 19.

mēlōdēs, is, *m.* = μελῳδής, *a pleasing, charming singer*: Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (*al.* melodis), Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

mēlōdĭa, ae, *f.* = μελῳδία, *a pleasant song, melody*: Mart. Cap. 9, 906.

mēlōdĭna, orum, *n. plu.* [melodus] *a melody*: Varr. in Non. 49, 33 dub.

mēlōdus, a, um, *adj.* = μελῳδός, *pleasantly singing, melodious*: Ama. Prof. 15, 8: Prud. Cath. 9, 2.

mēlŏfŏlia, orum, *n. plu.* [μῆλον folium] *apples with a leaf on the side*: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mēlōmēli (mēlimeli), *n.* = μηλόμελι, *the syrup of quinces preserved in honey*: Col. 12, 47, 3.

mēlŏpēpo, ōnis, *m.* = μηλοπέπων, *an apple-shaped melon*, Cucumis Melo Linn., not eaten till fully ripe: Plin. 19, 5, 23.

mēlŏphyllon, i, *n. a plant, also called* millefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 10.

mĕlŏpœĭa, æ, *f.* = μελοποιία, *musical composition*: Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

mĕlos, i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, mela, Lucr. 2, 412. In *masc.*: quosdam melos, Cato in Non. 213, 17) = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay*: Silvani melo consimilia cantus, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35: longum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2: cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parental. 27.

melosmos, i, *m. a plant, also calleä polion, q. v.*: App. Herb. 57.

mēlōta, æ, or **mēlōtē**, ēs, *f.* = μηλωτή, *a sheepskin with the wool on*: Vulg. Hebr. 11, 37.

mēlōthron, i, *n.* = μήλωθρον, *a plant, the white bryony*, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Bryonia dioica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

meltom, v. bonus, *ad init.*

membrāna, æ, *f.* [membrum] *a membrane, skin*: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges*, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33. Of the *skin* or *slough* of snakes: Ov. M. 7, 272: Lucan. 6, 679. ‖ Meton. *the thin skin* of plants and other things: Plin. 15, 22, 24: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11. 2. *a skin* prepared for writing, *parchment*: Homeri carmen in membrana scriptum, id. 7, 21, 21: sic raro scribis, ut toto nec quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. *Plur.*: Quint. 10, 3, 31. 3. *the surface, outside* (poet.): Lucr. 4, 93.

membrānāceus and **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [membrana] *of membrane* or *skin, membranous*: vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81. ‖ Meton. *like a skin* or *membrane*: quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, id. 16, 31, 55.

membrānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a parchment-maker*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20: membranarius, διφθεροποιός, Gloss. Philox.

membrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of parchment*: pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 *in lemm.*: codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

membrānŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little membrane* or *skin*: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye*, id. 7, 7, 13. ‖ Meton. *a parchment, a document* written on parchment: Cic. Att. 4, 4 Scaev. Dig. 32, 104.

membrānŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] for membranula, *a little skin* or *membrane*: App. M. 6, p. 184.

membrātim, *adv. by limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb*: membratim vitatem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: mala quae membratim sentiuntur, *in single limbs*, Plin. 26, 11, 67: caedere, *in pieces*, id. 9, 15, 18. ‖ Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally*: membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 *praef.*: gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35. 2. Esp. of style: *in short sentences*: dicere, id. Or. 63: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, ib. 127.

membrātūra, æ, *f.* [membro] *the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body*: Vitr. 8, 5.

membro, 1. *v. a.* [membrum] *to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs*: quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de die nat. 11.

membrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *large-membered*: hortorum custos membrosior aequo, *i. e.* majori membrorum praeditus, Auct. Priap. *proem.*

membrum, i, *n. a limb, member of the body*: membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: defessa, Virg. G. 4, 428: Suet. Vesp. 20. 2. Esp. *the virile member*: Auct. Priap. 79, 19 ‖ Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division*: nec habere poterat adjuncta cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. 2. Esp. of style: *a member, clause*: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. Or. 62: Auct. Her. 4, 19. [*Mem-brum* comes apparently from the same root as *men-sor, men-sura*, etc.: this root MEN, with which *metior* is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence *mem-brum* signified "a part, member, or limb:" v. Key, Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 285, 1851.]

mĕmĕcўlon, i, *n.* = μεμέκυλον, μαίκυλον, *the edible fruit of the arbutus*, Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

mĕmet, *acc.* of ego with *met.*

mĕmĭnens, *Part.* (memini).

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n. defect.* [a reduplicated perf. of the root MEN, but with imperf. sign.] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind*: constr. with *gen., acc.* of person and thing, with *de, a relative clause, the subj., acc.* and *inf.* (usually the *imperf. inf.*; *v.* Zumpt's Gramm. § 589): vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: constantiae, Id. Fam. 13, 75: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 51: omnia meminit, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: numeros, Virg. E. 9, 45: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id. Am. 1: meministin', olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 46: memini, quum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 memini Catonem mecum disserere, id. Am. 3: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 4, 14. meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 122. Poet. of things: Lucr. 4, 152: Lucan. 5, 109. The *inf.* as *subject.*: meminisse juvat, Lucr. 4, 767. *Imperf. part.* (incorrectly formed from a *perfect* stem). aevi, quod perit, meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

‖ Transf. *to be mindful*, i. e. *to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: praeceptum auriculis hoc insitilare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16. 2. *to hold in remembrance*, i. e. *be grateful for*: patriae beneficia meminisse, Cic. Planc. 33 also, *to harbour revenge*: leti paterni, Val. Fl. 1, 773. 3. *to make mention of, to mention*: meminisse ipse de exsulibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 36: neque omnino hujus rei meminit ne quam poeta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16 Suet. Caes. 9. [Root MEN appears in Sans. *man*, "to think;" Gr. μι μνή-σκω: the Lat. *mon-eo* belongs to the same root the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully:" hence memini, "I have noticed carefully, I remember."]

mĕmor, ŏris (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P. *Comp.* memorior, id. p. 699 P.), *adj.* [mem-or instead of men-or from root MEN: v. memini] *mindful of, remembering*: hence also, *careful, revengeful, grateful*, etc.: constr. with *gen., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause*, and *absol.*: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: officii, Nep. Att. 16: generis, Sall. C. 60: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7: memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25. Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *i. e. made during the Marsian war*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: auris, Id. II. 20, 98: cura, Id. Pont. 4, 2, 7: manus, ib. 1, 4, 56: ira, *vindictive*, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, *unmindful of the dictates of humanity, inhuman*, Liv. 1, 28. 2. Esp. *possessed of a good memory*: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91. ‖ Poet. transf. *that reminds*: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 51: impressi memorem dente labris notam, ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190 tabellae, ib. 8, 744.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro] *heard, of, conceivable*: hoccine credibile est aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. 2. *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable*: vir, Liv. 38, 53: auctores, Col. 1, 1: familiaritas, Cic. Am. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Pl. Cerc. 1, 1, 8. *Comp.*: memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53.

mĕmŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a monument*: App. Apol. p. 311.

mĕmŏrālĭter, *adv. serving to make mention*: Fortun. Carm. 4, 20.

mĕmŏrālĭus, ii, *m.* [memoro] *a recorder, notary*: Ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memoralius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. ‖ Adj.: *worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: juvenis memorande, Virg. Aen. 10, 793: pugnae memorandae meae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8: exitus, id. 4, 2.

mĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a mentioning*: Corn. Gall 1, 291.

mĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who mentions* or *recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casus memorator, Prop. 3, 1, 11.

mĕmŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who mentions* or *relates*: Val. Fl. 6, 142.

mĕmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. ‖ Adj. *memorable, renowned, celebrated*: sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18.

mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mentioning, relating; a relation*: istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 28: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

mĕmŏrĕ, *adv. by heart, readily*: cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. in Non. 514, 23.

mĕmŏrĭa, æ, *f.* [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory*: ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 2: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52: memoria comprehendere, *to commit to memory*, id. de Or. 1, 34 tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoriam agitare, *to exercise*, Quint. 1, 8, 14 habere in memoria, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13: fuisse Cassio in memoria, *in his recollection*, Cic. Sull. 13: deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, ib. 6: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, *has escaped my recollection*, id. 4, 5, 3: ex memoria exponam, *from memory*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. ‖ Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance*: rei memoriam deponere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoria digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: amicitiae, id. Fam. 8, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to record*, id. de Or. 3, 4: memoriam prodere, *to perpetuate the recollection of*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related*, Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66. ‖‖ Meton. *the time of remembrance, period of recollection*, and in gen. *time, lifetime*: multi superiore memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic. Balb. 11: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time*, id. Off. 3, 2: quod persaepe et nostra et patrum memoria accidit, id. Font. 7: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. 2. *an historical account, relation, narra-*

tion: liber, quo iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Id. Brut. 3: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, Gell. 4, 6: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5: vitae memoriam composuit, Id. Claud. 1. **3.** Of something future: *a thought, design:* ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv. 4, 21.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria] *pertaining to memory or remembrance:* libellus, *a memorandum-book,* Suet. Caes. 56. ‖ Subst. memorialis, is, *m. an historiographer:* Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 1. **2.** memorialia, lium, *n. plu. memoirs:* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 44.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a weak memory:* memoriola vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1. ‖ *a monument, tomb:* Inscr.

mĕmŏrĭōsē, *adv. with a good memory:* facere, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2194 P.

mĕmŏrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [memoria] *that has a good memory:* Fest. *s. v.:* memoriosus, μνημονικός, Gloss. Philox.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv. with a good memory:* orationem memoriter habere, Cic. Acad. 2, 19· tenere, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: meminisse, *to remember well,* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 53: salutare, Suet. Ner. 19.

mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [memor] *to call to remembrance, remind of:* memorare amicitiam ac foedus, Tac. A. 2, 58. ‖ *to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of.* With *acc.:* memorare mores mulierum, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 50: haec, Virg. Aen. 4, 641. superbiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. With *de:* de natura nimis obscure memoravit, Id. Fin. 2, 5. With *acc.* and *inf.:* quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 64. (Hence It. *membrare;* old Fr. *membrer.*)

mēna, ae, v. maena.

mēnaeus, i, *m.* = μηναῖος, *monthly:* Subst. (*sc.* circulus), *a monthly circle* (*al.* manaeus): Vitr. 9, 8.

menceps [contr. from mente captus] *mad:* Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, *f. a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18 ‖ Transf. of style, *etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen:* Suet. Aug. 87: Gell. 1, 7.

mendācĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [mendaciloquus] for mendacium, *falsehood, mendacity:* mendaciloquium, ψευδολογια, Gloss. Philox.

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious:* nihil est stolidius, neque mendaciloquius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 163. Subst. *a liar:* mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācĭlŏlum, i, *n.* v. mendaciunculum.

mendācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendax] *falsehood, mendacity:* Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendācĭter, *adv. falsely, mendaciously:* praedicare, Sol. 1. *Sup.:* mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit:* dicere alicui mendacium de re aliqua, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 33: mendacium impudens, Cic. Clu. 60: mendacio fallere, id. Mur. 30: mendacia vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: Titiae meae, cum qua sine mendacio vixi, i. e. *honestly, without hypocrisy,* Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 36. ‖ Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Ov. F. 4, 311: neque est imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, *counterfeit,* Plin. 37, 8, 33: chrysocollam mentitur, seu parum multa aint mendacia ejus, id. 35, 6, 29.

mendācĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [mendacium] *a little lie, little fiction:* quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (*sc.* mendaciotis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59.

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious:* subst. *a liar:* mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 188: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. Div. 2, 71: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35. With *gen.:* rei, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 4. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory,* Quint. 4, 2, 91. *Comp.:* Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. *Sup.:* mendacissimus, *the greatest liar,* Pl. Itud. 3, 4, 48. ‖ Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit,* etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia vina, Cic. Div. 2, 62: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38· fundus, *that does not yield the expected produce,* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 411: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae, Ov. M. 10, 159.

mendĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mendico] *a beggar, mendicant:* hominum mendicabula, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 2: App. M. 9, p. 218.

mendĭcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *begging, mendicant:* Aug. Ep. 140.

mendĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging, obtaining by begging:* foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101.

mendĭcē, *adv. in a beggarly manner, meanly:* non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plena manu, Sen. Ep. 33. *Comp.:* ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendĭcĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mendicus] *beggary, indigence:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mendĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *beggary, pauperism, indigence:* in summa mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11: pauperiatem nova mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **mendĭcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging,* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 77· a me mendicas malum, id Am. 4, 2, 12 aliquid mendicare, App. Apol. p. 287: panis mendicatus, Juv. 10, 277. (Hence Fr. *mendier, mendiant.*)

mendĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a beggar's garment:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 32.

mendĭcum, velum quod in prora ponitur, Fest. *s. v.*

mendĭcus, a, um, *adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* subst. *a beggar, mendicant:* mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Pl. Bac. 1, 4, 16: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84· solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29· mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33 prundia, Mart. 14, 81. As a term of abuse: *a beggar, ragamuffin:* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21. ‖ Meton. in gen. *poor, paltry, putiful:* instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.

mendōsē, *adv. faultily, falsely:* libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85. *Sup.:* ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6.

mendōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus] *faultiness:* Aug. Ep. 71, 5.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1. *Comp.:* historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16. ‖ Act. *that commits faults, makes mistakes:* servus mendosus, id. Verr. 2, 77. **2.** *false, deceptive:* risus, App. M. 9, p. 221: mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *falsely:* mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.

mendum, i, *n. a blemish, fault,* rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261. ‖ *an error, blunder:* quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 42: librariorum, id. Att. 13, 23. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error,* ib. 14, 22.

mēnion, ii, *n. the name of a plant, also called* menogenion, q. v.: App. Herb. 64.

mēnis, idis, *f.* = μηνίς, *a little half-moon, crescent,* placed as an ornament at the beginning of books: a prima mendide libri, *i. e. from the beginning,* Aus Prof. 25.

mennonia, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēnŏgĕnion, ii, *n.* = μήνη (moon) and γένειον (chin), *an unknown plant good for the cure of somnambulism:* App. Herb. 64.

mēnŏĭdēs = μηνοειδής, *the new moon:* Firm. Math. 4 *praef. fin.*

mens, mentis, *f.* (*nom. sing.* mentis. Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59) [from the root MEN: v. memini] **1** *the faculty or power of recollection,* or *of association of ideas;* and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, *the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc.* (Hence sometimes found with animus, as being only *a part,* or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished,* Cic. Brut. 61: nubilam mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 3: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam, mentis, id. Fin. 5, 32: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2: mente completi aliquid, *to comprehend, understand,* id. Tusc. 1, 16: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind,* Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's senses,* Cic. Pis. 21: mentis compotem esse, ib. 20: captus mente, *out of his senses, beside himself, mad,* id. Acad. 2, 17: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? *what are you thinking of?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, id. Rud. 3, 3, 23: Cic. Att. 12, 37. With *gen.:* non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of,* id. Quint. 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3. ‖ Transf. *the heart, disposition, feelings:* mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, *feelings, sentiments,* Suet. Cal. 60: bona mens, *a kind disposition,* Liv. 39, 16· quorum mentes sensusque vulnerea, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. **2.** *courage, resolution:* vobis dent mentem oportet (dii), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, Liv. 6, 18: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: addere mentem, *to give courage to,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, *lose courage,* Virg. Aen. 12, 609. **3.** *opinion, thought, determination:* qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, ib. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus, Nep. Hann. 2: his ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29. **4.** *plan, design, intention:* Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, id. Fam. 12, 14: mentes Deorum scrutari in libris, Ov. M. 15, 137: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to,* Petr. 21.

mensa, ae, *f. a table:* cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29· surgunt a mensa saturi, poti, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: apud mensam, *at table,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77. ‖ Meton. of food: communicabo te saepe mensa mea, id. Mil. 1, 1, 51: mittere alicui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1: parciore mensa uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusiaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35· prior, proxima mensa, *the first, the second rank at table; the first or second in esteem:* Rhasticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert:* haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, *during the dessert,* Cic. Att. 14, 6: deinque lucem mensis paulum seducta serenae, Ov. M. 8, 673. **2.** *the guests at table,*

quam primum istorum conduxit mensa sborsgum, Suet. Aug. 70. 3, *a butcher's block*: mensa lanionia, id. Claud. 15. 4, *a money-changer's counter*: mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19. 5, *a sacrificial table*: mensae deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59. 6, *the long flat part of a catapult*: Vitr. 10, 10. 7, *a stand* or *platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensa paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213.

mensālis, e, *adj.* [mensa] *pertaining to the table, table-*: argentum mensale, *silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10.

mensārium, ii, *n.* [id.] collarium, quod in collo est: mensarium, quod in mensa est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer, banker*: mensarii numulari, Fest. *s. v.*: Cass. Parm. in Suet. Aug. 4. 2, Esp. *a state banker*: Cic. Fl. 19: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21.

mensātim, *adv. by tables, from table to table*: Juvenc. 3, 214.

mensio, ōnis, *f.* [MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is, *m.* (*gen. plur.* sometimes mensum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Ov. M. 8, 500), *a month*: lunae cursus qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6. ||. Meton. esp in *plur.*: *the monthly courses* of women, *the menses*: prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89. in *sing.*: a muliere incitati mensis, id. 17, 28, 47: id. 28, 7, 23. Transf. of *the yearly flux* of she-animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *med.* [Cf. Gr. μήν, Pers. máh, Eng. *moon, month*, all of which prob. come from Sans. *má* "to measure."] (Hence It. *mese*; Prov. *mes*; Fr. *mois.*)

mensor, ōris, *m.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measurer*: te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae mensorem cohibent, Archyta, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-meter*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26. ||. Esp. *a surveyor*: Col. 6, 1 Ov. M. 1, 136. 2, *an architect*: Plin. Ep. 10, 28. 3, Milit. *t. t. one who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quarter-master*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4.

menstrŭo, *v.* menstruus.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstruus] *monthly, every month, for a month*: **menstruales epulae**, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 22 ||. *pertaining to the monthly courses* of women, *menstrual*: solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13 mulier menstrualis, id. 19, 10, 57: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35.

menstrŭo, *v. n.* [id.] *to have a monthly term*: mulier menstruans, Pall. 1, 35. Fig. (*act.*) *to pollute*: Vulg. Ezech. 64, 6.

menstrŭum, i, v. menstruus.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis] *pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly*: ferias menstruas edicere, Varr. L. L. 6, 3: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48. 2, Subst. menstruum, i, *n. the period of a month*: menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24. ||. Esp. *pertaining to menstruation, menstruous*: menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94. 2, Subst. menstrua, orum, *n. plu. monthly purgations, menses*: Cels. 6, 6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54. Also *sing.*: id. 8, 7, 23. Of she-animals: canis, *menstruating*, id. 29, 5, 32. |||. *that lasts a month, for the space of a month*: vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31: menstrua cibaria, id. Verr. 1, 30. Subst. menstruum, i, *n. a month's provisions*: Liv. 44, 2.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mensa] *a little table*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Petr. 136.

mensŭlārius, ii, *m.* [mensula] *a money-changer*: Sen. Controv. 4, 24.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28: inire, Col. 5, 3. ||. Meton. *that by which any thing is measured, a measure*: majore mensura reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ex aqua, *i. e.* clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: nosse mensuras itinerum, ib. 6, 25.

2, *rhythm*: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20. 3, In painting, *perspective*: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. |||. Fig.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589 beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12: qui tanti mensuram nominis inples, *i. e. art worthy of it*, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 1: mensura ficti cresdit, *size*, id. M. 12, 57: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv. 11, 34 uribus Argolicis tui mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes*, i. e. *they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400 submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 1, 7: legati, *character, standing*, Tac. H. 1, 52.

mensūrābilis, e, *adj.* [mensura] *that can be measured, measurable*: spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.

mensūrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to measuring, measuring-*: mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19.

mensūrāliter, *adv. by measure*: Hyg. de limit. p 167 Goes.

mensūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [mensuro] *a measuring, measuration*: jugeri, Auct. de limit. p. 264 Goes.

mensūro, ī. *v. a.* [mensura] *to measure*: fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25. (Hence It. *misurare.*)

mensus, a, um, *Part.* [metior].

mensus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a measuring, measure*: App. de Mundo, p. 58.

menta (mentha), ae, *f.* = μίνθη, *mint*, various species of Mentha, Linn.: Ov. M. 10, 729: Plin. 19, 8, 47 ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48 serpens, poët. Col. 10, 119.

mentāgra, ae, *f.* [mentum ἄγρα, cf. podagra; lit. chin-disease] *an eruption, tetter on the chin*: Plin. 26, 1, 2.

mentastrum, i, *n.* [menta] *wild mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn. *f.* Plin. 19, 8, 47: silvestre, Col 11, 3.

mentha, v. menta.

mentiens, entis, *Part.* [mentior].

||. Subst. *a fallacy, sophism*, a transl. of the Gr. ψευδόμενον. Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11.

mentigo, inis, *f.* [mentum] *an eruption* or *scab* on lambs: Col. 7, 5, 21.

mentio, ōnis, *f.* [root MEN: v. n. emini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention*: civitatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9: mentionem facere alicujus rei, id. Rosc. Am. 2: noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, *do not mention*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: mentionem de aliqua re, id. Agr. 3, 2: mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of*, id. 38, 56: mentionem conditionum jacere, Vell. 2, 65: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 27. With *subj.*: mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, id. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illata a tribunis ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1. In *plur.*: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, id. 3, 43.

mentior, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (old *fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 101). A. Neutr. *to speak falsely, to lie, deceive*: mentiri palam, id. Truc. 1, 2, 89: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: aperte, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: in re aliqua, id. Att. 12, 21: de re aliqua, id. N. D. 3, 6: adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3: mentior nisi *or* si mentior, a form of asseveration: mentior, nisi et quae alunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen. Ep. 106: si mentior, inquit, ultima, quam fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227. With *acc.* and *inf.*: certam me sum mentitus habere horam, id. Tr. 1, 3, 53 Plin. 12, 15, 34. ||. Fig. of things: *to beguile, deceive*: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: id. N. D. 2, 5, 15 B. Act. *to pretend, feign*, etc tantam rem, Sall. C. 48: originem alicujus, Just. 35, 2: auspicium, Liv. 10, 40. 2, *to promise falsely*: noctem, Prop. 2, 13, 57: semel fac illud, mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising, but never performs*, i. e. *die*, Mart. 5, 31.

3, *to assume an appearance, imitate, counterfeit*: mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, id. 7, 43: color, qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin. 35, 6, 29: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42. sexum vitus denegatum mulicbri motu, Col. praef. 1. *Perf. Part. pass.*: mentita tela, Virg. Aen. 2, 422: figurae, Ov. M. 5, 326: mentiti fictique errores, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. [*Mentior* from root MEN, of me-mini-i, prob. signified orig. "to invent." Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 247, 1851.]

mentītio, ōnis, *f.* [mentior] *a lying, deception*: Auct. Her. 3, 2. (Hence It. *menzogna*; Pr. *menzonga*; Fr. *mensonge.*)

mentītus, a, um *Part.* [mentior].

mento, ōnis, *m.* [mentum] *one who has a long chin*: Aus. 3, 108.

mentŭla, ae, *f. the penis*: Cat. 20, 18.

mentŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [mentula] *that has a large penis*: Priapo mentulatior, Auct. Priap. 17.

mentum, i, *n. the chin* of men and animals. Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: attingere, Plin. 11, 45, 103. 2, Meton. *the beard*: nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. Aen. 6, 810: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76. ||. Transf. in architect.: *the projecting part of a cornice, the coping*: Vitr. 4, 3. [Perh. same as Eng. *mouth.*] (Hence Prov. *mento*; Fr. *menton.*)

mentum dicebant, quod nos commentum, Fest. *s. v.*

menui, *the Indian name of a precious stone, which the Greeks called* xanthos: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go, to pass*: quo simul mearis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17: in orientem meavisse, Tac. A. 3, 34. Of things: ita ut vix singula meant plaustra, Plin. 6, 14, 17: triremes, Tac. A. 4, 5: sidera, Ov. M. 15, 71: so, Quint. 11, 2, 22: vapor per inane vacuum, Lucr. 2, 150: spiritus, Cass. 3, 5: anima diversa in membra, Lucan. 3 640.

meopte, *i. e.* meo ipsius, v. meus.

mĕphĭticus, a, um, *adj.* [mephitis] *mephitic, pestilential*: odor, Sid. Ep 3, 13.

mĕphītis, is, *f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis*: saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Virg. Aen. 7, 84: sulphureae, Pers. 3, 99.

mepte, *i. e.* me ipsum: Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10.

mĕrācē, *adv. purely, without mixture*: minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels. 1, 3: rubere, Sol. 33.

mĕrācŭlus, (also syncop. meracius)

a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *tolerably pure, with very little mixture*: meracio se parcunxit flore Libyco (*al.* meraco), Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19: Plin. 20, 19, 80.

mĕrăcus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: uva, Prop. 2, 24, 27. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137. ‖ Fig.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: meraciissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 1, 10.

mĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *that can be bought*: meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] for mercabilis, *that can be bought, purchaseable*: uxor, Cod. Justin. 4, 7, 6.

mercans, antis, *Part.* [mercor]. ‖ Subst.: *a buyer, purchaser*: spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75. (Hence It. *mercante*; Fr. *marchand.*)

mercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing*: pecunia in mercationibus perdita, Gell. 3, 3.

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer*, opp. to caupo (a retailer): venalicii mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, *dealers in*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 4.

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *mercantile*: navis mercatoria, *a merchant-vessel*, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 2.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *trade, traffic, commerce*: mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42: mercaturas facere, *to trade*, id. Verr. 5, 28. 2. Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium ais profectus, *to the purchase of*, id. Off. 3, 2 utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44. ‖ Meton.: *goods, wares, merchandize*: Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *trade, traffic, buying and selling*: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: domesticus, ib. 3, 12. ‖ Meton. *a place for trade, market, mart*: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30. mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28: mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: habere mercatum, *to hold a market* or *fair*, id. Tusc. 5, 3: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus, ludos, omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, id. Rep. 2, 14. 2. *any public assembly*: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5.

mercedārĭus, v. mercedonius.

mercedĭtāre, mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Fest. *s. v.*

mercēdōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [merces do] *pertaining to the payment of wages*: mercedonios (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvenda, *pay-days*, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Subst. mercedonius, ii, *m. a payer of wages, paymaster*: Gloss. Isid.

mercēdōnĭus or **mercēdĭnus** = μερκηδόνιος, μερκηδῖνος, *mensis, an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa*: Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133.

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [merces] *small wages, poor pay*: infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45. ‖ *hire, rent, income*: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id. Att. 13, 11.

mercēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary*: comes, Cic. Pis. 21: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: praetor, id. Verr. 5, 21.

2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18: ancilla mercenarise stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 63: vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i. e. *his salaried office of* praeco *which kept him confined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59. ‖ Subst. mercenarius, ii, *m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer*: tuus mercenarius, Pl. Poen. 2, 155: non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13.

merces, ēdis, *f.* [merx] *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe*, etc.: mannum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: operae, id. Verr. 1, 36: uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, *fee*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30: mercedibus scenicorum recisis, *the players' salaries*, Suet. Tib. 34: pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem reipublicae, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: magna mercede pactisci cum aliquo, Liv. 25, 31: lingua adstricta mercede, *tied with a bribe*, Cic. Pis. 13. 2. Transf. *rent, revenue, income, interest*: mercedes Argileti et Aventini, id. Att. 12, 32: dotalium praediorum, ib. 15, 20: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertia mercedum parte relevavit, *farm-rent*, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest on capital*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. ‖ Fig. *reward, wages*: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: exigere ab aliquo, id. Am. 21: non alia bibam mercede, *on any other terms*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. 2. *punishment, cost, injury*: temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv. 39, 55: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, *price, cost*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: non sine magna mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc. 3, 6: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen. Tranq. 11. (Hence It. *merce*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. **merci.**)

merces, plur. v. merx.

mercimōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx] *goods, wares, merchandize*: in vestris mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Pl. Am. prol. 1: per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

mercor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (old form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20) [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to trade, traffic*: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. Merc. *prol.* 82. ‖ Act. *to buy, purchase*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of *pers.* with *ab* or *de*, and with *abl.* or *gen.* of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42: fundum de pupillo, id. Flacc. 20: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31. In pass. signif.: jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, id. 34, 11, 25: sestertiis centum quinquaginta millibus trullum unam mercatam a matrefamilias, id. 37, 2, 10: Prop. 1, 2, 5. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, *to be purchased with life*, Cic. Att. 9, 5: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16, 15.

mercŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [Mercurius] *pertaining to Mercury*: herba mercurialis: *a plant, dog's mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

mercŭrius, ii, *m.* [id.] *the withers* of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back: Veg. Vet. 2, 39. 2. dies Mercurii, or Mercuris, *Wednesday*, Inscr (Hence, It. *mercoledì*; Fr. *mercredi.*)

merda, ae, *f. dung, ordure, excrement*: corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

merdāceus, a, um, *adj.* [merda] *defiled with excrement*: Post. in Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 607.

mĕrĕ, *adv. purely, wholly, entirely*: si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Pl. Tr. 1, 1, 22: mere ferreum id erat, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

mĕrenda, ae, *f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal*: merendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Fest. *s. v.*: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 49: serae hora merendae, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 60. Also of a beast's *feed*: Cyprio bovi merendam, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* Cyprio.

mĕrendārĭus, ii, *m.* [merenda] *one who takes a luncheon*: Sen. Contr. 3, 33 *fin.*

mĕrendo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to take a lunch*: merenda est olim, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda: hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

mĕrens, entis, *P. a.* [mereo]. ‖ Adj. *that deserves or merits, whether well or ill*: constr. with *de*, rarely with *dat.*: consul laudare, increpare meritos, Sall. J. 105: laurea decreta merenti, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 91: quem patriae, ita de republica meritum, doleo, Cic. fragm. in Non. 344, 23: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19. *Sup.*: Inscr.

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, and **mĕrĭtor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to earn, gain, get, acquire*: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. Cal. 40: aera, Hor. A. P. 345. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: quid Minyae mereare queri? *have cause*, Val. Fl. 1, 519. Esp. Milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply mereor (lit. *to earn pay*), *to serve as a soldier, serve in the army*: mereri stipendia, Cic. Coel. 5: meruit constituere, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: exigere ab aliquo, id. Am. 21: non alia bibam mercede, *on any other terms*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. 2. *punishment, cost, injury*: temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv. 39, 55: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, *price, cost*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: non sine magna mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc. 3, 6: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen. Tranq. 11. (Hence It. *merce*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. **merci.**)

mĕrĕor, ĭtus, v. mereo.

mĕrĕtrĭcē, *adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously*: ornata meretrice, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58.

mĕrĕtrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] *pertaining to harlots, meretricious*: meretricia ornamenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 3, 6: domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: amores, Cic. Coel. 20. ‖ Subst.: meretricium, ii, *n. the trade of a harlot*: meretricium facere, Suet. Cal. 40.

mĕrĕtrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a courtesan*: meretricula Leontiscs, Cic. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 7, 46.

mĕrĕtrix, īcis, *f.* v. *gen. plur.* meretricum for meretricium, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 22) [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] *a prostitute, courtesan*: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Coel. 20, 49: stat meretrix certo quivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21: Augusta, *i. e.* Messalina, Juv. 6, 117: regina, *i. e.* Cleopatra, Plin. 5, 35, 58.

mergae, arum, *f. plur.* [merges] *a two-pronged pitchfork*: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 58: multi mergis, alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col. 2, 21, 3.

merges, itis, *f.* a *sheaf* of corn: cespitis mergite culmi, Virg. G. 2, 517. ‖ I. q. mergae: Plin. 18, 30, 72.

mergĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mergo] *to dip in, immerse:* ter mergitamur (*al.* meritamur), Tert. de Cor. milit. 3.

mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse;* absol. *to plunge into water, to sink:* eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: aves, quae ac in mari mergunt, Ib. 49: prodigia, indomitis merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. Aen. 6, 348: partem classis, Vell. 2, 42. *Absol.:* ut dejectus ad caput aquae Ferentinae, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 1 51. Poet. of overwhelming waters: sic to mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas, Ov. Ib. 343. ‖ Transf. *to sink down, sink in, to plunge* or *drive in, to fix in,* etc.: mergere in effossam terram capita, Liv. 28, 51: mergere lumina, *to shut the eyes,* Quint. Decl. 19: palmitem per jugum mergere et alligare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 1. 3: manum in ora (ursae), *to thrust into,* Mart. 3, 19: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. M. 3, 249: visceribus ferrum, *to thrust into,* Claud. in Eutr. 1, 447. Reflect.: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *flows into,* Plin. 6, 27, 31: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into, sets in,* Cat. 66, 68. 2. Esp. *to hide, conceal:* mersit suos in cortice vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: diem *or* lucem, of the setting of the sun, Sen. Thyest. 771: sidera coelum mergens, *the western sky,* Lucan. 4, 54: mergere Pelion et templum, *to sail from until they sink below the horizon,* Val. Fl. 2, 6. ‖‖ Fig. *to sink, overwhelm:* aliquem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 511: funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death,* Ib. 11, 28: mergi in voluptates, *to be plunged in sensual delights,* Curt. 10, 3. se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18. Esp. in part. perf.: Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity,* Id. 9, 18: vino somnoque mersi jacent, *drunk and drowsy,* Id. 41, 3: mersus foro, *bankrupt,* Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: oecnum domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31: mergentibus sortem usuris, *devouring his capital,* Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined,* Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 3. Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12. [Prob. connected with *mare,* which signified orig. "water" the *g* in *mergo,* as in *spargo, tergo, vergo,* being no part of the root: Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 4, 1851.]

mergŭlus, i, *m. dim.* of mergus Vulg. Leviticus. 11, 19.

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo] *a diver,* a kind of sea-bird: Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 78: praesagiunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 94, 87: Ov. M. 8, 625: Hor. Epod. 10, 22. Mergi solliti sunt devorare quod ceterae reddunt, Plin. 10, 65: this is erroneously believed of the *parasitic Gull,* Lestris parasiticus, Temm. Jestingly, mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9. ‖ *a vine-layer:* Col. 4, 15.

mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibulus] *vine-bibbing:* Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer.), *sc.* vitis or uva, *an unknown kind of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 27: Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 6, § 35.

mĕrĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [meridies] *of mid-day, southern:* ventus (*al.* meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

mĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mid-day* or *noon:* tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42: somnus, Plin. Ep. 9, 40: hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *gladiators, who fought at mid-day,* Suet. Claud. 34. In the *abl.* adverb. meridiano (*sc.* tempore) *at mid-day:* Plin. 2, 26, 25. ‖ Meton. *southern, southerly:* ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: pars orbis, *opp.* septentrionalis, Ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8: orbis, Id. 13, 4 9: circulus, *the equator,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 17. Subst. meridianum, i, *n.* *the south:* Vell. 2, 126: meridiana, orum *n. plu. southern places* or *parts:* in meridiana Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

mĕrĭdĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [meridio] *a mid-day nap, siesta:* et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68.

mĕrĭdies, ēi, *m.* [merus dies, lit. *pure, unmixed day,* or perh. as derived by Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52, § 4 from medius dies] *mid-day, noon:* circiter meridiem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3: diem diffindere insticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5. 2. Transf. of the night: noctis circiter meridiem, id. in Non. 451, 9. 3. Fig. *the middle point:* aetatis, Non. ib. 14. ‖ Meton. *the south:* inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.

mĕrĭdĭo, 1. *v. n.* and **mĕrĭdĭor**, 1. *v. dep.* [meridies] *to take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38.

mĕrĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *southern* for meridialis: plaga, Lact. 2, 9. signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

mĕrĭdĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for meridianus, *pertaining to mid-day:* Tit. in App. de Orthogr. p. 130.

mĕrĭtissĭmē (-mo), v. merito.

mĕrĭto, *adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly:* quanquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 3, 68 merito ac jure landantur, id. Cat. 3, 6: te ique jure optimo, merito incuses, licet, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. *Sup.:* meritissimo, id. de Or. 1, 55: meritissime, Sol. 7.

mĕrĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mereo] *to earn, gain:* villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119: Roscius histrio HSD. annua meritasse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40. ‖ *to serve as a soldier, be a soldier:* Fest. *s. v.:* Siculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money:* vehicula, *hackney coaches,* Suet. Cal. 39· balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. coenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7 artificia, Sen. Ep. 88: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested,* id. Brev. Vit. 14. 2. Subst. meritorium, orum, *n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings:* Juv. 3, 234. locare, *to let rooms for a short time,* opp. to locare, to rent by the year, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. ‖ Esp. *that earns money by prostitution:* puer, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15. 2. Subst. meritorium, ii, *n. a bawdy-house, brothel:* Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which one deserves, desert;* either *reward* or *punishment:* nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 75: specta denique, quale coelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum, Tert. Apol. 21. ‖ *that by which one deserves, a merit;* esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit:* propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 1: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved,* id. Att. 5, 11: merita dare et recipere, id. Am. 8: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17. Also *demerit, blame, fault:* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine,* id. Sest. 17: nullo meo in se merito, *although guilty of no offence against him,* Liv. 40, 15: leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est, Ov. H. 5, 7. 2. *worth, value, importance:* quo sit merito quaque notata dies, id. F. 1, 8: negotiorum, Cod. Just. 8, 5, 2: aedificia majoris meriti, *of greater value,* Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 9, 63· primi saporis mella thymi succus effundit, *secundi meriti thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus,* Pall. 1, 37.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [mereo]. ‖ Adj.: *deserving,* esp. with bene, optime Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ. meritum, *deserving well,* Caes. B. C. 1 13: milites mirifice de republ. meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12: homines de me divinitus meriti, id. Red. in Sen. 12. 2. Pass.: *deserved, due, fit, just, right:* ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv. 8, 7. iracundia, *just,* Cic. de Or. 2, 50: mors, Virg. Aen. 11, 849: noxia, *committed, perpetrated,* Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1 meritis de causis, *for just reasons,* Paul. Dig. 48, 20. *Sup.:* fama optima et meritissima frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

mĕrōbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibo] *that drinks unmixed wine* (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

mĕrōis, idis, *f.* = *μηρίς, a plant growing in Meroe,* also called Aethiopis, q. v.. Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mĕrops, ōpis, *f.* = *μέροψ, a bird that devours bees;* hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater,* Merops Apiaster, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 14: cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51.

mĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed:* vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

mersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mergo] *a dipping in, immersion:* mersio, βάθωσις, Gloss. Phil.

mersĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dip in, immerse:* nares in bibendo, Sol. 45 *fin.*

merso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq* [id.] *to dip in, immerse:* balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. G. 1, 272 balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69. ‖ Fig. *to overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, Lucr. 5, 1005: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself into,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

mersus, a, um, *Part.* [mergo].

merthryx, ygis, *f.* = *μερθρυίς, a plant, called also* geranion: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

merto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mergo] *to immerse, to overwhelm:* mertat pro mersat dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* Att. in Non. 138, 33.

mĕrŭla, ae, *f. a blackbird, ousel, merle,* Turdus Merula, Linn.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42. ‖ Transf. *a fish, the sea-carp:* merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53. 2. *a kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird:* Vitr. 10, 12. (Hence It. *merlo, smeriglione;* Sp. *esmeril, esmerejon;* Fr. *émérillon.*)

mĕrŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [mero] *a wine-drinker:* Inscr.

mĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum] *drunken, intoxicated:* Fulg. Myth. praef.

mĕrŭlus, i, *m. a blackbird:* Auc. Carm. Philom. 13.

mĕrum, i, *n.* [merus] *pure, unmixed wine:* ingurgitare se in merum, Pl. Curc 1, 2, 35: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated,* esp. of wine not mixed with water: vinum merum, Varr. in Non. 344, 12: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331. Hence, Fig.: velut ex diutino siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. 39, 26. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369· gustus, Col. 3, 21: claror, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 108: merum meridie, *at broad noon,* Petr. 37. ‖ Meton. *bare, naked, uncovered:* pes, Juv. 6, 199: stabat calce mera, Pind. *σκεφ.* 6, 91. 2. In gen. *bare, nothing but, only, mere:* nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: mera fide accepta pecunia, *on his bare word of honour,* App. Apol. p. 320: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7: mera scelera loquuntur, Ib. 9, 13. ‖‖ Fig. *pure, real, genuine, unadulterated:* libertas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24.

merx, cis, *f.* (also *nom. sing.* merces, Sall. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.) *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise:* invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae merces, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: femineae, *for women,* Ov. M. 13, 169: esculenta, *eatables, victuals,* Col. 11, 3: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are an article of merchandise,* Plin 12, 29, 54: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2. ‖ Fig.: in gen. *a thing:* ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad piece of goods,* id. Cist. 4, 2, 61.

merxy, ycis, *m. a sea-fish,* supposed by some to be the Scarus cretensis, Bloch: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mĕsa, ae, *f.*=μέση, *middle,* pure Lat. media. Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mesa vocatur, *the middle sort,* Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mĕsancŭlon, i, *n.*=μεσάγκυλον, *a javelin, with a thong* (acc. to others, *a handle*) *attached to the middle:* Gell. 19, 25.

mĕsaulae, arum, *f. plu.*=μέσαυλα. In architect., *a narrow passage between two rooms or walls:* Vitr. 6, 10.

mĕsē, es, *f.*=μέση, *the fourth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr 5, 4, 5.

mĕsēs, ae, *m.*=μέσης, *the north-northeast wind, between* boreas *and* caecias: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

mĕsobrachys, *m.*=μεσόβραχυς (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is short* (e. g. pulcerrimarum), opp. to mesamacros: Diom. p. 479 P.

mĕsochŏrus, i, *m.*=μεσόχορος, *one who stands in the middle of a chorus* (of dancers or singers) *to lead it, a chorus-leader, coryphaeus:* Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

mĕsŏdēs, is, *f.*=μεσοειδής, *a musical modulation:* Mart. Cap. 9, 926.

mĕsŏlăbium, ii, *n.*=μεσολάβιον, *a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe:* Vitr. 9, 1.

mĕsŏleucos, i, *m.*=μεσόλευκος, *a black precious stone with a white stripe:* Plin. 37, 10, 63. ‖ *a plant, the dead nettle,* Lamium maculatum, Linn.: id. 27, 11, 71.

mĕsŏmacros, i, *m.*=μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is long* (e. g. avidissimus), opp. to mesobrachys: Diom. p. 478 P.

mĕsŏmĕlas, ănos, *f.*=μεσόμελας, *a white precious stone with a black stripe:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mĕsŏnauta, ae, *m.*=μεσοναύτης, *a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers:* Pomp. in Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

mĕsŏnyctium, ii, *n.*=μεσονύκτιον, *midnight:* Inscr.

mĕsŏpўlus, a, um, *adj.*=μέσος πύλη, *that is at the middle door:* Inscr.

mĕsosphaerum, i, *n.*=μεσόσφαιρον, *a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves:* (v. nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mespilum, i, n.=μέσπιλον, *a medlar:* Plin. 15, 20, 22. ‖ *a medlar-tree:* Pall. de Insit. 69.

mespilus, i, *f.*=μεσπίλη, *a medlar-tree.* Three kinds are mentioned: 1. Anthedon: Plin. 15, 20, 22: Azarolus or Norbus torminalis, Lank. 2. setamia, is Mespilus Cotoneaster, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25. 3. gallicum, is perh. *the haw-thorn,* Crataegus Oxyacantha, Linn.. Plin. 23, 7, 23. ‖ *a medlar:* Pall. de Insit. 91. (Hence It. *nespola;* Sp. *nespera;* Fr. *nèfle.*)

messio, ōnis, *f.* [mĕto] *a reaping* frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (Hence Fr. *moisson.*)

messis, is, *f.* (*acc. sing.* messim, Cato R. R. 134: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 5: masc. in Lucil. in Non. 213, 5) [id.] *a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest:* messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. Cic. de Or. 1, 58: messem facere, *to get in the harvest,* Plin. 18, 30, 72. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. G. 4, 231. ‖ Meton. *the harvested crops, the harvest:* illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Ib. 1, 49: Just. 24, 7: Cilicum et Arabum, *the harvest of the Arabians,* i. e. *saffron and frankincense,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321. 2. *the outstanding* or *unharvested crop:* adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade,* i. e. *you are premature in your expectations,* Ov. H. 17, 263. Proverb.: messes suas urere, like vineta sua caedere, i. e. *to destroy one's own work* (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 100. 3. *the time of harvest, harvest-time:* si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. E. 5, 70: per messes, *during harvest-time,* Plin. 24, 14, 74. Poet. transf. for *year:* sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79. ‖ Fig.: pro beneficiis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude,* Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 53: Sulani temporis messem, i. e. *the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions,* Cic. Parad. 6, 2.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reaper:* Cic. de Or. 3, 12: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: foeniseca, *a mower,* Col. 2, 18: deus messor, *the god of the harvest,* Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 21. ‖ Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxume, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

messōrius, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *pertaining to a reaper:* messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket,* Cic. Sest. 38: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col 2, 13, 2.

messūārius, a, um, *adj.* [messura] *for* messorius, *pertaining to reapers:* corbis, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f.* [mĕto] *a reaping:* messuram dicimus, non mettionem, Diom. p. 374 P.

messus, a, um, *Part.* [mĕto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. *self:* v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [metior] *the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal,* of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 284): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: an prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 2, 19, 65. Fig.: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis haesit ad metas notitia mulieris, *i. e. he was unfortunate,* Cic. Coel. 31. 2. Transf.: *any turning point:* praetat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. Aen. 3, 429: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. (ii) *a goal, end, extremity, limit* (poet.): jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant, *and were reaching the goal,* Virg. Aen. 5, 159: viarum, Ib. 3, 714: mortis, Ib. 12, 546: aevi, Ib. 10, 472 vitae metam tangere, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: optata, Hor. A. P. 412: sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, i. e. *it was midday,* Ov. M. 3, 145. ‖ *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form:* Ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic. Div. 2, 6: cf. Plin. 2, 10, 7: buxus in metas emittitur, *shoots up into a conical form,* id. 16, 16, 28: fenum in metas exstruere, *ricks, haycocks,* Col. 2, 19: lactantes, *cheese,* Mart. 1, 44: lactis, id. 3, 58: sudans, *a fountain out of which the water flowed through a conical-shaped stone,* Sen. Ep. 56.

mētācismus, i, *m.*=μητακισμός, *a frequent repetition of the letter* M; also, *a using of an* M *at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism:* Mart. Cap. 5, 167: Diom. p. 448 P.

mētălēpsis, is, *f.*=μετάληψις, *a rhetorical figure, in which one word is used instead of another, and esp. when that other word has itself a fig. sign.:* as, *e. g.* aristae for messis in the sense of annus: nos quia ferat si Verrem suum, aut Laelium doctum nominemus? Quint 8, 6, 38: id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta] *conical* forma, Fest. *s. v.* tutulum.

mētălĭter, *adv. conically:* Mart. Cap. 8, 804.

mētallārius, ii, *m.,* and **mētallāria,** ae, *f.* [metallum] *a* (male or female) *miner:* Cod. Justin. 11, 6, 7.

mētallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to metal, metallic:* natura aloes metallica, Plin. 27, 4, 5: molybdaenam metallicam vocant, id. 34, 18, 51. ‖ Subst. metallĭcus, i, *m. a worker in mines, miner:* lavant eas arenas metallici, id. 34, 16, 47. 2. *a person condemned to the mines:* Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 10.

mētallĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [metallum fero] *yielding* or *abounding in metal:* terra, Sil. 15, 500: luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

mētallum, i, *n.*=μέταλλον, *a metal,* gold, silver, iron, *etc.:* ubicumque una (argenti) inventa vena est, non procul inventur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31: auri, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, *i. e. than gold and silver,* Hor Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Virg. G. 2, 165. ‖ Transf. of other things dug out of the earth: *marble:* Stat. S. 4, 3, 98: *precious stones:* radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4: *chalk:* admisceatur creta. Campani negant allicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 5, 29, 2: *sulphur:* utique est ingenium vivae is metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 228: *salt:* metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744. 2. *a mine:* metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7: aurifera, *gold mines,* Lucan. 3, 209: silicum, *a stone-quarry,* id. 4, 304: damnatus in metallum, *condemned to labour in the mines* or *quarries,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11 condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Cal. 27: dare aliquem in metallum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, Ib. 48, 13, 6: saliunca herba tantae suavitatis ut metallum esse coeperit, *to be tasted as a mine,* Plin. 21, 7, 20. ‖ Fig. *metal, stuff, material:* secula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

mētămēlos, i, *m.*=μετάμελος, *repentance:* Varr. in Non. 79, 23.

mētămorphōsis, is, *f.*=μεταμόρφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis;* in *plur.* Metamorphoses, -ōsēn, *the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems.* In the Gr. *dat. plur.:* ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphoseōsi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

mētănoea, ae, *f.*=μετάνοια, *repentance:* Aus. Epigr. 12.

mētăphŏra, ae, *f.*=μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another* (in pure Lat. translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 38): Quint. 8, 6, 4.

mētaphŏrĭcē, *adv. metaphorically, figuratively:* Acron. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

mētaplasmus, i, *m.*=μεταπλασμός, *a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasm,* e. g. in declension: metaplasmus, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

mētaplastĭcē, *adv.* = μεταπλαστικώς, *metaplastically:* metaplastice dicitur apud poëtas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt: quod idem barbarismus dicitur in soluta oratione, Fest. s. v.

mētārius, a, um, *adj.* [meta] *pertaining to limits* or *boundaries:* metaria circumscriptio, *a limiting by boundaries,* Arn. 2, 70.

mētāthĕsis, is, *f.*=μετάθεσις, *a*

transposing of the letters of a word: Diom. 2.

mĕtătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [metor] *a measuring out, a marking off*: vinearum metatio, Col. 7, 15.

mĕtător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who metes out* or *marks off boundaries*: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: oliveti, Plin. 18, 33, 76: templi, Lact. 4, 11. ‖ Fig.: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mĕtătōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [metator] *pertaining to measuring out*: transf. metatoria pagina, *a letter relative to the providing of quarters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mĕtāxa, ae, *f.* [metor] *a measuring out, marking off*: Lact. 4, 11.

mĕtaxa (mătaxa), ae, *f.* = *μέταξα* and *μάταξα, raw silk*: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16. ‖ Transf. *a cord* or *line*: lini metaxa, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* rodus: Vitr. 7, 3.

mĕtaxārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [metaxa] *silk-dealers*: Cod. Justin. 8, 14, 27.

mĕtălla, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj. sc.* machina) *a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers* (*al.* metilas, medullas, metalas): Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

mĕtēllus, i, *m. a mercenary soldier*: Fest. *s. v.*

mĕtensōmătōsis, is, *f.* = *μετενσωμάτωσις, a removing from one body into another, a change of body*: Tert. An. 31.

mĕtŏpĭa, ae, *f.* = *μετωπία, forgetfulness*: M. Aurel. in Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7.

mĕthŏdĭcē, es, *f.* = *μεθοδική, the methodical part of grammar*: grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 15.

mĕthŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μεθοδικός, methodical*: methodici medici, *physicians who depart from the practice of others*, Cels. *praef.*

mĕthŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = *μεθόδιον, a witty conceit, a jest, joke* (*al.* metŏdium, *i. e. μετωδίον, an inverted song*): l'etr. 36, 5.

mĕthŏdus and **methŏdos**, i, *f.* = *μέθοδος, a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method*: Aus. Idyll. 11, 67.

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] *full of fear*. ‖ Pass. *fearful, timid*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341. ‖ Act. *frightful, terrible*: res, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 52.

mētĭor, mensus (metitus, Ulp. Dig 32, 1, 52), 4. *v. a. dep. to measure, mete* (lands, corn, *etc.*): metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: frumentum, id. Verr 3, 83: nummos, *to measure one's money*, i. e. *to have a great abundance of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables*, Cic. Or. 57. 2. with *dat.*: *to measure out, distribute by measure*: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: metire nobis Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36. 3. Poet. transf. *to measure by passing through, to walk* or *sail through, traverse*: sacram metiente te viam, *strutting with a measured pace*, Ib. 4, 7: aequor curru, *to sail through*, Virg. G. 4, 388: aquas carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: iter annuum, *to go through, complete*, Cat. 34, 17. *Absol.*: quin hic metimur gradibus militaribus, *walk*, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 11. 4. In *pass. signif.*: agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. persec. 23: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86. In *part. perf.*: mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. ‖ 5. *to measure, estimate, judge, consider*: with *abl.*: sonantia metiri auribus, Id. Or. 68: oculo lata, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, *by profit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: omnia voluptate, Id. Fam. 7, 12: odium aliorum suo odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula metu, Sall. C. 31: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3. With *ex* (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, Id. Fam. 10, 4. *absol.*: metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: suas regna, Lucan. 8, 327. [The root MET also appears in Lat. in the form MEN, whence comes the part *men-sus*, and *men-sor, men-sura, men-sis*, and prob. *mensirum*: *mod-us* and *mod-ius* belong to the same root. The Sans. root is *mâ*: but the final dental letter appears also in Gr. and the Germanic languages: cf. Gr. *μέτ-ρον, μέδ-ιμνος*; Goth. *mat*, "to measure;" Eng. *mete-ure*.]

mētĭtor, ōris, *m.* [metior] *a measurer*: Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētĭtus, a, um, v. metior, *ad init.*

mēto, ŭum, 1. *v. a.* [meta] *to measure, mark out*, etc.: loca, Virg. Cul. 172: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

mēto, messŭi (Cato in Prisc. p. 903 P.), messum, 3. *v. a. to reap, mow, crop*: quum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, Ov. H. 6, 84: arva, Prop. 4, 10, 30. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 80. (iii) sibi quisque rure metit, *every one looks out for himself*, id. Most. 3, 2, 112. Of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg. G. 2, 410: vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, Virg. G. 4, 54. ‖ Meton. In gen. *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virga lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95: capillos, id. 10, 83: olus, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 74: ferus in silva farra meabat aper, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40.

2. Esp. *to mow down* in battle, *cut down*: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. Aen. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo stravit humum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 31. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 178.

3. *to inhabit*: qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566. (Hence It. *mietere*; Sp. *mesar*.)

mētŏchē, es, *f.* = *μετοχή, a participle*: Aus. Epigr. 6.

mētŏdĭum, v. methodium.

mētœcus, i, *m.* = *μέτοικος, a denizen, resident, alien* (pure Lat. inquilinus): Eumen. Grat. act. Flavicus. nom. dict. 4 *fin.*

mētōnўmĭa, ae, *f.* = *μετωνυμία, in rhet. the substitution of one name for another, metonymy* (pure Lat. denominatio): Fest. *s. v.*

mētŏpa, ae, *f.* = *μετόπη*, in architect. *the space between two dentils* or *two triglyphs, a metope*: inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, Vitr. 4, 2.

mētŏpĭon or **-um**, ii, *n.* (also mētŏps, ōpis, Sol. 40) = *μετώπιον*: ‖ *the gum of an African tree, also called* ammoniacum, q. v.: Plin. 12, 23, 49. ‖ *oil of bitter almonds, almond oil*: id. 13, 1, 2: id. 15, 7, 7.

mētŏposcŏpus or **-os**, i, *m.* = *μετωποσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist*: Suet. Tit. 2: cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mētops, ōpis, for metopion, q. v.

mētor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [meta] *to measure, measure off, mete out*: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1: coelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 20. ‖ Meton. *to measure by passing through, to traverse* (poet.): nunc nemoris alti densas metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58. 2. Esp. *to define by boundaries, lay out*: castra metati signa statuunt, Coel. in Non. 137, 18: castra, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Virg. G. 2, 274: Alexandriam, Plin. 5, 10, 11: regiones (*for a temple*), Liv. 1, 10. Hence, transf. (ii) *to erect, pitch, set up*: tabernacula cilicia, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

mētrēta, ae, *f.* = *μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 congii (χόες) *and* 144 *sextarii* (*about 9 gallons English*): picis liquidae metretа, Col. 12, 22: navis metretae quae trecentas tolleret, *of the burthen of* 300 metretae, Pl. Merc. prol. 74. ‖ Meton. *a large vessel, cask*: oleum si in metretam novam indiderit aeris, Cato R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16: olivariae, Col. 12, 47: hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam, Juv. 3, 246.

mētrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μετρικός, pertaining to measuring* or *measure*: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. ‖ Esp. *relating to metre, metrical*: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48. 2. Subst. metricus, i, *m. a prosodian*: Gell. 18, 15.

mētrŏcōmĭa, ae, *f.* = *μητροκωμία, a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village*: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.* = *μητρόπολις, a city from which other cities have been colonised, a mother-city*, also *a chief city, metropolis*: Cod. Justin. 11, 21: Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 11. ‖ Fig.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

mētrŏpŏlīta, ae, *m.* = *μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan*: Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [metropolis] *pertaining to a metropolis, metropolitan*: Cod. Just. 11, 21.

mētrum, i, *n.* = *μέτρον, a measure*: esp. *a poetical measure, metre*: rhythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: id. 8, 6, 17: Tibulli, i. e. *elegiac metre*, Mart. 4, 6. ‖ Meton. *a verse*: exceptis metris Virgilii, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mētŭens, *Part.* [metuo]. ‖ Adj. *fearing, afraid of, anxious for*: with *gen.* or *absol.*: contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210. *Comp.*: non fuit illa metuentior ulla deorum, Ov. M. 1, 323: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [meta] *a small pyramid, obelisk*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

mētŭo, ŭi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139: metuiri for metutum iri, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [metus]. ‖ Act. *to fear, be afraid of*: nec poli sidae metuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: metuere aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 11: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. Rosc. Am 3. With *inf.*: nil metuunt jurare, Cat. 64, 146: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv. 32, 31: reddere soldum, *not to wish, be averse to*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. With *ne, ut, ne non*: *to fear* or *apprehend lest, lest not*: nimis metuebam male, ne ablisses, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 8: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: ornamenta, quae locavi, motuo ut possim recipere, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 3: id. Pers. 4, 6, 4. Of inanim. subjects: quae res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 7. 2. to *reverence*: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 69. 3. *to beware of, guard against*: nocentem cor poribus metuemus Austrum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15. ‖ Neutr. *to fear, be in fear, be afraid*: with *de*: neque tam de sua vita, quam de mea metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for mine*, Cic. Att. 10, 4. With *ab*: metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 36. With *pro*: metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123. With *dat.*: *to be anxious about* or *for*: metuens pueris, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 60: senectae, Virg. G. 1, 186. With *depend. sentence*: metuo, patres quot fuerint, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited* with *fear*, Tac. Hagent. 3, 3, 8: non metuo, quin meae uxori istae suppetiae sint, *I doubt not but*, Fl. Am. 4, 1, 54.

mētus, ūs, *m.* (*Sup. Nom.* in Fest. *s. v.*: id. ap. Non. 214, 21) *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*: in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7

mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, *a subject of fear*, Id. Att. 3, 9: metuim habere, *to be afraid*, Id. Fam. 8, 10: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 37, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: facere metum alicui, *to put in fear, frighten*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28: injicere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: efferre, id. Fam. 15, 1: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alii, cui adimere, *to remove*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, Liv. 2, 2: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: alicui dejicere, id. Verr. 5, 49: solvere, *to dismiss*, Virg. Aen. 1, 463: deponere, Auct. B. Alex. 69. With *gen. subject.*: metus hostium recte dicitur et cum timent et cum timentur, Gell. 9, 12. With *gen. object.*: est metus futuræ ægritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: vulnerum metus, ib. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35. With *ab*: metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. 2, 24. With *subj.*: ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 18. 2. Poet. *of religious awe*: laurus sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Virg. Aen. 7, 60. Of *poetic awe*. evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. ‖ Metun. *a cause of dread, a terror* (poet.): metus Libyci, i. e. *the head of Medusa*, Stat. Th. 12, 606.

mētūtus, a, um, *Part.* [metuo].

mēum, i, *n.* = μῆον, *an umbelliferous plant*, Adianantia Matthioli, Jacq. Plin. 20, 23, 94.

mĕus, a, um (*vocat.* meus for mi prolixe tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. Aen. 6, 836: *gen. plur.* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 66 meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8 meopte, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 77 meamet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37), *pronom. adj.* [me] *my, mine, belonging to me*: hæc hero dicam meo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 304 descriptio, *made by me*, Cic. de Sen. 17: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: pavidum gelidumque tremenli corpore, vixque meum firmat Deus, *scarcely in my senses*, Ov. M. 3, 688. quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *quite independent*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7: vindicta postquam meus a præture recessi, *my own master, free*, Pers. 5, 88. meus hic est: hamum vorat, *I have him*, Pl. Curc. 3, 61 victimus. en meus est, exclamat Nais, *he is in my power*, Ov. M. 4, 356: Nero meus mirificus apud me tibi gratias agit, *my dear Nero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64 homo meus se in pulpito totum prosternit, *this silly fellow of mine*, Phædr. 5, 7, 32: meus stupor, *this blockhead of mine*, Cat. 17, 21: mea Pythias, *my love*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, *my darling*, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761. In voc. mi, *my dear! my beloved!*: o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4: mi conjux, App. M. 8, p. 205: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1. With *a neutr. subst.*: mi sidus, App. Apol. p. 407, Oud. In *plur.*: mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8. *Objective*: crimina mea, *accusations brought against me*, Liv. 35, 19. In appos. with *gen.*: meum factum dictumve consulis, id. 7, 40: meo minus funere elata populi R. esset respublica, id. 28, 28. ‖ Subst. mei, orum, *m. plu. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers*: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 431. 2. meum, i, *n. my own, mine*: nihil addo de meo, Auct. Her. R. 19: cheonai, potat de meo, *at my expense*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: non est mentiri meum, *it is not my business*, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, *it is my duty*, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. (Hence It. *mio* Fr. *mien, tien.*)

mi: *dat.* v. ego. ‖ *voc.* v. meus.

mica, æ, *f.* a *crumb, little bit, morsel*: mica panis, Petr. 42: suri, Lucr. 1, 838: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21: salis, a *grain of salt*, id. 22, 14, 16: saliens, *salt-cake crackling*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32. ‖ Transf. *a small dining-room*: Mart. 2, 59. ‖‖ Fig. *a little bit, a grain*: nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, *a grain of sense*, Cat. 86, 2.

micans, antis, *Part.* [micо]. ‖ Adj. *twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming*: micantes stellæ, Ov. M. 7, 100: Liv. 6, 13. *Comp.*: radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

micārius, ii, *m.* [mica] *pertaining to crumbs or little bits*: homo frugi, et micarius, *a crumb-gatherer*, i. e. *frugal, economical*, Petr. 73.

micātio, ōnis, *f.* [micо] *a quick motion*: micatio λαγωός, Gloss. Philox.

micātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a quick motion*: linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

micĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [mica] *thin, poor*: Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

micо, ŭi, *n. v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate*: venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg. G. 3, 439: corda timore micant, Ov. F. 3, 36: metu micuere sinus, id. H. 1, 45: nocturnam genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38: digiti (*of a hand cut off*), Virg. Aen. 10, 396 equus micat auribus, id. G. 3, 84 micuere fontes, *gushed forth*, Lucan. 4, 300. 2. micare (*sc.* digitis) *to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them*, as in the modern Italian game of *mora*: freq. reported to, like our *toss*, to decide some matter quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41. patrem et filium, pro vita rogantes, sortiri vel micare jussit, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, i. e. *he is a thoroughly honest man*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. ‖ Meton. *to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle*: micant gladii, Liv. 2, 30: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46 micat ignibus æther, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: micat oculis ignis, *fire flashes from his eyes*, ib. 12, 102.

micrŏcosmus, i, *m.* = μικρόκοσμος, *a little world, microcosm*: Isid. Orig. 3, 22.

micrŏpsўchus, a, um, *adj.* = μικρόψυχος, *little-minded*: Plin. 22, 24, 51.

microsphærum, i, *n.* = μικρόσφαιρον, *small-leaved nard* (v. Nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mictilis, e, *adj.* [mingo] *that deserves to be defiled*; hence, *despicable, worthless*: merx. Lucil. in Non. 137, 31.

mictio, v. minctio.

mictōrius, a, um, *adj.* [mingo] *that promotes the secretion or discharge of urine, diuretic*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

mictūālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that promotes the secretion or discharge of urine, diuretic*: App. Herb. 117.

mictūrio, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire to make water, to make water*: micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309.

mictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a making water*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 3.

micŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [mica] *a little crumb, little grain, little bit*: Cels. 2, 5: exiguæ, Arn. 2, 77.

migma, ătis, *n.* = μίγμα, *a mixture, mixed provender*: Veg. Jesaj. 30, 24.

migrātio, ōnis, *f.* [migro] *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration*: hanc migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vita excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41. ‖ Fig. of speech: *a transferred meaning, figure*: cui verbo (fideliter) duo dilium det proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multas, *metaphorical uses*, id. Fam. 16, 17.

migrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wanderer*: migrator περιοδευτής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

migro, avi, atum (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4) 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

‖ Neutr. *to change one's abode, remove, migrate*: migrate a fano fugæ, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 1: itaque non galeni inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: ad integra omnia, Liv. 3, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 239: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Verres domo ejus (Sthenii) emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrarat, *he quits the man's house, for he had already removed* (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 36. *Pass. impers.*: in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, id. Tusc. 1, 41 Romam inde migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11. 2. Fig. *to go away, depart*: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vita, *to die*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: de vita, id. Fin. 1, 19: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: hæc medicina migrabat in Græciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6. (ll) *to change, pass into*: omnia migrant, Lucr. 5, 828: cornua in mucronem migrantia, *running out into*, Plin. 11, 37, 45: ad aliud matrimonium, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6. ‖ Act. *to carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29: relicta quæ migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhœteia regna in Libyam Superis? *are transferred*, Sil. 7, 431. 2. Fig. *to transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (*opp.* conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67. ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mile, **milesimus**, *etc.*, v. mille.

milĕon, i, *n. a plant, also called* sclerata: App. Herb. 8.

miles (meiles, Inscr. ap. Mur. 582), ĭtis, *c. a soldier*; esp. *a foot-soldier*: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46. legere milites, *to levy, raise*, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12: scribere, *to enroll*, Sall. J. 43 deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, *to form into companies*, ib.: mercede conducere, *to take into one's pay* ib. 5: dimittere, *to disband*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. Of *foot-soldiers, infantry*, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10. Opp. to the general: *a common soldier* or *private*: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. C. 60 Cæs. B. G. 5, 33: Vell. 2, 18. ‖ Meton. *the soldiery, the army*: hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57 *fin.*: loca militi complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 495. Tac. A. 1, 2. 2. *an armed servant of the emperor, court-official*: Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 34. 3. In fig. sense, with ref. to other kinds of service or endurance: e.g. *of a woman in childbirth*: nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. 4. *a retainer, follower*: miles erat Phœbes, id. M. 2, 315. 5. *a common soldier or pawn in chess, or some such game*: id. Tr. 2, 477. [From mile or mille, *thousand*, and root ΙΤ, *to go*; v. eo: lit. *thousand-walker*, because each of the thousand Roman households furnished a foot-soldier.

militāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of a soldier, military*: signa militaria, ornamenta militaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: habitus, *the dress of a soldier*: militaris habitus, *military dress*: militaris habitus, *military dress*: militaris habitus, *military dress

military manner: militarie casus, Trebell. Trig. tyrann. 22 dub.

militāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *pertaining to soldiers, war*, or *military service, soldier-like, warlike, military*: militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: tribuni, Cic. Clu. 36: vir, Tac. H. 2, 75: homines, Sall. C. 45. Of things: panis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, 2: institutum, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: usus, Ib. 103: res, id. B. G. 1, 21: disciplina, Liv. 8, 34: labor, Cic. Mur. 5: signa, *military ensigns, standards*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: ornatus, Cic. Off. 1, 18: leges, id. Flacc. 32: animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. 25, 5: via, *a military road*, id. 36, 15: herba, *an herb good for wounds, also called* millefolium, Plin. 24, 18, 104. Subst. militaris, is, *m. a military man, soldier, warrior*: cur neque militaris inter aequales equitat? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: praesidia militarium, Tac. A. 14, 33.

militāriter, *adv. in a soldierly* or *military manner* (rare): Liv. 4, 41: Tac. H. 2, 80.

militārius, a, um, *adj.* [miles] *soldier-like, military*: gradus, Pl. Fr. 4, 4, 11.

militia, ae, *f.* [id.] *military service, warfare, war*: in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic. Manil. 10: militiam subterfugere, id. Off. 3, 26. terie, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: tolerare, Virg. Aen 8, 516: munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service*, Ib. 14: militiae magna scientia, Sall. J. 63: militiam discere, id. C. 7: praeclara, Vell. 2, 5: adversus Graecos, Just. 20, 1. In *plur.*: Moesici auxiliares, quos militiae legionaris aequabant, *long military service*, Tac. H. 3, 18: lentas militias, Tib. 1, 3, 82. 2. Militiae, *in war, on the field of battle*: usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, *at home and in the field*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19: et domi et militiae, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134: militiae domique, Liv. 7, 32: militiae et domi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 49.

II. Meton. *the soldiery, military*: cum omni militia interlicitur, Just. 32, 2: Plin. 4, 27. 2. *military spirit, courage, bravery*: virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 4, 5. 3. *a civil service, office, profession, employment*, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic. Mur. 9: haec mea militia est, Ov. F. 2, 9. Of swallows building their nests: eaque militia illis cum anno redit semper, Plin. 10, 33, 49.

4. Under the emperors (like miles), *an office* or *employment at court*: Prud. Cath. 19: Cod. Justin. 3, 25.

militiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [militia] *a short, insignificant term of military service*: semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet. Vit. Juv.

milito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [miles] *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier*, or simply *to serve*: in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic. Off. 1, 11. sub signis alicujus, Liv. 23, 42: adversus aliquem, Suet. Caes. 68: apud aliquem, Curt. 6, 5: cum aliquo, id. 8, 8. *Pass.* with a homogeneous subject: libenter hoc et omne militabitur bellum, Hor. Epod. 1, 13. II. Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, id. Od. 3, 26, 1: prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App. M. 9, p. 226. militat in silvis catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pro utilitate cunctorum, App. Doxm. Plat. p. 26. Of an inanimate subject: aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, *serves*, Tert. Pall. 1.

millium, ii, *n. millet*, Panicum italicum, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 57: Virg. G. 1, 216: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mille (also written mile), *plur.* millia (milia) (old *abl. sing.* milli, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 16) *card. num. a thousand, thousands*, sometimes in the *sing.* subst. with *gen.*; in the *plur.* always subst.: equites mille via breviore praemisit, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. With *gen.*: mille hominum, Cic. Mil. 20: mille annorum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 87: passuum, Cato in Gell. 1, 1. *Plur.*: Thracum mille aut duo millia occidere, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: sexcenta millia mundorum, id. N. D. 1, 34. Rarely without a *gen.*: census sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia septinginta quatuor, Liv. 35, 9: sagittarios tria millia numero habebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv. 29, 15.

2. Esp.: mille passuum *or* simply mille, *a thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile* (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ultra quadringenta millia, Ib. 3, 4. II. Meton. *innumerable, countless* (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: tentat mille modis, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 12. (Hence It. *miglio*; Fr. *mille.*)

millefŏlia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *a plant, milfoil, yarrow*, Achillea Millefolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 19.

millefŏlium, ii, *n.* [mille folium] *a plant, milfoil, yarrow*: Plin. 24, 16, 95.

millĕformis (millifórmis), e, *adj.* [mille forma] *of a thousand forms*: pestis, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

millēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [millem] *containing a thousand, millenary*: numerus, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *a thousand each, a thousand*: millenûm navium, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 4.

millĕpēda, ae, *f.* [mille pes] *thousand feet*, an insect, perh. *the woodlouse*, species of Oniscus, or the *milliped*, species of Geophilus, etc.: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

millēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [mille] *the thousandth*: millesimum partem vix intelligo, Cic. Att. 2, 4: inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, *i. e.* ultima, Ov. H. 13, 97: usura, *one for every thousand monthly*, Sen. Ira 3, 33. II. Subst. millesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *a thousandth*: armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, *the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr. 67.

millĭārensis (milliarensis), e, *adj.* [id.] *that contains a thousand*: porticus, either *containing a thousand colums*, or *measuring a thousand paces*, Vopisc. Aurel. 49.

millĭārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a milestone*: quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14. Esp.: milliarium *or* milliarium aureum, *a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum*: mille passus non a milliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Macer. Dig. 50, 16, 154. Plin. 3, 5, 9. Tac. H. 1, 27. Hence Meton. *a Roman mile*: Suet. Ner. 31. 2. *the number one thousand, a thousand*: annorum, *a space of a thousand years*, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millĭārius (miliarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing* or *comprising a thousand*: decuriae, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, *of a thousand paces*, Ib. 3, 1: apri, *weighing a thousand pounds*, Sen. Ep. 110. olcae, Plin. 17, 12, 19: ala, *of a thousand men*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: porticus, *a thousand feet in length*, Suet. Ner. 31. II. Subst. milliarii, orum, *m. plu. a Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts*: Aug. Haeres. 8: id. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millies (millens), *adv. a thousand times*: quinquies millies, Plin. 2, 23, 21: semel et tricies millies mille, Vitr. 1, 6. II. Meton. *innumerable times*: moreretur pro millies, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: id. Sest. 58: plus millies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

millĭformis, e, *v.* milleformis.

millĭ-modus, a, um, *adj. thousandfold, innumerable*: uvae, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

millĭo, ōnis, *m a kind of hawk*: Marc. Empir. 33.

millus, i, *m. v.* mullus.

milītes lapis = μιλήτου λίθος, *kind of blood-stone* or *haematite*: Plin. 36, 20, 38.

miltos, i, *f* = μίλτος, *either red-lead, minium*, or *vermilion, native cinnabar*: Trojanis temporibus rubrica honore erat; miltos vocant Graeci: minium quidam, cinnabari, Plin. 33, 7, 38 Vitr. 9, 3.

milva, ae, *f.* [milvus] *a she-kite*, as a term of abuse: Petr. 75, 6.

milvāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a kind of fish, a gurnard*: Plin. 32, 2, 6.

milvīnus (also milluinus, quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the kite*: milvinae plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60: pes, *kite's-foot*, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, id. 27, 8, 35. milvina tibia, *a kind of flute of a very clear tone*, Sol. 5 *med.* II. Subst. milvina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fames) *a kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous appetite*: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 20.

III. Fig. *rapacious, insatiable*: milvinae ungulae, *i. e. a thief's clutches*, id. Ps. 3, 2, 62: licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

milvus (poet. also, milius, trisyl.), i, *m.* a bird of prey, *a kite, glede*, Falco Milvus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 10, 12: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 adulteretur et columba milvo, of something impossible, Hor. Epod. 16, 32. Fig. *a rapacious person*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 13. Prov. verb. dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. 4, 26. Juv 9, 55. II. Meton. a fish of prey, *a gurnard*, Trygla hirundo, Linn. (metuit) operta milvus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Ov. Hal. 95. 2. *a constellation*: id. F. 3, 794. (Hence It. *nibbio.*)

mīma, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.) [mimus] *a female mimic* or *mime*: Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Hor. S. 1, 2, 56. In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

mīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for mimicus, *pertaining to a mime, mimic*: mimarii scurrae, Cap. Ver. 8.

mīmiambi, orum, *m. plu. a mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics*: Terent. de Metr. p. 2437 P.: Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

mīmĭcē, *adv. like a mime*: Cat. 42 8. Tert. Apol. 46.

mīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μιμικός, *pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical*: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59 res minimae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 20.

II. Fig.: *feigned, fictitious, unreal*: mimici currus (triumphales), id. Pan. 16 mors, Petr. 94.

mimmūlus, i, *m. a noxious herb in meadows, bearing pods*, unknown: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

mīmŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = μιμογράφος, *a writer of mimes*: Suet. Gramm. 18.

mīmŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = μιμολόγος, *an actor in mimic plays* or *farces, a mime*: Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima] *a female mime, actress*: Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

mīmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mimus] *a mime*: Arn. 2, 69 *fin.*

mīmus, i, *m.* = μῖμος, *a mimic actor, mime*: Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.*: orator, mimne convenit distortus vultus gestusque, quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29: Ov. A. A. 1, 501. II. Meton. *a mimic play, mime, farce*: mimi exitus, Cic. Coel. 27: Tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos scribere, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39. III. Fig. *any thing farcical, pretended, unreal*: of the sham triumph of Caligula, id. Cal. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10. humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80: mimus et simulatio, Ib. 26.

min, for minium, q. v.

min', for mihine, v. ergo.

mina (mna, Plin. 33, 10, 36, § 107),

ae, *f.* = μνᾶ, *a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina*: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 1236): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a *coin*), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: Plin. 21, 34, 109: argenti, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 16: also *absol.* mina, id. Trin. 2, 4, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: auri, Pl. Mil. 5, 27.

mina, ae, *a threat*: v. minae.

minābiliter, *adv. threateningly*: minabiliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

mināciae, arum, *f. plu.* [minax] *threats, menaces*: minacias ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 16: id. Truc. 5, 56. (Hence It. *minaccia*; Prov. *menassa*; Fr. *ménace.*)

mināciter, *adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces*: adversarius minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9. *Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

mĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* mina, ae, Cato in Fest., acc. to Scaliger's conjecture, for which mille is now read; v. Fest. *s. v.*) [mineo] lit. *the projecting points or pinnacles of walls*: minae murorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 88. ‖ Fig. *threats, menaces*: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58. minis insequi aliquem, id. Clu. 8: minas jactare, *to throw out threats*, id. Quint. 14: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 16. et discam Getici quae norint verba juvenci admetas illis adjiciamque minas, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 55. Poet. of a bull, nullae in fronte minae, id. M. 2, 867: of a snake tollentem minas, Virg. G. 3, 421.

2. Of things: aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 6, 28: frigoris, Ov. F. 4, 700: coelestes minae terrebant, Flor. 2, 8, 3.

mĭnanter, *adv. threateningly, with threats*: multa minanter agant, Ov. A. A. 1, 582.

mĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [minor] *a threatening, threat, menace*: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: imperiosis minationibus conlutare, Tullius Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

mĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives cattle with threats, a driver*: Fest. ad Nat. 2, 3.

mĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minator] *threatening*: sonitu minatorio (*al.* minaci), Amm. 17, 7.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [minor] lit. *jutting out, projecting*: minaci pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting*, Virg. Aen. 8, 668. robur saxi, *overlying, incumbent*, Lucr. 1, 880. ‖ Fig. *threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces*: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12. Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15. *Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Cal. 51. 2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Virg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: vox, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3.

mĭnctio, ōnis, *f.* [mingo] *a making water*: Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

mĭnctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making water*: Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (*al.* mictura).

mĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [MIN, root of minae, emineo, promineo] *to jut, project*: Lucr. 6, 562.

minerrĭmus, pro minimo dixerunt, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnerva, ae, *f.* [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] *genius, learning, skill, art*: pingui et crassa Minerva aliquid facere, *without art, rudely*, Col. 1 *praef.* § 33: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius*, id. A. P. 385: quia nihil decet invita, nt: gimt, Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31. ‖ Transf. *a working in wool, spinning and weaving*: tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg. Aen. 8, 409: Ov. M. 4, 33.

mĭnerval, ālis, *n.* [id.] *a fee given by a scholar to his teacher, entrance money*: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18: Tert. Idol. 10.

mĭnervālĭcium, ii, *n.* perh. for Minerval · minervalicium, *συσταικόν*, Gloss. Philox.

mingo, minxi, mictum, and mictum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to make water*: in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38. Of sexual intercourse: Cat. 67, 30. ‖ Act.: urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum libuisset, tantum mingeret, Vop. in Bon. 14.

mĭnĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *of cinnabar* or *minium, vermilion*: expolitio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, ib. 4 *med.*

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted with vermilion*: minianus Iuppiter (*i. e.* statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

mĭnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to minium or cinnabar*: miniarium metallum, *a mine of cinnabar*, Plin. 37, 7, 40. ‖ Subst.: miniaria, ae, *f.* or miniarium, ii, *n. a cinnabar mine*: id. 37, 7, 40.

mĭnĭātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus] *coloured with red lead* or *cinnabar*: cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [minio].

mĭnĭcŭlārĭus, ii, v. minuscularius.

mĭnĭmē (mināme), *sup. adv. least, very little*: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41 quum minime videbamur, tam maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *extremely seldom*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium*: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: illa exclamat, minime gentium, *not for anything in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11. 2. *at least*: is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6. 3. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all*: *Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16. *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6. num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att 8, 9. Strengthened with *gentium*: *Nas.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 44.

mĭnĭmŏpĕre, *i. e.* minimo opere, *not at all*: Licin. in Prisc. 6.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

mĭnĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minium] *to colour with red-lead* or *cinnabar, to paint red*: Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 39 quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.* Of the parrot: avis torque miniato in vertice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

mĭnĭscŭlus, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* and *subs.* [minus; like magister from magis] *an inferior, one subject to another, a servant*: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 705: Phrygius, *the cup-bearer Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 5, 691: Falerni, *a cup-bearer*, Cat. 27, 1: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 470. 2. *an attendant priest, minister*: ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15: hostia inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Virg. G. 3, 486. Among the Christians: ex duabus ancillis, quae ministrae dicebantur, *deaconesses*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, *under-officials*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government, a minister*, Just. 16, 1: pacis bellique ministras, *assistants, advisers*, Virg. Aen. 11, 658. 4. In gen. *a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor* (both in a good and in a bad sense): intimi hominem ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, i. e. *inform the orators what the law is*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46. cupiditatum, id. Verr. 3, 8: libidinis, in Am. 10: sermonum, *a mediator, negotiator*, Tac. H. 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vell. 2, 129: regis ministri, *the supporters, friends*, Sall. J. 27: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ministri atque socii sceleris, Lucr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Virg. Aen. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22: ales minister fulminis, i. e. *the eagle*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), *the executors*, Cic. Clu. 53: huic factiori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, id. Cael. 21: artes comites et ministrae oratoris, id. de Or. 1, 17: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, id. Tusc. 1, 31: sit annulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. Ib. 261: taedae ardore ministro suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 298.

mĭnistĕrĭālis, e, um, *adj.* [ministerium] *pertaining to service, serviceable*: ministerialius, ὑπηρετικόν, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistĕrium, ii, *n.* [minister] *the office* or *functions of a* minister, *attendance, service, ministry*; *an office, occupation, employment, administration*, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv. 1, 34: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris: ministerium esse servi, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: facere alicui, *to wait* or *attend upon*, Just. 32, 3: praestare alicui, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 15: exhibere, Papin. ib. 50, 1, 17: assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 51: ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5: fabrilia, Plin. 16, 43, 84: diurna, Ov. M. 4, 216: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Virg. Aen. 6, 223: Quirinus acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: belli, *military service*, ib. 2, 78: Vell. 2, 38. ‖ Meton. *a suite of attendants*: quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5 ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. lictores, viatores, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 27: aulicum, *court-servants*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. Ner. 12.

2. *a service of dishes, table-service*: ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34. (Hence It. *mestiero*; Sp. *menester*; Fr. *métier.*)

ministra, ae, *f. v.* minister.

mĭnistrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ministro] *service, assistance*: commoda, Vitr. 6, 9.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, waiter, servant*: transeo turbam ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam coenam discurritur, Sen. Ep. 95: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup-bearer*, Petr. 31.

‖ Transf. in gen. *one who helps, advises, serves*, etc.: ministratorem exhibere, *to play the assistant, the instructor*, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: quasi ministrator, aderat, subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53.

mĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ministrator] *pertaining to service*: urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

mĭnistrātrix, īcis, *f.* [ministro] for ministra, *a female attendant, handmaid*: ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub.

mĭnistrix, īcis, *f.* [minister] for ministra, *a maid-servant, handmaid*; ministrix, ὑπηρέτρια, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minister] *to attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: constr. with dat. (rarely acc.) of the pers. and acc. of the thing; or *absol.*: servi ministrant, Cic. Pis. 27: Ganymedes pocula ministrans, id. N. D. 1, 40: cenam ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116: ministrare alicui flabellum, *to serve up*, Tac. H. 1, 48. Pass.

spers.: Acestum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. With *acc.*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Pl. Stich. 3, 4, 7. ‖ Transf. *to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish*, etc.: ministrare (naves) vella, Virg. Aen. 6, 302: naves velis ministrantur, Tac. G. 44: viros et arma alicui, id. H. 4, 12: prolem, *to give, present*, Tib. 2, 2, 21: faces furtis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11. equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: jussa medicorum, *to execute*, Ov. H. 20, 133. Also of inanimate subjects: sarmentum colibus saccum ministrat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: furor arma ministrat, Virg. Aen. 1, 150: vinum verba ministrat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop. 3, 14, 15.

minitābiliter, *adv. threateningly*: increpare, Pac. in Non. 139, 22.

minitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [minitor] *threatening*: tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv. 39, 41.

minĭto, 1. *v. a.* for minitor, *to threaten*: quae minitas mihi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. in Non. 473, 32.

minĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [minor] *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* or *abl.* of thing; with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol.*: mihin' malum minitare? Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Ib. 11, 14 *fin.*: Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49: with *abl.* only: qui ferre minitere, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ningulus: with *acc.* only: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 19: with *dat.* only: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19: with *inf.*: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 2. *Absol.*: etiamne, carnifex, minitare? id. Bac. 4, 6, 16.

mĭnium, ii, *n.* (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint. 8, 3, 28) [a Spanish word] *native cinnabar, vermilion*, or *sulphuret of mercury*: Prop. 2, 2, 21. ‖ *minium, red oxide of lead*: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Virg. E. 10, 27: Vitr. 7, 8.

mĭnius, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion*: rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 143: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348.

mĭno, 1. *v. a.* [minae] *to drive with threats*: used only by the earlier (Prisc. p. 799) and later writers: asinos et equum minantes baculis exigunt, App. M. 3, p. 141: asinum, ib. 8, p. 180, Oud: Aus. Epigr. 67. 2. *to drive* animals: agasones equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* Agasones, p. 25, ed. Müll. (Hence It. *menare*; Fr. *mener.*)

mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *I threaten, to jut, project*: geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, Virg. Aen. 1, 162: saxa minantia coelo, Sil. 4, 2. ‖ Transf. *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: crucem minari alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 43: ab hac minatus esse abire, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 14. Of things: quum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40: ornus minatur, *threatens to fall*, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, *threatens to strike, is aimed at*, Hor. A. P. 350. 2. Esp. like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, *to promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, id. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4.

mĭnor, us, *Comp.* of parvus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *minore, meno*; Fr. *moindre, moins.*)

minŏro, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minor] *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish*: Tert. Anim. 43: minorato pretio vendere, Scaev. Dig. 18, 7, 10 (*al.* numerato).

mintha, ae, and **minthē**, ēs, *f.* = μίνθη, *the Greek name for* menta, *mint*: mentas nomen suavitas odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum alioqui mintha reperatur, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

mintrio, 4. or **mintro**, 1. *v. n. to squeak like a mouse*: mus avidus intritit (*al.* mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

minŭisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [minuo] *to grow less, diminish*: Aus. Ephem. *fin.* dub.

minŭmē, for minime, *q. v.*

minŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

minŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [minus]. **A.** Act. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish*; hence, *to break in pieces, chop, grind*, etc.: sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: rem familiarem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: minuuntur corporis artus, *diminish in size*, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118: ramaliaque arida tecto detulit, et minuit, *broke in pieces*, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, id. F. 2, 647: portarum objectus, *to dash in pieces*, Stat. Th. 10, 326: dentes in limine, Ib. 47: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Veg. Vet. 1, 16: and *absol.* in the same signif.: ib. 23. ‖ Fig. *to impair, detract from, diminish*: gloriam alicujus, Cic. Fl. 12: moleatias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16: spem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: suspicionem profectionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16: controversias, *to settle, put an end to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: majestatem populi R. per vim, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: matris impetum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 6 religionem, Nep. Ag. 4. 2. *to refute, destroy*: minuenda est haec opinio, Cic. Off. 1, 22. 3. *to restrict, restrain*: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4, 24. 4. *to alter, modify*: nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 19. consilium, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10. Post. with *inf.*: *to cease, leave off*: mirari, Lucr. 2, 1026. **B.** Neutr.: minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: minuente luna, *waning*, Pall. 3, 24.

minŭrio or **minurrio**, 4. *v. n.* [μυρρίζω] *to twitter, chirp, coo*, of birds: palumbes minurriunt (*al.* minarriunt), Spart. Get. 5: prognem inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

minurritiōnes appellantur avium minorum cantus, Fest. *s. v.*

minus, a, um, *adj. smooth*: mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*: mina, id est, ventre glabro, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9. ‖ Subst. mina, ae, *f.*: minam Aelius vocitatam ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam, Fest. *s. v.*

minŭs, *comp. adv. less*: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall. C. 2: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, id. J. 18 *fin.*: minus diligenter, *not carefully enough*, Nep. Con. 5: minus late, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Rarely with a *comp.*: minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46. With *quam*: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30. With *atque*: qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96. Elliptically: madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32. cecidere duo millia haud minus peditum, Liv. 42, 6: quum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, Ib. 28. 2. Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque) *not less, no less, quite as much*: patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet quam liberi, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id. Cat. 3, 1: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561. (ii) Nihil minus, *by no means*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 46. (iii) Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less*: mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 31: minus et minus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 73. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, *not at all, not*: quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14. (v) Si minus, sin minus, (*if not, but if not, otherwise*: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. Verr. 5, 27: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.* (vi) Quo minus, and as one word, quominus, (*to which the less*; used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, Ib.: hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, Ib. 12, 5: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.* Reversed, minus eo: non veretur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.

minusculārius, a, um, *adj.* [minusculus] *small, petty, paltry, trifling*: minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10: res, Ib. 1, 55, 1. ‖ Subst. minuscularii, orum, *m. plu. receivers of small single sums*, opp. to the receiver-general: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3. minuscularii vectigalium conductores (*al.* minutularii), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

minusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minus] *rather less, rather small*: aviarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: cupae, Cato R. R. 12: nomen, *i. e. very short*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Also of persons: meretrix, Pl. Poen. 2, 50.

minūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus] *a dish of minced meat*: Juv. 14, 129. Mart. 11, 31. ‖ minutalia, ium, *n. plu. petty* or *paltry things, trifles*: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, Tert. Anim. 32.

minūtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *small, petty, paltry*: regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4.

minūtātim, *adv.* [id.] *piecemeal, in little bits*: nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: cribrare terram, *to sift small*, Plin. 17, 11, 15. 2. *bit by bit, gradually*: interrogare, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: aliquid addere, Ib. 16: assuefaciant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: discere, Lucr. 5, 1383: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr. 31. cedere, Ib. 78. 3. *singly, one by one*: singulos convenire, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

minūtē, *adv. into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely*: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28. ‖ Fig. *in a petty, paltry manner*: res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3. 2. *minutely, closely, accurately*: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

minūtia, ae, *f.* [minutus] *smallness, fineness, minuteness*: ad minutiam redigere, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen. Ep. 70: pulveris minutiae, *little particles*, Lact. Ira D. 10.

minūtiēs, ēi, *f.* [id.] *i. q.* minutia: ad summam minutiem conterere, App. M. 9, p. 229: humana, Ib. 11, p. 263.

minūtilŏquium, ii, *n.* [minutus loquor] *brevity of speech*: Tert. Anim. 6

minūtim, *adv. into small pieces, finely, minutely*: concidere, Cato R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34 18, 51.

minūtio, ōnis, *f.* [minuo] *a lessening, diminishing*: sanguinis, *bleeding, bleeding*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17. ‖ Fig.: opp. incrementum: Quint. 8, 4, 28: capitis, *i. e.* deminutio, Gell. 1, 12.

minūtilārius, v. minuscularius.

minūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minutus] *very little, very paltry*: pueri, Pl. Poen. prol. 28: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

minūtus, a, um, *Part.* [minuo]. ‖ Adj. *little, small, minute*: pueri minuti, opp. majores, Varr. in Non. 141, 18: dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 45. Of things: litterae, id. Bac. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac pueria folia Plin. 12, 24, 53: ossa, Lucr. 1, 834: opuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: itinera, Suet.

Aug. 82: minutissimis lotibus excussificatus, id. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Cic. 64. **2.** *Fig. petty, paltry, insignificant:* alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18: philosophi, id. Div. 1, 30: id. Sen. 23, 85: imperatores, id. Brut. 73: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. Of things: cantu carmina versibus minutis, Poet. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38. (Hence Fr. *menu.*)

minyanthes, is, *n.* = μινυάνθη, *a kind of large-leaved clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn., also called Asphaltion: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

minyas, ădis, *f. a fabulous herb*, with magical properties: idem (Pythagoras) minyada appellat, nomine alio corysidiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100.

mĭo, 1. *v. a. to commit a nuisance, to make water:* Inscr.

mīrābĭlārius, ii, *m.* [mirabilis] *a worker of miracles:* Eccl.

mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miror] *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular:* nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: mirabilem in modum Ephesi praesto fuit, id. Att. 5, 11: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23. *Comp.:* quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18. *Sup.:* mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 16. With *acc.* and *inf.:* vos esse latinismodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7. With *relat. clause:* mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51. esset mirabile quomodo, id. Div. 2, 19: mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620. With *abl. supine:* mirabile dictu! Virg. G. 2, 30. (Hence It. *miravigha*; Fr. *merveille.*)

mīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mirabilis] *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality:* Eccl.

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly:* mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16. laetari, ib. 11, 14: moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow*, id. Att. 2, 25. *Comp.:* mirabilius angere, id. de Or. 1, 21.

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror] *astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment:* nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, Liv. 3, 38. id. 25, 37.

miracidion, primae adolescentiae, Fest. *s. v.*

mīrācĭla, ae, *f.* [miror] *a marvellously ugly prostitute:* diobolares, schoeniculae, miraculae, Plaut. fragm. in Varr. L. l. 7, 3 *fin.*

mīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wonderful, strange,* or *marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvellousness:* portenta et miracula philosophorum somnientium, *strange and wonderful opinions*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: adjiciunt miraculo huic pugnae, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, *to be wonderful, to excite wonder*, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, *curious*, Plin. 12, 1, 5: in quae miracula, dixit, verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. 25, 9. (Hence It. *miraglio*; Sp. *milagro.*)

mīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [miror].

I. Adj.: *wonderful, admirable, strange, singular:* in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.

mīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wonder, admiration:* mirationem facere, Cic. Div 2, 22.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* mirator rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640: sui, Sen. Vit. B. 8 inanium, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

mīrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wonders at admires* (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hipp. 742.

mīrē, *adv. wonderfully, marvellously, admirably, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly, very:* pueros municipia mire fovent, Cic. Att. 16, 11: mire flectus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 20: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12: gratus, ib. 1, 6: mire quam, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*, Cic. Att. 1, 11 *fin.* (*al.* mire quantum).

mīrĭfĭce, *adv. wonderfully, marvellously, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* dolectari, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44.

mīrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [mirificus] *wonder, admiration:* mirabilium mirificentia, Chrysolog. Serm. 63.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus facio] *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable; singular, strange:* homo mirificus, Cic. Att. 4, 11: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16: convicium, ib. 1, 14: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11: studium, ib. 14, 3: fructus, id. Sen. 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13. *Sup.:* mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 31: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 42.

mīrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mirus] *a singularly,* or *defectively-formed person:* Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.* § 64. **II.** *a wonderer, admirer:* Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος] *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): Fest. *s. v.* retiario: cf. Smith's Ant. 575: ille ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Quint. 6, 3, 61.

mirmillōnĭcus (myrm.), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo] *pertaining to a* mirmillo: Fest. *s. v.* retiario.

mīro, 1. *v. a.* for miror, *to wonder:* quid mirас? Varr. in Non. 480, 30. *Part. perf.:* mirata virgunis atte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

mīror, ātus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to wonder* or *marvel at to be astonished* or *amazed at:* constr. with *acc., acc.* and *inf.,* with *relat. clause*, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5 illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: idne tu mirаris, si patriasat filius? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror, in illa superbia et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Am. 15: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum potuerit, id. Verr. 2, 54: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. **II.** *to look on with wonder, to admire:* cum puerorum formas et corpora magno hic opere miraretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11: Virg. G. 3, 49 patrem, *to honour admiringly*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94: se, *to admire oneself, be vain*, Cat. 22, 17. Poet. with the *gen.:* justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? Virg. Aen. 11, 126. Of inanimate subjects: miraturque (arbos), novas frondes et non sua poma, id. G. 2, 81.

mīrus, a, um, *adj. wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary:* mirum et magnum facinus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 97: nimia mira memoras! *wonders, marvels*, id. Amph. 5, 1, 53: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104: mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? Cic. de Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, id. Att. 13, 40: id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1: mirum dictu, ita sit, omnis Samnitium virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni, nisi, *or* quin, *it would be wonderful, I am very much surprised if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly*: mira sunt, nisi invitavit suos in coenam pinsulum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 127: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni quidem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Nisus in Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: mirum, quin ab eo, ejus aut proavo acciperem, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 125: aeger et medicus me insanire aiebat: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 1, 120. *Comp.:* mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*: quid hoc mirius? Varr. in Non. 135, 29.

mis, old form for mei, *of me*: ingens cura mis, Enn. in Prisc. p. 958 P.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 25.

miscellānĕa, ae, a. um, *adj.* [miscellus] *mixed, miscellaneous:* turba miscellanea, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 129.

II. Subst. miscellānĕa, orum, *n. pl. a hash of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge*, the course diet of gladiators: Juv. 11, 20. **2.** *writings on miscellaneous subjects:* Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

miscellĭōnes appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, 309), a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed:* uvae miscellae, Cato R. R. 23. Of pigeons: miscellum genus (*i. e.* of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Indi, *of several kinds*, Suet. Cal. 20: aes, *a bronze tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served their time, and to whom lands were assigned, as also of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicul. Flacc. de condit. agror. p. 23 Goes.

miscĕo, miscui, mixtum, *or* mixtum, 2. *v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend:* constr. with *abl., dat., cum,* and *absol.:* (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: rubor mistus candore, id. N. D. 1, 27: dulce et amarum, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 61: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8. mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falerna, ib. 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: aquas nectare, Ov. H. 16, 198: fletum cruori, id. M. 4, 140: cunque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. Pont. 1, 9, 20.

2. Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with*: corpus cum aliqua, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 15, 866. cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9. **3.** *to mix, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5 *fin.*: Velentana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160. lurida terribilis miscent aconita novercae, ib. 1, 147. **4.** Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.: to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble:* miscet (se) viris, Virg. Aen. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, *assemble*, Virg. G. 4, 75. **5.** Miscere manus *or* proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28: vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Virg. Aen. 12, 720. **6.** Of storms: *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): coelum terramque miscere, ib. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, ib. 124: miscent se maria, ib. 9, 714. Hence, Prov.: coelum ac terras *and* mare coelo miscere, *to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion*, Liv. 4, 3: cf. mare coelo confundere, Juv. 6, 282. **II.** *Fig. to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: animum alicujus cum sua miscere, Cic. Am. 23, 86. gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 21: ea dissimillimis rebus miscuerat, contrarari, *to mingle and confound*, Cic. 2, 23, 119: haec in mixta fluxerunt, ut cum

perata nullo fuerint modo, id. Rep. 2, 33. **2.** Esp. *to share with, impart to; to take part in:* cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *share*, Sen. Ep. 3: miscere se partibus alicujus, *to mix oneself up with*, Vell. 2, 86: se negotiis, *to engage in*, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: paternae hereditati, Ulp. ib. 29, 2 42 *fin.* **3.** *to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, occasion, excite:* omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: rem publicam malis contionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised*, id. Cat. 4, 1: seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 *fin.* [Cf. Sans. *miṣ*; Gr. μίγνυμι, μίγνυμαι; Germ. *mischen*; Eng. *mix.*] (Hence It. *mischiare*; Sp. *mezclar*, *mesclar*; Fr. *mêler*, *mélange.*)

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus.

miscipulo, 1. *v. n. to smack:* miscipulat, ποππύζει, Gloss. Philox.

miscix, icis, *adj.* [misceo] *changeable, inconstant:* Petr. 45, 6 dub. (*al.* mittix).

misellus, a, um *adj. dim.* [miser] *poor, wretched, unfortunate:* homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: id. Fam. 14, 4: o factum male! o miselle passer, Cat. 3, 16. Esp. of the dead: cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum, *poor*, Tert. Test. Anim. 4. Of things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1089.

miser, a, um, *adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable,* etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser et infortunatus, Pl. Bac 5, 1, 20: miser atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti, id. Phil. 11, 4: miser infelix, aerumnosus, id. Parad. 2, 1: miserrimum habere aliquem, *to torment*, id. Fam. 14, 7 miserrimus fui fugitando, *am completely tired out*, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 7. With *gen.*: miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58: cultus miser, *anxious about*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 66. Of things: misera ambitione laborare, ib. 1, 4, 26 curae, Lucr 1, 1065 orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: voluptates, Plin. 31, 3 amor, Virg Aen. 5, 655. Often inserted parenthetically: ossa atque pelles sunt, misera, macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32: toribus, miser, oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1172 miserum! *what a misfortune! how sad!*: tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi, miserum! septena quotannis corpora, Virg. Aen. 6, 20. **2.** *sick, ill:* quo morbo misera sum, Pl. Truc 2, 6, 39: homini misero non invideo medicinam, Petr 129: homo animo suo miser, *sick at heart*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36. miserum esse ex animo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 1. **3.** *bad, worthless:* hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28 carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.

miserābilis, e, *adj.* [miseror] *pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad:* nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64: isaque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117. *Comp.:* miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59. *Neut.* for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Virg. Aen. 12, 338. **II.** *mournful, plaintive:* voces, Liv. 1, 29: aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33. 2.

miserābiliter, *adv. pitiably, sadly, miserably:* emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11. **II.** *mournfully, plaintively:* scripta epistola, Cic. Att. 10, 9: laudare, *to pronounce one's funeral oration in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity*, ib. 14, 10: dicere tristia, Quint. 4, 2, 120. *Comp.:* miserabilius dicere, Sen. Exc. controv. praef. 4.

miserāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [miseror] *pity, commiseration:* parvi miseramina panis (*al.* mihi fragmina), Juvenc. 4, 285.

miserānter, *adv. pitifully, sympathetically:* Gell. 10, 3.

miserātio, ōnis, *f.* [miseror] *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration:* cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicum permovenda, Cic. Or. 38: miserationem petere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: infantis, Just. 7, 2. **II.** In rhetor. *a pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21: judicem inclinat miseratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14.

misērātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pities:* Juvenc. 2, 295.

misērē, *adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably:* est misere scriptum, Pseudole! *Ps.* O miserrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15: Bassus misere noluit mihi legionem tradere, *unhappily*, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12. **II.** *vehemently, violently:* misere amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invidere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.

misērĕo, ui, Itum, 2. *v. n.* [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate:* miserete annis, Enn. in Non. 474, 30: cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894 **II.** Impers. miseret, *it excites pity or compassion:* constr. with *acc.* of person who experiences, and *gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi misereret, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 25. With *acc.* instead of *gen.*: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter. Heaut 4, 5, 2.

misērĕor, ĭtus (*part. perf.* misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afr. in Macr. S. 2, 10) 2. *v. dep.* [id.] *to have pity, to pity, compassionate.* With *gen.*: misereminisociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28 *fin.*: postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: miserere temporis, Caecin in Cic Fam. 6, 7: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 *fin*: quum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5: laborum tantorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov. H. 12, 81. With *dat.*: cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58: cf. Diom. p. 294 P. With *acc.* (dub.): tot miserere animas, Grat. Cyneg 440 (*al.* miserare). **II.** Impers. miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est, etc. *it excites pity or compassion:* (*on* constr. *v.* misereo): quando te nostrum et rei publicae miseribitur? Quadrig. in Gell. 6, 20 cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14 me ejus miseritum'st, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me rei publicae maxime misertum est, Scip Afr. in Macr. S 2, 10. With the *gen.* only: miseretur tui, Pacuv. in Non 477, 16. ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic Inv. 1, 30, 48.

misēresco, 3 *v. n. incep.* [misereo] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145 miserescite regis, ib 8, 573: generis miserescite tui, Stat Th. 1, 280. **II.** Impers.: *it excites pity or compassion* (on constr. *v.* misereo) inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3. **III.** *to become wretched, miserable:* Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 1.

misērĕt, v. misereo, *no.* II.

misērētur, v. misereor, *no.* II.

misērēvīvium, ii, *n. a plant also called* proserpinaca: App. Herb. 18.

miseria, ae, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress,* etc.: miserias voluptate sedare, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10. **II.** *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue:* miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, *is too irksome*, Quint. 1, 8, 18. **III.** *anxiety:* Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. Div. 2, 42. **IV.** Esp. *poverty:* in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaeque plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34: comitem aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriae Plin. 7, 32, 32.

misericordia, ae, *f.* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion mercy:* misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: mentes nominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, Cic. de Or. 1, 12: adhibere, *to show*, id. Rab. perd. 2: aliena misericordia vivo, *on the compassion of others*, id. Rosc. Am. 50: puerorum, *for the children*, id Att. 7, 12: misericordia vulgi, *for the common people*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move*, Cic. Brut 50 misericordiam magnam habere *to have, entertain*, id. Mur. 40. misericordias habere, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 115.

II. Meton. *plaintiveness, pathos:* haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*

2. *a pitiful state* or *condition, unhappiness:* timeo ne quum intelligunt homines quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, oppugnent te vehementius, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

misēricordĭter, *adv. pitifully, compassionately, mercifully:* crudelitior ille, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. in Non. 510 20: Lact. 6, 18. *Comp.:* misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.

misēricors, dis, *adj.* [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful:* misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52: animus, Tac. Hist. 1, 55. Of things: honesto et misericordi mendacio, id. Ann. 5, 16. *Comp.:* misericordior, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 23. *Sup.:* misericordissimus, Aug. Ep. 48

misērĭmōnium, ii, *n.* [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Labor. in Non. 214, 20.

misēriter, *adv. sadly, wretchedly, lamentably:* alloqui, Cat. 63, 49.

misērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Att. in Non 136, 18. **II.** *pity, compassion,* id. ib 136, 20.

misĕritus and **misertus,** *Part* [misereor].

misĕro, for miseror. ut miserarent mala, Att. in Non. 470, 23.

misĕror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore:* quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 6 commune periculum miseraban-tur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: communem conditionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, id. de Or. 1, 37: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, id. Cat. 4, 6: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 451: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23. **II.** *to pity, commiserate:* juvenem animi miserata, Virg. Aen. 10, 686. sortem animo miseratus iniquam, ib. 6, 332: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic. Prov. cons. 3: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17. With *gen.*: eorum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 381. With *dat.*: servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 402.

misertor, ōris, *m.* [a contr. of miserator, from miseror] *one who pities:* miserande misertor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 478.

misĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *wretched, unfortunate:* animula miserula, Catullus in Non. 517, 4.

misisŭla, ae, *f. a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon,* misisula, μυστίλη, Gloss. Philox.

missĭbilis, ĭle, for missilis: Isid. Ep. 4, 20.

missĭcĭus, or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *discharged from military service:* praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48.

missĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send often:* ad me litteras missiculabas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

missĭlis, e, *adj* [id.] *that may be*

thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, *sling-stones*, Liv. 1, 43: ferrum, *a javelin*, Virg. Aen. 10, 421: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch*, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth*, Plin. 8, 35, 52. ‖ Subst. missile, is, n. *a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 788: in *sing.*: Lucan. 7, 485. 2. missilia, ium, n. *plu.* or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11: id. Aug. 98. Hence, fig.: ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74.

missio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting go, a sending, dispatching*: litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5: legatorum, id. Phil 7, 1. 2. *a throwing, hurling*: extra telorum missionem, *beyond the range of missiles*, Vitr. 2, 9. 3. *a letting* (blood): missio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.* 4. In law: *a delivering up, giving possession*: missio in sedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15. 5. *a release* from captivity, *liberation*: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. 6. *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), *a dismissal*: praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, *a discharge obtained by favour*, id. 43, 14: nondum justa, ib. 15. (Of the various kinds of military discharge v. Smith's Ant 499 and cf. Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Caes. 7. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29: Sen Ben. 2, 20 *fin.* Hence, spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to the death*, Liv. 41, 20. Fig.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, Sen. Ep. 37: sine missione pugnatum est, *for life or death*, Flor. 3, 20 *fin.* 7. *a cessation, termination*: ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 8. missionem dare, *to remit a punishment, to leave untouched*: missionem puero dedit, *let him go*, Petr. 52.

missitius, a, um, v. missicius.

missito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mitto] *to send repeatedly*: auxilia, Liv. 9, 45: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (*al.* hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

missōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dish, charger*: aurata missoria, Venant. Vit. S. Germ. 13.

missum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prize*: ἆθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: also missarium, i, *n.*: Schol. in Juv. 8, 227.

missus, a, um, *Part.* [mitto].

missus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending away, a sending, despatching*: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem venitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Virg. Aen. 7, 752. 2. *a throwing, hurling*: pili, Liv. 9, 19. Meton. *a shot*: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *two thousand bow-shots*, Lucr. 4, 409. 3. *a course, round, heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22: id. Dom. 4. 4. *a course at table*: novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12: Lampr. Heliog. 30.

mistārius or **mixtārius**, ii, *m.* [misceo] *a mixing-vessel*: Lucil. in Non. 546, 30.

mistīcius (mixticius) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of mixed race, mongrel* = *adμιτος*: Hier. in Jerem. 25, 29. (Hence Sp. *mestizo*; Fr. *métis*.)

mistim (mixim), *adv. mixedly*: Lucr. 3, 369.

mistio (mixtio), ōnis *f.* [misceo] *a mixing*: quam mixtionem habet genus avium, Veget. 4. Meton. *a mixture*: Pall. 1, 32.

mistūra (mixtura), ae, *f.* [id.] *a mixing, mingling*: mistura immoderata, Varr. in Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 976: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2. 2. Meton. *a mixture, compound*: ea mistura os perfricatur, Col. 7, 5. 3. Esp. *carnal intercourse, copulation*: externae Veneris mistura, Lucan. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79. ‖ Fig. *a mixing, mingling*: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, Petr. 94: mira figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 40: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22.

mistūrātus (mixt.), a, um [mistura] *mixed, mingled*: Pelag. Veter. 6.

mistus (mixt.), a, um, *Part.* [misceo].

mistus (mixt.), ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a mixing, mingling*: semina mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

misy, yos, *n.* (gen. misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misy, Cels. 6, 7, 2) = *μισυ*: ‖ *a kind of mushroom* or *truffle*: perh. Tuber niveum, Desf.: Plin. 19, 3, 12. ‖ *a mineral, perh. a vitriolic ore, blue copperas, sulphate of copper*: Plin. 34, 12, 29: Cels. 5, 19, 8.

mīte, *adv. mildly, softly, gently* (rare): mite connivere, App. M. 10, p. 235. *Comp.*: mitius ille perit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 27. *Sup.*: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mitella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra] *a head-band, a kind of turban*: nobiles adolescentes Neapoli cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: Virg. Cop. 1. ‖ *a bandage for the arm*: Cels. 8, 10, 3.

mitellita or **mitellica**, Suet. Ner. 27; the meaning is doubtful; some read mellita, q. v.

mītesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [mitis] *to become mild* or *mellow, to ripen*: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, mollirique queant, Ov. M. 15, 78. 2. In gen. *to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm*: coelum mitescere, arbores frondescere, Polit. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9: Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28: ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45. ‖ Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39. 2. *to moderate, abate*: discordiae mitescunt, Liv. 5, 17: seditio mitescit, Tac. H. 2, 18.

mithrax or **mitrax**, ācis, *m.* = *μίθραξ, a Persian precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 63: *also called* mithridax: Sol. 37.

mithridatia, ae, *f. a plant, the dog's tooth*, Erythraeum Dens Canis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 26.

mītifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitificus] *to make mild* or *mellow*: mitificatus cibus, *well digested and changed into chyle* (*al.* modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50. ‖ Fig. *to tame, make gentle*: elephantos, id. 8, 7, 7: homines, Gell. 2, 12.

mītificus, a, um, *adj.* [mitis facio] *mild, soft, gentle*: vapores, Prud. Hamart. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mītigābiliter, *adv. mildly, gently*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

mītigānter, *adv. in a softening manner*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mītigātio, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo] *a soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare): Cic. de Or. 3, 30: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37.

mītigātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, mitigating*: curatio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 5.

mītigātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, alleviating*: Plin. 28, 6, 17.

mītigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitis ago] *to make mild, mellow, soft* or *tender*: mitigat anxiumnos, quod maturuerit acetas, Aus. Idyll. 3: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender* by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Commonly: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, *broke*, Turpil. in Non. 343, 15: hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone mitigat, Mart. 9, 44: agros, *to cultivate, make fruitful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12: amaritudinem frugum, *to soften, mitigate*, id. 18, 26, 40: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92: pilos, *to thin*, id. 33, 6, 19. ‖ Fig. *to make gentle, to tame, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate*, etc.: rabiem suam, id. 10, 63, 87: animal, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: morbum tanperantia, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: animum, Cic. Balb. 26: aliquem, id. Mur. 31: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 13: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: leges, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dolores, Cic. Att. 3, 13: labores, id. de Or. 3, 4: aliquam pecuniis, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: aures, *to soothe* by explanations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mītilo, 1. *v. a. to cry like the* acredula: acredula tunc mitilans (*al.* trutilans, truculans), Auct. Garm. Philom. 26.

mītis, e, *adj. mild, mellow*; of the soil, *kindly, fruitful*; of a river, *gentle, placid*: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. G. 1, 448: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), ib. 344: succi, Ov. M. 14, 690: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2: mitis fluvius in morem stagni, Virg. Aen. 8, 88: flamma, *harmless, innocuous*, Sil. 16 120. Comically, *made soft, mellow* with beating: Pl. Mil. 5, 31: Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12. ‖ Fig. *mild, soft, gentle*: nihil tam vide mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater orat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: mitis tranquillusque homo, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: mites et mansueti, id. Inv. 1, 2: mitis et misericors animus, ib. 55: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 189: servitium, Prop. 2, 16, 20: opes, *acquired through a long peace*, Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2. With *dat.*: mites hostibus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, *towards the penitent*, Tac. Agr. 16. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more palatable*, Cic. Brut. 83: mitis et compta oratio, id. de Sen 9. (Hence It. *mezzo*.)

mītiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mitior] *rather mild*: Coel. Aur. Acut. praef.

mitra, ae, *f.* = *μίτρα, an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban*; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocota, a mitra, est factus repente popularis, Auct. Har. resp. 21: Plin. 35, 9, 35. ‖ *a rope*: Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42.

mitrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitra] *wearing a turban, turbaned*: mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

mitrula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little head-band* or *turban*: Sol. 27.

mittendārius, ii, *m.* [mitto] *a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes*: e numero mittendariorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2.

mittix, v. mixtrix.

mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (misti for misisti, Cat. 14, 14) *to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch*: filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pabulatum mittebat, id. B. C. 1, 40: scitatum oracula, Virg. Aen. 2, 114: missus sum, ut te requirerem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 42: ego hos misse sum ludere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 48: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: qualis esset natura montis qui cognoscerent missi,

Ib. 21: mitj qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: ut coëuntes ad tam paucos faciat, *you would send*, Pelopid. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B: quando te mortui mittero, *shall have put to death*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34: ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41: in possessionem, *to put*, id. Quint. 26: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: lares sub titulum, *to put a bill on one's house, e. o. to offer it for sale or letting*, id. R. Am. 302: judices in consilium, *to send the jurymen to deliberate on their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9: vota faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, *he would attack*, id. Mil. 28: se in fodera, *to enter into, conclude*, Virg. Aen. 12, 190. *Of things*: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. **2.** With the ellipsis of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, *etc.*: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent ambassadors to inform me*, id. Fam. 15, 4: Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento juvarent, *sent messengers directing them*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hodie Spinthrem expecto misit enim Brutus ad me, id. Att. 13, 10. **II.** *to send, yield, furnish, support*: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: Padus electra mittit nuribus gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366. **III.** *to let* or *bring out, to put forth, emit*: sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood*, Cels. 2, 10: so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: florem, *to blossom*, id. 24, 9, 38: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: vocem pro me ac pro republica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranianos sui timoris signa misisse, *have displayed signs of fear*, ib. 71: signa, Virg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 881. **IV.** *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, Petr. 90: panem alicui, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: missos Jupiter ignes excusat, Ov. M. 2, 396: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce mittere, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo mittere ab alto, ib. 11, 340: se in medium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25. Of throwing dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. talos in pyrgum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17. **V.** *to let go, let loose, to release, dismiss*: unde mittuntur equi, nuno dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, 32: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66: mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: nos missos face, id. Andr. 3, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 12: cum missum fecit, Caes. in Cic. ad Att. 9, 7 C: missos faciant honores, *renounce*, Cic. Sest. 66: vos missos facio, *be quantum potest*, abesse ex Africa jubeo, Auct. B. Afr. 54: missum facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: Lollium Paulinum compulit sibi, brevique missum fecit, *divorced*, id. Cal. 25. **VI.** *to dismiss from the mind*: moestum timorem mittite, Virg. Aen. 1, 202: mittere ac fatire odium, Liv. 40, 46; leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: missum imam facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14. **2.** Esp. of speech, *to pass over, omit, cease, forbear*: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. Mur. 18: intellecta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9. With inf.: mitte male loqui, id. Andr. 5, 3, 8. With quod: mitto, quod omnes eas tempestates subire patientissimos fuerit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. **With abl.**: mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (sc. dicere), id. Pis. 20. ut haec missa faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 45: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 3, 44. (Hence fr. mettre; Fr. mettre.)

mĭtĭlus and **mytĭlus** (mytilus), i, m. = μύτιλος, *a kind of muscle, sea-muscle*, Mytilus edulis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51, 71: also mutulus, in Cato R. R. 158: Hor. S. 2, 4, 27.

mĭlĭus versus = μείουρος, *an hexameter ending with an iambus instead of a spondee*: Terent. de Metr. p. 2425 P.

mius, a, um, *adj.*: an old form of meus, *my, mine*: veteres mius dicebant, ut mi sit vocativus secundum regulam, Diom. p. 319 P.

mixtārius, mixtio, *etc* v. mist.

mna, ae, v. mina.

mnēmŏsўnon, i, n. = μνημόσυνον, *a memorial*: mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

mnester, ēris, m. = μνηστήρ, *a woer, suitor*, pute Lat. procus ad mnesterus, Hyg. Fab. 126.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from movibilis, from moveo] *easy to be moved, moveable*: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, *moveable things, moveables, chattels*, opp to lands, houses, fixtures, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1. **2.** *loose, not firm*: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, Plin. 21, 11, 105. **3.** *nimble, active, fleet*, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, *nimble of foot*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. H. 5, 110. transitus, Vell. 1, 17. **II.** Fig. *pliable, pliant, excitable*: mobilis aetas, Virg. G. 3, 165 populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6. ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7. **2.** *changeable, inconstant, fickle*: nec in te animo fui mobili, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5 gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3 mobilium turba Quirtium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: ingenium, Sall. J. 46 favor, Sen. V. B. 1: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility*: animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28: mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum praestant, *the rapid movement*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323.

2. *looseness*: sanare mobilitates dentium, Plin. 20, 21, 84. **II.** Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: fortunae, Nep. Hon. 6: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 93: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv. with easy* or *rapid motion*: mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 747: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. *Comp.*: reverti mobilius, Lucr. 5, 635. **II.** Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *easily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.

mōbĭlĭto, 1. v. a. [mobilis] *to make moveable, to make quick*: omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. in Non. 346, 14.

mōdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moderor] *that can be restrained, moderate*: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mōdĕrāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *a means of managing or governing*, e. g. *a rudder*: hence, *management*: lanitus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726: equorum, ib. 2, 48. **2.** Fig.: rerum, *the management of affairs, the government of the state*, ib. 6, 677. **II.** *a means of moderating*: verum temperatae tenuis certum moderamen itinerit, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 64.

mōdĕrāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a means of guidance, a guide*: dissentit moderamentum [Gallt 13, 6.

mōdĕranter, *adv. with moderation* Lucr. 2, 1095.

mōdĕrātē, *adv. with moderation, moderately*: moderate dolorem ferre, Cic. Am. 2, 8: moderate dictum, id. Font. 10: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. *Comp.*: moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. *Sup.*: res moderatissime constituta, id. Leg. 3, 5.

mōdĕrātim, *adv. moderately, gradually*: crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mōdĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [moderor] *a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation*: effrenati populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9 conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublata, id. N. D. 2, 36: moderatio animi et aequitas, id. Sen. 2, 1: dummodo illa praescriptio moderationque teneatur, id. Coel. 18: moderatio et continentia, id. Att. 6, 2: dicendi, id. Aqr. 2, 1 moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18. **II.** *regularity, arrangement*: moderatio numerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60. **2.** *guidance, government*: mundi, id. N. D. 3, 35.

mōdĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a manager, governor, director*: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: sol moderator dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, *an angler*, ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, *a woolcomber*, Claudian. in Eutr. 2, 381: juventae, *a tutor*, Mart. 2, 90.

mōdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who restrains* or *controls, a directress, governess*: sibi, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14 materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18: officii, id. Flacc. 24.

mōdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [modero] **I.** Adj. *restrained, controlled; moderate*: moderati senes, Cic. de Sen. 3: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14. Of things: convivium moderatum atque honestum, id. Mur. 6: ventus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 57: mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: otium, id. Brut. 2: doctrina, id. Mur. 29: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8. *Comp.*: quando annona moderatior? Vell. 2, 126. *Sup.*: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. in Cic Fam. 10, 24.

mŏdernus, a, um, *adj.* [modo, just now; cf. hodiernus from hodie] *modern; opp. to antiquus*. Cassiod. Var 4, 51. (Hence Fr. *moderne*.)

mōdĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [modus, q. v. infra] *to keep within bounds, restrain, control*: with *acc.*: neque tamen te ingenium moderat, Pac. in Non. 471, 7. With *dat.*: ego voci moderabo meae, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 115. **II.** Meton. *to regulate*: moderatum aequabile aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: ita res moderatur, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 39. [There must have been a neuter noun *modus, moderis*; otherwise we could not account for *modero* and *modestus*: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 149, 185.]

mōdĕror, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to set a measure, set bounds*: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 37. **2.** Fig. *to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate*: with *dat.*: moderari linguae, id. Curc. 4, 1, 25: moderari uxoribus, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: irae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, *to still slowly*, Tac. A. 2, 70. With *acc.*: gaudium moderans, ib. 2, 75: duritiam linguae, Suet. Claud. 14: preces, id. Dom. 7. **II.** Meton. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct*: with *acc.*: deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: navim, id. Inv. 2, 51: equos moderari ad flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 2, 91: [quibus (sc. habenis) moderari, ut intendendo et remittendo vis illa motumque regatur] Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 2: *the fasces*, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: mihi quae videbar moderari, id. Acad. 2, 17: omnia numeroque, id. Tusc. 3, 36.

mŏdestē, *adv. with moderation, moderately*: modeste insolentiam continere, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv. 31, 42: hosti intrepide modestegue obviam ire, *without blustering*, Gell. 9, 11: modestissime vivere, Varr. in Non. 55, 31. **II.** *modestly, humbly*: qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: intueri, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: parcius et modestius praetentare misericordiam judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] **I** lit. *the keeping within due bounds, freedom, from excess of any kind*: hiemis, *mildness*, Tac. A. 12, 43: aquarum modestia, *gentle course*, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II.** Of the intellect: *mediocrity*: illo varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, Tac. A. 1, 11. **III.** Of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety*: eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8. modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Auct. Her. 3, 2. **2.** Esp. *unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behaviour: modestia est, per quam pudor honestus claram et stabilem comparat auctoritatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem ex animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: in dicendo, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: neque modum, neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. C. 11. **3.** *Shamefacedness, modesty*: vultus, Quint. 4, 1, 55: virginalis, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31: vacui modestia lecti, i. e. *celibacy*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 162. **4.** *honour, chastity* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. C. 14. **5.** = εὐταξία of the Stoics *correctness, propriety*: sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus: v. modero] *keeping due measure* or *limits, moderate, not excessive*: rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac. A. 4, 7: modesta irrigatio, Pall. Feb 25, 14. **II.** *moderate, unassuming, modest*: vir modestus et frugi, Cic. Att. 13, 29. adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: plebs, opp. to seditiosa, id. Agr. 2, 31: epistola modestior, id. Fam. 3, 13.

2. *mild, gentle, kind*: o modestum otiorem, id. Verr. 1, 47: modestior non ero, id. Att. 10, 5. mendicis modesti, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 12. **3.** *chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced*: mulier proba et modesta, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: videas, dolore rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Am. 13: modestissimi mores, id. Planc. 1. oculi, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: lingua, id. II, 19, 63: verba, id. Am. 3, 14, 16 ingenui parum modesti, Quint. 1, 2, 4.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *containing a* modius *or Roman peck*: anlae calicesque, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: figura, Tert. ad nat. 2, 8.

mŏdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a measuring by* modii: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 2.

mŏdĭcē, *adv. with proper measure* or *restraint, moderately; modestly*: modice hoc faciam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ferre, *calmly*, id. Phil. 11, 3: se recipere, *in good order*, Liv. 28, 15: modice et modeste vitam vivere, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: dicere, Cic. Sull. 29: modice et scienter uti re aliqua, id. de Or. 1, 29. **II.** *slightly, not much*: minae Clodii modice me tangunt, id. Att. 2, 19: modice vinosus, Liv. 41, 4: locuples, id. 38, 14. **III.** *meanly*: modice instratus torus, Suet. Aug. 73.

mŏdĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little*: modicella calcula, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (al. modica).

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure* or *limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling*: modico gradu ire, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19: potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 31: convivia, id. de Sen. 13: Andromache, *of a moderate size, not too large*, Ov. A. A. 2, 646: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 53: modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), *a book of tolerable size*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. **II.** *moderate, temperate, modest, etc.*: modica severitas, id. Sen. 18: domi modicus, Sall. J. 63. **2.** In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty*, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic. Or. 21: ea, valde et modica et illustria sunt, *few in number*, id. de Or. 2, 32: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent*, id. Fin. 2, 19: pecunia, id. Parad. 6, 3: acervus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: tempus, Quint. 1, 2, 12. With *gen.*: Sabinus modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39: virium, Vell. 1, 12: pecuniae, Tac. A. 3, 72: volnptatum, ib. 2, 73. *Neut. adv.*: modicum progredi, *a little*, App. M. 6, p. 180. Also modico: modico deinde regressa, i. e. *after a short time*, ib. 1, p. 112: modico secus progredi, *to go a little farther*, ib. p. 112.

mŏdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modifico] *a measuring, measure*: versuum, Sen. Ep. 88: verborum, Gell. 10, 3 *med.*

mŏdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives the proper measure, a manager*: libicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App. Flor. p. 342.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [modifico].

mŏdĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [modificus] *to measure, moderate*, etc.: verba modificata, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: membra modificata, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: corpora modificata utriusque rei participatione, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

mŏdĭfĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [id.] *to measure off, to measure*: comprehensa mensura Herculanei pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1. **II.** Fig. with *dat.*: *to set bounds to, to moderate*: liberorum desideriis, App. M. 11, p. 267: orationi, id. Flor. p. 365. Reflect.: *to observe due measure, to be moderate*: modificari in sumptibus, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 18.

mŏdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [modus facio] *measured*: mela modifica, Aus. Parent. 27.

mŏdĭmpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [modi imperator] *the chairman of a convivial party*, who prescribed the quantity to be drunk: potandi modimperatores, Varr. in Non. 142, 7.

mŏdĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [modius] **I** lit. *a small measure*: hence, **I.** *a kind of drinking-vessel*: Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 37. **II.** *a bucket* on a water-wheel: Vitr. 10, 9 modioli gemelli, *the boxes* or *cylinders* of a forcing-pump, id. 10, 13. **III.** *the nave* of a wheel. Plin. 9, 4, 3: Vitr. 10, 4. **IV.** *the box* to receive the axletree of an oil-mill: Cato R. R. 20. **V.** A surgical instrument, *a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*, χοινικουν: Cels. 8, 3. (Hence It. *mazzo*.)

mŏdĭum, ii. *n.* for modius, *a peck*: Cato R. R. 58: modia viginti, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* (*gen. plur.* modium, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: modiorum, Tac. Mil. 4, 1, 72) [prob. same root as *medius*] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck*, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1·9 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: siliginae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 10: modium populo dare asse, Cic. Or. 2, 17. Of other things besides corn: metiri modio olearia, Cato R. R. 144: ut melimbus dimidium (anulorum anreorum) super tres modios expleasse, Liv. 23, 12. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic. Am. 19, 67: (ii) modio numos metiri, *to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich man, Petr. 3, 7: (iii) pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **II.** Among surveyors, *the third part of a jugerum*: Auct. de limit. p. 301 and 312 Goes.

2. *the socket* or *step* in which the mast of a *ship stands*: Isid. Orig. 19, 2.

mŏdŏ, *adv.* (mŏdis, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 107) [modus] **I.** by measure, with a *limit*: hence it serves to express restriction; *only, but*: semel modo, *only once*, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30: uni modo generi morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 43: nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4: nemini modo, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b: perpauxillum modo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 74: manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ea pacisci modo velle, sed quae pacta ea, non sola solvere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 88: ad ornandum modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint. 8, 6, 39 doctrina ea litterae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, *fin.*: circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv. 7, 2 modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59: modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: concede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bona ratione emerit, *provided that*, id. Verr. 4, 5. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. **2.** Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only ... but also*: ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44. **3.** Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: *any how, at all, only, provided*: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition*, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: quanquam quis ignorat, qui modo unquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, id. Flacc. 27, 64: nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. Div. 1, 39, 86: Liv. 22, 2: de certo, modo recte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138 itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adjutore te, id. Att. 16, 13: atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, *if only*, id. Verr. 3, 97. (ii) So freq., si modo, *if only*: tuto scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. Att. 12, 18: fortasse vici, si modo permansero, ib. 12, 44. Poet. with *subj.*: si modo sola queant sexta tenere fidem, Prop. 1, 18, 4. (iii) modo si for dummodo: *if only, provided that*: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. Tr. 2, 263. modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Paptn. Dig. 39, 1, 18. (iv) also without *si*, for dummodo, with *subj.*: *if only, provided that*: quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa defectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: manent ingenia genibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, id. de Sen. 7, 22. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: *if only not, provided that not*: quae de Scipione audiit ea mihi probantur, modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem imperatorem bene de nobis meritum, id. Att. 3, 4: si quis ea paulo ad voluptatem propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. Or. 1, 29, 103. **4.** Modo non, *not all at once, all but, almost, nearly*: modo non omnes auri politores, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 3, 76. modo non vivus, Val. Max. 5, 4, 6 modo non reclamantibus omnibus, Amm. 14, 7. **5.** With imperative, *just, now*: sequere hac modo, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 4: propera modo, id. Most. 1, 3, 42: vide modo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: ignem scrutare modo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276. Indignantly: quin tu, lacerna bigone nova, Pl. Trin. 1, 4, 7? si modo, *if still now*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 12: modo, dum licet, bene frui animo, *as long as*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28. **II.** Of time: *just now, lately*: (i) Of present time: modo quae dixi, *just now*? Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: modo quae exposui, *just now*? Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28: adveniet modo, Ter. [illegible]

modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25. (II) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately*: Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: quaeras putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing*, Ov. M. 1, 325. Opp. to *nunc*: qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 63: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria floruimus, in ea nunc iis quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. (III) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment*: domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: Liv. 26, 15. **2.** Modo ... modo ... *now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes*: modo sit, modo negat, *sometimes he says Yes, sometimes No*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25 *fin.*: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15: nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo ... nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922: Liv. 8, 32. modo ... aliquando, Tac. A. 1, 81: modo ... interdum, Sall. J. 62: Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: modo ... nonnunquam, Suet. Tib. 66: modo ... saepe, Sall. J. 45: Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: modo ... rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribis anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9. **3.** modo ... tum (deinde, postea, *etc.*) *at first ... then, at one time ... at another*: sol modo agredens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum, modo coelo, tum autem signis sideribusque coelestibus, ib. 1, 13, 35: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, Sall. J. 93: modo ... paulo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5: modo ... modo ... postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46: quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim contemnentes religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43. *v.* Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 627 652. (Hence It. *mo.*)

mŏdŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [modulor] *that can be sung* or *played* (post.): carmen, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 63.

mŏdŭlāmen, ĭnis [id.] *melody, euphony*: (Cicero) in secunda (Verr. 2, 78) simili usus modulamine, *manifesto peccatu* inquit, non *peccato*, Gell. 13, 20: coeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.

mŏdŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *melody, euphony*: orationis, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

mŏdŭlātē, *adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously*: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. *Comp.*: ars modulatius incedendi, Amm. 16, 5: verba modulatius collocata, Gell. 11, 13.

mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modulor] *a regular measure*: operis modulationes, Vitr. 5, 9: incedendi, *a measured step*, Gell. 1, 11. **II.** Esp. *a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody*: Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione produci aut corripi (verba), ib. 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, *melody*, ib. 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician*: optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: vocis et cantus, Col. 1 procem. § 3.

mŏdŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that regulates*: Tert. Bapt. 3.

mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor].

II. *Adj.*: *properly measured, in time, melodious, musical*: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, Ov. M. 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Comp.*: cantionem modulatiorem aptiorumque addit, Gell. 13, 24.

mŏdŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a modulating* (poet.): camore saxa modulata trahens, *by his playing*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

mŏdŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [modulus] *to measure off properly, to measure*: in modulanda statua longitudinisque ejus praestantia, Gell. 1, 1. **2.** *to regulate, arrange*: ita modulante natura, Plin. 2, 54, 55. *Pass.*: cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata, Quint. 9, 2, 35. **II.** Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: *to measure rhythmically, to modulate*: ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58: hominum aures vocem natura modulantur, *modulate*, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, saltuares dictae, quoniam in symphoniae cantu ad fetus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95, 96. Hence **2.** Meton. *to sing, play, dance*, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance*, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39. *Pass.*: carmina modulata, *sung*, Suet. Aug. 57: barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, *played by*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus] *a small measure, a measure*: dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, Suet. Ner. 49 ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309. Proverb.: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, id. Ep. 1, 7, 98. **Fig.**: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, *measure*, Varr. in Non. 119, 11. **2.** In architect.: *modules*: Vitr. 5, 9. **3.** In aqueducts: *the water-meter*: est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo vel castello indutur huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36. **II.** *rhythmical measure, metre, mode, melody*: moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57: verborum, Gell. 5, 1.

mōdus, i, *m.* [same root as metior] *a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure*: modi, quibus metirentur ruta, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1: ut omnium par modus sit, Cels. 3, 27: falsus, *false measure*, Dig. 11, 6. **2.** *the measure* or *size of any thing*: de modo agri scripsit, Cic. Att. 13, 33: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4. **3.** Esp. *proper measure, due measure*: suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22: modus et ordo, id. Off. 1, 5: modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Verr. 2, 59: vox quasi extra modum absona, *immoderately*, id. de Or. 3, 11: quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44. Hence, Fig. *moderation*: sine modo modestiaque, Sall. J. 41: tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, nullo modo praeterire possum, Cic. Marc. 1, 1. **4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode*: vocum, id. Div. 2, 3: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. H. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: saltare ad tibicinis modos, *to the music of the flute*, Liv. 7, 2. **II.** Meton. *a bound, limit, end, restriction*, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: modum retinere, id. Off. 1, 29: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 2: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106. With the *gen. gerund*: modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. Poet. with the *inf.*: quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573. **2.** *a way, manner, mode*: constantia atque modus vitae, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind*, Liv. 28, 6: nec semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic. Or. 35: nullo modo, *in no wise, by no means*, id. Verr. 2, 76: omni modo egi cum rege et ago quotidie, *in every way, urgently*, id. Att. 6, 2: omnibus modis miser sum, *in every way, completely*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: majorem in modum, *very much, greatly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: filium multis modis jam exspecto, ut redeat domum, *very much*, Ter. Heo. 2, 3, 7: bono modo, *moderately*, Cato R. R. 5: bono modo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. G. 2, 73. Hence modo, in modum, *or* ad modum, with *gen.* or *adj.*: *in the manner of, like*: servorum modo, *slavishly*, Liv. 39, 26. pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in nostrum modum, *in our manner*, Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, *like slaves*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner*, ib. 5, 24: ad humano modo, ut usitato more peccasset, *after the manner of men*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3: tali modo, *in such a manner*, Nep. Att. 21. **3.** In grammar: *the voice* or *mode of a verb*: in verbo fiunt solecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus, faciendi modus, *the passive, the active, voice*, id. 9, 3, 7. (Hence It. *modo*; Fr. *mode*.)

moecha, ae, *f.* = μοιχή, *an adulteress*: ne sequerer moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113. In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10.

moechĭa, ae, *f.* = μοιχεία, *adultery*: Tert. Pud. 5.

moechīle, is, *n.* [moechus] *a place where adultery is committed*: Petr. 113.

moechĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *adultery*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

moechisso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to commit adultery with*: aliquam, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 6.

moechŏ-cĭnaedus, i, *m. an adulterer and catamite*: Lucil. in Non. 493, 26.

moechor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [moechus] *to commit adultery* (poet.): Cat. 94, 1: Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.

moechus, i, *m.* = μοιχός, *a fornicator, an adulterer* (pure Lat. adulter) moechus mulierum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 180 Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 16: Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.

moene, is, *n.* [moenio, munio] *a town wall, rampart*: Ennius in Fest. s. v.

moenia, ium, *n. plu.* (*gen.* moenium, like anciliorum for ancilium, acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P. *Abl.* moenis for moenibus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 408, 1, 34, [id.] *town walls, ramparts*: uti haberent tuta oppida quod operis munirebant, moenia dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39, § 141: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *bulwarks, fortifications*, ib. 2, 16: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234. **2.** Poet. in gen. *walls* or *inclosures* of any kind: moenia navis, Ov. 11, 532: theatri, Lucr. 4, 80: mundi, id. 1, 73: coeli, Ov. M. 2, 401. **II.** Meton. *a city inclosed by walls*: nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls*, i. e. *our city*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Virg. Aen. 6, 549: moenia circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4: Vitr. 8, 4. Poet.: Ditis magni sub moenia, *the citadel, realm of Pluto*, Virg. Aen. 6, 541.

moenera, for munera, *v.* munus.

moenia, for munia, *q. v.*

moenio, for munio, *q. v.*

moenītus, *Part.* [moenio] *v.* munio.

moera, ae, *f.* = μοῖρα, *fate* (pure Lat. fatum): Sid. Carm. 15, 69.

moereo, moereor, moeror, *v.* maereo and maeror.

moerica (**merica**), vitis, *an unknown sort of grape-vine*: Plin. 14, 2, 6: Col. 3, 2, 7.

moerus, i, for murus, *q. v.*

moesōlēum, i, *n.* [corruption of mausoleum] *a tomb, mausoleum:* Front. de Limit. agror. p. 43 Goes.

moesto, moestifico, moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moesto, moestus, v. maeste, *etc.*

moeta, for meta: Front. de Colon. p. 141.

moirus, i, v. murus.

mōla, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill* of any kind: molae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3 · pumicene, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, *water-mills*, Pall. 1, 42: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 20. **II.** *grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 743, 999): sparge molam, Virg. E. 8, 82: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic. Div. 2, 16 · aut mola salsa aut ture comprecari, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: mola salsa supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2: litare, id. *praef. med.*: consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4. **III.** *a false conception, mooncalf, mole:* Plin. 7, 15, 13 · id. 10, 64, 84.

mōlāris, e, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* molaris lapis, *a mill-stone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30. **II.** Subst. molaris, is, *m. a mill-stone;* post for any large stone · ramis vastisque molaribus instat, Virg. Aen. 8, 250: Ov. M. 3, 59. **2.** (*sc.* dens) *a grinder, molar tooth:* Juv 13, 212.

mōlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* asinus molarius, *an ass that turns a mill*, Cato R. R. 11.

mōlaxo, 1. *v. a.* for malaxo Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonium, ii, *n. a plant that promotes vomiting:* Plin. 26, 7, 25.

mōlendārius, a, um, *adj.* [molo] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* asina molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2.

mōlendinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mill* or *to milling:* molendinariae metae, Amm. 17, 4. Subst.: mōlendinārius, ii, *m. a miller:* Inscr.

molendinum, i, *n.* [id.] *a milling-place, mill-house:* Aug. in Psal. 132, 4.

mōles, is, *f. a shapeless, huge, heavy mass.* In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7 · vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. Aen. 3, 656: stetit aequore molis pinea, i. e. *a fleet of large ships*, Trop. 4, 6, 19. **2.** Esp. *a huge, massive structure*, part. of stone; *a dam, pier, mole; a foundation*, etc. · molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. moles oppositae fluctibus, *moles*, Cic. Off. 2, 4: ilona mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, id. Verr. 4, 53 exstructa moles opere magnifico, inciasaque litterae, *a monument*, id. Phil. 14, 12: moles propinqua rudibus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 10 · insanae substructionum moles, *huge buildings, piles*, Cic. Mil. 31. sepulcri moles, *a tomb*, Lucan. 8, 865. **3.** *warlike apparatus, machines, munitions of war:* refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv. 2, 17: Tac. H. 1, 61 · non alias majore mole concursum, *with a greater mass*, id. A. 2, 46. **II.** Fig. *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap*, etc.: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: moles mali, ib. 3, 7: vis consili expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculea, Sil. 12, 143: densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg. Aen. 12, 575: curarum, *multitude, crowd*, Tac. A. 12, 66. **2.** *a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble:* transvehant naves haud magna mole, *without great difficulty*, Liv. 25, 11: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *so much labour did it cost*, Virg. Aen. 1, 33 · plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, Tac. A. 13, 35. **3.** *distress, calamity:* major exorta domi moles, Liv. 6, 14 — quam molem exclerit (Juno), *storm*, Virg. Aen. 5, 790. (Hence It. *mole*; Sp. *muelle*; Fr. *mole.*)

mōlestē, *adv. with trouble or difficulty:* moleste fero, *I take it ill, it annoys me*, Cic. Att. 13, 22: exercitum in Gallia hiemare moleste ferebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: molestissime fero, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: fero, *I lament*, Sen. Ep. 67. **2.** *in a troublesome or offensive manner;* of style, *in a laboured manner, affectedly:* mimice ac moleste, Cat. 42, 7: scribere, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86: moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

mōlestia, ae, *f.* [molestus] *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike*, etc.: sine molestia, Cato R. R. 154: maxima, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 2: sine molestia tua, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: molestiam exhibere, *to cause*, ib. 12, 30: fasces habent molestiam, *are attended with*, id. Att. 8, 3: ex pernicie reip. molestiam trahere, *to feel troubled*, id. Fam. 4, 3: capere, *to become vexed*, id. Sull. 1: alicui aspergere, *to give occasion*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: navigandi, Suet. Cal. 21. Of style: *stiffness, affectation:* diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38. **II.** Meton. *that which causes trouble, an annoyance;* of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

mōlesto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to trouble, annoy, molest:* aliquem, Petr. 58: App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20.

mōlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles] *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 63: provincia molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23: alicui odiosum, molestum esse, id. de Sen. 14: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provincia, id. Leg. 3, 8: arrogantia ingenti atque eloquentiae est molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11: tunica, *a kind of strait-jacket*, of combustible materials, for those condemned to be burned, Juv. 8, 235: Mart. 10, 25. **2.** Esp. of style · *laboured, affected;* simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, Cic. Brut. 30. verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 464: pronunciatio gesticulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. **II.** Meton. *difficult:* molesta separatio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27. **2.** *dangerous, injurious:* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat. 51, 12.

mōlētrīna, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill:* Cato in Non. 63, 26.

mōlīle, is, *n.* [mola] prob. *the traces* of an ass in a mill: Cato R. R. 10 and 11.

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior] *a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking:* ventus trudit agens magnam magno molimine navim, Lucr. 4, 900: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93 · sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56. rerum, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 75.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a great exertion, effort, undertaking:* motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti admiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labour*, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, *has a great spirit of enterprise*, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 11.

mōlīna, ae, *f.* [mola] *a mill:* Amm. 28, 8. (Hence It. *mulino*; Sp. *molino*; Fr. *moulin.*)

mōlīnārius, ii, *m.* [molina] *a miller:* molinarius, ὀλραλίτης, Gloss. Philox.

mōlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill, mill-:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

mōlĭo, for molior: neque quis quid molit, *erects, builds*, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. In *pass. signif.:* App. M. 11, p. 262.

mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. a.* and *n.* dep. [moles] **A.** Neutr. *to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil*, etc. (rare): agmen per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: nosti mores mulierum: dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. **2.** Esp. *to set sail, sail* (either of persons or ships) · mollentem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moliuntur a terra, id. 37, 11: erat insula in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando, praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35. **B.** Act. *to set in motion* (with exertion and effort), *to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace*, etc.: validam in vites molire bipennem, *wield*, Virg. G. 4, 331: ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Liv. 28, 17: terram, *to till the ground*, Virg. G. 1, 494: fores, *to break open*, Tac. A. 1, 39: ib. 2, 82: corpora ex somno, *to rouse from sleep*, Liv. 36, 24: habenas, *to guide*, Virg. Aen. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextra, *hurls*, id. G. 1, 329: ignem, id. Aen. 10, 231: montes sua sede, *removes, displaces*, Liv. 9, 3: onera objecta, id. 25, 36. **2.** *to construct, erect, build*, etc.: muros, Virg. Aen. 3, 132: classem, ib. 6: sedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, Virg. Aen. 7, 158: pocula de capitibus hominum, *to make*, Sol. 15. **II.** Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: fidem moliri coepit, *he endeavoured to impair public credit*, Liv. 6, 11: nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, *performing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: hasta viam cupei molita per oras, *having forced its way*, Virg. Aen. 10, 477: animum, *to form* or *acquire for oneself*, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, *to undertake*, Virg. Aen. 4, 233. iter, *to continue, pursue*, ib. 6, 477: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic. Cin. 64: alicui insidias, *to lay snares*, Virg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, find out*, Tac. A. 12, 22: fugam, *to begin, undertake*, Virg. Aen. 2, 109: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, *to meditate*, Vell. 2, 46: mundum efficere moliens Deus, Cic. Tim. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491 · de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government*, Cic. Rep 2, 35. moliri regnum, Liv. 1, 47: nuptias, *to bring about*, Tac. A. 12, 3 · apud judices oratione molienda sunt amor, odium, *are to be excited*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3.

mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior] *a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance:* molitio agrorum, *cultivation*, Col. procem.: terrena, id. 11, 2 · quae molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic. N. D. 1, 8. **2.** For demolitio: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out, demolishing*, Liv. 33, 5.

mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver:* effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic. Tim. 5: ratis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 24: rerum novarum, Suet. Dom. 10: sceleruin, Sen. Tranq. 7.

mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [molo] *a miller:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, 15. **II.** Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [molior] *she who attempts, contrives:* rerum novarum, Suet. Ner. 35.

mōlītūra, ae, *f.* [molo] *a grinding:* Plin. 15, 23, 25.

mōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [molo].

mōlītus, ūs, *m.* [molior] *a building:* Tac. A. 15, 43.

mollāgo, 2. *v. n.* [mollis] *to be soft:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mollāsco, 3. *v. n.* incep. [molleo] *to become soft:* rura colit nemo: mollescunt colla juvencis, Cat. 64, 38: uber Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37. **II.** Fig. *to become soft, unbend, gentle* also, *to become effeminate, unmanly:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere

cere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1031: pectora, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 8: mollescat in aedis, Id. M. 4, 186.

mollestra, ae, *f.* *sheep's felt, for wiping out helmets*: Fest. *s. v.*

mollicellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): nates, Cat. 23, 10.

mollicina, ae, *f.* [id.] *a kind of soft garment*: Nov. in Non. 540, 22.

mollicomus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis coma] *soft-haired*: herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

mollicŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *soft, tender, delicate*: escae, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 58. ‖ Fig. *voluptuous*: versiculi, Cat. 16, 4.

mollifico, *1. v. a.* [mollis facio] *to make soft, soften, mollify*: ventrem, Macer. de herbis Carm. 4, 14.

mollifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mollifico] *making soft, softening*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

molligo, inis, v. mollugo.

mollimentum, i, *n.* [mollio] *a means of softening* or *mitigating*: calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10.

mollio, ivi and ii, itum (mollibat for molliebat, Att. in Non. 347, 16), 4. *v. a.* [mollis] *to make soft* or *supple, to soften*: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: mollire lanam trahendo, *to spin*, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum mollat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, Ib. 7, 123: glebas, Ib. 6, 220: alvum, *to relax, purge moderately*, Plin. 20, 5, 20: duritias, Id. 28, 17, 70: agri mollit, *softened, loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. 2. *to castrate*: ferro mollita juventas atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 133: puerum mollire, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68. ‖ Fig. *to soften, mitigate*: *to tame, check*: *to render easier, lighter*, or *less disagreeable*: Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. de Sen. 4. Iram, Liv. 1, 9. impetum, Id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, Ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, *to make the ascent easier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41: fructusque feros mollite colendo, Virg. G. 2, 36: ventos, Plin. 2, 47, 47. 2. *to soften, render effeminate*: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: animos, Id. Tusc. 2, 11: vocem, *to make soft* or *womanish*, Quint. 11, 3, 24. (Hence Fr. *mouiller*.)

molli-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis pes] *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 9.

mollis, e, *adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 arena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, Id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, Id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Virg. E. 1, 82: alvus, *relaxed, open bowels*, Cels. 1, 12: cibus, *mild*, Id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, *soft*, Ib. 5: prata, Virg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, Id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, Id. F. 2, 742: torus, Id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, *unbent, unstrung*, Id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, *made soft by a layer of leaves*, Virg. Aen. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: molles genae, *soft, delicate*, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, Id. Pont. 3, 3, 17: manus, Id. Am. 1, 4, 24: litus, Id. M. 14, 71: molles Zephyri, *soft, gentle*, Id. A. A. 3, 728: hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 312: coelum, Hor. 16, 4: iter amoenum et molle, Quint. 4, 2, 46: Euphrates molli undis, *gentle, calmer*, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: aditus, *easy*, Sil. 4, 491: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Virg. E. 9, 8: trunci, Ov. F. 3, 13: mollia signa, *graceful, easy statues, not stiff* (opp. to dura), Cic. Brut. 18: mollior adhuc signa Myron fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis juncus, Virg. E. 2, 72: acanthus, Id. G. 4, 137. sedum, Id. Aen. 10, 818: tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Virg. G. 3, 76: colla, Id. Aen. 11, 622: brachia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60 Proverb.: molli brachio objurgare aliquem, i. e. *in a gentle, forbearing manner*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. ‖ Subst.: mollia, ium, *n. plu. a kind of animals, mollusks*: Plin. 11, 51, 112: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, the crumb*, Id. 15, 12, 26. ‖ Fig. *tender, delicate, susceptible*: qui mollibus annis in patrias artes erudiendus erat, *in tender youth*, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, *easily blushing*, Id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissimae aures, *modest, unwilling to listen to praise*, Plin. Pan. 68. 2. *pliant, supple, yielding*: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17: in inimicitiis auricula infima mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15. 3. *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak*: philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52: Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, *i. e.* pathici, Liv. 32, 28: disciplina, *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: ratio, Ib. 5, 5: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententia, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. 4. *soft, pleasant, mild, easy*: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, *soft, pleasant*, id. Brut. 9: mollis ac jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1 2: molle nomen, *mild*, id. Off. 1, 12, 3 verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, *easy*, Virg. G. 3, 41: vinciuntur molli pectora dura prece, *soft, tender*, Tib. 3, 4, 76: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: molliores flexiones in cantu, *more agreeable*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: ridere mollia, *to smile gently*, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, *in a more favourable light*, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, *having a gentle motion*, Virg. Aen. 8, 666· mollissima fandi tempora, Ib. 4, 293: hora mollior, *more favourable*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 84. 5. *touching, affecting*: querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17. 6. *changeable, fickle*: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16. [*Mollis* is usu. derived from *mobilis*: but it is prob. the same word as Germ. and Engl. *mild*; the Sans. *mridu*, "tener, mollis," is also perh the same.] (Hence old Fr. *mol*; Fr. *mou, molle*.)

molliter, *adv. softly, gently, agreeably*: aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more gracefully*, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7. colles ad orientem molliter devexi, *gently, gradually*, Col. 1, 2. ‖ Fig. quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic. de Sen. 2: abunere, Liv. 30, 3 delicate et molliter vivere, *voluptuously*, Cic. Off. 1, 30: aegritudinem pati, *sensitively, weakly*, Sall. J. 82: ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur, *too compliantly*, Liv. 30, 7: interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favourably*, Tac. H. 2, 96

mollitia (mollicia), ae, *f.*, and **mollities** (mollicies), ei, *f.* [mollis] *moreableness, pliability, flexibility, softness*: mollitia cervicum, Cic. Or. 18: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28: teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. ‖ Fig. *tenderness, susceptibility*: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate nunquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitissem, id. Sull. 6: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. Att. 1, 17: frontis, *bashfulness*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. 2. *weakness, irresolution*: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Nicias, Cic. Att. 12, 26: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. C. 52: mollitiem accordiamque viri accusare, id. J. 70. 3. *voluptuousness, effeminacy*: in mundities, mollitia, delicias aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7: vocis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 441. 4. *unchastity*: Plin. 28, 8, 27: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollĭtĭdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *suppleness, flexibility, softness*: mollitudo vocis, *flexibility of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11: manuum, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26: mollitudo assimilis spongiis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. vinarum, Vitr. 10, 6. ‖ *softness, susceptibility*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40. 2. *weakness, effeminacy*: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [mollio].

mollūgo, inis, *f.* *a variety of the plant* lappago, Gallium Malugo, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 65: which is also called molligo: Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis] *soft*: mollusca nux, and *absol.* mollusca, ae, *f.* *a kind of soft nut with a thin shell*: Pl. in Macr. S. 2, 14: Plin. 15, 22, 24. ‖ Subst.: molluscum i, *n.* *a fungus that grows on the maple tree*: id. 16, 16, 27.

mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *to grind* in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19· hordeum in subtilem farinam, *to grind into fine flour*, Plin. 18, 7, 14: molita cibaria, *ground corn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. ‖ Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 7. (Hence Fr. *moudre*.)

mŏlŏche, v. malache.

mŏlŏchinārius, ii, *m.* [moloche] *one who dyes with the colour of mallows*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40. ‖ *a seller of mallow-coloured garments*: Inscr.

mŏlŏchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mallow-coloured*: Caecil. in Non. 548, 14.

mŏlŏchītes, ae, *m.* = μολοχίτης, *an Arabian gem of the colour of mallows*: *malachite*, native green carbonate of copper: Plin. 37, 8, 36.

mŏlon, ŏnis, *m.* *a plant, also called* moly, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 7, 19.

mŏlorthus, i, *m.* *a sounding-lead*: gravis molorthus (*al.* molybdus, *al.* molybdis): Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

mŏlossĭambus, i, *m.* [molossus iambus] *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (*e. g.* fūlmĭnābĭlĭbŭs): Diom. p. 478 P.

mŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Molossus] *Molossian*: carmen, *consisting wholly of* molossi (*e. g.* Romani victores Germanis devictis): Diom. p. 513 P.

mŏlossŏpyrrhĭchius, ii, *m.* [molossus pyrrhichius] *a metrical foot consisting of a* molossus *and a* pyrrhichius (*e. g.* fūlmĭnābĭlĭs): Diom. p. 478 P.

mŏlossospondēus, i, *m.* [molossus spondeus] *a metre consisting of a* molossus *and a* spondee (*e. g.* cōntĭnēbĭmŭs): Diom. p. 479 P.

mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.* Μολοσσός, *Molossian*. In prosody, pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables* (*e. g.* Arpinas, evertunt): Quint. 9, 4, 82. Diom. p. 475 P.

mŏlucrum, i. q. mola, *a mooncalf, mole*: Aftun. in Fest. *s. v.* ‖ molucrum esse aiunt lignum quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur, Cloatius in Fest. *s. v.*

mōly, yos, *n.* = μῶλυ, *a plant with a white flower and a black root, a kind of onion*, Allium magicum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 8.

mōlybdaena, ae, *f.* = μολύβδαινα. ‖ *sulphuret of lead, galena*: Plin. 34, 16, 53. ‖ *the plant* leadwort, pure Lat., plumbago, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: id. 25, 13, 97.

mōlybdītis, idis, *f.* = μολυβδῖτις *the spume of lead, litharge*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

mōlybdus, i, *m.*, and **molybdis**, idis, *f.*, = μόλυβδος and μολυβδίς, *lead*, pure Lat. plumbum: Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

momar Siculi stultum appellant, Fest. *s. v.*

mōmen, inis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo] *movement, motion*: e saxo consurgere moenia ponti, i. e. *from the swift billows*, Lucr. 6, 474. ‖ *weight, momentum*; *importance, moment*: Id. 3 189: nullius momenti, Arn. 2, 27.

III. *a moment of time*: Mastl. 3, 675.

mŏmentālĭter, adv. *in a moment*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

mŏmentānĕus, a, um, adj. [momentum] *of brief duration, momentary*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 (dub.).

mŏmentārĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of brief duration, momentary; quick*: maritus, i. e. *who stays but a short time*, App. M. 5, p. 164: vita, lb. 2, p. 127: cura, Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 8: venenum, *that operates quickly*, App. M. 10, p. 251.

mŏmentōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *a short time, momentary*: rapina (opis), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mŏmentum, i, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] *a balancing or oscillating motion; a balance, equipoise*: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their balance, equilibrium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90.

II. Meton. *an alteration*: nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn*, Liv. 4, 12. 2. *a particle sufficient to turn the balance of scales*, hence *a particle, a part, a point*: myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27: quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, *a make-weight*, Just. 7, 3: coeli, *a point, part*, Plin. 18, 34, 67: corpus orationis in parva momenta dividere, Quint. 3, 11, 23: officiorum, *parts*, Cic. Mur 2. 3. Esp. of time: *a short time, brief space, moment*: parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments*, id. Inv. 1, 52: momenta certa dimensa, *certain fixed times* Plin. Ep 4, 30: parvo momento, *in a short time*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: momento temporis, *in a moment*, Liv. 21, 33: momento horae, *in the brief space of an hour*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: Maecenati nullo horae momento contigit somnus, *could not sleep a single hour*, Plin. 7, 51, 52: brevi horarum momento, *in a few hours*, Just. 7, 14: momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, *are hurtful, but only for a short time*, Plin. 21, 7, 60. III. Fig.: *a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment*: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes*, Cic. Phil. 5, 10: momenta omnia observare, *all the circumstances*, id. Fam. 6, 10. unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, *according to its importance*, id. Font. 6: ut omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, id. Rep. 3, 8: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abcederet inde, Liv. 29, 35: cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, Cic. Mur. 30: momenta potentia, *motives*, Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris), *influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebet momenta saluti, *what influences*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 49: levi momento aestimare, *to consider of little moment*, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, *of the greatest moment*, Cic. Vatin. 4.

mŏnăcha, ae, f. = μοναχή, *a nun*: Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

mŏnăchĭcus, a, um, adj. = μοναχικός, *monkish*: certamen, Justin. Novell. 133, 3.

mŏnăchium, ii, n. = μοναχεῖον, *a monastery*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 13.

mŏnăchus, i, m. = μοναχός (that lives alone), *a monk*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mŏnălĭter, v. monaliter.

mŏnarcha, ae, m. = μονάρχης, *an absolute ruler, a monarch*: old poet in Mar. Victor. p. 2591 P.

mŏnarchĭa, ae, f. = μοναρχία, *absolute rule, monarchy*: Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14.

mŏnas, ădis, f. = μονάς, *unity; a unit, monad*: Mar. Bonin. Scip. 1, 6; Tert adv. Val. 37.

mŏnastērĭālis, e, adj. [monasterium] *monastic, monasterial*: disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

mŏnastērĭŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [id.] *a little monastery*: Not. Tir. p. 192.

mŏnastērium, ii, n. = μοναστήριον, *a monastery*: Sid. Ep. 4, 25: Aug.: ad Casul. Ep. 86. (Hence Fr. *moutier*.)

mŏnastrĭae, arum, f. plu. = μοναστρίαι, *nuns*: Justin. Novell. 123, 37.

mŏnaules, ae, m. = μοναύλης, *a player on the single flute*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mŏnaulĭter, adv. *on a single flute*: sonare (*al.* monauliter, alone), Mart. Cap. 9, 907.

mŏnaulos or **mŏnaulus**, i, m. = μόναυλος, *a single flute, a flute with a single pipe*: fistulam et monaulum (invenit) Pan Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: Mart. 14, 64.

mŏnazontes, ium, m. plu. = μονάζοντες (who live alone) *monks*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 63.

mŏnēdŭla, ae, f. *a jackdaw, daw*: Corvus monedula, Linn.: examina graculorum monedularumque, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae commitebant, Cic. Fl. 31. As a term of endearment: Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 103.

mŏnēla, ae, f. [moneo] *a reminding, admonition*: Tert. Pat. 8.

mŏnŏcămăron, i, n. = μονόμερον, *a kind of eye-salve*: Marc. Emp. 8.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, itum (old *perf. subj.* moneris pro monueris, Pac. in Non. 507, 24 *sq.*), 2. *v. a.* [from the root MEN; cf. memini; lit. *to cause to think, cause to remember*; hence] *to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach*. Constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the indirect in *acc.* when expressed by a *neut. pron.* or *adj.*, in *gen.*, with *de*, and by a *clause*: sometimes *absol.*: ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Am. 17, 44: oto, ut Terentium monoetis de testamento, id. Att. 11, 16: Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, id. Fam. 3, 3: id ipsum, quod me monet, id. Att. 14, 19: nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Am. 24, 88: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: Planciuam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, lb. 2, 43: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant manus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9: Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium morerentur, Just. 11, 13: monet rationem frumenti esso habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: moneo, quid facto usus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 75. 2. Of things as subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, Virg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60. II. Meton. *to teach, instruct, tell*: monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: tu vatem tu, Diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Virg. Aen. 7, 41: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26. 2. *to announce, foretell*: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. Aen. 3, 712: ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix, id. E. 9, 15: Amm. 28, 1. 3. *to punish, chastise*: puerili verbere moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

mŏnēris, is, f. = μονήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley*: Liv. 36, 38.

mŏnēta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] *the place for coining money, the mint*: ad Philippi monetam scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppio, i. e. *taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppii*, Cic. Att. 6, 7: de moneta fecerat, id. Phil. 7, 7, 1: Sid. Carm. 23, 41. 2. *coin, money*: victaque concedit primos moneta Neronis, Ov. F. 1, 222: falsa, Plin. 33, 9, 46: monetam cudere, *to coin*, Treb. Gallien. 12: parentem, Lampr. Diad. 8: nigrae, i. e. aereae, Mart. 1, 103. 3. *a stamp or die* for coining money, a new monetam, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 42, 55, 8. Hence, Fig.: communi feriati carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: nomine Graeca Latina moneta percussum, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Apol. p. 298: jam tempus est quaedam ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, *of the Stoic stamp*, Sen. Ben. 3, 35: formandi hominis moneta, *the womb*, Mart. 8. Scip 1, 6.

mŏnētālis, e, adj. [moneta] *pertaining to the mint; minted, coinage*: triumviri monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: in jest of one who asks *for* money: monetali aeripul, quod ille ad me pro consule, Cic. Att. 10, 11 *fin.* II. *coined*: aurum, App. M. 7, p. 190.

mŏnētārius, ii, m. [id.] *a master of the mint*: Inscr.: monetarii, *minters, coiners*, Aurel. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35.

mŏnīle, is, n. *a necklace, collar*: quum (Eriphyla) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Plin. 37, 3, 11. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, *Ov. H.* 9, 57. By horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Virg. Aen. 7, 278. By a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113. [Cf. Sans. *mani*, "gemma;" Gr μάννος, μάννος.] (Hence It. *maniglia monigliа*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.)

mŏnĭmentārius, **mŏnĭmentum**, v. monum.

mŏnĭtio, ōnis, f. [moneo] *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Fest. s. v. objurgatio: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia carvat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenosoere, Suet. Ner. 56. In *plur.*: Col. 11, 1, 6.

mŏnĭto, 1. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to remind, admonish*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, m. [id] *one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor*: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, ib. 5, 1, 2: officii, Sall. J. 85: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67. 2. Esp. *a remembrancer, prompter, assistant*: video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16. (II) *a nomenclator*: per monitorem appellandi sunt, id. Mur. 36: Plin. Pan. 23. (III) *an overseer, superintendent*, e. g. of youth: Stat. S. 5, 3, 147: of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4. (IV) *a prompter* in a theatre: monitores qui moneant histriones in scena, Fest. s. v. (V) *one who leads in praying*: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes summis, Tert. Apol. 30. II. *one who reminds another* of his duty; *a preceptor, tutor*, etc.: praeceptum monitoris non fatui, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: virginei custos monitorque pudoris, Stat. Th. 12, 209.

mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, adj. [monitor] *that serves to remind or admonish, monitory*: faimen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

mŏnĭtum, i, n. [moneo] *an admonition*: meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: tuis monitis praeceptisque, lb. 5, 13: mihi aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patebant, Id. Phil. 14, 7, 20. II. *a prophecy, warning*: deorum monita, Anct. Her. resp. 25: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg. Aen. 8, 336.

mŏnĭtus, a, um, Part. [moneo]

mŏnĭtus, ūs, m. (Id.) *a reminding, warning, admonition* (post.): monitu nutricis, Ov. H. 18, 115: ducatur me

aditus, Id. M. 2, 203: monitus aeres trahere, Val. Fl. 1, 475. ‖ Esp. *an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning* by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5: pecudum, *sacrificial signs or prognostics*, Val. Fl. 1, 39.

monnŭla, ae, *f. a darling*, a term of endearment: Inscr.

mŏnŏbŏlus, i, m. = μονόβελος (all shaft), a term denoting *a man with a very large penis*: Heliog. in Lampr. Heliog. 8 *fin.*

mŏnŏbŏlus, i, *n.* = μόνος βόλος, *a single throw*, i. e. *leaving alone* or *without a pole*; a sort of game: Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

mŏnŏcĕros, ōtis, m. = μονόκερως, *a unicorn*: Plin. 8, 21, 31. Evidently a fabulous animal. Pliny says it had not been taken alive. See also unicornis.

mŏnŏchŏrĭus, ii, m. = μόνος χόρος, *one who dances alone, who executes a pas seul*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mŏnochrōmăta, orum, *n. plu.* = μονοχρώματα, *paintings of but one colour*: pinxit (Zeuxis) et monochromata ex albo, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

mŏnochrōmătĭus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοχρωματίους, *of a single colour*: monochromatea genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

mŏnochrōmătos, on, *adj* = μονοχρώματος, *one-coloured, of a single colour*: picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5.

mŏnochrŏnos, on, *adj.* = μονόχρονος, *of one time, of the same time* or *measure*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331.

mŏnoclōnos, on, *adj.* = μονόκλωνος, *having a single branch* or *shoot*: herba monoclonos, App. Herb. 10.

mŏnocnēmos, i, m. = μονόκνημος, *one-legged, a one-legged man*: Petr. 83 dub.

mŏnŏcōlus, i, m. = μονόκωλος, *he that has but one limb* or *leg*: hominum genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23. cf. Gell. 9, 4.

mŏnocrēpis, idis, m. = μονοκρηπίς, *that has but one shoe*: Hyg. Fab. 12.

mŏnŏcŭlus, i, m. [vox hybrida, from μόνος and oculus] *one-eyed, a one-eyed man*: Firm. Math. 8, 19.

mŏnōdĭăria, ae, *f.* [μονῳδία] *a female solo-singer*: Inscr.

mŏnōdĭārius, ii, m. [id.] *a male solo-singer*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mŏnogămia, ae, *f.* = μονογαμία, *a marrying of but one wife, monogamy*: Tert. de Monog. 2 *sq.*

mŏnogămus, i, m. = μονόγαμος, *he who has had but one wife*: Hier. Ep. 69, 3.

mŏnogramma, ătis, *n.* = μονόγραμμα, *a character consisting of several letters, a monogram*, e. g. ☧ = Christus: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

mŏnogrammata or **-os**, i, m. = μονόγραμμος, lit. of pictures, *that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch*; hence, transf. *shadowy*: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. **2.** *lean, skeleton-like*: Lucil. in Non. 37, 11 *sq.*

mŏnŏlĭnum, i, *n.* = μονόλινον, *a necklace consisting of a string of pearls*: Capitol. Max. jun. 1 (*al.* monolium).

mŏnŏlĭthus, a, um, *adj.* = μονόλιθος, *consisting of a single stone, monolith*: columnae, Laber. in Non. 544, 33.

monolium, v. monolinum.

mŏnŏlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hybr. μόνος lorum] *with one thong*: vestes, *having a single stripe of purple*, Vop. Aur. 46.

mŏnŏmăchia, ae, *f.* = μονομαχία, *a single combat, duel*: qui ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Var. 3, 24.

mŏnŏpŏdium, ii, *n.* = μονοπόδιον, *a table* or *stand with one foot*: Liv. 39, 6 *fin.*

mŏnŏpŏdius, a, um, *adj.* = μονοπόδιος, *one-footed*: homo, Lampr. Comm. 10.

mŏnŏpūla, ae, m. = μονοπώλης, *one who has an exclusive right of selling, a monopolist*: Mart. Cap. 3, p. 55.

mŏnŏpōlium, ii, *n.* = μονοπώλιον, *the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly*: Suet. Tib. 71: Plin. 8, 37, 56.

mŏnoptĕros, on, *adj.* = μονόπτερος, of buildings, *with one wing*: aedes, Vitr. 4, 7.

mŏnoptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = μονόπτωτα, in the grammarians, *nouns which have only one case*: Diom. p. 288 P.

mŏnŏsŏlĭa, e, *adj.* [vox hybr., from μόνος solea] *single-soled*: Edict. Diocl.

mŏnostichium, ii, *n.* = μονοστίχιον, *a poem consisting of a single verse*: Aus. Ecl. 7, 8.

mŏnostichum, i, *n.* = μονόστιχον, *a poem consisting of a single verse*: Aus. Ecl. 8, 2.

mŏnŏsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοσύλλαβος, *monosyllabic*: vox, Mart. Cap.: monosyllaba, *sc.* verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42.

mŏnotrĭglўphus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοτρίγλυφος, *that has only one triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3.

mŏnotrŏphus, v. monotrophus.

mŏnotrŏphus, i, m. = μονότροφος, *one who eats by himself*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotrophe, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (acc to some, monotrophe, *adv. like those who eat alone*; others read, monostrophe hoc convivium est, *a single row of cups*).

mŏnoxўlus, a, um, *adj.* = μονόξυλος, *that consists of a single piece of wood*: linter, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mons, tis, m. *a mountain, mount*: montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: altissimi, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: avii, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: inaccessus, Plin. 6, 28, 32: lapidosi, Ov. M. 1, 44. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is expected, but little happens, Hor. A. P. 139. ‖ Transf. *a large mass, quantity, heap*: argenti montes, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 73. montes mali ardentes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32: mons Tusculanus, *a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum*, Cic. Pis. 21: aquae, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: armorum, Sil. 10, 549. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to make extravagant promises*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C. 23: magnos montes promittere, Pers. 3, 65. **2.** *a rock* in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Aen. 12, 687 Grail, *Greek marble*, Stat. Th. 1, 145. **3.** *a mountain, as the resort of wild beasts* (poet.): consumant totos spectacula montes, *exhaust whole mountains of their beasts*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstro] *worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable*: probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

monstrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing*: defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tua monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, *direction*, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: solers et expedita monstratio, *indication, hint*, Vitr. 6, 1.

monstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a pointer out, inventor, teacher*: aratri, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Virg. G. 1, 19: sacri inquit, *of human sacrifices*, Ov. Ib. 399: hospitii, Tac. G. 21.

monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [monstro]. ‖ Adj. *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac. G. 31: propinquitate Galbae monstratus, id. H. 1, 88.

monstrātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), m. [id.] *a showing*: App. M. 1, p. 112: Aus. Perich. Iliad. 3.

monstrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum fero] *monster-bearing, that produces monsters*: campi, Val. Fl. 5, 222: novercae, i. e. *Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules*, Ib. 5, 43: sinus (i. e. mare), Ib. 2, 498. ‖ *monstrous, misshapen*: effigies, Plin. 6, 30, 35: Id. 36, 13, 19.

monstrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstrificus] *monstrous, strange*: mirum, ac monstrificabile, Lucil. in Non. 128, 26

monstrĭfĭcē, *adv. in a monstrous* or *strange manner*: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

monstrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum facio] *monstrous, strange*: artes, *magical*, Val. Fl. 6, 152: naturae ayaenae, Plin. 28, 8, 27: hominum ingenia, id. 21, 5, 13: effigies, Id. 2, 3, 3.

monstrigĕna, ae, m. [monstrum and GEN, root of gigno] *monster-bearing*: monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [monstrum] *to show, point out, inform, teach*: alicui viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: iter, Curt. 5, 13: palmam, Cic. Leg 1, 1, 2: digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: monstra quod libam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 42: tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73. *Pass. impers.*: si voles advertere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 89. ‖ Esp. *to ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg. G. 4, 549: placula, id. Aen. 4, 636: ignis Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 51. **2.** *to denounce, inform against*: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. H. 4, 1. **3.** *to advise*: alicui bene, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 24. **4.** *to demonstrate, prove*: Erasistratus calculos per urinam pelli eo monstrat, Plin. 22, 22, 44. **5.** *to describe, represent*: pueritia ac juventa qualem monstravimus, Tac. H. 2, 50. **6.** *to incite*: ira monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. (Hence It. *mostrare*; Fr. *montrer*.)

monstrōse, **monstrōsus**, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, *n.* [moneo] lit. *that which teaches* or *points out*; hence *any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent*: quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42: in fundamentis (templi) humanum repertum est caput; nec dubitavere cuncti, monstrum pulcerrimum imperii sedem caputque terrarum promittere, Flor. 1, 7. **2.** Esp. of something foreboding evil. *an evil portent, unlucky omen*: monstra Deûm, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. ‖ Transf. *any ugly, misshapen*, or *unnatural person* or *thing, a monster monstrosity*: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 658. Also with respect to character. en monstrum nuberis, *that monster of a woman*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: tune etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14: hominum, *monsters of men*, Gell. 17, 1. Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i. e. canibus, Virg. E. 6, 75. Of things: of the sea, id. Aen. 5, 849. infelix, of the Trojan horse, ib. 2, 245. **2.** In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing. *a prodigy, marvel*: of the ship Argo: Cat. 64, 15. non mihi jam furium, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: mera monstra nuntiarat, id. Att. 4, 7: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24: monstra ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 4, 541.

monstrŭōsē and **monstrōsē**, *adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

monstrŭōsus or **monstrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *strange, preternatural, monstrous*: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32: hominum partus, Lucan. 1, 562: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gramm. 15: libidines, *unnatural*, id. Cal. 16.

montānĭgĕna, a, um, *adj.* [mons] for montanus, *mountainous*: loeus, Auct. rei agrar. p. 239 Goes.

montānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mountain, mountain-*: locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: flumen,

taking its rise in a mountain, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: cacumina, Ov. M. 1, 310: oppida, Plin. 3, 27, 28: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. 2. Subst. montani, orum, m. plu. mountaineers: Ib. 1, 39. ‖ 3. full of mountains, mountainous: montana Dalmatia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78. 2. Subst. montana, orum, n. plu. mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv. 21, 34.

montensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mountains, mountain-*: Inscr.

monticellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small mountain, a mount*: Auct. rei agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Hence Fr. *monceau.*)

monticŏla, æ, *c.* [mons colo] *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

monticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mons] *a small mountain*: monticulus, ὄριον, βουνός, Gloss. Philox.

montifer, a, um, *adj.* [mons fero] *mountain-bearing*: montiferum Titanа (*al.* monstriferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

montigĕna, æ, *c.* [mons and GEN, root of gigno] *mountain-born*: montigena, ὀρεσιγενής, Gloss. Philox.

montĭnus, i, *m.* [mons] *a mountain-god, god of the Mountains*: Arn. 4, 132.

monti-vāgus, a, um, *adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains*: Diana montivaga, Stat. Ach. 1, 450 fera, Lucr. 1, 405: montivagus cursus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montŭōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [mons] *mountainous, full of mountains*: regio, Cic. Planc. 9: loci, Id. Part. 10. Subst. montuosa, orum, *n. plu. mountain regions, mountainous parts*: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 5, 27, 22, 116.

mŏnŭbilis, e, *adj.* [moneo] *reminding, admonishing*: columnae Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

mŏnŭmentālis, e, *adj.* [monumentum] *pertaining to a monument, monumental*: lapis, Auct. de limit. p. 305 Goes.

mŏnŭmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a monument or tomb*: cerauta, *who played at tombs*, App. Flor. p. 342.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭm.), i, *n.* [moneo] *that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument*: sed ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings*, Caes. B. C. 2, 21. 2. *buildings, statues*, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. *a tomb, sepulchral monument*: monimenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, 6: regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic. Div. 1, 28. majorum (Clodii), *the Appian Way*, id. Mil. 7: senatus, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10: militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. (ii) Meton. *a sepulchre, tomb*: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, Nep. Att. 22. 3. *a written monument or record*: monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: annalium, id. Rab. Post. 16: commendare aliquid monumentis, *memoirs*, id. Fam. 5, 12. 4. *a token or means of recognition*: cistellam domo efferr cum monumentis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. ‖ Fig.: monumentum laudis, *a memorial*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: clementiae, id. Deiot. 14: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 72: amoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 538.

mŏra, ae, *f.* [prob. connected with maneo] *a delay, hindrance*: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22: moram rei alicui inferre, *to delay, put off, hinder*, id. Inv. 1, 9: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: facere delectai, Liv. 6, 31 facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic. Sull. 20: moras nectere, Sen. Ira 3, 39: objicere, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 27: trahere, *to delay*, Virg. Aen. 10, 888: moliri, *to cause*, Ib. 1, 414: rumpere, Ib. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: Caesar nihil in mora habuit, quominus perveniret, *delayed not*, Vell. 2, 51: saltus Castulonenses nequaquam tanta in mora est, *does not hinder*, Asin. Pall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: so freq. in the poets. nec (haud) mora: Prop. 4, 4, 82: Ov. M. 1, 717: Virg. G. 4, 548. ne in mora illi sis, *hinder, keep waiting*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: si alia memorem, mora est, *it will detain us too long*, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter moras consul mittit senatum, *meanwhile*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. 2. Esp. *a stop* or *pause in speaking*: moras respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53. ‖ Meton. *anything that delays, a hindrance*: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9.

2. *a space, space of time*: dolor finitus est mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 14: temporaria mora, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

3. *a staying, sojourning*: segnis mora, Liv. 34, 9.

mŏra, ae, *f.* = μόρα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men*: moram Lacedaemoniorum intercepit, Nep. Iphicr. 2: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

moracĭnus, a, um, *adj. hard*: nuces, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

moracillum, *dim.* from moracius, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mos] *pertaining to manners* or *morals, moral*: quae pertinet ad mores, quos ἤθη Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. Fat. 1: pars illa philosophiae ἠθική moralis est dicta, Quint. 6, 2, 8: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2.

mōrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [moralis] *manner, characteristics, character*: Mucr. S. 5, 1.

mōrālĭter, *adv. in a characteristic manner, characteristically*: Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35. id. Ph. 1, 1, 2.

mōrāmentum, i, *n.* [mŏror] *that which causes a delay, a hindrance*: App. Flor. p. 363.

mōrārĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* statioron *or* chamaeleon. App. Herb 25.

mōrātim, *adv. slowly*: Sol. 3.

mōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mŏror] *a delaying, tarrying, a delay*: Vitr. 9, 4.

mōrātius, *comp. adv. more slowly*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 14.

mōrātor, ōris, *m.* [mŏror] *a delayer, loiterer*: Liv. 2, 4: id. 21, 47. 2. *an advocate who spoke only to gain time*: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15.

mōrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [morator] *delaying, dilatory*: moratoria cunctatio, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6: ambages, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14.

mōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [mŏror].

mōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mos] *mannered, having certain manners*: nequicquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 132: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19. ‖ *adapted to manners* or *character, characteristic*: poëma, id. Div. 1, 31: recte morata fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor. A. P. 319. ‖ In gen. *conditioned, constituted, circumstanced*: ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 10: male moratus venter, Ov. M. 15, 95: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8.

mŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [mŏror] *fond of delay, dilatory*: cogitationes, Varr. in Non. 451, 13.

morbidē, *adv. in a sickly manner*: Eler.

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly diseased* (rare): apes morbidae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8 26, 40. ‖ *causing sickness, unwholesome*: vis, Lucr. 6, 1223: aër, Ib. 1095

morbĭfer or **morbĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [morbus fero] *that brings disease*: labes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

morbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morbosus] *sickliness, unhealthiness*: si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est Pall. 1, 16 (*al.* morbis aestate).

morbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly, ailing, diseased*: servus, Cato R. R. 2: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21. ‖ Esp. *diseased* or *worn out by lustful indulgence*. Cat. 57, 6: morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47.

morbōvia, ae, *f.* [prob. morbus and via] *sick-man's-land*: in imprec.: abire morbovium *to go to Bath*, or *hell*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

morbus, i, *m.* [perh. from same root as morior] *a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady*, of body or mind. ‖ Bodily: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: gravis, id. Cat. 1, 13: in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id. Tusc. 3, 4: morbo affectum esse, id. Div. 1, 30: in morbum cadere, *to fall sick*, id. Tusc. 1, 32: incidere, id. Cluent. 62 delabi, id. Att. 7, 3: corripi, Suet. Caes. 45: confici, Sall. J. 9: morbus ingravescit, *grows worse*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover*, id. Fam. 13, 29: a morbo valere, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: amplior fit, *becomes more violent*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: comitialis or major, *epilepsy*, Cels. 3, 23: regius, *the jaundice*, ib. 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, *may he spend the money in sickness*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39. Of plants: infestantur et arbores morbis, Plin. 17, 24. ‖ Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes, Cic Fin. 1, 18: morbus et cupiditas, id. Verr. 1, 36: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30. 2. *distress, affliction*: quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. (Hence Port. *morno*; Sp. *muerno*; Fr. *morve.*)

mordācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mordax] *the power of biting* or *stinging*: urticarum follis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54. ‖ Meton. *a harsh* or *pungent taste*: vinosa, *sharp, like sour wine*, Ib. 18, 72.

mordācĭter, *adv. bitingly*: lima mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2.

mordax, ācis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, given to biting, snappish*: mordax canis, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2. Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

2. Meton. *stinging, sharp, biting* urtica mordax, *stinging*, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 7: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4: mordaci ferro icta pinus, *deep-cutting*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, *corrosive*, Plin. 15, 29, 37: fel, *biting, sharp*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 106. (ii) Of taste: *pungent, tart*: acetum, *sharp flavoured*, Pers. 5, 86: succus, Plin. 25, 8, 50. ‖ Fig. *biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical*: Cynicus, *snarling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: mordax et lividus, id. S. 1, 4, 93. Of things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107.

3. *wearing, corroding*: sollicitudo, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (old form memordi), morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite, to bite into*: si me canis memorderit, Enn. in Gell. 7, 9: canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: pulex mordet, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, Ov. M. 3, 66: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: Ov. M. 9, 61. 2. Esp. *to eat, devour, consume* (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens caepe, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6,

302. **Fig.** *to spend, lavish*: de integre patrimonio meo centum millia nummum mesnordi, Laber. in Gell. 7, 9. **II. Transf.** *to bite into, take fast hold of; to press or cut into*: laterum jun.turas fibula mordet, *clasps*, Virg. Aen. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 9, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, *where the thread presses in*, Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem momordit, ib. 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, *takes root*, Stat. Th. 9, 499: in arando mordet vomer, Plin. 18, 18, 48: rura quae Liris quieta mordet aqua, *wears away, indents*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 7. **2.** *to nip, bite, sting*: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nip, pinch*, Id. S. 2, 6, 45: oleum momorderit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14. Of flavours etc.: radix gustu acri mordet, Plin. 27 13, 109: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17: urtica follis non mordentibus, *stinging*, id. 22, 14, 10. **III. Fig.** *to bite, backbite, sting, pain, hurt*: invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mordens, *a biting jest*, Juv. 9, 10: mordear opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. **2.** *to vex, mortify, grieve*: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12: occulto dolore morderi, *to be attacked, tormented*, Ov. M. 2, 805: morderi conscientia, *to feel some pricks of conscience*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: mordet paupertas, ib. 3, 34, 82. **3.** *to digest, ruminate on*: hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78. [*Cf. Sans. mṛid* "conterere;" *Gr. ἀ-μαλδύνω.*]

mordĭcans, ntis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, sharp*: est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id] *a griping*: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordĭcātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *biting, sharp*: acetum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mordĭces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv. with bites, with the teeth*: aalui me mordicitus scindant, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub: Non. 139, 30. App. M. 3, p. 140. (In all these three passages, some read mordicibus, from mordices.)

mordĭcus, *adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth*: mordicus arripere, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: os densavit tibi mordicus, *will bite your nose off*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, *would have bitten off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: cauda mordicus apprehensa, Plin. 8, 27, 35. **II. Fig.**: rem mordicus tenere, *to hold fast to, not give up*, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: nomen illi principes optimatum mordicus tenent, id. Rep. 1, 34.

mordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, snappish*: quem equi mordici distraxerint (*al.* mordicus, *al.* mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

mordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *biting*: mordicus, δηκτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mordĕ, *adv. foolishly*: more hoc fit atque stulte, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

mŏrētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [moretum] *pertaining to the dish* moretum: moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4. **Subst. moretarium**, ĭi, *n.* i. q. moretum: Don. ad Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4.

mŏrētum, i, *n. a country dish composed of parsley, rue, vinegar, oil*, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 867.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior] *dying*: minus valet, moribundus est, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 25: jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic. Sest. 39: Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, *mortal*, Virg. Aen. 5, 732. **II. Act.** *causing death, deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): morbunda a sede Pisauri, Cat. 61, 3.

mŏrĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [morigero] *compliance*: Afran. in Non. 2, 6.

mŏrĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who complies*: Sid.

mŏrĭgĕro, atus, 1. *v. a.* for morigeror, *to comply with, gratify*: dum mihi morigero, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mŏrĭgĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [mos gero] *to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please*: nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *to accommodate yourself to it*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adolescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic. Or. 48. Obscenely: ore, *i. q. fellare*, Suet. Tib. 44.

mŏrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complying, obsequious, obedient*: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Epid. 5, 1, 1. Esp. *that admits carnal intercourse*: id. Casin. 5, 2, 20: Lucr. 4, 1277.

mōrio, ōnis, *m.* = μωρός, *an arrant fool*: quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26: Plin. Ep. 9, 17: Mart. 8, 13.

mōrio or **mōrion**, ōnis, *m. a dark brown gem*, perh. *smoky topaz*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mōrion, ĭi, *n.* = μώριον. **I.** *a narcotic plant*, Physalis somnifera, Linn.: also called strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod halicacabon vocant, ab aliis morion, ab aliis moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105. **II.** *the male mandrake*, Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: album hoc (genus) alii arsena, alii morion vocant, id. 25, 13, 94.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus (*fut. part.* moriturus, Virg. Aen. 4, 308· Ib. 2, 511. *Inf.* moriri for mori, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 108. Ov. M. 14, 215 morimur, Enn. in Prisc. p 830 P.) 3. *v. dep. to die*: ego quum genui, tum moriturum scivi, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: moriendum certe est, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, *of desire*, id. Att. 1, 3: ex vulnere, *of a wound*, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33· in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33: inedia, Plin. 14, 13, 14: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, *dying accents*, Cic. Coel. 24: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene coeli atque terrae C. Gallum, *spend his whole life in*, id. de Sen. 14: moriar, si, *may I die, if*, id. Att. 8, 6. Poet. *to be dying for love*: quum te complexa morientem, Galle, puella vidimus, Prop. 1, 10, 5. **II.** Transf. of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength*, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin. 13, 3, 4: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 45. Of parts of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, Cels. 7, 14. Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, Plin. 28, 7, 23: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11. Of comets: donec in exiguum moriens, vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248. Comically: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, *will be destroyed, broken*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117. **III. Fig.**: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desideseque moreretur, Cic. Coel. 31: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: quum multa quotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 27. [*Cf. Sans. mṛi*; Gr. βρο-τός.] (Hence It. *morire*; Fr. *mourir.*)

mŏrĭturĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [morior] *to desire to die*: Cic. in Aug. de Gramm. p. 2026 P.

mormyr, yris, *f.* = μορμύρος, *an unknown fish in Pontus*: pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

mŏrōr, for moror, *to delay*, etc.: quid moras? Naev. in Diom. p. 395 P. *Pass. impers.*: ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, *time may be lost*, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9.

mŏrŏchĭtes, ae, *f.* *a precious stone of the colour of a leek*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mŏrŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος, *that talks foolishly, foolish*: scientiae, Pl. Pseud. 3, 2, 20. **Subst.** *a fool*: tibi morologus ille, id. Poen. 2, 1, 5c

mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [mora]. **A. Neutr.** *to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter*: oamus ergo ad coenam: quid stas? *Thr.* Ubi vis: non moror, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: in provincia, id. Att. 7, 1: rosa quo locorum sera moretur, *may linger*, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: profecto non plus biduum aut—*Ph.* Aut? nihil moror, *I will wait no longer, will bear no delay*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv. 3, 54: quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87: ne multis moror, *to be brief, in short*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. *With cum*: ubi, et cum quibus moreris, *stay*, Sen. Ep. 32. **B. Act.** *to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder*: ne affinem morer, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 5: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 7, 40· naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41: nihil amplius vos moramur, *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed* (the formula employed by the consul in dismissing the senate), Capitol. M. Aurel. 10. **II.** Fig. with nihil, *to let a thing go*, i. e. *to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it*, etc.: constr. with *acc., inf.*, and *acc.* and *inf.*: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. 4, 42: magistrum equitum, id. 8, 35· negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, *am not fond of it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, Ib. 2, 1, 264: alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to*, Pl. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, *am not opposed to it*, Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17. **2.** *to detain the attention, amuse*: morata recte fabula valdius oblectat populum melliusque moratur, Hor. A. P. 321: carmina, quae possint oculos aureaque morari Caesaris, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17.

mōror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [μωρός] *to be foolish, be a fool*: morari cum ((Claudium) inter homines desisse, prodicta prima syllaba, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrōsē, *adv. peevishly, morosely*: morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67. **II.** *scrupulously, carefully*: terram non morose eligit, Plin. 18, 13, 34. *Comp.*: pallium morosius ordinatum, Ter. Phil. 4. *Sup.*: morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66

mōrōsĭtās, ātis, *f.* [morosus] *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. de Sen. 18, 65. **II.** *over-scrupulousness, pedantry*: affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70.

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4. 24 *fin.*] *wayward, capricious perverse, fretful, captious, morose*: usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Domosthenes, Cic Or. 29: sunt morosi et anxii, ot iracundi et difficiles senes, id. de Sen. 18: canities, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. **2.** *over nice or scrupulous, fastidious*: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45. **II.** Transf. Of things: quorundam natu morosa, *that grows with difficulty*, Plin. 16, 33, 60: morbus, *stubborn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 323: morosa caelandi subtilitas, *painstaking*, Plin. 35, 2. **3.** *annoying, vexatious*: si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.

morphnos, i, m. *a species of eagle that usually chiefly attacks kites*; gen. thought to be the spotted eagle, Falco Nisvius; Gmel. "but this feeds chiefly on fish, and aquatic birds": Plin. 10, 3, 4.

mors, tis, *f.* [morior] *death*: quidnam rerum mortali tutius, Cic.

Fam. 6, 21: morī ultimā linea rerum est, Hor. Epi. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ōbire, *to die*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 177: mōrti dare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: mortem alicui inferre, Cic. Mil. 7: multare aliquem usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: morte acerbissima afficī, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: multare, Cic. de Or. 1, 43: cui legatio ipsa morti fuit, *brought death*, id. Phil. 9, 1: imperfecta, *of blindness*, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte sua morī, *to die a natural death*, Sen. Ep. 69. In *plur.* when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16: perdere mortes, *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat. Th. 9, 58. Fig.: fere rerum omnium oblīvio morsque memoriae, *total loss*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142. ‖ Meton. *a dead body, corpse*: morte campos contegī, Att. in Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerārī, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: Prop. 1, 10, 22: vītis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Hence, jestingly, of an old man: sōlōsum est mortem amplexārī, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 11. 2. *that which brings death, a deadly weapon* (poet): Stat. Th. 6, 792. per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

morsicātim, *adv. by biting the lips*: labellis morsicatim lusitant, Naev. in Non. 139, 25.

morsĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mordeo] *to bite, to press the lips together as in kissing*: ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, Apul. M. 2, p. 197: limis et morsicantibus ocullis, *winking, ogling*, ib. 2, p. 119.

morsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [morsus] *a biting, bite* formicarum, App. M. 8, p. 211. 2. *a biting with the lips, a kissing*: teneris labellis mollēs morsiunculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo] *a bit, little piece* (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat. 64, 316.

morsus, a, um, *Part.* [mordeo].

morsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a biting, a bite*: contra avium minorum morsus munītur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: serpentis, id. Fat. 16 morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: nec tu mensārum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your nibles*, Virg. Aen. 3, 394 vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendī, *their bites, their teeth*, ib. 7, 112. 2. Transf. *a catching hold*, and, Meton. *that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor*, etc. (poet.): qua fibula morsus loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 782: unco non alligat ancora morsu, ib. 1, 169. 3. *sharpness of flavour, sharp taste, pungency*: nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudātus aceti, Mart. 7, 25: marinus, *acrid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65. 4. *a corroding*: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Lucan. 1, 243. ‖ Fig. *a malicious attack*: mea commoda venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37. 2. *vexation, grief, pain*, etc.: sic mea perpetuos curarum pectora morsus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73: dolōris, *a bite, sting*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: litterārius Liternīnsae, id. Of. 2, 7.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors] *subject to death, mortal*: quid in tīs mortāle et caducum, quid divīnum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23: sic habēto, non te esse mortālem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. ‖ Transf. *mortal, perishable, transient*: neque me vero pecuniae, mortālis īnfīnēlitias, sempiternas amīcitias habēre, id. Rab. Post. 12: Liv. 34, 6. 2. *human, mortal*: mortālis mucro, *of human workmanship*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: conditio vītae, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: opera, Liv. 1, 2: aetās, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: vulnus, *from the hand of a mortal*, Virg. Aen. 12, 797: sub mortālī corpore, *like a human body*, ib. 6, 30. Comp.: aliquā ipso homine mortālius, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18. 3. Transf. *of things: dead, decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti mortāles, Ch. de Sen. 9: flores, Plin. 11, 8, 8: mortuae et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. planum, id. Att. 2, 19: mortua re verba nunc facis. Statius es, rem: testim agis *dead, done with*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 27. b. Mare mortuum: (1) *the North Sea of Europe*, Plin. 4, 13, 27. (2) *the Dead Sea of Judea*, Just. 36, 3.

mŏrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mora] *a brief delay*: tempus nulla morula extenditur, Aug. Confess. 11, 15.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [morus] *black, dark-coloured*: jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

mōrum, i, *n.* = μῦρον and μόρον. several plants seem to be confounded under this name: mora in Aegypto et Cypro, Plin. 23, 3, 70, are prob. *the fig*, Ficus Sycomorus, Linn.: nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22, may be either *the mulberry* or *the blackberry*: mora Ostiensia et Tusculana, rascuntur et in rubis, Plin. 15, 24, 27, are prob. *blackberries*, though part of species of Rubus, Linn.; as also, in duris haerentia mora rubetis. Ov. M. 1, 105: vide also morus.

mōrus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρός, *foolish, silly*: amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43. ‖ Subst. 1. morus, i, *m. a fool, simpleton*: morus es, id. Mil. 3, 1, 78. 2. mora, ae, *f. a foolish woman*. ib. 2, 4, 17. (Hence Sp. *murrio.*)

mōrus, i, *f.* = μορέα, *a mulberry-tree*, Morus nigra et alba, Linn.: arbor ibi, nivcis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89. Also, *the fruit of the mulberry*: trini colores, candidus primo, nox rubens, maturis niger, *black mulberries* in various stages of growth, Plin. 15, 24, 27.

mōs, mōris, *m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes. B. G. 1, 8: de natura moribusque Nerviorum quaerere, ib. 2, 15: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: alieno more vivere, *according to the will* or *humour of another*, id. Andr. 1, 1, 125: morem alicui gerere, v. gero, no. II. 5: leges mori servīunt, *usage*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 36 legi morique parendum est, Cic. Tusc. 11: ibam forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quae more aguntur institutisque civilibus, *according to custom*, ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere id. Brut. 21: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the fashion with, they are accustomed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 336: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, Cic Verr. 5, 11: negavit, moris esse Gratorum, ib. 1, 26: Veil. 2, 37: praeter divum morem, *contrary to custom*, Tac. Ann. 3, 3, 9: facinus sine more, *unparalleled*, Stat. Th. 1, 238: nullo more, ib. 7, 715: terra supra morum densa, *unusually*, Virg. G. 2, 227: perduxere aliquid in morem, *to make into a custom*, *make customary*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: quod fuit in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 42, 21. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, *conduct, behaviour*; in plur.: *manners, morals, character*: est in bonis perantis moderatique mentibus, ut eadem severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: mos vitaeque mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: judex id. de Or. 2, 49: spectari ex pudore, Plin. Ep. 4, 23: sanctimoni, Plin. Pan. 23: mores hominesque natura, Cic. Nat. Deor. 1, 1: totam vitam, mores, mosque ullaque disciplina componere, id. de Or. 1, 28: pudici, id. Phil. 2, 31: mores, *the morals*, id. Pis. 9: mos et disciplina civitatis, *the political habits, the constitution*, Sall. C. 51, 38: mos majorum, *the ancient manners*, Cic. Mil. 27: majorum, *the ancient customs*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46: patrius, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Romanus, Liv. 1, 8: Graecorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: Persarum, Curt. 3, 3: Lacedaemoniorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: Atticus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: Siculus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: Punicus, Liv. 21, 4: Gallicus, Cic. Font. 1: Hispaniae, Liv. 28, 21: Africae, Sall. J. 80, 4: Numidae, id. ib. 90, 2: Cilicum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: Cappadocum, id. Att. 5, 21: Thessalorum, Liv. 42, 38: Thracum, Cic. Fl. 27: Scythicus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9: Persicus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: Parthicus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 22: Indicus, Plin. 6, 17, 20: Aegyptius, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: Assyrius, Curt. 5, 1: Babylonius, id. 5, 1: Phoenicius, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Carthaginiensis, Liv. 21, 4: Tyrius, Curt. 4, 4: Sidonius, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Cretensis, Liv. 1, 56: Rhodius, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Massiliensis, Liv. 5, 33: Ionicus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Graecus, Liv. 1, 1: Graecorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: Asiae, Liv. 37, 54: Asiaticus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Troianus, Liv. 1, 1: Troianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Italicus, Liv. 1, 1: Italorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Etruscus, Liv. 1, 1: Etruscorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Sabinus, Liv. 1, 1: Sabinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Latinus, Liv. 1, 1: Latinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Volscus, Liv. 1, 1: Volscorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Aequicolus, Liv. 1, 1: Aequicolarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Hernicus, Liv. 1, 1: Hernicorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Marsicus, Liv. 1, 1: Marsorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Paelignus, Liv. 1, 1: Paelignorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Picentinus, Liv. 1, 1: Picentinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Samnis, Liv. 1, 1: Samnitium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Campanus, Liv. 1, 1: Campanorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Tarentinus, Liv. 1, 1: Tarentinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Lucanus, Liv. 1, 1: Lucanorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Bruttius, Liv. 1, 1: Bruttiorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Apulus, Liv. 1, 1: Apulorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Gallicus, Liv. 1, 1: Gallorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Hispaniensis, Liv. 1, 1: Hispaniensium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Poenus, Liv. 1, 1: Poenorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Numidicus, Liv. 1, 1: Numidarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Maurus, Liv. 1, 1: Maurorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Gaetulus, Liv. 1, 1: Gaetulorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Garamantes, Liv. 1, 1: Garamantum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Aethiopes, Liv. 1, 1: Aethiopum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Indi, Liv. 1, 1: Indorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Persae, Liv. 1, 1: Persarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Parthi, Liv. 1, 1: Parthorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Medi, Liv. 1, 1: Medorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Armenii, Liv. 1, 1: Armeniorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Cappadoces, Liv. 1, 1: Cappadocum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Syri, Liv. 1, 1: Syrorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Cilices, Liv. 1, 1: Cilicum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Pisidae, Liv. 1, 1: Pisidarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Pamphyli, Liv. 1, 1: Pamphylorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Lycaones, Liv. 1, 1: Lycaonum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Phryges, Liv. 1, 1: Phrygum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Mysi, Liv. 1, 1: Mysorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Bithyni, Liv. 1, 1: Bithynorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Paphlagones, Liv. 1, 1: Paphlagonum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Thraces, Liv. 1, 1: Thracum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Macedones, Liv. 1, 1: Macedonum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Pannonii, Liv. 1, 1: Pannoniorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Illyrii, Liv. 1, 1: Illyriorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Histri, Liv. 1, 1: Histrorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Liburni, Liv. 1, 1: Liburnorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Dalmatae, Liv. 1, 1: Dalmatarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Celtae, Liv. 1, 1: Celtarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Celtiberi, Liv. 1, 1: Celtiberorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Lusitani, Liv. 1, 1: Lusitanorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Gallaeci, Liv. 1, 1: Gallaecorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Cantabri, Liv. 1, 1: Cantabrorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Asturi, Liv. 1, 1: Asturum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Britanni, Liv. 1, 1: Britannorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Hiberi, Liv. 1, 1: Hiberorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Alpini, Liv. 1, 1: Alpinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Rhaeti, Liv. 1, 1: Rhaetorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Vindelici, Liv. 1, 1: Vindelicorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Carni, Liv. 1, 1: Carnorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Taurini, Liv. 1, 1: Taurinorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Baebiani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Baebianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Corneliani, Liv. 1, 1: Cornelianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Bebiani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Bebianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Corneliani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Cornelianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Ilvates, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Ilvatium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Baebiani Corneliani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Baebianorum Cornelianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Bebiani Corneliani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Bebianorum Cornelianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Ilvates Corneliani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Ilvatium Cornelianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Ilvates Baebiani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Ilvatium Baebianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Ilvates Bebiani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Ilvatium Bebianorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ligures Ilvates Corneliani Baebiani, Liv. 1, 1: Ligurum Ilvatium Cornelianorum Baebianorum, Cic. 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mistros liceret, Dii, t. e. *our evil way of life*, Tac. H. 3, 72. ‖ Transf. of things: *quality, nature, manner*: mores siderum, Plin. 18, 24, 56: coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51: ad morem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: in morem fluminis, *like*, Virg. G. 1, 245: morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just. 1, 2. 2. *precept, law, rule*: moresque viris et moenia ponet, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: pacis imponere morem, ib. 6, 853: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, is tamed*, Plin. 36, 16, 25: ut leo mores accepit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183. (Hence Fr. *moeurs*.)

moscilli or **moscŭli**, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [mos] *little customs* or *usages*: Fest. s. v.

mōtābilis, e, *adj.* [moto] *moving, that moves*: anima, Vulg. Genes. 1, 21.

mōtācilla, ae, *f. the water wagtail*: species of Motacilla, Linn.; prob. alba, Linn., or flava, Linn.: motacilla quod semper movet caudam, Varr. L. L. 5, 11: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

mōtārium, ii, *n. lint*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

mōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [moto] *frequent motion, motion*: Tert. Anim. 5.

mōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover*: Arn. 3, 118.

mōtio, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *a moving, motion*: principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19. corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58. 2. *a removing*: ab ordine motio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3. 3. In medicine, *an ague fit*: Cels. 3, 5. ‖ Fig.: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul*: Cic. Acad. 1, 8: id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22.

mōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moto] *to move often, move about*: Gell. 9, 6.

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *a slight motion, shaking*; in medicine, *a slight attack of fever*: Sen. Ep. 53: tentatus in Campania motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24.

mōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moveo] *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg. E. 5, 5: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.

mōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover* (poet.): cunarum ficeras motor, Charideme, mearum, *i. e. hadst rocked me*, Mart. 11, 39.

mōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [motor] *moving, that has motion*: modus agendi, *a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing*, opp. to statarius, Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24. ‖ Subst. motorium, ii, *n. the power of motion*: Tert. Anim. 14.

mōtus, a, um, *Part.* [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, motion*: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: corporis motus et status, id. Off. 1, 35, 126: Deus motum dedit coelo, id. Tim. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3, 11: Italiae magnificentissimus motus, *a stir, coming together*, id. Dom. 56: crebri motus terrae, *earthquakes*, Curt. 4, 4. Post.: *a stir, preparation for departure*: motus praesenti futuros, Virg. Aen. 4, 297. 2. Esp. *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing*: haud indecoros motus more Tusco debant, *gesticulated*, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, *dances*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: dare motus Cereri, *to perform dances, dance*, Virg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers*, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Of the *gestures* of an orator: id. Brut. 30, 116. Of military *movements, evolutions*: Nep. Iph. 1. 3. Meton. *a stage* in the growth of a plant: Col. 4, 28. ‖ Fig. *a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion*: quum semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. de Sen. 21: motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, id. Off. 1, 36: motus ingenii, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: motus animi nimii, *i. e.* perturbationes, id. Off. 1, 38: res quae dulcem tactum afferunt sensibus, *sensation*, id. Fin. 2, 3: Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov. M. 6, 158. 2. Esp. *a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion*: omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: motum afferre reipublicae, ib. 2: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48: servilis, *a rising of the slaves*, Liv. 39, 29. 3. *a change, revolution*: motum in republica impendere, Cic. Att. 3, 8. 4. In rhetoric. *a figure of speech*: Quint. 9, 1, 2. 5. *a motive, impulse*: audisti consilii mei motus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

mŏvens, entis, *part.* [moveo]. ‖ Adj.: *moveable*: ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *moveable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25: voluptas, *that consists in motion*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (syncop. mostis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67; morunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to move, stir, set in motion*: ita fit ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fila sonantia movit, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, ib. 5, 112: gradum, *to go forwards, advance*, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, *to move* or *bestir oneself*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 16. 2. movere membra or reflect. moveri, *to dance*: movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 8, 38: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor. A. P. 232. moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclops by dancing* or *gesticulating*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125. 3. *to move* (from a place), *remove*: movere signa e castris, Liv. 1, 14: signum movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35: sua omnia quae moveri poterant, *their moveable property*, Nep. Them. 2. postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Esp. with *pron. reflect.* or reflect. in an intransitive sign. *to move*, i. e. *to change one's place or position*: praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv. 34, 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 15: globae coepere moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: solet aër purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur, ib. 6, 47. saltum datura, moveri haud usquam potuit, ib. 4, 552. 4. *to drive out, dislodge, eject, expel, etc.*: hostem statu, *to drive from his position*, Liv. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: heredes, id. Off. 3, 19: tribu centurionem, id. de Or. 2, 67. aliquem senatu, id. Cluent. 41: senatorio loco, *to degrade*, Liv. 39, 42: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5. move abs te moram, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 10 literam, *to take away*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22. ‖ Transf. *to excite, promote, act upon*: exercitatione sudor movetur, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato R. R. 115. 2. *to present, offer* an oblation: ferctum Jovi moveto, ib. 134. 3. *to trouble, torment*: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26. 4. Of plants: *to put forth*: si se gemmae nondum moveant, *do not yet appear*, Col. 11, 2: de palmite gemma movetur, *is produced*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. ‖ Fig. *to excite, occasion, cause*: dolorem, Cato R. R. 7, 4: lacrimas, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: risum, ib. 2, 62: alicui exspectationem de re quapiam, id. Att. 2, 14: indignationem, Liv. 4, 5. 2. *to begin, commence, undertake*, etc.: multa movens animo, *meditating*, Virg. Aen. 3, 34: ego istaec moveo, aut curo? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: cantus, Virg. Aen. 10, 163: controversiam, Julian. Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 31: actionem, ib. 19, 1, 10: mentionem cujuspiam rei, *to make mention*, Liv. 28, 11: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540: movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13. 3. *to shake, to cause to waver, to alter*: alicujus sententiam, Cic. Att. 7, 3: consulem de sententia, *to cause to recede, to dissuade*, Liv. 3, 21. 4. *to move, influence, excite, inspire*. ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, *charms*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: movetur benevolentia, ib. 2, 9, 32: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5: multum consuetudine moveri, *to be much influenced*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, *to stir up, excite*, Liv. 35, 12: numina Dianae, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: quos sectis Bellona lacertis saeva movet, *inspires*, Lucan. 1, 565 (*al.* monet). 5. *to affect the feelings, touch, melt, make an impression on*: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20: animos judicum Quint. 6, 2, 1: neque illud me movet Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16: quae me moverunt, movissent eadem te profecto, Cic Fam. 1, 9: flectere si nequeo Superos Acheronta movebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 312. implebo silvas et conscia saxa movebo, Ov. M. 6, 547. B. Neutr. *to move itself, move* (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, of an earthquake, Liv. 35, 40: Hannibalem castris non movisse, id. 25, 9: primis tenebris movit, *moved away, set sail*, id. 31, 23: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1. (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

mox, *adv.* Of time: *soon, directly immediately*: mox ego huc revertor, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quam mox coctum est prandium? *how soon*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 12. Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut caluere pugna, *as soon as*, Flor. 2, 4: mox quam, *as soon as*, Paul. Dig. 7, 4, 13. 2. Relatively: *soon afterwards, thereupon*: nam extemplo fusi fugati mox intra vallum compulsi postremo exnuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48. 3. *some time afterwards, at a later period*: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6. 4. Of time just past. *just now, a little while ago*: de altero, quod mox proponeram nihil dubito, Col. 3, 20. ‖ Transf. Of place and situation: *in the next place, then*: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35. 2. Of value, esteem: post unylum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, *then*, id. 18, 7, 17.

mu, *interj.* = μῦ, expressing dissatisfaction or sorrow: neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 101: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 211: P. Jestingly, *a trifle*: negato esse quidem, nec mu nec mutuum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

mucēdo, **mucēdĭnum**, **mucĕlĭnum**, **mucōsus**, **mucŭlentus**, **mucus**, v. mucedo, *etc.*

mucēdo (muccēdo), ĭnis, *f.* [mucus] *mucus*: App. Apol. p. 508, Oud. (*al.* dulcedo).

mūcĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be mouldy, musty*: vinum quod neque acoat, neque mucest, Cato R. R. 148.

mūcescо, 3. *v. n. incep.* [muceo] *to become mouldy* or *musty*: proprium est vino mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26.

muchula, ae, *f. the Persian name of the precious stone* tellicardios: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

mūcĭdus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *mouldy, musty*: mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6. ‖ *motty*: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcĭnium (mucc.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a pocket-handkerchief*: Arn. 1, p. 74 Her.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo] *mould, mouldiness*, in bread: mucorem contrahere, *to become mouldy*, Col. 12, 4. 2. *mustiness*, in wine or vinegar: mucor (vini), Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. 3. *a moisture* which flows from vines and is injurious to them: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25.

mūcōsus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *slimy, mucous*: cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 7, 7: exulceratio Cels. 5, 28, 15.

mucro, ōnis, *m. a sharp point* or *edge*: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4: foliі, id. 16, 10, 16: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9: culteri, *edge*, Juv. 14, 217: mucro (ensis) aut hebes, *sword's point*, Ov. M. 12, 485: cornuum, Virg. Aen. 2, 333. ‖ Meton. *a sword*: nisi

mucrones militum tremere vultis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: mortalis, Virg. Aen. 12, 740. 2. *a point, extremity, end:* Lucr. 2, 320: faucium (of narrow straits), Plin. 6, 13, 11. ‖ Fig. *edge, point, sharpness:* censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9: defensionis tuae, id. Cascin. 29: ingenii, *sharpness*, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro] *pointed:* piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6: folia, id. 25, 13, 104.

mūcōsulentus (mucos.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *snotty, snivelling:* nares, Prud. στεφ. 2, 284: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc.), i, *m.* [MUG, root of mungo] *mucus* of the nose: mucusque et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: Cels. 4, 18.

muger dici solet a Castrensium hominibus, quasi mucosus, is qui talis male ludit, Fest. *s. v.*

mūgiens, ntis, *Part.* [mugio]. ‖ Subst. *that which bellows, an ox*, etc.: mugientium prospectat errantes greges, Hor. Epod. 2, 11.

mūgil and **mūgilis**, is, *m. a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet*, Mugil Cephalus, Linn.: mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26 id. 9, 42, 67. An instrument in the form of this fish was used in punishing adulterers quondam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317: cf. Cat. 15, 19. (Hence It. *muggine;* Sp. *mujol;* Fr. *muge.*)

mūginor, 1. *v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare). muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Fest. *s. v.*: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12.

mūgio, īvi, and ii, ītum, 4 *v. n. to low, bellow:* inde cum actae boves mugiesent, Liv. 1, 7. ‖ Transf.: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, *to bray*, Virg. Aen. 8, 526: sub pedibus mugire solum, *rumbles*, ib. 6, 256: si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57: mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente littera M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow* or *cry out to you*, σοφός, *well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46. [Formed from the sound like Gr. μυκάομαι.] (Hence It. *mugghiare;* Fr. *mugir.*)

mūgītor, ōris, *m.* [mugio] *a bellower* (post.): mugitor Vesvius, Val. Fl. 3, 708.

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lowing, bellowing:* mugitusque boum, Virg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Virg. Aen. 2, 223. ‖ Transf.: *a bellowing, roaring, loud noise:* mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86: portae, Stat. Th. 10, 262.

mūla, ae, *f.* (*abl. plur.* mulabus, Capitol. Ver. 5: Tert. Uxor. 2, 8) [mulus] *a she-mule;* also, in gen. *a mule:* ex asino et equa mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69: Juv. 7, 181: mulae partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit (referring to the fact that she-mules do not bear young), Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49. Hence proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. *never*, Suet. Galb. 4.

mūlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mules:* materies, *the race of mules*, Col. 6, 27: mularis herba, also called exedum, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 24, 19, 115.

mulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mulceo] *pleasantness, agreeableness:* Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. *v. a. to stroke, to touch* or *move lightly:* manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 299: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. M. 10, 118: Zephyri mulcebant flores, ib. 1, 108: aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4, 7, 60: virga mulcere capillos, Ov. M. 14, 295: aristae, G. F. 5, 161: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 138: aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic. Arat. 88. ‖ Transf. *to make sweet* or *pleasant:* poscla succis Lyaei, Sil. 7, 169. ‖ Fig. *to soothe, soften, appease, allay:* muloentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. Aen. 5, 464: fluctus, ib. 1, 66: iras, ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117. 2. *to alleviate, mitigate:* varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. F. 5, 401. dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50: ebriotatem, id. 21, 20, 81. 3. *to flatter, delight:* puellas carmine, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 24: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, Gell. 20, 9. [Another form of *mulgeo*, q. v.] (Hence It. *molcere*).

mulcōtra, ae, *f. a plant*, called also heliotropium: App. Herb. 9.

mulcĭber, ĕris, and ĕri, *m.* [a surname of Vulcan; hence,] Transf. *fire:* Ov. M. 14, 533: poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

mulco (mulcto, Inscr.) avi, atum, (mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 8) 1. *v. a. to beat, cudgel:* ipsam dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: aliquem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: legatis prius indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 24, 9: mulcato corpore, *with bodies badly bruised*, Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, ib. 32. Of things: naves, Liv. 28, 30. ‖ Fig.: Cic. Brut. 22 *fin.* [*Mulco* is prob. merely another form of *mulcto* or *multo.*]

mulcta, **mulctātĭcius**, **mulctātĭo**, **mulcto**, v. multa, *etc.*

mulctra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *a milk-pail:* bis venit ad mulctram, Virg. E. 3, 30: e mulctra recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13. Cf. mulctrum. ‖ Meton. *the milk in the pail* id. 7, 8, 1.

mulctrāle, is, v. mulctrarium.

mulctrārium, ii, *n.* [mulgeo] *a milking-pail:* nives implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. G. 3, 177 (*al.* multraria, *al.* mulctralia, *al.* mulgaria)

mulctrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a milking-pail:* illic injussas veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

mulctus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a milking:* Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

mulgāria, ium, *n. plur.* [id.; prob. a softened form from mulctraria] *a milking-pail:* tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. in Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 177.

mulgĕo, si (mulxit, Lucr. 4, 1206), sum or ctum, 2. *v. a. to milk:* oves, Virg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 40, 56. Proverb.: hircos = *to milk the bull*, of something impossible, Virg. E. 3, 91. [Cf. Gr. ἀμέλγω; Engl. *milk.*] (Hence It. *mungere*).

mūlĭōnĭrius, ii, *m.* [vox hybrid. from mulus κουρεύς] *a mule-clipper:* mulicurius, ἡμιονόκουρος, Gloss. Philox.

mūlĭebris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine:* loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 2: fascinus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, ib. 1, 4: certamen, i. e. de muliboribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3. 2. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18: muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6. ‖ Subst. muliebria, ium, *n. plur. the female organs of generation:* Tac. A. 14, 60: muliebria pati, *to let oneself be used as a woman*, ib. 11, 36. 2. *womanish things:* muliebria omnia, Plin. 37, 2, 6.

mūlĭebrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [muliebris] *womanhood*, opp. to virginity: Tert. Virg. vel. 14.

mūlĭebrĭter, *adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately:* nec muliebriter expavit ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22: ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11, 44: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women*, Amm. 31, 2: si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, *womanishly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, ib. 23.

mūlĭebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women:* genus muliebrosum (*al* mulierosum), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mūlĭer, ĕris, *f. a woman*, whether married or not: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 30: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12: of a virgin, id. Verr. 1, 25: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexus feminini sunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. Of animals. *a female:* Plin 10, 62, 31. 2. Esp. *a wife*, opp. to a maiden. pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39: Suet. Vit. 2. ‖ Transf. as a term of reproach, *a woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon:* non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 4. (Hence It. *moglie.*)

mūlĭērārius, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman:* mulierariis manus, *the band sent by Clodia*, Cic. Coel. 28: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell. trig. Tyrann. 6. ‖ Subst. mulierarius, ii, *m. a lover of women:* Capitol. Albin. 11.

mūlĭercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little woman:* qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: id. Am. 13, 46: id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam vincere mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.

mūlĭercŭlārius, ii, *m.* [mulierc(u)la, *a lover of women:* Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mūlĭērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulier] *womanhood*, opp. to maidenhood: Tert. Virg. vel. 12.

mūlĭĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make womanish* or *effeminate:* Varr. in Non. 140, 16.

mūlĭērōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus] *a fondness for women:* similiter ceteri morbi, ut gloriae cupiditas, ut mulierositas—ut ita appellem eam, quae Graece φιλογύνεια dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mūlĭērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women:* Cic. Fat. 5.

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *pertaining to a mule:* ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11: cor, i. e. stolidum, fatuum (*al.* Mutinensis), Juv. 16, 23.

mūlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a mule-keeper* or *dealer:* Plaut. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18. A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading: Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. *a mule-driver, muleteer:* Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Canusinatis mulionibus, Suet. Ner. 30. Proverb.: infantior quam meus est mulio, Varr. in Non. 56, 12. ‖ *a kind of gnat*, an enemy to bees: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver:* mulionium poemulam arripuit (*al.* mulionicam), Cic. Sest. 38: tectus cucullone mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

mullĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mullus] *reddish:* Tert. Pall. 4.

mullĕus calceus, or, *absol.* mulleus, i, *m. a reddish* or *purple-colored shoe*, worn only by consuls, praetors and curule ædiles: Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 63.

mullo, 1. *v. a.* to *sew:* Fest. *s. v.*

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus] *a little sur-mullet:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38 dub. (*Orell,* mullos).

mullus, i, *m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red sur-mullet,* Mullus barbatus, Block.: Varr. R. R. 3, 17: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Cic. Att. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *mulet.*)

mūlŏcĭnārius, i, *m.* [mulus cisium] *one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules:* καρουχάριος, muloclsiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlōmĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mulus medicina] *the art of curing the diseases of mules:* Veg. Vet. praef. 2 and 3.

mūlōmĕdĭcus, i, *m.* [mulus medicus] *a mule-doctor:* Veg. Vet. praef. 3

mulsa, æ, *f.* v. mulsus.

mulsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulsum] *sweetened with honey, sweet as honey:* mulsa aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 7: Plin. 21, 19, 75: liquor mulsi saporis, *sweet as honey*, Col. 12, 45.

mulsum, i, n. v. mulsus.

mulsus, æ, *f.* [mulgeo] *a milking:* Meton. *milk:* Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo].

mulsus, a, um, *adj. mixed with honey, sweet as honey:* mulsa aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 12: acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar*, Cato R. R. 157: lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27: mulsa pira, Col. 5, 10. **2.** Fig.: *sweet as honey, honeyed:* ut mulsa dicta dicis! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112. **II.** Subst. mulsa, æ, *f.* a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey:* age, mulsa mea, id. Stich. 5, 5, 14: id. Casin. 2, 6, 20. **2.** mulsum, i, n. (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: commisce mulsum, id. Pers. 1, 3, 7: frigidum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: acuti, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar*, Seren. Samm. 49, 714. [Usu. regarded as identical with *perf. part.* of mulceo; but this is very doubtful: it is prob. connected with *mel*: v. letter E. *inp.* v.]

multa (mulcta), æ, *f.* [a Sabine word, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 11, 1; Oscan, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* anciently, *a fine in cattle;* (the highest being 30 oxen, the lowest, ne sheep): in later times, *a pecuniary fine:* quum pecore diceretur multa, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 95: ego ei unum ovem multam dico, *I condemn him to pay, fine him*, legal formula in Gell. 11, 1: multa præsens quinquantum millium æris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: indicere, Plin. 18, 3, 3: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289. committere, *to deserve, incur*, Cic. Clu. 37: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum*, id. Mil. 14 aliquem multa et pœna multare, id. Balb. 18: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14: duo tribuni plebis ducentum millium æris multam **M.** Postumio dixerunt: cui certandæ quum dies adveniset, *for debating whether it was to be paid*, Liv. 25, 3: multæ certatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: multa erat Veneri, *for the benefit of Venus*, id. Verr. 2, 9, 25: multa gravis præcidbus Valerianis, *a heavy loss, great damage*, id. Fam. 5, 20. **II.** In gen. *a penalty:* hæc ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 55.

multangŭlus (multiang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular:* Lucr. 4, 655: forma, Mart. Cap. p. 35.

multanĭmis, e, *adj.* [multus animus] *spirited, courageous:* Inscr.

multannus, a, um, *adj.* [multus annus] *of many years, ancient:* πολυχρόνιος, multannus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multātĭcius (mulct.), a, um, *adj.* [multa] *pertaining to fines:* pecunia, *fine-money*, Liv. 10, 23: argentum, id. 30, 39.

multātĭtius or **multatius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fines:* Inscr.

multātio (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine:* misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: multatio non nisi ovium bournque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

multātĭtius (mulct.), v. multaticius.

multēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *millesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr. 6, 659.

multibarbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus barba] *strong-bearded:* App. Flor. p. 341 *al.* ilutibarbus).

multibĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus bibo] *much-drinking:* lena Tr. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1. heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multicaulis, e, *adj.* [multus caulis] *many-stalked:* Plin. 21, 16, 56.

multicăvātus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavatus] *with many hollows* or *cavities:* favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

multicăvus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavus] *many-holed:* pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multicĭlus, or **-tius**, a, um, *adj. soft, transparent:* dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias virides docem (*al.* multilicias), Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. 12. synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4. **II.** Subst. multicia, orum, *n. plu. sc.* vestimenta, *soft, transparent garments:* an decoant multicia testem? Juv. 2, 76: id. 11, 188.

multĭcŏla, æ, *m.* [multus colo] *one who worships many:* Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multicŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [multus color] *many-coloured:* hexecontalithos, Plin. 37, 10, 60: Iris, App. de mundo, p. 64 *Abcol.:* multicolor, *a many-coloured garment*, App. M. 11, p. 268.

multicŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *many-coloured:* Gell. 11, 16: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104.

multicŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus coma] *having much hair:* (poet.) of radiant light, flammæ, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418

multicŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cupidus] *that desires much:* juvenilitas, Varr. in Non. 123, 7.

multi-făcio, fēci, 3. *v. a.* for magnifacio, *to make much of, to esteem* or *value highly:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* multifecit (*al.* multi fecit separately), Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 50.

multifāriam, *adv. on many sides, in many places:* saucius multifariam factus, *in many places*, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: multifariam defossum aurum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14: multifariam in castris visæ togæ, Liv. 3, 50: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

multifārĭē, *adv. in many places:* panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 3. **2.** *in many ways, variously:* eadem est Ortygia, quæ multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria, nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11.

multifārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *manifold, various, multifarious:* militares coronæ multifariæ sunt, Gell. 5, 6.

multifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [multus fero] *bearing much, fruitful:* robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11.

multifĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus findo] *many cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts:* faces, Ov. M. 8, 644: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45: dens, i. e. *a comb*, Mart. 14, 25. **2.** Transf.: illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idalia divinus acu, *many parted, parted into many locks*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15. Of rivers, *many-armed, divided into many streams:* Ister, Mart. 8, 28. **II.** Fig. *diverse, various, manifold:* horror, Val. Fl. 4, 661.

multifŭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus fluo] *flowing copiously:* Fig. of style, verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multiforābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus forabilis] *perforated with many holes:* tibiæ, App. M. 10, p. 254.

multiforātĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus foro] *perforated with many holes:* App. Flor. p. 341.

multifŏris, e, *adj.* [multus foris] *having many doors, openings*, or *holes:* specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

multiformis, e, *adj.* [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform:* nuces, Col. 7, 9: qualitates, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: multiformes simus, *have a fickle character*, Sen. Ep. 120. **II.** *various, diverse, manifold:* artes multiformes et variæ, Gell. 10, 14.

multiformĭter, *adv. in many ways, variously:* varie et multiformiter diserere, Gell. 9, 5: Plin. 36, 27, 61.

multifŭris, a, um, *adj.* [multus foris] for **multifŏris**, *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): non illos multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 137

multigĕnĕrĭs, e, *adj.* [multus genus] *many of many kinds:* mulla et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 56. *Absol.:* unguenta multigenerum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multigenerus, a, um, v. multigenus.

multigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus genus] *of many kinds, various.* multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: vita (*al.* multigeneris), Plin. 13, 1, 1.

multigrūmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus grumus] *much heaped up;* of waters, *greatly swollen:* fluctus, Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

multījŭgis, e, *adj.* [multus jugum] *yoked many together*, multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9: quadrigæ multijugæ, Gell. 19, 8. **II.** Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various:* literæ multijuges, Cic. Att. 14, 9: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11: multijuga et sinuosa quæstio, id. 14, 2: voluminis Aristotelis, App. Apol. p. 297.

multilaudus, a, um, *adj.* [multus laus] *much praised:* vir (*al.* acinulandus), Amm. 21, 10.

multĭlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [multus licium] *consisting of many threads:* tunica, Valerian. Aug. in Vop. Aurel 12 (*al.* multicia).

multĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious:* multiloquaces mulieres (*al.* multum loquaces), Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

multĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [multus loquor] *talkativeness:* Pl. Merc. prol. 11.

multĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, loquacious:* coquus, Pl. Fr. 3, 2, 5: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1.

multĭmĕter, tri, m. [multus metrum] *many-metred, consisting of many feet* or *kinds of verse:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multĭmŏdis, *adv.* (from multi modis, for multis modis, e. g. Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218), *in many ways* or *modes, variously:* multimodis sapis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 53. multimodis injurius es, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: Nep. Them 10.

multĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus modus] *manifold, various:* ars, Liv. 21, 8.

multĭnōdus, a, um, and **multĭnōdis**, e, *adj.* [multus nodus] *having many knots:* multinodis voluminibus serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 166: flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7, 139. **II.** Fig.: multinodes ambages, *very complicated*, App. M. 10, p. 253 dub. (*al.* multimodas).

multĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [multus nomen] *many-named:* dea, App. M. 11, p 268.

multĭnŭbentĭa, æ, *f.* [multus nubo] *a marrying several persons, polygamy:* Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multĭnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *married to several:* Hier. Ep. 123, 10.

multĭnŭmus (multinummus), a, um, *adj.* [multus numus] *that costs much money, dear, expensive:* asini, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

multĭpartītus, a, um, *adj.* [multus partitus] *much divided, divided into many classes:* vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

multĭpătens, v. multipotens.

multĭpēda, æ, *f.* [multus pes] *a millipeda*, an insect: Plin. 29, 6, 39: v. millipeda.

multĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *many-footed, millipede:* Plin. 11, 45, 103. **II.** Subst. multipes, ĕdis, m. *a millipeda, millipede*, an insect: (v. millipeda) multipes vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus, Isid. Orig. 12, 5.

multĭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus plica] *that has many folds:* alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. **II.** Transf. *that has many windings* or *concealed places:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id. de Sen. 15: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 178. **2.** *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lucus multiplex, Virg. Aen. 7, 764: ædes, Plin. 16, 18, 33: latus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 51: quotiens hæc reiterantur, Lucr. 2, 182: damna, Sen. Hippol. 512. **III.** Fig.: servitus, Pl. Epid. 4, 2.

3: potestates verborum, Aust. Her. 4, 54: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31: multiplices variique sermones, id. Or. 3: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105.

2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle:* animus, Cic. Am. 25: natura, id. Coel. 6. **3.** *sly, cunning* (opp. simplex): multiplex ingenium pueri, id. Att. 6, 2: multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, id. Am. 18. **4.** *much, great, possessing much or many:* multiplex quam pro numero damnum est (for multiplicius), *greater than the number would warrant*, Liv. 7, 8 jurisdictio multiplex ad suspiciones, *affording many causes of suspicion*, Cic. Flacc. 3: vir multiplex proavis, *having numerous distinguished ancestors*, Sil. 5, 544.

multiplicābilis, e, *adj.* [multiplico] *manifold:* tortu multiplicabili draconem, post. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

multiplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying:* irugum, Col. 3, 2: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12. ‖ Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication:* Col. 5, 2: Vitr. 9, 1.

multiplicātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a multiplier:* herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44.

multipliciter, *adv. in manifold or various ways:* multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1.

multiplĭco, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment:* sua alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. auxilia multiplicata, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: flumina collecta multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: usuras, Nep. Att. 2: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23. regnum Dumnei, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, id. Off. 1, 39: Liv. 42, 61. ‖ Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, ib. 6.

multiplĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *variously compounded* (for multiplex): Gell. 19, 7 *fin.*

multipŏtens, tis, *adj. c.* [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty:* multipotens pectus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 9 (*al.* multipatens): Venus, id. Casin. 4, 4, 17.

multirādix, icis, *adj. c.* [multus radix] *many-rooted, having many roots.* centaurea minor multiradix, App. Herb. 35.

multirāmis, e, *adj.* [multus ramus] *many-branched:* thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multiscĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multum scius] *knowing much, of great knowledge:* App. M. 9, p. 223.

multisŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multum sonorus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus sonus] *loud-sounding* (poet.). atthis, Mart. 1, 54: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multĭtius *v.* multicius.

multĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [multus] *a great number, multitude:* nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: hominum, ib. 2, 6: hostilium sagittarum, Suet. Caes. 68: scriptorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: minimarum partium, Gell. 19, 8. ‖ Esp. *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12. In plur.: partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 30.

2. Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace:* ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19: multitudinis judicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26: credula, Just. 2, 2. **3.** In grammar, numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo: *the plural number, the plural:* quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut *ager*, alia multitudinis solum ut *liberi*, Varr. L. L. 9, 67: cur mel et vinum, aequalia genera, verum numerum multitudinis capiunt, hoc non capiti? Gell. 19, 8. In plur.: Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65.

multĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum vagus] *that wanders about much:* avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multĭvidus, a, um, *adj.* [multum video] *much-seeing:* Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

multĭvira, ae, *f.* [multus vir] *she that has had many husbands:* alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 24.

multĭvius, a, um, *adj.* [multus via] *having many ways:* circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 221.

multivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 126.

multivŏrantia, ae, *f.* [multus voro] *gluttony:* Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multo, *adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far:* with comparatives: multo tanto carior, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 5: multo facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. With verbs: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18: multo ceteros antelhant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31: multo mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 88. **2.** With *Sup.* (rare): multo maxima pars, Cic. Manil. 18: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, ib. 26. maxime, Anct. Her. 4, 44. **3.** With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter. Andr. prol. 4: multo aliter ac spembat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Hamilc. 2: non multo secus, *not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: multo infra Cyrenaicam, Plin. 10, 3, 15. **4.** *In* specifications of time, before *ante* and *post:* non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eumen. 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1 non multo post, *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49. **5.** Very rarely with the positive for *multum:* maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83.

multo or **mulcto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multa] *to punish:* mostly of judicial punishment. With *abl.* of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Balb. 18: multare vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsilliis, morte, id. de Or. 1, 43: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, id. Balb. 18: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37: aliquem pecunia, *to fine in a sum of money*, Nep. Pel. 1: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Antiochum Asia, *by taking Asia Minor from him*, id. Sest. 27: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: poculo multabitur, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis, like damnare votis, lit. *to fine him in the amount of his vows*, i. e. *to grant the object of them*, Nov. in Non. 462, 33: quum ab ipsa fortuna videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1. With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, id. Verr. 2, 8. ‖ Meton. *to torment, distress:* boves iniquitate operis (*al.* mulcare), Col. 2, 4. **2.** *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: miserias, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 19.

multŏtĭes and **multŏtĭens**, *adv. many times, often:* Justin. Nov. 29 *praef.*

multum, *adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far*, etc.: salve multum, gnate mi, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: ophior, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13: non multum confidere, *not very much*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: multum sunt in venationibus, *much engaged in*, ib. 4, 1: gratia valere, *to be in great favour*, Nep. Con. 2: rus multum et pulpe quaestio, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 5, 44: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1: diu multumque scripitare, id. de Or. 1, 33. With adjectives: multum loquaces *very talkative*, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 5: multum inepti laborsa, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. With *Comp.* (poet.): multum ingeniosiores sunt quam a prima credidi, *much, far*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 10, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708: ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 12.

multus (old form, **moltus**), a, um, *adj. Comp.* plus; *Sup.* plurimus: in sing. *much, great*; in plu. *many:* multis labore quaerere aliquid, *with great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26: aurum, Sall. J. 13, sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 194. multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 26. velut multa pace, *as in a general peace*, Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Cat. 112: multum est, *it is of importance*, Virg. G. 2, 272: multi fortissimi visi, Cic. Att. 5, 17: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51 tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8: multi alii, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 28 insulae non ita multae, *not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. Follio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Timol. 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others*: nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50. Multi = οἱ πολλοί, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, Cic. Brut. 97. Esp. unus e or de multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginius unusque e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79: una e multis sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682. The *sing.* also, is used poet. for the *plur.*: trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. Od. 4, 5, 33: multa victima, Virg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28. Even of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi affixit moriens, *many a one*, Lucan. 3, 707. With partitive *gen.*: multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: multae silvestrium arborum, ib. 31, 56. *Neutr. plur.* multa, *many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18. Of time: jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 51: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad multam noctem, *till late in the night*, ib. 26: multa nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9. multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4. *Neutr. plu. absol.*: ne multis, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquirit e conclavibus, id. Clu. 64: ne multis: Diogenes cynicus, ib. 16: quid multis moror? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Virg. G. 4, 307: genitus, id. Aen. 5, 869: invehi, Nep. Epam. 6. **2.** Esp. *too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, id. Att. 13. **3.** *speaking much, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut mediocriter aut multum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: ne in re nota et perspicua multa et insolens sim, ib. 77. **4.** *frequent, frequently present*: in agmine, atque ad vigilias, in adsessu, Sall. J. 46: multus in [illegible] Caesar, fuit, [illegible] 4, 2: non tertia [illegible] odiosum, mihi! Pl. [illegible]

stare, Sall. J. 84. ‖ *Comp.* plus, pluris; *plur.* plures, plura (*sing.* anciently plous, S. C. de Bacchan.: *plur* pleores and pleoris for plures, in the song of the Arval Brothers, acc. to Marini; acc. to Lanzi it is for fleres: *neut. plur.* pluria, acc. to Gell. 5, 21) [from the root PLE, whence plenus, compleo, *etc.*: hence, orig. ple-us, ple-uris; cf. *Sup.*] *more.* In the sing. (seldom strictly an *adj.*): pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4. 2. In statements of value the *gen.* pluris is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: pluris emere, *dearer*, id. Fam. 7, 2: vendere, id. Off. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7: pluris est ocniatus testis quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, ib. 8, 2: facere aliquem pluris, id. Fam. 3, 4: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4: aestimare, id. Parad. 6, 2: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3: putare, id. Off. 3, 4. 3. Similarly, but rarely in the *abl.*: plure vendunt, Lucil. in Charis. 2. plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib.: plure venit, Cic. ib. 4. Usually as *a neut. subst.*: eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequum fuit! Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 18: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84 aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus faciase satius sit, *too much . . . too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9. 24. With a partitive *gen.*: vultis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47 *fin.*: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv. 1, 27. With *quam*: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58. With *abl.*: de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44 ex his alius alio plus habet virium, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i. e. *a finger too much*, id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv. 2, 7. In the plur.: 1. Comparatively: *more*: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. Att. 7, 3: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini unquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. 2. Positively: *many, several*: qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, ib. 1, 35: quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si justitia est in pluribus? ib. 1, 39: non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. Manil. 7, 19: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: pluribus diebus, Quint. Prooem. § 7: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115. Elliptically: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18: pluribus haec executus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, *what need of many words? in short*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: id. Fam. 13, 1. (ll) Euphemistically, plures, οἱ πλείονες, *the dead*: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 14. ‖‖. *Sup.* plūrimus, a, um (old forms, plisimus plurima, Fest. s. v.: ploisumus (?), Epit. Scip.) [from PLE; whence, plebimus and ploisimus, from which are formed the preceding plisimus, ploirumus, the latter for ploisumus; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the form plurimus] *most, very much* or *many* (usu. *plur.*): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: plurimae et maximae partes, ib. 1, 4. plurimorum seculorum memoria, ib. 3, 9: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, ib. 1, 7. In *sing.*: me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5: risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: plurima mortis imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 369. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. in Non. 472, 16: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima qua silva est, *thickest*, ib. 14, 361. coma plurima, *very thick*, ib. 13, 844: sed plurima mantis in ore Alcyone conjux, *mostly, chiefly*, ib. 11, 562. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicet equis Argos, *very many*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8: qua plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the *gen.* plurimi is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of the greatest value* or *importance; at a very high price*: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. Parad. 6, 2 *fin.* In the *neutr. absol.* (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150. In the *neutr.* with partitive *gen.*: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. Inv. 1, 18: artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1.

mūlus, i, *m. a mule*: muli pretio qui superant equos, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: riedarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8. As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass*: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. 83, 3. Proverb.: mutuum muli scabunt = *you claw me, I'll claw you*, Aus. Idyll. 12. ‖. Animal sui generis (in Cappadocia), Plin. 8, 44, 69, is supposed by some to be *the dziggetai*, Equus Hemionus, Desm.

munctio, ōnis, *f.* [mungo] *a blowing of the nose*: Arn. 3, 107.

mundānus a, um, *adj.* [mundus] *pertaining to the world, mundane*: anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, *a year of the world, mundane year*, consisting of fifteen thousand years, ib. 11. 2. Subst. mundanus, i, *m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. ‖. *heavenly*: ora, Avien. Arat. 216.

mundātio, ōnis, *f.* [mundo] *a cleansing*: Aug. Con. 1, 11.

mundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser*: cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 19.

mundātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [mundator] *pertaining to cleansing*: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 25.

mundātus, a, um, *Part.* [mundo]. ‖. *Adj. cleansed, clean*: quam sim ab illa peste mundatior, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundē, *adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily*: Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70: munde facti versus, Gell. 10, 17: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 66.

mundĭālis, e, *adj.* [mundus] *worldly, mundane*: Tert. Spect. 9.

mundĭălĭter, *adv. in a worldly manner*: Tert. res. carn. 46.

mundĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [mundus] *a means of cleansing*: App. Apol. p. 277.

mundĭcors, dis, *adj.* [mundus cor] *clean-hearted*: Aug. Serm. 53.

mundĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mundus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse*: stomachum, Macer. 3, 12.

mundĭger, a, um, *adj.* [mundus gero] *world-bearing*: Post. in Anth. Lat. 1, 1, p. 16 Burm.

mundi-pŏtens, tis, *adj. that rules the world*: Tert. Anim. 23.

mundi-tĕnens tis, *adj. that holds* or *rules the world*: Tert. adv. Val. 22.

mundĭter, *adv. cleanly, neatly*: cum sedulo mundiiter nos habeamus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 26. ‖. Fig. *decently, with propriety*: dicere, App. Apol. p 296.

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [mundus] *cleanness, cleanliness*: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, *to make a clearance*, Cato R. R. 39. 2. In gen. *neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness*, in furniture, dress, *etc.*: in munditiis aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Of. 1, 36: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30. ‖. Fig. of style: *neatness, terseness*: Cic. Or. 23: verborum, Gell. 1, 23: venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3: Quint. 8, 3, 87. 2. *politeness of manner, urbanity*: munditiae urbanae, Sall. J. 63.

mundo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse*: mundatur nitro, Plin. 31, 6, 34: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. act. 9 *fin.* [Cf. Sans. *mand*, "ornare."]

mundē, *adv. neatly, trimly, nicely*: mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mundus] *cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce*: amasti, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

mundum, i, *n.* for mundus: *female ornaments, toilet apparatus*: Lucil. in Gell. 4, 1.

mundus, a, um, *adj. clean neat, elegant*: supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: coena, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12: mundissimum cubile, ib. 9. 2. Transf. of mode of living: *neat, elegant*: homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. 8, 15. (ll) Of quality: *not coarse, fine*: annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42: panis, ib. ‖. Fig. of style: *neat, fine, elegant*: verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9: *in Gallos* mundius subtilitusque est, quam *cum Gallis* aut *contra Gallos*, id. 17, 2 *med.*

mundus, i, *m.* [mundus, *adj.*] *toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman): mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetere mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118. 2. Transf. in gen. *an implement*: operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. M. 6 *init.*: Cereris, *the mystical casket of Ceres*, id. Apol. p. 282. Hence, in mundo, *in readiness*: seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.: nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 46. ‖. = κόσμος, *the order of the universe, the world*, esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies*: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic. Tim. 10. aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Virg. G. 1, 240: mundus coeli, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: mundus quasi communis Deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque (est), *the world*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: innumerabiles, id. Acad. 2, 17. 2. Meton. like our *world*, for *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (post.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Lucan. 5, 402: Stat. S. 3, 1, 87: duces evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 2,

p. 112. **3.** *a pit dug in the centre of a newly founded town*, and regarded as the entrance to the infernal regions, through which the souls of the dead might pass. At Rome it was in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone, lapis manalis. Three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, this pit was opened for the purpose of throwing all sorts of fruits into it as offerings: Varr. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Fest. *s. v.* mundus. (Hence It. *mondo*: Fr. *monde*.)

mūnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [munero] *that makes presents*: App. M. 11, p. 265.

mūnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [munus] *pertaining to presents*: lex, *by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents* (the Cincian law): Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

mūnĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5. ‖ Subst.: munerarii, ii, *m. an exhibitor of gladiators*: Thracem mirmillioni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10: Sen. Controv. 4 *praef.*

mūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munero] *a giving, presenting*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] for munerarius, *an exhibitor of gladiators*: Flor. 3, 20, 9.

mūnĕrĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [munus gero] *a bearer of presents*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [munus] *to give, bestow, present*: *to present with*: beneficium alicui, *to render*, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 15: ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance muneras, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*: a Troiano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: mulier muneratu, Amm. 14, 7.

mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to give, present to, bestow*, etc.: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Att. 7, 2: aliquem aliqua re, Hor. Epod. 2, 21.

mungo, ĕre, *to blow the nose*: mungo, μύσσω, Gloss. Philox.

mūnia (old form of moenia; moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et munia, hoc est officia, Fest. *s. v.*) orum, *n. plu.* (in class. per. only in *nom.* and *acc.*) [munis] *duties, functions*, esp. *official* or *professional duties*: munia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinet, id. Sest. 66, 138: belli pacisque munia facere, Liv. 1, 42: munia consulatus obire, Tac. A. 2, 26: munia ducis implere, id. H. 1, 62: munia vitae servare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131: ob haec insignia genera muniorum, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 36 (A.D. 394). [On the etym. v. *munio*.]

munĭcĕps, pis, *c.* (*gen. plur.* municipium, Tab. Heracl. ap. Masoch. lin. 71) [munia capio] *an inhabitant of a* municipium *or free town, a burgher, citizen*: municipes sunt cives R. ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes, Gell. 16, 13: municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa*, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. Respecting the civil status of the Municipes, *v.* Smith's Ant. 318 *seq.* ‖ Transf. *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: municeps noster, id. Brut. 70: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, *his fellow-countrywoman*, Plin. 35, 11, 40: dii municipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities whose worship was confined to particular localities*: videmus gentiles deos colere municipes, ut Eleusinios Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidaurios Aesculapium, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 6. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove*, i. e. *Cretan bottles*, Juv. 14, 271. **2.** *a freedman in a* municipium: Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: Hermog. ib. 23.

mūnĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *pertaining to a* municipium, *municipal*: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8: homines, id. Att. 8, 13: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor, *i. e.* municipum, Cic. Att. 7, 11. As a term of contempt, like our *provincial*: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 238: municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310.

mūnĭcĭpālĭter, *adv. in a* municipium: municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv. by* municipia: municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14.

mūnĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [municeps] *citizenship*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24.

mūnĭcĭpĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [municipium] *a small municipal town*: Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnĭcĭpium, ii, *n.* [municeps] *a town*, esp. *in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf. municeps): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13. Respecting the various kinds of municipia, their rights, etc., *v.* Smith's Ant. 318, *seq.*

mūnĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [munia facio] *one who performs service* or *is on duty*: munifices, milites qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: cf. Fest. *s. v.* beneficiarii. ‖ Transf. of things: munifex mamma, i. e. *suckling*, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv. bountifully, munificently*: dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27: adjuvare, Liv. 22, 37.

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus] *bountifulness, munificence*: Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall. C. 54. Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10. naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1: liberalitatem et munificentiam exercere, Julian. Dig. 39, 5, 1.

mūnĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [munus facio] *that which is liable to public burthens*: Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4 (*al.* municium).

mūnĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [munificus] *to present with*: aliquem aliqua re, Lucr. 2, 626.

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus facio] *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 212: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18: munificentissimus, id. Rosc. Com. 8. ‖ Of things: opes, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38. *Comp.*: munificior a munifico identidem Cato dixit, quum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu, Fest. *s. v.*

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munia facio] *doing duty, on duty*: munifici milites (*al.* munifices), Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [munio] *for* munimentum, *a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure*: munimen ad imbres, *a defence against the rains*, Virg. G. 2, 352: munimine cingere fossas, Ov. M. 13, 212: horti, *a fence, hedge*, Pall. 3, 24.

mūnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment*: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv. 1, 33: sepulcri, Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37: tenere se munimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: coërcere intra munimenta militem, id. H. 2, 18: regni, *i. e.* flumina Euphratis, Curt. 4, 5. Of a *defence* or *covering* for the body: munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2: munimenta togae, Juv. 9, 30. ‖ Fig. *defence, protection, shelter*: id munimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. J. 97: legiones firma imperii munimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3.

mūnĭo (anciently moenio), īvi or ĭi, ītum (*fut.* munibis, Veg. Vet. 1, 10), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A. Neutr.** *to raise a wall, to fortify*: undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. Them. 6: milites, qui muniendi gratia vallum petierant, Auct. B. Afr. 31. **B. Act.** *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence*: arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Timol. 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. With *abl.*: Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: domum praesidiis, id. Cat. 1, 4: castra vallo fossaque, *with palisades and a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, ib. 29. With cogn. *acc.*: magna munia moenia Pl Mil. 2, 2, 73. **2.** Transf.: in gen. *to defend, protect, shelter*: Pergamum divina moenitum manu, id. Bac. 4, 9, 2: hortum ab incursu hominum, Col. 11, 3: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibullibus muniebatur, *he protected, covered himself*, Suet. Aug. 82. **3.** *to make a road, to make passable*: quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3. ‖ Fig. *to defend, secure, protect, shelter*: meretriculis muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain, support*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 54: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: imperium, *to secure*, Nep. Reg. 2: muniri adversus fraudes, *to secure oneself*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: se contra pudorem, Tac. Agr. 46: se multorum benevolentia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: se contra periculum, id. Fam. 4, 14: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48. **2.** Munire viam, *to make* or *open a way*: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, *prepared the way for your accusation*, Cic. Mur 23. sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 1 25. [According to Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 205, *munio, munia, moenia, murus*, and *munus*, all proceed from a common root, signifying "to distribute, to divide," which appears in the Gr. μείρομαι, μοῖρα: but this is doubtful.]

munĭo, onis, perh. *a kind of verse*: pneanem aut munionem, Cic. de Or. 1. 59, 251 (dub. al. leg. nomium, nomioneru, munionem, or minuritionem), v Orell. *ad loc.*

mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *ready to be of service, obliging*: Pl. Merc. pro. 104: munifici munesque viri, Lucil. ℞. Nou. 23, 15.

mūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [munio] *a defending, fortifying, protecting*: milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, *a fortifying, erecting of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56: munitionis multa sunt genera, *inclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34. **2.** Meton. *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls*: nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (ions) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: munitiones multiplices Pirael portus, Vell. 2, 23: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, [Cic. Phil. 13, 9: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: munitiones et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, *of the walls*, Nep. Them. 7. ‖ *a making, paving*, or *repairing a road*: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Font. 4: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. **2.** Fig.: aditum ad causam et munitionem (*sc.* viae), Cic. de Or. 2, 79. ‖‖ munitio est mortificatio ciborum, Fest. *s. v.*

mūnītĭus, *comp. adv. more securely*, or *safely*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 142.

mūnīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [munio] *to make passable, to open* (a road): viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.*: Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitoribus armati steterant (*al.* munitionibus), Liv. 7, 23: munitorum numerus, *miners*, id. 5, 19. Poet.: Troiae, *i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov. H. 5, 130.

mūnītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a protection, inclosure*: sarcophagi, Inscr. ‖ Transf. *an apron, leathern apron*: περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug. in Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [munio].

‖ Adj.: *defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe*: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. *Comp.*: se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. *Sup.*: munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 57.

2. Subst. munita, orum, *n. plu. roads that have been repaired, rendered passable*: per munita pleraque, quae antea invia fuerunt, Liv. 27, 39.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militiai, Lucr. 1, 30), ĕris, *n. a service, office, charge, function, duty*: munus significat officium, quum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item donum, quod officii causa datur, Fest. *s. v.*: munus curare, *to discharge an office*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 76: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: senectutis munere fungi, Cic. Leg. 1, 3: munus atque officium, id. Font. 7: reipublicae, *a public office*, id. de Or. 1, 45: belli, Liv. 24, 35: munus de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30. reipublicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14: vigiliarum obire, *to perform*, Liv. 3, 6: officii, *the performance of a duty*, Cic. de Sen. 9: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes: a te hoc civitas exspectat, id. Fam. 11, 5: principum moenus esse ducebat resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8.

‖ Meton. *a work*: majorum vigiliarum munus, id. Parad. *procem.*: solitudinis, *a book written in solitude*, id. Off. 3, 1. 2. *a service, favour*: huc re licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.. munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 20: totum muneris hoc tui est, quod monstror digito praetereuntium, *it is entirely owing to your favour*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 21: si quid ego adhuc sum muneris omne tui est, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 6. (ii) Esp. *the last service to the dead, burial*: pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 3 supremum munera, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: postremum munus mortis, Cat. 100, 1. debita, Val. Fl. 3, 312: munere inani fungi, Virg. Aen. 6, 886. 3. *a present, gift*: bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Tim. 14: mittere alicui, id. Veri. 4, 27: mittere aliquid alicui munere, *to send one something as a present*, Plin. 37, 5, 19: quasi totam regionem muneri accepisset, *had received as a present*, Tac. A. 14, 31: munere aliquem donare, *to present one with a gift*, Virg. Aen. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, Nep. Thras. 4: munera Liberi, *wine*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 26: terrae, Ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, *bread*, Ov. M. 10, 74. (ii) Esp. *a public show, entertainment, exhibition*, in partic. *a show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58: munus magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: praebere, id. Sull. 19: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, *i. e. gave a splendid exhibition*, id. Off. 2, 16: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20. (iii) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual*: Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vell. 2, 130: ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater addidit, *i. e.* theatro Marcelli portiCum Octaviam, Ov. A. A. 1, 69. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

mūnusculum, i, *n. dim.* [munus] *a small present*: amico munusculum lepidum mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

mūraena, ae, *f.* = μύραινα, *the muraena, a kind of eel*, Muraena Helena, Linn.: Plin. 9, 55, 81: muraenam exdorsua, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2. ‖ Transf. *a black stripe in the shape of an eel, a black vein in tables of citron-wood*: Plin. 13, 15, 30.

mūraenula, ae, *f. dim.* [muraena] *a small murena*: muraenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job.

‖ Transf. *a small necklace resembling a murena*: id. Ep. 24, 3.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus] *pertaining to a wall, mural*: muralis herba, *wall-pellitory, parietary*, Plin. 21, 30, 104: pila, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: fossa, *under the walls*, Sil. 8, 555: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18: also, *the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2, 606. (Hence It. *muraglia*, Fr. *muraille*.)

mūrālium, i, *n.* [id.] *a plant, also called* muralis herba, parthenium, *and* perdicium: Plin. 21, 30, 104 (v. parthenium).

mūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *walled, surrounded with walls*: civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

murcēsus, a, um, *adj. slow, sluggish, inactive*: murcesi, ἀφεῖς, Vet. Gloss.

murcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [murcus] *slothful*: Pompon. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 4, 15.

murcĭdus and **murcēdus**, v. myrtetdus.

murcus, i, *m. a man who cut off his thumb to escape military service*: Amm. 15, 12: cf. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, c. 17, note 139.

mūrex, icis, *m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk.* The species from which the Tyrian purple is supposed to have been obtained is the Purpura patula, Lam., found in the Mediterranean. A purple dye may also be obtained from the European Purpura Lapillus, Lam. This latter kind is sometimes very scabrous. It is not unlikely that the shells of other allied univalves were confounded with these. Plin. 9, 36, 60 Bananus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32. The Tritons are represented as using the shell as a tuba Val. Fl. 3, 726. The shells were also used for holding liquids Mart. 3, 82. And for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant altumo murice concbae, Ov. M. 8, 563. ‖ Meton. *the purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of this mollusk. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach Tyrioque madebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) *a pointed rock or stone*: acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, Ib. 5, 205 Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, *with small pointed stones*, Plin. 19, 1, 6. (ii) *a sharp bridle-bit*: acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges, Stat. Ach. 1, 221. (iii) *a caltrop*: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt. 4, 13. (iv) *an iron spike*: armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4.

murgiso, ōnis, *m. a crafty advocate*: Fest. *s. v.*

mūria, ae, *f. salt liquor, brine, pickle*: oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato R. R. 7: oleae ex muria dura, Cels. 4, 9: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.

mūriātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [muria] *pickled or lying in brine*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32.

mūrĭcātim, *adv. in the shape of a murex*: vertice muricatim intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

mūrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [murex] *shaped like a murex, pointed*: folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99. ‖ Transf. *fearful timid*, as if walking over caltrops. gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

mūrĭcĭdus (murric), i, m. [perh. mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, *a coward, poltroon*: vae tib muricide homo, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

mūrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [murex] *a small murex*: Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299.

mūrĭes, ēi, *f.* for muria, *brine, pickle*: Cato R. R. 88.

mūri-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [murex legulus] *one who gathers or fishes for the murex*: Cod. Theod. 10, 20: Cod. Just. 11, 7.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus] *of mice, mouse-*: sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23: fimus, id. 30, 13, 38: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36: pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines*, and the like, Just. 2, 2: hordeum, *a kind of wild barley*, Plin. 22, 25, 65.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ŭris, *n.* (*m.* Varr. in Non. 214, 14) *a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling*, etc.: murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpit per agmina murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 239. Of indistinct speech: Ov. M. 7, 251. Of the *humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Of the *roar* of a lion: Mart. 8, 55: so of the tiger: tigridis Hircanae jejunum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170. Of things *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling*: et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, *to roar*, Lucr. 6, 141: magno misceri murmure coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 160: ventosum, *the rushing wind*, id. E. 9, 58. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnael verticis, Suet. Cal. 51. Of an earthquake: *a roaring, rumbling*: praecedit murmur similius mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82. Of wind-instruments cornuum, *the sound*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, *a singing in the ears*, Plin. 28, 7, 31: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 4, 29. (Hence It. *mormorio*.)

murmŭrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [murmuro] *murmuring*: App. M. 2, p. 121.

murmŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a murmuring*. aquilarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

‖ *a muttering, grumbling*: sine murmuratione, Sen. Ep. 107: id. Ben. 5, 15.

murmŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a murmurer*: summussi murmuratores, Fest. *s. v.* summussi. ‖ *a mutterer, grumbler*: adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20.

murmŭrillo, ĕre, *v. n. dim.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter*: quid murmurillas tecum? Pl. fragm. in Non. 143, 2.

murmŭrillum, i, *n. dim.* [murmur] *a murmuring*: Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48 (*al.* murmur ullum).

murmŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *murmuring, grumbling*: murmuriosus, γογγυστής, Gloss. Philox.

murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter*: secum murmurat, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 13. Of discontented persons. *to mutter, grumble*: servi mussant murant, id. Mil. 3, 1, 149: secum ipse murmurat, of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43: magis carminibus murmurata, *muttered*, App. Apol. p. 324. ‖ Of things: *to murmur, roar, rumble*: murmurantia litora, Varr. L. L. 6, 7: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 212: ignis, *crackles*, Plin. 18, 35, 84: intestina, *to rumble*, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 6.

murmŭror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* for murmuro. ‖ Neutr. *to murmur*: murmurari coepimus, Varr. in Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. ib. 7. ‖ Act. *to mutter* or *grumble at*: quidam tarditatem pollae murmurari, App. Flor. p 354.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, *f.* = μύρρα, *a material of which costly vessels* (v. murrhinus and murrhenus) were *made*, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin

33, 2. ‖ Meton. and post. *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases*: Mart. 4, 66.

murrhātus, v. myrrhatus.

murrhīnus (murrēus, myrrhēus), a, um, *adj.* [murrha] *pertaining to murrha, murrhean*: pocula, *made of murrha*, Prop. 4, 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 119.

murrhinātus (murrinus, myrrhinus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to murrha, murrhine*: trulla, *made of murrha*, Plin. 37, 2, 7: vitrum, *painted in a manner resembling murrhine vases*, id. 36, 26, 67. ‖ Subst. **murrhīna**, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vasa), *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases*: murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, id. 33, 2: id. 37, 2, 7. (v. Smith's Ant. 709.)

murrhinus for myrrhinus, q. v.

murrhobathrārius (murrob., murob.), ii, *m.* [*μύρρα βάθρον*, shoe] *a balsam-shoemaker* (dub. *al* myrobathrarius, *al.* maiobathrarius, *al.* myrobrechanius), Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

murricīdus, v. muricidus.

murrīnus, a, um, v. myrrh.

murrio, 4. *v. n.* [mus] *to squeak like a mouse*: Gloss. Isid.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtēus**, a, um, v. myrt.

murtus, i, *f.* for myrtus, *a myrtle*: murti ulgrae baccae, Sid. Comp. 109.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141 moirus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 566), i, *m. a wall*, esp. *a city-wall*: muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: Helviī intra oppida muroque compellantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65 instruere, Nep. Th. 6: murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: marmoreus, *a balcony*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 48. *The wall of a house*: Cic. Att. 2, 4. Poet.: muri=ubs Ov. M. 9, 103. ‖ Transf. *a bank, mound, dam*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14. 2. *the rim* of a pot, *etc.*: Juv. 4, 132. 3. *the wooden tower* carried by an elephant: Sil. 9, 601. 4. *the head-dress* of Cybele, ornamented with towers crinalis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 284. ‖ Fig. *a wall, safeguard, protection, defence*: cui munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69: lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4: audacia pro muro habetur, Sall. C. 58 hic murus aheneus esto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60. Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 281. [*Murus* belongs to the same root as *munio* and *moenia*, the *n* and *r* being interchangeable.]

mūs, mūris, *c.* = *μῦς*, *a mouse*: non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: rusticus urbanum murem mus fertur accepisse, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, *etc.* In Pliny the following may perh. be determined: (i) incola domuum, *the common mouse*, Mus musculus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 57, 82. (ii) agrestis, *the field mouse*, Mus silvaticus, Linn., and Arvicola vulgaris, Linn.: id. 10, 65, 85. (iii) alpina, *the marmot*, Arctomys Marmotta, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55: id. 10, 65, 85. (iv) Aegyptius, *the Egyptian rat*, Mus cahirinus, Geoff.: id. 10, 65, 85. (v) bipes ambulans, *the jerboa?* Dipus jaculus et Gerboa, Desm.: ib. (vi) ponticus albus, perh. *the ermine*, Mustela erminea, Linn., or Arctomys citillus, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55. (vii) araneus, *the shrew-mouse*, Sorex araneus, Linn.: id. 8, 58, 83: pelles silvestrium murium, perh. *ermine*, Amm. 31, 2, 5: odorati, *musks*, Hier. Ep. 127, 3. 2. Fig. of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 6. As a term of abuse, *you rat*: videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58. As a term of endearment, *my little mouse*: Mart. 11, 29. ‖ mus marinus, *a kind of crustaceous sea-animal*: Plin. 9, 19, 35. [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mûsh*; Gr. *μῦς*; Eng. *mouse*, *etc.*]

mūsa, ae, *f.* = *Μοῦσα*, *a muse*; hence, meton. *genius, wit, talent, taste*: crassiore musa, in a plain or rude manner, *without much refinement*, Quint. 8, 10, 28: sine ullis musis, Varr. in Non. 448, 16. 2. *a song, a poem*: musa procax, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose*, id. S. 2, 6, 17. In *plur. sciences, studies*: musae agrestiores, Cic. Or. 3: manuetiores, *philosophical studies*, id. Fam. 1, 9.

mūsāgĕtes, ae, *m.* = *Μουσαγέτης*, *leader of the Muses*, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules: Eumen. Restaur. Schol. 7.

musca, ae, *f. a fly*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60 *fin.*: muscas fugare, Mart. 1, 82. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 26: id. Poen. 3, 3, 76. [Sans. *makçika*; Gr. *μυῖα*; Germ. *mücke*.]

muscārium, ii, *n.* [musca] *a flap, fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: Mart. 14, 65 *in lemm.*; or hairy ox-tails, ib. 69 *in lemm.*; or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1. 2. Transf. *an umbel*, or *umbrellus-shaped bunch of flower-stalks*: scmine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

muscārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to flies, fly-*: aranei muscarii tela, i. e. *fly-hunting*, Plin. 29, 6, 38: clavus, *a broad-headed nail*, Vitr. 7, 3.

muscellārium, ii, *n.* [mus] *a mousetrap*: muscellarium, vivenarium, *γαλέαγρα*, Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, *f.* [id.] *mouse-dung*: Plin. 29, 6, 34.

muscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy*: pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* and **muscipŭlum**, i, *n.* [mus capio] *a mousetrap*: qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipula syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

muscipŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [muscipula] *a mouse-catcher*. Fig. *a deceiver*: muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Isid.

muscĭpŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

muscōsē, *adv. mossily*: Sid. Carm. 2.

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy*: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45. *Comp.*: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

muscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [musca] *a little fly*: Aug. Trin. 3, 7.

muscŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus] *muscular, fleshy*: cor natura musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.

musculus, i, *m. dim.* [mus] *a little mouse*, Mus musculus, *the common mouse*: Cic. Div. 2, 14. Plin. 27, 7, 28. ‖ Transf. *a kind of fish*, by some referred to *the vorqual*, Balaena musculus, Linn.; but more prob. the fish which was supposed to guide the whales, *the pilot fish*, centronotus ductor, Lacep.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 9, 62, 88. 2. *a sea-muscle*: Cels. 5, 6. Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (*al.* mytilus). 3. *a muscle* of the body: Cels. 5, 26, 3: id. 8, 1: femorum, Lucan. 9, 771. Fig.: hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 *med.* 4. In milit. lang. *a shed, mantelet*: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: id. B. G. 7, 84: Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16. 5. *a kind of small sailing vessel*: Isid. Orig. 19, 1. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*.)

muscus, i, *m. moss*: Cato R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562. ‖ *musk*: Hier. in Jov. 2, *n.* 8. (Hence Fr. *mousse*.)

mūsēārius and **mūsaeārius**, ii, *m.* = musivarius, *a worker in mosaic*: marmorarius, musearius, albarius, Edict. Diocl. p. 19: Inscr.

mūsēum, i, and **mūsīum**, ii, *n.* = *Μουσεῖον*, *a seat of the Muses, a museum*; *a library, academy, study*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: Suet. Claud. 42: Spartian. Hadr. 20: Plin. 36, 21, 42 (in the last passage considered by some to mean *a grotto*).

mūsĭca, ae, *f.* = *Μουσική*, *the art of music, music*; hence *poetry*, and every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit*: musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? Cic. de Or. 3, 33: sacci et cothurni, i. e. *comic and tragic poetry*, Aus. Epist. 10, 43: musice antiquis temporibus tantum veneratiouis habuit, Quint. 1, 10, 9. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet. Ner. 20: ao, verbum illud vetus, egregiam musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 30.

mūsĭcārius, ii, *m.* [musicus] *a musical instrument maker*: Inscr.

mūsĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica] *set to music*: cantilenae, App. Trismeg. p. 81 Elm.

mūsĭcē, *adv. pleasantly*: musice hercle aetatem agitis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 40.

mūsĭcē, es, v. musica.

mūsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μουσικός*, *pertaining to music, musical*: also *pertaining to poetry*, or *to the higher pursuits of science, poetical, scientific*: leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: musica ratio, *the principles of music*, Vitr. 5, 3: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5: applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: ludus, *scientific occupation*, Gell. epilog.: musicus pes, *a metrical foot of five syllables*, ⏑⏑⏑–⏑ (*e. g.* temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P. ‖ Subst. musicus, i, *m. a musician*: musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41. 2. musica, orum, *n. plu. music*: in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id. de Or. 1, 42: dedere se musicis, ib. 3, 10.

mūsĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [musa and GEN, root of gigno] *muse-born, son of a Muse*: Rufin. de compos. et metr. orat.

mūsĭmo or **musmo**, ōnis, *m.* = *μούσμων*, *an animal of Sardinia*, prob. *the muflone*, Ovis Musimon, Pall., the orig. stock of the tame sheep: Plin. 8, 49, 75. ‖ Transf.: musimones asini, mali, aut equi breves: Non. 137, 22 *sq.*: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 446.

mūsĭnor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. muginor, *to delay, trifle, dawdle*: dum ista, ut ait M. Varro, musinamur, Plin. H. N. procem. § 18.

mūsīvārius, ii, *m.* [musivum] *a worker in mosaic*: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

mūsīum, ii, v. museum.

mūsīvum, i, *n.* = *μουσεῖον*, *mosaic work, mosaic*: pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6 musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. D. 16, 8. (Hence It. *musaico*; Sp. *mosaico*; Fr. *mosaïque*.)

mūsīvus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to mosaic work*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3323.

musmo, v. musimo.

mussātio, ōnis, *f.* [musso] *a suppression of the voice, silence*: Amm. 20, 8, 8 (*al.* simulatione).

mussĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [mussito] *suppressing the voice, silent*: Vet. Gloss.

mussĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a suppression of the voice*: App. M. 8 init.

mussĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a silent person, a mutterer*: mussitator, *ἐνγγαστρίτης*, Vet. Gloss.

mussĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [musso]. ‖ Neutr. *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard*; also *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble*: si canis mussitabis, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 65: id. Cist. 2, 3, 33: ita clam quidam mussitantem, Liv. 1, 50. ‖ Act. *to say in a low tone, to mutter*; *to be silent respecting*: ego haec mecum mussito, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 119: sociptenda et mussitanda [illegible] adolescentium est, *is to be buried in silence*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: tacenda, Apul. Apol. p. 544.

musso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [mus] *to*

mutio] *to say in an under tone, to mutter, murmur:* soli Astoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31. Poet. of the *murmuring* sound of bees: Virg. G. 4, 188. **2.** *to keep silence:* aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear or brook in silence*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12. **II.** **Meton.** *to be in fear* or *uncertainty:* mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg. Aen. 12, 657: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: Juvencus, Virg. Aen. 12, 718.

mussor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* for musso, *to mutter, murmur*, etc.: Varr. in Non. 249. 10.

mustāceus, i, *m.*, and **mustāceum,** i, *n. a must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: mustaceos sic facito, Cato R. R. 121: Juv. 6, 202. **Proverb.:** laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. *to look for fame in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

mustārius, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *pertaining to must:* urceus, Cato R. R. 11.

mustēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mustela] *a small weasel:* velox mustecula dimirit (*al.* velox mustelaque dimirit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustēla or **mustella,** ae, *f.* [mus] *a weasel*, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 42: cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16. **II.** *a fish; the Burbot*, Lota fluviatilis, called the *motelle* in some parts of France: Plin. 9, 17, 29.

mustēlātus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [mustela] *weasel-coloured:* peplum, App. M. 2, p. 126 (dvb.).

mustēlīnus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43.

mustellāgo, Inis, *f. a plant:* mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *pertaining to new wine* or *must, like must:* mala, quae antea musteа vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, *must-apples*, Cato R. R. 7: mala Plin. 15, 14, 15: fructus, Col. 9, 15. **II.** **Transf.** *young, new, fresh:* musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: piper, id. 12, 7, 14: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

mustĭcus, v. mysticus.

mustĭcŭla, (mustricula), ae, *f. a shoemaker's last:* mustricula est machinula ex regulis, in qua calceus novus suitur, Fest. *s. v.*

mustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *abounding in new wine* or *must:* mustulentus auctumnus, App. M. 2, p. 116. **II.** **Transf.:** mustulentus sexcus (or ventus), Pl. fragm. in Non. 63 *fin.*

mustum, i, *n. new* or *unfermented wine, must:* Cato R. R. 120: dulce, Virg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep. 9, 16. Poet. in *plur.:* musta, orum, for *Autumn:* tercentum musta videre, Ov. M. 14, 146. **Fig.:** quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* **II.** **Transf.** of oil: olei musta, *new oil* (*al.* olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2.

mustus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *young, new, fresh:* agna, Cato in Prisc. 721 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115. (Hence Sp. *mosto.*)

mūtăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto] *changeable, mutable:* omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (ratione) labuntur, id. Tim. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23: varium et mutabile semper femina, *an inconstant thing*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7. *Comp.:* quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14. *Sup.:* mutabilissimae voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil.

mūtăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability:* mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

mūtăbĭlĭter, *adv. changeably:* mutabiliter avet, Varr. in Non. 139, 26.

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [muto] *a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation:* consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitenti, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: mutationem facere, *to change*, id. Off. 1, 33: rerum, *a change in the state, a revolution*, id. Att. 8, 3. *Absol.:* cupido mutationis, *of a revolution*, Tac. A. 3, 44. **II.** *an exchanging, exchange, barter:* mutatio vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, *interchange, mutual exercise*, Cic. Off. 1, 7. **2.** **Esp.** *a change of horses:* Amm. 21, 9: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 53.

mūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer:* mutator circulus annī, *i. e.* Zodiacus, Lucan. 10, 202. **II.** *an exchanger, barterer:* mercis mutator Eoae, id. 8, 854: equorum, *i. e.* desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutator] *pertaining to changing* or *exchanging:* mutatorium indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56. **II.** **Subst.** mutatorium, i, *n. a cape, tippet:* mutatoria, ornamenta sunt vestium muliebrium, quibus humeri et pectora protegunturr, Hieron. in Isai. 3, 22. **2.** Mutatorium Caesaris, perh. *a house of accommodation* or *a pleasure-house:* Inscr.

mūtātus, ūs, *m.* [muto] *a change, alteration:* Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [mutus] *to become dumb:* Cod. Theod. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

mūtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* = mutilus, *curtailed, docked:* Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

mūtīlāgo, Inis, *f. a plant, also called* tithymalus: App. Herb. 108.

mūtīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutilo] *a maiming, mutilating, mutilation:* mutilatio, ἀκρωτήριασις, Gloss. Philox.

mūtīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate:* naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora, Curt. 9, 2. caudam colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559 ramos, id. de Nuce 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5. **II.** **Transf.** *to mutilate:* in pronunciation, verba, id. 7, 16, 15. **2.** *to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish:* aliquem, i. e. *to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8. exercitum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31. patrimonium, Cod. Justin. 11, 33, 1 commoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

mūtĭlus, a, um, *adj. maimed, mutilated:* homo, *who has cut off a thumb to escape military service*, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 107: naves (*al.* mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: literae, Gell. 17, 9. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: bos, Varr. L. L. 9, 26: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: capella, Col. 7, 6. **II.** **Fig.:** mutila sentire, Cic. Or. 53: loqui, *too briefly*, ib. 9.

mūtĭo or **mūttĭo,** īvi, 4. *v. n. to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone* (poet.). etiam muttis? *So.* Jam tacebo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 225: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25. neque opus est adeo mutito, *nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at*, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26. **II.** **Transf.** *to bleat*, as a he-goat: Auct. Carm. Philom. 58. [*Mutio, musso, mutus*, Gr. μύζω, come from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mūtĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutus] *dumbness:* ἀφωνία, muititas, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutito] *a mutual invitation:* nobilium mutitationes cenarum, Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 388 et 89.

mūtītĭo or **mūttītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling:* quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, verbero, aut muttitio? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 21

mūtīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [muto] *to interchange, to appoint by turns:* hence, *to invite by turns, give mutual invitations:* principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitarent, Gell. 2, 24

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.* [mutio].

mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** **Act.** *to move:* neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se non habitu mutative loco, *does not quit her dress* or *her dwelling*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. Balb. 13: hinc dum muter, *if I can only get away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 71. **II.** **Meton.** *to alter, change:* mutare sententiam, Cic. Mur. 29: consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: mentem et voluntatem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10: testamentum, id. Cluent. 11: fortuna mutatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: propositum, Petr. 118: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 36: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 28: facilis mutatu gens, *changeable, fickle*, Tac. A. 14, 23: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3: bos facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5: negat, quicquam ex Latina ratione mutandum, id. 1, 5, 59. solum, *to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic. Parad. 4: jumenta, *to change horses*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic. Or. 31: mutata verba, *figurative*, ib. 27. vestimenta, Suet. Tib. 14: nec mutat, confestim, an interjecto tempore fidem suam adstrinxerint, *it alters nothing, it makes no difference*, Papin. Dig. 46, 1 52. **2.** **Esp.** *to colour, dye:* aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg. E. 4, 43. **3.** *to make better, to improve:* placet tibi factum. Mielo *Mi.* Non, si quem mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19. **4.** *to make worse, to spoil;* in the *pass.* of wine, *to turn:* vinum mutatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: balsamum melle mutatum, *adulterated*, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **III.** *to exchange, interchange barter:* pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, *for wine*, Sall. J. 44: porcos aere, *to sell*, Col. 7, 9: res inter se, Sall. J. 18. merces, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: uvam strigili, ib. 2, 7, 109: vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: locum ex loco, *to pass from one place to another*, Plin. 2, 48, 49: quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? *why do we exchange our own for other countries?* Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18. **IV.** *to desert, forsake:* mutare principem, Tac. H. 3, 44: mutata sidera, *forsaken by the gods*, Petron. S. 124. **B.** **Neutr.** for mutari, *to alter, change:* quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. 29, 31: annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit, id. 5, 11: adeo animi mutaverant, id. 9, 12. (*il*) *to differ, be different:* pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, *differ in this*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est! Gell. 2, 23. (Hence Fr. *muer.*)

mūto, ōnis, *m. the penis:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 68.

mūtōnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [muto] *having a large penis:* Mart. 3, 71.

mutonium, ii, *n.* i. q. muto, ōnis.

muttio, muttītio, *etc.*, v. mutio, *etc.*

muttum, i, *n. a mutter, a grunt:* muttum, γρῦ, Gloss. Vet.

mūtŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus] *mutual:* operae, App. Apol. p. 284.

mūtŭāticius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mutuor] *borrowed:* in pecuniae mutuaticiae usu (*al.* mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1.

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a borrowing:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: quum multos minutis mutuationibus defrandasset, id. Flacc. 20: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38 *fin.*

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [mutuo].

mūtŭō, *adv. mutually, in return:* respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7 (*al.* mutuo).

mūtŭlātus, *adv. mutually, in return:* vive, meque ama mutuiter, Vasc. in Non. 513, 16.

mūtŭlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mutuo *or* mutuor] *to wish to borrow:* mutuitanti credere, Pl. Merc. prol. 52.

mūtŭlus, i, *m.* architecture; *a modillion, modillion:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Vitr. 4, 2. **II.** *a fish:* v. mytilus.

mūtŭō, *adv. in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually*: me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, *that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it*, Auct. B. Alex. 48.

mūtŭo, 1. *v. a. to borrow*: ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. in Non. 474, 4: regem e finitimis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6: calor App. M. 6, p. 178.

mūtŭor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow*: mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Coelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: mutuari cogor, ib. 15, 15: domum, *to obtain the use of*, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. ‖ Fig. *to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from*: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically*, id. Or. 62: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: praesidium ab innocentia, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] *that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute*: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: pupae! jugulares hominem quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb*, i. e. *I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: quin taces? *Tu* muto imperas, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 26. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334. ‖ Of things: *dumb, mute, silent*: tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which cannot be pronounced alone, mutes*, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: also, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg. Aen. 12, 397: scientia, *i. e. which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, *i. e. waggons, carts*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, *i. e. books*, Gell. 14, 2: lapides, *that have no inscriptions on them*, Hygin. de Lim. p. 156 Goes.: omnia pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: lyra dolore muta est, id. H. 15, 198: exta, *which give no omens*, Fest. *s. v.* Of places, *silent, still*: mutum forum, elinguam curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. Red. in Sen. 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239. Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a literis, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184. Of things of which nothing is said: mutum acvum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579. (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. borrowed, lent*: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, *to lend you money*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 60: mutuum talentum dare, *to advance*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: mutuum argentum quaerere, *to seek to borrow money*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow money*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11: mutuam pecuniam dare, *to lend*, id. Att. 11, 3. Subst.: mutuum, i, *n. a loan*: mutui datio, *a lending*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2. 2. Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego eum illa facere nolo mutuum, *I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own*, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47. ‖ Transf. *reciprocal, mutual*: olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, *eat one another*, Plin. 10, 23, 32: funera Virg. Aen. 10, 755: vulnera, *wounds inflicted by each on the other*, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, ib. 6, 4. Subst. mutuum, i, *n. reciprocity, exchange of good offices*, etc.: quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum, nescio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perdita est haec misera! *Pyr.* Mutuum fit (sc. a me), *I do the same, return like for like*, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: pedibus per mutua nexia, *fastened on each other*, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 75: et e laevo sit mutua dexter, *again, on the other hand*, id. 4, 301.

mȳa, ae, *f.* = μύα, *a kind of muscle* found on the shores of the Thracian Bosporus: Plin. 9, 35, 56.

mȳăcanthos, i, *f.*, or **mȳăcanthon**, i, *n.* = ὁ μυάκανθος, τὸ μυάκανθον, *a plant, also called* corruda, *and, by the Greeks*, hornenos *or* myacanthos, *the wild asparagus*, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn. Plin. 19, 8, 42.

mȳăces, um, *m. plu.* = μύακες, *a kind of sea-muscle*: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mȳagros, i, *m.* = μύαγρος, *a plant*, supposed to be *the gold of pleasure*, Camelina sativa, Pers.. Plin. 27, 12, 81.

mȳŏcŏmătĭas, ae, *m.* = μυοκομάτιας, *an earthquake accompanied with a rumbling noise*: Amm. 17, 7.

mȳŏcŏnĭas, ae, *m.* = μυκονίας, for mycomātias, *an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise*. App. de Mundo, p. 65

mydrĭāsis is, *f.* = μυδρίασις, *a preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye, mydriasis*: Cels. 6, 6, 37.

mȳiscae, arum, *f. plu.* = μυίσκαι, *small sea-muscles*: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mȳiscus, i, *m.* = μυίσκος, *a small sea-muscle*: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mylasĭa (-ēa), ae. *f. a kind of hemp*. Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mȳloecus or **-os**, i, *m.* = μύλοικος, *a kind of beetle*, which breeds in mills, Tenebrio molitor, Linn. Plin. 29, 6, 39.

mȳŏbarbum, i, *n.* [vox hybr. from μῦς barba] (mouse-beard) *a rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point*: Aus. Epigr. 30 *in lemm.*

mȳoctŏnos, i, *m.* = μυοκτόνος, (mouse-killer), *a kind of* aconitum, *the smell of which is said to kill mice*: Plin. 27, 3, 2

mȳŏpăro, ōnis, *m.* = μυοπάρων, *a kind of light piratical vessel*: Cic. Verr. 3, 80: ib. 1, 34.

mȳŏphŏnos or **-on**, i, *n.* = μυόφονος (mouse-killer), *a plant*, perh. i. q. myoctonos: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

mȳops, ōpis, *adj.* = μύωψ, *near-sighted*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

mȳŏsōta, ae, and **mȳŏsōtis**, idis, *f.* = μυοσώτη, μυοσωτις, *mouse-ear, a plant*, Myosotis scorpioides, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 80.

mȳŏsōton, i, *n. the plant* alsine, q. v.: Plin. 27, 4, 8.

mȳrăpĭa (myrrhapia) piru, = μυράπια, *a kind of sweet-smelling pear*: Cels. 4, 19: Plin. 15, 15, 16.

mȳrīcē, ēs, or **mȳrīca**, ae, *f.* = μυρίκη, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub*, Tamarix Gallica, Linn.: myricen fert et Italia, quam alii tamaricen vocant: Achaia autem bryam silvestrem (this may be the same species as T. africana, Desf.). Plin. 13, 21, 37. Proverb.: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, Virg. E. 8, 54.

mȳrĭŏ-phyllon, i, *n.* = μυριόφυλλον, *a plant*, supposed by some to be the same as millefolium, q. v.; by others to be different and prob. Hottonia palustris, Linn., or Phellandrium aquaticum. The two words are not well distinguished: Plin. 24, 16, 95.

myrmēcĭas, ae, *m.* = μυρμηκίας, *a black precious stone, with prominences resembling warts*: Plin. 37, 10, 63

myrmēcītis, idis, *f.* = μυρμηκῖτις, *a precious stone, having in it the figure of a creeping ant*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

myrmēcĭum, ii, *n.* = μυρμήκιον, *a kind of wart*: Cels. 5, 20, 14. 2. *a kind of spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 29.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrmillŏnĭca scuta, v. mirmillonicus.

mȳrōbălănum, i, *n.* = μυροβάλανον, *the fruit of a certain tree from which a balsam was made, the behennut*; also, *the balsam itself*: Plin. 12, 21, 46. The balsam seems to be the *oil of ben*, from the tree Moringa oleifera, Lamk.

mȳrōbrechărĭus, v. murrhobathrarius.

mȳron or **mȳrum**, i, *n.* = μύρον, *an ointment, unguent*, pure Latin, unguentum: Hier. praef. in libr. Reg. *fin.*

mȳrōpōla, ae, *m.* = μυροπώλης, *a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams* etc., *a perfumer*: Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 10.

mȳrōpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = μυροπώλιον, *a perfumer's shop*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15.

myrrha (murrha, murra), ae, *f.* = μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree*, Balsamodendron Myrrha, Nees Plin. 12, 15, 33. 2. Meton. *the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh*: lautissima apud priscos vina erant, myrrhae odore condita, id. 14, 13, 15: crines myrrha madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53.

myrrha, ae, and myrrhis, idis, *f.* = μύρρα and μυρρίς, *a plant, called also* smyrrhiza, Myrrhis odorata, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 97.

myrrha, v. murrha.

myrrhacŏpum, i, *n.* = μύρρα ἄκοπον, *a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness*: acopum myrrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

myrrhāpis, v. myrapia.

myrrhātus (murrhātus, murrātus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha] *spiced* or *mixed with myrrh, anointed with balsam of myrrh*: murrata potio, Fest. *s. v.*: Satinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

myrrhĕus (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (post.): crinis Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. ‖ *myrrh-coloured, yellowish*: onyx, Prop. 3, 10, 20

myrrhīnus (murrhinus, murrinus) a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh myrrh-*: murrhinus odor, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6. ‖ Subst. myrrhina *or* myrrina ae, *f.* (sc. potio) *a drink made of good wine flavoured with myrrh and other spices*: Plin. 14, 13, 15: murrina genus potionis, quae Graece dicitur μύκητα. Hanc mulieres vocabant murrioiam quidam murratum vinum: quidam id dici putant ex uvae genere murrina nomine, Fest. *s. v.*

myrrhĭnus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrrhis, v. myrrha, *no.* 2.

myrrhītēs, ae, *m.* = μυρρίτης, *a precious stone of the colour of myrrh*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrsĭnēum, i, *n. a plant, also called* hippomarathrum, referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisonii, or C. sicula, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

myrsĭnītēs, ae, *m.* = μυρσινίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, q. v.. Plin. 26, 8, 40. 2. *a precious stone that smells like myrrh*: id. 37, 10, 63.

myrta and **murta**, ae, *f.* v. myrtus.

myrtăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *of myrtle, myrtle-*: folium, Cels. 7, 27.

myrtātum or **murtātum**, i, *n.* [myrtus] *a kind of pudding seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries*: murtatum a murta, quod ea large fartum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtea, v. murcia.

myrtĕŏlus (murtĕŏlus, myrtillus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [myrteus] *of the colour of myrtle blossoms*: myrteolo modo crine viret (*al.* murceolo, *al.* murcioli), poët. Col. 10, 237.

myrtĕta, ae, *f.* i. q. myretum, Plaut. frag. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-*

grove: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murteta, Sall. J. 48: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg. G. 2, 112: in the neighbourhood of Baiae there was a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapour rose from the earth: Cels. 1, 1; cf. id. 3, 21: eo, sane murteta relinqui, dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum sulfura contemni, vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrteus (murtĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-*: myrtea silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: oleum, id. 28, 14, 56: also, Subst. myrteum, i, *n. myrtle-oil*: Cels. 2, 33. II. Transf. *furnished* or *adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. 2. *myrtle-coloured, chestnut-brown*: gausapina, Petr. 21. 3. olea murtea, *a kind of olive-tree*: Col. 5, 8.

myrtidānum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) [id.] *a wine made of wild myrtle-berries*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

myrtinus (murtĭnus), a, um. *adj.* = *μυρτινος, pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-*: oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtĭŏlus, v. myrteolus.

myrtĭtēs, ae, *m.* = *μυρίτης οἶνος, myrtle-wine*: myrtiten Cato quomodo fieri docuerit indicabimus, Plin. 14, 11, 19. Also in apposition or agreement with vinum: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtite sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.

myrtŏpĕtălon, i, *n.* = *μύρτος πέταλον, myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called* polygonon, supposed by some to be the Polygonum maritimum, by others, P. aviculare, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

myrtum, i, *n.* = *μύρτον, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: cruenta myrta, Virg. G. 1, 306: cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *like myrtles*: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

myrtus (also, myrta or murta, ae, *f.*: murta nigra, Cato R. R. 125) i, *f.* (*gen.* myrtus, Virg. G. 2, 64. *masc.* Cato R. R. 8) = *μύρτος, a myrtle, myrtle-tree*, Myrtus communis, Linn. et var. ej.: Plin. 15, 29, 37: viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Poet. *a spear of myrtle-wood*: pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum, Virg. Aen. 7, 817. II. silvestris, oxymirsini is perh, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 29, 37.

mȳrus, i, *m.* = *μῦρος, the male of the* muraena: this is supposed to be the Muraena Christini, Risso: Plin. 9, 23, 39. Also called smyrus = *σμίρος*: id. 32, 11, 53.

mys, myos, *m.* = *μῦς, a sea-muscle*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mysta or **mystēs**, ae, *m.* = *μύστης, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres*: Ov. F. 4, 536: Aus. Idyll. 1, 2.

mystăgōgus, i, *m.* = *μυσταγωγός, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue*: Cic. Verr. 4, 59. Fig.: amicitiae, *the founder*, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mystĕrĭāliter, *adv.* [mysterium] *mysteriously*: Vulg. Interpr. Iren 1, 1.

mystĕrĭarchēs, ae, *m.* = *μυστηριάρχης, the chief presider over secret sacred rites*: Prud. στεφ. 2, 349.

mystĕrium, ii, *n.* = *μυστήριον, the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery*: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Alcib. 3. Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated*: in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1. II. Transf. in gen.: *a secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetorum mysteria, id. Tusc. 4, 25: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, id. Att. 4, 18.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mystĭcē, *adv. mystically*: Sol. 32.

mystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυστικός, pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): mystica sacra Lindymenes, Mart. 8, 81: vannus Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765. Subst. mystica, orum, *n. plu. things pertaining to secret rites*: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 26.

mystrum, i, *n.* = *μύστρον, the fourth part of a cyathus*: Rhemn. Fann. de pond. et mens. 77.

mystus, i, *m. an unknown species of fish*: Plin. 32, 11.

mȳtăcismus, v. metacismus.

mȳthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυθικός, pertaining to fables* or *myths, fabulous, mythical*: pantomimus mythicus, *containing myths*, Plin. 7, 53, 54. II. Subst. mythicus, i, *m. a writer of fables* or *myths, a mythographer*: Macr. S. 1, 8.

mȳthistŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = *μυθιστορία, a fabulous narrative*: Capitol. Macr. 1.

mȳthistŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυθιστορικός, fabulous, mixed with fable*: volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

mȳthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *μυθολογία, mythology*: Mythologiarum liber, *a work of Fulgentius*.

mȳthŏlŏgĭca, orum, *n. plu.* = *μυθολογικά, mythological matters*: mythologicôn liber, *the title of a work of Fulgentius*.

mȳthos, i, *m.* = *μῦθος, a fable, myth*: callentes mython plasmata, Aus. in prof. Carm. 21.

mȳtĭlus and **mȳtŭlus**, v. mitulus.

myxa, ae, *f.* = *τὰ μύξα, a kind of tree, the sebesten, or smooth-leaved Cordia*, Cordia Myxa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

myxa, ae, *f.* = *μυξά, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozzle*: cum tot geram myxas (*al.* myxos), Mart. 14, 41. (Hence It. miccia; Sp. mecha; Fr. mèche.)

myxo or **myxon**, ōnis, *m.* = *μύξων, a fish, also called* bacchus, supposed by Cuvier to be the Mustela tricirrhatus, Bl. or the *burbot*, Gadus Lota, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 25: id. 35, 12, 46.

myxos or **myxus**, i, *m.* v. myxa, no. 2.

myxum i, *n.* [myxa] *the fruit of the* myxa: Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

N.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek N. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. According to Priscian (p. 556 P.) it had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable; in the middle of a word, as in annis, damnum, it was weakened. Before the gutturals *n* was pronounced like γ similarly placed; hence in early authors, as Attius, *g* was written for *n*: *e. g.* Agchises, agceps, aggulus, aggens, aggullia, iggerunt, *etc.*: Varr. in Prisc. p. 556 P. (L. L. ed. Müll. p. 264); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called n adulterinum by Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of *n* before *s*; hence we find *Megalesia* for *Megalensia*; *frus* for *frons*; *quoties* for *quotiens*; *mesa* for *mensa* (Varr. L. L. 5, 118); *mesis* for *mensis*, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants; *e. g. laterna* for *lanterna*; *ligula* for *lingula*. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; *aliquī* for *aliquīn*; *ceterequī* for *ceterequīn*, etc. On the other hand, *n* is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: *e. g. tag-, tan-g-*, "touch;" *ligu-, li-n-qu-*, "leave." II. Interchanges of *n* with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. 1. For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters.

2. Before *r* it is assimilated: *e. g. ir-ruo; cor-rumpo.* III. Changes of *n* in the Romance languages These, for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself. 1. Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed (1) into *l*: *e. g.* Lat. venenum, It. veleno; Lat. *communicus, communicare*, Sp. *colonga, comulgar*; Lat. *orphanus*, Fr. *orphelin*. (2) into *r*: *e. g.* Lat. *amanset*, It. *amasero*; Lat. *fenestra*, Wall. *fereastŭ*; Lat. *sanare*, Port. *sarar*. (3) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *alienus, arena, catena, cuniculus, generalis, luna*, Port. *alhêo, area, cadêa, coelho, geral, lua*: Lat. *canis, manus, panis*, Port. *cão, mão, pão*; Prov. *mâ, pâ*: Lat. *tenet, venit, asinus, juvenis*; Prov. *tê, vê, ase, jove*: Lat. *diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum*; Fr. *jour, four, hiver, enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*: Lat. *mensis*, It. Sp. Port. *mesa*, Fr. *mois*: Lat. *insula*, It. *isola*, Sp. *isla*, Fr. *île*. (4) *nn* becomes *gn*, *ñ*, or *nh*: *e. g.* Lat. *grunnire*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*. Lat. *stannum*, It. *stagno*: Lat. *pinna*, Fr. *pignon*, Sp. *peña*, Port. *penha*. (5) *ng* is changed into *gn*, *ñ*, *nh*, or *nd*: *e. g.* Lat. *jungere, plangere*, It. *giugnere, piagnere*; Lat. *cingere*, Sp. *ceñir*; Lat. *pingere, ungere*, Prov. *penher, unher*, Fr. *peindre, oindre*. (6) into *m* (only in Portuguese and as a final): *e. g.* Lat. *finis, unus, bonus, jejunium, tenet, venit*, Port. *fim, hum, bom, jejum, tem, vem*. 3. *n* final is sometimes changed into *m* in Portugnese: *e. g.* Lat. *con, in*, Port. *com, em*. IV. As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, *etc.*, N = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, *etc.*, numerus, numero, *etc.* N. l. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liquco). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi. NP. = nefastus prior. NVM. = numum.

nabis or **nabun** [an Ethiopic word] *a camelopard* or *giraffe*, Camelopardalis Giraffa, Gmel.: Plin. 8, 18, 27: Sol. 30.

nablium, ii, v. naulium.

nablo, ōnis, *m. one who plays the* nablium (naulium): nablo, *ψάλτης*, Gloss. Philox.

nablizo, 1. *v. a. to play the* nablium (naulium): nablizo, *ψάλλω*, Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. nabis.

nacca (nacta, natta), ae, *m.* = *νάκτης, a fuller*: Fest. *s. v.*: App. M. 9, p 227.

naccīnus (nactinus), a, um, *adj.* [nacca] *pertaining to a fuller*: naccina truculentia, *i. e.* fullonis, App. M. 9, p 229.

nactus, a, um, *Part.* [nanciscor]. II. In a *pass.* sign. *obtained*: ea occasione nacta, fugas se mandavit, Hyg. Fab. 8.

nae, ne (cf. Don. Ter. Andr. prol.), *adv.* = *vai, vή, truly, verily, really, indeed*: nae hodie malo cum auspicio nomen commutaveris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 106: nae perperam monitiones nostras exaudit, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: nae tu, si id feciss, meliu famae tuae consuluisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 2: nae illi vehementer errant, id. Cat. 2, 3. Esp. in oaths: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 123: nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, id. Men. 4, 2, 40: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

naenĭa, v. nenia.

naevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naevus] *that has a mole on his body*: Arn. 3, 108.

naevŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little mole*: Gell. 12, 1. Fig.: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 89.

naevus, i, *m. a mole on the body, est corporis macula* naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas

corpore naevus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 14. ‖ Fig. *a spot, blemish, fault:* naevi instar est, ut frater meus, Symm. 3, 34.

nāïas, ădis, and **nāis**, ĭdis and ĭdos (*voc.* Nai, Prop. 2, 32, 40), *f.* = Ναΐς and Ναΐς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad:* illum fontana petebant numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 327: Aegle Naiadum pulcerrima, Virg. E. 6, 20: Naida Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57. Adj.: puellae Naides, Virg. E. 10, 10.

‖ Transf. in gen. *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryades celeberrima Naias, id. M. 1, 690: Naides aequoreae, ib. 14, 557.

nāïs, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. naias.

nam, causal or explanatory *conj.* placed in prose at the beginning of a sentence, *for, for example, thus:* quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores nunquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula plaudit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 186. ‖ In transitions or to anticipate an objection relating to something which has been omitted (Key § 1452, *b.*): una domus erat, idem victus isque communis. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic. Am. 27, 104: nam quod negas te dubitare, quin in magna offensa sim apud Pompeium, non video causam cur ita sit, id. Att. 9, 2 A: nam de Appio quod scribis, id. Fam. 1, 9. ‖ In emphatic interrogations, like the Gr. γάρ (in good prose, usually subjoined to a pron. or placed after a word): cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? id. Div. 1, 22: ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint, id. Coel. 28, 67: quando istaec innata est nam tibi? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 31. Placed first: perdidisti omnem operam? *Ep.* Nam qui perdidi? *but why? why so?* id. Epid. 1, 2, 29: nam quid ita? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? Virg. Aen. 12, 637. [Cf. Gr. νῦν; Germ. *noch*; Eng. *now.*]

nama, ātis, *n.* = νᾶμα, *a fluid, liquid:* dedicavit nama cunctis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1914.

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [num que] an emphatic nam = Gr. καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: namque illud quare, Scaevola, negasti? id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, id. Am. 5, 19: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 41. After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), Liv. 3, 44: omnia namque ista, Quint. 9, 4, 32: mire namque, id. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

nāna, ae, v. nanus.

nancio, 4. *v. a.* and **nancior**, 4. *v. a. dep.* [root NAC] *to get, gain, obtain:* si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. in Prisc. p. 888 P.: in foedere Latino: pecuniam quis nancitur (*i. e.* nanciscitur), habeto, Fest. *s. v.*

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nanctus), 3. *v. a. dep.* [root NAC: cf. Sans. *nakṣh*, "obtinere"] *to get, obtain, receive; to meet with, light on, find:* unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te inquit sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or. 9: cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam. 3, 7: humanes beluas nanciscimur venandi, d. N. D. 2, 64: eum Philolai commentarios esse nanctum, id. Rep. 1, 10: Cato sic abiit a vita, ut causam moriendi nactum se esse gauderet, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: naviculam nactus, ib. 1, 53: nactus est morbum, *caught, contracted,* Nep. Att. 21: febrim, id. Ages. 8. Of things: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

nancītor, v. nancio.

nanctus, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nanque, v. namque.

nans, ntis, *Part.* [no]. ‖ Subst. *a swimmer;* and hence, nantes, ium, *f. plu. geese, ducks,* etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14.

nānus, i, *m.* = νάνος and νᾶνος (cf. Gell. 19, 13), *a dwarf:* Prop. 4, 8, 41: Juv. 8, 32. 2. *f.* nana, ae, *a female dwarf:* nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 34. ‖ Transf. *a small horse:* Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13. 2. *a low, shallow water-vessel:* Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119: nanum Graeci vas aquarium dicunt humile et concavum, quod vulgo vocant situlum barbatum, unde nani pumiliones appellantur, Fest. *s. v.* (Hence Fr. *nain.*)

nāpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = νανᾶῖος, *pertaining to a wooded vale* or *dell:* nymphae napaeae, *dell-nymphs,* poet. Col. 10, 264. Hence ‖ Subst. Napaeae, arum, *f. plu. the dell-nymphs:* facies venerare Napaeas, Virg. G. 4, 535: Stat. Th. 4, 255.

naphtha, ae, *f.* = νάφθα, *naphtha* or *petroleum:* similis (malthae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babylonium et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin. 2, 105, 109 Amm. 23, 6.

nāpīna, ae, *f.* [napus] *a turnip-bed:* Col. 11, 2, 71.

napurae, arum, *f. plu. stout rope:* pontilex minor ex stramentis napuras nectito, id est funiculos facito, Fest. *s. v.* nectere.

nāpus, i, *m. a kind of turnip, a navew,* Brassica Napus, Linn., et var. ej.: napus devexum amat et siccam terram, Col. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 43, 35. (Hence It. *navone;* Fr. *navet.*)

nāp, ŏris, *n.* = νᾶπυ (an old form for σίναπι). 1. *mustard,* v. Sinapis: sinapi Atheniense napy appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54. 2. alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt (Lunaria annua, Linn.), id. 27, 13, 113.

narcē, es, *f.* = νάρκη, *a numbness, torpor:* a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75.

narcissĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ναρκίσσινος, *of* or *from the narcissus:* oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75: ungentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

narcissītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ναρκισσῖτις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

narcissus, i, *m.* = νάρκισσος, *the narcissus,* of which there are several kinds. 1. Narcissus poëticus, Linn. 2. Herbaceus vomitorius, N. pseudo narcissus, *the daffodil.* 3. Serotinus = Narcissus serotinus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 12: id. 21, 19, 75.

nardĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nardus fero] *nard-bearing:* Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 114.

nardi-fŏlĭum, ii, *n. a nard-leaf:* Plin. 12, 12, 25.

nardĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = νάρδινος, *of* or *made of nard:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: vinum, *flavoured with nard-oil,* Pl. Mill. 3, 2, 11. ‖ *resembling nard:* pira, *that smell like nard,* Plin. 15, 15, 16.

nardostăchўon, ii, *n.* = ναρδόσταχυς, *spikenard,* v. nardus: Apic. 7, 6.

nardostatĭus, i, *m.* i. q. nardostachyon: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 15.

nardus, i, *f.*, and **nardum**, i, *n.* = νάρδος, *nard:* various aromatic plants are included under this name: 1. Nardus agrium, croticum, phu, is Valeriana Italica, Lamk., or V. Dioscoridis, Sibth.: Plin. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 20, 80. 2. gallicum, is Valer. celtica, Linn. id. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 30, 79. 3. indicum is referred by some to the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn., by others to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxb.: id. 12, 12, 26. 4. rusticum, also pallid baodar is prob. the same as *no.* 1.: id. 21, 6, 16. 5. silvestre is the *asarabacca,* Asarum europaeum, Linn.: id. 12, 12, 27. ‖ Meton. *nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nārĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [naris] *broad-nosed:* cum diis suis narinosis, Lact. 5, 12 dub. (*al.* varicosis, cariosis, curiosis).

nāris, is, *f.* [another form of nasus] *a nostril,* usu. *plu.* nares, ium, *the nostrils, the nose. Sing.:* et late rictus et panda loquenti naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675. id. A. A. 1, 520. Pers. 1, 33: App. M. 8, p. 213: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. *Plur.:* nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: nares contractiores habent introitus, ib. 2, 57: patulis captavit naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 376: ducere naribus tura, *to smell,* Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21: omnis copia narium, *sweet-smelling flowers,* id. Od. 2. 15, 6.—De nare loqui, *to speak through the nose,* Pers. 1, 33.

2. *the nose,* as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger. nares corrugare, *to turn up the nose, to sneer,* Quint. 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, *cause you to turn up your nose,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, i. e. *keen, acute,* Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: acutae nares, ib. 1, 3, 30: homo naris obesae, *of a thick nose,* i. e. *slow of apprehension,* id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose,* i. e. *to banter, ridicule,* id. Ep. 1, 19, 45: rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni reprendi, eduxique animam in prioribu' naribus, Lucil. in Non. 427, 32. ‖ Transf. *an opening, air-hole,* of a canal, *etc.:* inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patentem, Vitr. 7, 4: Vop. Prob. 21.

nārĭtă, ae, *f.* = νηρίτης, *a kind of sea-snail:* Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

nārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [narus for gnarus] *knowledge, discernment:* nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. in Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41.

narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [narro] *that can be narrated:* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 61.

narrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a relating narrating, a narration, narrative:* narrationes credibiles, Cic. Or. 36: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19: narrationem explicare, id. Or. 36: Phaedr. 4, 5, 2. ‖ Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: Auct. Her. 1, 8: Quint. 4, 2, 1 *sq.*

narrātīvē, *adv. in the way of narration:* Don. ad Ter. arg. Andr.

narrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [narratio] *a short narrative:* Quint. 1, 9, 6: Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [narro] *a relater narrator:* narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, ib. 2, 12, 52.

narrātus, a, um, *Part.* [narro]. ‖ Subst. narratum, i, *n. that which is told* or *narrated:* hoc quoque, Tiresia, praetor narrata petenti responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

narrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a narration, narrative:* veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499. App. M. 9, p. 230.

narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gnarus] lit. *to make known,* hence, *to tell, relate, narrate:* ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: narrabimus hominī cibos suos, *set forth, explain,* Pers. 1, 20: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad or*

good news: male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, id. Fam. 6, 1 *fin.* With *subj.*: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70. With *de*: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine maclegue narrasse, Cic. Att. 3, 15: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241. Of things: quid istacc tabellae narrant? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si respublica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. *Impers.* narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say*: propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9: narrant et in Ponto Caecian in so trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48. Also, *pass. it is told of me, I am said*: rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, *I am the universal topic*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 14: dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campo, Mart. 12, 52. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to say, speak, tell*: narra, quid est, quid ait? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *tales*, Prop. 2, 1, 41. Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, ib. 15, 16, B.

narthēcĭa or **narthēcŭa**, ae, *f.* = *ναρθηκία* or *ναρθηκύα*, *a low species of ferula*, *q. v.*: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

narthēcĭum, ii, *n.* = *ναρθήκιον* (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest*: Mart. 14, 78: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tanquam de narthecio promenti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*

narthex, ĕcis, *f.* = *νάρθηξ*, *the shrub* ferula, Ferula communis, and F. meoides, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

nascens, entis, *part.* [nascor]. ‖ Adj. *arising, beginning, nascent*: ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, littera nulla est, Cic. Brut. 7, 27.

2. Subst.: nascentia, ium, *n. plu. organic bodies*, esp. *plants*: Vitr. 5, 1, 3: id. 5, 8, 1.

nascentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *birth*: Vitr. 9, 7.

nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that can be born*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19.

nasco, for nascor, *to be born*: ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato R. R. 151.

nascor, nātus (and gnātus) 3. *v. n. dep. to be born*: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, ieeirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D 2, 24: patre certo nasci, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, id. Phil. 11, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10: amplissima familia nati adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 619: matre musa natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 613: de stirpe aliquibus nasci, ib. 11, 312: in miseriam nascimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg. Aen. 1, 284: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb*, Gell. 3, 10: nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8. ‖ Transf. of inanimate and abstract things: *to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed*: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12 ex palude nascitur amnis, id. 36, 26, 65: nascere praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, *rise*, Virg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 2: nascentia templa, *in process of building*, Mart. 6, 4: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 188. 2. *to rise, mount up, ascend*: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: Sil. 3, 530. [Root of *gna-scor* is GNA, which is only another form of the root GEN: v. *gigno*.] (Hence Fr *naître*.)

nāsĭca, ae, *com. adj.* [nasus] *who has a large* or *pointed nose*: Arn. 6, 196.

nāsĭterna (nassit.), ae, *f.* [nasus ternus] *a watering-pot with three spouts*: nassiterna est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent, Fest. *s. v.*: Cato R. R. 11: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

nāsĭternātus, i, *m.* [nasiterna] *one who carries a watering-pot with three spouts*: Calpurn. ap. Fulg. in Expos. serm. antiq. p. 563, 31.

nassa (naxa), ae, *f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel*: nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Fest. *s. v.*: Sil. 5, 47: Plin. 9, 37, 94: funci usus ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 59. scutus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5. ‖ Fig. of a dangerous place: *a snare, net*: nunquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 98. ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. Att. 15, 20.

nassiterna, v. nasiterna.

nasturtĭum, ii, *n.* [nasi tortium, *from* nasus torqueo] *a kind of cress*, prob. the *garden cress*, Lepidium sativum, Linn.. nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44: Persas negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. (Hence It. *nasturrio*; Sp. *mastuerzo*.)

nāsus, i, *m.* (nasum, i, *n.* Lucil. in Non. 215, 4: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288, *etc.*) *a nose*: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 12. naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37. naso clamare magnum, *to snore*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 9 acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira 3, 22: pravus, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: ingeminat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87. 2. Meton. *the sense of smelling* (poet.). cf. naris: rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. (ii) *the nozzle or spout of a vessel* (cf. nasiterna). calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 47: Mart. 14, 96. ‖ Fig. as expressive of *sagacity, taste*, etc.: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, id. 1, 42. Of *anger*: disco! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. 5, 91: Mart. 6, 64. Of *scorn, derision, satirical wit*: naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin. H. N. *praef.*: tacito ridere naso, Mart. 5, 19. [Cf. Sans. *nâsâ*; Eng. *nose*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *nez*.)

nāsūtē, *adv. pertly, satirically, scornfully*: tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare (*al.* vafre), Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed*: depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93. ‖ Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious*: nasutus nimium cupis videri: nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54: homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7 *med.*

nāta (gnata) ae, *f.* [natus] (*dat.* and *abl.* natabus, only to avoid ambiguity: Prisc. p. 733 P.) *a daughter* (poet.): si quis guatam pro muta devovet agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Ov. M. 13, 661.

nātābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nato] *that can swim* or *float*: robur, Coripp. Laud Just. 4, 43.

nātābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place for swimming, a swimming-place*: App Flor. p. 353.

nātābundus, a, um, *adj. swimming*: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 2, 31

nātālĭcĭus or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj* [natalis] *pertaining to the hour* or *day of one's birth, natal*: qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities*, Cic. Div. 2, 42 sidera, ib. 2, 43: dapes, Mart. 7, 86: lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136. Pers. 1, 16. ‖ Subst. natalĭcĭum (-tīum), ii, *n. a birth-day present*: aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere Censor. de Die natali, 1. 2. natalicia (-tia), orum, *n. plu. a birth-day entertainment*: hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal*: natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 5: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 797: lux, id. Ib 219: hora, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19: humus, Ov. Pont. 2 9, 78: domus, Val. Fl. 3, 321. Fig. dies natalis hujus urbis, Cic. Fl 40 *fin.*: natalis dies reditus mei, id. Att. 3, 20. sterilitas, *native*, Col. 3, 7: natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61. ‖ Subst. natalis, is, *m.* (*ac.* diem) *a birth-day*. ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic Att. 7, 5: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Virg. E. 3, 76 sex mihi natales ferant, Ov H. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37. Of *the day of the foundation of Rome*: natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6. Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, *to prevent one's being born*, Lucan. 7, 390. 2. In *plur.*: *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family*: natalium periti, *the casters of nativities*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32 *med.*: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac. H. 2, 86: natalium claritas, ib. 1, 49: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Juv. 8, 231: natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birthright*, i. e. *to be freed from slavery*: libertus natalibus redditus, Ulp. ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. (ii) Transf. of things *birth, origin*: ceteris (adamantibus) pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo, natales, Plin. 37, 4, 15: arborum, *the seed*, id. 17, 10, 14 natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10. (Hence Fr. *noël*.)

nātālĭtĭus, a, um, v. natalicius.

nātans, antis, *Part.* [nato]. ‖ Subst. natantes, ium, *f. plu.* (*ac.* bestiae), *fishes*: genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541.

nātātĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *able to swim*: nataticius, γνευτικός, Gloss Philox.

nātātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *able to swim* animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33.

nātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swimming, natation*: habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos, sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.* ‖ Meton. *a place for swimming, swimming-bath*: id. 3, 27, 1.

nātātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swimmer*: Varr. L. L. 5, 18, § 94: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122.

nātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swimming, that serves to swim with, natatory*: cortex, Isid. Orig 17, 7, 27. ‖ Subst. natatoria, ae, *f. a place for swimming, a swimming-bath*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

nātātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a place for swimming*: natatura, κολυμβήθρα, Gloss. Philox.

nātātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a swimming*: Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347.

nātec, Inm, v. natis.

nāticīdium or **gnaticīdium**, ii, n. *the murdering of one's child, child-murder*: gnaticidium, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

nātĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a being busy, business*: natinatio dicebatur negotiatio, Fest. *s. v.*

nātĭnātor, ōris, *m. a rebel*: natinatores seditiosa negotia gerentes, Fest. *s. v.* natinatio.

nātĭnor, 1. *v. dep. to be busy*: audito tumultu Macedonine Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* natinatio.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor] *a being born, birth*: praeguantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4. Personif. *the goddess of birth*: natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18 *fin.* (*al.* Nascio). ‖ **Meton.** *a species, race* of men: in hominibus emendis si nationes aliter est melior, emimus pluris, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, § 93: natio optimatium, Cic. Sest. 44: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23. Also in a contemptuous sense: salvete, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicurеorum) Cic. N. D. 2, 29: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1. (II) Of animals: *a breed, stock, kind*: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus foturae bona natio dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* (III) Transf. of things: nationes in apium natura diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50. cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 41. 2. *a nation, people*: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt. nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, id. Font. 11: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 28: patre natione Care, matre Scythissa natus, Nep. Dat. 1. (II) In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, *the heathen, the Gentiles*: per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nātis, is, more freq. *plur.* **nates**, ium, *f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.*: diffissa nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Fest. *s. v.* pullus. *Plur.*: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: sonora pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 612: Mart. 14, 18. 2. *the rump of animals*: nates turturum donare alicui, id. 3, 82. (Hence through Middle Age Latin, *natica*; It. *natica*; Sp. *nalga*; old Fr. *nache*.)

nātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [natio] *a small nation*: natio, natiuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nativus] *birth, nativity*: municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: Janus nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39. *Plur.*: id Spect. 30.

nātīvĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *from birth, by birth*: Tert. Anim. 39.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created*: mundus, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 418: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. ‖ Transf. *imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: muller si nativa sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2: malum, *hunger* (*opp.* delatum), Arct. or. pro domo 5. 2. *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: belnae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 99: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6: nativae oves, *whose wool is used in its natural colour*, Plin. 8, 48, 73: montes nativi sails, id. 31, 7, 39: color, id. 32, 7, 24: species, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 100: coma, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. 3. Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives*: simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. or. 5: Quint. 8, 3, 36. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf*.)

nāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [no] *to swim*: qui in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: natant aequore pisces, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28: natant undis carina, Virg. Aen. 4, 398. Of shipwrecked persons: *to float about*: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: natat Graecia, Prop. 4, 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 19, 64. Poet. with *acc.*: nocte natat caeca serus freta, *swims across*, Virg. G. 3, 260: aquas, Mart. 14, 196. Hence *pass.*: quos piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. ‖ Transf. *to swim* or *spread about* (poet.): qua Liberinus campo liberiore natat, id. F. 4, 291: antantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6: ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Ach. 1, 161 2. *to swim* or *overflow with* anything; *to be overflowed* with *abl.*: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: pleuis rura natant fossis, Virg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent limina, id. Aen. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337. *Absol.*: exspectant imbres, quorum modo unda natabat impulsu, Lucan. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751. 3. Of the eyes, *to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus circumspexit Athin, id. M. 5, 72: Sil. 7, 122. 4. *to move to and fro, be restless*: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (*i. e.* calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516. Calp. Ecl. 6, 43. 5. Of the *flying* of birds: ardea sublimis pennae confisa natanti, Lucan. 5, 554. ‖ Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain*: in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.*: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 7. Sil. 7, 726.

natrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a water-snake*; prob. the Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38. Fig. of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Cal. 11. 2. Transf. *a whip, scourge*, made of a water-snake's skin: natibus natricem impressit crassam et capitatam, Lucil. in Non. 65, 30. ‖ *a plant, rest-harrow*, Ononis natrix, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 83.

natta, v. nacca.

nātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nata] *a little daughter*: Inscr.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity*: natura tu illi pater es, consilllis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46: natura filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. 42, 52. ‖ Transf. *the nature*, i. e. *the natural constitution* or *quality of a thing*: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: natura rerum et locorum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, ib. 1, 2: naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse addidit expediam, Virg. G. 4, 149: bona natura est, *of a good figure*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. Also, *a proper nature*: ego facilius crediderim naturam margaritis deesse quam nobis avaritiam, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.* 2. Of character: *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit*: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: prolixa beneficaque natura, ib. 3, 8: homo varia multiplicique natura, id. Cael. 6: mihi benefacere ex consuetudine jam in naturam vertit, Sall. J. 85: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to acquire a habit*, Quint. 2, 4, 17. 3. *natural propensity, instinct*: natura victus, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: societatem generavit natura, Liv. 5, 27. 4. *the nature, course*, or *order of things*: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10: naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Off. 3, 28: mundum natura administrari, id. N. D. 2, 34: naturae satisfacere, *or*, cedere, *i. e. to die*, id. Clu. 10: Sall. J. 14. 5. *nature*, i. e. *the world, the universe*: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. 6. *an element, thing, substance*: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. Tusc. 1, 10: dubitat quae sit ea natura, *what thing it was*, id. N. D. 2, 35: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232. 7. *the organs of generation*: cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. Div. 2, 70.

nātūrābĭlis, e, *i. q.* naturalis: App. Dogm. Plat. 2 p. 19, 6.

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura] *natural*, i. e. *by birth, one's own*: naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: filius, Liv. 42, 52: id 44, 44: also, *illegitimate*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 40: avus, ib. 37, 8, 1. ‖ *produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural*: motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: societas, id. Off. 1, 16. lex, id. N. D. 1, 14: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9: dies, *a natural day*, i. e. *from sunrise to sunset*, opp. to dies civilis, v. civilis: mors, *a natural, not a violent death*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: naturales exitus, *the excrements*, Col. 6, 30: naturalis desideria, *the sexual impulse*, id. 6, 24: loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, *the sexual organs*, Cels. 7, 21: Just. 4, 2: and *sing.*: naturale, Cels. 7, 26, 1: naturale est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his character*, Plin. 11, 37, 54. ‖‖ *pertaining to nature, natural*: naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18: historia, Plin. II. N. *praef.*: philosophia Isid. Orig. 2, 24. ‖V. Opp. to fictitious, *natural, real*. philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11.

nātūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [naturalis] *naturalness*: somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43.

nātūrālĭter, *adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature*: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic. de Sen. 9: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: naturaliter dissimillimi, Vell. 2, 60: est aliquid in omni materia naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

nātūrālĭtus, *adv. by nature*: Sid Ep. 9, 11.

nātūrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [natura facio] *brought into being*: animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor] *born*; hence, ‖. Subst. natus (gnatus), i, *m. a son*; in *plur.* nati (gnati), *children*: confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov. M. 2, 52: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: et trepide matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518. ‖‖. Adj. *born, made, destined by nature*. With *dat.*: me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14: gurges natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5. With *ad*: natus ad haec tempora, id. Phil. 12, 4: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic ho-

no ad intelligendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13 · natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223. With *inf.* (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, Id. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113. With *in* and acc. (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: Ov. M. 14, 99.

2. *formed or constituted in any way:* alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versus et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233. **3.** pro (e) re nata, *under the present circumstances, as matters are:* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: App. M. 4, p. 143. **4.** With a specification of time: *so old, of the age of,* etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic Verr. 3, 25: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id. Brut. 20 *fin.* Sometimes with major or minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *more than forty years old,* id. Rosc. Am. 14: Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.

nātus, ūs (only in *abl.*) *m.* [id.] *birth;* hence, ‖. Of plants, *a growing, growth;* cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth,* Plin. 16, 33, 60. ‖. Esp. *age, years, time of life:* non admodum grandis natu, *not very old,* Cic. de Sen. 4: tantus natu, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: qui fuit major natu quam Plautus, *older,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.:* maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest,* Liv. 21, 19. ex his omnibus natu minimus Q. Saturius est, *the youngest,* Cic. Clu. 38: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu, *of great age,* Liv. 3, 71: Scismas maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, *his eldest son,* Nep. Dat. 7.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclērius, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* ornatus ornatu nauclerico, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41.

nauclērius, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκλήριος, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* nauclerio ornatu, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 54.

nauclērus, i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper:* Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 16. (Hence It. *nocchiere;* Fr. *nocher.*)

naucŭla, ae, *f.* for navicula, *a little ship:* Paul. Carm. 21, 247.

naucŭlor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus**, i, *m. something slight* or *trivial, a trifle:* ejus noctem nanco ducere, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* (nauci, Bothe). Usu. in *gen.* with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing:* non nauci habeo Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw,* Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. True. 2, 7, 50.

naufrăgālis, e, *adj.* [naufragium] *where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships:* Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 2, 206.

naufrăgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships:* pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

naufrăgium, ii, *n.* [for navifragium, from navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *a shipwreck:* multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: naufragio perire, id. Deiot. 9 · naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3: pati, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118. Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety,* Cic. Att. 2, 7. (ii) tabula ex naufragio, *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself;* hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace,* Ib. 4, 18. (iii) naufragium in porta facere, *i. q. to fail when on the point of succeeding,* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. **2.** Meton. and poet. *a storm:* naufragia magnis multisque coërtis, Lucr. 2, 552. (ii) *the remains of a shipwreck, a wreck:* Eurus naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. ‖. Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9. **2.** *shattered remains, wreck:* quum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, Flor. 1, 13 *fin.:* naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id. Sest. 6: Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 62.

naufrăgo, 1. *v. n.* [naufragus] *to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked:* omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr. 76: Sid. Ep. 4, 21.

naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *shipwrecked, wrecked:* Marium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19: naufraga corpora, Virg. G. 3, 542: naufraga puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: muller naufraga, Tac. A. 14, 11. Subst. *a shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9· Juv. 14, 301. **2.** Meton. and poet. *that causes shipwreck:* mare naufragum, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 10· unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10 monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635. ‖. Fig. *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14.

naulĭa (also nablia), orum, *n. plu.* = ναῦλα, ναύβλα, *a kind of stringed instrument:* Ov. A. A. 3, 327.

naulum, i, *n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* perdere naulum, Juv. 8, 97. in naulo navium, Paul. Dig. 30, 39, 1. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo;* Fr. *nolis.*)

naumăchĭa, ae, *f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight:* naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12. ‖. Meton. *a place where such exhibitions were given:* dedit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, id. Tit. 7: id. Dom. 5. v. Smith's Ant. 792.

naumăchiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74. ‖. Subst. ii, *m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight:* Suet. Claud. 21.

naumăchus, i, *m.* = ναύμαχος, *a naval combatant:* nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

naupēgĭārius, ii, *m.* [naupegus] *a ship-carpenter:* Inscr.

naupēgus, i, *m.* = ναυπηγός, *a shipbuilder, shipwright:* naupego in navi maritima diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19 Firm. Math. 4, 7.

nauphȳlax (naufylax, naufulax, năŭfylax), ācis, *m.* = ναυφύλαξ, *one who kept watch over the luggage on shipboard:* Inscr.

nauplĭus, ii, *m.* = ναύπλιος, *a kind of mollusk which sails in its shell,* evidently the same as *the Nautilus, q. v.:* Plin. 9, 30, 49.

nauscit (qs. navisci), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship: Fest. *s. v.*

nausĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυσία, *sea-sickness:* ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: navigavimus sine timore et nausea, id. Att. 5, 13: nausea pressus, Cels. 1, 3. **2.** In gen. *sickness, nausea, vomiting:* nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: elaeomeli non sine nausea alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156. ‖. Fig. *a qualm, nausea:* quotidianam refice nauseam numis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37. (Hence Prov. *nausa;* Fr. *noise.*)

nausĕābilis, e, *adj.* [nauseo] *that causes nausea* or *vomiting:* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

nausĕābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inclined to vomit:* Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*

nausĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one apt to feel nausea, inclined to vomit:* Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53.

nausĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [nausea] *to be sea-sick:* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3. **2.** In gen. *to be squeamish, to vomit:* quid libet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25. ‖. Fig. *to feel disgust* or *loathing:* ista effutientem nauseare, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84: hoc illis dictum est, si qui stulti nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

nausĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight squeamishness:* Cic. Att. 14, 8.

nausĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that produces nausea, nauseous:* radix, Plin 26, 20, 38.

naustĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [navis] *a vessel shaped like a ship:* Fest. *s. v.*

nausum, i, *n. a kind of Gallic ship:* nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22.

nauta, ae, *m.* [contr. from navita] *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Acad. 2, 48. Of a merchant at sea: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 14.

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta] *sailor-like.* forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

nautĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυτία (another form of ναυσία): *a qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Fest. *s. v.* ‖. *a stinking liquid,* perh. *bilge-water:* nauteam bibere malim, si necesse est, quam illanc oscularier, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: hircus unctus nautea, id. Casin. grex *fin.* ‖‖. *a plant used by tanners:* nauteam ait Opillus Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, qua coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S, Fest. *s. v.*

nautĭcārius, ii, *m.* [nauta] *a ship-master:* Inscr.

nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships* or *sailors, nautical:* inhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21: exuviae nauticae, id. Manil. 18. scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: clamor, Virg. Aen. 3, 128: panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68: castra, *a station for ships,* Nep. Alc. 8.: pecunia, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. ‖. Subst. nautici, orum, *m. plu. sailors, seamen:* Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28: Plin. 16, 37, 70.

nautĭlus, i, *m.* = ναύτιλος, *a mollusk that sails like a ship, the nautilus:* Argonauta Argo, Linn., which was long supposed to raise the mantle like a sail, and row itself by the arms; but it is now known that this notion is fabulous and that the broad mantle is spread over the sides of the shell, which it serves to secrete, as in other mollusca: Plin 9, 29, 47 (cf. naupilus).

nāvăcŭlum, i, *n.* [navis] *a harbour:* navaculum, ναύσταθμον, Gloss. Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, *no.* II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval:* pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: bellum, id. Manil. 10: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Manil. 18: fuga, *by sea,* Plin. 7, 45, 46: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22: forma, *the shape of a ship,* Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, *a naval crown,* as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. Aen. 8, 684 (v. Smith's Ant. 360). navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships,* Virg. G. 3, 29: arbor, *fit for ship-building,* Plin. 13, 9, 17: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights,* Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebus, so called in reference to the victory at Actium, Prop. 4, 1, 1 · navales soli

sailors, seamen (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. 26, 48: id. 26, 27, *etc.* Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: id. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: (others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys.* Non. 381, 12, calls the *oars* themselves navales pedes): duumviri navales, *two commissioners charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet*, Liv. 9, 30: id. 40, 18: navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe* or *secretary*, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Subst. navalia, ium, *n. plu.* (poet. also *sing.* navale, is: *gen. plur.* navalíorum, Vitr. 5, 12) *a dockyard, naval arsenal*; and in gen. *a dock, port, haven*: navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Off. 2, 17: de navalium opere, id. de Or. 1, 14: diripient rates alii navalibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 593. *Sing.*: stetit aequore puppis haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret, Ov. M. 3, 661: id. II. 18, 207. **2.** *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging*: Liv. 45, 23: Virg. Aen. 11, 329: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

nāvarchus, i, *m.* = ναύαρχος, *the captain of a ship*: Cic. Verr. 5, 24: Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

nāvē, *adv.* = naviter, *actively, sedulously*: Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

nāvia, ae, *f.* [navis] a corruption of navis, *a ship*, in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. caput): Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 3: Paul. Nol. 38, 72. **2.** *a canoe*, *a rundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehunt*, Mel. 3, 7. ‖ Transf. *a wooden trough*: Fest. *s. v.*

nāvicella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff*: naviceflae, quae plurium capiendorum causa paratae sunt, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17 (*al* naucellae). (Hence Fr. *nacelle.*)

nāvicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff*: nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48: Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

nāviculārius, ae, *f.* [naviculárius, *sc.* res] *the letting out for hire of small vessels, the shipping business*: naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18.

nāviculāris, e, *adj.* [navicula] *pertaining to the shipping business*: res, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

nāviculārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master*: naviculárii oneris munus, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 12: functio, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3. ‖ Subst. m. *a ship-owner, ship-master*: audita naviculariis hominis liberalitas est, Cic. Att. 9, 3: id. Fam. 16, 9: mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. Manil. 5: mercatores, naviculárii, id. Verr. 2, 55: Tac. A. 12, 55.

nāviculor or **nauculor**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to sail in a small vessel*: Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20.

nāvifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *causing shipwreck* (poet.): navifragum Scylaceum, Virg. Aen. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415.

nāvigābilis, e, *adj.* [navigo] *navigable*: amnis, Liv. 38, 3: mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, Ib. 13, 53: fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

nāvigātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sailing, a voyage*: ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 28: in portum ex longa navigatione venire, id. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: celeri navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81: diei navigatione abesse, Plin. 37, 8, 31.

nāvigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sailor, mariner*: Quint. 5, 10, 27.

nāvigo, a, um, *adj.* [navis gero] *ship-bearing, navigable*: mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99. ‖ *pertaining to sailing*: navigera simulitudo, *the likeness of a vessel under sail*, Plin. 9, 30, 49.

nāvigĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [navigium] *a small vessel, a skiff, boat*: Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: Anct. Bell. Afr. 63.

nāvigium, ii, *n.* [navigo] *a sailing, voyage*: navigii ratio jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: in omnes navigii dies, Sceev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. ‖ Meton. *a vessel, a ship*: navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: speculatoria navigia, *reconnoitring vessels*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: vectoria gravioque navigia, Ib. 5, 8. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22. **2.** *a float, raft*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1.

nāvigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [navis ago] *to sail, navigate.* **A.** Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in Asiam, Id. Flacc. 14: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 51: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, *to set sail*, Quint. 4, 2, 42: quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, *to go by sea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, id. Fl. 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 9. Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 1. Proverb.: navigare in portu, *i. e. to be in safety*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Manil. 12: in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2. **2.** *to swim*: Ov. H. 19, 47. **3.** *to flow*: Manil. 5, 583. **B.** Act. *to sail over, navigate*: quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 67: aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1. Hence *Pass.*: totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magna ex parte navigatus est, Plin. 2, 67, 67: Tac. G. 34. *Pass. impers.*: iis ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Plin. 6, 26, 30. **2.** *to gain by navigation*: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall. C. 2.

nāvis, is, *f.* (acc. navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic. v. Inv. 2, 51, 153, *etc.*) *a ship*: navis longa, *a ship of war*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: oneraria, *a transport*, Ib.: praetoria, *the admiral's ship*, Liv. 29, 25: tecta, *having a deck, decked*, id. 22, 21: so, constrata, id. 35, 46: aperta, *without a deck*, id. 32, 21: navis auri, palese, *laden with gold, chaff*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: navem construere, id. de Sen. 20: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 5, 17: navem adornare, *to fit out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv. 28, 17: or simply, deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: moliri ab terra, Liv. 28, 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere in aridum, id. B. G. 4, 29: agere, *to work a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: solvere, *to weigh anchor, set sail*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6. navem appellere ad aliquem locum, *to bring to land*, Cic. Att. 13, 21: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2: frangere, *to be shipwrecked, cast away*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 17: deprimere, *to sink*, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: in nave vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: e nave egredi, *to disembark*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: ex navibus milites exponere, *to land*, Ib. 37: navibus rem gerere, *by naval expeditions*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 3: navem ascendere, *to embark*, Phaedr. 4, 21: navem statuere, *to heave to*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, *the image of the tutelary deity on the stern of a vessel*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1: Val. Fl. 1, 301. But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow (v. Smith's Ant. 786). Proverb.: (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with might and main*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, *to do an injury to oneself*, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: (iii) navem mortuo applicare, *to bring assistance too late*, Pseudo Quint. decl. 12, 23. **2.** Transf.: *pudenda muliebria*: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 51: Macr. S. 2, 5. **3.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the constellation* Argo: Cic. Arat. 277. ‖ Fig.: una navis *not* jam bonorum omnium, id. Fam. 12, 25: navis reipublicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sest. 20. [Cf. Sans. *nau*; Gr. ναῦς, Anglo-Sax. *naca*, etc.]

nāvīta, ae, *m.* [navis] *a sailor, seaman, mariner*: timidi navitae, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. M. 1, 132: non saxa nudis stridlora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: (v. nauta.)

nāvītas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal*: istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 10, 25: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

nāvĭter, *adv. diligently, actively, zealously*: pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 33: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4: naviter versari in provincia, Gell. 15, 4. ‖ *wholly, completely*: bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: plenum, Lucr. 1, 525.

nāvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [navus] *diligence, zeal*: navitíes, *operi*, Gloss. Philox.

nāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *to do, conduct*, or *accomplish with zeal, and diligence*: nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, *render you effectual assistance*, Ib. 15, 12: operam reipublicae navare, Ib 10, 25: jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *to have succeeded in my endeavours*, id. de Or. 2, 7: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv. 7, 16: quisque operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42: opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: bellum, *to prosecute vigorously*, Tac. H. 3, 25: flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate*, Ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, *to serve the state*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2 *fin.* ‖ *to show, exhibit*: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisse! id. Att. 15, 4 *fin.*: si suffragandi studia non navant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5: benevolentiam, Cic. Fam 3, 10.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous*: homo navus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: aratores, Ib. 51: filius, Ib. 69: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: rudimenta, Suet. 1, 549 timor, *that renders industrious*, id. 7, 349. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root GNA or GEN (nascor, gigno), like the Gr. γενναῖος: others derive it from root GNO, "to know."]

naxium, ii, *n. a stone used for polishing marble, prepared at Naxos, in Crete*: Plin. 36, 7, 10.

nē (old forms nei and ni), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. *no*; whereas non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*); cf. Anglo-Sax. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *nahi* (Eng. not) is derived. ‖ The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: ne minus trinum noundinum, *not less than*, SC. de Bacch.: dum ni minus viginti adsint, Inscr. ap. Grut. 207, 3: dum ne ampliorem modum pratorum habeant, Inscr. ap. Orell. no. 3121: ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. § This adverbial use was retained at late periods, (i) In connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even*: ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non modo frumenta matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negative, as in neque, nequiquam; nisi, nevolo; nefas, nepas (for non pasas), neque; nemo, nihil, nullus, nusquam, etc.: and with a pałatogutic c before v.

necopinans and negligo; negotium (*i. e.* nec-ego; nec-otium). ‖. But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, *etc.* (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used, 1. With the imperative in prohibitions: hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mulieres genas ne radunto neve lessum funeris ergo habento, id.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. Aen. 6, 833. So in prohibitions expressed by the *subj.*: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96 ne aut suas magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.

2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv. 4, 2: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17: ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, id. Att. 4, 16: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, ib. 16, 13. 3. In conditional clauses. ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14· ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum; Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jacesa, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed; supposing you are not crushed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. 4. In provisional or restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not*, Sall. C. 52. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne (v. dum and modo): me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 174. 5. In clauses denoting a purpose, with *ut*, *in order that not*, *lest*: pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui mea longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. Separated from *ut*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, id. Att. 3, 10: lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis (Gr. *ὡς μή*), Rutil. Lup. 1, 9. (ii) Much more freq. without *ut*: id egi ne interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: omitto innumerabiles viros quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, id. Rep. 1, 1: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ne dicam, *that I may not say*, *not to say*: non esse me tam imbecillo animo, ne dicam inhumano, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ah! nimium simplex, Helene, no rustica dicam, Ov. H. 16, 285. So ne multis, ne pluribus, *etc.* 6. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place; *that*: metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, *that it will be discovered*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21: nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not*: vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, ib. 5, 18: timeo ne non impetrem, ib. 9, 6: veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut*. With the negative before the verb: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr. 5, 67. 7. After verbs denoting precaution: *that not*, *lest*: qui cavet, ne decipiatur, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 5 cavete, judices, ne nova prosciptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendae dimitteret, cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadet adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14· dent operam consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

8. After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, and to denote a cause of negation: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, Liv. 8, 10: unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, id. 34, 39.

nĕ, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated n') is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: meministine me in senatu dicere? Cic. Cat. 1, 3: potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id. Fin. 3, 13: tune id veritus es? *you of all men*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3. jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? id. Pis 1. quid si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista jam absurda defendes? id. N. D. 1, 29. quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: tun' te audes Sosium esse dicere? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217. After an elided *s*: satin' habes si feminarum mill 'st quam aeque diligam? ib. 1, 3, 11· pergin' autem? ib. 1, 3, 41. 2. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 12· Publilius iturusne sit in Africam, et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id. Att. 12, 24: quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, § 4. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun. quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? ib. 2, 2, 107. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, *no.* 1, 4. With necne, v. necne. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorane fama? id. Ep. 1, 11, 3 ut in incerto fuerit, victisent victine essent, Liv. 5, 28: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3 *fin.*

nē, *interj.* for nae, v. nae.

nebrĭdae, arum, *m. plu.* [nebris] *the priests of Ceres clothed in fawn-skins at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris-wearers*: nebridarum familia, Arn. 5, 185.

nebris, ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρίς, a fawn-skin*: nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, of Bacchanals, Stat. Th. 2, 664: id. Ach. 1 609.

nebritis, ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρῖτις, a precious stone sacred to Bacchus*: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nebrundines, v. nefrens.

nēbŭla, ae, *f.* [akin to nubes, q. v.] *mist, vapour, fog, smoke*: fluviis ex omnibus et simul ipsa surgere de terra nebulas aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475: tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. G. 2, 217. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 56: Virg Aen. 1, 412. Of smoke: Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31 Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula haud est mollis atque cutis hujus est, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21. Of any thing dark: (desine) inter ludere virgines et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor Od. 3, 15, 6. Proverb.: nebulae cyathos, of any thing worthless, trifling, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 62. 2. *a foggy mist, a vapour, cloud*: pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 253: nebulae dolis summa tegunt, Ov. F. 5, 270: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181. 3. Of any thing thin and transparent: aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, Laber. in Petr. 55· Ov. M. 6, 21. ‖. Fig. *darkness, obscurity*: erroris nebula, Quir. 10, 4: nebulae quaestionum, *obscure, puzzling questions*, Gell. 8, 10 *in lemm.*: per nebulam audire aut scire aliquid, *to hear or know a thing indistinctly*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47. Of something empty, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. 5, 7. (Hence lt. *nebbia.*)

nēbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula] *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28: vappa ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1, 104. In apposition with homo: vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell. 1, 2. ‖. *a man of low birth*: Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12: hence slaves were also called nebulones.

nēbŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [nebulo] *to be a worthless fellow*: nebulor ἀχρηστῶ, Gloss. Philox.

nēbŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nebulosus] *mistiness, cloudiness, darkness* (rare) vaporum, Arn. 7, 234.

nēbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nebula] *full of mist* or *vapour, misty, foggy cloudy, dark*: ager si nebulosus est, Cato R. R. 6· nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: nebulosus et roscidus aër, Plin. 21, 7, 18 exhalatio id. 31, 3, 27: dies nebulosi nubilive, Cels. 2, 1. ‖. Fig. *dark, difficult to understand*: nomen, Gell. 20, 3.

nec, *conj.* v. neque.

nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans, necopinus; also in negotium for necotium, and in negligo for nec-lego.

nĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [neco] *a slayer, a murderer*: hominum, Macr. S. 1, 12· civium, Lamp. Commod. 18.

nĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who slays*: August. de cons. Evang. 13.

necdum, v. neque, II. 4.

necerim, nec eum, Fest. *s. v.* (acc. to Müll. p. 386, erim is accus. for esim from es = is).

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.* (very rare): *unavoidably, necessarily*: necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, *n.* 3.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv. by necessity, unavoidably*: necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: quibuscum vivo necessario, ib. 5, 21: quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21: hanc interim necessario fuit, interim plerumque, sed non necessario, Quint. 5, 10, 80.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable*: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Tim. 12: necessaria re enuntiarit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40. 2. *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic. Off. 1, 4 senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6. *Comp.*: necessarior medela, Tert. Patient. 11. 3. Esp.: necessariae partes, *the sexual organs*: Gai Inst. 3, § 193. ‖. Trans. f. *connected by blood, friendship, etc.*, v. *latus*,

closely connected, bound · quum utrique eis maxime necessarius, Balb *et* Opp ap Cic Att 9, 7, A · mors hominis necessarii, *of an intimate friend*, Mat in Cic Fam 11, 28 homo, of a *father-in-law* Nep Dat 6 ut a latronibus red inerot necessarias mulieri personas, Ulp Dig 24, 3, 21 necessarius heres i q suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp to heres extraneus) Gai Inst 3, § 153, 156 2 Usu Subst necessarius, i, m and necessaria, ae *f a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client patron* I lorquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic Sull 1 in his necessariis qui tibi a patre re licti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum id Fam 13 29 virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria id Mur 35 Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum Caes B G 1 11 necessarius angustus *a very near relative*, Fragm Jur civ p 86 ed Mai

necesse, *indecl adj n* (like abunde, old form, necessum) *unavoidable inevitable necessary* only with esse and habere emas non quo lopus est sed quo necesse est, Cato in Non 1 p 94 nihil fit quod necesse non fuerit Cic Fat 9 homini necesse est mori ib 9 neque necesse est ut vis auferam Cell 2, 29 non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic Part 13 eo minus habeo necesse scribere id Att 10 1 Form *necessum* foras necessum est quicquid habeo vendere, Pl Stich 1 3 66 dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, id Mil 4 3, 25 necessum est pancis respondere Liv 34 5 With *subj* unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr 4, 120 || *need ful requisite* id quod tibi necesse minime fuit facetus esse voluisti Cic Sull 7 [Prob from root NEC to bind, which occurs in *nect*]

nĕcessĭtas, ātis *f* [necess] *unavoidableness inevitableness, necessity, fate destiny* hunc exsistit illa fatalis necessitas quam εἱμαρμένη dicitis ut quicquid accidat id ex aeterna veritate causar inque eo continuata rerum fluxissa dictis Cic N D 1 20 tum ii celeberrimi est habitum illam 4 9 necessitas mihi evenit alicujus rei id Off 2, 21 ex necessitate aliquid facere Sac H 1 62 nescio an majores necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit Liv 21 43 fatum affert vim necessitatis, Cic Fat 17 extrema, ultima suprema necessitas, *i e, death*, Sac A 15 61 id H 1 72 Proverb facere de necessitate virtutem *to make a virtue of necessity* Hier in Ruf 3 n 2 || Meton *plu necessaries, necessary things necessary expenses* reliquis autem tribus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas quibus actio vitae continetur Cic Off 1 5 suarum necessitatum causa, Caes B G 7 89 publicae necessitates Liv 23 48 necessitates ac largitiones, Tac A 1, 11 2 *necessity, need want* famem et ceteras necessitatis tantopere tolerabant Suet. Caes 68 id Tib 47 3 Jor necessitudo *connection, relationship friendship* si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque vitae lasset Cic Sull 1 magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis id Rosc Am 24 equidem mihi videor pro nostra necessitate non labore defuisse, C Caes in Gell 13 3

nĕcessĭtūdo ĭnis *f* [id] *necessity inevitableness* puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic Inv 2, 57 neve eam necessitudinem imponatis Sall C 33 *fin* non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo imprendet, ib 58 necessitudinem alicui facere, Sac A 1, 64 miserrima, Vell 2, 50 2, *need, want* in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo, et plurimum audaciae, Sall C 20 nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur quam inopia, aut alia necessitudo, ib necessitudo reipublicae, Tac A 1, 9 || Transf *social connection, relationship clientship, friendship, intimacy* nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic Clu 70 liberorum necessitudo, id Fam 13 10 etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall J 80 *fin* necessitudo et affinitas, Cic Quint 4 necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere id Verr 4, 65 habere cum aliquo aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem id Or 56 familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id Mur 3 necessitudinibus et propinquitatibus mixti Sac H 2, 80 2 Meton *relatives, connections friends* petiit ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines Suet Tib 11 *fin* remisit timen hosti judicato necessitudines amisque omnes id Aug 17 Sac H 3 59 *fin* crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines fieri, Curt 4 10 *med*

nĕcesso, 1 *v a* [necesse] *to render necessary* quod natura necessat, Venant Vit S Mart 1 412

nĕcessum, v necesse

necsunt, non sunt Fest s v

nechon, i, n *a kind of spice used to preserve sweet things* Apic 1 14

necnĕ, *adv or not* answers in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first, which particles, however are frequently understood In such interrogations both the *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb which is therefore usually omitted in the second clause The verb, however is sometimes repeated The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions as quaero potu ritne Jocatus ex societate partem suam petere n ne Cic Rosc Com 17 jam dudum ego erro qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne II Verr 4 16 utrum pjoelium committi ex usu esset necn Caes B G 1 50 nunc habeam necne incertum est Ter Heaut 1 1 43 posset agi lege n ne pauci quondam scribant Cic Mur 11, 25 Icarco quidam commodia necne poema esset quaesivere Hor S 1 4 45 With the verb repeated hoc le doleam necne doleam nihil interest Cic Fam 2 12 flat, n ne flat II quaeritur II Div 1 39 quaeritur sintne dii necne sint id N D 1 22 || In a direct interrogation sunt haec tua verba necne? id Fam 3, 18

necnon also nec non or nequo non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives nequ neque II 3

nĕco, avi, atum (nectus, berem Sanm 33 627, cf Diom p 362 I Prisc p 861 1b) 1 *a to kill slay put to death destroy* necare aliquem odore tetro Lucr 6 787 plebem fame Cic Q Fr 2 3 aliquem vinculis ac verberibus id Manil 5 aliquem igni necare Caes B G 1 53 aliquem ferro, Hor S 2 7, 58 Virg Aen 8, 488 veneno, Suet Ner 43 homines in ventre necare, Juv 6 596 Of impersonal subjects hiems necat frenes dolent, II Curc 2 1, 21 salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin 31, 21 29 || Trag quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem Seu Hippol 454 So *to worry* or *bore to death* with talking II Bac 5 2 43 [Root NEC which also appears in *nex necis, per nv-es* and perh *noceo* cf Sans *naś*, 'perire, and Gr *νεκ ρός*]

nĕcŏpīnans, antis, *adj not expecting unaware* (rare) Ter Heaut 1 2, 12 et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit, Lucr 3 972 Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi Cic Fam 15 4

nĕcŏpīnanter, *adv unexpectedly, unawares* necopinanter, ἀπροσδοκήτως, Gloss Philox

nĕcŏpīnāto, *adv unexpectedly* si necopinato quid evenerit Cic Fusc 3, 22 aliquem necopinato videre, id Fin 3, 2, 8 aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv 3, 15

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also separately nec opinatus), a, um, *adj unexpected* necopinata bona perspicere, Cic. Off 3 10 nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51 in necopinatum fraudem labi, id. 27, 33 necopinatum gaudium, id 39, 49 Adverbially locam secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat. *unexpectedly, unawares*, id 4, 27

nĕcŏpīnus, a, um, *adj* (poet) || Pass. *unexpected* necopina mors, Ov M 1, 224 ictus, Stat Th 6, 778 periculia, Sil 14, 789. || Act *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless* ipsum scalpiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr 1, 9, 6

necrŏmantia, ae *f* = νεκρομαντεία, *a foretelling of the future by evoking the dead, necromancy* Lact 2, 16 || Necromantia Homeri *that part of the Odyssey which describes the descent of Ulysses into the infernal regions* Plin. 35, 11 40 § 132

necrŏmantīi, orum m *plu* [necromantia] *necromancers* necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationi us videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid Orig 8, 9, 11 (*al* necromantici)

necrŏthȳtus, a, um *adj* = νεκροθύτος *pertaining to sacrifices to the dead* voluptates, Tert Spect 13

nectar, ăris *n* = νέκταρ *nectar the drink of the gods* non ambrosia deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic Tusc 1, 26 65 nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud in Symm 1, 276 || Poet. transf *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious* Of honey alias (apes) purissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg G 4, 164. Of milk quid meruistis oves pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov M 15, 116 of bread and milk Incertus Cadmus niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart 13, 47 Of wine Baccheum nectar, Stat S 2 2 99 Of a pleasant smell nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr 2, 848 Fig of poetry cantare credas Pegaseium nectar Pers prol 14

nectărĕa, ae, v nectareus, ii

nectărĕus (nectarius) a, um, *adj* [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectareous* nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov M 7, 707 || Transf *sweet* or *delicious as nectar* Falernum, Mart 13, 108 fontes, Claud Nupt Honor et Mar 209 2 Subst nectarea, ae, *f* (sc herba), *the plant elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn used to flavour wine, which was hence called nectarites Plin 14 16, 19 § 108

nectārītes, v nectareus II 2

necto, xŭi and xi, xum, 3 *v a to bind, tie, join fasten together, connect* necte tribus nodis ternos Amaryllidi colores, Virg E 8, 77 catenas, Hor Od 1, 29, 5 coronas ib 4 11, 3 lequeum alicui, id Ep 1, 19 31 talaria pedibus, Virg Aen 4 239 flavaque caput nectentur oliva, ib 5, 309 retia Prop 3, 6 37 alicui compedes, Plin Ep 9, 28 Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop 4, 3 48 2 Esp *to bind, fetter, confine esp* for debt eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv 8, 28.

Hence, Fig *to bind, oblige* sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4 res pignori nexas distrahere, *pawned*, Mart Dig. 48 21, 3. || Fig *to affix attach, join, connect, unite* ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic Leg 1, 19 ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur id Top 15 rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id Fusc 5 25 omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, ib 3, 8 nectere dolum, Liv 27, 28 causas inanes, Virg Aen 9, 219 sumeris verba, Ov Pont. 4, 2, 30 jurgia cum aliquo, id. Am 2, 2 33 mores Tac A 12, 14 insidias, Val Max 3, 8, 5 talia nectebant, *they were speaking to each other*, Stat. Th 8 637 [Root NEC cf. Sans *nah*, "nectere, Germ *nähen* the root also appears without the final guttural in Lat *neo*, Gr *νέω*]

nectus, a, um, *Part* f necto].

nĕ-cŭbi, *adv* [cubi, old form of ubi] *that no where, lest any where:* lineque *lectum* lapide strata, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr. R. R. 2, 2 dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 Liv. 22, 2 Lucan. 9, 1089

nĕ-cundĕ, *adv.* [cunde, old form of unde] *that from no place, lest from any place:* circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv 22, 23 id. 28, 1.

necunquem, necumquam quemquam, Fest *s. v.*

neŭter, tra, trum, *adj* = neuter, *neither:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859

nēcydălus, i, m = νευδαλος (death like), *the larva of the silk-worm* before t becomes a bombyx primum eruca fit, deinde quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo nocydalus, ex hoc in sex menibus bombyx Plin 11, 22, 26.

nē-dum, *conj much less, still less* After an expressed negation satrapes si stet amator nunquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat nedum ut possis, Pers Heaut. 3, 1, 43 optimis temporibus nec P Popillius, nec Q Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, Cic Clu 35 ne vocc quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin* vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur nedum in mari, Cic Fam 16, 8 **2** After an implied negation erat multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, Ib 7, 28 quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent Sall C 11 *fin* ‖ Affirmatively, *not to say not only, much more* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors* Liv 9 18 Quintius quem armorum etiam pro patria satietas tenuerat, nedum adversus patriam, id 7 40 satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere etiam adversus soluta mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, Sen. Ep 99 Quint 12 1 39 ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val Max 3, 2, 26. In the first clause nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only* Cic Att 10, 16 nedum hominum humilium sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Balb et Opp in Cic Att 9, 7, A

nĕfandārius, a, um *adj* [nefandus] *that commits a crime, criminal* nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not Tir p. 74.

nĕfandē, *adv impiously* multa nefande aust, Sall. fragm ap Prisc p 993 P

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj* [ne fari I t not to be mentioned, hence] *impious heinous, execrable abominable* nefandum adulterium, Cic Mil 27 72 n fandam vehiculum, Liv 1, 59 nef n dissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just 16 4 Of persons homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1 2 nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17 aususne es nefandissimum caput? Just. 18 7 *Absol.:* sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg Aen 1, 543.

nĕfans, antis, *adj* [nefas] *impious, heinous* nefantia pro nefanda Lucil (Satyr. lib. IV), Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non 489, 14 sq.

nefārĭē, *adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably* aliquid nefarie fingitioseque facere, Cic Verr Act 1, 13 impie nefarieque committere aliquid, ib 1, 2 *fin.:* nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id Cat. 2, 1 pefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious* homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off 2, 14 nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P 186 voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9 cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73 singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B G. 7, 77 multa commemorare nefaria in sectore, Cic. Off. 2, 8 nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. ‖ Subst. nefarium, ii, n. *a heinous act, a crime.* rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime, wickedness, abomination* quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 25 officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id Fam 15, 21 *fin* Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id N D 3, 22 nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id de Sen 5 eum, cui nihil unquam nefas fuit, *to whose estimation nothing was ever unlawful,* id Mil 27 quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes B G 7 40 corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg Aen 6 391 fas et nefas, *right and wrong,* id G 1, 505 Hor I pod 5, 87 Ov M 6, 585 pci fas et nefas, *in every way,* Liv 6 14 nefas triste piare Virg Aen 2, 184 lex maculosum edomuit nefas I e *adultery* Hor Od 4 5, 22 in omne nefas se parare, Ov M 6, 613 belli, *civil war,* Lucan 2 507 **2** As an exclamation *horrid! shocking! dreadful* quatenu hei nefas virtutem incolumem odimus Hor Od 1, 24, 30 quosne, nefas omnes infanda in morte reliqui? Virg Aen 10, 673 sequ turque, nefas, Aegyptia conjux ib 8 688 Lavinia virgo visa, nefas, longis comprendere crimbus ignem, *O horrible!* ib 7, 73 ‖ Meton *a horrible* or *monstrous person or thing* (poet) extinxisse nefas laudabor, i e *Helen,* as the destroyer of Troy, ib 2, 585 Eumenides Stygiumque nefas Lucan 6, 195 Stat Th 6 942 **2** *an impossibility* levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas Hor Od 1, 24 20

nē-fastus, a, um *adj* dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced* nor *assemblies of the people be held* nefasti dies notantur N Turia, quod iis nefas agitur, fari tria verba do dico, addico Fest *s v* ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quis aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat, Liv 1, 19 ‖ Transf *contrary to the established rites* or *to religion* an gens *irreligious impious* quae augur, injusta nefasta delerunt Cic Leg 2 8 *fin* prohibere dus nefastum habetur, Plin 14 19 23 **2** In gen *wicked, profane execrable, nefarious* quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime,* Hor Od 1 35 35 crimen Plin 4 11, 18 **3** *unlucky unauspicious* ille et nefasto te posuit die Hor Od 2, 1, 1 dies Suet Tib 53 ne qua terra sit nefasta vi orine suae Liv 6 28 Acheron Stat Th 4, 456 loca ib 1, 273

nefrenditĭum, annuale tributum quod certo tempori rusti i l mmis vel dis ipsis doctoribus affert s l ut dun taxat sit carnarium ut potcllus Gloss Isid

nefrens, dis, *adj* [frendo] *that cannot yet bite, that has no teeth* Fest *s v* porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr R R 2 4, 17

nefrones = testiculi Fest *s v* nefrendes

nēgantĭa, ae, *f* [nego] *a denying, a negation* deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic non et hoc est et illud hoc autem non igitur illud, Cic Top 14, 57.

nēgantĭnūmĭus, a um, *adj* [nego numus] *refusing money* basiola, App M 10, p 248 (dub.)

nēgātĭo, ōnis, *f* [nego] *a denying, denial, negation* Cic Sull 13 *fin* negatio infitiatioque facti, id. Part 29. ‖ Esp. *a word that denies, a negative:* App Dogm. Plat. 3, p 32

nēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that denies, negative* negativa actio, Gai. Inst 4, 3 particula, App Dogm. Plat. 3, p 32.

nēgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that denies* Tert. adv. haer. II Sid Ep 9, 15.

nēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [negator] *negatory* actio, Ulp Dig 7, 6, 5.

nēgātrix, īcis, *f. adj* [nego] *denying.* literae negatrices, Tert Idol 24 *fin*

nēgĭbundus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *denying* Cato in Fest *s. v*

nēgĭto, 1 *v a freq* [id] *to deny often* or *steadfastly* (rare) Lucr 4 914 rex primo negitare, Sall J 111 renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor Ep 1, 16, 49.

negligentē, *adv carelessly, negligently* Hier Ep 39

neglectim, *adv negligently* Poët in Anthol Lat. 1, p 637, ed Burm.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect* amicorum, Cic Mur. 4, 9

neglector, ōris, m. [id.] *a neglecter slighter* Aug Serm de divers 45, 9

neglectus, a, um, *Part* [negligo] ‖ Adj *neglected, slighted* quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic Lin 3, 20 castra soluta neglectaque, Liv 28, 1 religio, Caes B G 6, 17 di neglecti, Hor Od 3, 6, 7 forma vinos neglecta decet, Ov A A 1, 509 non neglecte deis, Lucan 10, 176 *Sup* neglectissima progenies, Stat Th. 7 146

neglectus, ūs, *m* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare) haec res neutiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter Heaut 2, 3, 116 Plin 7 51 52.

negligens, entis, *Part* [negligo] ‖ Adj *heedless, careless, unconcerned indifferent, negligent* improvida et negligentes duces, Cic Att 7, 20 socors negligensque natura, id. Brut 68 in a ludis eligendis negligentes, id Am 17 in aliquem, id Fam 13, 1 in sumptu negligens, *improvident* ib 3 8 adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv 27 8 With *gen* legum, officii, rei publicae sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic Verr 3, 62 lenocinii, Suet Aug 79 domus tuae negligentissimus, Pacat. Pan 1 heod 31. With *circa* circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet Tib 69 With *inf* post illa obtegere eam negligens fui 11 Most 1, 2 61 With *subj* negligens ne quis populus laboret, Hor Od 3 8 25 Of things alarum negligens sudor *that proceeds from neglect* Petr 128 negligentior amictus, Quint 11, 3 147 sermo, id 10, 7, 28

negligenter, *adv heedlessly, carelessly, negligently* scribere, opp. diligenter, Cic Rosc Com 2 gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae negligenter ultricibus exquisitibus, Tac G 17 audientes, Quint 8, 2 23 *Comp* negligentius asservare aliquid, Cic Caec in 26 *Sup* negligentissime amicos habere Sen Ep 63

negligentĭa (neglegentia), ae, *f* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence.* negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic Off 1, 9 in accusando, id Rosc. Am 21 mundities quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam negligentiam, id Off 1, 36 accusare aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, *of neglecting to write,* id Att 1, 6 neque negligentia tua neque odio id fecit tuo, *neither out of disrespect nor hatred towards you,* Ter Ph 5, 8, 27 caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect,* Liv 22, 9 decorum, id 5, 51

neg-ligo (also neglĭgo and neclĭgo), lexi, lectum (*perf. subj* neglegerit, like the simple verb Aemil. Macer in Diom 366 P.) 3. *v. a.* [*nec* lego] (*lit* not to sweep up, *i. e.*) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect* · constr with *acc* or *inf.*, rarely with *de* or *absol.:* si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am 38, 112. maculam judiciorum, id. Clu 47 130 rem familiarem, id. de Sen. 7, 22: neglectis urendo filix innascitur agris, Hor E 1, 2, 27: heres quod imperavit, neglexerit perpetuo, Pl. Am 2, 1, 39 diem edicti vitae neglexit, Cic. Phil. 2,

8: de Theopompo negleximus, ib. 13, 16, 33. ‖. Esp. *to slight, despise, disregard, neglect*: qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id. Fam. 14, 4: legem, id. Valin. 2: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: irata alicujus, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. C. 10: frandem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30. *Absol.*: bonus tantummodo negnior fit, ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31 *fin.* ‖. *to overlook, pass over*: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: se Aeduorum injurias non negloeturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.

nĕgo, avi, atum (*perf. subj.* negasim for negaverim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 96. Form, negumo: negumate in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat negate, Fest. s. v.) I. *v. n.* and *a.* [ne aio] *to say no, to deny*: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, *say yes or no*, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12: pro certo negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *to say not, deny*: Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graecias, Cic. Or. 8: Stoici negant quicquam sine comum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, *says that he will not go, refuses to go*, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *and affirm that these demands*, Cic. Att. 7, 15: negabat cessandum et utique potius confligendum, Liv. 35, 1: Ter Ph. 2, 3, 6. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5: ex eo negantur ibi manae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94.

‖. *to refuse, decline*: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic Att. 8, 4: postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: impune negare alicui, Ov. M. 13, 741: opem patriae, id. H. 3, 96: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40. non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 79. (II) with *pron. reflect.*: *to refuse*: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 63. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, ib. 2, 321: saxa negantia ferro, *opposing*, Stat. S. 3, 1: illi membra negant, *his limbs fail him*, id. Theb. 2, 668. (Hence It. *niego*; Fr. *nier*.)

nĕgōtĭālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *pertaining to affairs* (rare): negotialis (pars constitutionis) est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Quint. 3, 6, 37: epistolae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. ars rhet. 37 ed. Mai.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. ‖. Subst. *a wholesale dealer, trader, banker*: negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 21. 2. In gen. *a dealer, tradesman*: negotiantes vini Ariminenses, Inscr.

nĕgōtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *banking business* (v. negotiator): reliquae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.

nĕgōtĭātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a moneylender, banker*: the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money lending and a banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 708): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. Planc. 26: malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam publicanis, id. Att. 2, 16: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 77: Caes. B. C. 3, 103. ‖. In gen. *a trader, tradesman*: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: Suet. Ner. 32: vestiarius, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 45: frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9. 2. *a factor, agent*: Labeo ap. Mart. Dig. 32, 63.

nĕgōtĭātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [negotiator] *pertaining to trade* or *tradespeople*: naves, *trading vessels*, Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, *that tradespeople had to pay*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32 *fin.*

nĕgōtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [negotior] *she that carries on a business, a female trader*: cum testatrix negotiatrix fuerit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: frumentaria, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3093. ‖. Fig. *she that brings about*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

nĕgōtĭnūmĭus, a, um, v. negantinumius.

nĕgōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *a little business, small matter*: erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

nĕgōtĭor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to carry on a banking business* in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas ottiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id. Fam. 13, 17: cives Romanos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: ib. 7, 42. 2. In gen. *to trade, traffic*: negotiandi causa, Liv. 22, 29. ‖. Fig. *to deal, traffic*: anima statim nostra negotiari, *to traffic with our lives*, Plin. 29, 3 5.

nĕgōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [negotiosus] *a multitude of business*, as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη: Gell. 11, 16.

nĕgōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [negotium] *full of business, busy*: negotiosi eramus non nostris negotiis, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, *the busiest, most occupied*, Sall. C. 8: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira 2, 13: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: cogitatio, *a thinking on business*, Cels. 4, 32: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.* Comically: tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i. e. *which receives a drubbing*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 37.

nĕg-ōtium, ii, *n.* [nec otium] lit. *want of leisure*; hence, *a business, employment, occupation, affair*: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extrema parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 36: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6: negotium municipii administrare, id. Fam. 13, 11: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10: transigere negotium, id. Phil. 2, 9: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: dat negotium Senonibus uti ea cognoscant, ib. 2, 2: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important*, Suet. Caes. 23: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, *what you had to do here*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1. Of military operations. conclamant occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ad spem conficiendi negotii, id. B. C. 1, 29. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Am. 23, 86: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Fam. 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. Of a law-suit: Quint. 3, 5, 11: Suet. Cal. 40. ‖. Transf. *difficulty, pains, trouble, labour*: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, *to give one trouble*, id. Fam. 3, 10: neque esse quidquam negoti, *and that it was no trouble*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17. nihil esse negoti legionem interfici, ib. 5, 38: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, *without trouble*, Cic. Att. 10, 16.

2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, *for res, a matter, thing*: quid est negotii? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 53: quid negotii est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86. So of persons: Teucris ille lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, id. Att. 1, 12: elinguae, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. in Sen. p. red. 6.

negritu, an expression in augury for segritudo: Fest. s. v.

negumate, v. nego, *ad init.*

nēma, ātis, *n.* = νῆμα, *yarn, thread*: nema Sericum, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

nēmen, ĭnis, *n.* = νῆμα, *a yarn, thread*: trino de nemine fati, Inscr.

nēmĕdŏnĭcus, a, um, *a victor in the Nemean games*: Not. Tir. p. 178.

nēmĕsĭăcus, a, um, *Gen.* [Nemesis] *a sort of superstitious people who practised fortune-telling*: Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

nēmo, ĭnis, m. and *f.* [ne and hemo old form of homo, *q. v. ad init.*] *no man, no one, nobody*: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, id. Fam. 1, 5: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sana mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10: sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is quem tu neminem putas, *whom you regard as a worthless person*, id. Att. 7, 3: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem earum esse vultis, id. N. D. 1, 43: nemo unquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, id. Att. 14, 20 Nemo non, *every one*: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Am. 26: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9 nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id Parad. 2. Non nemo, *many a one*: video de iatis abesse non neminem, id. Cat. 4, 5: nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. 28, 35: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45: nemo quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2: Gell. 2, 6: nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23: alium cui illum commendem habeo neminem, *no one else*, Cic. Att. 11, 9, *fin.* Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 12. Ter. And. 3, 2, 26. ‖. Adj.: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55: se aditus reperire discipulum potuisse neminem, id. de Or. 1, 28: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 19. 2. Of things, for nullus: neminem excepit diem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 744.

nēmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov. A. A. 1, 259. umbrae, id. Am. 3, 1, 5. antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

nēmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove* or *wood*: mel, Col. 9, 4 *fin.* ‖. Esp. *pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia*: Prop. 3 21, 25: Ov. F. 3, 261: Plin. 35, 7, 33. Hence, rex nemorensis, *the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet. Cal. 35.

nēmŏrī-cultrix, īcis, *f. she that dwells in the woods*: sus nemoricultrix, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

nēmŏrī-vāgus, a, um, *adj. that wanders in the woods*: aper nemorivagus, Cat. 63, 72.

nēmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *full of woods, woody*: nemorosa Zacynthos, Virg. Aen. 3, 270: montibus errant nemorosis, Ov. A. A. 3, 429: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38. ‖. *full of foliage, leafy*: cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 5, 51: brachia, Sil. 13, 395.

nempĕ, *conj.* [nam-pe] (*nempe* is collat. form of *nempte*) *certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, of course, namely*: scio jam quid velis: nempe hinc me libro via, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 56.

Ter Andr. 1, 1, 3: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: id. Phil. 4, 4, 8: id. Cluent. 22, 61: quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaereretur, id Mil. 6: nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Prorsus nego, id. Tusc. 5, 5: nempe haec assidue? Pers. 3, 1.

nēmus, ŏris, *n.* = νέμος, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove*; poet. *a wood* in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic. Div. 1, 50: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. Od. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: nemus densum arboribus, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemorum avia, id. M. 1, 479: Tib. 3, 3, 15.

2. Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*, where Caesar had a villa: Cic. Att. 15, 4. ‖. Poet. transf. *a tree*; *wood*: nemora alta, Lucan. 1, 433: Mart. 9, 62, 9: strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. fur. 1216.

nemut, nisi etiam vel nempe, Cato ap. Fest. *s. v.*

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae, *f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead*: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: Suet. Aug. 100. Fig.: huic homini amanti mea hera dixit neniam de bonis, *has sung the death-dirge over his property*, l. e. *has consumed it*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 3.

‖. Transf. *a mournful ditty* of any kind: Cease retractes munera neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. Pseud. 5, 1, 32. 2. *a magic song, incantation*: Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29.

3. *a common, trifling song, popular song*; *a nursery song, lullaby*; *a song* in gen.: puerorum nenia quae regnum recte facientibus offert, id. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia, id. Od. 1, 28, 16: legesne potius viles neniasne? Phaedr. 3 prol. 10: leves neniae, *lullabies*, Arn. 7. 237.

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. a. to spin*: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: Ov. M. fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. F. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. Pont. 1, 8, 64. ‖. Transf. *to weave*; *to interlace, entwine*: tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 818: inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33. [Same root as *necto*, q. v.]

nĕocŏrus, i, *m.* = νεωκόρος, *a person having charge of a temple to keep it clean*: hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocororum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de err. prof. relig. *med.* ‖. *the overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2354.

nĕŏmēnĭa, ae, *f.* = νεομηνία, *the new moon*: Tert. Idol. 14.

nĕŏphȳtus (in inscrr. neofit.), a, um, *adj.* = νεόφυτος, Hit. *newly planted*: of newly-converted Christians, *a neophyte*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 4.

nĕōtĕrĭcē, *adv. after a modern fashion*: dicere, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 *fin.*

nĕōtĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = νεωτερικός, *new, modern*: scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 3. ‖. Subst. neoterici, orum, *m. plu. modern writers*: Aur. Vict. de orig. gent. Rom. *init.*

nēpa, ae, *f.* [an African word: Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, cauda feriens, alio nomine scorpius, Fest. *s. v.*] *a scorpion*: Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 2. *a constellation, the Scorpion*: poetae Nepae, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: poet. Col. 10, 56. Collat. form, nepas, ae, *m.*: id. 11, 2, 39. ‖. Transf. *a crab*: recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7.

nēpas, ae, v. nepa.

nēpenthēs, *n. indecl.* = νηπενθές (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect*: Plin. 21, 21, 91: id. 25, 2, 5. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *opium* (from the Papaver somniferum, Linn.).

nēpēta, ae, *f. a plant*, variously referred to the *wild mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn., and the *balm*, Melissa altissima, Sibth.: Cels. 2, 21: Plin. 14, 16, 19.

nēphēlis (nefela), ae, *f.* = νεφέλη, *a kind of thin cake*: nefela, nucunculus, favus, subtillium, Not. Tir. p. 176.

nēphēlĭum, i, *n.* = νεφέλιον, *a plant, called also* personata, v. persolata: App. Herb. 36.

nephrĭtis, idis, *f.* = νεφρῖτις, *a disease of the kidneys, nephritis*: Isid. Orig. 4, 7.

nēpos, ōtis, *m. a son's* or *daughter's son, a grandson*: nepos quoque dupliciter intelligitur, ex filio vel filia natus, Paul. Dig. 16, 38, 10, 10, § 13: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, id. Brut. 76. M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 19. 2. *fem.* for neptis, *a granddaughter*: filia dia nepos, Enn. Ann. 1, 59: Inscr. Grut. 477, 5. 3. *a brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew*: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Caes. 83: Hier. Ep. 60, *n.* 9. 4. In gen. *a descendant* (poet.): filius, an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg. Aen. 6, 865: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 3: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. 5. Of animals: Col. 6, 37. 6. Of plants: *a sucker*: id. 4, 10. ‖. Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal*: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 191. [*Nepos* and *Neptis* occur in the cognate languages: Sans. *naptri*; Germ. *neffe*, etc.; also Gr. ἀ-νεψιός.]

nēpōtālis, e, *adj.* [nepos] *extravagant, prodigal, profuse*: mensa, Amm. 31, 5: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 115.

nēpōtātus, ūs, *m* [nepotor] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion*: Plin. 14, 4, 6: Suet. Cal. 37 (*al.* nepotinis).

nēpōtilla, ae, *f. dim.* [nepos] *a little granddaughter*: Inscr.

nēpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse*: sumptus, Suet. Cal. 37 (*al.* nepotatus).

nēpōtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant*: Aristippus in purpura nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46. ‖. Fig. *to throw away, squander*: veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15.

nēpōtŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a little granddaughter*: Inscr.

nēpōtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little grandson*: Pl. Mil. 5, 20.

nepticŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [neptis] *a little granddaughter*: Symm. Ep. 6, 33.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter*: filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58: vestis ab uxore et filia neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov. M. 4, 530: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. F. 4, 191. ‖. *a niece*: Spartian. Hadr. 2. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

neptūnia, ae, *f. an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 57.

neptūnĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Neptunus colo] *a worshipper of Neptune*: Sil. 14, 443.

neptūnus, i, *m.* [Neptunus] *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 2: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 471: Virg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55. 2. *a fish*: Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* coquum.

nepus [contr. from nepurus] *unclean, impure*: nepus non purus, Fest. *s. v.*

nequalia, detrimenta, Fest. *s. v.*

nēquam, *adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile*, etc.: quicquam nequam est nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: enthymema nequam, *faulty, defective*, Gell. 7, 3. ‖. Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad*: opp. frugi: malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17: homo nequissimus, id. Verr. 2, 78. 2. *licentious, dissolute*: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69: vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, ib. 3, 3, 44.

nēquāquam, *adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all*: ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Am. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Cluent. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48.

nĕquĕ or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. ‖. *Adv.*: si intestato moritur, cui suus heres nec sit, Lex XII. Tab.: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ib. 3, 4, 11: res nec mancipi, Gaius, 2, 43: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev 1, 4: id. 1, 7: Enn. Ann. 17, 20: tu dis nec recte dicis, non aequum facis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. Asin. 2, 4, 65: id. Most. 1, 3, 83: Cat. 30, 4. alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25: si quid tibi in illisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, Cato R. R. 141, 4. ‖. *Conj.* = et non, *and not, also not*: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17: quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. § 24: non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, sed patres et deos. Nec sine causa, id. Rep. 1, 41. Connected with *vero, enim, autem, tamen*: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, id. de Or. 1, 53: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3: neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias, id Fam. 5, 12: nec tamen didici, id. Rep. 2, 38. neque autem ego sum ita demens, id. Fam. 5, 12. 2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *neither ... nor*: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Parad. 6: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non medicabilius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: ut omnes intelligant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Cluent. 1: nemo unquam neque poëta neque orator fuit, id. Att. 14, 20. 3. Neque (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: *on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also*; or the contrary: *on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not*: (1) Neque (nec) ... et (que): id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae judico, ib. 1, 20: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D 3, 13: ex quo intelligitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, id. Fin. 1, 14: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, pascorumque poena vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id. Cat. 2, 13: sed nec illa exstincta sunt, alunturque potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria. id. Am. 2[n] (2) Et ... neque

(age): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae pollliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2: intelligitis et animum et praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, ib. 13, 6. 4. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and*: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, id. Mil. 32: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85: neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: *and likewise, and so too, and also*: ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon gitirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 707: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gramm. 23: necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum Eventum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: tunc mihi praecipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov. H. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38. 5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, *and not yet, not yet*: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma as profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: necdum tamen ego Quintum conveneram, ib. 6, 3 necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 539. 6. Nec ... quidem, v. quidem. 7. *but not*: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber: neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, *but none of these has happened*, Cic. Top. 2. (Hence It. *nè*, Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*, Prov. *nien*; Fr. *néant*.)

nēquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II. 5.

nē-quĕo, ivi and ii, itum, nequinont for nequeunt: partim errant, nequinont Graeciam redire, Liv. in Odyss. ap. Fest. s. v. *Imperf. part.* nequiens, euntis· Sall. fragm. p. 254 ed. Gerl.: App. M. 8, p. 546: nequeuntes, Sall. fragm. p. 236 ed. Gerl.: Arn. 1, 13) 4. *v. n.* [queo: libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, Cic. Or. 45] *not to be able, to be unable*: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 51: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 673: ut ea, cum vellimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. Div. 2, 46: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 59: Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: Virg. Aen. 6, 507. *Pass.* (followed by an *inf. pass.*): ut nequitur comprimi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), *adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25: causas nequicquam nectis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. 2. *without ground, without reason*: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, id. B. G. 2, 27. 3. *with impunity*: nequicquam dicere tam indigum dictum in me, Pl. As. 3, 3, 108.

nequinont, v. nequeo, *ad init.*

nēquĭor, ius, v. nequam.

nēquiquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

nequis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquĭter, *adv. worthlessly, licentiously, badly, miserably*, etc.: nequiter fricare genae, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17· ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1. *Comp.*: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7: Mart. 10, 77. *Sup.*: nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

nēquĭtia, ae, and **nēquĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nequam] *badness*: aceti nequitia, Plin. 14, 26, 29. II. Fig. *moral badness*. 1. *idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence*: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2· inertissimi homines, nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20. 2. *lightness, levity, inconsiderateness*: omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11: Auct. ad Her. 3, 6. 3. *prodigality, profusion*: quod filii nequitiam viderent, Cic. Clu. 51: illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131. 4. *profligacy, wantonness, lewdness*: uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. Od. 3, 15, 1: ib. 4, 78: Ov. F. 1, 414. 5. *worthlessness, vileness, villainy*: si domus haec habenda est potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6.

nēquo, better separately, ne quo, *adv not to any place*· villica ad coenam nequo eat, neque ambulatrix siet, Cato R. R. 142.

nēreis, ĭdos, *f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*: virides Nereides, Ov. H. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbam, id. M. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15.

nērĭon, ii, *n.* = *νήριον, the oleander* or *rose-bay*, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 24, 11, 51.

nērīta, ae, *m.* = *νηρίτης, a sea-muscle resembling the nautilus*: Plin. 9, 33, 52 dub. (*al.* Veneriae).

nervālis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *pertaining to the nerves*: herba, Scrib Larg. 12.

nervĭae, arum, *f. plu.* and **nervĭa**, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *strings* or *chords* of a musical instrument, *gut-strings*: Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15· Gell. 9, 7. II. Transf. *nerves*: Vari. ap. Non. 215, 16: Petr. 45.

nervĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of sinews*: nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Jud. 16, 7.

nervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a nervous disorder, nervous*: (*al.* neuricos): Vitr. 8, 3.

nervĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of sinews*: nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

nervĭum, ii, v. nervus.

nervōsē, *adv. strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically*: vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. *Comp.*: nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29.

nervōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nervosus] *strength, thickness*: Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous*: nervosa et lignea Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1157: nervosus poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86: partes, 23, 3, 34: nervosius illud, *the penis*, Cat. 67, 27. 2. Transf. of plants: cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30. II. Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.* 2. *vigorous, bold*: vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, *n.* 4: juventus, Prud. in Sym. 2, 320.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *nerve, vigour*: si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C.

nervus, i, *m.* [νεῦρον] *sinew, tendon, nerve*: his addo nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: nervus qui plantae appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, *let us embrace*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99. II. Transf. *the penis*: Hor. Epod. 12, 19: Petr. 131.

2. *the strings of a musical instrument*: nervi in fidibus, Cic. de Or. 3 57 quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat id. Rosc. Am. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 776. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 4. 3. *a bow-string*: nervoque obversus equino intendit telum, Virg. Aen. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313: Val. Fl 6, 376: Lucan. 7, 141. Meton. *a bow*: aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182 4. *the leather with which shields were covered*: Tac. A. 2, 14: Sil. 4, 293. 5. *a thong with which a person was bound*: Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11: Veg. Mil. 4, 9. 6. *a fetter*: nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur, Fest. *s. v.*: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5. Hence, 7. *a person*: in nervum aliquem rapere, id. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *will bring you into durance*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15. III. Fig. *nerve, vigour, force, strength*: digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun 2, 3, 20: onus dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: opibus ac nervis uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nervi belli pecunia, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: vectiga nervos esse reipublicae, id. Manil. 7: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3: poëtae mollirunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11: loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, *intimately connected with them*, id. de Or. 3, 27: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders*, Liv. 7, 39. 2. Esp. of style: *force, energy*: horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Hor. A. P. 26. (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf.*)

nēsăpĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne sapio] *unwise, foolish*: Petr. 50.

nescĭens, entis, *Part.* [nescio] II. Adj.: *ignorant, unaware*: ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59· nesciens sui, App. Apol. p. 496.

nescĭenter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [nescio] *ignorance*: Cl. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 21.

ne-scĭo, ivi, or ii, itum, 4. *v. a, not to know, to be ignorant*: hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 48 nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, ib. 7, 13: anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25: nescis quanta cum exspectatione sim te auditurus, *you cannot think*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis temeraria, nescis, quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: quod scias, nescia, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8. *Pass.*: utrum consistere ingsum velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4: lis autem nescita, Sid. Ep. 8, 6. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc., *to* denote uncertainty: nescio quis, *I know not who, somebody, a certain person*: nescio quid, *I know not what, something*: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querella moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 6: in affected ignorance, to denote *insignificance, meanness*, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego, quasi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4: quia nescio quid in philosophia dis-

sentiret, *a little*, id. N. D. 1, 33: nescio quid litterulārum, *a short letter*, id. Att. 15, 4: cavsidicum nescio quem, id. de Or. 1, 46: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24: nescio quid praeclarum, *remarkable* or *extraordinary excellence*, id. Arch. 7: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, *I know not how*, id. Sest. 47: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, id. Fam. 15, 13: nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maximа illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 26 (v. an, *no.* II.). ‖ *not to know, to be unacquainted with*: illa illum nescit, Pl. Aul. prol. 30: non nescire hiemem, Virg. G. 1, 391: deos, Lucan. 1, 453: literas, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: vinum toto nescire Decembri, Juv. 7, 97. 2. *not to understand; to be unable*: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37: Stoici omnino trasci nesciunt, *cannot*, id. de Or. 3, 18: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg. G. 3, 84: Hor. A. P. 390

nescĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [nescio].

nescius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*. With *gen.*: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With *de*: Ov. H. 16, 140. With *relative clause*: nescia, quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, ib. 11, 47: arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. M. 14, 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: non eram nescius, fore, id. Fin. 1, 1. 2. *not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable*. With *inf.*: pueri fari nescii, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescius, ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Virg. G. 2, 467: vinci nescius, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470. ‖ Pass. *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 17: nescia tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59: neque nesciam habebat, Anteium invisum Neroni, *nor was he ignorant*, ib. 16, 14.

nesi, pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis aras Dianae Aventinonsis, Fest. *s. v.*

nessĭon, ii, *n. a plant, the* centaurium majus, *v.* centaurium: App. Herb. 24.

nessotrŏphĭum and **nessotrŏphēum**, i, *n.* = νεοσσοτροφεῖον, *a place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard*: Varr. R. R. 3, 11: Col. 8, 15.

nētē, es, *f.* = νήτη, *the name of the fifth, seventh, and eighth of the immovable* (stantes) *notes in the tetrachordal system of music, which are distinguished from one another by the distinctive epithets*, synemmenon, diezeugmenon, and hyperbolaeon: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

nētŏĭdes, is, *m.* = νητοειδής, *a musical key*: netoides, quae et νομικὸς consuevit vocari, Capell. 9, 326.

nētus, a, um, *Part.* [neo].

nētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a thread, yarn*: Mart. Cap. 2, 28.

neu, *adv.* v. neve.

neuras (nevras), ădis, *f.* = νευράς, *the plant* manicon, *which excites the nerves*: either Solanum insanum or S. villosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31, 105.

‖ *a plant, called also* poterion: Astragalus creticus, Lamk.: poterion, aut ut alii vocant, phrynion, vel nevrada, id. 27, 12, 97.

neurĭcus, v. nervicus.

neurŏbāta or **-es**, ae, *m.* = νευροβάτης, *one who dances on a thin cord, a cord-dancer* (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): neurobatae exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19: Firm. Math. 8.

neurŏĭdes, *n.* = νευροειδές, *a kind of wild beet*, v. Limonium: Plin. 27, 5, 28.

neurospāston, i, *n.* = νευρόσπαστον, *a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette*: Gell. 14, 1.

neurospastus, i, *f.* = νευρόσπαστος, *the black currant*, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74.

neuter, tra, trum (*gen.* neutri, for neutrius, Varr. L. L. 9, 38: Aus. Ep. 50: *fem. dat. sing.* neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678. Collat. form, neuter, Inscr. Orell. no. 4859), *adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither* of two. ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1: in neutram partem moveri, id. Acad. 2, 42: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, id. Div. 2, 4: Ov. M. 4, 379. With *plur. verb*: ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 34. In the *plur.*: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira 2, 23. ‖ Esp. *of neither sex*: neuter anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: Ov. M. 4, 378: Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 57. Hence 2. in gramm. *of neither gender*: neutra nomina, or usu. *absol.* neutra, *neuter nouns*: Cic. Or. 46. Varr. L. L. 8, 41, § 80.

neutiquam (in Ennius, Plaut., and Ter. to be read nūtiquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise*: id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Tim. 11: eos contemnunt quidem neutiquam, id. Off. 2, 10, 36.

neutĭquĕ, *adv.* [ne utique] *by no means*: Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 3.

neutrālis, e, *adj.* [neuter] in gram. of the gender of substantives: *neuter*: positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24: nomen, id. 1, 5, 54.

neutrālĭter, *adv. as a neuter*: Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 53 P.

neutrō, *adv. neutrally; in neither way*: neutre, οὐδετέρως, Gloss. Phil.

neutro, *adv. to neither side, neither way*: neutro inclinata spe, Liv. 5, 26 *fin.*: neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56. 2. *neither one way nor the other, neither way*: neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2.

nĕve (neu), *adv.* [ne ve] *and not, nor*: caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato R. R. 37. ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27: cohortatus est uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

nĕvŏlo, **nĕvis**, *etc.* v. nolo.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [on root v. neco] *death: violent death, murder, slaughter*: insidiatori et latroni, quae potest inferri injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Virg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. Aen. 2, 85: neci mittere, ib. 12, 513: neci dare, ib. 12, 341: neci occumbere, Ov. M. 15, 499: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, *to murder*, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, *doomed to death*, id. Thyest. 693. With *gen. obj.*: post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. With *gen. subj.*: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2. 2. *a natural death* (rare): post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: Gen. Cons. ad Marc. 20. ‖ Transf. *the blood of the slain*: manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 714. 2. In gen. *destruction, ruin* (Jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1: ib. 36, 4, 5.

nexābundē, *adv.* [nexo] *in a strait-ened* or *scanty manner*: vicitare nexabundius, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex M. 1, 2.

nexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto] *tied* or *bound together*: membra, Lact. 7, 5. ‖ Fig.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5 1349: hederae, Ov. M. 6, 128.

nexio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding together*: vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156: Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

nexo, 1 *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine*: Lucr 2, 98.

nexo, xŭi and xi, 3. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine*: nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p 366 P.

nexum, i, v. nexus, *no.* II.

nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto].

nexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding together, an interlacing, entwining*: jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. M. 15, 669: Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69. ‖ Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, *n.*) *the state* or *condition of a* nexus, *a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt* (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 795): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*: qui se nexu obligavit, id. Mur. 2: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexo, id. Fam. 7, 30: quum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectisque postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102. 2. In gen. *a legal obligation* of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, qua utriusque contingit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Modest. Dig. 46, 4, 1. Fig.: Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*

nexus, i, *m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (v. preced. art.): liber, qui suas operas in servitute, pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 105. ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv. 8, 28: nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2.

nī (anciently nei), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne: veteres ni pro ne ponebant, et ne pro non, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36· Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 3, 686] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) *why not?*: quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego ni fleam? ib. 4, 8, 1: quidni, inquit, meminerim? Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273. 2. In the combination nimirum (v. nimirum). ‖ Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *not, that not, unless*: ni mala, ni stulta sis, ni indomita imposque animi, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 1 (but some think ni = nisi): Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni polluerent, ni qui sē polluctum emerent, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10 monent ni teneant cursus, Virg. Aen. 3, 686. 2. As a conditional negative *ni* has the same force as *nisi*, which indeed is formed from it by the addition of si: *if not, unless*. In this constr. it is found, like *si*, with the *indic.* in purely conditional clauses, and with the *subj.* in hypothetical sentences: With *indic.*: ni ĕtĕrumentas babebis plures in tergo tuo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48 moriar ni puto, Cic. Farn. 7, 13: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 393 With *subj.*: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, ni

vererer, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ni ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: ni faciat, Virg. Aen. 1, 58: omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, Ib. 2, 178. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsionem faciaset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nive irrident, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam judicem, ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum stem quinque et viginti annos natus, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 25. 3. For nisi quod: pòr erant miserandi homines Christianorum auxilio defendi, ni Georgii odio omnes indiscrete flagrabant, Amm. 22, 11 *fin.*

nīca=*victa, vica, conquer*:=vincas; a cry which each party in the circus encouraged its favourite combatant: Inscr. Grut. 338, 2 (cf. Ov. Am. 3, 2, 2, and v. Procop. Bell. Pers. c. 24).

nīcētērium, ii, *n.* = *νικητήριον, the prize of victory*: Juv. 3, 68.

nīco, cī, *3. v. a. to beckon*: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

nicŏphŏros, i, *m.* = *νικήφορος, a kind of climbing plant*, v. Smilax: smilax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49.

nictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nicto] *a winking with the eyes*: Plin. 11, 37, 57.

nicto (nicto, ĕre, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*), āvi, ātum, *1. v. n.* and **nictor**, ātus, *1. v. n. dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink*: pierisque naturale ut nictari (*al.* nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54: id. 11, 37, 57. **2.** *to wink* as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 19: id. Men. 4, 2, 49. **3.** Transf. of fire: nictantis fulgura flammae, Lucr. 6, 182. ‖ Fig. *to exert oneself, to strive*: hic ubi nictari nequeant (*al.* niteri), id. 6, 836. Fest. *s. v.*

nictus, ūs, *m.* [nicto] *a winking, blinking*: Caecil. in Fest. *s. v.*: nictu quoque signa remittis, Ov. M. 3, 460.

nidāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus] *materials for a nest*: in nervum ille ludis nidamenta congeret, i. e. *he will get himself a drubbing*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 51. ‖ Meton. *a nest*: blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

nidĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a nest*: usque ad limina nidica esca vilis, Varr. in Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

nidĭfĭcātum, ii, *n.* [nidifico] *a nest*: App. M. 8 p. 566.

nidĭfĭco, *1. v. n.* [nidificus] *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15: nidificare ex alga, Plin. 9, 26, 42: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74. (Hence Fr. *nicher.*)

nidĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [nidus facio] *nest-making*: ver, *when birds make their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.

nidipantis, a mutilated epithet of cassia: Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nidor, ōris, *m. a vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.*: galbaneus nidor, Virg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 26: Plin. 24, 15, 85: nocturnumque recens exstinctum lumen ubi acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: gaesarum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6: foedus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma, Liv. 38, 7: nidor e culina, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 5.

nīdōro, *1. v. n.* [nidor] *to give out steam, to steam*: Not. Tir. p. 167.

nīdōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *steaming, reeking*: holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*

nidŭlor, *1. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [nidus]. ‖ Neutr.: *to build a nest*: halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur, Varr. in Non. 145, 7: Gell. 2, 29. ‖ Act.: *to make a nest for any one*: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

nidŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little nest*: (hacam illum, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: Gell. 2, 29. ‖ Fig. *a place of retirement*: senectutis nidulus, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

nidus, i, *m. a nest*: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: nidum ignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28: intexere, Plin. 10, 33, 49: confingere, Ib. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, *i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21. **2.** Meton. *the young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148. ‖ Transf. *a litter of pigs in a sty*: Col. 7, 9. **2.** *a receptacle, case*, for books, *etc.*: Mart. 1, 118. **3.** *a dwelling, residence, house*: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. Od. 3, 4, 14. **4.** *a vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet*: nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 545, 3. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nische.*)

nigellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [niger] *rather black, dark*: oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Varr. in Non. 456, 8: vina, Pall. 3, 25: Cadmi nigellae filiae, *i. e. the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74. (Hence It. *niello*; Sp. *viel.*)

niger, gra, grum, *adj. black, sable, dark, dusky*: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. E. 2, 16: nigrae hederae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, Virg. G. 3, 278: nigros efferre maritos, *i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 72: pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68. Subst. nigrum, i, *n. a black spot*: Ov. A. A. 1, 291. ‖ Fig. *pertaining to death*: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, *of the funeral pile*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, *the day of death*, Prop. 2, 19, 19: Juppiter niger, *i. e. Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705. **2.** *sad, mournful*: domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18: Val. Fl. 3, 404. **3.** *unlucky, ill-omened*: hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72: Prop. 2, 21, 38: lapis, *the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain*, Fest. *s. v.* **4.** Of character, *black, bad, wicked*: Cic. Caecin. 10: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: nigra in candida vertere, *to turn black into white*, Juv. 3, 30: so, facere candida de nigris, Ov. M. 11, 314. (Hence It. *nero*; Prov. *negre* and *ner*; Fr. *noir, nègre*; Eng. *negro.*)

nigina, ae, *f. a plant now unknown*: Plin. 27, 12, 82.

nigrans, antis, *Part.* [nigro]. ‖ Adj.: *black, dusky*: nigrantia boum cornua, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: color, Lucr. 2, 792: nigrantes terga juvenci, Virg. Aen. 5, 97: nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrasse silentium, Prop. 3, 10, 33: nigrante profundo, *the sea*, Sil. 17, 258: ilitora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, *i. e. that produces clouds*, Virg. Aen. 8, 353.

nigrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [niger] *blackness, black colour*: capilli corvina nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 109: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

nigrĕfăcĭo, *3. v. a.* [niger facio] *to make black, to blacken*: nigrefacio, μελανονοιῶ, Vet. Gloss.

nigrĕo, 2. *v. n.* [niger] *to be black*: solis occasu nigret, Pac. in Non. 144, 11: nimbis nigret, *opp.* splendet, Att. ib. 13.

nigresco, grŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become black, grow dark*: latices nigrescere sacros, Virg. Aen. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, Ib. 11, 824: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: bacca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5: nigrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, n. 4. (Hence Fr. *noircir.*)

nigricans, antis, *Part.* [nigrico]. ‖ Adj.: *blackish, swarthy*: Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62: id. 36, 26, 66.

nigrĭco, *1. v. n.* [niger] *to be blackish*: opimelas fit, quum candida gemma superne nigricat colos Plin. 37, 10, 58.

nigrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj. of a black color*: facies, Sol. 2.

nigrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [niger] *blackish*: Not. Tir. p. 128.

nigrĭfĭco, *1. v. a.* [niger, facio] *to make black, to blacken*: domus, Mart. Empir. 35.

nigrĭtia, ae, and **nigrĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [niger] *black colour, blackness*: Plin. 29, 6, 34: Cels. 8, 2.

nigrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *black colour, blackness*: Plin. 10, 36, 52.

nigro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [id.]

I. Neutr.: *to be black*: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. 2, 733. ‖ Act. *to make black, to blacken*: nigrasset planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83. **2.** Fig. *to make dark, to darken*: nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

nigror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *blackness*: nec tis, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26 *med.*

nihil, *n. indecl.* [by apocope, from nihilum, *i. e.* ne hilum] *nothing*: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. de Sen. 6: nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, id. Off. 1, 42: de republica nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8. With *gen.*: nihil mali, id. Att. 8, 4 nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14: nihil rerum humanarum, *nothing of* or *none of*, id. Red. Quir. 5. With an *adj.*: nihil exspectatione vestra dignum dico, id. de Or. 1, 31. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. Fam. 4, 4: ita tibi persuadeas, nihil te carius nihil fuisse, ib. 14, 3: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17: Sall. C. 47: Tac. H. 1, 79: Nep. Alcib. 1. (ii) nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing*: nihil agis dolor! quamvis molestus, nunquam to esse comitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: Lucan. 7, 809: Vell. 2, 66. (iii) nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse retiendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1; v. neque, II. 2. (iv) nihil non, *everything*: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37: Hor. A. P. 122: Nep. Att. 19. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat*: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: non nihil me consolatur, quum recordor, ib. 4, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: Liv. 1, 3. (vi) nihil quicquam *or* nihil unum, *nothing whatever, nothing at all*: sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo unquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20: si nihil aliud, *if there were nothing else*, id. 3, 19. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, *etc., nothing else than, nothing but*: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, id. Fam. 4, 7: qui nihil praeterquam de vita cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8. (viii) nihil . . . quin *or* quominus: nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *etc., there is no reason why*: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: nihil est, cur adventicatibus te offerre gestias, Ib. 6, 20: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Cluent. 26. (x) nihil est, ut, *there is nothing that*: nihil fuit in Catulo, ut eos exquisito judicio putarem uti litterarum, id. Off. 1, 37. (xi) nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain*: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam inseris, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 94: Hor. S. 2, 3, 5. (xii) nihil ad me (*or* pertinet): that

an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 16. Also, nihil ad, *nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: id. Leg. 1, 2. (xiii) nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. Off. 3, 20: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11. (xiv) nihil dum, *nothing as yet:* id. Fam. 12, 7. id., Att. 7, 12. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74· Ov. F. 2, 308. (xvi) nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use:* sin mecum in hac profusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14· id aliquid nihil est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, Cic Sest. 53: nihil hominis est, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32. ‖ Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all:* nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14. 1: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46. 2. *to no purpose, in vain:* hercle hanc quidem nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 16. 3. *for no reason:* quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? *M.* Nihil sane, nisi ne minus diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1.

nihildum, v. nihil (xiv).

nihili, v. nihilum.

nihilo, v. nihilum.

nihilo, ōnis, *m.* [nihilum] *a good-for-nothing fellow:* οὐδαμινός, nihilo, nugatorius, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nihilōminus, v. nihilum (iv).

nihilum, i, *n.* [ne hilum] *nothing:* docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 205: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16: interire in nihilum, id. Acad. 1, 7: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 9: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9 aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7. (ii) Nihili, *of no value, worthless:* quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. L. 10, 5, § 81 nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Pseud. 4, 7, 2 nomo nihili factus, *castrated*, id Mil. 5, 16. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *to esteem as nothing*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6. (iii) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause or reason:* Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 17. mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. 34, 61. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, *by nothing, no:* nihilo minus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 49 nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: nihilo major, Ib. 6, 1: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: nihilo segnius, Liv. 6, 38. So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilominus, Cic. Mil. 7: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. Fam. 10, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4· Caes. B. C. 3, 17. With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 43. (v) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise:* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46.

‖ Adverbially, for non, *not:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 54.

nil (contracted form of nihil) *nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.): nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 264· si nil sit durius, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: id. Od. 1, 14, 14: hoc aldere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, Pers. 1, 122.

nillos, ii, *f.* = νείλιος, *a precious stone, of the colour of a dark topaz:* supposed to be *the Egyptian pebble* or *jasper:* Plin. 37, 8, 25.

nillum, i. q. nihilum, *nothing:* ad nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 238: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 206.

nīlus, i, *m.* [Νεῖλος, the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Id. Leg. 2, 1.

nimbātus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] perh. *light, trifling, frivolous:* femina, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy:* inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. in Arat 858: ignis, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 60 (*al.* nubifer).

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] *full of storms, stormy, rainy:* nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: ventus, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 27: aër, Lucan. 5, 631. montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

nimbus, i, *m. a violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm:* nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. nigrans grandine nimbus, Virg. Aen. 4, 120. ‖ Meton. *a black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:* noctisque et nimbum occaecat nigror, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14· involvere diem nimbi, Virg. Aen. 3, 198: Stat. Th. 1, 97. (ii) *rain-water:* silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin. 31, 4, 30: nimbi legati, *frozen rain-water*, Petron. 123. (iii) *a cloud* or *mist* in gen.: tempestas tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum ejus contioni abstulerit, Liv. 1, 16. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendour* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. Aen. 10, 614: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 615. (iv) *a cloud* of smoke, dust, *etc.:* respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, ib. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. G. 3, 110: pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176. 2. *a head-band, frontlet*, worn by *women:* Isid. Orig. 19, 31. 3. Like the Eng. *cloud*, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud nimbus peditum, Virg. Aen. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215 telorum, Lucan. 4, 776. lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: Corycius, *i. e. of saffron*, Mart. 9, 39 purpureus, *a great quantity of flowers*, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298. 4. *a perforated vessel used for sprinkling liquid perfumes:* nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 *in lemm.* ‖ Fig. *a storm*, i. e. *sudden misfortune.* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9. [*Nimbus* perh. comes from the same root as *nubes:* others connect it with the root *νιβ*, in Greek, which appears in *νίπτω* and *χέρνιψ*, *χέρνιβ-ος.*]

nīmĭē, *adv. too much, excessively:* nimie aliquid facere, Capit. Gord. 6· non nimie sed pulcre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6. 2. Transf. *very much, very:* in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

nīmĭētas, ātis, *f.* [nimius] *a too great number* or *quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess:* sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7· prunarum, Futr. 10, 9 gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 190. In *plur.*: Pall. 2, 13 *med.*

nīmĭo, v. nimius, *ad fin.*

nīmĭŏpĕrĕ, more correctly separate, nimio opere· *too much*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

nīmīrum, *adv.* [ni, i. q. ne and mirum, lit. not wonderful, no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45. is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 63: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, *truly*, Liv. 22, 51. ‖ Freq. in an ironical sense: *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic. Verr. 4, 57: aperiendis nimirum nocte januis fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2, 2, 106: Tac. H. 1, 33.

nīmis, *adv. too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure:* Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum nimisque inhumane, *too severely, too unhumanly*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic Leg. 3, 1: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45. With *gen.*: nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115. 2. With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very:* Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic. Att 7, 24· Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter asturum, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4. ‖ Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly:* nimis velim lapidem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109· nimis id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16. So nimis quam, *very much:* nimis quam formido, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 79.

nīmĭum, *adv. too much, too:* nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 19 nimium diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nimium longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18. nimium dicere, *opp.* parum, id. Cluent. 58 nimium multi, Ib. 46. 2. Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly:* illud non nimium probo, id. Fam. 12, 30. ‖ Transl. *very much, greatly, exceedingly:* homo nimium lepidus, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8· loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458: felix et nimium felix! Stat. S. 3, 3 25. 2. Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25. sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26: ille nimium quantum audacter inquit, Gell. 16, 6. Also, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, o Lyde, es barbarus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 13.

nīmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much* vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic. de Sen. 15 nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *that grew again too fast*, Mart. Spect. 7. (ii) with *abl.: immoderate, intemperate:* rebus secundis nimii, Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 5. With *gen.*: impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11 imperii, id. 3, 26. sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75 pugnae, Sil. 5, 232. Subst. nimium, ii, *n. too much, superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25. juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin. 33, 2. 2. Esp. *too mighty, too powerful:* Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. 2, 32: legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7 Flor. 3, 15. ‖ Transf. *very great very much:* homo nimia pulcritudine Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira id. Am. 2, 1, 69: Mart. 5, 64. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune* (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 627: κεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος), Enn in Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41. Hence, adverbially in the *abl.* nimio, *exceedingly, by far much*: nimio mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 90 quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1: nimio minus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 2, 3, 31.

ningo (ninguo), nxi, *v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) *it snows:* ningit, Col. 11, 2 *med.*: Virg. G. 3, 367. *Pass.*: totum illud spatium, qua pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 8. ‖ Fig. *to shower down, scatter:* ningunt rosaria floribus, Lucr. 2, 628. [The root is NIG or NIV. hence *nix* (*nig-s*), *nivis*,]

ningor, ōris, *m.* [ningo] *a fall of snow:* App. de Mundo, p. 309.

ninguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ninguis] *full of snow, snowy:* juga ninguida, Aus. Ep. 24, 68: Boreas, Prud. Apoth. 720.

‖ Transf. *that falls from the*

ky like snow: cibus, i. e. *manna*, id. Cath. 5, 97

ninguis, is, *f.* [root NIG ; v. ningo] *snow:* albas decedere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. ningo.

ningulus, a, um, *adj. nobody:* ningulus, nullius, ut Ennius, libro secundo · qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus, Fest. *s. v.*

nis, pro nobis, Fest. *s. v.* callim.

nisi, *conj.* [ni si] *if not, unless:* its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the *indic.* sometimes by the *subj.:* quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66. (II) With negatives, *except, save only, only:* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Am. 5 · etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, id. Brut. 6, 23: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. Sometimes the negative is omitted Liv. 34, 16. Sall. J. 54. (III) After interrogatives, nihil aliud, *etc., save, but, than:* quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? qui sunt boni cives nisi qui patriae beneficia meminerunt? Cic. Planc. 33: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confecto, id. de Or. 2, 12. (iv) Nisi si, *except if, unless:* noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. nisi si manifesta negamus, Ov. H. 4, 111. (v) Nisi ut, *except that, unless:* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35. (vi) Nisi quod, *except that:* praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumfurano obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1. ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95: Tac. A. 14, 14. (vii) Nisi quia, *except, because,* i. e. *until that:* at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10. 2. In transitions, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen · nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic. Fat. 16 : nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, id. Mil. 3.

nisus, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nisus, ūs, m. [id.] *a pressing* or *resting upon* or *against, a pressure:* pinnarum nisus inanis, *a flight*, Lucr. 6, 824 insolitos docuere nisus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8: hic dea se primum rapido pulcerrima nisu sistit, Virg. Aen. 11, 852: stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, *in the same posture*, ib. 5, 417. uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94 · quae dubia nisu videbantur, ib. ‖ Transf. *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour:* ad summum non pervenit nisu, sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9. 2. *the throes of childbirth, labour:* hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra edidit, Ov. F. 5, 171.

nitēdŭla, ae, *f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse* (v. nitela): Cic. Sest. 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29.

nitē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make shining:* ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11: grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juvenc. 1, 607.

nitēla, ae, *f.* [niteo] *brightness, splendour:* armorum nitela, Sol. 22. ‖ Meton. *that which shines* or *glitters, a glittering particle:* nitelae pulveris, *gold-dust*, id. 23. 2. *that which causes to shine, a polish:* nitelae oris, i. e. *tooth-powder*, Cat. in App. Apol. p. 393.

nītēla (nitella, Not. Tir. p. 176), ae, *f.* [contr. from nitedula] *a kind of small mouse, the garden-dormouse:* Myoxus nitela, Desm.: Plin. 8, 57, 72: aurea nitella, Mart. 5, 37.

nītēlinus, a, um, *adj.* [nitela] *pertaining to a dormouse:* salix, *dormouse-coloured*, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

nītens, entis, *Part.* [niteo]. ‖ Adj.: *shining, glittering, brilliant, bright:* arma nitentia, Liv. 9, 40: capilli malobathro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: oculi, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: astra, Ov. F. 5, 542: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413 Tyrioque nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, fat:* nitens taurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 20. (ii) Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful:* uxor ore floridulo nitens, Cat. 61, 193 desiderio meo nitenti, *to my beautiful mistress*, id. 2, 5: nitentior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405. (iii) Of plants, *blooming:* nitentia culta, Virg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nitens, Gell. 12, 1. ‖ Fig.: *illustrious:* recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 3, 12: non patre nitens linguave, Sil. 6, 19. 2. Of speech, *brilliant, elegant:* oratio, Cic. Brut. 67. 3. Of the mind, *bright, clear:* macte, oro, nitenti ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.

nītentius, *comp. adv. more brightly, brilliantly:* Mart. Cap.

nītĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten:* placatum nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9 · luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 703: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nitent terrae, id. F. 4, 126: aera nitent usu, id. Am. 1, 8, 51. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition:* Plin. 18, 5, 6: unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: ore nitet, Mart. 10, 89 nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Ach. 2. 148. murice tincta veste nites, Mart. 5, 21. (iii) Of fields and plants *to look flourishing, thriving:* campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg. Aen. 6, 677 tellus nitet, Petr. 99. herba nitens, Ov. M. 15, 202: arbores nitent, Plin. 17, 4, 1. (iv) Of wealth, *etc. to flourish, abound:* vectigal in pace nitet, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: res ubi magna nitet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12. ‖ Fig. *to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful:* illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3 homo nitens gloria recenti, Liv. 3, 12: verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nitent, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

nītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [niteo] *to begin to shine, to shine out* or *forth:* exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic. Arat. 174: juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Aen. 5, 134: nitescente nova luna, Plin. 8, 1, 1: ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58 2. Transf. Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (ii) Of persons, *to become blooming:* in *perf. tenses, to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128. (iii) Of plants, *to grow luxuriously, to bloom:* Plin. 12, 25, 54. ‖ Fig. *to become illustrious* or *celebrated:* ut ingenio, doctrina, praeceptione natura nitescat, Auct. Her. 1, 16, 29: quid non cultu nitescit? Quint. 9, 4, 5: studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac. A. 12, 58.

nītibundus, a, um, *adj.* [nitor] *pressing, straining, striving:* mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, Gell. 1, 11: pondus nitibundum, *oppressive weight, weighty pressure*, Sol. 25.

nītidē, *adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently:* ut nitide nitet, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 3: coenare nitide, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19.

nītĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nitidus] *splendour, beauty:* formae, Att. in Non. 143, 29.

nītĭdĭusculē, *dim. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely:* Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nītĭdĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *somewhat shining:* caput, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 84.

nītĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bright* or *shining, to polish, smooth:* ferramenta detersa nitidiora, Col. 12, 3: post serraturam, plagam ferramentis acutis nitidemus, Pall. 3, 17. ‖ Esp. *to wash, bathe:* erant ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn. in Non. 144, 16: and reflect.: nitidantur vulgo, Att. ib. 17. (Hence It. *nettare*; Fr. *nettoyer.*)

nītĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat spruce, rather trim:* vides nitidula, Sulp. Sev. dial. 2, 8.

nītĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear:* facta suitis, nitidae ut sedes meae sint, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 8 in picturis alios horridos, inculta, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11: nitidus juvenis (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 437 nitida caesaries, ib. 4, 337: caput solis, ib. 1, 467 ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nitidissimus auro, id. F. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek plump, fat:* jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking:* nitidius robur, Liv. 28, 35: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, *with fresh, unblunted senses*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 193. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim:* nimis nitida femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 12: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, ib. 1, 15, 46: nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 19, 30. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant:* nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 594: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: nitidissima arboris para, Plin. 17, 14, 16. Poet.. nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile*, Ov. F. 5, 265. ‖ Fig. *cultivated, polished, refined:* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: verba nitidiora, id. Part. 5: Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: nitida et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26. (Hence Fr. *net.*)

nītor, nisus and nixus (old *part. perf.* gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. *s. v.*) 3. *v. n. dep. to bear, lean,* or *rest upon.* With *abl.:* ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, *we implore thee upon our knees*, i. e. *kneeling*, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis niti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adoles cit, id. de Sen. 15: hastili nixus, id. Rab. perd. 7: juvenis, qui nititur hasta, Virg. Aen. 6, 760: nixus baculo, Ov Pont. 1, 8, 52. With *in* and *acc.:* nixus in hastam, Virg. Aen. 12, 398. With *de:* de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. H. 21, 100. *Absol.:* Sisiphu' versat saxum sudans nitendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: partes aequaliter nituntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly* etc.: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, ib. 2, 48: nituntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: in altas rupes, Lucan. 4, 37: ad sidera, Virg. G. 2, 427: in aëra, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. M. 2, 72: sursum niter, Lucr. 1, 1056. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth:* nitenti est similis, Ov. M. 10, 508: Plin. 9, 35, 54. (iii) *to strain for a stool:* Suet. Vesp. 20. ‖ Fig. *to strain* or *strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour:* moderatio modo virium assit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. de Sen. 10: nihil contra se regem nisurum, existimabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 12: pro libertate summa ope niti, Sall. J. 31. nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, id. J. 13. With *inf.:* perrumpere nituntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nitiitur, Sall. J. 25: ingenio nitor non perisse meo, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34. With *ad:* ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. (iii) *to strive after:* ad immortalitatem gloria niti, Cic de Sen. 23 81. ad summa

Quint. Procem. § 20: in velitem, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17. **2.** *to rest, rely, depend upon*: with in and *abl.*: nixus in homine inani, Lucr. 5, 907: conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Coel. 10: cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7. With simple *abl.*: spe niti, id. Att. 3, 9: auctoritate, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur, id. B. G. 1, 13. With *ubi*: quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 64.

nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo] *brightness, splendour, lustre*: nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr. 4, 539: diurnus, *the daylight*, Ov. H. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 781: argenti et auri, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 21: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13: gladii, id. 2, 25, 22: nigerrimus nitor gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41. **2.** Transf. *sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: Liparei nitor Hebri, ib. 3, 12, 6. (II) *neatness, elegance, brilliancy*: Cic. Coel. 31. oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin. 4, 12, 26. (III) In gen. *colour*: Lucr. 2, 817: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26. **II.** Fig. of speech, *splendour, elegance, grace of style*: orationis nitor, Cic. Or. 32: nitor domesticus eloquii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 51: nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum nitor, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

nĭtrāria, ae, *f.* [nitrum] *a place where natron (salt-petre) was dug or prepared*: Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nĭtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with natron*: aqua, Col. 12, 55: Mart. 13, 17.

nitrion, ii, *n. a plant, also called* daphnoides, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 58.

nĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nitrum] *full of natron*: aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nĭtrum, i, *n.* = νίτρον, also called sal nitrum, *natron, native nitre* or *salt-petre*: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia: Plin. 31, 10, 46.

II. Fig. (from its use as a soap, Isid. Or. 16, 2): censurum lomentum aut nitrum esse, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

nīvālis, e, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-*: nivalis dies, *a snowy day*, Liv. 21, 54: loca, Plin. 26, 8, 29: venti, id. 2, 47, 48: axis, *the region of snow*, Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, *water filled with snow*, Mart. 14, 48. aqua nivalis, *snow-water*, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** Transf. *cold*: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste coelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4. Flor. 2, 6: oculum, *cold, frigid*, Mart. 7, 95, 2. **2.** *snow-like, snowy*: equi candore nivali, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: Fig.: nivalis Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249.

nīvārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to snow*: nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered*, Mart. 14, 103 *in lemm.*: nivarius saccus, *a bag through which snow was pressed to obtain water for drinking* (or acc. to others, the same as nivarium colum), id. 14, 104 *in lemm.*

nīvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow*: poculum, Sen. Q. N. 4 *fin.*: aqua, Petr. 31: Suet. Ner. 27.

nīveo, *v.* nī.

nīvens, entis, *closing, closed*: niventibus oculis (*al.* inventibus), Petr. 115.

nīvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nix] *to become snow-white*: Poët. in Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burm.: Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

nīvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.): aggeribus nivei informis, Virg. G. 3, 354: aqua, *cooled with snow*, Mart. 12, 17: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat. 64, 240. **II.** Transf. *snow-white, snowy*: lacerti, Virg. Aen. 8, 387: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 422: candidior nivei tofto, Galatea, ligustri, ib. 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: flumen, *clear, pellucid*, Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart. 7, 32: tribuni, *clothed in white togas*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 29: Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

nīvĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nix fero] *snow-bearing, covered with snow*: niviferae valles, Salvian. G. D. 6, 2.

nīvo, 3. *v. n.* [nix] *to snow*; poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 27.

nīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of snow, snowy*: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13: grando, id. 21, 53: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21: Scythia, id. H. 12, 29: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 9: Pindum nivosum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, nivis, *f. snow*: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 23. pars terrarum obriguit nive pruinaque, id. N. D. 1, 10: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2: nives duritae solo, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 39: alta, ib. 1, 9, 1: mons Cebenna altissima nive iter impediebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93. **II.** Transf. *white hair, hoary locks*: capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: Prud. praef. Cath. 25: Quint. 8, 6, 17. **2.** In gen. *white colour, whiteness*: eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 346. [Root NIG or NIV: cf. *ningit, ninguis*: Gr. *νίφω*, etc.] (Hence It. *neve*; Fr. *neige*.)

nixor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nitor] *to lean on* or *rest upon, to strive, endeavour* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 836 (*al.* nictari): id. 3, 1014. pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), Virg. Aen. 5, 279 (*al.* nexantem). **II.** Fig. *to depend upon*: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 507.

nixŭrio, 4. *v. a. desid.* [nixus] *to wish to lean* or *rest upon*: nixurit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliqua re perpellitur, Nigid. in Non. 144, 20. **II.** Transf. for parturio, *to wish to bring forth*: nixurio, *φιλοτοκέω*, Gloss. Philox.

nixus and **nīsus**, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressure*; astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. **II.** Transf. *a striving, exertion, effort*: hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (*al.* nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9: id. 1, 12, 10. **2.** Esp. *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg. G. 4, 199: Ov. H. 4, 126. laboriosi nixus, Gell. 12, 1.

no, navi, 1. *v. n. to swim*: pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea indutur ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9. pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. H. 19, 199: piger ad nandum, ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Trist. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 7, 38. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to be able to do without a guardian*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120. **II.** Poet. transf. *to sail, flow, fly*, etc.: cum juventus per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg. G. 4, 59. Of the eyes of drunken persons. *to swim*: nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 479. [Root NA: cf. Gr. *νέω*.]

nōbilis, e (old form, gnobilis: Livius in Virgo: ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobilis, Fest. *s. v.*), *adj.* [root GNO: v. nosco] *that can be* or *is known, knowable*: usque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39. **2.** Esp. *well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*: constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ad*: die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 5, 16: oppidum clarum et nobile, ib. 1, 24: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. gen. or. 6: ut ascendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: nobilis acer Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, ib. 1, 1, 5: aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19. (II) In a bad sense *notorious*: scelere nobiles, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 5: illis nobilis taurus, quam Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: scortum nobile, Liv. 39, 9. **II.** *high-born, of noble birth, noble*, i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *of which a member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 5, 70: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Flacc. 22: Liv. 22, 58. Subst. nobilis, is, *a nobleman*: nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Nobilis and nobilissimus, *most noble*, under the later emperors, *a title of the Caesars and of the members of the imperial family*, Cod. Theod. 10, 23, 1. **2.** *of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior*: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic Rosc. Am. 35: non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare) praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere Cic. Arch. 11. **II.** *high* or *noble birth, nobility*: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. Brut. 16: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6 utrumque avum procuratorem Caesarum habuit; quae equestris nobilitas est Tac. Agr. 4: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 41: Juv 8, 20. **2.** Meton. *the nobility, the nobles*: nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: omnis nostra nobilitas interiit, id. 7, 78: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12: superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64. With *plur.* verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, ib. 41. *Plur.*: Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, Tac. A. 12, 20. **III.** *noble* or *excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority*: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret Cic. de Or. 3, 35 eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 56: prime croco Cilicio, Plin. 5, 6, 17: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6: columbarum, id. 10, 37, 51 obstetricum nobilitas (*i. e.* nobilissim obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv. famously, excellently splendidly, nobly*: nobiliter caelare argentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 34. *Comp.*, nobilius philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9. *Sup.*: ab exercitu nobilissime tumultatus, Liv. epit. 54.

nōbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nobilis] *to make known, to render famous* or *renowned*: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Flacc. 26: famam, Liv. 1, 17. Also in an unfavourable sense, *to render notorious*: aliquem flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. Off 2, 7: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1 5. **II.** *to render excellent, to ennoble improve*; qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. 2, 96: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6.

nobiscum, *v.* ego.

nŏcens, entis, *Part.* [noceo]. **II.** Adj. *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *Comp.*: edat cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3. **2.** Esp. *that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal*: nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: homines nocentissimi, id. Dir. in Caecil. 3: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. Act. 1, 24: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: merita caede nocentum, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 19.

nŏcenter, *adv.* [id.] *hurtfully, injuriously*: nocenter sumsisse, Cic. fr. 2: absconsum nocenter adolescit, Cato, 5, 12. 11: Tert. Apol. 14.

nŏcentĭa, ae, *f.* [noceo] *guilt*

transgression: Deus innocentiae magister, incontinentiae judex, Tert. Apol. 40.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, citum (*Perf. subj.* noxit: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v. fama*) 2. *v. n. to harm, hurt, injure*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21: nihil nocet, *it does no harm*, id. Att. 12, 47: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5: prospiciendum ne quid sibi ac reipublicae nocere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 *fin.* In *pass.*: (rare) *to be harmed, injured*: larix ab carie aut a tinea non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*: noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, Sol. 40 *fin. Pass. impers.*: ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat. 2, 12: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. [*Noceo* is perh. of same root as *neco*, q. v.] (Hence It. *nuocere*; Fr. *nuire*.)

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

noctesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nox] *to draw towards night, to grow dark*: omnia noctescunt, Furius in Non. 145, 11: censured by Gell. 18, 11.

noctĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [nox colo] *fond of the night*: noctícola Indus, Prud. Ham. 636.

noctĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. night-coloured, black*: noctícolor Memnon, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Dius, 11.

noctĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [nox fero, the night-bringer] *the evening-star*: Cat. 62, 7. Calp. Ecl. 5 *fin.*

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox luceo] *that shines by night*; hence, *the moon*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 68: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor Od. 4, 6, 38. ‖ *a lantern*: Varr in Non. 234, 4.

noctĭsurgium, ii, *n.* [nox surgo] *a getting up in the night*: nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* egretus.

noctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr. 5, 1190: currus (*sc.* Phoebes), Virg. Aen. 10, 216 deus, *i. e. sleep*, Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

noctĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [nox video] *night-seeing, that sees by night*: of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.* in carm.

noctĭvĭgĭlus (noctŭvĭgilus), a, um, *adj.* [nox vigilo] *night-watching*: Venus noctuvigila, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctŭa, ae, *f.* [nox] *the short-eared owl*, Strix brachyotos, Gm., a bird sacred to Minerva: noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 76 ed. Müll.: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87: seros exercet noctua cantus, Virg. G. 1, 403.

noctŭăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [noctu] *in the night-time, by night*: noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistola tua tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

noctŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [noctua] *pertaining to owls*: noctuini oculi, *owls' eyes*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

noctŭrnālis, e, *adj.* [nox] *nocturnal*: cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16.

noctŭrnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the night, nocturnal*: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. de Sen. 23: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2, 15: decem horis nocturnis, id. Rosc. Am. 7: nocturno certare mero, putare diurno, Hor. Ep. 1 19, 11: bella, Virg. Aen 11, 736: one, *i. e. dark, ugly face*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 107. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used adverb.: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *by night*, Virg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, id. A. P. 269: advenit jam paene nocturni, *summa-med* (*almost at the night-time*, l'etr. 15.

noctus, ūs, *f.* [id.] only in *abl.* noctu, *by night, in the night-time*: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 28: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: continuum diu (*al.* die) noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12.

noctŭvĭgĭlus, v. noctivigilus.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov. Hal. 128: Scrib. Comp. 114.

nŏdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nodo] *a knotting, knot*: lori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

nŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *knottiness, nodosity*: propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr. 2, 9.

nŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nodo].

nodis, ae, *f. an unknown plant, also called* herba mularis: Plin. 24, 19, 115.

nŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nodus] *to furnish* or *fill with knots, to make knotty*: ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 43: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73. Fig. of a stream: *full of eddies*: rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276. ‖ Transf. *to tie in a knot, to knot*: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Aen. 4, 138: collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov. R. Am. 17. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nŏdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nodosus] *knottiness, nodosity*: tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nŏdōsus, comp. *adv. more intricately, obscurely*: Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

nŏdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nodus] *full of knots, knotty*: stipes, Ov. H. 10, 101: robur, Val. Fl. 8, 293: lina, *nets*, Ov. M. 2, 153: plagae, id. F. 6, 110. ossa, *the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebrae*, Lucan. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12: fructus, Plin 17, 22, 35: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31. Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 23. ‖ Fig. *knotty, intricate, difficult*: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 *med.*: nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16. Cicuta, *a usurer skilful in drawing up valid bonds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69 nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val. Max. 2, 9, n. 1.

nŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little knot*: Plin. 21, 5, 12: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 217.

nŏdus, i, *m. a knot*: nodus vinculumque, Cic. Tim. 4: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77. Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot*, id. Aen. 8, 260. nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560: crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38: Rheni nodos, *the hair of the Germans gathered into a knot*, Mart. 5, 37: nodus Herculis *or* Herculaneus, *a kind of tight knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor*, Plin. 28, 6, 17: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculaneus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*: cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculaneo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Fest. *s. v.* cingulo. 2. Transf. *a girdle* (poet.): ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. 6, 13. Hence, nodus anni, *the circle of the equator*, Lucr. 5, 687. (ii) *a fishing-net*: Manil. 5, 664. (iii) *a knot, knob, node* on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dirae nodus hyaenae, *a back-bone, dorsal vertebra*, Lucan. 6, 672. Hence, nodi articulorum, *tumours of the joints*, Plin. 24, 5, 13. (iv) *a knot* or *knob* in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18: stipes gravidus nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: gracilitas armudinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64: Col. Arb. 3. Hence, *the knotty club of Hercules*: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush*, i. e. *to anticipate difficulties where there are none*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 22. (v) *a knot, hard part* of metals: Plin. 34, 13, 37. Of precious stones: baroptenus nigra, sanguinea et albis nodis, id. 37, 10, 55. (vi) *a star in the constellation* Pisces: Cic. Arat. 14: Caes. Germ. Arat. 243. (vii) In astronom., nodi, *the four points in the heavens, the entrance of the sun into which marks the beginning of the seasons, the nodes*: Manil. 3, 618. ‖ Fig. *a band, bond*: his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Am. 14, 51.

2. Esp. *a bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, *i. e.* jusjurandum, Ov. H. 20, 39. 3. *a knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: dum hic nodus expediatur non patet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: inoidceramus in difficilem nodum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Abantem, pugnae mortamque nodumque, Virg. Aen. 10, 428: quis juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv. 8, 50. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus interest nisi dignus vindice nodus, Hor. A. P. 191. (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

noegĕum, ii, *n. a garment trimmed with purple*: acc. to others, *a white upper garment*: Fest. *s. v.*

nōĕrus, a, um, *adj.* = νοερός, *gifted with understanding*: Tert. adv. Val. 20.

nōla, ae, *f. a little bell*: tunserat (canem) in rabiem gutture furtere nolam, Avien. fab. 7 dub. (*al.* notam).

nōlentĭa, ae, *f.* [nolo] *unwillingness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, *v. irreg.* (old forms: nevis for non vis: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 32. nevolt *or* nevult, for non vult: ib. 2, 2, 80: nollis for non vultis, Lucil. in Diom. p. 381 P.) [ne volo] *to wish not, to be unwilling*: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: idem velle, atque idem nolle, Sall. C. 20. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Rep. 4, 7: pluribus praestantibus eas res jaciari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. nollet carmine quemquam describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte qui moechis non vultis, id. S. 1, 2, 38. Esp. freq. in the imperat. with the infin. of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: ib. 65: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33: nolite, judices, existimare, id. Fl. 42, 105. Sometimes pleonastically with velle. nolite judices hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32: Nep. Att. 4: Ov. H. 21, 58. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation nolui decesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1: Liv. 2, 45: nollem factum, *I wish it had not been done*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, *which heaven forbid*, id. Att. 7, 18. Ov. H. 20, 100: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, id. Sull. 26: me nolente, *without my consent, against my will*, Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Lucan. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175. ‖ Esp. *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.

nōluntas, ātis, *f.* [nolo] *unwillingness*: tua voluntas, Enn. ap. Calp. Pison. (dub.).

nŏmas, ădis, *c.* = νομάς (pasturing flocks), *plur. nomades, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads*: Plin. 5, 3, 2. Hence adj., a *Numidian*: Sil. 3, 294: nomas vehitur, a *Numidian fortune-teller*, Prop. 4, 7, 45. *Plur.*: Virg. Aen. 4, 320.

nŏmē, ēs, *f.* = νομή, *a spreading sore eating ulcer*: nomē infectum, Plin. 31, 8, 44. Usu. *plur.* nomae: Sil. 10,

9, 36: colubere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87: curare, id. 24, 19, 115.

nōmen, inis (old *gen. sing.* nominus, S. C. de Bacch.), n. [root GNO: v. nosco] *a name*: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appelletur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56: indere alicui nomen, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20. lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: clari nominis viri, Vell. 2, 34: nominis minoris viri, id. 2, 100: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: cantus cui nomen nenise, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: puero ab inopia nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll*: ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, ib.: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, ib.: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4. Also, dare nomen in, conjurationem, Tac. A. 15, 48. 2. Esp. *the middle name of a free-born Roman*, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (*v.* Smith's Ant. 800 *seqq.*). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic. Mur. 12: and for cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, id. Caecin. 10. 3. In gramm. *a noun*: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

II. Transf. *an accusation*: nomen recipere, *to receive an accusation*: Cic. Verr. 2, 38: nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, *to accuse of parricide*, id. Rosc. Am. 10. 2. *a bond, note, claim, debt*: tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 10: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 1, 39 qui tibi, ut ais certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id. Quint. 11. volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40: solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2: nomina sua exigere, *to get in one's debts*, id. Verr. 1, 10: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur dissolvere, id. Planc. 28: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7. (ii) nomen facere, *to enter* or *book the items of a debt*: nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vitam debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1. (iii) nomen locare, *to borrow money*: Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. (iv) Meton. *a debtor*: hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *i. e. a good payer*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22. 3. *a family, race, stock*: C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83. Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascivit, Tac. A. 3, 30: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: ubi delectum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70. 4. With ref. to the *thing spoken of* rather than the mere name: popularis nomina Drusos, Lucan. 6, 759: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, *i. e. the love of a mother and of a sister*, Ov. M. 8, 464. III. Fig. *name, fame, reputation, renown*: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67: nomen habere, ib. 69: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. 1 procem.: nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: multi Lydia nominis Romana vigui clarior Ilia, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7 nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullius in literis nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. Of things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. 2. *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason*: an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Flacc. 12: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 5, 5: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59. 3. *a name*, as opposed to a reality: Cic. Att. 5, 15: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740. (Hence It. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom.*)

nōmenclātio, ōnis, *f.* [nomen calo] *a calling by name* (rare): Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11. Of things: vitium, *a list, catalogue*, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

nōmenclātor (nomenculator, Mart. 10, 30, 23: Suet. Aug. 19), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls* a person or thing *by name*; hence, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (*v.* Smith's Ant. 77): Cic. Att. 4, 1: id. Mur. 36, 77. nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3 *fin.*: id. Ep. 19 *fin.* Under the emperors, also, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator*: servorum causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature*: Plin. H. N. 3 procem.: id. 21, 9, 28.

nōmenclātor, v. nomenclator.

nōmĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = νόμιμος, *lawful, legitimate*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5059.

nōmĭnābilis, e, *adj.* [nomen] *that may be named*: Amm. 28, 4.

nōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a name, nominal*: gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 4. II. Subst. nominalia, ium, *n. plu. the day on which a child received its name, the name-day*: Tert. Idol. 16.

nōmĭnālĭter, *adv. by name, expressly*: annuere, Arn 2, 80.

nōmĭnātim, *adv. by name, expressly*: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7 non nominatim, sed generatim, ib. 11, 6: fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes. B. C. 1, 39.

nōmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [nomino] *a naming*: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7. 2. Transf. *a noun*: Varr. L. L. 9, 52 *fin.* 3. Esp. in rhetor. *a giving of an appropriate name to what before had either an inappropriate one, or none at all*: Auct. Her. 4, 31. II. *a nomination to an office* (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione coöptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5. nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23: consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to naming, nominative*; in gramm.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 23: Quint. 1, 7, 3.

nōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a nominator*: nominatores magistratuum, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1.

nōmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nominator] *pertaining to naming, containing names*: nominatorii breves, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3.

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *l'part.* [nomino].

II. Adj. *famed, renowned, celebrated*: ilia Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13: bdellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

nōmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a naming, a name*; in gramm. *a noun*: Varr. L. L. 8, 29, § 52

nōmĭnĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to name*: suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominitamus, Lucr. 3 353.

nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [nomen] *to call by name, to name*: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8: L. Sulla, quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2: id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18.

II. Esp. *to render famous, renowned, celebrated*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. Arch. 11: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94. 2. *to nominate* or *appoint to an office*: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me auguiem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

3. *to accuse, arraign*: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finiturus, Liv. 39, 17: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17. 4. In gramm.: nominandi casus, *the nominative case*, Varr. L. L. 8, 22, § 42: Gell. 13, 22.

nōmisma (num.), ătis, *n.* (nummisma, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338) = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin*: acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: quum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, Mart. 1, 12: immensa nomismata, Seren. Samm. 28, 525. 2. Esp. *a medal*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.* II. Meton. *the stamp* or *impression on a coin*: en Caesar ag noscit suum nomisma numis inditum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 95.

nŏmos and **nŏmus**, i, *m.* = νομός, *a district, province, nome*: Thebais dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos nomos vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9 substituunt alios nomos, ut Hieropoliten, ib. II. In music, *a tune, air*: Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu: noenum pro non, Lucilius lib. XXX. si hodie noenum venis, Varr. ap. Fulgent. ap. Non. 143, 33 *sq.*: nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 200), *adv.* [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything] *not*: hoccine agis an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15. non erat abundans, non mops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67. non est ita, judices, non est profecto, id. Flacc. 22: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quonam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3. (ii) emphatic, *by no means, not at all*: Cethegus homo non probatissimus, id. Par. 5, 3: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9. (iii) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare. quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, ib. 2, 16: so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (iv) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37 *fin.*: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (v) Followed by nec ... nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. Att. 9, 12: id. Fam. 5, 17. (vi) Unus non = ne unus quidem: unus vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18. (vii) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39: me non sane movet respublica; non quo sit mihi quicquam carius, id. Att. 16, 15. (viii) Non nisi, *only*; nonnisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36. (ix) Non vero, *truly not*: non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27 (x) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, *not only ... but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44. (xi) Non modo (solum) non ... sed or sed etiam, sed ne ... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest. A

Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas, id. Att. 16, 7. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, ib. 11, 24: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. 5, 42. (xii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: quae nunc quidem non tam est in pleriisque, ib. 15, 58. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly*: non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 5, 72. (xiii) Non si, *not even if*: injussu tuo, imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. (xiv) For nedum: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22. (xv) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. Quint. 26. (xvi) For ne (denounced by Quint. as a solecism: qui tamen dicat pro illo *Ne feceris, Non feceris*, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, 1. 5, 50): non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: non etiam silesa, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. (xvii) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 39: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17. (xviii) In answers: *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.

nōnae, arum, *f. plu.* [nonus] *the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides. Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28. o Nonae Iliae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18 a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2.

nōnāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni] *that contains ninety*: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15, 12: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide*, Front. Aq. 60. ‖. Esp. *a commander of ninety men*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3628. cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.* [nonaginta] *ninety each*: porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19: Front. Aq. 61.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.* [id.] *the ninetieth*: Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgies, *num. adv. ninety times*: nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

nōnāginta, *card. num. ninety*: nonaginta annos natus, Cic. de Sen. 10: Aus. Ep. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. *nonante.*)

nōnālis, e, *adj* [nonae] *pertaining to the Nones*: nonalia sacra, *offerings made in the Capitol on the nones*: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28.

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, *sc.* legio] *belonging to the ninth legion*: milites nonani, Tac. A. 1, 23. Subst. nonanus, i, *m. a soldier of the ninth legion*, ib. 14, 38.

nōnāria, ae, *f.* [nonus] *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv. not yet*: nondum sex menses, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21. nondum Voconia lege lata, id. Rep. 3 10.

nonĕlae vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent, Fest. s. v.

nongentēsĭmus, a, um, v. nonagentesimus.

nongenti (noningenti, Col. 5, 2), ae, a, *card. num. nine hundred*: a mille ad nongenta millia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Fulcidius emerat sestertiis nongentis millibus, Cic. Fl. 37. ‖. In *sing.* nongentus, i, *m. one of nine hundred*: Plin. 33, 2, 7.

nongentĭes, v. noningenties.

nongēsĭmus, v. nonigesimus.

nōnĭes, *adv. nine times*: Not. Tir. p. 100.

nōnigēsĭmus or **nongēsĭmus**, a, um, *ord. num. the nine hundredth*: Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsĭmus or **nongentēsĭmus**, a, um, *ord. num. the nine hundredth*: Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningenties (nongenties), *adv. nine hundred times*: noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.

nonna, ae, *f. a nun*: Hier. Ep. 22, 16. (Hence Fr. *nonnain.*)

non-nē, *adv. not*, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? Cic. Cael. 13, 37. 2. In indirect questions: *if not, whether not*: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, id. Tusc. 5, 12.

non-nēmo, inis, *m. some, several, many a one*: Cic. Mur. 39: id. Pis. 5. ‖. *some one, a certain person*: id. Cat. 4, 5. [viii.

nonnihil, v. **nihil nonnisi**, v. non.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj. some, several*: nonnullum periculum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 23: nonnulla in re, Cic. Mur. 29 esse nonnullo so Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: nonnulla pars muntum, id. B. C. 1, 13. nonnulla communia, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 74 nonnulli, *some persons*, id. B. G. 1, 26.

non-nunquam, *adv. sometimes*: Cic. Vatin. 2 nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. With aliquando, Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

nonnus, i, *m. a monk*: Hier. Ep. 117, *n.* 6. ‖. *a tutor*: Inscr.

non-nusquam, *adv. in some places*: silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

nōnuncĭum et sescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodranteu et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sescuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Fest. s. v.

nōnus, a, um, *ord. num.* [for novenus, from novem] *the ninth*: terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. ‖. Subst.: nona, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, id. Ep. 1, 7, 71: Mart. 4, 8.

nōnus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the nineteenth*: nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16: id. Or. 34.

nōnussis, is, *m.* [novem as] *nine asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169.

norma, ae, *f. a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, *etc.*: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. 7, 3: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. ‖. Fig. *a rule, pattern, precept*: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2: nunquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Coruncanium ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Am. 5: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26 *med.*

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square*: normalis angulus, *a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, *a square*, Manil. 2, 289.

normāliter, *adv. according to the square*: Hyg. de limit. p. 168 and 176. ‖. *in a straight line, directly*: Amm. 20, 3

normātio, ōnis, *f.* [norma] *a fashioning or adjusting by the square* Auct. de limit. p. 217.

normātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fashioning or adjusting by the square*: Innocent. de cas. li. p. 221.

normātus, a, um [id.] *adjusted by the square*: normatus ad perpendiculum, *rectangular*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

normŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square*: norma, normula, Not. Tir. p 119.

nōs, nostrum, etc. the *plur. first pers. pron.* (v. ego) (*gen.* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: nom. nostrorum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) *we*: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules declamus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id. Fam. 1, 1: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. The *gen.* nostri is used objectively, *towards us*: amor nostri: nostrum is used partitively, *of us*: Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Cic. Att. 8, 12. Nos often takes the suffix *met.* (Hence It. *noi*; old Fr. *nos, nus*; Fr. *nous.*)

nosocomĭum, ae, *f.* [nosco] *knowledge*: Symm. Ep. 4, 9.

nosscĭbilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *knowable*: Tert. ad Scapul. 2 *fin.*

nosscĭtābundus, a, um, *adj. knowing, recognising*: Gell. 5, 14.

nosscĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [nosco] *to know, to recognise*: aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. 2. *to perceive, observe*: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38. ‖ Transf. *to examine, explore*: aedes noscitat, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 21. nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnovi, gnotum, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.: *inf. pass.* gnoscier, S. C. de Bacch.: gnotu, cognitu, Fest. s. v.. gnot (contrac. for gnovit) ὤλβεν, ἔγνωκεν. gnotu, γνῶσιν, διάγνωσιν, Gloss. Labb. The contracted forms in class Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse nomus for novimus, Enn. in Diom. p. 382 P.), 3. v. a. incep. *to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider*; hence, in the perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know*: quum igitur, nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: *Me.* Sauream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 58: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 14 *fin. Pass.*: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57 *sq.*: omnes philosophiae partes facile nosciuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, *by any one*, id. Tr. 1, 5, 29: nosci exercitui, *by the army*, Tac. Agr. 5. (ii) *perf. tenses*: si me novisti minus, Pl Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 50 qui non leges, non institutа, non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, ib 32 *fin.*: si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well*, id. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.*: si tuos digitos novi, id. Att. 5, 21: ut suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. ‖. Transf. *to know, recognise* (rare): hanc nosco tuum, *I perceive your drift*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 44: potesne ex his ut propriam quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. 2. Esp. *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: quod te excusas. ego tuas excusas non, id. Att. 11, 7: vereor, ne istam excusem nemo nosset, id. Leg. 2, 4, 11. [Root GNO or GNA: cf. *co-gno-sco, ἀγνοέω, gna-rus*, etc.: cf. Sans. *jñâ*: Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω· Germ. *kennen*; Eng. *know*, *ken*.]

nen. The participles, *co-g(o)-ta* and *co-g(o)n-itus* show that the root also occurred in the form of GEN in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. *kennen* and Eng. *ken.*]

nŏsŏcŏmĭum, ii, *n.* = νοσοκομεῖον, *an hospital, infirmary*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22.

nŏsŏcŏmus, i, *m.* = νοσοκόμος, *an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse*: Jul. ep. nov. c. 111, § 410.

noster, stra, strum (*gen. sing.* nostrai, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P. *Gen. pl.* nostrum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 25) *pronom. adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours*: nostra omnis ilia est, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 75: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoria, ib. 1, 12. Strengthened by the suffix *pte*: nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1. ‖ *Esp. pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours*: certe tu me alienabis unquam quin noster siem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 243: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3 10: impedimenta castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors, quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: noster esto, an expression of assent, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 25: minime istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Daemones*, i. e. *I*, id. Rud. 4, 7, 19: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48. 2. In addresses: *dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2. 3. *convenient for us, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 191. ‖‖ Objective: amor noster, *love towards us*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (Hence It. *nostro*; old Fr. *nostre*; Fr. *nôtre*.)

nostras, ātis (old *nom. sing.* nostratis: Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj. of our country, native*: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, ib. 9, 15: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32. tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28: nostrates gallinae, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

nostrātim, *adv. in our manner*: Sisenna, ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras, *ad init.*

nōta, ae, *f.* [(g)NO, root of nosco] 1 i t. *that by which a thing is known*; hence, *a mark, sign, note*: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41: Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Virg. Aen. 5, 87. 2. Notae literarum, *written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum literarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41. (ii) Meton.: *notae, a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor Od. 4, 8, 13. 3. *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56: id. Aug. 88. 4. *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90: Suet. Tit. 3: Pan. Dig. 34, 1, 6. 5. *a critical mark*, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Fin. 20: Sen. Ep. 6. (ii) *a critical remark, a note*, or a writing: ex nota Marcelli constat, Pomp. Dig. 49, 14, 10. (iii) *a mark of punctuation*: notae literarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 44. 6. *a mark on a wine-cask* nota Falerni, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: id. S. 1, 10, 24. (ii) Transf. *a sort, kind, quality*: ex hac nota corporum est alia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. 7. *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: cujusque generis dicendi nota; Cic. Or. 23: Phaedr. 4, 22, 22. 8. *a nod, beck, sign*: innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514: id. M. 11, 466. 9. *a brand* on a slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. Also of *tattoo-marks*: barbarus compunctus notis Thracius, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. 10. *a mark, spot, mole* on the body: corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genitivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59. 11. *a stamp, impression* on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75: ib. 94. ‖ Fig. *a mark, sign, token*: notae ac vestigia scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: quam acite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21: nomina et notae mortii destinatorum, Suet. Cal. 49: pro re publica cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. perd. 13, 36. 2. Esp. *a characteristic quality, character*: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. Tib 54. 3. *a condemnation* pronounced by the censor (v. Smith's Ant. 263): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46: Liv. 4, 24: Gell. 4, 20. (ii) Transf. *a mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace*: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6: Gabinii literas insigni quadam nota atque ignominia nova condemnastis, id. Prov. Cons. 10: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id. Off. 3, 18: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. perd. 9: notae aliquem eximere, Gell. 4, 20: nota laborare, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nota] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable*: exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: id est notabilius, Quint. 8, 3, 22: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, id. Or. 40. 2. *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: notabilior caedes, Tac. H. 3, 25. 3. *discernible, perceptible*: aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira 1, 2.

nōtābĭlĭter, *adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly*: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5 *Comp.*: notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55.

nōtăcŭlum, i, *n.* [noto] *a mark, sign*: notaculum corporis, Minuc. Fel. 31.

nōtārĭa, ae, *f.* [nota] *the art of short-hand writing, stenography*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. 2. *a written information, indictment*: Aug. Ep. 169.

nōtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to writing in cipher* or *short-hand writing*: in puerilibus literis prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. ‖ Subst. notarius, ii, *m. a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin. Ep. 9, 36: Quint. 7, 2, 24. (ii) Transf. *a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis*: Valer. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14: Amm. 17, 5.

nōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto] *a marking, noting*: notatio tabellarum, *i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours*, Cic. Clu. 47, 130. ‖ Esp. *a remark, animadversion of the censor*: censoria, ib. 46. 2. *a designation, choice*: delectus et notatio judicum, id. Phil. 5, 5. 3. *a noticing, observing, observation*: notatio naturae et animadverio peperit artem, id. Or. 59: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17: notatio temporum, *distinguishing*, id. ib. 19. 4. *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument*: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id. Top. 2: multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, ib. 8. 5. Rhetor. t. t. *a describing, depicting, characterising*: notatio est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct. Her. 4, 50.

nōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [noto]. ‖ Adj.: *marked, distinguished*: notatior similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: homo teterrimus, omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic. Dom. 9.

nōtesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [nōtus] *to become known*: notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat. 68, 47: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus, ib. 1, 73.

nōthus, a, um, *adj.* = νόθος, *spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant: Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint. 3, 6, 97: Antiphaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. Aen. 9, 697. 2. Of animals: *mongrel*: ib. 7, 283: Plin. 8, 1, 1. ‖ Transf. *not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, *i. e. borrowed, not its own*, Lucr. 5, 575: lumen, Cat. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit*, id. 63, 27: nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn. 5, 182.

nōtis, ae, *f.* = νοτία, *a precious stone, said to fall with rain, also called* ombria: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

nōtĭus, e, *adj.* [nōtus] *southern*: nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

nōtĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nōtus facio] *to make known*: genus alicui, Pompon. in Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poet. Lat. min. t. 6, p. 383 ed. Wernsd. (Hence Fr. *notifier*.)

nōtio, ōnis, *f.* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 62. 2. *a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation*: notio populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: noti onem ejus deferre, id. Att. 11, 20. censoria notio, id. Sest. 25 notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31. ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25: notioni quindecimvirum is liber subjicitur, Tac. A. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad rectoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff*, Cic. Caecin. 12, 35. ‖ Transf. *an idea, conception, notion*: notio rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 39: quum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin. 3, 10: notionem appello, quod Graecum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16 neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id. Tusc. 5, 10.

nōtion, ii, *n. a plant, also called* cucumis silvaticus, v. cucumis: App. Herb. 113.

nōtĭtia, ae (old *gen. sing.* notitiĭ, Lucr. 2, 123), also **nōtĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nōtus] *a being known, celebrity, note*: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 50. ‖ Transf. *acquaintance with a person*: quanquam haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum sit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adolescentis penitus hausit ad motas notitia nova mulieres, Cic. Cael. 31. 2. Esp. notitiam familiae habere, *to know or have earned knowledge of a woman*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21. 3. In gen. *a knowing, knowledge*: *an idea, conception, notion*: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 3, 125: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: natura inquirit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 3, 21: hoc verbi mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 2, 2: tribuere

aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9: virtus notitiam serae posteritatis habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48

nōtĭtĭa, ae, f. v. notitia.

nōtus, a, um, *adj.* = *vĕrus*, *southern*: nota sidera, Manil. 1, 416: piscis, *the constellation Piscis Australis*, id. 1, 427.

nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [nota] *to mark, to distinguish by a mark*: notare tabellam cera, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: notare et significare dies, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: unguo genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 50: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. M. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11: corpus nulla litura notat, *not a wrinkle*, Mart. 7, 78. ‖ Transf. *to write*: scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 523. (ii) Esp. *to write in cipher* or *with contractions*: notando consequi, Quint. 1 procem.: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. 2. *to make remarks* or *notes*: idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non semper debere dari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9. ‖ Fig. *to signify, indicate, denote*: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: notare res nouminibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11. 2. Esp. *to allude to, hint at*: Suet. Ner. 39. 3. *to mark, note, observe*: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. Div. 2, 43: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: veris initium iste non a Favonio notabat, id. Ver. 5, 10: Plin. 2, 8, 6.

4. Esp. of the censors, *to mark* or *brand with a censure* (nota), *to censure, reprimand*: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Cin. 42: ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, id. Mil. 11. aliquem ignominia, id. Phil. 7, 9: cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: aliquem scriptis famosis, id. Dom. 8. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. *to deprive of political influence*: novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, Cas. B. C. 1, 7.

nōtor (and **notos**), ōris, m. [nosco] *one who knows, a voucher, witness*: qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39: Petr. 92 notos hic advenisti, Inscr. Orell. no 4957.

nōtōrĭa, ae, f. [noto] *a pointing out, making known*: hence *notice, advice, intelligence*: quod notoria tua intimasti, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, *information, indictment* (for notorium), App. M. 7, p. 189. 2. Notoria, *ἀναφορά*, Gloss.: cf. *Μήνυσις*, notoria, indicium, Gloss.

nōtōrĭum, ii, n. *an information, indictment*: nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 6: Symm. 10, 4.

nōtus, i, for nōtus, q. v.

notor, for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix, *ad init.*

nōtŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [nota] *a little mark*: Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

nōtus, a, um, *Part.* [nosco]. ‖ Adj.: *known*: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 58: ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita manifestas proferam, ib. Act. 1, 16: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5: habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12. *Comp.*: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo nobilior, quin ad statutum diem convenirent, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. *Sup.*: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 36: notissima fuit Iulia, Ov. Ib. 4, 189. With *gen.* (post.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: mihi operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 264. With *inf.* (also with: Delius, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331. Esp. (ii) Subst. noti, *acquaintances, friends*: Cic. Cael. 2: Hor. S. 1, 1, 85. 2. In a bad sense, *notorious*: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Cael. 13: id. Verr. Act. 1, 6. 3. Act. *knowing, that knows*: notis praedicas, *to those that know*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 39: non solum notis sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. 4. *usual, customary*: nota sedes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10.

nōtus and **nŏtus**, i, m. = *vĕrus*, *the south wind*: tres notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes vexit me violentus aqua, Virg. Aen. 6, 355: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. H. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12.

‖ Poet. transf. *wind* in gen.: tendunt vela noti, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: ib. 1, 575.

nŏvācŭla, ae, f. *a sharp knife, a razor*: ut ex novacula comperisti, tonsor est, Petr. 103: secandas novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

2. *a dagger*: Mart. 7, 61. ‖ Transf. *the name of a fish*, supposed to be *the razor-fish*, Novacula Rondeletii, Cuv.: Plin. 32, 2, 5. (Hence Sp. *navaja*.)

nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, *that is ploughed afresh* or *for the first time*: ager restibilis qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando novalis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39. ‖ Subst. novalis, is, f. (*sc.* terra), and novale, is, n. (*sc.* solum) *fallow-land*: alterni idem tondax cessare novalis, Virg. G. 1, 71. novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49. 2. *a field ploughed for the first time*: talis fere est in novalibus, caesa vetere silva, id. 17, 5, 3: Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 3. 3. Transf. *unploughed land, meadow-land*: pastor novali gramineque solo gaudet, Col 6, *praef.* 1. 4. *a cultivated field* (poet.) impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg. E. 1, 71: Stat. Th. 3, 634.

nŏvāmen, ĭnis, n. [novo] *an innovation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

nŏvātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] *a renewing, renovation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: pudendorum, *i. e. shaving*, Arn. 5, 182.

‖ *a transferring of a debt to another*: de novationibus et delegationibus, Dig. 46, 2: Ulp. ib. 1.

nŏvātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a renewer, restorer*: novator verborum, *i. e. who brings obsolete words again into use*, Gell. 1, 15: stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

nŏvātrix, īcis, f. [id.] *she who renews* or *changes*: rerum, Ov. M. 15, 252.

nŏvātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a renewing, changing, change*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

nŏvē, *adv. newly, in a new* or *unusual manner*: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. ‖ *Superl.*: of time: *recently, lately, a short time ago*: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. Ep. 8, 3: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 *praef.* § 3.

2. Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally*: dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen. de Ira 3, 5: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24: vel . . . vel . . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37: et . . . et . . . et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10.

nŏvella, ae, f. *dim.* [novus] (*sc.* vitis), *a vine newly planted*: Corripp. Johann. 3, 327. 2. Novellae, arum, f. *plu.* (*sc.* constitutiones), *the Novels*, a collection of Roman laws published after the Codex.

nŏvellastĕr, tra, trum, *adj.* [novellus] *rather new*: vinum novellastrum, Marc.

nŏvellis, *adv.* i. q. novo: in supposit. Pl. Poen. 2.

nŏvellētum, i, n. [novellus] *a place planted with young trees* or *vines, a nursery*: Paul. Dig. 25, 1, 6: novellietum, *vetĕrum, recŭrvum*, Gloss. Putsch.

nŏvellĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] *newness, novelty*: Tert. Anim. 28.

nŏvello, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to till new fields, to set out new vines*: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7. ‖ Fig.: vitam novellantes Leo, *dedicating*, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 699.

nŏvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus] *young, new*: capra, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: juvenci, Col. 6, 1: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: vinea, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: vites, Virg. E. 3, 11: novellae gallinae, *which have hatched for the first time*, Col. 8, 5. Poet.: turba, *young brood, children*, Tib. 2, 2, 22. 2. *recent, fresh*: Cn. et L. Gavilii, novelli Aquilienses, *new colonists of Aquileia*, Liv. 41, 5. 3. *inexperienced, unaccustomed*: cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24: subtrahere jugo colla novella, ib. 3, 7, 16 novellum imperium, Vop. Tacit. 1 (Hence It. *novello*; Fr. *nouveau, nouvelle*.)

nŏvem, card. num. *nine*: novem orbibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: milia passuum decem novem, *nineteen*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. [Sans. *navan*; Gr. *ἐ-νέ-Fα*; Germ. *neun*; Eng. *nine*.] (Hence It. *nove*; Fr. *neuf*.)

nŏvember and **nŏvembris**, is, *adj.* [novem] *pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March). Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2. 2. Usu. subst. m. *the month of November*: post Novembres, Mart. 3, 58: implent tricenas per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus. Eccl. de dieb. sing. mens.

nŏvēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of nine*: numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49, § 86: natura, ib.: sulcus, *three feet in breadth and three in depth*, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

nŏven-dēcim and **nŏvemdēcim**, card. num. [novem decem] *nineteen*: centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, Liv. 3, 24: quum annos novemdecim haberet, id. Epit. 19 *fin.* (dub.).

nŏvendĭāl, v. novendialis.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj.* [novem dies] *of nine days, that lasts nine days*: novendiale sacrum, Liv. 1, 31: id. 21, 62, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 807: novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. ‖ *that takes place on the ninth day*; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral, novendialis coena, Tac. A. 6, 5: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor. Epod. 17, 48. Proverb.: sanctimste populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, of one who brings assistance too late, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. 2. Subst. novendiale or novendial, is, n. *a sacrifice and banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral*: novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona die qua sepultus est, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 48: novendiale, ἐνναῖα ἢ περιδεῖπνα ἐνάταια, Gloss. Philox.: utrum utrum invenietur, aliqui Sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse tantum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendiale appellant, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. quaest. 172. (v. Smith's Ant. 807.)

nŏvennis, e, *adj.* [novem annus] *of nine years' time*, Lact. Inst. 20.

nŏvensĭdes or **nŏvensĭles**, ium, m. *plu.* [novus insido] (those reserved from slaughter on account of their indigestion, *the native gods*): Romulus, qui

Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 74: Jana, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, a form of prayer, Liv. 8, 9.

nŏvēnus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [novem] *nine each, nine:* ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv. 27, 37: terga novena boum, Ov. M. 12, 97: novenorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9. *Sing.* Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [prob. from novus] *a step-mother:* uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quum *is* (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: saeviores tragicis novercas, Quint. 2, 10, 5: injusta, Virg. E. 3, 33: sclerata, Ov. F. 3, 853. Proverb.: apud novercam queri, *i. e. in vain*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 80.

2. Fig.: rerum ipsa natura in eo non parens sed noverca fuerit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: quorum noverca est Italia, i. e. *who are not natives*, Vell. 2, 4. ||. Transf. novercae, arum, *f. plu. ditches which do not completely drain off the water from the fields:* Agrim. ap. Goes. 119.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca] *of* or *like a step-mother:* novercales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, *of Dido*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *Lavinium, so called after Ascanius's step-mother*, Juv. 12, 71: Mycenae, *i. e. sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 7, 177. ||. Transl. *hostile, malevolent:* novercalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: novercales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, ib. 1, 33: novercalibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Contr. 4, 6.

nŏvercor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness:* alicui, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 *med.*

nŏvĭcĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novicius] *rather new:* Tert. Apol. 47.

nŏvĭcĭus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [novus] *new* (mostly technical): novum novicium dicimus et proprium propicium augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem, Alfen. in Gell. 6, 5: novicius quaestus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 92: vinum novitium, Plin. 23, 1, 23. 2. *fresh, recent:* recens captus homo, nuperus et novitius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: novicii servi, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 6: de grege noviciorum, Cic. Pis. 1: venales novicios accipimus, Quint. 8, 2, 8: novicia turba grammaticorum, Gell. 11, 1: statuae Lupercorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10: colores, id. 35, 6, 29: jam sodet in ripa tetrumque novitius horret porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. 3, 265. (Hence Fr. *novice.*)

nŏvies, *num. adv. nine times:* ter novies, Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*: novies Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480: novem novies, Sen. Ep. 58.

nŏvissĭmālis, e, *adj.* [novissimus] *pertaining to the last, final:* particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

nŏvissĭmē, *adv.* v. nove.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus] *a being new, newness, novelty:* rei novitas, Cic. Div. 2, 28: gratiam novitati similem parant, Quint. 1, 6, 39: (figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat, id. 9, 2, 66. In *plur.*: novitates, si spem afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Am. 19, 68. Poet.: anni, *i. e. the spring*, Ov. F. 1, 160. Adverb.: ad novitatem, *anew, newly:* Inscr. Orell. no. 3278. 2. *the condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank, upstart condition:* novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. *d.* 85: novitas familiae, Vell. 2, 127 ||. Esp. *rareness, strangeness, unusualness:* sceleris atque pericili novitas, Sall. C. 4: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 24.

nŏvĭter, *adv. newly:* amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

nŏvĭtĭŏlus, **nŏvĭtius**, v. novic.

nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [novus] *to make new, to renew, renovate:* ipsi transtra novant, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: nulla prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 622: gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, Ov. H. 4, 90: ardorem, Liv. 26, 19: vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: verba, ib. 3, 37: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 346. ||. Transf. *to change, alter:* novare aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5: nomen faciemque, Ov. M. 4, 541. 2. Esp. *to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution:* res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34. Also *absol.* novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39. *Pass. impers.*: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, ib. 55.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, ib. 1, 8: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7: miles, Sall. J. 87: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16 Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov. M. 9, 266. 2. Particular phrases: (I) novae tabulae, *new account-books, i. e.* the remission of outstanding debts Cic. Off. 2, 23 Id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21. Hence, fig.: beneficiorum novae tabulae, *i. e. forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4. (II) novus homo *or* homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart:* adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Muren. 7, 16: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1. (III) novae res, *new things, novelties:* nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.* So subst. novum, i, *n. news:* novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Pl. Casin. prol. 70: num quidnam, inquit, novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3: nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14. But in general, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution:* Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, id. Cat. 1, 1: rerum novarum cansam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 31. Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Dumnorix novis rebus studebat, ib. 9: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: novarum rerum avidi, Id. J. 19. In a double sense: Segulium negligamus, qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit: nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devorarit, *innovations* and *new wealth*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. 3. *new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. Lig. 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 8: novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13: nova monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6. 4. *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced:* et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. With *dat.*: novus dolori, Sil. 6, 254: Tac. Agr. 16. With *inf.*: nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332. ||. Transf. in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, *latest, last:* histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, ib. 1, 15: so *absol.*: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, *the rearmost*, ib. 2, 11: dixit novissima verba, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: novissima cauda, *the end of the tail*, Ov. M. 3, 681: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10 2. *extreme, severest:* exemplo, *the penalty of death*, Tac. A. 12, 20. ib 15, 44: and *absol.*: novissima exspectabat, ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, ib. 12, 33. [Sans. *navas*; Gr. νέFος; Germ. *neu*; Eng. *new.*]

nox, noctis, *f.* (once *m.* in Cato R. R. 156, 3) *night, a night:* ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours*, ib. 2, 9, 24: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna deferisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: diinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Milo media nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3: de nocte, *by night*, id Mur. 33: multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id. Att. 7, 4: multa nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: and simply nocte, adverbially: luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*: ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. C. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, *day and night*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: concubia nocte, id. Div. 1, 27, 57; v. concubius. ||. Transf. *that which is done at night, night-doings:* omnis et insana semita nocte (al. leg. voce) sonat, Prop. 4, 8, 60: Noctes Atticae, *the title of Gellius' work, so called because written in Attica by night*, Gell. Epil. 2. *sleep, a dream* (poet.): pertore noctem accipit, Virg. Aen. 4, 530. talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupere oculi noctem, ib. 9, 599. 3. *sexual intercourse:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 42 Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Epod. 15, 13. Stat. Th. 1, 69. 4. *death* (poet.). omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, ib. 1, 4, 16. in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. Aen. 10, 746. 5. *darkness, obscurity:* quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82: Val. Fl. 7, 598. 6. *a storm, tempest* (poet.). tetra nimiborum nocte coörta, Lucr. 4, 172. imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. Aen. 1, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 3, 9, 5. Hence, *clouds* of missiles. Lucan. 7, 520. 7. *blindness:* perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2. Pseudo Quint. decl. 1, 6. 8. *the shades, the infernal regions:* descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, *i. e. Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55. |||. Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut 96: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Lucan. 7, 571. 2. *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472. [Sans. *naktam*, "noctu"; Gr. νύξ νυκτός; Germ. *nacht*; Eng. *night.*] (Hence It. *notte*; Fr. *nuit.*)

nox, *adv.* [perh. a contr. of noctis, noctu, nox, corresp. to the Gr. νυκτός] *by night:* si nox furtum factum sit, Fragm. XII, Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.* Enn. in Prisc. p. 724 P.

noxa, ae, *f.* [noceo] *hurt, harm, injury:* servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, *injurious*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxa curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6 nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: veram noxam concipere, *i. e. sickness*, Col. 12, 3, 7. ||. Meton. *a fault, offence, crime:* noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxa, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxa est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36: Liv. 32, 26: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri,

Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 72. (II) in law: *that which occasions injury, an offender, criminal:* noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11. **2.** *punishment:* noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id. 23, 14: mergi freto satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, id. 8, 35: noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him*, id. ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2.

noxālis, e, *adj.* [noxa] in law, *pertaining to an injury:* noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed*, Gai. Dig. 9, 4, 1: causa, Paul. ib. 4 *fin.:* judicium, Ulp. ib. 2. Subst. noxale, is, *n.* noxalis actio si noxali velit actor experiri, id. ib. 9, 4, 21, § 6.

noxia, ae, *f.* [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury:* noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poëtas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpa, Fest. *s. v.:* in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68: vini, id. 14, 16, 19. **II.** Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass:* noxia est ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Justin. Inst. 4, 8, 1. Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 47: noxia carere, id. Bac. 4, 9, 87: in noxia esse, id. Merc. 4, 3, 30: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62. si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore, *the blame would fall on*, Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, *fear and a guilty conscience served them as a league*, Tac. A. 6, 4.

noxiālis, e, *adj.* [noxia] *injurious, noxious:* lex noxialis, Paul. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, ib. 1, 1107.

noxiētas, ātis, *f.* [noxius] *guilt, crime:* Tert. Apol. 2.

noxiōsus, a, um, *adj* [noxia] *very hurtful, injurious*, or *noxious:* ira, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: noxiosissimo animali (*al.* noxissimo a. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26. **II.** *full of guilt, vicious, sinful:* animi perditi noxiosique, id. Ep. 70: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130.

noxiŭtĭdo, inis, *f.* [noxius] *guilt, offence, crime:* Pelopidarum, Acc. in Non. 143, 22.

noxius, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; *al.* obnoxior. *Sup.* noxissimus or noxiissimus, ib. 1, 26, also dub.; *al.* noxiosissimus) [noxa] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* magistratus necobedientem et noxium civem multa coercento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. araneus aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72: affiatus maris (*opp.* utiles), id. 17, 4, 2: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: lingua, Mart. 2, 61: aves, *rapacious*, id. 10, 5: crimina, Virg. Aen. 7, 326. **II.** *guilty, culpable, criminal:* nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: noxia corda, Ov. M. 10, 351: reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17: id. Cal. 27. With *abl.:* Fallaci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20. With *gen.:* noxius conjurationis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.

nūbĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes] *a little cloud:* Plin. 18, 35, 82. **2.** Transf. *something cloudy* or *dark, a dark spot:* mala urina, in qua veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, id. 28, 6, 19: smaragdi variis nubeculis improbati, id. 37, 5, 18: nubeculae et calligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38. **II.** Fig. *a gloomy expression of countenance:* frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9.

nūbes, is, *f.* (nubis, is, m. Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 636) *a cloud:* aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: effusus aestivis nubibus imber, Virg. G. 4, 312: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky*, Sil. 16, 566. **II.** Transf. *a cloud of dust* or *smoke:* nubes pulveris, Liv. 22, 43: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2. **2.** *a dark spot:* crystalla infestantur pluribus vitiis, maculosa nube, Plin. 37, 2, 10. **3.** *a dense multitude, swarm:* nubes locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: levium telorum, id. 38, 21: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: volucrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 254. **III.** Fig. *anything unreal* or *unsubstantial, a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230. **2.** *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): demo supercilio nubem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 94: meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65: soporis, Stat. Ach. 1, 646: mortis, id. Silv. 4, 6, 72. **3.** *a gloomy* or *mournful condition:* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22: omni detersus pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109. **4.** *a veil* or *cloak:* fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62. **5.** *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war, *etc.:* nubem belli dum detonet, omnem sustinere, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: consurgens in Italia nubes trucis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3. [Root NUB, which appears in *nebo*, "to veil:" cf. Sans. *nabhas*, "sky, coelum;" Gr. νέφος; Germ. *nebel*; the Lat. *nebula* belongs to the same root, and perh. *nimbus.*] (Hence It. *nube*, Fr. *nue, nuage, nuer, nuance.*)

nūbĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.) nubifer Apenninus, Ov. M. 2, 226: lupes, Val. Fl. 4, 599. **II.** *cloud-bringing:* notus, Ov. H. 3, 58: eurus, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Lucan. 5, 415.

nūbĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes fugo] *cloud-chasing:* nubifugus Boreas, poet. Col. 10, 288.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [nubes and GEN, root of gigno] *cloud born* (poet.) amnes nubigenae, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486: nubigenae cliper, *the Ancalia*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 131. **II.** Esp. *the Centaurs*, whom Ixion begot on a cloud: Ib. 5, 263. Ov. M. 12, 211.

nūbĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes] *full of clouds, cloudy:* aer, Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. 1, 7 (dub.).

nūbĭlārium, ii, *n.* (**nubilare**, is, Inscr. Orel. *no.* 4769), [id.] *a shed* or *barn*, in which corn was kept from the rain: Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 5: Col. 1, 6, 24.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo] *marriageable:* filia, Cic. Clu. 5 jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: nubiles anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nūbĭlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [nubilum] *to be cloudy* or *overcast: to make cloudy, to overcast:* si nubilare coeperit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5. *Pass. impers.:* ubi nubilabitur, Cato R. R. 88. **2.** Transf. *to be cloudy, dull:* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25. **II.** Fig. *to cloud over, obscure:* lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 27.

nūbĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubilus] *cloudy:* caligo, App. M. 11, p. 260.

nūbĭlum, i, *n.* [nubes] *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather:* venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: differro aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 19: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, Plin. 11, 24, 28. In *plur.* nubila, orum, *the clouds:* Dispiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Virg. Aen. 4, 177: dijicere nubila, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila inducere et pellere, ib. 7, 202: vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cloudy, overcast, lowering:* nubilum coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 45: dies, id. 2, 2, 3. annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76. **II.** Transf. *cloud-bringing, cloudy:* nubilus Auster, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 48. **2.** *dark, gloomy:* nubila Styx, Ov. F. 3, 322: via nubila taxo, id. M. 4, 432: Tibris, ib. 14, 447: Arcas, *dwelling in the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 4, 489. **3.** *dark,* of colour: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54: Mart. 8, 51. **III.** Fig. *beclouded, troubled:* ita nubilum mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Th. 3, 230. **2.** *gloomy, sad, melancholy,* toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nitescunt et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 1, 27: nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 40: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavourable adverse*, ib. 5, 3, 14. (Hence It. *nuvolo, nugola.*)

nūbi-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering among the clouds:* meatus, Sil. 12, 102

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients also used the construction, nubere aliquem) [root NUB; *v.* nubes] *to cover, veil:* tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, poet. Col. 10, 158: jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118. **II.** Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women, *to be married to:* constr. with the *dat.*, *abol.*, and with *cum:* in late Lat. also with *apud:* quo illae nubent divites dotatae? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, id. Fam. 15, 3: quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, id. Cael. 14: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40. *Accus. supine:* quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: propinquus suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Impers. pass.:* cujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruxit, hic quidem nubi, ubi sit et mori, Ter. adv. Marc. 4, 38. **2.** Transf. of a man, *to marry, be married:* pontificem Max. rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7 viri nupti, Varr. in Non. 480, 3. Comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife: uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, quaeritis? uxori nubere nolo meae, Mart. 8, 12. Also of pederasty: nubit amicus, nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134. Mart. 12, 42: Lampr. Heliog. 10. **3.** *to lie with a man:* haec cotidie viro nubit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 45. **4.** Of vines, etc. *to be trained* or *tied to other trees:* vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68.

nūbo, is, *f.* v. nubes, *ad init.*

nŭcālis, e, *adj.* [nux] *like a nut:* palmulae nucales, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

nŭcāmenta, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *catkins, fir-cones*, etc.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

Nūcella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little nut:* Apic. in Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

nŭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wood where nut-trees grow:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 12.

nŭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a nut, of a nut-tree:* fibulae unde fiant, aridae lignease, ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae, Cato R. R. 31: virga nucea, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

nŭcĭfrangĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [nux frango] *a nut-cracker*, comically for *a tooth:* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 16.

nŭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nux] *of a nut-tree*, late Lat. for nuceus: mensae, Vet. Sobol. Juv. II, 117.

nŭcipersĭcum, i, *n.* [nux persicum] *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach* (evidently fabulous or erroneous)

persica nucipersica. Mart. 13, 46 in lemm.

nūcĭpersĭnum, i, n. [nux pruna] *a plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum*: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

nucleātus, a, um, *adj.* [nucleus] *deprived of the kernel or stone, stoned*: uvae passae, nucleatae, Scrib. Comp. 223 (dub. *al.* enucleatae).

nucĕo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to become kernelly, hard*: nucleantibus maxillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nucĕus, i, m. [for nucleus, from nux] *a kernel, a nut*: applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 10: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9. *Proverb.*: qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem = *there's no fishing without wading*, Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 55. (II) nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 122. **2.** *the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72: acini, id. 23, 1, 9. **II.** *Transf. the inner part, inside* of anything: nucleus gallae, id. 24, 4, 5: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35: alii, id. 19, 6, 34: conchae, *pearls*, id. 9, 35, 55. **2.** *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of anything: pinguitudinis (terrae), id. 17, 6, 4: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144: iecuper ex testa nucleus inducatur, Vitr. 7, 1. (Hence It. *nocchio*; Prov. *nogalh*; Fr. *noyau*.)

nūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nux] *a small nut*: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

nucunūlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] perh. *a kind of nut-cake*: Not. Tir. p. 176.

nūdātio, ōnis, *f.* [nudo] *a stripping naked, nakedness*: Plin. 28, 6, 19.

nūdē, *adv. nakedly, simply*: breviter ac nude aliquid tradere, Lact. 3, 1 *med.*

nūdĭpēdālia, ium, *n. plu.* [nudipes] *a religious procession of persons with bare feet*, performed in seasons of great drought to procure a fall of rain: Tert. de Jejun. 16: cf. Petr. 44: Sil. 3, 28.

II. *a going barefoot*: nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4, 8.

nūdĭpes, ēdis, *adj.* [nudus pes] *barefoot, barefooted*: Tert. Pall. 5.

nūdĭtas, ātis, *f. nakedness, barrenness*: Quint. 10, 3, 23 (dub. al. jucunditas): Paul. Nol. 13, 348.

nūdius [nunc dies] *it is now the ... day since*, always in connection with ordinal numbers, and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 74: heri et nudius tertius, quartus, quintus, sextusque, id. Most. 4, 2, 40: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, id. Phil. 5, 1, 2.

nūdius-tertiānus, a, um, *adj. made three days ago, or the day before yesterday*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59: nudius tertianus, τριῳ-ημερινός, Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [nudus] *to make naked* or *bare; to strip, bare, uncover*. Of persons: hominem nudari ac denegari jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudatum caput, Virg. Aen. 12, 312. Of things: ricta duros nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063: gladios, Liv. 1, 27: telum nudatum vaginae, Nep. Dat. 11: viscera nudant, Virg. Aen. 1, 211: ventus nuderat vada, Liv. 36, 45: nudata cacuminia silvae ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 346.

2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose*: latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: collis nudatus hominibus, ib. 7, 44: ne castra nudentur, ib. 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 88: terga fuga nudant, Virg. Aen. 5, 586. **3.** *to strip, spoil, plunder*: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: agros nudare populando, Liv. 44, 27: quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat cornicula risum furtivis nudata coloribus, ib. 1, 3, 19: ne nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7

expose: te evolutum filii integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, ib. 1, 38: nudatos opere censorio aut sententia judicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges*, Suet. Caes. 41 (*al.* notatos). **2.** *to lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose*: defectionem, Liv. 35, 32: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63: ingenium res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2. **3.** *to divest of, bereave*: nudare omnibus rebus tribunitiam potestatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

nūdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *naked, bare*: animula nudula, Hadr. carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūdus, a, um, *aag. naked, bare, unclothed*: tanquam nudus nuces legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: nudus membra Pyracmon, Virg. Aen. 8, 425: capite nudo, *barehcaded*, Sall. J. 94: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nudae tegmine, Sil. 5, 449. Esp. *without the toga, in one's tunic*: nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. 1, 299: Petr. 92: Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 17. *Proverb.*: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. *to squeeze blood from a stone*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 79. **2.** Of things: *bare, uncovered, exposed*: nuda subsellia, *empty, deserted benches*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: silex nuda, *not covered with turf*, Virg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. Aen. 12, 306: sedit humo nuda, Ov. M. 4, 261: quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground*, Lucan. 6, 550: manes nudi, *unburied bodies*, Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, *leafless*, Sen. Hero. Oet. 281. With *gen.*: loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation*, Sall. J. 79: nudus arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512. **3.** *unarmed*: in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenceless back*, Sall. J. 107: Liv. 5, 45. **4.** *stripped, spoiled, deprived*, or *destitute of*. With *abl.*: urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13: nudus agris, nudus nunnis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184: navis latus nudum remiigio, id. Od. 1, 14, 4: Sil. 16, 46. With *ab*: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. With *gen.*: mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608. **5.** *poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Flacc. 21: nuda senecta, Ov. H. 9, 154: Juv. 7, 35. **II.** *Transf. bare, mere, pure, simple, only*: nuda ista, si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 17. locorum nuda nomina, Plin. H. Nat. 3 praef.: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nuda manu captare fontem, i. e. *without a cup*, Sen. Hippol. alt. 519: etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Modest. Dig. 44, 7, 51. **III.** Fig. *simple, unadorned*: Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tanquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75: Ov. A. A. 3, 747: nudi capilli, id. M. 4, 261. **2.** *unveiled*, i. e. *immodest*: verba, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: obscoena nudis nominibus enuntiare, Quint. 8, 3, 38. (Hence Fr. *nu*.)

nūgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugax] *a trifling, playfulness, drollery*: Aug. Ep. 67: id. de Musica 6 *init.*

nūgae, arum, *f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense*: aufer nugas, *away with your jesting*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas agere, *to trifle, play the fool*: nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id. Men. prol. 54. maximas nugas agis, id. Asin. 1, 1, 78: and elliptically without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* id. Pers. 4, 7, 7: hunccine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div. 2, 13. Of verses, *trifles*: nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: Cat. 1, 4: Mart. 9, 1, 5. So of the *songs* of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62. **II.** Meton. *good for nothing fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate cum complexus, id Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

nūgālis, e, *adj.* [nugae] *frivolous, trifling, worthless*: theoremata, Gell. 1, 2: scholica quaedam nugalia, id. 4, 1.

nūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugalis] *foolery, nonsense*: nugalitas, *wanpérys*, Glcss. Philox.: nugalitas, φλυαρία, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [nugae] *trifles, trash*: App. M. 1, p 113: nugamenta, *ἀθύρματα*. Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgas, for nugax: nugas, *wanpés*, Gloss. Philox.

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor] *a jester, trifler*; also, *a braggart, a swaggerer*: vae tibi nugator! Pl. Mil 4, 2, 56: non vero tam fisti (lacerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9: neque in istum nugatorem, tanquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Flacc. 16: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 1: cessas nugator; Pers. 5, 127. **II.** Perh. *a debauchee*: Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātōrĭe, *adv. triflingly, frivolously*: tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36.

nūgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [nugator] *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory*: nugatoriae artes, i. e. *lies*, Pl. Trin 4, 2, 2: nugatorii boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: unguentum, id. L. L. 7, 3, § 64: ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic. Caecin. 23: in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15: genus argumentationis nugatorium, *not to the point*, Auct. Her. 2, 20.

nūgātrix, īcis, *adj.* [nugor] *trifling, frivolous*: nugatrix acies, i. e. *luxurious*, Prud. Psych. 432.

nūgax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *jesting, trifling, frivolous*: qui tam nugax caret Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: nugax es, Petr 52.

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v. nugivendus.

nūgĭpŏlĭlŏquĭdes, ae, m. [nugae πολυς loqui] *a great talker of nonsense*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (*al.* Nugidolliloquides, Nugipalamiloquides).

nūgĭvendus, i, m. [nugae vendo] *a dealer in female finery*: ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. Aul. 13, 5, 51, in Non. 144, 29 *sq.* (Others read nugigerulla.)

nūgo, ōnis, *m.* [nugae] *a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow*: nugo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 172.

nūgor, ātus, *1. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to jest, play the fool, talk nonsense*: Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. Div. 2, 13: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73.

II. *to trick, cheat*: nugatur sciens, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nugari potes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 42.

nullā-tĕnus, *adv. in nowise, by no means*: immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, 35: Cod. Justin 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nullĭbi, *adv.* [nullus ibi] *nowhere*: Vitruv. 7, 1, 4.

nullĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a despising, contempt*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

nullĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [nullifico] *a despising, contempt*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

nullĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [nullus facio] *to despise, contemn*: Hier. Ep. 133.

nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. m.* nulli, for nullius, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: *gen. fem.* nullae, for nullius, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 207: Prop. 1, 20, 35) [ne ullus] *not any, none, no*: nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nullae lites, id. de Or. 1, 36: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 2, 35: nullo certo ordine, Caes B. G. 2, 11: *alter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, no consul has the right*, Sall. C. 29 *fin.*: nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing*: neque hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugi bonae, Gell. 7, 11. With *dum* affixed: nullaedum via, *no way as yet*, Liv. 5, 34: id. 29, 21. Nullus non, *every*:

nullā rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id. 3, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 22: Suet. Caes. 76: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. for non, *not, not at all*: at tu edepol nullus eras, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 5: Philotimus nullus venit. Cic. Att. 11, 24: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, ib. 15, 22: ||. Subst. for nemo, *no one, nobody*: Pl. Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, Sall. J. 109: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac veluti infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 41: a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69: ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, *no two*, id. 3, 1, 3: scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 22. 2. *Fem.*: talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20: nulla amissum conjugem flevit, Just. 28, 4. 3. *Neutr. nothing*: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullo magis Caesaris amicitiam demeruit Furnius, Sen. Ben. 2, 25: nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint. 2, 4, 43. 4. *Adverbially*, nullo, *never*: nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53. ||. Esp. *of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling*: igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6: nullum vere id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5. sed vides nullam esse reapubl., nullum senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Nep. Phoc. 1: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2. 2. *not proper, not as it ought to be*: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Lucan. 1, 589. 3. *not existing, dead*: nollis arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, Ov. M. 11, 579: nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait; occidit una cum Ceyce suo, ib. 684. 4. *lost, undone*: si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 26. id. Most. 2, 1, 41: nullus es, Geta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1. nullo repente fui, Liv. 6, 18. (Hence Fr. *nul.*)

num, *adv.* an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: in direct interrogations it has no English equivalent: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. Div. 1, 14: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. Rep. 1, 37: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58. quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posset? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (ll) With *nam* and *ne*, numnam, numne: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55: numne vis me ire ad coenam? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 65: Deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31. (lll) num quid (*or* numquid) vis? *do you wish anything further? is there anything else?* a common form of leave-taking: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 44: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 49: Cic. Att. 6, 3: Liv. 6, 34: numquid me vis? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 119: and elliptically, numquid me? id. Poen. 3, 6, 6. (lv) numquid = num: numquid meminisli? *do you remember?* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 40: numquid Pomponius istis audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79. ||. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19: exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Am. 19: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this exposition should not be a little longer still*, Quint. 4, 2, 79: consulta, num vellet, *whether he did not wish*, Suet. Aug. 18. (ll) numquid = nunti (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2.

nūmārius (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *pertaining to money, money-*: difficultas numaria, *pecuniary difficulty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: difficultas rei nummariae, ib. 4, 6: numaria thesa, *money-box, coffer*, id. Att. 4, 7: res numaria, *the coinage*, id. Off. 3, 20: lex Cornelia numaria, *passed by Sulla against forgery*, id. Verr. 1, 42: poena, *a fine*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 11. ||. Transf. *tribual, canal, mercenary*: nummati judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16: judicium, id. Verr. 3, 57: numarium tribunal, Sen. Ben. 3, 9 *fin.*

nūmātus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with money, rich*: homo bene numatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: ac bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: numatior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105.

numella, ae, *f. a kind of shackle* or *fetter*, for cattle and criminals: nervos, catenas, carceres, numellas, pedicas, bojas, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, Col. 6, 19, 2 (*al.* numelli; *al.* numellae).

numellus, i, m. v. numella, *ad fin.*

nūmen, inis, *n.* [nuo] *a nodding with the head, a nod*: terrificus capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2, 633. 2. Transf. *the inclination of a thing towards a place*: in quem quaeque locum diverso numine tendunt, id. 4, 180. ||. Fig. *a nod*, i. e. *command, will*: ad nutum meatis momenque movari, id. 3, 143. 2. Esp. *the divine will, the will* or *power of the gods*: numen dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nuta; numina sunt, quibus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 85: deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant, id. Verr. 4, 49: dii immortales suo numine atque auxilio urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2, 13: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. Of the *will* or *authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 45: annuite P. C. nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. Hence, 3. Meton. *deity, divine majesty, a divinity, god, goddess*: numina Palladis, Virg. Aen. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: deorum immortalium numen, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. nos magna precati numina, Virg. Aen. 3, 614: promissaque numine firmat, *i. e. by calling a god to witness, by an oath*, Ov. M. 10, 430: vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *not with Heaven on our side*, Virg. Aen. 2, 396. Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 procem. § 10.

nūmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [numerus] *that can be numbered* or *counted* (poet. and rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588. populus numerabilis utpote parvus, *easily numbered*, Hor. A. P. 206.

nūmĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to number, numeral*: numerale nomen, in gramm. *a numeral*, Prisc. p. 579.

nūmĕrārius, ii, m. [id.] *an arithmetician*: Aug. in Psalm. 146, sect. 11. ||. *an accountant*: numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum numum serariis inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Amm. 19, 9.

nūmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [numero] *a counting out, paying, payment*: ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13. ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18.

nūmĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a counter, numberer*: numerator siderum, Aug. Confess. 5, 4.

nūmĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [numero]. ||. Adj. *counted out, paid down*: hence, *in ready money, in cash*: hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Cascin. 4. Hence, subst. numeratum, i, n. *ready money, cash*: quae tua est suavitas nullas a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non erat, id. Fam. 5, 20: Liv. 36, 21 *fin.*: Hor. E. 2, 2, 166: testamento edixit reliquatore in numerato HSDC, Plin. 33, 10, 47. Fig. in numerato habere, *to have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, tacendum esse in numerato habente, Quint. 6, 3, 111.

nūmĕrālis, e, um, *adj.* [numerus] *pertaining to number, numeral*: numeris aestimatio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 38.

nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to count, reckon, number*, i. e. singulos numerando in singulas (civitates), Cic. Esp. 3, 4: ea, ut ex eis numeros, innumerabilia sunt; ut ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 733: reliquae pro domini vita numeranda fuit, *almost innumerable*, Tib. 4, 4, 18: saltus voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, *you reckon, derive*, Juv. 8, 131: numera senatum, *count the house*, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "*consule?*" aut "*numera*," Cic Att. 5, 4: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11. Poet.: numerare pectine chordas, *to run over the strings*, i. e. *to play*, Juv. 6, 382. 2. Esp. of money, *to count out, pay*: stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36: pecuniam de suo, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. ||. Fig. *to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess*: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35. 2. *to account, reckon, esteem, consider*: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic. Mur. 24: numerare aliquem in primis, id. Verr. 3, 73: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et semper numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 70: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6 mors in beneficii parte (*al.* partem) numeratur, id. Phil. 11, 1: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 6: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus erator, id. Or. 4, 31. 3. *to enumerate, mention*: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evenerit, id. N. D. 3, 32.

nūmĕro, *adv. precisely, exactly, just now*: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 25. 2. *quickly, rapidly, soon*: (apes) si quando dispiciatas sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero reducunt in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. With nimis: perfalsum et abs te credituni numero nimis, *too quickly too soon*, Afran. in Fest. s. v. So without nimis: o Apelle, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102.

nūmĕrōsē, *adv. numerously, multifariously*: numerosius onerare, Col. 4, 21: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19. *Sup.*: familias numerosissime comparant, App. de deo Socrat. p. 54: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number*, Tert. adv. Prax. 12. ||. *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*: fidiculae numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut. 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or. 66: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*

nūmĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [numerosus] *a great number, multitude*: numerositas innumera, Mace. S. 5, 20: filiarum, Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 3: scriptorum, Sid. Carm. 23, 130.

nūmĕrōsĭter, *adv. rhythmically, harmoniously*: Arn. 2, 73.

nūmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *consisting of a great number, multitude, manifold*: numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5, 40. partus Plin. 11, 40, 95: barba nullos

magna, numerosa, id. 21, 24, 95: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous*, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima suffragia, Plin. 7, 28, 29: copiosa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31: pullus equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: Myron, numerosior in arte quam Polycletus, *more versatile*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 58: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32: numerosum opus, *of various contents*, Quint. 5, 10, 10. ||. *measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious*: numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (*al.* gestus), id. Pont. 4, 2, 33: numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50: ib. 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m.* [from the same root as numnus, νόμος: that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] *the measure of discrete quantity, number*: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: caesorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, Liv. 3, 5: metiri numerum, Stat. Th. 6, 263: numerum inire, Cass. B. G. 7, 76: capere, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 68: subducere, Cat. 61, 208: haec sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 1. 18: oppida sua omnia, numero ad quodecim incenduntur, Cass. B. G. 1, 5: ad duorum millium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53. 2. Esp. *a certain collective quantity, a number* of persons or things: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora literae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: cum maximus piratarum numerus deesset, id. Verr. 5, 28: si naves suum numerum haberent, *their full* or *proper number*, ib. 5, 51: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, ib. 2, 72. So *absol.* like the Eng. *number*, for *a great number*: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 1 *fin.*: plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.*: illos defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46. 3. In *plur.* **numeri**, *the mathematics, astronomy*: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. Thales hoc etiam numeris inquirit et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411. Rarely in the *sing.*: Claud. Cons. Mall. 130. ||. Transf. *an order, class, body*, etc.: in proscriptorum numerum relatus, Nep. Att. 12: me adscribe talem (*i. e.* talium) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 1, 90: in numero deorum esse, id. N. D. 3, 19: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. 2. In milit. lang. *a division, a troop, band*: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr. 18: plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia, id. H. 1, 6: Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86. 3. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27. 4. In gramm. *a number* (singular, prural, dual): Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 4, 27. 5. Meton. poet. *dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: modo tres jactet numeros, ib. 3, 355. ||. Fig. *rank, place, position estimation*: si quo in numero illud, quod per [illegible] et quo in loco illud, cujus causa afferatur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, *in the place of*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: homo nullo numero, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47. Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, *was no orator*, ib. 31. 2. *a part* of a whole, *a member*: omnes numeros virtutis continet, id. Fin. 3, 7: varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, id. Acad. 1, 3: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38. Hence, puer omnium numerum, *complete, perfect*, Petr. 63. And, on the contrary, deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 18. 3. *order*: quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 445. 4. *musical measure, time, rhythm of motion* or *sound, harmony, numbers*: in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 630. in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: (Cyclopes) magna vi brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. G. 4, 174: sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56 *fin.*: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, ib. 65 *fin.*: redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, ib. 61. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59. (ll) *a measure, metrical foot*: quum sunt numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequenter segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: nectere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30. numeros nemini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. (lll) *a verse*, in gen. (poet.) arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, *i. e. verses in heroic metre*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: numeros, *i. e. elegiac verses*, ib. 3, 1, 37. (Hence It. *numero, novero*; Fr. *nombre.*)

nŭmida, ae, *m.* = νομάς, *one of a wandering, pastoral race, a nomad*: Arabia numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3: numidas dicimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora, aluntur, Fest. *s. v.*

nŭmisma and **nummisma**, atis, v. nomisma.

nummārius, nummātio, *etc.* v. numarius, *etc.*

nunnam and **numne**, v. num.

Nūmōrum-expalpōnides, (Numnor.), ae, *m.* [numus expalpor] *a flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

nūmōsus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for numatus): hoc inclinamentum hujusce modi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, numosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super qua dicitur, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9.

nunquam, v. nunquam.

Numquampostĕŏĕrĭpides, ae, *m.* [nunquam postea eripio] from whom one can never wrest what he has once seized, *Nevergetagainides*, a comically-formed name: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

nunquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu.), v. num.

nunquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num

nūmŭlārĭārius (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numularius] *a petty money-changer*: Sen. Apocol. *med.*

nūmŭlārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numulus] *pertaining to money-changing*: mensa numularia, Scaev. Dig. 14, 3, 20. More freq. ||. Subst. **nūmularius** (numm.), ii, *m. a money-changer, money-broker*: numulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7. 2. *an officer of the mint, who tested the silver before it was coined*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3226.

nūmŭlus (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numus] *a sum of money, money*: numulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: numulorum aliquid, ib. 1, 19 *fin.*: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi nu mulos suos, ib. 8, 13.

nūmus (also written nummus), i, *m.* [from νόμος, also written νοῦμος, the chief silver coin of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 173; cf. Smith's Ant. 809] *a piece of money, a coin, money*: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, Cic. Off. 3, 20: adulterini numi, *counterfeit money*, ib. 3, 23: putat suos numos vos comediase, id. Att. 6, 1: habere in numis, *in ready money*, ib. 8, 10: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse e semper fuisse, id. Verr. 4, 6. 2. Esp. *a Roman silver coin, called also* numus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce*: cogit Scandilium quinque illa millia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, ib. 3, 60 binis millibus numum, Plin. 17, 1, 1 numorum Philippeum ad tria millia Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 115: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5 Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.* With sestertius numo sestertio, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: per cipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9. 3. As a Greek coin, *two drachmae*: illi drachmis issent miseri; me nemo potest mi noris quisquam numo, ut surgam, sub igere, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 19. ||. Fig. like our *farthing*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle low price*, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit, *to a farthing*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt Sen. Ep. 95 (v. Smith's Ant. 808 *seqq.*).

nunc, *adv.* (= novunce) *now, at present, at this time*: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5 opp. to tum, id. Quint. 28, 87: quum eum antea tui similem in dicendo videbam, tum vero nunc multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: nunc deinceps ratiocinationis naturam consideremus, id. Inv. 1, 33: nunc denique est perfectum, id. Prov. Cons. 13: ut nunc est, *as matters stand*, id. Att. 12, 29: Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: qui nunc sunt, *the men of the present day*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 57: nunc ipsum, *just now*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nunc Sallaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5. Less freq. with the *fut.*: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16. With the suffix ce and the interrog. particle *ne*, nuncine: hem, nuncine demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 60. 2. Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now, at one time ... at another time*: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illa, id. 34, 13: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque per errat arte locum, Virg. Aen. 5, 441 nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. Thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3: and even five times, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 830. (ll) Nunc ... nunc: Vell

63. (III) Nunc ... postremo: Liv. 3, 49. ||. As a particle of transition: *but now:* quae quidem multo plura eventrent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29: si haec non ad cives R., si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri velem, tamen tanta rerum atrocitate commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi R., id. Verr. 5, 67: quum aliquid videbatur cavesti posse, tum id negligi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, id. Fam. 6, 21. 2. *in that case, now, then:* abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Sen. Ben. 5, 12.

nuncŭpe, v. nunc.

nuncŭpo (nunt.), *etc.*, v. nuntius.

nuncŭbi, *adv.* [from num alicubi] *any where? whether any where?*: nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. ||. Transf. *at any time? ever?*: nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncŭpātim, *adv.* [nuncupo] *by name*: Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9 *fin.*

nuncŭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a naming, calling; a name, appellation*: justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

||. Esp. *a naming* or *appointing as heir*: cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Cal. 38 Gai. Inst. 2, § 104: v. Smith's Ant. 1116.

2. *the dedication of a book*: mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8. 3. *a solemn and public pronouncing of vows*: votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16. 22. Suet. Ner. 46. sollemnium verborum, Val. Max. 5, 10, *n.* 1.

nuncŭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who gives name to*: Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352.

nuncŭpo, avi, atum (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; Frag XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*) 1. *v. a.* [nomen capio?] *to call by name, to call, name:* nuncupare nominare valere apparet, Varr. L. L. 6, ¤, § 60: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit, Suet. Aug. 31. 2. *to mention by name, enumerate*: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, Plin. 7, 26, 27. Poet.: alicujus fidem, *to invoke*, Enn. in Non. 90, 11. 3. *to proclaim, pronounce, appoint*: qua (voce) laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv. 1, 10: nuncupare adoptionem, Tac. H. 1, 17: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2. ||. Esp. nuncupare heredem, *to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir*: neredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatus heres, Just. 12, 15 *fin.*: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. A. 16, 11: nuncupatum testamentum, *a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Hence, 2. *absol. to constitute or appoint as one's heir*: ignotos et aliis infensos, eoque Principum nuncupantes, procul accebat, Tac. A. 2, 48: Suet. Claud. 4: nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia fuse meruisti, Plin. Pan. 43. 3. *to pronounce* or *offer public vows, to vow*: vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt, Fest. *s. v.*: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. 41, 10: vota pro incolumitate principis consules et sacerdotes nuncupabant, Tac. A. 12, 68: Val. Max. 1, 1 *fin.*

nunc-usque, *adv. until now, hitherto*: Amm. 14, 2.

nundinae, arum, *f. plu* (*sing.* Sid. Ep. 7, 9) [novem dies] *the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market*: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. Att. 1, 14: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, Plin. 18, 3, 4 2. Meton. *a market-place* or *town*: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 31. 3. Fig. *trade, traffic, sale*: totius reipublicae nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, ib. 2, 14, 35.

nundinālis, e, *adj.* [nundinae] *pertaining to the* nundinae *or markets*: nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook* (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 45.

nundinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a market or fair, market*: nundinarium forum, Plin. 8, 51, 77: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40: epulae, *given to those who attended the market*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundinātĭcĭus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [nundinor] *for sale*: capita nundinaticia, i. e. *the unveiled faces of girls*, Tert. Virg. velaud. 3.

nundinātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the holding of a market or fair*: hence, *a trading, trafficking, buying and selling*: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et luti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 5: quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, ib. 1, 46: juris et fortunarum, id. Agr. 1, 3. ||. *the market-price*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

nundinātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, trafficker*: Fest. *s. v.* nundinae. Fig.: nundinator salutis publicae, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundino, 1. *v. a.* [nundinae] *to sell*: nundinare pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 *fin.*: so in *part. perf.*: nundinatus, *traded away, sold*, id. 6, 31 *med.*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 969

nundinor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to attend* or *hold a market; to trade, traffic*: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. 22, 56. 2. Transf. *to meet in large numbers*: in Solonio, ubi ad locum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66. ||. Fig. *to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy*: nundinari senatorium nomen, id. Verr. 2, 49: jus ab aliquo, ib. 1, 46: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4.

2. *to trade away, to sell*: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tib. 7. Judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 255.

nundĭnum, i, *n.* [novem dies: cf. nundinae] *the market time*: inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr. S. 1, 16: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market day*, Liv. 3, 35. rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 15: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Auct. or. pro domo, 16: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28. v. Smith's Ant. 816.

nunquam (numquam), *adv.* [ne unquam] *at no time, never*: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic Rep 6, 25 videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta unquam fuit, id. Att. 7, 1: illum nunquam, dum haec natio viveret sine cura futurum, id. Sest. 63 nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nunquam donec, Liv. 34, 23. With a follg. negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.*: probi mores nunquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 23: nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, *never otherwise than, always*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. ||. For non emphatic, *certainly not*: qui hodie nunquam ad vesperam vivam! Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 40.

nuntĭātio (nunc.), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] *a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement*, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81. ib. 3, 3 *fin.* ||. In law: *an announcement, notice, declaration, information*. So of an information respecting owner-less goods which fall to the fiscus: Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, *an information against a work undertaken to one's injury*, Cod. Justin. 8, tit. 11.

nuntĭātor (nunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reporter, declarer, announcer*: apparuit Christus rei maximae nuntiator, Arn. 1 *fin.* ||. *an informer*: Ulp. Dig. 39 1, 20.

nuntĭātrix (nunc.), icis, *f.* [id.] *she that announces*: Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuntĭo (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nuntius] *to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform*, etc.: nuntiare nuntium exoptabilem, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc, rumor, quam ullius nostrum literae nuntiarint, Cic. Att. 1, 15: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant? id. Acad. 2, 25: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: nuntiare horas, *to announce the hours, tell the time of day*, Mart. 8, 67. *Pass.*: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, ib. 2, 37: Plin. Ep. 3, 7. *Pass. impers.*: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse cum Roma, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nuntiatum, id. Verr. 5, 16. And in *abl. absol.*: nuntiato, regem Artaxiam Armeniis a Germanico datum, Tac. A 2, 64. 2. With *subj.* or *inf.*: *to intimate, command*: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: delegit centuriones, qui nuntiaret regibus, ne armis disceptarent, Tac. A. 2, 63: jubet nuntiari misereae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, ib. 11, 37: nuntiat patri abjicere spem et uti necessitate, ib. 16, 11. ||. Esp. in law: *to denounce, inform against*: causam pecuniae fisco, Papin. Dig. 49, 14, 39: opus novum, *to inform against a work undertaken to one's injury*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 3.

nuntius (nunc.), a, um, *adj.* [a contr. of novi ventius; hence III. *newly come or arrived*] *that announces, signifies, makes known* (poet.): nuntia fibra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: fratre reverso, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32: simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Luc. 6, 77. habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5. ||. Subst. nuntius, ii, *m. a bearer of intelligence*, etc., *a messenger, courier*: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasos habet, Cic. Quint. 25: literis, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14, 7: facere aliquem certiorem per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Poet. of a female: huic deae: utinam non hic tibi nuntius esset, Val. Fl. 2, 141. 2. Meton. *a message, news, tidings*: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message*, Cat 63, 75: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiatur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 896. (II) Esp. *a command, order, injunction*: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: Hyg. Chabr. 3. (III) Nuntium unoel resistere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce*: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: id.

Att. 1, 13: Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 4. Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4. And of the annulling of a betrothment: si invite patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 45. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 6 **3.** nuntia, ae, *f. a female messenger:* historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Virg. Aen. 4, 188.

nŭper, *adv.* [novumper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago:* nuper et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, Id. de Or. 1, 19: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly,* Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1. *Sup.:* ab eo quod ille nupperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. **II.** Transf. *recently, in modern times:* neque ante philosophiam patefactam quae nuper inventa est, Id. Div. 1, 39: Id. N. D. 2, 50.

nūpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent:* recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium to perdocere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephanti nuperi a silva (*al.* nuper), Flor. 4, 2: nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.

nupta, ae, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptālicius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nupta] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial:* donum, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 194.

nuptĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *marriageable:* Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptiae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials:* exornatis nuptiis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 54: nuptias adornare, Ib. 2, 1, 35: facere, Ib. 2, 4, 9 in nuptias aliquam conjicere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: nuptias alicui efficere, Id. Ph. 2, 1, 28: in nuptias alicujus coemare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, Id. Clu. 12 Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, Id. Att. 13, 29. **II.** Transf. of *sexual intercourse:* cujus mater quotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34: Just. 31, 6. (Hence It. *nozze,* Fr. *noces.*)

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial:* nuptiales ludi, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 2: coena, Id. Curc. 5, 2, 61: Suet. Cal. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9: faces, Ib. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33. carmina, Cat. 61, 12.

nuptĭālĭter, *adv. as at a wedding:* Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m.* [nuptiae] *one who marries:* Hier. ad Jov. 1, 28 secundus, Id. Ep. 11 nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, 1. *v. n.* [nubo] *to marry, wed:* Tert. Sodom. 45.

nuptŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nupta] *a young wife:* Varr. in Non. 357, 2 (*al.* nuptae).

nuptūrĭo, īvi, 4. *v. n. desid* [nubo] *to desire to marry:* Mart. 3, 93 App. Apol. p. 319.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* [nubo]. **II.** Adj. *married, wedded:* nupta filia, Cic. Sest. 3. Transf. nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by unmarried girls, immodest expressions,* Fest. *s. v.* **III.** Subst. nupta, ae, *f. a married woman, bride, wife:* nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33: pudica, Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, Id. A. A. 3, 613. Comically, in the *masc.:* novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6.

nuptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *marriage, wedlock:* nuptum passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nuptus, *a wedding-day,* Gell. 2, 24: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aurel. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59.

nūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nurus] *a daughter-in-law:* Inscr.

nūrus, ūs, *f. a daughter-in-law:* uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Phil. 2, 24: jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon,* Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nurumque caterva, Id. M. 12, 216. **II.** Transf. *a son's bride:* Liv. Dig. 23, 2, 12. **2.** *a wife of a grandson* or *great-grandson:* Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 14. **3.** *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248: nurus Latinae, Id. M. 2, 366. [Sans. *snuṣâ;* Gr. *νυός;* Angl.-Sax. *snom;* old Germ. *schnur.*] (Hence It. *nuora.*)

nūs, *m.* = νοῦς, *the understanding:* Mart. Cap. 2, 86. **II.** Esp. *one of the aeons of Valentinian:* Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

nusciciōsum (more correctly **nuscitiōsum**) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret, Fest. *s. v.*

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place:* Thatrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15 nolite arbitrari me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore, Id. de Sen. 22. **2.** nusquam non, *everywhere:* Plin. 24, 1, 5. **3.** *towards no place:* nusquam moturos, Liv. 44, 26: nusquam abeo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50. **II.** Transf. *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing:* nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **2.** *to or for nothing:* ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Id. Fin. 1, 9: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18. **3.** nusquam esse: *not to exist, not to be:* ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101. Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 38.

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj* [nuto] *tottering:* App. de Deo Socrat. p 128.

nūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tottering, staggering:* miles nutabundus, App. M. 9, p. 237: Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 13 **II.** Fig. *vacillating, uncertain:* Lact. 6, 3.

nūtāmen, Inis, *n.* [id.] *a nodding, waving:* Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a nodding:* capitis nutatio, Plin 1, 37, 49. **II.** *a swaying:* in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129. Fig.: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5.

nutĭquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, āvi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *to nod:* neque illa ulli hominī nutet, metet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: capite nutat, Id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Cal. 38 nutans, distortaque oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64. **2.** *to sway to and fro:* nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incensi trepidant, Liv. 4, 37 Virg Aen 2, 629 pecuriibus nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620 nutans machinamentum, Tac. H. 4, 30. **II.** Fig *to waver in opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate:* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43. sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375. **2.** *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless:* primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98. **3.** *to be in peril; to totter, to waver:* urbs nutabat, Ib. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, Ib. 3, 18: nutantem Caecinam praevenire, Ib. 3, 40.

nūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nutrio] *nourishing, nutritious:* cibi nutribiles, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: nutribiliores succi, Ib. 5, 10.

nūtrĭbĭlĭter, *adv. so as to be nourished* or *reared:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūtrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nutrio] *a suckling:* munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1: puerorum nutricationes, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27. **II.** Transf. *a nourishing, supporting:* Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtrĭcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a suckling, nursing:* plane eductus in nutricatu Veneres, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 55: pecoris Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. **II.** *a growing:* herba non evellenda in nutricatu, Ib 1, 47.

nūtrĭcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a nurse:* Inscr.

nūtrĭcĭus and **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes, nurses:* quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutricius curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13 7. **II.** Subst.: nutricius, ii, *m. a bringer up, a tutor:* erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108. **2.** nutricia, ae, *f. a nurse, governess, tutoress:* Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 30. **3.** nutricium, ii, *n. a nursing; nourishment:* illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalui, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163. Transf. Favonius affatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. (ii) *Plur.* nutricia, orum, *a nurse's wages,* τὰ θρεπτήρια Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1 *fin.*

nūtrĭco, 1. *v. a.* and **nūtrĭcor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear:* pueros nutricare, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 13. **II.** Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Apol. p. 285.

nūtrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse:* quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep 1, 4, 8: Suet. Aug. 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. **II.** Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: Gellius nutricula scitissimorum, Id. Vatin. 2: nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148.

nūtrĭmen, Inis, *n.* [nutrio] *nourishment:* Ov. M. 15, 354. (Hence Fr. *nourrain.*)

nūtrĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, nutriment:* per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Cal. 9. **2.** Transf.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 23, 36, *n.* 28: susceptique ignem follis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. Aen. 1 176. **II.** Fig.: eloquentiae, Cic Or. 13 favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae, App. M. 9, p. 234. **2.** In *plur a bringing up, rearing:* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug 6.

nūtrĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a* (contr. form, nutrimus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26 nutribam for nutriebam, Virg. Aen. 7, 485: nutribo for nutriam, Rhemn. Fulcem. 1383) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear:* quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus luces fermo, Id. Trist. 3, 11, 3: ligna nutritus glande, Hor S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammis nutrimt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: serpente cloonia pullos nutrit, Juv. 14, 75 taurus nutritus in herba, Id. 12, 12. **II.** Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtum roscido humore nutrire, Cat 61, 25: nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45 fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10. Poet.: Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *with a shaft taken from a tree made tough by storms,* Val. Fl. 6, 340. Of fire: ignes follis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643. **2.** *to nurse, take care of, attend to:* cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, Cels. 3, 23: vires, Ib.: ulcus, *to heal,* Id. 5, 26: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39. **3.** Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices, to make it keep:* Col. 12, 30. nutritum vinum, Id. 12, 21. **4.** In gen. *to preserve:* nutrientur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: Cat. 19. 1. **III.** Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain:* indolem nutrita fatalis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: placere ac nutrire furorem, Sil. 7, 497: impetus

lis sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 25: carmen, Ib. 3, 4, 26: nummi, quos hic quincunces modesto nutrierat, Pers. 5, 148. (Hence Fr. nourrir.)

nūtrior, 4. dep. for nutrio, *to nourish*: nutritor olivam, Virg. G. 2, 425.

nūtrītius, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, m. [nutrio] *a bringer up, rearer, breeder*: volucrum nutritor equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 8.

nūtrītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [nutritor; *nourishing, nutritive*: lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 3.

II. *pertaining to bringing up, rearing*: cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtrītūra, ae, *f.* [nutrio] = nutricatus, *a nursing, suckling*: Cassiod.

nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

nūtrītus, ūs, m. [id.] *nourishment*: multi nutritu senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 53.

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis, *f.* [id.: a contr. of nutri-trix] *a wet-nurse, nurse*: omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov. F. 6, 127: gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11: mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 17, 1: nutricis patium, of *anything coiled, dirty*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30. **II.** Transf. *she that nourishes* or *maintains*: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15. **2.** Nutrices, *the breasts, paps*: Cat. 54, 18. **3.** *a nursery-garden*: omnia ea non statim moris est in sua locari, sed prius nutrici dari, atque in seminariis adolescere, iterumque migrare, Plin. 17, 10, 12. **4.** *the land that supports a family*: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 111. **III.** Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. Or. 11. curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: nutrix discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *a nodding, a nod*: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453. nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21. **2.** Meton. *an expression of will, opinion*, or *command*: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Hence **3.** *will, command, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8: ad ullius voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 1, 31: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. Aen. 7, 592. **4.** *inclination towards, favour*: annuite nutum numenque ventrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30.

II. Transf. *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity*: terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45.

nux, nūcis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* nucerum for nucum, Coel. in Charis. p. 40 P.) *a nut*: nux juglans, *a walnut*, Plin. 25, 22, 24: sparge, marite, nuces (a custom at weddings), Virg. E. 8, 30: nux cassa, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 83. **2.** *a nut-tree*: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. **II.** Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell* or *rind*: nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10: Plin. 15, 7, 7: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. E. 2, 52: *the fruit of the* tithymalus *or* Euphorbia: Plin. 26, 8, 40. Poet. *an almond-tree*: Virg. G. 1, 187. (Hence It. noce; Prov. nots; Fr. noix.)

nyctălōpa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops] *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*: Marc. Emp. 8.

nyctălōpĭa, ae, *f.* = νυκτελωπία, *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*: Isid. Orig. 4, 8.

nyctălōps, ōpis, *adj.* = νυκτάλωψ, *that cannot see in the twilight*: Plin. 28, 11, 47: ubi homo neque matutino tempore videt neque vespertino: quod genus Graeci νυκτάλωπας vocant, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. **II.** *that sees only at night*: nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

nyctegrētos, i, *f.*, or **-on**, i, *n.* = νυκτήγερτον, *a plant said to shine at night after being dried for thirty days in the moonlight, and to be used by magicians*, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

nyctĭcŏrax, ăcis, *m.* = νυκτικόραξ, *the night raven?*: Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86: Isid. Orig. 12, 7.

nyctostrătēgus, i, *m.* = νυκτοστράτηγος, *the Greek name of the* praefectus vigilum: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, *f. an unknown plant* (a doubtful reading): Plin. 27, 12, 82 (v. Nigina).

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, *f.* (*dat. plur.* nymphabus, Inscr. Orell. no. 1629: nymfabus, Ib. no. 1630, and nymphis, Ib. no. 1627) = νύμφη · *a bride, a mistress*: Ov. H. 1, 27 · Tib. 3, 1, 21 (*al.* merita). **2.** Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*; *nymphs*: Nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg. Aen. 8, 71: Ov. M. 5, 540: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Virg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nympha, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. **II.** Transl. *water* (poet.): canit in patulos nympha Aulena lacus, Prop. 3, 16, 4 Mart. 6, 41. **2.** *the pupa* or *nymph* of an insect. alius evolat, alius in nympha est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24. id. 11, 16, 16. (Hence It. *ninfa, minfia.*)

nymphaea, ae, *f.* = νυμφαία, *the water-lily*. **1.** heracleos, *the white water-lily*, Nymphaea alba, Linn. **2.** alia, capite luteo, *the yellow water-lily*, Nuphar lutea, Linn. **3.** Pteris, v. Pteris: Plin. 25, 7, 77.

nymphaeum, i, v. nympheum.

nymphālis, is, *adj. pertaining to a fountain*: in aqua nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

nymparēna, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nymphēum, i, *n.* (nymfeum, Inscr. Orell. no. 57: nymphaeum, Ib. no. 3717) = νυμφαῖον, *a fountain* consecrated to the Nymphs: Plin. 35, 12, 41: Capitol. Gord. 32: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 5

nymphĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha and GEN, root of gigno] *nymph-born*: Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 ed. Burm.

nymphōn, ōnis, *m.* = νυμφών, *a bridal-chamber*: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

nȳsion, ii, *n. ivy*: App. Herb. 98.

O.

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series, of which the Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a late period.

II. Interchanges of *o* with the other vowels. **1.** for those with *a, e*, and *i*, vide those letters. **2.** with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., macestratos (*acc. pl.*), exfociont, consol, primos (*nom. sing.*), captom; in the Epitaphs of the Scipios, hone oino, cosentiont, duonoro optimo viro (bonorum optimum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch., in coquitod. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS. we sometimes find *o* for *u*: poplico, populum, tabolels, in the tab. Bantina; faciondum dederont, Inscr. Orell. no. 1585; fondos, fornacstibus, solitodo, etc., in good MSS. And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes; rubustis for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Orell. Inscr. no. 642: numenclator, Inscr. ap. Grut. 630, 5: consubrinus, Ib. 1107, 1: sacerdus, Ib. 34, 5. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: *e. g.* quom and cum, avos and ovis, servos and servus. **3.** *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc. **III.** Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. **1.** *ŏ* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u, uo, oa, ue, ou, eu*, and *oeu*: *e. g.* Lat. *totus*; It. *tutto*; Port. *tudo*; Lat. *corona, morus, non*; Lat. *ovum*, It. *uovo*; Lat. *coda*, Wall. *coadă*; Lat. *consolor*, Wall. *consuelo*; Lat. *totus*, Fr. *tout*; Lat. *hora*, Fr. *heure*; Lat. *nodus*, Fr. *noeud* **2.** *ō* is generally changed, in It. into *uó*; in Wall. into *oă*; in Sp. and Prov. into *ué*; and in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): *e. g.* Lat. *bonus*, It. *buono*; Lat. *schola*, Wall. *scoală*; Lat. *jocus*, Sp. *juego*; Lat. *forum*, Pr. *fuer*; Lat. *populus*, Fr. *peuple*; Lat. *cor*, Fr. *coeur*. (II) *ŏ* is sometimes changed into *u*: *e. g.* Lat. *bonus*, Wall. *bun*; Lat. *coluber*, Sp. *culebro*, Port. *cubro*. (III) *ŏ* frequently remains unchanged. **3.** *o* long by position is sometimes changed in Wall. into *oa* or *u*, in Sp. into *ue* and *u*, in It. and Port. into *u*; and in Fr. into *ou* or *ui*: *e. g.* Lat. *porta*, wall. *poartă*; Lat. *frontem*, Wall. *frunt*, Lat. *fons*, Sp. *fuente*; Lat. *compleo*, Sp. *cumplo*; Lat. *ostium*, It. *uscio*; Lat. *percontor*, Port. *perguntо*; Lat. *colors*, Fr. *cour*; Lat. *post*, Fr. *puis*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo; O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. no. 4489; O. N. F. omnium nomine facundae, Ib 4415: O. V. optimo viro, ib. 4135: also, optimi viri, Ib. 5037.

ō, *interj.* expressing *joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.*; *O! oh!* constr. usu. with *voc.* or *acc.*: o Romule, Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26: o me perditum, o me afflictum! Ib. 14, 4: o praeclarum custodem ovium. ut aiunt, lupum! Id. Phil. 3, 11. With *nom.*: o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157. With *utinam*: o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. H. 1, 5: id. M. 1, 363. With *si*: quanquam, o, si, solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, Virg. Aen. 11, 415 With *gen.*: o nuntii beati, Cat. 9, 5. I'oet after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Aen. 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279. Long before another vowel: o ego laevus, Hor. A. P. yes: though sometimes short: te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65.

ŏb, *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. also with *abl.*: ob perpetuo ejus erga se amore, Inscr. Orell. no. 106) [Gr. *ἐπί*: in composition sometimes *obs*, like *abs*: e. g. obs-tinent, os-tendo = obs-tendo].

I. indicating motion, *towards*, to (this use of it is ancient and rare): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. Ann. 8, 70: cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, Id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 39: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic. Tim. 14.

2. indicating *near position*; *at, about, before*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lumen ob oculum habere, Id. Mil. 2, 37: superior prius ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse

Att. 1, 13: Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 4. Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4. And of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 45. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 6 **3.** nuntia, ae, *f. a female messenger*: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Virg. Aen. 4, 188.

nŭper, *adv.* [novumper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago*: nuper et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 19: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1. *Sup.*: ab eo quod illi nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. **II.** Transf. *recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id. Div. 1, 39: id. N. D. 2, 50.

nŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent*: recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium to perdocere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephanti nuperi a silva (*al.* nuper), Flor. 4, 2: nuperrimus etiam profierebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.

nupta, ae, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptĭālicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [nupta] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: donum, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 194.

nuptĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *marriageable*: Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptiae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials*: exornatis nuptiis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 54: nuptias adornare, ib. 2, 1, 35: facere, ib. 2, 4, 9 in nuptias aliquem conjicere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: nuptias alicui efficere, id. Ph. 2, 1, 28: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerant, id. Clu. 12. Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29. **II.** Transf. of *sexual intercourse*: cujus mater quotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34: Just. 31, 6. (Hence lt. *nozze*; Fr. *noces*.)

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: nuptiales ludi, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 2: coena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61: Suet. Cal. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9: faces, ib. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Cat. 61, 12.

nuptĭālĭter, *adv. as at a wedding*: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m.* [nuptiae] *one who marries*: Hier. ad Jov. 1, 38. secundus, Id. Ep. 11: nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, 1. *v. n.* [nubo] *to marry, wed*: Tert. Sodom. 45.

nuptŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nupta] *a young wife*: Varr. in Non. 357, 2 (*al.* nuptae).

nuptūrĭo, īvi, 4. *v. n. desid.* [nubo] *to desire to marry*: Mart. 3, 93: App. Apol. p. 319.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* [nubo]. **II.** Adj. *married, wedded*: nupta filia, Cic. Sest. 3. Transf. nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by unmarried girls, immodest expressions*, Fest. *s. v.* **III.** Subst. nupta, ae, *f. a married woman, bride, wife*: nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33: pudica, Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613. Comically, in the *masc.*: novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6.

nuptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *marriage, wedlock*: nuptum passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nuptus, *a wedding-day*, Gell. 2, 24: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

nūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nurus] *a daughter-in-law*: Nunn. passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nuptus, *a wedding-day*, Gell. 2, 24: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

nūrus, ūs, *f. a daughter-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Phil. 2, 24: jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon*, Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nurumque caterva, id. M. 12, 216. **II.** Transf. *a son's bride*: Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12. **2.** *a wife of a grandson or great-grandson*: Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 14. **3.** *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248: nurus Latinae, id. M. 2, 366. [Sans. *snuṣâ*; Gr. *νυός*; Angl.-Sax. *snoru*; old Germ. *schnur*.] (Hence It. *nuora*.)

nūs, *m.* = νοῦς, *the understanding*: Mart. Cap. 2, 86. **II.** Esp. *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 9.

nusciciōsum (more correctly nuscitiōsum) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret, Fest. *s. v.*

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place*: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg 1, 15: nollte arbitrari me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22. **2.** nusquam non, *everywhere*: Plin. 24, 1, 5. **3.** *towards no place*: nusquam moturos, Liv. 44, 26: nusquam abeo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50. **II.** Transf. *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing*: nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **2.** *to or for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, id. Fin. 1, 9: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18. **3.** nusquam esse: *not to exist, not to be*: ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 38.

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuto] *tottering*: App. de Deo Socrat. p. 128.

nūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tottering, staggering*: miles nutabundus, App. M. 9, p. 237: Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 13. **II.** Fig. *vacillating, uncertain*: Lact. 6, 3.

nūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a nodding, waving*: Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a nodding*: capitis nutatio, Plin. 1, 37, 49. **II.** *a swaying*: in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129. Fig.: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5.

nutĭquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *to nod*: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Cal. 38. nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64. **2.** *to sway to and fro*: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 17 Virg. Aen. 2, 629 pervitiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620 nutans machinimentum, Tac. H. 4, 30. **II.** Fig. *to waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate*: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43. sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375. **2.** *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless*: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98. **3.** *to be in peril; to totter, to waver*: urbs nutabat, ib. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, ib. 3, 18: nutantem Caecinam praevenire, ib. 3, 40.

nūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nutrio] *nourishing, nutritious*: cibi nutribiles, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: nutribiliores succi, ib. 5, 10.

nūtrĭbĭlĭter, *adv. so as to be nourished or reared*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūtrĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [nutrio] *a suckling*: munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1: puerorum nutricationes, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27. **II.** Transf. *a nourishing, supporting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtrĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a suckling, nursing*: plane eductus in nutricatu Venereo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 55: peccris Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. **II.** *a growing*: herba non evellenda in nutricatu, ib. 1, 47.

nūtrĭcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a nurse*: Inscr.

nūtrĭcius and **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes, nurses*: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutricius curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13 7. **II.** Subst.: nutricius, ii, *m. a bringer up, a tutor*: erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108. **2.** nutricia, ae, *f. a nurse, governess, tutoress*: Hier. Ep. 108, n. 30. **3.** nutricium, ii, *n. a nursing; nourishment*: illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convaluit, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163. Transf. Favonius affiatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. (ii) *Plur.* nutricia, orum, *a nurse's wages*, τὰ θρεπτήρια: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1 *fin.*

nūtrĭco, 1. *v. a.* and **nūtrĭcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros nutricare, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 13. **II.** Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Apol. p. 285.

nūtrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse*: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: Suet. Aug. 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. **II.** Fig.: nutriculae praedioli, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: Gellius nutricula sedilosorum, id. Vatin. 2: nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148.

nūtrĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nutrio] *nourishment*: Ov. M. 15, 354. (Hence Fr. *nourrain*.)

nūtrĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, nutriment*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Cal. 9. **2.** Transf.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 23, 36, n. 28 susceptique ignem follis atque auida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. Aen. 1 176. **II.** Fig.: eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 13 favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae, App. M. 9, p. 234. **2.** In *plur a bringing up, rearing*: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nūtrĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. a* (contr. form, nutrimus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26. nutribam for nutriebam, Virg. Aen. 7, 485: nutribo for nutriam, Rhemn. Palaem. 1783) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Trist. 3, 11, 3: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammis nutrient fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: serpente ciconia pullos nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herba, id. 12, 12. **II.** Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtum roscido humore nutrire, Cat 61, 25: nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10. Poet.: Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *with a shaft taken from a tree made tough by storms*, Val. Fl. 6, 140. Of fire: ignes follis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643. **2.** *to nurse, take care of, attend to*: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, Cels. 3, 23: vires, ib.: ulcus, *to heal*, id. 5, 26: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39. **3.** Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices, to make it keep*: Col. 12, 30: nutritum vinum, id. 12, 21. **4.** In gen. *to preserve*: nutriuntur optime (menses citreae) splendescentque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: Cat. 19, 1. **III.** Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: indoles nutrita fatalis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: pascere ac nutrire furorem, Sil. 7, 497: impetus

ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 25: carmen, Ib. 3, 4, 26: numi, quos his quincunce modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149. (Hence Fr. *nourrir.*)

nūtrior, 4. dep. for nutrio, *to nourish*: nutritor olivam, Virg. G. 2, 425.

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio] *a bringer up, rearer, breeder*: volucrum nutritor equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 9.

nūtrītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nutritor] *nourishing, nutritive*: lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 3.

II. *pertaining to bringing up, rearing*: cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtrītūra, ae, *f.* [nutrio] = nutricatus, *a nursing, sucking*: Cassiod.

nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

nūtrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *nourishment*: mulsi nutritu senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 51.

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis, *f.* [id.: a contr. of nutri-trix] *a wet-nurse, nurse*: omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 127: gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11: mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 12, 1: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled, dirty, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30. **II.** Transf. *she that nourishes* or *maintains*: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15. **2.** Nutrices, *the breasts, paps*: Cat. 54, 18. **3.** *a nursery-garden*: omnia ea non statim moris est in sua locari, sed prius nutrici dari, atque in seminariis adolescere, iterumque migrare, Plin. 17, 10, 12. **4.** *the land that supports a family*: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 111. **III.** Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. Or. 11: curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: nutrix discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *a nodding, a nod*: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21. **2.** Meton. *an expression of will, opinion*, or *command*: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Hence **3.** *will, command, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9. auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 1, 31: respirare contra nutum dictionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. Aen. 7, 592. **4.** *inclination towards, favour*: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30.

II. Transf. *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity*: terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45.

nux, nŭcis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* nucerum for nucum, Coel. in Charis. p. 40 P.) *a nut*: nux juglans, *a walnut*, Plin. 23, 22, 24: sparge, marite, nuces (a custom at weddings), Virg. E. 8, 30: nux cassa, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 83. **2.** *a nut-tree*: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. **II.** Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell* or *rind*: nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10: Plin. 15, 7, 7: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. E. 2, 52: *the fruit of the* tithymalus or Euphorbia: Plin. 26, 8, 40. Poet. *an almond-tree*: Virg. G. 1, 187. (Hence It. *noce*; Prov. *nots*; Fr. *noix.*)

nyctălŏpa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops] *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*: Marc. Emp. 8.

nyctălŏpĭa, ae, *f.*=νυκταλωπία, *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*: Isid. Orig. 4, 8.

nyctălŏps, ōpis, *adj.* = νυκτάλωψ, *that cannot see in the twilight*: Plin. 28, 11, 47: ubi homo neque matutino tempore videt neque vespertino: quod genus Graeci νυκτάλωπας vocant, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. **II.** *that sees only at night*: nyctalopas, qui per noctem videnl et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

nyctegrĕtos, i, *f.*, or **-on**, i, *n.* = νυκτέγρετον, *a plant said to shine at night after being dried for thirty days in the moonlight, and to be used by magicians*, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

nyctĭcŏrax, ācis, *m.* = νυκτικόραξ, *the night raven?*: Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86: Isid. Orig. 12, 7.

nyctostrătēgus, i, *m.*=νυκτοστράτηγος, *the Greek name of the* praefectus vigilum: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, *f. an unknown plant* (a doubtful reading): Plin. 27, 12, 82 (v. Nigina).

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, *f.* (*dat. plur.* nymphabus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1629: nymphabus, Ib. *no.* 1630, and nymphis, Ib. *no.* 1627) = νύμφη: *a bride, a mistress*: Ov. H. 1, 27: Tib. 3, 1, 21 (*al.* merita). **2.** Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*; *nymphs*: Nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg. Aen. 8, 71: Ov. M. 5, 540: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Virg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. **II.** Transl. *water* (poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16, 4: Mart. 6, 43. **2.** *the pupa* or *nymph* of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nympha est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24: id. 11, 16, 16. (Hence It. *ninfa, sninfia.*)

nymphaea, ae, *f.* = νυμφαία, *the water-lily*. **1.** heracleos, *the white water-lily*, Nymphaea alba, Linn. **2.** alia, capite luteo, *the yellow water-lily*, Nuphar lutea, Linn. **3.** Pteris, v. Pteris: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

nymphaeum, i, v. nympheum.

nymphālis, is, *adj. pertaining to a fountain*: in aqua nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

nympharēna, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nymphēum, i, *n.* (nymfeum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 57: nymphaeum, Ib. *no* 3317) = νυμφεῖον, *a fountain* consecrated to the Nymphs: Plin. 15, 12, 41: Capitol. Gord. 32: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 5

nymphigĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha and GEN, root of gigno] *nymph born*: Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. I., p. 84 ed. Burm.

nymphōn, ōnis, *m.* = νυμφών, *a bridal-chamber*: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

nȳsĭon, ii, *n. ivy*: App. Herb. 98.

O.

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series, of which the Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a late period.

II. Interchanges of o with the other vowels. **1.** for those with *a, e*, and *i*, vide those letters. **2.** with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit o where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., macestratus (*acc. pl.*), exfocionl, consol, primos (*nom. sing.*), captom; in the Epitaphs of the Scipios, hone oino, cosentiont, duonoro optumo viro (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch., in oquoltod. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS. we sometimes find *o* for *u*: popilco, popolum, tabolels, in the tab. Bantina; fundondam dederont, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1585; fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, *etc.*, in good MSS. And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruna, funtes, for frona, fontes; rubustis for robustis, in the Senat. Pisan.; v. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642: numenclator, Inscr. sp. Grut. 630, 5: consubrinus, Ib. 1107, 1: sucerdus, Ib. 34, 5. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: *e. g.* quom and quum, avos and avus, servos and servus. **3.** *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, *etc.* **III.** Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. **1.** *o* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*, *oa*, *ue*, *ou*, *eu*, and *ocu*: *e. g.* Lat. *totus*; It. *tutto*; Port. *tudo*; Lat. *corona, morus, non*; Lat. *ovum*, It. *uovo*; Lat. *coda*, Wall. *coadă*; Lat. *consolor*, Wall. *consuleu*; Lat. *totus*, Fr. *tout*; Lat. *hora*, Fr. *heure*; Lat. *nodus*, Fr. *noeud* **2.** *ŏ* is generally changed, in It. into *uŏ*; in Wall. into *oă*; in Sp. and Prov. into *ué*; and in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): *e. g.* Lat. *bonus*, It. *buono*; Lat. *schola*, Wall. *scoală*; Lat. *jocus*, Sp. *juego*; Lat. *forum*, Pr. *fuer*: Lat. *populus*, Fr. *peuple*; Lat. *cor*, Fr. *coeur*. (ii) *ŏ* is sometimes changed into *u*: *e. g.* Lat. *bonus*, Wall. *bun*; Lat. *coluber*, Sp. *culebro*, Port. *cubro*. (iii) *ŏ* frequently remains unchanged. **3.** *o* long by position is sometimes changed in Wall. into *oa* or *u*, in Sp. into *ue* and *u*, in It. and Port. into *u*; and in Fr. into *ou* or *ui*: *e. g.* Lat. *porta*, wall. *poartă*; Lat. *frontem*, Wall. *frunt*, Lat. *fons*, Sp. *fuente*; Lat. *compleo*, Sp. *cumplo*; Lat. *ostium*, It. *uscio*; Lat. *percontor*, Port. *perqunto*; Lat. *colores*, Fr. *couv*; Lat. *post*, Fr. *puis*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo; O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4489; O. N. F. omnium nomine facundae, Ib 4415: O. V. optimo viro, Ib. 4135: aiso, optimi viri, Ib. 5037.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.*; *O! oh!* constr. usu. with voc. or *acc.*: o Romule, Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26: o me perditum, o me afflictum! Ib. 14, 4: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. Phil. 3, 11. With *nom.*: o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 10: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157. With *utinam*: o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. H. 1, 5: id. M. 1, 363. With *si*: quanquam, o, si, solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, Virg. Aen. 11, 415 With *gen.*: o nuntii beati, Cat. 9, 5. Poet after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Aen. 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279. Long before another vowel: o ego laevus, Hor. A. P. 301: though sometimes short: te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65.

ŏb, *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. also with *abl.*: ob perpetuo ejus erga se amore, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 106) [Gr. ἐπί: in composition sometimes obs, like abs: e. g. obs-tinent, os-tendo = obs-tendo]. **I.** indicating motion, *towards*, to (this use of it is ancient and rare): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. Ann. 8, 70: cujus ob os Grail ora obvertebant sua, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: iguis qui est ob os affusus, Cic. Tim. 14

2. indicating mere position: cf. *about, before*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lumen ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 2, 37: experiar prius ob oculos mihi cal[illegible] obstitisse

before my eyes, ib. 2, 4, 51: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: id. Sest. 21, 47. **II.** Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to*, etc.: etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82: pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4: civitas ob eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quam ob causam venerant, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: ob malefacta haec, id. Ad. 2, 1, 45: ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id. Font. 8, 17: ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, id. Verr. 2, 32: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, *on account of*, id. Rep. 1, 19 *fin.*: ob eam (amicitiam) summa fide servatam, id. Am. 7 *fin.*: unius ob iram prodimur, Virg. Aen. 1, 251: saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, ib. 1, 4: aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: non noxa neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam oblisse, *on behalf of the state*, id. A. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, ib. 6, 5: ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 6. (II) So, ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv. 25, 35: Tac. A. 2, 66: ob hoc quum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37: ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98: ob haec quum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39: ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 *fin.* **2.** Esp. to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient): ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 80: quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? id. Rud. 3, 6, 23: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 *fin.* **3.** Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, *to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): *An.* Non puditne vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. J. 31. **4.** Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore*: quam ob rem id primum videamus, Cic. Am. 11 quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, ib. 4, 16. **III.** In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p, f, c, g* the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *c g.*: oppeto, offero, occido, oggano. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *to, towards*: *oppetere*, to go towards; *obvenire*, to come towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbrance: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to *obstruere*, to build in the way of, to block up. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against; *obmmtiare*, to report against or unfavourably. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *occidere*, to cut down; *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over* denoting covering: *obrucre*, to fall or rush over; *obtendere*, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ŏbăcerbat, exacerbat, Fest. s. v.

ŏbăgĕro, r. v. a. *to contradict, interrupt*: Fest. s. v.

ŏb-aemŭlor, r. v. n. *dep. to stir up, irritate, provoke*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

ŏbaerārius, ii, m. [ob aes] *a debtor who must work out his debt*: (agros colunt) ii, quos obaerarios nostri vocitarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr: L. L. 7, 5, § 105: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46. *Comp.*: quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. A. 6, 17. **II.** Subst. obaeratus, i, m. *a person involved in debt, a debtor*: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Liv. 26, 40: obaeratos liberare, Cic. Rep. 2, 21.

ŏb-ăgĭto, 1. v. a. *to disturb*: Enn. in Non. 147, 11.

ŏb-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a going* or *walking about*: hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19.

ŏb-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to walk before* or *near, to go past*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34: gymnasio, Suet. Tib. 11: gregibus, Virg. G. 3, 538. totum fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188. **2.** *to go* or *walk about*: ante vallum portasque, Liv. 25, 39: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851 praeter os, Pl. Poen. prol. 19. cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.

ŏb-ardesco, arsi, 3. v. n. *incep. to burn before, to blaze out* Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ŏb-āresco, 3. v n. *incep. to grow dry, to dry up*: membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Op. 1). 10 (*al.* arescere).

ŏb-armo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to arm*: securi dextras, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: manus impias contra aliquem, App. M. 9 *init.* **II.** Fig. perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, ib. 2, p. 125.

ŏb-ăro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to plough around* or *up*: quum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19.

ŏb-ăter, tra, trum, *adj. obscured, black, blackish*: nascens luna si cornu superiore obatro surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Plin. 18, 35, 77, § 349.

ŏb-ātresco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [obater] *to become black*: Firm. Math. *praef*

ŏb-audiens, entis, *Part.* [obaudio] **II.** Adj. *obedient*: obaudientius, Ambros. Ep. 21.

ŏb-audientĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *obedience*: Fort. Exh. ad cast. 2.

ŏb-audĭo, ii, 4. v. a. (for obedio) *to obey*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: alicui, App. M. 3, p. 130: Adam non obaudiit, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

ŏbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obaudio] *obedience*: obaudītio, ὑπακοή, Gloss. Philox.

ŏb-aurātus, a, um, *adj. gilded*: socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 260.

ŏbba, ae, *f. a kind of cup*: obba poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur, Varro ap. Non. 146, 8 *sq.*: Pers. 5, 148.

II. Transf. *the grain called* panicum: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53 dub. (Salinas. conjectures ofla).

ŏbbātus, a, um, *adj.* [obba] *shaped like the vessel called* obba: cassides obbatae, App. M. 10, p. 254 (al. ovatae).

ob-blătĕrātus, a, um, *adj. prattled, babbled, chattered*: his affamis fustis obblaterantis, App. M. 9, p 221 (*al.* ab-blatterantes; *al.* blatteratis).

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become brutish, stupid*: obbrutui obstupuit, Fest. s. v.: Lucr. 3, 546 (huic mcatus obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc., v. occ.

ob-densātĭo, ōnis, *f. a thickening*: cutis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put, place, or set before* or *against*; *to shut, fasten, bolt*, etc.: pessulum ostio obdo, *slip the bolt*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, *shut*, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 15: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, *placed opposite*, Flor. 3, 6 *med.*: auribus ceram obdere, Sen Ep. 31. **2.** *to put over, clothe, arrange*, etc.: feralibus amicula instrictus atque obditus, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexus obdere, ib. 3, p. 137. **II.** Fig. *to put in the way of, to expose*: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 39. **2.** *to oppose*: rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42.

ob-dormio, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to fall asleep*: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56: omnem obdormivi crapulam, *have slept off all my debauch*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [obdormio] *to fall asleep*: quid melius, quam in medils vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Suet. Claud. 33: testudines summa in aqua obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12.

obdormĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to be prone to fall asleep*: Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead* or *draw before, to draw* or *bring over*: ad oppidum exercitum, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, Caes B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: vestem, *to draw on* or *over*, Tac. A. 4, 70: seram, *to draw, close, fasten*, Prop. 4, 5, 47. callum, *to draw over*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. **II.** Transf. *to cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelope*: trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, id. N. D. 2, 47: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36: obducta cicatrix, *a closed, healed scar*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: obducta nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. Hann. 5. **2.** *to close, shut up* (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Lucan. 5, 67. **3.** *to draw in, drink down, swallow*: venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem Sen. Prov. 3: pultarium mulsi, *to drink up*, Petr. 42. **4.** *to contract, wrinkle, knit the features*: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5. vultum, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1. **III.** Fig. *to draw* or *spread over*: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36. **2.** *to cover, conceal*: obductus dolor, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: obductos luctus rescindere, Ov. M. 12, 542. **3.** of time, *to pass, spend*: itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco] *a drawing over, a covering, veiling*: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7. **II.** Esp. *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: capitum, Amm. 14, 7 *fin.*

obducto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *bring often to*. nec pol ego patiar meas in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 46.

obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco].

ob-dulcesco, 3. v. n. *incep. to become sweet*: obdulcesco, παρηγλυκάνομαι, Gloss. Philox.

ob-dulco, 1. v. a. *to sweeten, make sweet*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obdūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduro] *a hardening, obduracy*: Aug. Ep. 105.

ob-dūrē-făcio, 3. v. a. *to make hard, to harden*: Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3. v. n. *incep to grow hard, to harden*: Cato R. R. 50. semen diuturnitate obduruit, Varr R. R. 3, 14: ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, *have grown stiff*, Pl. Truc. 5, 24. **II.** Fig. *to become hardened, insensible, obdurate*: ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2: nec obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28: docilitora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 9.

ob-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Act. *to harden, render hard*. fig. obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 13: obdurata nequitia,

God. Justin. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pertin. 9. ||. Neutr. *to be hard or hardened*; only fig. *to hold out, persist, endure*: pernegabo atque obdurabo, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 56: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7. *Pass. impers.*: quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

ŏbēdiens, entis, *Part.* [obedio]. ||. Adj.: *obedient*: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: natio semper obediens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34 *med.*: vivere obedientem alicui, Sall. J. 31: ad nova consilia gentem obedientem habere, Liv. 28, 16: dicto obedientem esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command*: magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 38. *Comp.*: imperils nemo obedientior, Liv. 25, 35. *Sup.*: imperils obedientissimus miles, id. 7, 13. 2. of things, *yielding, compliant*: omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall. J. 14: obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, *i. e. easily wrought*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

ŏbēdienter, *adv. obediently, willingly, readily*: conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facere adversus aliquem, id. 39, 53. *Comp.*: nihil obedientius fecerunt, id. 38, 34. *Sup.*: obedientissime paruit, Aug. Civ. D. 22.

ŏbēdientĭa, ae, *f.* [obediens] *obedience*: servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic. Parad. 5, 1 abjicere obedientiam, id. Off. 1, 29. Of bees: mira plebi circa regem obedientia, Plin. 11 17, 17. Of elephants, intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum obedientia, id. 8, 1, 1. (Hence It. *ubidienza*; Fr. *obéissance*.)

ŏbēdĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum (obocdire, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: Front. Ep ad Ver. 7 oboedire, obaudire, Fest. *s. v.*: old *fut.* obedibo tibi, Afran. in Non. 507, 30), 4. *v. n.* [ob audio] *to give ear, hearken, listen to* (in this sense rare): alicui, Nep. Dat. 5. ||. Esp. *to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve*: parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obtemperare et obedire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2 *fin.*: impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium, id. Rep. 6, 26: pecora ventri obedientia, Sall. C. 1. *Pass. impers.*: utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26. With *acc.*: *to be obedient in* anything, atque haec omnia periaclie obediebam, App. M. 10, p. 247. Of things: rumus oleae quam maxime sequax atque obediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, 6. 2. *to comply with, accommodate oneself to*: obedire tempori multorum, Cic. Brut. 69. (Hence It. *ubbidire, obbedire*; Fr. *obéir*.)

ŏbēliscus, i, *m.* = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk*: trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges, obeliscos vocantes solis numini sacratos, Plin. 36, 8, 14: Amm. 17, 4. ||. *a rose-bud*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 27. |||. *a mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk* (cf. obelus): Aug. Ep. 10.

ŏbĕlus, i, *m.* = ὀβελός (a spit), *a critical mark* placed against suspected passages in books, *an obelus*: Hier. Ep. 112: Aus. Sap. 13 procem.

ŏb-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, ītum (obinunt, obeunt, Fest. *s. v.*), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: *to go* or *come to, to go to meet, go against*: donec vis obiit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: in infera loca, Cic. Arat. 474: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21: Acheruntem obibo, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ob (*al.* adibo): tantum restituset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: diem obiit supremum, *he encountered his last day*, i. e. *died*, Nep. Milt. 7: diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulp in Cic. Fam. 4, 12. diem obire, *to die*. Suet. Vesp. 1: mortem, Pl. Aul. prol. 15: Cic. Phil. 5, 17. In *pass.*: morte obita, *after death*, id. Sest. 38. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol. to die*: malo cruciatu ut pereas atque obeas cito, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 76: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71: obitis libatione profunditur, *for the dead*, App. de Mundo, p. 74. 3. Of constellations, *etc., to go down, to set*: abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbra, Cic. Arat. 467: an sidera obirent, nascerenturve, Plin. 2, 26, 24: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. 4. *to fall, perish*: et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39. 5. Esp. *to go over* or *through*; *to wander through, traverse, visit*: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4: coenas, ib. 9, 13. 6. *to go over* with the eyes or in speaking; *to survey; to mention*: oculis exercitum, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: omnia visu, Virg. Aen. 10, 447: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. 7. *to go round, envelope* (poet.): chlamyden limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum pellis obeat, Virg. Aen. 10, 482. 8. *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish*: obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. Manil. 12: hereditatem, *to enter upon*, id. Agr. 1, 3: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3. bella, Liv. 4, 7 imperia, *to perform, execute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 149 vadimonium, *to appear at the appointed time*, Cic. Quint. 17 diem, *to appear on the day appointed*, id. Am. 2 80, annum petitionis suae, id. Fam. 10, 24.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n.* to *ride towards, ride up to*: with *dat.*: obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45. portis, id. 21, 54: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10. With *acc.*: obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2. ||. Fig.: Quint. 10, 9, 3.

ŏb-errо, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to wander, rove*, or *ramble about*: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65: ignotis locis, Curt. 4, 6: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin. 29, 4, 16. dives arat Curibus quantum non millvus oberret, Pers. 4, 26. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4. ||. Fig.. mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: imago oculis oberrat, Curt. 8, 2. 2. *to err, blunder*: ut citharoedus ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor. A. P. 356.

ŏbēsa, ae, *f.* = ὀβησή, a fishing-net, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus] *fatness, corpulence, obesity*: obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18: id. Claud. 41 Col. 6, 24. Of trees: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 2.

ŏbēso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fatten*: madefacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (*al.* obescant).

ŏbēsus, a, um, *adj.* [ēdo] *eaten away*: nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 434. 2. *wasted away, lean, meagre*: corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Naev. (Laev.) in Gell. 19, 7. ||. *fat, stout, plump*: obesus pinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Fest. *s. v.*: corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: terga, Virg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51: obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79. Poet.: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Virg. G. 3, 497. 2. Fig. *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesae? *nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice* or *delicate*, Hor. Epod. 12, 2: aures, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20. 3. *lazy*: obeso somno mori, Sulpic. Sat. 56.

ŏbex, obicis and obicis, *m.* and *f.* [obicio, lit. *that which is cast* or *placed before*; hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier, wall*: obices pessuli, serae, Fest. *s. v.*: faltosque emunit objice postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: Ov. M. 14, 780: ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30: saxi, Virg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magna claudit vos objice pontus, id. Aen. 10, 377: qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *their barriers*, i. e. *their rocky shores*, id. G. 2, 480. ||. Meton. *a hinderance, impediment, obstacle*: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 21: obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obstacles to admission*, Plin. Pan. 47.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ŏb-haerĕo, 2. *v. n.* to *stick fast to*: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2.

ob-haerescо, haesi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become fixed to*: in the *perf. tenses, to cleave* or *adhere to*: lanosum aurum reperies quod passim stirpibus ommeaxum obhaeresit, App. M. 6, p. 178: in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit flumine, Lucr. 4, 421: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. Ner. 19. ||. Fig.: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, *cleaves, clings to them*, Sen. Tranq. 8.

ŏb-harbescĕre, herbam increscere, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏb-horrĕo, 2. *v. n.* to *bristle with*: prasii ulterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34 dub. (*al.* abhorret).

ŏbigitat antiqui dicebant pro ante agitat, ut obambulare, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏbinductus, παρείσακτος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbinunt, v. obeo, *ad init.*

ŏb-irascor, iratus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be angry at*: obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*: quum male audiunt, obirascuntur, App. Apol. p. 275.

ŏbīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obirascor] *a becoming* or *being angry, anger*: hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3 dub v. Orell. *ad loc.*

ŏbīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [obirascor]. ||. Adj.: *angry*: fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31: Sen. Ep. 56 *med.*

ŏb-iter, *adv. on the way, in going* or *passing along*: obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv. 3, 241: tracte, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, *as it flows along*, Plin. 18, 10, 23. ||. Fig. *by the way, in passing, incidentally*: interrogo ego: quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92: licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37: obiter dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30. 2. *forthwith, straightway, immediately* (rare): ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi, obiter, Gloss. Philox.: obiter reverti, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 *fin.*

ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obeo].

ŏbĭtus, ūs (*gen.* obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24), *m.* [id.] *a going to, approaching; an approach, visit*: equis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turpil. in Non. 357, 21 *sq.*: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper siet, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19. 2. *a going down, setting* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Virg. G. 1, 257. ||. Fig. *downfall, destruction, death, ruin*, etc.: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: post optimi regis obitum, ib. 1, 41: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: immaturus, Suet. Cal. 8: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, *her painful death*, Virg. Aen. 4, 694: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my return* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34. |||. *an entering upon*, *undertaking*: Tert. Fug. in persec. 1. (Hence Fr. *obit*.)

ŏb-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* to *lie before* or *over against*: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv. 2, 65: si qua objacent laicibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17: Graecia Ionlis fluctibus objacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

objectācŭlum, i, *n.* [objecto] *a barrier, dam*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 9.

objectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an objection, reproach*: objectamen, ἔγκλημα, Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a reproach*: objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Apol. p. 273.

objectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reproach*: ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectio, ōnis, *f.* [objicio] *a throwing* or *putting before*: saxorum objectiones intrari, Arn. 6, 191. ‖. Fig. *an upbraiding, reproach*: objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, 142.

objecto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, *i. e. to dive down*, Virg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting*, Stat. Th. 2, 662. ‖. Fig. *to expose to, abandon*: statuit cum objectare periculis, Sall. J. 7: caput periclis, Virg. Aen. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquem dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: animam pro aliquo, Virg. Aen. 12, 229: moras, *to cause delays*, Ov. Hal. 91. 2. *to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of*: objectare alicui inopiam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 28: probrum alicui, Tac. H. 2, 30: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum (*i. e.* filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400. With *inf.*: mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 76. 3. *to throw out, let fall, say*: cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, te has emisse, id. Most. 3, 2, 123.

objector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser*: falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

objectus, a, um, *Part.* [objicio]. ‖. Adj.: *lying in the way, before* or *opposite*: complures objectae insulae existimantur, *to be situated between* (Britain and Ireland), Caes B. G. 5, 13: insula objecta Alexandriae, id. B. C. 1, 112: Cyprus Syriae objecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35. 2. *exposed*: constr. with *dat.* or *ad*: objectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. ‖. Subst.: objecta, orum, *n. plu. charges, accusations*: de objectis non confiteri, Auct. or. pro domo 35: objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint. 7, 2, 29: objecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26.

objectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite*: also, *a lying before* or *opposite*: dare objectum parmae, *the opposing of the shield*, Lucr. 4, 848: insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg. Aen. 1, 160: quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gel. 12, 13 *fin.*: eadem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition*, Plin. 2, 10, 7: hi mollum objectus (*i. e.* moles objectas) scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8. ‖. Transf. *an object, appearance, sight, spectacle*: Nep. Hann. 5. (Hence It. *oggetto*; Fr. *objet*.)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcio, jēci, jectum (obicis for objicis, Lucan. 8, 796: obiit for objecit, id. 9, 188. *Fut. subj.* objexim, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Casin. 2, 6, 52), 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of*, or *towards*; *to hold before, to offer, expose*: constr. with *acc.* of the direct object; the indirect is expressed by *dat.* or by *acc.* with *contra, ad, in*, etc.: ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos objicimus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 90: cibum porcis aut canibus objicere, Plin. 8, 40, 61: parricidae corpus feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: triplam Cerbero, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: argentum, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 4: florem veteris vini naribus, *to present to*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: si tale visum objectum est a deo tormenti, *brought before*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26: huic (sicae) ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, *to be opposed*, id. Mil. 14, 37: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: objecit asse ad currum, Virg. Aen. 12, 372. 2. Esp. *to cast in the way, set against, oppose*: Aipium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: navem submersam faucibus portus, lb. 3, 39: maximo aggere objecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, *oppose*, Virg. Aen. 2, 444. ‖. Fig. *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to expose to*: and, in gen. *to bring upon, to cause*, etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: aliquem morti, Cic. Vatin. 9 *fin.*: objicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum, ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87: nunquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes objecissem, id. Arch. 6, 14: se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58: qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has brought on*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 17: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus objicerem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest*, Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, *to put in his way*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 45. sollicitudinem, *to cause*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1 furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: rabiem canibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 479. Pass. *to be occasioned, to befal, happen, occur to*: mihi mala res objicitur aliqua, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 5: malum mihi objicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1: objicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. 2. Esp. *to taunt, reproach*, or *upbraid with*: alicui multa probra, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6: objicit mihi, me ad Balas fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16: Cato objecit ut probrum M. Nobilioni, quod is in provinciam poëtas duxisset, id. Tusc. 1, 2. de Caspio mihi igitur objicies, id Planc. 31: objectum est de pudicitia, id. Coel. 3.

objurgātio, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] *a chiding, reproof, reprehension*: ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339 aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10: delictarum, id. Cael. 11: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rebuker, blamer*: hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: *opp.* accusator, id. Verr. 3, 2: benevoli, id. N. D. 1, 3.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful*: objurgatoria epistola, Cic. Att. 13, 6. verba, Gell. 1, 26: clamor, Amm. 16, 12.

objurgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly*: aliquem verbis multis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 30.

ob-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: Hirrius Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9) *to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove*: quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 97: objurgavit M. Coelium, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. Coel. 11: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Am. 24, 88: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately*, id. Att. 2, 1: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si objurgaret populi segnitiem, Quint. 6, 5, 8. *Absol.*: sic objurgant, quasi oderint, id. 2, 2, 7: quum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3. With *dat.*: objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos objurgo filio, ut Graeci (*sc.* ἐνεγκών τινι), Diom. p. 305 P. ‖. Transf. *to dissuade* or *deter by reproof*: objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54. 2. *to punish, chastise, correct*: colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira 3, 12: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: solea rustica, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgandus, *be punished*, i. e. *fined*, Sen Ben. 4, 36.

ob-jūro, 1. *v. n.* *to bind by an oath*: Fest. *s. v.*

ob-langueo, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become feeble* or *languid, to languish*: literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10.

oblăqueātio, ōnis, *f.* [oblaqueo] *a digging around trees*: Kalend. in Orell. Inscr., II., p. 381.

ob-lăqueo, 1. *v. a.* *to dig about the roots of trees, etc.* (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3. ‖. *to surround, encircle, set*: Tert. Res. carn. 7.

ob-lātīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [offero] *freely offered* or *presented*: impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor*, i. q. oblatio, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 5.

ob-lātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an offering, presenting, a giving* or *bestowing gratuitously*: honorum oblationibus, Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10. 2. Esp. *a bid at an auction*: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 18. ‖. Meton. *a gift, present*: oblatio amplissimi ordinis, lb. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Ulp Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.

oblātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *freely given, voluntarily presented*: augurii, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 41.

ob-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offerer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26.

ob-latrātor, ōris, *m.* [oblatro] *a barker, railer*: Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

ob-latrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female barker, railer*: oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 86.

ob-latro, 1. *v. n.* *to bark at*; Fig.: *to rail* or *carp at*: With *dat.*: aliqui, Sen. de Ira 3, 43. With *acc.*: aliquem, Sil. 8, 251.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.* [offero].

oblectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oblecto] *delightful, pleasant*: negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

oblectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum; usu. *plur.*): Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95.

oblectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a delight, pleasure, amusement*: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Parad. 5, 2: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39: esse in oblectamentis, Suet. Tib. 72.

oblectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delightful, pleasant*: Inscr.

oblectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight*: indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19: requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Am. 27, 103.

oblectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that delights, a charmer*: beluarum, App. Flor. *n.* 17. hominis, Tert. Cor. mil. 8 *fin.*

oblectātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delighting, pleasing*: aeniguata, Gell. 18, 2, *in lemm.*

ob-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacio] *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (most freq. *reflect.*): constr. usu. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of instrum., either simple or with a *prep.*: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17: so agri cultione, id. de Sen. 16, 56: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 115: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39: legentium animos fictis, Tac. H. 2, 50: vitam simulo ganeae (ironic.), Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 16. With *cum*: oblecta te cum Oscrone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 *fin.*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14: and elliptically, ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3. With *in*:

in so me obiecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 24. And with *abl. or adv. of place* where: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, *in Cumanum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, id. Off. 3, 14: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9. With *acc.* only: ut te oblectes scire cupio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. Arch. 7 *fin.*: animos, Ov. R. Am. 169. ‖ Transf. *to spend or pass agreeably*: lacrimabile tempus studio, id. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49.

ob-lēnio, 4. *v. a. to soften, soothe*: lectio carminum illum oblenisset, Sen. de Ira 3, 9.

ob-lĭdo, si, sum, *3. v. a.* [laedo] *to squeeze together*: collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10: oblisis faucibus, *strangled*, Tac. A. 5, 9. obliso gutture, Prud. Psych. 589. ‖ *to squeeze* or *crush to pieces*: fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

ob-lĭgāmentum, i, *n. a band*: caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. Cor. mil. 14. ‖ Fig. *an obligation*: legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22.

ob-lĭgātio, ōnis, *f. a binding*, or, pass. *a being bound*: propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just. 17, 7. 2. Fig. *an enmeshing, entangling*: obligatio innocentium, Mart. Dig. 48, 10, 1. ‖ Esp. in law: *an engaging* or *pledging, an obligation*, pecuniae obligatio, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: obligationis onere levari, Papin. Dig. 3, 3, 67: contrahere, *to contract an obligation*, Gai. ib. 44, 7, 1. 2. *the mutual relation between debtor and creditor* (*i. e. the right* of the creditor and the *duty* of the debtor) obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 3: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, Gai. ib. 44, 7, 4: obligatio et constitutur et solvitur, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, id. ib. 2, 14, 27. 3. *the document which defines this relation, a bond, obligation*: pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 21. *v.* Smith's Ant. 817-821, and esp. 819 b

obligātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [obligo] *binding, obligatory*: Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6.

ob-lĭgātūra, ae, *f. a band, bandage*: obligatura, κατάδεσμος, Gloss. Philox.

obligātus, a, um, *Part.* [obligo]. ‖ Adj.: *bound, obliged*: Cic. Fam. 6, 11. *Comp.*: quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. 8, 2 *fin.*

ob-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to*: obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, Auct. Her. 1, 13: museus articulis obligatus, *bound upon*, Plin. 26, 11, 66. Prometheus obligatus alligi, Hor. Epod. 17, 67. 2. *to bind up, close, bandage, swathe*? age obligo, obsigna cito, *tie up the letter*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40: oculos, Sen. de Ira 3, 11 *fin.*: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3, 5, 9: crus fractum, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 9: vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, *to bind up his wounds*, id. Tusc. 2, 16: venas, Tac. A. 6, 9. 3. In cookery, *to bind up together*: obligare cibum ovis, Apic. 4, 2. ‖ Fig. *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc.: aliquem obligare militiae sacramento, *swear in again*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus millibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv. 3, 17: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*: se nexu, id. Mur. 2: se in aeta subjugum, Tib. in Suet. Tib. 67: se chirographo ad aliquid, Modest. Dig. 20, 2, 1co: aliquem sibi liberalitate, *to bind to oneself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: obligabis nos, *will lay me under an obligation*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4: obligari fenore, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis aliqui obligari, *to lay oneself under obligation*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: obligatus et nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. Poet.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: obligor, ut, *am compelled*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83.

2. Esp. *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty*: hence, *pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence*: quum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Auct. or. pro domo, 8: caput suum votis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 3: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. in Gell. 7, 15: est periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis aulli superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*

3. In law, *to bind, engage one*: obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.*: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Scaev. Dig. 20, 4, 21. obligatae sedes, *that has a mortgage on it*, Pl. True. 2, 1, 4: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2. Fig.: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id. Phil. 5, 18. 4. *to ingage, restrain, embarrass*: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 24.

ob-lĭgūrio (lĭgurrio) 4. *v. a. to devour, consume, squander* (rare): dum alterius obligurrias bona (*al.* abligurias), Enn. in Don. Per. Ph. 2, 2, 25: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 26.

obligūrītor (rr.), ōris, *m.* [obligurio] *one who consumes his property in feasting, a spendthrift*: Firm. Math. 5, 5

oblĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to cover with mud* or *slime*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros reliquit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblimatae, Suet. Aug. 18. sulcos, Virg. G. 3, 136. ‖ Fig. *to lavish, squander, dissipate*: rem patris oblimare, Hor S. 1, 2, 62. 2. *to darken, obscure, confuse*: humanas oblimat copia mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29 universa, Sol 11.

ob-lĭnio, v. oblino, *ad init.*

ob-lĭno, lēvi, rarely lini (Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.), lĭtum (oblinire, Col. 3, 9, 3: obliniverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: oblinitus, Scrib. Comp. 245), *3. v. a. to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear*: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 101 se vinco, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: oblita unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: oblitus coeno, id. Att. 2, 21: oblitus faciem suo cruore, Tac. A. 2, 17. 2. Esp. *to smear over, rub out any thing written*: vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell. 20, 6 *fin.* 3. *to befoul, defile*: quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil. in Non. 420, 22: catulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13. 4. *to stop up by smearing, to plaster over*: dolia oblinito, Cato R. R. 36: amphoram, ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up*, Mart. 11, 45: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39. ‖ Fig. *to befoul, defile*: se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13: oblitus parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 3, 4: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30. 2. *to fill to excess, to overload*: villa oblita tabulis pictis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: facetiae oblitae Latio, *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: scior oblitus divitiis, *covered, decked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, *overloaded*, Auct. Her. 4, 11: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gr. 10.

obliquātio, ōnis, *f.* [obliquo] *a bending, winding, oblique direction*: Macr. S. 7, 2.

obliquē, *adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely*: quae (aiunt) recte, quae obliquе ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50: situs figulus, id. 2, 25 13. ‖ Fig. *indirectly, covertly*: aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, ib. 3, 2 admonere, Gell. 3, 2: agere, id. 7, 17.

obliquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obliquus] *a side-long* or *slanting direction, obliqueness*: signifer, Plin. 2, 19, 17.

obliquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to turn, bend,* or *twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction*: oculos, Ov. M. 9, 422: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: aquas, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121: orbitas, *to draw back*, Tac. G. 38: amnem in latus, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg. Aen. 3, 26: q. cujus similis effectu specieque, nisi quod paullum a nostris obliquatur, Koppa apud Graecos nunc tantum in numero manet, *is formed with slanting tail* (*cf.* Gr. Q, Lat. Q), Quint 1, 4, 9. ‖ Fig. *to speak indirectly*: preces, Stat. Th. 3, 501.

obliquiloquus, i, m. [obliquus loqui] *who speaks indirectly*, i. e. *ambiguously*, an epithet of Apollo, = Λοξίας, obliquiloquus, Λοξίας, Gloss. Phil.

obliquus, a, um, *adj.* [liquis] *side-long, slanting, awry, oblique*: motus corporis, prorsus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *on one side of you, sideways*, id. Rep. 6, 19: pes, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: obliquam facere imaginem, *a profile*, Plin. 35, 10, 36: obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 11 omnis curabus obliquis fluens, Ov. M. 9, 18: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, *with an envious look*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102. Adverbial expressions: (i) ab obliquo, *from the side*, Ov. R. Am. 121: (ii) ex obliquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31: (iii) serpens per obliquum similis sagittae terruit manus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: (iv) cancri in obliquum aspiciunt, Plin. 21, 37, 55: (v) oculis obliquum respicimus, *askance*, App. M. 3, p. 140. ‖ Fig. of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, *not born of the same mother*, Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, *by collateral consanguinity*, Lucan. 8, 286.

2. Of speech: *indirect, covert*: obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. (ii) *envious, hostile*: Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor 4, 2, 9. (iii) In gramm.: obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (not the *nom.* or *voc.*), opp. to rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos, Varr. l. L. 8, 26, § 49. b. obliqua oratio, *in direct speech*: apud historicos reperitur obliquas allocutiones, ut in T. Livi primo statim libro, Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.* [oblido].

oblĭtĕrātio (oblitt.), ōnis, *f.* [oblitero] *a blotting out, erasing, effacing*; esp. Fig. *a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness*: aeris oblitteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18 vetustatis Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6

oblĭtĕrātor (oblitt.), ōris, m. [id.] *a blotter out, obliterator*: fig. commemorator, non obliterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

oblĭtĕro (oblitt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [litera] lit. *to cover* or *conceal any thing written*, hence *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate*: nomina (ex testamenta), Tac. A. 13, 32. ‖ Fig. *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten*: quod maximis rebus, quas posteri gesserint, obliterandum esset, Cic. Vat. 6 *fin.*: fastos rei, Liv. 39, 20: memoriam, id. 23, 49: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ultima forcrorum obliterarentur, Tac. Ag. 11, 25: obliterari in animo, to become forgotten, Liv. 26, 41.

oblĭtĕror (oblitt.), ātus, ari, dep. [id.] *to be obliterated, forgotten*: Tiberium, ut litteram quatenus pro obliterandam, Gell. 19, [illegible]

ob-lītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide or conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Tim. 10: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: qui velut timidum atque inermem animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55 *med.*

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [oblino].

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [obliviscor].

oblīvĭālis, e, *adj.* [oblivio] *that causes forgetfulness*: poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblīvio, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. **I.** Pass. or objectively: *a being forgotten, oblivion*: oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Manil. 4: laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion*, id. de Or. 2, 2: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. 1, 31: omnium factorum dictorumque in eo veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sanxit, *amnesty*, Suet. Claud. 11: omnes ejus injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something*, Cic. Off. 1, 8. *Plur.*: carpere lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 34. **II.** Act. or subjectively: *a forgetting, forgetfulness*: in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsideratiam, Suet. Claud. 39: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, id. Caes. 28.

oblīviōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious*: hos (scnes) significat credulos, oblivioso, Cic. de Sen. 11. *Sup.*: homo oblitiosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24. **II.** *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.). Massicum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 21.

oblīviscor, lītus, 3. *v. dep. to forget*: constr. with *gen.* of pers. and *gen.* or *acc.* of thing; less freq. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *relat. clause*: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1 *fin.*: prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: dum tu ades, sunt oblitae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: sui, *to know nothing of one's former self, i. e.* after death, Sen. Herc. fur. 292: nec unquam oblivisear noctis illius, Cic. Planc. 42: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: injurias, Cic. Coel. 20: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Brut. 60. Poet. of things: sectis obliviscentibus, Cat. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59. Proverb. nomen suum, *to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory*, Petr. 66. **2.** In pass. signif.: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 49: post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae oblivisceuntur, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Virg. E. 9, 53: Val. Fl. 2, 388. **II.** Fig. *to be unmindful of, to forget* or *act out of one's character*: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg. Aen. 3, 629: ut nostrae dignitatis simus oblīti, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: consuetudinis suae, id. Att. 4, 18: quid decerat, quid non, obliti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62: feritatis ingenitae, Liv. 41, 18. [Etym dub.. some connect *obliviscor* with *lino*. others with the root LIV (*livor, liveo*) and interpret the word to mean "I make a black mark for myself," "I obliterate," "I forget," Donaldson, Varr. 396.]

oblīvium, ii, *n.* [obliviscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion*: eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblivio transmisit, Tac. H. 4, 9. More freq. *plur.*: oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840: longa oblivia potant, Virg. Aen. 6, 715: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 539.

oblīvius, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *sunk into oblivion, forgotten*: verba, i. e. *obsolete*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 10.

ob-lŏco, 1. *v. a. to let on hire*: quae ad epulum pertinebant, macellariis oblocata (*al.* ablocata), Suet. Caes. 26: operam, Just. 11, 10.

oblŏcūtor, v. obloquutor.

ob-longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. rather long*: Gell. 17, 9.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj. rather long, oblong*: missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75: folia, id. 25, 3, 6: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10. *Comp.*: foramen oblongius, Vitr. 21, 8 *fin.*

oblŏquŭlum, li, *n.* [obloquor] *a contradictum*: Sid. Ep. ", 9.

ob-lŏquor, quūtus or cūtus, 3. *v. dep. to speak against; to join in speaking; to interrupt, contradict*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: alicui, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 46. vestra exspectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu. 23. ut me et appellet, et interpellet, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.) non avis obloquitur, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *accompanies on his lute*, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. **II.** Transf. *to blame, condemn*: cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quid quid obloquimur, Sen. Ep. 121. **2.** *to rail at, abuse*: nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3.

oblŏquūtor or **oblŏcūtor**, ōris, *m.* [obloquor] *one that contradicts*: neque ego unquam oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

obluciuasse, v. oblucuviasse.

obluctātio, ōnis, *f.* [obluctor] *a striving* or *struggling against, vehement opposition*: Arn. 2, 77.

ob-luctor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose*: soli obluctandum Fabio, Sil. 8, 10: fruticibus, Col. 18, 14: fluviis, Curt. 4, 8. *Absol.*: Virg. Aen. 1, 18. obluctantia saxa sub novit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20. **II.** Fig.: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6: oblivioni, id. 7, 1.

obluctuiasse dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisse, Fest. *s. v.* (*al.* obluciuasse).

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play off jokes*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 10. **II.** *to make sport of, mock*: with *dat.*: Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-lūridus, a, um, *adj. pale, sallow*: spadones oblurīdi, Amm. 14, 6.

obmānens pro diu manens, ut permanens, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-marcesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to fall away, grow lean*: Lucil. in Non. 2, 30.

obmento, v. ommento.

ob-mōlior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to push* or *throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, *med.* **II.** Transf. *to block up, obstruct*: ad munienda et obmolienda, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 27, 32.

ob-mordĕo, 2. *v. a. to bite around*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-mŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to move towards* or *in the way of, to produce, offer*: Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor, a form of prayer, Cato R. R. 134: obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-murmŭrātio, ōnis, *f. a murmuring against, a murmuring*: Amm. 26, 6.

ob-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to murmur against, at*, or *to*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. H. 18, 47: identidem obmurmurasse: Τί γάρ μοι καὶ μαχροῖς αὐλοῖς; Suet. Oth. 7.

ob-mussĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to whisper* or *mutter against*: Tert. Pall. 4.

ob-musso, 1. *v. a. to whisper against, to mutter*: Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dumb, to lose one's speech*: qui obrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: quum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104: umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark*, id. 8, 30, 44. **2.** *to become mute, silent*: ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: de me nulla unquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35 *fin.*: Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279. **II.** Fig.: studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94: animi dolor id. Tusc. 2, 21.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. growing on* or *about*: obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

obnectĕre, obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Fest., *s. v.*

ob-nexus, ūs, *m. a connecting, connection*: Tert. adv. Mart. 4, 37.

ob-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. blackish*: radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

obnīsē, *adv.* v. obnixe.

obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor] v. obnixus.

obnīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *exertion, trouble*: Damascum capit obnisu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, 3. *v. dep. to bear, press, push* or *strive against*: constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg. Aen. 12, 105: contra, ib. 5, 21: toto corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: obnixi (*al.* obnisi) urgebant, Liv. 14, 46. Of things: navigia fractus obnitier undas, Lucr. 4, 438. **II.** Fig. *to strive against, resist, oppose; to strive, endeavour*: quum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell. 2, 89: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11. With *inf.*: triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell. 1, 9.

obnixē (obnīsē), *adv. with might and main, strenuously, vehemently*: obnixe omnia facere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: obnixe rogare, Sen. Ep. 35. *Comp.* argumentari, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor]. **II.** Adj. *steadfast, firm, resolute*: (velum) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 3. *Neutr.* adverb. *resolutely, obstinately*: obnixum, Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.

obnoxiē, *adv. guiltily*: nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 41. **II.** *slavishly*: sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39.

obnoxio, 1. *v. a.* [obnoxius] *to render subject* or *obnoxious to*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

obnoxiōsē, *adv. abjectly*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 30.

obnoxiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] *subject, submissive*: alicui, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 31. **II.** *hurtful*: res obnoxiosae, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.

ob-noxius, a, um, *adj. liable* or *obnoxious to* punishment: obnoxius poenae obligatus ob delictum, Fest. *s. v.*: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor culpae compotem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14. **2.** *liable* or *addicted to, guilty of*: animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, Sall. C. 52: communi culpae, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15. With *gen.*: obnoxii criminum, Cod. Justin. 13, 44, 11. **3.** *subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. A. 14, 40: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 3: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. Pont 1, 8, 73: incendiis, Tac. A. 15, 38: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin. 2, 82, 84: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 3, 20. **4.** In gen. *exposed to danger* or *misfortune, weak, infirm, frail*: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 65: corpora, *sickly, weakly*, Plin. 31, 6, 32. flos, *frail, delicate*, id. 14, 2, 4, 3. Hence (ii) obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*: Tac. Or. 20. *Comp.*: obnoxior (*al.* noxior), Sen. Clem. 1, 13

II. Transf. in gen.: *submissive, complying:* dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14: obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30. 2. *abject, mean-spirited, cowardly:* summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, id. 9, 10. 3. *obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted:* uxori obnexius sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Virg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis omnoxia gemmis, Prop. 1, 2, 21.

ob-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cover with clouds or fog; to overcloud, obscure:* vultus serenitatem, Gell. 1, 2: obnubilabat haec omnia vitium, Amm. 28, 4: odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *stupefied*, App. M. 9, p. 228.

ob-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. overclouded, dark:* obnubilia tenebris loca (*al.* nubila), Enn in Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to veil, cover* (rare): lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, infelici arbori suspendito, an old formula, Cic. Rab. perd. 4 Liv. 1, 26 · comas amictu, Virg. Aen. 11, 77. *Absol. to veil the head:* obnubit, caput operit, Fest. *s. v.* II. Fig.: mare terras obnubit, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ob-nuntiātĭo (obnunc.), ōnis, *f.* In augury, *an announcement of an adverse or evil omen:* dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Div. 1, 16. obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, id. Att. 4, 16 comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

ob-nuntĭo (nunco), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* In augury, *to announce an adverse or evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates), v. Smith's Ant. 176, 178: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. Phil 2, 32, 83 fretus sanctitate tribunatus obnuntiavit consuli, id. Sest 37. *Pass. impers.*: ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. Att. 4, 3. II. Transf. In gen. *to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate:* primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.* [obnubo].

obœdĭo, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to smell of, emit an odour:* oboluisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38 · antidotum, Suet. Cal. 23. II. Transf., jam oboluit Casina procul, *I smell her*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3 · marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, id. Men. 2, 3, 13: res mihi obolet, *I smell a thing*, App Apol. p. 311.

ŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = ὀβολός, *an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm:* Vitr. 3, 1. II. Transf. as a weight, *the sixth part of a drachm*. Fann de ponderib. et mens. 37: Plin. 21, 34, 109: tium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96.

ŏbŏmĭnātus, a, um, *Part. wishing ill to:* cruruni ei fragium obominata, App. M. 9, p. 227.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, appear*, or *spring up before:* tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg. Aen. 11, 41: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic. Lig. 3.

ŏborsus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior] *beginning:* orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not. Tir. p. 151.

ŏbortus, a, um, *Part.* [oborior].

ŏbortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arising, origin:* Lucr. 4, 219.

ŏb-oscŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to kiss:* quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (*al.* osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp., v. opp.

ŏb-rădĭo, 1. *v. n. to shine forth:* Isid Orig. 16, 18.

obraucātus, a, um, *Part.* [raucus] *grown hoarse:* ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10.

obrendārius, a, um, *adj.* [for obruendarius, v. obruo] *pertaining to burial, burial-:* vasa obrendaria dua, i. e. *earthen sarcophagi*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4544.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares:* possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. 1, 9, 59. With *dat.*: feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin. 10, 73, 94: Cratippus saepe inscientibus nobis obrepit, Cic. F. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

II. Fig. *to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise.* With *dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: mihi decessionis dies λαληθόπους obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5: Sen. Ben. 3, 1. With *acc.*: tacitum te obrepet fames, Pl. Poen. prol. 14. With *ad*: Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, Cic. Planc. 7. With *in* and *acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. Div. 2, 67. *Absol.*: obrepsit dies, id. Att. 6, 3. 2. Esp. *to deceive, cheat:* nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 23: Gell. 6, 12. *Pass. impers.*: si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8.

obrepticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *surreptitious:* obrepticia petitio, Cod. Justin. 7, 6, 1.

obreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a coming on suddenly* or *by surprise:* Ventidius Parthos aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5 *med.*: arrogari per obreptionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10.

obreptīvē, *adv. surreptitiously, clandestinely:* obreptive aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Theod. 16, 1, 4 *fin.*

obreptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *secret, clandestine:* obreptiva supplicatio, Synun. Ep. 6, 64.

ob-repto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq. to steal on unawares:* ne quis obreptavent, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 27.

obreptus, a, um, *Part.* [obrepo].

obrētĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 385.

ob-rigesco, rigui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become stiff*: pars (terrae regionum) obrigueri nive pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10: quum jam paene obriguisset, vix vivus auferiur, id. Verr. 4, 40 *fin.* II. Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? *to become hardened*, Sen. Ep. 82.

obrōbōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roboro] *rigidity of the nerves:* Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

ob-rōdo, 3. *v. a. to gnaw at:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 92.

obrōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo] *the alteration of a law:* cum duae leges inter se discrepant, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

ob-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alter part of a law by a new one* (v. Smith's Ant. 682): obrogatur, id est mutatur aliquid ex prima lege, Ulp. tit. 1, 3: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. 9, 34: Suet. Claud. 23. II. *to oppose the passing of a bill:* obrogare ausо legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor. 1, 15. ausus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, ib. 17 *fin.*

obructans, antis, *Part.* [ructo] *belching at:* App. Apol. p. 312.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum (*imperf. infin. pass.* obri for obrui, Inscr.), 3. *v. a.* lit. *to fall* or *rush over;* hence, *to cover, overwhelm; to hide in the ground, bury:* ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, *to bury themselves in the sand*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: thesaurum, id. de Sen. 7: ova, id. N. D. 2, 52: agros veste, Plin. 26, 3, 8: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864. 2. Esp. *to bury, inter* a dead body: Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin.* · cadaver levi cespite obrutum est, Suet. Cal. 59. 3. *to sow seed*: milium, Col. 11, 2, 72: lupinum, ib. 81. betam, id. 11, 3, 42. 4. *to overload, surfeit:* se vino, Cic. Deiot. 9. II. Fig. *to overwhelm, conceal, abolish:* ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, id. Fin. 1, 27: ea quae unquam vetustas obruet, id. Deiot. 13, 37: (sermo) nec unquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 25 *fin.*: Marius talis viri interitu sex *suos* obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships*, id. Tusc. 5, 19. 3. *to overwhelm, overload, oppress:* criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id. Verr. 1, 7: copia sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1: ambitione et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21 · aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1: fenore, Liv. 6, 14: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. 3. *to overcome, surpass, obscure:* obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates, id. Fin 4, 12, 29: famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia buxum, Val. Fl. 1, 720: M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Vell. 2, 69 · Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Ach. 1, 293.

obrussa, ae, *f.* = ὄβρυζον, *the testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel*: auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum obrussam vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 9: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. Ner. 44. II. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obrussa est, *this is its test*, Sen. Ep. 13: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the test*, id Q. N. 4, 5.

obrŭtesco, v. obbrutesco.

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo].

obrȳzātus, a, um, *adj.* [obryzum] *made of standard gold:* Cod. Theod. 11, 10, 3.

obrȳzum aurum, v. obrussa.

ob-sălūtāre, se offerre salutandi gratia dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persalutare, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-sătĭo, 1. *v. a. to sate, cloy, glut.* Fig. nec tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen., v. obscen.

obscaevo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [scaeva] *to give* or *bring a bad omen:* metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 18.

obscēnē (obscaene and obscoene), *adv. impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *Comp.*: cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, id. N. D. 3, 22. *Sup.*: impudicissime et obscenissime vivit, Eutr 8, 22.

obscēnĭtas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, *f.* [obscenus] *unfavourableness, inauspiciousness*, of a bad omen mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10. II. *moral impurity, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity:* si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29 *fin.*: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22: obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: professis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, Suet. Ner. 29.

2. Meton. *an obscene thing:* corporum obscenitas, i. e. *the pudenda*, Arn. 5, 176. In *plur.*: in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures*, Plin. H. N. 30, 5.

obscēnus (obscaen. and obscoen.), a, um, *adj.* [olym. dub.; perhaps from ob-scaevus, hence obscaevinus, contr. into obscaenus (cf. obscaevo)] *of adverse or evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous:* apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Fest. *s. v.*: obsceni interpres funestique ominis auctor, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96 montem istum (Aventinum) exstiterunt, quasi avibus obscenis ominosum (vis, the birds, which gave unfavourable omens to Remus), Messala in Gell. 13, 14: volucres, *birds of ill omen*, i. e. *owls*, Virg. Aen. 12, 870: omen, id. G.

1, 470: obscenum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. H. 5, 119: anus, *old witches, hags*, Hor. Epod. 5, 98. *Neutr. absol.*: vorsuque in obscenum species est falcis ahenae, i. e. *to magical purposes*, Lucr. 5, 1393 ‖. Transf. *repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting*: (Alecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Virg. Aen. 7, 417: obscenae pelagi volucres, i. e. *the harpies*, ib. 3, 241: upupa, obscena alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44: fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 367: haustus, *of filthy water*, Lucan. 4, 312: cruor, Virg. Aen. 4, 455. 2. Esp. *immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene*: delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obscenas tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19: gestus inotusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscenum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127. *Comp.*: illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 112: abjectior et obscenior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 *fin.* *Sup.*: obscenissimi versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Veli. 2, 83. (ii) Subst. obscenum, i, n. *the pudenda*. *Sing.*: virile, Ov. F. 6 631: Lact. 1, 21. *Pl.*: Nymphe fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347: pars nudi agant, pars tantum obscena velati, Mel. 3, 7: Suet. Cal. 58: obscena corporis, Just. 1, 6: reddere obscena, *to go to stool or make water*: Ov. R. Am. 437: Sen. Ep. 70: Mel. 1, 9.

obscūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro] *a darkening, obscuration*: obscuratio solis, Cic. fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 5, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 47: in illa obscuratione, Auct. B. Hisp. 6. ‖. Fig.: iis quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29.

obscūrē, *adv. darkly, obscurely*: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28. ‖. Fig. *of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly*: dicta, Quint. 1, 4, 3: id. 4, 1, 79. *Comp.*: quae causa dicta obscurius est, id 8, 2, 24. *Sup.*: obscurissime particula uti, Gell. 17, 13. 2. Of birth, *obscurely, meanly*: obscure natus, Macr. S. 3, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1. 3. *covertly, closely, secretly*: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15. *Comp.*: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, id Fam. 1, 5 *fin.* *Sup.*: averiere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, id. Verr. 4, 24.

obscūrē-făcio, *v. v. a.* for obscuro, *to obscure, render invisible*: Non. 146, 28.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity*: obscuritas latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16: visus, id. 23, 1, 20. In *plur.*: oculorum, id. 37, 3, 12. ‖. Fig. *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty*: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: obscuritas Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*: obscuritas fit etiam verbis ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: rerum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: naturae, id. Div. 1, 18. In *plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *obscurities*, ib. 2, 64. 2. Of rank, *obscurity, lowliness, meanness*: quorum prima aetas, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, id. Off. 2, 13: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quaimvis matre serva creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscūro, avi, atum, *v. v. a.* [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure*: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38: coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg. Aen. 12, 251: obscuratus sol, *eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Tac. A. 14, 12: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. 2. Transf. *to cover, conceal; to render invisible or imperceptible*: neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49: numus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *to blind* the understanding: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 41. 2. Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver or express indistinctly*: si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίας obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41: stilum, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70. 3. Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly*: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull or indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20. 4. *to render obscure or unknown*: paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8. 5. *to cause to be forgotten, render of no account; to bring to an end*: in the *pass. to become of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, id. Verr. 3, 57: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115. (Hence Fr. *obscurcir*.)

obscūrus, a, um, *adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure*: umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 432: lucus, Virg. Aen. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229: nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 420: per occasum solis, jam obscura luce, Liv. 24, 21: coelum, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Virg. Aen. 12, 416. Poet.: funda, *dark*, i. e. *invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193: aquae, i. e. *turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758. Transf. to persons, *darkling, unseen*: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Aen. 6, 268: obscurus in ulva delitui, ib. 2, 135. Subst. obscurum, i, *n. darkness, obscurity*: sub obscurum noctis, id. G. 1, 478 obscurum, adverbially: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Lucan 5, 631. 2. *secret, concealed*: obscura locus, Liv. 10, 1: mamma, *covered*, Val. Fl. 3, 526: obscura Pallas, Ov. M. 6, 36. ‖. Fig. *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible*: Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640 valde Heraclitus obscurus (called in Gr. ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poëta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? ib.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: carmina, Lucr. 1, 932: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14. *Sup.*: videre res obscurissimas, id. de Or. 2, 36: vox, *stifled, indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 60. (ii) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20. 2. *not known, unknown*: non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. (ii) Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low*: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70: obscuris orti majoribus, id. Off. 1, 32: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26. *Neutr. absol.*: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19. 3. Of character, *close, secret, reserved*: obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. *Comp.*: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram, et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior Tac. Agr. 42. [*Obscu-rus*, connected with scu-tum, cu-tis, and Gr. σκυ-τος, σκυ-τος, σκύ-τος, the rt. meaning "a covering."]

obsecrātio, ōnis *f.* [obsecro] *a beseeching, imploring supplication, entreaty*: prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16: judicum, *addressed to the judges*, Quint. 6, 1, 33. ‖. Esp. *an asseveration, protestation*, accompanied with an invocation of the gods: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Just. 24, 2. 2. *a public prayer*: obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11: id. 26, 23.

ob-secro, avi, atum, *v. v. a.* [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure*: Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 17: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, id. Quint. 30: quum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. in Cic. Fam. 4, 11: pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 97. With *ab*: nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, id. Bac. 4, 9, 102. With double *acc.* (of pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. Quint. 31. With *subj.*: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis, obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. *Absol.*: vidimus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3. ‖. Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake pray*, etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217: perlimus! obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: dic obsecro hercle serio, quod te rogem, id. Asin. 1, 1, 14: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21 Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13.

obsecundanter, *adv. in compliance with, according to*: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. in Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsecundātio, ōnis, *f.* [obsecundo] *compliance, obsequiousness*: servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 92.

obsecundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*: sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

ob-sĕcundo, avi, atum, *v. v. n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey*: obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35: simul caplte atque humeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92.

obsĕcūtio (obsequutio), ōnis, *f.* [obsequor] *compliance, obedience*: inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215.

obsĕcūtor (obsequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an obeyer, observer*: Tert. adv Marc. 4, 9.

ob-sĕpio (obsaep.), psi, ptum (obsipio: Caecil. in Diom. p. 378 P.), *v. v. a. to hedge or fence in, to inclose*; hence, transf. *to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible*: ubi illum saltum video obseptum, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35: obseptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29: mox iter, aperta quae vetustas obseperat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27. obsepta viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil. 12, 110. ‖. Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *closed up, barred*, Cic. Mur. 23: plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv. 9, 34: obsepta divina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66.

ob-septus, a, um, Part. [obsepio].

ob-sĕquāle, is, *n.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness*: neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequiale, Turp. in Non. 235, 32: obsequiali fuisse (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 30: qui regi per obsequiale cruditate aeri aegret, because they spoke as he liked, Afran. fragm. ap. Non. 235, 31.

obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* [obsequor]. ‖ *Adj.*: *yielding, compliant, obsequious*: obsequens obedientesque est mori et imperiis patris, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18. *Comp.*: animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 30. *Sup.*: curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, Col. 3, 8 *fin.* 2. Esp. of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious*: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 3: id. Asin. 3, 3, 126.

obsĕquenter, *adv. compliantly, obsequously*: haec collegae obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 40 *fin.*: parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. *Sup.*: vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, Ib. 7, 24.

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [obsequens] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

obsĕquiae, arum, *f. plu.* [obsequor] for exsequiae, *funeral rites, obsequies*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 702, *no.* 235.

obsĕquiālis, e, *adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant*: obsequialis amor, Venant. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsĕquibĭlis, e, *adj.* [obsequor] *complying, complaisant*: Gell. 2, 29.

obsĕquiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant, obsequious*: alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57.

ob-sĕquium, ĭi, *n.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness*: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2: obsequium et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. Of things: fieretur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by its pliancy*, Ov. A. A. 2, 179. In *plu.*: omnia ut obsequia polliceor, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11.

‖ Esp. *copulation, coition*, of men and animals: Petr. 113: Col. 6, 27: Curt. 6, 7. 2. *obedience*: jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just. 13, 2: obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac. A. 3, 12. 3. *military service*: milites deputabantur obsequiis, Veg. Re Mil. 2, 19. 4. Meton. *a retinue, train of followers*: Mamert.

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to*: constr. with *dat.*: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*: voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6. With *acc.* of the thing: et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: ea, Gell. 2, 7. *Pass impers.*: volo amori obsecutum filius, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 62.

‖ Transf. *to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in*: studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Cass. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: tempestati, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 81. 2. Of things, *to be pliant, ductile*: aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

obsĕquūtĭo, **-ūtor**, v. obsecutio, -cutor.

obsĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten* or *shut up*: ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores, Suet. Tit. 11. ‖ Fig.: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: palatum (for os), *to be silent*, Cat. 55, 21.

ob-sĕro, sēvi, situm (*inf. perf.* obsesse, for obsevisse, Att. in Non. 395, 27), 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant about*: frumentum, Pl. Trin. 3, 4, 139. Comically, pugnos, *to give a good drubbing*, id. Men. 5, 7, 21. 2. Transf. *to sow* or *plant with*: sepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: Col. 3, 9. 3. In gen. *to cover over, fill with*: loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2: rura obsita pecus, Ov. M. 14, 789: pannis sanieque obsitissima, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 5: obsitus filicibus ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: vestis obsita aruginem, Liv. 2, 23: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. M. 4, 725. ‖ Fig.: tam' is ea in me aerumnam obsevisti, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me*, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 30: obsitus aevo, Virg. Aen. 8, 307.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo] *remarkable, observable*: manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, App. M. 11, p. 267.

observans, antis, *Part.* [observo]. ‖ Adj. *watchful, observant*: observantior acqui fit populus, Claud. IV Cons. Honor. 296. *Sup.*: observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30. 2. *attentive, respectful*: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.

observanter, *adv. carefully, sedulously*: sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. *Comp.*: observantius, Amm. 23, 6. *Sup.*: aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell. 10, 21.

observantĭa, ae, *f.* [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance*: temporum observantia, Vell. 2, 106. ‖ Esp. *observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence*: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28: amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinere, id. Quint. 28 *fin.*: in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 3, 1, 66. 2. *an obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing*: prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 7: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. (ii) Esp. *an observance of religious duties, divine worship*: ad observantiam catholicam mentem propositumque convertere, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 54.

observātē, *adj observantly, perspicaciously*: observate curioseque animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17.

observātĭo, ōnis, *f* [observo] *a watching, observing, observation*: observationi operam dare, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1. 2. Transf. *an observatum, remark, precept, rule*: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin. 22, 23, 47: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. 24. ‖ Esp. *circumspection, care, exactness*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11. 2. *regard, respect, esteem, reverence*: religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

observātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, observer*: nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: observator et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41: Catholicae legis, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 1.

observātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that observes*: Tert. Cor. mil. 4.

observātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *observation*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observĭto, avi, v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to watch often* or *carefully, to note, observe*: deorum voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: omina, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

ob-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to*: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: observare occupationem alicujus, et aucuparl tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch* or *wait for*, id. Fam. 11, 16: observare et insidiari, id. Or. 62: postquam potita sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over oneself*, Cic. Brut. 82. ‖ Esp. *to watch, guard, keep*: januam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 313. 2. *to observe, attend to, keep, comply with*: leges, Cic. Off. 2, 12: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: imperium, Sall. J. 80: fines, Sil. 17, 78: contentiones, *to adhere to*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: commendationes, id. Fam. 13, 27: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: ordines, *to keep the ranks*, Sall. J. 52. 3. *to pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour*: tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18: regem, Virg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem, et observat et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: observare et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19: aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id. Fam. 9, 20.

ob-ses (old orthogr. opses, in the first Epit. of the Scipios), ĭdis, *m.* and *f* [obsideo 1] 1. *one who is blockaded*, i. e. *who is not free to move from place to place*: hence] *a hostage*: ut obsides acciperet, non dare consueverint, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: obsides alicui imperare, Cic. Manil. 12: dedere, Sall. J. 54: retinere aliquem obsidem, Nep. Them. 7: ne tamen accepta peterat deponere bellum obside, Ov. M. 8, 48. ‖ Transf. *any surety, security, bail, pledge*: Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66: tantum quod aratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nulla in re Verri similem futurum, *pass no guarantee*, id. Verr. 3, 53. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. Cat. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 7, 3. (Hence It. *ostaggio*. Sp. *hostaje*; Fr. *otage*.)

obsessio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade*: obsessio templorum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 3: militum viae, Cic. Pis. 17: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24.

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sits before* or *near; a frequenter, haunter*: hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 18: aquarum, *i. e. a waterspaniel*: Ov. F. 2, 259. ‖ Esp. *a besieger, invester, blockader*: obsessor curiae, Auct. orat. pro dom. 5: urbis, Liv. 9, 15: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.* [obsideo].

ob-sĭbilo, 1. *v. a. to whistle, to rustle* arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 260.

obsĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [obses] *the being a hostage*: obsidatus specie viri celebres altrinsecus dantur, Amm. 23, 7.

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. I. Neutr. *to sit, remain*: domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237. ‖ Act. *to sit on* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, frequent*: arum, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: obsedit limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to sit down before, to besiege, invest blockade*: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consilia ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versa, Liv. 2, 11: propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. 3. *to occupy, fill, possess*: corporibus cunctis obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: palus obscena salictis, *full of osier-thickets*, Ov. M. 11, 363. 4. *to watch closely, be on the look-out for*: jacere humi ad obsidendum struprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: rostra, id. Flacc. 24. ‖ Fig. *to occupy, invest, take possession of*: vim regiae potestatis, id. Phil. 3, 11: quum obsideri aures a fratre cognita, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4: qui mentem tempore obsidebat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3 *fin.*

obsidiālis, e, *adj.* [obsidium] *for besieging, siege-*: admotis obsidialibus machinamentis (al. obsidionalibus), Amm. Vith. Alex. 47.

obsidiāna, ae, *m.* [id.] *a besieger, blockader*: Christus, *who besieges* (*invests*) *the lava-seas, obsidiana* (*obsidionalia*) *undarum vasa circumstans*, Tert. Pall. 4: Plin. 36, 26, 67.

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade.* partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur 9 quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv 5, 2 obsidione eximere, *to free from*, id 38, 15 obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade*, Just 22, 4 obsidionem tolerare, *to endure*, Fac H 1, 33 obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on*, id A 15, 4 ob sidionem omittere, *to raise*, lb 5 **2** Meton *captivity* Demetrius obsidi one Parthorum liberatus, Just. 2, 12 ‖ Fig *pressing* or *imminent danger* obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic Rab. perd 10 feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money*, id Fam 5, 6

obsĭdiōnālis, e, *adj* [obsidio] *pertaining to a siege* corona, *a crown of grass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege* Plin. 22, 3 *sq* Gell 5, 6 (v Smith's Ant 359)

obsĭdior, 1 v dep [obsidium] *to lie in wait for, to waylay* alicui, Col 9 14, 10

obsĭdĭum, ii n [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade* obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde Varr L L 5 16, § 90 obsidium facere Ilio Pl Bac 4, 9 24 obsidio circumdari Fac A 13, 41 obsidium urgere id H 4 28 tolerare, lb ‖ Fig *a waylaying, an ambush* Col 8, 27 **2** *attention, forethought* curatoris, id 9 9 1

obsĭdium, ii, n [obses] *the condition of a hostage* Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Fac A 11, 10

ob-sīdo, 3 v a to *beset, invest besiege blockade* pontem, Sall C 45 portas, Virg Aen 9 159 Italos fines lb 7, 334 campos, Tr 2, 6 23 Troica moenia Cat 64, 345 **2** Transf vias oculorum Lucr 4, 350 certas partes, id 4, 1085

obsignātĭo, ōnis f [obsigno] *a sealing up* tabularum Gell 14, 2

obsignātor, ōris m [id] *he that seals* literarum obsignator Cic Clu 66 **2** Esp *the witness who set their seals to a will* testamenti id Att 12, 18 decisionis id Fluc 36

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, 1 v a *to seal up, seal* cedo tu ceram ac linum actum age obliga obsigna cito Pl Bac 4, 4, 96 cellas, id Ca 2 1 1 epistolam, Cic Att 8, 6 **2** Esp *to sum and seal*, as a witness istum ipsum quaestionem dicite quis obsignavit? id Clu 66 tabellas ejus rei conditionisque, id Quint 12 testamentum signis adulterinis, id Cluent 14 Proverb tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, i e *in the strictest form*, id Fusc 5 11 33

3 *to seal an accusation* qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignavérat id Scaur fragm in Ascon **4** *to pledge* or *mortgage under one's hand and seal* tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val Max 4, 4, 7 ‖ Fig *to stamp, impress* formam verbis, Lucr 4, 569 aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind*, Ti 2 582

ob-sīpo, 1 v a [supo] *to sprinkle at* or *upon* Fig obsipat aquulam, ut *refreshes me*, Pl Cist 2, 3, 37

ob-sĭsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 v n *to place* or *post oneself before* hic obsistam, *will station myself*, Pl Mil 2, 3, 62 alicui obviam, *to plant oneself in another's way*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11 obsistere alicui absenti, Liv 10, 19 ‖ Fig *to set oneself against, to oppose, resist, withstand* qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic Verr 4, 43 omnibus ejus consiliis, id Cat 3, 7 dolori id. Fusc 2, 12 § odiis id Off 2, 7 vitiis, *to disapprove of*, id Fin 3, 9 opinionibus, id Acad. 2, 34 With *inf* obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Fac. G 34 *Pass impers* magnitudine animi facile potest repugnari obsistique fortunae Cic Fin. 4, 7

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part* [obsero]

obsŏlē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. pass. obsolefio, factus, fieri, *to wear out, spoil*. rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen Ep 90.

‖ Fig. *to sully, degrade, lower, make common* auctoritas obsolefacta, lb 29 admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri Suet Aug 89 obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105 dub (*al* obsolescebant, *al* obsolebant)

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part* [obsolefacio]

obsŏlesco (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum 3 v n *incep. to grow out of use, to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete* his (verbis) oportet, si possis non uti sic enim obsolescent, Varr L L 9, 10, § 16 haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic Acad 1 3 virtus nunquam solidius alienis obsolescit, id Sest 28 vectigal id Agr 1, 7 laus, Fac A 4 26 claritudo App Flor 17 [Prob from *ob* and root OL or OLE 'to grow' v abolesco, it may however be connected with alesco]

obsŏlētē, *adv in an old worn out style, poorly meanly* paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus Cic Ver 1 58

obsŏlēto, āvi, ātum, 1 v a [obsoletus] *to degrade, soil, sully* Fort adv Cnost 6

obsŏlētus, a, um *Part* [obsolesco]

‖ Adj *old worn out, thrown off* erat veste obsoleta Liv 27 34 vestitu obsoletiore, Cic Agr 2 5 homo obsoletus *in a worn-out dress*, id Flac 36 tectum *old ruinous* Hor Od 2 10, 6 verba *obsolete* Cic de Or 3 37 obsoleta et vulgaria id Quint 18 **2** Transf *common, ordinary, poor* animalia id Verr 5 44 gaudia Liv 30 42 obsoletior oratio *less eloquent* Cic de Or 3 9 honores *of little worth* Nep Milt 6 color Col 4 30 (lb) *filthy polluted* omen patrimonii obsoletis sordibus Hor Epod 17 46 dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled*, Sen Agam 977

obsŏlĭdātus, a um *Part male solid fem* tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr 2 3

obsōnātĭo (ops) ōnis f [obsono] *a buying of victuals a marketing* Don ad Ter Andr 2 2 12

obsōnātor (ops) ōris m [id] *a caterer, purveyor* obsonator optimus, Pl Mil 3 1 73 Sen Ep 47

obsōnātus (ops) ūs m [id] *a catering, marketing* duc mihi in obsonatum Pl Tru 4 2 27

obsōnĭto, āvi, ātum, 1 v *freq* [id] *to feast entertain* Cato in Fest s v

obsōnium (ops) ii n = ὀψώνιον *that which is eaten with bread relish* esp *fish* tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Pl Bac 1, 1 64 curare, id Merc 3, 3 22 obsonare id Stich 3 1 36 scindere, Sen Vit B 17 conlue, Plin 31 7 41 coëmere Hor S 1, 2 9 Also of *fruit* Plin 15, 19 21

obsōno (ops) āvi, atum, 1 v a and **obsŏnor**, ātus 1 v dep = ὀψωνέω, *to market, to cater purvey* postquam obsonavit heros Pl Aul 2, 4 1 obsonium id Stich 3, 1, 36 vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, Ter Andr 2, 6 20 **2** Transf *to feast treat, to furnish an entertainment* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, id Ad 1, 2 37 ‖ Fig obsonare ambulando famem, *to provide an appetite*, Cic Tusc 5, 34.

ob-sōno, 1 v n *to interrupt by noise* Fig alicui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Pl Ps 1, 2, 74

obsŏpesco, 3 v n *incep to fall asleep* obsopit, obsopitus, obsopesco, Not Tir. p 135

ob-sōpio, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4 v a *to put* or *lull to sleep* a somni tempore prohiberi, ne obsopiantur, Scrib Comp 180 somno obsopitus, *fallen asleep*, Sol 12 odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, lb

obsŏpītus, a, um, *Part.* [obsopio]

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2 v. a *to sup* or *drink up, to swallow* aquam, Pl. Curc 2, 3, 34 placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*. Hor. S 2, 8, 24. ‖ Transf *force*, quae absorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Pl Truc. 2, 3, 29.

ob-sordesco, dŭi, 3. v n *incep. to become dirty, be soiled* ne coma fuma obsordescat, Prud Apoth 214 ‖ Fig *to wear out, decrease* obsorduit jam haec in me aetumna, *is moderated*, Caecil in Non 147 7

obstăcŭlum, i, n. [obsto] *a hinderance, obstacle* rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham 601 App Flor p 361.

obstans, antis, *Part* [obsto] ‖ Subst. obstantia *n plu hinderances, obstructions* obstantia silvarum amoliri, Tac A 1, 50.

obstantĭa, ae, *f* [id] *a standing before* or *against, a hinderance, obstruction* aeris, Vitr 6, 1 umbrarum, id. 8, 1

ob-sterno, strāvi, strātum 3 v a *to cast before, throw in one's way* uxorem puero, App Apol p 335

obstetrīcius (cpst) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [obstetrix] *pertaining to a midwife, obstetric* manus obstetriciae, Arn 3, 166 Fig Front. de aquaed p 246 ‖ Subst obstetricia, orum, n. *plu midwifery, obstetrics* Jove liberum partu mente inter obstetricia deorum, Lim 35 11 40 31

obstetrīco (ops), 1 v a [id] *to act a midwife* Iert ad Nat 2, 12

obstetrix (opst.) īcis *f* [obsto] *a midwife* peperit sine obstetricis opera, Pl Cist 1, 2, 2? mitten ad obstetricem, Ter Ad 5 1, 5 obstetricum nobilitas, Lim 28 6 18

obstĭnātē, *adv firmly, inflexibly*, both in a good and in a bad sense *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly obstinately* me obstinate aggressus, Pl Asin 1 1, 10 operam dat, Ter Andr 1 5 8 negari Caes B G 5 6 *Comp* ol sinatius omnia agere Suet Caes 29. *Sup* obstinatissime recusare, id Tib. 67

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis *f* [obstino] *firmness* both in a good and in a bad sense *determination inflexibility, stubbornness obstinacy* quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *from adherence to my principles* Cic Prov Cons 17 obstinatio animi Sen Ep 94 fidei Iac H 3, 19 taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep Att 22 In *plur* Iert. ad Nat 1, 17

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part* [obstino] ‖ Adj *fixed, resolved*, both in a good and in a bad sense *inflexible resolute, stubborn obstinate* ad decertandum obstinati animi Liv 6, 3 contra veritatem Quint 12 1 10 pudicitia, Liv 1 58 fides, Iac H 5, 5 aures, Hor Od 3 11 7 With *inf* jam obstinatus mori spes effulsit Liv 42, 65 *Comp.* voluntas obstinatior Cic Att. 1 11. obstinati radversus lacrimas mulierbres, *firmer more steadfast*, Liv 2, 40 *Sup* virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen Ep 71.

obstĭnet dicebant antiqui, quod nunc obstinuit, Fest s v

obstĭno, āvi, ātum, 1 v a *to persist in, be resolved on* (rare as a verb *fin*) id inhiat ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia Pl Aul 2 2 *fin* Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinanti, Iac H 2, 84. With *inf* obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori Liv 21 29 *Pass impers* obstinatum est tibi *you are firmly resolved*, Plin Pan. 5 [*Ob-stin-o* prob contains the same root as STA, which also occurs with a consonant at the end, as in the Eng *stand, stood* v *sto.*]

obstĭpesco, v obstupesco

obstĭpo, 1 v a [obstipus] *to lean to one side*. obstipo vertiscem, Pl Merc. 4, 5, 16.

obstĭpus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *bent or inclined to one side*, opp to rectus omnia mendose fieri aiqua obstipa, necessum est, Lucr 4, 517. **2.** *bent* or *drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68. **3** *bent forward to*

bent or bowed towards the ground: stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92: obstipo capite, et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.

obstītus, a, um, *Part.* [obsisto].

‖ Adj. *opposite:* luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de deo Socr. *sub init.*

obstĭtus, a, um, *adj.* In augury: *struck by lightning:* Fest. *s. v.*: Etruriae principes procuranto, idemque fulgura atque obstita planto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

ob-sto, stĭti, ĭtum (obstaturus, Front. Aquaed. 123: Quint. 2, 11, 1), *v. n. to stand before* or *against:* dominae obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23: summis a postibus, id. Theb. 4, 17: obviam, *to stand in the way*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 14. ‖ Fig. *to stand against; to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct:* constr. with *dat.* of the direct object; the thing opposed is expressed by a *subj. clause*, with *quin, quominus, cur*, or *ne:* alicui, id. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.*: vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life secures them from the suspicion of this crime*, Sall. C. 52: obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25. si omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7 quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excidant, Sall. Epist. Mithr.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 14 quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: Illistiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3. *Pass. impers.:* nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, Cl. Phil. 1, 6: obstari, Ov. M. 11, 788.

obstrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [obsterno] *a strap, lace, latchet:* crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

obstrangŭlātus, a, um, *Part. strangled:* Fig.: obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstrĕpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo] *clamorous, chirping:* App. Flor. *n.* 13, p. 349.

obstrĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [obstrepito] *a clamour, outcry:* Fort. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [obstrepo] *to interrupt by frequent noise* or *clamour* (poet.): obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at* or *against, to accompany with sound:* nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv. 21, 56. avis, *sings the while*, Sen. Oed. 454. With *dat.:* multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. 4, 4, 3: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana raucis sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391. *Pass. impers.:* secretus ab omni voce locus, si non obstreperetur aquis, *did it not resound*, id. F. 6, 9. ‖ Fig. *to interrupt* or *disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour:* with *dat.:* certatim alter alteri obstrepere, *to drown each other's voices*, Liv. 1, 40: sibi ipsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 13. *Pass. impers.:* ejusmodi res, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono, *to be drowned*, id. Marcell. 3. 2. In gen. *to annoy, impede:* alicui literis, id. Fam. 5, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [obstringo]. ‖ Adj.: *bound, obliged:* obstrictior debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.

obstrictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a binding, clasping:* accendat flammam ipso obstricta (*al.* affricta), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

obstrigillātor, ōris, *m.* [obstrigillo] *an opposer, blamer:* Varr. in Non. 492, 18.

obstrigillo or **obstringillo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [obstringo] *to hinder, oppose:* inoscenti, Varr. in Non. 147, 12: multa (*al.* obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 95.

obstrigillus, i, *m.* [id.] *a shoe-sole, sandal:* Isid. Or. 19, 34.

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind to* or *about:* to *bind, tie,* or *fasten up:* follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: tauros aratro, *to yoke*, Val. Fl. 7, 602. 2. *to bind, bind up, close up by binding:* laqueo collum, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 12: ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29. 3. Transf. *to trim* or *ornament with:* vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. 4, 11. ‖ Fig. *to bind, fetter, tie, hamper:* civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: foedere, id. Pis. 13: aliquem aere alieno, id. Fam. 11, 10: jurejurando, *to bind by an oath*, Tac. A. 1, 14 aliquem conscientia, *to bind by privity, by participation*, id. H. 4, 55: aliquem societate scelerum, id. A. 4, 57. fidem suam alicui, *to pledge one's word, to promise positively*, Plin. 7, 1, 1. 2. *to lay under obligation, oblige:* donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 13, 18. 3. With *prom. reflect.* or reflect. *to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate:* qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, id. Verr. 1, 3 se parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12. se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48. qui alienum sustulit, furti obstringitur, *makes himself guilty, becomes guilty*, Sabin. in Gell. 11, 18 *fin.*

ob-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo] *a building before* or *against, a blocking up:* obstructio corporum, Arn. 2, 63.

‖ Fig. *an obstruction, a barrier:* haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.* [obstruo].

obs-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust into, gulp down.* stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 12. ‖ Fig. *to hide, conceal:* multi aperta transeunt, condita et obstrusa rimantur, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*

obstrūdulentus, a, um, *adj.:* obstrudant obsatullent, ab avide trudendo in gulam. Unde et obstrudulentum dixit Titinius, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-strŭo (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile before* or *against; to build, block,* or *wall up:* vallidum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1. Esp. *to build before so as to obstruct the light:* obstructae tenebrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4. luminibus alicujus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 44. 2. *to stop* or *block up, render impassable:* iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 1: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28: saxa, *placed in the way*, Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, *has stopped up, made deaf*, Sen. Ben. 3, 17. ‖ Fig. *to impede, obstruct:* Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, *was a hinderance to*, Cic. Brut. 17: viri deus obstruit aures, *renders deaf, inexorable*, Virg. Aen. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, Cic. Sull. 28. cognitionem difficultatibus, *to impede, obstruct*, id. Acad. 2, 3. mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.

ob-strūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obstrudo].

ob-stŭpĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* obstŭpĕfio, factus, fieri, *to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze:* eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupefaceret, id. 25, 38: Aenonem adeo commotam, uti amissa mente obstupefieret, Dict. Cret. 4, 21: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic. Deiot. 12: obstupefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, 6 *extr.*

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obstupefacio].

obstŭpĕfio, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpesco (obstip.), pŭi, *n. incep. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed:* apes obstupescunt potantes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11. ‖ Fig. *to be astonished, amazed:* ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21. With *acc.:* *to wonder* or *be astonished at:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 19.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded:* quid astitisti, obstupida? Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 39. attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*

obstuprātus, a, um, *Part. defiled, dishonoured:* Lampr. Commod. 3.

ob-suffio, 1. *v. a. to blow against* or *at:* Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, obfui *or* offui, obesse (old *fut.* obsecet, oberit vel aderit, Fest. *s. v.*) *irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure;* opp. to prodesse: *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Hep.* At tibi oberunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 48: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: subjicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23: obsunt a victoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: nec, dum degrandinat, obsit agresti fano supposuisse pecus, id. F. 4, 755.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew on:* obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578. ‖ *to sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up:* nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg. G. 4, 301. sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 *fin.*: obsuta lectica, *the curtains of which are sewed together all around*, id. Tib. 64.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become deaf:* hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. ‖ Fig. *to be deaf, not to give ear:* obsurdescimus tamen, nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Am. 24. 88.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsuo].

obtectus, a, um, *Part.* [obtego].

ob-tĕgo (obtĭgo, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 8) xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, cover up:* insuper lingua bubula obtegito, Cato R. R. 40: arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35 os, Cels. 3, 22. ‖ Fig. *to conceal, keep secret:* obtegere errata, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 21: vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic. Coel. 18: ut adolescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id Tusc. 5: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18: flagitia, Tac. A. 13, 33. With *gen.:* animus audax, sui obtegens, ib. 4, 1. 2. *to cover, protect:* obtectus melioribus precibus, ib. 16, 5.

obtempĕranter, *adv. willingly, readily, obediently:* se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11: annuit, Prud. στεφ 2, 112.

obtempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtempero] *a complying with* or *submitting to; submission, obedience:* si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg 1, 15, 42.

ob-tempĕro (opt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey:* with *dat.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39: imperio populi R., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 33: auctoritati senatus, ib. 1, 1: naturae, Suet. Tib. 50: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, *they will regard you*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70. With *ad:* ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18. With *acc. of neutr. pron.:* non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *I do not mind what he says*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 293: quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 88. *Pass. impers.:* si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Of. 1, 11.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch, draw, spread,* or *place before* pinguis vir nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 82: undarium ante

ñciem, Suet. Ner. 48: obtenta nocte, Virg. G. 1, 248: oculis membrana obtenditur, *is drawn over*, Plin. 11, 37, 55: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. Agr. 10.

2. Fig. *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse*: matris preces obtendens, id. A. 3, 17: valetudinem corporis, ib. 35: suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: rationem turpitudini, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. ‖ Transf. *to cover, hide, conceal*: obtendunt ilmina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248: lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atra, Tac. H. 3, 56. 2. Fig. *to envelope*: quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

ob-tĕnebresco, *3. v. n. incep. to become or grow dark*: Hier. in Ies. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tĕnebro, *1. v. a. to make dark, to darken*: Lact. 4, 10.

ob-tensus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo], for obtentus, *a pretext*: Front. ad amic. 2, 6 *fin.*

ob-tentio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a covering, veiling.* Fig.: *obscurity, darkness*: aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudero, *by an allegorical dress*, Arn. 5, 181.

obtentus, a, um: ‖. *Part.* [obtendo]. ‖. *Part.* [obtineo].

obtentus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo] *a spreading, drawing*, or *placing before*: frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 2, 1. ‖ Fig. *a pretence, pretext, cloak*: obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7 tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext*, ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8. 2. *a covering, veil, allegorical dress*: vera sunt, quae loquuntur poëtae, sed obtentu aliquo speciesque velata, Lact. 1, 11. 3. *a hinderance*: non terror obtentui est, Nasar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tĕro, trīvi, trītum (syncop. *past perf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56), 3. *v. a. to bruise, crush*, or *break to pieces*: ne in atabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: obtriti homines, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ranae, Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35: crura, Col. 8, 8. 2. *to rub*: dentes carbone, App. Apol. p. 278. 3. *to destroy, cut up*: Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. 9, 38: alam prope universam obtriverat, Tac. Agr. 18. ‖ Fig. *to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy*: calumniam, Cic. Cae cin. 7: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 5, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graecum, Just. 5, 2: militem verbis, *to degrade*, Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645.

ob-testātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor] *an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging* or *obliging by calling God to witness*: obtestatio est, quum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: detestatio, quum in deteriorem, Fest. *s. v.*: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Auct. orat. pro dom. 48: viri, Cic. Clu. 12. ‖ Transf. *a vehement entreaty, supplication*: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infimas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12.

ob-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest* or *assert*: de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii, Cic. Sest. 20 (*Orell.* testor): sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempubl. agi obtestans, ib. 12, 5: aut militum se manibus aut suis morituros obtestans, id. H. 3, 10: Suet. Cal. 15 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *to conjure by calling God to witness; to entreat, supplicate*: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. Att. 11, 2: vos obtestor atque obsecro, id. Sest. 69: id sibi ne eriptatis, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 32. With double *acc.*: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg. Aen. 12, 819. ‖‖ *Perf. Part.* in pass. signif.: obtestatus prece impense, Amm. 31, 9.

ob-texo, xŭi, 3. *v. a. to weave to or over*: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. 11, 19 21. ‖. Meton. *to overspread, cover*: coelum obtexitur umbra, Virg. Aen. 11, 611: per nubes coelum aliud obtexere, Plin. 2, 38, 38: jaculis obtexitur aër, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 258.

obtĭcentia, ae, *f.* [obticeo] *a pause, sudden break* in a discourse, as a rhetor. figure: ἀποσιώπησις, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9 2, 54.

ob-tĭcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [taceo] *to be silent*: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

obticesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [obticeo] *to become* or *be struck silent*: in the *perf. to be silent*: quid nunc obticuisti? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 2: repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2: nec prius obticuit, Ov. M. 14, 523: Hor. A. P. 284.

obtĭgo, v. obtego.

ob-tĭnĕo (optineo), tĭnŭi, tentum, (old *perf.* optenui, fifth Epit. of the Scipios), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. ‖ Act. *to hold by*: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16. 2. *to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.*: suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19. cum imperio Hispaniam citeriorem, *to have as his province*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ex qua insula numus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, *during my administration*, id. Att. 5, 21: vitam et famam, *to preserve*, id. Rosc. Am. 17 auctoritatem suam, *to maintain*, ib. 48: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, ib. 1, 7: jus, *to assert, maintain*, Tac. A. 1, 32 noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed*, Liv. 29, 27: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: numerum Deorum, *to be numbered among*, id. N. D. 3, 20: summam opinionem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, *to be admired*, Plin. 34, 2, 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19. 3. Esp. of discourse: *to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate*: possumus hoc teste (id) quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 3, 71: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15. quaedam (leges) an obtineri possunt, id. 7, 4, 39. 4. With the idea of acquiring: *to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain*: quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14 *fin.*: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *gained*, Cic. Att. 7, 25: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, ib. 1, 3: volumus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27: aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6. With *de*: quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.* With *subj.*: his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. 35, 10: obtinuit, ne reus fieret, Suet. Caes. 23. ‖ Neutr. *to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain*: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46 *fin.*: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. de rep. ordin. *init.*: si dissentirent, sententia plurium obtineret, *would prevail*, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 4.

ob-tingo, tĭgi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango] ‖. Act. *to touch strike*: mustulentus sestus nares obtigit, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16. ‖. Neutr. *to fall to one's lot*; of events, *to happen to, befall one*: nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 14: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7: mihi obtingit sors, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 21: quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic. Vat. 5. omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerant, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus, *etc.*) si modice obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. Praef. § 29. With *subj.*: quum ei (L. Paulo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. Div. 1, 46 *in.* Of events: eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filia, *has happened, turned out*, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

ob-tĭnŭo, 4. *v. n. to tingle*: App Apol. p. 305.

ob-torpeo, 2. *v. n. to be numb*: torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become numb or stiff*: *to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling*: torpedo piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67: manus prae metu obtorpuerint, Liv. 22, 3 manus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 52: squamae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. ‖. Fig.: subactus miseriis obtorpui, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28: circumfuso undiq ue pavore, obtorpuit, Liv. 34, 38 *fin.*: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist wrench, turn round*: obtorto colle ad praetorem trahor, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45. obtorta guia in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: obtorto vaginer labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petron. fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2. circulus obtorti auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 559. 2. *to turn towards, to turn*: dextrasque obtorquet in undas proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.

obtortio, ōnis, *f.* [obtorqueo] *a twisting, distortion*: Fulgent. de prisc serm. p. 563, 33.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.* [obtorqueo]

obtractat, contra sententiam trac tat, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-trăho, 3. *v. a. to draw towards* si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. vel. 15 dub. (*al.* obstruxerit).

obtrectātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto] *an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement*: obtrectatio est ea, quam intelligi ζηλοτυπίαν volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupierit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. invidia atque obtrectatio, id. Inv. 1, 11 *fin.*: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: male volentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. With *gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7. gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a detractor, traducer, disparager*: beneficii, Cic. Flac. 1 multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19 contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1. With *dat.*: hunc sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6.

obtrectātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *detraction, disparagement*: sine vano obtrectatu, Gell. epilog.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tracto] *to detract from through envy; to disparage, undervalue, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obtrectare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34: laudibus ducis, id. 8, 36: logi atque causae, Cic. Manil. 8. With *acc.*: si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr. 2 epil. 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45, 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se invicem, id. Or. 25: obtrectarunt inter se, *were rivals*, Nep. Arist. 1. *Absol.*: ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

obtrĭto, ōnis, *f.* [obtero] *contrition*: Aug. serm. de divers. 8, 4.

obtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [obtero].

obtrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bruising, crushing*: herbae obtritu, Plin. 22, 22, 67, 4.

ob-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust against*: dictionem inguinibus, App. M. 7, p. 200. 2. *to stop, close*: os obtru

site (al. obstrudite), Prud. στεφ. 5, 95. **2.** Esp. *to gulp down, swallow hastily*: pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 87. ‖ **3.** Fig. *to press, or force upon, obtrude*: virginem alicui, Ter Andr. 1, 5, 15: palpum alicui, *to wheedle*, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

obtruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrunco] *a cutting away, trimming, pruning*: obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune*: vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13. ‖ In gen. *to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill*: (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall. J. 97: regem, Liv. 1, 5: cervos ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Pl. Aul. 1, 4, 20.

obtrūdo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrudo] *a thrusting against*: corpusculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 7 *praef.*

ob-tŭĕor, 2. *v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon*: aliquem, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 66: terram, id. Bac. 4, 4, 27. ‖ *to see, behold, perceive*: non quis obtuerier, id. Most. 3, 2, 151.

obtŭĭtus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3. *v. a. to strike at or on: to beat, belabour*: pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 50: sum obtusus pugnis pessume, id. Am. 1, 1, 59. **2.** *to make blunt or dull*: telum, Lucr. 6, 999 gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 166: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70 auditum, id. 24, 11, 50. ‖ Fig. *to blunt, weaken, impair*: mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11: ingenia, id. de Or 3, 24 aegritudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 16. **2.** *to annoy* or *tease with importunity*: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id. Or. 66 aliquem longis epistolis, id. Att. 8, 1 aliquem de aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33 obtundis, tametsi intelligo, id. Andr. 2, 2, 11. With *acc.* and *infin.*: obtuderunt ejus aures, to socium praetoris fuisse, *they dinned into him*, Tiuiatch. in Cic. Verr. 3, 67.

obtunsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *a beating upon, a belaboring*: Lampr. Commod. 10.

ob-tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo].

obtūrāculum, i, *n.* [obturo] *a stopper, stopple*: Marc. Emp. 35.

obtūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stopper, bung*: Plin. 16, 8, 13.

obturbātor, ōris, *m.* [obturbo] *a tro ubler, disturber*: Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15 *fin.*

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stir up, make turbid*: obturbata procreatione prius aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. ‖ Fig. *to throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb*: obturbare hostes, Tac. H. 3, 25: ne me obturba, ac tace, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 49: lectorem, Suet. Aug. 86: me scriptio et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic. Att. 12, 16 *fin.*: solitudinem, *to disturb*, ib. 12, 18. **2.** *to raise a disturbance* or *clamour*: obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac. H. 3, 10: obturbabant patres specie detestandi, *raised a disturbance*, id. A. 6, 24.

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to swell, to swell up* (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr. 6, 659: obtursi ebrius, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 870 P.

obtūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up to close*: gutturem, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25: foramina, Plin. 19, 10, 58: dolia operculis, Vitr. 7, 12: aures, *i. q. to refuse to listen*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. Fat. 5. ‖ Fig.: amorem edendi, *to assuage, allay*, Lucr. 4, 870.

obtūsē, *adv. dully, not keenly*: crocodili in aqua obtusius vident, in terra acutissime, Sol. 32.

obtūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *bluntness, dullness*: obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo]. ‖ Adj.: *blunt, dull, obtuse*: falx obtusa et hebes, Col. 4, 24: pugio, Tac. A. 15, 54: vomer, Virg. G. 1, 262: angulus, Lucr. 4, 356. (ii) Transf. *blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless*: aures, *dull of hearing*, Anct. Her. 3, 9: vox, *thick, not clear* (opp. clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces, ib. 20: stomachus, *weakened*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr. 3, 443: nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, Virg. G. 3, 135: venenum, *powerless*, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 94.

2. Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic. de Sen. 23: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, id. fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567. (ii) *rough and ready*: castrensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, Tac. Agr. 9.

obtŭtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor] *a looking at, a look, gaze*: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: obtutum in cauda figere, poët. id. N. D. 2, 42: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39. In *plur.*: nil intercurrens obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915.

ŏb-ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj. voluntary, spontaneous*: ultroneus, obultroneus, Not. Tir. p. 83: obultroneus, *αὐθαίρετος*, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obumbro] *a shading, darkening*: Fig. *an obscuring*: allegoriose caecitatis obumbratio, Aru. 5, 186.

ŏbumbrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that shades* or *darkens* Tert. Apol. 9.

ŏb-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to overshadow, to shade*: gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: sibi, *to shade itself*, Plin. 17, 21, 34, 6. ‖ Transf. *to darken, obscure*: obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. Aen. 12, 578. nubes solem obumbrant, Plin 2, 47, 42. **2.** In gen. *to cover over*: germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1.

‖ Fig. *to overcloud, darken, obscure*: nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32. candorem aequitatis, Manert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 5. **2.** *to cover, conceal; to defend*: crimen, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Virg. Aen. 11, 223.

ŏb-uncātus, a, um, *adj. bent inwards*: obuncatus unguibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ŏb-unctus, a, um, *Part. anointed*: capillus guttis Arabicis obunctus, App. M. 2, p. 118.

ŏb-uncŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uncus] *slightly bent inwards*: Tit. in Non. 536, 19.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj. bent in, hooked* (poët.): rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Virg. Aen. 6, 597. pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516.

ŏb-undātĭo, ōnis, *f. an overflowing, inundation*: fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (*Duker*: abundatio).

ŏb-ustus, a, um, *Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poët.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg. Aen. 7, 506: sudes, ib. 11, 894: gleba gelu, *pinched*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

ob-vāgio, 4. *v. n. to whine* or *whimper about*: Pl. Poen. prol. 31.

obvăgĭlātum, v. obvagulo.

obvăgŭlo, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand aloud*: of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: cui testimonium defuerit is tertiis diebus ob portum (*i. e.* domum) obvagulatum ito, Fest. *s. v.* vagulatio.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench*: urbem, Fest. *s. v.* ob. ‖ Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

ob-vāricātor, ōris, *m.* [obvaro] qui culpam occurrit, quominus rectum liber conficeret, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-vāro, 1. *v. n. to be opposed to; to thwart*: Enn. in Non. 147, 22.

obvĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obvenio] *chance, accident*: Tert adv Val. 39.

ob-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to* or *before* or *in the way of, to meet*: cum disturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenisset, Cic. Att. 2, 25 *fin.*: se in tempore pugnae obventurum, *would join in the battle*, Liv. 29, 34. ‖ Transf. *to come or fall to; to fall to one's lot*: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2: hereditas ei, Cic. Verr. 2, 7: Syria Scipioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 9, 32: cui classis obvenisset, id. 30, 40. **2.** Still more gen. of an event, *to fall out, to happen, occur*: obvenit occasio, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 15: vitium (at the auspices), Cic. Phil. 2, 32: id. Off. 2, 21, 74: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet. Vesp. 21.

obventīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [obvenio] *accidental, adventitious*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

obventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] in law, *income, revenue, rents, etc.*: obventiones et reditus, Ulp. 1 reg. 14, 1, 1.

ob-ventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a meeting*: Tert. Anim. 41.

ob-verbĕro, 1. *v. a.* to *beat soundly*: animum baculo, App. M. 7, p. 198.

ob-versor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (obverso, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself*: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dicti, Liv. 31, 11: obversari vestibulo, id. 2, 54: sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati, Plin Ep. 5, 21: limini, *who were about the threshold*, ib. 6, 16: in urbe inter coetus Tac. A. 3, 37. **2.** Fig. *to hover* or *float before, to appear to*: illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr. 4, 1055: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic. Sest. 3: obversantur animo honestae species, id. Tusc. 2, 22: animis, oculis, Liv. 35, 11. ‖ *to oppose, withstand*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* [obverto]. ‖ Adj.: *turned* or *directed towards*: faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov. M. 12, 467: ad matrem, Tac. A. 4, 54: domicilia (apium) ad orientem. Col. 9, 7, 5. With simple *acc.*: obversus orientem, App. M. 2, p. 127. **2.** Fig.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, Tac. H. 3, 83. (ii) *to be inclined to*: obversis militum studiis, ib. 11. (iii) obversi, *the enemy*: profligatis obversis, id. A. 12, 14.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn towards, against*, or *in a contrary direction; to direct towards*: mihi cornua, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 3: arcus in aliquem, Ov. M. 12, 605: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: proras pelago, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *turn round*, i. e. *direct our course away from the land*, ib. 3, 549: obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, Ov. M. 3, 676: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 27, 28. **2.** Reflect. *to turn oneself, turn* to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov. H. 19, 191.

ob-viam, *adv.* (also separately ob viam) lit. *in the way*; hence, with verbs of motion, *towards, against, to meet*: nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 2: quum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: quem quaero, optime esse obviam mihi est, *is coming to meet me*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic. Mil. 10: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Mur. 32, 67, proficisci, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: progredi, Liv. 7, 10: mittere, *to send to meet*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: se offerre, *to go to meet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: se dare, Liv. 1, 16: efferri, *to go to meet in great numbers*, id. 3, 23: de obviam itione tua facilius, Cic. Att. 11, 16. ‖ Fig.: nec sycophantia, nec fucis ullum mantelium obviam est, *is at hand*, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 6: nunciat mihi tot obviam eventuri mortis, *dangers*, id. Casin. 3, 4, 28: obviam ire, *to pre-*

rienlis, *to encounter*, Sall. J. 7. **2.** Esp. *in opposition, for the purpose of resisting*: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: obviam ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J. 5: irae obviam ire, Liv. 9, 14: obviam ire fraudibus, Tac. A. 6, 16. (II) *for the purpose of remedying or obviating*: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, lb. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, lb. 4, 6: timori, id. H. 4, 46: dedecori, id. A. 1, 5.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. *v. n. to be watchful, vigilant*: obvigilato 'st opus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 14.

ob-vio, 1. *v. n. to meet*: alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. ‖ Fig. *to withstand, resist, oppose*: alicui, Macr. S. 7, 5. **2.** *to prevent, obviate*: grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14: vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4. (Hence It. *ovviare*.)

ob-vĭŏlo, 1. *v. a. to violate*: ossa, Inscr.

obvius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet*: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic. Mil. 18: dare se obvium alicui, *to meet a person*, Liv. 1, 16: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met one another*, Sall. J. 79: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, *by one who met him*, Suet. Caes. 81: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, *met*, Virg. Aen. 1, 314: obvia cui Camilla occurrit, lb. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, *to be in the way of*, Liv. 37, 23. Of things: neque aranei tenuia fila obvia sentimus, Lucr. 3, 385: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi literas mittas, *send to meet*, Cic. Att. 6, 5: ultroque ferebant obvia securis ubera lactis oves, *offered, presented*, Tib. 1, 3, 45: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, *which lay in their way*, Nep. Eum. 9: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. A. 2, 54: arbor prona cadit lateque et rominus obvia frangens, *everything in its way*, Cat. 64, 109. **2.** Meton.: *lying open*, i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* (poet.) rupes obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Virg. Aen. 10, 694. **3.** Esp. *meeting hostilely*: si ingredienti cum armata multitudine obvius fueris, Cic. Caecin. 27: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21: obvii hostibus, lb. 50: infesta subito obvius hasta, Virg. Aen. 12, 877. **4.** *easy of access, affable, courteous*: est obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Hence (II) of abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious*: nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint. 9, 3, 5 obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2 laudes, *common*, Gell. 5, 1: obvia et illaborata virtus, *easy, not difficult of attainment*, Quint. 12, 2, 2.

ob-vŏlito, 1. *v. n. to fly* or *flit around, to run* or *rove about*: in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro, Declam. 11.

obvŏlūtātus, a, um, *Part. entangled*: bos obviis radicibus obvolutatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4.

obvŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [obvolvo] *a wrapping round, enveloping*: *an envelope*: astheros obvolutio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to wrap round, muffle up, cover over*: pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or. 22, 74 capite obvoluto, *with his head muffled up*, id. Verr. 5, 28. Liv. 4, 12 *fin.*: os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149 brachium lanis fasciisque, Suet. Dom. 17. **2.** Transf.: fax obvoluta sanguine, *covered*, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31. ‖ Fig.: verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42.

occa, ae, *f. a harrow*: occa βωλοκόπημα, Gloss. Philox.: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

occăbus, i, *m.* = ὄκναβος, *an armlet, a collar*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2263.

occaecātio (obcaec.), ōnis, *f.* [occaeco] *a hiding, concealing*: occatio occaecatio est, Seren. in Non. 61, 31.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make blind, to blind*: oculos, Cels. 8, 4: quidam subito occaecati sunt, *lose their sight*, id. 6, 6, 37: hostem, Plin. 10, 3, 3. **2.** Transf. *to make dark, to darken, obscure*: solem vides, satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus. Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7. (II) *to hide, conceal*: terra semen occaecatam cohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col. 2, 2, 9. (III) *to render heavy, senseless; to benumb* (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. Cul. 198. ‖ Fig. *to make blind, to blind*: stultitia occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin. 1, 10: consilia, Liv. 42, 43. **2.** Of style, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible*: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

oc-caedes (obc.), is, *f. slaughter*: nolo occaedes, *I want no bloodshed*, i. e. *nothing tragical*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 52.

oc-calesco, lui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become warm*: Cels. 4, 24.

occallātus (obc.) a, um, *adj.* [callum] *rendered callous, indurated*: occallatae fauces. Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

occallesco (obc.), lui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [calleo] *to get a thick skin, to grow* or *become callous*: qui latera occalluere plagis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 13: Cels. 4, 24: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282. ‖ Fig. *to become callous, hardened, insensible*: jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18: longa patientia occalluit, Plin. Ep. 2, 15: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6.

occămen, ĭnis, *n.* [occo] *a harrowing*: Gloss. Isid.

oc-căno (obc.), ui, 3. *v. n. to blow, sound* a wind instrument (rare): cornicines occanuere, Sall. fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81.

oc-canto (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bewitch, charm*: aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 23, 9: mulier occantata, App. Apol. p. 327.

occāsio, ōnis, *f.* [occido; *lit.* a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] *an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion*: in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intelligitur adjuncta, Cic. Inv. 1, 27 tempus actionis opportunum Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, id. Off. 1, 40, 142 dum datur mihi occasio tempusque, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30 an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem tam optatam, tam inspratam amitterem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 56: quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quotes occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14: occasio opprimendi, lb. 15 majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, *better opportunities*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8 ut primum occasio data est, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic. Fam. 12, 24 amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 25: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: praetermittere, id. B. C. 3, 25: capere, *to seize*, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: non deesse occasioni, *not to miss*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 occasione data, *should an opportunity offer*, Cic. Phil 7, 6. occasione oblata simultates deponere, Suet. Caes. 73 per occasionem, *on a favourable opportunity*, Liv. 30, 3 fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, *on every occasion*, Suet. Claud 11 ad occasionem aurae evehi, *taking advantage of a fair wind*, id. Aug. 97: ex occasione, *as occasion offered*, id. Caes. 60. With *inf.*: nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 63. ‖ Esp. *opportunity* or *means of having; a supply, stock*: oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65: vetusti olei, id. 23, 4, 40. (Hence It. *cagione, cagionare*.)

occāsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [occasio] *an occasion, opportunity*: nimis arguto obrepsiati in capse occasiuncula, Pl. Trin 4, 2 132

occālvus, a, um, *adj.* [occalvo] *pertaining to setting* or *going down*: occasivus, δυτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

occāsus, a, um, *Part.* [occido].

occāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going down, setting*, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Virg. G. 1, 225: ortus occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the constellations*, Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. *Absol.*: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86. **2.** Meton. *the quarter in which the sun sets, the west*: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: ager longus in occasum, Virg. Aen. 11, 317. ‖ Fig. *downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death*: post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic. Pis. 15: occasus interitusque rei publicae, lb. 8: Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, testor, in occasu vestro, Virg. Aen. 2, 432: Trojae, lb. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum, *death*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. **2.** *an occasion, opportunity*: Ennius in Fest. *s. v.*

occătio, ōnis, *f.* [occo] *a harrowing*: terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

occător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a harrower*: Col. 2, 13, 1. Fig.: scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

occātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [occator] *pertaining to a harrower; of* or *for harrowing*: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to*: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Asin. 2, 3, 24. In the form occido: cui nos occidimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 10.

occensus (obc.), a, um, *Part.* [candeo] *burnt, burnt up*: Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ob.

occentātio, ōnis, *f.* [occento] *a sounding, braying*: bucinarum, Symmach. Or. in Valent. 2, 14.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [canto] *to sing at* or *before, to serenade*: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 57. ‖ *to sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade*: Fest. *s. v.*: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10: ostium, *to sing a lampoon* or *pasquinade before one's door*, Pl. Pers 4, 4, 20: id. Merc. 2, 3, 73. **2.** Transf. of birds of ill omen: bubo occentans funebria, *singing dismal songs*, Amm. 30, 5

occentus, us, *m.* [occino] *a singing, a cry*: sonorum, Plin. 8, 57, 82.

occepso, v. occipio, *ad init.*

occepto, avi (*perf. subj.* occeptassit, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 70), 1. *v. a.* [occipio] *to begin*: occeptat insanire, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 18.

occhi, orum, *m. plu. trees found in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning*, perh. *the manna sanfoin or prickly hedysarum*, Hedysarum Alhagi, Linn., or Alhagi Maurorum, from which a kind of manna is obtained: Plin. 12, 8, 18.

occĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [occidens] *pertaining to the west, western*: ventus, Innocent. de cas. liter. p. 228.

occidens, entis, *Part.* [occido]. ‖ Subst. *m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west*: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor. Epod. 1, 11.

occidentālis, e, *adj.* [occidens] *western, westerly*: ad septentrionalis latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

occīdio, ōnis, *f.* [occido] *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination*: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, *a complete cutting off, utter destruction*: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2. So, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *everything captured*

was destroyed, lib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, ib. 12, 56 *fin.* Of animals and plants: nec ad occidionem genus interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3.

occidium, ii, *n.* [id.] *destruction, ruin*: occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth. 695 (*al.* excidium).

oc-cīdo (obc.), cīdi, cīsum (occisit for occiderit, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Fest. *s. v.* occisum), *v. a.* [caedo] *to strike down, strike to the ground*: aliquem pugnis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20· occare, id est comminuere, ne sit gleba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *crush*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1. **2.** Esp. *to kill, slay*: L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: copias hostium, id. Phil. 14, 14: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv. 3, 23: cum duo exercitus prope occidione occisi essent, id. 28, 43 (*v.* occidio): aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet. Claud. 44. ‖ Transf. *to plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 21: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 67: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cĭsum, *v. n.* [caedo] *to fall down, fall*: alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl. Rud, prol. 8: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 21, 24. **2.** Esp. of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set*: soles occidere et redire possunt: nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 4: sol occidens, *sunset*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: occasura pars coeli, *i. e. western*, Plin. 2, 25, 23: ante eolem obxsum, *before sunset*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 41. **3.** Meton. *to fall, perish, die*: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5: Eudemus prodians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. Aen. 2, 581: sua dextra, *to die by one's own hand*, ib. 12, 689. ‖ Fig. *to be ruined, lost, undone*, etc.: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone*: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota, tota occidi, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 1. Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72. occidit spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most. 2, 1, 2: oculorum lumen, Lucr. 3, 416: vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov. M. 1, 240.

occĭdo, for occedo; *q. v.*

occĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [occiduus] *western*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [occido] *going down, setting*: sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7: oriens occidunsque dies, Ov. F. 4, 832: nox, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 82: Stat. Th. 3, 33. **2.** Transf. *western*: ab occiduo sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, ib. 1, 284: occiduae primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east*, Stat. S. 1, 4. 73: Mauri, Lucan. 3, 294: hora, *the hour of sunset*, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34. ‖ Fig. *sinking, failing*: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov. M. 15, 227. **2.** *frail, perishable*: ex sortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

occillātor, ōris, *m.* [occillo] *a harrower*: occillator, βωλοκόπος, Gloss. Philox.

occillo, 1. *v. a.* [occo] *to break, smash*: qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 28 dub. (*al.* ocellet).

oc-cĭno, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* [cano] *to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak, etc.*: si occinuerit avis, Liv. 6, 41: corvus voce clara occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin.*: occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2. ‖ In gen. *to sing, chirp, cry*: animalia inter se, App. Flor. *no.* 13.

oc-cīpio, cēpi (coepi), ceptum (*fut. perf.* occepso for occepero, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: occeperit for occeperit, id. Asin. 4, 1, 49). 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [capio] *to begin, commence*: ‖ Act.: cantionem, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon*, Tac. A. 3, 2. *Pass.*: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occeptum est causa, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36. With *inf.*: loqui, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7. *Pass.*: fabula occepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22. ‖ Neutr.: modo dolores occipiunt primulum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12.

oc-cĭpĭtium, ii, *n.* [caput] *the back part of the head, the occiput*: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessimus, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 25: humeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *in his rear*, Varr. in Non. 245, 15. Of animals: Plin. 11, 29, 35.

oc-cĭput, ĭtis, *n.* [id.] *the back part of the head, occiput*: Pers. 1, 62.

occīsio, ōnis, *f.* [occido] *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14: Fabii ad unum occisione perierunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 14.

occīsitantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Fest. *s. v.*

occīsor, ōris, *m.* [occido] *a slayer, murderer*: regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occīsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [occisor] *of or for slaughter*: Tert. Anim. 33.

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* [occido]. ‖ Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate*: occisa est haec res, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 7. *Sup.*: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, id. Casin. 3, 5, 74.

oc-clāmito (obcl.), 1. *v. a. freq.* *to cry out, bawl*: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27.

occlando (obcl.), v. occludo.

oc-clūdo, si, sum (occlusti for occlusisti, Pl. Trin 1, 2, 151. Collat. form, occlaudo, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 1), 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *close up*: occlude ostium; et ego hinc occludam, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78. aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14. tabernas, Cic. Acad. 2, 47 furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61. **2.** *to lock up*, or *in*: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 108. ‖ Transf. *to restrain, stop*: linguam, id. Mil. 3, 1, 10: libidinem, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 25.

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [occludo]. ‖ Adj.: *shut* or *closed up*: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *keep their foolish talk more to themselves*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185. *Sup.*: ostium occlusissimum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 15.

occo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to harrow*: segetem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161. triticum, Plin. 18, 21, 50. Also of vineyards, *to break up and level the ground*: occare, id est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

occoepi, v. occipio.

oc-cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* *a going down, setting*: solis, Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 14.

oc-cŭbo, 1. *v. n.* *to lie down*; esp. *to rest, repose in the grave* (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg. Aen. 5, 371: Paris urbe paterna occubat, ib. 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, ib. 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hipp. 997.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread* or *trample down*: bene occulcato, Cato R. R. 49, 2: pales occulcata pedibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: Liv. 27, 14.

occŭlo (obc.), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a.* *to cover, cover over*: virgulta multa terra, Virg. G. 2, 346. ‖ Esp. and most usu. *to cover up, hide, conceal*: vitia corporis fuco, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15: feminae parietum umbris occultuntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: classem sub rupe, Virg. Aen. 1, 310: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.*: vitia, Quint. 12, 8. 10. *Absol.*: si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occulet ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37. [The root of *oc-cul-o* occurs in *celo, clam*, etc.: v. *celo*.]

occultātio, ōnis, *f.* [occulto] *a hiding, concealing, concealment* (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: in spelunca, Plin. 7, 45. 46. **2.** Of stars: *disappearance* (at sunrise): stellarum, id. 18, 58 § 218. ‖ Fig.: occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.

occultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hider, concealer*: ille latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

occultē, *adv.* *in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately*: neque id occulte fert, *makes no secret of it*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cunctatio oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: profisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, 2. *Comp.*: conari occultius, Cic. Dejot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall. C. 17. *Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

occultim, *adv.* *secretly*: reptare, Sol. 4.

occulto, *adv.* *secretly*: Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultassis for occultaveris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 1) 1. *v. a. freq.* [occulo] *to hide, conceal, secrete*: neque latebrose me ibi tuo conspectu occultabo, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2: se latebris, Cic. Manil. 3: quae natura occultavit, id. Off. 1, 35: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: fugitia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 3. *Reflex.*: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. With *inf.*: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* [occulo] (oquoltus, SC. de Bacch.). ‖ Adj. *hidden, concealed, secret*: hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36: quum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Acad. 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: via, ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. Am. 3, 630: crescit, occulto velut aabor aevo, fama Marcelli, *by the unmarked lapse of time*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45: res, *the hidden laws of nature*, Lucr. 1, 146. **2.** Of persons. *close, reserved, secret, not open*: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16: Tac. A. 6, 51. With *gen.*: occultus odii, *dissembling his hatred*, ib. 4, 7. (II) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret*, ib. 3, 29: ib. 4, 12. ‖ Subst. occulta, orum, *n. plu. secret things, secrets*: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Cael. 23 *fin.* With *gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61 occulta conjurationis retexere, ib. 15, 74. **2.** In *sing. adverb.* in occulto, *in secret, secretly*: stare in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28 *fin.*: per occultum, Tac A. 6, 7: ib. 4, 71 *fin.*: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17· ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47. Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59.

occumbo (obc.), cubui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [cubo] *to lie* or *sink down*: in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword*, Vell. 2, 70 dub. (*al.* incubuit). **2.** *to lie at table*: Afran. in Non. 97, 29. **3.** Of the heavenly bodies: *to go down, to set*: cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. 37, 2. ‖ Esp. *to die*; constr. *absol.* or with moriens, morte, or morti, necem, neco, leto, etc.: aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic Att. 3, 15: circa se dimicans occubuerat, Suet. Tit. 4: fortiter et ante ipsos occub-

tibus suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18: pro patriæ mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 *fin.*: quod liberata patria mortem occubuisset, Liv. 2, 7: necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (*al.* nece voluntaria): ictus clava morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7: morte occumbens, id. 8, 10: certae mortī, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: necī, Ov. M. 15, 499. (ii) with *dat.* of person, *to succumb to, fall by the hand of* (poet.): Rullo ditissimus agri occumbis, Sil. 5, 260: Claud. B. Get. 74.

occŭpātīcius agger dicitur qui desertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, Fest. *s. v.*

occŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occupo] *a taking possession of, a seizing*: occupatio fori, Auct. or. pro dom. 3: vetus, Cic. Off. 1, 7. 2. Rhetor. *t. t.*: ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* (ii) occupatio est, quum dicimus nos præterire aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maxime dicimus, Auct. Her. 4, 27.

‖ Esp. *a business, employment, occupation*: in maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, Cic. Or. 10: maximis occupationibus impediri, id. Fam. 12, 30: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19 *fin.*: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20: relaxare se occupatione, ib. 16, 16. With *gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes alibi Britannicæ anteponendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22.

occŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has been taken possession of*: ager, Sicul. Flacc. p. 3 Goes.

occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* [occupo].

‖ A *adj.*: *taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged*: (milites) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3: tempora, id. Planc. 27. *Comp.*: comitiorum dilationes occupationem me habebant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. *Sup.*: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied*, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

occŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an employment, occupation*: Claud. Mamert. in Sid. Ep. 4, 2.

occŭpo, avi, atum (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupassit for occupaverit, id. Asin. 4, 2, 9) 1. *v. a.* [capio: lit. to take hold of; hence] *to take possession of, seize, occupy*: totam Italiam suis præsidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 1, 28: urbes, Liv. 33, 31: montem, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: locis superioribus occupatis, ib. 10: portum, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2 regnum, Cic. Am. 12· tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23: occupavit familiam optimam, *has got into*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 12. Poet.: aliquem amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov. F. 3, 509. ‖ Transf. *to occupy*, i. e. *to take up, fill with*: duas partes aciei occupabant; tertia vacabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: id. B. G. 2, 8: atra nube polum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 44: urbem (*sc.* ædificiis), Liv. 5, 55. Tyrrhenum mare cæmentis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3. 2. *to fall upon, attack with*: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg. Aen. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: cares ense, Prop. 4, 4, 82. 3. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first*: occupat egressus quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: volo, tu prior ut occupes adire, *that you should present yourself the first*, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 15: bellum facere, *to begin the war first*, Liv. 1, 14.

‖ Fig. *to seize, invade, engross*: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5. 2. *to take up, occupy, employ*: hæc causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: animum in funambulo, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have lent it at a high rate*, Cic. Fl. 21: pecuniis ager populus, id. Verr. 1, 36: pecuniam animalibus, *to invest in cattle*, Col. 1, 8· pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1.

ŏb-currō (obc.), curri (rarely cucurri), cursum (old *perf.* occecurri, Aelius Tubero in Gell. 7, 9) 3. *v. n.* *to run, hasten* or *go towards* or *to meet*: illico occucurri, atque interpello, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 88: Cæsari venienti occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret. Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6: obviam adcui, *to go to meet*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135. 2. Esp. *to go against, rush upon, attack*: duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: inermes armatis occurrerent, id. B. G. 2, 27.

‖ Transf. *to meet* or *fall in with*: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, ib. 4, 26. 2. *to go* or *come to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *in*: huic (concilio) ut occurrerent, Liv. 31, 29: legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, ib.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. 3. Of geogr. position. *to lie opposite to*: apud Elegiam occurrit el (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

‖ Fig. *to obviate* or *seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy*: omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18: malivolentiæ hominum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: venienti occurrite morbo, Pers. 3, 64: exspectationi, Cic. Clu. 23: rei, Nep. Pelop. 1. 2. *to answer, reply, object*: ut si dicenti, *Quem video?* ita occurras, *ego*, Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Val. Fl. 7, 222. *Pass. impers.*: occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Acad. 2, 14. 3. *to present itself, appear, occur*: qui quodcunque in mentem venīat aut quodcunque occurrat, se sequi dicent, id. Fin. 4, 17: animo, id. de Or. 2, 24: neque vos Pæon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, *will present themselves*, ib. 3, 49. hæc tenenda sunt oratori: sæpe enim occurrunt, *often occur*, id. Or. 32. With *inf.*: occurrit aliqua dicere et de magicis herbis, *it seems proper*, Plin. 24, 17, 99.

occursăcŭlum, i, *n.* [occurso] *an appearance, apparition*: noctium occursacula, App. Apol. p. 315.

occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a running to meet, attention, officiousness*: facilis est illa occursatio, et blanditia popularis, Cic. Planc. 12. In *plur.*: vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, id. Mil. 35.

occursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs to meet others, an attentive* or *officious person*: Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that runs to meet*: Fest. *s. v.* Spintyrnia.

occursio, ōnis, *f.* [occurro] *a meeting, a visit*: a fraternis occursionibus (*al.* occursibus), Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 18.

occursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [occurso] *to meet*: alicui, Sol. 25.

occurso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [occurro] *to run, go, or come to meet, to meet*: occursare capro, Virg. E. 9, 25: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20. Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2. 2. Esp. *to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose*: occurrat oclus gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44· inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing*, Sall. J. 85. 3. *to come to* or *towards*: quid tu huc occursas, Pl. Trac. 2, 2, 27 occursare portis, Liv. 2, 45. ‖ Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate*. fortunæ, Plin. Pan. 25. 2. *to appear before, present oneself to*: numinibus, ib. 81. 3. Esp. *to appear to the mind, to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to*: occursant animo scripta, id. Ep. 5, 5: occursant verba, ib. 2, 3: me occurrant multæ, *occur to me*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that meets*: Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occursor] *pertaining to meeting*: occursoria potio, *a relief before a meal*: App. M. 9, p. 227 Hip.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [occurro] *a meeting, falling in with*: vacuis occursa hominum viis, *in the streets where they met nobody*, Liv 5, 41: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him*, Tac. A. 4, 60. Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac dejecta, *by running against a stump*, Ov. M. 15, 522. Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

ōcĕănensis, e, *adj.* [oceanus] *pertaining to the ocean, situated by the seaside*: Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.

ōcĕănus, i, *m.*=Ὠκεανός, *the ocean*. omnis terra parva quasdam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Oceani ostium, id. Manil. 12. Oceani freta, *t. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, id. Tusc. 1, 20: quæ sunt maritimæ civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, *circumfluent*, Hor. Epod. 16, 41: dissociabilis, id. Od. 1, 3, 22: beluosus ib. 4, 14, 48: rubro, ib. 1, 35, 32. In apposition with mare adjectively: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6 mari Occano aut amnibus longinquis septum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9.

2. Transf. *a large bathing-tub*: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25.

ŏcellātum, i, *n.* [ocellus] lit. *that which has little eyes*; hence *anything marked with small spots, dice*, etc.: altera exorat patrem librum ocellatorum, *small stones marked like dice*, Varr. in Non. 213, 30. ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83.

ŏcellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little eye*: Hom. p. 313 P.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus] *a little eye, eyelet*: ut in ocellis hilar(undo est) Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 3, 17: frati, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 15. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. Asin. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. in Gell. 15, 7. So of things: cur ocellos Italicæ, villulas meas, non videor? Cic. Att. 16, 6: insularum, Cat. 31, 1.

‖ Transf. *a bulb* or *knob* on the roots of the reed, called also oculus: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ochra, æ, *f.*=ὤχρα, *ochre, a kind of yellow earth*: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Cels. 5, 18, 19.

ŏcīmŏĭdes, is, *adj.*=ὠκιμοειδής, *ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind*: carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

ŏcīmum, i, *n.*=ὤκιμον, *basil*, Ocimum basilicum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 7, 36 id. 20, 12, 48. Cels. 2, 20.

ŏcīnum (also ocimum and ocymum), i, *n.*=ὤκινον, *an herb which serves for fodder*, perh. *a sort of clover*: Cato R. R. 54 Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198.

ŏcior, ōcius, *comp adj.* [akin to ὠκύς], *swifter, fleeter*: Nisus, et venti et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: ocior cervis, ocior Euro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 23: aura, ib. 1, 2, 48: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25: ociore ambita, id. 2, 8, 6: ociore spatio, id. 2, 19 7. ‖ Transf. of time, in *Sup* ocissimus, a, um, *soonest, earliest*: fico rum ocissima senectus, id. 16, 31, 56 partus, id. 8, 43, 68: pira, *the soonest ripe*, id. 15, 15, 16.

ŏcĭter, *adv. Comp.* ōcius, *Sup.* ocissimē (old form, oxime, Fest. *s. v.*) *quickly, swiftly, speedily*: proter ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113. *Comp.*: idque ocius faciet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: ut ocius ad tuum perveniss, id. Quint. 13: serius, ocius sors exitura, *sooner* or *later*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uva, *sooner than*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23. 3. Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a *posit.* sense: *quickly, speedily*: sequere hac me ocius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occurrat, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 nemon' oleum ferat ocius? *quickly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 34 *Sup.*: quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat, Suet. Aug. 98 ferre, Plin. 13, 13, 26: semper ocissime id. 34, 10, 22.

oc-quinisco (obqu.), *ĭ*, *v. n. incep.* [quino, akin to *curvus*; cf. conquinisco] *to bend down, to stoop*: Pomp. in Non. 146, 22 *sq.*

ocrea, æ, *f. a greave* or *leggin* (v. Smith's Ant. 831): ocreæ, quod opponebatur ob crus, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57: leves, Virg. Aen. 7, 634.

ocrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea] *greaved*: tu nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crura, Plin. 19, 2, 7.

ocris, is, *m.* = ὄκρις, *a broken, rugged, stony mountain*: ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, Fest. *s. v.*

octăchordos (octochordos), on, *adj.* = ὀκτάχορδος, *eight-stringed, octachord*: Vitr. 10, 13.

octădros, i, *m.* and *f.* = ὀκτάεδρος, *eight-sided, octahedron*: Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

octăgŏnus, v. octogonos.

octămĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* = ὀκτάμετρος, *having eight feet, octameter*, in prosody: Mar. Victor. p. 2528 P.

oct-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. eight-cornered, octangular*: octangula sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

octans, tis, *m.* [octo] *a half quadrant, an octant*: Vitr. 10, 11.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

octas, ădis, *f.* = ὀκτάς, *the number eight*: Mart. Cap. 7, 747.

octa-stўlos, on, *adj.* = ὀκτάστυλος, *having eight columns, octastyle*: Vitr. 3, 2.

octā-teuchus, i, *m.* = ὀκτάτευχος, *in eight volumes, octateuch*: codex octateuchus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. 1.

octāvāni, orum, *m. plu.* [octavus] *soldiers of the eighth legion*: octavanorum colonia, Mel. 2, 5, 3: Plin. 7, 4, 5.

octāvārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the eighth part*: vectigal, *a tax of the eighth part*, Cod. Justin. 7, 4, 5 (*al.* octavarum; v. octavus). II. Subst. octavarius, ii, *m. a receiver of this tax*: octavarii vectigal accipiant, Cod. Theod. 4, 61, 8 (but perh. this is the *gen.* of octavarium, i, *n. a tax of the 8th part*).

octāvus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octo] *the eighth*: octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26. legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. marmor, *the eighth mile-stone*, Mart. 9, 65. II. Subst. octava, æ, *f.* (*sc.* hora) *the eighth hour of the day*: id. 4, 8: Juv. 1, 49. 2. (*sc.* pars), *the eighth part*, as a tax. Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7 (cf. octavarius). III. Adverb. octavum, *for the eighth time*: Liv. 6, 36. (Hence It. *ottavo.*)

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. the eighteenth*: pars, Vitr. 3, 3. anno ætatis, Tac. A. 13, 6.

octennis, e, *adj.* [octo annus] *eight years old*: puer, Amm. 18, 6.

octĭes, *adv. num. eight times*: septies octies anfractus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: victor, Plin. 7, 28, 29.

octĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. octingentesimus.

octingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octingeni] *consisting of eight hundred*: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

octingēni and **octingentēni**, æ, a, *num. distr.* [octo centum] *eight hundred each*: Prisc. p. 1333, P.

octingentēsĭmus (syncop. octigesimus, Prisc. p. 1357 P.), a, um, *num. ordin.* [octingenti] *the eight hundredth*: annus, Cic. de Sen. 2.

octingenti, æ, a, *num. card.* [octo centum] *eight hundred*: Cic. Planc. 25: stadia, id. Acad. 2, 25.

octingentĭes, *adv. num.* [octingenti] *eight hundred times*: sestertium ins mille octingenties, Vopisc. Tac. 10.

octĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [octo pes] *eight-footed* (post.): Cancer, Prop. 4, 1, 150.

octo, *num. card.* = ὀκτώ, *eight*: millia passuum octo, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: centum et octo anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: centuriæ, ib. 2, 22: decem et octo, Liv. 22, 21. [Sanh. *ashtan*; Gr. ὀκτώ; Germ. *acht*; Eng. *eight.*]

octŏas, ădis, *f.* [octo], for octas, *the number eight*: Tert. Præscr. 49.

octŏber, bris, *m.* [id.] *orig. the eighth month* of the Roman year, which began with March, *October*: ultima parte Octobris, Col. 11, 2. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart. 12, 67: Calendæ, id. 10, 87.

octŏchordos, v. octachordos.

octō-dĕcim, *num. card. eighteen*: cohortes, Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

octōgămus, i, *m.* = ὀκτὼ γάμοι, *married eight times*: Hieron. in Jovin. 1 *n.* 15.

octōgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *of eighty*: exheredata ab octogenario patre, *who was eighty years old*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33 fistula, *eighty inches broad*, Vitr. 8, 7. II. Subst. octogenarius, ii, *m. a commander of eighty soldiers*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3628.

octōgēni, æ, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eighty each*: data ex præda militibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv. 10, 30. II. In gen. *eighty*: fetus, Plin. 7, 51, 75.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octoginta] *the eightieth*: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10: solstitia, Juv. 4, 92. (Hence It. *ottantesimo.*)

octōgĭes, *adv. eighty times*: sestertium centies et octogies, Cic. Pis. 35.

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), *num. card.* [octo] *eighty*: octoginta regnavit annos, Cic. de Sen. 19. (Hence It. *ottanta*; Fr. *huitante.*)

octōgōnus (octagonus), *adj.* [ὀκτώ γωνία] *eight-cornered, octagonal*: turris marmoreo octogono, Vitr. 1, 6.

octō-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *eight in a team, eight together*; transf. in gen. *eight*: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes*, Liv. 5, 2. II. Subst. *one of the aeons of Valentinus*: Tert. adv. Val. 36.

octō-mĭnūtālis, e, *adj. worth eight farthings*, or *small coins* libra, Lampr. Alex Sev. 22.

octōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *consisting of eight*: numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet*, Quint 9, 4, 72 fistula, *the plate for which was eight inches broad*, Frontin. Aquaed. 28: Plin. 31, 6, 31.

octōni, æ, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eight each*: quum octonos alii lapides effodint, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66: partes, Varr. L. L. 9, 21, § 30. hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: octona millia peditum præteribus data, Liv. 32, 28. II. In gen. *eight*: octonis iterum natalibus actis, Ov. M. 13, 753.

octŏphŏron (octaph.), i, *n.* = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers*: hominem portare octophoro, Cic Q. Fr. 2, 10: Suet. Cal. 43. Mart. 6, 84. Adject.: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11.

octōsўllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [syllaba] *having eight syllables, octosyllabic*: Mar. Victor. p. 2598 P.

octōtŏpi, orum, *m. plu.* = ὀκτὼ τόποι, in astrology, *eight places in the heavens*, between the four cardinal points: Manil. 2, 968.

octō-vir, viri, *m. a member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII. VIR): Inscr Orell. no. 3658.

octŭāgies, *adv.* for octogies, *eighty times*: Plin. 2, 108, 112.

octŭāginta, v. octoginta.

octuplĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [octuplicatus] *a making eight-fold, a multiplying by eight*: Mart. Cap. 7, 267.

octuplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [octuplus] *made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled*: octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24.

octuplus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eight-fold, octuple*: pars, Cic. Tim. 7. Subst. octuplum, i, *n. an eight-fold penalty, the octuple*: damnare aliquem octupli, id. Verr. 3, 11: poena octupli, Fa.: judicium in octuplum, ib.

octussis, is, *m.* [octo as] *eight asses*: quanti emptus? parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Mar. 2, 3, 196.

ŏcŭlārĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [ocularis] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: fabar oculariarius, *who inserted artificial eyes* (of glass, silver, etc.) *in statues*, Inscr. Grut 645, 1.

ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: oculario medicus, *an eye-doctor, oculist*, Inscr. Mur. 927, 5. II. Subst. oculare, is, *n. a medicament for the eyes, eye-salve*: Pelag. Vet. 30.

ŏcŭlārĭter, *adv. with the eyes, ocularly*: oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7.

ŏcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: ocularius medicus, *an oculist*, Cels. 6, 6, 8. also Subst. ocularius, i, *m.*: Scrib. Comp. 37: chirurgus, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: clarissimus, *of the eye*, Sol. 24: aegritudo, *a disease of the eyes*, id. 44.

ŏcŭlāta, æ, *f.* [oculatus] *a kind of fish*, perh. *a langray*: Plin. 32, 11, 52.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing*: oculatus testis, *an eye-witness*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad*, Suet. Rhet. 3. *Comp.*: oculatior deus, *that has better sight*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26. 2. Transf. *eye-shaped*: oculati circuli, Sol. 19. II. *that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible*: ne fabricæ mea in scribendo sit oculatior (*al.* occultior). Cic. Att. 4, 6: oculatissimus locus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day*, i. e. *for cash* (*opp.* cacca die), Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of eyes*; transf. *sharp-sighted*: Argus, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 19. II. Transf.: bubulus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

ŏcŭlĭcrăpĭda, æ, *m.* [crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap* with the blows he receives: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 14 (lect. dub.)

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* a comically-formed *Superl.* from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 28: valuistin' oculissimum ostium? ib. 1, 1, 17.

ŏcŭlĭtus, *adv. as one's eyes*, i. e. *most dearly*: amare, Pl. in Non. 147, 29 *sq.*

ŏcŭlo, i. *v. a.* [id.] *to furnish with eyes, make to see*: pullos, Tert. Poen. 12. 2. Fig. *to enlighten*: homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, id. Apol. 2. II. *to make visible* or *conspicuous*: vestem purpura, id. Pud. 8.

ŏcŭlus (syncop. oclus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, *m. an eye*: quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 57 ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, id. Div. 1, 24: venusti, id. Tusc. 5, 16: eminentes, *prominent*, id. Varin. 2: oculos conjicere in aliquem, *to cast* or *fix one's eyes upon*, id. Cluent. 19: adjicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, to covet*, id. Verr 2, 15: adjicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr. 2, 10: dejicere ab aliqua re, *to turn away*, id. Phil. 1, 1: oculis cernere, *to see with one's own eyes*, Nep. Timol. 2: oculos auferre spectanti, *to cheat him before his eyes*, Liv. 6, 15 *fin.*: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to imagine to oneself*, Cic. Agr. 2, 29: res poetis in oculis, and ante oculos, *that lies before one's eyes, is evident*, id. Acad. 1, 2: id. de Or. 1, 43: sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: esse in oculis, habitare in oculis, *to live in the sight of, in intercourse with*: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium quamdam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch*, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 66: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed*, Cic. Att. 6, 2: esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26: ferre, gestare in oculis, *to love, esteem, value*: jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4: rex to eggs in oculis gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling*: ubi sunt isti ocelli vos oculi estis? quibus vitam? quibus suavia? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bona vita,

oculo mi! Id. Cure. 1 3, 47. The ancients swore by their eyes: si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, Id. Men. 5, 9, 1. ||. Meton. *the power of seeing, sight, vision*: oculos perdere, Auct. Har. resp. 18: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7. 2. *a luminary*, said of the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. *the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 228: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 3. *a spot resembling an eye*, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, *etc.*: pavonum caudae oculi, Id. 13, 15, 30. 4. Of plants: (i) *an eye, bud, bourgeon*: oculos imponere, i. e. *to bud, inoculate*, Virg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24. (ii) *a bulb* or *knob* as on the reed, *etc.*: arundinis, Cato R. R. 6: seritur arundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 31. (iii) *a plant, called also* aizoum majus, *the house-leek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102. |||. Fig. *a prime ornament*: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. N. D. 3, 38.

2. *the mind's eye*: mentis oculis videre aliquid, Id. Or. 29: oculos pascere re aliqua, *to feast one's eyes on anything*, Id. Verr. 5, 26: fructum oculis capere ex aliqua re, Nep. Eum. 11: oculi dolent, *the eyes ache*, i. e. *the sight is pained*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64. [Root oc; cf. Sans. *akśa*, "oculus;" Gr. ὀπ- or ὀκ- in ὄπ-ωπ-α, *etc.*; Germ. *auge*; Eng. *eye*.] (Hence It. *occhio*; Fr. *oeil*.)

ocymoides, *n. a plant*, also called Almopodium, *q. v.*, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ocyor, ocyssimus, and **ocyus**, more correctly ocior, *etc.*

oda, ae, v. ode.

ōdārĭārius, ii, *m.* [odarium] *a teacher of singing*: Inscr. Oreli. *no.* 2634.

ōdārĭum, ii, *n.* = ᾠδάριον, *a song, ode*: Petr. 53, 11.

ōdē or **oda**, ae = ᾠδή, *a song, lyric poem, ode*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 13.

odefacit, dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Fest. *s. v.*

ōdēum, i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building for musical performances, an odeon*: Vitr. 5, 9 Suet. Dom. 5.

ōdi, odisse (old *pres. imperf.* odio: Fest. *s. v.* Hence, odientes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: odiendi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.*: oderem and odere, Charis. p. 228 P. *Pass.* oditur, Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.*: odiremur, Hier. Ep. 43, 2. *Perf.* osus sum, C. Gracch. in Fest. *s. v.*: Pl. Am. 3, 2, 14: odivit, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42), *defect. v. a.* used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. 111. *to have taken a dislike*, hence, *to hate*: constr. with *acc., inf.*, or *absol.*: eum odere qua viri, qua mulieres, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 15: aliquem acerbe et penitus, Cic. Cluent. 61: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: servire, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16 ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Am. 16. ||. Transf. in gen. *to dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at*: sibi rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: odi cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20. With impersonal subjects: ruta odit hienem et humorem ac fimum, Plin. 19, 8, 45: asperatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Hor. Am. 13, 47.

ōdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hated, hateful*: Not. Tir. p. 77.

ōdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [odi] *that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious*: Att. in Prisc. p. 709 P.: improbitate odibilis, Gramm. Hellog. 18.

ōdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ᾠδικός, *pertaining to song*: Mar. Victor. p. 2501 P.

ōdĭātus, ātis, *f. hatred*: Not. Tir. p. 77.

ōdĭo, v. odi, *ad init.*

ōdĭōsē, *adv. in a hateful manner, odiously*: odiose facis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 39: odiose interpellare aliquem, Cic. ad Or. 2, 65.

ōdĭōsĭcus a, um, *adj.* [odiosus] *quarrelsome*: Fest. p. 178 Forcp.: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 10.

ōdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome*, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, Id. Truc. 1, 1, 65: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. Am. 20. 2. Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36: verbum, Id. Or. 8: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, *it is vexatious, unpleasant*, Cic. de Sen. 14: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, *offensive things*, Nep. Alc. 2.

ōdĭum, ii, *n.* [ōd, root of ōdi] *hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion*: odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in odium alicujus irruere, *to incur his hatred*, Id. Verr. Act. 1, 12: odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him*, Id. Prov. cons. 10: esse odio alicui, *to be hateful to him*, Id. Fam. 12, 10: esse alicui in odio, Id. Att. 2, 21: magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly embittered against*, Nep. Att. 10: magnum odium Pompeii susceptisti, *have incurred*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: struere, *to cause, excite*, Id. de Or. 2, 51: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for*, Id. Phil. 2, 36. 2. Of inanimate subjects: odium raphanis cum vite maximum, *aversion, antipathy*, Plin. 19, 5, 26. ||. Transf. *offence, annoyance, disgust*: odio es, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 23: neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *disgust*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2. 2. *offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness*: quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, *by his tiresome, incessant preaching*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48 cum tuo istoc odio, *with your hateful, perverse conduct*, Ib. 1, 2, 59: odio qui posset vincere Regem, *importunity, tediousness*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

ōdĭum, ii, *n.* = odeum, q. v.

ōdo, ōnis, v. udo.

ōdontītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀδοντῖτις, *a plant good for the tooth-ache*, Euphrasia Odontites, Linn. Plin. 27, 12, 84.

ōdontŏtyrannus, i, *m.* = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth-tyrant), *the name of an animal*: Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

ŏdor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, *etc.*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 35 Lucr. 6, 953), ōris, *m. a smell, scent, odour*: omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 odorem avide trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3. 2. Esp. *a pleasant odour, perfume*: meton. *perfumery, essences, spices* (mostly *plur.*): incendere odores, Cic. Tusc 3, 18 perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6. In *sing.*: Assyrius odor, Cat. 68, 144. (ii) *a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink*: locus putidus odoribus ex sulfure et alumine, Varr. L. L. 5, 5: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44: camera odore foeda, id. C. 55: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Cal. 27. 3. Meton. *steam, vapour*, etc.: insolito odore ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. 37, 23. Virg. Aen. 12, 591. ||. Fig. *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment*: odor suspicionis, Cic. Clu. 27: dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 16: legum, id. Verr. 5, 61: urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness*, id. de Or. 3, 40.

ōdōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [odoro] *a perfume, spice, balsam*: Macr. S. 1 *praef.*

ōdōrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a perfume, spice, balsam*: Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ōdōrārius, a, um, *adj.* [odor] *of* or *for perfuming*: odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35. Subst. *a perfumer*: odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

ōdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] *a smelling, smell* (rare): qualis est haec aurium delectatio talesque sunt odorum, et tactionum, et odorationum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. 2. *the sense of smelling*: odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact Opif. D. 10.

ōdōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [odoro] *fragrant, odoriferous*: App. Herb. 79.

ōdōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [odoro]. ||. Adj. *that has a smell, that emits an odour*; esp. *sweet-smelling fragrant*: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama? Virg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. Aen. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17: capilli, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: Indi, *in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow*, Sil. 17, 658: Arimenti, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, *the prince of the Parthians or Assyrians, who border on Arabia*, Prop. 4, 3, 64. *Comp.*: vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18. *Sup.*: odoratissimi flores, id. 28, 8, 28.

ōdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror] *the act of smelling, smell*: eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. ||. Transf. *the sense of smell*: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, Id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, gustatum et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3. 2. *a smell, scent, odour*: id. 25, 13, 95.

ōdōrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous*: lances, Prop. 2, 10, 23. 2. *producing perfumes* or *spices*: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov. M. 4, 209 Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12. ||. Fig. *sweet, flattering, seductive*: non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 31.

ōdōrĭ-sĕquus, a, um *adj. that follows the scent* (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. in Terent. de metr. p. 2426 P.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ōdōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [odor] *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume*: odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734 mella, Col. 9, 4.

ōdōror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to smell at, examine by smelling*: pallam, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 55. 2. Transf. *to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent*: ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, id. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2 sagacius, Plin. 10, 69 88. ||. Fig. *to snuff, to nose*, as a dog, i. e. *to seek for*: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2 24. 2. *to search out, trace out, investigate*: odorabantur omnia et perventigabant, id. Verr. 4, 13: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44: pecuniam, id. Cluent. 30. 3. *to get an inkling of smattering*: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3.

ōdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting a scent* or *odour, odorous, fragrant*: flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, i. e. myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83 dub. *Comp.*: odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69. 2. *ill-smelling, stinking*: lumen odorum sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor 324. ||. *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented*: odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ŏdos, v. odor, *ad init.*

ōdynōlўtēs, ae, *m.* = ὠδυνόλυτης (that frees from pain), *a fish said to relieve the pains of child-birth* (al. odynolyontes: Plin. 32, 1, 1

oecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = οἰκονομία, *the management of household affairs, domestic economy*; hence in gen. *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, play, *etc.*): Quint. 3, 3, 9: id. 1, 8, 9.

oecŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰκονομικός: *pertaining to domestic economy*: subst.: in eo libro, qui *Oeconomicus* inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24. ||. *pertaining to a proper (oratorical) division* or *arrangement; orderly, methodical*: oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

oecŏnŏmus, i, *m.* = οἰκονόμος, *a steward, overseer*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 32.

oecumēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰκουμενικός, *pertaining to the whole inhabited world, ecumenical*: Eccles. Tr. M. t. 3, p. 356.

oecus, i, m. = οἶκος, *a room, a hall, saloon*: oeci magni, in quibus matresfamiliarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

oenanthē, ae, *f.* = οἰνάνθη: *the flower of the wild vine*, v. labrusca: Plin. 12, 28, 61. ‖ *a thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort*, Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Linn.: id. 22, 24, 95. ‖ *a bird, called also* parra: supposed by some to be *the wheat-ear*, Saxicola Oenanthe, Bechst.: id. 10, 29, 45.

oenanthinus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰνάνθινος, *made from the flower of the wild vine*, or Labrusca, q. v.: vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18 unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

oenanthium, ii, *n.* (sc. oleum, unguentum) *an ointment made from the flower of the wild vine*: Lampr. Heliog. 23.

oenigenos, unigenitus, Fest. *s. v.*

oenō-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from οἶνος coctus] *stewed in wine*: vituli, Petr. S. 47: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenogaratus).

oenōgārātus, a, um, *adj.* [oenogarum] *cooked with wine-sauce*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenococtus).

oenōgārum, i, *n.* = οἰνόγαρον, *wine-sauce*: Apic. 1, 31.

oenō-mĕli, ĭtis, *n.* = οἰνόμελι, *wine-honey, a kind of mead*: Ulp Dig. 33, 6, 9.

oenŏphŏrum, i, *n.* = οἰνοφόρον, *a wine-holder wine-basket*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 109: Pers. 5, 140.

oenŏpōlium, i, *n.* = οἰνωπωλεῖον, *a wine-shop*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48.

oenŏthēra, ae, *f.*, or **oenŏthēris**, ĭdis, *f.* = οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθήρις, *a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle*: Plin. 26, 12, 69: id. 24, 17, 102. ‖ *a plant which, drunk in wine, produces cheerfulness*: Epilobium roseum, Linn.: oenothera sive onuris, hilaritatem afferens in vino, id. 26, 11, 69.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9.

oeōnisticē, es, *f.* = οἰωνιστική, *divination by augury*: Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

oestrus, i, *m.* = οἶστρος, *a stinging insect*, not the gad-fly Asilus Tabanus but prob. *a wasp* or *stinging-bee*, which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16. ‖ Transf. *phrensy, inspiration*: Stat. Th. 1, 32: Juv. 4. 123. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

oesypum, i, *n.* = οἴσυπος, *the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool*: Plin. 29, 2, 10. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies. Ov. A. A. 3, 213: id. R. Am. 354.

oetor, old form for utor oetier, an old rogation in Fest. *s. v.* publica pondera.

oetum, i, *n.* = οἶτον, *an Egyptian plant, the ground-nut*, Arachis hypogaea, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ŏfella, ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel*: Juv. 11, 144: Mart. 10, 48. Transf. *a little bit*: Seren. Sam. 46, 840.

offa, ae, *f. a bite, bit, morsel*; esp. *a little ball or pellet* made of flour: antiqui offam vocabant abscisum globi formam, ut manu glomeratam pultem, Fest. *s. v.* poenitam offam: offam eripere alicui, Plin. 18, 8, 7: offam objicit, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35. Proverb.: inter os et offam, *between the cup and the lip*, Cato in Gell. 13, 17.

‖ Transf. in gen. *a piece, lump, mass*: aufer illam offam penitam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19: morsels, quantas robusti carminis offas ingeris? Pers. 5, 9. Of *a swelling*: Juv. 16, 11. Of *a shapeless mass, abortion*: id. 2, 33.

offarcinātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [farcino] *stuffed full, loaded*: Tert. adv Marc. 4. 24.

offarius, a, um, *adj.* [offa] *a maker of minced meat*: Isid. Or. 20, 2.

offātim, *adv. in bits, by bits or pieces*: jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52

offectio, ōnis, *f.* [officio] *a staining, colouring, dyeing*: Arn. 5, 164.

offectōres qui proprio colori novum officiunt, Fest. *s. v.* infectores.

offectus, a, um, *Part.* [officio].

offectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bewitching, a charm*: Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [offendo] *a stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance*. sunt in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11. Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 96.

offendimentum, v. offendix.

offendix, icis, *f.* [offendo] *the knot* of a band or *the band* itself: Titius in Fest. *s. v.*

of-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [root FEND: cf. defendo] *to strike*, or *dash against*: offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: latus, Cic. Clu. 62: solido, *against something solid*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: puppis offendit in scopulis, *strikes on*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 22: in cornua, Sol. 40: ne quem in carum capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2.

2. Transf. *to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find*: haec, quum a foro revertar, facite ut offendam parata, id. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter Eun. 4, 4, 5: imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares*, Cic. Fam. 2, 3 eundem bonorum sensum, ib. 1, 9 *med.* ‖ Fig.: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? ib. 9, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6.

3. Trop. *to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault*; *to commit an offence, to be offensive*: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18: apud aliquem, *to give offence to*, id. Att. 10, 4: neque in eo solum offenderat, Nep. Phoc. 2: legi, *to offend against, violate*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1. Of things: *to be offensive*: quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2.

3. *to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at*: at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Cae. B. C. 2, 32 si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36. **4.** *to fall in, to be unfortunate*: apud judices offendere, *opp.* causam iis probare, id. Clu. 23 quum multi viri fortes offenderint, id. Verr. 5, 50: naves in reducendo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. *Pass. impers.*: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic Fam. 1, 7: quoties culpa ducis esset offensum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72. **5.** *to shock, offend, displease*: me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb. 26: aliquem contumelia, id. Att. 6, 3. Of inanimate subjects: polypodion offendit stomachum, *disagrees with*, Plin. 26, 8, 37: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36. *Pass.*: multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. With *inf.*: ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: compoui aliquid de se, offendebatur, *he took it ill*, Suet. Aug. 89.

offendo, inis, *f.* [offendo] *an offence*: Afran. in Non. 146, 32.

offensa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a striking* or *grating against*: donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, *and does not grate against the teeth*, Plin. 34, 10, 22: sine offensa friscantium, id. 35, 15, 52.

‖ Fig. *offence, displeasure, hatred; enmity*: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2: offensam subire, *to incur hatred*, Ocel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace*, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam habere, *to cause hatred*, Quint. 9, 2, 72.

2. In law: *an offending against or violating a law, an offence*: offensa edicti, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensa contrahere culpam, Cod. Theod. 4, 11, 1.

3. *an injury* received; *an offence, affront, wrong*: gustus, Col. 12, 21: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29.

4. *an inconvenience, indisposition*: sine offensa corporis animique, Petr 131: si quid offensae in coena sensit *indigestion*, Cels. 1, 6: Sen. Ep. 7: in *plur.*: id. Tranq. 2.

offensācŭlum, i, *n.* [offenso] *a striking against, a stumbling*: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221. ‖ Transf. *a stumbling-block*: Prud. Apoth. 45.

offensātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hitting* or *striking against*: Plin. 28, 16, 72. ut offensatione illa (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130. ‖ Fig. *a stumbling, a blunder*: debemus patienter ferre offensationes memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

offensātor, ōris [id.] *one who stumbles*: Quint. 10, 3, 130: dub. (*al.* offensatus).

offensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [offendo] *liable to stumble, stumbling*: Lact. 4, 26.

offensĭlis, v. offensibilis.

offensio, ōnis, *f.* [offendo] *a striking against, a stumbling*: pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40: in *plur.*: offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24. **2.** Transf. *a stumbling-block*: ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Tim. 6. ‖ Fig. *offence, aversion, dislike, hatred*: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat acquallitate decernendi, id. Mur. 20: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 59: in odium offensionemque alicujus irruere, ib. Act. 1, 12: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7. accipere et deponere, Cic. Att. 1, 17: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2. 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *displeases them*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, 1. **2.** *displeasure, vexation*: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic Tusc. 4, 10: mihi majori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae *give me more vexation than pleasure*, id Att. 13, 23. **3.** *a complaint, indisposition*: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. Fam. 16, 10: cor porum offensiones, id. Tusc. 4, 14. **4.** *an accident, misfortune, mishap*: offensiones belli, id. Manil. 10: offensiones timere, *refusals*, id. Off. 1, 21. **5.** *an offence committed, fault*: offensiones judiciorum, id. Cluent. 50, 139.

offensĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio] *a slight offence, displeasure*: si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. ‖ *a slight mishap*: in ista aedilitate offensiuncula accepta, *some slight checks*, id. Planc. 21.

offenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [offendo] *to strike* or *dash against*: sponte sua offensando semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1057: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv. 25, 37. ‖ Fig. *to trip, falter* in speaking Quint. 10, 7, 10.

offensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offender, injurer*: Arn. 7, 216.

offensus, a, um, *Part.* [offendo].

‖ Adj.: *offensive, odious*: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 3, 62: offensum et invisum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58. **2.** *offended, displeased, incensed, embittered*: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Att. 1, 17: offensa et aliena populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37. *Comp.*: quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, id. Att. 1, 5: quem sibi offensiorem sciebat esse, id. Cluent. 62.

offensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking against, a shock*: Lucr. 4, 389: Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 39. ‖ Transf. *a lighting upon, meeting with*: per offensus sensorum, Stat. Th. 12, 462. ‖ Fig. *offence, dislike*: sin vita in offensu est, *if life is to be hateful*, Lucr. 3, 954.

offerentia, ae, *f.* [offero] *a presenting, offering*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

of-fero (obf.), obtŭli, oblātum, 3. *v. a.* irreg. *to bring before, to present, offer;*

to show, exhibit: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36: speciem offerre, *to present, exhibit*, ib. 37, 81. Reflect. *to meet, encounter:* oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. Fam 10, 12: metu oblato, ib. 15, 1 2. offerre se, *to meet hostilely:* Liv. 2, 16.

II. Esp. *to offer, expose:* ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic. Off. 1, 24: se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Caesar quam in partem fors obtulit, decurrit, ib. 2, 21: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: vitam in discrimen, id. Sest. 28.

2. *to bring forwards, adduce:* criminibus oblatis, id. Am. 18. 3. *to offer, proffer; to cause, occasion; to inflict*, etc.: multis in rebus difficillimis praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, *has been proffered*, id. Verr. 4, 49: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: moram alicui, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 17: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21.

4. *to offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate:* Prud. Cath. 5, 150: also, *to offer up, sacrifice:* Sulpic. Sever. dial. 2, 2.

offertor (obf.), ōris, *m.* [offero] *an offerer:* Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertōrium (obf.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory:* Isid. Or. 6, 19.

offĕrumenta (obf.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a present:* comically, *a stripe:* offerumentas in tergo habere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

offĕrūmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *offerings:* offerumenta dicebant quae offerebant (*sc.* dii), Fest. *s. v.*

offex, icis, *m.* [officio] *a hinderer:* offex impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

officiālis, e, *adj.* [officium] *pertaining to duty, office*, or *service, official:* libri, *which treat of duties*, Lact. 6, 11: operae, *official performances*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 6. II. Subst. officialis, is, *m.* for apparitor, *a magistrate's servant* or *attendant, an official:* App. M. 1 *ad fin.:* praefect, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5. 2. In gen. *a servant, attendant:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

officīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, *q. v.*] *a workshop, manufactory, shop:* nec quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: pictoris, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 143: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45: promercalium vestium, *a shop in which garments are made for sale*, Suet. Gramm. 23: cetariorum, *a place where fish are salted*, Col. 8, 17. 2. Esp. *a poultry house* or *yard:* id. 8, 3, 4. 3. Meton. *a making, formation:* in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1. II. Fig.: falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: nequitiae, id. Sest. Am. 46: dicendi, id. Brut. 8: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13: officina spiranti pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

officīnātor, ōris, *m.* [officina] *one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman:* Vitr. 5, 12: App. M. 9, p. 219.

officīnātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a woman that keeps a workshop:* Inscr. Orell. no. 4257.

officio (obf.), fēci, fectum, *v. n. a.* and *n.* [facio] I. I. *q. v. to do* or *make against* or *in the way of; to hinder, stop, obstruct:* but as it is gen. used without an expressed acc. (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a *neut.* sign. *to be against* or *in the way of*, and is constructed with *dat.* A. Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra bifidantur, *are impeded*, Lucr. 1, 155: id. 5, 774. B. Neut.: nunc quidem pestilium, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet aprico sti, *hindered him from warming himself*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: offecere humilibus, *to obstruct one's light by building*, id. Rab. Post. 16: Gai. Inst. 2, 31: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall J. 58 *fin.:* hostium itineri, ib. 52: prospectui, Auct. Bell. Afr. 52. II. Fig. *to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt:* cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.:* consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27: timor animi auribus officit, ib. 58: nomini, *i. e.* famae, Liv. praef.: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt*, Virg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. With *quominus:* nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, officit, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

officiōsē, *adv. courteously, obligingly, officiously:* officiose et amice factum, Cic. Am. 20, 71: aliquid facere, Afran. in Charis p. 247 P. *Comp.:* officiosius fecit, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.:* officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

officiōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officiosus] *obligingness, officiousness:* Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

officiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium] *full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, officious:* homo, Cic. Fam 13, 21: amicitia, id. Planc. 19: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 17. *Comp.:* estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. *Sup.:* officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. Pis. 23 homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 1, 24. II. *dutiful, in accordance with duty:* dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 28: labores, id. Mil. 5 pietas, Sen. Ep. 99. 2. Subst. officiosus, i, *m. an official* or *attendant* at a bath: Petr. 92.

officiŏperda, ae, *m.* and **officiŏperdus**, i, *m.* [officium perdo] *one who makes an ill use of favours:* Cato Distich. 4, 43. II. Also, officiperdi qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss. Isid.

of-fĭcium, ii, *n.* [contr. of opificium] *service, a kindness, favour, courtesy*, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Am. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, ib. 20, 71 nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, ib. 14, 49: flitem cum officio vicini decidere, *so as to do him a service*, Col. 2, 15: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. 2. Esp. *a ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance:* officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: per sollemne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet. Ner. 28. relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 15: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the funeral*, Tac. A. 5, 2. 3. *complaisance, favour* in love: of the man: Prop. 2, 22, 24: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24: of the woman: Petr. 140. II. *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci κατόρθωμα: hoc autem commune καθῆκον vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: meminisse officium suum, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 71: officium suum facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Cotta in pugna militis officia praestabat, ib. 5, 33: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8: explicare officio, *to perform*, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty*, id. Off. 1, 9: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3: officii duxit, *considered it his duty*, Suet. Tib. 11. Of animals: cauda fungitur officiis imperum, *as the part of*, Anst. Her. 4, 34. Of things: neque pes neque manus satis aptum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, *the function or property of a body*, Lucr. 1, 337. 2. Of subject nations, etc.: *submission, allegiance:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, ib. 5, 7. 3. *official duty, a service, employment, business, office:* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, id. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.:* legati Pompeii officia inter se partiuntur, ib. 1, 38 confecto legationis officio, ib. 3, 103: officium laboriosissimum et maximum, *office*, Plin. Pan. 91. novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet. Tib. 42: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, *by virtue of their office*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 14. Hence, Meton. (1) *the officials* or *attendants on a magistrate*=officialium corpus: sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, ib. 1, 18, 6: deponere aliquid apud officium, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17. (2) *an office* or *court* of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

of-fīgo (obf.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten:* furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv. 33, 5: ut offigantur bis pedes, bis brachia, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 13 (*al.* affigantur): manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 147.

offirmātē (obf.), *adv. firmly, stubbornly:* offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib 25.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offirmo]. II. Adj. *firm, resolute, obstinate:* animus fortis atque offirmatus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 15. *Comp.:* nihil videtur illius voluntas obstinatior, et in hac iracundia offirmatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to render firm, durable, or steadfast:* pertica, qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, *to be fastened*, App. M. 7, p. 200. II. Fig. *to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: se, *to persist, be obstinate*, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: and without se: id. Eun. 2, 1, 11. With *inf.:* offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 40.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obfl.), 3. *v. a. to turn about:* navem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offōco (obf.; offuco, Fest. *s. v.*), 1. *v. a.* [fauces] *to strangle, choke, suffocate:* cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (*al.* offocandas), Flor. 2, 11. quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24.

of-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, *Part. bridled;* only fig. *curbed, tamed:* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 181.

of-fringo (obfr.), frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] in agriculture, i. q. iterare, *to plough a second time:* terram cum primum arant, prosecindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: glebas, Col. 2, 11: v. Smith's Ant. 49.

offūcia, ae, *f.* [fucus] *a paint, wash:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 107. II. Fig. *a trick, delusion:* id. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque officiarum genus, *delusions*, Gell. 14, 1.

offūco, v. offoco.

offūdax, fallacies, Fest. *s. v.* (*al.* officias: v. officia).

offŭla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a little bit, a small piece:* offula dicta, ut offa minima e puera, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: carnis, Col. 12, 12, 4: polentae cenatae, App. M. 1, p. 103: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18. Prov.: quis potest sine offula vivere? Quid. ap. Suet. Claud. 40. As a term of abuse to a bad slave: quid facis? cupide offula, corvorum cibaria? *thou gallows-bird*, Petr. 58.

of-fulcio (obf.), si, tum, 4. *v. a. to stop up;* vulnus, qua maxime patebat, spongia obtulerunt, App. M. 1, p. 108.

of-fulcio (obf.), si, 2. *v. n. to oppose, stand against* or *upon; to appear:* continue

nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg. Aen. 7, 110: Sil. 13, 114. ‖ Fig.: lucrum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 13, 4.

offultus, *Part.* [offulcio].

of-fundo (obf. **ofundo**), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour before*: cibum (avibus), Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 64. **2.** Reflect. *to pour itself out; to spread, extend*: nobis aër crassus offunditur, *surrounds us*, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11: ignis oculorum offusus, Cic. Tim. 14: asinus offunditur, *tumbles down*, App. M. 4, p. 144. **3.** Fig. *to pour* or *spread out*: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: pavorem incompositis, id. 11, 5: errorem alicui, *to cause*, id. 34, 6. ‖ *to spread over, to cover*: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: oculi clarissima in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6. **2.** Fig.: offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria offudit, *has filled*, Auct. or. pro Mare 4.

offuscātio (obf.), ōnis, *f.* [offusco] *a darkening, obscuring*; only fig. *a vilifying, degrading*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

of-fusco (obf.), 1. v. a. *to darken, obscure*; only fig. *to vilify, degrade*: Tert. ad Marc. 2, 12.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offundo].

ogdŏas, ădis, *f.* = ὀγδοάς, *the number eight*: Hier. Ep. 36, n. 9. ‖ *one of the aeons of Valentinus*: Tert. adv. Val. 7.

og-gannio (obg.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. n. *to yelp, snarl, or growl at*: quin centies eadem imperem atque ogganniam, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 16: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 41: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 119.

og-gĕro (obg.), 3. v. a. *to prosper, bring, give*: amor amarum oggerit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 72: oculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8.

oh, *interj.* an expression of various emotions, *oh! O! ah!*: oh, tibi ego ut credam turpifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12: oh iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh peril! Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (*al.* oh, *al.* ohoho).

ōhē, *interj. ho! holloa! soho! ho there!*: ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: ohe, jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: Mart. 4, 91.

ŏho, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha!*: oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 51 dub. (*al.* ohe): id. Pseud. 4, 2, 32 dub. (*al.* eho).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, *interj.* an exclamation of complaint or weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Dor.* Oi, ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48: oi! hui! id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

oinos, a, um, an old form of unus hone oino, for hunc unum, second Epit. of the Scipios: oina, *adv.* for una, Lex Thor. lin. 21, p. 153.

oinuorsei, for universi, SC. de Bacch.

ŏlax, ăcis, *adj.* [oleo] *having a smell, odorous*: Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

olea, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏlēa, ae (*dat. plur.* oleabus, Gell. in Charis. 1, 40) [*thalia*] *an olive*, Olea europaea, Linn. et var. ejusd.; *an olive-berry*: olea ab olaea, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108; oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, ib. 144: cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12. ‖ Meton. *an olive-tree*: agricola cum florem oleae videt, laetam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 8: Gaiut. 8, 6, 42: ure mares oleas, Cr. F. 4, 741 (v. Smith's Ant. Illustr.).

ŏlĕāceus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *like oil, oily*: liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51. ‖ *like the olive-tree*: folia oleacea (*al.* folia oleae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 28.

ŏlĕāginĕus, also **ŏlĕāgĭnus**, and **ŏlĕāginus**, a, um, *adj.* [olea] *pertaining to the olive-tree*: oleagineum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: radix, Virg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4. ‖ *resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive*: vitis oleaginia, Col. 3, 2. uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4. **2.** *olive-coloured*: beryllo oleagini, id. 37, 5, 20.

ŏlĕāmen, ĭnis, and **ŏlĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [oleum] *an oil-ointment*: Scrib. Comp. 222: Ib. 269.

ŏlĕārĭa, ae, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oil, oil-*: oleares cotes, *moistened with oil, oil-stones*, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oil, oil-*: cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3: Cic. de Sen. 16: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8: mercatores, Scaevola Dig. 50, 4, 5. ‖ Subst. olearius, ii, *m. an oil-grinder* or *seller*: in Velabro olearii, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50.

ŏlĕastellus, i, *m. dim.* [oleaster] *a Calabrian species of olive-tree*: Col. 12, 49, 3.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea] *the wild olive-tree, oleaster*; supposed by some to be the *box-tree*, Buxus sempervirens, Linn.: oleaster, ἀγριελαία, Gloss. Philox.: Virg. G. 2, 182: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

ŏlĕastrum, i, *n.* i. q. oleaster: Calp.

ŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *moistened* or *prepared with oil*: pulles oleatae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

ŏlĕfăcĭo, 3. v. a. *to smell*: olefacit, oleteait, olefactum, Not. Tir. p. 167.

ŏlĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [olea] *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest*: ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato R. R. 68: Minuc. Fel. 17, 9.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* [oleo]. ‖ Adj. *smelling, odorous*. Esp. **1.** *sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous*: olentia pascua, Ov. A. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. M. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622. **2.** *stinking, foul, rank*: leno, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (*i. e.* hircus), Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: stagna Palici, *i. e.* olentia sulphure, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 25: agri (with the smell of dead bodies), Lucan. 7, 821. **3.** Fig.: quaedam jam obliterata et olentia, qs. *having a musty smell, musty*, Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

ŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a smell, scent*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

ŏlentĭca, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *stinking places*: Fest. s. v.

ŏlentĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stinking place, a dung-puddle*. Fig.: olenticetum et foetutina, App. Apol. p. 278.

ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. and a. *to emit a smell, to smell of*: constr. *absol.* or with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of the thing: quid (jura) oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ceram crocum olere, id. de Or. 3, 25: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 37: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5: cur nardo flammae non oluere meae? Prop. 4, 7, 32: Arabo roro, Ov. H. 15, 76: sulphure, id. M. 5, 405: cui os olcat, *i. e. who has a foul breath*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12. ‖ Fig. *to smell* or *savour of*; *to indicate, betray*: olere peregrinum, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: nihil ex Academia, id. N. D. 1, 26: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7: verba alumnum olent, *betray*, Quint. 8, 1, 3: aurum huic olet, *he smells out, observes that I have money*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur *cum illis? don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic. Or. 45. [*Odor* and ὄζω come from the same root as *olea*.] (Hence It. *olire*.)

ŏlĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *oily, full of oil*: semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35.

ŏlĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [olus] *resembling herbs, herb-like*: frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

ŏlĕrārium, i, *n.* [id.] *a kitchen-garden*: olerarium, λαχανόκηπος, Gloss. Vet.

ŏlĕrārius, ii, *m.* [olus] *a market-gardener*: olerarius, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss. Phil.

ŏlĕro, 1. v. a. [olus] *to plant with vegetables*: Mattius in Prisc. p. 722 P.

ŏlesco, 3. v. n. incep. [root OL; cf. adolesco] *to grow*: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo dictae, Fest. s. v. suboles.

ŏlĕto, 1. v. a. [oletum] *to foul, defile*: Front. Aquaed. 97.

ŏlētum, i, *n.* [oleo] *filth, dirt, excrement* (rare): oletum, stercus humanum, Fest. s. v.: facere oletum, Pers. 1, 112.

ŏlētum, i, *n.* [olea] *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard*: Cato R. R. 1.

ŏlĕum, i, *n.* = ἔλαιον, *olive-oil, oil*. Cato R. R. 64 *sq.*: Plin. 15, 6, 6. instillare oleum lumini, Cic. de Sen. 18. juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Aen. 5, 135: caules ungere oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: oleo tranquillior, *milder, stiller than oil*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 66. Proverb.: (1) oleum et operam perdere, *to lose one's time and trouble*, ib. 1, 2, 119. ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17. (2) oleum addere camino, *to pour oil on fire*, i. e. *to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

‖ Fig. *the palaestra* (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat. 61, 65. **2.** Transf. *literary contests, rhetorical exercises*: genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, *more proper for exercises in the school*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81. (Hence It. *oglio*; Fr *huile*; Eng. *oil*.)

ŏl-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [oleo facio] *to smell, scent*, ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: delphini olfaciunt sagacissime, *have a very keen scent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50: laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled*, id. 23, 8, 80. ‖ Fig. *to surmise, detect*: numum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: nomen poëtae, Petr. 93: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43. ‖‖ *to cause to smell at*: olfacere labra (aegri) lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [olfacio] *to smell at*: vestimentum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olifactata, Plin. 28, 16, 63: pulegii ramum, id. 20, 14, 54.

‖ Meton. *to detect, perceive*: boves coelum olfactantes, id. 18, 35, 88.

olfactōrĭa, ae, *f.* [olfacto] *a nosegay, bouquet*: Fronto de Orat. p. 1.

olfactōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [olfactorium] *a smelling-bottle, scent-bottle*: olfactoriola vascula sunt mulierbria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Or. 19, 31.

olfactōrĭum, ii, *n.* [olfacio] *a nosegay, smelling-bottle*: Plin. 30, 11, 29.

olfactrix, īcis, *f.* [olfacto] *she that smells*: Plin. 27, 24, 37, § 239.

olfactus, a, um, *Part.* [olfacio].

ol-factus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a smelling, smell*: thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89. ‖ Meton. *the olfactory organ*: delphini nec olfactus vestigia habent, cum olfaciant sagacissime, id. 11, 37, 90.

olfīcus, a, um, *adj.* prob. i. q. olficina, *smelling*, in a play of words with Alphicus, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [oleo] *smelling, emitting a smell*: vasa picata bene olida, Col. 12, 27: bene olidae sardinae, id. 12, 38, 4. Of a bad smell, *stinking, rank*: olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37: anus, Plin. 25, 5, 28. *Sup.*: haedi olidissimi, Petr. 21.

ŏlĭgŏlăryngus, a, um, *adj.* ὀλιγόλαρυγξ, *tasting but a short time, soon cloyed*: Plin. Med. 3, 5.

ŏlim, *adv.* Yellius, *that* [illo] *which* [illi] *we* [nos] *now* [nunc] *call* [dicimus] *either past or future*, ‖ *at a time*: *some time ago, some years ago*; *formerly, in times past*; *shortly, soon, anon*: [illi] olim [nunc] dicunt, [illi] olim [nunc]

sense an old man, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 33: olim esse censeo nunc me, atque olim, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 13: sic olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: olim, vel nuper, id. Div. 2, 25. **2.** *now for a long time, a good while, long ago*: olim non librum in manus sumpsi: olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. Ep. 8, 9· Juv. 6, 146: olim provisum erat, Tac. A. 13, 15: olim jam nec perit quicquam nihi nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77

II. Of future time: *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic. Att. 11, 4: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17: nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 104.

III. In gen. *at any time, ever*; and in an aoristical sense, denoting repetition or custom, *at times, sometimes, oftentimes*, etc. (mostly poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 128: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg. E. 10, 34: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 45: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: ut calcœus olim, si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret, id. Ep 1, 10, 42: ut olim amisso dubiae rego vagantur apes, Ov. F. 3, 455· color oris erat, qui fronditus olim esse solet seris, ib. 6, 149.

ŏlĭtor (hol.), ōris, *m.* [olus] *a kitchen or market-gardener*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 20· Plin. 19, 5, 21. Proverb. mulier olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua st mala, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78.

ŏlĭtōrĭus (hol.), a, um, *adj.* [olitor] *pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables*: forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 146: Liv. 21, 62: ostiola, Plin. 19, 8, 38: horti, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

ŏlīva, ae, *f.* (ἐλαία) *an olive*: Col. 12, 50· Plin. 15, 3, 3: lecta de pinguissimis oliva ramis arborum, Hor. Epod. 2, 56. **II.** *an olive-tree*: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: herum an baccis opulentet olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 nunquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45. **2.** Meton. (post.) *an olive-branch*: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, id. Od 1, 7, 7. (ii) *a staff of olive-wood*: Ov. M. 2, 681. (Hence It. *uliva, ulivo.*)

ŏlīvans, antis, *m.* [oliva] *an olive-gatherer*: Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

ŏlīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to olives, olive-, oil-*: olivariae metretae (*al.* oleariae), Col. 12, 49· molae, Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 21.

ŏlīvēta and **ŏlīvĭta**, ae, *f.* [id.] *the olive-harvest*: Fest. *s. v.*

ŏlīvētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard*: quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N. D. 3, 36: veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere, Col. 5, 9, 1 § 15. (Hence It. *oliveto.*)

ŏlīvĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. olive-bearing* (poet.): Mutuscae, Virg. Aen. 7, 711: arva, *i. e.* Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, *of olive-branches*, Mart. 12, 99, 1.

ŏlīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [oliva] *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest*: Varr. in Non. 143, 4: Fest. *s. v.* olivetum. In *plur.*: laeguissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 9.

ŏlīvĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser*: colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

ŏlīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *oil* (for oleum): esse die cossa hercle olivum, id venditio comlata die, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67: leve, Lucr. 6, 1072: pingue, Virg. E. 5, 68: places perfundere olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50. **2.** *Fig. the palaestra*: cur olivum vitat? Hor Od. 1, 8, 8 (cf. oleum). **II.** *Transf. an ointment, unguent*: Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat. 6, 8: Prop. 3, 15, 31.

olla, ae (old form, aula: Cato R. R. 52, 1: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 20, *etc.*), *f. a pot or jar*: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18· fictilis, Col. 8, 8: bibula aut male cocta, id. 12, 45, 3. Proverb. (1) olla male fervet, *i. e. the affair succeeds indifferently*, Petr. 38, 13. (ii) ipsa olera olla legit, *the pot culls its own herbs*, i. e. *every one follows his own calling*, Cat. 94, 2. (Hence Fr. *oille.*)

ollāris, e, *adj.* [olla] *pertaining to a pot, preserved in pots, potted*: uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20: Col. 12, 43.

ollārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs*: Inscr.

ollārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pots, pot-*: Plin. 34, 9, 20: fusor, *a pot-caster*, Inscr.

olle, v. ille, *ad init.*

ollĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [olla] *a little pot*: ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollĭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little pot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2· App. M. 2, p. 117

ollus, v. ille, *ad init.*

olma, ae, *f. the plant* elulum, *among the Dacians*, v. Ebulum App. Herb. 91.

ŏlo, 3. *v. n.* (old form of oleo) *to emit a smell*: olant, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56.

ŏlŏlygon, ōnis, *m.* = ὀλολυγών (*a croaker*), an epithet applied to the male frog when it croaks to entice the female: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [olo, oleo] *a smell, odour*: litera commutata dicitur odor, olor, hinc olet et odorari, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83 olore spurcissimi humoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 110. (Hence It. *olore.*)

ŏlor, ōris, *m. a swan*, Anas Olor and A. Cygnus, Gmel.: ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2: arguti, Virg. E. 9, 36 nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 10, 23, 32.

ŏlōrĭ-fer, a, um, *adj. swan-bearing* (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 12.

ŏlōrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [olor] *pertaining to a swan or swans*: olorinae pennae, Virg. Aen. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718. color, *i. e. white*, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ŏlus (holus; also, anciently, helus; Fest. *s. v.* helus), ĕris, *n.* (*gen. plur.* olerorum Lucil. in Non. 490, 25: *dat. pl.* oleris, Cato R. R. 149) *kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnip*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: Col. 2, 10, 22 donec discoqueretur olus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13 silvestre, Plin. 22, 22, 38: marinum, *sea-kale*, id. 20, 4, 25. **II.** Esp. olus atrum, and in one word, olusatrum (*gen.* oleris atri and olusatri) *n. a plant, Alexanders*, Smyrnium olusatrum, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 18: Plin. 19, 8, 48: olus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

olusatrum, i, v. olus, *no.* II.

ŏlusculum, i, *n. dim.* [olus] *a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Hor. S. 2, 6, 64.

olvatum Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀλυμπίας, *an Olympiad*; the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith s Ant. 833 *seqq.*): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, ib.: sexta Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8. In the poets sometimes for lustrum, *i. e. a period of five years*: quinquennis Olympias, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: Mart. 7, 40.

ŏlympĭas, ădis, *m.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *a north-west wind*, that blows on the island of Euboea: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

ŏlyra, ae, *f.* = ὄλυρα, *a kind of grain, called also* arinca, *which greatly resembles spelt*, prob. the same, Triticum Spelta, Linn.: Plin. 18, 12, 20: id. 22, 25, 57.

ŏmāsum, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe*: patinas coenabat omasi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34: Plin. 8, 48, 70. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *distended with rich tripe*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

ombria, ae, *f.* = ὄμβρια, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [old form, osmen: omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 76 omen velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit, Fest. *s. v.*. others connect it with audio] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen*: neque solum deorum voces Pythagorasi observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, Cic. Div. 1, 45: qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, id. Phil. 9, 4 *fin.*: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso, hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit. ib. 4, 4, 10 exire malis omnibus, id. Sest. 33 quam (tem) tu ipse omnibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12· cum bonis omnibus incipere, Liv. praef. *fin.*: i secundo omine, *good luck attend you*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50 **II.** Transf. *a solemn assurance*: ea lege atque omine, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28. **2.** *a solemn usage*: hi sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg. Aen. 7, 174.

ōmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [omentum] *filled with* omentum isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. of opimentum, from opimus] *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*: aut illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. **2.** Esp. *the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul*: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 80. (ii) *the bowels*: Pers. 2, 47· porci, Juv. 13, 118. **II.** Transf. *any skin which envelopes an internal part of the body, a membrane*: Mart. S. 7, 9: of *the meninges*, ib.

ōminālis, e, *adj.* [omen] *portentous, ominous* (for ominosus): tanquam ominalem diem pietique vitant (*al.* inominalem), Gell. 5, 17.

ōmināmĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [omen] *to foretoken, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quaeso, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329. felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18 optamus tibi omniumque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15· clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, *wishing*, Suet. Ner. 48. Of things· naves velut ominatae, *as if they had divined*, Liv. 29, 3: male ominatis parcite verbis, *words of evil omen*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11.

ōmĭnātē, *adv. ominously*: ominose retentus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen] *full of foreboding, portentous, ominous*: mons avibus obscenis ominosus, Messala in Gell. 13, 14 *fin.*: ominosa res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

ōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [omitto] *an omitting, omission*: laudis, Sym. Ep. 3, 48.

ōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [omitto]. **II.** Adj.: *negligent, heedless, remiss*: animo esse omisso, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9. *Comp.*: ab re omissior, *in respect of property*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 44

ŏ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go, let loose, let fall*: mulierem, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, *to let go*, Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, *to let fall*, Liv. 21, 11: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85. **II.** *Fig. to let go, abandon, give up, lose. neglect, disregard*: obsecutionem nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Caesar frustra dicha-

aliquot consumptis, ne reliquum tempus omittat ab urbe proficiscitur, Ib. 1, 33: omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: apparatum, Liv. 37, 10: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 10: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*: contentionem, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98. **2.** Esp. *to pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76 *fin.*: ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1: gratulationes, id. Sest. 24. **3.** With *inf.*: *to leave off, cease*: iratus esse, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 26 lugere, Cic. Brut. 76: urgere, id. Div. 1, 7: mirari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 11. **4.** *to overlook, leave unpunished*: unam hanc noxiam omitte; si aliam admisero unquam, occidito, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13. **5.** *to overlook, not mind*: omittere hostem, Liv. 27, 12: Samnites, omisais Sidicinis, Campanos adorti, id. 7, 29.

ommento (obm.), *i. v. n. to wait*: Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*

omnĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [cano] *that sings everything* or *everywhere*: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349.

omnĭcarpus, a, um, *adj.* [carpo] *that crops everything*: capra carpa, a quo scriptum omnicarpae caprae, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 97.

omni-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. of all colours*: pictura, Prud. στεφ. 12, 39.

omnifăriam, *adv. on all sides, everywhere, in every way*: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13. Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*

omnifārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis] *of all sorts*: omnifarius, παντοῖος, Gloss. Philox.

omni-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, *i. e.* the surface of the earth, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omnĭformis, e *adj.* [forma] *of all shapes*: mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trismeg. p. 78: machina, Fid. στεφ. 10, 339.

omni-gĕnus, a, um (*gen. plur.* omnigenum, Virg. Aen. 8, 698), *adj. of all kinds*: colores, Lucr. 2, 759: principia, id. 5, 440: coetus, id. 5, 429: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg. Aen. 8, 698 doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6.

omnigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN, root of gigno] *all-begetting, all-producing*: pater, Prud. in Sym. 1, 12.

omnĭmĕdens, *adj.* [medeor] *all-healing*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnĭmŏdē, **omnĭmŏdis**, *adv.* i. q. omnimodo: Lucr. 1, 684: App. Flor. n. 4.

omnĭmŏdo (and separately omni modo), *adv. by all means, altogether, wholly*: exercitum omnimodo, ne delliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*

omni-mŏdus, a, um, *adj. of all sorts* or *kinds*: voculae, App. M. 5, p. 167.

omnĭmorbĭa, ae, *f.* [morbus] *all-disease*, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: pollon a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbia, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnino, *adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1: non omnino jam peril: est reliquum quo peream magis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 80: aut omnino aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: non multum aut nihil omnino, *not at all*, ib. 1, 3: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Am. 6: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id. Tusc. 5, 9: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Virg. Aen. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquis, omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6. With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86. **2.** Esp. with numerals, *in all*: quinque omnino fuerunt, id. Clu. 28: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, *there were only two roads*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. **3.** In concessions: *by all means, certainly, to be sure*: with *sed, tamen*, etc.: restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, id. Fl. 29: omnino locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, id. Att. 12, 14. **4.** In general statements: *in general, generally, universally*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, id. Quint. 24. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. Off. 1, 20 omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, id. Am. 21. (Hence It. *onninamente*.)

omni-părens, tis, *adj. all-bearing, all-producing*: per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706 terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: mundus, App. de Mundo, p. 67.

omni-păter, tris, *m. the father of all, the universal father*: Deus, Prud. στεφ. 3, 70.

omnĭpăvus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *all-fearing*: panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

omni-pĕrītus, a, um, *adj. skilled in all things*: Aretis sucos omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omni-pollens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty*: Deus, Prud. Apoth. praef. 31.

omni-pŏtens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent*: Juppiter, Cat. 64, 171: regina, *i. e. Juno*, Val. Fl. 1, 81 fortuna, Virg. Aen. 8, 334. *Sup.*: deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.*

omnipŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnipotens] *almighty power, omnipotence*: Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, e, *adj. all, every* (freq. with a *subst.* sign. in *plur.*, omnes, *all men*; omnia, *all things*): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic. Am. 23, 86: omnium nomine, quicumque ludos faciunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: ab omni, quod abhorret, id. Off. 1, 35: omnes omnium ordinum homines, id. Rab. perd. 7: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: omnia facere, *to do everything, make every exertion*, Cic. Am. 10: omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics*, id. Fam. 13, 1: in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that*, ib. 15, 14: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all*, Ov. H. 12, 162: Demetrius ille unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia, *in all points, in every respect*, Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33: mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, *just the same*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 23: te alia omnia, quam quae vella, agere, moleste ferrem, *just the contrary*, Plin. Ep. 7, 15. **2.** Distributively: *every, each, every time*, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: quaedam gallinae omnia gemina ova pariunt, *lay two eggs each time*, Plin. 10, 74. **3.** Omnis, adverbially, *altogether, entirely, in every respect*: tranxites omnis plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25. **II.** In *sing. every, all, the whole*: militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: coelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: omne corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 23: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, id. Cluent. 61: omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: non omnis moriar, id. Od. 3, 30, 6. **2.** With *sine*, for nullus, *any whatever*: sine omni periclo, *without any danger*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17. sine omni sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 1. **3.** *all manner of, of every kind*: omne olus coemere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2. (Hence It. *ogni*.)

omnisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [sono] *uttering all kinds of sounds*: mela, Mart. Cap. 9, 909.

omni-tĕnens, tis, *adj. holding all things, all-swaying*: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202

omni-tĕns, tis, *adj. all-seeing*: Lucr. 2, 940: sol, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

omni-văgus, a, um, *adj. roving every where*: Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.

omnivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [volo] *willing every thing*: omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 140.

omnivŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [voro] *all-devouring, omnivorous*: boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

ŏmŏphăgia, ae, *f.* = ὠμοφαγία, *the eating of raw flesh*: Arn. 5, 180.

omphăcĭum, ii, *n.* = ὀμφάκιον, *the oil* or *juice of unripe olives* or *grapes*. Plin. 12, 27, 60: id. 14, 16, 18.

omphăcŏcarpus, i, *m.* = ὀμφακόκαρπος, *a plant, called also* asparine; *common cleavers*, Galium Aparine, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 15 (*al.* omphalocarpon).

omphăcŏmel, mellis, *n. a sirup made of* omphacium: Pall. 9, 13.

omphalocarpos, v. omphacocarpos.

omphălos, i, *m.* = ὀμφαλός, *the navel*, pure Lat. umbilicus. **Meton.** *the centre*: Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

ŏnăger and **ŏnăgrus**, i, *m.* = ὄναγρος, *a wild ass*: Plin. 8, 44, 69: timidi, Virg. G. 3, 409: pulcer, Mart. 13, 100.

II. Transf. *a military engine for discharging large stones*: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

ŏnăgos, i, *m.* = ὄναγος, *an ass-driver*: Pl. Asin. prol. 10.

onchesmītes, ae, *m.* = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus*: Cic. Att. 7, 2.

onco, *i. v. n. to bray like an ass*: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

oncōma, ătis, *n.* = ὄγκωμα, *a tumour*: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *pertaining to burthen, transport*, or *carriage; that carries freight*, etc.: onerariae jumenta, *beasts of burthen*, Liv. 41, 4: navis, *a merchant-ship*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: Liv. 22, 11: also **Subst.** onerāria, ae, *f. a merchant-vessel, transport*: Cic. Att. 10, 12.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [onero]

I. Adj.: *filled, full*: with *gen.*: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. in Non. 498, 12 (*al.* honoratus).

ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [onus] *to load, burthen, freight*: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumenta, Sall. J. 75: naves commeatu, Ib. 86: aselli costas pomis, Virg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is burthened*, Ov. A. A. 1, 19: sures lapillis, Ib. 3, 129: aliquem catenis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45. **2.** *to overload, gorge, oppress*: ventrem, Sall. Or. de Rep. ord. 1: onerari epulis, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 31: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: cibus, qui in aegritudine aliat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach*, Plin. 29, 3, 11. **3.** *to cover, clothe*, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg. Aen. 10, 558: ossa aggere terrae, Ib. 11, 212: humerum pallio, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 4. **4.** *to cover* (of the male): vaccam, Pall. Jun. 4. **5.** *to supply, furnish, cover* (post.): onerare mensam de pilis, Virg. G. 4, 233: mensas onerat

jaculis oneravit, t. e. armed, id. Aen. 10, 866. 6. *to occupy:* saltum castris, Liv. 32, 12. 7. *to load, store,* or *heap up* (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: canistris dona Cereris, ib. 8, 180. 8. *to beat, strike,* etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 172: aliquem saxis, *to stone,* Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.

II. Fig. *to load, burthen, weary: to oppress, overwhelm,* etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: judicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3: aethera votis, Virg. Aen. 3, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10: aliquem maledictis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 122: malis, Virg. Aen. 4, 549: aliquem injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. Sometimes also in a good sense: *to overwhelm:* me amoenitate oneravit dies, *has overwhelmed me,* Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12: honoribus, Just. 5, 4. 2. *to make heavier* or *more burthensome, to aggravate:* injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv. 38, 56 *fin.*: pericula alicujus, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. H. 2, 52: delectum avaritia et luxu, *to make more odious,* ib. 4, 14: Sejanum, *to accuse,* id. A. 4, 68.

ŏnĕrōsē, *adv. odiously:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.

ŏnĕrōsĭtās, ātis, *f.* [onerosus] *burthensomeness, burthen:* Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *burthensome, heavy, oppressive:* praeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 384: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, *heavy, indigestible,* Plin. 23, 7, 62: ervum capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73. *Comp.*: nĭhil est onerosior igne, Ov. M. 1, 53. II. Fig. *burthensome, onerous, irksome:* onerosior altera sors est, ib. 9, 676: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: onerosum est accusare damnatum, *irksome, odious,* ib. 11.

ŏnĭrocrĭtēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνειροκρίτης, *an interpreter of dreams:* Fulg. Myth. 1.

ŏnĭros, i, *m.* = ὄνειρος (dream), *the wild poppy,* so called from its soporific qualities, prob. Papaver somniferum, Linn.: App. Herb. 53.

ŏnĭscus or **-os,** i, *m.* = ὀνίσκος, *a woodlouse, milleped,* v. millipeda: Plin. 29, 6, 39: id. 30, 8, 21.

ŏnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνῖτις, Pliny seems to confound two plants of Dioscorides under this name, Origanum Onitis, Linn., and Marrubium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 67: App. Herb. 122.

ŏnobrўchis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνόβρυχις, *a plant, called also* palmes asini: Plin. 24, 16, 98.

ŏnŏcardĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* chamaeleon: App. Herb. 25.

ŏnŏcentaurus, i, *m.* = ὀνοκένταυρος, *an ass-centaur,* a fabulous animal: transf. of an impure person: Hier. in Iesai. 6, 13, 22.

ŏnŏchĭlēs, is, and **ŏnŏchēlis,** is, *f.* = ὀνοχειλίς, ὀνοχελίς, *a plant, a kind of alkanet,* Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

ŏnŏcoetēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνοκοίτης (he who lies in an ass's manger), *a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ:* Tert. Apol. 16: (al. cnonychites, ae, *m.* = ὀνονχίτης, he who has ass's hoofs).

ŏnocrŏtălus, i, *m.* = ὀνοκρόταλος, *the pelican,* Pelecanus Onocrotalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 47, 66.

ŏnŏmătŏpoeĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀνοματοποιία, *the forming of a word to resemble a natural sound:* Charis. p. 245 P.

ŏnŏpĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνωπίς, *a plant, the tall rest harrow,* Ononis antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 26, 98.

ŏnŏphŏbītes, ae, v. onocoetes.

ŏnŏpordon, i, *n.* = ὀνόπορδον, *a plant, St. Mary's thistle,* Onopordum Acanthium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ŏnŏpўxus, i, *m. a plant of the thistle kind,* Onopordum illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ŏnŏsma, ătis, *n.* = ὄνοσμα, *a plant, a kind of* anchusa, supposed by some to be the Onosma echioides, Linn.: Plin. 27 12 86.

ŏnŭfrĭs, is, *f.* = ὄνουφις, *a plant, called also* onothera: by Dioscorides this is supposed to be the *willow-herb,* Epilobium roseum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ŏnus, ĕris (*abl.* oneri, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 64), *n. a load, burthen:* oneris maximi pondus, Vitr. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 149. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, *etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumentis onera deponere, *loads, packs,* id. B. C. 1, 80.

3. Poet. *the foetus, embryo:* onus gravidi ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. 4. *the excrements:* ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 47: duri ventris onera solvere, Mart. 13, 29.

II. Fig. *a burthen, tax, expense* (usu. *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Cal. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 12. 2. *a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble:* quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: magnum est onus atque munus suscipere et profiteri, id. de Or. 1, 25: allevare, id. Rosc. Am. 4: officii, ib.: probandi, *the burthen, obligation,* Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 22. oneri esse alicui, *to be a burthen,* Liv. 23, 43: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

ŏnustātus, a, um, *Part. laden:* Vulg. Judith. 15, 7.

ŏnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *loaded, laden, burthened, freighted,* etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41: corpus, *overloaded, clogged with food,* Lucr. 3, 113. II. Transf. *filled, full:* ager praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: pharetrae telis, Tac. A. 12, 13. With *gen.*: aurl, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 10. 2. *full, satisfied* with food: id. Cist. 1, 2, 7. III. Fig. *loaded, burthened:* omnes exegit feras onustos fustibus, id. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, *weighed down with years,* id. Men. 5, 2, 5: para onusta vulneribus, Tac. A. 2, 15. 2. *full,* etc.: onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dotis astutilisque onusta, *full of,* id. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

ŏnўchinitinus, v. onychitinus.

ŏnўchinus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀνύχινος, *of the colour of the finger-nail:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: pruna, Col. 12, 10.

II. *of or resembling the marble called* onyx: tegmen onychinum, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7 *fin.* 2. Subst. onychina (*sc.* vasa), *n. plu. vessels of* onyx: Lampr. Heliog. 32.

ŏnўchĭpunctus, ae, *f. a precious stone, called also* jasponyx: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ŏnўchītēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνυχίτης, *another name for* onyx: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŏnўchītinus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀνυχίτινος, *pertaining to onyx:* crustae (al. onychitinae). Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ŏnўchītis, is, *f.* = ὀνυχῖτις, *a kind of cadmia, q. v.*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŏnўchius, a, um, *adj.* [onyx] *pertaining to onyx:* onychius lapis, *i. e.* onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

ŏnyx, ўchis, *m.* (*fem.* v. *infra*) [ὄνυξ, *a finger-nail*; hence, from its colour] *a kind of yellowish marble, onyx,* of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin. 36, 7, 12 *sq.*: totaque effusus in aula calcabatur onyx, Lucan. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 52. 2. Meton. *a vessel of onyx,* = *onyx-box:* nardi parvus onyx, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17: murrheus, = *odoriferous,* Prop. 3, 8, 23. Syrio manare plenus onyx, id. 2, 10, 30 In this signif. also *fem.*: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat Mart. 7, 94. III. *a yellowish precious stone, an onyx:* Plin. 37, 6, 24. III. *the pholas* or *boring-muscle,* Pholas Dactylus, Linn.: id. 32, 9, 32. (Hence lt. *nichetto, niccolino.*)

ŏpācĭtās, ātis, *f.* [opacus] *shadiness, shade:* amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1.

ŏpāco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to cover with shade, to shade:* platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: humum taxus opacat, Lucan. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat. Cic. N. D. 2, 19. 2. Transf. *to cover* (poet.): opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. II. Fig. *to darken, obscure:* Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 1, 2.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. shady, in the shade:* opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. s. v. ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: frigus, *cool shade,* Virg. E. 1, 53. *Comp.*: locus umbra opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. *Sup.*: opaciasima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22 In *neutr. absol.*: colorea, qui in opace clarius micant, *in the shade,* Plin. 10, 20, 22. In *plur.* with *gen.*: per opaca locorum, *through shady places,* Virg. Aen. 2, 725. 2. Transf. *darkened, dark, obscure:* opaca nox, ib. 4, 123: domus Cyclopia, ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, *i. e. the earth,* id. M. 2, 274: crepusculia, *in the lower regions,* ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3. (II) *bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. 37, 19.

II. Act. *that gives* or *casts a shade, shady* (poet.): nemus, Virg. Aen. 8, 107: ilex, ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

ŏpălus, i, *m. a precious stone, opal:* Plin. 37, 6, 21: Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little* or *light pains, labour, service* (poet.): parva opella, Lucr. 1, 1107: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ŏpĕra, ae, *f.* (syncop. *gen.* ŏprae, Enn. in Sen. Ep. 108) [opus] *pains, exertion, work, labour:* omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: sine hominum manu atque opera, ib. 2, 4: operam curamque in rebus honestis ponere, ib. 1, 6: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labour and pains on anything,* id. de Or. 1, 55: operam studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2: suincre, id. Verr. 4, 31: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: interponere, *to bestow, employ,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: ibo, atque illam adducam, quam propter opera est mihi, *on whose behalf I am engaged,* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 93: est operae pretium, *there is a reward for the labour,* i. e. *it is worth while to do it,* Cic. Verr. 2, 53: Hor S. 2, 4, 63 Liv. 31, 45: and elliptically, est operae, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5: operae pretium facere, *to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful,* Liv. praef. *init.* 2. *a service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the company,* Cic. Fam. 13, 9: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scriptura pro magistro dat, *serves as director,* ib. 65: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, *will do good service,* Sen. Prov. 2: mulas operas reddere, *to serve,* Cic. Fam. 16, 10: amico, *to serve,* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse operam malam, *that I have done him an ill turn,* id. Capt. 3, 5, 43. 3. Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, *to bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to:* consil., with *dat.* or *subj.*: dare operam fumeri, *to attend,* Cic. Att. 15, 1: operam dare valetudini, id. de Or. 1, 62: bellis, *are fond,* Ov. F. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 98: memoriae alicujus, *to attend to what brings a person to mind,* Cust. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: tonsori, *to get shaved,* Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, *to attend to one listen to him,* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni Cic. Leg. 2, 21 de Oratore, *to obtain,* id. Att.

16, 26: dant operam Cosa, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. — 4. In abl. opera mea, tua, etc., *through my* (*thy*, etc.) *means, agency, fault*: fateor abiisse eum abs te, mea opera atque astutia, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 21: non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic. de Sen. 4, 12: quorum opera cognoverit Tarquitium interfectum, hos ad se mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 25. — 5. Una *or* eadem opera, *in the same manner, at the same time*: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eadem opera a praetore sumam syngraphum, Ib. 2, 3, 89. — II. *leisure, spare time*: operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 15: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. — III. Meton. *a day's work* or *labour* (usu. *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13.

2. *a day-labourer, journeyman*; also, in gen. *a labourer, workman* (usu. *plur.*). plures operas conducere, Id. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth labourer*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc.: mercenariae, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17: theatrales, *parties hired for the purpose of applauding*, Tac. A. 1, 16. — 3. *that which is wrought* or *produced, a work*: operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre*.)

ŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [operor]. II. Adj., *active, efficient, effectual*: operantes apes spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47. *Comp.*: bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4. *Sup.*: clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

ŏpĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *pertaining to labour*: homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2: pecus, *working cattle*, Col. 6, 2: vinum, *for working men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12. II. Subst. operarius, ii, *m. a labourer, workman*: operarii quinque, Cato R. R. 10: operarii barbaricae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, *a mere fluent talker*, id. de Or. 1, 18. — 2. operaria, ae, *f.* comic. *a prostitute*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 41.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor] *a working; work, labour, operation*: insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maximae earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19. II. Esp. *a religious performance, service*, or *solemnity, a bringing of offerings*: operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. s. v. privatae feriae. — 2. In Christian authors: *beneficence, charity*: Lact. 6, 12: Prud. Psych. 573.

ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a worker, operator*: Firm. Math. 3, 9: Tert. Apol. 23.

ŏpĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female worker, producer*: Tert. Anim. 22.

ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [operor] II. Adj. *performed, effected*: tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29. — 2. Act. *efficacious, effective*: fidiacise vis operatior, id. Anim. 57.

ŏpĕrĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [operculum] *to furnish* or *cover with a lid, to cover*: dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 18, 2.

ŏpĕrĭcŭlum, i, n. [operio] *a cover, lid*: supra oleum triticum quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: scrinia in arcesium ejectos stipatio et operculi vicaria fungunitur, Col. 12, 18, 4: ambestrum, *a removable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47. — III. *the covering of walls*: testaceum, *plaster-work*: Lex Puteol. ap. Gruter. Inscr. col. 2.

ŏpĕrīmentum (syncop. opermentum, al. operimentum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, n. [id.] *a covering, cover, lid*: operimenta decem, Cato R. R. 10: nucos gemino protectas operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24: fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 31, 32: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64: redditum terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum (old *fut* operibo, Pomp. in Non. 507, 33), 4. v. a. [on etym. v. aperio] *to cover, cover over*: operire capita, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 34: capite operto esse, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: aegre multa veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.*: fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9. Comically: aliquem loris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28. — 2. Transf. *to shut, close*: fores, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: operta lectica latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: oculos, *to shut, close* (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55: operta compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76. — II. Fig. *to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble*: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Bentl. (*al.* aperiam): non in oratione operiendae sunt quasdam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dicta deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59. luctus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. — 3. *to cover, heap upon*: contumeliis opertus, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. judicia operta dedecore et infamia, id. Cluent 22.

ŏpĕrior, v. opperior.

ŏpĕrmentum, v. operimentum.

ŏpĕror, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [opus] *to work, labour, toil, take pains*; *to be buried*: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35. — 2. With *dat.*: *to bestow pains upon*; *to devote oneself to, be engaged in* or *occupied with*: connubiis arvisque novis operari, Verg. Aen. 3, 136: ornandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65. materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20 studus literarum, id. A. 3, 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 17: auditioni in schola, Plin. 26, 2, 6: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4: reipublicae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 15. — 3. Esp. *to perform sacred rites, sacrifice*: sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Verg. G. 1, 339: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 24, 1 sacris, Liv. 1, 31: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov. F. 6, 249. — II. Transf. *to work, have effect, to be active, to operate*: nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod. Justin. 5, 12, 7: venenum operatur, *operates*, Lamp. Commod. 17.

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully*: nec fiat operose, Cic. Or. 44: condita vina, Ov. F. 5, 269. — II. Transf. *exactly, accurately*: dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, n. 2.

ŏpĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [operosus] *excessive pains, elaborate workmanship*: est etiam, quae περιεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint. 8, 3, 53: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. I. Act. *painstaking, active, busy, industrious*: senectus, opp. to languida atque inera, Cic. de Sen. 8: colonus, Ov. de nuce, 57: operosae cultibus, id. Am. 2, 10, 5. Post. with *gen.*: diorum, id. F. 1, 101. *Sup.*: Syria in hortis operosissima, Plin. 20, 5, 16. — 2. Transf. of a medicine, *active, powerful* (post.): herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22. — II. Pass. *troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, operose*: labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off. 2, 5: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, *costly*, Ov. M. 15, 667: mundi moles operosa, *an edifice* quae ubique *has been expended*, Ib. 1, 28: castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 25, 25: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31. *Comp.*: ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.

ŏpertānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [operta] *concealed, secret*: operta sacra, *the secret rites of the* Bona Dea, Plin. 10, 52, 77 dii opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth, gnomes*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

ŏpertē, *adv. covertly, figuratively*: operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11.

ŏpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operio] *a covering, cover* (for operimentum): Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ŏpĕrto, 1. v. a. [id.] *to cover*: Enn. in Non. 223, 30.

ŏpertōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a cover*: Sen. Ep. 87. II. Esp. *a grave*: Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* [operio]. II. Adj.: *hidden, concealed*: operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. In *neutr. absol.*: Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, id. Div. 1, 50: opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place* or *secret service*, id. Parad. 4: literarum, *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9.

ŏpertus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a covering*: App. Apol. p. 310.

ŏpĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little trouble, slight service*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 14 3. II. Transf. *earnings, gain*: operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 105.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

opetis, is, *f. a plant, called also* aristolochia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 19.

ŏphĕostăphylē, es, *f.* v. ophiostaphyle.

ŏphĭăca, orum, *n. plur.* = τὰ Ὀφιακά, *poems or treatises on serpents*: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

ŏphĭcardēlos or **-us**, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*; perh. *a kind of onyx*: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏphĭdĭon, ii, *n.* = ὀφίδιον (little snake), *a fish resembling the conger*, acc. to Rondeletius the Ophidium barbatum, Linn.: Plin. 32, 9, 35.

ŏphĭon, ōnis, *m.* = ὄφιων, *a fabulous animal of Sardinia*: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

ŏphĭostăphylē, es, *f.* = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), *a kind of caper-bush*: Capparis spinosa and the spineless var inermis quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

ŏphĭostaphylon, i, *n.* = ὀφιοσταφύλον, *i. q.* vitis alba, *white briony*, v. Ampeloleuce: vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeloleucen, alii ophiostaphylon appellant, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ŏphĭtae, arum, *m. plur.* = ὀφῖται *snake worshippers*; a sect: Tert. Praescr. 47.

ŏphĭtēs, ae, *m.* = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), *a kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine-stone*: ophites serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 12: Mart. 6, 42.

ŏphĭtis, idis, *f.* = ὀφῖτις, *the* ophites, *serpentine-stone*: Plin. 36, 22, 43.

ŏphĭūchus, i, *m.* = Ὀφιοῦχος, *the Serpent-holder*, a constellation, yuxa Lat. Anguitenens: Manil. 2, 232.

ŏphĭŭsa or **ophĭūssa**, ae, *f.* = ὀφιοῦσα *or* ὀφιοῦσσα, *a magical herb growing in the isle of Elephantine*: Plin. 25, 17, 102.

ophrys, yos, *f.* = ὀφρύς, *a plant with two leaves*, supposed by some to be the twy-blade, Listera ovata: Plin. 26, 11, 93, n. 2.

ophthalmĭas, ae, *m.* = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish*, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

ophthalmĭcus, i, *m.* = ὀφθαλμικός, *an oculist*: Mart. 8, 74.

opiegrĭa or **opiegrĭum**, ae, *f.* = ὀπιεγρία, *dung*: Post. s. v. sterquilinium.

opĭfĭcīna, ae, *f. dim.* (opifex) *a little shop*: Varr. in Non. 82, 30.

opĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* [ops-facio] *one who works, a worker, artificer, author, maker*: Cic. Fin. 2, 2. — *Comp.*: Fest. s. v. Fusti.

clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant. M. Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4: chartae, *coarse, unpolished*, Aus. Prof. 22: Juv. 6, 455.

* **opĭdum**, i, n. v. oppidum.

ŏpĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [ops fero] *aid-bringing, helping*: deus, Ov. M. 15, 653. Of things: folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [opus facio] *a maker, framer, fabricator*: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. 2. Esp. *a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan*: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: Id. N. D. 2, 60: opifices atque servitia, Sall. C. 50. ‖. Fig.: verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 rhetorice persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 15, 4. Poet. with *inf.*: mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [opifex] *a workshop*: Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 7: Jul. Val. res g Alex. M. 3, 83.

ŏpĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a working, a work*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16. in opificiis operis, App. Flor. no. 9.

ŏpĭlio, ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis] *a shepherd*: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36. (Cf. upilio). ‖. *an unknown bird*: Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *Part.* [opimo]. ‖. Adj. *fat*: abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 103.

ŏpīmē, *adv. richly, splendidly*: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] *plentifulness, abundance*: maximae, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 2: praedarum, Amm. 10, 11.

ŏpīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fatten, make fat*: turtures, Col. 8, 7. 2. Transf. of the soil, *to make fruitful, to fertilize*: terram, App. de Mundo, p. 68. (ll) *to enrich, fill, load*: auctumnum, Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de mensib. 9. ‖. Fig. id. Ep. 15, 1.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* [ops] *fruitful, fertile, nourishing*: regio opima et fertilis, Cic. Manil. 6: campus, Liv. 31, 31: arva, Virg. Aen. 2, 782 Larissa, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11 vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7. 2. *fat, plump, corpulent*: boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24: habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16: membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14: stabula, *of fat cattle*, Val. Fl. 6, 613. *Sup.*: boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8. ‖. *enriched, rich*: opimus praeda, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: accusatio, *gainful*, id. Flacc. 33: cadavera, *from which their spoilers enrich themselves*, Val. Fl. 3, 143: opus caelibus opimum, *rich in events*, Tac. H. 1, 2. 2. In gen. *abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid*: divitiae, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: opes, *abundant*, Varr. L. L. 5, 17: opima et praeclara praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 224: quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72. Esp. opima spolia, *the arms taken by one general from another*, Liv. 1, 10: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg. Aen. 6, 856: and in gen. *the arms taken from an enemy's general*, Liv. 23, 46· Virg. Aen. 10, 449. So opimum belli decus, Curt. 7, 4: triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51: gloria, Val. Max. 4, 3, 10. Also, Subst.: opima, orum, *n. plu. honourable spoils*: Plin. Pan. 17. 3. In rhetoric: *gross, overloaded*: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8: Pindarus nimis opima pinguique facundia esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10.

ŏpĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor] *resting on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary*: hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, id. Div. 1, 14: mediocritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31 (opp. naturales)

ŏpĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy*: opinationem vetus esse turbellum assensionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: haec autem opinatio est indicatio se scire, quod nesciat, ib. 4, 11: mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

ŏpĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conjecturer*: ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic. Acad. 2, 20. ‖. Under the emperors, *one who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army*: Cod Justin. 12, 38, 11.

ŏpĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [opinor]. ‖. Adj. *supposed, fancied*: bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. 2. *celebrated*: certamen, Amm. 21, 6.

ŏpĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *supposition, imagination*: animi, Lucr. 4, 465.

ŏpĭnio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief*: est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis; laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis; metus opinio impendentis mali; lubido opinio venturi boni, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: ut opinio mea est, *as I believe*, id. Fam. 9, 11: ut opinio mea fert, *as I incline to believe*, id. Font. 13: cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, *Celsus is also of this opinion*, Col. 2, 12: Romulus habuit opinionem, *held the belief*, Cic. Div. 2, 31. esse in opinione aliqua, *to be of an opinion, to believe*, id. Cluent. 51: venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finalase bellum, *Cassius was believed to have*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: afferre alicui, Cic. Off. 2, 13: incidere in opinionem, *to fall into the belief*, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: opinione duci, *to be led by one's belief*, Cic. Mur. 30: contra, praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*: dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15: etsi praeter opinionem res cecideral, Nep. Milt. 2. So with *comp.*: opinione citius, *quicker than had been supposed*, Varr. in Non. 356, 27: istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulcrior sis, *handsomer than he imagines*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 23: eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. ‖. Esp. *a good opinion, expectation, hope*: opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Am. 9: integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2: non illam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6: genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, *exceeded my expectation*, ib. 5, 12. 2. *a good reputation*: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 affert et ista res opinionem, Quint. 2, 12, 5· tam laesae quam conservatae sanctissimae opinionis, id. 1, 2. 3. *a report, rumour*: tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: exit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet. Ner. 53. opinionem serere, *to spread a report*, Just. 8, 3.

ŏpĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] *full of suppositions* or *opinions*: Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, Cic. Acad. 2, 47.

ŏpĭnĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight opinion*: Salv. de Avarit. 5.

ŏpĭno, for opinor. Enn. Pac. and Plant. in Non. 475, 5.

ŏpĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think*: constr. with *acc., acc.* and *infin., de*, or *absol.*: aliquid opinari, Cic. Mur. 30: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id. Fam. 7, 17: de vobis hic ordo opinatur, id. Pis. 20: male de Caesare, Suet. Aug. 51. Parenthetically: opinor *or* ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion*: Cipius, opinor, olim: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu potitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10.

ŏpĭnus, a, um, v. necopinus.

ŏpĭpārē, *adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6· paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

ŏpĭpāris, e, for opiparus· App. M. 1, p. 113.

ŏpĭpārus, a, um, *adj.* [ops pare] *richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous*: opiparum magnarum opiarum apparatum, Fest. *s. v.*: Athenae, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 1: munera, App. M. 5 p. 165.

ŏpisthŏdŏmus, i, *f.* = ὀπισθόδομος, *the back part of a temple* or *house*: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.

ŏpisthŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back*: commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Subst. opisthographum, i, *n.*: testari in opisthographo, Uip. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

ŏpisthŏtŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀπισθοτονία, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθοτονικός, *labouring under opisthotony*: sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

ŏpisthŏtŏnos, i, *m.* = ὀπισθότονος, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards*: Plin. 28, 12, 52. ‖. *a disease that causes a person to fall backwards*: Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 1.

ŏpĭtŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [opitulor] *a helping, help*: Arn. 4, 129.

ŏpĭtŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper aider, succourer*: opitulus Juppiter, et opitulator dictus est, quasi opis lator, Fest. *s. v.* opitulus: sodalis opitulator App. Flor. 3, p. 353.

ŏpĭtŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a helping, help, aid*: ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

ŏpĭtŭlo, for opitulor: Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 11.

ŏpĭtŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [ops and TUL, whence tuli] *to bring aid, to help, assist*: amanti ire opitulatum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitularier, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: inopiae, *to relieve*, Sall. C. 33: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7 With *contra, to be good against, to relieve*: contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

ŏpĭtŭlus, i, v. opitulator.

ŏpĭum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ὄπιον, *opium*, the dried exuded juice of the sleepy poppy, Papaver somniferum, Linn. Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 25, 10, 81.

ŏpŏbălsămētum, i, *n.* [opobalsamum] *a place planted with balsam-trees*: silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3.

ŏpŏbălsămum, i, *n.* = ὀποβάλσαμον, *the juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm* (unknown) Stat. S. 3, 2, 141. Used for embalming bodies: Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.

ŏpŏcarpăthum, i, *n.* = ὀποκάρπαθον, *the juice of the* carpathum (unknown)· Plin. 28, 10, 45.

ŏpŏpānax, ăcis, *m.* = ὀποπάναξ, *the juice of the herb* panax, Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: Plin. 20, 24, 100.

ŏpŏrĭnŏs, ūs, *f.* = ὀπωρινή, *a medicine prepared from autumnal fruits*: Plin. 24, 14, 79.

ŏpŏrŏthēca, ae, or **oporothēcē**, es, *f.* = ὀπωροθήκη, *a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room*: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers.* [opus] *it is necessary, proper*, or *reasonable*: equiv. to *must* or *ought*, with a personal subject. Constr. usu. with *infin.* as subject: the *acc.* may be regarded either as connected with the *infin.* or as directly depending on oportet; rarely with *subj. clause*, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also *with neut. pron.* as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25: unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Enn. ap. Juv. 14, 207: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: non oportuit relictas (= e. relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit id. Ad. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, manum tam-en *ought to have stayed*, id.

Heaut. 1, 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17: pecunia, quam his oporteat civitatibus pro frumento dari, *that was to be given*, Id. Verr. 3, 75: ex rerum cognitione efferescat et redundet oportet oratio, id. de Or. 1, 6: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49: est aliquid quod non oporteat, etiam si liceat; quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3 *fin.*: ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (*al.* oportebat), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

op-pallesco (obp.), ŭi, 3. *v. n. inchp. to turn pale*: carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στεφ. 1, 92.

op-pando, pansum or passum, 3. *v. a. to spread* or *stretch against* or *before, to spread out*: aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: aulaei vice oppansa, Tert. Apol. 48.

op-pango (obp.), pĕgi, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fasten* or *fix on, to affix*: ubi savium oppegit, fugit, *imprinted*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 60.

oppansus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando].

‖. Subst.: oppansum (-passum), i, *n. a covering, envelope*: Tert. An. 53.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando].

op-pecto (obp.), 1. *v. a. to comb off*; transf.: *to pluck* or *pick off, to pick, to eat*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

op-pědo (obp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind at.* Fig. *to deride, mock, insult*. curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

oppĕrior (obp.), pĕritus and pertus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* ‖. Neutr. *to wait*: ibidem opperiar, Cic. Att. 3, 10: ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, ib. 10, 3: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies, *a whole hour*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 30. ‖. Act. *to await, tarry for*: abi intro: ibi me opperire, Id. Andr. 1, 2, 42: hostem, Virg. Aen. 10, 771: tardum opperior, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 71: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66 seni non otium erat, id sum opperitus, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 101: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56: tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time*, Sil. 5, 85. [Etym. dub.: perhaps connected with *pĕreo*, notwithstanding the quantity of the *a*.]

oppessŭlātus (obp.), a, um, *adj* [pessulus] *bolted, barred*: januam fir miter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 112: foris, Amm. 31, 13.

oppĕtītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.* [oppeto].

op-pĕto (obp.), ivi and ii, itum, 3. *v. a. to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil): pestem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: poenas superbiae, Phaedr. 3, 16, 2. Esp. with mortem, *to perish, die*: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 9, 4: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: letum, Sen. Troad. 769. 2. Hence, *absol. to perish, die*: queis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis contigit oppetere, Virg. Aen. 1, 95: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4: gloriosa morte, *to die a glorious death*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (obp.), ūs, *m.* [oppecto] *a combing, dressing of hair*: crinium regalium, App. M. 11, p. 261.

op-plco (obp.), 1. *v. a. to smear over* or *seal up with pitch*: corticem oppicato, Cato R. R. 120.

oppĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *of a town*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *in a town* other than Rome: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, *provincial, rustic, rude*: senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: oppidanum et inconditum genus dicendi, Id. Brut. 69: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17. Subst. *oppidani, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk*; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 2, 7.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.] *by towns, in the towns, in every town*: ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: quum oppidatim victimae caederentur, Id. Galb. 18.

oppīdo, *adv.* [id. *q. v.*] *very, very much, exceedingly* (obsolete in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi paululum tempore nostro supiores, 8, 1, 25). oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: iratus, *greatly*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: opportune, Id. Ad 1, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: pauci, Id. Fam. 14, 4: inter se differunt, Id. Fin. 3, 10: adolescens, Liv. 42, 28: oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: quam parva, Liv. 39, 47. In giving assent, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum] *a small town*: Cic. Att. 10, 7: mansuri oppidulo, quod verso dicere non est (viz., Equus Tuticus), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87.

oppĭdum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: old *abl. plur.* oppedeis, Lex Servil.), *a town* (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): oppidum ab opi dictum, quod munitur opis causa, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141: quam (sedem) quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, id. Verr. 4, 33: Romana per oppida, Virg. G. 2, 196: orti sunt oppido Ferentino, Suet. Oth. 1. Of *Rome*: per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. *Rome*, Varr. L. L. 6, 33, § 14: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36 oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30. ‖. *a fortified wood*, among the Britons Caes. B. G. 5, 21. ‖‖. *the barriers of the circus*: in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius oppidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153. [The ancient writers connected *oppidum* with *ops*: others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of *ἀπύργιον*, as opposed to the arx or citadel; and hence the adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane*: v. Key's Alph. 144.]

oppignĕrātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [oppignero] *who lends on a pledge*: Aug. Ep. 215.

op-pignĕro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pledge, pawn* (rare): libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51: anulum, Mart. 2, 57. ‖ Fig.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5.

oppīlātio (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppilo] *a stopping up, obstructing*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

op-pīlo (obp.), avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to stop up, shut up* (rare): metretam novam amurca colluito, oppilato, Cato R. R. 100: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis Libernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.

op-plo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill* or *block up*: oppleta tritici granaria, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedes spoliis, ib. 41: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. 2. Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4. ‖. Fig.: jam meas opplebit aures sua vaniloquentia (*al.* oppilabit), Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mentes tenebris ac sordibus, id. Red. in Sen. 4.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.* [oppleo].

op-plōro (obp.), 1. *v. n. to cry* or *wail at, against*, or *in*: auribus alicujus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

op-pōno (obp.), sŭi (in Plaut., sīvi), sĭtum (syncop oppostus for oppositus, Lucr. 4, 151), 3. *v. a. to put* or *place against, before*, or *opposite, to oppose*: se ventientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, ib. 75: turrim ad introitum portus, ib. 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3: se periculis, Cic. Balb. 10: ante oculos oppositi manus, Ov. F. 4, 178: oculis meis nus, ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id. Ib. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96. 2. *to offer, present*: licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

3. *to shut, close*: oppositas habere fores, Ov. H. 17, 7. 4. *to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage*: pono pallium: ille suum anulum opposuit (*al.* opposivit), Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 77: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 56: opponere res suas ad securitatem creditoris, Sen. Ben. 7, 4.

‖. Fig. *to bring forwards against, to object, allege, interpose*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14: a scioritatem suam, id. Acad. 2, 20 his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83: opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10. 2. Esp. *to speak against, oppose*: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, id. Acad. 2, 42. (‖) *to set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis procilis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73.

3. *Jusjurandum alicui, to impose an oath on one*: Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 6.

opporto (obp.), 1. *v. a. to bring*: portat, subportat, obportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūnē, *adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely*: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. *Sup.*: nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 32, 18.

opportūnĭtas (obp.), ātis, *f.* [opportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitableness*: loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: corporis Cic. Leg. 1, 9: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33: aetatis, Sall. J 6. ‖. Esp. *a fit, opportune*, or *favourable time*: optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40.

2. *an advantage*: tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, id Am. 6: opportunitate aliqua data, Caes B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: tempus actionis opportunum, Graece *εὐκαιρία*, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: domus, Virg. Aen. 8, 235 aetas opportunissima, id. Eun. 7, 7: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, ib. 10, 16: *neut. plur. absol.*: locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24. 2. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47.

‖. Esp. *advantageous, serviceable*: ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Am. 6. 3. *exposed, liable to*: Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24 injuriae, Plin. 9, 31, 51: opportunitora morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, n. 2.

oppŏsĭtio (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppono] *an opposing, opposition*: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere*, et *non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: Gell. 6, 1.

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oppono].

‖. Adj.: *placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, opposed, opposite*: moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4: luna opposita soli, id. Div. 2, 6. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zanclaea saxa Rhegium, Ov. M. 14, 47. ‖‖. Subst. *oppositum, orum, n. plu. opposite* or *contradictory things*: oppositis (*ἀντικείμενα* Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8.

oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a placing against, an opposing*: laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicetur, Cic. Marc. 10: Sil. 10, 212. ‖. *a placing* or *lying before, an interposition*: oppositu globi nostrum afferentis, Plin. 2, 71, 73: sedium, Gell. 4, 5. ‖‖

a citing or quoting against: opposita horum vocabulorum commotus, Id. 14, § *fin.*

oppressio (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo] *a pressing down.* Fig. *force, violence*: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 30. 2. *violent seizure*: occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Aust. *or.* pro Dom. 3. 3. *oppression*: legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21.

oppressiuncŭla (obpr.), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio] *a slight pressing, gentle pressure*: papillarum horridularum oppressiunculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

oppressor, ōris, *m.* [opprimo] *a crusher, destroyer*: oppressores dominationis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, *Part.* [opprimo].

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing down, pressure*: in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 850: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

op-primo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press against, press down*: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: voluit deus ora loquentis opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, *to close the eyes* of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: opprime os, *gag him!* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 93 (but *shut your mouth, hush*, Pl. As. 3, 2, 40): fauces manu, Suet. Cal. 12: taleam pede, Cato R. R. 46: opprimi ruina conclavis, *to be crushed*, Cic. Div. 2, 8: terra oppressus, Ib. 23: senem injectu multae vestis, *to smother, stifle*, Tac. A. 6, 50. 2. Transf. *to strike down*: oppressit laevo redeuntem ad frena leonem, Val. Fl. 1, 24. 3. *to sink*: opprimere classem, Cic. Manil. 12. 4. *to suppress, quell*: opprimitur vis flammae aqua, Id. Sen. 19, 71. 5. *to suppress, hide*: opprimere insigne, Id. Ac. 2, 11. ‖ Fig. *to press* or *bear down, overcome*: opprimi onere officii, Id. Rosc. Am. 4: opprimi aere alieno, Id. Cat. 2, 4: invidia, Ib. 2: metu, Liv. 24, 33. 2. *to put down, suppress*: quae oratio a cernere opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressore, Liv. 2, 4. tumultum, Id. 31, 11: fraudem, *to baffle, thwart*, Id. 26, 6. 3. *to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue*: Mithridatem, Cic. Mur. 15: reliquias, Id. Fam. 10, 20: invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, Id. Alcib. 3: contumelias, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: intolerandam potentiam, Id. Rosc. Am. 13: aliquem, *to crush one* with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52: somno oppressus, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. In gen.: *to have the upper hand, be victorious*: Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 10. 4. *to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch*: occasionem opprimere, Id. Asin. 2, 2, 15: improbitatem, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: insidiis inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. 5. *to bury, hide, conceal, suppress*: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: iram, Sall. J. 72: infamiam, Just. 12, 13. 6. *to wear out, weaken, exhaust*: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: opprimuntur vires, id. Sen. 11, 36. 7. *to terminate abruptly*: opprimere amicitiam, Id. Am. 21, 78.

opprobrāmentum (obpr.), i, *n.* [opprobro] *a reproach, disgrace*: opprobramentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87.

opprobrātio (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reproaching, upbraiding*: opprobratione pernotus, Gell. 12, 12.

opprobriōsus (obpr.), a, um, *adj.* [opprobrium] *opprobrious*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41.

opprobrium (obpr.), ī, *n.* [probrum] *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*: vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, Nep. Con. 3: turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 29: opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. ‖ Meton. *a reproach, taunt, abusive language*: mordent opprobria falsia, Ib. 1, 16, 38: fundere, Ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758. 2. Of persons: *a reproach, disgrace*: opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat. 28, 14: opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprobro (obpr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid*: egone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 143: adversariis, Gell. 17, 1: molitiis cuidam opprobrata acerbe, id. 3, 3 *in lemm.*

oppugnātio (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppugno] *a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault*: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: inferre, Cic. Coel. 9: propulsare, ib.. relinquere, *to raise*, Tac. A. 15, 16. ‖ Fig.: *an assault, attack* with words: Cic. Vat. 2, 5: id. Q. Fr. 2, 8.

oppugnātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assaulter, attacker*: oppugnator patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: Tac. H. 3, 71. ‖ Fig.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31.

oppugnātōrius (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [oppugnator] *pertaining to a siege*: res, Vitr. 10, 22: ib. 19.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege*: oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: castra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, Ib. 5, 21: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5 ‖ Fig. *to attack, assault, assail*: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: pecunia aliquem, Ib. 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38 aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66. aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24: consilia alicujus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 154. (In Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 56, used with play on pugnus, *fist*: *to assail with the fists, to buffet*: postquam oppugnatum est os.)

op-pŭto (obp.), 1. *v. a. to prune*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

oppuvĭat, verberat, a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest. *s. v.*

oprimentum, v. operimentum.

ops, ŏpis, *f.* (*nom. sing.* does not occur; and the *dat.* perh. only once in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 *fin.*) *power, might, strength, ability*: summa ope niti, Sall. C. 1. omni ope atque opera enitar, *will employ all my strength and efforts*, Cic. Att. 14, 14: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, *with all our powers*, id. Tusc. 3, 11: opes ac nervi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: vix humanae opis videri pugna potuit, Liv. 10, 29: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Virg. Aen. 1, 601.

2. Meton. *property, wealth, means; military or political resources, power*, etc. (in this signif. mostly *plur.*): nos tamen efficimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, *to hoard up treasures*, Virg. G. 2, 507: magnas inter opes inops, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28. vita opibus firma, copiis locupleti, gloria ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11: opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30. tantis opibus reipublicae, id. Sest. 1: et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabilo regnum eruerint Danai, Virg. Aen. 2, 4. In *sing.*: vidi ego te, astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: Virg. Aen. 8, 685.

‖ Transf. *aid, help, support, assistance*: arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 65: opem salutemque ferre alicui, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sine tua ope, id. Att. 16, 13: aliquid opis reipubl. tulissemus, id. Fam. 4, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2: confugere ad opem alicujus, id. Font. 11: opem afferre, *to yield assistance*, Ov. M. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

opsōnium, v. obsonium.

optābilis, e, *adj.* [opto] *to be wished for, desirable*: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 1: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 759: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic Off. 1, 14. *Comp.*: bono viro optabilius id, Pis. 14.

optābiliter, *adv. desirably*: Val Max. 5, 1 *fin.*

optātio, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *a wishing, a wish*: Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25. ‖ Rhetor. *t. t.*: optatio atque exsecratio id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 32.

optātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *expressing a wish, optative*: modus optativus *the optative*, Diom. p. 330 P.

optāto, *adv. according to one's wish*: optato venire, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28 *fin.*: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg. Aen. 10, 405.

optātus, a, um, *Part.* [opto]. ‖ Adj.: *wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear*: optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: ad exitus optatos pervehi, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. *Comp.*: nihil mihi fuit optatius, id. Fam. 1, 5. *Sup.*: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8. ‖ Subst. optatum, i, *n. a wish*: *desire*: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25: praeter optatum meum, *against my wish*, id. Phs. 20: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1. mihi in optatis est, *I wish*, Ib. 2 13.

optĭcē, es, *f.*=ὀπτική, *optics*: opticen non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1.

optimas (optum.), ātis, *(gen. plur.* um and ium) *c.* [optimus] *an adherent of the best men*, in a political sense, *i. e. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat* (usu. *plur.*): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45 quum summa rerum est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to regnum and civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26: plebis et optimatium certamine, Tac. A. 4, 32. *Sing.*: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 2. 2. Adject.: republica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 (in Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6.

optimē (optum.), *adv.* v. bene.

optimitas, ātis, *f.* [optimus] *excellence*: Mart. Cap. 4, 109.

optimus (optumus), v. bonus

optio, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *choice, liberty to choose, option*: optio haec tua est, utram harum vis conditionem, accipe, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 13: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: potestatem optionemque facero alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice*, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: quum extra sortem collegae optionem dari provinciae iniquum fuerit, Liv. 26, 29.

optio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a helper, an assistant*: tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Aur. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. an adjutant*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 91: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. *s. v.*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

optiōnātus, ūs, *m.* [optio] *an adjutancy*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

optivus, a, um, *adj.* [opto] *chosen*: cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 75) 1. *v. a.* *to choose, select*: utrum vis, opta, dum licet, id. Rud. 3, 6, 14: locum tecto, Virg. Aen. 8, 425: externos duces, Ib. 8, 503: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: permisso ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv. 6, 38. ‖ Transf. *to wish for, desire*: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: vestitus, quem capiamus optamusque, id. Phil. 14, 1: fortunam, id. Pis. 14. With *subj.*: (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. Off. 3

5: optavi, potares coelestia sidera tarda, Ov. Tr. 2, 57. With *inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29. **2.** With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of pers. *to wish* one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. Brut. 97: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, Id. Pis. 20. **3.** *to desire, require, demand*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: dabitur quodcunque optaris, Ov. M. 2, 101. [*Opto* perhaps comes from the root AP, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in *ap-iscor, ad-ip-iscor, aptus*, etc.]

optostrōtum, i, *n.* [ὀπτὸς στρωτόν] *a brick pavement*: Not. Tir. p. 164.

optŭmē (optim.), *adv.* v. bene.

optŭmus (optim.), v. bonus.

optutu, quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpŭlens, entis, and, more freq., **ŏpŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [opa]. **I.** Act. *fruitful, fertile*: opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. 9, 36. **II.** Pass. *rich, wealthy, opulent*: opulentium fortuna (*opp.* pauperes), Nep. Chabr. 3: opulens fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 16. With *gen.*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6. With *abl.*: auro opulentus, *rich in gold*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 115. **III.** Transf. *rich, fine, splendid*: opulentum obsonium, Id. Bac. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6. **2.** *ample, considerable*: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 21, 43. **3.** *respectable, powerful, noble*: opulenti atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: reges, Sall. G. 53: opulentior factio, Liv. 32, 32.

ŏpŭlentē and **ŏpŭlenter**, *adv.* *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare): neque illos arte colam, nec opulenter, Sall. J. 85: opulente ornata domus, App. Apol. p. 333. *Comp.*: ludos opulentius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence*: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95. In *plur.*: Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 22. copiis atque opulentiis anteire, Gell. 20, 5. **2.** Transf. like opes, *resources, power*, of a people: invidia ex opulentia orta est, Sall. C. 6: Nep. Cim. 2: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.

II. Fig.: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mal. Theod. 21.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wealth, power*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35.

ŏpŭlento, *v. v. a.* [id.] *to make rich, to enrich*: herum baccis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ŏpŭlentus, v. opulens.

ŏpŭlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [opes] *to grow rich*: in patriis opulescere campis, Furius post. ap. Gell. 18, 11.

ŏpŭlus, i, *f.* *a kind of tree*, perh. the Viburnum Opulus, Linn.: in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Col. 5, 6, 4.

opuncŭle, ōnis, *m.* [opilio] *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpus, ĕris, *n.* *work, labour*: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: nunquam majora opera fiunt, id. Sen. 7: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: grave Martis opus, Virg. Aen. 8, 516. Of political affairs, public business, *etc.*: opus exhaurire officere, Cic. Att. 9, 11: oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17: opus censorium, *punishment inflicted by the censors*. Suet. Caes. 41. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 23. Of honey-making: foris pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. **II.** Meton. *a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine*, etc.: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rales perrumperet atque opera disturbaret, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22: operibus oppugnare urbem, id. 37, 5. **2.** *a work, piece of workmanship*, as a building, work of art, book, *etc.*: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30: habeo opus magnum in manibus, *a book*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. **3.** *workmanship, skill, design*, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. Verr. 4, 56: hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, ib. 14: haec omnia antiquo opere, ib. 21. **III.** Transf. in gen. *a deed, effect*: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. Div. 2, 27: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 12, 112. **2.** *pains, labour, difficulty*: with magnus, tantus, quantus, magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: tanto opere, Cic. Or. 44. Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 27 (v. magnopere, *etc.*).

ŏpus, *n. indecl. need, necessity*: with *abl.*: ferae pecudes frugibus roburneis opus habent, Col. 9, 1, 5. **II.** Usu. in connection with esse, and hence equivalent to the adjectives *needful, necessary*: constr. with *dat.* of person, and *nom.* or *abl.* of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by *gen., acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj clause*: *I* (*thou*, etc.) *have need of, need, want*: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato R. R. 14: minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: maritimi milites opus sunt tibi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis et auctor opus est, *there is need of*, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: magistratibus opus est, id. Leg. 3, 2: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: opus est auctoritate tua, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. Esp. with *abl.* of the *part. perf.* used as a subst.: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude*, Liv. 8, 13: prinsquam incipias consulto, et ubi consulueris mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1. So with *abl.* of *Supine*: ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: opus est scitu, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. With *gen.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31. With *acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. Truc. 5, 10: est opus modium unum (calcis), Cato R. R. 15. With *inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam vade affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8. Ellipt.: quid opus est plura? (*sc.* proferre), id. de Sen. 1. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. Fam. 16, 14. With *subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. Truc. 5, 11. **2.** *useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Am. 14 *fin.*: id. Off. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 9, 27. (Hence It. *uopo*.)

ŏpusculum, i, *n. dim.* [opus] *a little work*: Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: mea opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35.

ōra, ae, *f.* [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary*: oras pocula circum contingunt mollis liquore Lucr. 4, 13: clipei, Virg. Aen. 10, 243: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31. **2.** Esp. *the sea-coast*: Graeciae, id. Fam. 12, 5: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: maritimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 8. **II.** Transf. *a region, clime, country*: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: gelida, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 4: consumma arborum ratio est, quae in ora debeat spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2: Troiae qui primus ab oris Italiam venit, Virg. Aen. 1, 1. Hence, poet.: luminis esse, *the world, the earth, life, light*: Acheruntis orae, *the Lower Regions*: inde emittitur atque ora in luminis exit, Lucr. 1, 271: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: animas Acheruntis in ora ducere, Lucr. 6, 764. **3.** *zone*: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. **III.** Fig.: qui patis ingentes oras evolvere belli, *to unfold the vast scroll of this war*, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Virg. Aen. 9, 528 in luminis oras eruere, *to bring to light*, Lucr. 5, 1388. **IV.** *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase orum solvere, *to sail from the shore*): resolutis oris in ancoras evoluntur (v. eveho), Liv. 22, 19: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28, 30: Quint. 4, 2, 41: Ep. ad Tryph. 3.

ōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oro] *exorable*: Not. Tir. p. 106.

ōrācŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [oraculum] *that utters oracles*: servi, Petr 43.

ōrācŭlum (syncop. oracium: Ov. M. 1, 321), i, *n.* [oro] *a divine announcement, an oracle*: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod ineat in his deorum oratio, Cic. Top. 20: quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen. Controv. 1, praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: petere a Iodona, id. Div. 1, 43: quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. Aen. 3, 456: consulere, Ov. M. 3, 8. **II.** Transf. in gen. *any prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. Div. 1, 32: ib. 1, 50 *fin.* **2.** *a remarkable or oracular saying*: haec ego nunc mihi physicorum oracula fundo, id. N. D. 1, 24: Plin. 18, 6, 8. **3.** Meton. *a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19: Hammonis Plin. 12, 23, 49. Fig.: domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.

ōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [os] *a napkin, handkerchief*: Lucil. in Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8, n. 7.

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ora] *pertaining to the coast*: naves, *coasting-vessels, coasters*, Plin. Ep. 10, 26.

ōrātim, *adv. coastwise, from coast to coast*: Sol. 3 dub. (*al.* moratim).

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oro] *a speaking, speech, language*: altium nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 52: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis, et ad vitae societatem, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44: in historiis, quas Timaeus oratione Graeca composuit, *in the Greek tongue*, Gell. 11, 1. **II.** Esp. *a set speech* of an orator, *an harangue, oration*: quamvis omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19: oratio gravis, erudita, liberalis, admirabilis, polita, id. de Or. 3, 25: diserta et oratoria, ib. 1, 54: orationem facere et polire, ib. 14: verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habere manifestam orationem de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33: recitare, id. Planc. 30: de scripto dicere, ib.: scribere, Quint. 2, 17, 13: instituere, Caes. B. G. 3, 19. **2.** Transf. *oratorical talent, eloquence*: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, Cic. Brut. 45. (3) *elocution, expression*: orationis genus aequabile et temperatum, id. Off. 1, 3, 8. **3.** *prose*, opp. to poetry: et in poëmatis et in orationibus, id. Or. 21. **4.** *Under the empire*: *an imperial message, rescript*: orationes ad senatum, milites, etc., dant. Nero 15: oratio principis, per quaestorem

ejus, audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27. **5.** *a prayer:* Eccl. (*passim*).

ōrātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [oratio] *a little speech, brief oration:* Cic Brut. 19· aureola, id. N. D. 3, 17.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro] *a speaker, orator:* cum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. Ann. 8, 31: additur orator Cornelius suavi loquentia re, ib. 9, 3. **2.** Meton. *the art of oratory:* oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, Cic. Tusc 1, 3. **II.** *the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador:* orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 41: Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus orator, Cic. Brut. 14: Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, inducіarum oratores fetiales judicavе sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. **III.** *a beseecher, suppliant:* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 145.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv. oratorically:* pulore et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: Quint. 9, 1, 13.

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] *pertaining to an orator, oratorical:* ornamenta, Cic. Brut. 75· vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8: ars, Quint. Praef. § 17· gestus, id. 11, 3, 125. **2.** Subst. oratoria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the oratorical art, oratory:* id. 2, 14, 1. **II.** *pertaining to prayer;* hence, subst. oratorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* templum) *a chapel, oratory:* Aug. Ep. 109.

ōrātrix, icis, *f.* [oro] *she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare): me oratricem haud sprevisti, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, Cic. Rep. 2, 8. **II.** A transl. of ῥητορική, *rhetoric, oratory:* Quint. 2, 14, 1.

ōrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a request, prayer:* plur.: cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25.

ōrātus, fis (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*), *m.* [id.] *a praying; a request, entreaty* (rare). Cic. Fl. 37, 92: magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orbo] *a depriving, privation:* Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *who deprives of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

orbe-facio, *v. a.* [orbus] *to bereave, to make orphan:* orbefacio, ὀρφανίζω, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orbiculus] *circular, orbicular,* of a plant: Marc. Emp. 4.

orbĭcŭlātim, *adv. circularly, in circles* or *rings:* Plin. 11, 37, 67.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [orbiculus] *rounded, circular, round:* mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 85.

orbĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to go in a circle:* orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis] *a small orb* or *disk:* radix concisa in orbiculos, Plin. 25, 13, 94. **II.** Esp. *a sheave* or *pulley:* Cato R. R. 3: Vitr. 10, 5.

orbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *circular:* motus, Varr. in Non. 148, 16.

orbĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [orbus facio] *to bereave, make childless:* Att. in Non. 179, 26.

orbĭle, is, *n.* [orbis] *the periphery of a wheel, the felly:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15 (dub.).

orbis, is, *m.* (nom. orbs, Venant. Carm. 8, 5: *abl.* orbi, Lucr. 5, 75) *a circle; also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit,* etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Tim. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 719: certum equitavit in orbem, ib. 12, 468: rotae, id. Ib. 174: digitum justo commodus orbe teres, *exact fit* (of a ring), id. Am. 2, 15, 6: **solonum,** *roundness,* Plin. 9, 35, 56· ut (milites) in orbem consisterent, *form a circle,* Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: signifer, *the zodiac,* Cic. Div. 2, 42: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* id. Rep. 6, 16: sidera circulos suos orbesque confidunt, *their orbits,* ib. 6, 15: immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: orbis mensae, *a round table-top,* Ov. H. 17, 87: and simply orbes, *a round table,* Mart. 2, 43: ictus ab orbe, *a quoit,* Ov. Ib. 590: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, *scale,* Tib. 4, 1, 43: addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem, *mirror,* Mart. 9, 18: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transiit, *the shield,* Virg. Aen. 10, 783: *the millstones* of an oil-mill, Cato R. R. 22: *a wooden disk used for pressing olives,* ib. 18· rotarum orbes circumacti, *the wheels,* Plin. 8, 16, 19: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Virg. G. 3, 361: inanem luminis orbem, *the eye-socket,* Ov. M. 14, 200. gemino lumen ab orbe venit, *the eye,* id. Am. 1, 8, 16. lucidus orbis, *the disk of the sun,* Virg. G. 1, 439: renatus, *the new-born day,* Sil. 5, 56· quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem luna, *her disk,* Ov. M. 7, 530: Jupiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, *the globe, world,* id. F. 1, 85. hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, ib. 5, 93: terrarum or terrae, *the circle of the earth, the world:* permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13. ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcerrimus, ib. 28. Hence, also, *country, region:* Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East,* Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 12, 26. **2.** *a kind of fish,* perh. a species of Diodon, Linn., which can inflate their bodies like a globe: id. 32, 2, 5. **II.** Fig. *a rotation, round, circuit, routine:* ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, *in rotation,* ib. 36: orbis hic in republica est conversus, *the circle of political changes,* Cic. Att. 2, 9. **2.** *a routine* or *course of study:* orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint. 1, 10, 1. **3.** Of style or composition: *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity:* circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: orationis, id. Or. 71: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.

orbĭta, æ, *f.* [orbis] *a wheel-track, rut:* impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21: id. Verr. 3, 3. **2.** *an impression, mark* left by a ligature. vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210. **3.** *a circuit, orbit:* orbita lunae, Auct. Astn. 230. **II.** Fig. *a track, course, path:* neque id ab orbita matrum familias instituti, Varr. in Non. 542, 28: veteris culpae, i. e. *bad example,* Juv. 14, 37: si rectam viam, non unam orbitam (artis dicendi) monstrent, Quint. 2, 13, 16. (Hence Fr. *ornière.*)

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement of parents* or *children,* etc., *orphanage, widowhood:* in orbitatem liberos producere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 105: misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbitati, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbitatem, Just. 2, 4. In the plur.: Arn. 5, 188. **II.** Transf. *any deprivation* or *loss:* luminis, *of an eye,* Plin. 7, 37, 37: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6. Fig.: maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men,* Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita] *full of cart-ruts* (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 17.

orbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement, orphanhood:* miseret orbitudinis, Att. in Non. 146, 17.

orbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bereave of parents, children,* etc.; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless:* with *abl.:* filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mater orbata filio, id. Cluent. 15: orbatus patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to deprive, bereave of:* cum orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24 non ergo is excaecat nos, aut orbat sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 23: paene equitatu orbavit Alexandrum, Plin. 12 8, 18: orbari amico, Cic. Am. 3, 10 forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2.

orbus, a, um, *adj. bereaved, bereft· parentless, fatherless, childless:* senex, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: parens liberorum orbus Quint. 5, 10, 26: illi mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. With *gen.:* Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M. 13, 595. With *ab:* a totidem natis orba, id. H. 6, 156. **2.** Subst. orbus, i, *m* and orba, æ, *f. an orphan:* piacter orbos orbasque, Liv. 3, 3: ut orbae, qui sunt genero proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Ph 1, 2 75. Quint. 7, 4, 24. **II.** Transf. in gen. *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of:* plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg 3, 3 ab optimatibus contio, id. Flac. 23: rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13 forum litibus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 41. regio animantibus, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. H. 21, 142: pectora fide, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus Vell. 1, 5· cubile, *empty, widowed,* Cat 66, 21: palmites, *bereft of buds,* Col. 4, 27. With *gen.:* orbus auxilii opumque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum Lucr. 5, 838: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518. [*Orbus,* and Gr. ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, prob. have an affixed *o,* and come from the Sans. root *rabh;* Lat. *rapio:* Eng. *reft.*]

orca, æ, *f.* [ὄρυξ] supposed by some to be *the grampus,* Delphinus Orca, Linn.: Plin. 9, 6, 5. **II.** Transf. *a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun:* Fest. *s. v.:* orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 66. **2.** *a dice-box:* Pers. 3, 50 interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

orchas, ădis, *f. a kind of edible olive:* Virg. G. 2, 86.

orchesta, æ, *m.* = ὀρχηστής, *a theatrical dancer:* orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51 (*vulgo,* horchestarum).

orchestŏpōlārius, ii, *m.* [ὀρχηστοπώλος] *a juggler, tumbler:* Firm. Math. 8, 15.

orchestra, æ, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα, *the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra:* in orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr. 5, 6. Suet. Caes. 39. **II.** Meton. *the Senate* (poet.)· similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv. 3, 177.

orchĭon, ii, *n.* = ὄρχιον, testiculus, *a plant, called also* testiculata, prob. the same as orchis. App. Herb. 82.

orchis, is, *f.* = ὄρχις, *a plant with roots in the shape of testicles, the purple orchis,* Orchis Morio, Linn.: mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili, Plin. 26, 10, 62. **II.** *an unknown fish* (prob. the same as orbis, *q. v.*): (orchis) rotundus est, et sine squamis, totusque capite constat, id. 32, 2, 5.

orchĭta, æ, *f.*, and **orchītis,** is, *f.* = ὀρχίτις, *a kind of olive:* albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 47: Cato R. R. 6.

orcĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Orcus] *pertaining to the dead* (poet.): sponda, i. e. *a bier,* Mart. 10, 5.

orcinus or **orcivus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the realms of the dead:* liberti, *set free by the last will of their masters,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1: senatores, *who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will,* Suet. Aug. 35.

orcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [orca] *a small tun, a cask;* oleas in orculam caleato manibus alacis, Cato R. R. 117.

orcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orcula] *pertaining to a cask or rundlet:* terminl, Auct. de limit. p. 251 Goes.

orcus, i, m. [Ὄρκος] *Pluto*; hence meton. *death*: horriferis accibant vocibus orcum, Lucr. 5, 993: orcum morari, *to hesitate to die*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 50: cum orco rationem habere, *to risk one's life*, Varr. R. R. 1, 4.

orcynus, i, m. = ὄρκυνος, *a large sea-fish of the tunny-fish kind*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ordĕum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordia prima, for primordia: Lucr. 4, 32.

ordĭnālis, e, *adj.* [ordo] *denoting order of succession, ordinal*: ordinale nomen, *an ordinal numeral* (primus, secundus, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 581 P., et al.

ordĭnārĭē, *adv. in order, methodically*: Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo] *pertaining to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary*: ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner*, opp. to suffecti, Liv. 41, 18: pugiles, Suet. Aug. 45: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7. 2. Esp. subst. ordinarius, ii, m. *an overseer who keeps order*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5. (II) In milit. lang. *a foot-soldier who stood at the head of a file*: Inscr. Grut. 542, 8. Veg. Mil. 2, 15. 3. Of things: ordinarium oleum, *oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives* (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50: vites, *standing in regular order*, id. 3, 16: silices, *stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it*, Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, *regular*, Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, *ordinary*, Liv. 27, 43: oratio, *regular, connected*, Sen. Ep. 39: philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, *it must be constantly practised*, Ib. 53: fuit ordinarium loqui, *it was customary*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1.

ordĭnātē, *adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically*: ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56. *Comp.*: ordinatius retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. *Sup.*: ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordĭnātim, *adv. in order* or *succession; in good order*: honores ordinatim petere in republica, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ille ilt passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. ||. Transf. *regularly, properly*: musculus ordinatim structus, Cacs. B. C. 2, 10.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino] *a setting in order, arrangement*: architectnia constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione, Vitr. 1, 2. Of vines: Col. 4, 29. ||. Fig. *an orderly arrangement*: comitiorum, Vell. 2, 124: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28. 2. Esp. *an orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government*: quid ordinatione civilius? porro quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Ib. 8, 24. 3. *an appointment to office, installation*: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4. 4. *an imperial regulation, ordinance*: Nerva in Plin. Ep. 10, 66.

ordĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *indicating* or *signifying order*: principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordĭnātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a regulator, arranger*: litis, San. Ep. 109.

ordĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that orders* or *arranges*: Aug. Ep. 56

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [ordino]. ||. Adj. *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed*: compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8: ignese formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *Comp.*: vita ordinatior, Sen. Ep. 74. *Sup.*: mentes ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat.

ordĭno, āvi, ātum; 1. v. a. [ordo] *to order, set in order, arrange, regulate*: ordinare agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9: aciem, Just. 11, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: item, de Or. 2, 10: causam, Paul. Dig. 40, 12, 24: testamentum, Mart. lb. 5, 2, 2: cupiditates improbas, Sen. Ep. 10: res publicas, *to narrate*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 10. ||. Esp. *to regulate, rule, govern* a country: ordinare statum librarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: provinciam intestina dissensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietam, Suet. Galb. 7. 2. *to ordain, appoint to office*: magistratus, id. Cacs. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, *to dispose of, give away*, Just. 30, 2.

ordĭor, orsus, 4. v. *dep.* (*fut.* ordibor for ordiar. Att in Non. 39, 22 *part. perf.* orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9) *to begin a web, to lay the warp*: araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28. Lachesis plena orditur manu, Sen. Apocol. Hence ||. Transf. in gen. *to begin, commence, undertake*: constr. with acc., *de, inf.*, or *absol.*: reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor. A. P. 147. reliquos, *to relate, describe*, Nep. Alc. 11: querelas ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. Praef. 6: paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id. Brut. 6: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marc. 11. Veneris contra sic filius orsus, *thus began* (to speak), Virg. Aen. 1, 325.

ordītus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior].

ordo, ĭnis, *m. a straight row, a regular series*: arborum in ordinem satae, I. e. *planted in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: sex ordinum navem invenit Aenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57. In the theatre, *a row of seats* (the first 14 seats in the theatre behind the orchestra were given to the equites *v.* Smith's Ant. 474, a) sedesti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic Phil. 2, 18 ||. In milit. lang. *a line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: perturbatis ordinibus, ib. 2, 11: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. J. 97: conturbare ordines, ib. 50: observare, ib. 51: restituere, ib. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. *to force into the ranks*, I. e. *to degrade an officer into a common soldier*, and in gen. *to humble, degrade*: Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51: in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15. Fig. gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

2. *a century of men* (in a legion): viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have been centurions*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: omnium ordinum centuriones, id. B. G. 1, 40: primorum ordinum centuriones, ib. 41. Hence, meton. (I) *a centurion*: tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the senior centurions*, ib. 6, 7 *fin.* (II) *the office* or *rank of centurion*: ordinem aliqui adimere, Tab. Heracleens. ap. Mazoch. p. 423, *n.* 47. (III) *military arrangement, tactics, discipline*: auxilia regis nullo ordine iter fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, id. B. G. 2, 19: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, ib. 22: nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, id. B. C. 1, 51. 3. In gen. *methodical arrangement, order*: ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. Off. 1, 40: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55: mox referam me ad ordinem, *will return to order*, id. Ac. 2, 20: res in ordinem redigere, *to reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9: in ordinem adducere, Cic. Tim. 3: eundem tenere, *to preserve*, id. Phil. 5, 13: immutare, *to change*, id. Or. 63.

4. Adverb. *expressions*: (I) ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn*: Hegiae rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 53. interrogare, Cic. Part. 11: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. Rosc. Com. 2: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 87: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Virg. E. 7, 20: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 4, 64 (II) ordine, *regularly, properly*: an id recte, ordine, e republica factum esse defendes? ib. 3, 84: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7. (III) ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission*: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. Agr. 1, 2 septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses flevisse, Virg. G. 4, 507. (IV) extra ordinem *out of course, in an unusual* or *extraordinary manner*: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: crimina probantur, *in an illegal manner*, Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 8. b. *extraordinarily*, I. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially*: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipse habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. |||. In a polit. respect: *a rank, class, degree* of citizens: Fidicularius cujus erat ordinis? senatorii, id. Clu. 37 adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: ordo amplissimus, *the Senate*: quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, Cic. Coel. 2 also termed splendidissimus ordo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1180: lb. 1181. and simply, ordo, *the order*, for *the Senate*: ordo Mutinensis, Tac. H. 1, 52: Inscr. Grut. 425, 1: trecentos ex delictis electos utriusque ordinis, I. e. *of the two upper classes*, Suet. Aug. 15.

2. In gen. *a class, rank, condition*: publicanorum, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id. Verr. 2, 6 homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, lb 1, 48 libertini, Suet. Gr. 18: grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerunt, alios omnino exemerunt numero, *received into the rank of authors, into the canon*, Quint. 1, 4, 3.

ōrĕae, arum, *f. plu.* [os] *the bit* of a bridle Fitin. in Fest. *s. v.*

ŏrĕas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.) quam mille secutae hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, Virg. Aen. 1, 500: Ov. M. 8, 787.

ŏrĕon, i, *n.* = ὄρειον, *a mountain-plant, a kind of* polygonos, perh. the Polygonum incanum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

ŏrŏsĕlīnon (-um), i, *n.* = ὀρεοσέλινον, *mountain-parsley*, Selinum Oreoselinum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

ŏrestion, ii, *n. a plant, called also* helenium *and* nectarea, *elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: Plin. 14, 16, 19, *n.* 5.

ŏrexis, is, *f.* = ὄρεξις, *a longing, appetite*: rabidam facturus orexim, Juv. 6, 428: Lampr. Elag. 29 *fin.*

orgănārius, ii, m. [organum] *a musical-instrument maker*: Firm. Math. 3, 14.

orgănĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀργανικός: *pertaining to implements, mechanical*: telarum organica administratio, Vitr. 10, 1. ||. *pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical*: alterum (melos), quod vocant organicon, Cato in Non. 77, 9: saltus, Lucr. 3, 132. 2. Subst. organica, ae, m. *a musician*: id. 5, 335.

orgănum, i, *n.* = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind: Col. 3, 13. *Of military or architectonic engines* (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction): Vitr. 10, 1. *Of musical instruments*: a *pipe*: Quint. 11, 3, 32. *Of hydraulic engines, an organ, water-organ*: organa hydraulica, Suet. Ner. 41: *a church-organ*: Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 150, *no.* 7. 2. Transf. organum oris, *the human tongue*, Fest. *s. v.* ap. Paul. ex Fest. ||. Fig. *an implement, instrument*: Quint. 2, 2, 20.

orgĭa, orum, *n.* [Gr. ὄργια, *sacred rites*]

nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. Aen. 4, 303. 2. Transf. in gen. *any secret frantic revels, orgies*: Juv. 2, 91. II. Fig.: Italia per Graias orgia terre choros, *to describe Italian revels by poetry borrowed from the Greeks*, Prop. 3, 1, 4: naturae, *secrets, mysteries*, Col. 10, 217.

oria, v. horia.

ŏrĭbăta, æ, m. = ὀρειβάτης, *a mountain-climber*: Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ŏrichalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, n. = ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore*, also the *brass made from it*: Cic. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 202: album, Virg. Aen. 12, 87: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 46. II. Transf. *brass implements*: *a brazen* tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 61: *arms of brass*: Stat. Th. 10, 660.

ŏrĭcilla (aur.), æ, *f. dim.* [auricula, auris] *an ear-lap*: mollior imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

ŏrĭcŭla, v. auricula.

ŏrĭcŭlārius, a, um, v. auric.

ŏrĭdĭrus, a, um, *adj.* [os durus] *hard-mouthed*, of horses: oridurius, σκληροστόμος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* [orior]. II. Subst.: *the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient*: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, *the quarter where the sun rises in summer*, Plin. 17, 14, 24: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: verrus, Gell. 2, 22. 2. poet. for *day*: septimus hinc oriens cum so demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653.

ŏrientālis, e, *adj.* [oriens] *pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental*: periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the east*, Just. 14, 3: venti, Gell. 2, 22. II. Subst. orientales, ium, m. *plu. the orientals*: Just. 36, 3. 2. orientales, ium, *f. plu.* (sc. ferae), *wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions* (as lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*): Inscr.

ōrĭfĭcium, ii, n. [os] *an opening, orifice*: ventris sunt duo orificia, Macr. S. 7, 4: cisiulae, App. M. 9, p. 236.

ŏrīga, æ, m. an old form for auriga: Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4.

ŏrĭganītes vinum [origanum], *spiced with* origanum: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

ŏrĭgănum and **-on**, i, n., and origanus, i, m. = ὀρίγανον, ὀρίγανον, and ὀριγανος, or ὀρίγανος, *the plant wild marjoram, origan*: Plin. 20, 17, 67. (I) heracleoticum, Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62; 17, 69: id. 21, 9, 29, 30. (II) creticum, Origanum creticum, Linn.: id. 21, 10 30.

ŏrĭgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [origo] *primitive, original*: Ceres frugum parens originalis, App. M. 11 *init.*: coloni, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 14.

ŏrĭgĭnālĭter, *adv. originally*: Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

ŏrĭgĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [origo] *original, originary*: colonus, Cod. Theod. 11, 48, 7. II. Subst. originarius, ii, m. *a native*: Ib. 10, 38.

ŏrĭgĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the derivation of words, etymology*: Quint. 1, 6, 28.

ŏrĭgĭnātus, *adv. originally*: Persae, qui sunt originatus Scythae, Amm. 31, 2.

ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior] *the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin*: originem rerum quaerere, Cic. Tim. 3: origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: principio autem nulla est origo: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, Ib. 6, 25: summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 50: omnium virtutum, Ib. 4, 7: locatium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, *to be descended from*, Ib. 3, 27, 5: accipere, Quint. 5, 11, 19: ducere ex Hispania, id. 1, 5, 57: deducere ab aliquo, Plin. 6, 20, 22: ab aliquo habere, id. 18, 24, 15: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21. Esp. Origines, *the title of an historical work by Cato*: Nep. Cat. 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum suarum, Cic. Planc. 24, 60. II. Meton. a race, stock, *family*: Vitellianorum originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1: clarus origine, Ov. Ib. 29, 147: modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39. 2. *an ancestor, progenitor, founder*: celebrant carminibus antiqui Tuisconem Deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque, id. G. 2: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother-cities*, Sall. J. 19: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. Aen. 12, 166.

ŏrīnda, æ, *f.* = ὀρίνδης, *Ethiopian bread*: Apic. 2, 2.

ŏrĭŏla, v. horiola.

Ōrion, ōnis and ōnis, m. = Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion*: Ov. F. 5, 493: Virg. Aen. 1, 535: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21.

ŏrĭor, ortus (*fut. part.* oriturus orereturque for oriretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 59), 4. *v. dep.* [root OR: cf. ὄρνυμι] *to rise; to become visible, appear*: esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque cadituque, Ov. F. 1, 295: orta luce, *at daybreak*, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: orto sole, *at sunrise*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. S. 1, 5, 39. II. Transf. in gen. *to come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate*: hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: clamor, Ib. 5, 53: oritur controversia, Cic. Clu. 69: tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, *I have caused you no injury*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35. 2. Of persons, *to be born, spring, descend*: in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: ex eodem loco ortus, *sprung*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: a Germania, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: equestri loco, *sprung from the equestrian order*, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: loco obscuro tenuique fortuna, Liv. 26, 6. 3. *to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed*: ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic. Am. 1: oritur aetas, Ib. 27, 101.

ŏrĭpĕlargus, i, m. = ὀρειπέλαργος, supposed to be *the white-headed eagle*, Falco leucocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

ŏrĭpŭtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [os putidus] *that has a stinking mouth*: oriputidus, βδόστομος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏrītes, æ, m., or **ŏrītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀρίτης, *an unknown precious stone* (by some called sideritis), Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior] *descended, sprung from*: o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: coelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab Ingenuis, Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3: unde oriundi sient, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. Of things: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, *derived*, Col. 1, 5: Alba orirundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20.

orminālis and **horminalis**, is, *f.* [horminum] *a plant, called also* satyrion, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 15.

ōrnāmen, ĭnis, n. [orno] *decoration, ornament* (for ornamentum): Cap. 6, 192.

ōrnāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [ornamentum] *adorned with the insignia of an office*, without filling the office itself: decurio, Inscr.

ōrnāmentum, i, n. [orno] *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: ornamenta habus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 11: elephantorum, Anct. B. Afr. 86: per ornamenta peregrinum, i. e. *arms*, Sen. Ep. 14. 2. Esp. *ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket*, etc.: pecuniam, omnesque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in opidum conferri, *jewels*, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a choreo hausi sumpsi, *dress, costume*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 16. 3. *honourable decorations, marks or titles of distinction*: ornamenta triumphalia, *triumphal ornaments*, Cic. Sull. 31. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, *etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls*, etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoribus virtis consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76: ornamenta uxoria, *title, rank*, id. Ner. 35.

II. Fig. *an ornament, a distinction*: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: Q. Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum reipublicae, id. Mil. 14: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12. 2. *rhetorical ornament*: oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75: sententiarum, Ib. 37.

ornātē, *adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly*: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: ornate splendideque facere, *elegantly*, id. Off. 1, 1. *Comp.*: causas agere ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21. *Sup.*: causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, id. Brut. 5.

ornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orno] *an adorning, adornment, ornament*: Vitr. 5, 7.

ornātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an adorner, dresser* (rare): decorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9. II. *an office under the emperors*: Inscr. Orell. no. 694.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female adorner, a tire-woman*: Liv. A. A. 3, 239: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus] *fine, smart*: muliercula, Pl. Cist. fragm. p. 19 ed. Maj.

ornātūra, æ, *f.* [orno] *ornament, trimming*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

ornātus, a, um, *Part.* [orno]. II. Adj.: *filled out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred*: sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. fundus, Cic. Quint. 31. Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *not provided merely, but splendidly furnished*, id. Phil. 10, 4. 2. Esp.: *ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome*: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, id. Fl. 38. *Comp.*: nihil ornatius, id. de Sen. 16. Fig. *adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious*: lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id. Div. in Caecil. 9: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, id. Verr. 1, 48: ornati elaboratique versus, id. Or. 11: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, *admirably adapted*, id. Manil. 1.

ornātus, ūs (*gen.* ornati, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28: *dat.* ornatu, C. Cass. in Gell. 4, 16), m. [id.] *a furnishing, providing*: in ornatibus publicis (i. e. epulis, conviviis), Varr. R. R. 3, 9: in aedibus nihil ornasti, *no preparations*, Ter. l. c.

2. Esp. *military equipment, armour*, etc.: ornatus militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18: gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv. 9, 40. 3. *attire, dress, apparel*: ornatus appellatur cultus ejus, quo quis ornatur, Fest. s. v.: nauclericus, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41: regalis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings*, Plin. 8, 42, 64: *a woman's head-dress*: Ov. A. A. 3, 135. 4. In gen. *an adornment, decoration, embellishment*: portarum, litinerum, locorumque omnium, Mart. R. G. 8, 31. II. Fig. *furniture, equipage*: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructa ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6. 2. Esp., *adornation, ornament*: *embellishment*, Aust. orat. pro Sem. 43: *silken ornament*, Cic. Or. 39. 3. *the world*, corresp. to the Gr. *κόσμος*: Lucr. 2, 1144: Ov. Met. 1, 38: [illegible] Ov. Met. 11, 2.

ŏrŏbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ὄροβος] *of the chick-pea*: farina, Cat. 11, 2.

ornithias, æ, m. = ὀρνιθίας, *the bird-wind*, a wind that brings the birds of passage; favonium quidam a. d. VIII. Cal. Mart, chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero Ornithian, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Col. 11, 2. The Etesiæ are also sometimes called Ornithiæ: Plin. loc. cit.

ornithogălē, es, f. = ὀρνιθογάλη, *a plant, the star of Bethlehem*, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 62.

ornithōn, ōnis, m. = ὀρνιθών, *a bird-house, poultry-house*; pure Lat. aviarium: Varr. R. R. 3, 3. Col. 8, 3.

orno, avi, atum (old *perf.* ornavet, Column. rostr.), I. *v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare*: aliquem armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 344: decemviros ornat apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praeconibus, architectis, praetorea mulis, tabernaculis, centunculis, supellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13. aliquem pecunia, Plin. Ep. 3, 21: classem, Cic. Manil. 4: naves, Liv. 40, 26 convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: provincias, *to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces*, id. Att. 3, 24. II. Esp. *to adorn, embellish*: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit quamquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id. Off. 2, 22. cornua sertis, Virg. Aen. 7, 488. collum, Ov. M. 5, 52: capillos, id. Am. 2, 7, 23. Reflect. *to dress oneself*: ibo et ornabor, Pl. Poen. prol. 123. 2. Fig. *to adorn, set off; to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish*: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21. seditiones ipsas, ib. 2, 28. aliquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33. aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep 2, 1. Ironically: ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, *would have been rewarded*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22.

ornus, i, f. *the ash-tree*, Fraxinus Ornus, Linn. steriles orni, Virg. G. 2, 111: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58 Plin. 16, 18, 30. II. Meton. *a lance made of ash wood*: Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

ōro, avi, atum (orassis for oraveris, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 63) I. *v. a.* [ōs] *to speak*: bonum aequumque oras, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 151. tallbus orabat Juno, Virg. Aen. 10, 96. II. Esp. *to treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador or advocate). matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, *i. e. at their mediation*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: causam capitis, *to argue, plead*, id. Brut. 12. orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats, speaks*, Caes. B. C. 1, 22. Hence, (II) of oratory in gen.: ars orandi, *the oratorical art, art of oratory*, Quint. procem. § 4. orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2. 2. *to pray, beg, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *acc.* both of the pers. and of the thing; illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: multa deos orans, Virg. Aen. 9, 24: aliquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16. With *acc.* of the pers. only: virginem orare, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 379, P.: quum desubito me orat mulier lacrumans, Enn. in Non. 517, 15. With *acc.* of the thing only; uxorem gnato, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. 21, 6: quem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9. auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46. *Absol.*: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. With *subj.*: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, ib. 6, 9: orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101: ne quae sinas, ora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 19: orant me rem in summum periculum deducant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. With *imper.*: absiste incepta, ora, Sil. 11, 336. With *inf.*: ora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 19: orant me rem in summum periculum deducant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. With *imper.*: absiste incepta, ora, Sil. 11, 336. With *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: jampridem a me filios absentes Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 3, 43: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi orant, Suet. Ner. 47. With *sum.*: si in maxima orarent, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 19: sed quae orant, orant tecum, unorem ut ducas, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 64. (II) Ora te, *I pray thee, prithee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

ōrobanchē, es, f. = ὀροβάγχη, *a plant*, supposed *by some* to be the *dodder*, Cuscuta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44. II. cynomorion, *the branched broom-rape*, Orobanche ramosa, Linn.. id. 22, 80.

orobethron, i, n. also called hypocistis, the Cytinus Hypocistis, Linn., *a remarkable parasitical plant* growing on the Cistus in Malta. Plin. 26, 8, 31.

ōrōbias, æ, m. = ὀροβίας, *a kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chick-pea*: Plin. 12, 14, 32.

ōrōbinus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀροβῖνος, *of* or *resembling the chick-pea*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ōrōbitis, is, f. = ὀροβῖτις (like the chick-pea; hence, sc. chrysocolla) *borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the plant* lutum, v. lutum: Plin. 33, 5, 27.

orosēlum, i, n. *a plant, called also* chamaepitys; App. Herb. 26.

orphănotrŏphīum, ii, n. = ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, *an orphan-asylum*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17.

orphănotrŏphus, i, m. = ὀρφανοτρόφος, *a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 32. Vcnant. Vit. S. Mart 2, 405.

orphus, v. orphus.

orphus, i, m. = ὀρφός, *a sea-fish*, supposed to be the Serranus Anthias, Cuv. distinct from the Anthia of the Greeks. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

orphŷgium (orrop.), ii, n. = ὀρροπύγιον, *the projecting tail feathers* of birds: anatis orrhopygium, Mart. 3, 93, 12. II. Transf. *the rump*: App. fragm. Met. 10, p. 298.

orsa, æ, um, *Part.* [ordior]. II. Subst. orsa, orum, n. *plu. beginnings, commencement*: ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. Procem. *fin.*: orsa juvare, Val Fl. 1, 21. 2. Esp. *words, speech* (poet.): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, Virg. Aen. 7, 415 Val. Fl. 5, 472.

orsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, post. Cic. Div. 2, 30: tenuis, Virg. Cul. 2.

orthampĕlos, i, f. = ὀρθάμπελος, *a straight vine, a vine that needs no prop*: Plin. 14, 3, 4. § 40.

orthembăsis, is, f. = ὀρθὸς ἔμβασις, *a straight step*: Not. Tir. p. 152.

orthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὄρθιος, *high, lofty*: carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὄρθιος), Gell. 16, 9.

orthŏcissos, i, f. = ὀρθόκισσος, *a kind of tall ivy*: Col. 11, 2, 30.

orthŏcōlus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόκωλος, *stiff in the joints*: Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

orthŏdoxus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόδοξος, *orthodox*: viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19. religio, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 12.

orthogōnius, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθογώνιος, *right-angled, rectangular*: trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11.

orthographia, æ, f. = ὀρθογραφία, *orthography*: orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88: Quint. 1, 4, 17. II. In architecture: *an elevation, front view of a building*: Vitr. 1, 2.

orthographus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόγραφος, *orthographic*: veritas, Capell. 1, 17. II. Subst. orthographus, i, m. = ὀρθογράφος, *an orthographer*: Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthŏmastia poma [ὀρθομάστιος] Lit. *high-breasted apples*, a kind of large apple: mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

orthŏphallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόφαλλος, *with an erect penis*: Varr. in Non. 101, 3 dub.

orthopnœa, æ, f. = ὀρθόπνοια, *difficulty of breathing, asthma*: Plin. 21, 21, 91: Id. 22, 4. 14.

orthopnœĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθοπνοϊκός, *asthmatic*: Plin. 20, 17, 74.

orthostăta, æ, m. = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), *in archit. the facing of a wall* (Plin. Lat. term): Vitr. 2, 8.

reddo ore ad eam, quam contempserim? *with what face*, id. Ph. 5, 7, 24. Hence, (ii) *absol. face, effrontery, impudence, brass*: quod tandem os est illius patrem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 20: os perfricare, *to lay aside all sense of shame*, id. Tusc. 3, 18. On the contrary, os molle: *modesty, bashfulness*: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11. (iii) *a mask*: craque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. **2.** *the head*: Gorgonis os pulcerrimum, cinctum angulbus, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. **3.** In gen. *a mouth, opening, entrance*: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: ponti, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: os atque aditus portus, ib. 5, 12: specus, *entrance*, Tac. A. 4, 59: vascula oris angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: ulceris, Virg. G. 3, 454: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7. Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare, Virg. Aen. 1, 245. **4.** *the prow of a ship*: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17. **5.** Os leonis, *lion's mouth*, a plant: Col. 10, 98. [Cf. Sans. *âsya*, "os."]

ŏs, ossis, *n.* (*nom.* ossum, i, Varr. in Charis. p. 112 P.: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 196: ossu, u, Charis. p. 12 P. *Plur.* ossa for ossa, freq. in Inscrr.: ossuum or ossium, Prud. στεφ. 5, 111) *a bone*: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (*i. e.* mortuo), id. Verr. 2, 44: ossa legere, *to gather up the bones* that remain after burning a corpse, Sen. Ira 2, 33: ossa legere, *to gather or extract fragments of bone* from a wound, id. Ben. 5, 24. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, i. e. *in his inmost part, in his soul*, Virg. Aen. 5, 172. **2.** Transf. *the hard or innermost part* of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, *the inside wood, the heart*, Plin. 17, 27, 43: olearum ac palmularum, *the stones*, Suet. Claud. 8. ‖ Fig. of style: ossa nudare, *to discuss dully and meagrely*, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 6: ultimam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, id. Brut. 17. [Root OS or OST: cf. Sans. *asthi*; Gr. ὀστέον.]

Oscŏ, *adv. in Oscan*: dicere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 5, 30: scire, Gell. 17, 17.

oscēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [kindr. with oscito] *an inclination to yawn*: Gell. 4, 20. ‖ *a sore in the mouth*: Seren. Samm. 14, 216.

oscen, ĭnis, *m.* [os cano] *a singing-bird*, esp. in augury: *a bird from whose note auguries were taken* (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes: oscines, quae ore futura praedicunt; praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 361: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11.

oscillans, antis, *Part.* [oscillo]. ‖ Subst. *a swinger*: Fest. *s. v.* oscillum.

oscillātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swinging*: Petr. 140: dies festus oscillationis, *a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Erigone*, Hyg. Fab. 130.

oscillo, 1. *v. n.* [oscillum] *to swing, swing oneself*: Fest. *s. v.* oscillum.

oscillum, i, *n. dim.* [ōs, lit. *little mouth*; hence] *a little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, whence the germ sprouts*: oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3. ‖ *a little image of the face, a little mask*: ubique (Bacche) oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389. Macr. S. 1, 7 (v. Smith's Ant. 846).

oscillum, ī, *n.* [ob- or obs-cillo] *a swing*: Fest. *s. v.*: Tert. de Pall. 1 *fin.*

oscines, v. oscen.

oscitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [oscito] *gaping, yawning*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

oscitans, *Part.* [oscito]. ‖ Adj. *listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent*: quae diligentes oscitans haluscinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: oscitans judex, id. Brut. 54. Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id. de Or. 2, 33.

oscitanter, *adv. carelessly, negligently*: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80.

oscitātio, ōnis, *f.* [oscito] *an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping*: conchas pandentes sese quadam oscitatione, *a gaping*, Plin. 9, 35, 54. **2.** Esp. *a gaping, yawning*: id. 7, 6, 5: Gell. 4, 2. ‖ Fig.: Bruti senis oscitationes, *tediousnesses, tedious writings*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: non ipse (judex) nostra oscitatione solvatur, *by our languid speaking*, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscito, 1. *v. n.* and **oscitor**, 1. *v. dep.* [os cieo] *to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn*: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80: Lucr. 3, 1078: clare ac sonoro oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20. **2.** Fig.: quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, *are listless, idle*, Auct. Her. 4, 36. ‖ Transf. of plants: *to open, unclose*: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's mouth, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396 (arborum) folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, *turn towards the sun*, Plin. 16, 24, 36.

oscŭlabundus, a, um, *adj.* [osculor] *warmly kissing*: Suet. Vit. 2.

oscŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a kissing* (rare): Cic. Coel. 20: Cat. 48, 5. ‖ In medicine: venarum, *the intercommunication of blood-vessels*, Gr. ἀναστόμωσις: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

oscŭlo, 1. *v. a.* for osculor: *to kiss*: osculavi, Tit. in Non. 476, 32: App. M. 2, p. 117.

oscŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [osculum] *to kiss*: compellando blanditer, osculando, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 69 eam vidisse cum alieno osculatier, *kissing each other*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 88: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.*: cum complexus osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 16, 5: simulacrum, id. Verr. 4, 43. ‖ Fig. *to make much of, to value, prize*: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9: scientiam juris tanquam filiolam, id. Mur. 10.

oscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ōs] *a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth*: videt oscula, Ov. M. 1, 499: delibare, *to touch*, i. e. *to kiss*, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: osculum pueri delibatum digitis, Suet. Aug. 94 Petr. 126. ‖ Transf. *a kiss*: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1 *eggerere, to give*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 8: capere, *to take*, Ov. H. 13, 120: figere, *to imprint*, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. H. 11, 117: sumere, ib. 13, 141: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: jactare (*al.* basia), Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: rapere, *to snatch*, Val. Fl. 1, 264: breve, *a brief, hasty kiss*, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, *the privilege of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud 26.

ŏsĭrĭŏstăphē, ēs, *f.* = Ὀσιρις ταφή (Osiris' grave), *a plant, called also* Osiritis, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 86.

ŏsīrītis, ĭdis, *f. the name of a fabulous plant, also called* Osireostaphe *or* cynocephalea: Plin. 30, 2, 6.

ōsor, ōris, *m.* [odi] *a hater*: uxoris suae, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48

ospĭcor, obsol. for auspicor: Quadrig. in Dicmed. p. 378 P.

osprātūra, ae, *f.* [ὄσπριον] *the purchase of pulse*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (*al.* hospitatura).

ossārium, ii, v. ossuarius, *no.* II.

ossĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ōs] *of bone*: cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54. ‖ *like bone, hard as bone, bony*: manus, Juv. 5, 53: ilex, Plin. 16, 38, 73.

ossĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [osciculum] *pertaining to the small bones*: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

ossĭcŭlātim, *adv. bone by bone*: legere aliquem, Cascil. in Non. 147, 29.

ossĭcŭlum (ossic.), i, *n. dim.* [ōs] *a small bone*: Plin. 11, 37, 49.

ossi-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ōs and FRAG, root of frango] *bone-breaking*: Cass. Sever. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33. ‖ Subst.: ossifragus, i *m.* and ossifraga, ae, *f. the lammergeyer*, or *bearded vulture*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv.: Plin. 30, 7, 20: accipitres atque ossifragae, Lucr. 5, 1078. (Hence Fr. *orfraie.*)

ossĭfăgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ōs] *a hardness as of bone, a bony hardness*: tumor ossifagini similis, Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

ossĭlĕgium, ii, *n.* [ōs lego] *a bone-gathering*: ossilegium, ὀστολόγιον, Gloss. Philox.

ossĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [ossilegium] *a bone-gatherer*: ossilegus, ὀστολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

ossŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [ōs] *of or for bones, bone-*: olla ossuaria, *a vase to contain the bones of a corpse*, Inscr Orell. no. 2896. ‖ Subst. ossuarium (ossarium), ii, *n. a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.

ossuculum, v. ossiculum.

ossum, i, *n.* v. ōs.

ossŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ōs] *full of bones*: loci, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

os-tendo, di, sum and tum (ostensus, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: Lucan. 2, 192: ostentus, Pac. and Varr. in Prisc. p. 892 P.; v. also the apoc. form, ostende ostendam, ut permittis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.), 3. *v. a.* [obs tendo] lit. *to stretch or spread towards*; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display*: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, *to show oneself, appear*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, *to display*, Liv. 29, 7: equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. (ii) *to show off, to make a show of, parade*: at ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere, emisit ore cascum, Phaedr. 1, 13: ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat brachia, Virg. Aen. 5, 376. **2.** Esp. *to expose*: ager soli ostentus, Cato R. R. 6, 2: Aquiloni glebas, Virg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 90. ‖ Fig. *to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest*: non ego illi exemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc facto sese ostendit, id. Asin. 5, 2, 12 sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 9, 2. spem, metum, i. e. *to promise, threaten*, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. Reflect. *to show itself, appear*: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25. **2.** Esp. *to show* by speech or signs: *to give to understand, to declare, say, make known*, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, with *a depend. clause*, or *absol.*: ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ut ostendimus supra, Nep. Ag. 1: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facto, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. **3.** *to allege, adduce*: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, id. Verr. 5, 1.

ostensio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing, exhibiting*: nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 133: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

ostensiōnālis, e, *adj.* [ostensio] *that serves for parade or display*: milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, ōris, *m.* [ostendo] *a shower, exhibiter*: Tert. Apol. 21.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentābilis, e, *adj.* [ostento] *worth showing or seeing*: ostentabilia, θεάματα, Gloss. Philox.

ostentācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] for ostentum, *a sign, indication*: ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *show, display*: Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārius, a, um, *adj.* [ostentum] *prognostic, relating to prophetic indications*: ostentaria novitas (*al.* ostentatoria), Mart. Cap. 2, 36. ‖ Subst.

ostentarium, ii, n. *a book of prognostics*: Tuscus, Mascr. S. 3, 7: arborarium, ib. 2, 16.

ostentāticius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ostento] *that serves for display, ostentatious*: virginitas, Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

ostentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing, exhibition, display*: in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin.*: cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv. 7, 4: qui latius ostentationis causa vagarentur, *to make a display* or *demonstration*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45.

II. Esp. *a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation*: vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82: magnifica et gloriosa, id. Flacc. 22: insolens, id. Parad. 6. ostentatio et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14: ostentatio inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 *fin.*: *Plur.*: multorum amorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test*, Cic. Att. 5, 13. **2.** *a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception*: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1, 7: ut in fronte ostentatio sit intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24: doloris, *feigned pain*, Sen. Ep. 99.

ostentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who holds out to view*: periculorum praemioramque ostentator, Tac. A. 1, 24 **2.** Esp. *a vain, self-satisfied exhibiter, a parader, boaster, vaunter*: ostentatores meri, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniosum describere, Aul. Hel. 4, 50 Lactorum, Liv. 1, 10 omnium quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80.

ostentātōrius, v. ostentarius.

ostentātrix, īcis, *f.* [ostento] *she that displays* or *boasts*: immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Apol. p. 323. Fig.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

ostentifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostentum fero] *portentous*: ostentiferum, *τερατῶδες*, Vet. Gloss.

ostento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ostendo] *to hold out, present, offer*: altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18: alium jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Hence, **2.** *to present to view, to show, exhibit*: aliquem, Virg. Aen. 12, 479: campos nitentes, ib. 6, 678: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34. **II.** Esp. *to show off, parade, display*: quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* Cic. Fam. 1, 4: ostentare et prae se ferre, id. Att. 2, 23: se in aliis rebus, *to exhibit themselves*, id. Coel. 28: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. **2.** *to boast of, vaunt, brag of*: ostentare prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3 *fin.*: memoriam, Auct. Her. 2, 30: clientelas, Dolabell. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. **3.** *to hold out, to proffer, promise*: largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: agrum, ib. 28: praemia, Sall. J. 66: ostentare socils spem pro re, Liv. 4, 36: veniam, Tac. H. 4, 59. **4.** *to hold out; to threaten, menace*: caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: periculum capitis, id. Cluent. 8. **5.** *to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose*: principem, *to reveal*, Plin. Pan. 4: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet. Caes. 14: simul ostentavi tibi, me istis esse familiarem, Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

ostentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prodigy, portent, omen*: praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa *ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia* dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Sext. Caes. 12. **2.** Transf. *a wonderful thing, prodigy*: scis Appium ostenta facere, Coel. ap Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

ostentus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a showing, exhibiting, display*: corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac. A. 1, 29: ostentatis, Gell. 20, 1.

II. Esp. *show, parade, external appearance*: nova jura Cappadocise dedit ostentui magis, quam manuscra, Tac. H. 1, 78: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. J. 46. **2.** *a sign, proof*: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, ib. 26: ostentui, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, *as a proof that*, Tac. A. 15, 64.

ostēs, ae, *m.* = *ὄστης*, *a kind of earthquake*: App. de Mundo, p. 69.

ostiārium, ii, *n.* [ostium] *a tax upon doors, a door-tax*: columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

ostiārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a doorkeeper, porter*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Plin. 12, 14, 32: Suet. Rhet. 3. **2.** *a sexton*: Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 6.

ostiātim, *adv. from door to door, from house to house*: ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: agere crimen, *to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated*, ib. 22: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112. **II.** Transf. *by particulars* or *details*: quicumque ostiatim cupit nosccre legat, Vop. Carin. 17.

ostīgo, inis, *f. a kind of eruption* or *scab on lambs*, also called mentigo. Col. 7, 5, 21.

ostiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ostium] *a little door*: Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola oiltoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

ostium, ii *n.* [69] *a door*: omnia latnec auscultavi ab ostio, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 9 aperire, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 35 operire, id. Ph. 5, 3, 31: obserare intus, *to bolt*, id. Eun. 4, 6, 25 ostium limenque carcerls, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. **II.** Transf. *any kind of entrance* or *exit*: no in unis arcae grana obliturescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, *entrances*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51 portus, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: flumluis, *mouth*, id. Phil. 2, 11. Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Oceani, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. Manil. 12. **2.** *a door tax*: exactio ostiorum, id. Fam. 3, 8. (Hence It. *uscio*; old Fr. *huis*: also It. *usciere*; Fr. *huissier*.)

ostŏcŏpos, i, *m.* = *ὀστοκόπος*, *a painful disease of the bones*: Scren. Samm. 48, 892.

ostrācias, ae, *m.*, and **ostracītis**, idis, *f.* = *ὀστρακίας*, *ὀστρακῖτις*, *a semigem*, prob. *horn-stone* or *chalcedony*: Plin. 37, 10, 69.

ostrācismus, i, *m.* = *ὀστρακισμός*, *ostracism*, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. Chm. 3.

ostrācītes, ae, *m.* = *ὀστρακίτης*, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 36, 19, 31.

ostrācītis, idis, *f.* = *ὀστρακῖτις*: *horn-stone*; v. ostracias. **II.** *a kind of cadmia*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ostrācium, ii, *n.* = *ὀστράκιον*, *a bivalve mollusk*, also called *onyx*, v. dactylus: Plin. 32, 10, 46.

ostrea, ae, *f.*, and (rarely) **ostreum**, i, *n.* = *ὄστρεον*, *an oyster*, Ostrea edulis, Linn., *muscle, sea-snail*: ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79: ostrea Circeia, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33: Ov. F. 6, 174. (Hence Fr. *huître*.)

ostrārius, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea] *pertaining to oysters, oyster-*: panis, *oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters*, Plin. 18, 11, 27. **II.** Subst.: ostrarium, ii, *n. an oyster-bed*: id. 9, 51, 74: in Baiano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] *rough, scabby*: quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in oysters*: Cyzicus ostrcosa, Auct. Priap. 77. *Comp.*: Cat. 18, 4.

ostrŭgo, inis, *f. an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 28.

ostrī-color, ōris, *adj. purple-coloured* (post.): Sid. Carm. 5, 18

ostrī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. containing* or *abounding in oysters*. (post.): Virg. G. 1, 207: Cerasntus, Val. Fl. 1, 486: Chalcedon, Lucan. 9, 949

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum] *purple*: supparum, Varr. in Non. 549, 12: colores, Prop. 3, 11, 7.

ostrum, i, *n.* = *ὄστρεον*, *the blood of the sea-mull, purple*, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. Aen. 5, 111: Plin. 9, 36 and 37. **II.** Meton. *a purple dress* or *covering*: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches*. Virg. Aen. 1, 700: Prop. 4, 3, 51. **2.** *the brilliancy of purple, purple*: Auct. Aetn. 332.

ostrўa, ae, and **ostrys**, yos, *f.* = *ὀστρύα*, *ὄστρυς*, *a tree with hard wood*, perh. *the hop-beam*, Carpinus Ostrya, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

ŏsus and **ŏsūrus**, a, um, *Part.* [odi].

ŏxўris, is, *f.* = *ὄξυρις*, *a plant*, prob *the goose-like goose-foot*, Oxyris alba, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 88.

oxyritis, v. osiritis.

ŏtăcustēs, ae, *m.* = *ὠτακουστής*, *a listener, eavesdropper, spy*: otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

othonna, ae, *f.* = *ὄθοννα*, *an unknown Syrian plant*, not Tagetes patulus, as supposed by Sprengel, since that is an American plant: Plin. 27, 12, 85.

ōtĭa, ae, *f.* = *ὠτίον* (little ear), *a kind of mollusk*; perh. a kind of Haliotis, or *ear-shell*: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ōtĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [otior] *having* or *enjoying leisure*: Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

ōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [otium] *a little leisure*: otiolum meum, *my little bit of leisure*, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

ōtĭon, ii, *n.* or **ōtĭa**, ae, *f.* = *ὠτίον*, (a little ear), *a sort of shell-fish* or *mussel*: Plin. 32, 53.

ōtior, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [otium] *to be at leisure, to have* or *enjoy leisure*. quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: domesticus otior, *I idle about at home*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtĭōsē, *adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation*: vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually*: ambula ergo cito. *Sy.* Immo otiose, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 14: bene et otiose percoquere, Cato R. R. 76 *fin.*: contemplari unumquodque otiose, et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: quaerere, id. Fin. 4, 13: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv 2, 57. **2.** *quietly, fearlessly*: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

ōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [otiosus] *leisure* Meton. *a writing composed at leisure moments*: suas otiositates edere, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium] *at leisure, unoccupied*: quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praefecere, id. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *without official employment, free from public affairs*: id. de Or. 1, 51: otioso vero et nihil agenti, privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id. Phil. 11, 8: nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, *that he was never less at leisure than when free from official business*, Cato in Cic. Off. 3, 1. **3.** *having leisure for*: with *gen.*: studiorum otiosi, Plin. H. N. *praef.* **II.** Transf. *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral*: spectatores otiosi Leucticae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: otiosis minibantur, id. Fam. 9, 6. **2.** *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil*: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. Brut. 24, 93: si otiosum Fabium reddideris, id. Fam. 9, 25: istos otiosissimos reddam, id. Agr. 2, 37. With *abl.*: otiosus ab animo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 36: a metu, Gell. 2, 29. **III.** Of things: *free, idle, unemployed* (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem

nequam otiosum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 66: pecuniae, unemployed, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 14: dies, id. Q. Fr. 1, 8: quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira 2, 28: spatium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by, Caes. B. G. 3, 3. 2. idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: verba, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. 3. quiet, gentle: fons vix rivus huc convenit otiosus, Pall. 1, 37. (Hence Fr. oisif.)

ŏtis, idis, f. = ὠτίς, the great bustard, Otis tarda, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29: id. 30, 14, 43.

ōtium, ii, n. [perh. fr. Sanak. au, "tuerl"] leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness (opp. to negotium): alterum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Of. 3, 1: otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id. Agr. 2, 33: otio frui, id. Of. 3, 1, 3: hebescere et languescere in otio, id. Acad. 2, 2: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14: otium segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70: otium consumere in historiis scribendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4: suscultandi, time to hear, id. Ad. 3, 4, 55: horum libros delectationis causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, when I have leisure, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: otium studio suppeditare, to devote time to study, Auct. Her. 1, 1: in otium ventre, Cic. Att. 1, 7. 2. Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov. Tr. 2, 224. ‖ Transf. rest, repose, quiet, peace: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: otium divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. Timol. 3: studia per otium concelebrata, in times of peace, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. With ab: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. 3, 32. 2. neutrality: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. 3. Abl. adverbially: at leisure, leisurely: quamlibet [or qua lubet] lambe otia, Phaedr. 1, 25, 6.

ŏtŏpĕta, ae, m. = ὠτοπετής, long-ear, poet. for hare: Petr. 35.

ŏtus, i, m. = ὦτος or ὠτός, a kind of owl, the long-eared owl, Strix Otus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

ōvālis, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an ovation: corona, Gell. 5, 4.

ōvanter, adv. exultingly: Ter. adv. Val. 28.

ōvārĭus, ii, m. [ovum] one who took care of new-laid eggs: Inscr.

ōvātĭo, ōnis, f. [ovo] an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph, in which the general made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but on horseback or on foot with a wreath of myrtle round his brows: cf. Fest. s. v. ovalis: Gell. 5, 6: Plin. 15, 29, 38: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 2, 2, 6.)

ōvātus, a, um, Part. [ovo].

ōvātus, a, um, adj. [ovum] egg-shaped, oval: aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23. ‖ having oval spots: lapis Numidicus, id. 35, 1, 1.

ŏvātus, ūs, m. [ovo] a shouting, rejoicing (poet.): Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ŏvĭcella, v. ovicula.

ŏvārius, a, um, adj. [ovis] pertaining to sheep, sheep-: pecus (al. ovi-arium), Col. 7, 6. ‖ Subst. ovĭaria, ae, f. a flock of sheep: Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6.

ŏvĭco, 1. v. a. [ovum] to mix with the whites of an egg: Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ŏvĭcŭla (ovĭcella), ae, f. dim. [ovis] a little sheep: Tert. Pall. 3: Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator Ovicula dictus est a morum clementia, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 40. (Hence Sp. oveja; Fr. ouaille.)

ŏvĭle, is, n. [id.] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. G. 3, 537: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 99. Also, a fold for goats: aliis in ovilibus lupi, id. M. 13, 828.

ŏvĭlio, ōnis, m. [id.] a shepherd: Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ŏvīlis, e, adj. [id.] of or for sheep, sheep-: stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 148.

ŏvillĭnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sheep: lac, sheep's milk, Theod. Pr. de diaeta 3: caro, mutton, ib. 6.

ŏvillus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sheep: caseus, Cato R. R. 76: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pocus, Col. 7, 2: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

ŏvīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a sheep, sheep's: canda, Seren Sammon. 14, 254.

ŏvĭpărus, a, um, adj. [ovum pario] that lays eggs, oviparous: vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quas Graeci ζωοτόκα, καὶ ὠοτόκα, App. Apol. p. 298.

ŏvis, is (acc. ovim, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 26: abl. ovi, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66), f. (m. Varr. in Non. 216, 23) a sheep: oves scabrae, glabrae, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, to make the wolf a shepherd, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. ‖ Meton. wool: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28. 2. a simpleton, ninny, fool: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3. [Cf. Sans. avi; Gr. ὄϊς, which orig. had the digamma; Lith. awis, etc.]

ōvo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5, 31: ovans triumphavit, made his triumphal entry on foot, Vell. 2, 96: Suet. Tib. 9: ovatum aurum, brought in triumph, Pers. 2, 55. ‖ Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342: gutture corvi, Virg. G. 1, 421. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7, 53: ovat Africus, rages, Val. Fl. 2, 506. [Etym. dub. Pott connects it with εὐα, εὐάζω.]

ōvum, i, n. an egg: ovum parere, to lay, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: gignere, id. N. D. 2, 51. edere, Col. 8, 3: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: ovi putamen, an egg-shell, Col. 8, 5: pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: ova eniti, Col. 8, 11: incubare ova, to sit on, hatch, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: incubare ovis, Col. 8, 11. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, lo Bacche, i. e. from the beginning to the end, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. Prov.: tam simile quam ovum ovo, as like as two eggs, Sen. Apocol. med.: videtisne ut in proverbio sit ovorum inter se similitudo? Cic. Ac. 2, 18. ‖ Meton. an egg-shellful (as a measure) Plin. 22, 25, 67. 2. the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27. 3. an egg-shape, oval: Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 34. [Cf. Gr. ὠόν, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. ey; Eng. egg.] (Hence It. uovo; Fr. œuf.)

oxălis, idis, f. = ὀξαλίς, garden sorrel, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxalmē, es, f. = ὀξάλμη, pickle or sauce made of vinegar and brine: Plin. 23, 2, 26.

oxīme, v. ocius.

oxȳbăphus, i, m. = ὀξύβαφον, lit. a vinegar-cup (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, a liquid measure, containing 15 drachms: Rhemn. Fann. de ponder. 75.

oxycĕdros, i, f. = ὀξυκέδρος, a species of Juniper with pointed leaves, Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

oxȳ-cŏmĭna, orum, n. plur. pickled olives (al. oxycominia): Petr. 66.

oxygăla, ae, f. = ὀξύγαλα (sour milk), curdled milk, curds: Col. 12 8: Neutr.: Plin. 28, 9, 35.

oxygărum (-on), i, n. = ὀξύγαρον, a sauce of vinegar and garum: Mart. 3, 50

oxyĭăthum, i, n. = ὀξυάλαθον, a kind of dock, sharp-pointed dock, Rumex acutus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxȳ-mĕli, itis, n. and oxymel, ellis, n. = ὀξύμελι, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel: Plin. 23, 2, 29: branica ex aceto oxymeli et sale sparsa (al. oxymelle, al. oxymela), Cato R. R. 157.

oxymōrus, a, um, adj. = ὀξύμωρος, acutely silly: oxymora verba, expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

oxymyrsĭnē, es, f. = ὀξυμυρσίνη, the plant prickly myrtle, butcher's-broom, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn. (pure Latin, ruscus): Plin. 13, 7, 5.

oxȳpaedĕrŭtĭnus, a, um, adj. = ὀξυπαιδερώτινος, opal-coloured: Vop. Aur. 46.

oxypŏrus, a, um, adj. = ὀξυπόρος, that passes quickly: of food, easily digested; of medicine, that operates quickly: moretum, Col. 12, 56: Plin. 20, 7, 26: ib. 23, 96: Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

oxys, yos, m. = ὀξύς (sharp): common wood-sorrel: Oxalis Acetosella, Linn. or perh. Ox. stricta, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 80. ‖ a kind of sharp rush perh. Schoenus mucronatus, Linn.: v. Juncus acutus, Linn.: id. 21, 18, 69.

oxysaccharum, i, n. = ὀξυσάκχαρον, a drink made of vinegar and sugar: Const. Afer. 7, 1.

oxyschoenos, i, m. = ὀξύσχοινος, a kind of rush, prob. the same as Oxys II.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

oxytŏnon, i, n. = ὀξύτονον, wild poppy: App. Herb. 53.

oxy-triphyllon, i, n. = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, sharp-leaved trefoil, referred by some to Trifolium italicum, by others to Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; but both are doubtful: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

oxyzōmus, a, um, adj. = ὀξύζωμος, seasoned with sour sauce: Apic. 6, 9.

ōzaena, ae, f. = ὄζαινα: a kind of polype: ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48. ‖ a polypus in the nose: narium ozaenae, id. 25, 13, 102.

ōzaenĭtis, idis, f. = ὀζαινῖτις, basil-wort, v. Nardus: Plin. 12, 12, 26.

ōzaenōsus, a, um, adj. [ozaena] having a polypus of the nose: Pelag. Vet. 16.

oxȳmum, i, n. v. ocimum.

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and Γ. The *P*-sound, like the *K*- and *T*-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPE, for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants *l* and *r* only; the combinations *pn*, *ps* and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between *m* and *s* and *m* and *t*, e.g. sumpsi, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. ‖ Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. 1. with *b*: vide letter B, no. 1. 2. In addition to which it may be mentioned that in inscrr. *b* followed by *s* or *t* is often changed into *p*: e. g. oppides, for obsides; optenui, for obtenui; apsens, for absens, etc. 3. with *v*: e. g. optilo, for voltro. 4. with *s* or *r*. e. g. hostis, hospes; vesa, pavo. 5. with *f* in Gothic, *v* in Old High German, and *v* and *f* in German and English: e. g. pes, pedis, Goth. fôtus, O. H. G vuoz, Germ. fuss, Eng. foot; piscis Goth.

fæla, O. H. G. *wîst*, Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*; *gaist*, Goth. *fadrs*, O. H. G. *vater*, Germ. *vater*, Eng. *father*; *plenus*, Goth. *fulls*, O. H. G. *vol*, Germ. *voll*, Eng. *full*. ||3. Changes of P in the Romance languages. 1. into *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *apotheca*, *opprobrium*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*, Sp. *brobrio*: Lat. *apicula*, *capra*, *lupus*; Sp. *abeja*, Fr. *abeille*, Sp. *cabra*, *lobo*: Lat. *opera*, *piper*; Prov. *obra*, *pobre*. 2. into *v*: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus*; It. *vescovo*: Lat. *perdulces*; Sp. *verdolaga*: Lat. *recipere*, *coopertus*, *pauper*, *ripa*; It. *ricevere*, *coverto*, *povero*, *riva*; Fr. *recevoir*, *couvert*, *pauvre*, *rive*: Lat. *sapo*, *scopa*; Port. *sabão*, *escova*. 3. into *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *supplex*, *scalpere*; It. *soffice*, *scalfire*: Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4. When *p* is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: *e. g.* Lat. *cippus*, *puppis*, *suppliare*; Sp. *ocpo*, *popa*, *suplicar*; Prov. *cep*, *soplcar*; Fr. *cep*, *poupe*. 5. *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus*, *captivus*, *raptus*, *septem*; It. *atto*, *cattivo*, *ratto*, *sette*; Sp. *siete*; Port. *cativo*, *sete*; Fr. *chétif*: Lat. *baptizare*; Wäll. *botezare*; Port. *boutisar*. 6. *ps* becomes *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *capsa*, *gypseus*, *ipse*, *scripsi*; It. *cassa*, *gesso*, *esso*, *scrissi*; Wall. *cass*; Sp. *yeso*, *ese*; Port. *gesso*, *esse*; Fr. *craie*. ||IV. As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, populo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, *etc.* P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoria, *etc.* P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito. P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pa pro parte (*teq.* patre) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. *s. v.*

pābo, ōnis, *m. a wheel-barrow*: Gloss. Isid.

pābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pabulum] *of* or *fit for fodder*: vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1 Plin. 18, 16, 41.

pābŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fodder* or *pasture*: Inscr.

pābŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *pasture*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16 Col. 7, 9 *fin.* ||. Milit. *t. t. a foraging*: hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15 · pabulatione intercludi, ib. 7, 44.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fodderer*, *a herdsman*: Isid. Gloss. ||. Milit. *t. t. a forager*: Caes. B. C. 1, 55 : Liv. 29, 2.

pābŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pabulator] *of* or *for fodder*: corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5.

pābŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [pabulum]. ||. Neutr. *to feed*, *graze*: capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6 · pabulantis jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to forage*: angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: quum Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones mitteret, id. B. G. 5, 17 : pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 *fin.* 3. Transf. in gen. *to seek a subsistence*; of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 6. ||. Act. *to manure*: fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col. 5, 9, 13.

pābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fodder*: insula, Sol. 22.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [FA or PAS, root of pasco] *food*, *nourishment*: of men (only poet.): mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: pabula dira (of the food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105. 2. Of animals, esp. those which graze: *fodder*, *food*: bubus pabulum parare, Cato R. R. 54: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 : supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. Aen. 12, 475 : pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943 : pabula carpit ovis, id. F. 4, 750: vinum conservare in cretum, Col. 12, 2, 71 : cervi nocte pascendi ad pabula Plin. 8, 32, 50 : pabula serpentes in pabuli sunt, id. 11, 52, 115. ||. Fig. *food*, *nourishment*, *sustenance*: Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (of one who deserves to die), Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 11 : amoris, Lucr. 4, 1056 : est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41 : pabulum stultiti atque deformitatis, id. de Sen. 14 : dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax] *pertaining to peace*, *peaceful* (poet.) : olea, Ov. M. 6, 101 : laurus, ib. 13, 598 : pacales flammae, *on the altar of the goddess of Peace*, id. F. 1, 719.

pācālitio, ōnis, *f.* [paco] *a peacemaking*, *peace*: Front. Strateg. praef.

pācātius, *comp. adv. more peaceably* or *quietly*: pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10. *Sup.*: Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [paco] *a peacemaker*, *pacificator*: quietum, Sen. Ben. 5, 15 : terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246.

pācātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pacator] *peace-promoting*, *pacific*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* [paco]. ||. Adj. *peaceful*, *quiet*, *calm*, *tranquil*, *undisturbed*: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8 : in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2 : pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24 : hae hospitale quloquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20. Of things: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 293 : mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19 : vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3 : oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31. ||. Subst. pacatum, i, *n. a friendly country*: vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34 ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. *from countries at peace with Rome*, Sall. J. 32 : qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax fero] *peace-bringing* or *announcing*, *peaceful*, *pacific*: sermo, Lucan. 3, 305 · oliva, Virg. Aen. 8, 116 : laurus, Plin. 15, 30. 40 · virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139 · pacifer Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291.

pācĭfĕro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to keep peace*: pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄγω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *a peace-making*, *pacification*: spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8 opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, ib. 9, 11 : ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a peacemaker*, *pacificator*: Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13 Servius pacificator, ib. 15, 7 · Liv. 27, 30.

pācĭfĭcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *peace-making*, *pacificatory*: legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1.

pācĭfĭcē, *adv. pacifically*: Cypr. Ep. 41.

pācĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **pācĭfĭcor**, 1. *v. dep.* [pax facio] *to make* or *conclude a peace*: quo Metellus initio, Jugurtha pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, *at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace*, Sall. J. 66 · legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 21 · pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1. ||. Transf. in gen. *to pacify*, *appease* (poet.): satin' ergo tecum pacificatus sum Antipho? Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 13 : coelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75 : divos, Sil. 15, 423.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *peace-making*, *pacific*: persona, Cic. Att. 8, 12 · secures, *the axes in the fasces of the lictors*, Lucan. 7, 63 : Janus, Mart. 8, 66.

pācio, 3. *v. n.* [PAO : *v.* paciscor] *to make* or *come to an agreement*, *to agree together*: ni cum eo pacit talio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1.

pācio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a contract*, *covenant* (for pactio): pactionem antiqui dicebant, quam nunc pactionem dicimus, Fest. *s. v.*

pācisco, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [*v.* paciscor] *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to agree*, *contract*: id quoque pacisci-mi, Naev. in Non. 474, 17. Gen. in *perf. part.*: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29 : loedus id. Sest. 14 *fin.*: cum hoste pactas indutias, id. Off. 1, 12. In *abl. absol.*: quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequerentur, ferro decernerunt, *by agreement*, Liv. 28, 28 : Sil. 14, 97. In the gerundive: ut firma fierent paciscendo, Amm. 31, 12. 2. Esp. *to agree to give a woman in marriage*, *to betroth* (only in *perf. pass.*): haec tibi pacta 'st Calliclei filia, *betrothed*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59 : cujus filio pacta est Arisvandis filia, Cic. Att. 1, 21 · Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia foemra, Liv. 1, 2.

pāciscor, pactus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [root PAC or PAG, *fix* : *v.* pango] lit. *to fix*, *settle*; hence, *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to covenant*, *agree*, *contract*. ||. Neutr.: paciscī cum filio pauluia pecunia potes, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 24 · antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic. Verr. 3, 19 : paciscitur magna mercede cum Gallograecorum principibus, Liv. 25, 33 : votis paciscī, ne Cyprius Tyriaeque merces addant avaro divitias mari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59 : de mercede, Suet. Gramm. 7. 2. Esp. *to enter into a marriage contract*; hence in *perfect*: *to be betrothed*: privatorum consiliorum ubique semper fuit, ut in quam cuique feminae convenisset domum, nuberet; ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret. Liv. 4, 4 fama fuit Etrusam pacto fratri eum invidisse, id. 44, 30: Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702. 3. Fig. *to barter*, *hazard*, *stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude paciscī, Virg. Aen. 5, 230 : aevum pro tuto, Stat. 2, 1, 317. ||. Act.: ea paciscī modo scis, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 89 : quanta (provincias) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25 : omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv. 38, 37. With *infin.*: dimitti cum pactus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

păco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pax] *to bring into a state of peace*, *to make peaceful*, *to quiet*, *pacify*, *subdue*, *soothe*: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4 · Allobroges nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 : omnem Galliam, id. B. C. 1, 7 : Erymanthi nemora, Virg. Aen. 6, 804 : Ov. F. 2, 18. · ||. Transf. of inpers. objects: inciltae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued*, *tilled*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45 : incertos animi aestus, *to quiet*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225 : dolorem, id. de Apono *fin.*

pacta, v. pactus, II. 2.

pacticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [paciscor] *agreed upon*, *stipulated*. Gell. 1, 25.

pactilis, e, *adj.* [pango] *platted together*, *wreathed*: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8.

pactio, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor] *an agreeing*; *an agreement*, *contract*, *bargain*: in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12 : pactionem facere de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Com. 12 : pactionem cum aliquo facere, id. Att. 4, 18 : conditiones pactionesque bellicas pertarbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29 : pactio nuptialis, *a marriage contract*, Liv. 4, 4 : collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, *by making over to him his province according to agreement*, Sall. C. 26. ||. Esp. *an agreement*, *compact*, *between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province*: pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65 · id. Att. 5, 13. 3. *a corrupt bargaining*, *a collusion*. nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, id. Verr. 1, 7. 4. *a truce*, *a capitulation*: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11 : Aulum ope pactionis perpulit, Sall. J. 38 : aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12 *fin.* 4. pactio verborum, *a form of words*: ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, *on account of the form of oath*. Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

pactitius, a, um, *v.* pacticius.

pactiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [pactio] *an agreement*; pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir.

pactor, ōris, *m.* [paciscor] *a contractor*, *negotiator*: societatis pactores Cic. Verr. 3, 21.

pactum, v. pactus.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [pacisco and paciscor]. ‖. Subst. pactus, i, *m. a betrothed husband, bridegroom:* Stat. Th. 3, 172. 2. pacta, ae, *f. a betrothed wife:* gremiis abducere pactas, Virg. Aen. 10, 79: Vell. 2, 1. 3. pactum, i, *n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact:* pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, Id. Off. 3, 24: mansit in conditione atque pacto, Id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, Id. Caecin. 18: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben 3, 15: state pacto, Liv. 9, 11. Poet.: sacrum, i. e. *a marriage contract,* Val. Fl. 8, 401. (ii) In gen. *abl.* pacto, like ratione and modo, *manner, way, means:* nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how,* Cic. Mur. 21: non tacebo unquam alio pacto, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacitu est opus, Id. Ad 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, Id. Ph. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [pango].

pactus, ūs, *m.* [paciscor] *an agreement, bargain, pact:* unius noctis pactu (*al.* tractu, *al.* tactu), Petr. 81.

pādi, orum, *m. plu.* [a Gallic word] *pitch-pines:* Plin. 3, 16, 20 *fin.*

paean, ānis, *m.* = Παιάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. *a religious hymn,* orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a paean:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Virg. Aen. 10, 738. Prop. 3, 11, 42: Herculeum paeana canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee: dicite Io Paean, et Io bis dicite Paean, *shout hurza!* Ov. A. A. 2, 1.

paecantis, idis, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Sol. 9: Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedăgōga, ae, *f.* [paedagogus] *a governess:* Hier. Ep. 128, *n.* 4.

paedăgōgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *education, instruction:* Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedăgōgiānus, a, um, *adj.* [paedagogium] *pertaining to a* paedagogium or *boys'-school:* puer, Amm. 26, 6: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani exsistunt, *reared to serve at court,* Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 5.

paedăgōgium, ii, and ĕum, ei, *n.* = παιδαγωγεῖον, *the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall:* Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ‖. Meton. *the boys in a* paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. B. 17. 2. *boys reared for purposes of lewdness:* ingenuorum paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28: Plin. 31, 12, 54.

paedăgōgo, 1. *v. a.* [paedagogus] *to educate, instruct:* Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* repotia.

paedăgōgus, i, *m.* = παιδαγωγός, *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue:* nutricos et paedagogi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: tanquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*: Quint. 1, 1, 8. *Adject.:* lex paedagoga, Paul. Not. carm. 21, 681. ‖. Fig. *a leader, guide:* Suet. Galb. 14: uniculque nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110. 2. *a pedant:* hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 32: Suet. Ner. 37.

paedĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* = παιδέρως, *a precious stone:* 1. *an opal:* Plin. 37, 6, 22. 2. *an amethyst:* id. 37, 9, 40. ‖. *a plant,* the same as caerifolium, Myrrhis odorata, id. 19, 8, 54. 2. *another plant,* the same as Acanthos, Acanthus mollis, *bear's foot,* id. 22, 22, 34.

paedĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [paedico] *a paederast:* Lic. Calv. in Suet. Caes. 49.

paedĭco (pēdĭco, Auct. Priap. 68), 1. *v. a.* [παιδικός] *to commit paederasty:* paedicare cupis meos amores, Cat. 21, 4: puerum, Mart. 11, 94.

paedĭco, ōnis, *m.* [paedico] *a paederast:* Mart. 5, 32: id. 12, 86.

paedĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paedor] *nasty, stinking:* senex, Lucil. in Non. 166, 13 (*al.* perditus, *al.* arthriticus): paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34.

paedor, ōris, *m. nastiness, filth:* membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1266: Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Lucan. 2, 72. ‖. Transf. *a stink, stench:* sine paedore, Aug. Civ. D. 14, 24.

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον] *pertaining to play:* gladiatores, *who fought only in jest,* Suet. Cal. 26.

paeminōsus, a, um, *adj. full of chinks, rough:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51.

paenē (pene), *adv. nearly, almost:* fores paene effregisti, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 4: aliquem paene perdere Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amisus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, Id. Att. 5, 20: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae vidimus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango saepe sed heu lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179. *Sup.:* ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime (penissime), *utterly, completely,* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 127: App. M. 8, p. 203.

paeninsŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* [paene insula] *a peninsula:* Liv. 26, 42 Cat. 31, 1: Plin. 3, 10, 15.

paenŭla (pen.), ae, *f. a kind of cloak* or *surtout for journeys* or *rainy weather* (v. Smith s Ant. 848), paenula irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20: incolumi Rhodos facit quod paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Juv. 5, 79: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 27. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Or. 39. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. *to press one strongly to stay:* opp. to vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic. Att. 13, 33. ‖. Transf. *a covering, cover, envelope:* ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 14, 1 supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

paenŭlārĭum, ii, *n.* [paenula] *a repository for* paenulae: Nov. in Non. 148, 33.

paenŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a cloak maker:* Inscr.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing a* paenula: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Sen. Ben. 3, 28.

paenultĭmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene ultimus] *the last but one:* paenultima mota November, Aus. Ecl. quotae Cal. sint mens. 12. ‖. Subst. paenultima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba), *the penultimate syllable, the penult:* paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7.

paenuria, ae, *f.* v. penuria.

paeōn, ōnis, *m.* = παιών, *a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic. Or. 64: Quint. 9, 4, 47: Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

paeōnia, ae, *f.* = παιωνία, *a plant, the peony:* Paeon. femina, is P. officinalis, Linn.: mas, P. corallinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 60. (Hence It. *peonia* · Fr. *pivoine.*)

paeōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paeon] *pertaining to a paeon, paeonic:* Diom. p. 506 P.

paeōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Παιώνιος, *pertaining to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Virg. Aen. 7, 769 · ope Paeonia, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: cura, Claud. B. G. 121.

paetŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus] *having a slight cast in the eye:* redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam straboncs, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

paetus, a, um, *adj. having a cast in the eyes, leering* or *winking with the eyes* · esp. as an epithet of Venus, *prettily leering:* uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: unde *Strabonum* et *Paetorum* cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 55 strabonem appellat paetum pater, Hor S. 1, 3, 48: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flava lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.

pāgānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic:* paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 26. *Absol.:* bona habere in paganico (*sc.* solo or agro), Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 1: pila paganica, *a ball stuffed with down,* Mart. 7, 32. ‖. *heathenish, pagan* Salvian. de Gub. 1.

pāgānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paganus] *heathenism, paganism:* stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] *pertaining to the country* or *to a village, rustic:* lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670. 2. Subst. paganus, i, *m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic:* nulli pagani aut montani, Auct. or. pro dom. 28, 74: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex. 36. pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Theod. 7, 21, 2. ‖. Opposed to military, *civil, civic:* vel paganum est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37. 2. Subst. *a civilian:* Tac. H. 3, 24: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18 · Juv. 16, 33. ‖‖. Transf. *rustic unlearned:* cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25 *fin* 2. *heathen, pagan* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): ritus cultusque, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotales paganae superstitionis, ib. 16, 10, 20. 3. Subst. *a heathen, pagan:* deorum fanorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43. (Hence Prov. *payan;* Fr. *paen.*)

pāgātim, *adv. by districts* or *villages, in every village:* templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26.

pageiei, v. pagus, *ad init.*

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little page:* Cic. Fam. 11, 25 *fin.*

pages, compactio, unde compages et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

pāgina, ae, *f.* [PAG, root of pango] *a written page* or *leaf of a book, letter,* etc.: paginae dictae a pangendo, quod in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur, Fest. *s. v.:* quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: complere paginam, Id. Att. 13, 34: Plin. 13, 12, 24: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77. Proverb.: paginam utramque tuere, *to fill both sides of the account, confer both good and ill fortune* (in allusion to an account-book), id. 2, 7, 5. ‖. Meton. *that which is written, a paragraph, book:* varie sum affectus tuis literis: valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: id. Att. 6, 2: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5. 2. *a leaf, slab:* vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 *fin.*: insignis honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours,* Juv. 10, 58. 3. *four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed* or *quarter:* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pagina] *joined together:* Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 353.

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little page:* Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*

pagmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, root of pango] *a joining together, that which is joined:* qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* (*al. leg.* antepagmentum).

pago, old form of pango, xii Tab ap. Auc. Her. 2, 13.

pagrus (phagr.) or **pager** (pn.), ri, *m.* = πάγρος (φάγρος), *a fish,* acc. to Cuvier, Sparus, or Pagrus erithrinus, Cuv., called by the modern Greeks φάγρος: pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10. 38.

pāgur, i, *m. a fish* (perh. *s. q.* pagrus): rutilus pagur, Ov. Hal. 108.

pāgūrus, i, *m.* = πάγουρος, *a kind of crab,* some species of Cancer, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pāgus, i, *m.* (old gen. pageisi, which prob. is an error for pagei, Inscr. Orell

no. 3793) *a village*: in pagis forisque, Liv. 25, 5: pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis viciisque, Tac. A. 1, 56. **2.** *a district, canton, province*: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in Gallia in omnibus pagis partibusque, Ib. 6, 11: Tac. G. 39. **II.** Meton. *the country people*: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. (Etym. dub.: some connect it with *pasco*, and suppose it to mean orig. a pasture in common, a common, Mommsen, Römisch. Tribus, p. 16: but perh. it comes from PAG, the root of *pango*, and would hence be lit. a district bound together or connected as a whole, as contrasted with the adjoining districts.] (Hence It. *paese*; Sp. *pais*; Fr. *pays*.)

pāla, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.: pala a pangendo, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 134] *a spade*: palae innixus, Liv. 3, 26. funcosus ager verti pala debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8. **II.** Transf. *a peel* for putting bread into the oven: Cato R. R. 11 *fin.*

2. *a winnowing-shovel*: Tert. Praescr. 3. **3.** *the bezel* of a ring = **funda**: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38. **4.** *the shoulder-blade*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

5. *an Indian tree, the Banana, Musa Paradisiaca*, Linn. Plin. 12, 6, 12. (Hence Fr. *pelle*; It. *paletta*.)

pālābundus, a, um, *adj.* [palor] *wandering about, straggling*: Judaei disperal palabundi, Tert. Apol. 21 equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56.

palacra and **palacrana**, ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *an ingot of gold*: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

pālaestēs, ae, *m.* = παλαιστής, *a wrestler*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 *fin.*

palaestra, ae, *f.* = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra*: in palaestra atque in foro, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 3 statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 14 pars in gramine se exercent membra palaestrita, Virg. Aen. 6, 642: nitida palaestra ludere, Ov. H. 16, 149. Also in private houses (Ribbeck) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. **II.** Meton. *the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics*: iudicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras nudati socii, Virg. Aen. 3, 281: uncta palaestra, Ov. H. 19, 11. **2.** *a brothel*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 14: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 20. **3.** *rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school*: nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori Cic. de Or. 1, 18: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, Id. Brut. 9. **4.** *art*: utemur ea palaestra quam a te didicimus, Id. Att. 5, 13.

pālaestrĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the palaestra*: palaestrice spatiari in xysto, Cic. opt. gen. or. 3

pālaestrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παλαιστρικός, *pertaining to the palaestra, palaestric*: palaestrici motus, *motions learnt from a posture-master*. Cic. Off. 1, 36: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7: doctores, Id. 12, 2, 12. **II.** Subst. palaestrica, ae, *f. the art of gymnastics*: Id. 2, 21, 11. **2.** palaestricus, i, *m. a teacher of athletic exercises*: Id. 1, 11, 15.

pālaestrīta, ae, *m.* = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling-school*, or *gymnasium*: Cic. Verr. 2, 14: lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58, 25.

pālam, *adv.* [pando: on the change of d into l, v. letter D, no. I. 5] *openly, publicly*: palam atque aperte, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 68: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Id. Or. 12, 38: non per praestigias, sed palam, Id. Verr. 4, 24: non occulte sed palam, Ib. 4, 22 *fin.*: hunc inimici palam interfecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: tuo palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, Tac. H. 3, 57. **2.** Palam est *it is public, well known*: palam est res, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: palam ante oculos omnium esse, Id. Verr. 5, 26: places audire palam est, *it is well known*, Plin. 10, 70, 89. **II.** As a prep. with the *abl.*: *before, in the presence of*: te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. (Hence It. *palese*.)

palanga, v. phalanga.

pālăra, ae, *f. an unknown bird*: dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Anct. carm. de Phil. 11.

pālāris, e, *adj.* [pālus] *pertaining to pales or stakes*: silva palaris, *from which pales are fetched*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 9. **II.** Subst. palaris, ium, *n. plu. the exercise of tilting against a stake*: also, *the place of this exercise*: Veg. Mil. 1, 11 · id. 2, 23.

pālāsa and **plasa**, ae, *f. a buttock of beef*: Arn. 7, 230.

pālăthe, es, *f.* = παλάθη, *the inside of figs*: Vulg. Judith. 10, 5.

pālātīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palatium] *pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial*: palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov. F. 4, 953 atriensis, Suet Cal. 57 · domus, Id. Aug. 29. Parthenius palatinus, *Domitian's chamberlain*, Mart. 4, 45.

pālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pālus] *a driving in of pales or stakes*: Vitr. 2, 9.

pālātĭum, ii, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome*, on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen.: *a palace*: palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119 magni palatia coeli, *the palace of the sky* (i. e. of Jupiter), Id. M. 1, 176. (Hence It. *palazzo*; Fr. *palais*; Eng. *palace*.)

pālātŭar, āris, *v. an offering made at Rome on the Palatine*: Fest. *s. v.* septimontium.

pālātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pālātus**, i, *m. the palate*: nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, Ib. 2, 10, 29: dare membra boum palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, Id. S. 2, 3, 274. **2.** Fig. *taste, critical judgment*: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19. *Plur.*: palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4. **II.** Meton. *a vault*: coeli, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*

pālātus, i, v. palatum, *ad init.*

pālē, es, *f.* = πάλη, *a wrestling*: uncta pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: jocos, palem, tendentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pālea, ae, *f. chaff*: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. G. 3, 134: Plin. 18, 30, 72. **II.** Transf. *dross*: palea seria, Id. 34, 13, 36. **2.** *the wattles* or *gills* of a cock: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: Col. 8, 2, 9. (Hence It. *paglia*; Sp. *paja*; Fr *paille*.)

pālĕālis, e, *adj.* [palea] *pertaining to chaff*: uva, *preserved in chaff*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

pālĕar, āris, *n.* [id.] *the dewlap of an ox*: Sen. Hippol 1044. *Plur.*: a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53. **II.** Meton. *the throat*: revocat palearibus herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 17.

pālĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to chaff*: arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pālĕārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a chaff-loft*: Col. 1, 6, 9.

pālĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with chaff*: lutum, Col. 5, 6.

pāllĭlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = παλλιλογία, *the emphatic repetition of a word or idea*: Mart. Cap 5, 174.

pālimbacchĭus, ii, *m.* = παλιμβάκχειος, in prosody, i. q. antibacchius, *an antibacchic*. — ⏑ —: Quint. 9, 4, 82.

pālimpissa, ae, *f.* = παλίμψηστα, *pitch boiled twice*: Plin. 24, 7, 24.

pālimpsestus, i, *m.* = παλίμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest*: Cic. Fam. 7, 18 Cat. 22, 5.

pālinōdĭa, ae, *f.* = παλινῳδία, *the repetition of a song*: Amm. 18, 5. **II.** Transf. *a recantation, palinode*: palinodiam canere, *to recant*, Macr. S. 7, 5.

pālĭtans, antis, *Part. wandering about*: cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 4 (Ritschl., balitantes).

pālĭūrus, i, *m.* = παλίουρος, *a plant, Christ's thorn*; also called Zura, Palinurus aculeatus Virg. E. 5, 39: cf. Plin 24, 11, 71. **2.** Cyrenaicae regionis *another plant*, Rhamnus Spina Christi, Willd. Plin. 13, 19, 33.

palla, ae, *f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with brooches*: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 35: pro longae tegmine pallae tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 576 · palla superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26 (v. Smith's Ant. 850). **II.** Transf. *the mantle of a tragic actor*: personae pallaeque repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278: Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: *of the cithara-player Arion*, Id. F. 2, 107 · *of Phoebus*, Id. M. 11, 166: *of Bacchus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 262: *of Jason*, Val. Fl. 1, 718. **2.** *an under-garment*: Auct. Her. 4, 47: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262 · Mart. 1, 91. **3.** *a curtain*. cum inter dicentes et audientem palla interesset, Sen. de Ira 3, 22. Proverb.: pallas inter pecus, said of inefficient precautions, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

pallăca, ae, *f.* = παλλάκη, *a concubine*; pure Lat. pellex: Suet. Vesp 21

pallăcāna, ae, *f. a leek, also called* gelbyum, *q. v.*: Plin. 19, 6, 32.

pallāris, e, *adj.* [palla] *pertaining to the* palla: Not. Tir. p. 157.

pallas, ădis and ădos, *f.* = Παλλάς, *Minerva*; hence, transf. *oil*: Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4. **2.** *the Palladium*: Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum, Id. M. 13, 99. **3.** *the number seven*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 · Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

palladĭum, ii, *n.* [Pallas] *an image of Pallas Athene*, esp. *that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy, the safety of the city being contingent on its possession*: Virg. Aen. 2, 166. cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: Plin. 7, 43 45 (*v.* Smith's Biog. and Myth. iii. 94).

pallens, entis, *Part.* [palleo]. **II.** Adj. *pale, wan*: simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 124: umbrae Erebi, Virg. Aen. 4, 26: animae, Ib. 243: regna, *of the Lower World*, Sil. 13, 408: undae, i. e. *the Styx, the Cocytus*, Tib. 3, 5, 21: pallens morte futura, Virg. Aen. 8, 709: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487. **2.** Transf. *pale-coloured, faded*: pallentes violae, Virg. E. 2, 47: gemma e viridi pallens, Plin. 38, 8, 33: hedera, Virg. E. 3, 39: herbae, Ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. Med. fac. 62: faba, Mart. 5, 78: sol pallentes jungit equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 5, 78. (II) Poet. *that makes pale*: morbi, Virg. Aen. 6, 275: philtra, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6. **3.** Fig. *pale, weak, bad*: fama, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.*: mores, *bad, vicious*, Pers. 5, 15.

pallĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be or look pale*: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 814: morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 7, 38: palleat omnis amans, hic est color aptus amanti, *must look pale*, Ov. A. A. 1, 729: Prop. 1, 9, 27. **2.** Transf. *to be or look yellow*: saxum quoque pallet auro, Ov. M. 11, 120: arca pallens

nummis, Mart. 2, 44. (II) *to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade:* nunquam Hercules mutatus pallet obus, *always vermilion-visaged,* Prop. 4, 7, 82: ne vitio ocelli pallent aegra nepae, Ov. F. 5, 698: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. M. 7, 209: pallere diem, Lucan. 7, 177. With *acc.:* multos pallere colores, *to change colour often,* Prop. 1, 15, 39. ‖ Fig. *to grow pale with desire, study,* etc.; *to long for, eagerly desire:* ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47: nunc utile mihi pallere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, pallendum est, Quint. 7, 10, 14: iratum Eupolidem praegrandi cum sene pallet, *read yourself pale over Eupolis,* Pers. 1, 124.

2. *to grow pale with fear, to be anxious* or *fearful:* with *dat.:* pueris, i. e. *on account of,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub judice palles? Pers. 5, 90 With acc.: scatentem belluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: fraternos ictus, Petr. 122, 18. Of things: *to fade:* pallescunt frondes, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586: Plin. 9, 17, 30.

pallastrum, i, *n.* [pallium] *a ragged, sorry mantle:* App. M. 1, p. 104.

palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked:* isti Graeci palliati, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5: Suet. Caes. 48: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: illi palliati topiarium facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Meton.: fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced,* opp. to the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated, Varr. in Diom. 4, p. 487 P. ‖ Fig. *guarded, fortified:* Val. Max. 3, 8, *n.* 1.

palliŏlum, a, um, *adj. dim.* [palliolus] *pallish:* Cat. 65, 6.

palliŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *pale, pallid:* vides ut pallidus omnis coena desurgat dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: Asturi scrutator pallidus auri, Lucan. 4, 298: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22. Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 11, 38: Ditis profundi pallida regna, Lucan. 1, 456. ‖ Transf. *that makes pale, pallid:* pallida mors, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 4, 7, 44: scandix, Lucan. 4, 322. 2. *mouldy, mouldy:* vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. (Hence Sp. *pardo;* Fr. *pâle.*)

palliŏlātim, *adv. dressed in a mantle (rare):* palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 29.

palliŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *covered with a cloak-cape or hood:* palliolatus novo more processit, Suet. Claud. 2: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded manties,* Vop. Diocl. 15.

palliŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium] *a small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Cassii. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum conjice, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 20: Mart. 12, 29. ‖ Transf. *a covering for the head, a hood:* palliolum, simi fractos et fibulis et auriculis ligamenta sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 12, 3, 144: Ov. A. A. 1, 734: Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

palliŏlum, i, *n. a covering, coverlet, pall:* gravius justo pallia pendus habent, Ov. H. 21, 169: tunc querar in toto non edere pallia lecto, Prop. 4, 3, 21: Suet. Ner. 48: serepto pallio retexit corpora, App. M. 3, p. 132. (II) *a curtain:* quae festis suspendatur pallia portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 928. ‖ Esp. *a Greek cloak or mantle* (v. Smith's Ant. 850 sqq.): palliata fugisse fur me huc, Pl. Trac. 2, 5, 26: humerum pallio onerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4: quum laeto cum pallio purpureo talaribus tunica vestes retur in convivia mulieribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10: cum pallio et crepidis insambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. *to speak calmly, without fire,* id. 12, 10, 21. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer to me than my coat,* Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. 2. Transf. *a toga,* and, in gen., *any upper garment:* Mart. 3, 63: id. 8, 59.

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo] *pale colour, paleness, wanness:* pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, ib. 10, 16: gelidus pallor, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11: tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 416: Lucan. 5, 628. 2. Transf. *mustiness, mouldiness:* venti humidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitr. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16. (II) *a disagreeable colour, unsightliness:* pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 760: obscurus solis, Lucan. 7, 200: Plin. 2, 30, 30. ‖ Fig. *alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic ibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla] *a little cloak* or *mantle:* conscissa pallula est, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 32: ib. 2, 2, 16.

palma, ae, *f.* = παλάμη, *the palm of the hand:* Cic. Or. 32: Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. Aen. 8, 69: aliquem palma concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14: contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128. 2. Meton. *the hand:* compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Virg. Aen. 2, 406: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103. ‖ Transf. *the sole of a goose's foot:* palmas pedum anseris torrere, Plin. 10, 22, 27. 2. *the broad end* or *blade of an oar:* caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7: Vitr. 10, 8. 3. *a palm-tree, a palm,* φοῖνιξ, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Plin. 13, 4, 9: id 13, 11, 21. (ii) *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185: Pers. 6, 39. (iii) *a palm-branch,* used to sweeten wine: Cato R. R. 113: Col. 12, 20, 5. (iv) *a broom made of palm-twigs:* ter lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: Mart. 14, 82. (v) Esp. *a palm-branch* or *palm-wreath,* as a token of victory; hence, *the palm* or *prize;* and Fig. *victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence:* eodem anno (491 A.U.C.) palmae primum, translato e Graecia more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, Suet. Cal. 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic. de Or. 3, 35: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, ib. 2, 56, 227: palma donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse modo sub pede palmam fertur, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11. Of things: Sicalum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14. Poet. *the victor himself:* post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, Virg. Aen. 5, 339: Sil. 16, 504. Also, *one about to become the prize of the victor:* ultima restabat finis jam palma ducibus Virbius, id. 4, 502. 4. *a branch of a tree,* esp. *of a vine, for palmes:* Plin. 17, 22, 15, § 202: Col. 3, 17, 4. 5. *the fruit of an Egyptian tree,* by some referred to *the date,* by others to the fruit of the Egyptian *doum palm,* Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 23, 47. 6. *an aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria:* id. 12, 28, 62. 7. *a marine plant,* perh. some kind of *coralline:* id. 13, 25, 49.

palma, for parma, *q. v.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [palma] *of a hand's breadth* or *palm, in length, width,* etc.: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3: id. 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24 palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204. ‖ *of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 24, 4. 2. Fig. *that merits the palm or prize, excellent:* statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 *fin.:* sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, *the goddess of Victory,* App. M. 2, p. 116.

palmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to palms:* Insula Palmaria, *the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea,* now *Palmarola,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Plin. 3, 6, 12. ‖ Subst. palmarium, ii, *n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. 2. *the fee of a successful advocate:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12.

palmātias, ae, *m.* = παλμιάρις, *a slight earthquake:* App. de Mundo, p. 65.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* [palmo]. ‖ Adj. *marked with the palm of a hand:* palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a bloody hand,* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 11: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand,* Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.* 2. *containing the figure of a palm-tree:* lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29. 3. *worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 30, 15 *fin.:* togae, Mart. 7, 1: vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 5: palmatus consul, *clothed with the* palmata tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: also, Subst.: palmata, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis): Vopisc. Prob. 1, 5 *fin.:* Sid. Carm. 5, 4.

palmes, ĭtis, *m.* [palma] *a young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout:* palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26: Plin. 17, 22, 35: jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Virg. G. 2, 48: Ov. F. 1, 152. ‖ Meton. *a vine, a vineyard:* Icario nemorosus palmite Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: Mart. 8, 40. 2. In gen. *a bough, branch:* crudus arboris, Lucan. 4, 317: palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3: Plin. 13, 4, 7.

palmētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a palm-grove:* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Just. 36, 3. (Hence It. *palmeto.*)

palmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hand's* or *palm's breadth, in length, width,* etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, Plin. 26, 10, 62. ‖ *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* tabulae, Vitr. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmĭcĭus and **palmĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 11.

palmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma fero] *palm-bearing, abounding in palms:* Pharos, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 4, 5, 25.

palmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma gero] *palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch:* Plin. 35, 4, 10.

palmĭpēdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes] *of a foot and a palm in height, breadth,* etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 13, 1.

palmi-pes, ĕdis, *adj. broad-footed.* volucres aut palmipedum in genere aut uti anseres, Plin. 10, 11, 13. ‖ *a foot and a palm high:* id. 17, 20, 33: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (*al.* palmopede), Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

palmi-quinquĭnervius, a, um, *adj. having five nerves like the palm of one's hand:* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 12. ‖ *to the*

up a vine: palmare, hoc est materias aligare, Col. 12, 2, 96.

palmĭpes, ĕdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [palma] *abounding in palm-trees*: palmosa Sellinus, Virg. Aen. 3, 709.

palmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *the palm of the hand*, movientes, App. M. 8, p. 205. ‖ Transf. *the blade of an oar, an oar*: Virg. Aen. 5, 163. 2. *the wing of a bird*: cetor pallaco viridi et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (*al.* parmulis), App. Flor. *n.* 12. 3. *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date*: Cels. 2, 20. Suet. Aug. 76.

palmŭlāris, e, *adj.* [palmula] *pertaining to the hand*: fictus, Capell. 8, 277.

palmus, i, *m.* [palma] *the palm of the hand*. manus palmum, Vitr. 2, 3. Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant et id eo dora manera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 33, 14, 49. ‖ Transf. as a measure, *a span*, or *twelve digits*: Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtaceus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28. 2. *minor*, a smaller measure, *a palm* or *four digits*: Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

pălo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [pālus] *to support with pales or props, to prop*: reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 26.

pălor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* (act. Sulpicia Sat. 43 in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. min. 3, p. 90) *to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle*: palantes comites quum montes inter opacos quaerimus et magna dispersa voces clemus, Lucr. 4, 577. vagi per agros palantur, Lav. 5, 44: agmen per agros palatur, id. 27, 47: palantes extra castra, Pac. A. 1, 30: palatos aggressus, Liv. 35, 51. terga dabant palantia Teucri, Virg. Aen. 12, 738. palantia sidera coeli, Lucr. 2, 1071. palantesque polo stellas, Virg. Aen. 9, 21. palante amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30. ‖ Fig. · errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10. palantes homines (*al.* animi) passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābilis, e, *adj.* [palpo] *that can be touched, palpable*: tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10.

palpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a stroking, caressing*: Prud. Hamart. 302.

palpāmentum, i, *n* [id.] *a stroking, flattering*: mulliebria palpamenta, Amm. 27, 12.

palpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stroking, flattering*: aufer hinc palpationes, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 43.

palpātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a stroker*: Fig. *a flatterer*: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

palpebra, æ, *f.* (palpebrum, i, *n.* Non. 218, 19· Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *an eyelid* (usu. *plur.*) palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: Lucr. 4, 950· Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19. *Sing.*: Cels. 5, 26, 23. ‖ Meton. *the eyelashes*: capnos evulsas palpebras renasci prohibet, Plin. 25, 13, 99. (Hence Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpebrālis, e, *adj.* [palpebra] *of or on the eyelids*: Prud. Hamart. 880.

palpebrōsus, a, *adj.* [id.] *of or for the eyelids*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

palpebrātio, ōnis, *f.* [palpebro] *a winking, blinking*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 2.

palpebro, 1. v. *n.* [palpebra] *to wink*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 20.

palpĕrum, i, v. palpebra, *ad init.*

palpĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [palpito] *a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation*: cordis, *a palpitation of the heart*, Plin. 32, 8, 28: oculorum, *a winking*, M. 32, 10, 46: partium singularium, id. 32, 4, 3.

palpĭtātus, ūs, *m.* (only in abl. *sing.*) [id.] *a frequent and rapid motion*: Plin. 9, 30, 48.

palpito, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *n.* *freq.* [palpo] *to move frequently and quickly, to shake, pant, palpitate*; cor palpitat, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: linguae palpitat, Cic. M. 6, 12: serpentium nisi humidi in lacertis palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49· in ovo pulsa sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74. Esp. of death-struggles: palpitat et pectitus asperait sanguine membra, Ov. M. 5, 40· semianimes palpitantesque, Stat. Th. 61. Of inanimate subjects: hic arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Th. 12, 70. ‖ Fig. · animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 10.

palpo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.*, and **palpor**, atus, 1. v. *a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly* · modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu (*al.* plaudenda), Ov. M. 2, 866 cum aquam permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1. ‖ Fig. *to caress, coax, wheedle, flatter* hoc ais vide ut palpatur! nullus est, quando occepit, blandior, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 57. palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, Cic. Att. 9, 9. With *dat* · quam blande muliori palpabitur, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 9 cui male si palpero, · resalutat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20 With *acc.* · quem munere palpat Caesar, Juv. 1, 33 App M. 5, p. 172. (Hence Sp *espar.*)

palpo, ōnis, *m.* [palpo] *a flatterer*: Pers. 5, 176.

palpum, i, *n*, or **palpus**, i, *m* [id.] *a stroking, flattering* · tinidam palpo percutit, Pl Am. 1, 3, 28.

pălūdāmentum, i, *n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak*: cognito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa conferent, Liv 1, 26. ‖ Esp *a general's cloak*. paludamento earum laevam brachium intorto, id. 25, 16 *fin.*: coccum imperatoris dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3 Val Max 1, 6, *n.* 11 indutus aureo paludamento, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 3. Fig. ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, 1. *e to exchange civil administration for military command*, Plin Pan. 56. (v. Smith's Ant 853.)

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj dressed in a military cloak* virgines, Fest. *s. v* Salius. Meton. *a soldier* qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep 5, 7. ‖ Esp. *dressed in a general's cloak*: quum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias, consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, id. Fam. 15, 17· ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 Liv. 41, 10 praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 400 aula, *i. e. imperial*, Claud VI. Cons. Hon. 596. ‖ In gen *armed, equipped* · paludati, armati, ornati; omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

pălūdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [pālus] *marshy, swampy* · Cassiod. Var. 2, 32.

pălūdĭcŏla, æ, *comm.* [pālus colo] *a dweller in fens or marshes*: paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1. — ·

pălūdĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [pālus fero] *marsh-making, swamp making*: aquae, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 42.

pălūdĭgĕna, æ, *g. c.* [pālus and GEN, root of gigno] *that grows in marshes*: paludigena papyrus, Auth. Hist. 2, p. 462 Barm.

pălūdi-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering among morasses* (post.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pālus] *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 25, 268: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108.

pălus, i, v. pālus, *ad init.*

pălumba, æ, *f.* for palumbes: Cels. 6, 6, 39.

pălumbārius, ii, *m.* [palumbes] *a kind of hawk which attacks doves*: palumbarius, φασσοφόνος, Gloss. Philox.

pălumbes, is, *m.* and *f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9: ramosa, tua cura, palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58. Proverb. (1) palumbem adicet ad aream adducere, *to furnish a good opportunity to another*, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 63. (2) duas eandem expetitis palumbem, *the same loss*, id. Bac. 1, 2, 17.

pălumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes] *of wood-pigeons*: caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36? lanugo, id. 30, 6, 16.

pălumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little dove, as a term of endearment*: teneo te meum palumbulum, mentum pasiorem, App. M. 10, p. 249.

pălumbus, i, *m.* for palumbes: Col. 8, 8: Mart. 13, 67.

pālus, i, *m.* (palum, i, *n.* Varr. in Non. 229, 18) *a stake, prop, stay, pale*; ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4 damnati ad supplicium traduci, ad palum alligari, Cic Verr. 5, 57 palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 37. The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground: Veg. Mil. 1, 11: hence, quis non vidit vubera pali? Juv. 6, 247. Fig. · exercemur ad palum · et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat, stat nobis pauperies familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18. I'alus primus or paluprimus, *a gladiator's sword of wood*, borne by the sectatores, whence their leader was also called primus palus · Lamp. Commod. 15. ‖ Transf. *the penis*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 7.

pălus, ūdis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G 4, 38. paludium, Liv. 21, 54· Just. 44, 3 *fin.*) *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool*: illic paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27· palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda, Virg. G. 4, 479· sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65. ‖ Meton. *a reed*: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart 14, 106 [*Pal-us*, perh. from same root as *pando, palam, pateo* etc, and meant orig. "that which spreads out."]

palusca ficus, *a kind of fig*: Cloat. in Macr. S 2, 16 dub.

pălustĕr, tris, tre, *adj.* [pālus] *fenny, marshy, swampy*: ager, Liv. 36, 22· ulva, Virg. G 3, 175. Subst. palustria, ium, *n. plu. swampy places*. Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 5. ‖ Fig. · lux, *i. e. a filthy, vicious life*, Pers 5, 60.

pammăchium, i, *n.* = παμμάχιον, *an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus*: in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachium (*al.* pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273.

pampĭnācĕus, a, um, i. q. pampineus· Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *pertaining to vine tendrils, that has tendrils*: palmitum duo genera sunt· alterum, quod, quia primo anno pleramque frondem sine fructu affert, pampinarium vocant, Col. 5, 6, 20· sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5· virga, id. 3, 12 *n.* Subst. pampinarium, ii, *n.* i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *a tendril-branch, leaf-branch*: Plin. 17, 21, 35

pampĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [pampino] *a pruning or trimming of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines*: ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1· Plin. 17, 1, 1.

pampĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-dresser*: Col. 4, 10, 2.

pampĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [pampino].

pampĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *having tendrils and leaves*: unceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. in Sp. ap. Treb. Claud. 17. ‖ Meton. *tendril-shaped, tendril-like*: Plin. 16, 42, 81.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves*: uvae, Ov. Fast. 3, 1, 13· vitis, Virg. G. 2, 13: umbrae, Virg E. 7, 56: umbracula, id. G. 2, 5: lunetae, wrapped in vine leaves, id. Aen. 7, 398· umbra, *the perfume of vine*, Prop. 2, 13, 25· *of vine-leaves*, Tib. 1, 10, 5.

pampĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to prune off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, to trim vines* · vineae are est ut arbusta circumcidi, pampinari, de qua quaeritur, quando et quotiens secundum, nonnumquam etiam

pelinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67. ||. Transf. in gen. *to trim* or *prune trees*: salix non minus quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2.

pampĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of vine leaves, leafy*: vitis, Col. 3, 5: Plin. 23, 1, 10.

pampīnus, i, *m.* (*fem.*: Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 7, 58, Varro often made the word *fem.*) *a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine*: ex gummis pampini pullulant, Col. 3, 18: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

2. *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 33. ||. Transf. *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 9, 51, 74. (Hence Fr. *pampre.*)

panăca, *a kind of drinking-vessel*: Mart. 14, 100 *in lemm.*

pănăcēa, ae, *f.*, **pănăces**, is, *n.*, also **pănax**, ăcis, *m.*=πανάκεια, πάνακες, πάναξ: *an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal all, panacea*: odoriferæ panaceæ, Virg. Aen. 12, 419: panax levi et subacta terra variisve diseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29. The name seems to have been confusedly applied by Pliny. **1.** Panacea asclepias = Laserpitium hirsutum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 11. **2.** Alterum genus, heracleon = Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 12. **3.** tertium, chironium, referred by some to Laserpitium latifolium, Linn.; by others to Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 13. **4.** quartum genus, centaurion, pharmacon, seems to include Erythræa Centaurium, Pers. or Centaurea Centaurium, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 14. **5.** Panacea heracleon vocant, v. Achillea, id. 25, 5, 19. **6.** Panacea cumia, *v.* Cumia, id. 20, 16, 61.

pănārĭŏlum, i, *n.* [corrupted from paronychium] *a disease of the finger-nails*: App. Herb. 42.

pănārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [panarium] *a small bread-basket*: Mart. 5, 49.

pănārium, ii, *n.* [panis] *a bread-basket*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. Ep. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 18. (Hence It. *paniere*; Fr. *panier.*)

pănārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a bread-seller*: panarius, ἀρτοπώλης, Vet. Gloss.

pănāthēnāĭcon, i, *n.*=πανάθηναϊκόν, *an ointment made in Athens*: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

pănax, ăcis, *m. a plant*, Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 57: id. 19, 12, 62. (*v.* panacea.)

pancarpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [pancarpus] *composed of all kinds of fruit*: cibus, Varr. in Non. 264, 27.

pancarpius and **pancarpus**, a, um, *adj.*=παγκάρπιος and πάγκαρπος, *consisting of all kinds of fruits*: and transl. *of all sorts*: Aug. adv. Sec. 23.

panchrestārius, ii, *m.* [panchrestus] *a confectioner*: Arn. 2, 70.

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, *adj.*=πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for everything*: medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20, 38. Fig.: quum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.

panchrōmos, i. *m.*=πάγχρωμος (all-coloured), *a plant, called also* verbenaca: App. Herb. 3.

panchrus, i, *m.*=πάγχρους (of all colours) *a variegated precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

panchrȳsos, on, *adj.*=πάγχρυσος, *all golden*: Berenice urbs, quæ Panchrysos cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

pancratiās, æ, *m.* for pancratiastes, *a pancratiast*: Gell 13, 27 (*al* pancratiastes).

pancrătiastēs, æ, *m.*=παγκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the* pancratium, *a pancratiast*: Gell. 3, 15: Quint. 2, 8, 13.

pancrătiōs, *adv. like the pancratiasts*: valere, i. e. *heartily, finely*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

pancrătĭum, or **on**, ii, *n.*=παγκράτιον (requiring the whole strength), *a gymnastic contest, which included both wrestling and boxing*: Quint. 2, 8, 13: patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Prop. 3, 12, 8: Sen. Ben. 5, 3. Autolycos pancratio victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 857). ||. *the herb succory*, v. intubus, id. 20, 8, 30. |||. *a plant, called also* scilla pusilla, perh. a variety of *the Squill*, Scilla maritima, Linn.: id. 27, 12, 92.

pancrătĭus, a, um, *adj.*=παγκράτιος, *pancratian*: metrum pancratium, *a trochaic metre, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

pandectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pando] *a warping* of wool: Vitr. 7, 1.

pandectēr, ēris, *m.* = πανδεκτήρ (all-containing), *the title of the fourth book of the work of Apicius.*

pandectēs, or **-ta**, æ, *m.* = πανδέκτης, *a book that contains everything, an encyclopædia*: libros quos Graeco titulo *pandectas* inscripsit, tanquam omne rerum atque doctrinarum genus continentes, Gell. 13, 9: haec Tito in pandectis, ib. ||. Esp.: pandectæ, arum, *m. plu. the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the Pandects*: Justinian. in Ep. ad Senat.

pandēmus, a, um, *adj.*=πάνδημος, *affecting the whole people, general*: lues, *an epidemic*, Amm. 19, 4.

pandiculāris dies in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

pandĭcŭlŏr, 1. *v. dep.* [pando] *to stretch oneself*: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80.

pando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pandus]. |. Act. *to bend, bow, curve*: pandant posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 127. manus leviter pandatis, ib 100. **2.** *Pass. reflect. to bend itself, to bend*: desecti quoque (cucumeres) si quid obstet, versi pandantur curvanturque, Plin. 19, 5, 23: Col. 4, 16 *fin.* ||. Neutr. *to bend itself, to warp*: ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9 id. 6, 11.

pando, pandi, pansum, and passum, 3. *v. a. to spread out, extend, to unfold, expand*: pandere palmas ante deum delubra, Lucr. 5, 1199: pennas ad solem, Virg. G. 1, 398: vela, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: aciem, *to extend, deploy*, Tac. H. 2, 25 rupem ferro, *to split*, Liv. 21, 37. *Reflect.*: immensa panditur planities, *spreads itself out*, id. 32, 4: ubi mare coepit in latitudinem pandi, Plin. 6, 13, 15. (b) Esp. *to spread out to dry, to dry*: ficos pandere, Col. 2, 22, 3: uvas in sole, id. 12, 19, 1. **2.** Transf. *to throw open, to open, unfold*; and *Reflect. to open itself, to open*: pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 1: dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234: panduntur portae, ib. 27: (Cerberus) tria guttura pandens, ib. 6, 421: agros pingues, *to plough up*, Lucr. 5, 1247: hederas pandunt vestigia nigrae, *discloses*, Virg. G. 2, 258: panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum cauda omnis jam panditur Hydra, i. e. *displays itself, appears*, Cic. Arat. 449. ||. Fig. *to spread out, unfold, extend*: quum tempora se veris florentis pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt coelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: pandere vela orationis, ib. 4, 5. **2.** *to open*: viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5. **3.** Esp. *to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain*: omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 55: primordia rerum, id. 1, 50: pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas, Virg. Aen. 6, 267: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 680: fata, Lucan. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* (Root PAD, whence *pal-am*: akin to *pateo.*) (Hence It. *passare*; Sp. *pasar*; Fr. *passer.*)

pandōrus or **pandūrus**, i *m.*=pandura: Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

pandūra, æ, *f.*, and **pandūrium**, ii, *n.*=πανδοῦρα, *a three-stringed musical instrument, invented by Pan*: Isid. Orig. 3, 20: Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

pandūrizo, 1. *v. n.* [pandura] *to play on the* pandura: Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, *adj. bent, crooked, curved*: carinae, Virg. G. 2, 445: rami, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: rostrum, id. M. 10, 713. asellus, *crook-backed*, ib. 4, 27: panda urceus ansa, Mart. 14, 106: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus in operibus solent esse pandae, *to warp*, Vitr. 2, 9.

pănēgȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=πανηγυρικός, *pertaining to a public assembly* or *festival*; hence, Subst. panegyricus, i, *m. the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians*: Cic. Or. 11: Quint. 10, 4, 4. ||. Transf. *praising, eulogistic*: libelli, *panegyrics*, Aus. Prof. 1, 13. More freq. Subst. panegyricus, i, *m. a eulogy, panegyric*: Quint. 2, 10, 11: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lact. 1, 15.

pănēgȳrista, æ, *m.*=πανηγυριστής, *a eulogist, panegyrist*: Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

pănĕrōs, ōtis, *f.*=πανέρως, *a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pĕpigi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [PAG v. paciscor] *to fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in*: clavum, Liv. 7, 3: Col. 10, 352. **2.** *to set* or *plant*: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3 lactucam, id. 11, 3: taleam olearum, id. 11, 2. Transf.: filios, *to beget children*, Tert. Apol. 9 *fin.* (ii) *to set* or *plant with*: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17, 15. vitiaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18. ||. Fig. *to fix, settle, agree upon, stipulate, contract* (only in the *perf.* forms; for the *imperf.* pacisci was used): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 38 terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (*al.* pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56. si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, id. Off. 3, 24 pacem nobiscum pepigistis, Liv. 9, 11 inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30. non fuit armillis tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49 resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, ib. 42. Freq. of a marriage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 62, 28 te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. H. 16, 35. **2.** Of literary composition: *to make, compose*: hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: carmina, Lucr. 4, 8: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: *ἀνάκδοτα*, id. Att. 2, 6: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16.

pangŏlĭus, ii, *m.*=παγγόλιος, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pānĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *a little loaf*: Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of bread*: milites panicei, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

pānĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *any thing baked, as bread, cakes*, etc.: Cassiod Var. 9, 5. ||. For panicum, *Italian panic-grass*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sever.

pānĭcŭla (panucula, Fest. *s. v.* panus; and contr., panucla, Non. 149, 22), æ, *f. dim.* [panus] *a tuft, a panicle* on plants: panicula tectoria, *tufts of thatch*, i. e. *the tufts of reeds used for thatching*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17: Graecula rosa convolutas habet follorum paniculas, Plin. 21, 4, 10: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9. n. 3. ||. Transf. *a swelling, tumour*: Scrib. Comp. 82. App. Herb. 13.

pānĭcum, i, *n. a kind of millet*, Panicum miliaceum, Linn.: Caes. B. C. 3, 22: cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10. (Hence It. *panicotta.*)

pānĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [panis facio] *a bread-maker, baker*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

pānĭfĭcĭum (panef.), ĭi, *n.* [id.] *the making of bread*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105. ‖ Meton. *any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc.*: Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānĭon, ĭi, *n. a plant, also called* satyrion, v. satyrium: App. Herb. 15.

pānis, is, *m* (*neutr.* pane, is, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 88, acc. to Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.: cf. non item apud vos est positum *hoc pane* et *hic panis*? Arn. 1, 36: *gen. plur.* panium, acc. to Caes. in Charis. p. 69 and 114 P., panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 ib.) [also, in Oscan and Sicilian, panos; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 39] *bread, a loaf*: farinam aqua sparsit et assidua tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48: comesse panem tres podes latum potes, Id. Rac. 4, 1, 8: ex hoc effectos panes in eos incidebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: cibarius panis, *coarse bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119: siccus, ib. 83: panis plebeius, silligneus, ib. 119: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin. 13, 12, 36: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 13, 12, 36. ‖ Transf. *any mass in the shape of a loaf a loaf*: panes aeris, id. 34, 11, 24: aut panes viridanus aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, 37. [Perh. from the root PA, whence *pa-sco, pa-bulum*.] (Hence Fr. *pain*.)

pannārĭa, orum, *n plu.* [pannus] *presents of cloth*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

panneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered*: panneus, ῥάκινος, Gloss. Phil.

pannĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [panniculus] *pertaining to rags or tatters*: panniculariа causa, Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6. ‖ Subst. pannicularia, orum, *n. plur. rags, tatters, ragged clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

pannĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pannus] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Cels. 7, 20: panniculus bombycinus, *a light, short garment*, Juv. 6, 260.

pannōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pannosus] *raggedness, flabbiness*: cutis veluti rugnosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci ῥάκωσιν vocant, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *full of rags, ragged, tattered*: homines, Cic. Att. 4, 3: Just. 2, 6 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*: macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6: mammae, Mart. 3, 72: faex aceti, *that looks like rags*, Pers. 4, 32. 2. *ragged, tattered, poor*: rosculae, App. M. 4, p. 148.

pannūcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pannuceus] *ragged, tattered*: Pannuceati, *the title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non. 28, 21.

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *ragged, tattered*: vestis, Petr. 14. ‖ Transf. *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Bucca, Pers. 4, 21: mentula, Mart. 11, 46.

pannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Amm. 31, 2. ‖ Subst. pannuli, orum, *m. plu. rags, ragged clothes*: App. M. 7, p. 190.

pannuncŭlārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* i. q. pannicularia (v. pannicularius): Not. Tir. p. 155.

pannuncŭlus, i, *m.* = panniculus.

pannus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* pannum, i, Nov. in Non. 218, 27: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* pannibus, Enn. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος] *a cloth, a garment*: hides albo velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21: Mart. 2, 46. 2. Esp. *rags, tatters*: pannis amictae obsitae, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: Lucr. 6, 1268: Sen. Contr. 1, 6. 3. *a rag*: unus et alter assultor pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: membraque vincerent dictis ferraginis pannis, Ov. Ib. 235: Sen. de Ira 3, 19 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *a head-band, fillet*: Val. Max. 7, 2, 2, n. 5 *ext.* 2. *a bag, satchel*: Pers. 1, 35. 3. *a substance that grows on the tree* aegilops, *near its acorns, prob. a kind of mossy gall*: Plin. 16, 8, 13.

pannuvellĭum, ĭi, *n. the wounded-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 114.

pannўchismus, i, *m.* = πανυχισμός, *a watching all night*: Arn. 5, 173.

pannўchĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πανυχίος, *that lasts all night*: Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 5.

pānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [panis] *like bread*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 14.

pansa, ae, *adj.* [pando] *broad-footed, splay-foot*: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

pansēbastus or **-os**, i, *f.* = πανσέβαστος, *a precious stone, called also* paneros: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pansus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. ‖ Adj.: *spread out, outstretched, extended*: manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5: pansis in altum brachiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170.

pantăgăthus, i, *m.* = πανταγαθός, (all good), *a bird of good omen*: Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 *fin.* ‖ *a plant, also called* pulegium: App. Herb. 92.

pantēlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = παντελεῖον (all-perfect), *a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras*: Inscr.

pantex, ĭcis, usu. *plur.* pantices, cum, *m. the paunch, the bowels*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: aestuantes docte solvis pantices, i. e. *sausages*, Virg. Catal. 5, 31: Mart. 6, 64. *Sing.*: Auct. Priap. 83 dub.

panthēr, eris, *m.* for panthera, *a panther*: Auc. Carm. Philom. 50.

panthēr, ēris, *m.* = πανθήρων, *a hunting-net* for catching wild beasts: rete quoddam panther, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, § 100.

panthēra, ae, *f.* = πανθήρα, *a panther*, prob. also, *a leopard*, Felis Pardus, or F. Leopardus, Linn.: pictaque tam multae jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669: Plin. 8, 17, 23: Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

panthēra, ae, *f.* = πανθήρα, *all that is caught at once*: emere pantheram ab aucupe, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [panthera] *of panthers*: pellis, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32. 2. Transf. *spotted like a panther*: mensae, id. 13, 15, 30. ‖ Fig. *cunning, crafty*: pantherinum genus (hominum), Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16.

pantices, um, v. pantex.

pantŏmīma, ae, *f.* [pantomimus] *a female ballet-dancer*: Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 12.

pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pantomimes, pantomimic*: ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29 *fin.*

pantŏmīmus, i, *m.* = παντόμιμος, *a male ballet-dancer*: Suet. Aug. 45: Macr. S. 2, 7. ‖ *a ballet, pantomime*: Plin. 7, 53, 54.

panuncŭla, ae, v. panicula, *ad init.*

panuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: Not. Tir. p. 160.

pānus, i, *m.* = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: intus modo stet rectus subtemenis panus, Lucil. in Prisc. 3 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *a swelling, tumour*: panos aperit sevum pecudum, Plin. 30, 8, 22: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4, 6. 2. *an ear of millet*: id. 18, 7, 10, § 54. (Hence It. *dipanare*; Sp. *devanar*.)

pāpa (pappa), ae, *f.* [onomat.] *the word with which infants call for food*: cum cibum ac potionem *suas* ac *papas* vocent, Varr. in Non. 81, 4.

pāpa, ae, *m.* [onomat.] *a father, papa*; hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop*: optime papa, Prud. στεφ. 11, 127. Tert. Pudic. 13.

pāpae, *interj.* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!*: papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti locupletes, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 33: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26.

pappas, ae and ātis, v. pappus.

pāpāver, ĕris, *n.* (*m.* Cato in Charis. p. 64 P.: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113) *the poppy*: in Plin. various kinds are distinguished.

1. sativum, candidum, nigrum = Papaver somniferum, Linn. var. album et nigrum, *the opium poppy*: Plin. 19, 8, 51: id. 20, 18, 76. 2. erraticum, rhoeas = Pap. rhoeas, Linn. and prob. dubium, Linn. *the common red field poppy*, ib. 3. silvestrium unum genus; ceratitis, v. Ceratitis: id. 20, 19, 76. 4. Papaver heraclion is by some referred to the *spurge*, Euphorbia Esula, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 79. 5. tortilum genus, tithymalos paralius, mecon = *the spurge*, Euphorbia Paralias, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 80. lutreum, Cat. 19, 12 spargens soporiferum papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Id. G. 1, 78: summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies*, Liv. 1, 54. Proverb. confit cito, quam si tu objicias formicis papaverum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

2. Transf.: *a kernel, seed*: papaver fici, *fig-seed*, Tert. Praescr. 36. ‖ Fig.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. 1 *fin.*

pāpāvĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *made shining or white with poppies*: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

pāpāvĕreŭlus, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a plant, called also* leontopodion, v. leontopetalon: App. Herb. 7.

pāpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of poppies*: comae, *poppy-flowers*, Ov. F. 4, 438.

pāpĭlio, ōnis, *m. a butterfly*: ferali mutant cum papilione figuram, Ov. M. 15, 374: Plin. 11, 19, 21. Also of other winged insects id. 11, 32, 37: id. 11, 23, 27. ‖ Transf. *a tent, pavilion*: in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: Spart. Pescenn. 11: Tert. ad Mart. 3. (Hence It. *padiglione*; Sp. *pabellon*; Fr. *pavillon* and *papillon*.)

pāpĭlĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [papilio] *a little butterfly*: Tert. Anim. 32.

pāpilla, ae, *f. a nipple, teat*, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. 11, 40, 95: uberis, Col. 9, 11. ‖ Meton. (Poet.) *the breast*: Cat. 66, 81: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. 2. *a pustule, pimple*: Seren. Samm. 64, 1100. 3. *a rose-bud*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 14.

pāpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *shaped like a bud*: corymbus, Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.: Hier. Ep. 66, n. 1.

papo, v. pappo.

pappa, v. papa.

pappārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [papa] *pap*: Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

pappas (papas), ae and ātis, *m.* = πάππας, *a governor, tutor*: Juv. 6, 633.

pappo (papo), i. v. a. *to eat pap, to eat*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 62: Pers. 3, 17.

pappus, i, *m.* = πάππος, *an old man*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 29. (ii) *a grandfather*: Aus. Idyll. 4, 18. ‖ Transf. *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants*: Lucr. 3, 387: semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57. ‖ *a plant, also called* erigeron, *groundsel*, Senecio Jacobaea vel vulgaris, Linn.: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, id. 25, 13, 106.

pāpŭla, ae, *f. a pustule, pimple*: Cels. 5, 28, 18: ardentes papulae, Virg. G. 3, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. Proverb.: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, *you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own*, Sen. Vit. B. 27.

pāpŭlo, 1. v. n. (papula) *to produce pustules or pimples*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

pāpўrĭăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus] *made of papyrus*: Elychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

pāpўrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus fero] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus*: papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753.

pāpўrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus] *of*

pertaining to the papyrus plant: stilus, Varr. in Non. 168, 14.

păpȳrĭo, ōnis, m. [id.] *a place where papyrus grows*: Vulg. Exod. 2, 5.

păpȳrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of papyrus, of paper*: Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

păpȳrus, i, m. and *f.*, and **păpȳrum**, i, n. = πάπυρος, *the paper-reed, papyrus*: Papyrus antiquorum, Linn.(v. Smith's Ant. 703): papyrum nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22. Skips were made of it, ib.: Lucan. 4, 135: and sails and cordage from its bark: Cels. 5, 28, 12: Pall. 3, 31: also shoes: *Mart. Cap.* 2, 28: and wicks: Veg. Vet. 2, 57. The roots were used for fuel: Plin. 13, 11, 22: Mart. 10, 97.

‖ Meton. *a garment made of the pith of the papyrus*: Juv. 4, 24. 2. *the paper* made of papyrus pith· id. 7, 101: Cat. 35, 1. (Hence Fr. *papier*.)

păr, păris (*nom. fem.* paria, Att. in Prisc. p. 764 P. *Abl.* pari and pare, acc. to Charis. p. 14 ib.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.: *gen. plur.* usually parium, acc. to Plin. in Charis. p. 110 P.) *adj. equal*. 1. Of physical magnitude: pares ejusdem generis mutationes, *of equal size*, Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 41· equites Ariovisti pari intervallo consisterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. With *abl.*: scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253. 2. Of mental or social equality; and of abstract things: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: par et aequal oratio, id. Or. 36: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34· vita beata par et similis deorum, id. N. D. 1, 61: est finitimus oratori poëta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16: pari atque eadem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9: intelliges de hoc judicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Am. 9. verbum Latinum (*voluptas*) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4· pari aetate et gratia, sed genere dispari, Caes. B. G. 7, 39 pares similesque (affectus), Sen. de Ira 1, 19 si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt, jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem republica, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, i. e. *horsemen against horsemen*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41. With a limiting *gen.*, *inf.* or *ad* with *acc.*: aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Virg. E. 7, 5: nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. 26, 16. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the *dat.*: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis quos antea commemoravi, id. Quaest. 38, 107: parissumi estis libus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. With *gen.* (in which case par is a subst.): ei erat hospes, par ilitus, Siculus, *his counterpart*, id. Rud. prol. 49: cujus paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4: quem metuis par hujus erat, Lucan. 10, 382. With *abl.*: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. F. 6, 804. With *esse*: non praecipuum, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem faciati, Sall. J. 14. With *inter*: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. With *et*, *atque* (*ac*): omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: quos postea in parem juris liberjatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt; Caes. B. G. 1, 28: si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, eo si prope adsimemus, Sall. *J.* 102.

3. Esp. *equal to, even; equal to, a match for*: quibus ille diu quidem insuperabiles pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: qui pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerint, ib. 1, 40: erant ei virtute et numero pugnando pares, ib. 5, 34: and subst.: habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: illum unicum ducem ac parem quaestium Hannibali, id. 22, 27: ope Palladis Tydidem Superis parem, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15. Of abstract objects: cui (fletui) repugno, quoad possum. Sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Att. 12, 15: eximo hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17. (ii) *equal to oneself*: parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1. 4. *equal in rank* or *age*: ut cočat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32. Proverb.: pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. de Sen. 3. ‖ Particular phrases: (i) Par est, *or* videtur, *it is* or *seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right*. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. Am. 22· sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, ib. 15, 17. With *subj.*: non par videtur nequo sit consentaneum praesentibus illis paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 31. So, ut par est, etc. *as is right*, etc. · ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 5, 4. (ii) Par pari respondere or referre, *to return like for like*: par pari respondet, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1. (iii) Paria facere, *to equalize* or *balance, to settle, pay*: cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col. 1, 8, 13. Fig., quum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9· nihil differamus, quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101· parem rationem facere, ib. 19 *fin.* (iv) Ludere par impar, *to play at odd and even*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 248 August. in Suet. Aug. 71 *fin.* (v) Ex pari, adverbially, *in an equal manner, on an equal footing*: sapiens cum dis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.* ‖‖ Subst. par, paris, *n. a pair*: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 6, 17. ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4· scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 19· pocula olegineus paria duo, Labeo Dig. 32, 1, 30. (Hence It. *paio*; Fr. *pair*; Eng. *peer*; and through middle-age Latin *pariculus*; It. *parecchio*; Sp. *parejo*; Fr. *pareil*.)

părăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [paro] *easy to be had* or *procured, of easy attainment*: divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 *fin.*: parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5.

părăbŏla, ae, and **părăbŏlē**, es, *f.* = παραβολή, *a comparison*: in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causa eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59. ‖ Transf. *an allegory, a parable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *parola*; Sp. *palabra*; Fr. *parole*; Eng. *parable*.)

părăbŏlānus, i, m. [parabolus, lit. a reckless person] *a nurse*, esp. in infectious diseases: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 18.

părăbŏlĭcē, adv. [parabole] *metaphorically*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

părăbŏlus, i, m. = παράβολος, *a reckless fellow*, who readily risks his life: Cass. Hist. trip. 11, 17.

părăcentēsis, is, *f.* = παρακέντησις, *a surgical operation, tapping*: Veg. Vet. 2, 28.

părăcentētēs, ae, *f.* = παρακεντητής, *a surgical instr.*: Veg. Vet. 2, 28.

părăcentrēsis, is, *f.* = παρακέντρησις, *a couching-needle*, a surgical instr.: Veg. Vet. 2, 28.

părăchărăctēs, ae, m. = παραχαράκτης, *a counterfeiter of coin*: Cod Theod. 9, 21, 9.

părăchărăctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [παραχαρακτής] *counterfeit*: adulterina monimenta et parachararxima, Cassian. Col. 1, 20.

părăclētus (paraclītus), i, m. = παράκλητος (ὁ, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; id. στοᾶ, 10, 430): *a helper, protector, comforter*: Tert. Virg. vel. 1. ‖ *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: id. adv Val. 8.

părăda, ae, *f.* [perh. a Celtic word] *a cover* or *awning of a boat*: subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25.

părădiastŏlē, es, *f.* = παραδιαστολή, in Rhet. *the comparing and distinguishing of two similar but different things* (pure Lat., distinctio): Rutil. Lup. de Fig. sent. 1, 4.

părădigma, ătis, *n.* = παράδειγμα, in gramm. and rhetor. *an example, paradigm*: Charis. p. 248 P.: paradigmate Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

părădisĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [paradisus] *pertaining to paradise, paradisiacal*: ruese, Venant. Carm. 6, 8, 1.

părădisĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [paradisus colo] *a dweller in paradise*, i. e. *in heaven*: Prud. Hamart. 936.

părădisus, i, m. = παράδεισος, *a park* or *garden*: vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant, Gell. 2, 20: hi paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, *n.* 1. ‖ Transf. *paradise, the Garden of Eden*: Hier. Ep. 52, *no.* 5. 2. *the abode of the blessed, heaven*: Tert. Apol. 47. (Hence Fr. *parvis*.)

părădoxum or **-on**, i, n. = παράδοξον, *that which is contrary to expectation* or *opinion, a paradox*: Rufin. de fig. sentent. § 24. Usually *plur.* paradoxa, orum, *n.* = παράδοξα, *paradoxes*, esp. *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics*: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: id. Parad. *proem*.

părădoxus, i, m. = παράδοξος, *one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the* lucta *and in the* pancratium *on the same day*; in Gr. παραδοξονίκης: Aug. Princip. rhet. *no.* 9. The *mimes* were also called paradoxi: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.

păraenēsis, is, *f.* = παραίνεσις, *an exhortation, admonition*: Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 3.

păraetŏnĭum, ii, *n. a white and pure chalk found near Paraetonium, Paraetonium-white*: Plin. 35, 6, 18.

părăgauda, ae, and **părăgaudis**, is, *f. a border* or *trimming of a garment*: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 2. ‖ Meton. *a laced garment*: interulas paragaudas duas, Val. in Vop. Prob. 4.

părăgōgē, es, *f.* = παραγωγή, in gram. *the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. facio, faceasso): Charis. p. 236 P.

părăgōgĭa, orum, *n. plur.* = παραγώγια, *aqueducts*: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

părăgramma, ătis, *n.* = παράγραμμα, *an error in writing*: Hier. Ep. 71, *no.* 5.

părălĭpŏmĕna, orum, *n. plur.* = τὰ παραλειπόμενα (things omitted), *the books of the Chronicles* (so called because they were regarded as supplementary to the Books of Samuel and Kings): Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

părălĭus (-os), on, *adj.* = παράλιος, *that grows by the sea-side*: Plin. 20, 19, 78.

părallēlogrammus, a, um, *adj.* = παραλληλόγραμμος, *consisting of parallel lines*: Isonsure, Frontin. de Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

părallēlŏus, a, um, *adj.* = παράλληλος, *parallel*: Auct. de Limn. p. 316 Goes.

părallĭlus, a, um, and **părallĭlŏus**, on, *adj.* = παράλληλος, *parallel*: [illegible] *parallel lines*, Vitr. 5, 8, 7· [illegible] *parallel, or* [illegible] *parallels to circles on the globe*: Plin. 2, 68 (65), 70· [illegible]

părălȳsis, is, *f.* = παράλυσις, *palsy, paralysis*: paralysi mederi, Plin. 20, 9, 9: paralysi periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59.

părălȳticus, a, um, *adj.* = παραλυτικός, *struck with palsy, paralytic*: Plin. 20, 9, 34: graditur paralyticus, Claud. epigr. 49 *fin.*

părămēsē, es, *f.* = παραμέση, *the sixth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4, *fin.* ‖ Transf.: *the ring-finger*: Apul. M. 10, p. 208.

părănētē, es, *f.* = παρανήτη, *a term applied to the sixth, eighth, and tenth of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

părangărĭus, a, um, *adj.* = παρὰ ἀγγαρία, *what is over and above the service to which one is bound*: praestatio, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 2. ‖ Subst. parangaria, ae, *f. extra service*: Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 5.

paranympha, ae [paranymphus] *a bridesmaid* = pronuba: Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

părănymphus, i, *m.* = παράνυμφος, *a bridesman*: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 18.

părăpaestus, i, *m.* = παράσπαστος, *a metrical foot*: anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 284.

părăpegma, ătis, *n.* = παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *a table of astronomical calculations*, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar: Vitr. 9, 7.

părăpētăsius, a, um, *adj.* = παραπετάσιος, *that serves to cover or shelter*: aedificia parapetasia, *penthouses, sheds*: Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 39.

părăpētasma, ătis, *n.* = παραπέτασμα, *a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket*: Cod. Justin. 11, 24, 2.

părăphŏros, on, *adj.* = παράφορος, *bad, of an inferior sort*: paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

părăphrăsis, is, *f.* = παράφρασις, *a paraphrase*. paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

părăphrastēs, ae, *m.* = παραφράστης, *one that paraphrases, a paraphrast*: Hier. praef. ad lib. Reg. *fin.*

părăplĭnos, i, *m.* = παρὰ πύξις, *a metrical foot consisting of a short, a long, and three short syllables*: Diom. p. 478 P.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

părărius, a, um, *adj.* [par] *pertaining to a pair*: pararium aes appellabatur id quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

părărius, ii, *m.* [paro] *an agent, factor, broker*: Sen. Ben. 2, 23.

părăsanga, ae, *m.* = παρασάγγης, *a Persian league, a parasang*, containing 30 stadia. Plin. 6, 26, 30.

părascĕvē, es, *f.* = παρασκευή, *the day of preparation*, i. e. *the day before the Sabbath*: Ter. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

părăsēmum, i, *n.* = παράσημον, *the ensign or flag of a ship*: Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

părăsĭōpēsis, is, *f.* = παρασιώπησις, in Rhet. *the mentioning of a thing whilst professing that one will not mention it*: Rutil. Lup. de fig. sentent. 2, 11.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus] *a female parasite*: cinnificae, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98. ‖ Transf.: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *a mean, sorry parasite*: parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a playing the parasite, sponging*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 23.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *parasitic*: ars, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

părăsītor, ātus, *dep.* [id.] *to be a parasite, to sponge*: parasitando pascere ventres scire, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 3.

părăsĭtus, i, *m.* = παράσιτος, lit. *one who eats with another, a guest*, pure Lat. convīva: parasiti Jovis, *the gods*, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 4, 7: App. M. 10, p. 246. Hence, Fig.: parasitus Phoebi, *a player, actor*, Mart. 9, 29, 7. ‖ Esp. in a bad sense, *a sponger, toadeater, parasite*: nec parasiti plenius, quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Am. 26 edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173. Comically, of a whip. ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*, i. e. *give me a sound flogging*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 5.

părastas, ădis, *f.* = παραστάς, *a four-cornered pillar or column, a pilaster*: Vitr. 10, 15.

părastăta, ae, *f.* = παραστάτης, *a square pillar or column, a pilaster*: Cato in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11.

părastătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παραστατικός, *pertaining to pilasters, parastatic*: Inscr. ‖ Subst. parastatica, ae, *f.* = παραστατική, *a square pillar or column, a pilaster*: columnae atque parastaticae (*al* parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15: Vitr. 9, 9. 2. parastaticae, arum, *f. plu. two bones in the knee of a horse*: Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

părastĭchis, idis, *f.* = παραστιχίς, *an acrostic*: Suet. Gramm. 6.

părăsȳnaxis, is, *f.* = παρασυναξίς, *a secret unlawful assembly*: parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

părătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [paro] *easily procured*: Apic. 8, 6 dub.

părātē, *adv. preparedly, with preparation*: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68 paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 31. ‖ *carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 9. 2. *readily, promptly*: paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72 paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paro] *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare): rerum, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*. sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall. J. 31.

părātrăgoedo, ī. *v. n.* = παρατραγῳδέω, *to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner*: ut paratragoedias carnifex, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 17 (*al.* paratragoedat).

părātūra, ae, *f.* [paro] *a preparing, preparation*: materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

părātus, a, um, *Part.* [paro]. ‖ Adj.: *prepared, ready*: ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 6: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9: animo aimus ad dimicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad quam (causarum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 6: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obvius et paratus humor, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: parata victoria, *an easy victory*, Liv. 5, 6. With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8. paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. With *dat.*: parata neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 334: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id. Agr. 6: athleta certamini paratior, Quint. 8, 3, 10. 2. Esp. *provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with*: intelligit me paratum atque instructum ad judicium venire, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caec. 21: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13. With *ab* & ab omni re summus paratiores, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Coel. ib. 8, 10. (ii) With *ex* and *abl.*: *well versed, skilled, experienced in*: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, ib. 42, 154.

părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision* = apparatus: Liv. 10, 41: parvino emto funestae paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: catalecta Virgilii [illegible] paratu, id. H. 2, 95: mensae paratu regificae, Val. Fl. 2, 652. *Plur.*: longis quantibus uti, Ov. H. 16, 192: Tyrios induta paratus, *clothing*, id. F. 3, 627: ventris et gulae, Tac. A. 3, 52.

părăvēredus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. παρὰ veredus] *an extra post-horse*: Cod. Just tin. 12, 51, 2: Caelod. Var. 5, 39.

părazonĭum, ii, *n.* = παραζώνιον, *a dagger*: Mart. 14, 32 *in lemm.*

parcē, *adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, parsimoniously*: parce parcus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 31: vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. parce ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. ‖ Ingen. *sparingly, moderately, cautiously*: scripsi de te parce et timide, id. Fam. 6, 7: parce et molliter aliquem laedere, ib. 1, 9 *fin.* Comp.: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, id. Mur. 13. Hor. Ars P. 52: Quint. 9, 2, 69. *Sup.*: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40. 2. *rarely*: parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

parcĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [parce loquor] *reserve in conversation*: App. M. 5, p. 164.

parcĭmōnĭa, v. parsim.

parcĭpromus, i, *m.* [parce promo] *a niggard, curmudgeon*: qui cum genitis suis belligerant parciproml, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81.

parcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parcus] *sparingness, parsimony*: animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

parcĭter, *adv. sparingly*: Pomp. in Non. 515, 6. praecipere, Claud. Mamert. *praef.*

parco, pĕperci, less freq. parsi (parcult, Naev. in Non 155, 21) parcitum and parsum, 3. *v. n.* [parcus] *to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare*: constr. usu. with *dat.* or *abesol.*; rarely with *acc.*: nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32 te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: non parcam operae, ib. 13, 27: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo Caes. B. G. 7, 71. With *acc.*: oleae, Cato, R. R. 58: pecuniam, Pl. Curc. 3, 11. argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis, *spare, reserve for your children*, Virg. Aen. 10 532. ‖ Fig. *to spare*, i. e. *to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure*: tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificiis omnibus publicis et privatis, id. Verr. 4, 54: amicitiis et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62: alicujus auribus, *to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics*, Cic. Quint. 12: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27: famae, Prop. 1, 26, 11: oculis, i. e. *to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight*, id. 4, 9, 25: paucis luminibus, *turn away your eyes*, i. e. from the head of Medusa. Ov. M. 5, 248. thyrso parcente furire, *lightly*, Stat. Achill. 1, 572. 2. *to abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit*: neque parcetur labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14 *fin.*: auxiliis, to make no use of *proffered assistance*, id. Planc. 35: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bellis, Virg. Aen. 9, 636: parce [illegible], ib. 2, 547: parce puer stimulis et fortius utere [illegible], Ov. M. 2, 127. (ii) With *infin.* to [illegible], *forbear*: hanccine [illegible] dare, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: [illegible], id. H. 2, 95: paratis jura [illegible] Val. Fl. 2, 652: parabis [illegible] Virg. Aen. 3, 94: [illegible] 2, 2, 98: [illegible] longaevi [illegible]

coërceo contineto, taceto, Fest. s. v. (iv) With *ab*: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parcerentur, Liv. 25, 25.

parcus, a, um, *adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical*; *niggardly, penurious parsimonious*: detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 9: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15: optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43. With *gen.*: veteris non parcus aceti, id. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca juventus, ib. 2 5, 79: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.

2. In gen. *sparing, chary, moderate, unfrequent*, etc.: opera haud fui parcus mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic. Balb. 23: non tam vereor ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3: modica cultu, parca comitatu, ib.: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75: parcissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21: in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3. ‖ Transf. of things: *spare, scanty, little, slight*: parco sale contingere, Virg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4, 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parcior ira meo, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 98: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, *after a short time*, Prop. 3, 3, 40: parcus et brevis sonnus, Plin. Pan. 49. ‖‖ Fig. *small-souled, narrow-minded*: parcissimum hominem vocamus pusilli animi et contracti, Sen. Ben. 2, 34. [Perh. akin to *paucus*, Gr. *παῦρος*.]

pardălianches, is, *n.* = *παρδαλιαγχές, an epithet of a poisonous plant* (aconitum) *which was said to choke panthers*, v. aconitum: Plin. 27, 2, 2.

pardălios, ii, *m.* = *παρδάλειος* (sc. *λίθος*), *a precious stone spotted like a panther, jasper*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pardălis, is, *f.* = *πάρδαλις, a female panther*: Curt. 5, 1.

pardălium, ii, *n.* [pardalis] *a kind of ointment that smells like a panther*: Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

pardus, i, *m.* = *πάρδος, a mole panther*: Plin. 8, 17, 23: Juv 11, 123.

părĕas or **părĭas**, ae, *m.* = *παρεία, a kind of snake*: Lucan. 9, 721.

părectātus, a, um, *adj.* = *παρέκτατος, grown up, marriageable*: Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 67, 11 *sq.*

părĕdros, i, *m.* = *πάρεδρος, that sits by* or *remains with one*: paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits*, Tert. Anim. 28.

părĕgŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = *παρηγορία, alleviation, ease*: App. Herb. 24.

părĕgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paregoria] *alleviating, assuaging*: remedium, Marc. Empir. 36.

părĕlĭon, i, *n.* = *παρήλιον, a mock sun, parhelion*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 11.

părens, entis, *Part.* [pareo]. ‖ Adj.: *obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 (*al.* paratiores). ‖‖ Subst.: *a subject*: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102: Vell. 2, 108.

părens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen. plur.* parentum and parentium, cf Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66; Charis. p. 111 P.) [pario] *a procreator, a father* or *mother, a parent*: parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81: me sicut alterum parentem observat, id. Fam. 5, 8: illum et parentis crediderim sui fregisse cervicem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Virg. Aen. 10, 252: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: opus a parentibus majoribusque meis relictum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11 *fin.* Of animals, *a sire* or *dam*: Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 42, 66. ‖ Transf. *grand-parents*, and in gen. *progenitors, ancestors*: appellatione parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 51: Cic. Inv. 2, 54 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 9, 3. (ii) *relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare): solent rei capitalis absolvere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres vosper amisi, Curt. 6, 10: Flor. 3 18, 5.

‖ Fig. *a father, founder, inventor, author*, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic Att 9, 10: operum parens effectorque, id. Tim. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1: Tullius facundiae Latiarumque literarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od 1, 10, 6. As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis parentis laudibus, *i. e. Jupiter*, ib. 1, 12, 13: Latius, *i. e. Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178. (Hence It. *parente*; Fr. *parent.*)

părentālia, v. parentalis, *no.* II.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [părens] *pertaining to parents, parental*: umbrae, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives*: dies, *the day of the festival in honour of the dead*, id. F. 2, 548: Mars, *the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children*, id. M. 13, 619.

2. Subst. parentalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations*: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil 1, 6.

părentātio, ōnis, *f.* [parento] *funeral obsequies*: Tert. Spect. 12.

părentēla, ae, *f.* [părens] *relationship*: Capitol. Gord. 23.

părentia, v. parientia.

părenticīda, ae, *m.* [părens caedo] *a parricide*: Not. Tir. p. 79.

părento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [părens] *to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents* or *relatives*: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6 Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21: hostia maxima parentare, ib.: mortuis certe interdiu parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122. ‖ Transf. *to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes*: praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21 cjus supplicio uxoris Manlius parentavit, Just. 29, 3: umbris Memnonis solemni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3. **2.** Fig.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5.

părĕo, ŭi, părĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [akin to părio, to bring forth] *to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself*; *to be present* or *at hand*: immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76.

2. *Impers.* paret, *it is clear, evident, manifest*: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Esp. in the formula, si paret, *if it appears, if it is proved*: id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: id. Verr. 2, 12. ‖ Esp. *to appear* at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon*: magistratibus in provinciis euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3. Hence, **2.** Transf. *to obey, be obedient to*; *to submit to, comply with*: hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, id. Phil. 7, 1: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36. *Pass. impers.*: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24. Poet. with a limiting *acc.*: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras freta pea parentia ventis ducunt instabiles sklera rorta rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9: Ov. M. 8, 472. (ii) *to be subject* or *subservient to*: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2 Hor. S. 2, 3, 96. (iii) *to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to*: necessitati parere, Cic. Or. 60: et tempori et voluptati, id. Vatin. 1: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 134. (iv) *to satisfy, give, pay*: parent promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Paul. Dig. 19, 2 54. (Hence It. *parere*; Fr. *paraître.*)

părĭŏnon, i *n.* = *παρίσορον, an unknown plant*: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App Herb. 49.

părergon, i, *n.* = *πάρεργον, something additional, an extra ornament*: adjecerit parvulas naves longas in iis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101: Vitr. 9, 9.

părhippus, i, *m.* = *παρίππος, an extra horse*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 14.

părhȳpātē, ēs, *f.* = *παρυπάτη, a term applied to the first and third of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

părlambŏdēs, is, *n.* = *παραμβώδης, the metrical foot* ⏑ — ⏑ — (*e. g.* pĕtĭtŏnēs): Diom. p. 479 P.

părlambus, i, *m.* = *παρίαμβος, a metrical foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables* ⏑ — —: Diom. p. 475 P. **2.** *a metrical foot, consisting of a long and four short syllables* — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑: id. p. 478 P. **3.** *a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a* pyrrhichius: id. p. 471 P.

părĭas, ae, v. pareas.

părĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a balancing, settling* of accounts: Scaev. Dig 12, 6, 67.

părĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a balancer, settler* of an account: Paul. Dig. 35, 1 79.

părĭātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a balancing, settling*: Aug. in Psalm. 61.

părĭcīda, -cīdālis, -cīdium, v parricida, *etc.*

părĭens, entis, *Part.* [părio].

părĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [pareo] *obedience*: parientiam accommodare, Cod. Justin. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27.

părĭes, ētis, *m. a wall*, prop. *a wall of a house*: aut permaneret paries, percussus trifaci, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* trifax: tosti alti stant parietes, id ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: perfodere parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 64: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1 11: parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amisimus, *the walls, the houses*, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 4, 55: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: fissus tenui rima paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: pro pariete, *like a wall*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Proverb. (i) tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. (ii) utroque parietes linere, *to be Jack on both sides*, Petr. 39. (iii) duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ii Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* (iv) in caducum parietem inclinare, *to lean on a broken reed* Spart. Hadr. 23. ‖ Fig.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14.

părĭĕtālis, e, *adj.* [paries] *pertaining to walls*: parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory*, Marc. Emp. 13.

părĭĕtārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to walls*: structor, Firm. Math 8, 24: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19. ‖ Subst. parietaria, ae, *f. the herb pellitory* or *parietary*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.

părĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to walls*: parietina forma, *the shape of a wall*, Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, no. II. ‖ Subst.: parietinae, arum, *f. plu. old fallen-down walls, ruins*: Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: aliorum minus in muris parieti-

nisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102. **Fig.**: in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

pārilis, e, *adj.* [par] *equal, like*: noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1065: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, Id. Tr. 1, 8, 26.

pārilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parilis] *equality*: virtutum, Gell. 14, 3: App. M. 2, p. 119.

pārĭlĭter, *adv. equally*: Charis. p. 191 P.

pārĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [par]. **I.** Act. *to make equal*; hence, *pass. to be equal*: pariari deo, Tert. Res. carn. 6. **2.** Esp. *to settle a debt, pay in full*: numos alicui, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4. **II.** Neutr. *to be equal*: Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *parier.*)

părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, and partum (*fut.* paribis for paries, Pomp. in Non. 508, 3: *inf.* parire, Enn. in Varr. L. L. v. 10, § 59) 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to bear*; of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse pariturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 18. **2.** Transf. of males, *to beget* (poet.): apud tragicos: *et jam leo parici*, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34. **3.** In gen. *to bring forth, produce*: ligna putrefacta per imbres vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: Plin. 16, 37, 68. **II.** Fig. *to produce, create, bring about, devise, procure*, etc.: ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educat atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: dolorem, voluptatem, Id. Fin. 1, 15: dissidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1: ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 35: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13: praeda improbe parta, Id. Fin. 1, 16: sibi salutem, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, Id. B. G. 6, 40: quasi parta jam atque explorata victoria, Ib. 5, 43: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv. 34, 44: qui sibi letum insontes peperere manu, Virg. Aen. 6, 434.

pārison, i, *n.* = πάρισον, *an even balance in the members of a sentence*: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

pārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [par] *equality, parity*: in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78.

părĭter, *adv. equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well*: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter sequalliterque respondeat, Cic. Am. 16: laetamur amicorum laetitia aeque atque nostra, et pariter dolemus angoribus, Id. Fin. 1, 20: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, Id. Off. 2, 8: ut pariter extremis terminentur, Id. Or. 12: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, Id. N. D. 2, 58, 146. With *cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, Id. Verr. 5, 67. With *ut, atque* (ac): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Pl. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, Id. Am. 4, 1, 11: Cic. Parad. 6, 2: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall. J. 46. With *dat.*; pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16. With *qualis*: pariter suades, qualis es, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 37. **II.** Esp. *at the same time, together*: plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendas manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 52: pariter multos invadere, Quint. 5, 7, 5. With *cum*; conchylia omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescant, Id. Sen. 14 *fin.*: equites pariter cum casu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68. With *et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, Id. 12, 2, 28. With *dat.* (poet.): Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165. **2.** pariter ... pariter, *as soon as*: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324: Plin. Ep. 8, 23 *fin.*

părĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [paro] *to prepare, get ready, be about to do*: quo nunc ire paritas? Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 64.

părītor, ōris, *m.* [pareo] *an attendant, body-guard*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 *fin.*

parma, ae, *f.* (palma, Tib. 1, 9, 82: Liv. 22, 1: *gen.* parmai, Lucr. 4, 848) = πάρμη, *a small, round shield*, carried by light infantry and cavalry: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt, Liv. 2, 20: Id. 38, 21 *fin.* Meton. *a gladiator armed with a* parma, *a Threx* (poet.): Mart. 9, 69. **II.** Transf. *any shield* (poet.). (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Virg. Aen. 2, 175: Mart. 9, 21. **2.** *a valve in a pair of bellows*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] *armed with the* parma: Liv. 4, 38 (dub.). **II.** Subst. *a soldier armed with the* parma: ut parmatis, novae cohorti hostium, locus detur, Id. 4, 39.

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round shield*: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10.

parmŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *an adherent of the party of the Threcer, who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian*: Suet. Dom. 10: Quint. 2, 11, 2. **II.** *a servant of the* pontifices *armed with the* parma: Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* the orig. sign. seems to have been, *to set* or *place in order* (cf. com-paro, im-pero, separo): hence, *to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide*: constr. usu. with acc. or *inf.*, rarely with *subj.* or *abol.*: omne paratum est, ut jussisti, prandium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 14: convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall. J. 73: quod parato opus est, para, Ter. And. 3, 2, 43: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint. 1, 6, 39: hisce ego non paro me, ut ridcant, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35: hinc te pares, haec cogites, Id. Fam. 1, 7: alteruri se fortunae parans, Vell. 2, 43: multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27 *fin.*: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 25: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Id. Ph. 5, 7, 64.

2. *to contrive, design, arrange*: quam hic fugum aut furtum parat? Ib. 1, 4, 14: cupiditates in animo, Ib. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: vim, Ov. M. 2, 576: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43: leges, Ib. 51 *fin.*: aequom fuit, Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132. *Pass. impers.*: si natura paratum esset, Cic. Div. 2, 59. **3.** With *inf.*: *to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about*: maledictis deterrere (poëtam), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13: proficisci parabat, Id. C. 46: in nemus ire parant, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: nocte gravem somno nec opina perdere morte me parat, Ov. M. 1, 224.

4. *Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself*: at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, Sall. C. 6: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, Id. J. 76: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53. **5.** Esp. of fate: *to prepare, destine* (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Virg. Aen. 2, 121: quid fata parent, Lucan. 1, 631: motus fata parabant, Id. 2, 68. **II.** Transf. *to procure, acquire, get, obtain*: jam ego parabo aliquam doloeam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 37: ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31 cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia, amicos non parare, Cic. Am. 15 55: regnum sibi, Sall. C. 5: exercitum, Ib. 29: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15. **2.** Esp. *to procure with money, to buy, purchase*: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 11: argento parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*

păro, 1. *v.* [par] *to make equal, esteem equal*: eadem hercle vos pono et paro: parissumi estis libus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. **II.** Esp. *to agree, arrange with*: se paraturum cum collega, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

păro, ōnis, *m.* = παρών, *a small, light ship*: poët. Cic. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20: Gell. 10, 25.

părŏcha, ae, *f.* = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries to travelling public officers, purveyance*: Cic. Att. 13, 2.

părŏchĭa, ae, *v.* parocia.

părŏchus, i, *m.* = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries: Cic. Att. 13, 2: Hor. S. 1, 5, 46. **II.** Transf. *an entertainer, host*: Ib. 2, 8, 36.

părōdĭa, ae, *f.* = παφδία (a counter-song), *a reply in which nearly the same words are retained, a parody*: Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

pārœcia, and, corrupted, **părŏchĭa**, ae, *f.* = παροικία, *a parish*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

părŏnŏmăsĭa, ae, *f.* = παρονομασία, *a figure of speech*: in pure Latin, agnominatio: Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11.

părōnўchĭa, ae, *f.*, and **părōnўchĭum**, i, *n.* = παρωνυχία, *a whitlow*: Plin. 21, 20, 83: ad paronychia et pterygia unguium, Id. 24, 19, 119.

părŏpsis (parapsis), idis, *f.* = παροψίς, *a side-dish*; also, *a dish* in gen.: magna paropsis, Juv. 3, 142: Mart. 11, 27.

părŏptus, a, um, *adj.* = πάροπτος, *roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*: paroptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

părōtis, idis, *f.* = παρωτίς, *a tumour near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84: comprimere, Id. 28, 11, 48: discutere, Id. 20, 15, 59: sanare, Id. 20, 1, 2. **II.** In archit. *a bracket* or *console* of a hypethyrum: Vitr. 4, 6.

parra, ae, *f. a bird of ill omen*, supposed to be *the wheat-ear*, Saxicola Oenanthe, Bechst.: implos parrae recinentis omen ducat, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1: Plin. 10, 29, 45.

parrhēsiastēs, ae, *m.* = παρρησιαστής, *a free-speaker*: Sen. Ira 3, 23.

parricīda (pari.) (old *nom. sing.* paricidas, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. parrici), ae, *com. the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide*: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8: Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149. **II.** Transf. *the murderer of a near relative*: parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginius occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum averteretur, Liv. 3, 50: *the murderer of a sister*, Flor. 1, 3. (II) Adject.: parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn. 3, 115 *fin.* **2.** *the murderer of a chief magistrate*: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidas (sunt), Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 3.

3. In gen.: *a murderer, assassin*: si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, parricidas esto, lex Numae Pompilii in Fest. s. v. parici: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: Sall. C. 14. **III.**

Fig. *one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.*: magno cum dolore parricidarum, i. e. *of Antony's adherents*, Plaac. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. parricidae reipublicae, Sall. C. 31: vos o crudelissimi parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? ib. 52: Catilinae obstrepere omnes: hostem atque parricidam vocare, ib. 31: Tac. H. 1, 85. Prob. a contr. of *parricida*: but others, supposing from the law of Numa quoted above that the word signified originally a murderer in general, and afterwards the murderer of certain persons in a near relationship, propose other etymol.: either from *par* and *caedo*, or *parens* and *caedo*, or from the Etrus. *para* and the Gr. παρά, used in the same sense as in παραπροβαίνω, *etc.*]

parricīdātus, ūs, *m.* [parricida] *parricide*: Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parricīdĭālis or **parricīdālis** (parric.), e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous*: horror, Arn. 3, 116. manus, Prud. Hamart. 14 *praef.* scelus, Just. 27, 1: discordiae, id. 39, 3: bellum, *i. e. the civil war*, Flor. 3, 21.

parricīdĭālĭter, *adv. murderously*: perire, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1. Aug. Ep. 168.

parricīdium, ii, *n.* [parricida] *the murder of one's father or parents, parricide*: patris et patrui parricidium, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: id. Rosc. Am. 26 *fin.* Fig.: vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audet? id. Tusc. 5, 2. II. Transf. *the murder of one's mother, brother, relation*, etc.: matris, Suet. Ner. 34: fraternum parricidium, Cic. Clu. 11: fratris, Liv. 40, 24: filii, id. 8, 11: patrui, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberûm hi progeniem, Liv. 1, 17: facinus est vinciri civem R.: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. III. Fig. *treason, rebellion*: patriae parricidium, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: id. Sull. 2, 6: publicum, Liv. 28, 29.

2. Transf. *the Ides of March*, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis, *f.* (*acc.* partim, Liv. 26, 46 etc.: *abl.* parti, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 14: Lucr. 4, 516: *gen. plur.* partum, Caes. in Charis. p. 114 P.) *a part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: duae partes frumenti, ib. 3, 19: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2. Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. J. 101: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. Particular phrases: (i) Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *a good many, the majority*: magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. (ii) Pars, either singly or repeated, *some ... others*: pars levem ducere equitum jacturam; pars non id quod acciderat per se aestimare, Liv. 22, 8: pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall. J. 31: poscebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praeminorum, Tac. H. 5, 11. (iii) Pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota*: Cic. Verr. 2, 59. (iv) Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, *to the best of one's ability*: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 13: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 901. (v) Parte, *in part, partly*: (poma) quae candida parte, parte rubent, id. M. 3, 483: mulcheloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73. (vi) Ex parte, *in part, partly*: ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si ulla ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, id. Caecin. 13. magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (vii) In parte, *in part, partly*: in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22: in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6. (viii) Multis partibus, *by a great deal, much*: omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether*: non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: quodam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84. multis partibus plures, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way*, id. Fin. 5, 31. (ix) Magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part*: magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, id. Or. 56: maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. (x) In eam partem, *on that side*: in eam partem accipio, *i. e. in that sense*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. Also, *on that account, with that intent, to the end that*: moveor his rebus omnibus, sod in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, id. Cat. 4, 2: has literas scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.* (xi) In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against*: nullam in partem, *on neither side*; in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favourable manner*: huc in utramque partem disputatione habita, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, Cic. Off. 2, 6: neutram in partem, ib.: neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 5, 3: mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3. (xii) Nulla parte, *by no means, not at all*: Ov. H. 7, 110: Quint. 2, 16, 18. (xiii) Omni parte, and omni a (ex) parte, *in every respect, entirely*: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34: quod sit omni ex parte perfectum, Cic. Am. 21: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. H. 15, 45. (xiv) Per partes, *partly, partially*: quod cisi per partes nonnunquam damnosum est, in summa tamen fit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. (xv) In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether*: Brundusii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6: id. Fam. 4, 10. 2. In geog. and topog. *side, direction*: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, ib. 2, 8: renuntiaverunt pulverem in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset, ib. 4, 32. 3. *a part, place, region*: *plur.*: Cic. Fam. 12, 7 *fin.*: Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3. 4. *a portion, share*, of food: Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Cal. 18. Also, *the remains of a meal*: App. M. 2, p. 125. 5. *a task, lesson*: puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75. 6. *the sexual organs*: Ov. F. 1, 437: id. A. A. 2, 584: Phaedr. 4, 7. II. Fig. *a side, party, faction*: timeo huic nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec ex advocatis partis adversae judex eligendus, *of the opposite party*, Quint. 5, 6, 6. Usu. *plur.*: erat, inquit, illarum partium, Cic. Quint. 21: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13: omnes civitates Galliae in partes divisae sunt duas, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51: transire in partes, id. H. 1, 70.

2. *a part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui agat, *is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character*, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15: servus primarum partium, id. Planc. 27, 65. 3. *a part, function, office, duty, etc.*: imperatoriae sibi partes sumere, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 72: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, id. Fam. 11, 5: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7: ut ad partes paratus veniat, *prepared to act his part*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1. 4. *a part of a class* or *genus, a species*: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

parsimōnĭa (parcimonia), ae, *f.* (parcimonium, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4) [parco] *frugality, thrift, parsimony*: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 78: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, Cic. Off. 2, 24: non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et supellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Plur.*: utinam veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae majori honori essent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, *i. e. at the fasts*, Prud. Cath. 7, 3. Proverb.: sera parsimonia in fundo est, *it is too late to spare when all is spent*, Sen. Ep. 1 *fin.* II. Fig.: sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius oratoris parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84.

parsimonium, v. parsimonia.

parthĕnĭŏn, ae, *f.* = παρθενίη, *a plant, called also* parthenium, q. v.: Cat. 61, 194.

parthĕnĭŏn, i, *n.* = παρθενίον, *a plant, called also* pulegium, q. v.: App. Herb. 92.

parthĕnis, idis, *f.* = παρθενίς, *a plant, called also* artemisia, q. v.: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

parthĕnĭum, ii, *n.* = παρθένιον, *the name of several plants*: 1. *a plant, called also* perdicium, Wall Pellitory, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20. 2. *a plant, called also* leucanthes or tamnacus, Pyrethum Parthenium: id. 21, 30, 104. 3. *a plant, called also* linozostis, hermupoa, and mercurialis, *Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn. v. linozostis: id. 28, 5, 18.

partĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pars] *that shares with another*; or *that is shared with another*: colonus, *who pays his rent with a part of the produce*, Gai Dig. 19, 2, 25: legatarius, id. Instit. 2, § 254: pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, *so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman*, Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 8: honor, App. M. 4, p. 156. 2. *abl.* adverb.: partiario, on *shares*: calcem partiario coquendam dare, Cato R. R. 16: App. M. 9, p. 229. II. Subst. partiarius, ii, m. *a sharer, partaker*: erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

partĭātim, *adv. in different parts* or *places*: Cod. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [partio] *divisible*: anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 18 (*al.* partilis).

particeps, cipis, *adj.* [pars capio] *sharing, partaking, participant*: constr. usu. with *gen.*, rarely with *dat.* or with *prep.*: hic participes nos tuae sapientiae, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 81: nuntii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse participes laeti, *i. e. to be mortal*, Lucr. 3, 463: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Tim. 8: fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id. Font. 17: artis, id. Div. 1, 18: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 9. Natalis particeps ad omne sacrorum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50: non licet ea obscoeni mea me participem fieri, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 34. 2. With a clause: aequatrinod vobis, cognoscat ut, si spec-

ulcisci hoc misit me, ut, quae ferpsit, ferret participe, id. Aul. 4, 2, 19. **2.** Subst. *a sharer, partaker, partner; partner:* praedam participes petant, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: meus participe. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: hujus Seili, ego participe et socius, et adjutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

participālis, e, *adj.* [particeps] *sharing, partaking, participant:* participales curae, Dig. 1, 11, 1 (*al.* principali). In gram.: *participial:* verba, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 34.

participātio, ōnis, *f.* [participo] *a sharing, partaking, participation:* imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 *fin.*

participātum, i, *n.* [id.] in gramm. *a participle:* Mart. Cap. 3, 30.

participātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sharing, participation, partnership:* ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, Spart. Pesc. 5.

participiālis, e, *adj.* [participium], in gramm. *of the nature of a participle, participial:* verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29: so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808: id. 832 P.

participiāliter, *adv. in the manner of a participle, participially:* Fest. s. v. ostentum.

participium, ii, *n.* [participo] *a sharing, partaking, participation:* omni ad illa participio in posterum abuterere, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 34, § 3. **II.** Esp. in gramm. *a participle:* Varr. L. L. 8, 32, § 58: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

participo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of:* aliquem sermoni (*al.* sermone) suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 108: aliquem sui consilii, id. Cist 1, 1, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, ecquid agant, neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33. *Pass.:* ut dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, Cic. Leg. 1, 12. **2.** With *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of pers.: *to share with, impart to:* suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12: Spart. Hadr. 26. *Pass.:* participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2 *fin.* **II.** *to share in, partake of, participate in:* parem pestem, post. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: lucrum, damnum, Pompon. Dig. 17, 2, 55: ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*

particŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars] *a small part, a little bit, a particle:* tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.:* coeli, id. de Or. 1, 39: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11: arenae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21. **II.** Esp. in rhetor. *a clause of a sentence:* id. 9, 4, 69. **2.** In gramm. *a particle:* Gell. 2, 17.

particulāris, e, *adj.* [particula] *pertaining to a part, partial, particular:* propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33: publicatio, Cod. Justin. 9, 6, 6.

particulāriter, *adv. particularly:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271: Firm. Math. 1, 5 *fin.*

particulātim, *adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly, severally:* qi summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, *by particulars,* Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 3: hominem particulatim examinaverunt, Sen. Ep. 24 med.

particulātio, ōnis, *f.* [particula] *a dividing into small parts* or *pieces:* Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

particŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a sharer, participator:* Non. 20, 6 *sq.*

partilis, e, *adj.* [pars] *divisible; single:* corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9: Nemesis partilibus praesidens fatis, i. e. *over the fate of individuals,* Amm. 14, 11 *med.*

partiliter, *adv. partially, in part:* cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad totum summum redeant, *not in favour of a part,* Aug. 4, 8.

partim, *adv.* [prop. acc. of pars] *partly, in part, a part.* With *gen.:* quam partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato in Gell. 10, 11: Brutios Apuloscque, partim Samnitium se Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11. Repeated; partim . . . partim, *one part . . . another part; some . . . others:* quum partim ejus praedas profundae libidines devorarent, partim nova quaedam et insolitis luxuries, partim otium, *etc.,* Cic. Pis. 21: partim ecpiarum ad tumultum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46: ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitabantur; partim qui exercitum in Gallia hiemare moleste ferebant; partim qui novis imperiis studebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. With *ex:* ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, Cic. Vat. 7: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8. *Absol.:* animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, id. Div. 2, 9, 23: id. Verr. 2, 65. Answering to *alius, quaedam,* etc.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi anciptites, id. N. D. 2, 17: castra hostium invadunt, semiinermes partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21. **III.** Transf. *for the most part, chiefly, principally:* mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim factum argentarii, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitur, partim quo liberius boves curent, Cato R. R. 5.

partio, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a bringing forth:* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16. Of hens, *a laying:* hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

partio, ii, ivi, or itum, 4. *v. a.* [pars] *to share, part; to divide, distribute:* praedam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 5. bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: (sol) aetheris oras partit, Lucr. 5, 683: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7: Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcere partitos equos, *paried, separated by the barriers,* id. F. 4, 680: pensa inter virgines partientem, Just. 1, 3. **II.** Transf. *to cause to share* or *participate* in any thing: eandem me in suspicionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. in Non. 475, 25. **2.** *to agree:* vos inter vos partite, *agree among yourselves,* Pl. Am. 4, 3, 1.

partior, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] *to divide, distribute:* genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33: id ipsum in ea, quae decuit membra partitus est, id. Tim. 7: pupillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 4, 17: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur, ib. 1, 73 *fin.:* (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 194.

partītē, *adv. with proper divisions, methodically:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partītio, ōnis, *f.* [partior] *a sharing, parting, partition, a division, distribution:* si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22. **II.** Esp. *a logical division into parts* or *members, a partition:* definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Quint. 4, 5. **2.** In rhetor. *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition* = διαίρεσις: recte habita in causa partitio illustrem ei perspicuam totam effecit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22: Quint. 3, 9, 3. (Hence Fr. *partie.*)

partītō, *adv. distributively:* divisum, Dig. Just. 30, 26.

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partio] *a distributer:* quum in partitionem ad partitionibus mearum rerum adsumerem, Cic. Vat. 5, 13 dub. (*al.* partitionem): partitor spei, *manager,* Claud. Cons.

partītūra, ae, *f.* [partio] *a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition:* pro singula partitura, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 36: Col. Theod. 3, 42, 20.

partīvus, a, um, *Part.* [partio], **partor,** ōris, v. postporter.

partŭbia, ae, *f.* [parens] *pertaining to bearing or birth:* anagnia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

partŭla, ae, *f.* [pario] *bearing:* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (*al.* partima).

partūrio, īvi or ĭi (*part. imperf.* parturiret, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1), 4. *v. n. desid.* [id.] *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labour;* tr. (Latinus) voto parturientis aedes, Ov. F. 3, 196: parturiens cunis, Theodr. 1, 18, 1. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *the mountain is in labour,* Hor. A. P. 139. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate,* etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat, quis Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, incolumi Caesare? id. Od. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth,* Virg. E. 3, 56. neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 16. **II.** Fig. *to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose:* ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18: ingentes parturit irae minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. *the yearly consuls,* Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, *to conceive, imagine,* id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81. **2.** *to be anxious* or *concerned:* qua (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Am. 13, 45.

partūrītio, ōnis, *f.* [parturio] *a desiring to bring forth, labour, travail:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 22. **II.** Transf. *a bearing* or *bringing forth, parturition:* novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 24 (*al.* 31).

partus, a, um, *Part.* [pario]. **II.** Adj. *that has borne:* partu nutrici consocista, *the cow that has dropped the lamb,* Col. 7, 4, 3.

partus, ūs, *m.* (old *gen.* parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 6: partui, Varr. ib. 8: *dat. sing.* partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30) [id.] *a bearing, bringing forth, birth:* quum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11: Diana adhibetur ad partus, id. N. D. 2, 27. **2.** Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. *beginnings,* id. Brut. 15. **II.** Meton. *the young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fetus* or *embryo:* bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id. Tusc. 5, 27 *fin.:* partum ferre, *to be pregnant* Plin. 8, 32, 50: partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72: partum enixi, *to bear, bring forth,* id. 7, 3, 3: partum edere, ib.: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4. Of plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.:* Col. 3, 10, 16. **2.** Fig.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, Petr. 116.

pārum, *adv. too little, not enough;* with *gen.:* in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem inopia parum, Cic. Brut. 88: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4. **2.** With verbs: parum principia, Pl. Amph. 1, 218: parum peccedit quod ago, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 35: quaere ex te, quae parum accuret, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: quum parum mentiamur, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47: studium alieni, Caes. B. C. 1, 38: adimentis, Tac. H. 4, 60. (β) parum est, *it is not enough, not sufficient:* parum habere, to deem insufficient: parum est, quod

nobis successit senex, ni instigamus etiam? Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum hominem fefellisti, ut negligeres auctoritatem senatus? Cic. Sest. 14: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Lucan. 5, 274: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31: Vell. 2, 76 *fin.* 3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. II. Transf. in gen. *not particularly, not very, little.* With adjectives: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: parum multae necessitudines, id. Planc. 30: scripsit non parum multa, Quint. 10, 1, 124: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448. 2. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I take little pains about that*, Sall. J. 85: dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116: nihil, aut certe parum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20: (litera M) otiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, Quint. 9, 4, 40.

pārumper, *adv.* of time, *a little while, for a short time:* tace parumper, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: manedum parumper, id. Bac. 4, 6, 24: parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: discedo parumper a somnia, ad quae mox reveriar, id. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4: pulsus parumper corde dolor tristi, *a while*, Virg. Aen. 6, 382. II. Transf. *in a short time, quickly* (poet.): hic campum celeri passu permensa parumper conjicit in silvam sese, Enn. in Non. 378, 20.

pārunculus, i, *m. dim.* [paro] *a small boat, a little bark:* Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

pārus, i, *m. a bird, a titmouse, tomtit:* Anct. carm. de Phil. 9.

parvē, *adv. little, slightly* (rare): Vitr. 9, 6. *Sup.:* parvissime memorare aliquid, *in very few words*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

parvi-bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj. that drinks little:* phrenetici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

parvi-collis, e, *adj.* [collum] *short-necked:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvi-făcio, *3. v. a. to make light of, to despise:* parvifaciatur, Titin. in Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus] *smallness, littleness* (rare): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, Cic. Tim. 13, 41: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*: quaestionis, id. 7, 17: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum decurrit, i. e. *my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvŭlum, *adv. little, not much:* aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18: Plin. Ep. 8, 17 *fin.*

parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [parvus] *very small, little, petty, slight:* ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3: impulsio, ib. 2, 8: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: proelium, *a skirmish*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 139. II. Esp. of age, *little, young:* a parvulo, *from a child*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8: ab parvulis, *from their infancy*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: a parvula aetate, Just. 12, 5: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 4, 328. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. 2. *not equal to, not sufficient for:* quam illae rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 17. 3. *deficient in understanding indiscreet:* Arn. 1, 25.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* minor, *Sup.* minimus; rarely parvior, parvissimus) *little, small, petty, puny:* in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: quam parva sit terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: in parvum quendam et angustum locum constudi, id. Leg. 1, 5: beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin. 10: parvi pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48: si parva licet componere magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: parvus numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5: liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: and *absol.:* salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones*, id. Fin. 3, 5: memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: puer in domo a parvo eductus, *from infancy*, Liv. 1, 39 *fin.* Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: parvae consuetudinis causa, *slight, short*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 83: in parvo tempore, Lucr. 3, 107: vita, Lucan. 6, 806. Of abstract things: parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. 2. Of value: *low, small, cheap:* meam herus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 1: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. (ii) So subst. parvum, i, *n.:* parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Off. 1, 22: parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter, *it matters little*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for:* parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 24: Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo (also in one word, parvipendo) gratiam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 29. So in *abl.:* signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3: quanti emptae? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. Att. 12, 19: vivitur parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13: agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, id. Ep. 2, 1, 139. As an *abl.* of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more*, Liv. 10, 45: parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2. And in designating time: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42. II. *Comp.* minor, us, *less, smaller, inferior:* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *less than five acts*, Hor. A. P. 189: genibus minor, i. e. *on his bended knees*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28: minor in certamine longo, *worsted*, ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior*, ib. 2, 1, 183: et sunt notitia multa minora tua, *too trivial*, Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, *shorter*, id. Pont. 2, 10, 37. With *abl.* of measure: ut uno minus teste haberet Rabonio, Cic. Verr. 1, 57: bis sex Herculeis cecideruni me minus uno, i. e. *eleven*, Ov M. 12, 554. Poet. with *acc.:* frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42. With *inf.:* tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu fatis Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76. 2. Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic. Am. 9 *fin.*: aliquot annis minor natu, id. Acad. 2, 19: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 99, 1. With *gen.:* minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1: and *absol.* minor, *a person under age* (under five-and-twenty), *a minor:* si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 57. Poet. *children:* Sil. 2, 491. Also, *descendants, posterity:* nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 532: minorum gentium, v. gens, *no.* I. 3. Subst. minŭs, ōris, *n.*, *less, a smaller quantity*, etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 *fin.*: sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixero, ingrata; si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 30: civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, Suet. Tib. 26. (ii) Of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: minore pallium addicere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam 4, 5: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32 *fin.* III. *Sup.* minimus, a, um (whence a second *Sup.* minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160), *least, smallest*, etc.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum natura minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, Il. B. G. 1, 8: in maxima fortuna minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69: minimus digitulus, *the little finger*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, *i. e. maximo*, Suet. Aug. 25: res non minimi periculi, ib. 67. Proverb.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 2. Of age: minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5. 3. Subst.: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41. With *gen.:* minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic Am. 13: minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5: unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15 (ii.) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep.* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifling wager*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 14. (iii.) *Adverb.:* praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *med.*: minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: medica secatur sexies per annos: quum minimum, quater, *at least*, Plin. 18, 16, 43: quam minimum credula postero (die), *as little as possible*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, *at least*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regi fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, *chiefly, particularly*, Liv. 33, 6.

pascālis, e, *adj.* [i. q. pascualis, from pascuum] *pasturing, grazing:* pascales oves Cato posuit pro pascuales, Fest. *s. v.*

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [φάσκαλος, φάσκηλος] *a leathern money-bag:* centum minas Philippicae in pasceolo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, *f.*, and ātis, *n.* = πάσχα, *the feast of the Passover, Easter:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4. Aus. Ep. 10, 17. (Hence Fr. *pâques.*)

paschālis, e, *adj.* [pascha] *pertaining to the Passover* or *to Easter, paschal:* paschale tempus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 4: liber, *that treats of the Passover*, Hier. Ep. 99, *n.* 1.

pascĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pasco] *to pasture, to feed:* (apes) quae in silvestribus locis pascitant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (*al.* pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, *3. v. a.* and *n to drive to pasture:* quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4. (ii) Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Virg. E. 3, 96: saltibus in vacuis pascant, id. G. 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25. 2. Transf. *to feed, maintain, nourish, support:* a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: "Bene pascere." Quid secundum? "Satis bene pascere." Quid tertium? "Male pascere," Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut foeneret? Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: plures colones atque caballi pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: piscuulis nos soles pascere, *and*

to feed us with vegetables, Cic. Att. 6, 1: servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17: servos, Juv. 3, 141: nulla ovis alarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 8, 3, 4: Juv. 7, 93: umbra pascens sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, *feasted*, Suet. Ner. 17. Poet.: barbam, i. e. *to let it grow*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum Baccho crinem, Virg. Aen. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: potus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Aen. 1, 608. dura suburbani dum jugera pascimus agri, *feed upon*, i. e. *reside upon, frequent*, Mart. 10, 58: numos alienos, *to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35. ‖ Fig. *to feast, to gratify*: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, id. Verr. 5, 26: animum pictura pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464: spes inanes, *to cherish*, ib. 10, 627: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 21. [The root is PA; whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis, *etc.* It is identical with the Gr. πατ- in πατέομαι, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. *pascere*; Fr. *paître*.)

pascor, pastus, 3. *v. dep.* [*v.* pasco] *to graze, browse*, and, in gen. *to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by*: cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in silva juvenca, ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, ib. 3, 528: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41. Poet. with *acc.*: pascuntur silvas, Virg. G. 3, 314: coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471. ‖ Fig.: qui malencio et scelere pascuntur, *who live by fraud and crime*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, id. Pis. 20: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46: ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10.

pascua, ae, *f. sc.* terra, *a pasture*: Tert. Apol. 22.

pascuālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pascuum] *full of pasture, fit for pasture*: herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco] *of* or *for pasture, grazing*: ager, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: pascua rura, Lucr. 5, 1247.

‖ Subst. pascŭum, i, *n. a pasture*: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1. *Plur.*: in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: gregem in pascua mittere, Virg. G. 3, 323: pascua herbosa, Ov. M. 2, 689: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.

2. Transf. *food*: pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

passales et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Festo, *s. v.*

passārius, a, um, *adj.* [passus, pando] *dried in the sun*: ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11

passer, ĕris, *m. a sparrow*: Cic. Fin. 2, 23: Cat. 2, 1: Plin. 10, 36, 52: id. 30, 15, 49; where Fringilla domestica or F. cisalpina, Linn., seems to be intended. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Casin. 1, 30. ‖ Transf.: passer marinus, *an ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Aus. Ep. 11, 7. 2. *a sea-fish, a turbot* or *plaice*, species of Platessa or Rhombus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 20, 36: Ov. Hal. 124: Hor. S. 2, 8, 29. (Hence It. *passero*· Sp. *vdmaro*; Fr. *passereau*.)

passercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [passer] *a little sparrow*, as a term of endearment: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little sparrow*: Cic. Div. 2, 30. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

passērinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *fit for a sparrow*: prandium, Pomp. in Non. 112, 7.

passernix, icis [a Celtic word] *a whetstone*: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

passibilis, e, *adj.* [patior] *capable of feeling* or *suffering*: Arn. 7, 214: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

passibilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passibilis] *capability of suffering*: Arn 2, 62.

passibiliter, *adv. sensibly*: Tert. An. 15.

passim, *adv.* [passus, pando; hence lit. *dispersedly*] *at* or *to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions*: ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 Numidae quadam barbara consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: multitudo passim fugere coepit, id. B. G. 4, 14: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46: senatus num crimen putat ad prandium invitare? minime, sed vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos, *every one*, id. Mur. 35.

‖ Transf. *promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random*: scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in convivis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1.

passio, ōnis, *f.* [patior] *a suffering, enduring*: Maximian. Gallus, 3, 42: Prud. στεφ. 5, 291. 2. Esp. *a disease*: Firm. 2, 12. ‖ Transf. *an event, occurrence, phenomenon*: App. de Mund. p. 62. 2. *a passion, affection*; Gr. πάθος: passio in lingua Latina, maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intelligi, Aug. de nupt. et concup. 33.

passiōnālis, e, *adj.* [passio] *susceptible of passion, passionate*: deus, Tert. Testim. Anim. 3.

passivē, *adv. dispersedly*: crines per colla passive dispersi, App. M. 11 init.: Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

passivē, *adv. passively*: Lucil in Priac. p. 791 P.

passivĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passivus] *want of distinction, promiscuousness*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*: id. Apol. 9.

passivĭtus, *adv.* l. q. passim, *every where*: Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

passivus, a, um *adj.* [pando] *spread about, general, common, found every where*: nomen dei, *applied to many*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1. ‖ *promiscuous, confused*: seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 177. 2. Subst. passivus, i, *m.* l. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum quos passivos appellant, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24.

passivus, a, um, *adj.* [patior] *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible, passive*: anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

‖ Esp. in gram. *passive*: verba, Charis. 2: Diom. 1.

passum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [pando] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine*: passum nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri, Varr. in Non. 551, 27: Virg. G. 2, 93: Plin. 14, 9, 11. passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.

passus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. ‖ Adj. *outspread, outstretched, extended, open*: velo passo pervenire, *under full sail*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 1, 98: passis manibus, id. B. G. 2, 11: capillus passus, *loose, dishevelled*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56: crinibus passis, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Liv. 1, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 480. 2. Transf. *dried, dry*: uvae, Col. 12, 39, 4: acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3: racemi, Virg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34: uva passa pendilis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, *boiled milk*, Ov. M. 14, 274. Fig.: rugosi passique senes, *dried up, withered*, Lucil. in Non. 12, 5. (2) verba passa, *prose*: App. Flor. *s.* 15.

passus, ūs, *m.* [id.: 1] 1. *the extending* or *opening of the legs in walking*; hence] *a step, pace*: Cic. Leg. 1, 21: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen. 2, 724: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, ib. 11, 907: lentis passibus per litora spatiari, Ov. M. 2, 372: passu anili procedere, ib. 13, 533: passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id. Tr. 5, 8, 15: Plin. 2, 7, 5. 2. Meton. *a footstep, track, trace*: si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 19, 27: id. Pont. 2, 6, 21.

‖ *a pace*, as a measure of length (computed from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down) consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin. 2, 23, 21 nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoveris, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: longius mille et quingentis passibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 871). (Hence Fr. *pas*.)

passus, a, um, *Part.* [patior].

pasta, ae, *f.* = πάστη, *paste*: Marc. Emp. 1.

pastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pastus] *fed fattened*: agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

pastillārius, ii, *m.* [pastillus] *a maker of pastils*: Inscr.

pastillĭcans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *having the shape of a little ball, globular*: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pastillum, i, *n.* [id.] *a little loaf* or *roll of bread*: Varr. in Charis. p. 24 P. 2. *a little round loaf for offerings*: pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *a little loaf* or *roll*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Transf. in medic. *a pill* or *lozenge*: succum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43: pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2 diluere, id. 25, 12, 91. 2. *an aromatic lozenge* used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27: Mart. 1, 88.

pastĭnāca, ae, *f. a parsnep*, a term including also our *carrot*: 1. sativa, *the parsnep*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 27. 2. agrestis, staphylinos, *a kind of carrot*, Daucus mauritanica, Linn.: ib. 3. gallica, daucos, Daucus maritimus, Linn.: ib. 4. hibiscus, *v.* hibiscus: ib. 5. pratensis regarded by some as *the parsnep*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.; by others as *the carrot*, Daucus carota, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 20. ‖ *a fish of prey, the sting-ray*, Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: id. 9, 42, 67: id. 9, 48, 72: Cels. 6, 9.

pastinātio, ōnis, *f.* [pastino] *a preparing of the soil of a vineyard by digging and trenching it*: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12 *fin.* ‖ Meton. *ground so prepared*: pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, id. 11, 2.

pastinātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard*: Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastinātum, i, *n.* [id.] *ground prepared for planting the vine*: Col. 3, 13: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

pastinātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a digging and trenching of the ground of a vineyard*: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

pastino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pastinum] *to dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground for planting vines*: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65.

pastinum, i, *n. a kind of two-pronged dibble* for preparing the ground and for setting plants with: Col. 3, 13, 1. ‖ Meton. *a digging up* and *trenching of the ground*: Pall. 1, 40. 2. *ground so prepared*: id. 3, 9. latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7.

pastio, ōnis, *f.* [pasco] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding*: pastio, quae complectitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Varr.

R. R. 2, 11: pastionea villatica, pascuarius, Col. 6, 1, 2. II. Meton. a pasture: pastiones laxæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 12: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. Manil. 6.

pastito, v. pascito.

pastŏfŏrĭi, orum, m. plu. = παστοφόροι, priests who carried about the images of their deities in little shrines for the purpose of collecting alms: App. M. 11 fin.: Inscr.

pastŏphŏrĭum, ii, n. = παστοφόριον, a little chapel where the image of a god was kept and his servants dwelt: Hier. in Jesai. 22, 15.

pastor (paastor, Inscr. Orell. n. 3708), ōris, m. [PA or PAS: v. pasco] lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd: servos, pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras quærit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 21: boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32. II. Transf. a keeper: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2: anserum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66.

pastōrālis, e, adj. [pastor] pertaining to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral: vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ille Romuli magistratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 48: habitus, Liv. 6, 36: juventas, Ov. F. 2, 369: myrtus, Virg. Aen. 7, 827: manus, a band of shepherds, Val. 1, 8.

pastōrālĭter, adv. like a shepherd: Vulcanus in Ap. post carm. 8, 17.

pastōrĭcĭus or -tĭus, a, um, adj. [pastor] pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral: vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Coel. 11.

pastōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd: pellis, Ov. M. 2, 680: sibila, Ib. 13, 785: habitus, Flor. 1, 17: sacra, the Palilia, Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastūra, æ, f. [PA or PAS, root of pasco] a pasture: Pall. 10, 8 fin.

pastus, a, um, Part. [pasco].

pastus, ūs, m. [id.] pasture, fodder, food: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4 pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47: e pastu decedens, Virg. G. 1, 381. Plur.: terra fundit ex se pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. 2. Transf. food of men (poet. and rare): hominum pastus, Lucr. 6, 1126. II. Fig.: populari agros ad præsentem pastum mendicitatis suæ, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pătăgĭārius, ii, m. [patagium] a border-maker: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, adj. [id.] ornamented with a border: tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

pătăgium, ii, n. = πατάγιον, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic: patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quse, et patagiata dicitur, et patagiarii, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest. s. v. II. Transf. an ornament for the hair: App. M. 2, p. 119.

pătăgus, i, m. = πατάγος, an unknown disease: Plaut. fr. ap. Macr. S. 3, 19.

pătălis, e, adj. for patulus: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22 (dub.).

pătē-făcio, fēci, factum (pătefacit, Lucr. 4, 346: and pass. pătĕfiet, id. 6, 1000), 3. v. a. to set or lay open, to open, throw open: patefactore et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 2, 26: portas, Liv. 2, 19: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sinum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55, patefacta 'triumphis janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefacti voluerat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1. Poet.: postea lux rebus lætum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible, Ov. M. 9, 795. II. Fig. to disclose, expose, declare, bring to light: si hoc colatur, in mentem, qua patefit, in pectus suum, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 11, 13: patefacere virtutem ejus illustrare, id. Am. 26: vera, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 26: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, convictus, id. Cat. 3, 6: qui ea proferenda et patefaciendæ curavit, id. Flacc. 2.

pătĕfactio, onis, f. [patefacio] a disclosing, making known: patefactio quasi rerum operiarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pătĕfactus, a, um, Part. [patefacio].

pătĕfio, fieri, v. patefacio.

pătella, æ, f. dim. [patera] a small pan or dish, a plate: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Mart. 5, 78: Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54. 2. Esp. a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. Verr. 4, 21: id. Fin. 2, 7: Liv. 26, 36: Ov. F. 6, 310. II. Meton. the knee-pan, patella: Cels. 8, 1 fin.: id. 8, 21. 2. a disease of the olive-tree: Plin. 17, 24, 37, n. 4. (Hence It. padella; Sp. padilla; Fr. poêle.)

pătellārius, a, um, adj. [patella] pertaining to a dish or plate: patellarii diti, platter-gods, i. e. the lares, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 46.

pătēna, æ, v. patina.

pătens, entis, Part. [pateo]. II. Adj. open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: patentes campi, Liv. 21, 47: Sall. J. 101: in locis patentioribus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36. 2. Transf. open, wide: dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6. Fig. open, exposed: domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30. 3. evident, manifest: causa, Ov. M. 9, 537.

pătentĭus, comp. adv. more openly or clearly: patentius et expeditius (opp. to implicite et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. to stand, lie, or be open: januse, aedes patent, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 89: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: omnibus hasc ad visendum patebant quotidie, id. Verr. 4, 3: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768. reseratis aurea valvis atria tota patent, Ib. 4, 762: fenestrse patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 2. Transf. to be open or passable: aditus patet, Cic. Brut. 4: semitae patuerant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugse quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18. (II) to be visible: detecti patent nervi, Ov. M. 6, 389: Ib. 3, 114. 3. Esp. to lie open, be exposed to: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 21, 39: Ov. M. 4, 725. 4. to stretch out, extend: Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL. patebant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 241. II. Fig. to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12: præmia quse pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9: ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebisno, id. Fam. 6, 10: si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ib. 11, 28: constare inter omnes video patere aures tuas querellis omnium, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 1, 8. 2. Esp. to be exposed or subject to: id. Off. 1, 21: longis morbis senectus, acutis adolescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1. 3. to extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 55, 235. 4. to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: oporta quse fuere, aperta sunt, patent praestigise, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2: per me quod critique, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. M. 1, 517. Absol.: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (alii leg. "paret").

păter, tris, m. a father, sire: Æn. Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? De. Tuus Herule vero et animo et natura pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 3: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana patre, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. by an unknown father, Liv. 4, 3. II. Transf.: paterfamilias and patresfamiliæ, v. familia, no. II. 2. Plur. fathers, forefathers: patrum nostrorum memoria, in our fathers' times, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic Or. 5: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40: patres majores que nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21. 3. patres for parentes, parents: Inscr. 4. As a title of honour, father. Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 19: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Virg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. Aen. 3, 35: Lemnius pater, i. e. Vulcan, ib. 8, 454: Lenaeus, i. e. Bacchus, id. G. 2, 7: the Tiber, Liv. 2, 10: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250. (ii) Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: patres ab honore patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8: patres conscripti, v. conscriptus. (iii) pater patriae, pater sacrorum, pater hominum, the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr.: pater patratus, v. patratus Pater patriae, the father of his country: cf. Cic Pis. 3: quem Q Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominarant, id. Sest. 57: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. Aen. 5, 521. 5. Pater coenae, the host: Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: hence, transf. (ii) pater esuritionum, the father of hunger-pains, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Cat. 21, 1. 6. Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522 Col. 6, 37. [The word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. pitri; Gr. πατήρ; Goth. fadrein; Germ. vater; Eng. father.] (Hence It. padre; Fr. père.)

pătĕra, æ, f. [pateo] a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, § 122. Themistocles aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11: vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: quid orat (vates), de patera novum fundens liquorem? Hor. Od. 1, 31, 2.

pătĕrfămĭlĭas, æ, v. familia, no. II. 2.

pătĕrnĭtas, ātis, f. [paternus] fatherly feeling or care: Aug. Ep. 232.

pătĕrnus, a, um, adj. [pater] pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal: paterna injuria, against a father, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 59: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, id. Od. 2, 2, 6. II. Transf. of one's native country: paterni fluminis ripae, Ib. 1, 20, 3: terra, fatherland, Ov. H. 13, 100. 2. Of animals: Col. 6, 37. 3. In gramm.: casus paternus the genitive case: Prisc. p. 670 P.

pătesco, ŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [pateo] to be laid open, to be opened, to open: atria longa patescunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 483. portus patescit, Ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. 2. Transf. to stretch out, extend: paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78 civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. G. 30: latius patescente imperio, Liv 32, 27. II. Fig. to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: quae res patescit, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: nunc primum certa notitia patescente, Plin. 6, 23, 26: tum vero manifesta fides, Danamque patescunt insidiae, Virg. Aen 2, 309.

pătĭtæ, arum, f. plu. = πατῖται (sc. caryotae), a kind of dates: Plin 13, 4, 9.

pătĭtĭo, ōnis, adv. pătĭtiunculus, i: tmotare aliquid: Macr. S. 4, 6.

pătĭtĭōsus, a, um, adj. = πατιτιώδης, full of pâtise, affecting, pathetic: oratio: Macr. S. 4, 2, 5.

pătĭtus, a, um, adj. = πατιτᾶς, who pretends to unnatural lust, pathic;

Cat. 16, 2. Juv. 2, 99: pathicissimi libelli, most lascivious, Mart. 12, 96.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] *supportable, endurable:* patibiles et dolores et labores patiendi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.

II. *sensitive, passible:* patibilem naturam habere, id. N. D. 3, 12. **III.** *suffering, passive:* alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 7, 9 med.

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum] *fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53: exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, *gibbeted,* App. M. 4, p. 147 (*al.* patibulatum).

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke,* placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet:* Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 7: cædes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: Cic. Verr. 4, 41 *fin.* **II.** *a forked prop* for vines: Plin. 17, 23, 35, 20. 27: Cato R. R. 26. **2.** *a wooden bar* for fastening a door: Titin. in Non. 366, 16.

pătĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fastened to a* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13: App. M. 4, p. 147 (*al.* patibulatum).

pătĭbŭlus, i, *m.* *a fork-shaped yoke* or *gibbet* (for patibulum): deligat ad patibulos, Varr. in Non. 221, 12.

pătĭens, entis, *Part.* [patior]. **II.** Adj.: *bearing, supporting:* annis navium patiens, *i. e. navigable,* Liv. 21, 31: longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. M. 5, 611: vomeris, Virg. G. 2, 221: vetustatis, *lasting,* Plin. 12, 7, 16: equus patiens sessoris: Suet. Cæs. 61. (II) *firm, hard* (post.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 32. **2.** Fig. *patient:* patientissimæ aurea, Cic. Lig. 3: mene quoquo litoras et patientiorem leniorem-que hostrum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 24: patientissima exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. (II) *unyielding:* saxo patientior ilia Sicano, Prop. 1, 16, 29.

pătĭenter, *adv. patiently:* alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3: difficultates patienter atque æquo animo ferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. *Comp.:* patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *Sup.:* patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, n. 11.

pătĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [patior] *the quality of bearing, suffering,* or *enduring, patience:* patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. **2.** *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism:* Cic. Verr. 5, 43: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: Tac. A. 6, 1. **II.** Transf. *forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* constantiam dico? nescio an maxima patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. **2.** In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit:* ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porcius Latro in Sen. Contr. 2, 18: in patientia firmitudinem stimulans, Tac. A. 6, 46. **3.** *submissiveness, subjection:* neque ad servilem patientiam demissus, ib. 14, 26: id. Agr. 16.

pătĭna (**pătēna**), æ, *f.* *a broad dish, pan, stew-pan:* ut patinæ fervent, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: jamdudum animus est in patinis, *i. e. my belly has been crying cupboard,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46: Cic. Att. 4, 8: mureena in patina porrecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: crobylosque estur et per se et in patanis, *i. e. cooked,* Plin. 22, 25, 80. **II.** Meton. *a kind of cake:* Apic. 4, 2. **2.** *a crib, manger:* Veg. 2, 56. [Prim. patib: cf. patera, and Gr. πατάνη.] (Hendiadys. patrol; Prov. patrol.)

pătĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [patina] *pertaining to a dish* or *pan:* pisces patinarii, *dressed in a pan with sauce,* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 27: strues patinaria, *dishes of dishes,* id. Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis incendiariam et patinariam vectigalium, *i. e. gormandizer,* Suet. Vit. 17.

pătĭo, old form for patior: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

pătĭor, passus, 3. v. *dep. to bear, undergo, suffer:* o passi graviora! Virg. Aen. 1, 199 servitutem, Cic. Phil. 6, 7 gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 omnia sæva, Sall. J. 14: exilium, Virg. Aen. 2, 638. pauperiem, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1 necem indignam, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Trist. 1, 2, 42. **2.** *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate:* with *acc., acc.* and *inf.,* or *absol.:* pati toleranter dolores, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: pati fortiter malum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 58: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12. hæc patientia censeo, id. 21, 13: nantæ vim tempestatis pati non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: apud me plus officii residere facilime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: cum indigne paterentur nobilis mulier in conventum suum mimi filiam venisse, id. Verr. 5, 12: perniquo patiebar animo, to a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18: Liv. 4, 18. *Absol.:* dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum toleranduinque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75: quseso æquo animo patiter, Pl. As. 2, 2, 108. **3.** *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself:* id. Capt. 4, 2, 87: Sall. C. 13: Suet. Q. N. 1, 16. **4.** *to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter speluca ferarum malle pati, Virg. E. 10, 52: Sen. Thy. 476. **II.** *to suffer, allow, permit, let:* with *inf., acc. and inf., subj.,* or *absol.:* neque tibi bene esse patere, et filiis quibus est, invides, Pl. Pœ. 4, 7, 36 nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, id. Brut. 88: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios deseseret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 45: neque suam pati dignitatem ut tam exiguam manum adoriri non audeant, ib. 6, 8. **III.** In gramm. *to be passive, to have a passive sense:* (verbum) quum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature,* Quint. 1, 6, 10. [Same as Gr. *wad-* in πάθος, ἔπαθον; cf. Sans. *bâdh,* "to make to suffer."]

pător, ōris, *m.* [pateo] *an opening:* App. M. 1, p. 111.

patrāster, tri, *m.* [pater] *a father-in-law:* Inscr.

patrātio, ōnis, *f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell. 2, 98. **II.** *copulation:* Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18: Theod. Priac. 2, 11.

patrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher:* necis Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien Arat. 20.

patrātus, a, um, *Part.* [patro]. **II.** Adj.: Pater patratus, *the chief of four fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from some foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites:* pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit fœdus, Liv. 1, 24: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 53. v. Smith's Ant. 531.

patrĭa, æ, v. patrius.

patriarcha and **patriarchēs**, æ, *m.*=πατριάρχης, *the father* or *chief of a tribe, a patriarch:* secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert. Idol. 17: *gen. plur.* patriarchum, Paul. Not. Carm. 24, 209. **2.** Transf. *a chief bishop, a patriarch:* Vop. Firm. Saturn. 8. **II.** Fig.: philosophi, patriarchæ ut ita dixerim, hæreticorum, Tert. Anim. 3.

patriarchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [patriarcha] *pertaining to a patriarch, patriarchal:* sedes, Justinian. Novell. 7.

patrĭcē, *adv. paternally:* Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 4.

patrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius] *the rank* or *dignity of a patrician:* Suet. Aug. 2. **2.** From the time of Constantine, *a high office at court,* which conferred on its holders a rank next to that of the Emperor: Cassiod. Var 6, 2.

patrĭcida, v. parricida.

patrĭcii, orum, v. patricius, no. II.

patrĭcĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [patricius] *an insignificant patrician:* Prisc. p 810 P.

patrĭcius (**patrītius**, Aug. Mon. Ancyr.), a, um, *adj.* [patres] *of the rank or dignity of the patres: belonging to the patricians, patrician,* nobili patricioque genere natus, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: gens, Juv. 10, 332: stemma, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97.

II. Subst. **patrĭcii**, orum, *m. plu. the patricians, the Roman nobility,* divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8 *fin.*: Cic. Cæcin. 35. (Sulla) primus e patricia Cornelia igni voluit cremari, *of the patrician Cornelii,* id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family,* Auct. ap. pro domo 14. In the *sing.*: Cic. Mur. 7, 15: id. Brut. 16, 62. **2.** From the time of the Emperor Constantine, Patricius became *the title of a person high in office at court:* Sidon. 2, 90: Inscr. (v. Smith's Ant. 875.)

patrĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal;* in gramm. patricus casus, *the genitive,* Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66 ed. Müll.

patrĭē, *adv. paternally:* patrie mecere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

patrīnes, for patrimi, Fest. *s. v* matrimes.

patrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [patrimonium] *pertaining to a patrimony, patrimonial:* munus, Hermogen. Dig. 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 1.

patrĭmōnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little patrimony:* Hier. Ep. 45, *n.* 15.

patrĭmōnium, ii, *n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony:* lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic. Rab. Post. 14 populi Romani, id. Phil. 2, 29: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 30: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52. Fig: patrimonium paterni nominis, Auct. orat. pro domo 58.

patrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a father living:* decem ingenti, decem virgines patrimi cum matrimique, Liv. 27, 37: Tac. H. 4, 53.

patrīzo (**patrīso**), 1. v. n.=πατρίζω, *to take after one's father:* si patrissat filius, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27. (Hence It. *patrizzare.*)

patrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *of one's father or forefathers:* avito ac patrio more, Varr. in Non. 161, 6: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: Jesum Valentiani cognominant Sotarem de patritia, *after the example of their fathers or forefathers,* Tert. adv. Val. 12.

patrīus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal:* animus patrius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: res patria atque avita, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 643: arae, *i. e. of Father Apollo,* Ov. M. 15, 723: donare minnse patrium fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, *hereditary,* Plin. Ep. 1, 12: scorbitas, *of his father,* Liv. 7, 5: dii patrii, *of one's forefathers,* like θεοὶ πατρῷοι, *household gods, penates,* Cic. Phil. 2, 30: Tib. 2, 1, 17: hoc patrium est, potius consuescere filium suo sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49. **2.** Esp. in gramm.: patrius casus, *the genitive,* Gell. 4, 16.

II. Transf. in gen. *handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): mos, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 *fin.* **2.** *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (post.): præcidere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 2, 532: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722. **3.** *pertaining to one's native country* or *home, native:* patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: Hor. A. P. 57: mos, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: virtus, id. Leg. 2, 9: Mycenæ, *i. e. their home,* Virg. Aen. 2, 560. (II) Esp. in gramm.: nomen patrium, *a gentile name* (like Romanus, Africanus, etc.), Prisc. p 810

P. Hence, III. Subst. **patria**, æ, f. (*sc.* terra), *one's fatherland, native land* or *country, native place*: patria, quæ communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: o Romule, Romule die, qualem te patriæ custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 109: patria, Atheniensis an Lacedæmonius, Cic. Inv. 1, 24. (II) *a dwelling place, home*: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Leg. 2 2, 5: Italiam quæro patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 380. Hence, proverb.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, post. Cic. Tusc. 5 37. Post. of things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ, *the home*, i. e. *the source*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40: nimborum in patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 51:

2. **patrium**, ii, n. (æ. nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *a patronymic*: Quint. 8, 6, 45. (Hence Fr. *patrie*.)

patrisso, v. patrisso.

patro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pater] prop. *to appoint a person as father* or *chief*; this sign. is seen only in the phrase pater patratus (v. patratus): hence, 2. *to act as* pater patratus: patrare jusjurandum, *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty*, Liv. 1, 24. And in gen. 3. *to bring to pass, execute, accomplish*: bellum, *to bring the war to an end*, Sall. J. 75: Tac. A. 2, 26: incepta, Sall. J. 70: consilia, ib. 13: pacem, *to conclude a peace*, Liv. 44. 29: jussa, *to execute*, Tac. H. 4, 83: patrata victoria, *obtained, gained*, id. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: conata, Lucr. 5, 386. operibus patratis, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, id. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*: multas mortes jussu Messalinæ patratas, Tac. A. 11, 28: patrandi fructus ocello, *i. e. with an eye acting the father*, i. e. *affectedly solemn*, Pers. 1, 18: (*v.* Key, Phil. Trans. v. 95.)

patrōcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [patrocinium] *pertaining to protection* or *patronage*: Inscr.

patrōcĭnium, ii, *n.* [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] *protection, defence, patronage*: patrocinia appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, Fest. s. *n.*: illud patrocinium orbis terræ varius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41: utraque facto Macedonum patrocinilis utebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: mollitiæ, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia præteximus segnitiæ, Quint. 1, 12, 16. 2. Esp. *a defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading*: hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34. aliquæ (controversiæ) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15. (II) Meton. *a person defended, a client*: Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

patrōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [patrocinium] *to protect, defend, support, patronize*; with *dat.*: indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Ph. 3, 7, 46: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: loco, *to defend the place*, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 *fin.* Part. perf. in pass. signif. *protected, defended*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

patrōna, æ, *f.* [patronus] *a protectress, patroness*: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 48. 2. Esp. *the former mistress of a freedman*: Plin. Ep. 10, 4. II. Fig. *a protectress*: provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48: Mart. 7, 72. Of the tongue: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 26.

patrōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a patron*: verecundia, *towards one's patron*: Marcell. Dig. 30, 3, 20.

patrōnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage*: jus patronatus, *the rights of a patron*, Dig. 37, tit. 14.

patrōnus, i, m. [pater] *a protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): quot clientes circa singulos fuisse patronos, Liv. 6, 18: ego me patronum, profiteor, plebis, ib.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: conventus ille Capuæ, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, id. Sest. 4. 2. *the former master of a freedman*: id. Fam. 13, 21 *fin.*: corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2. II. Transf. *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader*: judicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnunquam verisimile etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14: patronus alicui causæ constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4: his de causis ego huic causæ patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2: patronus partis adversæ, Quint. 4, 1, 11. 2. In gen. *a defender, advocate*: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: fœderum ac fœderatorum, id. Balb. 10: justitiæ, id. Am. 7 *fin.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 878 *seqq.*)

patrōnўmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πατρωνυμικός, *formed after one's father's name, patronymic*; in gramm.: patronymicum nomen, *a patronymic*, as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P.

patrŭēlis, e (*abl.* patruele, Nep. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus] *of* or *descended from a father's brother*: fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id est qui quæve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: id. Planc. 11: *absol.* patruelis suus, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruelibus, ib. 10: patruelis nulla, Pers. 6, 53. II. Transf. *a father's sister's son, a cousin*: Cic. Coel. 24.

2. Adj. *pertaining to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelis regna *i. e. of Danaus*, Ov. H. 14, 61: patruelis dona, *i. e. the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, ib. 1, 352.

patrŭus, i, m. [pater] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 1, 53. Hor. S. 1, 6, 131. II. Transf. *a severe reprover*: pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11. ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.

patrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [patruus] *pertaining to a father's brother* or *to an uncle* (poet.): patruæ verbera linguæ, *an uncle's*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (*al.* patrui). Comic. in *Sup.*: patrue mi patruissime, *my best of uncles!* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 24.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo] *standing open, open*: locus patulus, Varr L. L. 5, 33, § 161: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. patulæ aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Virg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestræ, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40. 2. Transf. *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 107: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: quadra, Virg. Aen. 7, 115: patula Jovis arbor, *the oak*, Ov. M. 1, 106: patulæ in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, *n.* 3: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulæ, Gell. 6, 6. II. Fig. *open* or *common to all*: patulus orbis, *the beaten round*, Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucies (pauciens), *adv. a few times, seldom, rarely*: tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

paucĭlŏquium, ii, n. [paucus loquor] *a speaking but little*: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity*: quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: militum, id. B. C. 3, 111: de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very few, very little* (mostly *plur.*) mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Epid. 3, 4, 24: in diebus pauculis, id. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *Sing.*: post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11 p. 272.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.* paucum, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4 *fin.*: *dat. plur. fem.* paucabus, Cn. Gellius in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj. few, little* (mostly *plur.*): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Am. 1, 3: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago*, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: causas modicæ et paucæ, ib. 2, 32: pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2: paucæ bestiarum, *some*, Liv. 30, 33: paucorum dierum iter, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. *Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum conserirent, Sall. J. 49: pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell. Afr. *Sup.*: quam paucissimæ plagæ, Cels. 7, 2. *Sing.*: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias pauco sere diluere, Gell. 20, 1. II. Subst. pauci, *few, a few*: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11: paucorum potentia, Sall. C. 39: paucorum judicium, *of the select few*, Cic. Or. 3 *fin.* 2. pauca, *a few words*: pauca sunt, tecum quæ volo, Afran. in Charis. p. 214 P.: in pauca confer, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 54: ausculta pauca, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, ib. 1, 1, 2: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17. (Hence It. *poco*; Fr. *peu.*)

paulātim (paullātim), *adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually*: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ib. 2, 8: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51: Virg. E. 4, 28. II. Esp. of succession: *a few* or *a little at a time*: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 47. With *gen.*: aquæ paulatim addito, *add a little water at a time*, Cato R. R. 74.

paulisper (paullisper), *adv. for a little while, for a short time*: quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. With *dum* or *donec*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*

paulo (paullo), *abl.* v. paulus.

paulŭlātim (paullŭlatim), *adv. dim. by little and little, by degrees, gradually*: App. M. 5, p. 167.

paulŭlo (paullŭlo), *abl.* v. paululus.

paulŭlum (paullŭlum), *adv. a little way* or *time*: abscede paululum istuc, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 75: paululum opperirier si vis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 31: paululum respirare, Cic. Quint. 16: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8.

paulŭlus (paullŭlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paulus] *very little, very small*: pecunia, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 24: spatium, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21: vis, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paululo sale, Pall. 12, 22. II. Subst. paululum, i, *n. a little bit, a trifle*: paululum pecuniæ, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: operæ, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: moræ, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: nihil aut admodum paululum, id. N. D. 2, 46: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.* *Abl.* paululo, *a little, somewhat*: si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

paulum (paullum), *adv. a little, somewhat*: epistolas me paulum recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31: requiescere, id. de Or. 1, 62. commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 10. 2

With prep.: post paulum, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21: paulum infra jugulum, Suet. Caes. 82. §. With *comp.*: haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21: tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938.

paulus (paullus), a, um, *adj.* [paucus] *little, small* (rare as an *adj.*): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 32: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, 147, § 92. ||. Subst. paulum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 31: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 18: paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: negoti, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: paulum huic Cottæ tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nihil aut paulum abstulerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. §. In the *abl.* with comparatives: *by a little, a little:* paulo prius, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24: paulo melior, id. Att. 2, 12: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3: verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut. 21: paulo longius processerant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20: paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus quinque millia, Plin. Pan. 28. (ii) With adverbs, verba, etc.: quæ paulo ante præcepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 19: paulo ante, id. Verr. 4, 3: post paulo, Sall. C. 18: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27: verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: paulo ultra eum locum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 2. (iii) With adject in *posit.*: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12: aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, lux mea, Cat. 68, 131.

pauper, ĕris (*fem.* paupera, Pl. fr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 519: cf. Varr. L. L. 8, 39, § 77. *Neutr.* pauperum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33. *Gen. plur.* pauperum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr.) *adj.* [perh. orig. pauc-per, from paucus; cf. perperus, prosperus] *poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means:* servus domini paueris, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. Vatin. 12: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: meo sum pauper in ære, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 12. With *gen.*: horum semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum, id. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri, ib. 2, 3, 142: aquæ, id. Od. 3, 30, 11. §. Esp. *absol. a poor man:* aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, ib. 2, 18, 32: qui (judices) sæpe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: quod æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: pauperum cœnæ, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: pauperiorum turbæ, id. S. 1, 1, 111. §. Transf. for egenus, *needy, indigent:* homo pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Cæcil. in Gell. 2, 23 *fin.*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 *fin.* 4. Of things: *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre:* pauperes res inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, *unproductive*, Tib. 1, 1, 19: mensa, ib. 41: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5. With *gen.*: pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545. ||. Fig.: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, Quint. 8 procem. § 28.

pauperculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor*: anus pauperecula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: pauperecula mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Of things: res nostræ sunt, pater, pauperculæ, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

paupĕries, ēi, *f.* [id.] *poverty:* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: immunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. Od. 3, 16, 37: dura, ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, ib. 3, 24, 55: Tac. H. 4, 47: vixit in summa pauperie et penuria inopia, Suet. Gramm. 11. ||. In law. *damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal: si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

paupĕrĭna, *adv. comp.* *more poorly:* pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. fem. 12 *fin.*

paupĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pauper] *to make poor, to impoverish:* boni viri me pauperant, improbi aiunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 27: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12. ||. With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to rob* or *deprive of:* dominum prædio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassa nuce, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances:* non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen. Ep. 87: non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart. 11, 32: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*: casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopia mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, n. 2. *Plur.*: Varr. in Non. 162, 20: ex multis paupertatibus divitiæ fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.* §. Transf. for egestas, inopia: *need, want, indigence:* Cic. Fin. 5, 28: cum propter pauperiem suus puer pasceret, id. Div. 1, 17: infelix, Juv. 3, 152. ||. Fig.: pauperiate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *pauvreté.*)

paupertĭna, æ, *f. dim.* [paupertas] *poverty:* Hier. Ep. 127, *n.* 14.

paupertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pauper] *poor, sorry.* homo, Gell. 20, 1 cognita, App. M. 1, p. 135.

paupĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor, sorry.* homo, Gell. 20, 1 cognita, App. M. 1, p. 135. ||. Fig.: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Sym. Ep. 1, 8 (*al.* 14).

pausa, æ, *f.* = παῦσις, *a stop, cessation, pause, end.* pausam facere, Pl. Poen. 2, 13: vitæ pausa, Lucr. 3, 91: dare pausam concilio, id. 2, 118: pausa stare fragori, id. 1, 748: bibendi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247. Gell. 19, 5: pausam pacemque tribuere sævis casibus, App. M. 11, p. 257: pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honour of the goddess*, Spart. Caracall. 9 *fin.*

pausābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pauso] *that sometimes ceases:* pausabilior inspiratio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

pausārĭus, ii, *m.* [pausa] *a commander of rowers*, who with a hammer gave them the signal to stop: Sen. Ep. 56. ||. pausarii, orum, *m. plu. the priests of Isis*, who made processions in honour of the goddess (*v.* pausa): Inscr.

pausātio, ōnis, *f.* [pauso] *a halting, pausing, end:* Hier. Ep. 28, *n.* 2.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* [pauso]. ||. Adj. *that has halted* or *paused; at rest, resting:* jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Arn. 5, 160 dub.

pausĕa (posĕa and pausĭa), æ, *f. a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil:* Cato R. R. 6; 7: Plin. 15, 3, 4.

pausillŭlum (paux.). *adv. a little:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24.

pausilўpon, i, *n.* = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), *a tomb:* Inscr.

pauso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pausa] *to halt, cease, pause:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 150: cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, *n.* 16. ||. *to rest* in the grave = requiescere: pausat in pace, Inscr.

pauxillātim, *adv. by little and little:* ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 63.

pauxillĭsper, *adv. by little bits, by degrees:* plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidi, Pl. Truc. 5, 21.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillŭlus, *adv. a little:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24: Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

pauxillŭlus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *very little, very small:* in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 16: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, ib. 1, 3, 9: admonitiones, Gell. *evil* med. §. Subst.: reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3.

pauxillum, *adv. a little:* sed si pauxillum potes contenius esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus] *very little, small:* res, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 63: cena pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 835: semina, id. 3, 229. *Neutr. abl. absol.* pauxillo, *by a little, a little:* pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, n. 18.

pāva, æ, *f.* [pavus, *for* pavo] *a peahen:* Aus. Epigr. 69.

pāvē-fācio, factus, 3. *v. a.* [paveo] *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox. §. Usu. in *part. perf.*: pavefacta pectora, Ov. M. 15, 636: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. fur. 1022.

pāvĕo, pāvi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* ||. Neutr. *to be struck with great fear or terror, to be much afraid:* et intus paveo et foris formido, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 10: quæsivi, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: pavente ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42: repente Maurus incerto vultu paveus ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34: sollicitæ mentes speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: animus pavet, Sen. Med. 670. ||. Act.: et illud paveo et hoc formido, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: ad hoc mulieres miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. Od. 4, 5, 25. tristiorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29 mores alicujus, ib. 50. mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 49: (Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34. *Pass.*: ita ut paverentur ante hic ulcera, id. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*: nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, id. 8, 23, 15. With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 386.

pāvesco, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [paveo]. ||. Neutr. *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72: pavescere ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20: pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1. ||. Act.: bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deum, Sil. 16, 127.

pāvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fearful, anxious:* trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

pāvĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [pavio] *a rammer:* paviculæ ὑμαλιστῆρες, Gloss. Philox.: Cato R. R. 91.

pāvĭcŭlo or **pāvĭclo**, 1. *v. a.* [pavicula] *to beat down:* paviclat, *τοίβει, δαμάζει*, Gloss. Vet.

pāvĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timorously* (rare): fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

pāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck:* timida atque pavida, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 49: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Virg. Aen. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 14: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv. 1, 58: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.*: quos pavidiores æstimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54. *Sup.*: Sil. 10, 65. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Lucan. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 393. With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406. *Neutr.* adverb.: pavidum blandita, Ov. M. 9, 569. §. Transf. of things: *accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed:* pavidum murmur, Lucan. 5, 755: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. Cal. 50. §. *that produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful:* pavidæ religiones, Luc. 2, 41: metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lassa, Stat. Th. 5, 567.

pāvimentārius, ii, m. [pavimentum] *a maker of pavements, a pavior*: Lucr.

pāvimentātus, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to cover with a pavement, to pave*: partibus pavimentatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. ‖ Id. *to make a pavement*: Plin. 37, 4, 5.

pāvimentum, i, n. [pavio] *a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement*: tibi de testa arida pavimentum struite: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque olea, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato R. R. 18: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61. ‖ Transf. *the covering of a roof, tiling*: Alexandrinae aedificia tecta sunt rudere aut pavimentis, Anct. Bell. Alex. 1.

pāvio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. [kindr. with *veio*] *to beat, strike*: pavit aequor arenam, Lucr. 2, 375: terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34, *fin.* ‖ Transf. *to beat, ram, or tread down*: arcum esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: sato pavitar terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6.

pāvītātio, ōnis, *f.* [pavito] *a trembling, quaking*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

pāvitātus, a, um, *adj.* [pavio] *beaten close*: vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

pāvito, 1. v. n. and a. *freq.* [paveo] *to be greatly afraid*: quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. Aen. 2, 107: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047. ‖ Esp. *to shake or shiver with the ague*: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

pāvītum, i, *n. a hard-beaten floor, a pavement*: Paul. Nol. carm. 25, 37.

pāvo, ōnis, *m.* (pavus, i, Enn. in Charis. p. 75 P.: Arn. 2, 215: Aus. Epigr. 69) *a peacock*: Pavo cristatus, Linn. sacred to Juno: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75: Plin. 10, 20, 22: Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. As a delicacy: Juv. 1, 143. The gender is sometimes *comm.*: masculus pavo: Col. 8, 11: femina pavo: Gell. 7 16. Same as Gr. ταὼς, orig. ταFὼς; Anglo-Sax. pawa; Engl. *pea-fowl*.].

pāvōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pavo] *pertaining to a peacock*; transf. *like a peacock's tail, variegated*: Plin. 36, 22, 44.

pāvōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a peacock*: ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10 · pulli, Col. 8, 11, 13 · musearia, *fly-flaps made of peacocks' tails*, Mart. 14, 67 *tit lemm.* ‖ Transf. *coloured like a peacock's tail*: lectus pavoninus, *a couch of citron-wood*, Id. 14, 85 *tit lemm.*

pāvor (*nom.* pavos, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), ōris, *m.* [paveo] *fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety*: pavorem motumque loco movendum: ex quo illud Ennî: "*Tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi de animo expectorat*," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hic exsultat pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 442: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv. 24, 20: pavor ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Id. 24, 42: pavorem injicere, Id. 28, 7: incutere, Id. 27, 42: deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Lucan. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77: pavor aquae, *dread of water; hydrophobia*, Plin. 25, 2, 6. *Plur.*: venia est tantorum deinde pavorum, Lucan. 1, 521: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 2, 29: repentini, Id. 31, 10: 49: nocturni, Tac. H. 4, 36. Of anxiety or ardour for some glorious result: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantesque haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: laeto pavore perditus, Sil. 15, 432. (Hence It. *pavra*: Fr. *peur*.)

pāvus, i, v. pavo, *id init.*

pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root PAG or PAC: v. pacisco, pango: pacem a pactione conditionibusque pulsat dictam Sinuessa Capito, quae primae inter eo populo ait observatae, Fest. s. v.: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents: and in gen.: *a being at peace, a state of peace*, as opp. to a state of war: oratio sine pace sedit, Enn. Ann. 6, 41: videndum est cum omnibus pax esse possit, an bit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic. Phil. 12, 1: pax est tranquilla libertas, ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, Id. Agr. 2, 37: pacem habere, Id. Att. 7, 14: conciliare inter cives, Id. Fam. 10, 27: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare, ib. 3: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, Id. 2, 13: classis bona cum pace accepta est, Id. 28, 37 · Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 19: pacem agitare, *to live in peace*, ib. 24: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 12, 202: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: pacem nostram metuebant, *i. e. the peace granted by us*, ib. 33: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace*, Liv. 8, 35. *Plur.*: hostilibus victis, pacibus perfectis, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 1: ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1229 · jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31 Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102. ‖ Transf. *grace, favour, assistance* of the gods · pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 20: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1218: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. perd. 2: pacis deum exposcendae causa lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 370. ‖ Esp. in *abl. with one's good leave* or *permission*: pace quod fiat tua, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13 pace tua dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell. 2, 129: pace loquar Veneris · tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60. ‖ *dominion, empire*, of the Romans: Sen. Clem. 1, 8: Immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1. ‖ Pax, as an interj. *peace! silence! enough!*: pax! abi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 213 · capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49. ‖ Fig. *peace, tranquillity of mind*: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14.

paxillus, i, *m. dim.* [pālus] *a small stake, a peg*: Col. 4, 16 dodrantales paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *n.* 2. ‖ Fig. novam haeresin novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr. in Non. 153, 9. (Hence Fr. *paisseau*.)

peccāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pecco] *a fault, sin*: Prud. Apoth. 979

peccans, antis, *Part.* [pecco.] ‖ Subst. *a sinner, offender*: non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 67: peccantium poena, ib.: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5

peccanter, *adv. wrongly, incorrectly, falsely*: definire aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1 *med. Comp.*: peccantius, ib. 3, 8 *in.* 88.

peccantia, ae, *f.* [pecco] *sin*: Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccātĭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *sin*: Tert. anim. 40.

peccātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a failing, fault, sin*: Gell. 13, 20.

peccātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transgressor, sinner*: Lact. 3, 26. Tert. Spect. 3.

peccātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [peccator] *sinful*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

peccātrix, īcis, *f.* [pecco] *a female sinner*: Paul. Nol. carm. 28, 127 · Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. *n.* 4. ‖ Adject. *sinning, sinful*: peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. prorem. 35: gens, Tert. Spect. 3. (Hence, Fr. *pécheresse*.)

peccātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fault, error, transgression, sin*: pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: corrigant, Id. Ad. 4, 3, 2: admissa peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 840: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prava, id est peccata, in nullis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fin. 3, 21: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17: confiteri, id. N. D. 3, 4: lumen peccatis, Virg. Aen. 10, 32: pudendi coeundique, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11: peccata poenas sequuntur irrigata, Hor. S. 1, 7, 118: peccatis veniam dominabere, Tac. Agr. 19: abstinere peccatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. (Hence It. *peccato*.)

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, fault, trespass* (rare): in manifestis peccatis teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 76 (al. peccato).

pecco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to miss, mistake, go wrong, err*; *to commit a fault, to offend, sin*: peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, Id. Fin. 3, 14. With *acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 29 · esp. with limiting *neutr. adj.*: plura in aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, *in many other respects*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: eadem fere, Ib. *fin.*: talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 19. With *in* and *acc.*: si quid in te peccavi—in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15 · in rempublicam, Ib. 7, 1 (*al.* in republica). With *erga*: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 62. With *in* and *abl.*: quod in eo (Porcilio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poëmatis et in orationé peccatur, Id. Or. 21. With simple *abl.*: ingeniosque semper amore peccas, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16. With *de*: Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23. ‖ Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? Hor. S. 1 2, 63: Ov. H. 16, 295. ‖ Transf. of animals and inanimate things · *to fail, miscarry*: ne peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14. [Prob. connected with pē-jor, the root of which was perh. PED = Eng. "bad."] (Hence It. *pecco*; Fr. *pécher*.)

pĕcŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pecus] *pertaining to cattle*: Fest. s. v. ovibus.

pĕcŏrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a farmer of the public pastures and herds*: pecorarius, προβατάρχης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich in cattle* (poet.) · pecorosa Palatia, Prop. 4, 9, 3: ver, Stat. Th. 10, 229.

pecten, ĭnis, *m.* [pecto] *a comb*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18 · Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15. ‖ Transf. of things resembling a comb: 1. *the reed or sley* of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14 Ov. F. 3, 820. (ii) *the art of weaving*: victa est pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart 14, 150. 2. *an instrument for hackling flax* or *combing wool, a comb, card, hackle*: Plin. 11, 23, 27: Claud. Eutr. 2, 382 3. *a rake*: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192: Plin. 18, 30, 30. 4. *the clasped hands*: Ov. M. 9, 299: mixtis oblique pectine ramis, Lucan. 3, 609 dub. (*al.* pectore). 5. Pecten dentium, a *row of teeth*, Prud στεφ. 10, 934. 6. *a stripe* or *vein* in wood. Plin. 16, 38, 73. 7. *the hair of the pubes*: Juv. 6, 370: Plin. 29, 1 8. 8. *the share-tone*: Cels. 8, 1. 9. *a kind of dance*: Amazonius, Stat. Ach. 2, 156. 10. *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Aen. 6, 647: Juv. 6, 382. Hence, Meton. (i) *a lyre*: Val. Fl. 2, 299. (ii) *a poem or song*: dum canimus tacitae Natique Patrisque alterno pectine Nonas, *i. e. in distiches*, Ov. P. 2, 122. 11. *a kind of shell-fish, a scallop*, Pecten maximus, Linn.: pectinibus patulis lactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: Plin. 9, 33, 51: 32, 6, 21, 74. 12. Pecten Veneris, *a plant, Venus's comb, shepherd's needle*, Scandix Pecten-veneris, Linn.: Id. 24, 19, 14. (Hence It. *pettine*; Sp. *peine*; Fr. *peigne*.)

pectĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [pecten] *pertaining to combs*: inger. ‖ Subst. pectinarius, ii, *m.* *a comb-maker*: inscr.

pectĭnātim, *adv.* *in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb*: cum-mutationis, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 33

ra: digiti pectinatim inter se implexis, Id. 28, 6, 17: serrati (dentes) pectinati: bellantes, Id. 11, 37, 62.

pectinātor, ōris, m. [pecto] a comber, carder: pectinator, promuscis, Gloss. Philox.

pectinātus, a, um, Part. [pecto].

II. Adj.: sloped two ways like a comb: Pest. 2. v.

pectino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pecten] to comb, card, hackle: jubam tuam, App. M. 6, p. 182. II. Transf. to torture: segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50.

pectis, idis. f. a plant, called also consolida and symphyton, q. v.: App Herb. 59.

pectitus, a, um, Part. [pecto].

pecto, pexi (pexui and pectivi, Charis. 2. p. 217), pexum, and pectitum, 3. v. a. to comb: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 69: cassariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14 capillos, Ov. H. 13, 71: pectebat ferum (cervum), Virg. Aen. 7, 489· capilli pexi, Juv. 11; 150· pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58. ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. II. Transf. to comb, card, hackle: stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6. Comic. pectere aliquem fustī or pugnis, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 47 aliquem fustī, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116. 2. to drive, hot, wood: Col. 10, 148: pectite tellus, ib. 94. [Root PEC- cf. Gr. πέκω.]

pectŏrālis, e, adj. [pectus] pertaining to the breast, breast-, pectoral: pectorale os, the breast-bone, Cels. 8, 1 tunicula, Amm. 14, 9· cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261. II. Subst. pectorale, is, n. a breastplate: Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116 Plin. 34, 7, 16. (Hence It. petorale; Fr. poitrail.)

pectŏrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full-breasted, broad-breasted: sint ergo matrices quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 6, 2, 8· Plin. 14, 22, 28 nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncŭlus, i, m. dim. [pecten] a small scallop· Plin. 9, 29, 45.

pectus, ŏris, n. the breast, in men and animals; the breast-bone: pectus, hoc est ossa, praecordia et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 83 Cels. 8, 7 fin.: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141. aeque pectore, upright, not inclined to one side, id. 11, 3, 125: Virg. Aen. 9, 347· in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579· intum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28. In the poets freq. plur.: hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 760 P.: Ov. M. 4, 555. 2. Transf. the stomach (post.)· reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gestit, ib. 6, 663.

II. Fig. the heart, feelings, disposition: in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, Cic. Am. 26: si non ipse animus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18: in eodem pectore multum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, Virg. Aen. 9, 276: dictis moerentis pectora mulcet, ib. 1, 197: o nihil Theseā pectore junctā fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: mollities pectoris, tender-heartedness, id. Am. 3, 8, 28: pectus amicitiae, a friendly heart, a friend, Mart. 9, 15: Stat. S. 4, 4, 103.

2. courage, bravery: quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249· te fortī sequentur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11.

3. consciousness, morals: vita et pectora pura, id. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30. 4. the soul, spirit, mind, understanding: de portis toto pectore cogitamus, Cic. Att. 13, 12: pectus est quod disertos facit, et vis mentis, Quint. 12, 7, 13· Gyaros inopes urbe nostra pectoris virtus tenuit, Vitr. Astro. 1, 4 (9)· pectoris nihil pectus simile, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: stoicisque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: dispar in eumne pectore, i. e. intellectu aut reflectione Gell. 17, 12: Of the spiritual powers: incolitque deo quem classem pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 511: Virg. Aen. 6, 48. (Hence It. petto; Sp. pecho.)

pectuscŭlum, i, n. dim. [pectus] a little breast: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30.

pĕcu, dat. pecui, plur. pecua, pecuis, n. [pecus] cattle, sheep: cum hoc unum sit a pecu pallitantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 5: squamosum, i. e. fish, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5. Plur.: Cato R. R. 141, 3: Liv. 35, 21. Plin. 8, 43, 68: pecua ruri pascere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.

pĕcŭālis, e, adj. [pecu] pertaining to cattle: animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pĕcŭārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to cattle or sheep: pecuarii greges, herds of cattle, Varr. R. R. 2, 5· quaestio, lb. 2, 2· negotiatio, Col. 8, 1: res, live stock, Cic. Quint. 3. II. Subst. pecuarius, ii, m. a cattle-breeder, grazier: Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Debot. 9. (ii) Esp. those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money (scriptura) (v. Long's Cicero, p 593)· id. Verr. 2, 6: damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47. 2. pecuaria, ae, f. cattle-breeding; a stock of cattle or sheep: omnis pecuariae pecus fetidamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. ipse pecuariae habet grandes, in Apulia ovitrias, in Reatino equarias, lb. 2 praef. § 6.

3. pecuaria, orum, n. plur. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in vesperum pecuaria primus, Virg. G. 3, 64: Plin. 8, 9. 9.

pĕcŭāsco, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to pasture cattle: Minuc. Sentent. de fmib. Genust. 1, 12, p. 6.

pĕcŭālis, a, um, adj [id.] beastly, brutal· Fulgent in Moral. n. 35.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and pecus.

pĕcŭdālis, e, adj [pecu] pertaining to cattle: Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

pĕcŭlĭnus, a, um, adj [id] of cattle: dapes, Cato R. R. 132, 2 ossa, App M. 8, p. 215. II. Transf. beastly, brutal: animus, id. Apol. p. 282.

pĕcŭlātor, ōris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator: Cic. Off. 3, 18· Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 21.

pĕcŭlātus (pequlatus, Lex de apparit.), ūs, m. [id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation: peculatum facere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12 fin.: peculatus damnari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: Liv. 33, 47: judices qui peculatu provinciae quassavissent, Cod. Theod. 9, 28, 1. Comic. of a courtesan who confines herself to one man: ergo amor in me peculatum facit, i. e. appropriates public property, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 74.

pĕcŭlĭāris, e, adj. [peculium] relating to private property: peculiaris causa, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiari nomine, on account of property, Ulp. lb. 14, 12, 16. II. Transf. one's own, belonging to one: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: aedes, Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 21: peculiares servi, belonging to him, his own, Suet. Caes. 76. 2. proper, special, peculiar: venio ad Lysanium, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21: edictum, id. Verr. 3, 14: Liv. 3, 19: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5: haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, Plin. 12, 17, 38: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64. 3 singular, extraordinary, peculiar: peculiari marito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4.

pĕcŭlĭāriter, adv. as private property: quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 13. 2. especially, particularly, peculiarly: scilla peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilis, Plin. 26, 6, 31: medicinae peculiariter apollinem, Id. 25, 2, 2. Comp.: annulus ab hoc utilis peculiarius splendet (al. clarius), id. 36, 22, 47.

pĕcŭlĭārius, a, um, adj. [peculium] of or relating to private property (for peculiaris): res, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4 canon. Pisan. tit. 15, § 2, 3.

pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, Part. [peculio]

II. Adj. possessing private property: servus, Gai. Dig. 33, 8, 18 fin., Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13. II. Transf. provided with money: bene peculiatus, Asin. Follio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

pĕcŭlio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [peculium] to give as private property: aliquid te peculiabo (in an obscene double sense), Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 10.

pĕcŭlĭōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a large private property, wealthy: servus, Pl. Bud. 1, 3, 24.

pĕcŭlium, ii, n. dim. [pecunia] a small private property: cupiditas peculii, Cic. Parad. 5, 2 fin.: cura peculi, Virg. E. 1, 33 Hor. A. P. 330. 2. Esp. the private property of a wife, pin-money: Ulp. Dig. 23, 3. 9, § 3. (ii) the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: adimere servis peculium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17 filii, Liv. 2, 41: Juliam uxorem peculio concesso a patre praelitiosus animis fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50. (iii) peculium castrense, private property acquired by military service: Macr. Dig. 49, 17, 11· Paul, Sent. 3, 4 3. = membrum virile Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 92: Petr. Sat. 8. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio venisti? without anything for myself, Sen. Ep. 12.

pĕcŭlor, 1. v. n. dep. [peculium] to embezzle the public money, to peculate. Flor. 3, 17.

pĕcunia (in old inscr. pequnia), ae, f. [pecus pecus, a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 95 ed. Müll.. cf. Fest. s. v peculatus: Ov. F. 5, 281] property, riches, wealth: pecuniam facere, to accumulate property, Cic. Div. 1, 49: in multas pecunias alienissimorum invasit, id. Phil. 2, 16: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecuribusque suis (ea pecunia filiis est), Liv. 29, 31. II. Esp. money: praescuti pecunia mercari aliquid, with ready money, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13 pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 3, 71: potestas pecuniae conficiendae, of coining, id. Agr. 2, 13: pecuniam facere, to coin, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 3, 42 Sall. frag. Donat. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 4: devorare pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, lb. 3, 77. solvere alicui, id. Att. 5, 21: conferre ad statuam, id. Verr. 3, 77: transferre in quaestum et foenerationem, id. Flacc. 23: credere alicui, lb.: gravi fenore occupare, lb. 25: collocatam habere, to have out on mortgage, id. Manil. 7. Plur.: sume of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id. Pis. 16: pecunias asserre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 3, 76. 3. Under the later empire, copper coin: scenicis nunquam nummum, nunquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

pĕcūnĭālis, e, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: quaestus, Cod. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

pĕcūnĭārĭē, adv. = pecuniariter: Dig. 16, 2, 10.

pĕcūnĭārius, a, um, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: damnatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res, Tac. H. 2, 5: praemia rei publicae [illegible] rewards in money, Cass. D. C. 57, 14: Quint. 5, 1, 80: [illegible] 26: poena, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 3: [illegible] demandatio, to pay [illegible] 6. II. Subst. [illegible] Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, adj. [pecunia] [illegible] rich in money, wealthy, [illegible]

tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. ‖ Act. *that brings money, gainful*: artes, Mart. 5, 56.

pĕcus, pecŏris, *n. cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* or *flock* (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle): bubulum pecus, *horned cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 12: ovile, *sheep*, Col. 1 procem.: caprile, ib.: pecus majus et minus: de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species natura discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: setigerum pecus, *swine*, Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum pecus, *the thirsty steeds*, Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile pecus, *fowls, hens*, Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent, *the drones*, Virg. G. 4, 168. Of *seals*: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7. 2. Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Virg. G. 1, 554. 3. Transf. of a single animal: inque pecus magnae subito vertare parentis, *the young lion*, Ov. Ib. 419. ‖ Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle*: mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100: O imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19: simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, Cat. 63, 23. [The word occurs in most of the cognate languages; Sans. *paçu*; Gr. πῶυ; Goth. *faihu*: it is perh. connected with the root PA: v. pasco.] (Hence Fr. *pecora*.)

pĕcus, ūdis, *f.* (*masc.*: pecudi marito, Epn. in Priac. p. 659. *Plur. neutr.* pecuda. v. infra) [pecu, pecus, oris] *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd*: Neptuni pecudes, terrestres pecudes, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 45: squammigerum pecudes, *fishes*, Lucr. 2, 345: genera pecudum ferarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: qua pecude (*sc.* sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedat, *domestic animals*, id. Off. 1, 30. *Plur. n.* pecuda: vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. in Non. 159, 11: quum adhibent in pecuda pastores, Cic. Nep. fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13. 2. Esp. *a head of small cattle, a sheep*: variae crescunt pecudes armenta ferasque, Lucr. 5, 229: hoedi cornigeras norunt matres agnique petnici balantum pecudes, id. 2, 367: pecus et caprae, Plin. 24, 11, 53. ‖ Fig. as a term of reproach, *a beast, brute*: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9: istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes, ib. 29. ‖ As a collect. term, for pecus, oris: id genus pecudis, *of horses*, Col. 6, 27.

pecus, ūs, *m.* = pecus, *cattle*: Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8.

pĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pecus] *an animalcule*: Juvenc. 2, 593.

pĕda, ae, *f. a footstep*: Fest. *s. v.*

pēdālion, ii, *n. a plant, called also* proserpinaca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 18.

pēdālis, e, *adj.* [pes] *pertaining to the foot, foot-*. Subst. pedalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* solea), *a slipper*: Petr. 56. ‖ Esp. of measure: *of the length of a foot*: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic. Acad. 2, 26: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: longitudo, Col. 4, 7, 3: crassitudo, Plin. 17, 8, 4: altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91: spatium, Col. 4, 26, 2.

pēdāmen, inis, and **pēdāmentum**, i, *n.* [pēdo] *a stake or prop*, with which trees and vines are supported: quibus stat recta vinea, divuntur pedamenta: quae transverse junguntur, juga, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: pedaminibus annexae vites, Col. v, 4: Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pēdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pes] *of the length of a foot*: Pall. 6, 12, 2: pedanei ramuli, Sol. 2. ‖ Transf.: pedanei judices, *petty judges* that tried only trifling cases, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6: Paul. ib. 48, 19, 38, § 10. 2. Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores, Gell. 3, 18 *fin.*

pēdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the foot, foot-*; transf. I. pedarii senatores, *persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak, without voting; but when the others had voted, they might join either party, though this had no influence on the result*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 18: Tac. A. 3, 65. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, *m. plu.*: Cic. Att. 1, 19: pedaria sententia, *the opinion of a* senator pedarius, Laber. in Gell. 3, 18 *fin.* (*ms. reg.* pedarii, perh. more correctly). *v.* Smith's Ant. 1018. ‖ *of the length of a foot*: Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2.

pēdātim, *adv. foot by foot, one foot after another*: leo tardum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

pēdātūra, ae, *f.* [pes] *the space or extent of a foot*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

pēdātūra, ae, *f.* [pēdo] *a prop of a vine*: Inscr. Grut. 215, 2.

pēdātus, ūs (*abl. sing.* pedato, Cato in Non. 64, 20), *m.* [id.] *an attack, a charge* against an enemy: nisi pedatu tertio omnes affixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50.

pēdēplāna, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* loca) [pes planus] *rooms on the ground-floor*: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 13.

pēdēpressim, *adv. cautiously*: Non. 29, 3.

pēdes, ĭtis, *m.* [pes and IT, root of eo, q. v.] *that goes on foot*: si pedes incedat, Liv. 28, 9 quum pedes iret in hostem, Virg. Aen. 6, 881: silva pedes erat in alta, Ov. M. 14, 364. ‖ Esp. *a foot-soldier*: postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: equitum et peditum copiae, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. 2. *a land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): peditum expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121. 3. Collect. in *sing. foot-soldiery, infantry*: cum pedes concurrit, Liv. 30, 34: simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60. 4. Transf. equites pedites, as a general designation for *the entire people*: Cic. Leg. 3, 3: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, Liv. 1, 44: Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor. A. P. 113. *Sing.*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 10. (Hence It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pēdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [id.] *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. to *on horseback, equestrian*): gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: equestres et pedestres copiae, *foot-soldiers infantry*, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Caes. B. G. 2, 17: Tac. H. 2, 11 *fin.*: pedester exercitus, Nep. Eum. 4: pedestre scutum, *of a foot-soldier*, Liv. 7, 10: pugna, id. 22, 47: proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit, Suet. Dom. 4: pedestris acies, Tac. A. 2, 17. 2. Subst. pedestres, *m. plu. foot-soldiers*: Just. 11, 9. 3. Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Paul ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Transf. *on land, by land* (opp. to *by sea, naval*): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16. ‖‖ Fig. of style: *written in prose, prose* (opp. to *in verse, poetical*): Plato multum supra prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: pedestres historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. 2. *plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic*: sermo, id. A. P. 95: Musa, id. S. 2, 6, 17: opus, Aus. Ep. 16, 78. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pēdētentim (pēdĭtemptim), *adv.* [pes and tentare] *by trying with the feet*: (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.* Hence 2. *step by step, slowly*: pedetentim et sedato nisu, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. ‖ Fig. *by degrees, gradually, cautiously*: pedetentim et gradatim accessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando, Quint. 5, 7, 20: timide et pedetentim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16: caute pedetentimque omnia dicere, id. Cluent. 42: di bene vortant quod agas! pedetentim tamen, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 19: *Comp.*: pedetemptius tibi consulam, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2.

pēdĭca, ae, *f.* [pes] *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare*: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 20: Liv. 21, 36. tunc gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: quid, si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Flor. p. 357. 2. Transf. of the spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖ Fig. *a shackle, fetter*: amoris, App. M. 2, p. 116: nuptiales, ib. 6, p. 182. (Hence It. *pedica*, Fr. *piège*.)

pēdĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [pediculus] *a little louse*: Petr. 57 dub. (*al.* pediculum).

pēdĭcīnus, i, *m.* [pes] *the foot of a press*: Cato R. R. 18, 3.

pēdĭcŭlus, v. pediculus.

pēdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pedis] *full of lice, lousy*: Titin. in Fest. *s. v.* pedibus.

pēdĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pediculus] *pertaining to lice, pedicular*: herba pedicularis, *louse-wort*, Col. 6, 30, 8: morbus, *the lousy distemper, pathiriasis*, Serv Virg. G. 3, 564.

pēdĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lice, pedicular*: staphis agria, quam herbam pediculariam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, *louse wort* Scrib. Comp. 166: *v.* astaphis.

pēdĭcŭlārius, ii, *m. one who pressed the* scabellum *with his foot*, qs. *a time-marker*: pedicularius, συντονάριος, Gloss. Philox.

pēdĭcŭlātio, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Phil.

pēdĭcŭlo, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pēdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] *full of lice, lousy*: Mart. 12, 59.

pēdĭcŭlus (pedĭculus), i, *m. dim.* [pedis] *a little foot*: Plin. 9, 28, 44: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32. ‖ Transf. *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 12, 44, 2: uvarum, id. 12, 42, 1: pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24, 38: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47. 2. *a louse*: various species of the parasite genus Pediculus, Linn.: qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur: id φθειρίασιν Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15: ocimi cibus pediculos facit, Plin. 20, 12, 48: pediculi terrae, *another name for the* scarabaei terrestres, id. 30, 5, 12, § 39: pediculi (marini), id. 32, 7, 25. (Hence It. *pidocchio*; Sp. *piojo*; Port. *piolho*; Fr. *pou*.)

pēdĭŏlus, i. v. petiolus.

pēdis, is, *c.* [pes] *a louse*: pedes pulicesque, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14.

pēdisĕquus and **pēdisĭquus**, i, *m.* and **pēdisĕqua**, ae, *f. one who follows on foot; a male or female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman*: Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 67: gnatae pedisequae nutrix anus, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 77: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 13: turba pedisequorum, Col. 1 procem. 12. Comically: *Pa.* Sequere hac mē. *Py.* Pedisequus tibi sum, *I'll follow at your heels*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 18. ‖ Fig. *a follower, attendant*: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or 1, 55: vix satis idoneas (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue*, Auct. Her. 4, 14.

pēdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [pedes] *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. *Plur.*: peditatibus et equitatibus celeriter iter faciens, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 37.

pēdĭto, 1. v *n.* [id.] *to go on foot*: Not. Tir. p. 75.

pēdĭtum, i, n. [pēdo] *a fart*: Cat. 54, 3. (Hence It. Sp. *pétardo*; Fr. *pétard, pet.*)

pēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pes] *to fart, i. e. to furnish with feet*: male pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet. Oth. 12. ‖ *to prop up trees or vines*: vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.

pēdo, ōnis, m. [id.] *one who has broad feet, a splay-foot*: πλατύπους, Gloss. Philox.

pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēdĭtum), 3. v. n. *to fart*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. Mart. 10, 14. [The root occurs in the cognate languages: Sans. *pard*; Gr. *πέρδ-ομαι*; Germ. *farzen*.] (Hence Fr. *pételler*.)

pēdo-cucullus, i, m. *a covering for the feet*: Not. Tir. p. 157.

poduclus, v. pedicellus.

pēdūcŭlātio, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

pēdūcŭlōsus, φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pēdūcŭlus, i, m. *a louse* (for pediculus): Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

pēdūlis, e, *adj.* [pes] *of* or *for the feet*: fasciae crurales pedulesque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. ‖ Subst. pedule, is, n. *a sole*: pedale mensura est pedis: pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front. de diff. voc. p. 2104 P.

pēdum, i, n. [id.] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook*: Virg. E. 5, 88 v. Smith's Ant. 881.

pēdunculāria, ae, *f. louse-wort* (v. pedicularius): Marc. Empir. 1

pēdunculus, i, m. (for pediculus) *a louse*: Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

pēgănon, i, n. = πήγανον, *garden-rue*, Ruta graveolens, Linn. App. Herb. 89. ‖ Peganon orinon = πήγανον ὀρεινόν, *wild rue*: ib. 115.

pēgē, es, *f.* = πηγή, *a fountain*: Prop. 1, 20, 33.

pegma, ătis, n. = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards*, for use or ornament: atriorum pegmata, Aus. Epigr. 26 Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. ‖ Esp. *a bookrase*: Cic. Att. 4, 8 *ad fin.* 2. *a sort of puppet or automatic figure exhibited in the Roman amphitheatres*: Sen. Ep. 88. Plin. 33, 3, 16: at antomatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessaret, Suet. Claud. 34: Juv. 4, 122. v. Smith's Ant. 882.

pegmārius, e, *adj.* [pegma] *pertaining to a pegma* or *theatrical machine*: pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26 dub.

pējĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [pejero] *perjury*: Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 16.

pējĕro, or pejŭro (also perjero, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 9), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [per juro] *to swear falsely, to forswear* or *perjure oneself*: non falsum jurare pejerare (*al.* perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, Id. Cluent. 48: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 16: qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5, 10, 87: per consulatum pejerat Vatinius, *by the consulship*, Cat. 52, 3. With *acc.*: Stygias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx*, Lucan. 6, 749. Poet.: bellum pejerans, *oath-breaking, treaty-breaking war*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 4: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1: perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to lie*: perge: optime hercle perjuras, Pl. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, ib. 5, 4, 72.

pējor, us, v. malus.

pējŏro, [pejor], 1. v. a. and n. 1. Act. *to render worse*: statum suum pejorare, opp. to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18. ‖ Neutr. *to grow worse*: pejorans morbus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1. (Hence It. *peggiorare*.)

pējus, *adv. worse*; v. malus.

pĕlăgē, n. *plu. the sea*; v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πελαγικός, *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pisces, Col. 8, 17 *fin.*

pĕlăgĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, *sea-muscles*, Plin. 9, 29, 46: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, i. e. *with pearls and corals*, P. Syrus in Petr. 55. ‖ Subst. pelagia, ae, *f. a kind of pearl-muscle*: Plin. 9, 37, 61. 2. pelagium, ii, n *purple colour*: id. 9, 38, 62.

pĕlăgus, i (*Gr. plur.* pĕlăgē, Lucr. 6, 620), n. = πέλαγος, *the sea* (pure Lat. mare): in pelago, Lucr. 4, 431: pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main*, Virg. Aen. 5, 8: pelage dare vela patenti, id. G. 2, 41: qui fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 11: pelago terraque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46. vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10. ‖ Transf. *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, *with a rushing flood*, Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

pĕlămis, ĭdis, and **pĕlămys**, ўdis, *f.* = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish*, Thynnus vulgaris, Cuv. (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus): Plin. 9, 15, 18 Juv. 7, 120.

pĕlĕcānus and **pĕlĭcānus**, i, m. = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκάνος, *a pelican*: Pelecanus onocrotalus, Linn.: Hier. in Psalm. 101.

pĕlĕcĭnon, i, n. = πελεκῖνον, *a kind of sun-dial shaped like a two-edged axe*: Vitr. 9, 9.

pĕlĕcĭnos, i, m = πελεκῖνος, *a weed that grows among lentils*, either Biserrula Pelecinus, Linn., or Coronilla Securidaca, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155. Collat. form: pelecina, Not. Tir. p. 168.

pĕlĕthrōnia, ae, *f. a plant, centaury*: App. Herb. 34.

pĕlĭcānus, v. pelecanus.

pellăcia, ae, *f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, blandishment*: (poet. and rare): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1002. ‖ Esp. *seduction*: Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171.

pellārius, ii, m. [pellis] *one that prepares skins, a furrier*: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] *seductive, deceitful* invidia pellacis Ulixi, Virg. Aen. 2, 90: Arn. 5, 188.

pellĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *clothed in skins*: Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 243 dub. (*al.* pileatus).

pellĕcebra, v. perlecebra.

pellectio, ōnis, *f.* [pellego] *a reading through*: Cic. Att. 1, 13 (*al.* per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.* [pellicio].

pellĕgo, v. perlĕgo.

pellĕsuina, ae, *f. a furrier's* or *leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop*: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 ed. Müll.

pellex, ĭcis, *f. the concubine of a married man*: antiqui proprie eam pellicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* pellices: filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: tune eris et matris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347. illa Jovis magni pellex metuenda sorori, id. H. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ulta pellicem, magni Creontis filiam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63. Of cows, as rivals of Pasiphae: Ov. A. A. 1, 321. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a kept mistress, concubine*: Curt. 10, 1: Granius Flaccus scribit, pellicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144. 2. *a male prostitute*: Suet. Caes. 49: Mart. 12, 97. 3. Comically, *a substitute*: quoties pellex culcita facta mea est (sc. matellae), id. 14, 119. [Usu. regarded as identical with Gr. πάλλαξ; but it is prob. derived from pellicio.]

pellĭcātor qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pellĭcātus, ūs, m. [pellex] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: pellicatus suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: matris id Cluent 5, 13: Just. 7, 4.

pellĭcĕo, v. pellicio.

pellĭcĭo or **per-lĭcio**, lexi, lectum (pellĭcio, Charis. p. 217 P.: Diom. p. 364 lb.: *perf.* pellicui, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 877 P.) [lacio] 1. *v. a.* 1) *to draw gently over*; hence, *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy*: is semem per epistolas pellexit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se Cic. Fl. 30: animum adolescentis, id. Cluent. 5. populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.* qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19. militem donis, populum annona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, ib. 1, 2. pellicere alam equitum, ut bellum inciperet, ib. 1, 42. Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1003. 2) *to draw away the produce of another's land by incantations*: Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99. ceu fruges alienas pelliceret veneficis, Plin. 18, 6, § 41. ‖ Fig.: mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellĭcĭus (pellĭcĕus), a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *made of skins*: tunicam et stragula pellicia habere, Paul. Dig 34, 2, 25: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4. ‖ Subst. pellicium, βαίτη, Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. *pelliccia*: Fr. *pelisse.*)

pellĭco [pellex] 1. *v. a. to rival*: pellico, ζηλεύω, Gloss. Philox.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis] *a small skin* or *hide*: haedina, Cic. Mur. 36: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30: furtivae aurum pelliculae, i. e. *the golden fleece*, Juv. 1, 11. Proverb.: (i) pelliculam curare, *to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of oneself*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38: (ii) memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, i. e. *stick to your last, mind your own business*, Mart. 3, 16: (iii) pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. *to keep to one's old courses*, Pers. 5, 116.

pellĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pellicio] *an allurement, enticement*: Fest. *s. v.*

pellĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [pellis] *to cover over with skins*: opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39: vas, id. 12, 46.

pelliger, era, erum, *adj.* [pellis gero] *clad in skins* or *furs*: Venant. Fort. 9, 5 (*al.* belliger).

pellĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *made of skins*: femoralia, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 28.

pellio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a furrier*: supellex pellionis, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.

pellĭon, ii, n. *a plant, called also* daphnoides, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 58.

pellĭōnārius, ii, m. [pellio] *a military furrier*: Inscr.

pellĭrem galerum, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pellis, is, *f. a skin, hide* (of a beast): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4: nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11: quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Virg. Aen. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: pelles colore aureo ducere, id. 28, 9, 40. Poet. of the *human skin*: frigida pellis durque, Lucr. 6, 1193: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28 Proverb. (i) detrahere pellem, i. e. *to pull off the mask* which conceals person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: (ii) introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, *with a showy outside*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 45: (iii) quiescere in propria pelle, *to be content with one's own condition*, id. S. 1, 6, 22: (iv) caninam pellem rodere, i. e. *to speak ill of a slanderer*, Mart. 5, 60. ‖ Meton. *a garment made of skin*: Col. 1, 8: pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, Ov. A. A. 1, 516: Pers. 5, 140. 2. *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase sub pellibus, *in camp*: ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes. B. C. 797

g. 13 *fin.*: durare quo pellibus, Liv. 5, 2: retentus omnis exercitus sub pellibus, Tac. A. 13, 35. **3.** *parchment*: pellibus exiguis arctior Livius ingens, *on little parchments*, Mart. 14, 190. [Of Gr. πέλλα; Eng. *pelt, peltry*; Germ. *fell* and *pelz*; Eng. *fell-monger*.] (Hence Sp. *pellejo*; Fr. peau.)

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *covered with skins, clad in skins*: testes, i. e. *from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. § 45: pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40: pairea, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pellitae oves, *sheep covered with skins to protect their fine wool*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10: habitus, *garments of skin*, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum (*past perf.* pulserat, Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*), 3. *v. a. to push* or *strike*: fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4: terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1401: terram ter pede (in the tripudium), Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15. humum pectibus, Cat. 61, 14: spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: pulsum aquilonibus Haemon, Ov. M. 10, 77: pelli vada remis, Cat. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1095: nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic. Brut. 54: lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205: classica pulsa, i. e. *blown*, Tib. 1, 1, 46. **2.** *Esp. to drive, thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish*: quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ex Gallicis finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3 *fin.*: a foribus pellere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: pellor ab agris patriis, Ov. M. 14, 477: aliquem a sacris, id. lb. 624: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: possessionibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: civitate, id. Parad. 4: loco, Liv. 10, 6: regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *banished*, Liv. 34, 26: Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 *extr.*: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 11: in exsilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. **3.** Also in milit. lang. *to beat, conquer, overcome*: exercitum ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: compluribus his proeliis pulsis, ib. 1, 10: Romanos pulsos superatosque, ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Jacein. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62. ‖ Fig. *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress*, etc.: totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: visa ista quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, accipio, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, id. Fam. 4, 13: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, Cic. Brut. 87. **2.** *Esp. to drive out* or *away, to expel*: maestitiam ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. Aen. 6, 382: famem glande, Ov. M. 14, 216. sitim, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 3, 4: somnum, Sil. 7, 300: morbos arte Phoebea, Ov. F. 3, 827: curas vino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31. **3.** *to conquer, overcome* (rare): si animus hominem pepulit, actum'st: animo servit non sibi; sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32: alicui judicium, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15.

pellŏ, l, *adj.* = πελλός or πέλλεος, *dark-coloured*: ardeola pellea, *the common heron*, Ardea cinerea, Linn.: *v.* Ardeola: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

pel-lūcĕo and **per-lūcĕo**, luxi, 2. *v. n. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid*: ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Puplea, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 29: perlucens scribar, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: amethysti perlucent omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, § 40: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretica pellucens, i. e. *you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens vestis, Sen. Ep. 114: perlucens aversa, *with many holes*, Tib. 3, 4, 72: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia, *is dilapidated*, Sen. Her. Fur. 1001. ‖ Fig. *to shine through* or *forth, to appear, to be transparent*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79: mores dicentis ex oratione pellucebant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Ag. 148.

pellūcĭdĭtas (perl.), ātis, *f.* [pellucidus] *transparency, pellucidness*: vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

pellūcĭdŭlus (perl.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat bright*: lapis, Cat. 2, 3.

pellūcĭdus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo] *transparent, pellucid*: membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id. Div. 2, 17: fons, Ov. H. 15, 157: arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, *in a transparent garment*, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38. ‖ Transf. *very bright*: illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57.

pellŭo, *v.* perluo.

pellŭvĭa, ae, *f.*, and **pellŭvĭum**, ii, *n.* [ped- (pes) lavo] *a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub*: Fest. *s. v.*

pēlŏris, ĭdis, *f.* = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish*: Varr. L. l. 5, 12, § 77: Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

pelta, ae, *f.* = πέλτη, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped*: Liv. 28, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 490: Sen. Hipp. 402 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 882).

peltastēs, ae, *m.* = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast*: Liv. 28, 5: cetrati, quos peltastas vocant, id. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] *armed with the* pelta: Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102.

peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pelta foro] *bearing*, i. e. *armed with, the* pelta: puellae, *Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761.

pelvĭŏlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pelvis] *a small basin*: Not. Tir. p. 164.

pelvis, is, *f.* (*acc.* pelvim, Prisc. p. 757 P.. *abl.* pelvi and pelve) [πέλλις, πίλνα] *a basin, laver*: patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 277: *abl.* pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27: id. 28, 8, 27: unguentum in argentea pelve, Petr. 70.

pemma, ătis, *n.* = πέμμα, *pastry*: Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

pēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of* or *for provisions*: Cato cellam penariam rei publicae nostrae Siciliam nominabat, *the storehouse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

pēnātes, ium, *m.* [root PEN, whence penitus, penetro, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house; *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 27] *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state: used either with or without dii: sedes deorum Penatium in Velia, Liv. 45, 16. dii Penates, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 5: sanctis Penatium deorum larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: vos penates patriique dii, id. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 68: impudens liqui patrios penates, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 (*v.* Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. iii. 182). ‖ Meton. *a dwelling, home*: Quintius a suis dis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26: nostris succede penatibus hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, ib. 1, 527: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75. Poet. of the *cells* of bees: Virg. G. 4, 155: of the *temple* of a god: Stat. Th. 1, 542.

pēnātĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates gero] *carrying his household gods*: Ov. M. 15, 440.

pēnātor, ōris, *m.* [penus] *one who carries provisions*: Cato in Fest. s. v.

pendens, entis, Part. [pendeo] ‖ Adj. *hanging*: of fruits, not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato R. R. 147: vindemia, Julian. Dig. 19, 1, 15: oleae, Cato R. R. 146. ‖ Fig.: *pending*; hence, in law, in pendenti esse, *to be pending, undecided, uncertain*: in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 58: so, in pendenti habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful*, Triphon. Dig. 49, 17, 19 *fin.*

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. *v. n.* [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended*: angittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ex arbore, ib. 3, 26: horride pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 17: telum summo clipei mucronem umbone pependit, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 577: quando pendes per podes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 35: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4, 3, 16: pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, Tib. 2, 5, 29: pendentem volo Zoilum videre, Mart. 4, 77: reos qui apud aerarium pependissent universos discrimine liberavit, *whose names had been posted up, who had been prescribed*, Suet. Dom. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 9. So of debtors to the state: Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.* Proverb.: pendere filo *or* tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger*: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. Ann. 3, 19: omnis sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont 4, 3, 35. Poet.: e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo nocsere quisque suos Stat. Th. 10, 457. ‖ Transf. *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12. per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. H. 10, 26: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. Aen. 1, 106: illisaque prora pependit, ib. 5, 206: Curt. 4, 2: pendentes rupe capellae, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 51: olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis, id. M. 7, 379. Hence of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638. **2.** *to be unstable, moveable*: nec litus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. M. 11, 233. **3.** *to hang about, linger*: nostroque in limine pendes Virg. Aen. 6, 151. **4.** *to hang down, be flaccid, weak*: fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentesque genas et anules aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193. ‖ Fig. *to hang, rest, or depend upon*: spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic. Parad. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6 salus nostra, quae spe exigua extremaque pendet, Cic. Fl. 2: in sententiis omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, id. Pis. 41. **2.** *to gape fixedly, listen attentively to*: (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 79: narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. H. 1, 30: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. **3.** *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued*: pendebit opera interrupta, Virg. Aen. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 8. **4.** *to be ready to fall*: nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43. **5.** *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensum et incertum plebem Romanam obscura spe et casus, ejus spectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25. Esp. pendens animi *or* (less freq.) animo: Cilicibus cum spe, pendebat animi, Tac. Hist. 4, 4, 5: suspensamente pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: animi pendeo et de re ipsa, id. Att. 12, 14, 3: cum animi pendent, quid illud est? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 58: animus meus pendens, *anxious, troubled*, Cic. ep

Non. 204, 8. With subjs or manibus: quodsi expectando ea desiderando pendemus animis, erigimur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: mortales parvidis cum pendent mentibus, Lucr. 6, 50. (Hence Fr. *penir, pencher.*)

pendĭcŭlus, i, m. [pendeo] a cord, noose, snare: pendiculus, ἀγκύλον, ἀγχόνιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pendĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] in medic., *an internal injury*: pendiginem circumcides ad vivum, Veg. Vet. 2, 55. ‖ Transf. *the hollow part of a statue*: simulacri pendiginem, Arn. 6, 201.

pendix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] perh. pendigo: Inscr.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum (pendisseni for pependisseni, Liv. 45, 26 *fin.*: penderit for pependerit, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 122) 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to cause to hang down, to suspend*: esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out*: laser ad pondus argenteī denarii pensum, Plin. 29, 3, 15: penpas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270. **2.** Transf. *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale: v. Fest. *s. v.* perdere): Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. cons. 3: id. Att. 12, 25: vectigal populo Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 22: Liv. 25, 3: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, ib. 2, 87: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15. *Absol.*: aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, ib. (ii) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, *etc.*: *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: satis pro temeritate unius hominis supplicium pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2. *Absol. to suffer* (poet. and rare): tuis nam pendit in arvis Dellus, Val. Fl. 1, 445. ‖ Fig. *to weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, decide*: unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere, Varr. in Non. 455, 21. vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1: rem levi conjectura, id. Rosc. Am. 22. **2.** *to value, esteem, regard*: with *gen.* of value: aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1276: unice unum plurimi pendit, Pl. Rac. 2, 2, 29: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, ib. 3, 6, 39: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, id. Most. 4, 1, 29: ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 44: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. **3.** *to pay, render* (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223. **B.** Neutr. *to weigh, have weight*: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38. Fig.: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen. Ep. 66. (Hence Fr. *pendre.*)

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous*: collum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: palearia, id. M. 7, 127: tela, id. H. 1, 20: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of places: *overhanging*: Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18. Of persons, *hanging, swinging*: putator arbustia, Col. 10, 239: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 122. ‖ Fig.: nec finitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: Hadrian. in Vop. Saturn. 8. (Hence It. *pensolo, pendolo.*)

pĕne, *adv.* v. penus.

pĕnĕlopex, ŏpis, m. = πηνελοψ, *a kind of duck, pork. the antigone, Anas Bonaloxo, Linn., or red-headed widgeon, Anas ferina, Linn.* Plin. 37, 2, 11, 8, 1.

pĕne, *prep. with acc. with, in the possession or power of*: often put after its case: virtus omnia in se habet; omnia sanat bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 21: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52: penes quem est potestas, M. Fam. 4, 7: quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. (ii) penes se esse, *to be oneself, in one's senses*: penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273. ‖ Transf. *in company with, along with*: sine dote, quam ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 5: isthaec jam penes vos paulria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 14: hi (servi) centum dies penes auxiatorem quum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3. With an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference*, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pĕnetrābilis, e, *adj.* [penetro] ‖ Pass. *that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable*. With *dat.*: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: quam sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 5 pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21. ‖ Act. *piercing, penetrating*: Boreas penetrabilis frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93: penetrabile telum, id. Aen. 10, 481: arundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12.. querimonia, Gell. 10, 3.

pĕnetrāl, ālis, v. penetralis, *ad fin.*

pĕnetrālis, e, *adj.* [penetro] *piercing, penetrating*: frigus, Lucr. 1, 495. ignis, id. 1, 536. fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, id. 2, 382. **2.** *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost*: tecta, Virg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. Aen. 2, 297: dii Penates ab eo, quod penitus insident: ex quo etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: per penetrales deos, Sen. Oed. 265. ‖ Subst. penetrale, or penetral; mostly *plu.* penetralia, lium, n. *the inner part, interior*, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room*: penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers*, Virg. Aen. 2, 484: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574: Sil. 7, 501. (ii) *a sanctuary*, esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel*: penetralia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. *s. v.*: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51. Hence, Meton. *the Penates, guardian deities*: Sil. 13, 62. **2.** Fig. *an inner place, secret place, a secret*: loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pĕnetrālĭter, *adv. inwardly, internally*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.

pĕnetrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [penetro] *a piercing, penetrating*: App. Flor. p. 360.

pĕnetrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who penetrates, a penetrator*: domus altenae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199.

pĕnetro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [penetrus: v. penates]. ‖ Act. *to put, place or set into*: constr. with *acc.* of direct object, the place denoted by *acc.* with *in* or *intra*: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 64: so, to betake oneself, go, id. Trin. 2, 2, 1: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 23. *Perf. Part.* with an act. sign.: quae penetrata quaerunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated*, Lucr. 4, 672: id. 4, 1042. Fig.: Labeo Antistius iis grammaticam scientiae dialectieam litterasque antiquiores altioresque penetravisse, *had penetrated into*, Gell. 13, 10. **B.** *to make one's way into, penetrate*: with *acc.* of place (unless penetrare loses magni, Lucr. 4, 1042: vox aures penetrat, ib. 4, 631: lignum sinus, Virg. Aen. 1, 243: novum Ausoniae, Sil. 1, 20

Manil. 4, 309. 2. Esp. *deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part:* saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Virg. Aen. 10, 526: periculum inclusum penitus in venis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alc. 9. (ii) Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: opinio tam penitus insita, *so deeply rooted*, id. Cluent. 1: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12. ‖ Transf. *thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly:* caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7: res penitus perspectae, id. de Or. 1, 23: penitus pernoscere omnes animorum motus, ib. 5: intelligere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12: amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id. Off. 2, 8: perdere se ipsos, id. Fin. 1, 15: dilecta penitus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 4. With *comp.:* penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop. 1, 16, 17. With *sup.:* vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. 2, 27.

pēnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [penis] *furnished with* or *having a tail:* Fest. *s. v.*

penna, ae, *f.* (old form. pesna and petna, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) [from the root PET; cf. πέτομαι; lit. a means of flying] *a feather:* sine pennis volare haud facile est: mese alae pennas non habent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 48: Lucr. 2, 823: pennarum caules omnium cavi, Plin. 11, 39, 34. ‖ Meton. *in plur.* pennae, *a wing:* age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 80: aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: pennas explicare, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: quatere in aëre, id. M. 4, 677: vertere, *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 19, 5. Of bees: pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73. Of locusts: pennarum stridor, Plin. 11, 29, 35. Of gnats: pennae cubitis, id. 11, 2, 1. Proverb. (i) pennas (*al.* pinnas) incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: decidere pennas (pinnas), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: (ii) extendere pennas, *to spread one's wings*, i. e. *to attempt great things*, ib. 1, 20, 21. Poet. *a flying, flight:* Ov. F. 1, 448: felicibus edita pennis, *i. e. with a happy omen from the flight of birds*, Prop. 3, 10, 11: Sil. 3, 344. 2. *a feather on an arrow* (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. M. 6, 258: also the *arrow itself:* olor trajectus penna, id. F. 2, 110: Val. Fl. 6, 421. 3. *a pen:* instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna: sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14. (Hence It. *pennacchio*; Fr. *panache.*)

pennārium, ii, *n.* [penna] *a receptacle for pens:* pennarium, καλαμοθήκη, Gloss. Philox.

pennātilis, e, um, *adj. dim.* [pennatus] *provided with wings, winged:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] *feathered, winged:* pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 737: ferrum, *an arrow*, Plin. 34, 14, 39. *Absol.:* pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent angues, id. 10, 52, 73. *Comp.:* voto pennatior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69.

pennesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to put forth feathers* or *wings, to become fledged:* Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

pennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna fero] *feathered, winged:* Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna gero] *feathered, winged:* genus animantium, Cic. Tim. 10: rex apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16. ‖ Transf. (poet.): sagittae, Sil. 3, 375.

penni-pēs, ĭdis, *adj. wing-footed:* Perseus, Cat. 55, 24.

penni-pŏtens, entis, *adj. able to fly, winged* (poet.): Lucr. 5, 787.

pennor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [penna] *to put forth wings, become fledged:* Dracont. 1, 162

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wing* (rare): quum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: tenes, Venant. Carm. 3, 22, 9.

pennus, a, um, *adj. pointed, sharp:* Isid. Orig. 19, 19.

pensa, ae, *f.* [pendo] *a day's ration:* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

pensābilis, e, *adj.* [penso] *reparable:* damna, Amm. 31, 13.

pensātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation:* multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr. 141: Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 7. ‖ Fig. *a weighing, pondering, consideration:* Amm. 16, 12.

pensē, *adv. carefully, considerately:* pensius, Flav. in Symm. Ep 2, 34.

pensiculātē, *adv. carefully:* pensiculate (*al.* pensim) scripta, Gell. 1, 3.

pensiculātor, ōris, *m.* [pensiculo] *a weigher, examiner:* pensiculatores, ἐξεταστάς, Gloss. Philox.

pensĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [pendo] *to weigh, ponder, consider:* pensicula utrumque, modulareque (*al.* pensiculate moderateque), Gell. 13, 20 scripta, App. Flor. p. 364.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile:* restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 86: vehetur pensilibus plumis, *i. e. in a bed*, Juv. 1, 158: lychnuchi, Plin. 34, 3, 8: uva, *hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 121. 2. Subst.: pensilia, ium, *n. plur. fruit hung up to be preserved:* pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Varr. R. R. 1, 68. (ii) = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 53. ‖ In architect. *supported on arches, hanging, pensile:* fabrica, Col. 1, 6 horreum, id. 12, 50: ambulatio, Plin. 36, 13, 18: urbs, ib. 15, 24, *n.* 2: horti, *hanging gardens*, ib. 14, 20: balneae, *raised* or *vapour-baths*, id. 9, 54, 79 tribus, *on moveable seats* (in the theatre), id. 36, 15, 24, *n.* 8.

pensim, *adv. v.* pensiculate.

pensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pendo] lit. *a weighing.* Meton. *a weight:* Vitr. 10, 16. ‖ Transf. *a paying, payment, a term of payment:* nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2: prima, id. Fam. 6, 18. altera tributi, Plin. 16, 8, 12. Fig. and sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Rom. tertiam pensionem, *i. e. her third marriage* (after your death), Cic. Phil. 2, 44. 2. Esp. *a tax, impost:* Aur. Vict. Caes. 39: vectigalium, id. Epit. 9. 3. *rent:* Suet. Ner. 44: Juv. 9, 63. 4. *interest of money:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26. (Hence It. *pigione.*)

pensĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [pensito] *a paying, payment:* Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1: Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 12. ‖ Transf. *a recompense, compensation:* Plin. 19, 6, 32. 2. *an expense, expenditure:* diurna pensitatio, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 8.

pensĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weigher, ponderer, considerer:* verborum, Gell. 17, 1.

pensĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [penso] *to weigh, weigh out:* lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 22. Fig.: vitam aequa lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5. 2. Transf. *to pay* (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: vectigalia, id. Manil. 6. ‖ Fig. *to weigh, ponder, think over, consider:* rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66: de aliqua re, Gell. 2, 27. *Abl. absol. impers.:* Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, Tac. A. 3, 52. 3. *to compare by examining* philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.:* incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13.

pensiunĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pensio] *a small payment:* fenoris, Col. 10 *praef.* 1.

penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pendo] *to weigh* or *weigh out:* aurum, Liv. 38, 24: Sil. 4, 153: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold*, Flor. 3, 15. Proverb.: pensare aliquem eadem trutina, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. ‖ Transf. *to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite:* exigua turis impensa tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8 5: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: praematuram mortem immortali nomine sui memoria, Vell. 2, 88: Tac. H. 3, 26 *fin.:* vicem alicujus, *to supply the place of, to compensate for*, Plin. 31, 8, 44: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, *to shorten the way*, Lucan. 9, 685. 2. *to pay or punish for:* with *acc.* and *abl.:* nece parricidium, Ov. H. 2, 143: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitum voluntaria morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3: vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis Vell. 2, 115. 3. *to exchange for:* palatia coelo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 141. 4. *to allay, quench:* sitim, ib. 5, 111. ‖ Fig. *to weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8: stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 221. (Hence It. *pensare*; Sp. Port. *pensar*; Fr. *penser.*)

pensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weigher examiner:* Aug. Conf. 5, 4.

pensum, i, *n.* [id.] *a portion weighed out* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. *a task, piece of work:* pensum facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. G. 1, 390: famulasque ad lumina longo exercet penso, id. Aen. 8, 412: castrensia, i. e. *for military garments*, Prop. 4, 3, 33: lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24. Poet. of the threads spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181. jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum deficit, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: mortale resolvere pensum, *to unbind his mortal thread*, i. e. *to make him immortal*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 137. ‖ Fig. *a charge, duty, office:* pensum meum lepide accurabo, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 33: absolvere, *to perform one's duty*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30. nominis familiaeque, Liv. 4, 52. (Hence It. Sp. Port. *peso.*)

pensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a weighing:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 183.

pensus, a, um, *Part.* [pendo]. ‖ Adj. *weighed;* hence, Fig. *esteemed, valued, prized, dear:* utra sit condicio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 61. Esp. nihil pensi habere aliquid, *to lay no weight* or *stress upon, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about:* nihil pensi neque sancti habere, Sall. J. 41: neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. C. 5: nihil pensi habuit, Suet. Dom. 12: ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A. 13, 15: non pensi ducere, Val. Max. 2, 9, *n.* 3. Also, non adest or est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 52. sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam unquam pensi fuisse, *they never cared at all*, Liv. 34, 49: quibus si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent, *if they had had any consideration*, Sall. C. 52.

pentăchordus, a, um, *adj.* = πεντάχορδος, *five-stringed:* Mart. Cap. 9, 325.

pentădactylus, i, *m.* = πενταδάκτυλος, *an unknown kind of shell-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 53. ‖ For pentaphyllon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 2.

pentădĕros, on, *adj.* = πεντάδερος, *containing five palms* or *handbreadths:* Vitr. 2, 3, 3: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

pentăēterĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πενταετηρικός, *of five years:* Inscr.

pentăgōnium, i, *n.* = πενταγώνιον, *a figure having five angles, a pentagon:* pentagonii ratio, Auct. de limit. p. 297 Goes. 2. pentagonum, i, *n.* for pentaphyllon: App. Herb. 2.

pentămĕter, tri, *m.* = πενταμέτρος,

containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter*: in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98: heroïcus, Diom. p. 506 P.

pentă-nŭmus (nummus), i, m. [*vox hybr.* from πέντε and nummus] *a silver coin of the value of five asses*: Anct. de limit. p. 265 Goes.

pentăpĕtes, is, *n.* = πενταφυές, *five-leaf, cinque-foil*, either Tormentilla erecta, Linn., or Potentilla reptans, Linn.: quinquefolium Graeci vocant *pentapetes*, sive *pentaphyllon*, Plin. 25, 9, 62.

pentăpharmăcum, i, *n.* = πενταφαρμακον, *a meal consisting of five dishes*: Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

pentăphyllon, i, *n.* = πεντάφυλλον, *i. q.* pentapetes, *five-leaf, cinquefoil*: Graeci pentaphyllon, alii pentapetes, alii pentagonion, alii pentadactylon, alii pentatomon, Itali quinquefolium (vocant), App. Herb. 2.

pentăprōtĭa, ae, *f.* = πενταπρωτεία, *the first five men, a board or college of five superior officers*: Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

pentaptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = πεντάπτωτα, *nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes*: Diom. p. 288 P.

pentas, ădis, *f.* = πεντάς, *the number five, five*: Mart. Cap. 7, 739.

pentăsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = πενταδήμος, *that has five marks or divisions of time*: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

pentaspaston, i, *n.* = πενταδάσπαστον, *a tackle with five pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 3.

pentasphaerus, a, um, *adj.* = πένταφαῖρα, folium, *a kind of costly spice*: Mart. Dig. 19, 4, 16, § 7.

pentastichos porticus = πενταδίστιχοι, *having five rows of columns*: Trebell. Gall. 18.

pentăsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = πενταδύλλαβος, *having five syllables*: Mall. Theod. de metr. 2.

pentăteuchus, i, *m.*, or **pentă-teuchum**, i, *n.* = πεντάτευχος, *the five books of Moses, the Pentateuch*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

pentathlos or **-us**, i, *m.* = πένταθλος, *one who practised the* pentathlum: Plin. 14, 8, 19, § 57.

pentathlum, i, *n.* = πένταθλον, *the contest of the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling and hurling: pentathlum antiqui quinquartium dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pentătŏmon, i, *n.* = πενταφόμος, *five-leaf, cinquefoil*: App. Herb. 2: v. pentaphyllon.

pentēcostālis, e, *adj.* [pentecoste] *pertaining to Whitsuntide* or *Pentecost*: Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēcostē, ēs, *f.* = πενταικοστή (sc. ἡμέρα), *the fiftieth day after Easter, Whitsunday, Pentecost*: Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorum] *having five thongs or stripes*: Vop. Aur. 46.

pentēris, is, *f.* = πεντήρης, *a ship with five banks of oars*: Auct. B. Alex. 47.

penthēmĭmĕrēs or **-is**, is, *f.* = πενθημιμερής (sc. τομή; consisting of five halves), *a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half*, esp. of an hexameter or iambic trimeter, *a penthemimeres*: Aus. Ep. 4, 85: Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

pentĭrŏbon, i, *n.* = πενπήροβον, *a plant, called also* paeonia: Plin. 27, 10, 10.

pĕnu, v. penus, *ad init.*

pĕnŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of or for provisions*: cellae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pĕnŭla, ae, v. paenula.

pĕnŭltimus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

pĕnŭrĭa, ae, *f. want, need*: cibi, Lucr. 5, 1005: victus Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17. *Absol.*: neque est unquam penuria parvi, *he is never in want who requires but little*, Lucr. 5, 1118: penuriam temporum sustinere, *to supply their temporary wants*, Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuria, *in time of scarcity*, Plin. 18, 13, 14: civium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Am. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: colonorum, Plin. Ep. 1, 19: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 113: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7. **II.** Fig.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2. [Pen-uria akin to πένομαι, πενία, πεινα.]

pēnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also penum, i, and penus, ŏris, *n.* (*gen.* peneris, peniteris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1: a collat. form, penu, Afran. acc. to Charis. p. 113 P.) [root PEN; v. penates; hence, lit. that which is inside of the house] *store or provision of food, provisions, victuals*: est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: penum esse vinum et triticum et oleum et lentem et fabam atque hujuscemodi cetera, Gell. 4, 1: annuus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: omne penus, ib. 91: magna penus, Lucil. in Non. 219, 29: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucronem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locupleti penu, Pers. 3, 74. **II.** *the innermost part of the temple of Vesta, the sanctuary*: Fest. *s. v.*: in penum Vestae irrupit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

peplis, idis, *f.* = πέπλις, *the name of a plant, a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Peplis, Linn.: *which was also called* porcillaca, Plin. 20, 20, 81: *and* syce, meconion, *or* mecon aphrodes, id. 27, 12, 93.

peplum, i, *n.*, and **peplus**, i, *m.* = πέπλον and πεπλος, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea. Virg. Aen. 1, 480: Stat. Th. 10, 56. **II.** Transf. *a splendid upper garment, a robe of state*, either of gods or men: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123: Imperatorium, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 23.

2. *any broad upper garment*: Manil. 5, 387. **3.** *a disease of the eye* (by which it is veiled): Seren. Samm. 13, 220 (*al. plumbum*).

pĕpo, ōnis, *m.* = πέπων, ονος, *a pumpkin*, Cucurbita Pepo, Linn. *v.* melopepo: Plin. 19, 5, 23. Id. 20, 2, 6.

peptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πεπτικός, *that promotes digestion, peptic*: medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 96.

pĕpuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pepo] *a small pumpkin*: Not. Tir. p. 168.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* **I.** Of space denoting motion through or over: *through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over*: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: coronam auream per forum ferre, id. Att. 14, 16: per agros vagari, Liv. 30, 21: se per munitiones dejicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: iter per Alpes, ib. 1, 10: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep. 1 1, 46: per vias fabulari, *in the streets*, Pl. Cist. 5, 1: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidisset, *in the provinces*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Virg. G. 1, 238: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, *along the surface of*, id. Aen. 1, 477: nascuntur in Belearibus ac per Hispanias, *in*, Plin. 19, 30: per illas gentes celebratur, *throughout*, Tac. A. 12, 12. Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr. 6, 1263: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 668. **II.** Of time, denoting continuity: *through, throughout, during*: quod des bubus per hiemem, *the winter through*, Cato R. R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: nulla abs te per hos dies epistola venerat, *during these days*, id. Att. 2, 8: per decem dies hudi facti sunt, id. Cat. 3, 8: per idem tempus, *during, at*, id. Brut. 83: per noctem cernuntur sidera, *during the night*, Plin. 2, 11, 7: per inducias, *during*, Liv. 38, 2: per multa bella, id. 8, 13: per comitia, Suet. Caes. 80: per somnum, *in*, 45. **III.** Of other relations: **1.** *to denote the instrument or means: through, by, by means of, statuerunt injuries per vos ulcisci*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: quid ais? quibus? *by whose command? and by whom?* id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: non dubitavi id a te per literas petere, *by letter*, id. Fam. 2, 6: qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, id. Caecin. 3: per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself; of himself*, etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ulla commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut. 25: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: ipsum per se, sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50. **2.** to indicate the manner or state; *in, by, through*, etc.: per vinum, *when drunk*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 60: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: per iram facere aliquid *in anger*, id. Tusc. 4, 37: per ludum et jocum, *in sport and jest*, id. Verr. 1, 60: per tot imperia ad summum fastigium evectus, Vell. 2, 30: per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum tendimus in Latium, Virg. Aen. 1, 204: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of*, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: per causam renovati belli, Liv. 2, 32: per speciem alienae fugendae vicis suas opes firmavit, id. 1, 41 *fin.*: per simulationem officii, Tac. H. 1, 74. **3.** to designate the reason, cause, inducement, *etc.*: *through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of*: per metum mussari, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12: quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. Manil. 1: Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam ita esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16: per duces, non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, Liv. 3, 61. So, per me, per te, *etc. as far as concerns me, you*, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, *I give you my permission*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: per me ista pedibus trahantur, id. Att. 4, 16: si per te liceat, *if you would permit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. (ii) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, *etc. by*: si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: per deos atque homines, id. Div. 2, 55: per dexteram te istam orc, id. Deiot. 3: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter. And. 2, 1, 26: per pietatem! Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4. Separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 6: per ego te, fili precor quaesoque, Liv. 23, 9: per vos Tyrrhena faventum stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti obtestor, Sil. 12, 79. **IV.** In composition *per* signifies, **1.** *through, over*: perduco, per-spicio, per-venire, per-rumpo.

2. *thoroughly, completely*: per-ficio, per-manere, per-terrere, per-movere.

3. *greatly, exceedingly, very*, etc.: per-tinere, per-stare; per-pauci, per-idoneus, per-exiguus, per-grandis. **4.** In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of *destruction, e. g.* perdere, *to destroy*; perire, *to perish*; perditus, etc., as the Eng. *for* in *forbid, forswear*, etc. (cf. inter). Per freq. occurs in *imest*: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: per mihi mirum visum est, ib. 49.

pēra, ae, *f.* = πήρα, *a bag, wallet*: peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 2: cum baculo perapue senex, Mart. 4, 53.

per-absurdus, a, um, *adj. very absurd*: haec videntur perabsurda, Cic. Part. 15: id. Fin. 5, 11. *In speech*: per enim absurdum est, Paul. Dig. 23, 3, 25.

per-accommŏdātus, a, um, *adj. very convenient*: *in speech*: per bene accommodatum tibi, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

pĕr-ăcer, cris, cre, *adj. very sharp*: acetum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. ‖ Fig.: judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. very harsh to the taste*: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. ‖ Fig. *very painful*: mihi peracerbum fuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 5 *fin.*

pĕr-ăcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly sour*: Fig. *to become vexed, to grow vexatious*: ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit, id. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

pĕr-actio, ōnis, *f.* [perago] *a finishing, completion*: aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 23 *fin.*

pĕr-actus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

pĕr-acūtē, *adv. very sharply, very acutely*: moveri, Cic. Acad. 1, 9 *fin.*: peracute quereabere, id. Fam. 3, 7.

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj. very sharp*: falx, Mart. 3, 24. 2. Transf. of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating*: vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241. ‖ Fig. *very keen, very acute, very penetrating*: quum persecutus esset ad excogitandum, ib. 39: oratio, ib. 76: id. Verr. 2, 44.

pĕr-ădŭlescens, entis, *adj. very young*: homo peradolescens, Cic. Manil. 21.

pĕr-ădŭlescentŭlus, i, *m. a very young man*: Nep. Eum. 1.

pĕr-ædĭfĭcātus, a, um, v. perapp.

pĕr-ædĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj. completely built, built up*: Col. 4, 3.

pĕr-æquātĭo, ōnis, *f. a making perfectly equal*: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29. ‖ Esp. *an equalising, equal distribution*: Cod. Theod. 5, 4, 3.

pĕr-æquātor, ōris, *m. an equalizer*, esp. of taxes, *an equal distributer*: Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 11.

pĕr-æquē, *adv. quite equally* or *evenly, without distinction*: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: quod quum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35 terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep. Att. 13.

pĕr-æquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make quite equal*: octogenae stirpes septenos culeos peraequarent, *filled up*, i. e. *yielded*, Col. 3, 3, 1: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: iter, Vitr. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1.

pĕr-æstimo, 1. *v. a. to esteem greatly*: Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2 *fin.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb*: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37. 2. Esp. *to stir up*: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitate conveniet, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4. ‖ Fig. *to excite, impel*: animos, Sen. de Ira 1, 7.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a. to do thoroughly* or *completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete*, etc.: multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, *sed* non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64 *fin.*: fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19: comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4: comitium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: inceptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 452: cursum, ib. 4, 653: dona, *to finish distributing*, Virg. Aen. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 302: aetatem vitam, aevum), id. Trist. 4, 8, 13. (II) Esp. in law: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*, Liv. 4, 42: Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 30. So, accusationem, *to prosecute to the end*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31. ‖ *to drive about, harass, disturb* (rare): pecora peragens aestus, Sen. Ep. 58: totum Sempronium usque eo peragit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. ‖ *to pierce through, transfix*: Thessus latus ense peragit, Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquam ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 146 externa peragit dextra, Sil. 11, 364. 2. Hence, transf. *to kill, slay*: Mart. 5, 37 ‖ *to pass through, traverse*: Iria, Ov. M. 15, 65: quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. M. 12, 618. 3. Transf. of time *to pass, spend*: ille salubres aestates peraget, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22: vacuus summo noctem, quam longa, peregi, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3. V. In gen. *to work* or *work up*: humum, *to till*, id. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest*, Plin. 9, 60, 86. 2. Fig. *to go through, go over, to relate, describe*: haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32: verbis auspicia, *to mention*, id. 1, 18 *fin.*: res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of*, id. 2, 1: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *described*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

pĕrăgranter, *adv. in roving about*: Amm. 14, 1.

pĕrăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peragro] *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing*: itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

pĕrăgrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wanders* or *travels through*: coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

pĕrăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ager] *to wander* or *travel through, to go through, traverse*, etc.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: of bees, saltus silvasque, Virg. G. 4, 53: in petagranda Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93. Of sailing: litora liburnicis, id. Cal. 37. eques Rom. qui haec commercia et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, *n.* 2: Flor. 2, 7. *Part. perf. dep.*: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, Vell. 2, 97. ‖ Fig. *to go through, to search through, penetrate*: omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terra marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 16: gula peragrans, *a roving appetite*, Gell. 7, 16.

pĕr-albus, a, um, *adj. very white*: equus, App. M. 1, p. 101.

pĕr-altus, a, um, *adj. very high*: arbusta, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2, dub.

pĕr-āmans, antis, *Part.* [amo] *very loving, very fond*: homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic Att. 4, 8.

pĕrāmanter, *adv. very lovingly*: aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

pĕr-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to walk* or *go through; to traverse, perambulate*: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122. multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14 rura, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. *Pass.*: perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphaten, Sid. Carm. 23, 93. Poet.: litigus perambulat artus, *runs through*, Ov. H. 9, 135 recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage*, i. e. *was properly constructed*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79. ‖ Esp. of a physician, *to visit patients*: Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

pĕr-āmīcus, a, um, *adj. very friendly*: Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56.

pĕr-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. very pleasant*: aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj. very large*: simulacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

pĕr-anceps, ĭpitis, *adj. very doubtful, very uncertain*: Amm. 29, 5.

pĕrangustē, *adv. very narrowly*: Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj. very narrow*: fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: via, Liv. 22, 4: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1.

pĕrannō, avi, 1. *v. n.* [annus] *to live through a year*: puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj. very ancient*: sacrarium, Cic. Verr. 4, 2.

per-appŏsĭtus (adpos.), a, um, *adj. very suitable* or *apposite*: alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67 *fin.*

pĕr-ardĕo, si, 2. *v. n. to burn violently*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj. very difficult*: perarduum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

pĕr-āresco, ārŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very dry*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj. very shrill*: tintinnabulum, App. M. 10, p. 247: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349. ‖ *very acute, very witty*: homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

pĕr-āridus, a, um, *adj. very dry*: frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3 11.

pĕr-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to arm well*: exercitus, Curt. 4, 9: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 84.

pĕr-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough through*. Transf. *to traverse*: pontum, Sen. Med. 630. ‖ *to furrow*: rugis antiibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96. ‖‖ *to scratch over, to injure*: cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. ‖V. *to write on a waxen tablet*: talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 564 literam, id. A. A. 1, 455.

pĕr-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very rough*: Cels. 5, 28, 14.

pĕr-astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. very crafty*: mulier ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, App. M. 9, p. 600.

pĕrātĭcum, i, *n.* = περατικόν, *a species of the bdellium-tree*, v. bdellium: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

pĕrātim, *adv. by bags* or *wallets*: peratim ductare, i. e. *to cheat one out of the money in his wallet*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 14.

pĕrattentē, *adv. very attentively*: audire aliquem, Cic. Coel. 11.

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj. very attentive*: animus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

pĕr-atticus, a, um, *adj. very Attic*, i. e. *very elegant*: philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

pĕr-audiendus, a, um, *adj that must be heard to the end*: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

per-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to carouse* or *revel through*: multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41 domos, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsio, 1. *v. a. to kiss heartily*: Petr. 41.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj. very fortunate*: Cic. de Or. 1, 1.

per-bellē, *adv. very prettily, very finely*: simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: id. Att. 4, 4.

per-bĕnē, *adv. very well*: prandi perbene, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 81: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28. lecisse fortunam, Liv. 45, 8.

per-bĕnĕ-mĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj. very well deserved*: inscr.

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj. very friendly*: alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4 *fin.*

per-bĕnignē, *adv. very kindly*: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68. *In tmesi*: per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9.

perbĭbēsia, ae, *f.* [perbibo] *Drinkland*, analogous to Peredia, comicalia, *a country where people are always drinking*: Pl. Curc. 4, 74.

per-bĭbo, bibi, 3. *v. a. to drink* or *suck up*: ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 16. ‖ *to drink in*: lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4 *fin.* 2. Fig. *to imbibe, receive*: haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen. Ep. 94: liberalia studia, ib. 36: nequitiam, id. de Ira 1, 16.

per-bĭto, 3. *v. n. to go over to*: utinam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbitares, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 12. ‖ *to perish*: qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub.: cruciatu maximo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 12.

per-blandē, *adv. very winningly*: aliquem salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2.

per-blandus, a, um, *adj. very charming, very engaging*: successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adv. very good*: prandium, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 3: agger, Cic. Fl. 29: torumata, id. Verr. 4, 18.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj. very short, very brief*: orator perennatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43: perbrevi tempore, id. Verr. 3, 9. *In tmesi*: aliter pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Clu. 1. *Abl. adverb. in a very short time*: id. Fam. 6, 12.

perbrĕvĭter, *adv. very briefly*: quid sentiam perbreviter exponam, Cic. de Or. 2, 88.

per-bullio, ivi and ii, 4. *v. n. to boil thoroughly*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1

perca, æ, *f.* = πέρκη, *a kind of fish, a perch.* Under this name Pliny speaks of fishes frequenting both rivers and the sea, and some refer the latter to the genus Serranus, Cuv., commonly called *sea-perch*; also to the marine species of perca, such as the *basse-perch*, Perca labrax: but Ausonius distinctly mentions it as a river fish, evidently indicating the *common perch*, Perca fluviatilis: Plin. 9, 16, 24: id. 32, 9, 34: ib. 10, 40: Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cĭdi, cæsum, *3. v. a. to cut up completely*: exercitum, Flor. 3, 20: terga hostium, id. 4, 12.

per-călĕfăcio, fēci, factum (contr. percalfactum), *3. v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly*: omnia motu percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 177: glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4.

percălĕfĭo, fieri, v. percalefacio.

per-călesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become very warm*: inde ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 280: Ov. M. 1, 418.

per-calleo, ŭi, *2. v. a. to know* or *understand well*: quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17.

per-callesco, lŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* ‖. Neutr. *to become very hardened, very callous*: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28. ‖. Act. *to get a good knowledge of*; in the *perf. to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in*: usum rerum, id. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*: disciplinas Stoicas et dialectica, Gell. 1, 22: leges, id. 20, 1.

per-candĕfăcio, *3. v. a. to make very hot, to heat thoroughly*: Vitr. 8, 3.

per-candĭdus, a, um, *adj. very white*: compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24· gemma, Sol. 37.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj. very dear, very costly*: Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 25. ‖. Fig. *very dear, very much beloved*: alicui, Cic. Scaur. § 39: Tac. A. 2, 74: Just. 12, 12.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. very cautious*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

per-cēdo, cessi, *3. v. a.*: cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj. very famous, very celebrated*: templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3: gloria, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

per-cĕlebro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to practise very frequently*: ut exercerent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 73. ‖. Esp. *to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth*: de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Coel. 29.

per-cĕler, ĕris, *adj. very quick* or *swift*: interitus, Cic. Coel. 24.

percĕlĕrĭter, *adv. very quickly, very soon*: Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum (perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8) *3. v. a.* [on the root CELL or CEL, v. antecello], *to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset*: ventus Cercius plaustrum onustum percellit, Cato in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: periī! perculit me prope, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 28: radices arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77 *no.* 1: Mars communis saepe spollantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab adjecto, Cic. Mil. 21. Proverb.: periī, plaustrum perculi! *I'm upset my cart, i. e. I've done for myself*, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. 2. Transf. *to strike, smite*: feriati Pestumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10 *fin.*: aliquem cuspide, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7. Poet.: vox repens perculit aurium, *struck, reached*, Val. Fl. 2, 91. ‖. Fig. *to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: adolescentiam perculisse atque afflixisse, Cic. Coel. 32 *fin.*: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 39: aliquem, Suet. Tib. 55: dolo perculit (for perculsus est), Flor. 3, 20 2. *to deject, daunt, dismay, discourage, dishearten*: haec te vox non percutit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 3, 81: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 2, 53· animos (timor), Val. Fl. 4, 651. 3. *to urge on, excite*: aliquem ad turpitudinem, App. Apol. p. 281.

per-censĕo, ŭi, *2. v. a. to go through* or *over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate*: inveniendi locos, Cic. Part. 36: numerum legionum, Tac. A. 4, 4· res Caesaris, Plin. 7, 26, 27. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to survey, view; to review, examine*: manipulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: orationes, Liv. 32, 21· orationem sori subtilique ingenio, Gell. 7, 1. 2. *to go over, travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv. 34, 52: totum percensuit orbem, Ov. M. 2, 335: signa, *traverse the constellations* (of the sun), id. F. 3, 109.

percensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percenseo] *a going over, a survey, review*. Front. de orat. ep. 3.

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percipio] *a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collecting*: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off. 2, 3: fructuum, Col. 1, 3, 2. ‖. Fig. *perception, comprehension*: animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio, quam καταλήψιν illi vocant, ib. 2, 6.

perceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, imbiber*: sapientiae, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1.

perceptus, a, um, *P.a.rt.* [percipio] ‖. Subst. **percepta**, orum, *n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules*: perompta appello, quae dicuntur Graece θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6: percepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18.

percernis, e, *adj.* [cerno] *easily visible*: Inscr.

per-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash*: os alicui, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 12. ‖. = paedicare· Mart. 4, 48· Sen. Prov. 5 Mart. 12, 35.

per-cĭĕo cīvi and ĭi, cītum, *2. v. a.* and **per-cio**, īvi and ĭi, ītum, *4. v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite*· irae fax subdita percit, Lucr. 3, 304 ubi me divina voluptas percult, id. 3, 28· verbum saepe unum percit aurem omnibus, id. 4, 565. ‖. Esp. *to name, call*: aliquem impudicum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 69.

percĭlo, v. percieo.

percĭpĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [percipio] *perceptible*: aër ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar. Victorin. p. 2451 P.

per-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum (percepset for percepisset, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 16) *3. v. a.* [capio] *to take entire possession of*: mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 66. Lucr. 5, 603. 2. *to take to oneself, to assume*: varii sensus animantibus insunt, quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, id. 6, 984: rigorem, Ov. M. 4, 746: colorem, Plin. 21, 5, 13: succum thymi, Col. 11, 3. 3. *to get, obtain, receive*: serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic. de Sen. 7: praemia, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: fructum ex oles, Plin. 15, 1, 1: civitatem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5: hereditatem, Suet. Tib. 15. ‖. Fig. *to perceive, to feel*: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 1: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 11: luctus, id. Fam. 14, 1: dolores, ib.: gaudia, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 60. 2. *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive*: res percepta et comprehensa, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: percipere et comprehendere, ib. 2, 8: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28: philosophiam, ib 1, 51: omnium civium nomina percepérat, *knew*, id. de Sen. 7: querelas, *to hear*, Liv. 2, 35: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36.

percis, idis, *f. a sea-muscle*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

per-cĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to excite vehemently*: matronas percitatas tumultu, Att. in Non. 467, 27.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percieo]. ‖. Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: amoris causa percitus, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 13: ira percitus, id. Cas. 3, 5, 6: incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. Mil. 23, 62. 2. Transf. *excitable*: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53.

per-cīvilis, e, *adj. very courteous, affable*: sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

per-clāmo, *1. v. a. to cry out*: quod percłamanda! Pl. Trac. 2, 2, 8.

per-clārasco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become very well known*: Symm. Ep. 10, 32.

percnopĕrus, i, *m.* = περκνόπτερος, (dusky-winged), supposed by Cuvier to be the *white-headed* or *bald eagle*, Falco leucocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percnos, i, *m.* = πέρκνος (*dusky*), *a kind of eagle*, the same as morphnos, q. v: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo].

per-coëmo, ἀναδανείσασθαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percognosco]. ‖. Adj. *well known*: Plin 2, 45, 45.

per-cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, *3. v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with* aliquem, Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 50: Plin. 4, 14, 28.

per-cōlăpho, *1. v. a. to buffet well*: Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [percolo] *a straining through, filtering*: Vitr. 8, 7.

per-cōlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate*: tum vinum percolato, polentam abjecto, Cato R. R. 108: Plin. 31, 6, 37. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to cause to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 471: cibos et potiones, *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef.: terra bibula crebros imbros percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

per-cŏlo, cōlŭi, cultum, *3. v. a. to finish*: inchoata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 ‖. Transf. *to deck, beautify, adorn*: aliquid eloquentia, Tac. Agr. 10. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence*: patrem tuum si percoles, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4 conjugem liberosque, l'ac. A. 4, 68· aliquem honore, id. H. 2, 82.

per-cōmis, e, *adj. very friendly very courteous*: Cic. Brut. 58 *fin.*

percommŏdē, *adv. very conveniently, very well*: percommode accidit, Cic Caecin. 27: percommode factum est, id Tusc. 4, 30.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. very convenient, very opportune*: alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43.

percontātio (percunct.), ōnis, *f* [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after, a question, inquiry*: tempus percontationi consumere, Cic. Tim. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. percontatio quid in senata esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60 *fin.* As a figure of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53.

percontātīvē (percunct.), *adv. inquiringly*: Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātīvus (percunct.), a, um, *adj.* [percontor] *universally known*. Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an asker, inquirer*: Pl. Men. 5, 5 31: percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto, *1. v. a.* for percontor: *to ask, interrogate*: docte percontat Aeneas, Naev. in Non. 474, 7: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned*, Gell. 16, 6. percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113.

per-contor (percunctor), ātus, *1. v. a.* and *n. dep. to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate*: percontari hanc patabi hic volt, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 49: me inter percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: tu nunquam satis percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, id. Fin. 2, 1: percontari causam, id. Acad. 1, 11: cum percontaremur ex anicula quadam, quaenam aliquid vovisset, id. Brut. 46: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliquo, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: Liv. 40, 11. [illegible] acc.: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47: [illegible]

percontābitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.

‖. *to find out by inquiry*: App. M. p. 113. 8 Elm. (Hence Sp. *preguntar*.)

per-contūmax, ācis, *adj. very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter. Hec. 3, 5 54.

percōplōsē, *adv. very copiously*: Sid Ep. 4, 7.

per-cōplōsus, a, um, *adj. very rich in expression, very copious*: Plin. Ep. 9, 31.

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil thoroughly, boil soft*: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 78. ‖. Transf. *to heat*: humorem, Lucr. 6, 858. 2. *to ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31. 3. *to scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr. 6, 722.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj. very thick*: Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crĕbesco, ŭi, and **per-crebresco**, brŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad*: quae (opinio) etiam apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1. res percrebruit: in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, ib. 2, 23: cum haec fama percrebuerit, ib. 4, 30: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: contagia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. ‖. Act. *to celebrate loudly*: pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, 3. *v. n. to grow greatly*: Seren. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sift thoroughly*: Scrib. Comp. 87.

per-crĭcio, 1. *v. a. to torment* or *vex greatly*: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj. quite raw*: curia, Vitr. 10, 20. ‖. Transf. *quite unripe*: pruna, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3. *v. a. to strike* or *break through*: an pulli iostellis ova percuderint, Col. 8, 5, 14.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello].

perculsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shock*: Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [percŏlo] *an ardent adorer*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 1.

percultus, a, um, *Part.* [percŏlo].

percunctātio, percunctātīve, etc. *v.* percontatio, etc.

per-cūpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very fond of*: percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

per-cūpĭo, 3. *v. a. to wish* or *desire earnestly, to long*: percupio obsequi gnato meo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very curious* or *inquisitive*: Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cure completely*: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1. ‖. Fig. mentem aegram, id. Ep. 94.

per-curro, percĭcurri or percurri, cursum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to run* or *hasten through* or *over; to traverse*: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: tempora nodo, *to bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63. *Pass.*: Plin. 13, 12, 26: hortus fontano humore percurritur, Pallad. 1, 6. ‖. Fig.: amplissimos honores percucurrit, i. e. *filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3. 2. *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, ib. 1, 47: multas res oratione, id. Div. 2, 46: omnia nocuarum nomina, Virg. Aen. 6, 627: modice beneficia, Tac. A. 4, 40. 3. *to run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalibus magistratuum, *to run through*, Liv. 9, 18. *Pass. impers.*: si non ista brevitate percurritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80. **B.** Neutr. *to run*: curriculo percurre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. Andr. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: per temonem (currus), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*

percursātio, ōnis, *f.* [percurso] *a running* or *travelling through*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: *absol.*: ib. 2, 39.

percursio, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] *a running through* or *over*: Fig. *a rapid* or *hasty thinking over*: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.* ‖. In rhetor. *a rapid* or *hasty passing over a subject*: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, id. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] ‖. Act. *to ramble over*: lipas, Plin. Pan. 12. ‖. Neutr. *to range* or *rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42.

percursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs through*: viae, Luct. 6, 7 dub.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

percussibĭlis, e, *adj.* [percutio] *penetrating, pervading*: odor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 16. virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13.

percussio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beating, striking*: capitis percussiones, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19. ‖. Transf. in music, *a beating time*; hence Meton. *time*: percussiones numerorum, id. de Or. 3, 47: percussionum modi, id. Or. 58 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 4, 51.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter*: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. ‖. Esp. *a murderer, assassin, bandit*: Cic. Phil. 2, 29 subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust*: percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31.

percussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

percussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a beating, striking*: caducis percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. Pont 2, 7, 40 venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

per-cūtio, cussi, cussum (*perf.* percusti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273) 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through*: percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2 gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Manilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19 vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep 70: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Frontin Strat. 3, 17. 2. Transf. *to slay, kill*: aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252: hostem, Suet. Cal. 3: Ov. H. 4, 93. Hence (ii) **percutere foedus**, *to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because a victim was slaughtered on the occasion), Auct. B. Alex. 44. ‖. With the sign. of the simple verb: *to strike, smite, shoot, hit*: ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: quum Cato percussus esset ab eo qui arcam ferebat, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: Januam manu, Tib. 1, 6, 3: turres de coelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: color percussus luce refulgit, Lucr. 2, 799: auriculae voce percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: se meraclo flore, *to get drunk*, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16. 2. Esp. *to strike, stamp, coin money*: ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94. 3. *to strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40. ‖. Fig. *to strike*: percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Acad. 1, 3. 2. *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply*: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id. Att. 3, 12: audivi ex Gavio Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me, made me suspicious*, ib. 4, 8: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam 9 25. 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*: aliquem probe, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2. 4. *to strike, stamp*: facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34 *fin.*

perdăgātus, a, um, *Part. explored*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 3.

per-dēcŏrus, a, um, *adj. very comely* or *pretty*: Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

per-dēlĕo, 2. *v. a. to destroy utterly, exterminate*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj. very silly* or *foolish* (poet.): Lucr. 1, 693.

per-densus, a, um, *adj. very compact* or *dense*: humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdĕo, for pereo: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 62.

per-depso, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to knead thoroughly*: Cat. 74, 3.

perdĭcālis, e, *adj.* [perdix] *pertaining to partridges, partridge-*: herba, App. Herb. 81.

perdĭcium, ii, *n.* = περδίκιον, a name applied to several plants: 1. Polygonum maritimum or divaricatum, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 17, 62. 2. Muralis, *v.* Parthenium: id. 21, 32, 104 (a confusion of names). 3. Helxine, herba muralis, *pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: id. 22, 17, 20.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say out, to finish saying*: Alcim. 5, 607.

per-difficĭlis, e, *adj. very difficult*: quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8. *Sup.*: perdifficillimus aditus, Liv. 40, 21.

perdifficĭlĭter, *adv. with great difficulty*: Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj. very worthy*: homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6.

per-dīligens, entis, *adj. very diligent*: homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 *fin.*

perdīligenter, *adv. very diligently*: Cic. Brut. 3 *fin.*

per-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart* (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15 Tib. 1, 10, 65. With *acc.* and *inf.*: perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 35.

per-disertē, *adv. very eloquently*. Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perditē, *adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly* se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2 2. *desperately, excessively*: amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

perditim, *adv. desperately*: Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.

perditio, ōnis, *f.* [perdo] *ruin, perdition*: perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138.

perditor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.*: vexator et perditor, id. Pis. 34.

perditrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that ruins* or *destroys*: Hier. Ep. 123, 8.

perditus, a, um, *Part.* [perdo]. ‖. Adj. *hopeless, desperate, ruined*: perditus sum, *I am lost!* Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 6: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 *fin.*: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 3, 26: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10. *Absol.*: habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, *of needy and ruined men*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. (ii) Esp. *desperately in love*: amore haec perdita est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 13: Prop 1, 13, 7. 2. *lost*, in a moral sense, *abandoned, incorrigible*: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 3, 58: homo perdita nequitia, id. Cluent. 13: perdita atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Cal. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11.

, per-diū, *adv. for a great while, very long* (rare): perdiu nihil erum audi-

turus, Cic. Att. 3, 22: id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dīus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *that does anything all day long*: stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: App. M. 5, p. 161.

per-dīūturnus, a, um, *adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 33: bellum, id. Sest. 27.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 4, 26.

perdix, ĭcis, c. = περδίξ, *a partridge*: various species of partridge, Tetrao, Linn., are probably indicated under this name; such as Tetrao cinereus, Linn., graeca, Briss., rufus, Linn., *etc.*: Plin. 10, 31, 51: picta, Mart. 3, 58.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*pres. indic.* perduunt for perdunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 24: *pres. subj.* perduim, is, *etc.*, id. Aul. 4, 6, 6: id. Am. 2, 2, 215: id. Asin. 2, 4, 61, *etc.*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Deiot. 7, 21. The only example of a pass. form in the pres. is perditur, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, though the *pass. part.* is common), *3. v. a.* I. *to put through, to put entirely away*; hence *to make away with*; *to destroy ruin*: aliquem perditum ire, Pl. Aul 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1 se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence*, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 6: valetudinem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. In execrations di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!*: ut te quidem omnes dii deaeque, superi, inferi, malis exemplis perdant, id. Ph. 4, 4, 6. 2. *to squander, dissipate, lose*, etc.: sumat, consumat, perdat, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: perdere et profundere, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: perdere tempus, i. de Or. 3, 36: operam, id. . 10: tum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44. ‖ Transf. *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably*: liberos, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, ib. 4, 6: litem, *to lose one's cause*, id. de Or. 1, 36: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29: memoriam, Cic. de Sen. 21: spem, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13: peril hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 39. Of loss at play: Ov. A. A. 1, 431.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *instruct thoroughly, to show, point out* (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44: aliquem, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 59: si quid Apollo utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. A. 400: suam stultitiam, Quint. 1, 1, 8. With *acc.* and *inf.*: dignam Maeonitis Phaeacida condere chartis quum to Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 28.

perdoctē, *adv. very skilfully*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 122.

perdoctus, a, um, *Part.* [perdoceo]. ‖ Adj. *very learned, very skilful*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 103: homo, Cic. Balb. 27: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to pain* or *grieve greatly*: id perdolitum est T. Manlio, Q. Claudius in Gell. 9, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

per-dŏlesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [perdoleo] *to feel great pain* or *grief*: nec perdolescit, flgi socios morte, Att. in Non. 110, 31: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to hew out, to fashion by hewing*: quum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9.

per-dŏmĭnor, 1. *v. n. dep. to rule* or *reign through*: annum, Claud. Fesc. de Nupt. Honor. 77.

per-dŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdomo] *a tamer, subduer*: Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdomo].

per-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely*: ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue*, Ov. H. 12, 163. Fig.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖ Transf. of things: *to knead*: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90.

per-dormisco, *3. v. n.* [dormio] *to sleep on*: perdormiscin' usque ad lucem? Pl. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum (*imperat.* perduce for perduce, Seren. Samm. 40, 754), *3. v. a. to lead* or *bring through* or *over, to conduct*: omnes incolumes naves perduxit, *i. e.* from Britain to Gaul, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13: legionem in Allobrogas, ib. 3, 6: bovem errantem ad stabula, Virg. E. 6, 60. (II) Esp. *to draw, bring over* a woman to the embraces of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Sust. Tib. 45: Hor. S. 2, 5, 77. 2. Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, *etc.*: *to bring, carry, lead, conduct*: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Frontin. Aq. 6: tum duumviri aquas perducendae creati sunt, ib.: Anienem in Capitolium, ib.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33. ‖ Transf. *to spread over, bedaub, besmear with* (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. G. 4, 415: corpus sterrore gallinae, Seren. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922. Hence (II) *to rub out, erase*: si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Jul. Dig. 29, 1, 20.

2. *to drink off* or *up, to quaff*: cyceonis liquorem, poët. Ann. 5, 175. aqua frigida perducta, Scrib. Comp. 175 *fin.* ‖‖ Fig. *to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end* or *effect*: res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Cic. Fam. 10, 1: Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse (*sc.* vitam), i. e. *lived to be a hundred years old*, id. de Sen. 17: se medicina usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Am. 20: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, *n.* 2: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass*, Nep. Dion. 5: aliquid ad liquidum confessumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28. 2. Esp. *to draw* or *bring over, to persuade, induce to*: si dictis nequis perduci, ut vera haec credas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 41: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, *to bring over to one's side*, ib. 6, 12: hominem ad HS.LXXX., *to induce to pay*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

perductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduco] *a leading, conducting* of water: aquarum perductiones, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead, conduct to*: quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, conductor*; esp. *a pimp, pander*: lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: Lact. 6, 17 *med.* ‖ *a guide, conductor*: *Sī.* Eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. *Tā.* Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ductarier (in a double sense), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159 *sq.*

perductus, a, um, *Part.* [perduco].

per-dūdum, *adv. a very long time ago*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perduellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] *hostile* or *traitorous conduct against one's country, treason*; orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic the crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduelli sometimes took place (v. Smith's Ant. 725): qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11: (Claudius) actionem perduellionis intendebat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36. perduellionis judicium, id. Rabir. perd. 3: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he prosecuted Fulvius for high treason*, Liv. 26, 3: duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, because it was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), id. 1, 26. ‖ Meton. *a foreign enemy of one's country, a public enemy*; for hostis (censured as bombastic): Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.*

perduellis, is, *m.* [per duellum, *i. e.* bellum] *a traitor*, regarded as a public enemy, making war on the state, and therefore equivalent to hostis: quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 234: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16: pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97. ‖ Transf. *a private enemy* = inimicus: id. Ps. 2 1, 8.

perduellum, i, *n. war*: Att. in Non. 22, 15.

perdŭis, it, *etc.* v. perdo, *ad init.*

per-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet. Sup.* perdulcissimus, Inscr.

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to make hard, to harden*: teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447. ‖ Neutr. *to last* or *hold out, to endure*: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. fac. 49: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28.

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard*: interpretatio, Pap. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

perēdia, ae, *f.* [perēdo] *gobbledom, calling-land*, analog. to Perbibesia: Pl. Curc. 3, 74.

per-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a. to eat up, consume* (poet.): cibum, Pl. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. 2. Transf.: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 75: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327: vellera morbo peresa Virg. G. 3, 561. ‖ Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, id. Aen. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Cat. 55, 31.

per-ĕdo, *3. v. a. to give forth*: old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

per-effĭo, āvi, 1. *v. a. to breathe out entirely*: animam, App. M. 8, p. 207.

per-effĭo, *3. v. n. to flow through* or *out, to overflow*: Vulg. Hebr. 2, 1.

perĕger, gris, *a.* [ager] *who is on a journey, abroad, away from home*: si peregre factus sit, Ulp. Regul. tit. 27: susceptor peregrum, Venant. Carm. 4, 10, 14.

perĕgre, *adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home*: qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: dum peregre est animus sine corpore volox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13. 2. *from foreign parts, from abroad*: epistola peregre allata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 16: nuntiare, id. 28, 11. With *ab*: a peregre, *from abroad*, Vitr. 5, 7. 3. *to foreign parts, abroad*: peregre abire Plin. 35, 12, 43: proficisci, Suet. Caes. 42: exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.

perĕgrĕgius, a, um, *adj. very excellent*: tragoedia, App. Apol. p. 298.

perĕgri, *adv. abroad, away from home*: peregrique et domi, Pl. Am. prol. 5 (*al.* peregre): patriam ut colatis potius quam peregri probro, Naev. in Charis. p. 189 P.: peregri nascendo Prud. στεφ. 4, 89.

pĕrēgrĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor] *travelling about* (rare): duc. Liv. 28, 28.

peregrinat, *Generalis*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕrēgrĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor] *a being, or living abroad, a travelling about* or *in foreign parts, peregrination*: perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, id. Att. 16, 1. *In plur.*: id. Am. 27, 103.

2. Transf. of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

pĕrēgrĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who travels about*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

pĕrēgrĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] *the condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp. to that of a Roman citizen: peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, ib. 16: Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10. **II.** Transf. *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners*: quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. **2.** Esp. *a foreign tone* or *accent*: os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

pĕrēgrĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to travel about*: peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. Brut. 13: in aliena civitate, id. Rab. perd. 10.

II. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. Arch. 7: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20: in infinitatem omnem, *to roam through all infinity*, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. **2.** *to be abroad, be a stranger*: philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 12: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12.

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pereger] *that comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic*: facies, Pl. Pseud. 4, 2, 9: mulier, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: coelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: annes, id. M. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12: aves, id. 9, 17, 29: morbus, id. 26, 10, 61: peregrina omnia relinque: Athenas nunc colamus, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 21: labor, *c. of travelling*, Cat. 31, 8: amores, *for foreign women*, Ov. H. 9, 47: fasti, *of foreign nations*, id. F. 3, 87: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium, alicui permittere, *almost like leisure of a stranger*, Tac. A. 14, 53: sacra, quae colantur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Subst. *a foreigner, stranger*: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. Off. 1, 34: (ii) peregrina, ae, *f. a foreign woman* (post.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119.

2. Esp. *a foreign resident, an alien*, as opp. to a Roman citizen: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: peregrinus fit is, cui aqua et igni interdictum est, Ulp. Regul. tit. 11: praetor, *who decided causes between foreign residents*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: hence (ii) *adj. pertaining to aliens*: agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 33: peregrini milites, *Roman troops who were not Roman citizens*, Inscr. **III.** Fig. *strange, raw, inexperienced*: nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50. (Hence It. *pellegrino*; Fr. *pélerin*; Eng. *pilgrim*.)

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. very neat, fine* or *elegant*: genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: oratio, id. Planc. 24: ingenium, Vell. 1, 7.

pĕrēlĕganter, *adv. very finely, very elegantly*: pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut. 51.

pĕr-ēlixo, 1. *v. a. to boil thoroughly*: Apic. 7, 7.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. very eloquent*: Cic. Brut. 70.

pĕr-ēmensus, a, um, *adj. all measured out*: Not. Tir p. 118.

pĕrēmnis, e, *adj.* [amnis] *pertaining to crossing a river*: in augury: perennae auspicium, and absol. perennae, is, *n. the auspices taken on crossing a river* or *a spring*, Fest. *s. v.*: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla peremnia servantur, nullis ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.

pĕrĕmo, v. perimo.

pĕrēmptālis, e, *adj.* [peremptus]. In augury: *pertaining to destruction* or *abolition, abolishing, cancelling*: fulmina, *lightnings that destroy the effect* or *portent of former lightnings*: peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

pĕrēmptĭo (peremtio), ōnis, *f.* [perimo] *a destroying, killing*: Aug. Tract. in Ioann. 27.

pĕrēmptor (peremtor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer, slayer, murderer*: regis, Sen. Oed. 221: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. *who has plagued me almost to death*, App. M. 7, p. 198.

pĕrēmptōrĭus (peremtor.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, mortal*: venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25. **II.** Fig. *decisive, final, peremptory*: peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70: Gai. 4, 120.

pĕrēmptrix (peremtr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that destroys* or *kills*: Tert. Anim. 42.

pĕrēmptus (peremtus), a, um, *Part.* [perimo].

pĕrendĭē, *adv. on the day after to-morrow*: cras agito, perendie agito, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 41: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44. [Etym. unknown. In form it corresponds to *pridie, postridie*; and Bopp connects the former half of the word with the Sans. *para, param*, "alius, remotior, ulterior."? connected with *πέραν*.]

pĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus] *a putting off till the day after to-morrow*. Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, *dies*, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. *Absol.*: tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Pl. Trin 5, 2, 65: Gell. 10, 24. In late Latin, in connection with other words: crastina vel perendina Domini passio, Aug. Ep. 23, 9.

pĕrennĕ, *adv. all the year through*: Col. 12, 18. **2.** Transf. *constantly, perpetually*: abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11.

pĕrennis (peremnis, Inscr.), e, *adj.* (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64: id. F. 3, 654) [annus] *that lasts* or *continues the whole year through*: aves perennes, *that do not migrate*, Plin. 10, 25, 36. **II.** Transf. *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial*: aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aqua, Liv. 1, 21: amnis, id. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: vinum, i. e. *that bears keeping*, Col. 3, 2: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813. *Comp.*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. **2.** Fig.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48: animus in rempublicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9.

pĕrennĭ-servus, i, *m.* [perennis] *one who is always a slave*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

pĕrennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity*: fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: cibus perennitatis, *constant food*, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1, 6, 10. **II.** *a title of the Roman emperors*: vestra, Symm. Ep. 10, 45.

pĕrennĭter, *adv. constantly, perpetually*: arbor, frondens perenniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: perennites servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

pĕrennō, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perennis] **I.** Act. *to keep* or *preserve long*: ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam pleraumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20. **II.** Neutr. *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure*: arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52.

pĕrennus, a, um, *adj.* [from AN, root of annus] *ever-circling*, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon: Anna perenna, Macr. Sat. 1 12: Ov. F. 3, 654. There are several other explanations about this Anna: v Smith's Biogr. i, 179.

pĕrenticīda, ae, *m.* for pericida [pera caedo] *a cut-purse* (comically in allusion to parenticida): Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 13.

pĕr-ĕo, ii (ivi), itum (periet for perībit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27), 4. *v. n. to go* or *run through*: dolium lymphae pereuntis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Plin. 21, 6, 17. **II.** *to pass away, to vanish, disappear*: *to be destroyed, to perish*: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: totum exercitum periturum, Nep. Ep. 7. fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, *let your piece be taken by your adversary's*, Ov. A. A. 3, 208: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Virg. G. 2, 498. **2.** Esp. *to perish, lose one's life, die*: non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore peituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: summo cruciate suppliciique, id. N. D. 3, 33: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. **3.** *to pine away with love, to be desperately in love* (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore periret, Virg. E. 10, 10: quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nuda fertur perlisse Lacaena, Prop. 2, 12, 13. With *acc.* of the beloved object: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 135.

4. *to be lost, wasted, spent in vain*: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5. **5.** *to be lost, ruined, undone*: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem periremus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: meo vitio pereo, ib. 11, 9: nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 91: puppis perennda est probe, *must be lost*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 70. Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone*: periī, interī, occidī! id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: perīmus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, *may I perish, may I die, if*: Ov. H. 17, 183: Caes. in Cic. Fam. 15, 19.

pĕr-equĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride* or *drive about*. **I.** Neutr.: inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex via, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, *to drive about*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. **II.** Act.: aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

pĕr-errō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over*: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: reges, *to roam about from one king to another* Sen. Q. N. 3 *praef.* Pass.: arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: orbis pererratus, id. M. 3, 6: pererrato ponto, Virg. Aen. 2, 293. **II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis,

surveys all over, lb. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, i. e. errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

per-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. very learned*: homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.* [perědo].

pĕr-exercĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to plague thoroughly*: nisi perexercuisavero, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 32 (*al.* probe exercuisavero).

pĕrexīguē, *adv. very little, very sparingly*: perexigue et φλεγμα praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

pĕr-exīguus, a, um, *adj. very small, very little*: semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: dies, *very short*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2: perexigua et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

pĕr-exilis, e, *adj. very slender*: vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60.

pĕr-exoptātus, a, um, *adj. greatly desired, much longed for*: in tmesi: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4.

pĕr-expēditus, a, um, *adj. very easy* or *obvious*: perfacilis et perexpedita defensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

pĕr-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. wholly completed*: sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 27, 385.

pĕr-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj. quite dried up*: Arn. 7, 230.

pĕr-extĭmĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and **per-extĭmesco**, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to fear greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to work* or *use up*: Fig. *to take in, overreach*: alliquem, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-făcētē, *adv. very wittily*: perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr. 1, 46.

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj. very witty, very facetious*: of persons: Cic. Brut. 27: of words: aliquid perfacetum dicere, id. Planc. 14, 35.

per-făcĭlĕ, *adv. very easily*: perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: sese tueri, id. Verr. 5, 4. 2. *very willingly*: perfacile patior, Att. in Non. 431, 6: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 93.

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj. very easy*: disciplina cognita perfacilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3: pertacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. ‖ Esp. *very courteous*: perfacilis in audiendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 20.

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj. very eloquent*: in contionibus perfacundus, Just. 22, 1.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj. very intimate, very familiar*: perfamiliaris alicui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. *In tmesi*: Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18. ‖ Subst. perfamiliaris, is, *m. a very intimate* or *familiar friend*: meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri, id. Fin. 5, 31: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45.

per-fātŭus, a, um, *adj. very foolish, very silly*: togne, Mart. 10, 18.

perfectē, *adv. fully, completely, perfectly*: eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81. *Comp.*: App. Flor. n. 16. *Sup.*: Gell. 11, 16.

perfectio, ōnis, *f.* [perficio] *a finishing* or *perfecting; perfection*: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: perfectio atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36.

perfectissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [perfectus] *the rank and station of a* Perfectissimus *under the later emperors*: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, *m.* [perficio] *a finisher, perfecter* (rare): mearum voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60.

perfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that finishes* or *perfects* (rare): philosophia beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep. in Lact. 3, 15.

perfectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio]. ‖ Adj. *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite*: oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: perfecti et absoluti philosophi, id. Div. 2, 72: homines, id. Off. 2, 15: perfectus in historia Stoicis, id. Brut. 30: in geometria, id. Fin. 1, 6: in arte, Ov. A. A. 2, 547. Perfectissimus, *a title of honour under the later emperors*: Cod. Const. 12, tit. 38. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: perfectum atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3: perfecta cumulataque virtus, id. Sest. 40: aetas, *full* or *ripe age, the age of five-and-twenty*, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 32. *Comp.*: valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: aliquid perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2. *Sup.*: quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, id. Or. 1.

perfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a finishing* or *perfecting, perfection* (rare): perfectus elegantes, Vitr. 1, 2.

per-fēcundus (perfoec.), a, um, *adj. very fruitful*: generatrix, Mel. 1, 9.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* [perfero]. ‖ Adj. *bearing, brooking, patient*: with *gen.*: injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-fĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, suffering; endurance*: Lact. 3, 11.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear* or *carry through*: lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Virg. Aen. 12, 906: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 7, 11, 9: Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen. Ben. 3, 37. 2. Transf. *to carry, bring, convey*: perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: litteras ad aliquem, id. Fam. 2, 6: alicui nuntium alicujus rei, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, *convey yourself, go*, Virg. Aen. 1, 389. *Pass. to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come*: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13: perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds round the hill*, id. 7, 36. nondum fama de Titurii morte perlata, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. (II) Esp. *to convey news, to announce*: et literis multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, *I am informed*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. ‖ Fig. *to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish*: est utique jus vetandi, quum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornel. fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. 33, 46: actionem, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 11: causam, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 6. Poet.: intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov. M. 13, 478. 3. *to carry out, conduct, manage*: patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6. 3. In gen. *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure*: perfer, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21: perfero et perpetior omnes, id. de Or. 2, 19: perferre, pati, non succumbere, id. Tusc. 2, 7: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5: luxuriem, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id. Verr. 2, 3: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Achilles cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 7, 17.

per-fĕrus, a, um, *adj. very wild* or *savage*: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

per-fervĕfio, fieri, *irreg. v. n. to become very hot*: in tmesi: terra sole perferve ita fit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 dub.

per-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very hot*: perfervet (fons) Mel. 1, 8.

per-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot*: aestas, Col. 5, 5 dub.

per-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do thoroughly, to finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish*: pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: munitionem perfecerunt, id. B. G. 5, 42: aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: multa, id. Or. 30: scelus, *to perpetrate*, id. Cluent. 68: cogitata, id. Delot. 7: conata, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18. Poet.: centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. ‖ Transf. *to work up, finish a piece of work*: candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: cibos ambustiones, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 53, 118: coria, *to dress* or *curry*, id. 23, 1, 16: lanas, id. 35, 15, 52: mulsum, id. 33, 7, 40. In an obscene sense: cum muliere, Capitol. Maxim. 4: Mart. 3, 93.

2. *to make perfect, to perfect*: aliquem cithara, Ov. A. A. 1, 11: expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15. 3. *to bring about, to effect*; with *subj.*: id. Agr. 1, 9: obsides uti inter eos dent, perficit, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.

perficus, a, um, *adj.* [perdo] *completing, perfecting* (poet.): perfica natura, Lucr. 2, 1114.

perfĭdē, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously*: perfide recuperantem, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1.

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. very trusty, very faithful*: homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19 *fin.*

per-fīdens, entis, *adj. trusting greatly, fully confiding*: pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [perfidus] *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy*: perfidia deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, ib. 40: admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: perfidiae tantae (fuit), id. Ner. 5: sub ipsis positum labris in scoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv. faithlessly, treacherously* (rare): multa perfidiose facta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. *Comp.*: perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] *faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: fallax, perfidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27: perfidus et subdolus animo, Tac. A. 16, 32. *Sup.*: omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32. ‖ Of things: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, id. Fam. 3, 10: id. Rosc. Com. 6.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fides] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, mallitiosi sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With *gen.* (poet.): gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil. 1, 5. (II) Of things (poet.): perfida bella, id. 15, 819: nex, *effected by treachery*, Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: verba, id. R. Am. 722. (III) Adverbially: perfidum ridens Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67. ‖ Transf. *that cannot be trusted, unsafe, dangerous*: freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4, 4, 49: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance*, Mart. 12, 48.

perfĭnes, perfringas, Fest. *s. v.*

per-fingo, 3. *v. a. to form, represent*: varios avium cantus, Inscr.

per-finĭo, 4. *v. a. to end fully, to finish*: Lucr. 1, 612.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part. pierced through*: telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 306: desiderio, id. 2, 360.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo] *that can be blown through, airy, windy* (rare): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17: terra, Sol. 27: locus, Pall. 1, 36. ‖ Act. *that blows through*: aer, id. 1, 6.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very shameful, very flagitious*: Cic. Cael. 20 *fin.*

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part. blazing greatly*: Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

perflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [perflo] *a blowing through, a blast, breath*: Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that can be blown through, exposed to the wind*: patulus et perflatilis locus, App. M. 4, p. 276, Oud.

perflātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blowing through, a blast*: Mart. Cap. 1, 114.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing through.* Meton. *a wind, breeze*: ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, n. 2. In *plur.*: id. 17, 20, 32.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part. wept through*: visu perfleto, Apul. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to blow through*: quum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. Aen. 1, 83: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73: murmura concha, *to sound by blowing through*, Lucan. 9, 348. II. Neutr. *to blow through, to blow*: Col. 2, 21: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111

per-fluctŭo, *v. v. a. to flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantum copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-flŭo, xi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to flow* or *run through*: per colum vina videmus perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392: Petr. 23. (II) Fig.: hac atque illac perfluo, *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. 2. *In gen. to flow*: Lucr. 3, 949: Belus annis, in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65. (II) *to drip with*: sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108. (III) Of garments: *to flow* or *float*: Ib. 11, p. 258. II. Act. *to flow through*: pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Am. 6, 191.

perflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfluo] *flowing, undulating*: transf. *effeminate*: incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260.

perfŏco, 1. *v. a.* [fauces] *to stifle, suffocate*: qui partum perfocat, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4 (*al.* praefocat).

per-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, *3. v. a. to dig* or *pierce through, transfix*: montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: parietes, Cic. Vat. 5 Athone perfosso, id. Fin. 2, 34: thorax perfossus, Virg. Aen. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

perfoecundus, v. perfecundus.

per-foedĕrātus, a, um, *Part. strongly leagued*: Not. Tir. p. 71.

perfŏrāculum, i, *n.* [perforo] *an auger* or *gimlet*: Arn. 6, 200.

per-formīdo, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 71: puer performidate, Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* praeformidate).

per-formidŏlōsus, a, um, *adj. very fearful*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-förmo, 1. *v. a. to form thoroughly, to form*: Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fŏro, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1267), 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate*: navem, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47: pectora, Ov. M. 12, 377: latus ense, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: Stabianum, *to cut through for the sake of a prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made*, id. N. D. 2, 4: beryllī perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20. II. Transf. *to penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina, Stat. S. 1, 5, 45.

per-fortĭter, *adv. very bravely*: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

perfossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfodio] *a digging through, perforation*: perfossio, διορυγή, διορυγμός, Gloss. Philox.

perfosso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to dig through*: perfosso, διορύσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger* or *breaker through*: perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 23: App. Apol. p. 295.

perfossūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a digging through*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.* [perfodio].

per-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to warm through*: perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25.

perfractus, a, um, *Part.* [perfringo].

per-frĕmo, ui, *3. v. n. to roar* or *snort along*: perfremunt delphini, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frequens, entis, *adj. much frequented*: emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

perfrĕto, avi, 1. *v. n.* [fretum] *to sail over*: Sol. 27.

per-frico, cui, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch*: caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22: totum corpus, id. 1, 3: perfricis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 125: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, Cic. Pis. 25. II. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, *to lay aside all sense of shame*: quum os perfricuisti, id. Tusc. 3, 18: quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. *praef.*

perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrico] *a rubbing, abrasion*: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrigesco] *a catching cold, a violent cold*: Plin. 20, 14, 55. *Plur.*: id. 26, 12, 76.

perfrictiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perfrictio] *a slight cold*: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perfrico].

per-frigĕfăcio, *3. v. a. to make very cold, to benumb*: mihi Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *makes me shudder*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

per-frigĕo, 2. *v. n. to take cold*: perfrigeo, κατατρύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frigĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to make cold, cool off*: Plin. 25, 13, 103 (*al.* refrigerare) · Scrib. Comp. 271.

per-frigesco, frixi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow very cold, to catch cold*: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: el, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: Juv. 7, 194. II. Fig.: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frigĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold*: tempestas, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: vinum, Cels. 1, 3.

per-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter*: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic. Div. 2, 41: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14 aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: naves perfregerant proras, Liv. 22, 20. 2. Esp. *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle · hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perringere ac subruere muros, Tac. H. 3, 20 perfringere domos, *to break into*, Ib. 4, 1. II. Fig. *to break, violate, infringe*: decreta senatus, Cic. Mil. 32: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7 · perfringere ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Cluent. 6. 2. *to break* or *burst through*: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id. Verr. 5, 15: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10: animos suavitate, *to affect powerfully*, id. Brut. 9. 3. Absol.: perfringere dextra, *to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand*, Virg. Aen. 10, 279.

per-frĭo, 1. *v. a. to rub to pieces, to crumble*: baccas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj. very frivolous, or worthless*: Vop. Aur. 6.

perfructĭo or **perfruītio**, ōnis, *f.* [perfruor] *complete enjoyment* or *fruition*: Auct. Quant. Anim. 33.

perfructus, a, um, *Part.* [perfruor].

per-frŭor, ctus, *3. v. dep. to enjoy fully* or *thoroughly*: with *abl.*: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20 laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10: salva republica, Ib. 4, 6: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2: vita modica, id. Leg. 1, 21: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1. *Pass.*: ad perfruendas voluptates, id. Off. 1, 8. II. Transf. *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

perfŭga, ae, *m.* [root FUG of fugio] lit. *one who flees thoroughly*, hence *a deserter* to the enemy. Iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, id. Off. 3, 22: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43: reliquos omnes, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28.

per-fŭgio, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee for refuge*: ad aliquem, Liv. 1, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32. 2. Fig.: qui quum in culpa et in maleficio reviti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2. II. *to go over* or *desert to the enemy*: nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Cic. Balb. 9, 24.

perfŭgium, ii, *n.* [perfugio] *a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum*: quum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3: perfugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 41: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72.

per-fulcĭo, lsi, 4. *v. a. to prop up, to sustain, support*: eloquio perfulcire senatum (*al.* permulcire), Pan. ad Pis. 86 perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

per-fulgĕrat (fulgurat), *v. impers. it flashes* or *gleams brightly*: multoque latus pertulgerat (*al.* praefulgurat) ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.

per-functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor] *a performing, discharging*: honorum perfunctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 2: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring*, id. Fin. 1, 15.

perfunctōrĭē, *adv. slightly, carelessly*: non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11.

perfunctōrius, a um, *adj.* [perfunctus; dispatched]. In law: *careless, slight, perfunctory*: perfunctoria examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, de postul. 2, 11, c. 1. § 1.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perfungor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle*: aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. 67: pecus fluviis, Virg. G. 3, 445 · perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *has bathed*, Auct. Her. 4, 10: panis perfusus aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115. perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. 2. *to pour into*: sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24. 3. *to flow over, to drench, bathe*: ossaque et artus perfudit toto protuptus corpore sudor, Virg. Aen. 7, 459: tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6. 4. *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, Virg. Aen. 5, 112. II. Transf. of non-liquids: *to scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, ib. 12, 611: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416. 2. *to cover*: auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115 · pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33. 3. Of the sun's beams: *to flood* or *fill*: cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. 4. *to knock out*: alicui oculum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5 dub. III. Fig. *to imbue, inspire, fill*: ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3: dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id Att. 8, 6: laetitia, id. Fin. 5, 24: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63. 2. Esp. *to disturb, disquiet, alarm*: nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29. 3. *to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with*: perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 34: acceperit: si illa (notitia) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, ib. 110.

per-fungor, nctus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge*: with *abl.*: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2. With *acc.*: onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7. II. Transf. *to go through, undergo, endure; to get through, get rid of*: pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2: molestia, id. Fam. 5, 12: fato, Gell. 10, 18: vita, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. 3, 982. With *ab*: sues perfunctas esse a febri et a foria, *are free from*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5 With *acc.*: timorem illum

satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208: coenulam Milonis (al. coenula), lb. 3, p. 139. *Absol.*: jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have stood it out*, Auct. or. pro Dom. 17: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicarunt, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41. In *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, id. Sest. 4. **2.** *to enjoy* (rare): with *abl.*: omnibus bonis, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.

per-fŭro, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.): Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388. **II.** Neutr. *to rage very much, to rage on*: incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg. Aen. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, Lucr. 1, 275.

perfūsē, *adv. profusely*: perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. in Non. 516, 31 (*leps.* profuse).

perfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [perfundo] *a pouring over* or *upon, a wetting, moistening*: perfusio corporis ex aqua calida, Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 18, 7, 14. Of baptism: Lact. 4, 15. Meton. in *plur.*: malarum perfusiones, *washes for the cheeks*, Plin. 23, 9, 82.

perfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pours water over another, a bath-servant*: Inscr.: perfusor, περιχύτης, χροοχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōrĭē, *adv. slightly, superficially, cursorily*: perfusorie dicere aut denuntiare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 5.

perfūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo] *that merely moistens*; hence, *slight, superficial*: tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 27. **II.** In law *wrongful, vexatious*: assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [perfundo].

pergămēnus, a, um, *adj.* = Περγαμηνός, *pertaining to Pergamum in Mysia*, hence, pergamena charta, or Subst. pergamena, ae, *f. parchment*, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum: Isid. Orig. 6, 11: Hier. Ep. 7, *n* 2.

per-gaudĕo, 2. *v n. to rejoice greatly*: Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

per-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. engendered, produced*: Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become quite fat*: gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, *adj. very experienced, well versed in* (rare): locorum peregrini, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21 (*al.* periguari): colendi, App. Apol. p. 290.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [per rego]. **I.** Act. 1 1t. *to make straight through*; hence, *to go on uninterruptedly* or *undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute*: with *acc.*: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: Sall. J. 79. With *inf.*: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed*, id. Part. 8: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931: pergitin' pergere? Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 4.

2. *to undertake*: prospero cessura quae pergerent, *their enterprise would succeed*, Tac. A. 1, 28. **3.** *to wake up, awaken*: pergere dicebant expergefacere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Neutr. *to go straight forwards, to go* or *come*: horsum pergunt, *they are coming directly towards us*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eadem via pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41 domum, Sall. C. 44: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Auct. Her. 4, 51: obsonatum pergam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. Poet. of things: Lucr. 6, 323. *Pass. impers.*: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. in Non. 513, 8. **2.** *to pass on, proceed to; to go after*: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43: id. Tusc. 5, 5. (ii) Esp. in speaking: *to go on, proceed*: pergam atque insequ ur longius, id. Verr. 3, 20: sed perge de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Brut. 74: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40. Of one who has not yet spoken: *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides Virg. E. 6, 12.

per-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. very slender*: tanilis, Plin. 25, 13, 101.

per-grăcor, 1. *v. n. dep. to live like the Greeks*, i. e. *to revel, carouse*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 21 pergraecari est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

per-grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very large*. Att. in Non. 114, 9.

per-grandis, e, *adj. very large* (rare): gemma, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 21. **II.** Of age: pergrandis natu, *very old*, Liv. 29, 29.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj. very skilful, very artful*: sycophanta, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasant*: literae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, *you would do me a great favour*: id. Am. 4. *In tmesi*: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, Id. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*

per-grăvis, e, *adj. very weighty* or *grave, very important*: pergravis, *opp.* levis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Coel. 26: oratio, id. Sest. 30.

pergrăvĭter, *adv. very gravely, very seriously*: pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53.

pergŭla, ae, *f.* [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] *a projection* or *shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop* (v. Smith's Ant. 886): Plin. 21, 3, 6: (Apelles) perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus, id. 35, 10, 36, n. 12: Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 19. **2.** *a school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug 94: in pergula docuit, id. Gramm. 18. Meton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, *all the scholars*, Juv. 11, 127. **3.** *a brothel*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78. **4.** *a vine-arbour*: Col. 4, 21: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3. **5.** *a hut, hovel* in pergula natus, Petr. 74.

pergŭlāna, ae, *f.* [pergula] *a vine trained over an arbour*: Col. 3, 2, 28.

pĕr-haurĭo, si, stum, 4. *v. a. to drain completely, to drink up*: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

pĕrhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [perhaurio].

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo: per is perhaps here another form of pro] *to hold out, exhibit, present, bestow, give*: operam reipublicae, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26. testimonium, *to bear witness*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *you would use other words, would hold a different language*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 36. in causa universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *brought forwards, furnished*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. **2.** *to attribute, ascribe*: magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, Plin. 29, 6, 39: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, id. 31, 7, 39: cui (vettonicae) vis perhibetur, id. 25, 8, 55: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, id. 29, 1, 9.

II. Esp. *to say, assert*; *to call, name*: quos omnes Erebo perhibent et Nocte creatos, Enn. Ann. 1, 27: ut perhibent viri, Pl. Clst. 1, 1, 68: ut perhibetis, Cic. Lig. 8: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. Aen. 8, 135: bene qui conjicit, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. Div. 2, 5. *Pass.*: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nunti fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: nec minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named, cited*, id. Fam. 5, 12.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perhibeo].

pĕr-hĭĕmo, 1. *v. n. to winter, pass the winter*: Col. 11, 3.

pĕr-hĭlum, *adv. very little* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 576.

pĕr-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. very honourable*: Arn. 2, 76.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. very respectfully*: Cic Att 14, 12

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. that does one much honour, very honourable*; consultatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic Att. 2, 18: discessus, id. Prov. cons. 19.

II. *that shows much honour* or *respect*: collega in me perhonorificus, id. Att. 1, 13.

pĕr-horrĕo, ui, 2. *v. a. to tremble* or *shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of*: horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 9.

pĕr-horresco, rui, 3. *v. n.* and *a incep.* **I.** Neut. *to tremble* or *shudder greatly*: toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: clamore perhorruit Aetna, *trembled, shook*, Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactibus), lb 6, 704. **II.** Act. *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of*: hanc tantam religionem non perhorresco? Cic. Verr. 4, 35: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6.

pĕr-horridus, a, um, *adj. very dreadful*: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv. very kindly, very politely*: scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite*: sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: epistola, id. Att. 16, 12.

pĕr-hўmo, v. perhiemo.

pĕrīălŏgus, i, *m.* = περιαλογος (the very unreasonable father), *the title of a work by Orbilius*: Suet. Gr. 9.

pĕrĭambus, i, *m. a metrical foot*, = pyrrhichius (⏑⏑): Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pĕrĭbŏētos, i, *m.* and *f.* = περίβοητος, *cried up, celebrated, famous*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pĕrĭcarpum, i, *n.* = περίκαρπον, *a bulbous plant, of two kinds*: **1.** cortice rubro, supposed to be Hyacinthus comosus, Linn. **2.** nigro papaveri, simile has been referred to Paris atium illyricum, Linn., or to Narcissus orientalis, Linn. by Sprengel, and by others to the *jonquil*, Narcissus Jonquillus, Linn.; by others again to the Ornithogalum stachyoides, Ait.: Plin. 25, 10, 82.

pĕrĭchristārĭon, ii, *n.* = περίχριστον, *an eye-salve*: Marc. Emp. 8.

pĕrĭchўtē, es, *f.* = περιχυτή, *an inclosing, enveloping*, a kind of gladiatorial combat: Cod. Justin. 3, 43, 3.

pĕrĭclĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [periclitor] *trying, testing, making a trial* or *essay*: with *acc.*: puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168: voluntatem, id. Apol. p. 320. With *gen.*: sui, id. M. 3, p. 138.

pĕrĭclĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trying, a trial, experiment*: aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

pĕrĭclĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep* [periculum]. **I.** Act. *to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of*: periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 33: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 5, 50: omnia, id. Quint. 31: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8. With *rel. clause*. quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Absol.*: periclitari volui, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 *Perf. part.* in *pass.* sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Am. 17, 63.

2. *to put in peril, to endanger, risk* (rare): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5. **II.** Neutr. *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising*: proelia et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. G. 40. **2.** *to be in danger, to incur* or *be exposed to danger*: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. With *abl.*: fama ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capite, *to be in danger of losing one's head*, Mart. 6, 26: veneno, Just. 37, 3: pere-

lyst, Plin. 20, 19, 79. With *gen.*: capitis, *to be in peril of one's life*, App. M. 8, p. 216. With *inf.*: periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42. Fig.: ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of occasioning the loss of the cause), id. 7, 3, 17.

pĕrĭclўmĕnos or **-us**, i, m. = περικλύμενος, *a climbing plant, the woodbine or honeysuckle, also called* clymenus, Lonicera Periclymenum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 94.

pĕrĭcōpē, es, *f.* = περικοπή, *a section* of a book, *etc.*: Hier. in Loel. 2.

pĕrĭcŭlor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [periculum] i. q. periclitor: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pĕrĭcŭlōsē, *adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk* or *peril*: periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3: periculose a paucis emitur, quod multorum est, Sall. J. 8. *Comp.*: nihilo periculosius, *without any greater risk*, Auct. B. Alex. 64. *Sup.*: periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger*, Sen. de Ira 3, 22.

pĕrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous*: in nosmetipsos periculosi, Cic. Att. 13, 27: consuetudo, id. Acad. 2, 21: periculosum et grave bellum, id. Manil. 2: periculosum et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: vulnera, ib. 14, 9: curationes, id. Off. 1, 34. With *dat.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 33. *Comp.*: ira periculosior, Sen. de Ira 3, 3: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21. *Sup.*: locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17.

pĕrĭcŭlum (contr. periclum, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: Lucr. 1, 60: Virg. Aen. 2, 709, *etc.*), i, *n.* [root PERI, whence peri-tus: v. experior] *a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay*: fac periculum in literis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: periculum facito ex allis, *take a lesson* or *warning from*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36.

2. Meton. *an attempt* in writing, *an essay*: faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1· Aus. Idyll. 10, 215. ‖ Transf. *risk, hazard, danger, peril*: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: pericula subire, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: periculum adire capitis, *to run the risk of one's life*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: suscipere, *to take upon oneself*, id. Mur. 36: confiare alicui, *to cause, occasion*, id. Sull. 4: intendere in aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 3: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19: facere alicui, Sall. C. 33: amici depellere, Cic. Cluent. 6: addicta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1: arcessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. perd. 9: in periculum se committere, *to get into danger*, id. Inv. 2, 8: ex periculo eripere, *to rescue*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: extrahere ex periculo, Cic. Sest. 4: remittit, a periculo prohibere, id. Manil. 7: res in periculo vertitur, *the affair becomes perilous*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9: a securi negat ei periculum esse, *that danger threatens him*, id. Verr. 5, 44: periculum est ne, *there is danger that*, id. Tusc. 5, 40: periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk*: id. Sest. 32: crede audactor meo periculo, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: des ei nummos fide et periculo meo, Marc. Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumpta periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: rem periculi sui facere, *to do a thing at one's own risk*, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 16: bono periculo, *safely, without danger*, App. Apol. p. 320. **3.** Esp. *a trial, action*, dicit ei *quo*: meum labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. Manil. 1: aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2. (ii) *a record or register of condemnation*: tabulas publicae periculaque magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: te ad Sthenii periculum inimici ejus nomine abusum esse, ib. 2, 43. (iii) *a sickness, attack of sickness*: in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 29. (iv) *ruin, destruction*: tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Arn. 1, 4. (Hence Fr. *péril*.)

pĕr-īdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. very fit, suitable*, or *proper, very well adapted to*: with *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: Tac. A. 4, 12. With *ad*: gens ad furta belli peridonea, Sall. fragm. in Non. 310, 15.

pĕrĭēgēsis, is, *f.* = περιήγησις, *a leading round*; hence, *a geographical description: the title of a poem by Avienus*.

pĕrĭgnārus, a, um, v. pergnarus.

pĕrĭlenos, i, *f.* = περίλευκος (white all round), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj. very brilliant, very notable*: quod sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12. ‖ *greatly distinguished, highly honoured*: Cic. Att. 5, 20.

pĕrĭmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = περιμαχία, *an attack, assault*: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

pĕr-imbēcillus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble*: Varr. R. R. 3, 10: Cic. Att. 10, 18.

pĕrĭmetros, i, *f.* = περίμετρος, *a circumference, perimeter*· Front. Aq. 26: Vitr. 5, 6.

pĕr-imo (orig. peremo, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*), ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy*: sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: divum simul acra peremit fulminis ardor, id. Div. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, *destroyed, ruined*, Virg. Aen. 5, 787. *Absol.*: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117. **2.** *to cut off, hinder, prevent*: reditum, id. Planc. 42: nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22. ‖ Esp. *to kill, slay*: indigna morte peremtus, Virg. Aen. 6, 163. hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (translat. from Hom.), poët. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64· Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44, 69· caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum, Just. 7, 6.

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass*: locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

pĕrĭnaeon and **pĕrĭnĕon**, i, *n.* = περίναιον, περίνεον, *the space between the sexual organs and the fundament, the perineum*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pĕr-incertus, a, um, *adj. very uncertain*: Sall. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4.

pĕr-incommŏdē, *adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately*: accidit perincommode, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying*: alicui, Liv. 37, 41.

pĕr-inconsĕquens, entis, *adj. very inconsequent, very absurd*: Gell. 14, 1.

pĕr-indĕ, *adv.* [prob. only another form of pro-inde] *in the same manner, just as, equally*: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo R. perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *in a corresponding manner, accordingly*, Sall. in Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8· Tac. A. 12, 41. ‖ Esp. with the conjunctions *atque* (*ac*), *ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quam*, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, *just as if*, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: perinde sunt ut aguntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: perinde ut afficeretur, *just as, according as*, Suet. Claud. 14: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, *in whatever way*, Cic. Div. 2, 42: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, Cic. Quint. 26. With *et* or *que*· *equally with, the same as*: perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, ib. 1, 26. With *ut, so that, to the extent that*: Julianus nimius religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16. With *quam*: *so much as*: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15. With *quam si, the same as if*: jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem lefellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73. Haud perinde ... quam, not *as well ... as*: id. H. 2, 39. **2.** Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (*sc.* ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est (*sc.* ut oportebat), id. Tib. 52.

pĕr-indĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to need very much, to be in great need*: Tert. adv Gnost. 11.

pĕr-indignē, *adv. very indignantly*: Suet. Tib. 50.

pĕr-indignus, a, um, *adj. very unworthy, very unbecoming*: Sid. Ep. 4, 4

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj. very indulgent, very tender*: qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj. very infamous*: vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2. With *gen.* of cause: App. M. 3 p. 136.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble*: si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14: sunt levia et perinfirma quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very clever*: homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pĕr-ingrātus, a, um, *adj. very ungrateful*: Sen. Ep. 98.

pĕr-iniquus, a, um, *adj. very unfair, very unjust*: quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Manil. 22. ‖ *very unwilling, very discontented*: etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18.

pĕr-injūrius, a, um, *adj. very unjust, very wrong*: Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj. very remarkable*, or *conspicuous*: corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

pĕr-insŏlens, entis, *adj. very unusual*: Not. Tir. p. 47.

pĕr-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj. very honest* or *virtuous*: Gell. 3, 5.

pĕr-inundo, 1. *v. a. to overflow completely* (post.): Alcim. 1, 267.

pĕr-inungo, 3. *v. a. to anoint all over*: tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *Part. much hated*: homo dilis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. fragm.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj. very unwilling*: ne perinvitus legerem tuas literas Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *fin.*: Liv. 40, 37.

pĕrĭŏcha, ae, *f.* = περιοχή, *a summary, compendium*, the title of a work by Ausonius.

pĕrĭōdeuta, ae, m. = περιοδευτής, *that goes about, a visitor*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

pĕrĭōdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιοδικός, *that returns at stated times, periodical*: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

pĕrĭōdus (perihodus, Fest. *s. v.*), i, *f.* = περίοδος, in rhetor. *a complete sentence, a period*; in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61 Quint. 9, 4, 14. ‖ *the circuit of the four Grecian games* (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): Post. *s. v.*

pĕrĭpătētĭci, orum, m. plu. = περιπατητικοί, *philosophers of the peripatetic*

tio (Aristotelian) school, peripatetic: Cic. Acad. 2, 4.

pĕrĭpătētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic:* peripatetica secta, Cic. Q. 3: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3: disciplina, id. 19, 5.

pĕrĭpĕtasmătus, um, *n. plu.* = περιπετάσματα, *curtains, draperies, carpets;* Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12.

pĕrĭphĕrĭa, ae, *f.* = περιφέρεια, *the circumference of a circle, periphery:* Mart. Cap. 8, 878.

pĕrĭphrăsis, is, *f.* = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution, periphrase:* Suet. Gramm. 4: Quint. 8, 3, 53: Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Latin, circumlocutio.)

pĕrĭplus, i, *m.* = περίπλους, *a sailing round, circumnavigation:* Plin. 7, 48, 48.

pĕrĭpneumŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = περιπνευμονία, *pulmonary consumption, peripneumony:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus (peripleumonicus, Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and peripleumoniacus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, *adj.* = περιπνευμονικός, *consumptive, peripneumonic:* Plin. 26, 7, 25.

pĕrĭpsēma, ătis, *n.* = περίψημα, *offscouring, refuse, filth:* Tert. Pud. 14

pĕrĭptĕros, on, *adj.* = περίπτερος, *surrounded with columns:* Vitr. 3, 1.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj. very angry:* alicui, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 11: Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

pĕrĭscēlis, idis, *f.* = περισκελίς, *a leg-band, anklet:* saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56. tortae, Petr. 67, 4.

pĕrĭscēllum, li, *n.* = περισκέλιον, i. q. periscelis, *an anklet:* Tert. Cult. fem. 1, 1.

pĕrisseuma or **pĕritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, q. v.

pĕrissŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = περισσολογία, *an extra present:* Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 2.

pĕrissŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = περισσολογία, *redundancy of expression:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 658.

pĕrĭsson, i, *n.* = περισσόν, *a plant, also called* strychnon, v. trichnon: Plin. 21, 21, 105: App. Herb. 74.

pĕrĭstăsis, is, *f.* = περίστασις, *a subject, theme* Petr. 48, 4.

pĕrĭstĕrĕon, ŏnis, and **pĕrĭstĕrĕos**, i, *m.* = περιστερεών, *vervain,* Verbena officinalis, Linn. v. hierabotane: Plin. 25, 10, 78: App. Herb. 3.

pĕrĭstrōma, ătis, *n.* = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet:* Babylonia peristromata, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 54. conchyliata peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

pĕrĭstrŏphē, es, *f.* = περιστροφή, *the turning of an opponent's argument against himself:* Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

pĕrĭstўlium, li, *n.* = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle:* Vitr. 3, 1: Suet. Aug. 82.

pĕrĭstўlum, i, *n.* = περίστυλον, *the part of a building inclosing the court-yard, surrounded by columns on the inside:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Aus. de Urb. 5.

pĕrĭtē, *adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly:* institutum perite a Numa, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2: callide et perite versari in aliqua re, Ib. 1, 11. *Comp.:* Sen. Ep. 90. *Sup.:* alliquid peritissime et callidissime vendidare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.

pĕrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus] *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill.* With *gen.:* loco rum et militiae, Sall. J. 46: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, Ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7: gratiae ac voluptatis (concitandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24. *Absol.:* peritia et arte praestare, Tac. H. 4, 30.

pĕrĭto, 1. *v. n.* [pareo] *to perish:* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 32: Lucr. 3, 710.

pĕrĭtōnaeum and **pĕrĭtōnēum**, i, *n.* = περιτόναιον and περιτόνειον, *the membrane inclosing the intestines of the abdomen, the peritoneum:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17

pĕrĭtōnaeus, on, *adj.* = περιτόναιος, *pertaining to the peritoneum, peritoneal:* membrana, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [root PER: v. periculum and experior] *experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol.:* mihi jam nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 19: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 42: docere peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 313: peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. With *gen.:* multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font. 7: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: peritiores rei militaris, Ib. 3, 61: coelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritissimi coeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. With *abl.:* quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38: peritus bello, Veil. 2, 29: peritus disciplina militari, Gell. 4, 8. With *ad:* ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Font. 15. With *in* and *abl.:* sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34, 82. With *de:* de agricultura peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. With *acc.* (poetical): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* soli cantare periti Arcades, Virg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8: rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, *aware by experience,* Flor. 3, 1. ‖. Transf. of things: *skilfully constructed, clever:* peritae fabulae, Aus. Epist. 16, 92.

pĕrĭxўŏmĕnos, on, *adj.* = περιξυόμενος, *scraping himself* (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonus: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 26.

pĕrīsōma, ătis, *n.* = περίζωμα, *a girdle:* Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

per-jĕro, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, *adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly:* versari in aliqua re, Cic. Coel. 11: id. Att. 13, 52.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasing:* cui quidem literae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7. *In tmesi:* id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

perjūrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro] *a petty perjury:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 76.

perjūrĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjurium] *full of perjury, perjured, perfidious:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjūrium, li, *n.* [perjurus] *a false oath, perjury:* quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id. Font. 16, 35: perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 657. ‖. Meton.: perjuria Graia, poet. for perjuri Graii, *the perjured* or *perfidious Greeks,* Sil. 17, 425.

perjūro, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per jus] *oath-breaking, perjured:* quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: perjurissimus leno, Ib. 7: perjura Troja, Virg. Aen. 5, 811: perjura fides, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. 2. Transf. in gen.: *false, lying:* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74. *Comp.:* Ib. 1, 1, 21.

per-lăbor, psus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slip* or *glide through:* isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 428: rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves,* Virg. Aen. 1, 147. 2. *to move towards, to reach:* ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, Ib. 7, 646: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

per-laetus, a, um, *adj. very joyful* or *glad:* supplicatio, Liv. 10, 31.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [perlabor].

per-lātē, *adv. very widely* or *extensively:* perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lātĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie completely hid:* Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātio, ōnis, *f.* [perfero] *a bearing away, a transferring:* Hyg. Astron. 1 *praef.* ‖. *a bearing, enduring:* malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22.

perlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, adviser, conveyer;* litterarum, Hyginus, Ep. 5, 28: perlatore capto, Amm. 21, 16.

perlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that bears or carries:* perlatrices querelarum literae, Ennod. Ep. 7, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero].

per-laudābilis, e, *adj. very commendable:* forma, Dict. Cret. 6, 14.

per-lăvo, 1. *v. a. to wash or bathe thoroughly:* aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4.

per-laxo, 1. *v. a. to relax greatly:* Apic. 7, 7.

perlăcebra (pellecebra), ae, *f.* [pellicio] *an enticement, allurement:* pudori periscebrae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

perlectĭo, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo (pellego; acc. to Prisc. p. 871 P.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 33: perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. F. 1, 991. ‖. Esp. *to read through, read to the end:* has (tabellas), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de natura deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 3: libri perlegendi, Plin. H. N. 1 *praef.*: reliquum deinceps die perlectorus, App. Flor. *n.* 16: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators,* Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41. *Absol.:* sine perlegam, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 104.

per-lĕpĭdē, *adv. very pleasantly* or *prettily:* narrare, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 46.

per-lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pretty:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53 dub.

per-lĕvis, e, *adj. very light, very slight:* momentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

perlĕvĭter, *adv. very lightly, very slightly:* commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlĭbens (perlubens), entis, *Part.* [perlibet]. ‖. A adj.: *very willing, feeling pleasure:* anseuito perlubens, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 50: me perlubente allisus est, *to my great delight,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlĭbenter, *adv.* (perlubenter), *very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic. Tim. 1. id. Att. 8, 14.

per-lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj. very well bred very genteel:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.

perlĭbĕrālĭter, *adv. very graciously, very liberally:* Cic. Att. 10, 4: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37 *fin.*

per-lĭbet (lubet) 2. *v. impers. it is very pleasing* or *agreeable:* colloqui, Pl Capt. 4, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.

per-lĭbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [perlibro] *a levelling:* of water: Vitr. 8, 6.

per-lĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make level, to level:* pernensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13: planicies non perlibrata, sed exigue prona, *not level, not horizontal,* id. 2, 2. ‖. Transf. *to poise and hurl* (poet.): saevamque bipennem perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil. 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

per-lĭcet, 2. *v. impers. it is perfectly allowable:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

perlĭcĭo, v. pellicio.

per-lĭmo, *v. a. to file;* hence, *to sharpen, make cleaver:* oculorum speciem, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*

per-lĭnio, for perlino, *to besmear:* custos novum loculamentum perlinit, Col. 9, 12, 2 dub.

per-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear all over:* pice liquida perlinuntur, Col. 7, 3: perlinetur, Pall. 3, 30 servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 211: crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, *polluted,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150. (dub. *al.* praeditus.)

per-lĭquĭdus, a. um. *adj. very li quid:* Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*

per-lĭtĕrātus, a, um, *adj. very learned:* homo, Cic. in Hieron. Ep. 2.

per-lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens:* res divinae rite perlitatae, Valer. Antias in Gell. 1, 7: Liv. 42, 19. *Pass. impers.:* primis hostiis perlitatum est, id. 36, 1: diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *it being long before the sacrifices gave a favourable omen,* Ib. 7, 8.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino].

per-lĭtterātus, v. perlitterus.

per-longē, *adv. a very long way off, very far:* perlonge est. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 61.

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj. lingering, wearisome:* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 77.

per-longus, a, um, *adj. very long:* via, Cic. Att. 5, 20: perlongum, adverbially, *very long:* Aus. Epigr. 1, 7. ‖ Transf. *very tedious:* Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 17.

perlăbens, entis, v. perlibens.

perlăbenter, *adv.* v. perlibenter.

perlăbet, v. perlibet.

perlūceo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. very mournful:* funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

per-lūdo, 3, *v. a. to play about:* Manil. 5, 81 dub. (*al.* praelidere, *al.* praecludere).

per-lūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to shine through, illumine greatly:* carnem caecam, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 4 *med.*

per-lŭo (peluo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off:* manus unda, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aqua marina, Col. 12, 20: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61: sudore perlutus, *bathed in perspiration*, App. M. 2, p. 179. 2. *Reflect. to wash oneself, to bathe:* in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4.

perlūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perludo] *sportive, in sport, in jest:* judicium, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1 14 (dub. *al.* prolusorium).

per-lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purify* or *hallow completely:* sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11. ‖ *to go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely:* hostium agros, Liv. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106. ‖ *to view all over, to examine, survey:* omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9 perlustrans diu oculis, id. 23, 46. Fig: aliquid animo, Cic. Part. 11: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 141.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [perluo].

per-măcĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very thin, very weak:* Enn. in Fest. s. v. trifax.

per-măcer, cra, crum, *adj. very lean:* caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2.

per-măcĕro, 1. *v. a. to soften thoroughly:* calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.

per-mădĕfăcio, 3. *v. a. to wet through, to drench:* amor permadefecit cor meum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist:* quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1010. ‖ Fig. *to grow soft* or *effeminate:* delicils, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.*: enervata felicitate animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4.

per-maestus (moestus), a, um, *adj. greatly afflicted* or *dejected:* interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnĭficus, a, um, *adj. very sumptuous, very magnificent:* convivium, Vulg. Esth. 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj. very great:* accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: hereditas, id. Verr. 1, 10: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: beneficium, Cic. Agr. 2, 2. *Neutr. absol.* permagnum, *something very great:* id. Tusc. 1, 46: permagni interest, id. Part. 24: *in tmesi:* per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, id. Att. 10, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id. Verr. 3, 39 *fin.*

per-mălē, *adv. very badly:* pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19 dub. (*al.* male).

permănantĕr, *adv. by flowing through:* Lucr. 6, 916.

permănasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [permano] *to flow to.* Fig. *to penetrate to:* ad aliquem permanascere, *to reach his ears*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2. *v. n. to continue* or *persist in staying:* constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, also with *abl.:* Selenicus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. 37, 21: eodem loco permanere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. ‖ Fig. *to continue, endure, persist, persevere:* ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: Sall. J. 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina sententia, id. Att. 1, 20: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: in libertate, ib. 3, 8. With *abl.:* spe atque fiducia, id. B. C. 1, 20. With *ad:* solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. A. Am. 2, 120. With *in* and *acc.:* ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, id. Tr. 4, 10, 73. With *gen.:* virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76.

per-mano, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow through, press through, penetrate:* in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. 1, 349: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 495. ‖ Transf.: *to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach:* succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: venenum in omnes partes corporis permanat, id. Cluent. 62: quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr. 1, 123. ‖ Fig.: amor usque in pectus permanavit, Pl. Most. 1, 63: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18 ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanarent, id. Balb. 25: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1: hoc ad plures permanaverat, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. (ii) permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known:* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo] *a remaining, persisting:* nunquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54.

per-mārĭnus, a, um, *adj. that accompanies through the sea:* lares, *guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv. 40, 52.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165.

per-mātūro, 1. *v. n. to become quite ripe:* ubi permaturavit (*al.* permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. quite ripe:* Col. 12, 48: Cels. 6, 11.

permaxĭmē, *adv. very greatly, particularly:* Cato R. R. 38, 4.

per-maximus, a, um, *adj. very great indeed, extremely great:* solitudo, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 21.

permĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [permeo] *that can be passed through, passable:* latitudo, Sol. 47.

permĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that passes through:* Tert. Apol. 21.

per-mĕdĭocris, e, *adj. very moderate:* motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj. well-prepared, well trained:* Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permetior] *a measuring out:* terrae, *geometry*, Mart. Cap. 7 *init.*

permensus, a, um, *Part.* [permetior].

per-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse:* Euphrates medium Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21: Alpheus in ea insula sub ima marina permeat, id. 31, 5, 30: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. A. 15, 9: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13. *Pass. impers.:* iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13. 2. Transf. *to go forwards, go on:* Col. 11, 1. ‖ Fig. *to penetrate, pervade:* intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic. Acad. 2, 37 *fin.*

per-mĕrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to serve one's time as a soldier:* Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

per-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure:* solis magnitudinem, quasi decempeda, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 126. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif. *measured out:* permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin.*: App. M. 8, p. 209. ‖ Transf. *to travel through, traverse:* permensus est viam ad vos, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permetiens, Sen. Con. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 157: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202: secula, *to live through*, Mart. 9, 30: gradatim permensis honoribus, App. M. 10, p. 247.

per-mĕtŭens, entis, *Part. greatly fearing, dreading:* poenas Danaum permetuens (*al.* praemetuens), Virg. Aen. 2, 572.

per-mĭlĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. to serve one's time as a soldier:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 9.

per-mingo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to bepiss* transf. i. q. pasdicare: Hor. S. 1, 2 44.

per-mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly small:* pars, Juvenc. 3, 584.

per-mĭnūtus, a, um, *adj. very small, very trifling:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30 (*al.* minuta).

per-mīrābĭlis, e, *adj. very wonderful:* Aug. Genes. ad litt. 1, 10.

per-mīrandus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful:* *in tmesi:* per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful:* ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, Cic. Div. 2, 47. *In tmesi:* per mihi mirum visum est, id de Or. 1, 49.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum and xtum, 2 *v. a. to mix* or *mingle together:* natura eam materia, Cic. Tim. 7: permixta cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62 fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 18: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, id. Or. 57. gagates lapis cerae permixtus strumis medetur, Plin. 36, 19, 34: coeptanti attollere corpus totum permiscuit ensem, *plunged his whole sword into his body*, Sil. 10, 259. ‖ Fig. *to mix* or *mingle together:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vat. 5: tristia laetis, Sil. 13, 385. 2. Esp. *to confound, disturb, throw into confusion:* Cic. Verr. 2, 50: omnia, id. Planc. 17: omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9 omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18.

permissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permitto] *a giving up, yielding; an uncondituonal surrender:* Liv. 37, 7. In rhetor. Auct. Her. 4, 29 Quint. 9, 2, 25. ‖ Esp. *leave, permission* (rare): mea permissio manatonis tuae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3

permissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who permits:* mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

permissus, a, um, *Part.* [permitto]. ‖ Subst. permissum, i, *n. a permission:* utor permisso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 45.

permissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission:* permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 3, 80.

per-mītis, e, *adj. very mild:* sorba, Col. 12, 41.

per-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go through, suffer to pass through:* fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1. ‖ Transf. *to let go, let loose, let run:* equos permittunt in hostem, Liv. 3, 61 se incautius in hostem, *i. e. to rush upon*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48 multi ex summo se permitterent, *spring down*, Sisenn in Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, *to turn out into*, Nem. Ecl. 7. *Reflect.:* odor permittitur longius, *spreads further*, Lucr. 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, *extends*, Mela, 1, 19, 20. 2. Esp. *to send away, export:* caseos transmarina, Col. 7, 8. (ii) *to let fly, cast, hurl:* saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9 quacumque datur permittere visus, *to direct*, Sil. 3, 314. ‖ Fig. *to let loose, let go:* tribunatum, *to make free use of, exercise without reserve*, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after*, Gell. 6, 16 2. *to give up, leave, surrender, commit:* totum ei negotium permisit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alicui potestatem infinitam, id. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem judicum

potestati, id. Font. 14: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 103: permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14. (II) With *pron. reflect.*: *to give up or surrender oneself*: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, ib. 31: se in deditionem consulis, Liv. 8, 20. 3. *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit*: neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, id. N. D. 3, 1: ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere, id. Verr. 5, 9: ibi permisso, ut sou dicere prius, seu audire mallet, Liv. 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12. si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28. 4. *to concede, relinquish*: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *allow, concede*, Cic. Sull. 16: inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus reipublicae, *to sacrifice them in consideration of the state of the country*, id. Sest. 33.

permixtē, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously*: Cic. Inv. 1, 22: id. Part. 7.

permixtim, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously*: Prud. στεφ. 11, 191.

permixtĭo (permistĭo), onis, *f.* permisceo] *a mixing together, a mixture*: Cic. Tim. 12. II. *a confusion, disturbance*: reipublicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

permixtus (permistus), a, um *Part.* [permisceo]. II. Adj.: *promiscuous*: permixta caedes, Lucr. 3, 644: id. 5, 1312. 2. *filled*: permixtus dolore, App. M. 9, p. 238.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very modest*: homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 6. verba sensu permodesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

permŏdĭcē, *adv. very little*: Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very small*: locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47.

per-moestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permŏlestē, *adv. with much trouble, or vexation*: permoleste ferre aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: id Att. 15, 17.

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. very troublesome*. atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

per-mollis, e, *adj. very soft*: quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mŏlo, 3. *v. a. to grind up*: piperis grana, Seren. Samm. 19, 334. II. Transf.: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 34.

per-monstrans, antis, *Part.* [monstro] *showing accurately, explaining*: Amm. 18, 6.

per-mŏrĭor, 3. *v. n. dep. to die*: Commod. Instruct. 27.

per-mŏror, 1. *v. n. dep. to delay* or *tarry long*: Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, *Part. greatly moved, violently excited*: vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo] *a moving, exciting, excitement*: fig.: mentis permotio, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: permotionis causa, *in order to move* or *stir the feelings*, id. de Or. 2, 53. II. Esp. *also. an emotion* of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, id. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

permōtus, a, um, *Part.* [permoveo].

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move* or *stir up thoroughly*: mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12: resinae uncias tres dollo immergunt et permovent, *stir about, shake up*, Pall. 11, 14. II. Fig. of the mind, *to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence*, etc.: si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45: mentem judicum, id. Or. 38: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes B C. 3, 9: labore itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundia, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. C. 33: mente permotus, *in an ecstasy* or *phrensy*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 129. † *to stir up, raise, excite* a passion invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulcĕo, si, sum, and ctum, 2. *v. a. to rub gently, to stroke*: aliquem manu, Ov. F. 4, 551: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 2, 733. II. Transf. *to touch gently*: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly upon*, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her. 3, 12: medicata lumina virga, Ov. M. 1, 716. 2. *to soften*: cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11. III. Fig. *to charm, please, delight*: sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: aures, id. Or. 49: aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78. 2. *to soothe, appease, allay*: senectutem, id. de Sen. 2: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: iram alicujus, Liv. 39, 23: aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militem, ib. 1, 29.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stroking*: manuum, Non. *s. v.* mansuetum.

permulsus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulto, *adv. very much, by far*: permulto clariora, Cic. Div. 2, 61.

per-multus, a um, *adj. very much, very many*: nescio quantulum attulerit; verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86: permultae partes, Varr. L. L. 8, 1: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43. permultum erit ex macrore tuo diminutum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. permulta rogatus fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97. 2. permultum, adverb. *very much*: permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11. permultum interest, id. Off. 1, 8.

per-mundo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse thoroughly*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj. very cleanly*: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnĭo, īvi, *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying*: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15: castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunivit, Tac. A. 4, 24.

permūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permuto] *a changing, altering, change*: magna rerum permutatio, Cic. Sest. 34: temporum, id. Parad. 6: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41. II. *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21: haec res permutationem non recipit, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 52: rerum, Paul. Dig. 19, 5, 5. Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange: Cic. Fam. 3, 5 id. Att. 5, 13. 2. In rhetor. *an exchanging of one expression for another, permutation*: Auct. Her. 4, 34.

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change throughout, to alter* or *change completely*: sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: omnem reipublicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9. 2. *to turn about, turn round*: arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16: id. 16, 40, 77. II. *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48. 2. Esp. mercant. *t. t. to exchange* money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, id. 33, 3, 13: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17: velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, id. Att. 15, 15 *fin.* (II) *to buy*: equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36: sericatum permutatum in libras denarii sex, id. 12, 21, 45.

perna, ae, *f.* = πέρνα, *a haunch or ham together with the leg*: of men: his (militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* supernati. 2. Of animals, esp. of swine: *a salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon*: addito unguinum de perna, Cato R. R. 158: frigida, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Mart. 10, 48: sprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49. II. Transf. of things of a similar shape: *a kind of shell-fish*, the same as Pinna, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54. 2. *the limb of a tree*: stolones cum perna sua avelluntur, id. 17, 10, 13. [Cf. Sans. *charna*, "the foot."]

pernārius, ii, *m.* [perna] *a hamseller*: Inscr.

per-narro, 1. *v. a. to narrate completely*: pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvigātus, a, um, *Part. sailed through* or *over*: Plin. 2, 67, 67.

per-nĕcessārius, a, um, *adj. very necessary*: tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21. II. *very closely connected*: homo, id. Fl. 6.

per-nĕcessĕ, *adj. indecl. indispensably necessary*: Cic. pro Tull. frugm. 49.

per-nĕco, avi, 1. *v. a. to kill* or *slay outright*: Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny altogether* or *flatly*: Negas? I*y*. Pernego immo, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. Asin. 2, 2, 56: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. Coel. 27. II. *to refuse* or *decline altogether*: Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17: Mart. 4, 82.

per-nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. a. to spin out, spin to an end*, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89.

pernētus, a, um, *Part.* [perneo].

perniciābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, pernicious*: id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3.

perniciālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, fatal*: discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

pernĭcies, ēi, *f.* (*gen.* pernicii *or* pernici, Sisenn. in Gell. 9, 14, 12: Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14. *Dat.* pernicie, Liv. 5, 13) [perneco] *destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity*. quanta in pernicie siet, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29 de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, Cic. Mur. 28: in apertam perniciem incurrere, id. N. D. 3, 27: machinari alicui perniciem, Sall. C. 18: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: pernicies in accusatorem vertit, ib. 11, 37: id. H. 3, 27: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4. II. Meton. of a baneful person or thing: *destruction, ruin, bane, pest*: egredere, herilis pernicies ex aedibus, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 3: leno, pernicies communis adolescentum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 14: pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *i. e. Verres*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, *i. e. Clodius*, id. Mil. 31, 84: pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

pernĭcĭo, ōnis, *f. destruction* (for pernicies): Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 6.

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: multa perniciose, multa pestifere, sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 2. II. *Comp.*: Cic. Leg. 3, 14. *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 89.

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: perniciosae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: perniciosissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6.

pernĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness*: pernicitas deserit: conatus sum senectute, Pl. Mon. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

pernĭcĭter, *adv. nimbly, quickly, swiftly*: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: exilire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte pernicitерque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14.

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. very black*: oculis pernigris, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernĭmĭum, *adv. altogether too much*: interpretatio pernimium severa, *altogether too severe*, Papin. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj. much too great, altogether too much*: nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 28.

pernĭo, ōnis, *m.* [perna] *a kibe, chilblain*: Plin. 23, 3, 37: Id. 3, 6, 58.

per-nĭteo, 2. *v. n. to shine very much*: corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

pernĭunculus, i, *m. dim.* [pernio] *a little chilblain*: Plin. 26, 11, 66, n. 2.

pernix, icis, *adj. nimble, brisk, agile, quick*: pernix sum manibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv. 28, 20: Virg. Aen. 11, 718: pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 42: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, ib. 3, 40: tempora pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71. With *inf.*: amasia relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 265. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous*: epigramma, Cic. Verr. 4, 57.

pernoctātio, ōnis, *f.* [pernocto] *a passing the night*: Ambros. S. 90.

per-nocto, āvi, 1. *v. n. to stay all night long, to pass the night*: foris non est pernoctandum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38. ‖ Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic. Arch. 7.

pernōnĭdes, æ, *m.* [perna] a comically-formed patronymic, qs. *descended from a ham*: laridum pernonidem, *a bit of ham*, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a. to examine thoroughly*: pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, Ter. Ad. prol. 12. ‖ *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: ingenium alicujus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 42: facta alicujus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic. Fat. 5: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscendi, id. de Or. 1, 5.

per-nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become everywhere* or *generally known*: Pa. Quint. Decl. 3, 1. Impers with *acc.* and *inf.*: Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, ib. 14, 8.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj. that lasts all night*: luna pernox erat, *was visible all night, was at full*, Liv. 5, 28: addit et sacratas luna pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon*, Ov. M. 7, 268: stare pernoctem statu pavidus atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-nōxius, a, um, *adj. very harmful, very dangerous*: Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up*: argentum, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 *fin.*: opes, Mart. 12, 62.

pernunctius, i, *m. dim.* [perna] *a small ham*: Not. Tir. p. 267.

pernuntio, 1. *v. a. to announce*: Not. Tir. p. 42.

pĕro, ōnis, *m. a kind of boot made of raw hide*, worn chiefly by ploughmen, etc.: crudus, Virg. Aen. 7, 690: alte per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 185: App. M. 7, 421, Oud. (v. Smith's Ant. 886).

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. very obscure*: quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

pĕr-ŏdi, ōsus sum, *defect. v. a. to hate greatly, to detest*: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34: populum Rom. perosi sunt, Aug. ir. Suet. Tib. 21: culpam, Manil. 5, 409.

per-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very grievous or troublesome, very annoying*: lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

pĕr-officĭōsē, *adv. very obligingly, very attentively*: aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to emit a penetrating odour*: Lucr. 6, 1153.

per-ŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow up*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 872 P.

pĕrōmātus, a, um, *adj.* [pero] *wearing boots of untanned leather*: arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pĕr-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. very shady*: spelunca, Lact. 1, 22.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv. very seasonably, very opportunely*: venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.*: peropportune fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 5, 15: peropportune hoc cecidit, id. de Or. 2, 4.

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj very seasonable, very convenient*, or *opportune*: diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*

pĕr-optātō, *adv. very much to one's wish*; peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

pĕr-ŏpus, *n. indecl. very necessary*: peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30.

pĕr-ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration*: exstat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19.

pĕrōrĭga, praeuriga, and **prōrĭga**, æ, *m. that has the care of a stallion*: doubtful readings, for per origam, *i. e.* aurigam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: Plin. 8, 42, 64.

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj. very ornate*: Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

pĕr-ornō, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to adorn greatly* or *constantly*: Tac. A. 16, 26.

pĕr-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout*: contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id Sest. 2. et breviter perorationem esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30. ‖ Esp. *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up*: strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Cael. 29: perorata narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 10: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, Cic. Acad. 2, 48. 2. In gen.: *to bring to an end; to conclude, finish*: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, id. Verr. 2, 29: de qua cum dixero totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, ib. 3, 66.

pĕr-ŏscŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to kiss again and again*: hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81 (*al.* deosculatur).

pĕrōsus, a, um, *part.* [perodi] *hating greatly, detesting*: luxum perosi, Virg. Aen. 6, 435: genus omne femineum, ib. 9, 141: Oreten longumque perosus exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183: ignem, ib. 2, 379: superbiam perosus regis, Liv. 3, 39: Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. ‖ Pass. *thoroughly hated, or hateful*: veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*: nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.

per-păco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to quiet completely, redress to quietness*: omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Frumen perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12.

per-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale*: color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parcē, *adv. very sparingly* or *parsimoniously*: et quod dicendum hic est, tu quoque perparce nimium, *are altogether too sparing*, Ter Andr. 1, 5, 24.

per-pārum, *adv. very little*: Veg Vet. 3, 3.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very small*: sigilla, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small*: semina, Lucr. 3, 217: quae et cum adsunt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: culpa, id. Deiot. 3: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. to graze, pasture*: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 95.

per-pascor, 3. *v. dep. to lay waste, devastate*: fluvius perpascitur agros, Sever. Aetn. 489.

perpastus, a, um, *part.* [perpasco]. ‖ Adj.: *well fed, in good condition*: canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-pauculus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very few*: deduxit in Academiam perpaucula passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj. very little, very few*: si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18. *Sup.*: Col. 3, 20 *fin.*

per-paulŭlum, i, *n. a very little indeed*: perpaululum loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

per-paulum (paullum), *aav. a very little indeed*: declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

per-pauper, eris, *adj. very poor*: Cic. Att. 6, 3.

per-pauxillum, i, *n. a very little*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

per-pāvĕfăcio, 3. *v. a. to frighten very much*: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pĕdĭo, 4. *v. a. to hinder, impede*: Att. in Non. 238, 28.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to strike* or *push violently*; alii perpellit pedem, Naev. in Isid. Orig. 1, 26. ‖ Fig. *to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon*: si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 24: nunquam destitit suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, Liv. 29, 23: id. 32, 32: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. C. 26. With *inf.*: Mithridates Pharnamanem pepulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 33: ib. 11, 29.

perpendĭcŭlāris, e, and **perpendĭcŭlārius**, a, um, *adj.* [perpendiculum] *perpendicular*: Front. exposit form. p. 32.

perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who uses a plumb-line*: Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *perpendicular*: Mart. Cap. 6, 193.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line*: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, *perpendicularly*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere, opp. to habere proclinationes *Vitr.* 6, 11. ‖ Fig.: ad perpendiculum aequo suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3. *v. a. to weigh carefully* or *exactly*: Gell. 20, 1. ‖ Fig. *to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider*: aliquid acri judicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2: aliquid ad disciplinas praecepta, ib. 36 *fin.*: hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37: quid in amicitia fieri oporteat quae tota veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth*, id. Am. 26: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3 *fin.*: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 13: home judicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52.

perpensātio, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso] *an exact weighing, a careful consideration, examination*: atque ejus rei perpensationem, Sall. 2, 2.

perpensē, *adv. with deliberation deliberately*. Comp.: Amm. 26, 5 *fin.*

perpenso, 1. *v. a.* [perpendo] *to*

weigh carefully. Fig. to ponder, consider: Amm. 19, 11.

perpensus, a, um, Part. [perpendo].

perperam, adv. [perperus] wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely: loqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: dicere aliquid, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 18: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8: recte an perperam fecerit, id. Caecin. 24: Suet. Aug. 92: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. 2. erroneously, by mistake: Varr. R. R. 1, 69: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 10.

perpĕrē, adv. wrongly, falsely: opiniones perpere praesumptae, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 1.

perpĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [perperus] heedlessness, thoughtlessness: Att. in Non. 150, 14.

perpĕrus, a, um, adj. = πάντως (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence in gen.) faulty, defective, wrong: populares, Att. in Non. 150, 12. nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6.

per-pes, ĕtis, adj. [like perpetuus, from peto] lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual: luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de deo Socr. init.: silentium, id. Flor. n. 17 rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42. 2. Of time, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole: noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 223: nocte perpeti, Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol 32: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. persec. 33 fin.: perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 34 profanos in ignem aeque perpetem et jugem, Tert. Ap. 18.

perpessĭcĭus or -tĭus, a, um, adj. [perpetior] patient, enduring: etiam a duro et perpessicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53. Socrates perpessicius senex, ib. 104.

perpessio, ōnis, f. [id.] a bearing, suffering, enduring: harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67.

perpessĭtĭus, a, um, v. perpessicius.

perpessus, a, um, Part. [perpetior].

perpĕtim, adv. constantly, without intermission, perpetually: ulcus perpetim (al. perpetuo) humore manans, Plin. 20, 6, 21: App. Apol. p. 321.

perpĕtĭor, pessus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [patior] to bear with patience or firmness; to stand out, abide, endure: animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potest, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5. facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11: affirmavi quidvis me perpessurum, id. Fam. 2, 16: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26: difficultates, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: perpessi omnium rerum inopiam, id. B. C. 1, 84: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: fulmina, noctem, imbres perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 472. With an impers. subject: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. 2. With acc. and inf. to endure, suffer, permit: aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 17: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 621.

perpetĭbĭlis, e, adj. [perpetro] that may be done, allowable, permissible: Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpetrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a performing, committing, perpetration: Tert. Poen. 3.

perpetrātor, trix, m. [id.] a committer, perpetrator: peccati, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-petro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [patro] to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate: opus, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 64: prima parte (operis) perpetrata, Varr. L. L. 7, fin.: caedem, Liv. 1, 60: pacem, id. 33, 21: perpetratum judicium, id. 3, 60: ad reliquum Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac. H. 4, 52: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3. With inf.: nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

perpĕtŭālis, e, adj. [perpetuus] that prevails everywhere, universal: Quint. 2, 17, 14.

perpĕtŭārius, a, um, adj. [id.] always employed, constantly engaged: mulio, Sen. Apocol. med. Subst. perpetuarius, ii, m. a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant: Cod. Justin. 11, 70, 5.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. from their consistency, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: ad perpetuitatem, for ever, id. Off. 2, 7: in vitae perpetuitate, through the whole course of our lives, ib. 1, 33: perpetuitas verborum, an unbroken succession, id. de Or. 3, 49: sermonis, ib. 2, 54. In plur.: opaca perpetuitates, unbroken tracts of land, Vitr. 2, 10.

perpĕtŭlo, 1. v. a. freq. [perpetuo] to cause to continue, to perpetuate: libertatem ut perpetuitassint, Enn. in Non. 150, 30.

perpĕtŭo, adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 13. opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: loquens, id. Acad. 2, 19: Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

perpĕtŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [perpetuus] to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate: amator qui perpetuat data, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46. judicum potestatem perpetuandam putavit, id. Sull. 22: di te perpetuent, may the gods preserve you! a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 6.

perpĕtŭus, a, um, adj. (Comp. perpetuior, Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P. Sup. perpetuissimus, ib.) [peto] going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted: sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato R. R. 33. agmen, Cic. Pis. 22. munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44 palus, id. B. G. 7, 26. milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21. perpetuus solliti patres considere mensis, Virg. Aen. 7, 176. Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23 oratio perpetua, opp. to altercatio, Cic. Att. 1, 16. disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 4. perpetua historia, a continuous or general history, id. Fam. 5, 12. ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, id. Cat. 4, 9. lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15. stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, ib. 2, 21 perpetui scrinia Silli, of the immortal Silius, Mart. 6, 64. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), for ever, in perpetuity: in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48. So, in perpetuum modum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 5. 2. whole, entire: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, this whole day, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: vescitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 182. II. Esp. universal, general: perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ne id quidem perpetuum est, does not always hold good, Cels. 2, 10. 3. In augury, perpetua fulmina, perpetual lightnings, i. e. whose prognostics refer to one's whole life, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47. 4. In grammar, perpetuus modus, the definitive mode, Diom. p. 331 P. 4. In neutr. adverb. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: Stat. S. 1, 1, 99.

per-pexus, a, um, adj. well combed: barba, Firm. Math. 3, 5.

per-pinguis, e, adj. very fat: arenae, Auct. Ilias. Alex. M. 45.

per-plăceo, 2. v. n. to please greatly: occupat placentem, me fugas? immo hercle vero perplacent, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 41 ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

per-plānus, a, um, adj. very plain: expositio, Diom. p. 421 P.

perplexăbĭlis, e, adj. [perplexor] perplexing: verbum, obscure, ambiguous, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 47.

perplexăbĭlĭter, adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

perplexē, adv. confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely: perplexe loqui, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv. 6, 13. Comp.: perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847.

perplexim, adv. intricately, confusedly, perplexedly: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 18.

perplexĭo, ōnis, f. [plecto] perplexity, ambiguity: Pomp. Latro. decl. in Cat. 33.

perplexĭtas, ātis, f. [perplexus] perplexity, obscurity: Amm. 18, 6.

perplexor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to make confusion, cause perplexity: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, adj. entangled, intricate, confused: figurae, Lucr. 2, 101: farumina linguae, id. 4, 623: iter silvae, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: Plin. 9, 2, 1. II. Fig. intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure: sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12 perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 fin.: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13.

per-plĭcātus, a, um, Part. interlaced, entangled; in twist: Lucr. 2, 394.

per-plōro, 1. v. n. to weep greatly: Inscr. Grut. 928, 11.

per-plŏo (old form, perplouere, in Fest. s. v. patera), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to rain through, rain in: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato R. R. 155. 2. to let the rain through, admit the rain: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 30: quum coenaculum perpluerest, Quint. 6, 3, 64. Fig. beneficta beneficiis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 46. II. Act. to rain anything through or into. Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rained into, id. Most. 1, 3, 6. 2. to sprinkle profusely with: crocus capillos odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255.

per-pŏlio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. to polish well: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21. II. Fig. to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to: opus Cic. de Or. 2, 13: perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Tim. 13. perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam. 5, 12.

perpŏlĭto, ōnis, f. [perpolio] a thorough polishing, elaborating: Auct. Her 4, 13.

perpŏlītissĭmē, Sup. adv. in a very polished manner: perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32 fin.

perpŏlītus, a, um, Part. [perpolio]. II. Adj.: thoroughly polished or refined: homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: litteris perpolitus, id. Pis. 29: vita perpolita humanitate, opp. to immanis, id. Sest. 42: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8: explicatio, ib. 2, 27.

per-pōtĭlor, ātus, 1. v. a. dep. to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate: agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56: Tac. A. 14, 26. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: perpotilato agro, Liv. 22, 9.

per-pōto, 1. v. a. to carry over: praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 fin.

perpōtātio, ōnis, f. [perpoto] a continued drinking, a drinking about: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10: Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

per-pōtor, 4. v. n. dep. In law: to get entire possession of, to hold or enjoy completely: with abl.: privilegio, Justin. 7, 3, 2: beneficio, ib. 2, 10, 8.

per-pōto, avi, 1. v. a. to drink out or through, to keep up a carouse: totos dies, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. [illegible] vit ad vesperum, id. Sest. 6, 13.

to drink off: amarum absinthi laticem, Lucr. 1, 939.

perprĕmo, v. perprimo.

perpressa, æ, *f. a plant, called also* bacchar, *q. v.*: Plin. 21, 19, 77: id. 26, 8, 35.

per-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually:* cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor. Epod. 16, 38: humorem perprimit (*al.* perpremit), Sen. Ep. 99. ‖ Of coition: Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

per-prŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly:* peri perpropere, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 10.

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj. very near:* commutatio rerum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1. 22 *fin.*

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very prosperous:* valetudo, *very good*, Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to itch all over:* ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 20: App. M. 10, p. 249.

per-pŭdesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to feel great shame;* Cornelia in Nep. fragm. xii., 2.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj. very pugnacious:* perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20 *fin.*

per-pulcer, cra, crum, *adj. very beautiful:* dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj. greatly smitten:* me malis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9.

per-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to pierce through:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean:* alvum, Cato R. R. 115: se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: perpurgata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurgatis auribus, *i. e. with the greatest attention*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 179. ‖ Fig. *to clear up, explain:* locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54. *Absol.:* de dote tanto magis perpurga, *settle, arrange*, Id. Att. 12, 12.

per-pūrus, a, um, *adj. very clean:* lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28.

per-pūsillus, a, um, *adj. very small:* pusillus testis processit. Non accusabis perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little*, or, *the very little man*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pŭto, 1. *v. a. to explain fully:* argumentum alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj perfectly square:* Vitr. 5, præf. 4.

perquam, and separ. per quam, *adv. extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: perquam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: perquam velim scire, *very much indeed*, Id. Ep. 7, 27: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, Id. Rud. 3, 3, 9. *In tmesi:* per pol quam pancos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

per-quiesco, 3. *v. n. to rest all through, to spend in rest:* totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211.

perquīrītātus, a, um, *adj.* [perquiro] *greatly sought after:* opusculum usquequaque perquiritatum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1 *præf.*

per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quæro] *to ask* or *inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for:* perquirunt, quid causæ siet, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, Id. Fin. 5, 18: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. *Pass. impers.:* perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64. ‖ *to examine:* cognitionem rei, Id. de Or. 3, 29.

perquīsītus, *comp.* a, um, *adv. more exactly*, or *accurately:* conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 42 *fin.*

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro] *a seeker out, a hunter after:* auctionum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 61.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [perquiro].

per-rāro, *adv. very seldom, very rarely:* si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 40 *fin.*: perraro hæc alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj. very uncommon, very rare:* Liv. 29, 38: perrarum est, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

per-rēconditus, a, um, *adj. very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl through:* ad præsaepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24. ‖ Act. *to crawl through* or *over:* tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perrepo]. ‖ Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl about* in omnibus latebris, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4. ‖ Act. *to creep* or *crawl through:* omnes plateas perreptavi, id. Am. 4, 1, 3: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

perridiculē, *adv. very laughably, very ridiculously:* Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, Id. Verr. 2, 6.

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. very laughable, very ridiculous:* doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.

per-rīmōsus, a, um, *adj. very full of clefts* or *chinks:* Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1 (*al.* paeninosus)

per-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *eat through:* non plures sinus perroserint, Cels. 5, 28, 12. Plin. 34, 18, 55.

perrōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [perrogo] *a decree:* Inscr.

per-rōgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* defessus perrogitando advenas de natis, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634 P.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* sententias, Liv. 29, 19: Tac. H. 4, 9. ‖ Transf. *to carry through, to pass* (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6 *fin.*

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: in vestibulum perruperant templi, Liv. 3, 18 in tricliniuin usque, Suet. Oth. 8. *Pass. impers.*: nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7. B. Act. *to break through, break up:* ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: lumina bipenni, Virg. Aen. 2, 479: laterum crates, Ov. M. 12, 370 costam, Cels. 8, 9. 2. Esp. *to force one's way through:* paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: media acie perrupta, Tac. H. 2, 44. perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. ‖ Fig. *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8: periculum, id. Part. 32: quaestiones, id. Verr. 1, 5: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 14 magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, *overcome your modesty*, lb. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.* [perrumpo].

persicē, *adv. in Persian:* loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

persĭcus, a, um, *adj. Persian:* persica malus, *a peach-tree*, Amygdalus persica, Linn.: Macr. S. 2, 15: also called persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17: and *absol.* persicus, i, *f.*: Col. 5, 10, 20: Pall. 1, 3: hence, persicum, i. *n. a peach:* Plin. 15, 11, 12.

per-sæpe, *adv. very often, very frequently:* quod persæpe fit, Cic. Am. 20: frons, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: persaepe velut qui Jupononis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10. *In tmesi:* per pol saepe poccas, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 16.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj. very furious:* flumina, Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

persalsē, *adv. very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj. very witty:* Cic. de Or. 2, 69.

persălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto] *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic. Fl. 18: nomenclatores, Sen. Tranq. 12: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4: Curt. 10, 5.

per-sanctē, *adv. very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, *to swear solemnly*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tit. 10

per-sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cure completely:* ulcera, Sen. Ep. 8: vomicas, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj. perfectly sound:* Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*

per-sāpiens, entis, *adj. very wise;* homo, Cic. Prov. cons. 18 *fin.*

persāpienter, *adv. very wisely:* persapienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4 *fin.*

per-scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *adj. very vicious:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-sciens, entis, *Part. knowing well;* with *acc.:* animum perscions, Lampr. Comm. 5.

perscienter, *adv. very knowingly, very discreetly:* Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr. 6, 137: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58.

per-scisco, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly:* causam tumultus, Dict. Cret. 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.* [perscindo].

per-scītus, a, um, *adj. very clever, very fine; in tmesi:* quod apud Catonem est, per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in full* or *at length* (without abbreviation of the characters): verbo non perscripto, *not being written in full*, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 10, 1: in M. Catonis quarta Origine ita perscriptum est, *written in full*, Gell. 10, 1: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. ‖ Transf. *to give a full account* or *report of in writing:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, lb. 49: orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. J. 30: hoc velim diligentius omnia . . . . perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 13 hoc perscripsimus in monumentis veteribus reperietis, id. Agr. 2, 32: res populi R. a primordio urbis, Liv. 1, 1: Hor. S. 1, 4, 54. 2. *to write* or *note down, to enter, register:* quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C. ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. Rosc. Com. 1. 3. *to make over in writing, to assign:* argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: Cic. Fl. 19. si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42. 4. *to draw a line across:* as numus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur †: dupondius numus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, *etc.* . . . denarius quoque decem librarum numus per X perscriptam notatur *, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] *a writing down, an entry:* perscriptiorum et litterarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4. 11. ‖ *a making over in writing, an assignment:* id. Att. 12, 51 *fin.*: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, lb. 4, 18.

per-scriptito, 1. *v. a. freq. to write down:* Ter. de syllab. p. 2391 P. (*al* præscriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [perscribo] *one who makes entries in books:* fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 72.

perscriptūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a drawing up, a writing:* quum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, adjicere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 3: (*al.* quum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adjicere).

perscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

perscrūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor] *a searching through, an examination, investigation:* profundi perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9 *fin.*

perscrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator:* Capitol. Max. 1.

per-scrūto, for perscrutor: hunc perscrutavi, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 30: Amm. 17, 4.

per-scrūtor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to search through, examine:* speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: arculas mulebres, id. Off. 2, 7. ‖ Fig. *to examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, id. Inv. 2, 44: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Flacc. 8.

per-sculptus, a. um, *Part. carved, engraved:* lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

persĕa, æ, *f.* = *περσία, a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia,* referred by Sprengel to the Cordia Myxa, Linn.; by others to Balanites Aegyptiaca, Delil.. Plin. 13, 9, 15.

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out.* Fig. vitium, Liv. 40, 19 *fin.:* rei publicæ vomicas, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15 rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature,* Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

persector, 1. *v. a. dep.* [persequor] *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate:* Lucr. 4, 1007.

persĕcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit:* bestiæ, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44 App. M. 4, p. 155. ‖ Transf. *a prosecution, action, suit:* Cic. Or. 41, 141 Flor. Dig. 46, 4. 18. 2. *a persecution* of Christians: De fuga in persecutione, *the title of a treatise by Tertullian.* 3. *a following up, prosecution:* negotii, App. M. 10, p. 252.

persĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pursuer:* flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Albin. 11 2. *a persecutor* of Christians: Lact. de Mort. persecut. 1. ‖ *a prosecutor, plaintiff:* Macer. Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persĕcūtōrius, v. prosecutorius.

persĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [persecutor] *she that pursues* or *persecutes:* Aug. Consens. Evang. 1, 25.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long:* Lucr. 1, 307: in eo quies noctesque perdendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108: etiam meridie, Suet. Claud. 34.

per-segnis, e, *adj. very sluggish* or *inactive:* proeilum, Liv. 25, 15.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, *v. n. incep. to grow old:* ibi persenuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj very old:* Suet. Gramm. 9.

per-sĕnĭlis, e, *adj. very old* or *aged:* actas, Vulg. Ios. 23, 1.

per-sentio, si, sum, 4. *v. a. to perceive plainly:* Virg. Aen. 4, 90: App. M. 7, p. 193. ‖ *to feel deeply:* pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly:* ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapis, Ter. Heaut 2, 1, 41. ‖ *to feel deeply:* viscera perventiscunt, Lucr. 3, 250.

persĕphŏnium, ii, *n.* = *περσεφόνιον, *wild poppy:* App. Herb. 53.

per-sĕquax, ācis, *adj. eagerly pursuing:* ales oculis persequax, App Flor. n. 23: in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* [persequor] ‖ Adj.: *a pursuer, practiser:* flagiti, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 13. 2. *a revenger:* inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3. *v. a. dep.* (*act. imperat.* persece for perseque, Pod. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*) *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. Andr. 5, 4, 32: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: aliquem ipsius vestigiis, id. Brut. 90: vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23: Virg. Aen. 9, 218. 2. *Esp. to pursue hostilely, chase:* fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: deterrere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50: feras, Ov. H. 9, 34. 3. *Of places: to go* or *search through:* omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53. 4. *to follow up, come up with, overtake:* quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, id. Fam. 3, 6: id. Div. 2, 71, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14. In *pass.* signif.: illa se in mare præcipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub. 5. *to follow* in writing, *to take down, minute down:* celeritate scribendi, quæ dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull. 14, 42. 6. Of time: *to follow* or *come after:* exacta vindemia gramine persecuto, *when the grass has grown again,* Pall. 3, 26 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.:* viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.* 7. *Esp. to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain:* quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. Off. 3, 26, 101: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 7: heroditates aut ayngraphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: cujusquemodi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22. In law: ego meum jus persequar, *I will maintain my right,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9: persequendi juris sui potestas, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6 *fin.:* bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio, id. Verr. 3, 13: quum tribunus plebis pœnas a seditioso cive per bonos viros judicio persequi vellet, *sought to obtain,* id. Fam. 1, 9, 15. 8. *to follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy:* si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, id. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 5, 70: ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3: ut, quæ maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22. 9. *to proceed against, prosecute; to avenge, take vengeance upon:* civitatem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: inimicitias, id. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.:* aliquem judicio, Cic. Fl. 20: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 1 *fin.:* mortem alicujus, id. Phil. 13, 18 Caes. B. G. 7, 38: Liv. 40, 11 *fin.:* adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20. 10. *to follow out, perform, accomplish,* etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 11: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84: ex usu quod est, id persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, *to lead,* id. Phil. 12, 7. 11. *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain,* etc.: aliquid voce, id. Planc. 27, 66. dum rationes persequor, *discuss the reasons,* Lucr. 5, 57: quæ versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis literis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *fin.:* aliquid scriptura, id. Fam. 15, 21: res Hannibalis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.:* quæ persequerer, si commemorare possem si ea dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13.

per-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant:* quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 385.

per-sĕro, 3. *v. a. to stick* or *pierce through:* resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

per-servio, 4. *v. n. to serve throughout:* alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to preserve:* patientiam, Tert. Patient. 5.

persĕvĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [persevero] *persevering:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21.

persĕvĕrans, tis, *Part.* [persevero]. ‖ Adj. *persevering:* perseverantior in curandis hostibus, Liv. 5, 31: perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: perseverantissimum studium, Col. præf. 1, 19.

persĕvĕranter, *adv. perseveringly:* tueri, Liv. 4, 60. *Comp.:* perseverantius sævire, id. 21, 10. *Sup.:* aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4 21.

persĕvĕrantia, æ, *f.* [persevero] *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance:* perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. 19: nantarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. ‖ Transf. objectively: *long continuance, tediousness:* belli Just. 3, 4.

persĕvĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *continuance, duration:* App. ad Asclep. *fin.*

persĕvĕrē, *adv. very strictly:* inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5.

persĕvĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n* and *a.* [perseverus] ‖ Neutr. *to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in:* perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2: in eo perseveravit jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. *Impers. pass.:* perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35: Cic. Verr. 4, 39. 2. *to proceed to,* or *as far as:* Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet. Vesp. 6. ‖ Act. *to proceed with; to persist, persevere;* constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, rarely with simple *acc.:* injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.:* aliquem conservare, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *persisted in his assertion,* Cic. Am. 7, 24: quum id facturos se perseveraverit, Vell. 2, 92. With *acc.:* neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24: religiosam observantiam Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96). In *pass.:* ob hæc illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6.

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj. very strict:* imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.

persĭdē, *adv. acutely, skilfully:* Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6.

per-sĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. s. v.] *very knowing, very acute:* persibus a perite, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107.

per-siccātus, a, um, *adj. quite dried, perfectly dry:* Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj. very dry:* oculi, Cels. 3, 6.

per-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to continue sitting:* Plin. 17, 24, 36, *n.* 4.

per-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n. to sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* (poet.) pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: ubi frigidus imber altius ad vivum persedit, Virg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, 1. *v. a. to note down, record* (rare): uni dona, Liv. 25, 7. 2. *to mark:* notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19.

per-sĭlio, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap through:* Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-sĭmilis, e, *adj. very like* or *similar:* statuam istius persimilem deturbant, Cic. Pis. 38: isti tabulas fore librum persimilem, Hor. A. P. 7.

per-simplex, īcis, *adj. very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

per-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* 1 1t. *to continue standing:* hence, *to persevere persist:* in impudentia, Liv. 38, 14: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, *to remain,* Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persĭtes, æ, *m. a plant, a species of tithymalus, q. v.:* App. Herb. 108.

persŏlāta, æ, *f. a plant, the burdock,* Arctium Lappa, Linn.; persolata quam Graeci arction vocant (*al.* persolata), Plin. 25, 9, 66.

per-sŏlĭdo, 1. *v. a. to make quite solid:* Stat. Th. 1, 352.

per-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj. very usual:* Not. Tir. p. 46.

persŏlla, æ, *f. dim.* [persona] *a little mask:* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!:* Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollātus, ae, v. persolatus.

per-sŏlus, a, um, *adj. quite alone: eumdem cubito persolum mihi, my only eye,* Pl. Man. 1, 2, 46.

persŏlūta, æ, *f. an Egyptian plant cultivated in gardens, used for making*

periando, of two kinds, masc. and fem.: not identified: Plin. 21, 33, 108.

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [persolvo].

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to unloose* or *release completely*; hence, *F. g. to unravel, solve, explain*: si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magna me molestia liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3. ‖ *to pay*: stipendium militibus, ib. 5, 14: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one*, Cic. Fl. 20: (acs alicnum) alienis nominibus, *to pay the debts of others*, Sall. C. 33: legata cum fide, Suet. Cal. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15. 2. Fig. *to pay, give, show, render*: alicui laborum praemia, Cic. Planc. 42: grates, *to render thanks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic. Planc. 33: honorem dis, *to pay due honour to the gods by sacrifices*, Virg. Aen. 8, 62: vota, *to fulfil*, Tac. A. 3, 64: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, Cic. Planc. 42: epistolae, *to answer*, id. Att. 14, 20: persolvere justa, *to pay due honours to the dead*, Sen. Oedip. 998: poenas, *to suffer punishment*: poenas dis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.* (ii) *to impart, inflict*: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic. Or. 63: mortem alicui, *to put to death*, Suet. Cal. 26.

persōna, ae, *f. a mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 49: persona adjicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 296: Mart. 14, 176. oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 889. 2. As an ornament for a fountain: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*: Plin. 35, 12, 43 *fin.* 3. Fig. *a mask, pretence, false appearance*: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.* ‖ Meton. *a personage, character, part*, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 *sq.*: sub persona militis, Gell. 11, 22: (tragici) nihil ex persona poetae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3. 2. Transf. in gen. *the part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis, Cic. Phil. 8, 10: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a republica mihi impositam sustinui, id. Mur. 3: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37: personam tenere, ib. 3, 14: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36. 3. *a person who acts a certain part, personage*: eoquae pacifica persona desideretur, Cic. Att. 12, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age*, Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, *to persons and things of less importance*, id. Tib. 32: Plin. 18, 3, 4: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, *the second chief personage*, Nep. Pelop. 4. So of *persons*, opp. to things and actions: omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1. 4. In gramm. *a person*: quoni tiam personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. L. 8, 8, § 20. [Etym. uncertain. Gubius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7, derived it from *persono*. Most prob. it comes from the Gr. πρόσωπον.]

personālis, e, *adj.* [persona]. In law: *pertaining to a person, personal*: usus, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 37: actiones, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 178. ‖ In gramm. verbum, *a personal verb*; i. e. *a verb which may have a personal subject*: Diom., Prisc., etc. passim.

personāliter, *adv. personally*: etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, Am. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6. 2. In gramm. dicere, *i. e. with a person expressed* or *implied*, Gell. 15, 13.

personāta, ae, *f. burdock*, synonymous with personata, *q. v.*: Col. 6, 17: App. Herb. 36.

personātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] *wearing a mask, masked*: Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: pater, *i. e. the father in the play*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 56. ‖ Fig. *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious*: personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character*, Cic. Att. 15, 1: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80: personati fastus, *affected*, Mart. 11, 2.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum (*perf.* personavit, App. M. 5, p. 164: personasse, Prud. στεφ. 34 praef.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to sound through and through, to resound, ring with*: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10: ut quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque convivils tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: aures personant hujusmodi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. 2. *to sound, play* a musical instrument: citharа Iopas personat, Virg. Aen. 1, 741. ‖ Act. *to fill with sound* or *noise*: *to make resound*: Cerberus haec regna latratu personat, ib. 6, 417: aurem, *to bawl in one's ear*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: pulpita socco, *to play in comedy*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24. 2. *to cry out, call aloud*: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20: Val. Fl. 2, 161: hi dies ac noctes plausibus personare, Tac. A. 14, 15. 3. *to sound* or *blow* anything upon an instrument: personavit classicum, App. M. 5, p. 164.

per-sōnus, a, um, *adj. resounding, ringing*: lo ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120.

per-sorbĕo, bui, 2. *v. a. to suck* or *drink up, to absorb*: spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

perspectē, *adv. intelligently, sensibly*: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 161.

perspectio, ōnis, *f.* [perspicio] *a seeing into, perception*: Lact. Ira D. 1, 4.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to look at* or *behold to the end*: quinquennale certamen gymnicum perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98. ‖ *to look through, look all about*: otiose perspectare, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who understands* or *discerns*: Juvenc. 2, 275.

perspectus, a, um, *Part.* [perspicio] ‖ Adj.: *clearly perceived, evident, well-known*: res rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 11, 1.

perspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a viewing thoroughly, an inspection*: Lucan. 8, 484 (*al.* prospectus).

per-spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly*: perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

per-spergo, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, to wet*: ligna amurca cruda perspergito, Cato R. R. 130: Prusiadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, *washes*, Sol. 42. ‖ Fig.: orationem tanquam asle, Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

perspĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [perspicio] *that may easily be seen, conspicuous*: urbs, Amm. 14, 8.

perspĭcācĭter, *adv. sharp-sightedly, acutely*: quam perspicace, Afran. in Non. 513, 19 (dub. perh. perspicate).

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax] *sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity*: Cic. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*

perspĭcācĭter, *adv. acutely, sharp-sightedly*: Amm. 29, 4.

perspĭcāx, ācis, *adj.* v. perspicuus.

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious*: homo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, ib. 2, 3, 129: sequamur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic. Off. 1, 28: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

perspĭcĭbilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be clearly seen, bright*: solis splendor, Vitr. 9, 4.

perspĭcientia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a full perception* or *knowledge*: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5.

per-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [arxo. v. specio] *to look* or *see through, to look into, look at*: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes. B G. 2, 18. epistolas, *to look through, read through*, Cic. Att. 16, 5 *fin.*: coelum, *to look at the sky*, Liv. 40, 22. 2. *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect*: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quaedam possint, Plin. 17, 10, 14. With a *relat. clause*: perspicio prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 24. ‖ Fig. *to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain*, etc.: res gestas, Lucr. 2, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35: aliquid conjectura, *to guess*, id. Manil. 9: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Am. 17: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5.

perspĭcŭē, *adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7: perspicue falsa, id. Coel. 11: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3.

perspĭcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus] *transparency, clearness*: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54. ‖ Fig. *clearness, perspicuity*: nihil est clarius ἐναργείᾳ, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint. 8, 2, 1.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] *transparent, clear*: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: calix, Mart. 4, 86: gemma, id. 8, 68: nives, *i. e. crystals*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94. ‖ Fig. *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous*: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, ib. 2, 2: id. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-spīro, 1. *v. a. to breathe everywhere*: Cato R. R. 157. ‖ *to blow constantly*: venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even* or *level*: viam, Liv. 10, 47: Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*

per-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to stimulate violently*: Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.*

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing*: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 *fin.*: utrorumque exercitus a mane usque ad horam decimam diei perstiterunt, Auct. B. Afr. 61. 2. Transf. *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure*: nihil est tam quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177: lauros flammibus, quae toto perstiterant animo, tollitur, id. F. 3, 727. ‖ Fig. *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9 pertinacissimi fuisse, si in eo perstiterit, id. Fin. 2, 32: in sententia

Cæs. B. G. 7, 26: in incepto, Liv. 8, 33: in bello, Just. 14, 2: in lisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 149. *Pass. impers.*: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37. *Absol.*: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Virg. Aen. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, ib. 2, 690: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac. A. 11, 29. With *inf.*: persto condere saxeo humo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58: Tac. A. 4, 38.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [persterno].

per-strēnŭō, *adv. very vigorously* or *actively*: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13 (*al.* praestrenue).

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring*: absunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstrepit, Sil. 8, 430: perstrepit rumor in auia, Stat. Ach. 2, 76. II. Act. *to sound through, make a noise through, to make resound*: turba perstrepit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem 4, 5. In *pass.*: clamore januae perstrepi, App. M. 3 *init.*

perstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perstringo] *a rubbing, friction*: Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perstringo].

per-stridĕo, 3. *v. a. to whistle through*: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, Germanic. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to hold fast* or *tight, to tie* or *bind tightly, to draw up, contract*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: perstrictus (*al* praestrictus) gelu, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53. II. *to graze, graze against*: femur, Virg. Aen. 10, 344. solum aratro, *to plough through*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, *to graze against*, id. Phil. 2, 40. 2. Transf. *to blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull*: aciem gladii, Plin. 15, 14, 15: aures minaci murmure, *to stun, deafen*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. (II) Esp. of the eyes, *to dazzle, blind*: quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac. A. 14, 54: voluptas mentis perstringit oculos, Cic. Sen. 12. III. Fig. *to seize*: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25: Val. Fl. 7, 81. 2. Esp. of speech: *to wound slightly; to blame, censure, reprove*: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic. Planc. 14: aliquem vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6: aliquem suspicione, id. Sull. 16: aliquem oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, ib. 2, 59: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H. 1, 85. (II) *to touch slightly, narrate briefly*: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19.

perstrŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build completely, build up*: parietem in altitudinem, Vitr. 7, 4.

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv. very eagerly, very fondly*: audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56.

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very desirous, very fond of*: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: Graecarum literarum, id. de Sen. 1.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade*: constr. *dat.* (or rarely *acc.*) of person; the defining words are usu. in *acc.* and *inf.*, sometimes *neut. acc.*, and sometimes not expressed: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate: Cic. de Or. 1, 31: huprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 15, 5: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini condedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27: quis te persuasit, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 10. 2. With *pron. reflect.* *to be convinced, to be sure, to have no doubt about*: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tibi consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: quis hoc sibi persuaderet? Caes. B. G. 5, 29: quemodo mihi persuadeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: Romanos culmina Alpium occupare conari sibi persuasum habebant (for persuaserant), Caes. B. G. 3, 2. So *pass. impers.*: sibi persuadari cum neque suum, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturam, ib. 1, 40: quibus esset persuasum ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, ib. 5, 31. II. Esp. *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do*: constr usu. with *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of pers.: the defining words usu. in *subj. clause*, rarely *acc.* and *infin.*: persuasit nox, amor, adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab scuata petat, Sall. J. 35: persuasit et tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion 3. *Pass. impers.*: his persuaderi ut diutius morarentur, non poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 93.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] *convincing, persuasive*: rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13. *Sing.*: persuasibile, ib. 6 16 and 21.

persuāsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. convincingly, persuasively*: dicere, Cels. in Quinct. 2, 15, 14.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persuadeo] *a convincing, persuading, persuasion*: dicere appositie ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5 difficilis, Just. 34, 4. II. Transf. *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion*: falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1 persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69 persuasio est, *it is a prevalent opinion*, Plin. 30, 13, 39: persuasio durat in magna parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 3.

persuāsŭtrix, īcis, *f.* (persuasitrix, Mart. Cap. 5, 167) [id.] *she that persuades*: pellicebrae et persuasutrices, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

persuāsus, a, um, *Part.* [persuadeo]. II. Adj.: *that of which one is persuaded* or *convinced*: malo viso et persuaso aegritudo inexquitur necessario, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29: quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9.

per-suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a persuading, persuasion*: persuasu servi, Pl. Epid. argum. 1 hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, *adj. very sweet, very delightful*: polus, Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 30.

persuāvĭter, *adv. very pleasantly*: Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtĭlis, e, *adj. very fine* or *delicate, very subtle*: animus persubtilis atque minutis perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 180. II. Fig. *very ingenious*: oratio, Cic. Planc. 24.

per-sulco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to furrow through, to plough up*: fig.: maria, App. M. 4, p. 157 (*al.* persultantes): rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, *m.* [persulto] *one who leaps about*: Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [salto]. A. Neutr. *to leap, skip*, or *prance about*: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super dulata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4 *fin.* B. Act. *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about*: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 14: captam Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9. II. Transf. of the voice: A. Neutr. *to sound, resound*: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.* B. Act. *to command imperiously*: haec persultanti, id. *στεφ.* 1, 77.

per-sŭo, 3. *v. a. to sew through, sew up*: Not. Tir. p. 156.

per-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to be gradually consumed, to waste away*: Auc. Aetn. 472.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedesco, dĭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pertaedet] *to become disgusted* or *wearied*: ne pertaedescat, Cato R. R. 156: quum jam omnes pertaedescerent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, taesum est (gerundive pertiesum volunt: quod enuntiatio non probavit, Cic. Or. 48), 2. *v. impers. impf.* *to cause to feel disgust* or *weariness*: constr. usu. *acc.* of that which experiences, *gen.* of that which causes, the feeling: me sermonis pertaesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1044: pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: quarum matrimonii pertaedebat, Gell. 15, 20: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. A. 13, 31. With *dat.*: usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. in Diom. p. 391 P. With *acc.*: pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tango, 3. *v. a. to touch all over*, i. e. *to taste well*: pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9.

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover all over*: villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 35. II. Fig.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, id. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. very rash*: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 2.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* III. *to stretch out, extend*; hence, transf. I. Act. *to carry out, go on with, perform*: video non licere ut cogeram hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9. II. Neutr. *to push on to, to go right on, proceed to*: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32.

2. Fig. *to keep on, persevere, persist*: verum si incipies, neque pertendas naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6: Prop. 2, 15, 17.

per-tĕnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to hold constantly, hold fast*: Hier. Ep. 66, *n.* 12.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* III. *to feel all over*; hence, *to prove, try, test*: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. H. 2, 49. 2. Fig.: aliquem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. II. *to pervade, invade*; *to seize, affect*: dum prima lues pertentat sensus, Virg. Aen. 7, 354: pertentant gaudia pectus, ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentat corpora, id. G. 3, 250: vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin, very small* or *fine*: sabulum pertenue, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2. II. Fig. *very slight* or *slender, very weak*: spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32: suspicio, id. Cluent. 60: argumentum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23.

per-tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very lukewarm, very tepid*: aqua, Vop Carin. 17.

per-tĕrebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore through*: columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: lapis pertorebratus, Vitr. 8, 7.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2. *v. a.* and **pertergo**, 3. *v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry*: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa Col. 12, 9. II. Transf. *to rub* or *touch gently against*: (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr. 4, 240.

per-tĕro, no *perf.*, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub* or *pound to pieces*: myrti baccam, Col. 12, 38, 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5 27.

perterrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [perterreo facio] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: Davum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 142: te pertaefecisti, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 (*Orell.* pertimefacio).

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: alicubum, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23: alios [illegible] poenarum, Caes. B. Civ. 3, 71: [illegible] perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10: [illegible] ne perterritus, id. Cat. 3, 4. II. [illegible]

frighten away: a tuis acdibus vi atque armis perterritus, id. Caecin. 13.

perterricrepus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo crepo] *that clatters or rattles most terribly:* old poet. in Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

perterrito, 1. *v. a.* [perterreo] *to frighten thoroughly:* Avien. Arat. 1169.

perterritus, a, um, *Part.* [perterreo].

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, *i. e.* byssina, App. M. 11, p. 258. **2.** *to interweave,* I. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn with:* Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit, Vitr. 5, 9. **II.** Fig. *to go through with, accomplish:* inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 41: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14: pertexo modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 33.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.* [pertexo].

pertica, ae, *f. a pole, a long staff:* Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov. F. 3, 117: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72: perticae, quibus aranene deterguntur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. **2.** *a measuring-rod a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda: abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4, 1, 130. Valer. Cato in Diris 45. (ii) Meton. *a portion of land measured with the* pertica: quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id universum pertica appellatur, Front. de limit. agr. p. 43 Goes. (iii) Fig. *a measure:* Plin. Ep. 8, 2. **II.** Esp. *a set, slip, young tree:* of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32. (Hence Sp. *percha;* Fr. *perche;* Eng. *perch.*)

perticālis, e, *adj.* [pertica] *serving for poles* or *stakes:* salix, Col. 4, 31: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

perticārius, a, um, *adj* [id.] *pertaining to poles:* negotians perticarius, inscr.

perticātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with* or *carrying a staff:* Mart. 5, 12 (*al.* pertinaci).

pertimē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to put in great fear, to frighten greatly:* pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac. in Non. 407, 33.

per-timĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to fear greatly:* Lact. 6, 17 (*al.* praetim.).

per-timesco, mŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n. incep. to become very much frightened, to fear greatly:* si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29 ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, Cic. Sest. 49 *fin.*: de aliqua re, id. Div. in Caecil. 21 *fin.*

pertinācia, ae, *f.* [pertinax] *obstinacy, pertinacity:* quum demonstratur in quo non debet portendi et pertendit, pertinacia est; in quo oporteat manere, si in eo perstet, perseverantia est, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 2: uniculque virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: desidere pertinacia, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: pertinaciam accendere, Tac. H. 4, 56. **2.** Less freq. *perseverance, constancy:* Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: notorum pertinacia, *steadfast opinion,* Ilia. 37, 3, 13.

pertinăciter, *adv. very firmly, very tenaciously:* haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83. pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32. **II.** *constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously:* pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Varr. R. R. 1, 20. pertinaciter offensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5. *Comp.:* pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.:* pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 5.

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj* [tenax *that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious:* digitus male pertinax, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 24: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366 Elm. (ii) *very niggardly:* tenaxne pater ejus est? *I'h.* Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39. **2.** Transf. *that lasts long, very durable:* spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: silligo in Alobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20.

II. Fig. *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding;* in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious:* concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8: pertinacissimus fueris, Ib. 2, 33: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101: studium, Quint. procem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1: pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33. Poet. with *inf.:* fortuna ludun insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. With *gen.:* Justitiae, App. Apol. *fin.*

pertinenter, *adv. aptly, appositely, pertinently:* pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. *Comp.:* pertinentius, Ib. 9. *Sup.:* pertinentissime, ib. 31.

per-tinĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] 1 1 t. *to hold through;* hence, *to continue* or *extend through* or *to, to reach:* silva per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Ib. 2, 55: Deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, Ib. 28: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: pertinens in omnia, *in all directions,* Liv. 25, 24.

II. Fig. *to reach, extend* (like διήκειν, καθήκειν): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Am. 14: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv. 23, 27: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. de Sen. 23: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47: hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id. Ep. 12. **2.** *to tend* or *lead towards, to have as an object* or *result:* haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut equites reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: quae res nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere videbantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Ib.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, id. Verr. 5, 10: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. **3.** *to belong, relate, concern, pertain to:* somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 28: quid ista ad viduam pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae, id. Rud. 4, 4, 62: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78. **4.** *to be applicable to, to concern, suit:* magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-tingo, 3. *v. a.* [tango] *to stretch out, extend to* (rare, and constantly with the var. reading pertinere): extraria lux oculos pertinget, Lucr. 4, 278: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48. **II.** Fig.: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

pertisum, v. pertaedet, *ad init.*

per-tŏlĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to bear out, endure:* tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 317.

per-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to thunder violently.* Fig.: contra aliquem, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8. **II.** Act.: aliquem, id. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam alicujus *to proclaim aloud,* Ambros. Serm. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquĕo, 2. *v. a. to twist awry, to distort:* ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 5, 315.

pertractātē, *adv. in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically:* nam pertractate facta est (fabula).

pertractātio and **pertractātio**, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto] *a handling:* partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1. **II.** Fig. *a handling,* i. e. *an occupying* or *busying oneself with, application to:* poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: rerum publicarum, Ib. 1, 11.

per-tracto (pertrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to touch, feel, handle:* papillam, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9. **II.** Fig. *to busy* or *occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study:* mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 51: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: pertractare visu vulnera, *to explore, scan,* Sil. 10, 452.

pertractus, a, um, *Part.* [pertraho].

pertractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *delay, duration:* Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag through* or *to, to bring* or *conduct forcibly to:* aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28 pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72. mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: aliquem in jus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* 3. (ii) *to entice, allure to:* in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24. **2.** Transf. *to draw out, extract:* virus, Scrib. Larg. 179. **II.** Fig. *to draw out, prolong:* vitam Plin. 28, 1, 2 (*al.* trahere).

per-transĕo, 4. *v. n. to go* or *pass through:* cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi) non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18. **II.** Transf. *to go* or *pass by:* Sen. Ep. 4.

per-translūcĕo, ēre, *adj. very translucid:* charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

pertracto, v. pertracto.

per-trĕmisco, 3. *v. incep. to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of:* with *acc.:* manum domini, Hier. in Isai. 4, 10, 4.

per-trĕpidus, a, um, *adj. in great alarm* or *haste:* senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1.

per-tribŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to give:* testimonium alicui (*al.* retribuere), Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

per-tricōsus, a, um, *adj. very confused* or *perplexed, very strange:* res pertricosa, Mart. 4, 63, 14 dub. (*al.* praetricosa).

per-tristis, e, *adj. very sad* or *mournful:* carmen, post. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14. **II.** Transf. *very austere* or *morose:* patruus, Cic. Coel. 11, 25.

pertritus, a, um, *Part.* [pertero]. **II.** Adj. *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite:* quaestio Sen. Controv. 18 *med.*: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, id. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, *adj. very savage* or *terrible:* bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166 dub. (*Ovid.* trucis).

per-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to swell up greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tŭmidus, a, um, *adj. greatly swollen:* luna, App. de deo Socr. *init.* (old Edd. protumida).

per-tumultŭōsē, *adv. in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner:* aliquid nuntiare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a.* 1. *t. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate:* terebra vitem, Cato R. R. 41: calicem per fundum, Ib. 52: crumenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr. 4, 1283: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15: cerebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22.

perturbātē, *adv. confusedly, without order:* ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: id. Or. 35.

perturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance:* coetl. om. se-

renitas, Cic. Div. 2, 45. ‖ Fig. *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: mentes atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, Id. Agr. 1, 8: conversio rerum et perturbatio, Id. Fluce. 37: perturbatio vitae et magna confusio, Id. N. D. 1, 2: rationis, Id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: totius exercitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 29.

2, Esp. *an emotion, passion*: quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nobis perturbationes appellari magis placet, quam morbus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Id. Fin. 3, 10: perturbationem afferre, Id. Div. 1, 30: in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere, Id. Off. 1, 1, 36.

perturbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [Id.] *causing disturbance*: Cassiod.

perturbātor, ōris, *m.* [Id.] *a troubler, disturber*: Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 49.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [Id.] *she that disquiets or disturbs*: Cic. Leg. 1, 11.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [perturbo]. ‖ Adj. *troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10. 2. *alarmed, disconcerted*: homo perturbatior metu, Cic. Att. 15, 14.

per-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. very unquiet, full of disturbance*: civitas, Vopisc. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb*: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, Id. Off. 3, 29. reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59. 2. Transf. *to mix* or *mingle together*: inulam et lauri folia, Pall. 12, 18. ‖ Fig. *to disturb, embarrass, confound*: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. perd 6 animum, Id. Or. 37: de rei publicae salute perturbari, Id. Mil. 1: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Id. Verr. 3, 57 magno animi motu perturbatus, Id. Att. 8, 11. 2. *to alarm, disquiet, frighten*: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. omnia plerumque, quae absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant, ib. 7, 84 inopinantes nostri re nova perturbantur, ib. 6, 37.

per-turpis, e, *adj. very base* or *shameful*: Cic. Coel. 20 *fin.*

pertūsūra, ae, *f.* [pertundo] *a thrusting* or *boring through, perforation*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo]. ‖ Adj. *perforated, that has a hole*: pertusa sella, Cato R. R. 157: pertusa laena, *an old garment*, Juv. 5, 131: compita, *well-trodden*, Pers. 4, 28. Proverb.: congerere alliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. *to labour in vain*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 150: Lucr. 3, 949. (Hence It. *pertugiare*; Fr. *percer*; also subs. It. *pertugio*; Fr. *pertuis*.)

pĕr-ŭbīquĕ, *adv. everywhere*: Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

pĕrūla, ae, *f. dim.* [pera] *a little wallet* or *pocket*: Diogenes fregit exemptum e perula calicem, Sen. Ep. 90. ‖ Transf. of a pregnant woman: App. M. 5, p. 165.

pĕrunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perungo] *a besmearing, anointing*: Plin. 24, 15, 80.

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perungo].

pĕr-ungo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint*: corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: ora manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 736: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 59: fucatibus ora perunctī, Id. A. P. 277.

pĕrurbānē, *adv. very elegantly*: respondere, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj. very polite, pleasant*, or *witty*: L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16. ‖ *over fine, over polite*: cum rusticis potius, quam tam his perurbanis, id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*

pĕr-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a. to press greatly, oppress, distress*: cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyricum, Treb. Gall. 5: Amm. 29, 1. ‖ In gen. *to press* or *urge greatly*: aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet. Tib. 25: sacra, *to take great pains with, to apply oneself earnestly to*, Auct. Aetn. 226.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume*: perussit iguis multa, Lucr. 5, 397: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49. Esp. *to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46: mixti Garamantis perusto, *sunburned, swarthy*, Lucan. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 484. 2. *to heat, burn, inflame*: febri perurī, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt. 4, 16. 3. *to inflame, gall, rub sore*: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Lucan. 6, 191.

4. Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch*: substramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato R. R. 162: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13: terra perusta gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48. ‖ Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume*: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. A. 3, 543: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.* [peruro].

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. very useful*: opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17 *fin.*

per-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through, penetrate*: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 3, 26: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14: pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5: venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, ib. 2, 17. In *pass.*: pervasa urbe, Anun. 24, 3. 2. Transf. *to go, come, arrive*: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57 ad castra, Liv. 7, 36. ‖ Fig. *to spread through, penetrate, pervade*: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum perva serat, Cic. Manil. 9. With *acc.*: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7: murmur contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. 8, 2, 21: aliquid, *to break through, overcome*, Sall. de rep. ord. 2, 6. 2. *to arrive at, reach*: summum aetatis pervadere finem, Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 3, 89.

pervăgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pervagor] *ranging* or *wandering through*: cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part.* [pervagor]. ‖ Adj. *spread out, widespread, well known*: longe et late pervagata antiponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18: pervagatissimus versus, id. Or. 43: declamatio, id. Planc. 19: gloria, id. Marc. 8, 26. 2. *common, general*: pervagatior pars, *of a more general nature*, id. Inv. 2, 14.

per-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun*: hic praedonum naviculas pervagatas sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 37: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17. ‖ Fig. *to spread out, extend*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. 2. *to spread through, pervade*: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, id. Leg. 1, 21: dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. 3. *to be widely spread, to become common*: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.

per-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *roaming all about*: puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 28. Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

per-vălĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be very strong*: Lucr. 6, 927.

per-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj. very strong*: agmina, Amm. 29, 1.

per-vărĭē, *adv. very variously*: pervarie narrantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

per-vārius, a, um, *adj. very various*: utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat p. 42 dub.

pervăsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervado] *an invading, invasion*: Salv. Gub. D. 5, 20.

pervāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an invader*: Cassiod. Var. 4, 20.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19: pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.* [pervado].

pervector, ōris, *m.* [perveho] *a bringer, conveyer*: apicum, *a letter carrier*, Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, a, um, *Part.* [perveho].

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry*, or *convey through*: commeatus, Liv. 44, 6. 2. Reflect. *to pass through, traverse*: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8. ‖ Transf. *to carry, bring, convey to*: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib. 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22. 2. Reflect. *to ride, drive, sail*, etc.: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 22: pervectus in Africam, Vell. 2, 55: Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67. Poet. of pedestrians: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, velli, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch*: nates, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem, Phaedr. 5, 5, 32. Proverb.: aurem pervellere, *to pull one's ear, i. e. to remind one of*, Sen. Ben. 5, 7: Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. 2. *to excite, sharpen*: stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9. ‖ Fig. *to twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere te foraitan poterit et pungere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, ib. 2, 20. 2. *to revile, disparage*: jus civile, id. de Or. 1, 62. 3. *to arouse, enliven*: ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23.

per-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* pervenbunt, Pompon. in Non. 508, 6), 4. *v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach* (direct or implied reference being usu. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival): constr. with *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*, or *adv.* of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, ib. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24: eo quum pervenisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. *Impers. pass.*: certior factus est in hiberna perventum, ib. 25. ‖ Transf. *to reach* or *come to, to come to the knowledge* or *into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad alliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods, does not form pods*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt, Cic. Manil. 12: ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: *post.* with simple *acc.* verba aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. *Impers. pass.*: ad quem propter diei brevitatem perventum non est, Cic. Att. 1, 17. ‖‖ Fig. *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to*: sine me pervenire, quo volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas culonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 18: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i. e. *to become a senator*, id. Fluce. 18: ad primos comoedos, *to become a first-rate comedian*, id. Rosc. Com. 11: in scripta aliquius, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12: quo contendissent, pervenire, id. Scaur. Fr. 1, 4: doctrina, ex qua ad Jugurtham scelerum imputatus, in rempublicam damna absque dedecore pervenerint, Sall. J. 38: ex tali praedatio

civilitas ad inciviliatem, Nep. Att. 20: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad septuagesimum (aetatis annum) pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

per-vĕnor, v. v., *a. dep. to hunt through*; transf. *to run through* or *about*: urbem totam pervenarier, Pl. Mere. 4, 5, 2.

perventio, ōnis, *f.* [pervenio] *an arrival*: Mart. Cap. 4, 126.

perventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a coner, arriver*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

per-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj. very comely*: homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perversē (pervorse), *adv. awry, the wrong way*: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. Galb. 18. ‖ Fig. *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill*: eras perverse pater, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28. imitari, id. Off. 3, 38: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33. *Comp.*: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2. *Sup.*: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matth. 1, 25.

perversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perverto] *a turning about, a distorting*; *a perversion*: Aust. Her. 4, 32: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity, opiniatrism*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 23: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

perversus (perversus), a, um, *Part.* [perverto]. ‖ Adj. *turned the wrong way, askew, awry*: rectus perversusque parvus, Varr. in Gell. 16, 16: perversas induit comas, *puts her false hair on awry*, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere capitum perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18: perversa vestis, *i. e.* palla, Sen. Ira 1, 16: esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. 2. Fig. *perverse, wrong, evil, bad*: dies perversus atque adversus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10. homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Cluent. 26: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18: bellum contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4. Subst. perversum, i, *n. a wrong, evil*: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5.

per-vĕrto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* I. *to turn thoroughly*, i. e. *to place in an opposite direction*; hence, *to overturn, overthrow, throw down*: coqui aulas pervertunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballista, id. Bac. 4, 4, 59: regem ipsum pervortito, id. Stich. 2, 1, 14: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks*, Liv. 21, 33. ‖ Fig. *to overthrow, subvert*; *to destroy, ruin, corrupt*: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: cunctos officium, id. Off. 1, 2: omnia jura divina atque humana, ib. 3: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38. 2. *to put down, to silence*: hunquam me ullo artificio pervertes, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14.

per-vĕspĕri, *adv. very late in the evening*: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

pervestigātio, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo] *a searching into, examining, investigation*: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 2, 3.

pervestigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher, investigator*: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. illustr. 61.

per-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to trace or search out*: canes venatibus dicerus, ita omnia odoribantur et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 4, 13. ‖ Fig. *to seek out, examine, investigate*: operam ut dominum ad pervestigandum sibi sit illaec, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 34: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 5, 62.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. very old*: stigmata libentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 91: opprobium, ib. 4, 33: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: vinum non pervetus, Colum. 3, 20, 3.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj. very old*: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201.

per-viam, *adv. accessibly*: angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervius, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

per-viātium, i, *n. money for a journey*: perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad amic. 2, 6.

pervĭcācia, ae, *f.* [pervicax] *stubbornness, obstinacy*: avaritia, ambitio, muliercositas, pervicacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: haec pervicacia tua et superbia coëgit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34. ‖ Transf. *firmness, steadiness*: quanta pervicacia in hostem, tanta beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20. Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi pervicacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: pervicaciter perstare, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3. *Comp.*: pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv. 42, 14: Tac. A. 4, 42.

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [vinco, root of vinco] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful*: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33: pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. 1, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6: hominis pervicaci audacia, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43. ‖ Transf. *firm, steadfast*: recti pervicax, constans adversus motus, Tac. H. 4, 5.

pervĭctus, a, um, *Part.* [pervinco].

pervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [via, root of vinco] *stubborn, obstinate* (for pervicax): Att. in Non. 487, 15.

pervidens, entis, *Part.* [pervideo]. ‖ Adj. *sagacious, intelligent*: pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aquaed. 11 dub. (*al.* providentissimus).

per-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* *to look over, look on*: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375. 2. Transf. *to look at* or *upon, to view*: cunctaque meus oculis pervidet illa suis, id. Pont. 1, 8, 34: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25. ‖ Fig. *to consider, examine*: Lucr. 1, 954. videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12.

2. *to perceive, discern*: meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidere te spero, id. Fam. 10, 9 infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38.

per-vĭgĕo, gŭi, 2. *v. n.* *to continue to bloom* or *flourish*: honoribus perviguere, i. e. *remained in constant possession of*, Tac. A. 4, 14.

per-vĭgil, is, *adj. ever watchful*: pervigil in mediae aidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44 pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63. ‖ Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep*, Just. 12, 13.

pervĭgĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pervigilo] *a devotional watching, a vigil*: nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

pervĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [pervigil] *a watching all night*: pervigilax malum, Just. 24, 8

pervĭgĭlis, is, *adj.* (for pervigil) *watchful*: cura, App. M. 11, p. 270.

pervĭgĭlium, ii, *n.* [pervigil] *a watching* or *sitting up all night*: Plin. 21, 33, 108: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8. ‖ Esp. *a devotional watching, a vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 25, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: inficere, Suet. Cal. 54: pervigilio anniversario celere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 16: Plin. 18, 12, 32. Pervigilium Veneris is the name of a short Latin poem by an unknown author.

pervĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to remain awake* or *watch all night*: vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 9, 69, 9: nocteni, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: in armis, Liv. 24, 36: ad luminis ignes, Virg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, Ov. F. 6, 326: Venari, *to keep a vigil all night in honour of Venus*, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 25. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to watch*: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54.

per-vĭlis, e, *adj. very cheap*: annona, Liv. 31, 50.

pervincia, v. vinca pervinca.

per-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a.* *to conquer* or *defeat completely*: ita nos perfidia pervicuerunt, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 67 *Abol.*: pervicit Bardianes, Tac. A. 11, 10. 2. Transf. *to carry a point, maintain one's opinion*: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1. 3. *to surpass, outdo, exceed*: sonum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. 4. *to induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour*: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. 42, 45: at illam non verbera, non ignes pervicere, quin objecta denegaret, Tac. A. 15, 57: pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, *they brought it about*, Liv. 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12: hoc est tibi pervincendum, Cat. 76, 15.

5. *to prove, demonstrate*: aliquid dictis, Lucr. 5, 100.

per-vĭo, 1. *v. n.* *to go on, proceed*: Auct. Itin. Alex. M 104.

per-vĭrens, entis, *Part. ever green* or *flourishing*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 11.

per-vĭridis, e, *adj. very green*: campus, Mel. 2, 5: color, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

per-vĭso, 3. *v. a.* *to behold, contemplate*: coelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* *to live on, survive to*: pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

per-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage passable, pervious*: aedes, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv. 9, 43: pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg. Aen. 2, 453 Phoebo non pervia tuxus, *impervious to the sun's rays*, Lucan. 6, 645: loca aequo pervia, Ov. M. 8, 377: unde maxime pervius amnis, *is most fordable*, Tac. A. 12, 12. Subst. pervium, ii, *n. a thoroughfare, passage*: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, id. H. 3, 8. ‖ Transf. *that makes a passage through, penetrating*: ensis, Sil. 10, 249. 2. *perforated, pierced*: annulus, Fabius Pict. in Gell. 10, 15

‖ Fig.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open*, i. e. *light or easy*, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible*, Tac. A. 13, 4.

per-vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj. flying about, unstable, volatile*: Tert. Anim. 46.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭtantia, ae, *f.* [pervolito] *a flying around*: Vitr. 9, 7.

pervŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [pervolo] *to fly* or *flit about* (poet.): per diasyrta domorum, Lucr. 6, 952. omnia loca, Virg. Aen. 8, 24.

per-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to fly through* or *about*: aedes, Virg. Aen. 12, 473: agrium iter, Ov. F. 2, 252: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, ib. 6, 527. 2. *to fly to*: animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26. ‖ Transf. of swift motion in gen. *to fly* or *dart through*: perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr. 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta millia passuum cislis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am 7: totam urbem, Juv. 6, 398.

per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *irreg. v. n* (old *subj. pres.* pervolit, Lucr. 2, 1047) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*: quem videre pervellem, Cic. Att. 11 14: mihi ignosci pervellem, ib. 1, 1: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv. 39, 43.

pervŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pervolvo] *to roll over and over*: Lucr. *to turn over* books, *to read*: libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12: scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158.

pervŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [pervolvo].

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *to roll* or *tumble about*: aliquem in luto Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37. Reflex.: in suo pervoluta sanguine, *weltering*, App. M. 3, p. 207. 2. Transf. *to turn over a book, to read*: flagitium inemne diu secula pervolvent, Cat. 93, 6. ‖ Fig. *to be very busy or much engaged*: ut in iis locis pervolvatur industria, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

pervorse, ‖ **perversus**, **pervorto** v. perverse, etc.

pervulgātē, *adv. after the manner of the people, as the vulgar*: loqui, dicere, Gell. 12, 10.

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Part.* [pervulgo]. I. Adj.: *very usual or common*: ut hoc pervolgatum est nimis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: notius pervulgatiusque, Gell. 7, 17: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8. — 2. *well known*: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Coel. 3.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad*: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgata, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: in re tam clara, tam testata, tam abs te ipso pervulgata, id. Verr. 2, 42: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, id. Sull. 15. — 2. *to impart to the people, make common*: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39. — 3. Esp. *to make oneself common, to prostitute oneself*: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, d. Coel. 16. — II. Transf. *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* (poet.): litus pervolgans furor, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 88: solis pervolgant lumina coelum, Lucr. 2, 163: quae pervolgant nemora avis pervolitantes, id. 2, 346.

pēs, pĕdis, *m. a foot of any animal*: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: pede terram pulsare, *to dance*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: alterno pede terram quatere, ib. 1, 4, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *are born feet first*, Plin. 10, 53, 74. pedem ferre, *to go* or *come*, Virg. G. 1, 11. pedem efferre, *to step* or *go out*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 19: Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem referre, revocare, *to go* or *come back, to return*: profugum referre pedem, Ov. H. 15, 186: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: pedibus, *on foot, afoot*: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. de Sen. 10: quum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, *by land*, id. Vatin. 5: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63: ego me in pedes (conjicio), *take to my heels, make off*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5. servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey*, Cic. Att. 8, 5: sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i. e. *in one's power*, Virg. Aen. 7, 100: Liv. 34, 32: sub pedibus esse *or* jacere, *to be* or *lie under one's feet*, i. e. *to be disregarded* (poet.). sors ubi pessima rerum, sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Trist 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, *to put one's foot against*, i. e. *to resist, oppose*, id. Pont. 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, *to drag the foot*, i. e. *to halt, limp*; said of scazontic verse, id. R. Am. 378: trahantur haec pedibus, *may be dragged by the heels*, i. e. *may go to the dogs*: fratrem mecum et te si habebo, por me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ante pedes esse *or* ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i. e. *to be evident, palpable*: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longo repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: omni pede stare, i. e. *to use every effort*, Quint. 12, 9, 18: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. *a happy* or *fortunate arrival*: adi pede secundo, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514: boni pedis homo, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maxim. gramm. 44: in sententiam alicujus pedibus ire, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one*, Liv. 9, 8. In an obscene sense: pedem *or* pedes tollere, extollere (ad copendium), Mart. 10, 81: id. 11, 71: hence the lusus verbb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1. — 2. Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: so, ad pedes desilire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, Liv. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna erat, *they fought on foot*, id. 21, 45: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters*, id. 44, 41: pedem referre, *to retreat*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: Sil. 4, 28.

II. Transf. *a foot of a table, stool, etc.*: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis, Diom. Gen. 2, 34. — 2. *a rope attached to a sail, a sheet*: sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequa, i. e. *before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Ov. F. 3, 565. Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind*: una omnes facere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 830: Plin. 2, 47, 48. — 3. *the foot of a mountain*: Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8. — 4. *ground, soil, territory*: in Caesariensi pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27. — 5. *the stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaccorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43: ib. 36: Plin. 15, 1, 2. Hence as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, *a plant*: Caprinos primi, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Willd., Plin. 25, 13, 98 pedes betacei, *beet-roots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. — 6. Pedes navales, perh. *rowers, sailors*: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75. — 7. *the barrow of a litter*: Cat. 10, 22. — 8. Poet. of fountains and rivers crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: liquido pede labitur unda, Virg. Cul. 17. Of wine: ipse suo flueret Bacchus pede, *of itself*, Auct. Aetnae, 13. — 9. *a metrical foot*: ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Trist. 5, 12, 34. Hence, (il) *a kind of verse, measure*: et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, ib. ib. 645: Lesbius, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 35. — (iii) In music: *time*: Plin. 20, 1, 5. — 10. *a foot*, as a measure of length: ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15: duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74. Hence, Fig.: pede suo ad metiri, *to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98. — 11. *Plur. lice*: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. [Cf. Sans. *pad* "foot" from *pad* "to go;" Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός; Germ. *fuss*; Eng. *foot*.]

pescia in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agninis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocant pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. *s. v.*

pessātas significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. *s. v.*

pessis, for pennis, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

pessārium, ii, *n. a pessary*, i. q. pessum: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessimē, *sup. adv.* v. male.

pessimo, 1. *v. a.* [pessimus] *to make perfectly bad, to ruin*: Vulg. Sirac. 36, 11.

pessimus, a, um, v. malus.

pessŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pessum] *a small pessary*: Cocl. Acut. 3, 18.

pessŭlum, i, *n.* for pessulus, *a bolt*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412.

pessŭlus, i, *m.* = μάγγανον, *a bolt*: occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessulum ostio obdo *shoot the bolt, lock the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: pessulos injicere, App. M. 3, p. 139. (Hence Sp. *pestillo*.)

pessum, *adv.* [perh. contr. of pedes versum, towards the foot; hence] *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (esp. freq. with ire and dare): nunc eum (distillam) cum navi ejiciet, ubivisse pessum in altum, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 2, 8, 13: malles per mare pessum subsidere urbes, domos suas mutilarent, Luer. 6, 389: ubi dulcem cursum dimiseris in pessum (impetum), si pessum ibit, ejecit pugo to the bottom, sinks, Col. 12, 6, 2: sidentia pessum corpora cuncta ferebat, Lucret. 5, 534: quum calos cacumina pessum talim vicia dedit, sent to the bottom, id. 5, 516. — II. Fig.: pessum ire, and mittere pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin*: *to sink, perish*: quin mihimet res eo pessum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 13: pessum tiones flocciliaimos Italiae campos, Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum ire vitae pretia, Plin. II. N. 14 procem.: vitia civitatis degenerantia et pessum sua sponte gidentia, Sen. Const. Sap. 2. — 2. Pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare *or* pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, deficere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to*: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42 multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.*: ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessumdatus est, Sall. J. 1: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 49. nec sum miser, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 163.

pessum, i, *n.* = πεσσός, πεσσός, in medic. *a pessary*: App. Herb. 121: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessumdo, dĕdi, dătum, 3. *v. a.* v. pessum, no. II. 2.

pestes, i, *m.* for pessum, *a pessary*: Plin. Valer. 1, 5 *fin.*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

pestĭfĕr and (rarely) **pestĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis fero] *pestilential*: odor, Liv. 25, 26. — II. In gen. *that brings destruction, destructive, pernicious, pestiferous*: res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic N. D. 2, 47. accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: aër, Col. 10, 311: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2.

pestĭfĕrē, *adv. balefully, pestiferously*: Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome*: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic. Fat. 4 pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57: Africus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13. *Comp.*: fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21. *Sup.*: gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. — II. Fig. *pestilent, noxious, destructive*: homo pestilentior patria sua, ib. 7, 24: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 3, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 480.

pestilentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens] *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence*: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 3, 80. — 2. Transf. *an unwholesome atmosphere, weather*, or *region*: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pestilentiae signa, opp. signa salubritatis, id. Div. 1, 57: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5. — II. Fig. a (moral) *plague, pest, pestilence*: oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 12. In *plur.*: animorum labes et pestilentiae, Gell. 1, 2.

pestilentĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia] *pestilential*: Tert. Spect. 27.

pestilentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pestilential, unhealthy*: Vitr. Dig. 43, 8, 2.

pestilentus, a, um *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, unhealthy* (for pestilens): loca, Laevius in Gell. 19, 8.

pestillo, 1. *adj.* [id.] *pestilential, unwholesome*: surus, Apic. 3, 56.

pestillus, i, *f.* [pestis] *plague, pest, pestilence*, for pestilentia (poet.). Lucr. 6, 1097.

pestimus, a, um, *adj.* [pessimus] *plague-stricken, pestilential*: pestimum pestilentiae genus, Lucil. ap. Non. 120, 20.

pestis, is, *f. a baneful scourge* or *plague; a pestilence* (for this last sense, the strict equiv. is pestilentia, q.v.): Ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, i.e. *plagus of serpents*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25: alii alia peste absumpti sunt, id. 25, 19: in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5: Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, *i. e. stinking smell*, Cat. 69, 9. ‖ Fig. *destruction, ruin, death*: quanta pernis pestis veniet! Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 3: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5: pestis ac pernicies civitatis, id. Rab. perd. 1: occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: servatae a peste carinae, *i. e. from the fire*, Virg. Aen. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Deiot. 15 *fin.*: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26: minitari, Liv. 2, 49. 2. Meton. of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane*: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic. Sest. 14: post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 3, 54: quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests*, id. Fam. 5, 8.

pĕtălum, i, *n.* = πέταλον, *a metal plate*: Isid. Orig. 19, 21.

pĕtămĭnārius, ii, *m.* [πεταμένος] *a tumbler, rope-dancer*: Firmic. Math. 8, 15: Salv. Gub. D. 6, 3.

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus] *having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*: petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Suet. Aug. 82.

pĕtăsio and **pĕtăso**, ōnis, *m.* = πετασών, *a leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: e Gallia apportantur Romam perna tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, *i. e. that has already begun to turn*, Mart. 3, 77.

pĕtăsunculus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso] *a little leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: siccus petasunculus, Juv. 7, 119.

pĕtăsunculus, i, *m. dim.* [petasus] *a small travelling cap*: Arn. 6, 198.

pĕtăsus, i, *m.* = πέτασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 45: Arn. 6, 197. ‖ Transf. *a caplike covering of a building, a cupola*: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

pĕtaurista and **-ēs**, ae, *m.* = πεταυριστής, *a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer*: Varr. in Non. 56, 26. ‖ Transf. of animals that leap very high: Plin. 11, 33, 39.

pĕtauristārius, ii, *m.* [petaurista] *a tumbler, rope-dancer*: Petr. 53.

pĕtaurum, i, *n.* = πέταυρον, *a springboard*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* petauristae.

pĕtax, ācis, *adj.* [peto] *catching at, striving after, greedy for*; with *gen.*: potentiae petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso**, *v. n. a.* [petere sino: cf. arcesso] *to strive* or *seek repeatedly* or *eagerly after, to pursue*; pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petissens, id. 5, 808: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

pĕtīginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petigo] *full of scabs* or *eruptions, scabby*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f. a scab, an eruption*: Lucil. in Non. 160, 17 *sq.*: Cato R. R. 157 *fin.* (dub.).

pĕtīlum, i, *n. an autumnal flower*, referred by Sprengel to Genus rivale, Linn. but doubtful: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pĕtĭlus, a, um, *adj. thin, slender*: Lucil. and Plaut. in Non. 149, 7.

pĕtīmen, ĭnis, *n. a sore on the shoulders of draught-animals*: Fest. *s. v.*

pĕtĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [pes] *a little foot, little leg*: Cels. 2, 18: in petiolis capitulisque hasedorum et vitulorum et aguorum, id. 2, 22. ‖ Transf. *a stem* or *stalk* of fruits, petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col. Arb. 23.

pĕtĭsĭus, a, um, *adj. petisian*: mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise apples*, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pĕtisso, v. petesso.

pĕtītio, ōnis, *f.* [peto] *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: petitiones propriae decimus impetus gladiorum, Serv Virg. Aen. 9, 439. 2. Fig. *an attack* made in words: Cic. Or. 68, 228. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a requesting, beseeching*; *a request, petition*: Plin. 29, 4, 19: Plin. Ep. 10, 23. 2. Esp. *an applying* or *soliciting for office, candidateship*: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatus, Sall. C. 49: regni, Just. 1, 10: magistratus, Val. Max. 6, 4: dare alicui petitionem consulatus, *to admit one as a candidate for the consulship*, Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 41: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. 3. In law: *a suing, a suit*, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, *I will not allow her to sue*, id. Verr. 1, 44. petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 3: cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5: Florent. Dig. 2, 14, 56.

pĕtītiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [petitio] *a little petition*: petitiuncula, δεηθίδιον, Gloss. Philox.

pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [peto] *a seeker, striver after* (poet.): famae, Lucan. 1, 111. ‖ Esp. *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (rare): Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10 hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10. 2. In law: *a claimant, plaintiff*, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13. 3. *a suitor, wooer*: App. M. 4, p. 157. 4. In late Lat.: *militiae, a recruiting officer*, Inscr.

pĕtītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [petitor] *pertaining to solicitation*: artes petitoriae exercere. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 16. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to the prosecution of a judicial claim*: petitoria formula; haec est qua actor intendit rem suam esse, Gai. 4, 91: judicium, id. Dig. 6, 1, 36.

pĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [peto] *a female applicant* or *candidate*: Auct. Quint. Decl. 252. ‖ In law: *a female claimant* or *plaintiff*: contra petitricem pronuntiavit, Paul. Dig. 36, 1, 74.

pĕtītūrio, 4. *v. a. desid.* [id.] *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*

pĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [peto]. ‖ Subst.: petitum, i, *n. a prayer, request, desire*: Cat. 68, 39.

pĕtītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going towards* (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 173. ‖ *a desire, request*: cum consensu petituque omnium, Gell. 18, 3 *fin.*

pĕto, ivi and ii, ītum (*perf.* petii, Virg. Aen. 9, 9: Ov. F. 1, 109), 3. *v. a. to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to*: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4: locum quem petant capi posse, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: ipse cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit quo naves appelli jusserat, id. B. G. 7, 60: modo summa petunt, modo per declive feruntur, Ov. M. 2, 206: naves, *to take refuge in*, Nep. Milt. 5: coelum pennis, *to fly*, Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks*, id. Pont. 4, 10, 52. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, *towers towards the stars*, Ov. M. 1, 316: polygala palmi altitudinem petit, *attains the height*, Plin. 27, 12, 76. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, Virg. Aen. 6, 115. (ll) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, *to take another route*, Cic. Att. 3, 8: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. 2. *to go to seek for* or *fetch*: with *acc.* of direct object; the place expressed by *in* or *ad* with *acc.*: visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostrea, *to go to Brundisium for oysters*, Plin. 9, 54, 79: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33: collis, in quem vimina petebantur id. 16, 10, 15: quasque trans maria petimus, id. 19, 4, 19. 3. *to go towards* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to attack*; *to let fly at, aim a blow at*, etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: aliquem spiculo infesto, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem malo, *to throw an apple at*, Virg. E. 3, 64: alicui genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: pectora Lyncidae gladio petit; inque petendo dextera dirigunt, id. M. 5, 185: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: alba disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello urbem, Virg. Aen. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68. ‖ Fig. *to attack, assail*: aliquem epistola, Cic. Att. 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31. 2. *to demand, require*: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55: aliquem ad supplicium, ib. 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction* or *revenge from*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. (ll) Esp. in law, *to bring an action of recovery, to sue for*: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. Rosc. Com. 18: aliquid ab aliquo, id. Cluent. 59: qui non calumnia litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27. 3. *to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat*: peto quaesoque ut tuos mecum serves, id. Fam. 5, 4: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut miseros homines conserves inculumes, ib. 9, 17: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. *Pass. impers. absol.*: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 4, 1. With *inf.* (poet.): vicisse petunt, Ov. M. 14, 571: arma humeris arcumque animosa petebat ferre, Stat. Ach. 1, 352. 4. *to be a candidate for office*: ex iis, qui nunc petunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30: praeturam, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8: Liv. 1, 35. 5. *to woo, court, make suit to*: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478. (ll) *to solicit the pleasures of love*: libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25: quae tuus vir petet, cave ne neges; ne petitum aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151. 6. *to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after*: petere salutem fuga, Nep. Hann. 11. praedam pedibus, Ov M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, *produced by artificial means*, Cels. 2, 8. With *inf.*: bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29. aliquem transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3. 7. *to fetch, procure*: cibum e flamma, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4: aliquid a Graecis, id. Acad. 1 2: a literis exiguam doloris oblivionem, id. Fam. 5, 15: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 57: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: haec ex veteri memoria petita, Tac. H. 3, 5. [From the compounds of *peto* it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to." Some connect it with πετ, the root of πίπτω, but the latter is more prob. the same as *cado, q. v.*]

pĕtōrĭtum or **pĕtorrītum**, i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Fest. *s. v.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: id. S. 1, 6, 104: Plin. 34, 17, 48.

petra, ae, *f.* = πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone*; pure Lat. saxum: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur id. 32, 6, 22. (Hence It. *pietra*; Fr. *pierre.*)

petrabŏlum, i, *n.* = πετροβόλον, *a stone-thrower, catapult*: Not. Tir. p. 179.

petraeus, a, um, *adj.* = πετραῖος, *that grows among rocks, rocky*: brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36.

petrensis, e, *adj.* [petra] *found among rocks or stones*: pisces, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 26.

petrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [petra *or* Petrus] either, *of* rock *or* stone, or, *pertaining to the Apostle Peter*: Aug. Serm. 297, 2.

petrĭōsus, a, um, v. petricosus.

petrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πέτρινος, *of stone, stone-*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

petrītēs, æ, m. = πετρίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine*, perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

petro, ōnis, m. [petra] *a rustic*: Fest. s. v. petrones. ‖ *an old wether*, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Il. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

petrōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rock-, mountain-* (rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

petrōsĕlīnum, i, n. = πετροσέλινον, *parsley?* Petroselinum sativum: Plin. 20, 12, 47. (Hence It. *petrosemolo, prezzemolo*; Sp. *perexil*; Fr. *persil*.)

petrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petra] *rocky*: loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50. Subst.: petrosa, orum, n. *plu. rocky places*: maritima. id. 26, 8, 29.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *Part.* [perh. from peto] *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant*: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75. effuse petulans, id. Planc. 5: animalia, Gell. 17, 20: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 33: petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68. *Comp.*: Arn. 4, 151. *Sup.*: imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92. ‖ Esp. *wanton, lascivious*: petulans in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.

pĕtŭlanter, *adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly*: in aliquem invehi, Cic. Att. 2, 19: vivere, id. Coel. 6. *Comp.*: petulantius, ib. 3. *Sup.*: petulantissime, id. Att. 9, 19.

pĕtŭlantĭa, æ, *f.* [petulans] *sauciness, frowardness, impudence, wantonness, petulance*: petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. de Sen. 11: petulantia et audacia, id. Caecin. 35. *Plur.*: petulantiae dictorum, *bold expressions*, Gell. 3, 3. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 3. ‖ Transf. of animals, *vicousness*: cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. 2. Of things, *exuberance, luxuriance*: ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53. morbi, *violence*, Gell. 12, 5.

pĕtŭlcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from peto] *butting, apt to butt*: agni, Lucr. 2, 368: haedi, Virg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3. ‖ Transf. *frisky, wanton*: haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo: unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus, Serv. Virg. G. 4, 10.

peucē, ēs, *f.* = πεύκη: *the pine-tree, the stone pine*, Pinus Pinea, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41. ‖ *a kind of grape*: id. 14, 9, 9.

peucēdănum or **-on**, i, n., and **peucēdănos**, i, m. = πευκέδανον or -ος, *the plant hog's fennel*, Peucedanum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 7: Lucan. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur peucedanos; Latini pinastellum vocarunt, App. Herb. 94.

peumĕpe, ēs, *f.* = πευμέπη, *spume or scum of silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

pexātus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus] *clothed in a garment that has a nap*: pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zolle, trita, Mart. 2, 58: pexatas et gausapatus, Sen. V. B. 25.

pexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] perh. *thickness, closeness*: of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto]. ‖ Adj.: *woolly, that still has the nap on, new*: pexa tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73. Hence, pexa numera, prob. *a new woolly toga*, Mart. 7, 46. 2. Transf.: folium, downy, Col. 11, 3, 26.

pezīzae or **pezĭtae**, arum, *f. plu.* = πέζιζαι, πέζαι, *mushrooms without a root or without a stalk*, supposed by some to be morels, Morchella esculenta, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 14.

phaecāsĭa, æ, v. phaecasium.

phaecāsĭāti Dii [phaecasium] *deities of whom nothing further is known* (perh. shod with phaecasia): Juv. 3, 318 (al. phaecasiati, or hic Asianorum).

phaecāsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shod with* phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, i. e. *a Grecian philosopher*, Sen. Ep. 113.

phaecāsĭum, ii, n., and **phaecāsĭa**, æ, *f.* = φαικάσιον, *a kind of white shoe*, worn at Athens by the priests: Sen. Ben. 7, 21: insuratae, Petr. 67.

phaemŏn, ŏnis, m. = φαιμών, *a plant, the anemone*, v. anemone: Plin. 21, 23, 94 (al. pirenion).

phaenŏmēnon, i, n. = φαινόμενον, *an appearance*: Theod. Priac. 2, 7. ‖ Esp. phaenŏmēna, orum, n. *plu.* = φαινόμενα, *appearances in the air or sky*: Lact. 2, 5.

phăgĕdaena, æ, *f.* = φαγέδαινα (voracity), *an eating cancer*: Plin. 23, 7, 63: *plur.*, id. 26, 11, 68.

phăgĕdaenĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φαγεδαινικός, *spreading like a cancer*: vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5.

phăger or **phagrus**, i, m. = φάγρος, *a fish, also called* pager *or* pagrus, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phăgo, ōnis, m. = φάγος, φάγων, *a glutton, gormandizer*: Varr. in Non. 48, 16: Vop. Aur. 50.

phăgrus, v. phager.

phăla, æ, v. fala.

phălacrŏ-cŏrax, ăcis, m. = φαλακροκόραξ, referred variously to *the rook*, Corvus frugilegus, Linn., and to *the cormorant*, Carbo cormoranus, Meyer. prob. the latter (pure Lat. corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiares, Plin. 10, 48, 68: id. 11, 37, 47.

phălaecĭum, **phălaecum**, or **phăleucium** carmen [Phalaecus] *a kind of hendeca-syllabic verse*, consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e. g. vidi credite per lacus Lucrinos): Diom. p. 509 P.

phălangae and **pălangae**, arum, *f. plu.* = φάλαγγες, *poles to carry burthens on*: Vitr. 10, 8: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57. ‖ Esp. *a wooden roller*, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.* (Hence It. *spiango*.)

phălangārius or **pălangārius** (in inscrr., also, palaucarius and ialancarius), ii, m. [phalangae] *one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a porter*: Vitr. 10, 8: Non. 163, 23 *sq.*

phălangārius, ii, m. [phalanx] *a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50: cf. phalangitae.

phălangĭon, ii, n., v. phalangium.

phălangītae, arum, m. *plu.* = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites*: Liv. 37, 40: id. 42, 51.

phălangītēs, æ, m. = φαλαγγίτης, *spider-root*: Anthericum liliastrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

phălangium or **-on**, ii, n. (phalangius, ii, m.: Veg. Vet. 3, 81) = φαλάγγιον: *a kind of venomous spider* not identified: Cels. 5, 27, 9: Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3. ‖ *spider-root, anthericum*, for phalangites: id. 27, 12, 98.

phălango or **pălango**, ī, v. a. [phalangae] *to carry away on a pole*: Afran. in Perotti Cornucop. ad epigr. 115.

phălanx, angis, *f.* = φάλαγξ, *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnonise phalanges, Virg. Aen. 6, 489: densae, ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, ib. 551. 2. Fig. *a host, multitude*: culparum, Prud. Psych. 816. ‖ Esp. *a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx*: Nep. Chabr. 1: id. Pelop. 4. 2. *the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): id. Eum. 7, 1: Curt. 3, 2: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant) perrumperent, Liv. 32, 17 (v. Smith's Ant. 488). 3. *an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans*, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: phalangem perfringere, ib. 25.

phălārĭca, v. falarica.

phălārĭs (phălēris), ĭdis, *f.* = φαλαρίς or φαλαρίδος: *the grass* Phalaris aquatica, Linn.? Plin. 27, 12, 102. ‖ *a water-bird*, referred by some to *the coot*, Fulica atra, Linn.; by others to *the smew*, Mergus albellus, Linn.; but Cuvier thought it might be the Anas galericulata, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11 *fin.*: Col. 8, 15: Plin. 10, 48, 67.

phălārae, arum, *f. plu.* (*neutr.* phalera pocula, Plin. 33, 1, 6) = τὰ φάλαρα: *a gold or metal disc or boss* worn by men as a military decoration: Cic. Verr. 4, 12: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, ib. 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 458. (ii) Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus in Petr. 55. 2. *a trapping for the forehead and breast of horses*: Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. Aen. 5, 310: Plin. 37, 12, 74. As a trapping for elephants: Gell. 5, 5 (v Smith's Ant. 894). ‖ Fig. *an external ornament or decoration*: ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* Pers. 3, 30. Of rhetorical ornament: Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83.

phălērātus, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae] *wearing phaleras*: equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30. ‖ Fig. *decorated, ornamented*: phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16.

phălēris, v. phalaris.

phallovitrobŏlus, i, m. or **-vitrobolum**, i, n. *a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus*: Capitol. Pertin. 8 dub.

phallus, i, m. = φαλλός, *a figure of the virile member, carried about at the festival of Bacchus as a symbol of the generative power of nature*; *a phallus*: Arn. 5, 176: cf. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

phănĕrōsis, is, *f.* = φανέρωσις, *a manifestation, revelation*: Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

phantăsĭa, æ, *f.* = φαντασία, *an idea, notion, fancy*: Nicetas longe dicertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2: phantasia, non homo, *a mere notion or fancy, the mere semblance of a man*, Petr. 38.

phantasma, ătis, n. = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Plin. Ep. 7, 27: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7. ‖ In gen. *an image, appearance, phantasm*: Aug. de Trinit. 2, 6: Vulg. Marc. 6, 49. (Hence Fr. *fantôme*.)

phărănītis, ĭdis, *f.* *pharanitis, a kind of amethyst*: Plin. 37, 9, 40.

phărĕtra, æ, *f.* = φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, *to undo, open*, Ov. M. 5, 379. ‖ Transf. *a kind of sun-dial in the form of a quiver*: Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phărĕtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649: Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33: puer, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, i. e. *Diana*, id. Am. 1, 1, 10.

phărĕtra-sōlium, ii, n. *a quiver-belt*: Not. Tir. p. 126.

phărĕtrĭger, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra gero] *quiver-bearing* (poet.): dicto pharetrigeri regis, i. e. *of the Persian king Xerxes*, Sil. 14, 286.

phărĭcon or **-um**, i, n. = φαρικόν, *a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus*: Plin. 22, 10, 41.

pharmăcĕutrĭa, æ, *f.* = φαρμακεύτρια, *a sorceress* (post.): Virg. Æ. 8, the *lemma*.

pharmăcŏpōla, æ, m. = φαρμακοπώλης, *a vender of medicines, a quack*: pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. Cla. 14: Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

pharmăcus, i, m. = φαρμακός, *a poisoner, a sorcerer*: Petr. 107, 15.

pharnăcĭum, i, n. = φαρνάκιον, *a plant, a kind of panax, q. v. named after king* Pharnaces: Plin. 25, 4, 14.

phărus, or -os, i, *f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house*: Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pharon subiit, Val. Fl. 7, 84: turris phari terrae motu Capreis concidit, Suet. Tib. 74.

phascŏla, appellant Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* [= πάσκωλα, *a wallet, scrip.*]

phăsĕlārĭa (also written fasel. and facel.), ium, *n. plu.* [phaselus] *a dish of pickled French beans*: Lampr. Elag. 20.

phăsĕlus (also phasellus and fas.), i, m. and *f.* = φάσηλος, *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel*, Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.: vicianique seres vilemque phaselum, Virg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10, 377. ‖ Transf. *a light vessel, shaped like a kidney bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of boiled and painted clay*: epistolam de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13: phaselum solvere, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127. (Hence It. *fagnolo.*)

phăsĕŏlus (faseolus), i, m. *dim.* [phaselus] *a kind of bean with an edible pod*: Col. 11, 2, 72: Plin. 24, 9, 40. (Hence Fr. *fasole.*)

phăsiānĭon, i, n. = φασιάνιον, *the sword-lily, gladiole*, Gladiolus communis, Linn., pure Lat. gladiolus: Plin. 25, 11, 88.

phăsiānārĭus (fas.), i, m. [phasianus] *a pheasant-keeper*: Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phăsiānīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pheasants, pheasant-*: ova, Pall. 1, 29.

phăsĭŏlos (fas.), i, m. = φασίολος, *a plant, also called* isopyron, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 11, 70.

phăsis, ĭdis (= Φᾶσις, a river of Colchis), *adj. f. Phasian*, poet. for *Colchian*: volucres, i. e. *pheasants*, Mart. 13, 45.

phăsiānus, a, um, *adj.* = φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian*: Phasianae aves, *pheasants*, Plin. 10, 48, 67. Also Subst. phasiana, æ, *f.* and more freq. phasianus (fasian.), i, m. *a pheasant*, Phasianus colchicus, Linn.: id. 22, 33, 39: Suet. Vit. 13: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9: Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phasma, ătis, n. = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Ter. Eun. prol. 9: Juv. 8, 186 (as the title of a comedy and poem).

phaullus, a, um, *adj.* = φαῦλος, *bad*: phaullae olivae, *a bad kind of olives*, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

phălĭta, æ, m. = φηλητής, *a cheat, rogue, robber*: latrones, quos phelatas Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51.

phellandrĭum, ii, n. = φελλάνδριον, *a plant with leaves like ivy*, supposed by some to be Phellandrium aquaticum, Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 27, 12, 101.

phellos, i, m. = φῆλλος, *the ever-tree*, Quercus Suber, Linn.: transf. *the part of the water-clock made from it, the cork*: Vitr. 9, 9.

phengītēs, æ, m. = φεγγίτης, *phengites, selenite, or crystallized gypsum*, used for window-panes: in Cappadocia reperitur est lapis candidus atque translucens, ex argumento phengites appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46: lapis, Suet. Dom. 14.

phĕnĕ, i, m. = φήνη, *a prickly plant, also called* steebe, acc. to Sprengel, Veterium spinosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 54 (al. phleos).

phĕnĕgrĭtĭcus, a, um *adj. pertaining to the Grecian poet Phenecrates, Phenecratian*: metrum dactylicum trimetrum Phenecratium constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, sive (i. e. et) trochaeo, ut est ap. Hor. (Od. 1, 5, 2), gnato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 4.

phĕrĕmbros, i, m. = φερέμβρος (rain-bringing), *another name for* cucumis silvaticus: App. Herb. 113.

phesuxaspĭdion, ii, n. *another name of the plant* pollon: App. Herb. 57.

phĭăla, æ, *f.* = φιάλη, *a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer*: Juv. 5, 37: Mart. 8, 33: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

phĭdĭtĭa, orum, v. philitia.

philanthrōpĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλανθρωπία (love of mankind; hence), *a benevolence, a present, gift*: philanthropiae nomine (al. philanthropli), Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 2.

philanthrōpĭum, ii, v. philanthropia.

philanthrōpos, i, *f.* = φιλάνθρωπος (*sc.* herba), *goose-grass, cleavers*, Galium aparine, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

phīlargĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φίλος ἀργικός, *fond of ease*: vitam philargicam quam nos Latine voluptuariam nuncupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

phīlētærĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλεταίριον, *a plant, called also* polemonia, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 6, 28.

phĭlĭtĭa (also phiditia), orum, n. *plu.* = φιλίτια (φείδιτια), *the public meals of the Lacedaemonians*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

phīlŏcălĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλοκαλία, *a love of the beautiful*: Aug. contra Acad. 2, 3.

phīlŏchărēs, is, n. = φιλοχαρές, *horehound, called also* philopaes *and* marrubium, *v.* marrubium: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

phīlograecus, a, um, *adj.* = φίλος γραικός, *fond, Greek*. Subst. *a lover of the Greek language*: vos philograeci, Varr. R. R. 3, 10.

phīlŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλολογία, *love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature*: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17. Homerus philologiae omnis dux, Vitr. 7 praef. ‖ Esp. *explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology*: quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen. Ep. 108.

phīlŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόλογος, *pertaining to learning, learned, literary*: philologia et philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. 6 procem. ‖ Subst. philologus, i, m. *a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar*: homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Att. 13, 12: Attsius Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10. 2. Esp. *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist*: Sen. Ep. 108.

phīlŏmēla, æ, *f.* [Φιλομήλη, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg. G. 4, 511.

phīlŏpaes, aedis, m. = φιλόπαις, *a plant*: marrubium nonnulli philopaeda vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

phīlŏsarca, æ, m. = φιλόσαρκος, *a lover of the flesh*: Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 61.

phīlŏsŏphaster, tri, m. [philosophus] *a bad philosopher, a philosophaster*: Aug. Civ. D. 2, 29.

phīlŏsŏphĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy*: nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: id. Acad. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 89. ‖ Meton. *a philosophical subject or question*: Nep. Epam. 3. 2. philosophiae, arum, *f. plu. philosophical systems or sects*: exercitatio diuturna diiarum philosophiarum (i. e. Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 107: Gell. 4, 1.

phīlŏsŏphĭcē, adv. *in a philosophical manner, philosophically*: vivere Lact. 3, 14 *fin.*

phīlŏsŏphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλοσοφικός, *pertaining to philosophy, philosophical*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

phīlŏsŏphor, atus, ārī, v. n. *dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: id. N. D. 1, 3: sed jam satis est philosophatum Pl. l'u. 2, 3, 21.

phīlŏsŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical*: philosophae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* (dub.): philosopha sententia, Fac. in Gell. 13, 8: verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1. ‖ Subst. philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher*: ut is, qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse, et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc (philosophi) appelletur, Cic. de Or. 1, 49. nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Varr. in Non. 56, 15. 2 philosopha, ae, *f. a female philosopher*. ea villa tanquam philosopha videtur esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 so in apposition: philosopha anicula, Verus in Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 1.

phīlostŏrgus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόστοργος, *loving tenderly, affectionate*, esp. of parents and children: philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep. ad amic. 1, 6.

phīlŏtechnus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλότεχνος, *fond of the arts or relating to the study of the arts*: Vitr. 6 procem.

philtrŏdōtēs, æ, m. = φίλτρον δότης *a plant, called also* splenium, prob. the same as asplenion, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 56. ‖ *a plant, called also* peristereos, ib. 65.

philtrum, i, n. = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 2, 105: philtra Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 610.

phīlus, a, um, *adj.* = φίλος, *beloved*: quam cito (mulieres) philorum obliviscerentur! Petr. 110.

phĭlўra and **phĭlŭra**, æ, *f* = φιλύρα (the linden-tree; hence): *bast, the liber or inner bark of the lime-tree*, of which bands for chaplets were made: displicent nexae philyra coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2: Ov. F. 5, 327 Plin. 16, 14, 25. ‖ Transf. *a sheet of the inner bark of the linden-tree prepared for writing upon, a writing-tablet*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52 Mart. Cap. 2, 35. 2. *the thin layers into which the papyrus pith was sliced*, in order to make paper: Plin. 13, 11, 23.

phĭlўrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλύρινος, *made of the liber or inner bark of the lime-tree*; liber, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3 93.

phĭmus, i, m. = φιμός, *a dice-box*, i. q. tritillus: mitteret in phimum talos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

phlĕbŏtŏmĭa (fleb.), æ, *f.* = φλεβοτομία, *blood-letting, phlebotomy*: phlebotomiam adhibere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18: phlebotomia uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

phlĕbŏtŏmĭcē, ēs, *f.* = φλεβοτομική, *blood-letting, phlebotomy*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

phlĕbŏtŏmo (fleb.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. = φλεβοτομέω, *to let blood from, to bleed*: aliquem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14: id. Tard. 2, 13: Veg. Vet. 1, 24.

phlĕbŏtŏmus (fleb.), i, m. = φλεβοτόμος, *a lancet*: phlebotomo uti, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: adhibendus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 21.

phlegma (flegma), ătis, n. = φλέγμα, *phlegm*: flegma dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6.

phlegmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φλεγματικός, *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

phlegmŏnē, ēs, *f.* = φλεγμονή, *a burning heat or inflammation beneath the skin*: Plin. 20, 4, 13.

phlĕgontĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = φλεγοντίς, *an unknown precious stone of a fiery colour*: Plin. 37, 53, 53.

phlĕos, v. phleos.

phlĕŏnas, æ, m. = φλέωνας, *an unknown flame-coloured gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phlŏgītēs, æ, m. = φλογίτης, i. q. phlogitis: Sol. 37.

phlŏgītis, ĭdis, f. = φλογῖτις, *an unknown flame-coloured gem*: Plin. 37, 11 71.

phlŏmis, ĭdis, f. = φλωμίς, *a plant*, of which three species are distinguished:

1. and 2. phlomides duæ, scn. *to* Sprengel, Phlomis fruticosa, Linn., alia *l.* Italica, Sm. 3. tertia, lychnites, Verbascum lychnites, Linn. *mullein*: Plin. 25, 10, 74.

phlŏmos, i, m. = φλόμος, *mullein*, pure Lat. verbascum, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 10, 73.

phlox, phlŏgis, f. = φλόξ (flame), *a flower*, perh. Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.

phŏca, æ, and **phŏcē**, es, f. = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf*, prob. Phoca vitulina, Linn.; and also P. Monachus, which is more freq. in the Archipelago. pure Lat. vitula marina: Virg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocæ, Ov. M. 1, 300: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

phŏcis, ĭdis, f. *a kind of pear-tree in the Isle of Chios*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 9.

phœbas, ădis, f. [Phœbus = Φοῖβος, an appellation of Apollo] *a priestess of Apollo*: hence, *an inspired woman, a prophetess*: Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12. Lucan. 5, 128.

phœnĭcĕus (pœnĭcĕus, fœnĭcĕus), a, um, *adj.* = φοινίκεος, *purple-red*: aut phœniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 21, 94: pœnicea vestes, Ov. M. 12, 104.

phœnĭcĕa, æ, f. = φοινίκεα, *a kind of wild barley, mouse barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 65.

phœnĭcĭas, æ, m. [Phœnice] *the south-southeast wind*: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

phœnĭcītis, ĭdis, f = φοινικῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phœnĭcobălănus, i, m. = φοινικοβάλανος, *the Egyptian date*, referred by some to the *date* Phœnix dactylifera; by others with more probability to *the fruit of the Doum palm*, Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 22, 47.

phœnĭcŏptĕrus, i, m. = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo*, Phœnicopterus ruber, Linn.: phœnicopteri linguam præcipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68: Cels. 2, 18: Sen. Ep. 110: Juv. 11, 139.

phœnĭcūrus, i, m. = φοινίκουρος, *a bird, the red-tail, red-start*, Sylvia Phœnicurus, Latham: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

phœnix, ĭcis, m. = φοῖνιξ, *the phœnix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phœnix*: Plin. 10, 2, 2. Tac. A. 6, 28: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: Claud. Eid. 1. (Although the tales respecting this bird are fabulous, it is possible that the description in Pliny refers to a real bird, and Cuvier imagined it might have been *the golden pheasant*, Phasianus pictus Linn., with which to some extent the description agrees.) ‖ *a tree, the date palm*, Phœnix dactylifera, Linn. Plin. 29, 3, 13 (v. ciate).

phœnascus, i, m. = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation*; pronuntiabat dulci, et propcio quodam oris sono, declamatoriæ assidue phonasco operam, Suet. Aug. 84: Quint. 11, 3, 22. ‖ *a musical director, chorister*: psalmorum hic modulator et phœnascus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

phōnēma (fon.), ătis, n. = φώνημα, *expression*: Platonis ἤνεσται, Front. de Eloqu. p. 236.

phŏnos (-us), i, m. = φόνος (murder), *another name of the plant* strychnos, q. v.: strychnis singulpsum succum philiz qui de cœlo phœnas vocitant a quibusdam, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

phoxĭnus, i, m. *an unknown fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phrăgma, ătis, n. = φράγμα, *a kind of* [illegible] Plin. 35, 15, 42.

phrăgmĭtēs, æ, m. = φραγμίτης, *a kind of reed growing in hedges*, Arundo Phragmites, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 52.

phrăsis, is, f. = φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction*, pure Lat. elocutio: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 procem.: phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87.

phrēnēsis, is, f. = φρένησις, *madness, delirium, phrensy*: phrenesin tum demum est, quum continua dementia esse incipit, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phrenitis): dic et phrenesin et insanias viribus necessariam, Sen. Ira 1, 13: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136.

phrēnēticus (or phrēnĭticus), a, um, *adj.* = φρενητικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*: Cic. Div. 1, 38: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phrenitici): Mart. 11, 28.

phrenion, ii, n. *a plant*, i. q. anemone. Plin. 21, 23, 94.

phrĭlĭcĭus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrĭnītis, ĭdis, v. phrenesis.

phrĭnītĭco, 1. v. n. = φρενιτίζω, *to be mad, frantic*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. *præf.*

phrȳgăllon, ii, n. *an animal*, unknown, except by name, to Pliny himself. Plin. 30, 11, 30.

phrȳgĭānus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togæ, Plin. 8, 48, 74 Phrygianæ (*sc.* vestes). Sen. Ben. 1, 3.

phrȳgio, ōnis, m. *an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (v. phrygianus): Plin. in Non. 3, 20 stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

phrȳgiōnĭus, a, um, *adj. embroidered*: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

phrȳgius, a, um, *adj. Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered*: chlamys, Virg. Aen. 3, 484. ‖ Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, *the Phrygian flute*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 45: lotos, Col. 10, 258: æs, *cymbals*, Lucan. 9, 288 modi, *a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele*, Ov Ib. 456: Tib. 1, 4, 64: Juv. 2, 115.

phrȳnion, ii, n. = φρύνιον, *a plant, called also* poterion, Astragalus creticus, Lamk.. Plin. 27, 12, 97: id. 25, 10, 76.

phrȳnos, i, m. = φρῦνος, *a toad*, Bufo vulgaris, and perh. other species: sunt quæ in reprimis tantum vivunt, quas Græci phrynos vocant, plenæ venenificiorum, Plin. 32, 5, 19. (The belief in the toad being venomous is widely spread even in the present day among the vulgar.)

phthĭrĭăsis, is, f. = φθειρίασις, *the lousy disease, phthiriasis*: Plin. 26, 13, 86: id. 20, 6, 23.

phthĭrŏphŏros, i, f. = φθειροφόρος, *a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones, the Norway Spruce*, Abies excelsa, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

phthĭsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φθισικός, *consumptive, phthisical*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: id. 24, 16, 19: Mart. 11, 21.

phthĭsis, is, f. = φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis*: vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22: Sen. Ep. 51: phthisim cordi intus inhærentem depellere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 2. 4.

phthĭsisco, 3. v. n. [phthisis] *to become consumptive*: phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

phthĭtărus, i, m. *an unknown fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phthongus, i, m. = φθόγγος, *a sound, tone*: Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20 (pure Lat. sonus).

phthŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* = φθόριος, *corrupting, destructive*: hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortum, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 119 v. l.

phū, n. *indecl.* = φοῦ, *a kind of valerian*: Valeriana Dioscoridis, Sibth., Plin. 22, 12, 26.

phŭi, *interj. fah! fugh!* i. q. pfui in malam crucem, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 5.

phy, *interj. pish! tush!*: Tyr. Ad. 3, 3, 58.

phȳcis, ĭdis, f. = φυκίς, *a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its colour at various seasons of the year*. It forms a nest in the sea-weeds, as many fish are now known to do; but this is commonly referred to *the Goby*, Gobius niger, Linn., which is often found among the rocks in shallow places, and can live some time out of the water: Plin. 9, 26, 42.

phȳcītis, ĭdis, f. = φυκῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phȳcos, i, n. = φῦκος, *sea-weed*, and prob. *certain lichens*. Several kinds are distinguished. 1. prason, soster, Laminaria saccharina, *sugar tangle*. 2. capillaceo folio = Cytoseira barbata, v. ericoides Ag. 3. (quo) purpuras inficiunt, perh. *the orchil*, Roccella tinctoria. 4. tertium graminí simile, perh. Zostera marina, Linn. 5. tragon, perh. Ulva Lactuca, Linn. 6. quercus, Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 48. 7. phycus thalassion, three kinds referred to Laminaria saccharina, Delesseria sanguinea, and Ithyncoccus coronopifolius: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

phȳlăca, æ, f. = φυλακή, *a prison*, pure Lat. custodia: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

phȳlăcista, æ, m. = φυλακιστής, *a jailer*; hence, transf. *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

phȳlactērium (fyl.), ii, n. = φυλακτήριον, *an amulet*: de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8. ‖ Esp. *scrolls of parchment on which the decalogue was written, worn by Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries*: Hier. in Matth. 4, 23, 5. 2. *chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

phȳlarchus, i, m. = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2.

phyllanthes, is, n. = φυλλανθές, *an unknown plant with a prickly stem*: Plin 21, 16, 59.

phyllon, i, n. = φύλλον: phyllon mas et femina is referred by some to Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.; by others to Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 100.

phyllos, i, f. *a plant, called also* leucacantha, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 16, 18.

phȳma, ătis, n. = φῦμα, *a kind of boil or tumour*: Cels. 5, 28.

phymon, ōnis, m. *a kind of eye-salve*: Cels. 6, 6, 20.

phȳrāma, ătis, n. = φύραμα, *the gum of the tree called* metopion, hammoniacum, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

phȳsēma, ătis, n. = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *a hollow or empty pearl*: Plin. 9, 35, 54.

phȳsētēr, ēris, m. = φυσητήρ, *a blowpipe*: Pelag. Vet. fin. ‖ Transf. *a large species of whale*, perh. the common whale, Balæna mysticetus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 4, 3: Sen. Hippol. 1030.

phȳsica, æ, and **phȳsicē**, es, f. = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*: Cic. Acad. 2, 7: id. Fin. 3, 21.

phȳsĭcus, a, um, v. physicus, no. 2.

phȳsĭcē, *adv. in the manner of naturalists, physically*: dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.

phȳsicus (physicus, Sid. Carm. 23, 101), a, um, *adj.* = φυσικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical*: quiddam physicum, *something relating to physics*, Cic. Div. 2, 59: rebus, id. N. D. 2, 21: inventa, *naturalistic*, Marc. Emp. Carm. de med. 19. ‖ Subst.: physicus, i, m. *a natural philosopher, naturalist*: non putat igitur physicum, id. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 88, 27: Plin. 2, 7, 7.

ārum venatoremque naturæ, ab animis consuetudine imbutis petere testimonium veritatis? Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 5, 3. 2. phȳsica, orum, n. plu. *physics*: physicorum ignarus, id. Or. 34: in physicis alienus, *not versed in*, id. Fin. 1, 6.

phȳsiognōmon, ŏnis, m. = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist*: Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.

phȳsiŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8: naturæ ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41.

phȳsiŏlŏgicē, *adv. naturally*: interpretari, Tert. ad nat. 2, 12.

phȳsiŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιολογικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy*: argumentationes, Tert. ad nat. 2, 4.

phȳsiŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιόλογος, *pertaining to natural philosophy*: hence, Subst.: phȳsiŏlŏga, orum, *n. plu natural history*, a work by Juba: Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phȳsis, is, *f.* = φύσις, *nature*: seu cepis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm. ‖ Esp. *party-coloured precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*: Plin. 37, 12, 74.

phȳteuma, ătis, *n.* = φύτευμα, *a plant*, Reseda Phyteuma, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 99.

piābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable*: fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

piācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory*: hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 30: sacrificia, *sin-offerings*, Liv. 1, 26. also, *absol.*: ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3.

piācŭlārĭter, *adv. sinfully*: negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (*al.* peculiariter).

piācŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to appease* or *propitiate with an offering*: Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato R. R. 141, 4.

piācŭlum (syncop. piaclum, Prud. στεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity; a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice*: porco piaculo facito, Cato R. R. 139: porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. 2. Meton. *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg. Aen. 6, 153. Fig.: piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 10: id. 10, 28. In gen. *a remedy*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. (ii) *punishment*: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18: Just. 8, 2: Sil. 13, 702. ‖ Transf. *that which requires expiation*; *a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 13: piaculum committere, Liv. 5, 52: sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, id. 39, 47: commissa piacula, Virg. Aen. 6, 569: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30: Plin. Pan. 37. 2. *an unhappy event, a misfortune*: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

piāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement*: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

piāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice*: terrae, Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 25, 4, 10. ‖ Fig.: fuerim tantum dolitare domus piamentum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: Plin. 37, 1, 2.

piātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an appeasing* or *propitiating of the gods with offerings*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

piātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice*: Pl. Mil. 3 1, 101.

pīca, æ, *f.* = πίς, *magpie*. 1. Corvus Pica, Linn. 2. quae glandis vescuntur, *the jay*, Corvus glandarius, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 59: Ov. M. 5, 299.

piceārius, æ, *f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-kut*: Cic. Brut. 22: vectigal picariarum, Dig. Dig. 50, 16, 17.

picātus, a, um, *Part.* [pico]. ‖ Adj.: *pitchy*: vinum picatum, *wine that has naturally a pitchy taste*, Plin. 23, 1, 24: Mart. 13, 107.

picati appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Dori ficas vocant, Fest. s. v.

picĕa, æ, *f.* [pix] *the Norway spruce fir*, Abies excelsa, De Cand.: Ov. H. 12, 67: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

picĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedaubed with pitch, pitchy*: hence of hands to which others' property seems to stick, *thievish*: manus, Mart. 8, 59.

picĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of pitch*: piceo unguine tinctae lampades, Lucan. 10, 490. 2. Esp. *black as pitch, pitch-black*: picea crassus caligine, Virg. G. 2, 309: turbine fumans piceo, id. Aen. 3, 572: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: coelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: dentes, Mart. 2, 41: imber picous crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61.

picīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pitch-black*: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

pĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar*: dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato R. R. 25 *sq.*: dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48. ‖ Transf. *to season with pitch*: vinum, Col. 12, 23. (Hence Sp. *pegar.*)

picra, æ, *f.* prob. *a medicine made of aloes*: picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

picridĭae, arum, *f. plu. bitter salads*: Aug. Serm. ad Catechum. de catacl. 4 *fin.*

pĭcris, ĭdis, *f.* = πικρίς, *bitter lettuce*, a kind of salad, *v.* lactuca: Plin. 19, 8, 38. ‖ *a plant that blooms all the year round*; referred by some to Picris asplenoides, Linn.; by others to Helminthea echioides, Linn.: id. 21, 7, 65.

pictăcŭlum, i, *n.* i. q. pittacium, *q. v.*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

pictĭlis, e, *adj.* [pictus] *embroidered*: balteus, App. M. 10, p. 247.

pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *a painter*: Cic. Acad. 2, 7: id. Verr. 4, 13: Hor. A. P. 9: Plin. 35, 8 *sq.* (Hence It. *pittore*; Fr. *peintre.*)

pictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pictor] *pertaining to painters, pictorial*: licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operae, Jul. Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pictūra, æ, *f.* [pingo] *painting, the art of painting*: una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Brut. 18, 70. 2. Esp. *a painting of the face*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 105. 3. Meton. *a painting, picture*: Cic. Or. 11: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque taxilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id. Verr. 4, 1. (ii) *embroideries*: Lucr. 2, 35. (iii) *paintings in mosaic*: Virg. Cul. 64. ‖ Fig. *a picture in words, a picturesque description*: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, at ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *painted, pictured; party-coloured, variegated* (poet.): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 3. ‖ *embroidered*: vestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* [pingo]. ‖ Adj.: fig. of style, *ornamented, ornate*: orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*: Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut. 83, 293. 2. *painted, false, deceptive, vain*: pictos experiere metus, Prop. 4, 6, 50.

pīcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pix] *a little pitch*: App. Herb. 36.

pīcus, i, m. *a woodpecker*, various species of Picus, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, Martis cognomine insignes et in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20. ‖ *a fabulous bird, the griffin*: picos divitis, qui aureos montes colunt, ego solus supero, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 1.

pĭē, *adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately*: pie sanctoque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: memoriam nostram pie inviolateque servabitis, id. Sen. 22: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40: Ov. H. 15, 151. *Sup.*: quod utrumque pissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34.

pĭens, entis for pius. *Sup.*: pientissimus, Inscr.

pĭĕrĭus, a, um, *adj. Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic*: chori, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 58: dies, *dedicated to the Muses*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, *an heroic poem*, Mart. 10, 64: frons, *a poet's brow*, id. 8, 70: corona, *laurel*, id. 12, 52: grex, *the Muses and poets*, id. 12, 11.

pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety*: est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas id. Off. 2, 3: nec pietas ulla est velatum saepe videri vortier ad lapidem atque omneis accedere ad aras, Lucr. 5 1197. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness*: Ov. F. 6, 607. 2. *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors*, etc.; *duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15 solemnia pietatis, *the last offices*, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mira mira pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas in aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: hic tui omnes valent summaque pietate te desiderant, ib. 6, 20: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens*, Plin. Pan. 21: militiae, Lucan. 4, 499. ‖ Transf. in gen. *justice*: si qua est coelo pietas, Virg. Aen. 2, 536. summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 1. 2. *gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion*: permittite P. C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis illberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79.

pĭĕtātĭcultrix, īcis, *f.* [pietas cultrix] *that displays maternal care*: ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pigitum est, 2. *v. n. to feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18: verba pigenda, Prop. 4, 1, 76. ‖ Impers. *it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike*, or *reluctance*: constr. the *subject* is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or *infin.*: the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.*; that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.*: fratris me quidem piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum pigot taedetque, Sall. J. 4: non dedisse ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, pigot, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 47: postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, Sall. J. 95: neque me pigult quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares subire, Sil. 7, 173: orationis multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 30. 2. Transf. *to poenitet, it causes a feeling of sorrow* or *remorse*: pigere interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. s. v.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti crepit, Just. 12, 6: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199.

pĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* (*Sup.* pigrissimus for pigerrimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13) [piget] *reluctant, unwilling, averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad milit-

aria opera, Liv. 21, 25: ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. With *inf.*: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12. ‖ *backward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive*: interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. Of things: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, *sluggish*, Tac. G. 45: palus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *overate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17. With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 124: periculi, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, Id. 15, 504 (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 12). 2. *that makes sluggish, benumbing* (poet.): sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 11, 40. 3. *dull, dispirited, dejected, sad*: vultus, Mart. 2, 11: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157. (Hence It. *pigro.*)

piget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [pigmentum] *pertaining to paints or unguents*: institor pigmentarius, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22. ‖ Subst. pigmentarius, ii, *m. a dealer in paints or unguents*: Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

pigmentātus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured*: Tert. Cult. fem. *fin.*

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo] *a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment*: asperso temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42. Joco sely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *i. e. beat black and blue*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 20. 2. *a cosmetic*: Plin. 16, 41, 84. 3. Meton. *the juice* of plants: Firm. Math. 8, 17. ‖ Fig. of style: *colouring, ornament*: meus autem liber nonnihil Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87. sententiae tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45. (Hence It. *pimirito*; Sp. *pimiento.*)

pignĕrātĭcĭus (-tius) and **pignōrātĭcĭus** (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [pignero] *pertaining to a pledge*: fundus, *pledged, mortgaged*, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, *who lends on pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee*, Mart. ib. 19, 2, 15: pignerati cia actio, and Subst. pignerāticia, ae, *f. an action to recover a pledge from a creditor*: Ulp. ib. 13, 7, 1: or *to procure a pledge from a debtor*: Mart. ib. 1, 32.

pignĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pledging, pawning, mortgaging*: pignerationem recipere, Gai. Dig. 20, 1, 9.

pignĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who takes a pledge*; *a pledgee* or *mortgagee*: Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

pignĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pignus] *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebebant, *furnished as security for the penalty*, i. e. *left to be confiscated*, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, *which Rubrenus, while writing his Atreus, was compelled to pawn*, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 46. ‖ Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1. 2. *to bind to oneself, to make one's own*: pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 139: optimates viros curiae suae, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 35. With *pron. reflect.* *to pledge oneself*: so coenae alicujus, *to promise to dine with one*, App. M. 3, p. 134.

pignĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] prop. *to take as a pledge*; hence, Fig. *to make one's own, to appropriate* (rare): Mars ipse ex suis fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: maximas ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4: fidem militum praemio pigneratur, Suet. Claud. 10. ‖ *to accept as certain*: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignĕrātĭcius, v. pigneraticius.

pignŏrĭscăpio, ōnis, *f.* [pignus capio] *a taking or seizing as a pledge*: Cato in Gell. 7, 10.

pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n.* (old *plur.* pignora, Fest. *s. v.*) [root PAG: v. paciscor] *any person or thing given as security; a pledge, gage, pawn, mortgage*: opponere se pignori, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 85: pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Gai Dig. 13, 7, 12: pignoribus cavere alicui, Ulp. ib. 43, 3, 2. (ii) Esp. *security for the fine taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend*: pignus auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: senatores pignoribus cogere, id. Phil. 1, 5: pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38. Of hostages, id. 33, 22: marium pignora, *male hostages*, Suet. Aug. 21. (iii) Pignus praetorium *the security taken by the praetor for the preservation of any thing made over to a creditor*, or fidei commissarius Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 26: Paul. ib. 41, 5, 12.

2. *a wager, stake*: da pignus, ni ea sit filia, bet, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 34: pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. E. 3, 31: quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager*, Cat. 44, 4: quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliqua, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3. 3. *a contract in which security is given*: Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 1. ‖ Fig. *a pledge, token, assurance, proof*: magnum pignus ab eo reipublicae datum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: pignora voluntatis, id. Coel. 32: injuriae, id. Phil. 13, 3: societatis, Tac. H. 4, 61: sceleris, ib. 4, 57: imperii, ib. 3, 72: reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt. 6, 7 *fin.*: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. M. 2, 38. 4. Meton. *children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love. nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop. 4, 11, 73: proiemque generi pignora bina dedi, Ov. H. 6, 121: tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes, id. M. 3, 134: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. 2, 1: obsecratio illa judicum, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1, 33: proxima pignora, Tac. A. 15, 36: ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, ib. 16, 26. Hence, in gen. *any thing especially valuable* or *dear*: Lucan. 7, 376. (ii) Poet. *a graft, scion* Pall. de insit. 109.

pigrē, *adv. slowly, sluggishly*: in servitutem transiens, Sen de Ira 3, 17: pigre ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 3. *Comp.*: pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pigrēdo, inis, *f.* [piger] *slothfulness, indolence*: Vulg. Prov. 19, 15.

pigrēo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be slow* or *sluggish*: pro aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn. in Non. 219, 12.

pigresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pigreo] *to become slow* or *sluggish*: Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

pigritas, ātis, *f.* [piger] *slothfulness, indolence*: pigritas, ἀργία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pigrĭtia, ae, and **pigrĭties**, ēi, *f.* [id.] *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence*: pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: propter pigritiam aut ignaviam, id. Off. 1, 29: nox Romanis pigritiam ad sequendum fecit, Liv. 44, 42: ingenua pigritia, *honourable repose*, Mart. 11, 79. ‖ Transf.: stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen. Prov. 3. (Hence It. *pigrizia, pigrezza*; Sp. *pereza*; Fr. *paresse.*)

pigrĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [pigror] *to be slow, sluggish, tardy*: Vulg. Act. Apost. 9, 38.

pigro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [piger] *to be indolent, slow, dilatory*: Lucr. 1, 411: melitta pigrasse, nam properasse est nefas, Att. in Non. 154, 2.

pigror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be slow, slack, dilatory*: tu scribere me pigrare, Cic. Att. 14, 1.

pigror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sluggishness indolence*: Lucil. in Non. 219, 11.

pigŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pigno] *indolent*: acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

pila, ae, *f.* *a mortar*: pila, ubi tritticum pinsant, Cato R. R. 14: sese granum tunditur in pila lignea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, n. 2. ‖ Transf. *a pillar, a pile*: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pilastis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos, *i. e. no book-stall* (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: pilas operibus subdere, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30. 2. *a pier* or *mole* of stone: saxea, Virg. Aen. 9, 711: Suet. Claud. 20.

pila, ae (old *gen. sing.* pilai, Lucr. 5, 711), *f.* *a ball, playing-ball*: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl. Capt. prol. 22: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 1, 23: quum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Virg. Cir. 149: pilam acite et diligenter excipere, apte et expedite remittere, Sen. Ben. 2, 32: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 918 *sq.*) Proverb.: (i) mea pila est, *I have caught the ball, I've won*, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: (ii) claudus pilam, v. claudus. (iii) Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18. ‖ Transf. *any ball or globe*: pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34. Of the earth: Enn. Ann. 1, 158: in terrae pila, Varr. in Non. 333, 25. Of a glass ball filled with water used as a burning-glass: cum addita aqua vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. 2, 18, 60: Mart. 11, 8. Of the *ball* or *lump* of earth which adheres to the roots of a plant when torn up: Col. 5, 9. Esp. *the ballots* or *balls* used by judges in voting: Prop. 4, 11, 19. Of stuffed *balls* or *human figures*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* Used in bull-baiting, quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! Mart. Spect. 9: hence, of a torn toga: Mart. 2, 43. 2. Esp.: pilae Nursicae, *i. e.* rapae rotundae, id. 13, 19. (Hence It. *pillotta*; Sp. *pella, pelota*; Fr. *pelote.*)

pilānus, i, *m.* [pilum] *a triarius*, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Varr. L. L. 5, 16 § 89: Ov. F. 3, 129.

pilāris, e, *adj.* [pila] *pertaining to a ball*: ludio *a game of ball*, Stat. S 4 *praef.*

pilārium, ii, *n.* [pila] *a burial-place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases*: Inscr.

pilārius, ii, *m.* [pila] *one who performs tricks with balls, a juggler*: Quint 10, 7, 11.

pilastilus, i, *m.* perh. *a javelin-maker*: Inscr.

pilastes (pellastes?) *a sort of white stone*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pilātim, *adv.* [pila] *pillar-wise, with pillars*: pilatim aedificia agere, Vitr. 6, 11. ‖ Milit. *i. t.* *in close bodies, in solid columns*: sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 121.

pilātrix, icis, *f.* [pilo] *she that robs* or *plunders*: Titin. in Non. 102, 4.

pilātus, a, um, *Part.* [pilo]. ‖ Adj.: *close-pressed, thick, dense*: pilatum (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur, Varr in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 121. Fig.: sententia pressio pectore pilata, Hostius, ib.

pilātus, a, um, *adj.* [pilum] *armed with a javelin*: agmina, Virg. Aen. 12, 121: cohors, Mart. 10, 48.

pilĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pileus] *wearing the pileus* or *felt-cap* (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): pileati

aut lana alba velatis capitibus volenes equitati sunt, Liv. 24, 36 *fin.*: rex, Id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pileatorum currum sequentium like a general's freedmen, Id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pileatae turbae voluisses, *i. e. the Roman populace*, Sen. Ep. 18: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation), Suet. Ner. 57: pileati fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Cat. 37, 2: pileati servi, *bonnetted slaves*, i. e. so offered for sale to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4. Worn also by the Parthians: ad Parthos procul ite pilcatos, Mart. 10, 72: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.

pilentum, i, *n. an easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, *etc.*, for sacred rites were carried (*v.* Smith's Ant. 919, *sq.*): ut (matronae) pilento ad sacra ludosque uterentur, Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem pilentis matres in mollibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 666: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pilĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pileus] *to place the* pileus *on* a person's head, in token of manumission: pilcari et rudem accipere possunt, Ulp. Collat. Leg. Mosaic. tit. 11, leg. 7.

pilĕŏlus, i, *m.*, and **pilĕŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small felt cap, a skull-cap*: ut cum pileolo (portes) soleas cohibes tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Col. Arbor. 25.

pilĕus, i, *m.*, and **pilĕum**, i, *n.* [pilus] lit. *made of hair or wool*, hence *a felt cap or hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pileus donant, Pers. 5, 82. Freeborn persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom: Liv. 30, 45: Val. Max. 5, 2. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pileus at their discharge: Tert. Spect. 21. Hence, 2. Meton. *liberty, freedom*: servos ad pileum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv. 24, 32: Suet. Tib. 4: Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.*: totis pilea sarcinis redemi, i. e. *I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 68: pileum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, i. e. *my protector*, Pl. fragm. in Non. 220, 16. ‖ Transf. *the membrane which envelopes the head of the fetus, a child's caul*: Lampr. Diadum. 4.

pilicrēpus, i, *m.* [pila crepo] *a ball-player*: Sen. Ep. 56.

pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pilus] *to put forth hairs, to grow hairy*: pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo depilati, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 30, 25. ‖ 1 i t. *to felt wool*, hence

1. like πιλέω, *to press close, to thrust home*: hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Hostius in Serv. Aen. 12, 121: v. pilatus. 2. *to deprive of hair, make bald*: nates, Mart. 6, 56: uxores, Id. 12, 32, 33. 3. Transf. *to plunder, pillage* (rare: the earlier writers use compilare): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2: villas, Ib. 5: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub. (Hence It. *pelare*; Sp. *pelar*; Fr. *peler*, also It. *pigliare*; Sp. *pillar*; Fr. *piller*.)

pīlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pilus] *hairy, shaggy*: ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1. 2. Transf. of plants: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64.

pīlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pila] *a little ball, globule*: Plin. 16, 7, 10. ‖ Esp. in medicine: *a pill*: Id. 28, 9, 37. (Hence It. *pillola*; Fr. *pilule*.)

pīlum, i, *n. a pestle*: pilum fabarium, Cato R. R. 10: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 20, 33. ‖ Transf. *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*: caput ferum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Pis. 11, 2: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta valentiorem ictum missumque telum, Liv. 9, 19: milites e lecto exercitu pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila muralia (used in sieges), Ib. 5, 40. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 41.

pilumnoe poploe in carmine Saliari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. *s. v.*

pīlus, i, *m. a hair*: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae valle pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: caudae equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194. 2. Collect. *the hair, hair*: Plin. 11, 37, 47. ‖ Meton. *a hair, a trifle*: usu. with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit*: ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16. Interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, Id. Att. 5, 20: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *has not a hair of a good man about him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: non facit pili cohortem, *does not value it a straw*, Cat. 10, 13. ‖‖ Pilus terrae, *a plant, the horse-tail*, called equisetum, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 13, 83. (Cf. Gr. πῶλος; Eng. *felt*.) (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *poil*.)

pīlus, i, *m.* [pilum] *the division of the* triarii *in a Roman legion*: it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus primus pilus, *the first century of the triarii*: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, *the chief centurion* or *aquilifer*: Caes. B. G. 3, 5: primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, *had been chief centurion*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Liv. 42, 34: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to promote to be chief centurion*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: primus pilos ademit, *took away the post of chief centurion*, Suet. Cal. 44. Without primus: referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58. ‖ Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i, *m. the chief centurion of the* triarii and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 11.

pīna, ae, v. pinus.

pīnăcŏthēca, ae, and **pīnăcŏthēcē**, es, *f.* = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery*: ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *n.* 43.

pīnastellus, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* [pinus] *a plant, also called* peucedanum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *the Scotch fir*, Pinus silvestris, Linn.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

pīnax, ăcis, *m.* = πίναξ, *a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture*: Pinax Cebetis, *the title of a work by Cebes*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

pincerna, ae, *m.* = πιγκέρνης, *a cup-bearer*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 26: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachycatalectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tibris adit fluvio): Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.

pīnĕa, ae, *f.* [pinus] *a pine-nut, a pine-cone*: pineam serere, Col. 5, 10: Lampr. Commod. 9. (Hence It. *pignatta*; Sp. *piñata*.)

pīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a pine-wood, pine-grove*: cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini, Ov. F. 2, 275: Plin. 29, 8, 43.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the pine, piny, pine-*: pinea volumina, *pine-wreaths*, Lucr. 4, 588: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood*, Virg. Aen. 11, 786: silva, Ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, *a piny tract*, Ib. 11, 320: claustra, *i. e. the wooden horse before Troy*, Ib. 2, 258: fert avidus in pinea Turnus texta faces, *i. e. into the ships*, Ov. M. 14, 530: pinea moles, *a ship*, Prop. 4, 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76 *dub.* Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially*: tabulas, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: tabula picta, *a picture*, Id. Brut. 75: pingere hominis speciem, Id. de Or. 2, 16: Nero princeps jusserat colossum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, *who speak of things about which they know nothing*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. 2. *to embroider, represent by means of the needle*: stragulum textile, magnificis operibus pictum, Id. Tusc. 5, 21: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti regos, *in embroidered garments*, Mart. 10, 72: picti tori, *with embroidered coverlets*, Ov. H. 12, 30: toga, *the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40. 3. *to paint, stain, colour* (poet.): pallioribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: sanguinis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. E. 6, 22: Mart. 14, 5. 4. *to adorn, decorate, embellish*: herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1395: bibliothecam, Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310. ‖ Fig. of style: *to paint, colour, embellish*: verba, Cic. Brut. 37: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, Id. Att. 1, 14: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 15. [The root is PIG: cf. Sans. *pinj.*] (Hence It. *pingere*; Sp. *pintar*; Fr. *peindre*.)

pinguāmen, inis, *n.* [pinguis] *fat*: pinguamen, λίπος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pinguēdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *fatness, fat*: Plin. 12, 15, 35: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pinguē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [pinguis facio] *to make fat, to fatten*: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

pinguesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pinguis] *to become* or *grow fat*: emaciatum armentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. 2. *to become strong* or *fertile*: frumenta pinguescunt, Id. 17, 2, 2: campos sanguine Virg. G. 1, 491. ‖ Transf. *to grow fat, rich*, or *oily*: vinum Maronoum vetustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6: nuces juglandes, Id. 19, 5, 30. 3. *to become shining*, like fat: achates politura pinguescit, Id. 37, 10, 65. 4. *to aspirate* in speaking: Acolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicant Velena, Serg. p. 1827 P.

pinguĭārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who likes fat*: Mart. 11, 100.

pinguĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat fat, fattish*: plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12.

pinguis, e, *adj. fat*: pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4: pingui tentus aquaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguior agnus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 5: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 12, 51: merum, *rich, oily wine*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15.

2. Subst. pingue, is, *n. fat, grease*: Plin. 11, 37, 85: Virg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin. 28, 9, 38. ‖ Transf. *fat, rich, fertile*; also, *plump, in good condition*; ager, Col. 1, 4: sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, *i. e. drawn in a rich soil*, Lucan. 6, 388: fimus, Virg. G. 1, 80: bortus, Ib. 4, 118: stabula, of bee-hives, *rich, full of honey*, Ib. 14: ficus, *plump, juicy*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: tura pingues faciantia flammam, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora succo pinguia olivae splendescunt, Id. M. 10, 176: pingues lampades, *full of oil*, Ib. 4, 483: pingues taedae, *full of pitch*, Lucan. 3, 681: pingues aras, *full of fat and blood*, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: coma, *unsoiled*, Mart. 2, 29: mensa, *rich, luxurious*, Cat. 62, 3. Of colour: *dull, faint*: Plin. 37, 8, 37. Act. *that makes fertile*: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. Aen. 9, 31.

3. *Indolent, senseless*: pinguis crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, *blunt twigs*, Mart. 9, 33. 4. *thick, dense*: coelum pingue et concretum, Cic. Div. 2, 59: folia pinguissima, Plin. 22, 9, 29.

loga, Sust, Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguissima coma, very thick, luxuriant hair, Suet. Ner. 20. 4. Of taste: insipidi: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32. III. Fig. dull, gross, heavy, stupid: Cordubae natis poëtis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Acad. 2, 34: ne rubeani pingui donemus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue in pectinum mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: pingui Minerva, with plain mother wit, Cic. Am. 5, 19. 2. bold, strong: verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10. 3. calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206: amor, id. Am. 2, 19, 25: secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: pinguis et mollis vita, ib. 7, 29: pinguius otium, ib. 5, 6. 4. sleek, sprue: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. [Cf. Sans. pjâi, "pinguescere," whence pîvara "crassus;" Gr. πίων, πιαρός; Eng. fat.]

pinguiter, adv. fatly, with fatness: Col. 2, 2. II. Transf. abundantly, liberally: pinguius succurrere, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 14. 2. Fig. dully, stupidly: pinguius aliquid accipere, ib. 42, 2, 49.

pinguitia, ae, and **pinguities**, ēi, f. [pinguis] fatness: Arn. 7, 226: App. M. 10, p. 245.

pinguitūdo, inis, f. [id.] fatness: sus pinguitudine crescere solet, Cato in Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 31, 37, 71: oleï, Col. 12, 50: soli, id. 4, 24: palmitis, Pall. 3, 12. II. Transf. broadness, coarseness of pronunciation: Quint. 1, 11, 4.

pinguiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat fat, fattish: corpora, Sol. 11.

pinifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [pinus fero] pine-bearing, that produces pines: Maenalius, Virg. E. 10, 14: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

piniger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [pinus gero] pine-bearing: Ov. F. 3, 84 · Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

pinna, ae, f. [another form of penna, q. v.] a feather, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: ut hianti pinna in os inderetur ad exonerandum stomachum, Suet. Claud. 33: Col. 8, 2. 2. Meton. a wing: Cic. Div. 1, 47. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin. 9, 13, 15. 4. a battlement, pinnacle: Caes. B. G. 5, 40: Virg. Aen. 7, 159. 5. the bucket of a water-wheel: Vitr. 10, 10. 6. the keys of an hydraulic organ: ib. 13. (Hence Fr. pignon, a gable end.)

pinna (pina), ae, f. = πίννα, a kind of shellfish, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Plin. 9, 42, 66.

pinnācŭlum, i, n. [1 pinna] a peak, pinnacle, gable: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

pinnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] feathered, plumed, winged: Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro in Gell. 17, 21: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. II. Transf.: abies folio pinnato densa, feathered, i. e. having leaves that lie on one another like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24.

pinnĭcillum, i, n. for penicillum · Pall. Mart. 1.

pinnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [pinna gero] feather-bearing, feathered, winged: haec pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i. e. against birds, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Amor, Lucr. 5, 1074. II. Transf. having fins, finny: piscis, Ov. M. 13, 963.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnirāpus, i, m. [pinna rapio] a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv. 3, 158 Schol.

pinnĭthēra, ae, m. = πινοθήρας, or **pinnŏthēres**, ae, m. = πινοθήρης or πινοθήρ, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: Plin. 9, 42, 66. This fable evidently arose from the not unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnŏthēres, diff. from the preced. and evid. the hermit-crab, Cancer Bernhardus, Linn., which inserts its unclothed hinder part in empty shells of mollusks: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pinnŭla, ae, f. dim. [pinna] a small feather: Col. 8, 5. 2. Meton. a little plume or wing: Pl. Am. prol. 143. II. a little fin: Plin. 9, 57, 83.

pinsātio, ōnis, f. [pinso] a pounding, crushing: Vitr. 7, 1.

pinsĭtus, a, um. Part. [pinso].

pinso or **pīso**, si and sŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, and pistum, 1. v. a. (The form pinso, are, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, rests on a false reading; pinsatur should there be read, not pinsetur old past imperf. pinsibant, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 23) to beat, pound, bray, crush: si communiter pisunt, Cato R. R. 136: pilum, quod ea far pisunt. a quo ubi id fit dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138 · panicum pisitum, Col. 2, 9 · cepa sale et aceto pista, Plin. 20, 5, 20. II. Fig.: flagro, to scourge, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 81: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla iconia pinsit, pecks, scoffs at, derides (v. cicosia), Pers. 1, 58. [Sans. pish; Gr. πτίσσω, whence πίτυρον; Lith. pes-ti, "pistrinum."] (Hence It. pigiare; also It. pestare; Sp. pistar; Fr. piler.)

pinsor, ōris, m. [pinso] for pistor, a baker: Varr. in Non. 152, 14.

pinsus, a, um, Part. [pinso]

pinus, ūs, and i, f = πίτυς, a pine, pine-tree; more partic. the stone-pine, Pinus pinea, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16: id. 16, 25, 40 ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389. evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. Aen. 11, 136 · gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11 n. 2. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov. M. 10, 103. Macr. S. 6, 9 · and to Diana. Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: Prop. 2, 15, 17. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. M. 14, 638: id. H. 5, 137: with which also the victors at the Isthmian games were crowned: Plin. 15, 10, 9. II. Transf. anything made of pine, a ship: quos Minclus infesta ducebat in aequora pinu, Virg. Aen. 10, 206: Hor. Epod. 16, 57: acta praecipiti pinus Borea, Ov. M. 2, 185. 2. a pine-torch: manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. 3. a lance, spear: Stat. Th. 8, 539. 4. an oar: Lucan. 3, 511. 5. a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. M. 14, 627. (Hence It. pinaccia; Sp. pinaza; Fr. pinasse.)

pĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pius] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacto piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Virg. Aen. 6, 379: busta (i. e. Manes), Ov. M. 13, 519 · Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318. II. Transf. to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: ubi piem Pietatem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 3 · aras ture, Prop. 3, 10, 19: in magicis sacra piare focis, to perform sacred rites, id. 1, 1, 20. 2. to purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 51. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov. A. Am. 3, 160: fulmen, to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning, id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty, Virg. Aen. 2, 184: comotes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): culpam morte, Virg. Aen. 2, 140. 5. to free from madness: Fest. s. v.: jube te piari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 17. III. to love tenderly: nemo est qui magis suos piet liberos, Naev. (?) in Perott. Cornucop. s. h. v.

pīpātio, ōnis, f. [pipo] a chirping, whimpering: pipatio clamor plorantis linguae Oscorum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pīpātus, ūs, m. [id.] a piping, chirping: pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

piper, ĕris, n. pepper: Cels. 2, 2. I. piper quae gignit arbor, Piper nigrum, Willd. 2. piperis arbor in Italia, Daphne Thymelaea, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 14: et piper et quicquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270. rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55. III. Fig. of a satirical speech or person: piper non homo, Petr. 44: Hier. Ep. 31, n. 2. [An Indian word. Sans. pippalî · Gr. πέπερι.] (Hence It. pevere; Fr poivre.)

pipĕrātārius, a, um, adj. [piper] containing pepper: horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pipĕrītus, a, um, adj. [id.] peppered, seasoned with pepper: garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47. 2. Subst. piperatum, i, n. pepper-sauce: Cels. 4, 19: Apic. 3, 14. III. Fig. peppery, pungent: piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

pipĕritis, is and idis, f. = πεπερῖτις, pepperwort, prob. Capsicum annuum, Linn.: piperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 4, 7, 66.

pipilo, 1. v. n. [pipio] to pip, chirp: ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10.

pipinna, ae = parva mentula: Mart. 72, 1 dub.; al. leg. pisinnum.

pipio, 1. v. n. to pip, chirp, whimper: infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16.

pipio, 4. v. n. to pip, chirp: aviarius auscultetur, si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14: Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

pipio, ōnis, m. a young piping or chirping bird: servos habuit vertigalis qui ea (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, from the produce of the eggs and chickens, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41. (Hence It. piccione; Sp. pichon; Fr. pigeon.)

pipio, ōnis, m. [pipio] the young of the crane: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pipo, 1. v. n. to pip, chirp: gallina pipat, Varr. in Non. 156, 25. Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pipŭlum, i, n. and **pipŭlus**, i, m. [pipo] a piping, chirping; hence, a whimpering, crying: filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3. II. an outcry, upbraiding: te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 32: pipula te differam, id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

pīrăcium, ii, n. [pirum] perry: Ulpian. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 5.

pīrāta, ae, m. = πειρατής, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: id. Rosc. Am. 50: Vell. 2, 31. Lucan. 3, 228.

pīrāticus, a, um, adj. = πειρατικός, pertaining to pirate, piratic, piratical: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 5, 28: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30: libras, victories over the pirates, Lucan. 1, 122. II. Subst. pīrātica, ae, f. piracy: piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 24: piraticam facere, to practise piracy, Cic. Red. Sen. 5: piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3 fin.

pīrum, i, n. a pear: Cato R. R. 7. Plin. 15, 15, 16: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19 · id. Ep. 2, 2, 14. (Hence It. pero; Fr. poire; Eng. pear.)

pīrus, i, f. a pear-tree, Pyrus domestica, Linn. et var.: insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, Virg. E. 2, 74: Plin. 26, 24, 38.

pisa, ae, v. pisum.

pīsātio, ōnis, f. [piso] a stamping crushing: (al. spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86.

piscārius, a, um, adj. [piscis] pertaining to fishing or fish, fish-: copia piscaria, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 65: forum piscarium, the fish-market, id. Curc. 4, 3, 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 2, 37. II. Subst. piscārius, ii, m. a fishmonger: nullus in piscaria piscis emit: intemperiarios nemo vendebat, Varr. in Nonn. in Cornucop. 2. piscārium, ii, n. = πισκάριον, fish-market: ib.

piscātio, ōnis, *f.* [piscor] *a fishing, fishery*: Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 15.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fisherman, fisher* · coqui, factores, piscatores, aucupes, Tar. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur.*)

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *pertaining to fishermen, fishing-*: naves, *fishing smacks*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: casa, Petr. 115: arundo, *a fishing-rod*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: lina, *of which nets were made*, id. 24, 9, 40: forum, Col. 8, 17: piscatorium ius vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscivus, Fest. s. v.

piscātrix, īcis, *f.* [piscor] *she that fishes*: rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, *the angler*, or *frog-fish*, Lophius piscatorius, Linn. This fish bears some resemblance to a tadpole in form, but attains to six or seven feet in length. Long tentacles grow on its head, which are mistaken for worms by the smaller fishes. The frog-fish lies in ambush among the sea-weeds in shallow places, watching for its prey · Plin. 9, 42, 67.

piscātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fishing* (for piscatus): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscātus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* piscati, Pomp. and Turpil. in Non. 488, 16 *sq.*) [id.] *a fishing, catching of fish*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24. In *plur.*: quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, id. 8, 16, 17. ‖ Meton. *fishes, fish*: parare piscatum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 67: piscatu, aucupio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

piscĭcāpus, i, *m.* [piscis capio] *a fish-catcher, fisher*: Inscr.

piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis] *a little fish*: minuti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48

piscīna, ae, *f.* [i. q. *a fish-pond*: piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Cic. Parad. 5, 2. ‖ Transf. *a pond for bathing* or *swimming*, whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua natantes mare aspicimus, ib. 2, 17: Sen. Ep. 86: Suet. Ner. 27: piscinam peto, non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2. 2. *a flood-gate, sluice, lock*: Plin. 3, 5, 9. 3. *a cistern, tank, reservoir*: piscinae ligneae, id. 34, 12, 32.

piscīnālis, e, *adj.* [piscina] *pertaining to a bath*: cellae, *bathing rooms*, Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fish-ponds*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17 (dub.). ‖ Subst. piscinārius, ii, *m. one fond of fish-ponds*: Cic. Att. 1, 19: Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscĭnella and **piscĭnŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small fish-pond*: Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 74.

piscĭnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fish-ponds* or *swimming-ponds*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. piscinae.

piscis, is, *m. a fish*: pisces, ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Hor. Od. 4, 3, 19: piscis femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 482. ‖ Transf. *Pisces, the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac*: Ov. F. 2, 458: Hyg. Astr. 2, 30. 2. Piscis major: Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. *another constellation* in the southern hemisphere, which Virg. G. 4, 274, calls Piscis aquosus. [Cf. Eng. *fish.*] (Hence Fr. *poisson.*)

piscor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [piscis] *to fish*: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: hamo, Suet. Aug. 25: piscatus est rete surato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, n. 3. Proverb.: in alto piscari, *to labour in vain*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *pêcher.*)

pisculēntus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of fish, abounding in fish*: amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 255.

pisculentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fish*: fluvius, Cato in Non. 151, 7 *sq.*: loca, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5. ‖ Subst. pisculentum, i, *n. a medicine prepared from fish*: App. Apol. p. 294.

pisīnnus, a, um, *adj. small, little*: Mart. 11, 72 (dub.). Subst. *a little child*: cradum manducos Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

pisĭto, 1. *v. n.* to *utter the cry of the starling*; Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

piso, v. pinso.

pīso, ōnis, *m. a mortar*: marmoreus, Marcell. Empir. 8.

pissasphaltus, i, *m.* = πισσάσφαλτος, *mineral pitch, pissasphalt*: Plin. 22, 7, 25

pissēlaeon, i, *n.* = πισσέλαιον, *an oil made from the resin of the cedar*: Plin. 24, 5, 11.

pissīnus, a, um, *adj.* = πίσσινος, *of pitch, pitch-*: e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

pissŏcēros, i, *m.* = πισσόκηρος, *the pitch-wax, a peculiar substance of which the second foundation of the honeycomb is composed*: prima fundamenta commosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin · Plin. 11, 7, 6.

pistăcia, ae, *f.* = πιστακία, *a pistachio-tree*, Pistacia vera, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

pistăcium, ii, and **pistăcĕum**, ei, *n.* = πιστάκιον, *a pistachio-nut*: Plin. 13, 5, 10 Pall. 11, 12.

pistāna, ae, *f. a plant, arrow-head*, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68.

pistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πιστικός, *pure, genuine*: Vulg. Johann. 12, 3.

pistillum, i, *n.* and **pistillus**, i, *m. a pestle*: semen sinapis in mortarium conjecto et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55. Plin. 34, 18, 30.

pisto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [piso, pinso] *to pound*: herba senecion pistata cum axungia, App. Herb. 75.

pistŏlŏchĭa, ae, *f.* = πιστολοχία, *a plant facilitating parturition, birthwort*, Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn.

2. Another plant, also called hibiscus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 54 (*al.* pistolochia).

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso] 1) *a pounder*; esp. *one who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller*: Plin. 18, 11, 28. ‖ Transf. *a baker*: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, Varr. in Gell. 15, 19 Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lecticarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. (2) *a pastry-cook*: Mart. 11, 32, Petr. 60.

pistōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pistor] *pertaining to a baker*: opera, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 72 (*al.* pistoria).

pistōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a baker, baker's*: opus pistorium, *pastry*, Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 18, 11, 27.

pistrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pistris gero] *whale-bearing*: Triton, i. e. *ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina] *a little pounding-mill*: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pinso] *a bakehouse, bakery*: Plin. 18, 9, 20: id. 19, 8, 52.

pistrīnālis, e, *adj.* [pistrina] *pertaining to a bakery*: pecus, *swine fattened there*, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrīnārius, ii, *m.* [pistrinum] *a miller*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pounding-mill*: jumenta, Suet. Cal. 39.

pistrīnum, i, *n.* [pinso] *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill*; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform this labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: pistrinorum civitas, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15: oratorem in judicium, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31. ‖ Transf. *a bakery*: exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4. 2 *opprobrious labour, drudgery*: tibi meum in colum est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 31.

pistris or **pristis**, is, also pistrix or pristix, īcis, *f.* = πίστρις, πρίστις, *any sea-monster*; *a whale, shark, saw-fish*: postremo immani corpore pistrix, ut Scylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2: marina pristix, Fler. 3, 5. ‖ Transf. *the Whale*, a constellation ad Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152. 2. *a species of swift-sailing ship*: Liv. 35, 26.

pistrix, īcis, *f.* [pinso] *a woman who pounds corn*; transf. *a female baker*: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138.

pistūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a pounding, grinding*: Plin. 18, 10, 23.

pistus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīsum, i, *n.* (pisa, ae, *f.*: Apic. 5, 4. Pall. 11 14) = πίσον, *a leguminous plant, pease, the pea*, Pisum sativum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 4: Plin. 18, 12, 31.

pithēcium, ii, *n.* = πιθήκιον, *a little ape*: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42. ‖ *a plant, called also* antirrhinon, *q. v.*: App Herb. 86.

pithēcus, i, *m.* = πίθηκος, *an ape*; pithecus, cercopithecus, cercops, Nat. Tir. p. 176.

pitheus, ăi and ĕos, also pithus, i, and pithius, ae, *m.* = πιθεύς, πίθος, and πιτθίας, *a barrel-shaped comet*: Plin. 2 25, 22: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

pitisso, v. pytisso.

pitpit Osce quicquid, Fest. s. v.

pittăcium, ii, *n.* = πιττάκιον, *a little leaf*, or *slip* of parchment, *etc.*: *a ticket, label*: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: *Falernum Opimianum annorum centum*, Petr. 34: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 11. ‖ *a small piece of linen* or *leather spread with salve, a plaster*: Cels. 3, 10. (Hence Sp. *pedazo.*)

pittīnus (also **pityinus**), a, um, *adj.* = πιτύινος, *of* or *from pines, pine-*: resina, Scrib. Comp. 202: ib. 205. Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

pītŭīta, ae, *f.* (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.· Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: id. Ep. 1, 1, 108. Pers. 2, 57) *slime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum*: quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 25, 68 mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108. 2. *the pap in fowls*: Col. 8, 5, 22: Plin. 10, 57, 78. ‖ *a viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees*: id. 17, 27, 43: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id 22, 23, 47.

pītŭītārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [pituita] *an herb that removes phlegm*, also called astaphis agria, *q. v.*: Plin. 23, 1, 13

pītŭītōsus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: homo, Cic. Fat. 4.

pityīnus, a, um, v. pittinus.

pityis, ĭdos, *f.* = πιτυίς, *a pine-cone*: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pityocampa, ae, and -o, ōnis, *f.* = πιτυοκάμπη, *the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Bombyx Pityocampa Reaum.: Plin. 29, 9, 4.

pityrama, atis, v. pytisma.

pityusa, ae, *f. a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Pityusa, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 21.

pius (pīus, inscr. ap. Visconti. Monum. degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. in Quint. 1, 4, 11), a, um (voc. pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1. *Comp.* only magis pius, cf. Charis. p. 88 and 130 P. *Sup.*: pissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. afterwards: Sen. Contr. 4, 27 med.: Tac. Agr. 43: Curt. 9, 6, 26). Another form of the *Sup.* pientissimus, freq. in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. no. 2004; 2053; 3992). *adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous* (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl. Rud. prol. 26: (deus) plorum et impiorum habens rationem,

Cic Leg. 2, 7: di inferiores pii, Virg. G. 2, 523: patera, Cat. 76, 20: pii vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 662: pio vulnere ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 326. So pii of *the departed, the blessed*: plorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: arva plorum, Ov. M. 11, 62. Of things connected with religion: far, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: tura, Ov. H. 7, 24: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9: quosque pium est adhibere deos, Ov. F. 4, 829. Subst. pium, i, n.: stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, id. A. A. 1, 200: id. H. 8, 4. 2. Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, *etc.*: *dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic*, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg. Aen. 1, 220: seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. H. 7, 107: pius dolor, Cic Sest. 2: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 30 metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies*, Liv. 30, 31: Sil. 15, 162. ‖. Transf. in gen. *honest, upright* (rare). pius quaestus, Cato R. R. praef. 2. *benevolent, kind, gentle*: clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. in Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11. Hence, *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr. Poet. of a wine-jar: pia tosta, *my kindly jar* = benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4

pix, picis, *f.* = πίσσα, *pitch*: picem nominisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin. 23, 1, 24: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus corticem astrictum pice dimovebit amphorae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10 coelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment. Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 64. (Hence It. *pece*.)

plăcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo] pass. *easily pacified* or *appeased, placable*: inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes? Anct. Her. 4, 15 and 45: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, id. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.*: quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (*al.* hic), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31. Poet.: placabilis ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. Aen 7, 764. ‖. Act. *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17: id. Ph. 5, 7, 68 si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures, Lact. 4, 28.

plăcābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability*: nihil magno et praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

plăcābĭlĭter, *adv. soothingly, appeasingly*: Gell. 7, 3.

plăcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing*: coelestis irae placamina, Liv. 7, 2: duc praedicta sacris dure placamina Diti, Sil. 13, 415.

plăcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing*: hoc veluti placamento terrae blanditur, Plin. 21, 7, 19: deum placamenta, Tac. A. 15, 44: id. H. 1, 63.

plăcātē, *adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. *Comp.*: remissius et placatius ferre, ib. 6, 13.

plăcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating*: deorum immortalium, Cic. N. D. 3, 2: id Tusc. 4, 28.

plăcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to appeasing* or *propitiating*: placatory: Tert. Patient. 13.

plăcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases* or *propitiates*: Salv. Gub. D. 5, 9.

plăcātus, a, um, *Part.* [placo]. ‖. *Adj. appeased, pacified, reconciled to*: exercitui duci placatior, Liv. 2, 60. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still*: animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21: placatae ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19: maria, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. *Comp.*: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45: dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41. *Sup.*: quies placatissima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41.

plăcenta, ae, *f.* *a cake*: Cato R. R. 76: Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: Juv. 11, 59: Mart. 5, 39. [*Placenta* is lit. "a flat cake," like πλακοῦς, from πλάσσω.]

plăcentārius, ii, *m.* [placenta] *a pastrycook, confectioner*: πλακουντάριος, placentarius, dulciarius, Gloss. Philox.

plăcentia, ae, *f.* [placeo] *suavity, courteousness*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* *to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy*: with *dat.*: non placet Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5. quae vobis placita est conditio, datur, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 44: nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigonae) placiturus sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: exspecto quid illis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, id. Att. 13, 1: tibi ne Epicurus plus justo placeat, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, id. Carm. Sec. 7: quid placet aut odio est, id. Ep. 2, 1, 101: quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est, id. Od. 4, 3, 24: placens uxor, *charming, agreeable*, ib. 2, 14, 21: primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: cuidam scenico placenti, Suet. Ner. 42: populo ut placerent quas fecissent fabulas, Ter. And. prol. 3. *Verundive*: dos placenda, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 35. 2. With *dat. pron. reflect. to be pleased* or *satisfied with oneself, to be self-conceited, to flatter oneself, to pride* or *plume oneself*: ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. de Or 2, 4. nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr. 126: omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. ‖. With an impersonal subject, usu. an *infin.* or *subj. clause*; sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right* or *proper*; to be *thought* or *believed*: ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155 placuit et ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34. sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 16: duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: queis paria esse fere placuit peccata, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, ib. 1, 12: placet esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale, ib. 1, 45. 2. Esp. of public decrees, *etc.*: *to be approved of* or *resolved on*: senatui placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 30: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi. Caes. B. G. 7, 15: majori parti placuit castra defendere, ib. 3, 3: edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*

plăcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [placeo] *that can please, pleasing*: Tert. Res. Carn. 43.

plăcĭdē, *adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: forem aperire, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 35: ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: placide et benigne verba facere, Sall. J. 102. *Comp.*: plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, id. C. 39. *Sup.*: placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

plăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placidus] *mildness, gentleness of nature* or *disposition, placidity* (rare): oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

plăcĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to soothe, calm*: curas sues, Ambros. de Virg. 3.

plăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat gentle, still*: Aus. Parent. 27.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: clemens, placidus, Tac. Ad. 5, 4, 20: Cic. Caecin. 10. 2. Of things: coelum, Sil. 12, 607: mare, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: amnis, Ov M. 1, 702: placida quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: placida de laude senectus, id. de Sen. 5: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 43: vita, Lucr. 5, 1121: mora, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: somnus, Ov. F. 3, 285. *Comp.*: nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. 3, 14: loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavourable weather*, Pall 1, 6. *Sup.*: placidissima pax, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: tellus placidissima, Virg. Aen. 3, 78. ‖. Esp. of fruits, *ripe mellow*: uva, Sedul. 1, 29. 2. Of plants, trees, etc. *not wild, fruitful*: arbores placidiores, Plin. 16, 5, 6.

plăgĭtis, idis, *f.* = πλαγίτις, *a kind of calamine produced in a furnace*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

plăcĭto, 1 *v. n.* [placeo] *to be very pleasing*: neque placitant mores, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg. E. 7, 27. 2. Transf. *an opinion*; a *determination, prescription*: Catonis placita de oliviis, Plin. 15, 5, 6: mediocrum placita, id. 14, 22, 28. (Hence It. *plato*; Sp. *pleito*; old Fr. *plaid*; also the verbs, It. *piattire, piateggiare*; Sp. *plaidear*; Fr. *plaider*.)

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [placeo].

‖. *Adj. pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: placita ea simplicitate tua, *you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 18 oliva, Virg. G 2, 425: amor, id. Aen. 4, 38: in locum ambobus placitum exercitus convenium, Sall. J. 81: artes, Tac. A. 2, 66: cum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum dis, Just. 18, 3 (*al.* acceptissimum).

plăcĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pleasing*: ἀρεστός, placivus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plăco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile*: agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 1: nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum a quo erat violatus, Nep. Pelop. 5: placare aliquem reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself*, id. Tusc 4, 17: animos placare ac lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14. numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 31. iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. benevolos objurgatores, id. N. D. 1, 3. invidiam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13. Poet.: Hippotades quum vult aequora placat, Ov. M. 11, 432: esca ventrem hatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: sitim, *to quench*, Mart. 1, 50.

‖. *to endeavour to appease*: Hor Od. 2, 14, 6: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64.

plăcor, ōris, *m.* [placeo] *approval satisfaction*: Vulg. Sirac. 4, 13.

placusa and **placusia**, v. plagusia.

plāga, ae, *f.* *a blow, stroke, stripe*. plagas pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: plagas perferre, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: (turbini) dant animos plagae, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, Ov. M. 3, 88. Of the *shock* of atoms: Cic. Fat. 20.

2. Esp. *a blow which wounds* or *injures*: *a cut, thrust, wound*: plagam mortiferam infigere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vat. 8: plagam alicui imponere, id. Sest. 19: plaga recens, Ov. M. 3, 73: plagis confectus, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24: sanare, ib. 23. ‖. Fig.: *a blow, stroke*; *an injury, misfortune*: illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given*, Cic. Mur. 23: oratio plagam gravem facit, *makes a deep impression*, id. Or. 68: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, *blow, disaster*, Nep. Eum. 5. [Root PLAG, same as in Gr. πλαγή: v. *plango*.]

plāga, ae, *f.* 2 *it.* *a flat surface*, hence *a region, tract*: coeli scrutantur plagas, post in Cic. Div. 2, 13: si quem extimae plagarum quatuor in medio distendit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Virg. Aen. 7, 226: plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. M. 1, 48: ardens, the torrid zone, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1: septentrionalis, Plin. 26, 13, 89: Aethereae, *the ethereal regions*, Virg. Aen. 2, 692.

2. Esp. *a district, canton:* Liv. 9, 41. ||. As plecto means *to plait, to make flat,* hence, plaga signifies *a hunting-net, a snare, gin:* canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17: extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 32: rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas, ib. 1, 1, 28: nodosae, Ov. F. 6, 110: trudit apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32 plenas explicuisse plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8 (||) *a spider's web:* Plin. 11, 24, 28. 2. Fig. *a snare, trap, toil:* so impedire in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conjicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147: Antonium conjeci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, *i. e. ensnare us by overhearing our conversation,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14. |||. Perh. *a bed-curtain, a curtain:* eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, Varr. in Non. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, ib. 537, 23. [Root PLAG or PLEC, "flat," same as Germ. *flach,* and Gr. πλάξ. hence *plico,* "to lay flat," "to fold," and *simplex, du-plex, sup-plex,* etc.: πλέκω and *plecto,* "to plait," belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *piaggia, spiaggia;* Sp. *playa;* Fr. *plage.*)

plāgiārius, ii, *m.* [plagium] *a man-stealer, kidnapper:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: Sen. Tranq. 8: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17. ||. *a literary thief, plagiarist:* Mart. 1, 52, 9.

plāgiātĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [plagiator] *pertaining to a plagiarist, plagiary:* Not. Tir. p. 80.

plāgiātor, ōris, *m.* [plagium] *a man-stealer, kidnapper:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21. ||. *a seducer, corrupter of youth:* Hier. Ep. 5, *n.* 3.

plāgiaulŏs, ae, *m.* = πλαγιαύλης, *a player on the cross-flute:* Not. Tir. p. 793.

plāgiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [plāga gero] *stripe-bearing:* genera hominum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 20.

plāgi-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga gerulus] *stripe-bearing:* Pl. Most. 4, 1, 19.

plāgĭpătĭda, ae, *m.* [plāga patior] *a buffet-bearer:* Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 12 plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plāgium, ii, *n. man-stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves:* Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6: Ulp. ib. 1.

plāgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [plāga] *to strike, wound:* aliquem, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] |. Act. *fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70 ||. Pass. *full of blows or wounds:* dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222: crura, ib. 8, p. 203.

plāgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plāga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain:* deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. in Non. 378, 10: si primum vestem straguiam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6: Suet. Tit. 10. ||. *a part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth:* Varr. L. L. 9, 47. 2. *a sheet of paper:* Plin. 13, 12, 23.

plāgŭsa, ae, *f. a kind of fish* (al. placusa or placusia): Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, ae, *f.* [plano] *a plane:* Arn. 6, 200.

plān-ārātrum, i, *n.* [plānus aratrum] *a kind of plough, shovel-plough:* Plin. 18, 18, 48 (dub. al. planaratrum, planstratrum, or planastraratrum).

plānārĭus, a, *adj.* [plānus] *on a level surface, flat, plane:* Mart. Cap. 6, 228.

plānārĭus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *on level ground, level:* coalitus, Amm. 19, 3: interpellatio, *which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal,* Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 4.

planca, ae, *f. a board, slab, plank:* plancae tabulae planae, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ||. *a slab of marble, slab upon graves:* Inscr. [Root PLAG "flat:" v. *plāga.*] (Hence Fr. *planche;* It. and Sp. *palanca* from *palanga.*)

plancētus, ūs, *m.* [plango] *a striking* or *beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring:* unum omnes incessere plancibus, of the *flappings* of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether plancibus insolitis, Petr. 136: planctus illisae cautibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Lucan. 6, 690. ||. Esp. *a beating of the breast,* etc., as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament:* pectora illisi sonent contusa planctu, Sen. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr. 81: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations,* Tac. A. 1, 41. (Hence It. *pianto.*)

plancus, i, *m.* = πλάγκος, *a kind of eagle,* the same as morphnos, *q. v.*: Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

plānē, *adv. evenly;* Fig. *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly:* plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 32: plane et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly, without circumlocution,* id. Phil. 7, 6. *Comp.:* planius atque apertius dicere, id. Rosc. Com. 14. *Sup.:* apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 64. ||. Transf. *wholly, entirely, completely, quite:* plane scire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 24: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: quod reliquos coheredes conveniisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly,* Cic. Att. 11, 6: illud plane moleste tuli, id. Fam. 3, 10 ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis, id. de Or. 1, 23: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so:* ego et domi privatus sum et peril. *Ge.* Plane istuc est, Pl. Trac. 2, 7, 57: *De.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. *Ge.* Planissime, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3.

plānes, ētis, *v.* planeta.

plānēta, ae, *m.* = πλανητής, *a wandering star, planet* (puro Lat. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones): Gell. 14, 1 (al. planetes): Firm. Math. 2, 2: Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 284.

plānētārĭus, ii, *m.* [planeta] *an astrologer:* Aug. Conf. 4, 3 (al. planes).

plānētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλανητικός, *wandering:* sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to strike, beat,* esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1154: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118 humum, id. H. 16, 334: quanto plangunntur litora fluctu! ib. 19: tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 261. Reflect.: of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings,* Ov. M. 11, 75. ||. Esp. *to beat the breast, head,* etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, ib. 6, 248: femur moerenti dextra, ib 11, 81: pectus, Petr. 111. Reflect.: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves,* Ov. M. 8, 526.

2. Transf. *to lament aloud, wring the hands;* with acc. *to bewail:* planxere sorores Naides, planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo, ib. 3, 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: agmina plangentia, Virg. Aen. 11, 145: plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2. With *acc.:* tendit palmas, ceu sit planctura relictam Andromedam, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198: Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27: damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 159. [Root PLAG as in *plāga;* cf. πλήσσω and πλαγή.] (Hence It. *piagnere;* Sp. *plañir;* Fr. *plaindre.*)

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango] *a striking, beating,* accompanied with noise: (undae) leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. 3, 15: solito tentat plangore ferire pectora, Ov. M. 4, 554. ||. Esp. *a beating the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation:* plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. Or. 38: feminei, Virg. Aen. 2, 487: dare plangorem, *to make,* Ov. M. 14, 421.

planguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [πλαγγών] *a little vase, doll:* inventae sunt quinque plangunculae matronarum (al. lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic. Att. 6, 1.

plānĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [plani loquor] *speaking clearly, intelligibly,* or *plainly:* di immortales ut planiloqua est! Pl. Trac. 4, 4, 11.

plānĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] *a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus:* planipedes audit Fabius, Juv. 8, 191: planipes saltans, Gell. 1, 11.

plānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plānus] *plainness;* fig. *distinctness, perspicuity:* sententiarum, Tac. Or. 23 *fin.* (al. plenitas, sanitas, gravitas).

plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* (collat. form, **plānĭtia,** ae, very rare) [id.] *a flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain:* aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. erat inter oppidum et colles planities, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59: speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiem regionum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: planitiae coronarum, Vitr. 7, 3. (Hence It. *pianezza.*)

plānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *evenness, levelness:* planitudo, ὁμαλία, Gloss. Philox.

plānĭtus, *adv. on level ground:* Tert. Pall. 4 (al. plenius).

plāno, 1. *v. a.* [plānus] *to level, make plain:* vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 221.

planta, ae, *f. a sprout, shoot, twig sprig, graft, scion:* Varr. R. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 2, 21. 2. *a set, slip* for transplanting: Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14. 3. *a plant,* in gen.: Juv. 3, 227: Col. 11, 3, 29. ||. *the sole of the foot:* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pedum plantae, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: assequi planta, *in the course,* Sil. 13, 243: certamina plantae, *a race,* id. 16, 458: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111. Proverb.: supra plantam, like ultra crepidam, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

plantāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plantain, roadwood.* 1. major, Plantago altissima, Linn. 2. minor, Pl. Lagopus, or lanceolata, or perh. maritima, Linn: Plin. 25, 8, 39. (Hence Fr. *plantage.*)

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta] *pertaining to sets;* Subst. plantaria, ium, *n. plu. sets, slips,* or *young trees:* Virg. G. 2, 27: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34: non Epicurum suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *trees, plants,* Juv. 13, 123. 2. Transf. *the hair:* Pers. 4, 39. ||. *pertaining to the sole of the foot* (poet.); of Mercury: summa pedum propere plantari bus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.

plantārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a nursery-ground, plantation:* plantaria instituunt anticulasque transferunt, et iterum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8: caedus, id. 17, 20 34.

plantātio, ōnis, *f.* [planto] *a setting, planting, transplanting:* Plin. 21, 4, 10.

plantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a setter, planter, transplanter:* Aug. Ep. 89, 112.

plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [planta gero] *having shoots, branching:* silligna, Plin. 13, 8, 16.

planto, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to set, plant, transplant:* hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13: Pall. 4, 5.

plānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plānus] *a little plane:* planula, ἐγκοπίς, Gloss. Philox.

plānus, a, um, *adj. level, flat, plane, even:* facilis et plana via, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 19: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Tim. 5: planus et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17: apertum ac planum litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: placta, *flat-fish,* Plin. 9, 29, 29: aedificia, quae plano pede instituuntur, *on level ground,* Vitr. 6, 11. *Comp.:* aditus planior, Liv. 34, 29: ca-

rimae planiores, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. *Sup.*: planissimus locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. **2.** Subst. planum, i, *n. level ground, a plain*: eidem in planum deducit, Sall. J. 49: per planum ire, Ov. A. A. 2, 243: cadere in plano, Id. Tr. 3, 4, 17: castra in plano erant, Flor. 4, 12: de plano, *on level ground*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5. Esp. legal *t. t.* e plano or de plano, *on level ground, not on the bench*, i. e. *out of court, extra-judicially*: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: custodias non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Paul. Dig. 48, 18, 18. Hence, fig.: haec magnanimitas mollius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur, i. e. *better in a man of elevated rank than in an obscure person*, Sen. Clem. 5. (ii) de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 1, 411. ‖ Fig. *plain, clear, distinct, intelligible*: satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: narrationes, Cic. Top. 26: conjectatio, Plin. 2, 7, 5: planum facere, *to make plain* or *intelligible*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: planum facere multis testibus, ib. Act. 1, 14. [Prob. connected with Sans. *prithu*, "broad;" Gr. πλατύς; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

plānus, i, *m.* = πλάνος, *a vagabond; a juggler, impostor* ille planus improbissimus, Cic. Clu. 26: Petr. 82.

plasma, ătis, *n.* = πλάσμα, *that which is formed* or *moulded, an image, figure, a creature*: Prud. Cath. 7, 184. **2.** *an affected modulation of the voice*: sit lectio non in cantucum dissoluta, nec plasmate effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2. **3.** *a gargle for the throat*: Pers. 1, 17. ‖ Fig. *a fiction*: Aus. Ep. 10, 1 · Mart. Cap. 9, 3, 36.

plasmātio, ōnis, *f.* [plasmo] *a forming, fashioning, creating*: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38.

plasmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner, creator*: Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [plasma] *to form, mould, fashion*: Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.*

plasso, 1. *v. a.* = πλάσσω, for plasmo, *to form, mould*: Apic. 2, 1.

plastēs, ae, *m.* = πλαστής, *a moulder, modeller, statuary*: Vell. 1, 17. laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45.

plastica, ae, *f.* for plastice, *the plastic art*: Tert. Spec. 18.

plasticātor, ōris, *m.* [plasticus] *a moulder* or *modeller in clay*: Firm. Math. 8, 16.

plasticē, es, *f.* = πλαστική, *the plastic art, the art of moulding statues*, etc.: qui plasticen matrem statuariae scalpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

plasticus, a, um, *adj.* = πλαστικός, *pertaining to moulding* or *modelling, plastic*: ratio, Vitr. 1, 1. manus, *plastic*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12. ‖ Subst. plasticus, i, *m. a moulder, modeller, statuary*: Firm. Math. 7, 25.

plastus, a, um, *adj.* = πλαστός (formed). Fig. *fictitious, deceptive*: Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

plătălē (also, platea, Plin. 10, 40, 56), ae, *f. the spoonbill*: Platea leucorodea, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49.

plătānētum, i, *n.* [platanus] *a grove of plane-trees*: πλατανών, platanetum, Gloss. Philox.

plătānīnus, a, um, *adj.* = πλατανινός, *pertaining to the plane-tree, plane-*: Col. 12, 16, 3.

plătānista, ae, *m.* = πλατανιστής, *a fish found in the Ganges*, supposed by Cuvier to be the Delphinium gangeticum, Roxburgh: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

plătānōn, ōnis, *m.* = πλατανών, *a grove of plane-trees*: postero die in eundem platanona descendi, Petr. 131: Mart. 3, 19.

plătānus, i (*gen.* platanūs, Virg. Cul. 123), *f.* = πλάτανος, *the platane* or *oriental plane-tree*, Platanus orientalis, Linn.: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: Plin. 12, 1, 3: steriles platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

plătēa (plătīa, Cat. 15, 7: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.* = πλατεῖα, *a street*: in hac habitasse platea dicitur est Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71. ‖ *an open space in a house, an area, court*: Lampr. Elag. 24. (Hence It. *piazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*.)

plătĭa, v. platea.

plătessa, ae, *f. a flat-fish, plaice*, Platessa vulgaris, Cuv., or some allied species: Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

plătĭcē, es, *f.* = πλατική, *general or summary instruction, a general plan* or *scheme*: nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

plătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλατικός, *general, comprehensive, summary*: dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.

plătȳcĕrōs, ōtis, *adj.* = πλατύκερως (broad-horn) *having spreading-horns, broad-horned*: platyceros dama, *the fallow deer*, Cervus Dama, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 45.

plătȳcŏrĭāsis, is, *f.* = πλατυκορίασις, *an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye*: Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

plătȳophthalmus, i, *m.* = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), a name for *antimony*, because it enlarges and beautifies the eye: Plin. 33, 6, 34.

plătȳphyllon, i, *n.* = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), *a broad-leaved species of* tithymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

plătys, yos, *adj.* = πλατύς, *broad*: nervus, qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58.

plaudo (plōdo, Varr. in Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to clap, strike, beat* (poet.): pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. Silv. 1, 3, 74 choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Virg. Aen. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507. ‖ Neutr. *to clap*: alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Virg. Aen. 5, 515: penna, Ov. M. 8, 238 rostro, ib. 6, 97. **2.** Esp. *to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap*: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2: huic ita plausum est, ut salva re publica Pompeio plaudi solebat, ib. 2, 19. Plaudite was the usual address to the audience at the close of a play: nunc spectatores, Jovis summi causa clare plaudite, Pl. Am. *fin.*: usque sessuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite*, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plaudite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52. (ii) In aliquem, *to express disapprobation of any one by clapping* or *stamping*, i. e. *to hiss him off*, Min. Fel. Octav. 14. **3.** Transf. in gen. *to express approbation, to approve, applaud*: plaudit sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: dis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo ipse domi, *I am satisfied with myself*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable*: nomen, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.

plausĭbĭlĭus, *comp. adv. with more applause*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *that claps applause, applauding*: plausilibus ulnis (*al.* plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14: plausilis, plausibilis, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to clap* (poet.): plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, *flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plauser (plosor, Sid. Ep. 9, 3: id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who claps applause, an applauder*: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustrarātrum, v. planaratrum.

plaustrārius (plostr.), a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum, plostrum] *pertaining to a waggon, waggon-*: asini, Cato R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, ib. 2. ‖ Subst. plaustrārius (plostr.), ii, *m. a waggon-maker, wheelwright*: plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24. **2.** *a waggon-driver, waggoner*: si Aquilius actione plaustrarium (*al.* plostrarium) temeri placet, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

plaustrĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum luceo] *shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant*: Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

plaustrix, īcis, *f.* [plaudo] *a female applauder*: acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (plostrum, Cato R. R. 2, 10; 62 · Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3), i, *n. a waggon, wain, cart*: vendat plostrum vetus, Cato R. R. 2, 7: tarda Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra, Virg. G. 1, 163: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. Div. 1, 27 stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 69. Proverb.: plaustrum perculi, *I have upset my apple cart! I am done for!* Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. ‖ Transf. *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447: id. Pont. 4, 10, 39. [*Plaus-trum* prob. from *plaudo*, on account of its creaking noise.]

plausus, a, um, *Part.* [plaudo].

plausus (plōsus, Macr. S. 6, 1), ūs (i, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [id.] *a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies*: palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28: plausumque exterrita pennis dat tecto ingentem, Virg. Aen. 5, 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24: scrta, id. 11, 20, 22. ‖ Esp. *a clapping of hands in token of approbation*: Cic. Sest. 58: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1.

2. Fig. *applause, approbation*: alicui plausus impertire, ib. 2, 18: plausus quaerere in aliqua re, ib. 8, 9: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*: petere. Quint. 4, 1 *fin.*

plautus (plotus), a, um, *adj. flat, broad*: plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Among the Umbrians, *flat-footed*; (plotos appellant) Umbri pedibus planis, Fest. *s. v.*

plēbēcŭla (plebicula, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 36), ae, *f. dim.* [plebs] *the common people, the populace, the rabble*: misera ac jejuna, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

plēbēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the common people* or *commonalty, plebeian*: familia, Cic. Mur. 7: consul, Liv. 6, 40: ludi, *popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty*, id. 29 38 *fin.* Subst. plebeius, i, *m. a plebeian*: Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* mutire. ‖ Transf. *common, vulgar, mean, low*: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebeii et pauperes, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 12: licet con currant plebeii omnes philosophi: sic enim ii, qui a Platone et Socrate, et ab ea familia dissident, appellandi videntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 6. charta, id. 13, 22, 23: gemma, id. 37, 9, 45: sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs colo] *one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people*: ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebis elicitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31. id. Sest. 52: Liv. 3, 33.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum, i, *n.* (*abl.* plebis scitu, Decret. in Cic. Att. 4, 2) [plebs scitum] *a decree* or *ordinance of the commonalty* (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. or. Dom. 17.

plēbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plebs] *the rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank* or *condition*: propter tenuitatem et plebitatem, Cato in Non. 149, 4.

plēbs (old forms, plēps and plēbis), also **plēbīs**, is, and (*rare*) ēi (*abl.* ēi), and i, *f. the common people, the commons* or *commonalty, the plebeians*, opp. to the patricians, *the aristocracy*, and after the time of the Gracchi, to the

knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: ita tri-uni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, Id. 3, 65: non populi, sed plebis eum (sc. tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, id. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror, in patres et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5. **2.** *the populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass*: multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, plebs erit, *you shall be plebeian*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. ‖. In gen. *the lower ranks* or *classes*, as contrasted with their superiors: dextra laevaque deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis: plebs habitant diversa locis, Ov. M. 1, 171: id. lb. 81: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. **2.** Of bees, *a stock, swarm, hive*, meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen: tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1. [Connected with πλῆθος, πολύς, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus, implco, compleo*, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 923.]

plectibilis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *deserving punishment*: invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 16. ‖. Act. *penal*: severitas, lb. 12, 1, 161.

plectilis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *plaited*: corona plectilis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37 ‖. Fig. *complicated, involved, intricate*: syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 30.

plecto, xi and xŭi, xum, *3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.*): crines plexueris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13: plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1398: flores plexi, Cat. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitr. 10, 2 ‖. *to twist, bend, turn*: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (*al.* flecteret). [Root PLEC; cf. *plaga*.]

plecto, *3. v. a. to punish*: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef. Usu. *pass.*: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42 tergo plector, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, Id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20: multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, *because of negligence*, id. Am. 22. With *gen.*: insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Apol. p. 274. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to blame*: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11. [Root PLEG or PLAG, "*to strike*:" v. *plaga, plango*.]

plectripotens, entis, *adj.* [plectrum potens] *master of the plectrum, great in lyric poetry*: Sid. Ep 9, 13.

plectrum, i, *n.* = πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with*; esp. *a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum*: Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Ov. M. 11, 168: plectra movere, id. H. 3, 113. **2.** Meton *a lyre* or *lute*; also, *a lyric poem, lyric poetry* (poet.): plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: te sonantem plectro aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26: lb. 2, 1, 40. ‖. *a helm, rudder* (poet.): non plectro ratis parcitur, Sil. 14, 549.

plēnē, *adv. full*: vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 18. ‖. Fig. *fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly*: plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectas munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, *perfectly*, Hor. Ep. 1. 11, 14. *Comp.*: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8: ostendere, *more particularly, more completely*, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3. *Sup.*: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

plēnilūnium, ii, *n.* (scil. tempus) [plenus luna] *the time of full moon*: cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, tic ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc erit plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75: in plur.: Id. 9, 15, 20.

plēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plenus] *fulness, saturation*: nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr. 8, 2. ‖. Transf. *abundance, copiousness*: humoris plenitas, id. 6, 1.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *fulness, plenitude, completeness*: plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20. ‖. *thickness, stoutness*, e. g. of a rod, of a man, *etc.*: Col. 4, 30, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 88.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [root PLE: v. pleo] *full, filled with*. With *gen.*: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: domus plena caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 14: vini, somni, id. Red. in Sen. 6: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11. With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, id. Verr. 4, 57: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10. *Absol.*: plenissimis velis navigare, *with swelling sails*, Auct. orat. pro Dom. 10. *Neut. absol.*: plenum et inane, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously* (poet.): Virg. G. 2, 244. **2.** Esp. *stout, bulky, plump, corpulent*: pleni enective simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9 tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1. (ii) *big with child, pregnant*: et quum te gravidam et quum te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 11, 49 plenus venter, Ov. H. 16, 46: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45: Telluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. F. 4, 634. **3.** *filled, satisfied* (poet.): plenus eras nimirno, id. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, *sated with the pleasures of love*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8. **4.** *full, packed, laden*: quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23: crura thyno plenae (apes), Virg. G. 4, 181: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 41, 28. **5.** *complete in number* or *size, full, whole, entire*: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough sunk in the ground*, Col. 2, 2: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, *at full pace*, Liv. 4, 32. *Neut. absol.*: in plenum, *on the whole, generally*, Plin 13, 4, 7: Sen. Ep 91. **6.** *abundant, plentiful, rich*: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decessorat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: urbes, id. Pis. 37: pecunia, *much money*, id. Rosc. Am. 2. mensa, Virg. Aen. 11, 738: tres uno die a te accepi literas, unam brevem, duas plenissimas, *fuller*, Cic. Fam. 11, 12 plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50. **7.** *numerous*: plenum convivium, Suet. Caes. 49: plenius agmen, Ov. A. A. 1, 66: plena Caesarum domus, Tac. A. 4, 3. **8.** Of the voice, *sonorous, full, loud*: vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29. **9.** Of letters, syllables, words, *full*: pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: *siet* plenum est, *sit* imminutum, id. Or. 47: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290. **10.** Of food and drink, *substantial*: pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6. **11.** Of age, *full, advanced, mature*: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: plenus vita, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, *full of years, of extreme old age*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 8. ‖. Fig. *full, filled, abounding in*. With *gen.*: consilii, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 49: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: officii, Cic. Att. 7, 4: negotii, id. N. D. 1, 20: irae, Liv. 3, 48: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? *is not filled with the fame of our sufferings?* Virg. Aen. 1, 460: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? *had more*, Cic. Prov. cons. 8. With *abl.*: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation*, id. Att 3, 14: Caes. B. C. 1, 74. **2.** Esp. *complete, copious*: orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: plenior, opp. to jejunior, lb. 3, 4: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1: plenus ore laudare, i. e. *liberally, heartily*, lb. 1, 18. (Hence It. *pieno*; Fr. *plein*.)

plĕo, 2. v. n. *to fill*, the obsolete root of plenus, compleo, expleo, suppleo, etc.: plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest. s. v. [Cf. πίμπλημι, πλέος, πολ-ύς, etc.]

plēonasmus, i, *m.* = πλεονασμός, in gramm. *a pleonasm*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 276.

plĕrĭque, aeque, ăque, v. plerusque.

plērōma, ātis, *n.* = πλήρωμα, *fulness*: Tert. Praescr. 49.

plērōmarius, ii, *m.* [pleroma] *a seaman* as opp. to a boatman: Inscr.

plērōticus, a, um, *adj.* = πληρωτικός, *serving to fill, supplemental*: terminl plerotici, Front. de Colon. p. 131.

plĕrumque, *adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently*: haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5: plerumque casu, saepe natura, id. Or. 51: ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57.

plĕrus, a, um, *adj. very many, a very great part, most* (the old form of plerusque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, *for the most part*, Cato in Prisc. p. 668 P.: minores magistratus, partiti juris, plures in plera sunto. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. *Neut.* adverbially, plerum (like plerumque), *for the most part, mostly*: fieri solet plerum, Asell. in Prisc. 668 P. [*Plerus* comes from *plus, pluris*, of which the old form was *pleos, pleoris*, from the root PLE.]

plĕrusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [plerus: cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (very rare) *a very great part, the greater part, most*: juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, Sall. C. 17: pleraque nobilitas, lb. 23 *fin.*: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraeque Africae imperitabant, id. J. 79: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae pleramque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231. *Neut. absol.*: with *gen. the greatest part*: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: Europae, Liv. 45, 9. **2.** Plu. *very many, the greater number, the most*: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl. Curc. 1, 7: pleraque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: plerique e Graecis, Plin. 5, 1, 1. pleraeque gentium, id. 21, 15, 50. With omnes, *almost all*: pleriquo omnes adolescentuli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 2. Contrasted with plurimi: deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conjectant, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.* *Neut. plus absol.*. *all, every thing*: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Also adverbially, *mostly, for the most part*: is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17 19.

plētūra, ae, *f.* [root PLE] *fulness, a filling*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47. ‖. Transf. *fulness of blood, plethora*: Veg Vet. 1, 35.

pleuricus, a, um, *adj.* = πλευρικός, *at* or *on the side, lateral*: termini Front. de Colon. p. 117.

pleuritis, is, *f.* for pleuritis, *pleurisy*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 484.

pleuriticus, a, um, *adj.* = πλευριτικός, *affected with pleurisy, pleuritic medentur pleuriticis, Plin. 27, 4, 3.*

pleuritis, idis, *f.* = πλευρῖτις, *a sharp pain in the side, pleurisy*: pure Lat. dolor lateris: arthritis, tussis pleuritis, phthisis, Vitr. 2, 6. ‖. *the register in an hydraulic organ*: Id. 10 13, dub. (*al.* plinthis).

plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto]. ‖

A dj.: *involved, intricate, ambiguous*: plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4.

plexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.): Manil. 5, 147 dub. (*al.* flexum, fluctum).

plĭcātĭlis, e, *adj.* [plico] *that may be folded together or doubled up, flexible, pliable*: upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44: naves, id. 5, 9, 10.

plĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a folding or doubling, a fold*: Plin. 7, 51, 52.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [plico].

plĭco (plĭcavi, plĭcui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, 1. *v. a.* [v. plāga] *to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up*: quaedam plicata, Lucr. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83: scque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding or coiling himself up*, Virg. Aen. 5, 279: Gell. 17, 9. (Hence It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; Fr. *plier*, and from part. plicītus, plic'tus, Fr. *plisser*.)

plinthis, ĭdis, *f.* = πλινθίς (a square tile) · *a square*; in architect. *a square base, a plinth*, for plinthus: Vitr. 3, 2.

2. in land surveying, for plinthus: Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 210. ‖. *a register* in the hydraulic organ; v. pleuritis.

plinthĭum, ĭi, *n.* = πλίνθιον, *a hollow square figure, a kind of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

plinthus, i, *m.* and *f.* = πλίνθος (a tile). In architect. *the base* or *plinth of a column*: Vitr. 4, 7. ‖. In land surveying, *a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land*: quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthi, id est latercuti, Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 205.

plisima, v. multus.

plistŏlŏchĭa, *a plant*, also called plistolochia, *q. v. birth-wort*, Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 55.

plistŏlŏchĭa, ae, *f. a plant, also called* althaea, v. Malva Plin. 20, 21, 84.

plŏcē, es, *f.* = πλοκή, in rhetoric, *a repeating of a word with a different meaning*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 174. ‖. In music, *a combining of different tones, a chord*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323.

plŏdo, v. plaudo.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro] *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.). plorabile si quid eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamentation*: Aug. Serm. de S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who laments, a mourner* (poet.): Mart. 14, 54.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting*: virginalem ploratum edere, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: ploratum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, n. 8. *Plur.*: omnia mullerum ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. ‖. Transf. of the *weeping* or *bleeding of a tree*: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to cry out, to cry aloud* = clamare: si parentem puer verberit, ast olle plorassit, *and he cry out*, Lex Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. *s. v.* **2.** *to wail, lament, to weep aloud*: ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 164: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63: juheo te plorare, *I bid you howl*, as an ill wish = αἰμάξειν κελεύω, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. ‖. Act. *to weep over, to lament, bewail* (poet.): turpe commissum, id. Od. 3, 27, 38: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245. With *acc.* and *inf.*: aquam plorat profundere, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9.

plōsor, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum] *a small waggon or cart*: plostellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

plostrārius, *etc.* v. plaustrarius, *etc.*

plostrum, **plostrimum**, or **ploxēnum**, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a waggon*: gingivas vero plostri habet veteris, Cat. 97, 6

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather*; in *plur. down*: animantes pluma obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5: mollis, Virg. Aen. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, *i. e. in the form of a swan*, Ov. H. 8, 68: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 22: ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior sit, *there is not a pin to choose*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 60. Used for stuffing cushions and beds: dormit in pluma, Mart. 12, 17: pensilibus plumis vehi, *in litters*, Juv. 1, 159.

‖. Transf. Of the first beard, *down* (poet.): insperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 2.

2. *the scales* on a coat of mail: equus, quem pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, Virg. Aen. 11, 771: Stat. Th. 11, 542. [*Pluma* perh. comes from the same root as *pluo, fluo*.]

plūmācĭum, i, *n.* [pluma] *a feather-pillow*: Ambros. Ep. 26, *n.* 12.

plūmālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *feathered* (poet.): plumalem de Jove fecit avem (of Leda), Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 691 ed. Burm.

plūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to soft feathers*; transf. *embroidered with feathers*: vestes plumaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, *n.* 6.

‖. Subst. plūmārĭus, ii, *m. an embroiderer*: plumariorum textrinae, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 928.

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) [id.] *a garment embroidered with feathers*: cumatile aut plumatile, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

plumbāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [plumbum] *a species of iron ore, black-lead, plumbago*, also called molybdaena: Plin. 34, 18, 50.

2. Transf. *a leaden colour* in gems id. 37, 5, 18. ‖. *a plant, also called* molybdaena, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: *lead wort*, id. 25, 13, 97.

plumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lead, lead-*. artifices plumbarii, *plumbers*, Vitr. 8, 7: officinae, *plumbers' shops*, Plin. 34, 18, 54: metallum, *a lead-mine*, id. 33, 7, 40. **2.** Subst.: plumbarius, ii, *m. a plumber*: Dig. 50, 6, 6. (ii) plumbarium, ii, *n. a place to keep leaden vessels in*: Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātūra, ae, *f.* [plumbo] *a soldering with lead*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

plumbātus, a, um, *Part.* [plumbo].

‖. Adj.: *leaden*: plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canalea, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 2. **2.** Subst. plumbatae, arum, *f. plu. leaden balls*: Veg. Mil. 1, 17. (ii) *scourges to which leaden balls are attached*: plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 2.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] *pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden*: plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 305: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50: vas, id. 33, 6, 35: ictus, *blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 122. Subst. plumbeus, i, *m. a leaden*, or *false coin*: Mart. 10, 74, 4. (ii) plumbeum, i, *n. a leaden vessel*: Cato R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55. (iii) plumbea, ae, *f. a leaden ball*: Spart. Sever. 21. **2.** Transf. *leaden, blunt, dull*: plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18. (ii) *leaden, bad* (poet.): numus, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 40: vina, Mart. 10, 49: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1. (iii) *leaden*, i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18:

‖. Fig. *heavy, weighty*: si quid peccatum est, plumbeus ira gerust, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 16. **2.** *dull, stupid, stolid*: candex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

plumbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lead, to solder with lead*: modiolus indet et plumbet, Cato R. R. 21: *argentum*, Plin. 34, 17, 48: scyphum alieno plumbo Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lead, mixed with lead*: plumbosa molybdena, Plin. 34, 18, 53. *Sup.*: fax plumbosissima, id. 33, 6, 34.

plumbum, i, *n. lead*: dolia plumbo vinciste, Cato R. R. 39: plumbum album, *tin*, Lucr. 6, 1077: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16: but plumbum nigrum, *lead*, ib. **2.** Meton. *a leaden ball or bullet* (poet.) Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727: Virg. Aen. 9, 588. (ii) *a leaden pipe* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. (iii) *a scourge with a leaden ball at the end* (poet.): Prud. στεφ. 10, 116. ‖ Transf. *a defect in the eye*: plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97. [*Plumb-um* is the same word as *μόλυβ-ος, μόλυβδ-ος.*]

plūmella, ae, *f. dim.* [pluma] *a small feather*: Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to begin to have feathers, to become fledged*: Plin. 10, 53, 74.

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *downy, covered* or *filled with down*: culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: torus plumeus, Ov. M. 11, 610: aures, Plin. 10, 23, 32.

‖. Transf. *downy, like down*, i. e. *light, soft, delicate*: plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19: nives, Arn. 2, 84: plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135. **2.** *embroidered*: indumenta, Prud. Hamart. 295.

plūmi-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pluma gero] *feather-bearing, feathered*: plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumigera series, *i. e.* pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmi-pes, ĕdis, *adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pluma]. ‖. Act. *to cover with feathers, to feather*: plumato corpore corvus, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: molli plumata lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50: plumare se in avem, *to transform*, App. M. 3, p. 138.

2. Transf. *to embroider*: para auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Lucan. 10, 123: Vop. Carin. 20. (ii) *to cover with scales*: loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2. ‖. Neutr. *to put forth* or *get feathers, to become fledged*: pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with feathers, feathered*: aucupium, Prop. 4, 2, 34. ‖. Transf.: folia, *downy*, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

plūmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little feather*: Col. 8, 5, 19: App. Flor. p. 348.

plŭo, plui or pluvi, 3. *v. n.* usu. *impers. to rain*: pluet credo hercle hodie, Pl. Curc 1, 2, 42: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: effigies, quae pluit, *which was rained down*, Plin. 2, 56, 57. With *acc.*: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27. With *abl.*: lacte pluisse, *rained milk*, Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9. *Pass.*: qua pluitur et ningitur App. Flor. p. 340. ‖. Transf. *to pour down like rain* (poet.): nec de concusso tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416. [Same root as *fluo*; Eng. *flow*. Also akin to Sans. *plu* "to swim;" Gr. πλέω, πλοῖον, πλύνω; and to Lat. *flo*.] (Hence It. *piovere*; Fr. *pleuvoir*.)

plŭor, ōris, *m.* [pluo] *rain*: Leber. in Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus] *belonging or relating to more than one, plural*: pluralis elocutio testium, Ulp. in Dig. 22, 5, 12. ‖. Esp. in gramm. *of the plural number*: praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem appellare possumus, Graeci et δυϊκόν, Quint. 1, 5, 42 *Absol.*: quum singulari pluralis subjungitur, ib. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, ib. 63.

plūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pluralis] *grammar, i. t., the plural number*: Charis. p. 72 P.

plūrālĭter, *adv. in the plural*: quid

tras nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56: Quint. 1, 6, 25.

plūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [plus] in gramm. *plural*: pluratives numerus, Gell. 19, 8. Subst. pluratīvum, i, n. *the plural number, the plural*: id. 20, 6.

plūrēs, v. plus, under multus.

plūriēs (-ēis), *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently*: cohortes pluries subsistebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

plūrifāriam, *adv. in many parts or places*: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21 (*al.* plurifaria): id. Aug. 46. ‖ *In many ways, manifoldly, variously*: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

plūrifārius, a, um, v. plurifariam.

plūri-formis, e, *adj.* [plus forma] *having many forms, manifold, varied*: pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 342.

plūrilātērus, a, um, *adj.* [plus latus] *having several sides*: Frontin. Expos. form. p. 35.

plūrimum, *sup. adv. very much*: is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: si vero populus plurimum potest, ib. 3, 14: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 3, 7: Dumnorix plurimum poterat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quantum (*al.* quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120? (elleborum) ex aqua datur plurimum drachma, *at the most*, Plin. 25, 5, 22: nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, *for the most part, commonly, usually*, id. 15, 3, 4 *fin.* In late Latin, plurimum quantum, *very much indeed, exceedingly*: plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22.

plūrimus, a, um, v. multus.

plūri-vocus, a, um, *adj.* [plus vox] *having several or many significations*: quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

plūs, ūris, v. multus.

plūs, *comp. adv. more*: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni, *about seven hundred years*, Enn. Ann. 1, 115: 80, plus minus: non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20. With *quam*: non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than*, id. Inv. 1, 34: nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than*, Liv. 38, 38. Without *quam*: plus mille capti, id. 24, 41: plus millies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 46. ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quinquaginta aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34 parte plus dimidia rem auctam, id. 29 29. With *abl.*: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 3 *fin.*: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Am. 16, 58: plus paulo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: paulo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: plus nimio, *overmuch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30. 2. Plus plusque, *more and more*: quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2 *fin.* 3. Like magis, with an *adj.*: plus formoso, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.

plusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus] *somewhat more, a little more*: pluscula supellectilis opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 30: sal cujus notam exemplar sibilles adstruximus pluscula, *several more*, App. M. 2, p. 122. 2. *Neutr. absol.*: pluscula etiam, quum commodit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. With *gen.*: pluscula negotii, id. de Or. 2, 24. (ii) *Adverbially*: *somewhat more, rather more*: tyrtaeus mos in unum pluscula, Pl. Ast. 1, 1, 127: pluscula animum somno

what more than a year, M. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, *too much*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

plūsculum, for plurimus: Varr. L. L. 7, 3.

plūtēārius or **plūtiārius**, ii, m. [pluteus] *a maker of balustrades*: Inscr.

plūteus, i, m., less freq. **plūteum**, i, n. [perh. from *pluo*: 11 t. *that which shelters from rain*] *a moveable penthouse, shed*, or *mantlet*, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: Fest. s. v.: pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Amm. 21, 12: Liv. 21, 61. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, *i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 111. 2. *a permanent breast-work, a parapet*: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, ib. 25: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac plutei protegebat, id. B. C. 1, 25. 3. *the back*, of a settee or couch: Suet. Cal. 26. Meton. *a couch, dining-couch*: Prop. 4, 8, 68. 4. *the back-board* of a bed: Mart. 3, 91. 5. *the board on which a corpse is placed*: id. 8, 44, 13. 6. *a book-shelf, book-case*: Petr. 1, 106: Juv. 2, 7. 7. *a partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade*: Vitr. 4, 4.

plūtor, ōris, m. [pluo] *the rainer, he who sends rain*: Aug. Serm. de diversis, 8, 3.

plūvia, ae, *f.* (ac. aqua) [pluvius] *rain*: pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tenues, Virg. G. 1, 92: ingens, ib. 325. Transf. of *a fall* or *shower* of blossoms: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298. ‖ *rain-water*: admixta pluvia, Plin. 33, 6, 34. (Hence It. *pioggia*; Fr. *pluie*.)

plūviālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *pertaining to rain, rainy*: Auster, *rain-bringing*, Virg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. Aen. 9, 668: fungi, *produced by rain*, Ov. M. 7, 391: aqua, *rain-water*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: dies, Col. 2, 11: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23. (Hence It. *pieriale*.)

plūviātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain, rain-*: Mart. Emp. 8.

plūviātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain, rain-*: aqua, Cels. 4, 12 *fin.*: Col. 9, 1, 2.

plūviōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding with rain, rainy*: hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

plūvius, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] *rainy, causing or bringing rain, rain-*: aquae, Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.*: tempestates, Cato R. R. 2: coelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Hyades, *rain-bringing*, Virg. Aen. 3, 516: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 4: rores, *rain*, ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, *a rainbow*, id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, *who dispenses rain*, Tib. 1, 8, 26: dies, Col. 2, 15.

pneumătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πνευματικός, *pertaining to air or wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic*: Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38.

pneumătŏmăchi, orum, *m. plu.* = πνευματομάχοι (fighters with the Spirit), *a sect of heretics*: Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

pnigeus (disyl.), ei, m. = πνιγεύς, *a cover or damper, which keeps down the air in hydraulic organs*: Vitr. 10, 13.

pnigītis, ĭdis, *f.* = πνιγῖτις, *a kind of potter's clay*: Plin. 35, 16, 56.

po', A shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint. 9, 4, 39; cf. pomeridianus.

pō pro potissimum positum est in Salisari carmine, Fest. s. v.

pōcillātor, ōris, m. [pocillum] *a cup-bearer*: Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium mutaturus, *i. e. Ganymede*, App. M. 6, p. 179.

pōcillum, i, n. *dim.* [poculum] *a little cup*: pocillum fictile, Cato R. R. 156: metal, Liv. 10, 42: argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

pōcillātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drinkable*: Q. Serenus in Gell. 4, 17 (fab.).

pōculum (postea, Am. 3, 279), i, n. [root PO, *to drink*] *a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl*: laudes et nobilem

idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg. E. 3, 44: poculum grande, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 12: exhaurire poculum, *to empty*, Cic. Clu. 11: ducere, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (scil. libere), *out of goblets*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. Proverb.: eodem poculo libere, *i. e. to undergo the same fate*, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 32. ‖ Meton. *a drink, draught, potion*: pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg. G. 2, 529: amoris poculum, *a philter*, Hor. Epod. 5, 38: desiderii, ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, *through drunkenness*, Flor. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. *a draught of poison*: alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10 *fin.*: Ov. M. 14, 295. 2. *a drinking bout, a carouse*: in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking*, id. de Sen. 14.

pŏdāger, gri, m. = ποδάγρος, *one who has the gout, a gouty person* (for podagricus): Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: Claud. Epigr. 29.

pŏdāgra, ae, *f.* = ποδάγρα, *the gout*: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum ardenti podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31: nodosa, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23. *Plur.*: Cels. 5, 18.

pŏdāgrĭcus, i, m. = ποδαγρικός, *a gouty person*: Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr. 132.

pŏdāgrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *having the gout, gouty*: podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

pŏdēres or **pŏdēris**, is, m. = ποδήρης, *a long garment descending to the ankle, worn by priests*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

pōdex, icis, m. [perh. from pēdo, ere] *the fundament, anus*: Hor. Epod. 8, 6: levis, Juv. 2, 12.

pōdia, ae, *f. a rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind*; *a sheet*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 830 (*al.* podium).

pōdiārius, i, m. [podium] *a mine*: Not. Tir. p. 174.

pōdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [POD or PED *v.* pes] *pertaining to a foot*: Mart. Cap. 9, 328.

pōdismātus, a, um, *adj.* [podismus] *measured out by feet*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 132.

pōdismus, i, m. = ποδισμός, *a measuring out by feet, foot-measure*: ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

pōdium, ii, n. *an elevated place, a height*: podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38. ‖ Esp. in buildings, *a balcony*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 3, 3. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, *a balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet. Ner. 12: Juv. 3, 146. (Hence It. *poggio*; old Fr. *pui*; Sp. *poyo*; also It. *poggiare*.)

pōēma, ātis, n. (*gen. plur.* poēmatorum: Afr. in Non. 492, 9: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* poēmatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 22: Cic. Off. 3, 3: but also poēmatibus; Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3) = ποίημα, *a composition in verse, a poem*: poëma facere: Ulp. Acad. 1, 3: poëma ad Caesarem quod componeram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: poema Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*: pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: scribere, ib. 2, 1, 117: si poëma loquens picturae est, picturae tacitum poëma debet esse, Auct. Her. 4, 28.

pōēmătium, ii, n. = ποιημάτιον, *a little poem*: Plin. Ep. 4, 14: Auson. Idyll. 7.

poena, ae, *f.* = ποινή [same root as punio, im-pu-is] *compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty*; poena is a general term for the punishment of any offence; multa the penalty of a particular offence (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): mi exilio dabit exsequias poena, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: ut omnes litteras exilio mihi sanguine nostro persolvis crudelissimo, Virg.

Am. 9, 422: arbitrus inter civitates lat qui litem aestimant poenamque constituant, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 21 *fin.*: poenas persolvere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: poena gravissima, ib. 6, 13: poenas pendere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio dependere, id. Sest. 67: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 54: poenas luere, post. in Cic. N. D. 3, 38: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. Manil. 3: poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16: afficere aliquem poena, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: multa et poena multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18: poena falsarum literarum, id. Flacc. 17: reticentiae poena, id. Off. 3, 16: poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. 2. In games, *loss, forfeit*: victam ne poena sequatur, Ov. A. A. 2, 205. II. Transf. *hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5 *med.*: Plin. 23, 2, 28: in tantis vitae poenis, id. 2, 7, 5: balaenae pariendi poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5: crudelis sumere poenas, of a conqueror, *to treat with rigour*, Virg. Aen. 6, 501. (Hence It. *pena*; Fr. *peine*.)

poenālis, e *adj.* [poena] *pertaining to punishment, penal*: penalis opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29 ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdici, *by the penal law*, Gai Inst. 1, § 128 actio, Modest. Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, Scaev. ib. 22, 2, 5 stipulatio, Paul. ib. 19, 2, 54. *Absol.*: poenales, *men subject to punishment, criminals*: carcer poenalium, Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2. *Sup.*: inter haec horrenda et poenalissima, *exceedingly punishable or criminal*, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.

poenāliter, *adv. by punishment* or *penalty*: reus poenaliter interibat, Amm. 16, 8.

poenārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to punishment, penal, criminal*: actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

poenĭo, v. punio, *ad init.*

poenĭtendus, a, um, *adj.* [poeniteo] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable*: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est poenitendus, Col. 3, 2. Freq. with a negative. sub haud poenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35 dicta non poenitenda, Gell. 1, 3: gens Flavia rei publicae non poenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

poenĭtens, entis, *Part.* [poeniteo]. II. Adj.: *repenting, repentant*: optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: signa poenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 27.

poenĭtenter, *adv. with regret, repentantly*: suguria poenitenter omissa, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 26.

poenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [poeniteo] *repentance, regret*: serae dant poenas turpes poenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2: celerem poenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32: coepit, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 27, 12, 19.

poenĭtĕo (also poenit.), ŭi, 2. v. a. and n. to *cause to repent, to displease*: et me quidem haec contilio nunc non poenitet, *causes me no regret*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 50. 2. *to be sorry, to repent* (only in infin. and rare): etsi ebbet eum, quum aliquid turbae fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5: Athenienses primi poenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut non *paenitendum* pro non sano poenitentiam dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12. II. Usu. impers. *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction*: it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a neut. gen., *hujus, or illius*: in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the gen., or that which stands for the person whose action is in the acc.: eadem (res) si vos poenitet, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: num hujusce te gloriae poenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum poenitere? id. de Sen. 6. poenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: hoc diesm, non poenitere me consilii de tua mansione, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.*: poenitebat modo consilii, motio poenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7: efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus poenitest, Cic. de Or. 2, 19 valde ego ipsi, quod de sua sententia decesserit, poenitendum puto, id. Att. 7, 3. tanta vis fuit poenitendi, id. Tusc. 4, 37: quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: an poenitet vos quod exercitum transduxerim, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. [Usually connected with *poena, punio*; but as "paenitet" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *paene*.] (Hence It. *pentire, pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir*.)

poenĭtĭo, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [poeniteo] *repentance* (for poenitentia): Pac. in Non. 152, 30.

pŏēsis (pŏēsis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 52), is, *f.* = ποίησις, *the art of composing poems, poetry*: Quint. 12, 11, 26. II. *a poem, poems* (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poema; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor. A P. 361 Cic. de Or 3, 25 *fin.*: Anacreontis tota poësis est anatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33.

pŏēta, ae, *m.* = ποιητής, in gen. *a maker, contriver*: nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 7 tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, id. Asin. 4, 1, 3. II. Esp. *a poet*: visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. 1, 5. Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint 10, 1, 89 pictoribus atque poëtis, quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9.

pŏētĭca, ae, and **pŏētĭcē**, es, *f.* = ποιητική, *the art of poetry*: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32: attigit quoque poëticen, Nep. Att. 18: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4.

pŏētĭcē, *adv. after the manner of poets, poetically*: poetice loqui, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

pŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, *poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: numerus et modus, ib. 1, 33: dii, *as represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 21: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44. II. Subst. poëticum, i, n. *anything poetical*: Quint. 9, 4, 56. *Plur.*: poetica, orum, *verses, poetry*: id. 8, 3, 60.

pŏētĭlla, ae, *m. a small post, boarding, postaster*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4 (dub.).

pŏēto, v. v. a. for poetor. priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8.

pŏētor, v. v. n. dep. [poëta] *to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetise*: nunquam poëtor nisi podager, Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: ineptis poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 8 *praef.*

pŏētrĭa, ae, *f.* = ποίησις, *a poetess*: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Cael. 27: Ov. H. 15, 183.

pŏētris, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* = ποιήτρια, *a poetess*: Pers. prol. 13 (al. poëtrias).

pōgōnias, ae, *m.* = πωγωνίας (bearded), *a kind of comet*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] *by Pollux! truly! forsooth!*: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 1: pol me occidistis amici, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 5: pol certe, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2.

pōlĭca, ae, *f. the wubbler, the dung of an ass's foal*: Plin. 28, 13, 57.

pōlĭmentārĭa, ae, *f.* = πολιμεντάριον, *Greek valerian*, Polemonium coeruleum Linn., otherwise called philasteria Plin. 25, 6, 28.

pōlenta, ae, *f.* (polenta, orum, *n. plu.* Macr. S. 7, 15) = πόλυνδρα, *peeled barley, pearl barley*: Cato R. R. 106. Plin. 18, 7, 14: Ov. M. 5, 450.

pōlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta *pertaining to pearl barley*: crepitus *caused by eating pearl barley*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16 damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 181.

pōlĭa, ae, *f.* = πολία, *an unknown precious stone of a grey colour*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōlĭa, ae, *f.* = πωλεία, *a stud of horses*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [polio] *polish, brightness*: taliter polimina, App. de Deo Soer. p. 54. II. *a testicle*: Arn. 7, 230.

pōlīmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the testicles*: polimenta porcina, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28.

pōlindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a space*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

pōlīo, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* polibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 436), 4. v. a. *to smooth, furbish, polish*: parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 8: daedala signa, Lucr. 5 1450 gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32 ligna aquatinae placa cute, id. 32, 9, 34 marmora, id. 36, 6, 9. 2. Transf. *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*: polire columnas albo, Liv. 40, 51 vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57 vestimenta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26. regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. II. Fig. *to polish, refine, improve, adorn*: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14 *fin.*: ut opus poliat lima, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1 prol 2: carmina, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61. mores, Petr. 8.

pōlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [polio] *a furbisher, polisher*: Dig. 50, 6, 6 (al. polito).

pōlĭon or **-ium**, ĭi, *n.* = πόλιον, *a strong-smelling plant*, perh. *germander*:

1. campestre majus, Teucrium polium, Linn. 2. minus, Teucrium montanum, Linn. Pliny says of polion that the leaves are white in the morning, purple at noon, and blue at sunset; but Dioscorides says this of the sea-aster, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; and it evidently refers to the radiant florets of the compressed flowers of that plant: Plin. 21, 7, 21: ib. 20, 84: Scrib. Comp 83.

pōlītē, *adv. in a polished manner exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliter que effici, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: polite apte que dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3: scribere, id. Brut. 19. *Comp.*: politius limare, id. Acad. 1, 1. *Sup.*: perfecte et politissime, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

pōlītĭa, ae, *f.* = πολιτεία, *the State, the name of one of Plato's works*: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

pōlītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός, *pertaining to civil government or to the State, political, civil*: libri, Cic. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1: politicae ἀόρατοι, Cic. Att. 9, 4: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polio], *a smoothing, furbishing, polishing*: operum, Vitr. 7, 3. Of *smoothing* or *plastering* a wall: id. 7, 4. II. Transf. *an improving cultivating*: agrorum, Cato R. R. 136. (Hence Sp. *politon*; Fr. *politeau*.)

pōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who furbishes or polishes, a polisher*: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.* II. Transf. *a cultivator, improver*: agri, Cato R. R. 5, 136.

pōlītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at*, (in charins, Plin. 13, 12, 25): marmoris, id. 36, 6, 9: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39. *Plur.*: Vitr. 7, 3.

pōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [polio]. II. Adj. *polished*, hence, fig. *accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite*: disciplinae, Lucr. 3, 308: homo, in a school, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: politum [illegible] Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: accentus et [illegible] id. Brut. 25: calculus, [illegible]

Comp.: crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: homo politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17. *Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, id. Fam. 13, 1 *fin.*

pōlium, ii, v. polion.

pollen, ĭnis, n. and **pollis**, ĭnis, *comm.* [wkk] *fine flour, meal*: Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 13, 12, 26: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 60. ‖ Transf. *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6: aliquid in pollinem tundere, Plin. 19, 5, 29.

pollens, entis, *Part.* [polleo]. ‖ Adj. *strong, able, powerful, potent*: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1: pollentes herbae, Ov. M. 7, 196: genus pollens, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 *med.* With *abl.*: equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus, Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85. With *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 21. With *acc.*: soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Ag. 805. With *inf.*: tractare sereno imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80: Lucan. 6, 685.

pollentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *might, power*: Inplorum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 4.

pollentius, *comp. adv. more powerfully*: Cland. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

pollĕo (orig. poleo, Fest. *s. v.*), 2. *v. n. to be of weight* or *powerful*; *to be able, to prevail*: potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: pollere plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6. ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: quum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69. With *abl.*: forma, Prop. 3, 8, 17: pecunia, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24. gloria antiquitatis, ib. 4, 55.

2. Esp. of medicines: *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate*: herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. 24, 19, 110: pollere adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 24. ‖ Transf. *to be of much worth, to be valued, esteemed*: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, n. 6. [Some suppose *polleo* a contract. of POT (potis) and *valeo*: others connect it with *pondus, pendo*, etc.: on the interchange of *d* and *l*, see letter D, *no.* I. 5.]

pollex, ĭcis, *m. the thumb*: Plin. 11, 43, 90. pollices praecidere alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 11: Hor. Epod. 5, 48: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: pollices, cum faveamus, premere etiam proverbio jubemur, Plin. 28, 2, 5: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 36: infesto pollice turba minax, Anthol. Lat. 1. p. 534. The infestus pollex was, however, an attitude also assumed by an orator when about to speak: Quint. 11, 3.

2. *a finger*: virgineo demessum pollice florem, Virg. Aen. 11, 68. 3. *the great toe*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Suet. Cal. 57.

‖ Transf. *a twig*: Col. 4, 21; 24: Plin. 14, 1, 3. 3. *a knob* or *protuberance* on the trunk of a tree: id. 13, 4, 7. [*Pollex* is derived from *polleo* by Atel. Capito in Macr. S. 7, 13: but it is prob. derived from *pro* and LAG, the root of *il-lic-o, e-lic-o*, etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index*, "that which points out:" v. Eggl. Journ. Educ. p. 294, 28ga.] (Hanns Fr. *pouce*.)

pollĭcāris, e, *adj.* [pollex] *pertaining to a thumb*: frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 21, 45: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49.

pollĭcĕo, 2. *v. a.* for polliceor, *to promise*: ne dares, ne polliceres, Varr. in Non. 471, 13: ut aliis ob metum statuae pollicearitur, Metad. Numid. in Prisc. p. 978 P.: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 365: pollicitus torus, id. H. 21, 140.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep.* [pro liceor] *to proffer, offer, promise* (polliceor is to propose voluntarily: promitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made: v. Long's Cic. 1, p. 9): neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: alicui studium, ib. 5, 8: mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: pro certo pollicear hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, id. Agr. 2, 17 *fin.*: consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: hospitium et coenam, Pl. Rac. 2, 2, 8: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. With *inf.*: qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36. Proverb.: montes auri, *to make extravagant promises*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque, Sall. C. 23.

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor] *a promising, a promise* (usu. *plur.*): hinc pollicitationes anfer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Sall. J. 61. *Sing.*: recentem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57.

pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser*: Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollĭcĭtātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that promises*: Tert. Apol. 23.

pollĭcĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [polliceor] *to promise*: pro capite argentum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 24: operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6: ego te complures menses tuli pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 37: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [polliceor]. ‖ Subst. pollicitum, i, *n. something promised, a promise*: Ov. A. A. 1, 632 memores pollicitī nostri, Col. 11, 3. In *plur.*: hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70.

pollĭnāris, e, *adj.* [pollen] *of or belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: pollinare cribrum, γυρισττήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pollĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: cribrum, *a bolting-sieve*, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10: Plin. 18, 11, 28.

pollinctor (or pollictor), ōris, *m.* [pollingo] *an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning*: Pl. Poen. prol. 63: Mart. 10, 97: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

pollinctōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pollinctor] *pertaining to a* pollinctor: Pl. Aul. in supposit. 7.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.* [pollingo].

pol-lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lay out a corpse*, i. e. *to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile*: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. Poen. prol. 63: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1. Of an old infirm man: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4. [Comp. of *pro* and *lingo*, which contains the root LEG, "to lay:" v. lĕgo: Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 299, 1850.]

pollĭo: pollit, plia ludit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pollis, is, v. pollen.

pollŭbrum (or polubr.), i, *n. a basin for washing the feet*: Fest. *s. v.*: Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 22. [From *pes, ped-is*, and *luo, lavo*, like *pelluvias*, q. v.]

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* [perh. only another form for porricio: Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 163] *to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up*: Jovi daneli cuiusvis vini quantumvis

pollūceto, Cato R. R. 132: ut decumam partem Herculi pollucean, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10. ‖ Transf. *to serve up at table*: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village*, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 11.

2. *to entertain, to treat with*: jocosely: pollucta virgis servus, id. Curc. 1, 3, 37. 3. *to cause to share in* or *partake of*: Arn. 5, 164.

pollūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [polluceo] *sumptuous, rich, magnificent*: coena, Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin. Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.

pollūcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pollucibilis] *magnificence, excellence*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, magnificently*: obsonate, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 23.

polluctō, *adv. with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently*: pollucte prodigus, Pl. fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* prodegeris.

polluctūra, ae, *f.* [polluceo] *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.* [polluceo].

‖ Subst. polluctum, i, *n. an offering to the gods*; also, *a sacrificial banquet*: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: polluctum Herculis, Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.*: Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 63.

pollŭlus, v. polulus.

pol-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [pro, luo; lit. *to overflow* (cf. proluvies), hence] *to soil, defile, pollute*: dapes ore, Virg. Aen. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. ‖ Fig. *to defile* morally, *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate*, etc.: polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 5, 72. deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12: famam domus stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: Jovem, *to insult*, Prop. 4, 9, 8: feriae, *to desecrate* (by labour), Gell. 2, 28: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41: polluta pax, Virg. Aen. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rem publicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76.

2. Esp. *to violate, dishonour* a woman: Tac. A. 12, 46: id. Agr. 31: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11.

pollūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polluo] *defilement, contamination*: Pall. 9, 10.

pollūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who violates*: foederis, Cassiod.

pollūtus, a, um, *Part.* [polluo].

‖ Adj.: *vicious, unchaste*: femina, Liv. 10, 23. *Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful*, Sil. 11, 47. *Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234.

pōlōs, *adv.* [polus] *going through the poles*: obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, 14 dub. (*al.* oblique decussatos polos).

poltĭo, pro ulteriore, Fest. *s. v.*

polubrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlŭlus (poll.) a, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus] *little*: labellum, Cato R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, ib. 21, 3.

pōlus, i, *m.* = πόλος, *the end of an axis, a pole*: terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum coeli est, Plin. 2, 15, 13: Ov. M. 2, 75: polus glacialis, *the north pole*, id. M. 2, 173: gelidus, id. H. 18, 152: also *absol. the north pole*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 131: or, *austrinus, the south pole*, Plin. 5, 9, 10 (v. Smith's Ant. 939).

‖ Meton. *the pole star*: Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.* 2. *the heavens*: Virg. Aen. 3, 586: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.

pōlycanthos, i, *m.* = πολύκανθος, *a kind of thistle*, Cirsium spinosissimum, Decand.: Plin. 21, 26, 86.

pōlyandrĭon, ii, *n.* = πολυάνδριον, *a common burial-place, cemetery*: Arn. 6, p. 194.

pōlyanthēmum, i, *n.* = πολύανθεμον, pure Lat. *ranunculus, a double plant, otherwise called* batrachion (perh. *Ranunculus polyanthemos*, Linn., many-flowered crow-foot): Plin. 21, 12, 40.

pŏlycarpos, i, *f.* = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called* polygonus, *q. v.*: App. Herb 28.

pŏlycarpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived*: Firm. Math. 8, 28.

pŏlycnēmon, i, *n.* = πολύκνημον, *a plant*, named by Dioscorides, prob. Euphorbia capitata, Linn.: Plin. 26, 14, 90.

pŏlygăla, ae, *f.* = πολύγαλον, *the herb milk-wort*, Polygala vulgaris, Linn. and varieties: Plin. 27, 12, 96.

pŏlygŏnăton, i, *n.* = πολυγόνατον, another name for polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 13, 91. **2.** Ischacas, v. leucacantha, id. 22, 18.

pŏlygŏnĭum, ii, v. polygonos.

pŏlygŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal*: turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

pŏlygŏnŏīdes, is, *f.* = πολυγονοειδές, *a species of the plant* clematis: Plin. 24, 15, 19.

pŏlygŏnos or **-us**, i. *f.*, or **pŏlygŏnon**, i (pŏlygŏnum, ii, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.* = πολύγονος and -ον, *a plant called in pure Latin* herba sanguinalis *or* sanguinaria, *knot grass*. **1.** mas, either Polygonum maritimum, Linn. or P. aviculare. **2.** femina, P. incana, Linn., or perh. an Equisetum. **3.** silvester, perh. Ephedra distachya, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91: id. 26, 15, 9.

pŏlygŏnum, i, *n.* = πολύγονον, *a polygonum*; Censor. de Die nat. 8 *med.*

pŏlygrammos, i, *f.* = πολυγράμμος, *a sort of jasper with many white streaks*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

pŏlygynaecon, i, *n. an assembly of women*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134 (*al.* synegenicon).

pŏlymĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [polymitus] *a damask-weaver*: Veniant. Carm. 5, 6 *praef.*

pŏlymĭtus, a, um, *adj.* = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads*: alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving*, Hier. Ep. 64, 12. Subst. polymita, orum, *n. plu. damask*: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

pŏlymyxos, i, *adj. f.* = πολύμυξος, *having many wicks*: polymyxos lucerna, Mart. 14, 41 *in lemm.*

pŏlyneuron, i, *n.* = πολύνευρον, *a plant, called in pure Latin* plantago major, *great plantain*: App. Herb. 1.

pŏlyōnymos, i, *f.* = πολυώνυμος, *a plant, called in pure Latin*, perdicium, *parietary, q. v.*: App. Herb. 81.

pŏlyphăgus, i, *m.* = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer*: Suet. Ner. 37.

pŏlypŏdĭum, or **-ion**, ii, *n.* = πολυπόδιον, *a kind of fern, polypody, oak-fern*, Polypodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 92: id. 26, 12, 75.

pŏlypōsus, a, um, *adj.* [polypus] *having a polypus in the nose*: Mart. 12, 37: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

pŏlyptōton, i, *n.* in rhet. *a figure in which different cases of the same word are brought into juxta-position*, as: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis, Virg. Aen. 4, 628: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175.

pŏlyptȳcha, orum, *n. plu.* = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), *account-books, registers*: Veg. Mil. 2, 19: Cod. Theod. 1, 20, 2.

pŏlypus, i, *m.* (*fem.* Lucil. in Non. 220, 4) = πολύπους (many-footed), *a polypus, an aquatic animal, the poulpe, Sepia octopodia*, Linn.. Plin. 9, 12, 14: ib. 19, 35: Ov. Hal. 31 (with the o long). Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 21. **II.** *a polypus in the nose*: Cels. 6, 8, 2. Plin. 24, 16, 92: Hor. Epod. 12, 5 (with the o long).

pŏlyrrhizos, on, *adj.* = πολύῤῥιζος, *having many roots*, an appellation of several plants: Plin. 25, 8, 54. **II.** Subst. polyrrhizon, i, *n. a plant*, referred by some to Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn. but doubtful: id. 27, 12, 102.

pŏlysēmus, a, um, *adj.* = πολύσημος, *having many significations*: sermo, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 1.

pŏlysigma, πολὺ σίγμα, *a too frequent repetition of the letter s*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 167.

pŏlyspaston, i, *n.* = πολύσπαστον, *a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 5, and 16.

pŏlytrichon, i, *n.* = πολύτριχον, *a kind of fern, wall spleen-wort*, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 30: called also pŏlythrix, trichos, *f.* = πολύθριξ: id. 26, 14, 87. **II.** *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 11, 73.

pŏlyzōnos, i, *f.* = πολυζώνος, *an unknown black precious stone with many stripes*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *pertaining to fruit or fruit trees, fruit-*: seminarium, Cato R. R. 48. **II.** Subst. pomarius, ii, *m. a fruit-seller, fruiterer*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Lampr. Elag. 27. **2.** pomarium, ii, *n. a fruit-garden, orchard*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Plin. 34, 14, 39: Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14. (ii) *a storeroom for fruit, a fruitery*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. 15, 16, 18, *no.* 1. (Hence Fr. *pommier*.)

pōmĕrĭdĭānus (postm.), a, um, *adj.* [post meridianus] *afternoon, post-meridian*: *pomeridianas quadrijas* quam *postmeridianas* libentius dixerim, Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17. postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: Suet. Gramm. 24 pomeridiana vesatio (*opp.* ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*

pōmĕrĭum, ii. v. pomoerium.

pōmētum, i, *n.* [pomus] *a place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard* (for pomarium): Pall. 1, 36.

pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing*: arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: annus, ib. 3, 21, 8.

pōmoerium and **pōmerium** (the latter is most freq. in inscrr., the former in MSS.; but the better MSS. have also pomerium in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. A third form, postmoerium, in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143, seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is posimorium, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*), ii, *n.* [post moerus=murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi *or* termini), *and limiting the city auspices*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pomoerii jure, id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 44: Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. (v. Smith's Ant. 930.) **II.** Fig. *bounds, limits*: qui minore pomerio finierunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Macr. S. 1, 24.

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *full of or abounding in fruit* (poet.): horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21: arva, Prop. 4, 7, 81: corona, *a chaplet of fruits*, id. 4, 2, 17.

pompa, ae, *f.* = πομπή, *a solemn procession or public procession* (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, *etc.*): in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 53: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: pompa Indica, *the triumphal procession of Bacchus*, Mart. 8, 78. Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, Cic. Mil. 13: Nep. Att. 22: pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. F. 6, 663. **2.** Esp. *the processions at the Circensian games*: Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 76: Ov. F. 4, 391. **II.** Transf. *a train, suite, retinue*: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 13. (ii) Of things: *a series, succession*: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: ventri portatur pompa, *i. e. rich repast*, Pl. fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 12: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32 *fin.* **2.** *parade, display, ostentation, pomp*: detraxit numeri suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3 *fin.* (ii) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21: in diendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72: gemmis orabis pompae quam pugnae aptius, id. Or. 13 *fin.*

pompālĭter, *adv.* v. pompaliter

pompātĭlĭus, *neut. comp. adj.* [pompa] *more pompous, splendid*: Treb. XXX. tyrann. 30.

pompālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *showy, pompous, splendid*: vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

pompālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pompalis] *Of style: splendour, brilliancy*: Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompālĭter, *adv. ostentatiously pompously*: pompaliter ornatus, Treb Gallien. 8 (*al.* pompabiliter).

pompātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *showy, pompous, splendid*: femina, Tert. Cult. fem. 9: favor, App. M. 10, p. 253.

pompātus, a, um, *Part.* [pompo]. **II.** Adj. *magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid*: pompatior suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

pomphŏlyx, ygis, *f.* = πομφόλυξ, a white powder sublimed in smelting furnaces from calamine, the mixture of which with copper formed brass. Prob. *oxide of zinc*: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

pompĭlus, i, *m.* = πομπίλος, *a sea fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish*: Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 101: Plin. 32, 11, 54. This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Argonauta Argo; v. nautilus: id. 9, 29, 47.

pompo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pompa] *to make or do with pomp*: Sedul. 1, 2.

pompōsē, *adv. splendidly, pompously*: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

pompōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *pompous, stately, solemn*: incessus, Sid. Ep. 4, 9: poëmata, Veniant. Carm. 3, 23, 7.

pōmum, i, *n. fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, *etc.*): Varr. R. R. 1, 31: Plin. 15, 18, 20: Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, *fruit*, Virg. E. 7, 54: Ov. M. 13, 812. Of *truffles*: Mart. 13, 50. Of *grapes*: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 205. **II.** Transf. for pomus, *a fruit-tree*: Cato R. R. 28 Virg. G. 2, 426: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

pōmus, i, *f. a fruit-tree* of any kind: Tib. 2, 1, 43. **II.** Transf. for pomum, *fruit*: Cato in Plin. 15, 18, 20.

pōmuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pomum] *small fruit, fruit*: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461.

pondĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pondero] *that can be weighed, ponderable*: corpora, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondĕrāle, is, *n.* [pondus] *the public scales*: Inscr.

pondĕrans, antis, *Part.* [pondero]. **II.** Adj. *weighing, weighty, heavy*: affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* dub. (al. ponderatiore).

pondĕrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales*: Inscr.

pondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, poising*: Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*: aequa ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13.

pondĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weigher*: Cod. Theod. 7, 12.

pondĕrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a weighing*: σνιάμος, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [pondero]. **II.** Adj. *weighed, pondered, well considered*: ponderatiora beneficia, Mop. fragm. 2.

pondĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pondus] *weight*: hominis, Att. in Non. 156, 6.

pondĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to weigh*: granum, Plin. 18, 3, 12, 27, 2: semper amatorum ponderat ista Prop. 2, 13, 12: pugnos, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 150. **II.** Fig. *to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, regard*: quae prae primis, quo quisque animo dixerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 36: ponderato delectum aerium judicio, Liv. 29, 37.

37: non esse fidem ex fortuna pondirandam, id. Part. 34: dum inventa ponderent et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 procem. § 27.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous*: compedes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*: verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin.* *Comp.*: lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. *Sup.*: ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30. ‖ *Fig.*: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant*, Cic. Att. 2, 11: vox, *weighty, imposing*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *extr.*

pondĭcĭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small weight*: Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondo, ‖ *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight*: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *weighing a pound*, Liv. 3, 29: vetonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12. ‖ *Indecl. subst.* = libra, *a pound*: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: rettuli auri pondo mille octingentum septuaginta, Varr. in Non. 149, 19.

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo] *a weight* used in a scale: Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.*: utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. Esp. *a pound weight, a pound* (rare for pondo): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 51. ‖ *Transf. heaviness, weight*: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight*, Plin. 12, 7, 14: in his quae pondere constant, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.* 2. *balance, equipoise, equilibrium*: trium pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, *out of balance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5 3. Meton. *a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden*: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 1, 17: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: immania pondera baltei, Virg. Aen. 10, 496: Spartani pondera dicti, Mart. 14, 164. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. M. 9, 685: Prop. 4, 1, 96. 4. *a quantity, number, multitude* (very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. in Non. 466, 5. ‖ *Fig. oppressive weight, burthen* (poet. for onus): curarum, Lucan. 9, 951: Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2, 227: amara senectae, id. M. 9, 418. 2. *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority*, etc.: persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4: habet vim in sagaciis et pondus in vita, id. de Or. 2, 74 *fin.*: ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. Fam. 13, 25: ejus illius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1. Of style: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 0: magis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 32. 3. *weight of character*, i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25, 12. (Hence Fr. poids.)

pondusculum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus] *a small weight*: saxi, Col. 12, 51: apprehensi pondusculo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

pōnē, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to post].

‖ *Adv. after, behind, back*: opp. ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad sevam et ad dextram, Cic. Tim. 13 *fin.*: pone ventre, Prop. 3, 13, 30: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: pone sequens, ib. 10, 216: Sil. 8, 362: pugiones, Val. Max. 1, 7, 1 *extr.* With versum, *behind, backwards*: pone versum illas mare est, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P. ‖ *Prep.* with *acc. behind*: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Tim. 10 *fin.*: pone me, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 1: pone eadem Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 *fin.*: vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85. With versus: postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone versus castra hostium, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P.

pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (old *perf.* posŭel, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 3308: posivi, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: posivimus, id. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: posiverunt, Cato R. R. praef. 1: posiveris, ib. 4, 1: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 108: posierunt, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 5062: posit, contr. from posivit for posuit, ib. *no.* 71; 732, etc. *Part. perf. syncop.* postus, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1058: Sil. 15, 553) [root πθ: pono = posno, the *n* being added in the imperf. tenses, as in cerno, temno, *etc.*] *to put, place, set, lay*, etc.: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9 *fin.*: collum in pulvere, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11: artus in litore ponunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 173: saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curulibus sellis esse posnerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor. 1, 13: oleas in solem, Cato R. R. 7: stipitem in flammam, Ov. M. 8, 452: Liv. 38, 35: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15: ubi pedem ponerat non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: genu or genua, *to kneel*, Ov. F. 2, 438: Curt. 8, 7. ‖ *Esp.* 1. milit. *t. t. to place, post*, or *station troops*: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causa, id. B. C. 3, 34: insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49. (ii) *to pitch a camp*: castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 65: millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22. 2. *to place, set, appoint*: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit, ib. 1, 20: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. 3. *to found, erect, build*: opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Virg. Aen. 6, 19: aras, ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8. 4. *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Orpheaque in medio posuit, Virg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. 5. *to set, plant, sow*: pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74: Col. 4, 1: ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1. 6. *to lay, stake, wager*; *to propose as a prize*: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 76: pocula fagina, Virg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. Aen. 5, 292: praemium, Liv. 41, 23. 7. *to put out at interest, to invest*: pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: velamina de corpore, Ov. M. 4, 349: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barbam, Suet. Cal. 5: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. 10. *to lay in the grave, to bury*: corpore posito, Lucr. 3, 885: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 508: Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 18 *fin.* (freq. in epitaphs). 11. *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26: flammae vires ponuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 681. And *neutr.* of the winds: *to fall, abate*: quum venti posuere omnesque repente resedit flatus, ib. 7, 27: tum Zephyri posuere, ib. 10, 103. 12. *to impress, imprint*: oscula in labellis *Prop.* 2, 10, 29: oscula mostis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat. Th. 2, 354. 13. *to bring forth, to lay eggs*: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: ova, Col. 8, 2, 12. ‖ *Fig. to set, place, put, lay*: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. Aen. 1, 278: pone ante oculos lastitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: at te apud eum, di boni! quanta in gratia posui, id. Att. 6, 6. apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, ib. 5, 3: aliquem in crimen populo ponere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 11: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: aliquem in metu non ponere, i. e. *not to fear*, id. Top. 13 *fin.*: virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tanquam in aqua ponere, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *to be laid down gently*, i. e. *closed gracefully*, id. Or. 59. Elliptically: et quidem quum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, he sets me* (i. e. *my name*) *as a signature to the Senate's decrees*, id. Fam. 9, 15. 2. Esp. with *acc.* and *in* and *abl. to put* or *place in, to cause to rest* or *depend upon*: credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentia tua, quantum in amore et fide ponam, id. Att. 2, 23 *fin.*: spem in aliquo, ib. 6, 1: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: spem salutis in virtute, ib. 5, 34: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, Liv. procem. In *pass. to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1 *fin.*: omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F *fin.*: in te positum est, id. Att. 16, 16, B. 3. *to lay out, spend, employ*, esp. *time*: tempus in cogitatione ponere, id. de Or. 3, 5 diem totum in consideranda causa, id. Brut. 22: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: totum animum atque omnem curam, opcram diligentiamque suam in petitione ponere, id. Mur. 22: totos nos in contemplandis rebus perspiciendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 54. 4. *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as*: mortem in malis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4. in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id. Top. 18: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. Epam. 1: in dubio ponere, *to regard as doubtful*, Liv. 34, 5. (ii) so in the phrase, ponere calculum or calculos, *to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider*: si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 *fin.* 5. *to appoint, ordain, make*: leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 *fin.*: ut male ponitur initia, sic cetera sequuntur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: sunt rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, id. N. D. 1, 17: qui tibi nomen insano ponere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48: rationem, *to furnish an account*, Suet. Oth. 7. 6. *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite*, etc: ut paulo ante posui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: etsi non fuit in oratorum numero, tamen pono, satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id Brut. 45: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv 10, 9 *fin.* 7. *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose*: verum pone, quae victum eum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 29: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. Or. 4: hoc posito atque concesso, esse quandam vim divinam, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quo posito, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29. 8. *to propose a theme or subject*: mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: and *pass. impers.*: doctorum est ista commentatio atque Graecorum, ut ita ponatur, de quo disputent, id. Am. 5. 9. *to put away, have off, dismiss, lay down, surrender*; vitia, id. de Or. 1, 12, 46: inimicitias, Cael. in

Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curvi, Liv. 1, 19: metam, Prin. Ep. 5, 6: tram, Hor. A. P. 380: morsu, id. Od. 4, 12, 25: animos ferocis, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Virg. Aen. 1, 302: si in hac cura atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit, *if I had to sacrifice my life*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24 *fin.*: radimentum, *to give the last proof of one's skill*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *pondre.*)

pons, ntis, *m.* (old *nom.* pos, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4) *a bridge*: pars oppidi mari disjuncta anguste, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: pontem in flumine facere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6: Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45: imponere pontem flumini, Curt. 5, 1: pontibus palude constrata, Hirt. B. G. 1, 14: pontem navibus efficere, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ponte flumen trajicere, Flor. 4, 12: interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10. rescindere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: interrumpere, Plane. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13 *fin.*: abrumpere, Tac. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5: vellere, Virg. Aen. 8, 650.

II. Esp. *the bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum*: Cic. Att. 1, 14. Ov. F. 5, 634. **2.** *a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress*: Tac. A. 4, 51: Suet. Aug. 20. **3.** *a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking*: Virg. Aen. 10, 288. **4.** *the deck of a ship*: Tac. A. 2, 6 **5.** *a floor of a tower*: Virg. Aen. 9, 530. **6.** *a wooden bridge between two towers*: ib. 170.

pontāticum, i, *n.* [pons] *the toll taken at a bridge*: Amm. 5, 1.

ponticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bridge*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: Cat. 17, 3 Suet. Caes. 31.

pontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Pontus] *of* or *pertaining to the Pontus*: nuces, *a kind of hazel-nuts*: Plin. 15, 22, 24: mures, *ermines*, id. 8, 37, 55. radix, *rhubarb*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*: also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8.

pontĭfex (also pontufex), ĭcis, *m.* [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 939] *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 83: Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 20: Ov. F. 6, 454: Hor. Od. 3, 30, 9. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus. Cic. Agr. 2, 7: Liv. 3, 54: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub pontiffs*: id. 22, 57: Auct. Harusp resp. 6, 12: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 939. **II.** Transf. in the Christian period, *a bishop*: Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex] *pertaining to a pontiff, pontifical*: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus*, Ov. F. 3, 420: ludi, *given by the* Pontifex Maximus, *on his entrance into office*, Suet. Aug. 44.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a pontiff, the pontificate*: Vell. 2, 39: Tac. H. 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 22: pontificatus maximus, *the office of a* Pontifex Maximus, *id.* Caes. 13: id. Aug. 31.

pontĭfĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pontiff, pontifical*: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 2, 31, 54. **II.** Subst. pontificium, ii, *n. the dignity of a pontiff* or *of a bishop*: Sol. 16 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 13. **2.** Transf. *the power* or *right of doing anything*: is, cujus negotium id pontificium erat, Gell. 1, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 18, 2.

pontĭlis, e, *adj.* [pons] *pertaining to a bridge, bridge-*: stratus, pesh. a *bridge floor*, Veg. Vet. 1, 36.

pontĭlŭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pontus] *relating to the sea*: Subst. a *voyager, passenger*: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

pontus, ūs, *m.* [pons] *a kind of Gallic transport*: Caes. B. C. 3, 29.

II. *a floating bridge, a pontoon*: Aus. Idyll. 12, 10: Paul. Dig. 8, 3 38.

pontuālium, ii, *n. dim.* [ponto] *a punt*: Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

pontus, i, *m.*=πόντος, *the sea* (poet.): saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: Virg. Aen. 1, 556: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: freta ponti, Virg. G. 1, 336.

II. Poet. transf. *the deep*: maris, id. Aen. 10, 377. **2.** *a wave of the sea*: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, ib. 1, 114.

pŏpa, ae, *m. a Roman priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*: Suet. Cal. 32 *fin.*: Prop. 4, 3, 62. Cic. Mil. 24. In allusion to the corpulence of such priests, popa venter, *a fat paunch, glutton*, Pers. 6, 74.

pŏpānum, i, *n.* = πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*: Juv. 6, 541.

pŏpellus, i, *m. dim.* [populus] *the rabble, mob, populace*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Pers. 4, 15.

pŏpīna, ae, *f.* [πέπτω, πέπων, "to cook"] *a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house*: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13. Cic. Phil. 2, 28. Suet. Tib. 34: Hor. S. 2, 4, 62. **II.** Transf. *the food sold at a cook-shop*. Cic. Phil. 3, 8: id. Pis. 6.

pŏpīnālis, e, *adj.* [popina] *pertaining to a cook-shop*: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201.

pŏpīnārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a cook, victualler*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

pŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer*: Macr. S. 7, 14.

pŏpīno, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 39: Suet. Gramm. 15.

pŏpīnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to frequent eating-houses, to gormandize*: dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 29.

poples, ĭtis, *m. the ham, the hough*: genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3. succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51 succiso poplite, Virg. Aen. 9, 762. elephas poplites intus flectat hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 102. **II.** Meton. *the knee*: duplicato poplite, *i. e. with bended knee*, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: contento poplite, *with a stiff knee*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: poplitibus semet excipit, *he sank down upon his knees*, Curt. 6, 1.

poplĭcĭtus, *adv.* v. publicitus.

poplĭcus, a, um, v. publicus.

poplus and **pŏpŭlus**, i, v. populus, *ad init.*

poppysma, ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus**, i, *m.* = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking* or *clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation: Juv. 6, 584: on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony: Plin. 28, 2, 5. In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 18.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

poppysōn, ōntis, *m.* = ποππύζων, *one who clucks with the tongue*: quum pingeret poppysonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 20.

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [populor] *that may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible* (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 262.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *laying waste, ravaging* (rare): in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 2, 19.

pŏpŭlāris, ium, v. popularis.

pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [populus] *pertaining to the people, proceeding from* or *designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular*: populares leges, *i. e. laws instituted by the people*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: accusare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: contra, id. Acad. 2, 2: munus, *a donation to the people*: id. Off. 2, 16: popularia verba usitata, ib. 3, 20: ad usum populorum atque civilem disserere, id. Leg. 3, 6: dicta ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, id. de Or. 1, 13: populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9: laudes, *to the wealth of the people*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: causa, *popular favour*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 22. **§.** Subst. popularis, ium, *m. plur.* (sc. subsellia), *the seats of the people in the the atre, the common seats*: Suet. Claud. 25: id. Dom. 4 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *pertinent to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous* (as an adj. rare): flumina, *of the same district*, Ov. M. 1, 577: olivae, *native*, ib. 7, 498. (ii) Subst. popularis, is, *m. a fellow-countryman*: o mi popularis, salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: populares ac sodalis suos, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: popularis alicujus definiti loci (*opp.* civis totius mundi), id. Leg. 1, 23: Sall. J. 58: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191. **2.** Transf. (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, id. ib. 499: (gilres) populares ejusdem silvae, Plin. 8, 57, 82: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id. 15, 13, 12. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, *etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade*: meus popularis Geta, *fellow* (i. e. a slave), Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 1: populares conjurationis, Sall. C. 24. sceleris, ib. 22 invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, *the men of our school*, i. e. *the Stoics*, Sen. Vit. beat. 13. **III.** In a political signification, *pertaining to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic*: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: homo maxime popularis, id. Clu. 28: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1 7 *fin.*: animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5: ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius*, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*: popularis civitas, *democracy*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. Hence, Subst. populares, *the people's party, the democrats*, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45 ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off. 1, 25. **2.** *pertaining to the citizens* (as opposed to the soldiery); only subst. *a citizen*: multa millia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17. Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 *fin.* **IV.** *belonging to* or *fit for the common people*: hence, *common, coarse, mean, bad*: sal Cato R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11 4: popularia agere, *to play coarse tricks* Luber. in Non. 150, 25. (Hence Fr. *populaire.*)

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis] *being of the same country, fellow-citizenship*: popularitatis causa, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 81. **II.** *a courting of popular favour, popular bearing*: ne quid pro popularitate praetermitteret, Suet. Tib. 8: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv. after the manner of the common people*, i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly*: loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: scriptus liber (opp. to lineatus), ib. 5, 5. **II.** *in a popular manner, popularly*: agere, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: id. Verr. 1, 58: contiones seditiosae et popularibus excitatae, id. Cluent. 34: scribere quae libet, Juv. 3, 37.

pŏpŭlātim, *adv. among all nations, everywhere, universally*: potita [illegible] populatim omnibus, Pomp. in Non. 470, 20.

pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [populor] *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation*, etc.: populationem [illegible] Liv. 2, 64: populationibus [illegible] busque, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: [illegible] hostilis [illegible] here, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. [illegible] populationi murium [illegible] menta dedisse, Col. 8, 2, 21. **II.** [illegible] plunder, booty: [illegible] rum, Liv. 2, 41. **III.** [illegible]

ruin: morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53: Col. 1, 9, 7.

pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pōpulus] *population*; Meton. *a people, a multitude*: Sedul. 4, 274.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [popŭlor] *a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer*: agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655. Poet. transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 26: Calabri arvi Sirius, Val. Fl. 1, 683. ‖ Fig. *a destroyer, consumer*: luxus populator opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35.

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wastes or destroys* (poet.): Sicuti populatrix virgo profundi, *i. e. Scylla*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti, apis, Mart. 13, 104.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.): Lucan. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244.

pŏpŭlētum, i, *n.* [pōpulus] *a poplar wood*: Plin. 14, 6, 8.

pŏpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to poplars, poplar-*: frondes, Virg. Aen. 8, 32: corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Virg. G. 4, 511.

pŏpŭlifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pōpulus fero] *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.

pŏpŭlīscītum, i, *n.*, or separately, populi scitum, *a decree of the people*: Nep. Arist. 1: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

pŏpŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [populor] *to lay waste, to plunder*: fructus agrorum, Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (*al.* popularentur).

pŏpŭlnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *of poplars, poplar-*: frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: scobis, Col. 12, 41, 4.

pŏpŭlnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of poplars, poplar-*: sors, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 32.

pŏpŭlo, v. populor.

pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and **pŏpŭlo**, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage*. Form *populor*: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Lucan. 2, 445: omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.* 2. Form *populo*: patriam populavit meam, Pac. in Non. 39, 32: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Aen. 12, 263. *Pass.*: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6. In *part. perf.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52 *fin.*: Sicuti nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: arva Marte populata, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23: populatis mensibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to destroy, ruin, spoil*: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: populata tempora raptis auribus, *mutilated, deprived of*, Virg. Aen. 6, 496: populatum exspult hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. Hal. 36. In dep. form: (ventus in Aetna) putris multivagis populatur flatibus antra, *lays waste*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 196. [Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from pōpulus, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste."]

pŏpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [populosus] *a multitude*: decorum, Arn. 3, p. 102.

pŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *abounding in people, populous, numerous*: gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27. *Comp.*: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.* *Sup.*: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

pōpŭlus (contr. poplus, Inscr. Colum. Rostr.: Pl. Am. prol. 101: id. Aul. 2 4, 6. Also popolus, Tab. Bantin. et al.), i, *m.* [etym. unknown] *a people, a political community, a nation*: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: populus Romanus id. Phil. 6, 5: tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.* In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens *except* the patricii. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 895 *sq.*) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv 2, 56. populus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1. For plebs: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15: urbanus, *the citizens*, opp. to the military, Nep. Cim. 2. ‖ Transf. *a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number*: ratis populo peritura recepto, *with the multitude of passengers*, Lucan. 3, 665: fratrum, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45: Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*

pōpŭlus, i, *f. a poplar, poplar-tree*: Plin. 16, 18, 31: Ov. H. 5, 27: sacred to Hercules: Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. H. 9, 64: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Plin. 16, 23, 35: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. 2. foliis ludentibus, is supposed to be *the aspen*, Populus tremula, Linn.: Plin. 17, 12, 18. (Hence It. *pioppo*; Fr. *peuplier*.)

por, ĭor puer, *i. e.* servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, *etc.*, i. e. servus Marci, *etc.*: Prisc. 6.

pora, for puera, *i. e.* serva: Inscr. in Reines. Class. 17, *n.* 180.

porca, ae, *f.* [porcus] *a sow*: Cato R. R. 134: Pall. 3, 26. By poet. license, *a male swine, a boar*: Virg. Aen. 8, 641: Serv.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19. ‖ Transf. in agricul., *the ridge between two furrows, a balk*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39. Col. 11, 3, 44. 2. *a Spanish measure of land*: id. 5, 1, 5.

porcārius, a, um, *adj.* [porca] *pertaining to a sow, swine-*: vulva, *that has farrowed properly*, Plin. 11, 37, 84. ‖ Subst. porcarius, ii, *m. a swineherd*: Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n. a plant, also called* portulaca: *q. v.*: App. Herb. 103.

porcellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus] *of young swine, pig-*: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 6.

porcellio, ōnis, *m. a wood-louse, sow-bug*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus] *a little pig*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: Suet. Ner. 33: Plin. 30, 6, 16: Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (porxi, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2. *v. a.* [pro arceo] *to keep off, keep back, hinder, restrain*: porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet, Fest. *s. v.* arcere: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: Lucil. in Non. 160, 9: Enn. ib. 6.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca] *a sow that has once littered*: Meliss. in Gell. 18, 6.

porcillāca, ae, *f. a plant*, also called poplis. Pliny seems to have confounded Euphorbia Peplis, Linn., a kind of *spurge*, with *purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 20, 20, 83.

porcillis, ae, *f.* [porca] *a young sow*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv.

porcillāris, e, *adj.* [porcilis] *pertaining to a young sow*: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.

porcīnārium, ii, *n.* [porcus] *a pigsty*: χοιροστάσιον, porcinarium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

porcinārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a porcicidor*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hog, hog's, swine's*: pollinctio, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 28: vox, Sen. de Ira 2, 22. ‖ Subst. porcina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *swine's flesh, pork*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 69. ‖ Milit. *t. t.*: porcinum caput, *a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle*: Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*

porcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porca] *a little sow*: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

porcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [porculus] *swine-breeding*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11

porcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: Col. 1 praef. § 26.

porcŭlētum, i, *n.* [porca, *nc.* it.] *a field divided into beds*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

porcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [porcus] *a young swine, young pig*: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 36: Gell. 4, 11. ‖ Transf.: porcus marinus, *a sea-hog, porpoise*, Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.: Plin. 9, 25, 17. 2. *a hook in a wine- or oil-press*: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [χάρκος, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 97] *a tame swine, a hog, pig*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic. de Sen. 16: Mart. 8, 22: scrofa alat suos porcos, *her pigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, Cato R. R. 134: Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.* Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: Cat. 39, 17. ‖ Transf.: porcus marinus, supposed to be *the sun-fish*, Cephalus Mola, Linn. (also called Orthragoriscus): Plin. 32, 5, 19: also simply porcus, ib. 32, 2, 9. 2. pudenda muliebria: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10. 3. Caput porci, in milit. lang. *a wedge-shaped order of battle*: Amm. 17, 13 *med.* (Hence It. *porco*; Fr. *porc, pourceau*.)

porgo, v. porrigo, *ad init.*

porphўrĕticus, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *purple-red, porphyretic*: marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2.

porphўrio, ōnis, *m.* = πορφυρίων, *a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, porphyrion*, Fulica porphyrio, Linn.. Plin. 10, 46, 63.

porphўrītes, ae, *m.* = πορφυρίτης, *a purple-coloured Egyptian precious stone, porphyry*: Plin. 36, 7, 11: ib. 13 19, *no.* 2.

porphўrītis, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = πορφυρίτις, *purple-coloured*: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

porrĕcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum] *of leeks*: folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70. ‖ *like leeks, leek-green*: color, Id. 37, 10, 58: id. 24, 4, 6.

porrectio, ōnis, *f.* [porrigo] *a stretching out, extending, extension*: digitorum (*opp.* contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii, Auct. Her. 3, 15.

porrectius, *comp. adv. more widely, farther*: Amm. 21, 9: id. 29, 5.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* [porrigo]. ‖ Adj.: *stretched out, extended, long*: syllaba, *long*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 14: senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Cat. 67, 6. *Comp.*: porrectior frons, *i. e. more cheerful* (*opp.* to contractior), Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 3. 2. of places: *level*: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41. 3. Fig. *wide-spread, extended*: famaque et imperi porrecta majestas ad ortum solis ab Hesperio cubili, Id. Od. 4, 15, 15. ‖‖ Subst. porrectum, i, *n. extent*: Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, § 16. (ii) *a straight line*: Vitr. 10, 8. (iii) *a plain*, Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8.

porrĭcio, rēci, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (in the old relig. lang. for pr ĭcio) *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods*: atrocia porricimur exta ministratores, Naev. in Non. 76, 6: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 31 cruda exta in mare porrici Liv. 29, 27. extaque salsos porriciam in fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 238. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, neris. 1. a

an unseasonable time, Cic. Att. 5, 18. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce:* seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*

porrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [porrigo] *full of dandruff, scurfy:* caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. forms porgite, Virg. Aen. 8, 293: porgo, Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgubat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. Silv. 2, 1, 204: antiqui etiam porgum dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. *s. v.* porigam) [pro and rego] 1 lit. *to make straight in front* or *forwards;* hence, *to stretch* or *spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend:* animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Cael. 26 *fin.:* crus, Liv. 8, 8: brachia coelo, Ov. M. 1, 767: sciem latius, Sall. J. 52. Reflect. *to stretch* or *spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended:* (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, *extends*, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 575: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153: Plin. 11, 52, 114. Freq. of places, *to stretch out, extend, to lie:* cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20. 2. Esp. *to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, examini similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 *fin.:* Mart. Spect. 15. 3. Milit. *t. t.* porrigere aciem, *to deploy into line:* Sall. J. 52. Reflect.: juhet aciem in longitudinem quam maximam porrigi, Auct. B. Afr. 17. 4. *to hold out, offer, present:* dexteram alicui, Cic. Delot. 3, 8 munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92. gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3 *fin.* 5. porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand:* id. Fl. 6. Hence, transf. *to assent, approve:* quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15. ‖ Fig. *to extend, stretch out, increase* (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5. 2. Esp. of time, *to protract, prolong:* ut morbus porrigatur in id tempus, Cels. 2, 5. 3. *to offer, to grant:* praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.:* et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 32.

porrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* a disease in the hair, *the scurf, dandruff:* Cels. 6, 2: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 2, 3, 126. Of animals, perh. *the mange:* porci, Juv. 2, 80.

porrīna, ae, *f.* [porrum] *a bed of leeks:* Cato R. R. 47: Arn. 2, 85.

porrĭxo, 1. *v. a.* [porrigo] *to stretch out strongly:* App. M. fragm. p. 298.

porro, *adv.* [*πόρρω*]. I. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: *onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far:* nova res orta 'st, porro ab hac quae me abstrahat, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: ire, id. 9, 2: habitare, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. Aen. 6, 711. Elliptically, porro Quirites, *on! hither! ye Romans!* Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7. ‖ Of time: *of old, formerly* (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635. 2. *henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future:* quid in animo Celtiberi habeant aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: hac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 38: hinc maxima porro accepit Roma et patrium servavit honorem, *in aftertimes*, Virg. Aen. 5, 600. ‖ Of sequence: *again, in turn:* saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. de Sen. 23: ut quisque audierat, extemplo aliis porro impertiebant gaudium suum, Liv. 27, 51. 2. Esp. in logic and rhetoric: *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51: id. Verr. 5, 22: id. Mil. 9: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46: quid si deinde? porro loquere, *say on*, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83. (ii) *on the other hand:* porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. (iii) et porro, *moreover, even:* ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although slight and even of almost no importance*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus**, i, *m.* [*πράσον*] *a plant* of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the former *the leek*, Allium Porrum, Linn.; the latter *the chive*, Allium sativum, Linn.: Col. 8, 11, 14: Plin. 19, 6, 33: seu placeo seu porrum et caepe trucidas, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21.

porta, ae, *f.* (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) *a city-gate, a gate:* hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: ante portam oppidi, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6. bellum a portis hujus urbis avulsum, id. Rep. 1, 1: si Hannibal ad portas veniss-et, id. Fin. 4, 9: pedem porta efferre, id. Att. 8, 2 *ad fin.:* ad portam praesto esse, id. Pis. 23, 55: porta introire, id. 23 *fin.:* egressus porta Capena, id. Tusc. 1, 7: portarum claustra, Virg. Aen. 7, 185: limina portarum, ib. 2, 803: claudere portas objice firma, Ov. M. 14, 780. Proverb.: porta itineri longissima, *the way to the gate is the longest*, i. e. *the first step is the hardest*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. 2. *the gate of a camp*, of which there were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 249) ab decumana porta castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: porta principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, ib. ‖ Transf. in gen. *any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door:* venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: porta cocli, id. G. 3, 261: somni, id. Aen. 6, 894: observat umbrosos lurida porta rogos *the portal of the infernal regions*, Prop. 4, 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. Ann. 7, 114: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. 5, 27, 27: Nep. Dat. 7 solis, *the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and S. 1, 17: jecuris, *a part of the liver* (in Greek, *πύλη*), Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Of *the fundament:* Cat. 15, 17. ‖‖ Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quoque deceret, *by what means*, Lucr. 6, 31. [*Por-ta* perh. the same as *πύλ-η.*]

portābĭlis, e, *adj.* [porto] *that can be carried* or *borne, portable:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* *Comp.:* onus portabilius, Aug. Ep. 34.

portārius, ii, *m.* [porta] *a doorkeeper, porter:* Vulg. Reg. 2, 7, 11.

portātio, ōnis, *f.* [porto] *a carrying, carriage, conveyance* (rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42: Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*

portātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. 1, 1, 15.

portātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that carries:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1373.

portella, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small door:* portella, *θυρωρεῖον, παραστάλιον*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. [a collat. form of protendo, belonging to relig. lang.; 1 lit. to stretch forth; hence] *to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend:* ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32: dii immortales mihi sacrificanti laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 *fin.:* magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Div. 1, 23. Reflect. *to foreshow itself* (as a sign), *to threaten, impend:* nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 27: malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22 quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.

portentĭfer, fera, ferum, v. portento sus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum facio] *marvellous, monstrous:* venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 (*al.* portentifera): figura ac animalium, Lact. 2, 13.

portentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum] *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting*, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 28 puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Cal. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19 mendacia Graecae, id. 5, 1, 1 scientia, i. e. *of wonderful things*, id. 23, 1, 2: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: oratio portentosissima, ib. 114.

portentum, i, *n.* [portendo] *a sign, token, omen, portent:* ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, id. Div. 2, 28. portenta atque prodigia, Sall. C. 30: ne qunere profecto, quem casum portenta ferant, Virg. Aen. 8, 533. ‖ Transf. *a monster, monstrosity:* quale portentum militaris Daunias latis alit esculentis, Hor Od. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 21: praeter naturam, hominum pecudumque portentis, *monstrous births, monsters*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Fig. of persons: *a monster of depravity:* P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, id. Pis. 4: Gabinius et Piso, duo reipublicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1. 2. *a marvellous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story:* cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta loquuntur, Lucr. 4, 592. poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12.

portentus, a, um, *Part.* [portendo].

porthmos, i, *m.* = *πορθμός, a strait* (pure Latin, fretum): Plin. 3, 5, 10.

porticātio, ōnis, *f.* [porticus] *a row of galleries* or *porticos:* Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

porticŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small gallery* or *portico:* Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

porticŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] for porticula. Inscr. ap. Murat. 1716, 14.

porticunncula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small gallery:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4821.

porticus, ūs, *f.* [porta] *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico:* same as Gr. στοά: omnes porticus commetiri, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 7: inambulare in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: viae latae, porticus, ib. 3, 31: porticum laxitas, Suet. Cal. 37: in amplis porticibus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 71. ‖ Transf. *the entrance* or *porch of a tent* (poet.): sancti oppleat porticus, *the porches*, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38. 2. *a pent-house, shed:* Col. 9 praef. § 2. 3. *a long shed* or *gallery*, to protect besiegers: Caes. B. C. 2, 2. 4. *the Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton. *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics:* Chrysippum, qui fulcire putarunt porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24: Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: Gell. 12, 5. (Hence Fr. *perche.*)

portĭo, ōnis, *f.* [akin to pars and partior] *a part, portion, share:* huna aequa portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 8: ex his portio in Italia consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit. Just. 24, 4: hereditatis, id. 36, 2: nil naturae portionibus parit, *by parts, piecemeal*, Lucr. 1, 22, 35, no. 11: portio brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: para Agamemnoniae portionem belli accepisse, *to have shared for his services in the war*, Sen. Ep. 71, 7. ‖ Transf. *a* [illegible] *proportion:* eadem [illegible]

misse servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11: portionem servare, Col. 11 2, 87. In gen. adv. **portionaliter**, pro portione, portione, ad portionem, etc. *in proportion, proportionally, relatively*: pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato R. R. 106 *fin.*: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeponere, *in relation, in proportion*, id. de Or. 2, 79. So, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 83, 15: pro sua sollicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28: cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49: hae portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quadam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26: ad portionem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.

portiōnālis, e, *adj.* [portio] *pertaining to a part, partial*: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

portiscŭlus, i, *m. a truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: tonsamque tenentes parerent, observarent, portisculu' signum quum daro coepisset, Enn. Ann. 7, 37 (in Non. 151, 26).

‖ Fig. *guidance, direction*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15.

portĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [porto] *to carry about*: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1.

portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [portus] *a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 7: Cic. Off. 1, 42: id. Agr. 2, 23. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100: Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 66. On account of their strict examinations, transf. of an inquisitive woman. id. Mon. 1, 2, 8.

portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [porto] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer*: Helles, i. e. *the Ram*, Col. 10, 155: portitor lecti sui, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti, Cod. Justin. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1. 2. Esp. *a ferryman, boatman*: Plato quum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, Sen. Ben. 6, 18. Hence, *a poetic appellation of Charon*: ubi portitor aera recepit, Prop. 4, 11, 7: Virg. G. 4, 502: id. Aen. 6, 298. 3. *a carrier, carter, waggoner*: portitor Ursae, i. e. *the constellation Bootes*, Stat. Th. 1, 693.

portĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [portitor] *a toll-house, custom-house*: portitorium, τελωνίον, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

portiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [portio] *a small part* or *portion*: vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bear, to convey*: ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: hominem ad Balas octophoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: viaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*: portari in triumpho Massiliam, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 78: panem humeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: fasciculum librorum sub ala, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in sinu suo, Ov. M. 6, 338. ‖ Fig. *to bear, carry, bring*: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6: has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id. 45, 1 *fin.*: onustum poctus porto laetitia, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium ad uxorem, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 63: alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. Andr. 2, 6, 2: nescio quid peccati portat haec purgatio, *bears with it, imports, betokens*, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portantia verba salutem, *bringing*, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 1. [Perh. from the same root as *ferro*.]

portōrĭum, ii, *n.* [portus] *a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost*, paid on goods imported or exported: portorium dare, Lucil. in Non. 37, 20: Cic. Verr. 2, 70: id. Font. 5: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Liv. 30, 24: circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. ‖ *fare, freight* = naulum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6 p. 180.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small gate* or *port*: Liv. 25, 9.

portŭlāca, ae, *f. purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53: Col. 12, 13, 2.

portŭōsus, *comp. adv. with more harbours*: portuosius illic alveus Nili, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 *fin.*

portŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *full of* or *abounding in harbours*: mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: flumen Trinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 18: navigatio minime portuosa, *with no ports to run into*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20

portus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* porti, Turpil. in. Non. 491, 20), *m.* [same root as porta, *q. v.*: 11t. *an entrance*, hence] *a harbour, haven, port*: portus Caietae, Cic. Manil. 12: in Graeciae portus, id. Rep. 1, 3: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id. Mur. 2: e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: portum linquere, Virg. Aen. 3, 289: petere, Cic. Planc. 39: capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: portum tenere, *to reach a port*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, id. Verr. 2, 70: ex portu vectigal conservare, id. Manil. 6: id. Verr. 2, 70. Proverb.: in portu navigare, *i. e. to be out of all danger*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. 2. Poet. transf. *the mouth of a river*: Ov. H. 14, 107. id. Am. 2, 13, 10. ‖ Fig. like λιμήν, and Eng. *haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat*: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34: mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *i. e. security is near at hand*, Virg. Aen. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuus, Ov. H. 1, 110: vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. Pont. 2, 8, 68. ‖‖ In the oldest Latinity, *a house* (as a place which one enters): portum in XII. pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest. *s. v.*

IV. *a warehouse, magazine*: portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 59.

pōrus, i, *m.* = πόρος, *a passage, channel* (of the urine)· pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (*al.* permeatus).

pōrus, i, *m.* = πῶρος, *tufa*: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

posca (pusca, Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, *f.* [PO, 1oot of poto; cf. esca] *a drink made of vinegar and water*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 23: Plin. 27, 4, 12: Suet. Vit. 12.

poscĭnummius (-nummius), a, um, *adj.* [posco numus] *money seeking, mercenary*: oscula, App. M. 10, p. 248.

posco, pŏposci, 3. *v. n.* (old *perf.* peposci, Val. Antias in Gell. 7, 9) *to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire*: constr. usu. with acc. of *pers.* asked, *acc.* of thing asked for, and *dat.* of *pers.* for whom asked; also, with *ab* and *abl.* of *pers.* asked; with *subj.* or *absol.*: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: magistratum numos, ib. 1, 17: aliquem causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: cives portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24: non ita creditum, poscis Quintilium deos, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 12: cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61. Hence in *pass.* with an acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov. F. 4, 670: poscor meum Laelapa, *they demand of me my Laelaps*, id. M. 7, 771: nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives poscebatur humus, ib. 1, 138: quod rationem pecuniae poscerentur, Gell. 4, 18 *fin.* So, to be *called upon* or *invoked*: aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigen-

da lyra, Prop. 4, 1, 76: Pallida poscor non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721. With one *acc.*: posce atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: argentum, id. Verr. 4, 20: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ib. 2, 15: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45: aliquam sibi uxorem Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 42: audaciae partes Rosci sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13 peccatis venism poscentem, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. With *ab*: fac, ut audeat tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: abs te literas, Cic. Verr. 4, 16: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94. With *subj.*: poscimus, ut coenes civiliter, Juv. 5, 112: Tac. H. 2, 39. With *inf.* or *acc. and inf.*: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. M. 8, 707: contraque occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8. Elliptically: poscunt majoribus poculis, *sc.* bibere, *they challenge to drink from larger goblets*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need*: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56.

‖ Esp. *to demand for punishment, to require to be given up*: accusant il, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13. obsides, arma, servos qui ad eos perfugisset, poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.

2. *to call*: clamore hominem posco, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887. In *pass.*: ego poscor Olympo, *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg. Aen. 8, 533.

3. *to call upon, invoke* (poet. and usu. *pass.*): poscimur Aonides, Ov. M. 5, 333: poscimur, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1· supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. 4. *to ask a price*: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 22. 5. *to bid for, offer a price*: agite licemini. Qui coena poscit? ecqui posoit prandio? id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 13.

pōsĭa, ae, v pausea.

pōsimērium, ii, v. pomoerium.

pōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [pono] *a putting, placing, setting*: calcis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24.

2. Meton. *a position, posture*; also *a situation, site*: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: coeli locique, Col. 3, 4: pro situ et positione locorum, Quint. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurrentia, Plin. 37, 13, 77: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1. ‖ Fig. *a placing, use* of a word: μετωνυμία est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

2. Esp. *affirmation*: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87 *fin.* 3. In rhetor. *a proposition, theme, subject, argument*: Quint. 2, 10, 13: id. 7, 4, 40. 4. In grammar; *an ending, termination*: id. 1, 5, 60: ib. 65. 5. In prosody: *a downward beat*, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, id. 9, 4, 48: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331. (ll) positio syllabae, *the place of a short vowel before two consonants*, by which the syllable becomes long, *position*: Quint. 1, 5, 28: Diom. p. 423 P. 6. *a state of mind, mood*: in quacumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64. 7. Positiones, *circumstances*: Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pōsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *positive*, in gramm. *arbitrarily imposed*: nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 *in lemm.* 2. positivum nomen, *an adjective in the positive degree*: Cledon. p. 1893 P. 3. positivum nomen, *a substantive*, Macr. S. 1, 4.

pōsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a builder, founder* (poet.): Ov. M. 9, 449: id. F. 2, 63.

pōsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *position posture, situation*: corporum, Lucr. 2, 686: ligni, Gell. 3, 3: alterna, id. 2, 21. With subjective *gen.*: dei, *i. e. the formation of the world*, Prop. 4, 1, 56. ‖ Fig.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.* 2. In gramm.: *pointing, punctuation*: Don. p. 1743 P.

pōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. ‖

Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: Delos in Aegeo mari posita, id. Manil. 18 *fin.*: portus ex diverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17: vicus positus in valle, Caes. B. G. 3, 2.

pōsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a position, situation, disposition* (rare): positio variare capillos, Ov. Med. fac. 19: Septentrionum, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: regionis, ib. 4, 5.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possideo] *a possessing, possession, the exclusive use* or *enjoyment of a thing* (but not dominium, *ownership*: cf. Fest. *s. v.* and Paul. Dig. 41, 21): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27: tundi, Plb.: mittere aliquem in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, ib. 27: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21. tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7: ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *at first fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 4 On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 38.

2. Meton. *the thing possessed, a possession, property*, esp. *an estate*: possessiones appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatique, qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. *s. v.*: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6 Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: in bonis, Nep. Att. 14 aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35. ‖ Fig. *a having* or *possessing, possession*: prudentiae duo tria quaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: judicii ac defensionis, ib. 2, 49: laudis, Planc. in Cic. Fam 10, 7.

possessiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [possessio] *a small possession, a small estate*: meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

possessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [possideo] *pertaining to possession, possessive*: gramm. *t. t.*: nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive* or *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a possessor*: Cic. Phil. 5, 7: bonorum, id. Quint. 8: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Lucan. 6, 779: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49. Fig.: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [possessor] *pertaining to possession, possessory*: interdictum, Gai. Instit. 4, § 145. actiones, Tryphon. Dig. 38, 2, 50.

possessus, a, um, *Part.* [possideo and possido].

possessus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *possession*: App. Apol. p. 282.

possestrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that possesses*: Afran. in Non. 150, 28.

possibĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum] *that may exist* or *may be done, possible*: melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt δυνατόν, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 23: conditiones, Pompon. Dig. 28, 3, 16.

possibĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [possibilis] *possibility, power, ability*: Arn. 1, 25. fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, 96: pro possibilitate, *according to ability* or *strength*: Amm. 19, 2.

pos-sĭdĕo (old orthogr. possidere, posidet, Epitt. of the Scipios), sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sedeo] *to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess*: qui in aliena potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt; quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 49: bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4: unjones, Plin. 9, 35, 58. (ll) absol. *to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled*: juxta litora maris possidere, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 7. **2.** Transf. for possido, *to take possession of, to occupy* (rare): ferro septus possidet aedes sacras, Att. in Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: forum armatis qatervis perditorum hominum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 42: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 3.

‖ Fig. *to possess, to have*: possidere nomen, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 27: socii mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: invercundum animi ingenium, post. in Cic. Inv. 1, 45: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: Ov. F. 1, 586.

pos-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sido] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of*: bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34. Of things as subjects: sēr omne inane possidet, Lucr. 1, 387: circumfluus humor ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1. ‖ Fig. *to take possession of, to occupy*: brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.

pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse, *irreg. v. n.* (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 23. potessunt for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: potessim for possim, id. Pers. 1, 1, 41: potisit, sc. de Bacch.: potesset for posset, Lucil. in Non. 449, 29. potesse for posse, very freq. Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 10. id. Cist. 1, 1, 32: Lucr. 1, 666, *etc.*: possiem, possies, *etc.*, for possim, possis, *etc.*, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2: id. Asin. 4, 2, 10, *etc.* *Pass.*: potcstur, Pac. in Non. 508, 29. Lucr. 3, 1024: poteratur, Coel. in Non. 508, 27: possitur, Scaurus in Diom. p. 381 P. possetur, Quadrig. in Non. 508, 18) [POT, root of potis, and sum] *to be able, have power*; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *can*: quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: quantum potes et vales, id. Att. 4, 13: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7: Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentis-imoque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, id Fam. 7, 17: potest heri ut fallar, *it may be, is possible*, ib. 13, 73: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo (Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 79), *I cannot but exclaim*, id. de Or. 2, 10: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id. Att. 8, 14. *Absol.* potest (*sc.* fieri), *it may be, is possible*: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 73. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much* or *as far as possible*: ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Pl. Men. 5, 2: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? pray, will you tell me?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45. ‖ Esp. *to have power* or *influence, to prevail*: vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 42: qui tum et potcrant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id audebant, Cic. Quint. 21: qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam judicii metus potuit, id. Verr. 3, 57: multum potest fortuna, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. (Hence It. *potere*; Fr. *pouvoir*.)

post, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to pone].

A. Adv.: Of space: *behind, back, backwards*: ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10: incertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. J. 2. ‖ Of time: *afterwards, after*: initio . . . post autem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: post oritur, *id.* Fin. 3, 6 multis post annis, *many years after*, id. Fl. 23: paucis diebus post, Pl. Mem. prol. 36: biennio post, Cic. Rosc. 27: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id. Cascin. 4: post aliquanto, id. Or. 30: paulo post vulnus, a *little later*, id. Fam. 16, 5: post paulo, *soon after*, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: multo post quam, *long after*, Cic. Att. 12, 49: post tanto, *so long after*, Virg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterwards*, Nep. Pans. 3: neque ita multo post, *endless very long afterwards*, id. Cim. 3. With inde, deinde: *and afterwards, and then*: inde pedes et crura morl, post inde per artus, Lucr. 3, 528: primum . . . post deinde, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 3: Nep. Eum. 5. **B.** Prep. with *acc.*: Of place: *behind*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Virg. E. 3, 20: post montem oppositum, id. G. 3, 213: post se alligare, Plin. 26, 8, 38. Fig. of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *beneath, inferior to*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 6: ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si alliquis ante to fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104. ‖ Of time, *after, since*: aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: maxima post hominum memoriam clades, *since the memory of man*, Nep. Them. 5: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulship of*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii*, id. Div. 1, 44: post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards*: post id cum lassus fueris, Pl. Casin. 1, 42: eum nunquam post illa vidi, id. Cure. 4, 2, 43: postilla, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13 post haec deinde, *then, after this, and next*, Col. 3, 4. With *quam* or *quo*: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3: post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim. 3. (Hence It. *poi*; Sp. *pues*; Fr *puis*.)

post-autumnālis (autumn.), e *adj. post-autumnal*: pira, Plin. 15, 15 16.

post-ĕā, *adv.* [prob. for post-eam; v. antea] *after this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: Cic. N. D. 2, 35: postea aliquanto, a *little while after*, id. Inv. 2, 51: non multo postea, *not long after*, id. Cat. 1, 6. With other adverbs, *then, after that, afterwards*: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24: inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14: postea quam (and as one word, posteaquam), *after that*: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic. Off. 2, 1: postea vero quam, id. Fam. 3, 7: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: Nep. Dion. 4 postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102.

‖ Transf. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 35.

2. Quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?*: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui Cic. Rosc. Am. 33: nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4. (Hence It. *poscia*.)

posteaquam, *adv.* v. postea, no. 1.

postella, ae, *f.* i. q. postilena, *a crupper*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ĕo, i. *v. n. to go after* or *behind to be inferior*. Fig.: with *acc.*: aliquam honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

posterānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [post tergum] *that is behind one's back*: Arn 4, 130: raptus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

poster, ōrum, v. posterus, no. 1.

posterior, us, *Comp.* v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, *f.* [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity*: ingruere videor, Scipionis et Laelii sententiam non tam posteritati fore, Cic. Am. 41, infinita, id. Att. 12, 19: omnibus hominibus, id. Phil. 2, 32: sera, et *late pos-*

terity, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48: aeterna, Id. H. 16, 174: posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: omnem spem posteritatis avaritia sua sustulisse, *all hope for the future*, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: in posteritatem, *for the future* ib. 3, 55: Just. 2, 3: posteritati servire, *fame with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendam = ad memoriam posteritatis, *futurity*, id. Verr. 4, 23. 2. Transf. of animals: *offspring* (post.): Juv. 8, 62. ‖. Fig. *the last place, inferiority*: Tert. Praescr. 31.

postĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.]. Lit. *to be later, to come after*. Fig. *to be inferior to, to want, to come short of*: cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteraviit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (*sc.* janua or via) [id.] *a small back door* or *gate, a postern*: posterulae proditio, Cassian. Instit. coenob. 5, 11. ‖. *a back-way, by-way*: Amm. 30, 1. (Hence It. *posterla*; old Fr. *posterle*; Fr. *poterne*.)

postĕrus (poster), a, um, *adj. Comp.* posterior, us: *Sup.* postremus *or* postumus, a, um [post]. ‖. Poss.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 17: postero die, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: postera nocte, Nep. Eum. 9: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: postera crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. Od. 3, 30, 7: posteri dies, *unlucky*, Non. 73, 12. Subst.: postĕri, orum, *m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity*: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38: posterum gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72. (ii) postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day*: ib. 4, 45. (iii) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 7, 11. More freq. in posterum (*sc.* tempus), *in future, for the future*: in posterum confirmat, id. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: longe in posterum prospicere, id. Fam. 2, 6. 2. Fig. *inferior*: Mart. Cap. 4, 96. ‖. Comp. postĕrior, postĕrius: both of space and time: *that comes* or *follows after; next in order, time*, or *place; latter, later, posterior*: posteriores pedes, *opp.* pedes priores, *the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11. Subst.: postĕrĭōres, um, *m. plu.* for posteri, *posterity*: quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10. (ii) postĕrĭōra, um, *n. plu. the posteriors*: Lampr. Elag. 5. (iii) Postĕrius, adverbially, *later, afterwards*: posterius dicere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e. *I believe you before you speak*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 48: inde posterius erutus, Nep. Paus. 4: posterius reverti, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, id. Brut. 83.

2. Fig. *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse*: quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, id. Att. 10, 4: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27 (*al.* proterius): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing aside*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26.

‖‖. Sup. in two forms, postrēmus and postūmus, a, um. A. postrēmus, a, um, *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic. Or. 15: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, now *in the front*, now *in the rear*, ib. 49: postrema in comoedia, *at the end of the piece*, Pl. Cist. fin.: in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just. 43, 5: munus, i. e. exsequiae, *the last honours*, Cat. 101, 3: cura, *the last, least*, Virg. G. 3, 404: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. Adverbially: postrēmo, *at last, finally*: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vestigalia vestra venierint, id. Agr. 2, 23: primum ... deinde ... postremo: denique ... postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately*: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 23: Liv. 38, 16: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43. (iii) postremum, *for the last time*: si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22: Cic. de Or. 3, 2. (iv) postremum, *at last*: postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22. 3. Fig. *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47.

B. postūmus (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, *the last*, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, posthumous*: subst. *a posthumous offspring*: postuma proles non cum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, Caes. Vindex in Gell. 2, 16. On the other hand; is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur Postumus, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 60: postuma spes, *the last*, App. M. 4, p. 144: suscipit doctrinam serum plane et postumam, id. Apol. p. 297: Silvius, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux educet silvis, *late-born son*, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst. 1, 147. (ii) postumum, i, *n. that which is last, the end, extremity*: de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or, separate, post factus, a, um, *Part. made* or *done afterwards*: postfacta furta, *opp.* ante facta, Gell. 17, 7. *Absol.*: ex postfacto, *from what is done afterwards*, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 44 *fin.*

post-fĕro, 3. *v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less*: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64: Vatinius nulli non postferendus, Vell. 2, 69 (opp. to praeferendus) postferre fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10.

post-gĕnĭti, orum, *m. plu.* lit. *born afterwards*, hence *posterity, descendants* (post.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.

post-hāc, *adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future*: alium posthac invenito, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21: *opp.* nunc, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 5: *opp.* antea, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.

posthĭno (better separately), *after this, henceforth*: Virg. Aen. 8, 546: id. G. 3, 300.

posthoc or **post hoc**, *adv.* = postea, *afterwards*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

posthĭmus, a, um, v. posterus, *no.* III. B

post-ĭbi, *adv. hereupon, afterwards, then*: Pl. Poen. prol. 108.

postĭca, ae, v. posticus.

postĭcĭpo, 1. *v. a.* [post capio] *to take* or *receive afterwards*: *opp.* anticipare, Cicad. Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 21.

postĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [postica] *a little back-door*: brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 124.

postĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum] *a small back building*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 157. Ib. 4, 3, 78.

posticum, i, *n.* v. posticus.

postĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like antĭcus from ante] *that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior*: est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *back-door*, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domus posticae, *of the back-building, out-house* Varr. in Non. 217, 27: so, domo postica egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 42: posticus vicinus, *who dwells at the back*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, *hind feet*, Sol. 26: ejus templi partes quatuor dicuntur: sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, § 7. ‖. Subst.: postica, ae, *f. a back-door*: App. M. 9, p. 217. Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. More freq. 2. posticum, i *n. a back-door*: per posticum se conferre, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 27: atria servantem postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31. (ii) *the back part of a building, the back front*: in pronao et postico, Vitr. 3, 2. (iii) *a privy*: Lucil. in Non. 217, 20. (iv) *the posteriors, the fundament*: retrimenta cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr. in Non. 217, 24: Arn. 2, 54.

postĭdĕa, *adv.* for postea, *after that, afterwards*: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40. With loci, *afterwards*: postidea loci, qui deliquit, vapulabit, id. Cist. grex 1.

postĭlĕna, ae, *f.* [post] *a crupper* Pl. Casin. 1, 1, 37.

postĭlio and **postulio**, for postulatio *no.* I, 2, *the claim of a deity for a sacrifice*: deum manium postilionem postulare, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 148: in caeremoniis vestris postulionibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

postillā, or separate, post illa, *adv.* [prob. for post illam] *after that, afterwards*: postilla, germana soror errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 46 (in Cic. Div. 1 20): eum, qui mihi vendidit illum, nun quam postilla vidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 43 Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33.

postis, is, *m.* (*abl. sing.* posti, Ov M. 5, 120) [pos, root of pono] *a post door-post*: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2, 8. Also of other edifices besides temples: ambulationis poster nemo unquam tenuit in dedicando Auct. orat. pro dom. 46. 2. Meton *a door* (poet. and usu. *plur.*): postes a cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. Aen. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, ib. 493: Val. Fl. 7, 322. In *sing.*: poste reciuso, Lucan. 5, 511. ‖. Fig. (post.): videtur cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 370.

post-limĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post limen] lit. *the space beyond the threshold*, like pomoerium, *the space beyond the wall*; hence, *the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium*: Cic. Top. 8, 36: quam pater sums ant populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, si nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id. de Or. 1, 40: postliminii jus, Papin. Dig. 49, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, ib. (v. Smith's Ant. 949). 2. In the obl. adverbially, *by the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt hae, hanc, navis, equus, Cic. Top. 8: id. Balb. 11: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was in addition before being one of Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by*

the attainment of Roman citizenship, ib. 12. (II) **Transf.** *by the right of return*, i. e. *back, again, anew*: postliminio in forum cupedinis reducens, *leading back again*, App. M. 1, p. 113: corpus postliminio mortis animare, *after death*, ib. 2, p. 127. **II.** Fig. *a return, restoration*: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, Tert. Pud. 15.

postmĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: sontiet illa tuus postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10, 18: negligis immeritis nociturum postmodo te satis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43.

post-mŏdum, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11: saepe ex injuria postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*

postŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* [perh. from πρόστομος] an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses, *barnacles*; hence, **transf.** *a drinking-cup*, from its being always at a tippler's nose. Lucil. in Non. 22, 27 (*al.* prostomides) postomis, ἐπιστομίς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

postpartor, ōris, *m. an inheritor, successor, heir*: unde anteparta domus postpartoribus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard*: ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: scorto postponet honestum officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: postponero Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4: omnibus rebus postpositis, *laying everything else aside*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [postpono].

post-principĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [principium] *continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel*: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr. in Gell. 16, 18 *fin.*: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, poet. in Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

post-pŭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to regard as secondary* or *inferior, to disregard*: cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intelligo, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 33: id. Ad. 2, 3, 9.

postquam, also separate, post quam, *conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when*: foll. by *indic.* in oratione recta; by *subj.* in oratione obliqua: abeo ab illis, postquam video me sic ludificarier. Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 27: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, ib. 6, 3: quartum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion. 10. With *post*: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15. **II.** To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: *since, because* (rare): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam insanis sum, id. Bac. 3, 6, 2: postquam polita sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis studiosi, Ter. Ad. prol. 1.

postrēmĭor, ius, *comp. adj.* [incorrectly formed from postremus] *inferior, worse*: ut possit videri, nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 43.

postrēmissĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [incorrectly formed from postremus] *basest, worst*: omnium natorum postremissimum nequissimumque existimato te, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12: cum adolescentulis postremissimis, App. Apol. p. 336.

postrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [postremus] *the last, the end, extremity*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postrēmo and **postrēmum**, a, um, v. posterus.

postrĭdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from posteri die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] *on the day after, on the following* or *next day*: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: prima luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With *gen.*: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, id. B. G. 4, 13: ib. 1, 23. With *acc.*: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinares futura est, *the day after*, Cic. Att. 16, 4: Calendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 *fin.* With *quam*: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. id. Att. 9, 5.

postrĭdĭānus or **postrĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* [postridie] *that is, comes, or happens on the following day*: dies, Macr. Sat. 1, 15 *fin.*

postrĭdŭo, *adv.* i. q. postridie, *on the day after*: postriduo natus sum ego, quam Juppiter ex Ope natus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 90.

post-scēnĭum, ii, *n.* [post scena] *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium*: Fig.: postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, i. e. *secret*, Lucr. 4, 1182.

post-scrĭbo, *3. v. a. to write after* or *under, to add in writing*: Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites) [signum] *the soldiers stationed behind the standards. opp.* antesignani, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17. Amm. 18, 8.

post-sum, *adv.* also separate, post sum, fui, *irreg. v. n. to be after* or *future*: in postfuturos, *for posterity*, Plin. 7, 55, 56: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7 *fin.*

postŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [postulo] *that demands* or *claims*: postularia fulgura, *which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed*, or *a neglected sacrifice be offered*, Fest *s. v.*

postŭlātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *demanded, requested*: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a demanding, requiring, a demand, request, desire*: postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 *fin.*: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. Inv. 2, 34: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11. **2.** Esp. *a claim of a deity upon men, a demand for a forgotten sacrifice*: postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Auct. Har. resp. 10: Telluri postulatio deberi dicitur, *a demand of Tellus is still to be satisfied*, ib. 14 *fin.* **II.** *a complaint, expostulation*: acris, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 4; neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105. **2.** In law: *an application for redress*: postulationes ingerere, Suet. Ner. 7: Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (II) *an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a claimant*, esp. *a plaintiff*: postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 15.

postŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] I. q. postularius: *demanding, postulatory*: postulatoria fulmina, *that require the repetition of an interrupted or imperfectly performed sacrifice*: Caec. in Sen. N. Q 2, 49.

postŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that demands*: Tert. Cor. mil. 13.

postŭlātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a demand, request* (usu. *plu.*): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B. G. 4, 11: postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8.

postŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a claim* or *demand in a court of justice, a suit*: ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, Liv. 4, 9.

postŭllo, ōnis, v. postillo.

postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [posco] *to ask, demand, require, request, desire*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab*; what is demanded is expressed by *subj., acc., de*, or *inf.*: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 3, 34: nemo inventus est tam audax qui poscerct, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, id. 4, 20: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall. J. 83: postulabat magis quam petebat, Curt. 4, 1: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 18: suum jus postulat, id. Ad. 2, 1, 47: aequum postulas, da veniam, id. Andr. 5, 1, 30: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, ib. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ut agnatum ventre auxilium postulaturi, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Am. 10, 35. quum aliquid amicis postularetur, ib. With double *acc.*: orationes me duas postulas, id. Att. 2, 7 (*al.* a me). With *de*: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, id. Balb. 15: Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere Caes. B. G. 1, 42. With *infin.* freq. to be rendered, *to wish, like, want*: Enn. in Gell. 18, 2: o lacinus impudicum! quam liberam esse oportet, servire postulare, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62: id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens spoute, Plin 18, 14, 36. With a double *acc.*: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, *demands of you*, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. **II.** Esp. in law: *to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. fragm.: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliqua lege, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: aliquem ex aliqua causa reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33. (II) *to demand a writ* or *leave to prosecute*, from the praetor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere, Ulp. Dig. 3 1, 1: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: postulare servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29. **III.** for expostulare, *to dispute* or *expostulate with one*: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 35.

postŭmātus, ūs, *m.* [postumus] *the last* or *lowest place*: *opp.* principatus Tert. adv. Val. 35.

postŭmo, 1. *v. n.* [postumus] *to come after, be inferior*: Tert. Apol. 19.

postŭmus, a, um, *Sup.* v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, *ad init.*

post-vĕnio, 4. *v. n. to come after*: nunc praecurrente tempestatum significatu, quod προφθάσαν Graeci vocant: nunc postveniente, quod ὑστεροῦσαν, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

pōtăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto] *that may be drunk, drinkable, potable*? Ana. Clar. urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 112.

pōtăcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a drinking, toping*: Tert. Apol. 39.

pōtămantis, ĭdis, *f. an Indian plant, also called* thalassegia, perh. some species of Datura: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

pōtămŏgĕton or **pōtămŏgĭton**, ōnis, *f.* = ποταμογείτων (a neighbour of the river), *a water plant, pond-weed*: Potamogeton natans, Linn. and other common species: Plin. 26, 8, 33: id. 32, 5, 19.

pōtămŏphўlăcĭa, ae, *f.* = ποταμοφυλακία, *a guarding of the river*: Inscr.

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation*: prandii aut potatio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: quaedam hesterna ex potatione cocturnia, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a drinker, toper, tippler*: potatores maximi, Pl. Mon. 2, 2, 34: Hier. Ep. 52, n. 12.

pōtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *per-*

tasting to drinking, drinking of vss, Plin. Val. 3, 53.

pōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drinking, draught*: App. M. 7, p. 162.

pōtax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *fond of drink*: mero, bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pōte, *adj.*, v. potis.

potens, *Part.* [possum]. **I.** *Adj.*: *able, mighty, powerful, potent*: amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: fabulae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: acuit magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Manil. 2. With *gen.*: quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10. With *abl.*: Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecunia et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73. With *inf.*: compensare potens, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 10. **2.** *Esp. having power over, ruling over, master of*: with *gen.*: dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv. 26, 13: sanus mentisque potens, *in his right mind*, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of*, Liv. 23, 16: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: silvarum potens Diana, id. Carm. Sec. 1: dive potens uteri, *i. e. Lucina*, Ov. M. 9, 315: Musa potens lyrae, *that presides over lyric poetry*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: irae, *master of his anger*, Curt. 4, 2: imperii, *able to rule*, Liv. 22, 42: mariti, *ruling her husband*, Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Lucan. 6, 482. **3.** *fit for, capable of, able*; with *gen.*: potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight or flee*, id. 8, 39: neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, Tac. H. 3, 70. **4.** *partaking of, having attained*; with *gen.* (post.): pacis potentes, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, *having fulfilled the command*, ib. 4, 510. **5.** Of things: *strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent*: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147: verba, id. Am. 3, 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81. *Comp.*: nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: aurum perrumpere amat saxa potentius ictu fulminео, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. *Sup.*: potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30. (Hence It. *possente, potente*; Fr. *puissant.*)

potentātor, ōris, *m.* [potens] *a ruler, potentate*: Tert. Res. carn. 23.

potentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *might, power*: Arn. 1, 31. **II.** Esp. *political power, rule, dominion, command*: post interitum Tatii quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 Mai.: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Liv. 26, 38. *Plur.*: honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 *med.*

potenter, *adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: *as* ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72. *Comp.*, Quint. 6, 4, 18. **2.** *according to one's ability or powers* (post.): lecta potenter vos, Hor. A. P. 40.

potentia, ae, *f.* [potens] *power, potency*, in the most general sense; e.g. of natural forces: potentia acrior solis, Virg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: mortis, ib. 7, 517. **2.** *efficacy, virtue*: herbarum potentia, ib. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54. **II.** Fig. *ability, faculty, capacity*: supra humanam potentiam, Just. 12, 16. **2.** Esp. *political power, authority, sway, influence*: potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: postquam divitiae honori esse coepernnt et ea gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12. Caes. B. G. 6, 15: erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority*, Cic. Mur. 11: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5: singulare, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power*, Nep. Dion. 8: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty*, Ov. M. 2, 259. *Plur.*: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Coel. 9.

potentiālĭter, *adv.* [potentia] *mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

potērion, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a plant, also called* phrynion, perh. *tragacanth*, Astragalus creticus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 10, 76. id. 27, 12, 97.

pōtĕrium, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

pōtesse and **pōtessim**, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtestas, ātis, *f.* [possum] *ability, power, faculty, opportunity*: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, *to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic. Balb. 16. ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 10, 13: si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, *I gave him the opportunity, permitted him*, id. Cat. 3, 5: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, *shall present itself*, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14. ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et litterarum fieri potestatem oportere, *must be allowed the use of*, id. Verr. 4, 66: quum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, *granted audience*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience*, id. Phil. 8, 10 qui potestatem sui non habuissent, *who had not been able to speak with him*, Suet. Tib. 34. But also, potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Nep. Ages. 3. Poetic. with *inf.*: potestas occurrere telis, ensem avellere dextra, Stat. Th. 3, 296.

II. Esp. *legal power, right, authority*, etc.: potestatis verbo plura significantur: in persona magistratuum imperium, in persona liberorum patria potestas, in persona servi dominium, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 215 jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 mittuntur legati, qui nuntient, ut sit in senatus populique R. potestate, *that he should submit to, obey*, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: esse in ditione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2: esse in sua potestate, *to be one's own master*, Nep. Att. 6: esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45: quum consulis ea de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, *had jurisdiction and authority over it*, id. 24, 39: est mea potestas, *I have the power, I can*, Cic. Att. 2, 5. Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42: habere familiam in potestate, *to retain one's slaves in one's power, not to free them*, Liv. 8, 15.

2. *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: potestas praetoria, Cic. Manil. 24: qui togatus in republica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 2, 7: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. Verr. 4, 5: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, *so to administer the office*, ib. 2, 55. *Plur.*: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7. (II) Meton. *a person in office, a public officer, magistrate*: a magistratu mitti ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, *by some lawful authority*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.

3. *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: esse in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ib. 3, 3: Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5: sub potestatem Athenieusium redigere, id. Milt. 1: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. **4.** Of things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 5: pecuniarum *value*, Gai. Dig. 33, 4, 3: fundamentum numerus suis partibus complet decadi ipsius potestatem, *compass*, Mart. Cap. 2, 26: plumbi potestas, *nature, properties*, Lucr. 5, 1241: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4. (II) Of words, *meaning, signification*: Gell. 10, 29. **III.** Fig. *power, control, command*: dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, *recover our self-control, come to ourselves*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, *to have lost the control of their reason*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *podestà*; Sp. *potestad.*)

pōtestātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [potestas] *denoting or containing power*: Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pōtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōthos, i. *m.* = πόθος (desire), *a summer flower*, acc. to some *the scarlet lychnis*, Lychnis chalcedonica, Linn., acc. to others, *the jasmine*, Jasminum fruticans, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

pōtĭlis, e, *adj.* [root PO: v. potus] *pertaining to drinking, drinking-*: potilis nidus, a *drinking-vessel*, Varr. in Non. 145, 4: raptus, *a drawing in when drinking, sipping*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

pōtin' for potisne: potin' es? *i. e.* potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. And. 2, 6, 6. **II.** For potisne est, *i. e.* potest potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off*, id. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. *be silent*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root PO v. potus] *a drinking, a drink, draught*: in medis potione Cic. Clu. 10. cum cibo et potione famem sitimque depulsa est, id. Fin. 1, 13: a potione, *a cup-bearer*, Inscr. **II.** Esp. *a poisonous draught*: potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14. **2.** *a draught or potion of medicine*: dare potionis aliquid, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8. **3.** *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. Epod. 5, 73. (Hence It. *pozione*; Sp. *pocion*; Fr. *poison.*)

pōtĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to*: cum nunc potivit patet servitus, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 23 postquam gnatus tuus potitus'st hostium, *has fallen into the hands of the enemy*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 41. id. Epid. 4, 1, 5.

pōtiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [pōtio] *pertaining to drinking* or *to a drink*: Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtiōno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to give to drink*: potionabis illos diuretica potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46. Usu. in *part. perf.* potionatus, *that has had a potion given him*: potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Cal. 50.

pōtĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n. dep.* (vi potitur, Virg. Aen. 3, 56: potimur, Manil. 4, 882: poteremur, Ov. M. 13, 130: Cal. poti for potiri, Pac. in Non. 475, 29.) [potis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*, constr. with *gen., abl., acc.* (rare), and *absol.*: illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoria, ib. 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, ib. 1, 26: sceptro, Ov. H. 14, 113: regnum, Pac. in Non. 481, 32 Homerus sceptra potitur, Lucr. 3, 1051: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, *to get possession of the supreme dominion*, Nep. Eum. 3: urbem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37 *fin. Absol.*: libidines ad potiendum incitantur, id. de Sen. 12: potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18. **II.** *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *Ages the chief power in the universe*, id. Acad. 2, 41: civitas Athenarum, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 45: Antiochus rerum potiturus, Nep. Att. 9: patria potitur commode, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17: gaudia, ib. 32: voluptatibus, Cic. de Sen. 14: oppido, Liv. 8, 33: mente, *to*

clāmā, Ov. M. 5, 254. *Absol.:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

pōtĭor, īrī, Intr. *Comp.* of potis.

pōtis, pōte, *adj.: Comp.* pōtĭor, ius; *Sup.* pōtissimus, a, um: *able, capable; possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraces dicunt *boveres*, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 58: Macr. S. 3, 4. Usu. with esse, *to be able* or *possible, may,* or *can:* Itaque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profluens consistere, post in Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. Aen. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 453: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* Cat. 72, 7: si non aliud potis est, id. 42, 16. With *pluv.:* duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Without esse: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. in Diom. p. 381 P.: Virg. Aen. 3, 671: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1092: vigat, vegetet, utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 283, 6. qui pote? vis dicam? nugaria, Pers. 1, 56 nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, Cat. 67, 11: hoc facto, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible,* id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart. 9, 16: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it,* Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 12: sufuglamus istine quam pote longissime, *as far as possible,* App. M. 1, p. 107. ||. *Comp.* pōtĭor, us, *more powerful;* hence, *better, preferable:* nunquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 17: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, post. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.:* cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic. Am. 5: tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred,* Tib. 1, 6, 31: ut in judicio possessionis potior esset, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 34: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, *I have deemed them more worthy,* Liv. 26, 31. 2. Of things: nulla potior serenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: succus, Plin. 36, 22, 43: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: illi turpis vita integra fama potior fuit, Sall. J. 67: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important to do,* Cic. Rep. 6, 9: semper se reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. |||. *Sup.* pōtissimus, a, um, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important:* Item huic ultro fit, ut meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65. 2. Of things: utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, n. 3: opusculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pōtissimē (pōtissime) and **pōtissimum** (pōtissimum), *adv. chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* responde, quo loco censes me ut peream potissimum? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 15: is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur, Cic. Mur. 2: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, id. Coel. 14: tanta erat contentio, quid potissimum ex magno numero conservarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14.

pōtissimum, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtĭtō, 1. v. a. *freq.* [poto] *to drink often:* pocula, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 25.

pōtĭtor, tōris, m. [pōtior] *a master, possessor:* Capuae potitor Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

pōtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pōtior].

pōtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pōtio] *a small draught or potion:* modica, Suet. Dom. 21: amara, Petr. 47.

pōtĭus, *adv. rather, preferably, more: sed enim, quid vobis potius, rogo, faciam?* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 27: in cautione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: nec vero imperia exercenda: ac potius non accipienda loquebamur, id. Off. 1, 20: Cato magnus heroum, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85. With *quam:* Gallicam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes. B. G. 1, 45: perpessus est omnia potius quam consilia indicaret, *rather than,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Pleonastic: fuit: nobiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Gai. Dig. 50, 17, 167.

pōtō, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a.* and *n.* [ro v. potus]. |. Act. *to drink:* aquam, Suet. Ner. 48: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7. 2. *to drink hard, get drunk:* ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into,* Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 38. 3. Of inanimate subjects, *to drink up, to absorb:* vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1124: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: Plin. 9, 38, 62. 4. Transf. poet. *to drink from* (a stream), i. q. *to dwell by it:* fera, quae gallidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hipp. 37: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286. ||. Neutr. *to drink:* rodi simul mecum potatum, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9. si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 85: potum veniunt juvenci, Virg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, *from horns,* Plin. 11, 37, 45. 2. Esp. *to drink hard, tope, tipple:* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum lasuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. totos dies potabatur, Sl. Phil. 2, 27.

pōtor, ōris, m. [ro: v. potus] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3. 2. Transf.: Rhodanique potor, *i. e. the dweller by the Rhone,* id. Od. 2, 20, 20. ||. Esp. *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler:* potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5: acres, id. 3, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78: Plin. 23, 8, 75.

pōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *pertaining to drinking, drinking:* potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12 argentum, *silver drinking-vessels,* Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil, *i. e.* liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21: praepositus auri potorii, *superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels,* Inscr. So, ab argento potorio. ||. Subst. potorium, ii, *n. a drinking-vessel, goblet:* potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47: parvula, ib. 12, 55.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [ro: v. potus] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

pōtŭlentus (pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated:* vagari noctibus solitus, atque invalidum quemque obvium, vel potulentum corripere, Suet. Oth. 2: App. M. 3, p. 131. ||. Subst. potulenta, orum, *n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks:* gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, *fin.:* esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11.

pōtus, a, um, *adj.* |. Act. *that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21: anus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5. ||. Pass. *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out:* sanguine tauri poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: cadi facue tenus poti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aqua potae, Plin. 23, 8, 15. [*Po-tus* from the root PO, whence come *po-culum, po-tio, po-to, po-tor,* and Gr. *ἀ-πό-πω, πῶ-μα,* etc.]

pōtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drinking, drink:* immoderato ebetupefacta potu atque pasta, Cic. Div. 1, 39: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin.:* medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8: potum exiguum equis imperiri, id. 8, 42, 65. 2. Esp. *a drinking, tippling, toping:* in potu atque hilaritate, id. 21, 3, 9: potu languet, id. 26, 21, 42. ||. Transf. *urine:* id. 27, 9, 6.

practicus, a, um, *adj.* = πρακτικός, *active:* vita, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of pro, q. v.] *Adv.* Before, in front, i. q. coram, Non. 2, 3, 6444 (Ann. v. 444 Vahl.): non quae, quod prae me fert, intueor, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 1. ||. As a particle of comparison, with *ab* and *quam* (used in one word, *praeab* and *praequam*), *as compared with, compared with:* quorum otium, praeab fulgrum est praedicus, id. Am. 3, 1, 218: modestior nemo quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33: indupa dicas fuisse, praeut hujus rabies [id. habit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9: prae vos [id.]-umptatem praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble,* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 3: nihil hoc est, prae quam alios stultitiae fecit, id. Most. 4, 2, 66: Gell. 16, 1. ||. *prep.* with *abl. before, in front, in advance of:* cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it,* Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia pone alia erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69. Esp. freq. with *pron. reflect.:* ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quatuordecim millia pondo, Liv. 26, 36: ipse (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Aen. 11, 544: prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94. Hence in connection with several verbs, *prae* with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly,* etc.: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didiciose, prae me tuli, Cic. Or. 42 scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16: ceteris prae se ferri et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23. conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand:* patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 9: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8. 2. Esp. *compared with, in comparison with:* omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 5. Gallia prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic Brut. 83: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4. Also, to denote preference: prae ceteris floruisse, *above the rest,* Cic. Am. 1: unum illud tibi nate dea, praeque omnibus unum praedicam, *in preference to all,* Virg. Aen. 3, 435. 3. to denote a cause: *for because of, by reason of, on account of:* prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Trac. 2, 3, 7: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1160: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41: solem prae jacturarum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42: vix sibimet ipse prae nec continire gaudio credentes, Liv. 39, 49. C. In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) *before, in advance of;* praemitto, *to send on in advance;* praecurro, *to run on before;* praenomen, *the first name.* (ii) *before, in front;* praebeo, praefero. (iii) *before, previously;* praedico, *to tell beforehand, foretell;* praecavco, *to take precautions;* praemunio, *to fortify.* (iv) *before, at the head of, preference to put at the head of, give the command of;* praeeo, *to be the chief.* (v) *very, in a high degree* (with nouns or (v) very, in a high degree, *superior degree;* praedives, *very rich;* praegrandis, *very or too large.*

prae-acūtus, a, um, *adj.* *sharpened before or at one end, sharp-pointed:* sarculum praeacutum, Col. 11, 3, 40, 2.

praeadmŏnĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *to admonish beforehand:* Apul. Apol. p. 296, 26 Elm.

praeădultus, a, um, *Part.* [prae, adulo] **I.** Adj. *sharpened before, at the end, pointed*: surculus aridus praeacutus, Cato R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: sudes, Sall. C. 56: tigna pedum ab imo praeacuta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12.

prae-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make equal before*, Hor. Tit. p. 76.

praeălte, *adv. very deeply*: trabes terram praealte defigitur, Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

prae-altus, a, um, *adj. very high*: praealtae rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37: volatus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7. *Comp.*: Saturni praealtius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, 299. **II.** *very deep*: ostium fluminis praealti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17: proxima terrae praealta sunt, Sall. J. 78: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15. *Sup.*: praealtissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 211.

prae-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk before*: Mart. Cap. 9, 906.

praeambŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [prae ambulo] *walking before*: Mart. Cap. 9.

prae-audītus, a, um, *Part. heard before, examined before*: custodiae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from praebibeo, from habeo] **I.** *to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present*: canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1: collum cultris, Juv. 10, 269: jugulum, Sen. Ag. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: manus verberibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16. **Fig.**: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 39: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, id. 38, 52: praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion*: panem praebere, Nep. Them. 10: sumptum, Just. 31, 4: spectaculum, Sall. J. 14: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: praebere vicem postium, *to serve as posts*, Plin. 8, 10, 10: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49: praebere operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 4, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5: fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4: praebere se legibus, *i. e. to resign oneself to, submit to*, Sen. Ep. 70: praebere causam tollendi indutias, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 6: spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 37: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: somnum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, *matter for an entertaining story*, Prop. 3, 20, 28: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9. **2.** *to show, represent, exhibit*: praebere speciem pugnantium, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: intellexit arborum ex longinquo ordinem antennarum praebuisse imaginem, Vell. 2, 43. Hence, with *pron. reflex. to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner*: in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. Caecin. 10: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17: se dignum suis majoribus, ib. 1, 18. So also without *pron.*: Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12. In a *sexual sign.* of a woman, *to surrender herself* to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia ut praebere nescese, Ov. A. A. 2, 685. **3.** *to permit, allow, suffer*: delphinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. 9, 8, 8. With *inf. pass.*: quae toties capta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov. H. 5, 132.

praebĭa, orum, *n. plur.* [praebeo] *an amulet*: praebia a praebendo ut sit amuletum, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107: φυλακτήρια, *preservatives, amelioments, amuletum, anabia*, Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink before, drink to one* (rare): ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: lethaeum aquam praebibendam, Coel. Lat. Turd. 1, 4, n. 98.

praebĭta, orum, *n. plur.* [praebeo *adj.*] *victuals to furnished for support, allowance*: Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 30.

praebĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving, furnishing*: Varr. in Non. 152, 33. **II.** Esp. *a supplying, providing* for the use of the state: gravari capiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10: adventicias olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

praebītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): minister et praebitor, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. **II.** Esp. *a purveyor, contractor* for government: Inscr.

praebītus, a. um, *Part.* [praebeo].

prae-cădens, entis, *Part. falling forwards, projecting*: podex praecadens, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

praecaedo, v. praecido, *ad init.*

prae-călĕfactus and **prae-calfactus**, a, um, *Part. warmed very much, heated*: praecalefacta apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17: Scrib. Comp. 156: cera praecalfacta, ib. 238.

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj. very warm, hot*: potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: sanguis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 320.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj. very bald*: caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

prae-candĭdus, a, um, *adj. very white* (rare): margarita (*al.* percandida), Maecen. in Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-căno, 3. *v. a. to foretell, predict*: Tert. adv. Jud. 10. **II.** *to anticipate* or *prevent the power of an enchantment*: alunt, viperam praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21 (*al.* praecavere).

prae-cantātio, ōnis, *f.* [praecanto] *an enchantment*: Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.*: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 19, 4.

prae-cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enchanter, sorcerer*: Aug. in Joann. 7.

prae-cantātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *an enchantress, witch*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

prae-canto, ātum, 1. *v. a. to foretell, prophesy*: Lucil. in Non. 102, 9. **II.** *to enchant, bewitch*: Petr. 131.

prae-cantrix, icis, *f.* [praecano] *an enchantress, sorceress*: Varr. in Non. 494, 27.

prae-cānus, a, um, *adj. gray before one's time*: corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

praecarpo, v. praecerpo.

prae-cātechīsātus, a, um, *Part. previously instructed*: Vulgat. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecautĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecaveo] *precaution*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

praecautus, a, um, *Part.* [praecaveo].

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate* or *prevent*: illud praecavendum est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. quod a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1: venena, Suet. Cal. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3. **II.** Neutr. *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware*: providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22: ab insidiis, *to guard against*, Liv. 9, 27: quod ne accideret, magnopere praecavendum sibi Caesar existimabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: praecauto est opus, *there is need of caution*, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 61. With *dat. pron. reflex. to provide for one's safety*: sibi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to go before, precede*: aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Virg. Aen. 9, 47. Of things: quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705: praecedit nuntius victoriae nuntios periculi, Vell. 2, 129. **2.** **Fig.** *to surpass, excell*: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: in quo praecessit omnes D. Silanus, Plin. 18, 3, 5. **II.** Neutr. *to go before, precede*: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cervi maria transeunt capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: fama loquax praecessit ad aures Dellanira tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137: nulla praecedente injuria, *without previous injury*, Plin. 11, 37, 55. **2.** **Fig.** *to surpass, excell*; with *dat.*: ut ventos fortunae meae praecedunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 39.

prae-cĕler, ĕris, e, *adj. very swift or quick*: viri cursu praeceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35.

prae-cĕlĕro, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to hasten before* or *in advance* (poet.). **I.** Act.: ducem, Stat. Th. 4, 798. **II.** Neutr.: ib. 2, 496.

praecellens, entis, *Part.* [praecello]. **II.** Adj. *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished*: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. Balb. 10. *Sup.*: vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44. Of things: uniones magnitudine praecellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56: homines forma praecellente, id. 7, 53, 54: vir ingenii praecellentis, Gell. 19, 8. *Comp.*: arbor pomo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12.

praecellentĭa, ae, *f.* [praecellens] *excellence*: Tert. Apol. 25.

prae-cellĕo, v. praecello, *ad init.*

prae-cello, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [on the root CELL or CEL: v. antecello] (*pres.* praecellet, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14). **I.** Act. *to surpass, excell*: praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43: Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 6. **II.** Neutr. *to distinguish oneself, to excell*: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 160: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23: dignitate inter aliquos, Papin. Dig. 2, 14, 8. praecellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24. **2.** With *dat. to preside* or *rule over*: genti, ib. 12, 15.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj. very high* or *lofty*: Enna est loco praecelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: rupes, Virg. Aen. 3, 245: fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.

praecentio, ōnis, *f.* [praecino] *a singing* or *playing before* a sacrifice, battle, *etc.*, *a prelude*: Auct. Har. resp. 10: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11.

praecentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader in music, precentor*: praecentor in choris, App. de Mundo, p. 74.

praecentōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praecentor] *pertaining to a prelude*: arundines, Sol. 5.

praeceps, ĭpĭtis, *adj.* (old form, praecipes, cipis, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 8: id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. 6 *fin.*) [prae caput] *head-foremost, headlong*: praecipitem trahi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 40 praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv. 31, 37 praeceps curru ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41. *Adv.* praeceps, *or in* praeceps, *head foremost*: aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac. A. 4, 62: aliquem in praeceps jacere, ib. 4, 22: jacto in praeceps corpore, ib. 6, 49: ne ferar in praeceps, Ov. M. 2, 69. **2.** *hasty, precipitate, headlong*: de ponte ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9: aliquem praecipitom agere, *to drive headlong*, Cic. Caecin. 21: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: praeceps fertur, *is borne headlong, rushes*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. **II.** Transf. of things: *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.): praeceps (amnis), Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13: ventus, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, *fleeting, transient*, ib. 9, 486: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419: oceani fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404. **2.** Of localities: *downhill, steep, precipitous*: in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via, Cic. Fl. 42: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97: iter, id. Tr. 4, 3, 74: mons, Plin. Pan. 16. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, ĭpĭtis, *n. a steep place, a precipice*: turrim in praecipiti stantem, Virg. Aen. 2, 460: in praeceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 31: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 244: in praecipitia cursus isto deducit, tem. Ep. 8. **3.** *sinking, de-*

shining: (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col. 5, 6, 33: sol praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9. ‖ Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate*: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss*, id. Am. 24, 89: ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued*, Sall. C. 31: praeceps amentia ferebare, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: praeceps celeritas dicendi, id. Flacc. 20: occumbunt multi letum praecipe cursu, *in rapid destruction*, Enn. Ann. 15, 10. *Adverb.*: praeceps in exsilium acti, *hastily, suddenly*, Amm. 29, 1. 2. *Esp. rash, hasty, inconsiderate*: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: praeceps et effrenata mens, id. Cael. 15: praeceps consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Cal. 48. audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 7. 3. *inclined to*: praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praeceps ingenio in iram, id. 21, 7: animus ad flagitia praeceps, Tac. A. 16, 21. 4. *dangerous, hazardous, critical*: in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400. Hence, (II) Subst. praeceps, *n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances*: se et prope rempublicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger*, Liv. 27, 27: levare aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292 aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6. *Adverb.*: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger*, Tac. A. 6, 17. 5. Fig. Subst. praeceps, *n. the summit, sublimity*: debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praeceps, *to verge on the sublime*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

praeceptio, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance*: per praeceptionem legamus, Ulp. regular. tit. 24: dotis, Papin. Dig. 21, 4, 26. 2. *the right of receiving in advance*: praeceptionem quadringentorum millium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7 bonorum, Papin. Dig. 31, 7, 2. ‖ Fig. *a previous notion, preconception*: ad eam praeceptionem accedere, quam habeo tam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36. 2. *a precept, injunction*: lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, id. N. D. 2, 31: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2 in juris scientia est persecutionum cautionumque praeceptio, id. Or. 41 *med.*

praeceptīvē, *adv. preceptively, didactically*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

praeceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] *preceptive, didactic*: pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραινετικὴν vocant, nos praeceptivam dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95: Tert. Res. carn. 49.

praeceptō, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to prescribe often*: Fest. *s. v.*

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who trains beforehand, an anticipator*: servilium praeceptor operum (*al.* praereptor, *al.* praecerptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, *n.* 4. ‖ *a commander, ruler*: Gell. 1, 13. ‖‖ *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: praeceptor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13.

praeceptōrius, a, um, v. praecursorius.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [praeceptor] *a preceptress*: sapientia praeceptrice, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

praeceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a maxim, rule, precept*: hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: hoc praeceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. Nat. 3, 13: abundare praeceptis philosophiae, *id.* Off. 1, 1: dare praecepta dicendi, id. Brut. 76. 2. *an injunction, order, direction*: quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 25 suum praeceptum alius suo sponte

praecerpo (praecarpo, Oppius in Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, break off, or gather before the time*: messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, *n.* 2: mala citrea (opp. to maturescere), Oppius in Macr. l. c. 2. Fig. *to pluck beforehand*; and, hence, *to diminish*: non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 4, 37 praecerpta laetitia, *previously enjoyed, not fresh*, Liv. 45, 1: purpurae decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 *fin.*: gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20. ‖‖ *to pluck out in front*: jubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. ‖‖‖ *to make extracts from*: Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30 *fin.*

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecerpo].

praecertātio, ōnis, *f. a contest for precedence*: Anct. Her. 4, 30 dub.

praecessor, ōris, *m.* [praecedo] *a predecessor*: Tert. adv. Prax. 1.

praecia, ae, *m.* [prae cio] *a public crier* or *herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: App. M. 11, p. 737. They were also called praeciamitatores: Fest. *s. v.*

praeciānus, a, um, *adj.*: vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 1.

praecidāněus, a, um, *adj.* [praecaedo] *that is slaughtered* or *sacrificed before*: porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow*, Cato R. R. 134: praecidaneae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Transf. feriae procidaneae, *a preliminary festival*, Atel. Capito in Gell. 4, 6 *fin.*

praecidārius, a, um, *adj.* for praecidaneus: Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.

prae-cīdo (old form praecaedit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13 *fin.*), cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off in front*; hence, in gen. *to cut off*; linguam alicui: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 12: manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44. medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75. aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10: ancorus, *to cut the cables*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditatur, id. Rab. perd. 11: Trinacria Italia praecisa, *cut off, separated*, Manil. 4, 630. 2. *to cut up, cut in pieces*: cotem novacula, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service*, id. Att. 9, 6. 3. *to beat to pieces, to smash*: praecide os tu illi, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 52. 4. *to cut off, avoid*, i. e. *to go or sail straight*: praecidere omnes sinus maris, Sen. Ep. 53: medium mare, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 22. ‖ Fig. *to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to break off* or *finish abruptly*: dum te obtuetur, interim linguam oculi praecidunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 62: per abscisionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54: brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly*, Cic. de Sen. 16: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief*, id. Acad. 2, 43. 2. *to cut or break off, take away, deprive of*: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. Verr. 3, 1: sibi reditum, id. Pis. 22: amicitias repente praecidere, *opp.* sensim discuere, id. Off. 1, 33. 3. *to refuse flatly*: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id. Att. 8, 4: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praecideret, *etc.*, ib. 10, 16.

praecinctio, ōnis, *f.* [praecingo] *a girding about, a girdle*; hence, transf. *the broad landing-place* or *lobby around the amphitheatre, or between each tier of seats*: Vitr. 5, 3, (v. Smith's Ant. 87).

praecinctōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, apron*: Aug. de Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

prae-cinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a girdle* (*eng. girdle*: Macr. S. 2, 3: Vitr. 10, 21.

praecinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praecingo].

praecinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a girdling*: castula aut pallioluni praecinctui, Varr. in Non. 548, 30. ‖ Transf. *in gen. a dressing, dress*: in praecinctu poenae omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cinge, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in front, to gird*: aliquem, Mart. 14 153: illa cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341. *Reflex. to gird oneself*: et latro et gaesum praecingitur esse viator, Ov. Tr. [illegible]: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent, Suet. Caes. 45. Poet. *to gird* iter altius ac nos praecinctis unum, *to those more girded up*, i. e. *to more rapid travellers*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6. ‖ Transf. In gen. *to surround, encircle with*: fossam vallo, Prop. 4, 4, 7: litora muro, Sil. 3, 243: villam vite nigra, Plin. 23, 1, 17. Brundisium portu praecinctum, Exc. in Gell. 6, 6: gemma per transversum linea alba media praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37: tellus praecincta circumfuso mari, id. 2, 66, 66: parietes testacea opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cino, cinŭi (praececinit, Tert. Idol. 15), centum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] ‖ Neutr. *to sing* or *play before*: et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2: praecinente cithara, Gell. 1, 11. 2. Esp. *to utter an incantation*: carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 11. ‖‖ Act. *to foretell, predict*: magnum aliquid deos populo R praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Harusp resp. 10: lucos praecinulsse fugam, Tib 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71: responsa, *to give responses respecting the future*, id. 25, 9, 59.

praecipes, pis, v. praeceps.

prae-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance*: nisi aquam praecepimus ante, Lucr. 6, 804: a publicis canis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeceperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquantum vini, *to get the start*, Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fuga, id. 22, 41 *fin.* 3 iter, id. 3, 46. Praeceps quinquereminbus, *to preoccupy*, id. 32, 16: si hic praeceperit aestus, *have previously dried up*, Virg. E. 3, 98. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time*, Liv. 30, 8 *fin.* 2. Esp. in law. *to receive in advance*: Plin. Ep. 5, 7. si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Julian. Dig. 30, 122: quantitatem dotis, Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81: dotem, Paul. ib. 10, 2, 46. ‖ Fig. *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate*: celeres nea praecipe Parcas, Stat. Th. 8, 328: veneno fata praecepit, Flor. 3, 9: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 20: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*: praecipere consilia hostium, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 208 spe jam praecipit hostem, Virg. Aen. 12, 491. praecipere cogitationes futura, *to conjecture* or *imagine beforehand*, Cic Off. 1, 23, 81: haec usu ventura opinione praeceperat, *had already suspected*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. 3. Esp. *to give rules or precepts to, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct*: vilici officia, quae dominus praecepit, Cato R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praecipiendum est, ut sciat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 92: docui, monui, hanc praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2: cantus inquires, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. With *inf.*: justitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: pontifices praecipiunt ernere noctu, Plin. 28, 4, 10: codicillos aperiri tantum, praecipit Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 29. With *acc.* and *gerund*: potius praecipiendum fuit, ut [illegible] quam adhiberemus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4: praecipit atque interdicit, ut [illegible]

poterant Indutiomarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his præcipit, omnes mortales pœnis aggrediamur, Sall. J. 28. *Impers. pass.*: hæc sibi præcipiuntur a Cæsare ne quidquam communiterent, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. *Absol.* of a teacher: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: jam prope consummata fuerit præcipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6: in numero præcipientium, id. 2, 3, 5: adolescentibus præceptore, Suet. Gramm. 10: præcipere de elocutione, Cic. de Or. 3, 11 *fin.*: de augmentis, Plin. 18, 24, 56.

præcipitanter, *adv. hastily, precipitately*: præcipitanter agere mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076.

præcipitantia, æ, *f.* [præcipito] *a falling headlong, a rapid fall*: Gell. 6, 2.

præcipitātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a falling headlong; hurry, inconsiderate haste*: Vitr. 5, 12: Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

præcipitium, ii, *n.* [præceps] *a steep place, a precipice*: in præcipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: per præcipitia labi, Lact. 6, 17. II. *a falling down, a fall*, and meton. *injury caused by a fall*: dum aliorum præcipitium videt, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urcolaria) contra lapsus et præcipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

præcipito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act. *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate*: usu. *reflect.*: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1024: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4: se de turri, Liv. 21, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, *threw themselves down*, Sall. J. 58: lux præcipitatur aquis, *sinks in the ocean, sets*, Ov. M. 4, 91. Rarely *transit.*: quadrupedes præcipitant currum scopulis, *hurl against*, id. 15, 518: truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: pinus, id. Ach. 2, 546: si quando his (parvis) ludentes minamur præcipitaturos alicunde, extimescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. 2. Transf. *to bend down*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: palmitem, Col. 4, 20. II. Fig. *to throw* or *cast down, to precipitate*: præcipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. or. pro domo 37. in tanta mala præcipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14: semet ipse præcipitare, *to hasten to ruin*, ib. 41: se in exitium, Cels. 3, 21: furor iraque mentem præcipitant, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: spem festinando præcipitare, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 140: in senectam præcipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely*, Plin. 17, 12, 19. *Pass.*: nox præcipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47: setas præcipitata, *opp.* adolescens, *declining age*, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28. 2. *to hasten, hurry on*: quæ præcipitent obitum, *hasten their setting*, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne præcipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim præcipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. 31, 32. Post.: mortis, *i. e. exchange delay for haste*, Virg. Aen. 8, 443. 3. With *acc.* and *inf.* to *hasten, press, urge* (poet.): dare tempus præcipitant curæ, ib. 11, 3: si præcipitant miserum cognoscere curæ, Stat. Th. 1, 679.

B. Neutr. *to hasten* or *rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into*, etc.: præcipitare latus quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32: ubi Nilus præcipitat ex altissimis montibus, id. Rep. 6, 18: in amnî præcipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: nimbi præcipitant in vada, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11: sol præcipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: jam nox cœlo præcipitat, *is sinking, draws to a close*, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: hiems jam præcipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. II. Fig. *to fall down, to fall* or *sink to ruin*: qui in amorem præcipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: præcipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: ubi non subest, quo præcipitet se decidat, he may tumble down, id. Rep. 1, 48 *fin.*: præcipitandi te potestas, id. Phil. 2: quum ad Cannas præcipitaretur Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitium præcipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *fin.* 2. *to be too hasty*: id. Acad. 2, 21, 68.

præcīpŭe, *adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally*: præcipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29 *fin.*: præcipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8: semper Aednorum civitati præcipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: rationem præstat præcipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: inferioribus præcipueque adolescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: præcipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108.

præcĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [præcipio] *that is taken before other things*. excipuum quod excipitur, ut præcipuum, quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* excipium. Hence, 2. *particular, peculiar, especial*: necesse est quod mihi præcipuum fuit, id jam cum ceteris esse commune, Cic. Sull. 3: non præcipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4. 3. Esp. in law: *that is received beforehand, special*; and, subst. præcipuum, ii, *n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution*: præcipua dos, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 2 *fin.*: peculium, Papin. ib. 40, 5, 23. Suet. Galb. 5. II. Transf. like eximius, *principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: opera præcipua, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: natura ingenerat præcipuam quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Cicero præcipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3: præcipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40. *Absol.*: ex quibus præcipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89: ponendus inter præcipuos, id. 10, 1, 116. With *gen.*: philosophorum Platonem esse præcipuum, Ib. 81. præcipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 *fin.* With *dat.*: remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109: herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107. With *ad*: herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41. 2. Subst. præcipui, orum, *m. plu. the principal persons*: Eutr. (ii) præcipua, orum, *n. plu. principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good*, the προηγμένα of the Stoics: Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

præcīsē, *adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely*: præcise dicere, *opp.* plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. II. *positively, absolutely*: præcise negare alicui, id. Att. 8, 4 non præcise, sed sub conditione, Ulp. Dig. 36, 3, 1.

præcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præcido] *a cutting off*: genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 106. 2. Meton. *the piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2. II. In rhetoric, *a breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. 4, 30.

præcīsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cut, paring*: asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. de Col. p. 102.

præcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [præcido]. II. *Adj.*: *broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta silex præcisa undique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2. 2. Fig. *shortened, short, brief*: præcisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, ib. 11, 3, 15. (ii) *troublesome*: ut sub obtentu militiæ præcisiorem se adversario faceret (*al.* pretiosiorem), Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4. III. Subst. præcisus, i, *m. a eunuch*: Lampr. Elag. 7. 2. præcisum, i, *n. a cutlet, steak*: Naev. in Non. 151, 2.

præcīsūmĭtātor, v. præcia.

præ-clāmĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. to call out before*: Paul. Dig. 48, 8, 7 (*al.* proclamaverit): proclamat, præclamat, Not. Tir. p. 93.

præ-clārē, *adv. very clearly, very plainly*: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Acad. 1, 9: præclare intelligo, id. Fam. 13, 7: præclare memini, ib. 4, 7. invenire, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. II. *excellently, admirably, very well*: præclare nobiscum actum iri, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: omnino præclare te habes, ib. 2, 61: simulacrum præclare factum a marmore, ib. 4, 44: præclare facitis, Sil. Fam. 5, 20: præclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 13. Of medicines that operate well: radix scoliacis præclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22: id. 26, 15, 90. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: præclare, *very good, very well*, Cic. Phil. 13, 4.

præ-clārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to shine forth*: Alcim. Avit. ad soror. 6, 308.

præclārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [præclarus] *excellence*: Vulg. Interpr. Sap. 8, 18.

præclārĭter, *adv. excellently*: rebus præclariter gestis, Quadrig. in Non. 516, 12.

præ-clārus, a, um, *adj. very clear, very bright* (in this sense post. and rare): lux, Lucr. 2, 1031: sol, id. 5, 121 iaspis, Juv. 5, 42. II. Fig. *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated*: vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030. urbs situ præclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: aries præclarior, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: homo præclara virtute et forma, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 51: præclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: præclara indoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29: genus dicendi magnificum atque præclarum, ib. 2, 21 *fin.*: multi præclari in philosophia et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11: genus bello præclara, Virg. Aen. 8, 480: nec quicquam est præclarius aut præstantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: præclarissimum facinus, Nep. Timol. 1: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46. Of medicines that operate well: rubrica in medicina res præclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14: usus, id. 23, 3, 36: utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51. In a bad sense sceleribus suis ferox atque præclarus, *notorious*, Sall. J. 14. With *gen.*: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei præclarus, Tac. A. 4, 34.

præclāvium, ii, *n.* [clavus] *the part of the dress before the purple stripe*. Afran. in Non. 64, 22 *sq.*

præ-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] lit. *to shut in front*; hence, in gen. *to shut to, to close*: præcludere portas consuli, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4, 21: portus classi, Lucan. 9, 39: horreas, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: via ædificiorum ruina præclusa, *blocked up*, id. Oth. 8 *fin.*: præclusit cunctos negotiatores, *i. e. closed their shops*, id. Ner. 32. II. Transf. *to close* to any one, *i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of*: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae judicum, id. Verr. 5, 8 *fin.* 2. *to shut off, hinder, impede*: effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13: linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

præ-clŭĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very famous* or *renowned*: qui in vetusta præclueant comoedia, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: Prud. Cath. 4, 37.

præclŭis, e, *adj.* [præ cluo, clueo] *very celebrated*: liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

præclŭo, 3. *v. n.* = præcluео: vos, qui ex ubertate terræ præcluatis, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 38.

præclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [præcludo] *a shutting* or *damming up, a reservoir*: aquarum, Vitr. 9, 9 med.

præclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that shuts up*: Fig. *one that hinders*: legis, *who impedes an understanding of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

præclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [præcludo].

præco, ōnis, *m. a crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 951): Cic. Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 9, § 86 and 87: hasc per præconem vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*: præconi subjicere, *to put up at auction*, id. Att. 12, 40: ut præco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419: indictivum funus, ad quod per præconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* indictivum. II. Fig. *a publisher, herald*: o fortunate adolescens, qui tuas virtutis Homerum præconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

præcŏctus, a, um, *Part.* [præcoquo].

praecanto, 1. v. a. *to take before*: Arnob. Nat. Inn. Anx. M. 84.

praecogitatio, ōnis, f. [praecogito] *a thinking or considering beforehand, forethought, premeditation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cōgito, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate*: plura, Quint. 12, 8, 40: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*: praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*

prae-cognītio, ōnis, f. *foreknowledge, precognition*: Boët. Cons. phil. 5, 4.

prae-cognosco, no perf., gnītum, 3. v. a. to *foreknow, foresee* (rare): praecognita nostro adventu, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97.

prae-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. v. a. *to cultivate beforehand*: fig.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praecultī et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23. ‖ *to esteem, revere*: nova et ancipitia praecolere, Tac. A. 14, 22.

prae-commŏdo, 1. v. a. *to advance as a loan, to give as a fatvor*: quingentos solidos, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 1, 7.

prae-commŏvĕo, 2. v. a. *to move greatly*: Iberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part. composed or prepared beforehand*: praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-condĭnātus, a, um, *Part arranged or prepared beforehand*: praeconcinnato mendacio fallere, App. M. 3, p. 140 (al. praeconcinnato).

prae-condĭo, 4. v. v. *to season beforehand*: thymum, Apic. 8, 8 *med.*

praeconcĭnātio, ōnis, f. [praeconcinō] *a contrivance*: Interpr. Iren. 3, 3, 4.

praeconĭum, ii, v praedonium, *sq.* ii

praeconius, a, um, *adj.* [praeco] *pertaining to a herald or public crier*: quaestio, *the office of a herald or public crier*, Cic. Quint. 31. ‖ Subst. praeconium, ii, n. *the office of a public crier*: locare, *to let out to a public crier*, id. Fam. 6, 18. Suet. Claud. 3.

2. Transf. *a crying out in public*, and in gen. *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing*: tibi praeconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12 praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice*, Suet. Ner. 24 domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 *fin*: praeconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207 peragere praeconia casus, id. Trist. 5, 1, 9. (ii) Esp. *a celebrating, laudation, commendation*: praeconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: mandari versibus laborum aeternum praeconium, id. Arch. 9 formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9. (Hence Fr. *prône.*)

praecōnor, 1. v. n., dep. [id.] *to perform the office of public crier, to herald, proclaim*; *to praise*: Interpr. Iren. 5. famae praeconans, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

prae-consūmo, sumpsi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to waste or spend beforehand*: suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489: id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.

prae-contrecto, 1. v. a. *to feel or handle beforehand*, i. e. *in thought*: praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecŏque, *adv. over hastily*: properans, Auc. Itin. Alex. M. 38.

praecŏquis, e, *adj.* v. praecox.

prae-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil beforehand*; Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 4: rutam, Col. Aur. Acut. 2, 24 ‖ *to ripen fully*: praecocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11.

praecŏquus, a, um, v. praecox.

praecordia, orum, *n. plu.* [cor] *the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm*: exta hominī ab inferiore visceram parte separantur membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt ἄφρενας, Plin. 11, 37, 77; (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. ‖ Meton. *the entrails, the stomach*: praecordia vorare, nec pomine exta in homine, Plin. 30, 5, 14: Cels. 4, 1: ipse ahulus in praecordiis planis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*: totis praecordiis sternere, id. Cael. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: quid venit saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: multo proximo, id. S. 2, 4, 26.

2. *the breast, the heart*: spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 452. As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam aliam vitis redit in praecordia virtus, Sp. 2, 367: meis inseuit praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: mutare praecordia, *i. e.* sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13. Hence even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind*, Ov. M. 11, 149. 3. *the body, bodies* in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, fb. 7, 599.

prae-corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to corrupt or bribe beforehand*: aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, ib. 9, 295.

praecox, ŏcis, also **praecŏquis**, e, and **praecŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [praecoquo] *ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious*: allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34: vites praecoquis fructus, Col. 3, 2: ex una praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37: pabores, *bearing fruit before their time*, Plin. 16, 27, 50. 2. Transf. loca, and *absol.* praecocia, ium, *n. plu. places where fruits ripen early*: id. 17, 11, 16.

‖ Fig. *over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely*: ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7, proem. audacia, *i. e. of a boy*, Sen. Brev. vit. 6.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj. very thick*: cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13.

prae-crūdesco, ui, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow very hard*: Nat. Tir. p. 81.

prae-culco, 1. v. a. [calco] *to impress strongly or beforehand*: Tert. Monog. 10.

praecŭlĭus, a, um, *Part.* [praebolo] ‖ Fig. *highly ornamented*: lacrē praecultā auro, Stat. Th. 2, 708: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 12, 10, 11.

prae-cŭpidus, a, um, *adj. very desirous* or *fond of*: preciosae supellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 76.

prae-cūro, 1. v. a. *to care for beforehand*: corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37. res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 20 *fin.*

praecurrens, ntis, *Part.* [praecurro]. ‖ Subst. praecurrentia, ium, *n. plu. things that go before, antecedents*: Cic. de Or. 2, 39 primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2 *fin.*

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to run before, hasten on before, precede*. propere praecucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7 praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39 praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34. ‖ Fig.: eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Pyrrhachino, ib. 3, 80 ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede*, Cic. Div. 1, 52 alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9 *fin.*: rumore praecurso, *having preceded*, Amm. 18, 2.

B. Act. *to hasten before, to precede, anticipate*: illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance*, Lucr. 1, 372: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29. 2. Esp. *to surpass, excel*: aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7 *fin.*: aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1: aliquem judicio, Tac. Or. 22.

praecursātor, ōris, m. [praecurro] *an advanced guard* (for praecursor). revocatis praecursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12 *med.*

praecursĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] *a coming or going before*: sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena*, Cic. Fat. 19. ‖ Esp. milit. *i. q. a preliminary combat, skirmish*: Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.* 2. In rhetor. *a preparation* of the hearer: Cic. Top. 15.

praecursor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor* Plin. Pan. 76 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: flos praecursor indolis bonae, Manil. Fam. Const. 1 *med.* ‖ Milit. *a (an advanced guard, van-guard)*: Liv. 36, 17 *fin.* 2. Transf. *a spout, pipe*: Cic. Verr. 5, 41 *fin.*

praecursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor] *precursory*: epistola, Plin. Ep. 4, 13; index, Amm. 15, 1 (*al.* precursorius).

praecursus, a, um, *Part.* [praecurro].

praecursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a forerunning, coming before*: Eleazarum, Plin. 16, 73, 42.

prae-cūsio, cūsi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front* (poet.): faces, Prop. 3, 14, 16: taedas, Ov. M. 4, 759.

praeda, ae, f. (old *abl. sing.* praedad, Inscr. Colum. rostr.) *property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 951): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: praeda ante parta, id. Prov. Cons. 11: praedam capere de Pyraedonibus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 14: praedam militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: victores praeda spoliisque potiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 450. ‖ Transf. *an animal, bird*, etc., *caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game*: cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: Phaedr. 1, 5: Virg. Aen 3, 223: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Ov. M. 13, 936. Fig. of a person: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 23: Ov. H. 15, 51. 2. In gen. *booty, spoil, gain, profit*: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. Verr. 3, 50 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat *from whom Agesilaus drew great advantage*, Nep. Chabr. 2. [Praeda is derived by Pott from *prā-hendo*; others more prob connect it with *praedium.*]

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *ravaging, pillaging, plundering*: Sull. J. 90: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26.

prae-damnātio, ōnis, f. [praedamno] *precondemnation*: Tert. Hiddt. mal. 4.

prae-damno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to condemn beforehand*: praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 *fin.*: amicum, Suet. Aug. 56. ‖ Fig.: spem, *i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand*, Liv. 27, 18. sc perpetuae infelicitatis praedamnare, Val. Max. 6, 9.

praedātĭcius, or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *taken as booty or plunder*: pecunia, Gell. 13, 24 *fin.*

praedātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging*: latrocinia ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73: Tac. A. 12, 29: Lact. 5, 9.

praedātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a plunderer, pillager*: quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*: exercitus, praedatā ex sociis, Sall. J. 44. ‖ Transf. *a hunter* (poet.): praedator aprorum Ov. M. 12, 306 Stat. Th. 4, 316: corporis, *i. e. a ravisher*, Petr. 85. 2. *a rapacious or avaricious man*: Tib. 2 3, 43.

praedātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praedator] *plundering, rapacious, predatory*: manus (militum), *marauders*, Sall. J. 20: Tac. A. 4, 24 *fin.*: naves, *piratic ships*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 69: classes, Liv. 29, 28.

praedātrix, īcis, f. [praedor] *she that plunders, pillages*: Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, *i. e. the nymph Dryope*, who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22. Adj.: bestia, *a beast of prey*, Amm. 26, 6.

praedātus, a, um, *Part.* [praedor]. ‖ Subst. (from *neut. sing.*) praedatum, i, n. *booty*: Vopisc. Prob. 8

prae-dātus, a, um, *Part. given beforehand*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 33 *med.*: id. Tard. 1, 1.

prae-decessor, ōris, m. *a predecessor*: Symm. Ep. 10, 61.

prae-dēlasso, 1. v. a. *to weary out or weaken beforehand*: quos [milites

recursus praedelassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 730.

prae-dēlēgātio, ōnis, *f.* *an assignment or delegation before the time*: Cod. Justin. 11, 5, 3.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj.* *very thick, dense*: farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41: terra, id. 18, 18, 48.

prae-dēsignātus, a, um, *Part.* *designated beforehand*: Tert. Res carn. 22 *fin.*

praedestinātio, ōnis, *f.* [praedestino] *a determining beforehand, predestination*: Boëth. de Consol. phil. 4.

prae-destino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to determine beforehand, to predestine*: triumphos, Liv. 45, 40: Prud. Cath. 12, 67.

prae-dexter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *very skilful*: Grat. Cyn. 67.

praediātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] *one who buys a praedium, that is, property given to the state as security by a prae*: qui mercatur a populo, praedistor appellatur, Gaius, 2, 61: Cic. Att. 12, 14: id. Balb. 20 (v. Smith's Ant. 954).

praediātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] *relating to the sale of a* praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic. Balb. 20 Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

praediātūra, ae, *f.* [praedium] *the purchase of estates at auction*: Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praediātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *possessing landed property*: bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 349. 2. In gen. *wealthy*: in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, 16. ‖. *one who has pledged his lands to the State*: praediatus, ὑπὲρ φόρου δήμου ἐνδεδεμένος, Gloss. Philox.

praedicābilis, e, *adj.* [praedico] *praiseworthy, laudable*: aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

praedicāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *v.* categoria.

praedicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication*: luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 176: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. ‖. *a praising, praise, commendation*. praedicatio tua, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 22: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*: vana, Flor. 4, 2.

praedicātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *declaring, asserting, predicative*: propositio, *categorical*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, 177

praedicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier*: App. M. 6, p. 176 ‖. Esp. *one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist*: beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2: to ipso praedicatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9: Plin. Ep. 7, 33. 2. *a preacher*. Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 *med.*

praedicātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator] *praising, laudatory*: verba, Salvian. adv. avar. 19 *fin.*

praedicātrix, īcis, *f.* [praedico] *she that makes known*: Tert. de Anim. 46.

prae-dico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim*: praeco praedicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: id. Off. 3, 13, 55. 2. Transf. in gen. *to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare*: utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: qui ingenii magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: barbari pancitatem nostrorum millium suis praedicaverunt, *reported*, ib. 4, 34: injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, *displays*, id. B. C. 1, 32. ut praedicas, *as you assert*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, *which you attributed to me*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. 3. Esp. *to praise, commend, extol, boast*: constr. with acc., acc. and *inf.*, *de* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13: qui possit idem de se praedicare, nunquam se plus agere, id. Rep. 1, 17: qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. *Absol.*: qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedicarent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 *fin.* ‖. For praedicere, *to foretell, predict*: Tert. Fug. in persec 6. (Hence Fr. *prêcher.*)

prae-dico, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to say or mention beforehand, to premise*: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, ib. 5, 1, 21: tria, quae praedixi-mus, *have mentioned before*, Quint. 3, 6, 89: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 52. 2. Esp. *to foretell, predict*: defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. de Sen. 14: eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted*, id. Fam. 6, 6 malum hoc nobis de coelo tactus memini praedicere quercus, Virg. E. 1, 17. ‖. *to say before anybody* or *publicly; to give notice* or *warning of, to appoint fix*: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedicta die, ib. 11, 27 praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8. ‖‖. *to advise, warn, inform, command*: constr. usu. with *subj.*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82: Tac. A. 13, 36. *Abl. absol.*: praedicto, ne in re publica haberetur, ib. 16, 33. With *acc.*: unum illud tibi praedicam, Virg. Aen. 3, 436. With an object-clause: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos redditurus, Vell. 1, 13.

praedictio, ōnis, *f.* [praedico] in rhetor. *a premising*: Quint. 9, 2, 17. ‖. *a foretelling, prediction*: praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25 ib. 1, 2: Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foretelling, predictive*; in medicine, *prognosticating*: item libro praedictivo, quem προρρητικὸν appellavit (Hippocrates), Cod. Aur. Acut. 1, 12.

praedictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foretelling, prediction*: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42 astrologorum, ib.: vatum, id. Leg 2, 12 Virg. Aen. 4, 464: haruspicis, Suet. Oth. 6: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460. ‖. *an order, command*: praedictum dictatoris, Liv. 23, 19. ‖‖. *agreement, concert*: velut ex praedicto, id. 33, 6.

praedictus, a, um, *Part.* [praedico].

prae-difficilis, e, *adj.* *very difficult*: Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

prae-digestus, a, um, *adj.* *that has well digested*: corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

praediŏlum, i, *n.* *dim.* [praedium] *a small farm or estate*: Cic. de Or. 3, 27 *fin.*: id. Att. 16, 3: Plin. Ep. 1, 24.

prae-dirus, a, um, *adj.* *very frightful, detestable*: facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8 *med.*: mulier, Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329.

prae-disco, 3. *v. a.* *to learn beforehand* (rare): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.*: ventos et varium coeli praedisce morem, Virg. G. 1, 51.

prae-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* *prepared beforehand*: nuntii, Liv. 40, 56.

prae-ditus, a, um, *Part.* *placed or set over, presiding over*: constr. with *dat.*: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. 3, 9: Mercurius nuntiis praeditus, Front. de Eloqu. *med.*: quae praedita populari amori, App. Apol. p. 412, Oud. ‖. *endowed or provided with, possessed of*: constr. with *abl.*: legiones pulcris armis praeditas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21 mundus praeditus animo et sensibus, id. N. D. 1, 8: spe, id. Verr Act. 1, 3 *fin.*: singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47: qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 71. (Perh. from an obsolete verb *praedo*, "to put at the end," *do* in composition signifying "put:" the meaning of praeditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary: v. Key, Phil. Soc. Trans. 2, 54.)

praedium, ii, *n.* [prae] orig. *any property made a security to the state by a prae*; hence *land* generally: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40, Müll.: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 60: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* quadrantal: Cic. Caecin. 4: tot praedia, tam pulcra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 3, 86: hunc in praediis rusticis relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2: Mart. 12, 72: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198: cf. Smith's Ant. 952.

prae-dīves, ĭtis, *adj.* *very rich, very plentiful*: *opp.* inops pecuniae, Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: praedivite cornu Auctumnum, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedīvīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino] *a divining beforehand, presentiment*: Plin. 8, 25, 37.

prae-dīvino, 1. *v. a.* *to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode*: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 52: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

prae-dīvinus, a, um, *adj.* *presaging, prophetic*: Plin. 37, 10, 60: Sol. 27.

praedo, i. *v. a.* i. q. praedor, *to make booty, plunder*: in *pass.*: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 16.

praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber*: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 5: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep. Them. 2: perfidus alta petens, abducta virgine praedo, Virg. Aen. 7, 362: neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, *i. e. of Pluto*, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591. ‖. Transf. of drones: Col. 9, 15: of the hawk: Mart. 14, 116: of persons who appropriate the goods of others: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Gai. ib. 9, 4, 13.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *to teach or inform beforehand* (rare). illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77: Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

prae-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* *to tame or subdue beforehand*: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, *mastered* or *surmounted beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 113.

praedōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedo] *predatory*: more, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

praedōnŭlus, i, *m.* *dim.* [id.] *a petty robber*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

praedopŏnt, praeopiant, Fest. *s. v.* [praed-opio, as the prim. form of opto; v. Müll. ib. p. 204, a].

praedor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praeda]. A. Neutr. *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob*: spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1: classis pluribus locis praedata, *having made booty, plundered*, Tac. Agr. 29: so, bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 39: id. Rud. 5, 2, 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 3, 78: praedari in bonis alienis, ib. 2, 19: ex alterius inscientia praedari, *to take advantage of another's ignorance*, id. Off. 3, 17 *fin.*

B. Act. *to plunder, pillage, rob*: dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: aras Cecropia, Val. Fl. 5, 647: praedari omni modo, Suet. Dom. 12: Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83. 2. Transf. *to take or catch*: alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91: ovem,

Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4, 2, 37. ‖ Fig. *to rob, ravish, take* (poet.): amores alicujus, *to rob one of his mistress*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 39: quae me nuper praedata puella est, *has caught me*, lb. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55.

praedotiont, v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front*: fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27: murum, id. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, *to mark out the way by drawn lines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

praeductal, ālis, *n.* [praeduco] *a pencil for drawing lines*: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

praeductōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praeduco] *of* or *for drawing forwards*: lora, *traces*, Cato R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.* [praeduco].

praedulcĕ, *adv. very sweetly*: Tyrrhenae volucres (*i. e.* Sirenes) nautis praeduice minantur, Stat. S. 5, 1, 82.

prae-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet, luscious*: mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 3: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11. *Neutr. plur. absol.* praedulcia, lium, *over-sweet things*, id. 24, 1, 1. ‖ Fig. *very pleasing* or *delightful*: decus, Virg. Aen. 11, 155: praeduicis eloquii suavitas, Plin 11, 17, 18: praedulce illud genus, Quint. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132

prae-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make very hard, harden very much*: succus praeduratus, Plin. 23, 7, 71: Apic. 6, 9. ‖ Fig. *to harden, indurate*: Prud. στεφ. 6, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard*: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30: radices, id. 26, 8, 29. caput, id. 9, 29, 46: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (*al.* perjurus). 2. Transf. *very strong*: homo praedurus viribus, Virg. Aen. 10, 748: corpora, id. G. 2, 531. ‖ Fig. *hard, difficult, harsh*, etc.: actas, *opp.* tenera aetas, Col. 6, 2, 1. labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. *very impudent*, Quint. 6, 4, 11 verba, *very harsh*, id. 1, 6, 26.

prae-ēligo, lēgi, 3. *v. a. to choose rather, to prefer*: Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēminentia, ae, *f. pre-eminence*: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 1 *praef.*

prae-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project forwards, be prominent*: Aug. Conf. 6, 9: praeeminentes oculi, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12 (*al.* eminentes). ‖ Fig. *to surpass, excel*: constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*: qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4 *fin.*: genitis, Aus. Caes. *n.* 15: Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritia legum, Tac. A. 12, 12.

prae-emptor, ōris, *m. one who purchases before others, a pre-emptor*: προαγοραστής, praeemptor, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-ĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to go before, lead the way, precede*; with *dat.* or *absol.*: ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praeire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Lavinus Romam praeivit, Liv. 26, 27 *fin.*: praetor dictus, qui praeiret jure et exercitu, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, § 80: praeeunte carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 186: Ov. F. 1, 81. Fig.: natura praeeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. 2. Esp. *to recite, read, sing*, or *play before* one: ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, id. Mil. 2: si legentibus singulis praeire semper ipsi velint, *wish to read before*, Quint. 2, 5, 3: praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam C. Graccho cum populo agenti praeisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11. 3. *to order, dictate* (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. 43, 13 *fin.*: si de omni quoque officio judicis praeire tibi me vis, Gell. 14, 2. B. Act. *to precede any one*: per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21: Fig.: acto raptim agmine, ut famam eni praeiret, *to outstrip*, lb. 15, 4. 2. Esp. *to precede one in reciting a formula*, i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.; less freq. with verbis, or *absol.*: eadem Concordiae dedicavit, exactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, Liv. 9, 46: praeeuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17: sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22: quum scriba ex publicis tabulis solemne ei praecationis carmen praeiret, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 10: praei verbis quid vis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 48. *Absol.*: praeivimus commilitonibus, jusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 60: de scripto praeire, *to read before*, Plin. 28, 2, 3: aides, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Auct. or. pro dom. 52, 133.

prae-ēsus, a, um, *Part. eaten before*: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercĭtāmentum, i, *n. a previous* or *preparatory exercise*: as a transl. of the Gr. προγυμνάσματα: Prisc. p. 1329 P.

prae-fācĭlis, e, *adj. very easy*: Not. Tir. p. 51.

praefactus, a, um, v. praefectus.

prae-fāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praefor] *a preface*: Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

praefātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a saying beforehand*; and meton. *that which is said* or *repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula*: praefatio donationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 80 *fin.*: sacrorum. Liv. 45, 5: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin 7, 26, 27. ‖ *a preface, introduction, prologue*: vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, *saying, by your leave*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 13: nunquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 11: jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), *appellation, title*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: nulla praefatione facta judici rem exponere, *without preface*, Gai Dig. 1, 2, 1. Of *prefaces* to books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: Quint. 8, 3, 31. Mart. 3, 18.

praefātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [praefatio] *a short preface*: Hier. Ep 64, *no.* 8.

praefātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefor].

‖ Subst. praefatum, i, *n.* for praefatio, *a preface*: Symm. Ep. 6, 3.

praefātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a saying beforehand, prediction*: Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

praefectiānus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *pertaining to the praetorian prefect*: apparitor, Amm. 17, 3 *fin.* Also, *absol.* praefectianus, i, *m.*: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2.

praefectio, ōnis, *f.* [praeficio] *a setting before*: a praefectione praefica dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70.

praefectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *pertaining to a prefect*: vir, *an ex-prefect*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1. Also, *absol.* praefectorius, ii, *m.*: Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praefectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture*: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: in praefectura tua, Pl. Casin. 1, 11: morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: nunc ibo ad praefecturam, *I'll enter on my government*, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 7: equitum Gallorum, *the command of the cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14, 12: Suet. Aug. 37: id. Tib. 42: Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 (*al.* Urbi): praetoria, Amm. Vict. Caes. 9 *fin.* ‖ Esp. *the government of a country* or *town in the provinces* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), *a prefectship, prefecture*: praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: praefecturam petivit: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, lb. 5, 21: Nep. Att. 6. (ii) *the administration of an entire province*: aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66: id. Ner. 47. 2. Meton. *an Italian city governed by a Roman praefectus*, a *prefecture* (v. Smith's Ant. 318, 319): Cic. Sest. 14: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell. 2, 44 Liv. 26, 16. (ii) *the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government*: Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant. Plin. 5, 9, 9: proximae praefecturae Tac. A. 11, 8. 3. *the land allotted to a colony*: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 21: Front. de Limit. p. 43 ib.

praefectus (praefactus), a, um, *Part.* [factus] *done beforehand*: Col. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*

praefectus, i, *m. Part.* [praeficio].

‖ Subst. *an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect*: gymnasii praefectus, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 22. villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46: praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3: nec vero multeribus praefectus praeponatur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, id. Red. in Sen. 6: praefectus aerarii or aerario, *a treasurer*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac. A. 11, 31: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master*, Vell. 2, 119. Tac. A. 14, 37: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10 classis, *an admiral*, Cic. Verr. 5, 14 Liv. 26, 48: also, *a captain of a ship*, Tac. H. 3, 12: Veg. Mil. 4, 32: formerly called praefectus navium, Liv. 36, 44 Flor. 2, 5: fabrum, *in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: Nep. Att. 12: Vell. 2, 76: in the free towns and colonies, *a superintendent of public works*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 516: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: and *absol.* praelectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Cic. Fam. 3, 8: legionis, in the time of the emperors, had the command of the legion in the absence of the tribunus, Tac. H. 1, 82: Veg. Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, *a commander in-chief, generalissimo*, Nep. Alcib. 5 praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect*, Tac. A. 1, 24: id. H. 1, 13: Dig. 1, 11: praefectus urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Varr. in Gell. 14, 7: Tac. A. 6, 10: Suet. Aug. 33: vigilum or vigilibus, *a captain of the watch*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Aegypti, *the governor of the province of Egypt*, Suet. Vesp. 6: Ulp. Dig. 1, 17: Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2 *fin.*: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

praefĕcundus, a, um, *adj. very fruitful*: Plin. 18 17, 51.

praefĕrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [praefero] *a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front*: dextra ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: alicui facem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: Ov. F. 2, 336. 2. Esp. *to bear along* in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: statuam Circensi pompa, id. Tit. 2. 3. In *perf. part borne past*; hence, *riding by, hurrying past*: praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 33: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2 14 *fin.* praeter castra sua fuga praelati, id. 7, 24. Also with acc.: castra sua praelati, *hurrying past the camp*, id. 5, 26. ‖ Fig. *to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present*: clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14: suam vitam, ut legem, praeferi suis legibus, *offers* or *exhibits his life as an example of his laws*, id. Rep. 1, 34: opem, *to furnish aid*, Stat. Th.

4, 476: causam, excusationem, to *offer as a cause, as an excuse*, Sisenn. in Non. 52, 17. **2.** *to place or esteem before, to prefer*: quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: se alicui, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342: pecuniam amicitiae, id. Am. 17, 63: jus majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patriaeque amori, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. Manil. 24 *fin.*: Brutus cuilibet datum praeferendus, Vell. 2, 69. With *inf.* to *choose rather, prefer*: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat Herpdis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere penatibus, Col. 1, 3. **3.** *to take beforehand, to anticipate* (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5: praeisto die, Form. praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1. **4.** *to show, display, discover, reveal, betray*, etc.: quum praeferremus sensus aperte, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: avaritiam praeferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praeferens, Plin. 5, 16, 15: aures in equis animi indicia praeferunt, id. 11, 37, 50: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45.

prae-ferox, ōcis, *adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent*: praeferoces legatos, Liv. 5, 36 Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferocem ingenio, id. H. 4, 32: multiplici successu praeferocem, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj. tipped or shod with iron*: modius, Cato R. R. 11: pilum, *pointed with iron*, Plin. 18, 10, 23. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. *chained, fettered*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertilis, e, *adj. very fruitful or fertile*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1025.

prae-fervidus, a, um, *adj. very hot, torrid*: regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64. ‖ Fig.: ira, *burning*, Liv. 9, 18.

prae-festinātim, *adv. very hurriedly or hastily*: praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 29.

prae-festino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much*: praefestinare praeloqui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 31: ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.*: praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 2. ‖ *to hasten past*: sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

praefica, ae, *f.* [praeficio] *a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 14. In apposition: tanquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7.

prae-fīcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] ‖ Lit. *to make or put at the head of*: hence, *to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of*: te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: certum magistratum alicui procurationi, id. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.*: imperatorem bello, id. Manil. 16 *fin.*: legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: munitioni lagatum praefecit, ib. 1, 10: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistolis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, ib. 11, 46: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4, 1. Impo sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87. Absol.: In eo exercitu fratrum praedicatur, haec *place him a command*, Cic. Sest. 28 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: nec loci nec materiae praeficitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, id. Div. 2, 4 *fin.*

prae-fīdens, entis, *adj.* [praefido] *too confident, overconfident* (rare): hominum alibi praefidentium, Cic. Off. 1, 26.

praefidenter, *comp. adv. too confidently*: Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-figo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity*: ripa erat acutis undique praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: arma pugnibus praefigere, Virg. Aen. 10, 60: vexillum in pinnula pilae, Just. Cal. 13: rostrum hupi villarum portis, Plin. 18, 18, 44: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85. Poet.: nigrum vitio praefigens theta (Θ i. e. θάνατος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to c (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. *to condemn*, Pers. 4, 13. **2.** *to tip, head, point with*, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: jacula praefixa ferro, *tipped with iron*, Liv. 26, 4: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Virg. Aen. 10, 479: ora capistris, *to muzzle*, id. G. 3, 399. ‖ Transf., *to close, block up*: prospectus omnes, *to wall up, build up*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3: fenestrae praefixae, Gai. Dig. 8, 2, 5. **3.** *to pierce, transfix*: latus praefixa vera, Tib. 1, 7, 55. **4.** *to enchant, bewitch*: Pa. Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefigūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [praefiguro] *a prefiguration*: Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2.

prae-figūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prefigure*: Lact. 6, 20.

prae-finio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. a. to determine, fix*, or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18 praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 *fin.*: dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25 *fin.*: sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27. Absol.: nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit, set bounds*, Lucr. 1, 619.

praefīnītio, ōnis, *f.* [praefinio] *a determining* or *fixing beforehand, prescription*: Julian. Dig. 36, 2, 19. Marcell. ib. 20.

praefīnīto, *adv. in the prescribed manner*: praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

praefiscīnē and **praefiscīni**, *adv.* [fascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12] *meaning no evil, without offence*: pol tu ad laurem addito praefiscini, no puella fascinetur, Titin. in Charis. p. 210· praefiscine (*al.* -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 84.

praefixus, a, um, *Part.* [praefigo].

praeflātus, a, um, v. perflatus.

prae-flōreo, 2. *v. n. to flower or blossom before the time*: Plin. 16, 29, 51.

praefloro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flos] lit. *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand*; only Fig *to diminish, tarnish* (rare). gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 *fin.*: decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58. gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1 *fin.*: vidua ab alio praefiorata, App Apol p. 332.

prae-fluo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past* (rare) ‖ Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45 *fin.* ‖ Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26. Aquilciam, Plin. 3, 18, 22. castra, Tac. A. 15, 15.

praefluus, a, um, *adj.* [praefluo] *flowing past*: amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

praefocābilis, e, *adj.* [praefoco] *that has the power of choking, suffocating*: spiratio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

praefocātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, suffocation*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

praefoco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to choke, strangle, suffocate*: animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: messis praefocata, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantia praefocari, Macr. S. Scip. 2, 12.

prae-fodio, fōdi, 3. *v. a. to dig before or in front of*: portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 413. ‖ *to dig* or *bury beforehand*: agrobos, *to make pits beforehand*, Plin. 16, 17, 30. aurum, Ov. M. 11, 60.

praefōrāneus, a, um, [prae-foris] *that is before the door*: Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11. ‖ *Subst.*: praeforanei, *the outer doors*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

praefōrās, *adv. without the door, abroad*: Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 31.

praefōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [praefor] *spoken before*: Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

praefōrmātio, ōnis, *f.* [praeformo] *a forming beforehand*: Tert. Anim. 33.

praefōrmātor, ōris, *m.* [praeformo] *that forms* or *arranges beforehand*: Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear beforehand*: Quint. 4, 5, 5 (*al.* perform., *al.* reform.). Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* perform).

prae-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to form* or *fashion beforehand, to prepare*, etc.. his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385: velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus literae, *traced before hand*, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, *adj. very strong* or *brave*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

prae-fōtus, a, um, *Part. warmed* or *fomented beforehand*: partes aqua marina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

praefractē, *adv. inflexibly, vehemently, obstinately*: acrarium defendere Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88. *Comp.*: Val. Max 9, 7 *fin.*

praefractus, a, um, *Part.* [praefringo]. ‖ Adj.. In rhetoric *broken off, abrupt*: Theodorus (*al.* Thucydides) praefractior, Cic. Or. 13. **2.** Of character. *stern, harsh, inflexible*: Aristides Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic. fragm ap. Non. 155, 14. praefractior atque ab scissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 *fin.* praefractus perseverantiae exemplum *sterner, firmer*, id. 3, 8, 3 *extr.*

prae-frigidus, a, um, *adj. very cold*: praefrigidus Auster, Ov Pont. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 12, 8: situs Plin. 17, 20, 34.

prae-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off before* or *at the end, to break to pieces, shiver*: ne canis praefringatur, Cato R. R. 33: hastas Liv. 8, 10: primam aciem telo, *to break off the point of the missile*, Just. 6, 8 praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes. B. C 2, 6: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 2, 891.

prae-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee before*: Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*

prae-fulcio, si, tum, 4. *v. a. to prop up, support*: mollius praefultum rorum Prud. cath. 5, 333. Fig.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quasi ut simus armati, *secure*, Cic. Att. 5, 17 carnifex, ubi ego omnibus parata mea ratione iuitoris praefulcior, *am prepared*

prae-fulgeo, si, —, 2. *v. n. to shine forth, to shine pretty brightly* (*nitor amarandi* celte praefulgent tinctu (*peacock*). Plaut. ‖ Fig.: praefulgens magistratus, *shining*, Cic. Sest. 53. ‖ Of inanimate objects: gemmis praefulget leo mensa, Aust. Mos. 3

19 : militarium (turma) praefulgent nomina, Vell. 2, 14 : praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76 : ebriati et praefulsit decor et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5 med.

prae-fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very bright* : Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 330, 18.

prae-fulgĕo, ĭi, ēre, *n.* and *a.* *to flash forth* (poet.) : ‖ Neutr. : latus praefulgurat ensis, Stat. Th. 7, 502. ‖ Act. : strictoque vias praefulgurat ense, *fills with flashes of light, illuminates*, Val. Fl. 3, 119.

praefultus, a, um, *Part.* [praefulcio].

prae-fundo, fūdi, 3. *v. a.* *to add besides* : Simplic. p. 87.

praefurnĭum, ii, *n.* [furnus] *the mouth of a furnace* or *kiln* : Cato R. R. 38 : Vitr. 5, 10.

prae-fŭro, 3. *v. n.* *to rage violently* (poet.) : Stat. Th. 2, 420.

prae-fuscus, a, um, *adj. very swarthy* or *black* : Manil. 4, 721 dub.

prae-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold* : in locis praegelidis, Liv. 21, 54 : hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24 : rivi, Sil. 4, 226.

prae-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *Part. generated before* : Prud. Apoth. Epit. haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. *init.*

prae-germĭno, 1. *v. a.* *to bud forth early* : praefloret talia et praegerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51.

prae-gĕro, gessi, 3. *v. a.* *to bear* or *carry before* : speculum, App. M. 4, p. 157.

prae-gestĭo, 4. *v. n.* *to desire greatly, to delight* (rare). videre, Cic. Coel. 28 : audere, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.

praegestus, a, um, *Part.* [praegero] *done before*. ‖ Subst. : praegesta, orum, *n. plu., things done before, former things* : oblivio praegestorum, Coel. Aur Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 150.

prae-gigno, 3. *v. a.* *to bring forth, to generate* : morem praegigni, *i. e.* oriri, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 77 (*al.* progigni).

prae-glōriōsissĭmus, a, um, *Sup. adj. very famous, very glorious* : Inscr.

praegnans, antis (praegnas, ātis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 95 : ib. 4, 3, 37 : Macr. S. 3, 11 *fin.* etc.), *adj.* [contr. from praegignens] *with child, pregnant, big with young* : gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu : praegnans velut occupata in generando quod conceperit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* gravida : uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 : soror, Id. Att. 1, 10 : facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv. 6, 405 sus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4 equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83 : perdices, ib. 33. ‖ Transf. of plants : surculi, id. 17, 14, 24 : oculi arborum, ib. 21, 35, *n.* 2. Of stones, etc. : est autem lapis iste praegnans, intus, cum quatias, allo, velut in utero, sonante, Id. 10, 3, 4 : pacantides gemmae, Id. 37, 10, 66 : nitrarius, Id. 31, 10, 46, *n.* 3. 2. In gen. *full of, swollen with* : praegnans succo herba, Id. 24, 15, 80 : ostrea multo lacte, Id. 32, 6, 21 : veneno vipera, Id. 11, 37, 62 : cucurbita, Col. 10, 379 : stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55. Comically : *hard, smart* : plagae, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 10.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans, *ad init.*

praegnātio, ōnis, *f.* [praegnas] *a getting with child* or *with young, an impregnating* : *a being with young, pregnancy* : App. M. 1, p. 106. Of animals : Varr. R. R. 2, 1. Of plants : Ib. 1, 44. ‖ Fig. : App. Trismeg. *fin.*

praegnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *pregnancy* : juvencalae, Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

prae-gnāvĭter, *adv. very diligently* : Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39 dub. (*al.* progniaviter, *al.* pregnaviter).

praegnax, ācis, *adj.* [praegnas] *often pregnant* : Fulgent. Mythi. 3, 3.

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. very slender, or thin* : prunellae, Tac. A. 4, 58.

praegredĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [gradior] *to go before* : Prud. in Nom. 63, 3.

prae-grandis, e, *adj. very large, very great* : praegrandi grossi, Pall. 1, 6, 3 : cavernae arcanae, Prud. Ham. 28, 49 : animal, Id. Cath. 5, 57 : dentes, Id. Symm. 2, 1067 : ad humanae [illegible]

praegravans, antis, *Part.* [praegravo] *powerful* : praegrandis nemo, *i. e. the great Aristophanes*, Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj. very heavy* (poet.) : moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.

prae-grăvis, e, *adj. very heavy* : praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98 : caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32 : unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4 : perdix ista praegravent aut detumescere simulans, *heavy, clumsy*, Plin. 30, 33, 51 : cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. ‖ Fig. *very heavy, oppressive, burthensome* : praegraves pavonum greges, *i. e. very expensive*, Varr. in Non. 440, 14 (*al.* graves) : servitium, Plin. 7, 8, 6. Of persons, *very wearisome, distasteful* : delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71 : vir principi praegravis, Ib. 11, 19.

prae-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to press heavily on, to oppress, encumber* : praegravata telis scuta, Liv. 7, 23 : cuperpraegravantibus auribus, *drooping*, Col. 7, 6. 2. Transf. *to exceed in weight, preponderate* : ne praegravet fructus partem aliquam, Plin 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15. ‖ Fig. *to weigh down, depress, encumber* : exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34 : qui praegravat artes infra se positas, *keeps down, prevents from rising*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. 2. *to preponderate, have the advantage* : cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen. Clem. 1, 24 : Suet. Caes. 76.

prae-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to go before* or *in advance, to precede* ; constr. with *dat.*, *ac.*, or *absol.* : gregi praegreditur, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 : praegredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7 : non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. 28, 1. *Absol.* : Cic. Phil. 13, 2. 2. *to pass by, go past* ; with *acc.* : castra, Liv. 35, 30 : fines, Tac. A. 14, 23. ‖ Fig. *to surpass, excel* : aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1.

praegressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegredior] *a going before, precedence* causae, Cic. Fat. 19.

praegressus, a, um, *Part.* [praegredior].

praegressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going in advance, anticipation* : anteversio et praegressus, Amm 21, 5.

prae-gŭbernans, antis, *Part. steering* or *guiding forwards* : Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prae-gustātor, ōris, *m.* [praegusto] *one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer* : Suet. Claud. 44. ‖ Fig. : praegustator libidinum tuarum, Auct. or. pro dom. 10 : in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. pers. 38.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to taste beforehand* ; in gen. *to take, eat, or drink beforehand* : cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33. Plin. 21, 3, 9 : potum regis, Just. 12, 14 : medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660.

prae-gypso, 1. *v. a.* *to cover over with gypsum* : os vasculi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hĭbĕo, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it) *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply* : vestem, aurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 49 : alicui cibum, Ib. 3, 134 : alicui operam atque hospitium, Id. Pers. 4, 3, 41 : verba, *to utter, speak*, Id. Rud. 1, 2, 5.

prae-infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *to pour into beforehand* : Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

prae-inquĭno, 1. *v. a.* *to indicate beforehand* : Varr. in Non. 91, 4 dub. (*al.* pertimuerint).

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *to lie before, be situated in front of* ; constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* : vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24 : campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36 : praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

prae-jăcio (praejĭcio, Fest. s. v. pone), jēci, jactum, 3. *v. a.* *to cast* or *throw up in front* : moles, Col. 8, 17. ‖ Fig. *to object, allege reproachfully* ; omnia in consensellum Graecorum praejacta probitas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 24.

praejăcio, ēre, Fest. [praejacio].

prae-jăcio, v. praejacio

prae-jūdex, ĭcis, *m.* *who judges beforehand* ; praejudex, *supplanter*, Glosa. Philox.

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [praejudico]. ‖ Adj. : *decided beforehand, prejudged* : praejudicatum eventum belli haesitis, Liv. 42, 61 : res, Cic. Clu. 27 : cpulae, *preconceived notion, prejudice*, Id. N. D. 1, 4. In Sup. : vir praejudicatissimus, *whose talents are already clearly ascertained*, Sid. post carm. 22. ‖ Subst. praejudicatum i, *n.* *something decided beforehand* : Liv. 26, 2. 2. *a previous opinion, preposession* : postulo, ut ne quid hac praejudicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2.

prae-jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining* or *according to a preceding judgment* or *decision* : multam, Cod. Theod. 11 30, 50. ‖ *pertaining to a preceding examination* : actiones, Justin. Inst. 4, 6 : formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44.

prae-jūdĭcium, ii, *n.* *a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact* or *facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings* : Gaius 4, 44, 94 : Dig. 25, 3, 1 (v. Long's Cic. 1. p. 13 and Smith's Ant. 954) : praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur : rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur : judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus : unde etiam nomen ductum est : aut cum de eadem causa pronuntiatum est, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 2, 1 : de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 : (praejudicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur : judicium autem res, quae causam litemque determinat, Ascon.) : apud eosdem judices reus est factus, cum is duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, Id. Clu. 22 : postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, *preceding judgment, precedent*, Plin. Ep. 7, 6. ‖ Transf. in gen. *any precedent, example, indication of the future* : Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italia excessit, *by the example of your conduct* (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32 : Africi belli praejudicia sequimini, Ib. *fin.* : statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *as an example of what was to happen to himself*, Suet. Caes. 21 victoria hujus vel illius pro praejudicio accipitur, Tac. G 10. 2. *a damage, disadvantage, prejudice* : praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35 : absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2 : neque alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, *does no harm*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 10 : sine ullo litis praejudicio, Tryph. ib. 26, 2, 27. 3. *a decision made beforehand* or *before the proper time* : Liv. 3, 40.

prae-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law : *to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge* : Cic. Ver. 3, 65. ‖ Transf. in gen. : de iis censores praejudicant, *let the censors pass their preliminary judgment*, Id. Leg. 3, 20. 2. *to be injurious, to harm* ; with *dat.* : res inter alios judicatae aliis non praejudicant, Marc. Dig. 42, 1, 63.

prae-jūrātio, ōnis, *f.* *the reciting of an oath previously to others* : Fest. s. v.

prae-jŭro, jūvi, 1. *v. a.* *to aid beforehand* ; affectum ejus fidem praejurasse, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prae-lăbor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *to glide, flow, swim before, sail by* or *past* ; insula, in quam [illegible] praelabebantur? Tac. H. 5, 6 : praelabitur amni, pedit, Cic. Arat. 2, 2 : armis, Lucan. 3, 232. With [illegible] fluminis, to [illegible] ‖ Fig. [illegible] with *dat.* : ira [illegible] titur, Petr. 98 : [illegible] 11, 1.

prae-lambo, [illegible]

quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109. II. Transf. *to wash* or *touch lightly*: arenas, *of a river*, Prud. Hamart. 357.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.* [praelabor].

prae-largus, a, um, *adj. very copious* or *abundant* (poet.): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

prae-lassātus, a, um, *Part. wearied beforehand*: Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

prae-lātio, ōnis, *f.* [praefero] *a preferring, a preference*: Val. Max. 7, 8, n. 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13.

prae-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prefers*: Tert. Pudic. 2.

prae-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefero].

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj. very elegant, sumptuous*, or *luxurious*: hominea, Suet. Ner. 30: id. Vit. 2.

prae-lăvo, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *rinse beforehand*: os, App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part. widened* or *relieved beforehand*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 27.

prae-lectio, ōnis, *f.* [praelĕgo] *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection*: Quint. 1, 2, 15.

prae-lector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer*: Gell. 18, 5.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.* [praelĕgo].

prae-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bequeath a thing so that it shall be given before the inheritance is divided*: eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11: peculia filiis, Scaevol. Dig. 33, 8, 26.

prae-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon*: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Virgilium et alios poëtas, Suet. Gramm. 16. II. *to pick* or *choose out, to select*: praelectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 192. III. *to sail past*: Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1: Asiae praelegitur tellus, *is sailed by*, Rut. Itin. 1, 221.

praelĭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [praelibo] *a tasting* or *taking beforehand, an offering of the first fruits*: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. praemetium. II. Fig. *a lessening, diminution*: Tert. Anim. 58.

prae-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very* or *entirely free*: Prud. Apoth. 155.

prae-lĭbo, 1. *v. a. to taste beforehand, foretaste* (poet.) nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. II. Fig.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses praelibat visu, *examines, inspects*, Stat. Ach. 2, 88.

prae-licenter, *adv. too freely, too boldly*: verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7: disponens, Amm 16, 5.

prae-ligāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeligo] *something bound on in front* or *about one, an amulet*: Marc. Emp. 8.

praeligānĕus, e, um, *adj.* [praelĭgo] *picked beforehand*: vinum, *a poor kind of wine made of unripe* or *bad grapes*, Cato R. R. 23.

prae-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind on before, to bind*: arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16: canda pecoris quam arctissime praeligata, Plin. 29, 2, 10. II. *to bind around, tie about*: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis praeligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 13: linum, quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id. 20, 5, 12. 2. Transf. *to bind up*: os praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17. (ii) *to cover, veil*: vestibus capita, Petr. 102. III. Fig. *to bind, fetter, charm*: o praeligatum pectus! *bound up*, i. e. *obdurate*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 28.

prae-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear* or *daub in front, to plaster over*: cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell. 7, 14: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23.

praelĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praelino].

praelium, v. proelium.

prae-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set* or *place before, to put first* or *foremost*: si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondeum praelocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, 170: consonans, Ter. de syllab. p. 2390.

praelŏcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [praeloquor] *a speaking before*: Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3 *praef.* II. Transf. *a preface, preamble*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeloquor].

praelŏngo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [praelongus] *to lengthen out very much, to make very long*: pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 2.

prae-longus, a, um, *adj. very long*: homo, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9: sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quutus), 3. *v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another*: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Fl. Rud. 1, 4, 28. II. *to preface, premise*: Plin. Ep. 8, 21. III. *to foretell, predict*: Lact.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to hold* or *carry a light before, to light*: servus praelucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89. 2. Of the light itself: praeluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9. 3. *to shine very much*: baculum praelucet, Plin. 32, 10, 51. II. Fig. *to shine forth, be bright*: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Am. 7: consul, avus, lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Ans. Idyll. 4, 95. 2. Esp. *to outshine, surpass*: nullus sinus Baïis praelucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

prae-lūcidus, a, um, *adj. shining greatly, very bright*: candor circuli praelucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

prae-lūdo, si, sum 3. *v. n.* and *a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse*: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin. 37, 2, 7: tragoediis, Gell. 19, 11. With *acc.*: pugnam praeludere, *to prepare oneself for fighting*, Rut. Itin. 1, 257. II. Fig.: aliquid operibus suis praeludere, *to premise, preface*, Stat. S. 1, *praef.*: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, *had only made a prelude*, Flor. 4, 2.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, 1. *v. a.* [lumbus] *to make kipshot*: Nov. in Non. 156, 12.

prae-lūminātus, a, um, *Part. illustrated* or *explained before*: Tert. Res. carn. 33.

praelūsio, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo] *a prelude*: praeludio atque praecurrito, Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.*: Marc. Emp. 20.

praelustris, e, *adj.* [lustro] *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): praelustria vita, *shun worldly grandeur*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

prae-măcĕro, 1. *v. a. to soak* or *steep beforehand*: mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 191.

prae-mălĕdīco, xi, 3. *v. a. to curse beforehand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to order* or *command beforehand*: ut conquireretur praemandavi, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.* II. *to order* or *procure beforehand*: puerum aut puellam, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 49.

prae-mātūro, 3. *v. a. to chew beforehand*: Fig. *to explain clearly*: aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1.

praemātūrē, *adv. too soon, prematurely*: praemature vita careo, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinantius, tum rectius praemature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell. 10, 11. *Comp.*: praematurius agi, Papin. Dig. 45, 1, 118.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. very early, early*: fructus, Col. 11, 3. II. *too early, untimely, premature*: denuntiatio, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: canities, ib. 14, 57.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part. protected by medicines* or *charms*: Aesonides, Ov. H. 12, 15: antidoto praemedicatus, Tert. Jejun. 12.

prae-mĕdĭtātio, ōnis, *f. a considering beforehand, premeditation*: futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: diuturna, ib. 15.

prae-mĕdĭtātōrium, ii, *n. a place for preparation*: Tert. Jejun. 6.

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to think over* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate*; constr. with *inf.*, *a relative clause* or *absol.*: effugere errorem praemeditamur, Lucr. 4, 822: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad urbem, id. Att. 6, 3. *Absol.*: tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac. A. 14, 15. 2. *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: *previously considered, premeditated*: mala praemeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitati praemeditatique, Quint. 4, 5, 2.

prae-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to buy before* or *beforehand*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, *should forestall the markets*, Caesius Hemina ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10.

praemessum, v. praemetium.

praemētium (*al.* praemessum), ii, *n.* [metior] *the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres*: praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sacrima.

prae-mĕtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to measure* or *measure out beforehand*: Sol. 40. 2. *Part* in *pass.* signif. (Fig.): praemetata Divum itinera, *predestined*, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* [praemetuo]. II. Adj.: *fearing beforehand*; with *gen. obj.*: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4.

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv. anxiously, solicitously*: errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 825.

prae-mĕtŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to be in fear beforehand*: mens, Lucr. 3, 1032. Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. II. Act. *to fear beforehand*: dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. in Symm. 2, 681.

praemĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praemior] *a robber*: Naev. in Non. 150, 23.

praemĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who rewards*: bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11.

prae-mico, 1. *v. n. to gleam* or *glitter forth, to glitter very much*: lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App. M. 5, p. 167.

prae-migro, 1. *v. n. to move away before*: rumis imminentibus musculi praenigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

praemĭnĕo, v. praemineo.

prae-minister, tri, *m. a servant, an attendant*: deorum flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8: Tert. Or. 1.

prae-ministra, ae, *f. a female attendant* or *minister*: lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum praeministra App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-ministro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to wait* or *attend upon, to minister to*: magistratibus, Gell. 10, 3: alicui, App. M. 5, p. 160. II. Act. *to furnish, supply, hand to*: Tert. Baptism. 11.

prae-minor, 1. *v. dep. to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: App. M. 8, p. 211.

praemĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [praemium] *to stipulate for a reward*: constabat, in cognitionibus patrils nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7.

praemĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich*: praemiosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. s. v.

praemissus, a, um, *Part.* [praemitto]. II. Subst. praemissa, orum, *n. plu. things sent in advance, the first-fruits* = primitiae: Plin. 12, 1, 2.

prae-mistus or **praemixtus**, a, um, *Part. mixed beforehand*: praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 3.

prae-mītis, e, *adj. very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633.

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send forwards* or *before, to despatch in advance*: a porta me praemisisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1 39. legatum ad Rumen, Sall. J. 50. Considius cum exploratoribus praemittitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: odiosas literas, Cic. Att. 10, 8: hunc Achernitiam praemittam prius,

Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 12. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to set before* or *in front*: fictis capricibus praemittitur, Plin. 19, 19, 21. ‖ Fig. *to send out in advance*: cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet. Cal. 58: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, *direct our thoughts to distant objects*, Sen. Ep. 5.

praemium, ii, n. [prae and eme *take* (in compos.) cf. demo, sumo], lit.: *what one takes first* or *for oneself*; hence *profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferro, Tib. 1, 2, 25: ferre ad patrios praemia dira lares, Prop. 2, 21, 67: speciat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518. Also, *game killed, prey*: Prop. 3, 11, 46: Hor. Epod. 2, 36. ‖ In gen. *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction*: Lucr. 3, 969: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Acad. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. *reward, recompense*: donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: alicui magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: praemio afflocre aliquem, *to reward*, Quint. 3, 6, 41: praeceps augere, *to enrich*, Tac. A. 1, 42: praemio inducere, Sall. J. 13: praemium persolvere alicui, *to give*, Cic. Coel. 29 proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, *to obtain*, id. B. G. 1, 43: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, *if he were rewarded*, Liv. 24, 45. Ironic. *punishment*: Ov. M. 8, 503. Meton. *an act deserving a reward, an exploit*: Virg. Aen. 12, 437.

praemŏdĕrans, antis, *Part. prescribing a measure*: in proelia ingredi praemoderante cithara gressibus, Gell. 1, 11.

praemŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part. measured out* or *modulated beforehand*: cogitationem gestu, *to adapt the thoughts to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

praemŏdum, *adv. beyond measure*: Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 7, 7 *fin.*

praemoenio, v. praemunio.

praemŏlestia, ae, *f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension*: alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

praemŏlior, *4. v. dep. to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand*: res, Liv. 28, 27.

praemollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to soften beforehand*: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 5. ‖ Fig. *to soften* or *mollify beforehand*: id. 4, 3, 10: judicum mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

praemollis, e, *adj. very soft*: ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69.

praemŏnĕo, ŭi, ītum, 2. *v. a. to forewarn, to advise* or *admonish beforehand*: constr. with *subj., de*, and *acc. of thing*: me praemonebat, ut magnopere cavorem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14: praemoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Auct. Har. resp. 5: coeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. ‖ Esp. *to foretell, predict*: futura, Just. 43, 1: ventos et imbres, Plin. 18, 35, 79. With *acc.* and *inf.*: et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.

praemŏnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [praemoneo] *a forewarning, premonition*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemŏnĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a forewarner, premonitor*: App. de Deo Socrat. p. 51.

praemŏnĭtōrius, a, um, *adj. that gives previous warning, premonitory*: edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoneo]. ‖ Subst.: praemonitum, i, n. *a forewarning*: praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2.

praemŏnĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a forewarning, premonition* (post.): Deum, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemonstro] *a showing* or *indicating beforehand*: Lactant. 7, 14, 12.

praemonstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director* (post.): monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

praemonstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct*: praemonstra docte, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 92: te praemonstrante, *under thy guidance*, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserescat, *I caution you*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 61. ‖ Esp. *to predict, presage, prognosticate*: magnum aliquid populi R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Har. resp. 10: ventos, post. Cic. Div. 1, 7: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43

praemordĕo, morsi and mordi, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite off the tip* or *end*: linguam, Lucan. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5. ‖ Transf. *to bite* or *snip off, pilfer*: aliquid ex aliqua re, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [praemordeo] *bitten off at the end*: olera praemordica, *of which only the tops are eaten* (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

praemŏrĭor, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die early, prematurely* or *before*: aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gramm. 1. ‖ Fig. *to decay*: praemoritur visus, auditus, *favis*, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.* [praemordeo].

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [praemorior]. ‖ Adj.: *dead*: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65. Fig.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72.

praemōtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoveo].

praemŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move beforehand, to stir greatly*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

praemundātus, a, um, *Part. cleansed beforehand*: praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

praemūnio (also praemoenio, Gell. 13, 27) īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify* or *defend in front*: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: Isthmum, ib. 55. ‖ Fig. *to fortify, protect, secure*: metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *to securing himself*, Suet. Cal. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratia, Vell. 2, 6: genus dicendi praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. **2.** *to place before for defence* or *strengthening*: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, *are premised to obviate objections*, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intelligebam, *adduced in defence*, id. Coel. 8: primum illud praefuci et praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure beforehand*, id. Att. 5, 13.

praemūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio] *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand*; Fig. of an orator, *a preparation, premunition*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: orationis, ib. 2, 75: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

praenarro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tell* or *relate beforehand*: rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

praenato, 1. *v. n. to swim before* or *in front*: praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88. ‖ *to swim* or *flow by*: domos amnis praenatat, Virg. Aen. 6, 705.

praenāvigātio, ōnis, *f.* [praenavigo] *a sailing by* or *past*: praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

praenāvigo, avi, 1. *v. a. to sail by* or *past*: Plin. 6, 23, 26. With *acc.*: praenavigans litus, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28, 32. ‖ Fig. *to sail past, to hurry past*: praenavigamus vitam, Sen. Ep. 70.

praenexus, a, um, *Part. tied* or *bound up in front*: praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1.

praenimis, *adv. too much*: praenimis plebeium, Gell. 19, 10.

praenĭtĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter forth*: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6: juvenis veste nivea praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 262. With *dat.*: *to outshine*: unius facies praenitet omnibus, *outshines them all*, Sen. Med. 93.

‖ Fig.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, ib. 35: cur tibi junior praeniteat, *appear more attractive*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 4.

praenōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous* or *celebrated*: praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 251. *Comp.*: praenobilior, id. Flor. p. 16.

praenōmen, ĭnis, n. *the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual*; *the first name, praenomen*: Quintilius eum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32. ‖ Transf. in gen. *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name*: praenomen *Imperatoris*, Suet. Caes. 76: id. Tib. 26.

praenōmĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [praenomen] *to give one the praenomen* or *title of, to name* (rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. in Non. 352, 29.

praenosco, 3. *v. a. to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow*: nos praenoscimus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 46: futura praenoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 38: Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum coeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490.

praenōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenosco] *a previous notion, preconception*, a translation of the Epicurean προλήψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, *innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44.

praenōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *note before* or *in front*: profert quosdam libros literis ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268: aureos anulo, *to seal*, ib. 10, p. 242. **2.** *to entitle*: ut de Deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. D. 8, 14: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, id. Retract. 2, 14. ‖ *to note* or *designate beforehand, to predict*: prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14. ‖ *to note down, write down*: fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183.

praenūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (post.): densa praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, n. *an implement for combing flax, a hatchel*: Gloss. Philox.

‖ Transf. *an instrument of torture, a rack*: Tert. Apol. 9.

praenuncio, etc. v. praenuntio, etc.

praenuncupo, 1. *v. a. to name beforehand*: Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntĭātio or **-nuncĭatio**, ōnis, *f.* [praenuntio] *a prediction*: Tert. Anim. 46.

praenuntĭātīvus, a, um, *adj. that announces beforehand, forewarning*: ignes, Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praenuntĭātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who announces beforehand, a foreteller*: Aug. Conf. 9, 5.

praenuntĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that foretells* or *predicts*: Prud. στεφ. 2, 29.

praenuntĭo (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict*; constr. with *acc.*, *de*, or *acc. and inf.*: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 61: de adventu alicujus, Nep. Eum. 9: ubi, praenuncio hanc venturam, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12. Of things: jugulare, frangi os, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81.

prae-nuntius (praenuncius), a, um, *adj. that foretells or forebodes.* Subst. *a foreteller, harbinger:* Zephyrus Veneris praenuntius, Lucr. 5, 736: lucis praenuntius alea, i. e. *the cock,* Ov. F. 2, 767: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: inquisitio candidati, praenuntia repulsae, id. Mur. 21. 2. praenuntium, i, *n. an indication, token, omen:* futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira 3, 10.

prae-obtūrans, antis, *Part. stopping up in front:* Vitr. 10, 12.

prae-occĭdo, 3. v *n. to go down or set before;* of constellations: with *dat.:* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 3.

prae-occŭpātio, ōnis *f.* [praeoccupo] *a seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum praeoccupatio, Nep. Eum. 3. ‖. In rhetor. *an anticipation, prolepsis:* Beda de Schem. et Tropis, *init.* ‖‖. *a disease that violently distends the abdomen:* quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeoccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occŭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seize upon or take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeoccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7: Macedoniam, id. Eum. 2: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asiam, Vell. 2, 69. 2. Fig.: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: hilaritas praeoccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113 quas (partes) praeoccupavit oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1: praeoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. 6, 20. ‖. *to anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4. With *inf.:* legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people,* Liv. 4, 30.

prae-ŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to emit or exhale an odour beforehand:* ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praeolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4.

prae-ōpīmus, a, um, *adj. very fat:* Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer:* constr. with *inf.* or *subj.*, and *acc.* of thing preferred, *dat.* of that rejected praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30 *fin.:* Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12. multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perire, Tac. H. 4, 48: ut puerum praeoptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 21.

prae-ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part. ordained beforehand, preordained:* causae, [illegible] Acut. 1, 4.

prae-[illegible], 1. *v. a. to pray before:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

prae-ōstensus, a, um, *Part. foreshown:* Tert. adv. Jud. 4.

prae-palpans, antis, *Part. stroking or patting before* or *in front:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, *3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend:* Virg. Cul. 16 · vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr. 1, 149: hiberni praepandens temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 40.

praeparātio, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo] *a getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation:* priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14: belli, Vell. 1, 12. ‖. In rhetor. *a preparing* or *predisposing of the auditors:* Quint. 7, 10, 12.

praeparāto, *adv. with preparation:* quam nihil praeparate, nihil festinato faciens videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1.

praeparātor, ōris, *m.* [praeparo] *a preparer:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praeparātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praeparator] [illegible]: Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3.

praeparātūra, ae, *f.* [praeparo] *a preparing, preparation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

praeparātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeparo]. ‖. Adj. *prepared, provided with:* praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, ib. 1, 53: bene praeparatum pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 14. Adverbially, in *neutr. abl.:* ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11.

prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparation:* praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76: rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj. very sparing, very niggardly:* apes praeparcae, *opp.* prodigae atque edaces, Plin. 11, 19, 21: animus, id. 22, 24, 51.

prae-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip:* praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20: locum domestici belli causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 · praeparat se pugnae, Plin. 8, 20, 29 · exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109 · classem, Curt. 3, 5: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16. profectionem, *to make preparations for one's departure,* Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide,* Cic. Off. 1, 4: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 27, 56: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30. ova, *to cook, dress,* Mart. 1, 56. ‖. Fig.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. fragm. in Non 12, 23: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72 · excusationem, Petr. 139. aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small* (poet.). Juvenc. 2, 819.

prae-pătior, *3. v. dep. to suffer very much:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 34.

praepēdimentum, i, *n.* [praepedio] *a hinderance, impediment:* Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 29.

praepĕdio, ivi, ĭi, itum, 4. *v. a.* [pes: cf. impedio] *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter:* praepeditus latera forti ferro, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5. praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger,* Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praepediant, *let them hamper* or *embarrass themselves,* Liv. 8, 38. ‖. Meton. in gen. *to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass:* singulis medios praepedientes sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42 timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 25. si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness,* Tac. A. 1, 3: praepeditus morbo (*al.* perditus), Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: sese praeda, Liv. 8, 30. Fig.: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant; quas omnes avaritia praepediebat, Sall. J. 28.

prae-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front:* ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Prop. 2, 24, 37.

praepes, ĕtis, *adj.* [peto] *swift of flight, nimble, fleet:* praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo, Virg. Aen. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. procem. 7: Victoria, Cn. Mattius in Gell. 6, 6: cursus, Sen. Hippol. 1061. 2. In gen. *winged:* tela praepetis Dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38. ‖. Subst. *a bird:* Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, id. M. 4, 714: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbra, *i. e.* accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32. (ii) Esp. *a prophetic bird,* from whose flight something favourable was predicted · praepetis omina pennae, Virg. Aen. 3, 361, and Serv. in loc. Hence adj. *lucky, fortunate:* Remus, in Gell. 6, 6. 2. Medusaeus, *Pegasus,* Ov. M. 5, 257.

prae-pĕto, 3. *v. a. to strive diligently after:* Fest. s. v. praepetes.

prae-pīgnĕrātus, a, um, *Part. pledged, bound:* Amm. 24, 2.

prae-pilātus, a, um, *Part.* [pilo] *tipped with a ball or button:* pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, *darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball,* Liv. 26, 51: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6. ‖. Fig.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam ferrensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

prae-pīlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pilum] *to cast or hurl:* utrinque magnis concursum est viribus: praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj. very fat:* solum, Virg. Aen. 3, 698: suus, Plin. 8, 51, 77: ubertas, id. 18, 17, 45. ‖. Fig.: vox praepinguis, *too thick,* Quint. 11, 3, 32.

prae-plecto, 3. *v. a. to strike before:* Not. Tir. p. 107. In *part. perf.:* praeplexus, ib.

praepollens, entis, *Part.* [praepolleo]. ‖. Adj. *very powerful, very distinguished:* gens divitiis praepollens Liv. 1, 57: virtute, id. 5, 34. *Comp.:* vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. C. D. 22, 29.

prae-pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished:* quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority,* Tac. A. 2, 45: Phoenices mari praepollebant, ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182.

praepondĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [praepondero] *preponderance:* praeponderatio, *power,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to be of greater weight, to preponderate:* ne portionum aequitate turbata mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10 · id. Clem. 1, 2. ‖. Fig. *to be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference:* honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3. exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615. 2. *to turn the scale, give a decision:* si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other,* Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, *inclines,* Lucan. 6, 603. B. Act. *to outweigh:* qui omnia mutiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be surpassed,* Cic. Off. 3, 4.

prae-pōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum (old *perf.* praeposivi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11. Syncop. *part.* praepostus, Lucr. 6, 998), 3. *v. a. to put* or *set before, to place first:* versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33. praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59 de qua priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, *I will first make a few observations,* Cic. Fam. 11, 27. 2. Esp *to place* or *set over as chief, commander* or *superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as* · with *acc.* and *dat.:* unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praeponeretis, *to appoint commander in the war,* id. Manil. 22: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 89: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor,* Cic. Fam. 1, 15: negotio, *to charge with the management of an affair,* ib. 15, 4: navibus, *to appoint admiral,* id. Verr. 5, 38: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finances,* Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, *superintendent of all maritime affairs,* Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, *chamberlain,* Suet. Dom. 16: aliquem custodem alicui loco, *to appoint keeper of a place,* Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67. ‖. Fig. *to set before* or *above, to prefer:* lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 38: saluti reipubl. vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. perd. 8.

praeposītio, ōnis, *f.* [praepono] *a putting* or *setting before, a preferring preference:* Cic. Fin. 3, 16. ‖. *a placing at or setting over, appointment* or *presidency:* alicujus navi, Dig. Th. 34, 1, 1, 12. ‖. In gram. *a preposi-*

tion: praepositio in privat verbum en vi, quam haberet si ea praepositum non fuisset, Cic. Top. 11: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

praepŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In grammar, *that is set before, prepositive*: vocales, Prisc. p. 562 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 ib.

praepositūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a chief* or *overseer*, etc.: militaris, Lamprr. Elag. 6: hortorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praepono]. **I.** Subst. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander*: negatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36: quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: aquarum, *water-inspector*, Front. Aq. 27. Of *the governor of a province*: Suet. Galb. 12. **2.** praeposita, orum, *n. plu.* = προηγμένα, with the *Stoics, preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.*: ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προηγμένα, Latine autem producta: sed praecipua, aut praecipua malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. *Sing.*: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, ib.

prae-possum, pŏtui, *irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upperhand*: postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac. H. 5, 8.

praepostĕrē, *adv. in a reversed order, irregularly*: literas reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16: praepostere agere cum aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 20: lasvus calceus praeposterе inductus, *the left instead of the right*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8.

praepostĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeposterus] *a reversed order, inversion*: al Juno est aër, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, *i. e. by transposing the letters of the words* ἀὴρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118.

praepostĕrō, avi, ātum, *v. n.* [id.] *to reverse, invert*: Pa. Quint. decl. 9.

praepostĕrus, a, um, *adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unreasonable*, etc.: ordo, Lucr. 3, 622: praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, that grow too early or too late*, Plin. 16, 27, 51: natalis, *an inverted birth*, i. e. *with the feet foremost*, id. 7, 8, 6: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23: praeposterа et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5. **II.** Fig. *wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse*: ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26: imperator, id. Pis. 38: homines, Sall. J. 85. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32: consilia, id. Am. 22.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *Part.* [praeposum]. **I.** Adj.: *very able* or *powerful*: praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post. 16. With *abl.*: praepotentes opibus, *very rich*, Plin. 36, 5, 4. *n.* 14. With *gen.*: rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic. Div. 2, 18. **2.** Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, id. Balb. 15: philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43: praepotens gratae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* 2. **II.** Subst. praepŏtentes, ium, *m. pus. the powerful*: opes praepotentium, Cic. Am. 19: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

prae-pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [v. prae potens] *superior power*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

prae-pōto, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to drink before*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, *n.* 139. **II.** Act. *to give to drink* or *make drink of before*: praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, ib. *n.* 160.

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv. very hastily*: certare, Lucr. 3, 788.

praeprŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly, with over-haste*: festinate praepropere, Liv. 17, 21.

prae-prŏpĕro, 1. *v. n. to hasten greatly*: praeproperat, *apoversiveus*, Gloss. Philox.

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. very quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate*: praepropera festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: prensatio, id. Att. 1, 1: celeritas, Liv. 31, 42: ingenium, *rash*, id. 22, 41: nisus, Sil. 15, 757: amor, Val. Max. 6, 3, *n.* 6.

prae-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj. very beautiful* (post.): Juvenc. 1, 412.

prae-purgo, 1. *v. a. to purge* or *cleanse before-hand*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 128.

praeputiātio, ōnis, *f.* [praeputio] *a retaining of the foreskin, uncircumcision*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

praeputiātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *having the foreskin, uncircumcised*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

praeputio, 1. *v. a.* [praeputium] *to draw out the foreskin*: Schol. Juv. 10, 206.

prae-pŭtium, ii, *n.* [vox hybr. prae πόσθιον] *the foreskin, prepuce*: Juv. 14, 99.

praequam, *adv.* v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part. complaining beforehand* (poet.): multa praequestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rādio, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to beam or glitter forth* (poet.): pluma praeradiant, Claud. Nup. Honor. et Mar. 286. **II.** Act. *to outshine*: Bacchi conjux redimita corona, praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. H. 6, 115.

prae-rādo, rasi, ātum, *v. a. to scrape* or *share off in front* or *before*: vitis utrumque latus alterum praeradito obliquе, Cato R. R. 41: praerasi capilli, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

prae-rancĭdus, a, um, *adj. very stale*; Fig. *obsolete*: finitiones, Probus in Gell. 13, 20.

prae-rāpidus, a, um, *adj. very swift, very rapid*: amnis, Sen. Apocol. **II.** Fig. *very eager, very ardent*: praerapidus juvenis, Sil. 17, 180: celeritas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: fuga, Sil. 16, 564.

praerāsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerado].

praereptor, ōris, *m.* [praeripio] *one who seizes before another, a forestaller*: Hier. Ep. 36, *n.* 15.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.* [praeripio].

prae-rĭgesco, gŭi, *v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff*: ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very stiff*: Pa. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpia, orum, *n. plu.* [ripa] *places on the banks of a river*: App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, *3. v. a.* [rapio] *to seize before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off*: quid huc veniisti sponsam praereptum meam? Pl. Cas. 1, 14: patrem, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: aliis laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: cum ea praerepta et extorta defensioni suae cerneret, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11. **II.** Esp. *to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely*: deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2: immatura morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 3: brevibus praereptus in annis, *snatched away prematurely*, Val. Fl. 5, 571. **2.** *to take quickly, to snatch*: nec dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, *to snatch kisses*, Lucr. 3, 909: codicillos, *to take* or *seize hastily*, Suet. Ner. 49. **3.** *to forestall, anticipate*: non praeriptam, Cic. Att. 10, 1: scelere praerepto dolet, Sen. Thyest. 1104. **4.** With *pron. reflect. to take oneself off hastily, to make one's escape*: praeripuit se ad amicum, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rŏbŏrātus, a, um, *Part. strengthened beforehand*: praeroboratum corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, *3. v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *top*: digitos, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor 15. **II.** *to gnaw, bite* or *nibble off*: praeroso hamo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: congr ti praerosis caudas inter se praesedentes, Plin. 9, 62, 88.

praerŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [praerogo] *a paying beforehand*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerogātīvārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *that enjoys certain privileges or prerogatives*: Cassiod. Var. 11, 27.

praerogātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is asked before others* (i. e. for his opinion or vote), *that votes before or first, prerogative*: centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20. **2.** Omen praerogativum, *the prerogative omen*, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, id. Mur. 18. **II.** Subst. praerogativa, ae, *f. the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia*: id. Div. 1, 45: praerogativa Veturia Juniorum, Liv. 26, 22: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, id. 10, 22. With *plur. verb*: praerogativa tribuenm militum non petentem creant, id. 5, 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 138 *sq.*). **2.** Meton. *the vote of the century which voted first*: praerogativam referre, *to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first*, Cic. Div. 2, 35. (II) *a previous choice or election*: praerogativa militaris, Liv. 21, 3: praerogativa comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51. **3.** Fig. *a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen*: triumphi praerogativa, Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14. (II) *preference, privilege, prerogative*: praerogativa decoris in genimis, id. 37, 9, 46: magni faciunt provinciales, servari sibi hujusmodi praerogativas, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: vetus illa imperatoriae domus praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2.

praerŏgātus, a, um, *Part.* [praerogo].

praerŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask before* or *first*: sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35: cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20: lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. Theod. 16, 11, 1. **II.** *to pay beforehand*: pensionem, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. a. to break* or *tear off before* or *in front*: retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpebantur, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18.

praeruptē, *adv. abruptly, precipitately*: mons praeruptе altus, Plin. [illegible] 43.

praeruptus, a, um, [illegible]-rumpo] **I.** Adj. *broken off, steep*: hence, of places, *steep, precipitous*: praeruptа saxa, Cic. [illegible] Caes. B. G. 7, 8[illegible] asperum jugum, [illegible] B. C. 3, 24: rupes Hor. S. 2, 6, 92: mons, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41. *Comp.*: praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13. *Sup.*: omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis esse munitas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33. (II) Subst. praeruptа, orum, *n. plu. steep* or *rugged places*: praeruptа collium, Just. 41, 1: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64.

2. Fig. *hasty, rash, precipitate*: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7. Of things: dominatio, *hard, stern*, lb. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme*, Vell. 2, 2: seditio, *dangerous*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 6.

prae-rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj. very red* (poet.): Auct. carm. de Jud. Deus, 203.

praes, praedis, *m.* [akin to praedium] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman* (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 934): [illegible] in poenam capitali [illegible] si is fuerit intercessit: [illegible] praes, Ann. Idyll. 12: [illegible] ut praedes a praestando: quod [illegible]

nore data publice mancupii fidem præ stent, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40: præsdes dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re, de qua apud judicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causæ, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arborem, et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 45: Fest. pp. 151, 223, Müll.: præsdes pecuniæ publicæ accipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: præsdem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52: præsdes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4: por præsdem agere, id. Att. 9, 9: cavere populo præsdibus ac prædiis, an old formula, signifying *to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property*, id. Verr. 1, 54: præsdes vendere, *to sell the property of a præs*, id. Phil. 2, 31 ‖ Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam præsdibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, id. Att. 6, 1.

præs, *adv.* [prae] *at hand, now*: ibi tibi parata præs est, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

præ-sāgātus, a, um, *Part. perceived beforehand, presaged*: Hier. Ep. 3, *n.* 4.

præ-sāgio, īvi, 4. *v. a. to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment* or *foreboding*: sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur præsagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31: præsagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1: hoc ipsum præsagiens animo, Liv. 30, 20: equi præsagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64. ‖ Transf. *to foreshow, predict, presage*: exiguitas copiarum recessum præsagiebat, *foretold to me*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: galli canendo Boeotiis præsagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24: luna tempestatem præsagiet, id. 18, 35, 79.

præsāgĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [præsagio] *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging*: inest in animis præsagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31: divina, Ib. 54.

præ-sāgium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage*: vatum præsagia, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis, Ib. 6, 510: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: præsagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *indications*, Vell. 2, 57.

præ-sāgus, a, um, *adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic*: mens præsaga mali, Virg. Aen. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, Ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1.

præsaltor, ōris, *m.* [præsalto] *he who led the dances of the Salii*: præsaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς πρωορχούμενος, Ves. Gloss.

præ-sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ ] *to heal up prematurely*: [illegible]samita, Plin. 26, 41, 87. [illegible]*t. to heal, be healed up* [illegible]icatrices, quae præsanabantur, Aur. Ac. 1, 3. [illegible] a, um, *Part. se[illegible]ly wounded*, Aur. Ac. 1, 3.

præ-scītens, entis, *Part. overflowing, abounding*: liber doctrinis omnigenis præscatens, Gell. 14, 6.

præscientia, æ, *f.* [præscio] *foreknowledge, prescience*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 9.

præ-scindo, 3. *v. a. to cut off in front*: inferiores sedes præscindantur, Vitr. 5, 7.

præ-scio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: eum hæc præscisse, Suet. Tib. 63.

præ-scisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to find out* or *learn beforehand*: animos vulgi, Virg. G. 4, 69: præsciscere volebant (*al.* prascire), Liv. 27, 35: adversos subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 7.

præscītio, ōnis, *f.* [præscio] *a foreknowing, prognostic*: Amm. 29, 1.

præscītum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prognostic, presage, presentiment*: præscita animi quiescentis, *presentiments*, Plin. 10, 75, 98: pleorum, *omens*, Ib. 18, § 20.

præ-scītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a foreknowing, prescience*: Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1. 49

præ-sclus, a, um, *adj. foreknowing, prescient*: cordia, Virg. Aen. 12, 452: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538. With *gen. obj.*: vates præscia venturi, Virg. Aen. 6, 66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 329: facere aliquem præscium rei alicujus, *to inform one of something in advance*, Tac. A. 11, 29.

præ-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing*: pagina quae sibi Vari nomen præscripsit, Virg. E. 6, 12: monimentis consulum nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57: nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16: ut præscripsimus, *as I have written above*, Vell. 2, 21. 2. Transf. *to trace out*: præscripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 15. 3. *to write down, put down in writing*: testamentum literis, Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 40. ‖ Fig. *to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe*: finem rebus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: sic præscripsimus tia, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: cum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret, id. Att. 16, 3: si ipse populo lt. non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi præscribere poterant, Ib. 2, 20: jura civibus, Cic. de Sen. 9: senatui quae sunt agenda, Ib. 6: præscriptis verbis agendum est, Cels. Dig. 19, tit. 5, 2. 2. In law: *to bring an exception against, to except, object*, or *demur to*: ignominioso patri filius præscribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3. 3. *to dictate*: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 177. 4. *to plead as an excuse* or *in defence, to use as a pretext*: aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 52.

præ-scriptio, ōnis, *f.* [præscribo] *a writing before* or *in front*; hence, meton. *a title, preface, commencement*: præscriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7. ‖ Fig. *a pretext, pretence*: ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. 2. *a precept, order, rule, law*: dummodo illa prae scriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Coel. 18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præscriptionem esse naturae, id. Acad. 2, 46: in hac præscriptione semihorae, id. Rab. perd. 2: sine præscriptione generis aut numeri, *without previous limitation*, Tac. A. 6, 15. 3. *a philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism*: exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 48. 4. In law: *an exception, objection, demurrer*: aut intentio, aut præscriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: præscriptionem alicui opponere, Julian. Dig. 44, tit. 1, 11. (ii) *limitation* as to time, *prescription*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76.

præscriptīvē, *adv. with an exception*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

præscriptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [præscribo] *of* or *relating to a legal exception* or *demurrer*: præscriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 10. præscriptivum praecedens, Sulpic. Victor. Instit. or. p. 282.

præscriptum, i, *n.* [id.] *something prescribed, a copy* to imitate or to get by heart: puerile præscriptum, Sen. Ep. 44: pueri ad præscriptum discunt, Ib. ‖ Fig. *a precept, order, rule*: præscripta calcis, *i. e.* metae, Lucr. 6, 91: omnia legum imperio et præscripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53: præscripta servare, id. Off. 1, 26: agere ad præscriptum, *according to order*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: Liv. 10, 22: ex communi præscripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: ultra præscriptum, *beyond* or *contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally*, Suet. Caes. 28.

præscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [præscribo].

præscriptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a precept*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 1.

præsēca (praesica), æ, *f.* [praeseco] for brassica, *a cabbage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 21, § 104.

præ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut off the end or tip, to cut off*: pars cultelo præsecatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 16: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112 pru-

facturis tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2: limam, Plin. 32, 2, 9: præsecta vitia, Id. 17, 18, 25: præsecuta gula, App. M. 1, p. 108.

2. Fig.: præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail*, i. e. *to perfect accuracy*, Hor. A. P. 294.

præsectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeseco].

præsegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a piece cut off, a paring* (as of the nails, *etc.*): tonsor omnia abstulit præsegmina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2, p. 129.

præsēmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [præsemino] *a foetus*: Vitr. 2, 9.

præ-sēmino, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *plant beforehand*: non nati sunt homines tanquam ex draconis dentibus præseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis naturalis, ut quasi præseminata, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 3, 14. ‖ Fig.: *to prepare for, to undertake*: majora sibi præseminans, Amm. 30, 2.

praesens, entis, *Part.* [praesum].

‖ Adj. (*abl. sing.* of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): *that is before one, in sight* or *at hand present, in person*: assum praesens praesenti tibi, *I am with you, face to face*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades praesens, dico hoc, *because you happen to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39: quo praesente, *in whose presence*, Cic. de Or 1, 24: vivi atque praesentes, id. Off. 1, 44: praesens tecum ego, *myself, in person*, id. Fam. 2, 7: praesens sermo *communication by word of mouth*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12: praesente for praesentibus. nec nobis praesente alt quis quisquam, nisi servus, affuit, Pl Am. 2, 2, 194: praesente testibus, Pomp in Non. 154, 17: vive moribus praeteritis, loquore verbis praesentibus, *now in use*, Gell. 1, 10: in praesens tempus, and more freq. *absol.* in praesens, *for the present*: pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44: *opp.* in posteritatem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, or simply praesens, *for the present*: Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, *for the moment*, Just. 1, 5: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, Tac. H. 1, 44: vocem adimere ad praesens, *for a short time*, Plin. 8 22, 34: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *at present, now*: praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478 haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: Nep. Att. 12: in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58. in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt, Sen. Ep. 6: in rem praesentem perduxere audientes, *to transport one's hearers to the very spot*, Quint. 4, 2, 123: in re praesenti, *in the place itself, on the spot*: in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria consulere quid emam, aequum est, *when I am on the spot*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65: Liv. 40, 9. Subst. praesentia, ium, *n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs*: cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87: praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 59. 2. *that happens* or *is done immediately immediate, instant, prompt, ready*: praesens poena sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: preces, *immediate, not delayed*, Prop. 2, 23, 64: praesens diligentia, *prompt activity*, Sall. C. 52: praesens memoria, *ready, lively*, Liv. 8, 22: mercari praesenti pecunia, *with ready money*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8: Cic. Clu. 12: numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr. 109: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, *is payable on demand*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 41: supplicium, *instant execution*, Tac. A. 1, 38. Hence *adv.* *opp.* to in diem *forthwith, immediately*: si cum in diem mihi deberetur, frumentor praesens solverit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 9, 10. 3. *that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful*: praesens

auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: quo non praesentius ullum, poculа si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. G. 2, 127: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14. With *inf.*: o Diva praesens vel imo tollere de gradu mortale corpus, *mighty, able*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2.

4. Of character, *collected, resolute*: animo virili praesentique ut sis, plane, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 64: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Virg. Aen. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46. praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40. 5. *present, aiding, favouring, propitious*: Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: modo Diva triformis adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 177. [A contraction of praeses-ens: v. absens.]

praesensio, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio] *a foreboding, presentiment*: praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 2, 3. *Absol.*: per exta inventa praesensio, id. Top. 20. II. *a preconception*: id. N. D. 2, 17.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.* [praesentio].

praesentālis, e, *adj.* [praesens] *present*: milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18.

praesentānĕē, *adv. forthwith, immediately*: Theod. Prisc. ad Tim. fr. praef. 1.

praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj* [praesens] *that operates quickly or immediately*: remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1. Subst. praesentaneum, i, *n. a remedy that operates quickly*: id. 30, 9, 21.

praesentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is at hand, ready, quick, present*: id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est, *happens immediately*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47. argentum, *ready money*, id. Most. 2, 1, 14: venenum, *that operates instantly*, App. M. 10, p. 242.

praesentātio, ōnis, *f.* [praesento] *a placing before, a representation*: Cod. Justin. 12, 28, 2 (*al* praestatio). (Hence It. *presentiasione*; Fr. *présentation*.)

praesentia, ae, *f.* [praesens] *a being before, in view*, or *at hand; presence*: alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8: urget praesentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 9, 73: deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: praesentiam sui facere, *to present oneself, to appear*, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1: in praesentia, *for the present, at present, now; at the time, then*: quiescendum in praesentia decreverunt, Nep. Alc. 4: satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec in praesentia nota esse debebunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 8. In praesentia, *present, at hand*: id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alc. 10. II. Fig.: praesentia animi, *presence of mind, resolution, courage*: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Cic. Mil. 23: Plin. 8, 25, 38. 2. *impression, effect*: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 612. 3. Esp. *protection, assistance*: praesentiae matris deum, Inscr. (Hence It. *presenza, presenzia*; Fr. *présence*.)

prae-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. a.* (praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 3). *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine*: nisi haec praesensisset anus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 135: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1141: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48: animus praesentit in posterum, id. Rab. perd. 10: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: dolos, Virg. Aen. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96. *Pass. impers.*: praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49.

praesentisco, *3. v. a. inosp.* [praesentio] *to begin to have a presentiment of*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 834 P. (*al.* persentiscere).

praesento, no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a.* [praesens] *to place before, exhibit to view, to show, present*: sarcitis bubalas carnes praesentat, *looks like*, Plin. 37, 10, 67: caput ab Achilla Caesari praesentatum est, *handed* or *presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 77: supplicanti statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 175.

praesēpe, is, *n.* and **praesēpes** or **praesēpis**, is, *f.*; also, **praesēpia**, ae, *f.* and **praesēpium**, ii, *n.* [sepes] prop. *an inclosure*; hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen*: praesepis bubus hibernas, Cato R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (*al.* praesepes, *al.* praesepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesepibus altis, Virg. Aen. 7, 275: nocturna claudere praesepia, *folds*, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 38. 2. *a crib, manger*: bonas praesepis, Cato R. R. 4: in praesepia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesepe, Phaedr 2, 8, 22: praesepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 164. Comically for *a table*: scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28. II. Transf. *a hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern*: scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesepis suas, *i. e. in his own house*, in *his power*, Pl. Casin. prol. 96: vocat me hic intra praesepis meas, *into my house*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fuces a praesepibus arcent, *i. e. from the hives*, Virg. G. 4, 168: audis in praesepibus, *in drinking-shops*, Cic. Pis. 18.

praesēpia, ae, v praesepe.

prae-sēpio, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade*: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27 loca montuosa sublicis, ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesepto, id B. G. 7, 77.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpium**, ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.* [praesepio].

prae-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part. buried beforehand*: Pl. Quint. Decl. 9. Anm. 14, 11.

prae-sĕro, *3 v. a. to sow beforehand*: Fig.: semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, *adv.* [prae sero, i. q. put foremost: hence] *especially, particularly*: praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, falsa praesertim, Cic. Am. 4: id. Fam. 1, 4.

prae-servio, 4. *v. a. to serve* as a slave aliqui, Pl. Am. prol. 124. Fig.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7.

prae-servo, 1. *v. a. to observe beforehand*: aliquid, Cod. Aur. Ac. 3, 8.

praeses, idis, *adj.* [praesideo] *sitting before as a guard*; hence, *protecting, defending*: locus, *a place of refuge*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 11, dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247. Esp. II. Subst. *a protector, guardian, defender*: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6: Liv. 6, 16: praesides dii, *protecting deities*, Tac. H. 4, 53. 2. Transf. *a president, superintendent, chief, ruler*: praeses belli, *i. e. Minerva*, Virg. Aen. 11, 483: provinciarum, *governors*, Suet. Aug. 23: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provinciis regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellentur, Macer. Dig. 1, tit. 18.

praese-siccātus, a, um, *Part. dried beforehand*: succus solo praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, *adj. very dry*: vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

praesidālis or **praesidiālis**, e, *adj.* [praeses] *pertaining to the governor of a province*: jus, Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Justin. 4, 24, 11: officium, Amm. 28, 1: apparitor, id. 17, 3: vir, *who has been a governor* Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesidiārius, v. praesidiarius.

praesidātus (praesidatus), ūs, m. [praeses] *the office of governor of a province, governorship*: Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29.

praesidens, entis, *Part.* [praesideo] II. Subst. *a president, ruler*: ut partes praesidentium, *governors*, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 13.

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit before* or *in front of*: Lact. 1, 20. II. Fig.: *to guard, protect, defend* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: ego hic tibi praesidebo, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 47: urbi praesidere, Liv. 22, 11: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5. 2. *to preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command*: constr. with *dat., acc.*, or *absol.*: ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6. P. Atilio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, ib. 3, 39. *Absol.*: princeps praesidebat, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

praesīdĕro, 1. *v. n.* [sidus] *to be in advance of the constellations*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57.

praesidiālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesidiārius, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium] *that serves for defence* or *protection*: praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. 29, 8. 2. Esp. *pertaining to the governor of a province*: togam praesidiariam accepit (*al.* praesidiarium), Spart. Sev. 1. II. Subst. praesidiarium, ii, *n. a garrison*: Not. Tir. p. 56. III. Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, *kept as a reserve in case the vine should fail*, Col. 4, 15: palmes, *i. q.* resex, ib. 21.

praesidiātus, v. praesidatus.

praesidiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praesidium] *a small garrison*: Not. Tir. p. 56.

praesidior, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to watch, guard*: praesidior, φρουροῦμαι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesidium, ii, *n.* [praeses] *a sitting before*; hence, *defence, protection, help, assistance*: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ag. 3: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, Cic. Sull. 18: absque me foret et meo praesidio, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 55. ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10. II. Transf. in gen. *defence, aid, protection*: ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, id. Rosc. Am. 5: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44: quod satis esset praesidii, [illegible] *thing needful for his support*, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaere[illegible] dia periculis et adju[illegible] Cic. Manil. 24: om[illegible] vel doctrinae pr[illegible] parati, id. de [illegible] ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, [illegible] Fig.: fortissimum praesidium puderis, Cic. Sull. 28: insigne moestis praesidium reis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13. 3. *a remedy*: aurium morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7. III. Esp. milit. *t. t. a guard, garrison, convoy, escort*: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: occupato oppido, hi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: locum praesidiis firmare, Sall. J. 23: confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, *an escort*, Nep. Epam. 4: praesidia custodiasque disponere, *posts, pickets*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, *troops*, Cic. Att. 9, 3: legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. 2. *any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: qui propter metum

praesidium relinquit, leaves his post, Cic. Tusc. 1, 81: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timoth. 1: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, Ib. B. G. 7, 87: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, *fort*, Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, Ib. 4, 49. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20.

praesignātor, ōris, *m.* [praesigno] *one who marks out or designates beforehand*: Inscr.

praesignificātio, ōnis, *f.* [praesignifico] *a showing* or *signifying beforehand*: Lact. 7, 15.

praesignifico, 1. *v. a. to show* or *signify beforehand*: praesignificare hominibus futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38.

praesignis, e, *adj. distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora coronu, Ov. M. 15, 611: praesigni facie Corniculana fuit, id. F. 6, 628: Stat. S. 4, 8, 12.

praesigno, 1. *v. a. to mark before*: ad summum praesignato (*al.* pertundito), Cato R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

praesilio, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring* or *gush forth*: lacrimae praesiliunt mihi! Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

praesipio, 3. *v. a.* [sapio] *to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of*: Fest. *s. v.* praesagire.

praesŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very solid*: Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 291. ‖ Fig. *very firm, very constant* or *steadfast*: Juvenc. 1, 436.

praesŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to sound before* (post.): praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (*al.* personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11. ‖ *to sound louder than, to sound above*: with *acc.*: qui posset avena praesonuisse chelyn, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 63.

praespargo (or spergo), 3. *v. a. to scatter* or *strew before*: Lucr. 5, 738.

praespĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part. examined into beforehand*: utilitate praespeculata, Amm. 25, 8.

praespergo, v. praespargo.

praespĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to hope beforehand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1.

praespĭcio, 3. *v. a. to look at before*: Not. Tir. p. 43.

praestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praesto] *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18. Of persons: lingua ac facundia praestabilis, id. 18, 3. With *dat.*: Calchas praestabilis ariolandi, Apul. de Deo Socrat. With *gen.*: dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Fam. 10: fuerat praestabilior [illegible], *better*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 43: utrum malis reipublicae melius fuisse an praestabilius me civem nasci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vat. 4.

praestans, antis, *Part.* [praesto]. ‖ Adj.: *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: usu et sapientia praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3. *Comp.*: virginibus praestantior omnibus Horse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724. *Sup.*: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: praestantissimi studio atque doctrina, id. Acad. 1, 4. With *gen.*: o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Virg. Aen. 12, 10: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6. Post. with *inf.*: quo non praestantior alter aere ciere viros, *whom no one excelled in rousing the men*, Virg. Aen. 6, 164. 2. Of things: praestanti corpore Nymphae, Ib. 1, 71: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: praestanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem, id. Fam. 3, 10: praestans praedicta in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? Cic. Vat. 3. (ii) Esp. *efficacious*: medicina praestans, Plin. 13, 24, 47: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48: succus sapore praestantissimus, id. 13, 1, 2.

praestantia, ae, *f.* [praestans] *pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic. Off. 2, 28: praestantia virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre-eminence in*, id. Am. 19: dii omnium rerum praestantia excellentes, *in all things*, id. Div. 2, 63: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52.

praestantissĭmē, *sup. adv. most excellently, admirably*: Plin. 28, 12, 50.

praestat, v. praesto.

praestātio, ōnis, *f.* [praesto] *a guaranty, warranty*: ut ad praestationem scribant, *pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen. Brev. vit. 14: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 2. ‖ *payment*: praestatio dotis, Modest. Ib. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, Ulp. Ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certa annua praestatione, Cod. Justin. 3, 33, 10.

praestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a surety*: qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. de Col. praef. p. 128.

praestergus, a, um, *adj.* [for praeterrus, from prae-tergo] *wiped off beforehand*: vorsa, praesterga, strata, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 30 dub.

prae-sterno, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare*: eo praesternebant folia farferi (*al.* prosternebant), Pl. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 114: illud peto, praesternas (*al.* praestruas), Plin. Ep. 4, 8.

praestes, ĭtis, *comm.* [praesto] of deities, *presiding, protecting*; *protector, guardian*: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc Deum praestitem monstrant, Macr. S. 1, 18.

praestigĭa, ae, *f.* [perhaps from praestringo] *a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand*: praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77. Usu. *plur.*: patent praestigiae, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 9: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, praestigias praestrinxit (*al.* praestinxit) commoditas patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29 non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24 (Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 2) nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App. de Mundo, p. 63.

praestigiātor, ōris, *m.* [praestigia] *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver*: praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probu' est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 6: Sen. Ep 45.

praestigiātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who plays tricks, juggles*, or *deceives*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 150.

praestigio, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to deceive by juggling tricks*: illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinatio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 63.

praestigior, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to practise sleight of hand*: praestigior, ψηφομαντεύω, Gloss. Cyrill.

praestigiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tricks, delusive*: Gell. 7, 14: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

praestigium, ii, *n. a delusion, illusion*: γοητεία, praestigium, Gloss. ad Prud. Cathem. vet.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to extinguish*; 2) g. *to obscure, weaken* (rare): fata omnem animi ejus aciem praestinxerant, Vell. 2, 118 dub. (*al.* praestruxerant, *al.* praestrinxerant).

praestino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [praes] *to buy, purchase*: ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid est, pretio praestinem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 36: id omne praestinaturus, App. M. 1, p. 104.

praestitor, ōris, *m.* [praesto] *a giver*: App. Trism. p. 92.

prae-stitŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: diem praestituit apud iudicem, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: nobis tempus id. Quint. 9: nulla praestituta die, *with out any fixed term*, id. Tusc. 1, 39. With *relative-clause*: praetor nunquam petiteri praestituit, quo actione ilium uti velit, id. Caecin. 3.

praestītus, a, um, *Part.* [praesto].

praesto (praestus fui, Inscr. in Grut. 669, 4). *adv. at hand, ready, present, here*: usu. with esse: sed ubi est frater? *Chaer.* Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Cat. 64, 137 hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 48. Without esse (poet.): hera, eccum praesto militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 4. ‖ Esp. with esse, *to be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid*: jus civile dicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9. saluti tuae praesto esse, id. Fam. 4, 14. praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21 With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 1, 5, 61. 2. *to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caecin. 30: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 4. (Hence It. Sp. *presto*; Fr. *prêt.*)

prae-sto, stĭti (avi), stĭtum and stātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to stand before* or *in front*: dum primae praestant acies, Lucan. 4, 30 (*al.* perstant). ‖ Fig. *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself*: constr. what is excelled is expressed by *dat.*; that in which the superiority consists, by *abl.* either with or without *in*: also *absol.*: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44 qua re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4: Zeuxin mulebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1: suos inter sequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64 *fin.*: quum (Helvetii) virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: probro atque petulantia maxume praestabant, Sall. C. 37: truculentus coeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24. 2. *Impers.* with a subject clause, *it is preferable* or *better*: nunlo praestat impendiosum te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 12: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. Att. 14, 9: praestare dicunt, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perierre, Caes. B. G. 1, 17. sed motus praestat componere fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 135. B. Act. *to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. 5, 36: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18 *fin.*: id. Epam. 6. 2. *to become surety for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself*, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quanto magis ardurum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam potrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: simus ea mente ut nihil in vita nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we are answerable for guilt only*, i. e. *not for want of success*, Ib. 6, 1: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28: nihil, to be responsible for *nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With *ab*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. Fam. 2, 4 With *de*: quod de te operae, de me praestare possum, Ib. 4, 15. With *acc.* and *inf.*: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare potest? id. Phil. 11. 3, *to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute*; arbitramur nos in praestitione, quae utile et decorum praescripserit, id. N. D. 1, 3: eum unum omnium praestare, id. de Or. 2, 9: hospitem debitum praest, id.

Phil. 9, 5 ego certe meam reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25 ne quem ejus poeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself*, Liv. 30, 30 quamcunque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Liv. 30, 15. **4.** *to keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: omnes socios salvos praestitae poteramus, Cic. Manil 18 mors omnia praestat, vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr 3, 215 pacem cum iis populus R non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, Liv. 42, 34 **5** *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest* Pomponius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic Fam 3, 10 praestate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem quam saepe numero imperatori praestitistis, Caes. B. G 6, 8 suam ei fidem praestiterat, ib 5, 45 benevolentiam, Cic Att 11, 1 consilium suum fidemque, id de Or 3, 33 fratri pietatem, id Brut 33 frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt B G 8, 50 obsequium, Sen. Q N 2, 59 With *pron* : *fact to show, prove, or believe oneself as* se in columem, Luc 3 220 se invictum, Ov Ir 4 10 104 to praesta constanter ad omne indoctrinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant* ib 4 5 23 ne ad illum quidem artissimum innocentiae simulam praestare nos possumus, *show ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen de Ira 2 28 juris periti consultoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible*, Pomp Dig 1 2 2 **6** *to give offer furnish, present* alicui certam summam pecuniae Suet Dom 9 cervi in Sen in Dom 1, 362 caput fulminis Lucan 5 770 praestat terris nomen Hiberna, id 4 23 anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col 8 11 cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote* Cic Pis 32 terga hosti *to turn one's back to the enemy to flee* Tac Agr 37 (Hence It *prestare* Sp *prestar* Fr *prêter*)

praestŏlo, ī v a for praestolor *to await* etc praestolatus Lav Andr in Non 475 32 praestolabo Turpil ib 31

praestŏlor, ātus, ī v n and a dep [praesto] *to stand ready for to wait for, expect* With *dat* qui tibi ad fortunam Aurelium praestolarentur armati Cic Cat 1 9 ut mihi ad hominem tibi praestolor, id Att 2 15 *fin* With *acc* aliquem Il Truc 2, 3 15 qui me praestolare, Carmeno? Ter Fun 5 6 5 With *gen* adventenitum cohortium praestolari, Sisenn in Non 161 32 *Absol* ego illam illic video praestolarier, Pl Epid 2, 2, 33 ad Clupeam praestolans Caes B C 2 23

prae-strangŭlo, ī v a *to choke, deprive of breath* ne anxium oratorem praestranguiet, Ps Quint declam 3

praestrictio, ōnis, *f.* [praestringo] *a binding fast, binding up* Tert Res carn. 49.

praestrictus, a um, *Part* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v a *to bind fast* or *hard to bind* or *tie up* praestricta fauce, Ov Ib 551 praestricta manus, Sen. Troad 560 pollices vincire nodoque praestringere, Tac A 12, 47 aliquis tempora sertis, Stat S 5 1, 113 dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) amplunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11. **2.** Transf. *to compress, confine, restrain*: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, id 18, 34, 77 panis datur ex vino ad discutiendas quae praestringi opus est, id 22, 25, 68 humor intus praestrictus, id. 17, 24, 37, no. 1. **II.** *to grasp, touch*: quum flectam ejus fulgur praestringimusque, Suet. Aug. 29 · Tullianorum terrae praestringemus, Amm. 31, 2. **III.** *to weaken, blunt, make dull*: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 34, 139 **IV.** *to narrow, shorten, to deprive of*: ubertas illius praestringit, Cic. Brut. 82, 283 · *to take away from, to lessen*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.

praestructim, *adv. with preparation*: Iart Pall. 3

praestructio, ōnis, *f.* [praestruo] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert. adv. Marc 4, 14

praestructūra, ae, *f* [id] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert adv. Marc. 4, 2

praestructus, a, um, *Part* [praestruo]

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3 v a *to build before*, as a preparation for other buildings, *to lay a foundation* praestructa, *opp* ea, quae superposita incumbent, Col 1, 5 **2** *to build up in front, to block* or *stop up* (poet.) ille aditum vasti praestruxerat obice montis (*al* perstruxerat). Ov I 1, 563 porta fonte praestructa, id M 14, 797. **II** Trop *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand* fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat *prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv 28, 42 praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est multa ease crimina in Verr Ascon ad Cic Div in Caecil 8 praestructum bellis civilibus hostem *prepared*, Claud B Gild 285 **2** *to arrange or contrive beforehand* cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset Suet Tib 53 id ad licet praestruentes Amm 31 7

prae-stultus, a um, *adv extremely foolish* · praestultius mavis agentes, Claus Cyrill

prae-stupesco, ĕre, *inch to be greatly astonished* · quam fortunam ceteris praestupescentibus, Jul Valer res gest Alex M 1 16

prae-stupĭdus, a, um *adv very senseless very stupid* Juvenc 4, 200

prae-sŭdo, āre, *n* (*to sweat before* (poet) · lumi matutinis praesudat solibus aër Claud Iapt Hon 2, 12 **II.** Trop *to exert oneself beforehand* Stat Th 6 4

praesul, ŭlis, *a presul at prefat* agri praesul Pallad 1 6 fori Sid Ep 4, 14 praesul creatus literis, Aus Ep 4 79 Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol 1 Junone celent hic arae praesule semper Avien Perieg 519 **2** Esp *the leader of the Salii or priests of Mars* fuit in eo sacerdotio (Salionum) et praesul et vates et magister C put 1 M Aurel 4 In Cic Div 1, 26 ib 2, 66 praesul apparently means *a dancer* but several MSS have praesultor, and if praesul is the right reading the meaning of dancer prob arises from a false etymology, praesilio [*praesul*, like *consul*, *ex sul* prob comes from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sedeo*) hence it signifies "one who sits at the head v consul]

prae-sulsus, a um *adv* [salsus] *very salt* adepa, Col 6 2, 7

praesultātor, ōris, *m* [praesulto] *one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer* Liv 2, 36

prae-sulto, āre, *n* [salto] *to leap or dance before* praesultare hostium signis, Liv 7, 10

praesultor, ōris *m* [praesilio] = praesultator Val Max 1, 7, 4 Lact 2 7

prae-sum, fŭi, *irreg v n to be before*, hence, *to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend*: constr with *dat* or *absol* · omnibus Druidibus praest unus, Caes. B G 6, 13 : qui oppido praerat, ib. 2, 6 regionibus, ib. 3, 22 provinciae, Sall C. 42 censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep Cat. 2 classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes. B C 3, 25 exercitui, ib. 37 : alicui negotio, *to have charge of* it, ib. 61 : ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 : artificio, id Fin. 4, 29 vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall. C 50 : statuis faciendis, Cic Verr. 2, 59 aedilibus, *to be aedilem* esse, Pomp. Dig 1, 2, 2. *Absol* · praesse in provincia, *to be governor*, Cic. Verr. 3, 77. **2.** In gen. *to be the chief person, to fulfil the land* · non putavit filio Ti. Graccho tantulum, sed praefuit, id. Am. 11 · filii crudelitati non solum praeesse, verum etiam [illegible] id Att. 9, 6 **II.** *to protect, defend* (poet) stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Uri. b, Ov. F 3, 138

prae-sūmo, mpsi mptum ĕre, *to take before hand, take first, take to oneself* neve domi praesumo dapes, Ov A A 3, 757 alium, Plin 25 5 21 praesumere mihi frigidam, id 28, 4, 14 remedia, Tac A 14, 3 praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age* Claud IV. cons, Hon 166 **II.** Trop *to take in advance* praesumere male audienti patientiam, *to provide oneself with beforehand*, Quint. 12 9) inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself what encroaches upon*, id 11 1, 27 illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederat, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judgment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty*, id 2, 4, 7 **2** *to perform beforehand*: heredum officia praesumere, Plin Ep 6, 10 **3** *to spend or employ beforehand* sumentibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin 18, 25 60 Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand*, Tac H 1 62 **4** *to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand* arma parato animis et spe praesumite bellum, Virg Aen. 11, 18 futura, Sen Ep 107 hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, I e *I imagine* or *picture to myself beforehand*, Plin Ep 3, 1 Hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted*: Ia A 14 64 **5** *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume* fortunam alicujus ib 12, 41 graviorem militi m praesumebant, Just 6, 2 ab hostibus reverso filio quem pater obisse falso praesumpserat Papin Dig 12, 6, 3 **6** *to undertake, venture* tantum animo praesumere, Auct Pan ad Const 2 illicitis, Sulpic Sever. Hist. sacr 1, 47 (Hence It *presumere*, Fr. *présumer*)

praesumptē, *adv confidently, boldly* veritatem dicere, Vop Car 4

praesumptio, ōnis *f* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation* rerum, quas assequi cupias praesumptio ipsa jucunda est Plin Ep 4, 15 bonae famae praesumptione potiri id 9, 3 **II** In rhet *an answering in advance, an anticipation* of expected objections mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod objici potest, occupamus, Quint 9, 2, 16 **III** *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption*: multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen Ep 76, 7 etsi contra praesumptionem meam omnia decem in obsidione tenuissent, Just. 3, 4 non levi praesumptione credere, Papin Dig 41, 3, 44 **IV** Esp *assurance, audacity, presumption*: illicita praesumptione rex ad vitiem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulpic Sever. Hist. sacr 1, 33 Tert Cult fem 2 App. Apol p 323. (II) *stubbornness, obstinacy* mira contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, id M. 8, p. 314. (III) *prejudice*: Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptīōsē, *adv. boldly, presumptuously*: loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (*al.* praesumptuose).

praesumptīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [praesumptio] *full of boldness, presumptuous* (*al* praesumptuosus) Sid. Ep. 2, 12.

praesumptor, ōris, *m.* [praesumo] *one who takes possession beforehand, a preoccupier*: Claudd. Ver. 3, 18. **II** *a confident or presumptuous person*: Tert. Poen. 6.

praesumptrix, *adv. feminine, one of timidity, presumptuously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21.

praesumptuōsē, *adv. presumptuously, boldly*: Tert. Pall. 4 · *comp* Tert. Cor. 11.

praesumptuōsus, a, um, *adj.* = praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* [praesumo]. ‖ Adj. *taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived*: praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 procem.: opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice*, id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73. Praesumptum est, *it is supposed, imagined, presumed*: praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31. *Comp.*: praesumptior, Coripp. Johann. 4, 550.

prae-suo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew over, sew up*; hence, *to cover over*: hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 8: surculos recentibus corlis, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

prae-surgo, surrexi, 3. *v. n. to rise beforehand* (poet.): Avien. Progn. Arat. 172.

prae-suspecto, 1. *v. a. to suspect beforehand*: Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesuo].

praetactus, a, um, *Part.* [praetango].

prae-taedescit, 3. *v. impers. it disgusts beforehand*: praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-taesus, a, um, *feeling disgust beforehand*: praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a. to touch beforehand* or *previously*: praemoveri corpus sive praetangi accessione ventura, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, ib. 4, 3. ‖ Transf. *to attack*: of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, id. Acut. 1, 9: praetacta membra, ib. 2, 11.

praetectio, ōnis, *f.* [praetego] *a covering over*: oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetego].

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect*: cavo praetegit aere caput (*al.* protegit), Prop. 3, 12, 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, i. e. *the rocks that sheltered your repose*, Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 112. Fig.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

prae-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch before* or *in front, to extend* praetenta tela, *presented*, Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, *shooting forth*, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out*, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230. cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45. 2. *to spread, hold*, or *place before* or *in front*: membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, id. 11, 37, 77: id. 9, 6, 5: segeti praetendero sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: decreto sermonem, *to prefix*, Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armenils praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ubi visum in cullce natura praetendit? *placed*, Plin. 11, 2, 1. Hence, (ii) of places, reflect. *to extend before* or *in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to*: praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2: a tergo praetendantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9. ‖ Fig. *to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend*: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for*, Cic. Vat. 6: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. procem. § 15: ignorantia praetendi non potest, id. 7, 1, 35: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 28: praetendere aetatem et actos labores, ib. 3, 59. 2. *to lay claim to, aspire to*: nec conjugia unquam praetendi taedas, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: debitum, *to sue for payment of a debt*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tener, a, um, *adj. very soft* or *tender*: capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99.

prae-tentātus, us, *m.* (*only in abl. sing.*) [praetento] *a groping* or *feeling out one's way*: Plin. 11, 37, 52.

prae-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feel, search*, or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously*: praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitis et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35. 2. *to hold before oneself*: praetentat pallia laeva, Claud. B. Gild. 438. ‖ Fig. *to test* or *try beforehand*: vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: judicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

praetentūra, ae, *f.* [praetendo] *a military guard on the boundaries of a province*: Amm. 14, 3.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.* [praetendo].

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin* or *slender*: folium pinus, Plin. 16, 10, 10: fila, ib. 31, 56: bracteae, id. 33, 6, 32: pons, id. 8, 50, 76. ‖ Of sound, *very thin* or *shrill*: Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be warm before*: Fig. (poet.): si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. A. Adv. (*i. e.* with the ellipsis of the dependent word) *except, excepting, unless, save*: etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5 diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitallum damnatis, Sall. C. 36. religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ne. 56: exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restituebantur, Just. 13, 5: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406. Papirius, Gell. 1, 23 *fin.* With *si, quod, quc*: praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41 *fin.*: praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas antoferrem, *besides that*, App. M. 2, p. 122: montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus, praeterque ignobiles octo, *and besides, and also*, Plin. 4, 6, 10. 2. In comparisons with *quam: before, beyond, above, more than*: quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 38 quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam. 3. Praeter propter, *near by*, i. e. *thereabouts, about*: incerte errat animus, praeter propter vita vivitur, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: Cato and Varro, ib. B. *Prep.* with *acc.*: Of place, with motion: *past, by, before*: mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 7: videntur magni montes solem succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 141: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: servi ejus praeter oculos Lolili haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes*, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158. ‖ Fig. of other relations with the idea of passing or overstepping: *over, beyond; against, contrary to*: nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *irrelevant*, Auct. Her. 4, 1: praeter aequum delinquere, Pl. Hac. 3, 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7. 2. Esp. in comparisons: *beyond, above, more than*: praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 32. 3. to denote something added: *besides, in addition to*: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, ib. 57. (ii) praeter haec, *for praeterea, besides that, besides, moreover*: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61: Cels. 2, 4. 4. to denote something excepted: *besides, except*: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est, id. Cluent. 20: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, ib. 1, 11. ‖ In composition, praeter has the signification of *past, by, beyond, besides*: e. g. praeterducere, *to lead past*; praetermittere, *to let go by*; praeterire, *to go beyond*; praeterea, *besides this*.

praeter-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to drive by* or *past*: diversoria nota praeteragendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-bĭto, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go by, to pass*: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 43. With *acc.*: cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to run past* or *by*: equis praetercurrentibus, Veg. Mil. 3, 24: praetercursa Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9.

praeter-dūco, 3. *v. a. to lead past* or *by*: pompam, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [cf. antea] *beyond this* or *that, besides*: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35 auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, ib. 4, 22. ‖ In distributions: *besides, moreover, again*, etc.: multae sunt causae ... primum ... praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: primum ... tum praetcrea, id. Ad. 3, 2, 47. quique alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeterea omnes undique parricidae, Sall. C. 14: nam et prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. ‖ Of time: *henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter*: et quisquam numen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg. Aen. 1, 49: neque illum praeterea vidit, id. G. 4, 500.

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi, and more freq. ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to go by* or *past, to pass by*: si nemo hac praeterit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46. praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18: quasi praetcriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: nec quae praeterlit, iterum revocabitur unda, nec quae praeterlit hora, redire potest, Ov. A. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeterlit, proxima, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 3: praeterit tempus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. B. Act. *to go by* or *past something, to pass by*: praeterire plstrinum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. Asin. 3, 4, 15 hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit Ilios, Virg. Aen. 4, 157. Of inanimate subjects: ripas fluminis praetereunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. ‖ Fig. *to pass by, to escape*: nescis, quid mali praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4. 2. With a *neutr. adj.* or a *clause* as subject: *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one*: non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic. Caecin. 35: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef.: an quidquam Parmenonem praeterest? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38. 3. *to pass by* or *over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget*, etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: omitto jurisdictionem contra legem, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id. Prov. cons. 3: et quod pauca praeterii, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. Att. 6, 3.

liquid silentio, id. Brut. 22: praeteream, referamne tuum dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: locus qui praeteritus negligentia est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14: non literas modo, sed syllabas praeterit, Suet. Aug. 88: quod sciscitari paene praetervi, App. M. 3, p. 139. (II) *to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude*: populus solet nonnunquam dignos praeterire, Cic. Planc. 3: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeterit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86.

4. *to go beyond, to surpass, excel*: hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeterlit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praterit omnes, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 51: ubi aut praeterire aut aequari eos desperavimus, Vell. 1, 17.

praetĕr-equĭtans, antis, *Part. riding by*: Liv. 3, 61.

praetĕrĕuntĕr, *adv. in passing, cursorily*. Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.

praeter-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry by* or *past*: *pass. to come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare): latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55. pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 560.

praeter-fĭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past*: aqua quae praefluat, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. With *acc.*: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11. II. *Fig. to go by* or *past, to slip away*: eorum ego orationes sino praefluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

praeter-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to march, go*, or *pass by*: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. in Non. 556, 19. With *acc.*: castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: fines, *to march by*, Tac. A. 14, 23. II. *Fig. to surpass, excel*: in te maxume, qui tantum alios praetergrossus es, Sall. in or. ad Caes. 1.

praetĕr-hāc, also, separate, **praeter hāc**, *adv.* [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition*: si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi communuam caput, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 73: non patiar praeterhac, id. Men. 5, 1, 25.

praeter-inquīro, 3. *v. a. to inquire further*: in negotium, Amm. 15, 5.

praetĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetereo] *a passing over, omission*: Cod. Justin. 6, 29, 4.

praeterĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praetereo]. II. *Adj. gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. de Sen. 19: aetas, ib. 2: anni, Virg. Aen. 8, 500: culpa, Ov. H. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone, departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52. *Absol.*: in praeteritum, *for the past*: negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. Dom. 9. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense*: quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut *fero* in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29. III. *Subst.* praetĕrĭta, orum, *n. plu. things gone by, the past*: sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. Div. 1, 30: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 3. **2.** *things passed over* (= παραλειπόμενα): *a name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings*: Hier. Ep. 18, n. 1.

praeter-lăbor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past*: praeterlabentis fluminis, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With *acc.*: tumultum, Virg. Aen. 6, 875: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare, necesse est, *to sail past*, ib. 3, 477. II. *Fig. to slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25.

praeter-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick* or *touch in passing, to flow by*: oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeterfero].

praeter-lĭens, entis. *Part. washing as it flows past*: fluvius, App. M. 6, p. 177.

praeter-mĕo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go by* or *past*: saepe salutantium tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318. With *acc.*: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto] *a leaving out, omission*: sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7. II. *a passing over, neglecting*: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Of. 2, 17.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.* [praetermitto].

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go by, let pass*: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14: nullam occasionem profectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. **2.** Esp. *to omit, neglect, leave undone*: nullum officium, Ib. 1, 8: gratulationem, ib. 5, 7: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15. saetus, id. Att. 9, 11: praetermittendae defensionis plures solet esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9. With *inf.*: reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4. **3.** *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, ib. 29: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. **4.** *to pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26. With *acc.* and *inf.*: praetermittet to humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1184. II. *to let over, transmit*: an iacili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, antis, *Part. pointing out* or *showing another*: Gell. 20, 10.

praeternāvigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeternavigo] *a sailing by*: Plin. 4, 12, 19.

praeter-nāvigo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail by* or *past*: vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12. With *acc.*: Baianum sinum, id. Ner. 27.

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a. to rub off* or *wear down in front*: januam limā praeterunt (*al.* proterunt), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

praeter-propter, v. praeter, A. 3.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save*: neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21: cuncta potest vetustas, praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17. With *etiam, quoque, tum vero*: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, intestina etiam proditione adjuta, Liv. 25, 23: praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus (lusit), Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonius praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1. With *si*: *except when, unless*: hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat, Plin. 8, 25, 19. With *quod*: *except that*: omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: praeterquam quod sine te ceterum satis commode, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. With *praeterea*: id. Leg. 3, 19. II. For praeterquam quod, *except that*: Plin. 20, 20, 42.

praeter-rādo, 3. *v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): vox praeterradit fauces, Lucr. 4, 530 dub.

praeter-sum, esse, *v. n. to be out of, not present at*: Tert. Apol. 18.

praetervectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetervehor] *a riding, sailing, or passing by*: Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetervehor].

praeter-vĕhor, ctus sum (*in tmesi*, praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 712), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride*, or *sail by*: qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18: praetervehens equo, *riding by*, Liv. 22, 49. With *acc.*: Apollonian, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Virg. Aen. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 91. **2.** *to march by*, of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71. II. *Fig.*: periculosissimum locum silentio cum praetervectus, *passed over in silence*, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by*, id. Coel. 21. oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, id. Balb. 1. Plin. Pan. 56.

praeter-verto, 3. *v. a. to go* or *pass by*: solem (*al.* praevertebat), Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praeter-vŏlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fly by* or *past*. praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7. With *acc.*: quem praetervolat ales, Cic. Arat. 412. **2.** *Transf.* in gen.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321. II. *Fig. to slip by, to escape*: sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: dum sententias animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes*, id. Or. 58: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, i. e. *do not pass over cursorily*, id. Acad. 2, 13.

prae-testor, ātus sum, 1. *v. a. dep. to bear witness to beforehand*: Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border*: purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 7: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae praetexunt puppes, id. Aen. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *are bordered by the Rhine*, Tac. G. 34. II. *Transf. to place before* or *in front*: auctorum nomina, Plin. H. N. *praef.*: auctores quos praetexulmus voluminibus hujus, ib. 18, 25, 57: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, i. e. *that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52. **2.** *to furnish with a border, beginning*, etc.: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic. Div. 2, 54: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lanioribus principiis natura praetexuit, id. de Or. 2, 78: praetexta querens domus, Ov. F. 4, 953: summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae, indicet ut nomen, littera facta, meum, Tib. 3, 1, 13. III. *Fig. to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72. **3.** *to conceal, disguise*: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg. Aen. 4, 172: funera sacris, ib. 300: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf. 1, 99.

praetexta, ae, *f.* [praetexo] *a Roman tunic*, v. praetextus. II. *Meton.*: (*sc.* fabula), *a tragedy*, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragoedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graecas aussi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, vel qui praetextas vel qui docere togatas, Hor. A. P. 286: Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: praetextam tragoe-

praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta] *clothed with* or *wearing the toga*

praetexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4: pupillus, id. Verr. 1, 58: delecta edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57: imagines, Suet. Ner. 37: aetas, *under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23: praetextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20. **II.** Fig.: *veiled, disguised*; hence, verba praetextata, *equivocal, obscure, unchaste*: praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, *n.* [praetexo] *an ornament*: pulcerrimum rei publicae praetextum, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.* **II.** Fig. *a pretence, pretext*: et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ipse Ravennam devertit praetexto classem alloquendi, *under pretence*, Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto rei publicae, ib. 3, 80.

praetextus, a, um, *Part.* [praetexo]. **II.** Adj.: *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: praetextus senatus, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7. 2. Esp. toga praetexta, and usu. Subst. praetexta, ae, *f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the* toga virilis: Cic. Phil. 2, 43: id. Verr. 5, 14: Liv. 27, 37 etc.: praetexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1137.)

praetextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *outward appearance, consequence, authority*: majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatus, ib. 1, 76. **II.** *a pretence, pretext*: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext of*, Suet. Aug. 12: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, Just. 29, 3.

prae-timĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear*: sibi praetimet, Pl. Am. prol. 29: et frustra immeritum praetimuisse velit, Tib. 3, 4, 14. nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98: aeternitatem praetimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35.

prae-timĭdus, a, um, *adj. very fearful* or *timid*. Auct. carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

praetinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praetingo].

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in* or *moisten beforehand*: semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in qua fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondĕo, tŏtondi, 2. *v. a. to clip in front*: cum ejus pinnas praetotondere, App. M. 5, p. 172.

praetor, ōris, *m.* [prae, with term. tor] lit. *one who is before* or *first*: hence, *a leader, chief, president*; orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunto: idque praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, judices, consules appellantor, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8. So, of *the chief magistrate* or *mayor* of Capua: id. Agr. 2, 34: of the Roman *consul as* chief Judge: Liv. 3, 55: of the *dictator*, praetor maximus; id. 7, 3: aerarii, *president of the treasury*, Tac. A. 1, 75: id. II. 4, 9. Of the *suffetes* in Carthage: Nep. Hann. 7. Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations: Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Milt. 4. **II.** Esp. *a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice*, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 956.) Praetor urbanus, *who tried causes between Roman citizens*, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between *strangers*: Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: id. Mur. 20: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus, i. e. *appointed first*, id. Manil. 1, 2. **2.** Transf. for propraetor, *a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province*: id. Verr. 4, 12: ib. 4, 23 et al.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian*: praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian*, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 20, 35: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, i. e. praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor] *pertaining to the praetor, praetorian*: tutor. Ulp. Regular. tit. 12: pretia, *money earned by the praetor's office*, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetōrĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *praetorian*: praetoricia corona, *received at the public games from the praetor*, Mart. 8, 33. **II.** Subst. *one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor*: Inscr.

praetōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praetorium] *a small country-seat*: Inscr.

praetōrium, ii, *n.* [praetor] *a general's tent*: Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. **2.** Meton. *a council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5: id. 37, 5. **II.** *the official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic. Verr. 4, 28: curritur ad praetorium, ib. 5, 35. **2.** *a palace*: sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161. **3.** In gen. *any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat*: ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72. in exstructionibus praetoriorum atque villarum, id. Cal. 37: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: Juv. 1, 75. **4.** Of other dwelling-places. *the cell of the queen-bee*: et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, Virg. G. 4, 75. Of *Diogenes's tub*: utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14. **III.** *the imperial body-guard, the guards*: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.*: merult in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9.

praetōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a general*: praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. ironically: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: cohortes praetoriae, *the emperor's body-guard*, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv. 26, 39 pupplis, Flor. 2, 7: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic. Div. 1, 32: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy* (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94. **II.** *pertaining to the praetor or praetors, praetorian*: jus, *proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic. Off. 1, 10: Papin. Dig. 1, 1, 7: comitia, *the election of praetor*, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, *the office of a praetor*, Cic. Manil. 24: turba, *to be found about the praetor, accustomed to wait upon him*, id. Verr. 1, 52: pignus, Mucian. Dig. 35, 2, 32. **2.** Subst. praetorius, ii, *m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor*: Cic. Att. 16, 7. **III.** *pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian*: merces in praetoriam domum deferebantur, id. Verr. 5, 56: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19.

prae-torquĕo, torsi, tum, 3. *v. a. to twist off the end of a thing*: praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18. Fig. praetorquete injuriae collum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot*, or *dry* (poet.): Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.* [praetorqueo].

prae-tractātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a preliminary treatise, preface*: Tert. Fuga in persecut. 4.

prae-trĕpidans, antis, *Part. trembling greatly, very impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. trembling very much*: cor, *palpitating*, Pers. 2, 54. **II.** *very anxious, disquieted*: praetrepidus vixit, Suet. T. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

praetricosus, v. perricosus.

prae-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip*: collos (for colla) tergoribus, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. much swollen, puffed up* (poet.): furor, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 225: mens, Juvenc. 584.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor] *the dignity* or *office of a praetor, the praetorship*: praeturae jurisdictio, Cic. Flacc. 3: praetura se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6: Tac. A. 3, 30.

praetūrinus, a, um, *adj.* [praetura] *praetorian*: Not. Tir. p. 61.

prae-ulcĕrātus, a, um, *Part. caused to ulcerate* or *made sore beforehand*: loca praeulcerata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part. casting a shade*; Fig. *darkening, obscuring*: Tac. A. 14, 47.

praeunctus, a, um, *Part.* [praeungo].

prae-ungo, unxi, unctum, 3. *v. a. to smear* or *anoint before*: praeungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praeunctus adipe anserino, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn before* or *at the end*: ne (uvae) praeurantur, Col. Arb. 11 (*al.* perurantur). hasta praeusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praecuti et praeusti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: multae praenstae sudes, ib. 5, 40: tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14. Also of cold: praeustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.* [praeuro].

praeut, v. prae.

praevălens, entis, *Part.* [praevaleo]. **II.** Adj.. *very strong, very powerful*: populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108: Plin. 5, 24, 20.

praevălentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *superior force*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very* or *more able, to have greater power, influence*, or *worth*; *to have the superiority, prevail*: with *abl.*: virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom has more power than bravery*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: praevalebant jam fata consilils, Vell. 2, 118: qui praevalet arcu, *is a distinguished archer*, Stat. Ach. 2, 122: vulturum praevalent nigri, *rank first*, Plin. 10, 6, 7: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, *prevails*, id. 17, 22, 35. *n.* 15: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, *had the advantage*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleret, *should have the greater influence*, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentia, *to prevail through*, Suet. Galb. 19: gratia, id. Ner. 28: tum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, *which should have more weight*, Tac. A. 1, 58. **II.** Esp. of medicines, *to be of great virtue* or *efficacy*: trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88: hoc praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21.

praevălesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [praevaleo] *to become* or *grow very strong*: ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6.

praevălĭdē, *adv. very strongly*: Plin. 17, 14, 24.

prae-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [praevalco] *very strong*: juvenis, Liv. 7, 9: legiones, Vell. 2, 69: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28. Of things: manus, Ov. H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5. **2.** Transf. *rich, fertile*: ager (terra) ex praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, Virg. G. 2, 237. **II.** Fig. *very powerful, prevailing, prevalent*: Tac. A. 1, 35. Of things: urbes, Liv. 27, 19: nomina equitum, *great, imposing*, Tac. A. 12, 60: praevalidae et fidelium vires, *prevalent*, ib. 1, 59.

prae-vallo, 1. v. a. *to fortify in front*: ponticulum, Auct. B. Alex. 19: Claud. in I. Cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-vāpōro, atum, 1. v. a. *to fumigate* or *perfume beforehand*: loca, Cael. Aur. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevāricātio, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor]. lit. *a shuffling along, not going in a straight line*: hence, *a violation of duty*: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication*: de praevaricatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: praevaricatio est, transire dicenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: praevaricationis crimine coërcere, ib. 3, 9: praevaricationis damnatus, ib.

praevāricātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] lit. *one who goes shuffling along*; hence, *one who violates his duty*; esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator*: praevaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part. 36: praevaricatorem esse eum ostendimus, qui colluditur cum reo, Mart. Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, Ulp. ib. 3, 2, 4: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18 praevaricatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11. With *gen.*: praevaricator Catilinae, id. Pis 10: causae publicae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

praevāricātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who transgresses* or *sins*: Aug. Ep. 89, 20.

praevāricor, 1. v. a. for praevaricor, *to transgress*: quod audivit, praevaricavit, Aug. Tract in Joann. 99.

prae-vāricor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to walk crookedly*: arator praevaricatur, *does not make straight furrows*, Plin. 18, 19, 49. ‖ Fig. *not to act in a straightforward* or *upright manner*: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to collude, prevaricate*: qui praevaricatur, ex utraque parte consistit, quinimo ex altera, Ulp. Dig. 47, 15, 1 a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevaricaretur, Auct. Har. resp. 20: Plin. Ep. 3, 9. With *dat.*: *to favour collusively*: interdum non defendere, sed praevaricari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21.

prae-vārus, a, um, *adj. very irregular* or *unsteady* (rare): venarum pulsus praevaros (*al.* praeclaros, *i. e.* certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 362. ‖ Fig. *very perverse*: quid tam praevarum? Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.* [praevehor].

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3. v. *n.* and *a. dep. to ride, fly*, or *flow before, in front* or *past*: equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Virg. Aen. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, *fly before them*, ib. 4, 71: Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, id. A. 2, 6. ‖ Fig.: omnia haec mire placent, eum impetu quodam et fluminе praevehuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3. v. a. *to tear away before*: Labor. in Diom. p. 369 P.: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vĕlo, 1. v. a. *to veil* or *cover over*: flammea praevelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelans fronde secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647.

prae-vĕlox, ōcis, *adj. very swift*: praevelocibus camellis fugientes, Plin. 11, 13, 36. Fig.: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (*in tmesi*: priusquе diem veniens, Virg. E. 8, 17), 4. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr. *to come before, get the start of*: hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv. 23, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuntius etiam ex regio servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praeveniente, Ov. F. 5, 548. ‖ Act. *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent*: talia agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntaria morte praevenit, Val. Max. 1, 3, n. 3. *Pass.*: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: praeventus est ab Agrippina, Suet. Claud. 44: nisi praevenirетur Agrippina, *i. e. if she had not been killed beforehand*, Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praeveniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excel, be superior*: Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praevenunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

praeventor, ōris, *m.* [praevenio] *a kind of soldiers*, perh. *those who began the attack*: Amm. 18, 9.

praeventus, a, um, *Part.* [praevenio].

praeventus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a preventing*: Fort. adv. Mart. 5, 12.

praeverbium, ii, *n.* [verbum] in gramm. *a preposition*: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, § 38. Gell. 7, 7.

prae-vernat, 1. v. *impers. to be spring prematurely*: quando praevernat, *when spring begins too soon*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2, § 239.

prae-verro, 3. v. a. *to sweep* or *brush before*: veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24 praeverrit cauda silices (*al.* perverrit). Virg. Mor. 23.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, 3. v. a. and **praevertor**, sus, 3. v. *dep.* lit. *to turn (oneself) in front of*; hence, *to outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurus, Virg. Aen. 1, 317: equo praevertere ventos, ib. 12, 345 vestigia cervae, Cat. 64, 341. ‖ Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate*: with *acc.* *to prevent, make useless*: nostra omnis ira est: pulcre praevortor viros, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevertit, *has rendered useless*, Liv. 8, 16. praevertunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. M. 2, 637: celeri praevertit tristia leto, Lucan. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10.

2. *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy*: vivo tentat praevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, Virg. Aen. 1, 721 neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59.

3. *to surpass* in worth or importance, *to outweigh, exceed*: quoniam pietatem amori tuo video praevortere, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24. 4. *to turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference, to dispatch first*; constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad*, an *adv.*, *relative clause*, or *absol.*: used esp. in the *dep.* form: rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praevorti docet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 40: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, eum praevorti litibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequum est id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first*, Liv. 35, 33: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32: hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos praevertentur, Gell. 3, 7: illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38: proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, si praeverti cogeret admiratio, quaenam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin. H. N. 16 *praef.* *Absol.*: in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam re adversa animo anxietias, attend to, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 8. 5. *to prefer*: ne me unorem praevertisse dicant prae republica, *id.* Am. 1, 1, 59: *id* quod animo, neque habeo alterum, quod mihi sermoni praevertendum putem, Cic. Div 1, 6: Gell. 4, 3.

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part. forbidden beforehand* (post.): Sil. 13, 139.

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part. abused* or *impaired previously* or *very much*: aeger viribus praevexatus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, n. 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 33.

prae-vĭans, antis, *Part. going before*: Ambros. in Luc. 3, 17.

prae-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *to see beforehand, to foresee*: an quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327 praevisa locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63 nec praevidentiam impetum hostium militis, nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id. H. 4, 15: non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id. A. 14, 55: praevisum periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.

prae-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. *to bind before* or *in front, to fetter*: laqueo praevinctus, Gell. 15, 10. Fig.: feriuntur voluptatibus praevinctus, id. 19, 2.

praevinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praevincio]

prae-viridans, antis, *Part. very green* or *verdant*; transf. *very blooming* or *vigorous*: Labor. in Macr. S. 2, 7.

prae-viridis, e, *adj. very green*: color, Front. Aq. 7 dub, (*al.* perviridis).

praevīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praevideo].

prae-vĭtio, atum, 1. v. a. *to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand*: gurgitem, Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 15.

praevius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *going before, leading the way* (poet.): praevius anteit, Ov. M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, ib. 15, 190: Stat. Th. 4, 485.

prae-vŏlo, avi, 1. v. *n. to fly before* or *in advance*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 aquila velut dux vise praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62: noviase mores me tuos meditate decet, curamque adhibere, ut praevolet, quo tu velis, i. e. ut haec cura mihi praevolet, quo tu velis volare or prevenire, Pl. Mil. 1, 1 40.

prāsĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [praevello].

pragma, ātis, *n.* = πρᾶγμα, *a matter, business*: Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 4.

pragmăticārius, ii, *m.* [pragmaticus] *one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts*, etc.: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 7.

pragmăticus, a, um, *adj.* = πραγματικός, *skilled in political affairs*; also, *relating to civil business*: pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praeceptis cavere jubent, Cic. Att. 2, 20: tu si quid pragmaticon habes, scribe, ib. 14, 3. Hence, under the later empire, pragmatica sanctio, *or* jussio, *or* annotatio, *or* constitutio, *an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 10: also called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug. Collat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2: and Subst. pragmaticum, i, *n.*: Cod. Theod. 6, 23, 3. ‖ Subst. pragmaticus, i, *m.* = πραγματικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches*: illi disertissimi homines (Gracchi) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, ut qui *pragmatici* vocantur, Cic. Or. 1, 59: oratori pragmaticum adjutorem [illegible], ib. *fin.*: Quint. 12, 3, 4: Juv. 7, [illegible]: Ulp. Dig. 48, 17, 9.

prāmnĭum, ii, *n.* a *precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

prāmnium vīnum = πράμνιος οἶνος, *a strong red wine, produced near Smyrna*: Plin. 14, 4, 6.

prandĭo, di, sum, 3. v. *n.* and a. [prandium] ‖ Neutr. *to take lunch* (v. prandium): his rat quin depte [illegible] surus est et sale, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 89

Camillo consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7, 30: sic prandete, commilitones, tanquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3, 2, n. 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21. ‖ Act. *to breakfast on, take for breakfast*; or, in gen. *to eat*: calidum prandisti prandium, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 14: luscinias prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13.

prandĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a luncheon*: prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, Fest. *s. v.*

prandĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small breakfast*: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandium, ii, *n. a light meal* taken in the forenoon, *breakfast, luncheon* (v. Smith's Ant. 306): coquere alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 37: apparare, *to get ready, prepare*, ib. 1, 2, 61: accurare, ib. 3, 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: dare, *to give*, id. Am. 2, 2, 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16: anteponere, *to serve up*, id. Men. 2, 2, 2: prandere, id Poen. 3, 5, 14: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Cal. 58: sine mensa prandium, Sen. Ep. 83. Candidates gave prandia to their tribules: Cic. Mur. 32: the emperors to the people: Suet. Caes. 38: id. Tib. 20. ‖ *Transf. a meal*, in gen. (poet.). qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4, 49, 3. 2. *the feed* or *fodder* of animals: bubus glandem prandio deprimere, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 1: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 1. [Prob. from *prō*; cf. Dor. *πράν* for *πρωΐ*: others derive it from Sans. *prâhna*, "before midday."]

pransĭto, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [prandeo]. ‖ Neutr. *to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast*: ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr. 8, 3: pransitans et coenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27. ‖ Act. *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon*: polentam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 20: prolem, Arn. 4, 143. *Pass. impers.*: ut pransitaretur et coenitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pransor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that partakes of breakfast* or *luncheon, a guest*. bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 2.

pransōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pransor] *pertaining to breakfast* or *luncheon*: candelabrum pransorium, for humile, *fit to breakfast by*, Quint. 6, 3, 99.

pransus, a, um, *Part.* [prandeo]. ‖ Adj.: *that has breakfasted*: pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340: exercitus pransus, paratus, *ready, fit for fighting*, Cato in Gell. 15, 13: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14: prantus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous*: adde insuper pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21.

prapĭdĭon, i, and **prapĭdĭum**, ii, *n. the herb lion's foot, also called* leontopodion, v. leontopetalon: App. Herb. 7.

prāsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [prasinus] *having a leek-green garment*: ostiarius prasinatus, Petr. S. 28.

prāsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leek-green, belonging to the green party in the circus*: Capit. Ver. 6.

prāsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *πράσινος*, *leek-green, prasinous*: pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37, 10, 67: de nostra prasina est synthesis empta toga, Mart. 10, 29, 4: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green*, Mart. 11, 78: Suet. Cal. 55: id. Ner 22. 2. *Subst.* prasinus, i, *m. a charioteer of the leek-green party*: Mart. 10, 48.

prāsĭon and **prāsĭum**, ii, *n.* = *πράσιον*, *a plant*, properly *horehound*, called also marrubium, *q. v.*: Plin. 20, 22, 89. Confounded by Pliny with the marjoram plants: (i) onitis, Plin. 20, 17, 67. (ii) heracleum, ib. 69: Cels. 3, 21.

prāsĭus, ii, *m.* = *πράσιος* (*λίθος*), *a precious stone of a leek-green colour*: Plin. 37, 8, 34.

prāsŏīdes, is, *m.* = *πρασοειδής* (leek-coloured, leek-green), *a kind of topaz*, perh. *a species of jasper*: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

prāson, i, *n.* = *πράσον*, *a marine shrub resembling a leek*, also called soster: v. phycos: Plin. 13, 25, 48.

prātensis, e, *adj.* [pratum] *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-*: fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: fenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small meadow*: in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, *n. a meadow*: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato R. R. 8: pratorum viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 16: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: caedere, cratire, secare, sicilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, *n.* 4: siccaneum, aut riguum, Col. 2, 17. ‖ Meton. *meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 21: Ov. A. Am. 1, 299. 2. *a broad field, plain*: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129. (Hence Fr. *pré, préaux.*)

prāvē, *adv. crookedly*; Fig. *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly*: hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), *opp.* recte facta, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2, 3, 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intelligere, Plin. 17, 9, 8: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5. facundus, ib. 1, 53. *Sup.*: pravissume, Sall. or. Lepidi adv. Sall.

prāvi-cordius, a, um, *adj.* [pravus cor] *that has a depraved heart*: Aug. in Psalm. 146, *n.* 7.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus] *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity*: pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19: oris, *a distorting of the mouth in speaking*, id. de Or. 2, 22: statuminum, Col. 4, 20. curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11. ‖ Fig. *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness*: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20 ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, *impropriety* in speaking, in gestures, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34 omnis, *a bad omen*, Gell. 1, 22. tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20. 2. Esp. *viciousness, perverseness, depravity*: animi, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 10: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6: in ista pravitate perstabitis? id. Acad. 2, 8: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9: morum, Tac. H. 4, 44.

prāvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed*: prava, cubantia, prona, supina, atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 518: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17: talus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. *Absol.*: elapsi in pravum artus, *into crookedness*, Tac. H. 4, 81. ‖ Fig. *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad*: pravus factus est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: vir pravus, Sen. Ira 1, 16: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2, 80: quae bellua ruptis, cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? Hor. S. 2, 7, 71. With *gen.* (poet.): pravus fidei, *faithless*, Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13: semitatio, Tac. H. 4, 48: spes, id. A. 3, 56. *Absol.*: dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia perveniitur, Vell. 2, 10: ad homesia, seu prava juxta levia, Tac. A. 12, 33: in pravum indurescere, Quint. 1, 3, 12. *Comp.*: quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80. *Sup.*: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74. [Cf. Sans. *prâñca*, "inclinatus."]

prĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [precor] *praying*: precabile, δεητικόν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *entreating, beseeching*: Pac. Pan. 36.

prĕcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a praying, prayer* (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. Latin. min. 6, p. 386, v. 35 ed. Wernsd.

prĕcārĭo, *adv. by entreaty* or *request*: hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Pl. Am. prol. 24: ut nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic. Caec. 32: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, Tac. Agr. 16: quibus ex causis precario studeo, *am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

prĕcārĭum, ii, *n.* [precor] *an oratory, a chapel*: Petr. 30 dub.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *obtained by* or *dependent on entreaty*, or *prayer*: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. 3, 47: tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1, 42: imperium, id. H. 1, 52: precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tamdiu, quamdiu is, qui concessit, patitur, Ulp. Dig. 43, tit. 26, 1. Hence, ‖ *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious*: forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, *precarious, uncertain, transitory things*, Sen. Tranq. 11: fulgor, *passing quickly by, very transient*, Symm. or. in Val. 1, 6.

prĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a praying, prayer*: sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1: precatione uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.*: precationem facere, Liv. 39, 18. ‖ Meton. *a form of prayer*: Plin. 28, 4, 9.

prĕcātīvē, *adv. by request, by entreaty*: Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.

prĕcātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [precatio] *a slight request*: δεησίδιον, precatiuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [precor] *prayed for, obtained by entreaty*: pax, Amm. 17, 5: precativo modo, *by prayer* or *entreaty*, Ulp. Regul. tit. 24.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prays, an intercessor*: precator et patronus, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 12: ad precatorem adeam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90.

prĕcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [precator] *pertaining to petitioning, precatory*: ara, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 92.

prĕcātus, ūs, *m.* [precor] *a prayer request*: Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6.

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕcĭae or **prĕtĭae**, arum, *f. plu.* *a kind of grape-vine*: Virg. G. 2, 95: Col. 3, 2, 23: Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

prĕcĭānus, a, um, *adj. a kind of pear*: Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

prĕco, for precor, acc. to Prisc. p. 779 P. Hence, *pass.*: Varr in Non. 480, 27: genitore precato, Juvenc. 3 85.

prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and 2. *dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate*: constr. with *acc.* of thing, and *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab*; with *inf.* and *acc.* (poet.); with *subj.*; with *ad* or *absol.*: deos colere, precari veneramur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, ib. 44: haec precatus sum, id. Pis. 20: a diis denbusque precor pacem, id. Rab. perd. 2. dixit, se hoc a diis semper precatum, Nep. Timol. 3 *fin.*: deosque precatur et oret, ut abeat fortuna superba, Hor. A. P. 200: hoc quoque dux operis moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: nunquam placidas esse precamur aquas, id. H. 19, 81: dii, ad quos precantur as supplicant, *to whom they pray*, Liv. 38, 45. *Absol.*: posse, precor, fasse, *I pray, prithee*, Ov

R. 16, 11: cassa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna, id. Am. 3, 9, 67. ‖ Esp. *to wish* (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic. Pis. 14: alicui longam precari diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49: nos perpetuam felicitatem rei publicæ precari, Suet. Aug. 58: tibi proficiscenti eventi, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you*, Cic. Pis. 14. Cf. Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare;" Gr. προίσσομαι, προτί, πρόσσυρα; Germ. *fragen*; the Latin *prora* and *procor* belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *priego*; Fr. *prier*.)

prĕhendo, and, syncop. **prendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to take hold of, to grasp, seize*: prehendere aliquem auriculis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: fauces alicui, id. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? *catches me by the cloak*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 1: dexteram, ib. 2, 3, 65: aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56. perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugiens, Plin. 10, 33, 51. Poet.: Italiæ oras, *to reach*, Virg. Aen. 6, 61. 2. Esp. *to catch hold of, to detain* in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 15: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13. 3. *to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act*; constr. *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: prehendi in furto, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 17: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1. prensus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18: prensus manifesti furti, Pl. Bac 4, 4, 45: aliquem mendacii, *to catch one in a lie*, Ib. 4. Of trees, *to take root*: quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall. 3, 25. ‖ Fig. *to take in* with the eye (poet.): prendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 4, 1116: vix oculo prendente modum, *taking in, embracing*, Lucan. 4, 19. 2. Of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend* (rare): cum animus ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prehenderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23. [Prob. from *prae* and an obsolete root HEND or HAND, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. ii. p. 251.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prĕhensio or **prensio**, ōnis, *f.* [prehendo] *a seizing, apprehending*: tribuni plebis prensionem habent, *the right of arresting*, Auct. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. ‖ Meton. *a machine for raising* or *screwing up, a jack-screw*: turris tectum prehensionibus tollere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (Hence It. *prigione*; Sp. *prision*; Fr. *prison*.)

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of*: prensare manu brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, Ib. 12, 404: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28. ‖ Esp. *to take hold of, to detain*: arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, ib. 1, 66: commanipularium pectora, Ib. 4, 46: itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60. 2. Transf. *to sue* or *solicit for an office*: circumire et prehensare patres, id. 1, 47. *Absol.* prensat unus P. Galba, *solicits for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prĕhensus and **prensus**, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

prælum, i, *n.* [premo] *a wine or cil-press*: Cato R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Virg. G. 2, 242: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. *to press*: with *acc.* of object, and *abl.* of instrument: pede pedem alicui premere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 30: trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518: qui sentibus anguem pressit humi nitens, Ib. 2, 379: pressit et indocilis membra paterna rotis, i. e. *drove her chariot over her father's body*, Ov. Ib. 366: trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas, *rest upon*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3: genu premere terga alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, i. e. *to milk*, id. F. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, *to tread in one's footsteps*, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena dente, *to champ*, Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, *to chew, eat*, Ib. 5, 538: aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 664: pressum lac, i. e. *cheese*, Virg. E. 1, 82. Poet.: quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, nocte premunt, *they make into cheese*, id. G. 3, 400: Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34: aeterna nota, *to mark*, Ov. F. 6, 61: multa via pressa rota, id. H. 18, 134: premere litora, id. M. 14, 416: aëra, i. e. *to fly*, Lucr. 7, 835. (ii) With *acc.* of instrument: *to press* or *force into*: (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: presso sub vomere, Virg. G. 2, 356: alte ensem in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8, 14: cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. 2. *to grasp*: premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: pressis habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: ferrum, *to grasp*, Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615. 3. *to press with one's weight; to sit, stand*, or *seat oneself on*: toros, Ov. H. 12, 30: sedilia, id. M. 5, 327. pictam ponita pharetram cervice premebat, Ib. 2, 421: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, Ib. 9, 651: Sen. Hippol. 510. 4. *to press together, to close*: oculos, Virg. Aen. 9, 487: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, *was silent*, Ib. 6, 154: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. presso gutture, Virg. G. 1, 410: amplexu pressos, *united, in close embrace*, Sen. Oed. 192: pressa oscula jungere, *to exchange kisses*, Ov. H. 2, 94: pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot*, Liv 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8. 5. *to cover, to conceal by covering* (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg. Aen. 4, 147: cauticum galea, Ib. 9, 612 mitra capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517: aliquid terra, *to bury*, Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: Plin. 2, 79, 80. 6. *to press hard upon, to pursue closely*: hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep. Ham. 11: obsidione aliquem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: in retia cervum, Virg. G. 3, 413: apumantis apri cursum clamore prementem, id. Aen. 1, 324. 7. *to press down, burden, load, freight*: natat exuvils Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4, 1, 114: pressae carinae, Virg. G. 1, 303: premere ratem merce, Tib. 1, 3, 40: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, *to adorn*, Stat. Th. 8, 567. 8. *to press down, let down*: nec premę, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem et premit, id. Tr. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhipbaeasque arduus arces consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down*, Virg. G. 1, 240. (ii) Esp. *to set, plant*: virgulta per agros, Ib. 2, 346. (iii) *to make deep, to dig*: premere sulcum, *to draw a furrow*, id. Aen. 10, 296: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: caverase in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1. (iv) *to strike to the ground, to strike down*: tres famulos, Virg. Aen. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2. (v) *to keep short, prune*: Calena falce vitem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9: luxuriem falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: Virg. G. 1, 157. (vi) *to check, arrest, stop*: premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Virg. Aen. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424. ‖ Fig. *to press, incommode, importune, pursue*: *to press close* or *hard*, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ea quae premant, et ea quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1: aerumnae quae me premunt, Sall. J. 17: pressus gravitate soporis, *overpowered by deep sleep*, Ov. M. 15, 21: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, *was urged*, Nep. Ages. 6: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. Aen. 10, 378: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, *to pursue obstinately*, Quint. 7, 7, 12: confessionem, *to force a confession from one*, Ib. 1: argumentum etiam atque etiam, *to reiterate*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. 9. *to keep in subjection* (poet.): premere ditione populos, Virg. Aen. 7, 727: imperio, Ib. 1, 54. 10. *to repress, hide, conceal*: dum nocte prementur, Ib. 6, 828: curam sub corde, Ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 61: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: intorius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3 med.: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 extr.: aliquid ore, Virg. Aen. 7, 103. 11. *to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage*: premere humana omnia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 59: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Virg. Aen. 11, 402: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. 10, 4, 1. Hence (ii) *to surpass, exceed*: facta prenaunt annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. Pont. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115. 12. *to compress, abridge*: haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. 13. *to check, arrest, repress*: cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97: sub imo corde gemitum, Virg. Aen. 10, 464: vocem, Ib. 9, 324: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: sermones vulgi, *to restrain*, Tac A. 3, 6.

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensātio, ōnis, *f.* [prenso] *a taking hold of*: Fig. *a soliciting, canvassing* for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prensito, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to take* or *catch hold of*: cum libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensitarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, v. prehenso.

prensōrium, ii, *n.* [prenso] *a trap*: prensorium, Isoe, Glcss. Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

presbyter, ĕri, *m.* = πρεσβύτερος, *an elder*: Tert. Cor. mil. 13. (Hence Fr. *prêtre*.)

presbytĕrātus, ūs, *m* [presbyter] *the office of an elder* or *priest*: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pressē, *adv. with pressure, violently*: arctus pressusque conflictata, Atei. Capito in Gell. 10, 6. 2. *closely, tightly*: vites pressius putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56. ‖ Fig. of pronunciation: *shortly, neatly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12. 3. Of style, *concisely, not diffusely*: definire presse et anguste, id. Or. 33: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. (ii) *without ornament, simply*: unum (genus oratorum) attenuate pressoque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14. (iii) *exactly, accurately*: mihi placet agi subtilius et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7.

pressĭcĭus, a, um, adj. [premo] *pressed*: Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, *adv. with pressing*: me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 128: linteolo pressim aggustinato, i. q. closely pressed, Ib. p. 128.

pressio, ōnis, *f.* [premo] *a pressing, pressing down, pressure*: pressio [illegible]

mānis, Vitr. 10, 8. ‖ **Meton.** *the prop or fulcrum of a lever*: pressis, quod Graeci ὑποχείριον appellant, Ib.

presso, ī. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to press* (poet.): vomicam, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, *to be milked*, Ib. 15, 472.

pressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a kind of hunter*: Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

pressōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for pressing*: pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18. ‖ **Subst. pressorium**, ĭi, *n.* *a press*: Amm. 28, 4: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressūlē, *adv. with pressing*: filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156.

2. closely, tightly: lacinia adhaerens pressule, Ib. 10, p. 254.

pressŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pressus] *somewhat pressed in* or *compressed*: ampulla pressula rotanditate, App. Flor. p. 346.

pressūra, ae, *f.* [premo] *a pressing, pressure*: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166. **2. Esp.** *a pressing* of wine, oil, *etc.*: pressura una culeos viginti impiere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50. **Meton.** *what is pressed out, juice* (post.): Corycii pressura croci, Lucan. 9, 809. **3.** *a pressure, burthen*: levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195. **4.** *a press, crowd*: nimia densitas pressurae, Ib. 3, p. 130. **5.** *the downward pressure, descent* of water: Front. Aq. 18.

6. *a too heavy, unnatural sleep*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1 praef. ‖ **Fig.** *oppression, affliction, distress*: Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5.

pressus, a, um, *Part.* [premo]. ‖ **Adj.**: in rhetor.: *compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes habeantur, Id. 12, 10, 18. *Comp.*: in contionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. **2.** *close, exact, accurate*: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, *stricter, greater*, App. M. 5, p. 160: cogitationes pressiores, Ib. p. 163. **3.** *dark, obscure*: pressa vox, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6. (Hence It. *presso*; Fr. *près*.)

pressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing, pressure*. With *gen. subj.*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With *gen. obj.*: hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: ipso oris pressu, *a proper pressure of the lips*, Id. de Or. 3, 11.

prester, ēris, *m.* = πρηστήρ (burning) *a fiery whirlwind*: Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensusque duum furit, prester vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et protarens, Plin. 2, 48, 50: App. de Mundo, p. 818. ‖ *a kind of serpent*: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentia necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27: torridus prester, Lucan. 9, 701: Plin. 20, 20, 81.

prĕtĭo, ī. v. *a.* [pretium] *to prize*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prĕtĭōsē, *adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly*: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5: pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1.

prĕtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pretiosus] *preciousness, costliness* (rare): Atei. Cap. in Macr. S. 7, 13: App. M. 2, p. 123, 4 Elm.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium] *of great value, valuable, precious*: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: odores, Col. 3, 8: subtitque argentea proles auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: res, pretiosissimae, opp. vilissimae, Cic. Fin. 2, 28: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, Plin. 7, 29, 30. **2.** *costly, dear, expensive*: operaria, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 41: Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 42: pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 19: lamus, *which is satisfied at much expense*, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought*, Id. 5, 69. ‖ **In an** *act.* **sense**: *that gives a great price, extravagant*: pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

prĕtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [akin to πρίαμαι] *price, worth, value*: pretium statuere merci, *to fix a price*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: pretium certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: pacisci pro re aliqua, *to agree upon, settle*, Id. Off. 3, 29: exsolvere, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *what price do they fetch?* Ib. 2, 2, 15: indica, fac pretium. *Do.* Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, *offer a price*, Id. Pers. 4, 4, 37: parare sibi pretio aliquid, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, fallen*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: nullus est tam parvi pretii, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 60: nae tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii! Id. Epid. 3, 3, 29. agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4. vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *cheaply*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: vendat olcum, si pretium habeat, *if it is worth anything*, Cato R. R. 2: Cic. Verr. 3, 98: in pretio esse, *to be of value, to be in repute*, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

‖ **Meton.** *money*: nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: urbem exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Virg. Aen. 4, 211: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: permutare pretio noluit, aliave merce, Plin. 9, 55, 81: converso in pretium deo, *into a shower of gold*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8. **2.** *wages, reward* (poet.): operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17: pretium reddere alicui pro benefactis, Id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. Aen. 5, 110. Hence (ii) *a bribe*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecin. 10: pretio judicem corrumpere, Ib. 25: nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3. ‖‖ **Fig.** *worth, value*: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquod morum est pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **2.** *wages, reward, price*: pretium certaminis, Ov. H. 16, 261: pretia vivendi, *rewards of living, inducements to live*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: pretium operae (rarely, curae) *a reward for trouble*: operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, Liv. 25, 6: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does anything useful*, Liv. 25, 30: duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig. in Sen. Ben. 3, 23: capta urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 81: mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum S. C. quaerere, *seemed to me worth while*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not of importance*, Ib. 2, 35. (ii) *a reward* for misconduct, i. e. *punishment* (post.): verbera, compedes, molae haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105. (Hence Fr. *prix*.)

prex, ĕcis, *f.* (*nom.* and *gen. sing.* obsol.; most freq. *plur.*) [on the root, see precor] *a prayer, request, entreaty*: nunc te ore per precem, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22: oro te prece, Hor. S. 2, 5, 13: multa prece promquil aliquem, Id. Od. 4, 5, 33: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic. Att. 12, 15: omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, Ib. 9, 11, A: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: fatigare aliquem precibus, Liv. 1, 21: precibus flecti, Virg. Aen. 2, 689: ad miseras preces decurrere, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59. ‖ **Esp.** *a prayer* to a deity: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41: vota et preces repudiare, Id. Cluent. 70: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a Diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19. **2.** *a curse, imprecation*: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: Ov. M. 15, 505. **3.** *an intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 78, 64. **4.** *a wish*: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov. F. 1, 176.

prĭāpēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Priapus] *pertaining to Priapus, Priapum*: metrum, Diom. p. 512 P. **Subst. priapeia**, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* carmina), *a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors*.

prĭāpiscus, i, *m.* = πριαπίσκος, *a plant which excited lust, fool-stones, orchis, also called* satyrion, *q. v.*: App Herb. 15.

prĭāpismus, i, *m.* = πριαπισμός, *a morbid erection of the penis, priapism*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

prĭāpus, i, *m.* [Πρίαπος] *the penis*: Priapus vitineus, *a drinking-vessel of this shape*, Juv. 2, 95: siligineus, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart. 14, 69: Petr. 60. **2.** *a lecherous person*: Cat. 47, 4.

prīdem, *adv.* [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] *long ago, long since, a long time ago*: me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 29: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: quod ad me pridem scripseras, Id. Fam. 5, 6. hoc ego mali non pridem invent, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1 *fin.*: reconus natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 332: haud ita pridem, *not very long since*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, *not long before*, Cic. Brut. 10. ‖ *in old times, formerly*: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7: Italiam notiorem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, Id. 31, 3.

prīdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie] *of the day before, yesterday's*: pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet. Tib. 34: cibus, Id. Cal. 58: halinea, Plin. 28, 19, 77. pruina, App. M. 11, p 260.

prī-diē, *adv.* [prae, pro, and dies] *on the day before*: cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat 8. With *quam*: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 91 pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11. With *gen.*: pridie ejus diei, *the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 13, 54: Calendarum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 5. With *acc.*: pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Compitalia, Ib. 2, 3: eum diem, Ib. 11, 23: Circenses, Suet. Cal. 55. ‖ **In gen.** *before, several days before*: Mart. Dig. 40, 5, 10.

prīmaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [primaevus] *the first period of life, youth*: Inscr.

prīm-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus aevum] *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet.): primaevus Helenor, Virg. Aen. 9, 545: natus, Cat. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: corpus, Virg. Aen. 10, 345: Lucan. 6, 562: flos, Virg. Aen. 7, 162.

prīmānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *belonging to the first legion*: Fest. s. v. **Subst. primāni**, orum, *m. plu.* *soldiers of the first legion*: Tac. H. 2, 43.

primārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable:* primarius paratus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 73: primarius vir populi, Cic. de Sen. 17: femina, id. Verr. 1, 58: bellator, Plin. 7, 43, 45. Of things: conditio, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 81: non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. (Hence It. *primiere*; Fr. *premier*.)

primas, ātis, *adj.* and *subst. c.* [id.] *one of the first* or *principal, chief, excellent, noble:* apud primatem feminam, App. M. 2, p. 123: notitia primatum urbium, Cod. Theod. 7, 18, 13: periculo primatum officii, ib. 1, 12, 3.

primātus, ūs, *m.* [primas] *the first place* or *rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy:* alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102: donare aliquem primatu, id. 8, 5, 5.

primē, *adv. especially:* Naev. in Charis. p. 188 P.

primicērĭātus, ūs, *m.* [primicerius] *the office of a chief:* Cod. Theod. 12, 27, 1.

primicērius, ii, *m.* [primus cera; i. q. whose name stands first on the waxen tablets; hence] *the first in an office, a chief, head, superintendent:* primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio, Veg. Mil. 2, 21 protectorum, *of the guard,* Amm. 18, 3: notariorum, *the chancellor* or *chief of the secretaries,* Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: sacri cubiculi, *the head chamberlain,* Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1

primiformis, e, *adj.* [primus forma] *pertaining to the primary form, original:* Mar. Victor. p. 2433 P.

primi-gĕnius, a, um, *adj.* [primigenus] *first produced, first of the kind, original, primitive:* pecuaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: semina, ib. 1, 40 verba, *radical words, primitives,* id. L. L. 6, 5

‖ Subst.: primigenia rerum, *the natures of things,* Amm. 26, 10.

primi-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN, root of gigno] *first produced, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr. 2, 1104 mens, Avien. Arat. 13.

primĭpăra, ae, *f.* [pario] *an animal that has brought forth for the first time:* Plin. 8, 40, 62.

primĭpĭlāris or **primŏpĭlāris**, e, *adj.* [primipilus] *belonging to the first century of the* triarii, *primipilar:* honor primipilaris, Fragm. Jur. civ. antejust. p. 74. ‖ Subst. primipilāris, is, *m.* (*sc.* centurio), *the chief centurion of a legion:* testamenta primipilarium, Suet. Cal. 38. 2. *one who has been* primipilaris, *an ex-primipilar:* Quint. 6, 3, 92. 3. Transf. *a bishop:* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

primĭpĭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *i. q.* primipilaris, *the centurion of the first century of the* triarii. Sen. Const. Sap. 18: Spart. Jul. 5.

primĭpĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the post of chief centurion of the* triarii, *the primipilate:* Cod. Justin. 12, 63, 1.

primĭpĭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *the post of chief centurion of the* triarii: Inscr.

primĭpŭlus or **primopilus**, i, v. pilus.

primi-pŏtens, entis, *adj. the first in power:* App. Trism. p. 92 Elm.

primiscrīnius, ii, *m.* [scrinium] *the chief of an official department* or *college:* Cod. Justin. 12, 50, 12.

primĭter, *adv. at first, first of all:* Pomp. in Non. 154, 26.

primĭtiae (primitiae), arum, *f. plu.* [primus] *the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits:* primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. F. 2, 520: pomifer Laribus consuevimus horti mittere primitias, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 64: primitiae metallorum, *the first produce of the mine,* Tac. H. 4, 53: vitis, *the first shoots,* Col. 4, 20: plantae, id. 10, 147. ‖ Fig.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays,* Virg. Aen. 11, 156: tori, *the first nuptial joys,* Sil. 3, 121: armorum, *the first fruits of war,* Stat. Th. 11, 285: lacrimarum, ib. 6, 146: primitiae et quasi libamenta ingeniarum artium, Gell. epilog.: spectatuli, App. M. 10, p. 253: commeatus, *the beginning of navigation,* ib. 11, p. 259.

primĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the first* or *earliest of its kind, primitive:* flores, *that blossom first,* Col. 9, 13: suini, *the first,* id. Arb. 23: fetus, *first-born,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 828: verba, *primitives,* Prisc. p. 824 P.

primĭtus, *adv. at first, for the first time:* primitus cum exit vitis, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: Virg. Cir. 490: florido mihi ponitur picta vere corolla primitus, Cat. 19, 10.

primivirgius, ii, *m.* [virga] *the head verger:* πρωτοραβδοῦχος, primivirgius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

primo, *adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly:* aedes primo ruere rebamur, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 42: Cic. Verr. 1, 9: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3. With *dein, post, postea, mox, deinque, nunc:* primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall. C. 10: haec primo paulatim crescere: interdum vindicari; post civitas immutata, ib: primo ... postea ... postremo, Liv. 26, 39: primo ... mox, id. 1, 50: primo negitare, deinque saepius fatigatus promittit, Sall. J. 111.

primŏgĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [primogenitus] *the first of all, original:* Tert. adv. Val. 20.

primŏ-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. first-born:* Plin. 11, 40, 95: vitulus, Pall. 1, 39: filius, Lact. 4, 11.

primŏpĭlus and **primŏpĭlāris**, v. primip.

primoplastus, i, *m.* [*vox hybr.* primus, πλαστός] *the first created:* Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

primordia, v. primordium.

primordiālis, e, *adj.* [primordium] *first of all, original:* Tert. adv. Jud. 2: causa, Amm. 30, 1.

primordiālĭter, *adv. from the beginning, originally:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 5.

primordium, ii, *n.* [ordior] *the beginning, origin, commencement:* a primordio unbis, Liv. *praef.*: Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, Curt. 9, 2: Just. 2, 1. Mostly *plur.* (transp. ordia prima, Lucr. 4, 32) primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2: a Jove Musarum primordia, post. id. Leg. 2, 3 mundi, Ov. M. 15, 67: gentis, Lucan. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3: dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1. ‖ Absol. *the beginning of a new reign:* Tac. A. 1, 7.

primordius, a, um, *adj.* [primordium] *original:* primordii seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (*al.* primordiis seminum).

primōris, is, *adj.* [primus] *the first:* imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dentes, *front teeth,* Plin. 7, 16, 15: in primore puerilia, *in earliest childhood,* Gell. 11, 19: anni, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, *in the beginning of the war,* id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, *at first sight,* Gell. 2, 7. ‖ Esp. *foremost, extreme:* sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers,* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 24: versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, *at the tip of the tongue,* id. Trin. 4, 2, 65: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly,* Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: nasi primoris acumen, Lucr. 6, 1191: pilo primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, n. 2: in primore libro, *at the beginning of the book,* Gell. 1, 18: usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, *as far as the fore-part of the hands,* id. 7, 12: primori in acie versari, Tac. H. 3, 21. (ii) Subst.: primores, um, *m. plu. the first, foremost:* provolat ad primores, Liv. 1, 12: dimicare inter primores, Curt. 4, 6. 2. *first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal:* primore juventute conscripta, Liv. 24, 20: Argivorum viri, Cat. 68, 87: feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29: venti, *chief, carninal,* Gell. 2, 22. (ii) Subst. primores, um, *m. plu. men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles:* primores populi arripuit, Liv. 2, 1, 69: civitatium primores, *the chief citizens,* Cic. 12, 3: primores ac duces, Suv. 15, 40: ex primoribus, Tac. A. 12, 52.

primŏsĭlus, v. primotinus.

primŏtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *that grows first, early:* ficus (= serotinus): Apic. 4, 5 (al. primotica).

primŭlum, *adv. at first, first:* Pl. Most. 5, 2, 18: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2

primŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus] *the first:* primulo diluculo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 104.

primum, *adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning:* in enumerations, with *deinde, tum:* Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: primum ... deinde ... deinde, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: primum ... deinde ... tum ... postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1: primum ... deinde ... praeterea ... postremo, id. Div. 2, 56: primum ... tum .. deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde, id. Fin. 5, 23. With omnium: *first of all:* primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. Cat. 2, 9: primum omnium opera danda est, id. Verr. 2, 11.

2. With *ut, ubi, simulac, cum, quum, as soon as:* ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 10, 13: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id. Verr. 2, 20: simul ac primum niti possunt, id. N. D. 2, 48: post illa nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33: tum afflerat, quum primum dati sunt judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 27. 3. With *dum:* and in one word, primumdum, *in the first place, first:* primum dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 26. ‖ *for the first time:* quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30.

primus, v. prior, B.

princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* and *subst. c.* [primus capio] *first* in time or order: subst. *the first:* ut quisque in fugam postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: princeps Horatius ibat, *first, in front,* id. 1, 26: princeps ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. Phil. 10, 11: Firmani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise,* ib. 7, 8: princeps in agendo, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: princeps turmas inducit Asilas Virg. Aen. 11, 620. ‖ Esp. *first, chief, most eminent, distinguished,* or *noble:* in republica principes, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: quaedam principes feminae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: principe loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11: princeps senatus, *the first of the senators,* i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. 34, 44: princeps juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights,* Cic. Vat. 10: in the time of the emperors it denoted *the probable successor to the throne:* Tac. A. 1, 3: longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19: Eudoxus in astrologia facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42. 2. *a chief, head, author, leader:* princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Zeno inventor et princeps Stoicorum fuit, id. Ac. 2, 42: princeps Argonautarum, *Jason,* id. Tusc. 4, 32: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11: eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. de Or. 3, 17: pueri aequalium principes, *first among their play-fellows,* id. Fin. 5, 22: principes sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion,* Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii principes, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: belli inferendi, ib. 5, 54. Of *founders* or *ancestors:* gens a quo principe nostrum, Virg. Aen. 3, 168. 3. *a superior, director:* principes, qui utrique rei praeponuntur, Vitr. 5, R. R. 1, 2: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32. 4. *a prince, ruler, sovereign, emperor:* Ennius dici pater atque princeps, Liber. Od. 1, 2, 50: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 59: Tac. A. 1, 1. 5. Milit. t. t. principes, um, *m. plu. the second line of soldiers in*

twixt the hastati and triarii: Liv. 8, 8: Veg. Mil. 1, 20. Princeps also signifies, (i) *a century of the* principes: signum primi principis, Liv. 27, 6: octavum principem duxit, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. (ii) *a centurion of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first centurion of the* principes, Caes. B. C. 3 64 *fin.*: princeps tertiae legionis Liv. 25, 14. (iii) *the office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, id. 42, 34. (Hence It. *principe, prence*; Fr. and Eng. *prince.*)

principālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] *first, original, primitive*: causae, Cic. Fat. 5: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15. II. Esp. *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal*: viri, App. Flor. p. 363. Of things: pici principales in augurii, Plin. 10, 18, 20: principalia in Arabia tus et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30: carinarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, *two chief points*, Col. 1, 3: principali studio, Gell. 13, 10: de cultura agri praecipere principale fuit et apud exteros, *a principal thing*, Plin. 18, 3, 5.

2. *pertaining to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial*: principalis quies, Vell. 2, 56: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, ib. 82: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, ib. 4, 40: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Cal. 39. 3. *pertaining to the* principes *or second line in the order of battle*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 151: Veg. Mil. 2, 15. 4. *pertaining to the* principia, *or chief street in a camp*: manipulos legionum principali via inducit, Liv. 10, 32: porta principalis dextra, id. 4. 19. III. Subst. principalis, is, *m. a chief magistrate*: Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Symm. Ep. 9, 1.

principālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [principalis] *the first place, pre-eminence, excellence*: animae, Tert. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

principālĭter, *adv. chiefly, principally*: plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4. II. *like a prince, imperially*: gaudere, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47.

principātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps] *the first place, pre-eminence, preference*: principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci πρωτεῖα vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, id. Phil. 12, 4: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, *the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief*: Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: Galliae factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. 3. In gen. *reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty*: Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3. II. *a beginning, origin* (rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Tim. 2.

principiālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *original* (post.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246.

principio, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to begin to speak*: Aug. Princip. rhet. p. 328.

principium, ii, *n.* [princeps] *a beginning, commencement, origin*: quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? Cic. N. D. 1, 9: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 22: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1 69: in principiis dicendi, *at the commencement of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: omnium rerum magnarum principia a diis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, *to begin*, Tac. A. 15, 49. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first*: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueatur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: dixeram a principio, de republica ut silueremus, id. Brut. 42: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48: principio atque, *as soon as*, Pl. Merc. prol. 40. II. Esp. (*plur.*) *foundations, principles, elements*: bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: juris, ib. 6: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, *first principles, elements*, id. Acad. 2, 36. 2. *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. 9, 38. (ii) Meton. *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37 mihi Belus avorum principium, Sil. 15, 748. 3. Milit. *t. t.* (*plur.*) *the foremost ranks, the front line, the front* or *van*: post principia, Liv. 2, 65 deinde ipse paulatim procedere: Marium post principia habere, Sall. J. 50: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22: Tac. H. 2, 43. (ii) (also *plur.*) *a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards*, etc.; *head-quarters*: jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24. in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes quotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eum. 7: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13. III. Transf. *precedence, the first place*: principium ergo, culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54. 2. *mastery, dominion*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 19.

principor, *i. v. a. dep.* [id.] *to rule*: principari in nationes, Lact. 4, 13.

prior, prius (prior *neutr.* Val. Antias and Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 767), ōris, *comp. adj.* [same root as prae, pro] *former, previous, prior* (may be sometimes rendered by *first*, and sometimes by *last*): priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: me quaestorem in primis, meditem priorem, praetorem primum populus R. factebat, id. Pis. 1: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, *first*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: priore loco causam dicere, *first*, Cic. Quint. 9: priore aestate, *last summer*, id. Fam. 1, 9: prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22: Dionysius prior, *the elder*, Nep. Dion. 1: vinum, *last year's*, Plin. 14, 19, 24: priore libro, *in the previous book*, Col. 4, 22. 2. Of place, *fore*: pedes, *the fore-feet*, Nep. Eum. 5. canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, *the fore part*, Plin. 11, 37, 47. 3. Subst. priōres, um, *m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients*: abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Virg. Aen. 3, 693: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218. II. Fig. *better, more excellent* or *important*: bellante prior, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: color punicese flore prior rosae, id. Od. 4, 10, 4: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientia, Sall. J. 10: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52. B. *Sup.* **primus**, a, um, *first*, in order, time, or place: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 6: primae literae, id. Att. 9, 6: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7: primus Graecise in Thraciam introlit, Nep. Alc. 7. primus de mille fulsos, Ov. H. 17 105: locuem primus aut in primis ferire, *among the first*, Sall. J. 6. II. Esp. *first, fore, foremost*, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, *at the entrance of the province*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: digitus, Cat. 3: dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin. 19, 2, 11: ranis prima lingua cohaeret, *the end of the tongue*, id. 11 37, 65: prima statim nocte, *at the beginning of the night*, Col. 10, 190: primus sol, *the rising sun*, Virg. Aen. 6, 255: prima luna, *the new moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10. With quisque, *the first possible, the very first*: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Fam. 13, 57: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Acad. 2, 16: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32. Subst. primum, i, *n. the beginning, front*, etc.: provolant in primum, *the front of the battle*, Liv. 2, 20. Hence, a primo, *from the beginning, at first*: multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: a primo cogitavit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in primo, *in front, before, in the beginning*: equites in primo late ire jubet, Sall. J. 68: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64. (ii) prima, orum, *n. plu. the first, the beginning*: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3. prima vidi, Lucr. 1, 1069: prima consiliorum, for prima consilia, Tac. H. 2, 11. 2. *first* in rank or station, *chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble*: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35 sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6. homo, id. Verr. 4, 17: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23. juvenum primos, Virg. Aen. 9, 785: suavis prima habere, *to give the first place to, think most of*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9 otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 36: cura, *a chief part*, Plin. 5, 25, 21: primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90: primas ferre, *to bear off the first prize*, ib. 49: actioni primae dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, quum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum, huic secundas, huic tertias, *ascribed the greatest importance to*, id. de Or. 3, 56. amoris erga me tibi primas defero, *I assign to you the first rank*, id. Att. 1, 17 si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concessserit, id. Div. in Caecil. 15 primas tenere, *to play the first part be the best*, id. Brut. 95: in primis (and in one word, imprimis, *q. v.*).

prīōrātus, ūs, *m.* [prior] *priority, preference*: Tert. adv. Val. 4.

priorsum, and **priorsus**, *adv. forwards*: corpus aut accedit priorsum, aut retrorsum recedit (*al.* prorsum), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, ib. 13: movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 18.

priscē, *adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly*: utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14.

priscus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: *v. infra*] *pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antique* (i. e. *belonging to a bygone generation*: while pristinus is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Tim. 11: prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89: illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: in priscis Graecorum literis, id. N. D. 3, 16: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*; cf. Liv. 1, 3. 2. With the accessory idea of *venerable pertaining to the earliest and best times*: prisca gens

mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: Inachus, id. Od. 2, 3, 21: pudor, id. Carm. Sec. 57: prisco more, Ov. F. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2. ‖ Transf. *former, previous* (post.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov. M. 14, 850. 2. *old-fashioned*, i. e. *strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. 64, 159: prisca supercilia, Virg. Cop. 34. [*Pris-cus* and *pris-tinus*: point to a form *pris* in connection with *prae* or pro.]

prisma, ătis, *n.* = πρίσμα, *a geometrical figure, the prism*: Mart. Cap. 6, 231.

prista, ae, *m.* = πρίστης, *a sawyer*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 3.

pristinus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: v. priscus] *former, early, primitive, pristine*: tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9. veterem consuetudinem tori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: reminiscens pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6: consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: pristina virtus, id. B. G. 1, 13 in pristinum statum redire, ib. 7, 54. *Neutr. absol.*: in pristinum restituere, *to its former condition*, Nep. Timol. 1. 2. *old-fashioned, old, former, early*: in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1. aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124. ‖ *just past, previous*: diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug 94.

pristinus or **pristrinus**, a, um, *adj.* [pristis for pistrix] *pertaining to* (the constellation of) *the Whale* (a occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prius, *adv. before, sooner*: quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4: cuncta prius tentata, Ov. M. 1, 190. 2. With quam, *before that, before* (often as one word, priusquam, *conj.*) with *indic.* or *subj.* (in prose the use of the moods follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ either mood indifferently): prius quam lucet, assunt, *before it dawns*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115 priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vat. 2: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: nec prius absistit quam septem corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet, Virg. Aen. 1, 192: prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, ventos praediscere cura sit, id. G. 1, 50. In an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13: Prop. 2, 14, 11. (ii) *sooner, rather*: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: Caes. B. C. 3, 1. ‖ In gen. *formerly, in former times* (poet.): communemque prius humum signavit mensor, Ov. M. 1, 135: Cat. 4, 25. Pleonas. with olim: Plin. 3, 5, 9.

priusquam, v. prius.

privantia, ium, *n. plur.* [privo] *privatives*: sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top. 11.

privātārius, a, um, *adj.* [privatus] *private*: Edict. Diocl. p. 22.

privātīcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *privative*: privaticia, στερητικά, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

privātim, *adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately*; opp. to publice: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rempublicam, id. Fin. 5, 20: esse nonnullos qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: vasa caelata privatim ac publice rapere, Sall. C. 11: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: privatim se tenere, *to stay at home*, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv. 23, 7. ‖ Esp. *apart, separately, particularly*: de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41. Quint. 8, 2, 5.

privātio, ōnis, *f.* [privo] *a taking away, privation*: doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: culpae, Gell. 2, 6.

privātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *denoting privation*; in gramm. *privative, negative*: ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22 *fin.*: privativa pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέρησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12.

privāto, *adv. at home* (rare): Liv. fr. in Prisc. p. 1009 P.

privātus, a, um, *Part.* [privo]. ‖ Adj.: *not belonging to* or *concerning the state, pertaining to an individual, private*: opp. to publicus: privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: nihil privati ac separati agri, ib. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7: privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13 vestem mutare privato consensu, *opp.* publico consilio, Cic. Sest. 12: privata domus, id. Quint. 3: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, ib. 4: vita privata et quieta, *a private life, withdrawn from state affairs*, id. de Sen. 7 homines, *private persons*, id. Leg. 1, 19 vir privatus, or *absol.* privatus, *one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority*: privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, id. Phil. 11, 10: an vero P. Scipio pontifex max. Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1 privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25. *Neutr. absol.*: in privato, *in private*, opp. in publico, *in public*, Liv. 39, 18: tabernas vendidit in privatum, *for private use*, id. 40, 51. tributum ex privato conferre, *from one's private property*, id. 30, 44. 2. In the time of the emperors, *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor* or *to the imperial family*: id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (*i. e.* Agricolae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39 ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleret, quum principis noluisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet. Ner. 21.

priveras, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* [prob. from privus, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus].

privicloes, privis, id est singulis, Fest. *s. v.* [old *dat.* or *abl. plur.* from privicius, *dim.* from privus].

privigna, ae, *f.* [privignus] *a stepdaughter*: de uxore Tuberonis et privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

privignus, i, *m.* [contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. Orig. p. 310 = prius genitus, but prob. from privus] *a step-son*: Cic. Clu. 66. Privigni, orum, *m. plur. step-children*: uxor liberis ex alia uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18. ‖ Transf. of plants (poet.): *adj.* privignae proles, Col. 10, 181.

privilēgiārius, ii, *m.* [privilegium] *one who has a privilege, a privileged person*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3.

privilēgium, ii, *n.* [privus lex] *a bill or law against an individual*: in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19: de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, Auct. or. pro dom. 20: vim et crudelitatem privilegii publicis literis consignavit, Cic. Post. Red. in Sen. 11, 29. ‖ *an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative*: coloniam habuisse privilegium et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo remp̄ublicam administrare, Plin. Ep. 10, 56: quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: privilegio munitus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

privo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [privus] *to separate, to bereave, deprive of*: with *abl.*: aliquem approbatione, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: praesopitio *in* privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si *in* praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11. se oculis, id Fin. 5, 29: aliquem vita, id. Phil. 9, 4 With *gen.*: me privasti tui, Afran. in Non. 498, 17. With *acc.*: quo tu res vis hanc privari pulcras, quas uti solet? Nov. ib. 500, 16. ‖ *to free, release, deliver from*. with *abl.*: aliquem injuria, Cic. Agr. 1, 4 exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16: molestia, ib. 12, 26: dolore, id Fin. 1, 11. (Hence Fr. *priver.*)

privus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *separate*, hence, *one's own, private, peculiar, particular*: quid pauper? conducto navigio aequa nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S. 2, 5, 10: milites singulis bobus binisque privis tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37. 2. *single* (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 732: privas mutari in horas, ib. 275: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566. 3. *each, every*: privam quamque particulam venti sentire, id. 4, 263. Distributively: *one each*: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Liv. 30, 43. [Perh. contr. of *prith-vus*, akin to Sans. *prithak*, "separatim."]

prō, prep. with *abl.*: Of place: *before, in front of*: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32. castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53. With verbs of motion Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: hasce tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis abjicito, *before your feet*, App. Apol. p. 337. 2. *from the front of, on the front of* any thing, *in*: pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, *from the front of the tribune*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *on the front part of the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80: ib. 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, ib. 14, 30: legionem pro ripa componere, ib. 12, 29: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat certatim mittere, *from the front of the roofs*, Sall. J. 67: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, ib. 29; v. Kritzius ad loc.: supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirum imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36: pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 1: pro collegio pronuntiare, Liv. 4, 26. ‖ Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (opp. to contra): veri inveniendi causa contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut ipse re publica conquerendum fuit, aut pro eo disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2: convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro pauperie, id. A. P. 423. 3. *in the place of, instead of, for*: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 10: ego pro te molendo, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29: mutuis (*as dice*), quibus pro verbo proprio [illegible] ut quum [illegible]

parvo, Cic. Or. 27, 93: pro vitulis statuis Iuleum Aulide natam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 299. pro bene sano ac non insano fictum substitutumque vocamus, Ib. 1, 3, 61. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, *etc.* (and later in one word, as procossul, propraetor, *etc.*), *proconsul, proprætor, proquæstor, vice-director:* quum pro consule in Ciliciam profecisceres Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: quum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls, not as proconsul*, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: quum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4: P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att. 11, 10. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) *for, the same as, just as, as:* hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum millibus, Cic. Att. 2, 5. Siciliam uobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro aerario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, *fin.*: quum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, ib. 4, 15: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: pro certo habere, *to consider as certain*, Mat. in Cic. Att. 9, 15: pro certo ponere, *to state as a fact*, Caes. B. G. 7, 5. (iii) Esp. pro eo, *for the same thing as, just the same:* Cic. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.* So with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 22. And with quod, *for the reason that, because:* pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis peditam velim, Liv. 38, 49 *fin.* (iv) to denote remuneration, (*i. e.* what is given *in place* of something else): *for, on account of:* misimus, qui pro vectura, solveret, Cic. Att. 1, 3: dedit pro corpore numos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: pro vapulando ibs te mercedem petam, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 8: aliquem amare pro ejus eximia suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. 3. Implying comparison or proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro multitudine hominum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro imperio, *imperiously, dictatorially*, Liv. 2, 56: pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 10 *fin.*: quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 1, 27: pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest. 66 *init.*: pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably*: v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each for himself*, id. Off. 3, 14: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pro acuitatibus, Nep. Epam. 3. So pro eo, boll. by quantum *or* ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3 *fin.* Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as:* nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2 1137. ||B. In composition pro (prō or prŏ, and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies 1. *in front, forwards, forth*; *e. g.* pro-cedo, pro-curro, pro-duco, pro-sto. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; *e. g.* pro-trahe, pro-duco. (ii) remoteness = *afar off*; *e. g.* pro-spicio, pro-fugio. (iii) publicity = *openly, aloud*; *e. g.* pro-mulgo, profor. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, *etc. forwards, at full length, down*: *e. g.* pro-cido, pro-jicio, pro-cumbo, pro-olivio. 2. *before, previously*: *e. g.* pro-dico, pro-video, pro-mitto. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = *great*: *e. g.* pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: *e. g.* pro-nepos. 3. *for, in defence of, for the benefit of*: *e. g.* pro-pugno, pro-sum. 4. *for, instead of*: *e. g.* pro-curo, pro-cursul. [*Πρό* and *Pras* are the same word: cf. Sans. *pra*; Gr. *πρό*; Eng. prefix *for* and *fore*. The *r* in pro is sometimes transposed in composition: hence *por-rigo* and *pol-liceor*, *q. v.*: in *posi-meridium*, an old form of *po-meridium* (q. v.), *s* represents *r* in *pro*.] (Hence It. *per*; Fr. *pour*.)

prō or **prōh**! *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!*: proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 4 pro Juppiter! Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 17. pro Juppiter, hominis stultitiam! id. Ad. 3, 3, 12. pro dii immortales! Cic. Manil. 12: pro curia inversisque mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46. With *acc.*: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Ter. And. 1, 5, 2: Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. elliptically, pro deum immortalium! Ter. Ph 2, 3, 4. With *gen.*: pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. *fin.*

prōaedificātum, i, *n.* [aedifico] *a balcony*: Fest. *s. v.*

prōāgōrus, i, *m.* = *προμήγορος, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily*: Cic. Verr. 4, 23.

prō-āmita, ae, *f. a great-grandfather's sister*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prōănŏdōsis, is, *f.* = *προανάδοσις*, rhet. *t. t. the repetition at the end of a clause of a word with which the clause begins*: Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

prōarchē, ēs, *f.* = *προαρχή, the first beginning: one of the Aeons of the Valentinians*: Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prō-auctor, ōris, *m. a remote ancestor, founder*: generis sui pronuctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

prō-āvia, ae, *f. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother*: Suet. Cal. 10. Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prōāvītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] *pertaining to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.) regna, Ov. M. 13, 416: rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83.

prō-āvunculus, i, *m. a great grandmother's brother*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prō-āvus, i, *m. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather*: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7. ||Transf. *a forefather, ancestor*: in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo i. e. of *Appius Claudius Caecus*, id. Fam. 3, 11: Curt. 6, 11: Hor. A. P. 270.

prōba, ae, *f.* [probo] *a proof*: Amm. 21 *fin.*: Cod. Justin. 12, 25, 1. (Hence It. *pruova, prova*; Fr. *preuve*.)

prōbābilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *capable of being proved*, hence, *that may be assumed* or *believed, likely, credible, probable*: probabile est id quod fere solet fieri, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Parad. praef.: probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56: causa, id. Verr. 5, 67: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: causae, Tac. A. 6, 14. ||Transf. *that may be approved*; hence, *pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit*: C. Sicinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, ib. 2, 36. Of things: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23: gustus, Col. 3, 2: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10: genus ovationis, Cic. Part. 6: mores, Col. 6, 2: vir ingenii sane probabili, Cic. Brut. 48.

prōbābilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] *probability, credibility*: magna, Cic Acad. 2, 24: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 22: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate commovet, id dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11.

prōbābĭlĭter, *adv. probably, credibly*: rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46. ||*laudably, well*: consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16.

prōbāmentum, i, *n.* [probo] *proof*: Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 10.

prōbāta, orum, *n. plu.* = *πρόβατα, sheep* (pure Lat. oves): Itin. 7, 2, 2.

prōbāticus, a, um, *adj.* = *προβατικός, pertaining to sheep, sheep-*: Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prōbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [probo] *a trying, proving; a trial, examination*: athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: cesypi, Plin. 29, 2, 10: gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76: equitum, *a review*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. ||*approval*: ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4. 2. *proof, demonstration*: Quint. 5, 10, 8: potentissimae, Ib. 7.8: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2 *fin.*: oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin. 2, 2, 2. 3. In rhetoric, *the third division of a discourse, also called* confirmatio *or* fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments*: Quint. 3, 9, 1.

prōbātĭon, ii, *n.* = *πρόβατιον*, a *plant, also called* arnoglossa, q. v.: App. Herb. 1.

prōbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [probo] *pertaining to proof*: quaestiones, Ps Quint. Decl. 299.

prōbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who approves*: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12: rationis, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 106.

prōbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. epistola) [id.] *a letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), *a certificate of qualification*: Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2.

prōbātus, a, um, *Part.* [probo]. ||A. *Adj.*: *tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent*: ceterarum bominum artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: ingeniosos et opulentos et aetatis spatio probatos, dignos, quibus credatur, putant, id. Top. 19: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1: probatissima femina, *most excellent*, Cic. Caecin. 4. Of things: argentum, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2. boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11: probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19. 2 Transf. *pleasing, agreeable*: ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alicui, Cic. Planc. 11.

prōbē, *adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently*: milites armati atque animati probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 18: nedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6, 107: probe curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3, 50: Antipater, quem tu probe meminisli, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: de aquaeductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. Fam. 2, 10: illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41. 2. to express approval: *well done! good! bravo!*: unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde bene ebrius. *Philo.* probe, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 28: miles concubinam intro abiit oratus suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr.* Eu, probe id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, very well, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 69. ||Transf. in gen. *very, very much, finely, capitally*: sputa probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 226: decipere, Ib. 266: errare, Ib. 3, 3, 30: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 18.

prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probus] *uprightness, honesty, probity*: modestia probitas, integritas in candidato

volet, Cic. Plane. 25: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 2, 26 *fin.*: species probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12: Quint. 8, 4, 11 *fin.*: exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2.

prōbĭter, *adv. well, capitally*: Varr. in Non. 510, 29.

problēma, ătis (*abl. plur.* problematis, Gell. 19, 6), *n.* = πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem*: Sacr. Gramm. 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui *Problemata physica* inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4.

prŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [probus] *to try, test, judge of*: militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65: tus probatur candore, Plin. 12, 14, 32: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70: denarios, Plin. 33, 9, 46: pecuniam, African. Dig. 46, 3, 39. Fig.: tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 30: amicitias utilitate, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 8. II. *to consider good, serviceable, just*, etc.; *to approve of*: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28: istam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam. 7, 1: locum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: virtutem et consilium, lb. 4, 21: Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25. With *inf.*: Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29. 2. Esp. *to express approbation of, to approve*: laudant labrum atque aedes probant, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 20: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: villam, Liv. 4, 22. III. *to show to be good, serviceable, right*, etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend*: quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Att. 4, 14: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 4, 38: causam alicui, id. Quint. 30: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 20. With *de*: quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7. (II) With *pron. reflect. to make oneself acceptable*: Epicurus multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25 qua in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis se probavit, id. Lig. 1. 2. Esp. *to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate*: crimen, id. Flacc. 37: his ego judicibus non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 1, 4: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: is plane mihi probabat se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20: hoc difficile est probatu, id. Tusc. 5, 1. et patrio pater esse metu probor, Ov. M. 2, 91. 3. *to display, manifest*: probare virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. (Hence It. *provare*; Fr. *prouver*.)

prŏbŏlē, es, *f.* = προβολή, *a putting forth, production*: Tert. Praescr. 46.

prŏbŏscis, ĭdis, *f.* = προβοσκίς, *a trunk, proboscis, snout*: Varr. in Non. 49, 11. Esp. *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant*: probosci dem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7: Flor. 1, 18.

prŏbrachys, yos, *m.* = προβραχύς (*sc.* πούς), *a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e. g. rēdūndārūnt): Diom. p. 478 P.

prŏbrōsē, *adv. disgracefully, infamously*: probrose leno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: obiicere, Gell. 17, 21.

prŏbrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probrosus] *shamefulness, infamy*: Salvian. Gub. D. 3, 9.

prŏbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *shameful, ignominious, infamous*: vita probrosa et opertus infamia, Tac. A. 3, 68: feminae, Suet. Dom. 8: sordiditates et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 19. Of things: crimen, Cic. Font. 12: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39: natura, Suet. Cal. 11: carmina, *lampoons*, Tac. A. 14, 48: sermones, *abusive discourses*, lb. 2, 50: probrosae molitiae homo, Plin. 28, 3, 27.

prŏbrum, i *n. a shameful* or *disgraceful act*: flagitium probrumque magnum exspergefacis, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 42: ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 44: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic. Verr. 3, 69. 2. Esp. *lewdness, unchastity, adultery*: Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9: exsequi, id. Trin. 2, 2, 8: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. II. Transf. *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy*: nomo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 30: quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be shameful*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Coel. 18. 2. Esp. *abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel*: epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, id. Att. 11, 9: aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id. Flacc. 20: probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. A. 3, 49: iactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9: increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac. A. 11, 37. probra iacere, id. H. 4, 45: componere, id. A. 16, 21.

probrus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *disgraceful, infamous*: animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2 (*al.* probrosa).

prōbus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to πρᾶος] *serviceable, excellent, able, good*: cantores probi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 132: faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 91: architectus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 40: artifex, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29: ad aliquam rem, *fit*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 67. Of things: affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 20: argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57: nummi, id. 3, 3, 33: occasio, id. Casin. 5, 4, 2: navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: res, id. Or. 51: ager, Col. Arbor. 3: sapor, ib.: poëta peccat, quum probam orationem affingit improbo, Cic. Or. 22. 2. Esp. of moral goodness. *upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous*, etc.: frugi et probum esse, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 53: probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum esse probiorem, quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 23: quam cives vero rumificant probam, id. Amph. 2, 2, 46: proba et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.

prōcācia, ae, *f.* [procax] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence*: Aus. Ep. 22.

prōcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence*: itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6. procacitatem alicujus coërcere, Nep. Tim. 5: procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11: lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17: galli gallinacei, *lechery*, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

prōcācĭter, *adv. boldly, impudently, wantonly*: finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1: procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestia militari, Liv. 28, 24: Tac. A. 5, 4: procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1.

prōcălāre, provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōcăpis, progenies, qua ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōcătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proco] *a demanding in marriage, a wooing*: App. Apol. p. 320.

prōcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton*: leno procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Coel. 20: procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13: procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23: ingenio, id. A. 14, 15: lingua, lb. 1, 16: moribus, id. H. 3, 62. With *gen.*: procax otii, *i. e.* in otio, id. A. 13, 46. Of things: procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: Fescennina locutio, Cat. 61, 126: sermo, Sall. C. 25: nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2: aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72: procacissima lixarum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87: maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, *of the vine, with wanton arms*, i. e. *entwining tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Poet.: Auster, *stormy*: Virg. Aen. 1, 536.

prō-ĕdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n. to go forwards* or *before, to proceed*: procedere ad forum, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 2: e portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. Of processions, *to move on*: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91. (II) Esp. milit. *t. t. to march forwards, to advance*: Caes. B. C. 3, 34: lento atque paulatim procedituri, lb. 1, 80: processum in sciem est, Liv. 25, 21. 2. *to go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue*: foribus foras procedere, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 12: castris, Virg. Aen. 12, 169: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: in medium, Cic. Verr. 5, 16: e tabernaculo in scenam, id. Brut. 9: in pedes procedere nascens, contra naturam est, Plin. 7, 8, 6. obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet*, Cic. Sest. 31; Sall. J. 21. 3. Of plants, *to spring forth, grow*: antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: plerumque germen de cicatrice procidit, Col. 4, 22: gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5. 4. Of places, *to project, extend*: ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 4: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30: promontorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3. II. Fig. of time, *to advance, pass, elapse*: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: jamque dies alterque dies processit, Virg. Aen. 3, 356: dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: procedente tempore, *in process of time*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. *Part. pass.*: in processa aetate, *in advanced old age*, Scrib. Comp. 100. 2. *to go on* or *conduct oneself*: nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. 3. *to get on, to advance, make progress*: in philosophia, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48: ambitio et procedendi libido, *a passion for getting on, for rising in the world*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: procedere longius iras haud passus, Virg. Aen. 5, 461: perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, fo *what extent, how far*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58: eo vecordiae processit, *went to such a pitch of folly*, Sall. J. 5: processit in id furoris, Vell. 2, 80. *Impers. pass.*: intelligit eo processum, Sall. J. 21. (II) *to arrive at, reach*: quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2. 4. *to run on, continue*: ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv. 25, 5: non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25. 5. *to turn out, result* (rarely with personal subject). with *dat.*: nonnunquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, id. de Or. 1, 27: alicui pulcerrime, id. Phil. 13, 19: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1: quibus quum parum procederet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: quod secus procedit, Sall. J. 25: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. *Absol.*: si bene processit, *if the harvest has been good*, id. Verr. 3, 98. With *pers. subj.*: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22. (II) Without qualifying adverbs: *to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to*: si Andriadecro consilia processissent, Liv. 24, 26: isdem dies emptori procedent, Cato R. R. 148: beneficia mea rei publ. procedunt, Sall. J. 85: Ov. H. 9, 109. 6. *to happen*: numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl. Most. 4, 3, 7. 7. *to come* or *proceed from, to be derived from*: res, quae a sacrificiis haruspicatoribus procedunt, Cod. Justin. 1, 11, 3. 8. *to go* or *pass for, to be esteemed* or *reckoned as*: ut binae (urnae) pro singulis procedant, *shall be reckoned as one*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: quod ita gerendum, si ea, cui denabetur, aetas [illegible] Ulp. lb. 24, 1, 11.

prōcĕleusmăticus, i, *m.* = προκελευσματικός (πούς), *a metrical foot of four short syllables*; as ĭnimīcĭtĭă: Diom. 511 P.

prōcella, ae, *f.* [procello] *a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest*: procella distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine dejecta nube verius quam rapta, Plin. 2, 49, 50: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: creber procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: Thalle, turbida rapacior procella, Cat. 25, 4. With *gen.*: validi venti collecta procella, Lucr. 6, 123. ‖ Fig. *tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence*: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum, Cic. Mil. 2: vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum, id. Cluent. 56: prirusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 158: agitari tribunicĭis procellis, Liv. 2, 1: seditionum procellae, id. 28, 25: procellae civitates, *civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*

2. Esp. of combatants: *a charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, Liv. 30, 18: id. 29, 2: Tac. H. 1, 51. And gen. *a fierce battle*: hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor. 2, 6: Lucan. 8, 203.

prō-cello, *v. n.* [CELLO: *v.* antecello] *to throw or cast down*: procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, *lie down* (at table), Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167.

prōcellōsē, *adv. boisterously*: genus humanum procellose tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prōcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous*: ver procellosum, Liv. 40, 2 status coeli, Col. 9, 4 mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621: procellosissimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22 *fin.*: ventus, Ov. H. 2, 12.

prōcer, ĕris, *m.* (old form procus, i, in the *gen. plur.* procum: procum patricium in descriptione classium quam fecit Serv. Tullius, significat procerum, Fest. *s. v.*: jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere non fabrorum et procorum, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *a chief, noble*: agnosco procerem, Juv. 8, 26. in puericia fuit pastor nonnunquam et procer, *a leader, captain*, Capitol. Maxim. 2. Usu. *plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes*: scindunt proceres Pergamum, *the Grecian chiefs, princes*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130 audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Virg. Aen. 3, 58: castrorum, Lucan. 7, 69. Transf. of bees: procerum seditio, Col. 9, 9, 6. ‖ Fig. *the foremost or most celebrated men, the masters* in an art, science, *etc.*: proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8: sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31: gulae, id. 9, 17, 30: indicatis in genere utroque (plugendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, no. 32.

prōcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus] *height, tallness*: candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature*, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Tac. A. 12, 44: Suet. Vit. 17. Of plants: quum admiraretur proceritates arborum, Cic. de Sen. 17: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6. ‖ *length*: quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut camelli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: aures, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguat, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16: pedum, Cic. Or. 63.

prōcĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *high stature, height, tallness* (for proceritas): Solin. 1.

prōcĕrĭus, *comp. adv. to a greater length*: brachium procerius projectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 59.

prŏcĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [procerus] *rather long*: manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

prōcĕrus, a, um, *adj. high, tall*: proceram collum, Cic. Brut. 91: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.*: homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Cal. 47: veteranus ex procerioribus, *a grenadier*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 800, 2. Of trees, *etc.*: procerissimae populi, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quid abiete procerius? Plin. 17, 4, 3: proceras lauros, Cat. 64, 289. ‖ *long, extended*: passus, Lucr. 4, 824: aves procero rostro, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: lupi, *long*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36: procerior cauda, Plin. 8, 45, 70: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56: syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut *palearius*, Varr. in Diom. p. 423 P. anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. Poet.: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 289. [Etym. dub. prob. from *prŏcer*, notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the *o*.]

prōcessio, ōnis, *f.* [procedo] *a marching onwards, an advance*: a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *plur.*: Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

prōcessus, a, um, *Part.* [procedo].

prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process*: tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: processus dicendi, ib. 65 *fin.*: processum vult, *the progress of the discourse*, id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis litteris magnum processum habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25: aversatio alicnorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *success, good fortune*, id. Consol. ad Polyb. 28. quemuntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, *of their results*, id. Ep. 115 *fin.* ‖ Esp. *a prolongation, process*: Cels. 8, 1. 2. Of time, *a passing away, lapse*: ternis dierum ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121.

prŏchŏs agrios, *m.* = πρόχος ἄγριος, *a plant*, perh. pure Lat. saxifragum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 97.

prōcĭdentia, ae, *f.* [procido] *a falling down or forwards*. In anatomy. *a prolapse*: ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*: vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58.

prō-cĭdo, cĭdi, *v. n.* [cado] *to fall forwards, to fall flat* or *prostrate*: ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39 in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47. impulsa cupressus Euro procidit late, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 10: muri pars procideral, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.* ‖ Esp. in anatomy, *to fall down or forwards*: oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*: oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73: si procidant vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54. *Imperf. part. neutr. plur. absol.* procidentia, *parts of the body that fall out of their place*: id. 23, 1, 27.

procīdo, cīsum, *v. a.* [caedo] *to strike down*: Not. Tir. p. 18.

prōcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [procido] *fallen down, prostrate*: salix procidua, Plin. 16, 32, 57: Stat. Th. 3, 127. ‖ In anatomy: *falling down or forwards*: sedes, Plin. 21, 20, 87: umbilicus, id. 20, 20, 81.

prō-cĭĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to call forth, demand*: Liv. Andr. in Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ procitum testamentum dicebatur velut procatum, provocatum, id est irritum ac ruptum, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōcinctālis, e, *adj.* [procinctus] *pertaining to the marshalling of an army*: orrectus, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

prō-cinctus, a, um, *Part. prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order*: classis, *i. e. an army ready to engage, an army*, Lex regia (Numae?) ap. Fest. *s. v.* optima: Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

prō-cinctus, ūs, *m.* [prop. *a girding up*; hence, transf.] Milit. *i. t. a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action*: neque in procinctu et castris habitos, Tac. H. 3, 2: in procinctu bellorum exercitare, Plin. 6, 19, 22: testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: Gai. Inst. 2, 101. (v. Smith's Ant. 1115.) Proverb.: in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand*: severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2: oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, id. 12, 9, 21.

procitant, provocitant. Citare enim vocitare est. unde *procit* et *procit* et *procat* dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [procieo].

proclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [proclamo] *a calling* or *crying out, an outcry*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 8, 21. ‖ Esp. *an appeal* to a judge to assert one's liberty. Gai. Dig. 40, 12, 25.

proclāmātor, ōri, *m.* [id.] *a bawler, vociferator*, said of a bad advocate: Cic. de Or. 1, 46.

pro-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call* or *cry out, to vociferate*: assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 5, 42 patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv. 1, 26 · magna proclamat voce Diores, Virg. Aen. 5, 345. ‖ Esp. in law: *to assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty*: Paul. Dig. 40, tit. 13.

prōclĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [proclino] *a bending* or *inclining forwards*: Meton. *a slope, declivity*: Vitr. 5, 12. *Plur.*: ne structurae habeant ulla in parte proclinationes, id. 6, 11.

prō-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline*: tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39. Reflect. *to incline* or *have a slope towards*: (suum) notanda sunt capita quam in partem proclinentur, Col. 7, 10: curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, Vitr. 2, 10. Esp. fig. *to be on the verge of ruin*: adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: proclinata jam re, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.

prōclīvē, *adv. downwards*: proclive labuntur, *rush downwards*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18 *fin.* (*al.* proclivi and in proclivi, precipitately) *Comp.*: labi verba proclivius, *more rapidly*, id. Or. 57.

prōclīvis, e (prōclīvus, a, um, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 27: Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Lucr. 6, 728: Sen. Apoc. 13), *adj.* [clivus] lit. *sloping forwards, steep, going downwards*: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 35, 30: omnia prociva sunt; facile descenditur, Sen. Apocol. 13. Of persons (poet.): Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 178. 2. Subst. proclive, is, n. *a slope, descent, declivity*: et procursus item in proclive volubilis exstat, *to the bottom*, Lucr. 2, 455: pelli per proclive, *downhill*, Liv. 5, 43: in proclive detrudi, Anct. B. Alex. 76: per proclivia devolare, Col. 9, 5. ‖ Fig. *downward, descending, declining* (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. Rep. 1, 28 · jam proclivi senectute, *declining, drawing to a close*, App. Fl. 4, p. 361. *Ab sol.*: proclivi currit oratio, *flows precipitately*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 (*al.* proclivius). 2. *inclined* or *disposed to, liable, prone, ready* (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu. with ad and *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.* (post.) or *abs.*: ingenium hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.* amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior, id. Am. 16: sceleri proclivis egestas, Sil. 2, 8.

585: critique judex circa modestiam furis probatione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5, 21. 3. *easy*: proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top. 18: proclivus impetus, Lucr. 6, 728: in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18: quum proclivior facilioraque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said*, Cic. Off. 2, 20: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Rep. 1, 6. (II) Subst. in *abl.* with esse, *to be easy*: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 86 id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy*, Sall. or. ad Caes. 2, 8.

prōclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] *a steep, descent, declivity*: parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37. ‖ Fig. *a tendency, proneness, propensity*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominatur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

prōclīvĭter, *adv. easily, readily*: facile et proclivĭter persuadere, Gell. 1, 6 *fin.* *Comp.*: multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

prōclīvium, ii, *n.* [proclivis] *a declivity*: Front. Strat. 2, 2.

prōclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis.

prō-clūdo, *v. a. to shut up*: Pall. 3, 26 (*al.* praecludat).

prōco, 1. v. a., and **prōcor**, 1. *v. dep.* [akin to precor, q. v.] *to ask, demand* (rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6 poscere procare dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 80: perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef.*

prōcoeton, ōnis, *m.* = προκοιτών, *an ante-room, ante-chamber*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

prōcŏmion, ii, *n.* = προκόμιον, *the hair on the front part of the head* (pure Lat. antiae): Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 (*al.* protocomia).

prō-consul (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, *no.* II. 2 and abbr. procos.), is, *m. one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province*, or *military commander under a governor*; *a proconsul*: Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: agendas proprastoribus, proveconsulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20. ‖ Under the emperors, *a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate*: Suet. Aug. 47 (v. Smith's Ant. 960 and 967).

prōconsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular*: procunsularis vir, *i. e. a proconsul*, Tac. Agr. 42: imago, *of the military tribuneship*, Liv. 5, 2: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14.

prōconsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Plin. 14, 22, 28: Tac. A. 16, 23. ‖ *a propraetorship*: Suet. Aug. 3.

prōcor, v. proco.

prōcrastĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination*: tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

prōcrastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crastinus] *to put off till the morrow*; hence, in gen. *to defer, procrastinate*: rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: res non procrastinatur, id. Verr. 4, 45: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10.

prōcraxe, i. q. procraxias, *i. e.* clamasse (from κράζω): Lucr. 5, 1158.

prō-crĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] *a begetting, procreation*: procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46.

prō-crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, producer, creator*: filii procreator mundi deus, Cic. Tim. 8: a procreatoribus amari, *by one's parents*, id. Fin. 4, 7.

prō-crĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings forth, a mother*: philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 5.

prō-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce*: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. Reg. 2: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 878: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. de Sen. 15. ‖ Fig. *to produce, make, cause*: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, id. Leg. 3, 8: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow forth, proceed*: quatnor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. 1, 714. Fig.: vis morbi procrescit, id. 6, 664. ‖ *to continue to grow, to increase*: genitas procrescere posse, id. 2, 566. Fig.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procresceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2.

prōcŭbĭtores dicuntur feras velites, qui noctu custodiae causa ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, *the night-watch*, Fest. *s. v.*

prō-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

prō-cŭdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to beat, thrust*, or *drive forwards*: extemplo procudit agitque aëra, Lucr. 4, 247. ‖ *to fashion or make by hammering, to forge* (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, id. 5, 1263: enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. G. 1, 261. 2. Transf. *to bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115. prolem propagando, id. 5, 854. ‖‖ Fig. *to form, cultivate*: legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Varr. in Non. 156, 28: acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* 2. *to forge, contrive*: dolos, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1095.

prōcul, *adv. at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar*: cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18. non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, ib. 5, 34: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: procul o, procul este, profani, *keep aloof!* Virg. Aen. 6, 258. With *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: istic procul, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 33: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18 procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: procul longe, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 10. With *ab*: *far from, far away from*: procul a terra abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: esse procul a conspectu, *far out of sight*, id. Agr. 2, 32: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a patria, Virg. E. 10, 46. With simple *abl.*: *far from, far away from*: urbe, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73: mari, Liv. 38, 16: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22. ‖ Fig. *far, remote, unconnected with*: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. Rep. 1, 1: coelestia procul sunt a nostra cognitione, id. Acad. 1, 4: quis tam procul a litteris, quis sic inciptat, *so unacquainted with letters, so uninitiated*, Quint. 7, 1, 46: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, *free from*, id. S. 1, 6, 52: procul voluptatibus habere aliquem, *to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them*, Tac. A. 4, 62: procul dubio, *without doubt*, Quint. 1, 5, 14: dubio procul. Plur. 2, 6: procul vero est, *far from the truth*, ambrus, Col. 1 praef. fin. Absol.: sanantadio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Am. 24, 89: homines superbissimi procul eripuit, *at once*, *greatly*, Sall. J. 85: non procul est quin, *almost, nearly*, Sil. 2, 335. 2. Esp. *of value, far removed from, much inferior to*: ses suo colore pretiosus, procul a Corinthio (est), Plin. 34, 2, 3.

3. Of time, *long*: durabime procul? Stat. Th. 12, 810. [Etym. dub.: it is usually derived from *procello*: it corresponds in form to *simul*, which comes from *similis*.]

prōculcātio, ōnis, *f.* [proculco] *a treading down*: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. Fig.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11.

prōculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who goes or runs before*; *plur. proculcatores, advanced troops, scouts*: Amm. 27, 10 (*al.* procuratores).

prōculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [proculco]. ‖ Adj. *trodden down*: Fig. *mean, low, common*: verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4.

prō-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread down, trample upon*: crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. M. 8, 290: solum, Col. 3, 13: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 82: materiam, Just. 38, 10. ‖ Fig. *to trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40.

proculiunt, promittunt, sit significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIIII., Fest. *s. v.*

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n to lean or bend forwards*: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, i. e. *they lean forwards with half their bodies over the table*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. *they bend to their oars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 197. 2. *to sink down, to prostrate oneself*: procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Biturigea, ne pulcerrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 11, 585: ad genua, Liv. 25, 7: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41: qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Coroebus Penelei dextra procumbit, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: sibi tres legiones procubuisse, *had yielded*, Tac. A. 1, 59. Post. *to fall upon, attack*: Marl. 1, 61. 3. Of inanimate subjects. *to lean forwards, bend down, sink*: tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. *were beaten down*, ib. 6, 43: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57. ‖ Fig. *to fall or sink down*: procumbere in voluptates, Sen. Ep. 18: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell. 2, 16.

prō-cupido, inis, *f. a previous desire*: amoris, i. e. anteceptus amor, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 26.

prōcūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] *a taking care of, having the charge of*; *a charge, superintendence, management, procuration*; dum me reipublicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: procuratio templi, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, mearum rerum existimationisque meae Cic. Fam. 15, 13: annonae, id. Att. 4, 1: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35. *Plur.*: ad amplissimas procurationes promotus, *offices*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31. 2. *a caring for, desire for*: quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla reciprocandae gratiae procuratione, Gell. 17, 5. ‖ Esp. *an averting or expiating of a crime or evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation*: cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue piaca procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45: procurationes inconti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

prōcūrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [procuratio] *a small charge or administration*: Sen. Ep. 31.

prōcūrātor (pōcur-, Ov. A. A. 2, 507), ōris, *m.* [procuro] *a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator*: procurator pecuniae, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 141: Caecina, 20: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Aul. 4, 10: [illegible] Caes. B. C. 3, 112: [illegible]

procuratorem subjicit, Front. Aq. 105: aviarii, Vitr. R. R. 3, 6. ‖ Esp. a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff: Cic. de Or. 1, 58: procurator rationes acciperet, Petr. 30. 2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: Tac. A. 12, 60: Suet. Claud. 12: Plin. Pan. 36.

prōcūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [procurator] *pertaining to an agent* or *manager*: nomen, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 31.

prōcūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [procuro] *a governess, protectress*: sapientia totius hominis custos et procuratrix, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

prō-cūro (prŏc. Tib. 1, 5, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 587), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* 1 I t, *to take care of in place of another*: hence, *to manage another's affairs*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 9. With *dat.* of the pers.: procurare patri, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 33. 2. *to hold a charge, to be procurator*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. 3. In gen. *to take care of, attend to, look after*: pueros, Pl. Poen. prol. 28: corpora, Virg. Aen. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacra, Nep. Them. 2: arbores, Cato R. R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: bene procuras mihi, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: victui potuique, Arn. 3, 115. 4. *to avert* or *expiate by sacrifice*: monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2: procurare atque expiare signa, quae a Dîis hominibus portenduntur, lb. 2, 63: ostentum, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4. With *dat.*: ut consul hostilis majoribus Jovi et Marti procuraret, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6. With *subj.*: ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13. *Pass. impers.*: simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

prō-curro, cĭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run forth, rush forwards*: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv. 25, 11: cum infestis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: ad repellendum et prosequendum hostem, lb. 2, 8: longius, Virg. Aen. 9, 690. 2. Of places: *to run* or *jut out, to extend, project*: infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, lb. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419: procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 26. 3. Of plants: *to extend*: radix in longitudinem procurrens, id. 18, 13, 34. ‖ Fig. *to increase*: in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101. 2. *to go on, advance*: ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

prōcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso] *a charge, sally, onset*: ubi a velitibus per procursationem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

prōcursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forerunner*: in military lang.: procursatores, *skirmishers* (rare): Liv. 42, 64.

prōcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurro] *a running forwards, an anticipation*. In rhetor.: procursio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126. 2. *a digression*: id. 4, 3, 9.

prō-curso, 1. *v. n. freq. to run* or *sally out, make attacks* or *onsets*; of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procurseretur, Liv. 27, 2: Amm. 27, 10.

prōcursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [procurro] *that runs forth* or *before*: index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (*al.* praecursorius).

prōcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running forth* or *forwards*: esp. in milit. lang. *a sallying forth, onset*: procursu mittum, Liv. 22, 41: Lucr. 2, 454. 2. Transf. of things, *a jutting out, projection*: angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11. ‖ Fig. *a course, progress*: procursus virtutis patefacere, Val. Max. 3, 2 *init.*

prō-curvo, 1. *v. a. to bend* or *curve forwards* (post.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 893: pauciores simul procurvant brachia rami, Auct. Carm. de Gen. 24.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj. curved* or *bent forwards, winding* (post.): Stat. Virg. G. 2, 488: litora, id. Aen. 5, 765.

prŏcus, i, *m. noble*: v. proceres.

prōcus, i, *m.* [procus] *a wooer, suitor*: Virg. Aen. 12, 71: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: App. M. 2, p. 285: procul loripedes, amid of slow people, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. Fig. *of canvassers*: impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96.

prōdactus, a, um, *Part.* [prodigo].

prō-dambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk abroad, take a walk*: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

prōd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum (prodiunt, for prodeunt, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 *fin.*), 4. *v. n. to go* or *come forth*: prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, *to come out of doors*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 158: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ex portu, lb. 7: ad colloquium, id. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11: obviam alicui, *to go out to meet one*, id. Mur. 33: in scenam, *to come upon the stage, make one's appearance*, Nep. praef. With simple *abl.*: prodire utero matris, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13. 2. Of plants, *to come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear*: ea seges serius prodit, Varr. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3: folia ex radice prodeuntia, Plin. 25, 7, 37. 3. *to stand out, project*: immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 808: Plin. 9, 25, 41. ‖ Fig. *to come forth, appear*: novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Pl. Casin. prol. 9: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: cum tot prodierint colores, *have come up, become the fashion*, Ov. A. A. 3, 171. 2. *to go forwards, advance, proceed*: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: prodire sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years, in the course of time*, Petr. 25. *Pass. impers.*: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

prōdĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [prodo] *treacherous*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

prō-dico, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say beforehand, to foretell, predict* (rare): hominibus ea, quae sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prodici: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia, dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. 2. *to fix beforehand, appoint*: dies prodicta, Liv. 3, 38. ‖ *to put off, defer*: diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial*, id. 2, 61.

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m. a vice-dictator*: prodictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 27, 8: also pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 *fin.*

prōdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodico] *a deferring, adjournment*: Fest. p. 253, b, *ad fin.* ed. Müll.

prōdictus, a, um, *Part.* [prodico].

prōdigālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *wastefulness, prodigality* (rare): Auct. Decl. in Cat. 9.

prōdigē, *adv. lavishly, prodigally*: prodige vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: uti aliqua re, Sen. Ep. 88.

prōdigentia, ae, *f.* [prodigo] *extravagance, profusion, prodigality*: prodigentia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14: lb. 13, 1.

prōdigĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious*: res, Amm. 25, 10: signa, Prud. Hamart. 467. Adverbially: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403. ‖ *that averts bad omens*: prodigialis Jupiter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 107.

prōdigĭāliter, *adv. unnaturally, in a strange manner*: variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

prōdigĭātor, ōris, *m.* [prodigium] *an interpreter of prodigies*: Fest. *s. v.*

prōdigĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little prodigy*: Not. Tir. p. 96.

prōdigĭōsē, *adv. in an unnatural, strange,* or *wonderful manner*: Han cum Jecinore locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

prōdigĭōsus, a, um *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*: atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: corpora, Quint. 2, 1, 2: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19: ingenia, id. 33 proem.: prodigiosum dicta! Tac. H. 3, 56. *Comp.*: quo nihil prodigiosius passa est respublica, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 1.

prōdigĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *extravagance, prodigality*: Lucil. in Non. 199, 31.

prōdigium, ii, *n.* [pro and dic or deo *point out*: v. dig-itus, dico: lit. that which *points out beforehand*, hence] *a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy*: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15: Virg. Aen. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77: P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicae, Cic. Pis. 4: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. A. 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, lb. 13, 58.

‖ Transf. *a monster, prodigy*: monstrum ac prodigium, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: prodigium triplex, Ov. H. 9, 91: heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19, n. 2. 2. In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, *prodigies of valour*, Flor. 1, 10.

prōd-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive forth, to drive to*: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: in palubum, lb. 7 *med.* ‖ Fig. *to get rid of, use up, consume*: esculentum potulentumve, Modest. Dig. 1, 18, 18. 2. *to squander, lavish, waste*: festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10: opes Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20.

prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo] *wasteful, lavish, prodigal*: prodigi, qui opulis et viscerationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16: largitor et prodigus, id. Cat. 4, 5 With *gen.*: peculii sui prodigus, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164. (ll Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, id. Od. 1 18, 16: judicii sui, Gell. 11, 5: libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, id. 19, 2: prodigia oculis intueri, *with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 292: animaeque magnae prodigum Paulum, *prodigal of life*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38. 2. *causing great expense, costly*: margaritae, prodigia res, Plin. 37, 2, 6. ‖ Transf. *rich, abounding in* (poet.). With *gen.*: locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42. *Absol.*: tellus, *rich, fertile*, Ov. M. 15, 81. 2. *abundant, strong*: odor, Plin. 11, 3, 3: alvus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 104

prōdĭnunt, v. prodeo, *ad init.*

prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [predeo] *a coming forth, an appearance*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo] 1 lit. *a putting forth*; hence *a discovering, betraying; treason*: multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: cum ab tribunis parari consules unius ex collegio proditione excepissent, Liv. 4, 30: arcanorum, Plin. 7, 45, 46. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. ‖ *a putting off; the right of deferring*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* proditisse.

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor*: proditor patriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 19: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, *discovering*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.

prōdītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female betrayer, a traitress*: patria, Lact. 1, 10.

prōdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prodo].

prōdĭus, *adv. farther on*: Varr. in Non. 47, 13 *seq.*

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (produit, for prodiderit, Fest. *s. v.*), 3. *v. a. to put* or *bring forth*; *to exhibit, show*: prodit famoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 636: lacrimulam et chorulum, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 129: pernicioseum exemplum, Cic. Pl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, *of setting an example*, Liv. 2, 12. 2. *to produce*: parva proditis patria, Mart. in App. de Deo Sour. p. 392. 3. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record*: cum de-

spetum proditur, lex veri restique proditur, Cic. Acad. 2, 9: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 13: haec monumenta nobis literae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39: ut produnt, *as they say*, Plin. 34, 7, 16. Esp. in connection with memoriae *or* memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep. Them. 10: quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoria. Cic. Rep. 2, 31. **4.** *to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected*: cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandorum ergo, id. Leg. 3, 4: flaminem, id. Mil. 17: interregem, Auct. or. pro dom. 14: dictatorem, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. **5.** *to make known, disclose*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente conscios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447. (ii) Esp. *to betray, to for sake, abandon*: si Brutum prodideritis et deseruerit is, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: is modo deserult ac prodidit, id. Flacc. 33: ne fortunas rueas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, id. Att. 10, 9: prodebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24: classem praedonibus, id. Verr. 5, 41: suos, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hosti rem publicam, Sall. J. 32: patriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9. **6.** *to give up, surrender, abandon*: aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: rem summam, Enn. Ann. 16, 27: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 70. ‖ *to put off, defer*: Cat. ap. Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll. **2.** *to hand down, transmit, bequeath*: qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 5, 14: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. **3.** *to propagate* (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, Virg. Aen. 4, 230.

prō-dōcĕo, 2. v. a. *to show by teaching, to inculcate*: haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55.

prō-dormio, īvi *or* ii, 4 *v. n. to sleep before*: sive prodormias, sive pervigiles, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4.

prodrŏmus, i, *m.* = πρόδρομος, *a forerunner, messenger*: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 12. **2.** *a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star*: prodromi nulli, Ib. 16, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 47. ‖ *a kind of early fig*: id. 16, 26, 49.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum (produxe, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22), 3. *v. a. to lead or bring forth*: fidicinam intus, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: aliquem in conspectum populi R., Cic. Verr. 1, 47: quempiam in contionem, id. Pis. 6: in judicium, *to bring before a court*, id. Verr. 5, 43: aliquem ad necem, Ib. 60. Of actors, *to bring on the stage*: equites lt. ad agendum minum produxit in scenam, Suet. Ner. 4: hence, Fig.: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur," Cic. Rosc. Com. 10. **2.** *to expose for sale*: ancillum produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: Suet. Gramm. 4. **3.** *to draw* or *place before* (poet.): scammum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13. **4.** *to draw or stretch out, extend*: pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 75: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 169: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31. **5.** *to conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe alebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22. (ii) *to conduct to the grave* (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg. Aen. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Lucan. 2, 298. **6.** *to bring into the world, to bear or beget*: ego te eum, qui te produxit, pater, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 129: Iliferos, Laodi, in Mon. 373, 2: ex eo quem produxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. Of things: *to produce, make*: cibis utentium est carnem producentibus, Ucls. 6, 7, n. 7. **7.** In prosody: *to lengthen, prolong*: inclitus dictimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, Cic. Or. 48: syllabam, Ov. Font. 4, 12, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 18. ‖ Fig. *to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance*: producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56. *Absol.*: beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9. **2.** *to lead, induce*: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9. 35, 59. **3.** *to draw* or *lengthen out, prolong, protract*: producere pueri vitam ad miseriam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 59: coenam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70. convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. de Sen. 14: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10. somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30. **4.** *to put off, delude*: aliquem falsa spe producere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24 aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8. **5.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. (ii) *to put off*: dies producta est in III. id. Febr., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **6.** *to bring up, educate*: audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 40: Cicerone nostro producendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228.

prōductē, *adv. in a lengthened manner, long*: producte dicere literam, opp. breviter, Cic. Or. 48. *Comp.*: syllaba productius pronuntiata, Gell. 4, 17.

prōductĭlis, e, *adj.* [produco] *that may be drawn out, ductile*: productile, ἐλατόν, Gloss.

prōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lengthening, prolonging*: productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: verbi, id. Top. 8. Esp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, id. de Or. 3, 50: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69.

prōducto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to draw before, to interpose*: ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9 dub. (*al.* producam).

prōductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader away, an enticer* (perh. *a pander*): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss.

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* [produco]. ‖ *Adj. lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted*, etc.: productiore cornuum sonitu, Tac. A. 13, 40. productissimum flagellum, Col. 3, 10 commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2, 53: syllaba producta, id. de Or. 3, 47: nomen, *formed by prolongation*, id. N. D. 2, 26: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *longer*, Hor. A. P. 189. ‖‖ Subst. **productă**, orum, *n. plu. preferable things* (*the* προηγμένα of the Stoics): in vita non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προηγμένα, id est producta nominantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prōdŭx, ūcis, *m.* [id.] *a twig, shoot, layer*: Fig.: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

proebia, v. praebia.

proeliālis, e, v. proeliaris.

proeliāris (prael.) and **proeliālis**, e, *adj.* [proelium] *pertaining to a battle*: pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M. 8, p. 208 Macr. 1, 16.

proeliātor (prael.), ōris, *m.* [proelior] *a fighter, warrior, combatant*: Tac. A. 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just. 13, 4 *fin.*

proelio, 1. *v. a.* for proelior, *to fight*: ita mortales inter se pugnant, proeliant, Enn. in Non. 472, 31. *Pass. impers.*: proeliatum est, Just. 19, 1 *med.*

proelior (prael.), ātus, 1. *v. n.* dep. [proelium] *to join battle, engage, fight*: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, Ib. 4, 24: ad Syracusas, Cic. Div. 1, 25: ita proeliens interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42. Fig. *to contend with words*: vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

proelium (prael.), ii, *n. a battle, combat*: indueratores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 968: non propelli neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54 alius proeliorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: proelium facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19: inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 35: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, Ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4, 1, 28: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: proelio decertare, id. Prov. cons 13: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, *single combat*, Aus. perioch. Iliad. 7. Meton. (poet.) *a warrior, combatant*: armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 9, 9. Of things: commune proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318. ‖ Fig. *contest, strife*: proelia te mea casa sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking, in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 3: sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32. [Etym. dub.: perh. should be divided *pro-elium*, the latter half being the same as in *ex-ellum* (*bellum*), which some connect with ἔλυ.]

prō-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project*: προεκτείνεται, procumeo, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōfānātio, ōnis, *f.* [profano] *profanation*: Tert. Idol. 18.

prōfānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a profaner*: profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246.

prōfānē, *adv. wickedly, profanely*: illudere, Lact. 6, 23.

prōfānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profanus] *profaneness, profanity*: superiorum profanitas, *i. e. the ancient heathen writers*, Tert. Pall. 2.

prōfāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profanus] *to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane*: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 10: festum, Id. M. 4, 390. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to violate, pollute*: pudorem, Curt. 5, 1: os, Quint. 12, 1, 84. (ii) *to disclose, reveal, betray*: societa, App. M. 5, p. 164: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35. ‖ *to place before a temple*, hence *to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice*: daps profanata, Cato R. R. 50: decimam Herculi, Masur. Sabin. in Macr. S. 3, 6: Fest. *s. v.* potitium: Varr. L. L. 6, § 54.

prōfānus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum; prop before the temple, *i. e.* outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] *not sacred* or *dedicated to a deity, common, profane*: profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. *s. v.*: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, ye *uninitiated*, Virg. Aen. 6, 258: Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. ‖ Transf. *wicked, impious* (poet.): profana mens, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 12, 443. Subst. profanum, i, *n. wickedness, impiety*: civilium bellorum profana, Prop. 16, 4, 3. **2.** *ne initiated, unlearned, ignorant*: with *gen.*: literarum profani, opp. doctrina initiati, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18. **3** *ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431.

prōfātum, i, *n.* [profor] *a proposition, axiom*: ἀξίωματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias prolouuia appellat, Gell. 16, 8.

prōfātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), [id.] *a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing*: extrema hominum sequitur profatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 103: vatis, Apocol. 7: voces dictu profatuque latebrae, Gell. 18, 11.

prōfectĭcius or **-tĭtius**, a, um, adj. [proficiscor] that proceeds, flows from one: profectitia dos est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3,

prōfectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a going away, setting out, departure*: profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: profectionem facere, id. B. G. 5, 47: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25. ‖ *Meton. a source*: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, id. Clu. 30, 82.

prōfecto, *adv. actually, really, surely, certainly*, etc.: profecto edepol, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7: profecto hercle, id. Casin. 5, 2, 29: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 18: meministi profecto, id. Am. 1, 2: Hor. A. P. 315.

prōfector, ōris, *m.* [proficiscor] *a traveller*: ἐκδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōfectus, a, um, *Part.* [proficiscor].

prōfectus, a, um, *Part.* [proficio].

prōfectus (prŏf. Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [id.] *advance, progress, increase, growth*: in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, Sen. Ep. 11: puer magni profectus in ea arte olim, Plin. 35, 4, 7. *Plur.*: in similitudinem et temporum et profectuum, Vell. 1, 16. ‖ *profit, advantage, effect*: pertinet ad profectum tuum, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50. (Hence it. *profitto*; Fr. Eng. *profit*.)

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring out*, *to bring forth*: tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: numos ex arca, Cic. Rosc. Com. 20: pecuniam (ex aerario) proferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 14. Esp. proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed*: gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 2: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160. 2. *to extend, stretch* or *thrust out*: linguam in tussiendo, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25. 3. *to offer*: alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 60. ‖ Transf. *to bring forth, produce*: of plants: coelum laurum patitur, atque etiam utilissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20. 2. *to utter, pronounce*: extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33. 3. *to carry forwards, extend, enlarge*: pomoerium, Liv. 1, 44: commeatus ex agris, id. 26, 8: castra, id. 10, 33: Caes. B. C. 1, 81: agger proferebatur, ib. 2, 2: exercitum, *to remove the army to a more distant place*, Liv. 3, 20. 4. *to put off, defer*: rem aliquot dies, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23. 5. *to bring out* (from the canvas), *to represent distinctly*: venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34. ‖‖ Fig. *to bring out, make known, produce in public*: ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: artem, *to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25: qui se ipsi protulerunt, Sen. Ep. 52. 2. *to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal*: artem, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. 3. *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention*: libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 71: nominatim multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2: vinolentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 39: memoriter progeniem suam neque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. 4. *to extend, enlarge*: fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31: memoriam alicujus, Plin. Ep. 5, 12. 5. *to impel*: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23. 6. *to lengthen*: beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, id. Fin. 3, 22: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 395.

prōfessio, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor] *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise*: professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: Canidius timiditas decessit quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87: memores professionis, ib. 89: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2: suae opinionis, *expression*, Gell. 7, 3: summa stultitiae, ib.: flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3. 2. Transf. *a sign, token*: vitiorum, Pallad. 3, 9. ‖. Esp. *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's name, property, business, *etc.*: postea quam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23: post professionem de fideicommisso factam, Jabol. Dig. 49, 14, 2. 2. Meton. *a public register* of persons or property thus given in: in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. (ii) *a business* or *profession*: professio bene dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 6: grammaticae, Suet. Gr. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: magicae artis, Curt. 7, 4: ista salutaris, *the art of healing, medicine*, Cels. praef.

prōfessiōnārius, ii, *m.* [professio] Perh. *one who fixed the duties on imported goods*: Inscr.

prōfessor, ōris, *m.* [profiteor] *a public teacher, professor*: sapientiae professores, Cels. praef.: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5: astrologiae, Col. 1, 4: juris civilis, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1. *Absol.*: non obscurus professor, Quint. 2, 15, 36 circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11. Of *a physician*: Cels. 2, 6.

prōfessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *pertaining to a public teacher, professorial*: professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

prōfessus, a, um, *Part.* [profiteor].

prō-festus, a, um, *adj. not kept as a holiday, common*: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, *both on holidays and working days*, Liv. 34, 3: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 1: luces, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: id. S. 2, 2, 116. ‖. Transf. like profanus, *uninitiated, unlearned*: profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. epilog. *fin.*

prōficienter, *adv. successfully*: Aug. Ep. 80.

prō-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [facio] *to make way, gain ground, make progress*: quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1. 2. *to grow, increase*: id (vitis genus) quod humore proficit, Col. 3, 20 proficiente pretio, *rising*, Plin. 14, 4, 6. ‖. Fig. *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to effect*: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: plus multitudine telorum, ib. 82: loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23: antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, ib. 75: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress*, Cic. Off. 3, 8: sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto, id. Att. 7, 13: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30. 2. Esp. *to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce*: ea suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic. Brut. 37: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, ib. 24 Liv. 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 138. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, Plin. 27, 11, 72: haematites proficit oculorum lacrimis, id. 36, 20, 37: radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id. 20, 23, 98.

prōficiscor, fectus, 3. v. n dep. [facio; orig. to make or put oneself forward; hence] *to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave*, etc.: ille Idibus a me profectus est, *departed*, Cic. Att. 9, 9: maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ex castris, *to break up*, id. B. C. 1, 78: Athenis, Nep. Milt. 1: de Formiano, Cic. Att. 2, 8: subsidio alicui, Nep. Iph. 2: ad eam domum, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: Puteolos, id. Acad. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: in pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 99: ad bellum, Nep. Alc. 4: in exercitum, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum recta via, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: recta domum, id. Ph. 5, 6, 20. ‖. Fig. *to go, proceed*: nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. 2. Esp. *to set out, begin, commence*: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. Manil. 2.

3. *to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from*: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem speciet, id. Inv. 1, 36: quascumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, i. e. *you shall receive from me*, id. Fam. 2, 19: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep. Att. 9: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic. Div. 1, 3: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id. Inv. 1, 35.

prōfĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [proficio] *beneficial*: quibus mora potest esse proficua, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

prō-fĭtĕor, fessus (*inf.* profiterei *imperat.* profitemino, Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 99 *sq.*), 2. v. *a. dep.* [fateor] *to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly* or *profess*: ita libentar confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id. Rab. perd. 5: profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 23. With *acc.* and *inf.*: profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusaro, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Cic. N. D. 1, 5. With *de*: de parricidio, Suet. Cal. 12: de semet professo, id. Dom. 8. *Part. perf.* in *pass. signif.*: culpa professa, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: dux, Just. 8, 4. Hence, ex professo, *openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly*: Sen. Ep. 14: vir ex professo mollis, Macr. S. 2, 9. And de professo: ne id quidem de professo audet, App. Apol. p. 274.

‖. Esp. with double *acc.*, one being a *pron. reflect.* to *declare oneself* or *profess to be something*: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: profiteri se patrem infantis, Suet. Cal. 25: se legatum, id. Galb. 10. With *esse*: triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Cic. Mur. 13: id. Verr. 3, 217. 2. *to profess* an art, science, *etc.*: profiteri philosophiam, *to declare oneself a philosopher*, id. Pis. 29: medicinam, *to profess medicine*, Cels. praef. *Pass.*: rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Ps. Quint. Decl. 341. *Absol.*: *to be a teacher* or *professor*: cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, ib. 4, 11. 3. *to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise*: ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si, vos in eam rem operam vestram professimini, id. Rosc. Am. 53: Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se ad eam rem profitetur adjutorem, id. B. G. 5, 38: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198. (ii) Esp. profiteri judicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition against*: multis hortantibus judicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35: summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus judicium foret, Tac. A. 6, 3. 4. *to make a public statement* or *return* (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): ut aratores jugera actionum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 3, 15. apud decemviros, quantum habeat praedae, id. Agr. 2, 22: greges ovium ad publicanum. Varr. R. R. 2, 1: frumen-

vim, Liv. 4, 12: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce oneself*, id. 26, 18: and *absol. to announce oneself as a candidate*: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18: quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell. 2, 92. So, professae (sc. feminae), *i. e. common prostitutes*, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866. **Fig.**: in his posita hic nomen profitetur suum, *reckons himself among these*, Ter. Eun. prol. 3.

prō-flāmen, ĭnis, *m. a flamen's substitute, vice flaminis*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270.

prō-flātus, ūs, *m. a blowing, breeze*: aestivo profiatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9. **II. Transf.** *a snoring*: profiatu terrebat equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, *Part. ruined*: res, Gell. 15, 5.

prōflīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [profligo] *ruin, destruction*: Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 2.

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spendthrift, prodigal*: ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18.

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [profligo] **I. Adj.** *cast down, wretched*: maerore afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: senatoria judicia perdita profligatague, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3. **2.** *corrupt, dissolute, profligate*: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, ib. 3, 26: id. Rosc. Am. 13. **3.** Of time, *advanced*: profligatae aetatis homo, Sen. Ot. sap. 29. *Neutr. absol.*: in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell. 15, 5.

prō-flīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I** 1. *to strike* or *dash to the ground*; hence, *to overthrow, conquer*: minutos profligare, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6: proelia, Tac. A. 14, 36. **II. Fig.** *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*: rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2: undique se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5. **2.** *to bring almost to an end*: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40. profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: profligata jam haec et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6: speramus, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, *that it would be brought nearly to an end*, Suet. Oth. 9.

prō-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow forth, breathe out*: leo profiat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poët. ap. Aus. Ecl. flammas, Ov. F. 1, 573: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266. **2. Transf.** *to melt, liquefy* by blowing: massa profiatur in primis, mox in profiatum additur, Plin. 34, 9, 20. **II. Fig.** *to blow* or *breathe out*: toto profiabat pectore somnum, *i. e. was snoring*, Virg. Aen. 9, 326: iras, *to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 5.

prōflŭens, *Part.* [profluo] **II. Adj.**: *flowing along*: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **2. Fig.** of style: *flowing, fluent*: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, id. de Or. 2, 38: profluens et perennis loquacitas, ib. 3, 48: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo, ib. 7: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. **III. Subst. profluens**, entis, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *running water*: in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.

prōflŭenter, *adv. flowingly*: **Fig.**: *easily*: ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18. *Comp. of style, more fluently*: profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1.

prōflŭentia, ae, *f.* [profluo] *a flowing forth*: **Fig.**: inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow forth* or *along*: Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluunt, Col. 6, 7: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44. **2.** *to be released*: videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, ib. **II. Fig.** *to flow forth, issue, proceed*: cujus ore sermo mellis dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cael. 3: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall on his upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo] *flowing forth, flowing, streaming*: recessus, Col. 8, 17: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow*: sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17. alvi, *a flux, diarrhoea*, Col. 9, 13. **II.** Esp. *a looseness, flux, diarrhoea*: si corpus astrictum est digerendum esse: si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef. **2.** *monthly courses, menses*: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

prōflŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing*; **Fig.** *fluctuating, inconstant*: profluvia fides, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P. **II. Subst. profluvius**, ii, *m.* for profluvium, *a flux*: Veg. 1, 17, 19.

prō-for, fatus, 1. *v. a. dep. to say* or *speak out, to say, speak*: tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 561: quibus ille profatur, Ov. M. 11, 290: plura, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57. **II.** Esp. *to foretell, predict, prophesy*: Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740: Delio profante, Petr. 89: Utp. Dig. 21, 1, 1. With *pass.* signif.: sunt a me multa profata, Lucr. 6, 80.

pro-fringo, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break up*: manata, *to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prō-fŭgio (prōf. Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I. Neutr.** *to flee to a distance, run away, escape*: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: ex oppido, id. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89: in exilium, id. Dom. 32. e carcere, Vell. 2, 19. **2.** Esp. *to flee for succour to, take refuge with*: se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45. **II. Act.** *to flee before* or *from, to fly from*: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 19: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2: dominos, Curt. 10, 2.

prōfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio] *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive*: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57. With *gen.*: Tiridates regni profugus, ib. 15, 1. **2.** *roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9. **II.** Esp. *that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled*: Hannibal patria profugus, Liv. 34, 60: fato profugus (of Aeneas), Virg. Aen. 1, 2: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627. **2. Subst.** profugus, i, *m. a fugitive, exile* (poet.): profugo affer opem, id. Pont. 2, 9, 6.

prō-fundātus, a, um, *Part. founded, laid*: carina profundata, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 42 dub. (*al.* probe fundata).

prōfundē, *adv. deeply*: in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66.

prōfunditas, ātis, *f.* [profundus] *depth*: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II. Fig.** *importance, power*: Hadrian. in Vopisc. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow*: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Otn. 6: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14: lacrimas oculis, Virg. Aen. 12, 154: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79: vinum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 92: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to burst or gush forth*: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att. 11, 7. **(II)** *to rush forth*: cum se nova profundunt examina, Col. 9, 3: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93. Of plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21. **II. Transf.** *to stretch at full length, to prostrate* (post.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 758. **Reflect.** profusus, abjectus jacens, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **2.** *to bring forth, produce*: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225. **3.** *to pour forth, utter*: sonitus, id. 6, 400: pectoris voces, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: clamorem, id. Flacc. 6. **III. Fig.** *to cast* or *throw away*: ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 929: quae si non profuderet ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. **2.** Esp. *to lavish, dissipate, squander*: patrimonia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16. In a good sense, *to spend, sacrifice*: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, ib. 1, 24. **3.** *to pour out, to expend*: odium in aliquem, id. Pis. 7: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18. **4.** *to set forth, explain*: res universas, id. Acad. 2, 27. **5.** With *prom. reflect. to rush forth, break out*: voluptates cum incisae diutius, subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, id. Coel. 31.

prō-fundus, a, um, *adj. deep, profound*: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: Danubius, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14. *Sup.*: profundissimus gurges, Cic. Sest. 43. **2. Subst. profundum**, i, *n. depth*: esse in profundo aquae, id. Fin. 3, 14. maris, Suet. Tib. 40: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1. **(II)** Esp. *the deep, the sea*: profundo vela dabit, Virg. Aen. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314: indomitum, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundi, *Neptune*, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundi, Ov. M. 11, 202. **(III)** Comically: *the stomach*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 70. **II. Transf.** *thick, dense*: silvae, Lucr. 5, 42: uvae villis profundioribus, Sol. 26. **2.** *high* (post.): coelum profundum, Virg. G. 4, 222: Val. Fl. 7, 478. **(II) Subst.**: profundum, i, *n. height*: Manil. 5, 719. **3.** *copious, unlimited* (post.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262. **III. Fig.** *deep, boundless, immoderate*: profundae libidines, Cic. Pis. 21: avaritia, Sall. J. 31. vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell. 2, 125: securitas, Gell. 1, 15: profundissima pace florere, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7. **2. Subst. profundum**, i, *n. a depth, abyss*: in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, *n.* 6: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 9, 1, *n.* 2. Hence, in profundo esse, *to be unknown*: Mart. Dig. 32, 25.

prōfūsē, *adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely*: aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72. *Sup.*: festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, ib. 75. **II. Fig.** *immoderately, excessively*: consuli obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36: profuse prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1. *Comp.*: eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Suet. C. 13.

prōfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [profundo] *a pouring out, shedding, effusion*: profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7: alvi, *looseness, diarrhoea*, id. 2, 7. **2.** Esp. profusiones, *libations*, of wine, milk, blood, &c., poured on graves: Inscr. **II. Fig.** *prodigality, profusion*: infinitas sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. ex praef.: Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.

prōfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer, spendthrift*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

profūsus, a, um, *Part.* [profundo].
I. Adj. *spread out, extended:* canāe profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Comp.:* equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13. 2. Fig. *lavish, extravagant, profuse:* perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12: reus, id. Verr. 1, 7. With *gen.:* alieni appetens, aut profusus, Sall. C. 5. Of things: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33. (ii) In a good sense, *liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38. (iii) *costly, expensive:* amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7. (iv) *immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52. *Sup.:* profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 33.

prō-gemmans, antis, *Part. budding forth:* Col. 4, 27.

prō-gĕner, i, *m. a grand-daughter's husband:* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 5: Suet. Aug. 19: Tac. A. 6, 45.

prōgĕnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [progenero] *engendering, procreation:* mularum, Plin. 8, 47, 68.

prō-gĕnĕro, 1. *v. a. to beget, engender, generate* (rare): nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: of bees: fetus, Plin. 11, 16, 16: si res exigit, ut plurimi mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12.

prōgĕnĭcŭlo, āre [geniculum] *to fall on the knees, beg on one's knees:* progeniculo, *γονυπέτομαι*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prōgĕnies, ēi (old *gen. sing.* progenei, Pac. in Gell. 9, 14), *f.* [GEN, root of gigno] *descent, lineage, race, family:* progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48: antiquitas quo proplus aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere, id. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.* ‖ Meton. *descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son* or *daughter:* veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id. Tim. 11: Priamum tanta progenie (*i. e.* quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id. Tusc. 1, 35: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg. Aen. 10, 471: Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3: ex magna progenie liberorum, Liv. 45, 41 *fin.* In *plur.:* duces ducumque progenies, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 30. Of animals: Virg. G. 1, 414: Col. 7, 5. Of plants: vitis progenies, id. 3, 9. Fig.: stirps haec progenieque mea est, *i. e. his poems*, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 14.

prō-gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (rare): Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep. Ages. 7: progenitore Tonante esse satam prodeat, Ov. M. 11, 319.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [progigno].

prō-germĭno, 1. *v. n. to shoot forth, germinate:* Col. 4, 10.

prō-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry forth* or *out, to clear out, cast out:* defunctis (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20: fornicae ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88: arcei, quibus oleum progeritur, *i. e. is added but*, Col. 12, 50, 80. ‖ *to bear in front:* App. M. 6, p. 185.

pro-gesto, 1. *v. a. to carry before:* App. M. 6, p. 185.

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* = *beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare): in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 56. ‖ *to sow:* progignere ferae, Ov. H. 7, 38: novus motus rerum, Lucr. 1, 80.

pro-gnārē, *adv. notoriously, openly:* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gnarus.

pro-gnāriter, *adv. very skilfully, very expertly:* progenariter artibus cerare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6 (al. prognaviter): ego, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39.

prognātio, ōnis, *f.* [prognatus] *a birth:* Mart. Cap. 6, 218.

pro-gnātus, a, um, *Part. born, descended, sprung from:* Suniam Dave prognatam patre, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 209: Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 46: Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. *Atreus, grandson of Tantalus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre prognati, ib. 6, 18: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem pugnis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26. Subst. prognatus, i, *m. a child, descendant:* parentes, patria et prognati, *children*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 20: Herculei prognati, *the descendants of Hercules*, id. Cas. 2, 6, 46. ‖ Transf. of plants: Pellaeo quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat. 64, 1: arundines in palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23.

prognāviter, *adv.* v. prognariter.

prognosticon or **-um**, i, *n.* = *προγνωστικόν, a sign* or *token of the future, a prognostic;* hence, Prognostica, orum, *n. plu. the signs of the weather*, the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικὰ of Aratus.

programma, ātis, *n.* = *πρόγραμμα, a proclamation, edict, manifesto:* Vulc. Avid. Cass. 6: Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 3.

prōgrĕdĭo, for progredior, *to go forwards:* age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. in Non. 473, 27.

pro-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v n. dep.* (*inf.* progredīri, Pl. Cas. 5, 1, 9) [gradior] *to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.:* si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 70. foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33: pedetentim, Lucr. 5, 539: ex domo, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.:* longius a castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C. 1, 45: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4: ante signa, Liv. 7, 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 *fin.* Of ships: naves audacius progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 24. ‖ Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: procedere et progredi in virtute, id. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.:* longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, ib. 11, 3: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Am. 11 *fin.:* progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age*, id. de Sen 10: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8.

progressio, ōnis, *f.* [progredior] *a going forwards, progression.* Fig. *advancement, progress, increase:* omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus res augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3. ‖ Esp. in rhetor. *a progressive strengthening of expressions:* id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

progressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that advances:* Aug. Music. 6, 6.

progressus, a, um, *Part.* [progredior]. ‖ Adj. *advanced:* ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31.

progressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, progress:* progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. N. D. 2, 20: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21. 2. Meton. *a jetty, pier, mole:* Vitr. 5, 12. ‖ Fig. *advancement, progress, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: primo progressu, *at the very commencement*, id. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.:* in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19 *fin.:* progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.* 3. *course, development:* homo census rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4.

prō-gubernātor, ōris, *m. an underpilot:* Caecil. in Non. 116, 11.

prōgymnastēs, ae, *m.* = *προγυμναστής, a teacher who performs gymnastic exercises before his master:* Sen Ep. 83 med.

proh, *interj.* v. pro.

prō-hĭbĕo, hi, bĭtum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.:* prohibeat *per synaeresin* scanned as a dactyl, Lucr. 1, 976). 2. *v. a.* [habeo] 1) *to hold or keep at a distance; to keep* or *ward off, hinder; to prevent, restrain.* Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) that from which it is kept, gen. by *abl.* or *ab;* post. by *dat.* or *de;* sometimes the latter is not expressed: quo illum ab illa prohibeas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 103: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 4, 64 *fin.:* hostem a pugna, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2, 18 *fin.:* vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur ad eum locum venit, ib. 49: se suosque ab injuria, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, ib. 2, 28 *fin.:* itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, ib. 1, 10: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, ib. 1, 15: non prohibere aqua profluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, id. Cat. 2, 12: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25: quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid* or *avert*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: di mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10: dii prohibete minas, Virg. Aen. 3, 265: deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 21. Poet.: vim de classe, Lucil. in Non. 528, 10: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 7: captae prohibere nequiret cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27.

2. With *subj., inf.,* or *absol. to hinder, prevent, avert:* dii prohibeant, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, id. Div. in Caecil. 10 *fin.:* hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, id. Fam. 12, 5: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, ib. 1, 9: audeat Cantelius proloqui, se dolectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2 *fin.:* dolore prohibeor quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: praesidia disponit quo facilius, si transire conarentur, prohibere possit, ib. 1, 8. 3. Esp. *to forbid, prohibit:* nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 13: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, Quint. 6, 1, 7.

‖ Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *ab* or *abl.;* that from which it is kept by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): *to defend, protect, keep, preserve:* a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. Manil. 7: adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96: hos a contumeliis militum prohibet, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: haec damna multo mulierum me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. Manil. 7: tonitrores injuria, id. Off. 2, 12: id te Jupiter prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prōhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo] *a forbidding, prohibition* (rare): sociaris, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: alicujus actus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

prōhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that prevents:* valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249: Amm. 21, 12.

prōhĭbĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor] *restraining, prohibitory:* avis, *that restrains by unfavourable omens*, Plin 10, 14, 17: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1.

prōhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prohibeo]. ‖ Subst. prohibĭta, ōrum, *n. plu. forbidden things:* prohibita abstinent, Sen. Ep. 83.

prō-hinc, *gen. locus, on this account:* App. M. 3, p. 132.

prōin, *adv.* v. proinde.

prō-inde (old form, proin), *adv.* [pro-is-de] *forthwith, immediately, straightway:* proinde ut dixi, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 11: proinde ut jussi, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15: proinde ut quisque est, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 12: proinde ut res postulabit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: proinde ut tempus anni postulabat, id. B. C. 3, 6: proinde ut quaeque res ferebat, Sall. J. 10, 6: proinde ut quisque maxime pecuniosus erat, Liv. 2, 23: proinde ut quisque maxime ad bellum animo paratus erat, Liv. 3, 2

moneyl.: Pl. Am. 4, 1, 155: Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5, etc.: dimyl.: Cat. 20, 16), *adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, encouragement, *etc.*: proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24: proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. J. 49: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383. ‖ *just so, in like manner, equally*: usu. with *atque, ac*, or *quam*, rarely with *ut* or *quam*: tibi nunc, proinde ac mere-s, summas habeo gratias, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 33: qua de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: proinde expiscare quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil. 31. hanc curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 27. faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, tragicomoedia, ib. prol. 63: equidem dis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam pro eo, quod eum nasci contigit temporibus vitae tuae, *not merely, not so much*, Gell. 9, 3. *Absol.*: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Plane. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 12, 7, 68.

prōiectē, *adv.* *carelessly, indifferently*: Tert. Pud. 13.

prōiectīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [proicio] *cast out, exposed*: puella, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 43. Fig.: Palladius projecticius, *despised*, Amm. 28, 6 *med.*

prōiectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing forwards, a stretching out*: brachii, *i. e. extension* (opp. to contractio), Cic. Or. 18 *fin.*: projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest. *s. v.* Tullios. ‖ Meton.: like projectura, *a projection*, in buildings: also, *the right to build a projection*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 3, § 5 and 6.

prōiecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to reproach, accuse*: aliquem probris, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 18.

prōiectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic. *ejecting, deterjent*: vis, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Asm. Macer. 4, 1.

prōiectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a projection* in buildings: Vitr. 3, 2.

prōiectus, a, um, *Part.* [proicio].

‖ Adj. *jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: projecta saxa, Virg. Aen. 3, 699: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12: ventre projecto, *prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51. *Comp.*: ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3. Subst.: projectum, i, *n. a projection* in a building: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 6. (ii) *stretched out, prostrate*: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. Div. 1, 27: ante simulacra projecti, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 2. Fig. *prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminens audacia, Cic. Clu. 65: id. Rep. 3, 7. (ii) *inclined, addicted to, immoderate in*: homo ad audendum projectus, id. Verr. 1, 1: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15 *fin.* *Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5. (iii) *abject, mean, base, contemptible*: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.* *Comp.*: quid esse vobis aestimatem projectius? Prud. *cvvd.* 10, 153. (iv) *downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prōiectus, tis, *m.* (only in abl. *sing.*) [id.] *a jutting out, projection* (rare): corporis, Luc. 3, 1000. frontis, Plin. 17, 11, 10.

prōiĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw forth, before, or to a distance; to fling, hurl, or fling away*: projectum ejusmodi telum, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam inter vallum, ib. 4, 26: earum in media Libya, Hor. S. 2, 5, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Virg. Aen. 5, 402: tela manu, ib. 6, 830: arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: se ad pedes alicujus projicere, *to cast oneself at his feet*, Cic. Sest. 11 *fin.*: se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super examinem amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 444. 2. *to stretch* or *hold out, to extend*: artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, Sen. Chabr. 1: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisenn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: projecto prae se clipeo, Liv. 32, 25. 3. *to thrust, throw*, or *drive out*: *to expel*: insultos, id. 29, 9: parvam, *to expose*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 74: tantam pestem evomere et projicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504. (ii) Esp. *to banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3: ib. 4, 71. 4. In architecture, *to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.*: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, projiciendi, protegendi, Gai. Dig. 8, 2, 1. ‖ Fig. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.*: nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec projicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: animas, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: amputas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: diem, *to blind oneself*, Stat. Th. 2, 227. (ii) With personal objects: *to desert, expose to danger*: projicere paratos, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 22, 44. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to rush*: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. Cael. 9. (ii) Esp. *to rush into danger*: epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. Att. 9, 6. (iii) *to degrade oneself*: se in mulebres fletus, Liv. 25, 37. (iv) *to obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiat ac projiciat occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73. 3. *to put off, defer*: ultra quinquennium, Tac. A. 2, 36. 4. *to utter*: verba, Sen. Ep. 10.

prō-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *slip forwards, to fall forwards* or *down*: alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, Liv. 44, 5: equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit, id. 27, 32: ex arbore alta prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45: prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gramm. 2: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin*, Virg. Aen. 2, 555. Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac. A. 14, 27. ‖ Fig. *to go forwards, go on*; *to come to, fall into*: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, i. e. *have said more*, Cic. Caecin. 35: libenter ad istam oratiunculam tecum prolaberer, *be led on*, id. Leg. 1, 20: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad sodiliones, ib. 4, 18 in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5. 2. *to slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic. Font. 9. 3. *to fail, err*: timore, id. Quint. 24: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17: nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29. 4. *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: prolapsi sunt mores, Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (Juventus), ut coërcenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5: rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id. 6, 22: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.

prōlapsio, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor] *a slipping, falling*: ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.* ‖ *a tumbling down*: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.

prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [prolabor].

prōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [profero] *a carrying forwards*: finium, *enlargement*, Liv. 32, 5 *fin.* 2. *a putting off, postponement*: judicii, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12: diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. *Absol.*: tantum prolationum concipiebant (cal. prolatationum), Tac. H. 3, 68: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 50. 3. *a calling, pronouncing*: hexametrorum prolatio Cic. Or. 54: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv. 22, 58.

prōlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prolato] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge*: agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1 *praef.* § 19: cingulum, Lucr. 1, 981: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. A. 12, 37. ‖ Of time, *to put off, defer, postpone*: id (malum) opprimi quotiescunque ac prolatando malo pacto potest, Cic Cat. 4, 3 *fin.*: dubitando et diu prolatando, Sall. C. 43: diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: consultationes, Sall. J. 27: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 22, 5.

prōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [profero].

prōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forwards*: Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

prōlectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [prolecto] *alluring*: Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (al. plectibilibus).

prōlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to allure* or *entice forth*: lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 162: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, ib. 11, p. 260 ‖ In gen. *to allure, entice, incite*: egentes spe largitionis, Cic. Fl. 8: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vitr. 5 *praef.*: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Apol. p. 331.

prō-lĕgātus, i, *m. a lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegate*: Inscr.

prō-lĕpos, ōris, *m. a substitute for agreeableness*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

prōlepsis, is, *f.* = πρόληψις. In rhetoric, *a mentioning anything beforehand, a foretalling of an objection, etc., prolepsis*; pure Latin, occupatio: Diom. p. 438 P.: Gell. 10, 16. Quint. 4, 1, 49.

prōles, is, *f.* [from pro and ōl, root of adolesco, *etc.*] 1) I) *that which grows forth*; esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity*: propagando procudere prolem, Lucr. 5, 854: proletarios nominavit ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: proles illa futurorum hominum, *race*, ib. 6, 21: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 453: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: di Romulae genti datemque prolemque, id. Carm. S. 47 pulcra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 75: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race*, ib. 4, 236. Of deities: Saturni alterа proles, ib. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*, Tib. 1, 4, 7: Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213. Of animals: hinc nova proles per herbas lustra dit, Lucr. 1, 260: Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541: Col. 7, 1 *med.* Poet. of plants: prolem tarde crescentis olivae, *the fruit*, Virg. G. 2, 3. *Plur.*: privignosque rogat proles Col. 10, 163: *gen. plur.*: proles, Mart. Cap. 3, 78. ‖ Meton. *youth, young men*: equitum peditumque prolem describunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Virg. Aen. 10, 429

2. *the testicles*: polimina sunt ea quae non proles verecundius dicimus Arn. 7, 230.

prōlētārĭus, ii, *m.* i. q. proletarius Fest. *s. v.* proletarium.

prōlētārius, ii, *m.* [proles] *a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty was useful to the state only by producing children, a proletary*: qui aut non plus mille quingentum asses aut omnino nihil in suum censum profiterentur, appellarunt proletarios, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43: Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 7.

‖ Transf. *any low, insignificant person*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 137.

prō-lĭbo, 1. *v. a.* *to relish beforehand*: aliquem peccatorum, Tert. Poen. 4.

prō-lĭbo, 1. *v. n.* (? prob. only as a Recion.): vini dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4, 71. Pac. ap. Prisc. 8, 28, 4, 21. Pac. ap. Non. 46.

prŏ-līcĕo, cui, 2. *v. n.* [liqueo] *to run or flow forth*: Gloss. Isid.

prŏ-lĭcĭo, lexi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite*: ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: Ov. A. A. 2, 728: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73.

prŏlĭcĭto, v. procitare.

prō-līmen, ĭnis, *n. a space before the threshold*: Hier. in Esech. 12, 40, 8.

prŏ-lĭquātus, a, um, *Part. liquefied, liquid*: App. Apol. p. 283.

prōlixē, *adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly*: prolixe cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36: prolixe et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: prolixe fuseque laudare, Gell. 9, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent Campani coloni, *do not give in their names in very great numbers*, Cic. Att. 7, 14: arbores prolixe foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 141. *Comp.*: largius prolixiusque fruere, Gell. 1, 22: accipere, *to entertain more liberally*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7.

prōlixĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prolixus] *great length, breadth*, or *width, great extension*: terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 60: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22. **2.** Of speech, *prolixity*: ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138.

prōlixĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *prolixity*: Pac. in Non. 160, 11.

prōlixo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lengthen, extend*: aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24 *fin.*

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [luxus] *stretched far out, long, broad*: capillus passus, prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: caudae (opp. to breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5. statura, Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12. *Comp.*: arator prolixior, Col. 1, 9: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4. **II.** Fig. *long, extended*: prolixae aetatis homines, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5 *fin.*: prolixioris temporis spatium, Paul. ib 49, 14, 45: prolixo provolat ictu, *far, distant*, Lucr. 4, 1238. *Sup.*: labor, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 57. *Neut. adv.*: prolixum ejulare, *greatly, violently*, App. M. 8, p. 205. **2.** Esp. of style, *prolix*: cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 *fin.* **3.** *comprehensive* in meaning: existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fortius in significanda totius prope civitatis multitudine *mortales* quam *homines* dixisse, Gell. 13, 28. **4.** Of circumstances, *easy, not straitened*: rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1. **5.** Of disposition and conduct, *open, affable, courteous*: prolixa benefiosque natura, id. Fam. 3, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16 C *fin.*: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, ib. 6, 3.

prōlŏcūtor (prolŏquĭtor), ōris, *m.* [proloquor] *a pleader, advocate*: Pa. Quint. Decl. Tribun. Marian. 3.

prōlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prōlŏgĭum, ĭi, *n.* = προλόγιον, *a preface, introduction*: Paul. ex Fest. v.

prōlŏgus, i, *m.* = πρόλογος, *a preface or introduction to a play, a prologue*: in prologis scribendis opera ponitur, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: in Hydriae Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91. **II.** Meton. *the player who delivers the prologue*: orator esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.

prōlŏquium, ĭi, *n.* [proloquor] *an introduction, preamble*: Paul. ex Fest. v. prologium. **II.** *an assertion, proposition, axiom* = ἀξίωμα: Varr. in Gell. 16, 8: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. n. and a. dep. to speak out or openly, to say*: proloquutam (dictionem), quam antea

mo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 56: cogitata, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: aliquid apud aliquem, Pl. Capt. prol. 6: *perargutissimus ille versus, qui vetat, artem pudere proloqui quam factites*, Cic. Or. 43, 147. With a relative clause: quid sentiatis proloquimini, Anct. B. Afr. 44 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *to foretell, predict*: Prop. 3, 13, 59.

prōlŏquūtor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prō-lūbĭdo, ĭnis, *f. will, desire, inclination*: Varr. in Non. 64, 13.

prō-lūbium, ĭi, *n.* [lubet] *will, desire, inclination*: mulebre ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. in Non. 64, 8: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28: Gell. 16, 19. **II.** *pleasure*: majus, id. 5, 10: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249 (*al.* proluvium).

prō-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine forth*: Sen. Ot. sap. 32 (*al.* produxit).

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play or practise beforehand, to prelude*: sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, Virg. G. 3, 274. **II.** Fig.: sententiis, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102.

prō-lūgĕo, 2. *v. n. to mourn longer than is customary*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash forth or out*: genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Virg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, *to cause diarrhoea*, Col. 7, 3 *fin.* **2.** *to wash off or away*: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18: Virg. G. 1, 481. Fig.: *to squander, dissipate*: Gell. 2, 24. **3.** *to moisten, wet, wash*: in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. F. 4, 778. Poet. of drinking: leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Virg. Aen. 1, 739: multa prolutus vappa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16. Comically, cloacam (*i. e.* ventrem), *to wash out the stomach*, i. e. *to drink one's fill*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29. **4.** *to overflow, inundate*: prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proludo] *a prelude; a preliminary exercise, trial, essay*: Cic. de Or. 2, 80: id. Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*

prōlūsōrĭus, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proluo].

prōlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [proluo] *an overflow, inundation*: Lucr. 5, 947. alvi, *excrements*, id. 6, 1198: Col. 6, 7: foedissima ventris, Virg. Aen. 3, 216.

prōlŭvio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an inundation*: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [proluvio] *overflowing*: transf.: pestis, *spreading in all directions*, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

prōlўtae, arum, *m. plu.* = πρωλύται, *students of law who, at the end of five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit*: Justin. Dig. praef. § 5.

prŏ-măgister, tri, *m. a vice-president, vice-director*: Inscr.

prōmăgistērĭum, ĭi, *n. the office of a promagister*: Inscr.

prŏ-măgistrātus, ūs, *m. a vice-magistracy*: S. C. de Bacch.: Inscr.

prŏ-mātertĕra, ae, *f. a great-grandmother's sister, great-grand-aunt*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

promellĕre, ĭtem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

promenervat ĭtem (in Sallari carmine) pro monet, Fest. *s. v.*

prŏ-mercēllis, e, *adj.* [merx] *that is bought and sold*: res, Col. 1, 8, 13: vestes, Suet. Gramm. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54.

prōmercĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *trade, traffic, merchandise*: Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 4.

prŏ-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **prōmĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep. to deserve, merit* (either in a good or in a bad sense): retinere nequeo, quin dicam ea quae promerea, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 15: quid mali sum promeritus, id. Am. 2, 1, 20: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28: promeruisti, ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Pl. Men 5, 9, 41. **2.** With *de* or *absol. to deserve well of, act meritoriously*: nunquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, id. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, id. Mur. 34. **II.** With *acc.* of pers. or thing: *to gain the good will of, to cohetiate; to earn, gain*: socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: per hostias deos laevos, *to render favourable*, Acron. 1, 229: promerere amorem, Suet. Cal. 3. ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id. Tit. 1.

prōmĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [promereor] *desert* (good or evil), *merit, guilt*: Lucr. 1, 61: Ov. F. 4, 394: Auct. B. Afr. 90.

prŏ-mĭco, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to gleam forth*: transf.: promicant molles plumulae, *grow out*, App. M. 3, p. 138: lacrimae, *burst* or *gush forth*, ib. 3, p. 133. With *acc to deliver with vehemence*: orationem, Naev. in Non. 65, 6.

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [promineo]. **II.** Adj.: *projecting, prominent*: prominens collis, Liv. 27, 48: oculi prominentes, Plin. 11, 37, 53. *Comp.*: aquila prominentiore cauda, id. 10, 3, 3. **III.** Subst.: prominens, tis, *n.* of places: *a projection, headland*, etc.: in prominenti litoris, Tac. A. 1, 53: ut prominentia montium resistant, ib. 2, 16.

prōmĭnenter, *adv. prominently*: prominentius a lecto producendus anger Cael. Aur. Ac. 1, 11.

prōmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [prominens] *a jutting out, projection, prominence*: uti summam habeant prominentiam (anterides), Vitr. 6, 11: Africa extenta in duas prominentias, *promontories*, Sol. 27.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to jut forwards* or *out, be prominent, to overhang, project*: Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23: de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: in pontum, Ov. M. 11, 778. ursis ungues prominent, Plin. 8, 36, 54: qui (dentes) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62: quum prominet ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 35. **II.** Fig. *to reach out, extend to*: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem prominet, Liv. 28, 43.

prō-mĭno, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards* or *along*: jumenta ad lacum bibendi causa, App. M. 9, p. 229.

prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [promineo] *projecting a little, rather prominent*: venter, Capitol. Pert. 12: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, 58.

prōmiscam, *adv. in common, promiscuously*: Pl. Ps. 4, 5, 11.

prōmiscē, *adv. in common, indiscriminately, indifferently*: indistincte atque promisce annotare, Gell. *epil.*, id. 7, 3 *fin.*

prōmiscŭē, *adv. in common, promiscuously*: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: promiscue tot quam proprie parva frui parte (Campi Martii) mallotis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: promiscue haurire ex fonte, id. de Or. 3, 19: Liv. 5, 55.

prōmiscus, a, um, *adj.* for promiscuus, *common*: Gell. 16, 13.

prōmiscŭus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous*: opera promiscua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 138: connubia, *between patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 4, 2: consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21: multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians*, Tac. A. 12, 7: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.*: sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.*: Just. 4, 16: spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction*, ib. 24, 4: divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque inconsulti habere, Sall. C.

12: privatae et promiscuae copiae, *public*, Tac. H. 1, 66. With *inf.*: muta ista et inanima (*sc.* tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, ib. 1, 84 *fin.* *Neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo esse, *to be universal*, Liv. 29, 17: nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, *in every man's hands*, Tac. G. 44. 2. Esp. in gramm. *common*: promiscuum nomen, epicoenum, Quint. 1, 4, 24. ‖ Transf. *usual, ordinary* (rare): promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: varia promiscuaque cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.* (*al.* promisca).

prōmissio, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] *a promising, promise*: provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: auxilii, id. Fam. 4, 13: scelerum, id. Phil. 8, 3 *fin.*

prōmissīvē, *adv. by way of promise*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [promitto] *promising, promissory*: in gramm. promissivum tempus, *the future tense*, Consent p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom p. 328.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser* (rare): quid dignum feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor. A. P. 138. Quint. 1, 5, 6.

prōmissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a promise*: voto quodam et promisso teneri, Cic. Att. 12, 18: constantia promissi, ib. 4, 17. promissum absolvere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10. ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685 pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24 multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, *the expectations which he raises*, ib. 2, 1, 52.

prōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [promitto]. ‖ Adj.: *hanging down, long*: coma, Liv. 38, 17: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 Nep. Dat. 3 boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3. sues ventre promisso, id. 7, 9, 1.

prōmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a promise*: Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, misi, missum (promisti for promisisti, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17 · Cat. 110, 3: promisse for promisisse, id. 110, 5), 3. *v. a. to let go forwards, to send or put forth, to let hang down, let grow*, etc.: ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer*, Col. 5, 6, 11: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit (quam pinus), *shoots up more rapidly*, Plin. 16, 26, 44: (sonus luscinae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged*, id. 10, 29, 43: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16 pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur jubae, Plin. 2, 25, 22. ‖ Fig. of speech, *to cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of, to assure, promise*: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.* and *acc.*, or *de*: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, G. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, id. Att. 9, 7: de aliquius voluntate promittere, id. Fam. 7, 5: de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmo, ib. 3, 10: promittere damni infecti (*sc.* causa), *to promise indemnification for the possible damage*, id. Top. 4. Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect*, Plin. 31, 3, 27: stellia vindemiae maturitatem promittens, id. 18, 31, 74: debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5. 2. Esp. *to engage oneself* to dine, sup, etc.: Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 19: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27. (ll) *to promise* to a deity, *to vow*: domum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, id. Verr. 5, 72: Tib. 3, 5, 33: Juv. 13, 233. (lll) *to offer* as a price: pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 3. 3. *to say beforehand, to foretell, foreshow*: praesertim quum, ei mihi alterum, utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. *promettre*.)

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of pro and emo] *to take* or *bring out* or *forth*: *Pa.* Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Lu.* Non prompsi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 16 · pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 3, 84 *med.*: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*: vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47. alme sol diem qui promis, id. Carm. S. 9: promptum vagina pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54 aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10. 2. With *pron. reflect. to come forth* or *out*: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 260. (ll) *to put forth, bud*: vites promunt se, Col. 3, 12. ‖ Fig. *to bring, put*, or *draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 *fin.*: nunc illas promite vires, Virg. Aen. 5, 191. 2. Esp. *to bring to light, disclose, express, relate*, etc.: percunctanti promere omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 10 rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: promendo quae acta essent, Liv. 30, 12 · promere jura, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 104 verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 32: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15 qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App. Flor *no.* 17, p. 358. 3. *to elevate, exalt*: insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14.

promonstra, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōmontōrium (prōmūntōrium, Ov. M. 15, 709), ii, *n.* [mons] *the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*: Liv. 21, 35. ‖ *a headland, promontory, cape*: Cic. Verr. 5, 56 Caes. B. G. 3, 12. Liv. 29, 27. Mel. 1, 7 Ov. M. 15, 709.

prōmōtio, ōnis, *f.* [promoveo] *advancement, preferment, promotion*. Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5.

prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo]. ‖ Adj. of time, *advanced*, i. e. *late*: nocte promota, App. M. 4, p. 152. ‖‖ Subst. prōmōta, orum, *n. plur.* = the Stoic προηγμένα: *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good. Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prōmōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advancement, promotion*: Tert. Coron mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: castra promovit, id. B. G. 1, 48: onera, Col. 11, 1 · assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: calculum, *to push forwards, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38: unum pedem triclinio, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi to videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to extend, enlarge*: moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17. ‖ Fig. *to advance, promote*: Suet. Oth. 1: promovere aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: Lampr. Elag. 20. Esp. (ll) *to advance oneself, make progress, succeed*: promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81: nihil, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.*: quum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, id. 5, 10. 2. *to increase, promote*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. 3. *to bring to light, reveal*: arcana promorat loco, id. Epod. 12, 14. 4. *to put off, postpone*: nuptias aliud, Ter Andr. 4, 2, 28.

promptārium, ii, v. promptuarium.

promptē, *adv. readily, quickly, willingly, promptly*: dare operam, Tac. A. 13, 52: distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9. *Comp.*: promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55. *Sup.*: promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17 *fin.* ‖ *easily*: promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissima licentiam sumministrat Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 1.

promptim, *adv. quickly, suddenly*: Tert. Carn. in Gen. 98.

prompto, 1. *v. a.* [promo] *to give out, to distribute, dispose of*: thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 13: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bac. 3, 3, 61.

promptiārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a storeroom, repository*: e promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 113. Fig.: promptuarium ornatissimum linguae tuae, *the mouth*, Symm. Ep. 9, 67: rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

promptuārius (prompt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to distribution* (sell. of things stored up), *distributing*: arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, *a store-house, repository*, Cato R. R. 11: cella, App. Apol. p. 309. Comically, *a prison*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4.

promptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [promptus] *ready, prompt*: ad loquendum, Hier. in Daniel. *praef. fin.*

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo]. ‖ Adj.: *brought out*; hence *visible, apparent, evident, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. C. 10. tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20. *Sup.*: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, quod non intus cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. 2. *brought out*; hence, *at hand, ready*: promptae sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71. Esp. fig. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed to* or *for*: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: ceteri, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* rarely with *in* and *abl.*: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*: esse animo prompto ad jocandum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: promptiores ad pericula, id. Off. 1, 24: promptus in favorem, Tac. A. 15, 24 *fin.*: in adulationes ib. 15, 61: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1. With *adversus* (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin.* With *abl.*: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: lingua promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin.*: promptus audacia, Tac. A. 1, 57. With *gen.*: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22. With *dat.*: promptus libertati sunt ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46: seditioni, ib. 1, 48. With *inf.* (poet.): promptus metuenda pati, Lucan. 7, 105. (ll) *brave*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculo a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.: Tac. Agr. 3. 3. *easy, practicable*: facilis et promptus defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: materia haudquaquam opportuna oppugnant, Liv. 23, 1 *fin.*: expugnatio, Tac. A. 2, 68: promptiaditus, ib. 2, 2 *fin.*: promptissima mortis via, ib. 16, 17. Impers. est, with *inf.*: *it is easy*: non facile dicere promptum, nec facere ausi, Ov. M. 13, 10: Tac. A. 13, 40.

promptus (promtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, etc.) ‖ A. *a thing brought out*

hence, an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility: ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, *may be manifest*, Cic. Off. 1, 37: aliquid ponere in promptu, *to place it in sight*, i. e. *to make it evident*, ib. 39: ingenium in promptu habere, *to display*, Sall. C. 7: iram in promptu gerere, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 33. ‖ *readiness:* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: Liv. 25, 29 *fin.*: in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30. ‖ *easiness, facility:* Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84.

promtus, a, um, *Part.* [promo] *v.* promptus.

promulgum, i, *n. a tow-rope:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōmulgātio, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo] *a making publicly known, a promulgation:* leges nulla promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 20: id. Fam. 1, 5.

prōmulgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a proclaimer, promulgator:* Numa feriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 ed. Mai.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put up public notice of a bill* or *law, to make known, publish, promulgate:* promulgari leges dicuntur, quum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi promulgari, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: id. Sest. 10: Sall. J. 40: legem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 9: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7: proelia, id. Mur. 14: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. ‖ Transf. *to make known, to teach* (rare): majores oculorum medicamentis aconitum misceri salubrerrime promulgavere, id. 27, 3, 2. [From *vulgus*, for provulgo, as Fest. states; see above: on interchange of m and v, v. M, *no.* II. 3.]

prōmulsidare, is, *n.* [promulsis] *a tray on which the* promulsis *was served:* in promulsidari, Petr. 31: promulsidaria, Ulp. Dig. 34. 2. 19, § 10.

prō-mulsis, idis, *f.* [mulsum] *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, *etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a whet:* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. ‖ Transf.: libidinis, Petr. 24 *fin.* 2. For promulsidare, *the tray for the* promulsis: Tert. Pall. 5.

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part. smoothed down in front:* capronae, Aqu. Flor. 1, p. 342.

promunctorium, *προμυκτήριον*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōmus, a, um, *adj.* [promo] *pertaining to giving out, distributing:* cella, *a store-room, larder*, Tert. Res. carn. 27. ‖ Subst. promus, i, *m. a cellarer, steward, butler:* Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5: Col. 12, 3, 9. 2. Transf.: librorum, *a librarian*, App. Apol. p. 513. Fig.: ne admittam culpam, ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast*, i. e. *I guard my heart against evil*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, idis, corrupt. for proboscis, *a trunk, proboscis:* elephas, promuscis, Not. Tir. p. 174.

prō-mūtior, 1. *v. n. dep. to borrow beforehand:* promutuor, *προδανείζομαι*, Gloss. Philox.

prō-mūtuus, a, um, *adj. paid over beforehand, advanced:* publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 *fin.*: vectura, *prepaid*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15. ‖ Subst. promutuum, i, *n. an advance, loan:* Scaev. Dig. 40, 7, 40.

prōnāre, 1, *v.* pronuo.

prō-nāto, 1. *v. n. to swim forth, swim along:* delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arctois cardum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 *fin.*

prō-nātus, a, um, *descended, born, for* prognatus: Tert. de Anim. 2.

prōnāus or **-os**, i, *m.* = *πρόναος, the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple:* Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

prōnē, adv. *downwards, prone, prostrate:* P. Petron. V. S. Mart. 4, 546. ‖ *readily, willingly:* pronius, Amm. 30, 8.

prō-necto, 3. *v. a. to knit or spin out:* seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 148.

prō-nepos (prōnēpos, Sid. Carm. 11 *fin.*), ōtis, *m. a great-grandson:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: Ov. M. 10, 606.

prō-neptis, is, *f. a great-granddaughter:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Pers. 6, 53.

prōnis, e, *adj.* for pronus: Varr. in Non. 494, 33.

prōnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pronus] *inclination, propensity, proneness:* naturae ad malum, Sen. Controv. *praef.* dub.

prōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bend forwards, to bow:* ipsi latronca ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

prōnoea, ae, *f.* = *πρόνοια, providence:* pure Lat. providentia: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* In gramm. *a pronoun:* Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

prōnōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [pronomen] *pertaining to a pronoun, pronominal:* constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

pro-nōmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* In Rhetor. *the using of an epithet instead of a proper name* (e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi): Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

prōnōmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [pronomen] In gramm. *to designate a person by a pronoun:* Prisc. p. 1064 P.

prōnŭbans, antis, *Part.* [pronuba] *arranging a marriage:* pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. *no.* 6.

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *pertaining to marriage, presiding over marriage:* nox, *the bridal night*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, *a bridal torch*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Epist. 2, 53. Poet.: pronuba fit natura deis, ferrumque maritat aura tenax, id. de Magnete, 38. Hence pronuba, *an epithet of Juno*, the patroness of marriage: Virg. Aen. 4, 166: Ov. H. 6, 42. Transf. of *Bellona*, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg. Aen. 7, 319: also, of *one of the Furies:* Ov. H. 2, 117: Lucan. 8, 90. ‖ Subst. pronuba, ae, *f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride's maid* (corresp. to the *suspex* on the part of the bridegroom): Fest. *s. v.*: Cat. 61, 186: Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.

prō-nūmĕro, 1. *v. a. to count up, enumerate:* versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

prōnuntĭābilis (pronunc.), e, *adj.* [pronuntio] *declarative, enunciative:* oratio, *i. e. a complete sentence, a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prōnuntĭātio (pronunc.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public declaration, publication, proclamation:* Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.* (II) *the decision of a judge:* Cic. Clu. 20: Petr. 80: Mart. Dig. 48. (III) *the proclamation of a public crier:* Val. Max. 4, 8, 5. ‖ *expression, language:* cujus opera Graeca pronuntiatione strategemata dicuntur, id. 7, 4 *init.* 2. Esp. in rhetoric, *delivery, action, manner:* Cic. Inv. 1, 7: Quint. 11, 3, 1: Suet. Cal. 53. 3. In logic, *a proposition:* quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11 *fin.*

prōnuntĭātīvē (pronunc.), *adv. declaratively:* Don. Il. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 7.

prōnuntĭātīvus (pronunc.), a, um, *adj.* [pronuntio] *pertaining to declaration, declarative:* in gramm.: pronuntiativus modus, *the indicative mode*, Diom. p. 329 P.

prōnuntĭātor (pronunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who delivers any thing, a reciter:* meus orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronuntiator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6. ‖ In gen. *a relater, narrator:* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

prōnuntĭātum (pronunc.), i, *n.* [id.] In logic *a proposition, axiom* = *ἀξίωμα:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: Gell. 16, 8.

prōnuntĭātus (pronunc.), us, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *pronunciation:* ratio in pronunciatu, Gell. 4, 17.

pro-nuntio (pronunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce:* palam de scilla ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: judices sententiam pronuntiant, *deliver their verdict*, id. Fin. 2, 12: judex ita pronuntiavit, id. Off. 3, 16: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10: praesnia militi, id. 31, 45: rem in venundando, *to notify it the time of sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16: pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes. B. G. 5, 34. Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: Suet. Dom. 10. 2. Esp. *to put to the vote:* Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiaturum se omnino negavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. 3. *to nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27. ‖ Transf. *to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver*, etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*: Quint. 11, 3, 12 *sq.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 5 of an actor: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 58: Plin. 7, 48, 49. 2. *to tell, narrate, report:* mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, ib. 7, 38: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, ib. 6, 37. 3. *to predict:* ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. B. C. 3, 94. 4. *to pronounce* a word: "affatim," ut "admodum," prima acuta, non media, pronuntiabat, Gell. 7, 7, 2. 5. *to promise:* pronuntiare pecuniam pro reo, id. Clu. 29.

prō-nūper, *adv. quite lately:* Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 26.

prō-nūrus, ūs, *f. a grandson's wife:* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, *i. e. the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon*, Ov. H. 17, 206.

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* [pro with term. -nus] *leaning* or *hanging forwards, stooping, bending down:* puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forwards to strike*, Virg. Aen. 10, 586: ipsum pronum sterne solo, ib. 11, 485: pronus magister volvitur in caput, ib. 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1. Poet.: leporem pronum canibus sectare agaci, *fleeting swiftly*, Ov. R. Am. 201. 2. Of things *bending forwards* or *downwards, going* or *inclined downwards:* ilex pandum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93: prona ac fastigata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: pronus demissusque pulvinus, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: urbs prona in paludes, *sinking down*, Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned*, Stat. Th. 5, 255. motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14 prona via vis, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Virg. G. 1, 203: currus, Ov. M. 5, 424. *Absol.:* nihil habent pronum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downwards*, Sen. Ep. 123: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies: *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 25: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 293: dies, Stat. Th. 2, 41. 3. Of places: *turned, looking*, or *lying towards:* with *dat.:* loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2: aedificii solum pronius oriens, *situated more to the east*, id. 1, 5. With *ad:* campo patente et ad solem prono, id. 2, 9. ‖ Fig. *inclined, disposed, prone to:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or *dat.:* also, poet. with *gen.:* rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: auxilio prona ad luctum, ib. 2, 41: pronus ad cujusque nocumentum, Suet. Vit. 14: ad politicam, id. Ner. 32: ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: in libidines, Sall. Cat. 52: ruendi in furorem mens prona viris, Lucan. 1, 461: pronus ingenio, Tac. Agr. 44, 4. Comp. cursu obliquo pronores, Lucr.

A. 4, 29 *fin.* *Sup.:* ad indulgentiam pronuntiamus, Capit. Anton. 10. 2. Esp. *inclined to favour, favourable to:* si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61: cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb. 12: prona in eum aula Neronia, Tac. H. 1, 13: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior id. A. 2, 73. *Absol.:* pronis auribus accipere, Tac. H. 1, 1: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69. 3. *easy, without difficulty:* omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5: agere memoratu digna pronum erat, Tac. Agr. 1: Lucan. 6, 606. *Comp.:* id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.

prō-aecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = προοικονομία, *a previous arrangement:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 858.

prōcomior, 1. *v. dep.* [proocmium] *to make an introduction* or *preface:* prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

prōcomĭum, ii, *n.* = προοίμιον, *an introduction, preface, proem:* prooemium est, quod apud judicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1· citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80· longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Cluent. 21: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16. ‖ Fig. *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

propăgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propago] *a propagating, propagation:* propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24: quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Off. 1, 17 nominis, id. Tusc. 1, 14. ‖ *an extending, prolonging; an extension, prolongation:* finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. cons. 12: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam 5, 15: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35.

propăgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propagator.* Fig. *an enlarger:* provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3 (*al.* prorogator).

prōpāges, is, *f.* [PAG: v. pango] *a set, layer;* for propago: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Transf. *offspring, progeny, posterity:* mea propages sanguinis, Pac. in Non. 64, 30.

propāgĭno, atum, 1. *v. a* [propago, inis] *to propagate:* populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

propagmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *propagation;* Fig. *prolongation:* vitae, Enn. in Non. 64, 32.

propāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [PAG; *v.* pango] *to propagate:* castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 23: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, Plin. 21, 10, 34. Fig.: stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: quum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 5, 70. ‖ Transf. *to extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii, id. Rep. 3, 14: terminos urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14: sumptus coenarum, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.:* notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30. 2. *to prolong, continue, preserve:* haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, Cic. Sest. 48: meus consulatus multa secula propagarit reipublicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat. 2, 5: memoriam aeternam alicui, Plin. 13, 14, 15: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, Liv. 23, 25.

propāgo, inis, *f.* (*m.*: Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15) [id.] *a set, layer* of a plant: Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 17, 10, 9. 2. *a slip* or *shoot:* propagines e vitibus alitus praetentos non stecidet, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 9. ‖ Transf. *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity:* clara Memmi, Lucr. 1, 43: alipedis de stirpe dei veruntis propago, Ov. M. 11, 741: Romana, Virg. Aen. 6, 871: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4, 999: altrum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Att. 18. (Hence It. *propaggine;* Sp. *provena;* Fr. *provin.*)

prō-pălam, *adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly:* minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 39· dicere, Liv. 34, 33: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, *may become manifest*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: propalam est, *it is clear, manifest*, Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

prōpălo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [propalam] *to make public* or *manifest, to divulge:* propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5.

prō-pansus and **prō-passus**, a, um, *Part. spread out, extended:* propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 179: propassis pennis, id. Flor. p. 365.

prō-pătior, *3. v. a. dep. to endure before:* Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

prōpātor, ōris, *m.* = προπάτωρ, *a forefather, ancestor:* Tert. Praescr. 49.

prō-patrŭus, i, *m. a great-grandfather's brother:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj. open in front, uncovered:* in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. ‖ Subst. propatulum, i, *n. an opened* or *uncovered place:* in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv. 24, 16· statuas in propatulo abjicit, Nep. Hann. 9. *Abl.* propatulo, *in the open air:* Mosyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19. Adverbially, in propatulo, *publicly:* pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *expose it to sale*, Sall. C. 13 in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10.

prŏpě, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Comp.* propius; *Sup.* proxime q. v.) A. *Adv.* Of place. *near, nigh* quaenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: intueri aliquid, id. de Sen. 14. 2. With *ab: near to, hard by:* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id. Verr. 5, 2: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11. prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 3: prope est a te Deus; tecum est, intus est, Sen. Ep. 41. ‖ Of time· *near, not far off:* partus instabat prope, *was near at hand*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. Esp. with quando, quum, ut, *the time is near* or *not far off, when*, etc.· prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125· jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. 40, 32: prope est, ut aliquid fiat, *something must be done*, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 67. ‖‖ Of abstract or gen. proximity: *nearly, almost:* prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. prope desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28. B. *Prep.* with *acc.* Of place· *near, hard by:* prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, Ib. 1, 22: prope amnem, Virg. Aen. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* ‖ Of time: *nigh, towards, about:* prope lucem, Suet. Claud. 44. ‖‖ Of abstract proximity: *near to, not far from:* prope metum res fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 *fin.:* prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21: Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 29.

prŏpĕdĭem, *adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly:* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 24: prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1: propediem te videbo, id. Div. 1, 33.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr. 4, 193) pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive before, to drive, push,* or *urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel:* sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, Ib.: altra prae se, Lucr. 4, 186: navem remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22: hastam, Sil. 16, 572. B. *to hurl down overthrow:* ingne profundum propulit e scopulo, Ov. M. 8, 853 muros Oechaliae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1162· urbem, Val. Fl. 6, 283. ‖ Fig. *to push* or *thrust forwards:* ornata studia in forum, Petr. 4. 2. *to drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 3: agmina voce, Sil. 3, 530. 3. *to drive away, to ward off:* periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 *fin.:* injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12.

prŏpĕ-mŏdo, *adv. nearly, almost:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 42: quum propemodo muris accederent, Liv. 24, 20.

prŏpĕ-mŏdum, *adv. nearly, almost:* propemodum jam scio, quid sint rei, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 14: quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *init.:* syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 47: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.*

prŏpemptĭcon, i, *n.* = προπεμπτικόν, *a farewell poem, invoking a prosperous journey:* propemptiçon Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 *in lemm.:* Sid. Carm. 24 *in lemm.*

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2. *v. n. to hang forth, hang down:* ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20: Sinet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17. ‖ Fig. *to have the preponderance:* si bona propendent, Ib. 5, 31. 2. *to be inclined* or *disposed to:* si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, id. de Or. 2, 44. 3. *to be well disposed, favourable:* inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, Ib. 2, 29.

prōpendo, for propendeo, *to hang down:* Pl. As. 2, 2, 19.

prō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging forwards, hanging down:* propendula crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 342.

prōpensē, *adv. willingly, readily:* conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3. *Comp.:* propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p 363.

prōpensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo] *inclination, propensity:* propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47.

prōpensus, a, um, *Part.* [propendeo] ‖ Adj.: *hanging forwards, projecting:* labrum, Solin. 20. 2. Fig. *inclining towards, approaching;* with *ad:* disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. N. D. 3 *fin.* (ii) *heavy, important:* illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumes propensior, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, Cic. Par. 3, 2. (iii) *inclined, disposed, prone to;* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.;* rarely with *dat.:* non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13: paulo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 30· animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37: propensus in alteram partem, id. Att. 8, 3: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, id. Off. 2, 18. With *dat.* or *absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready:* in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, Just. 12, 1: propense animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *Sup.:* propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.

prŏpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propero] *hasty, rapid:* properabilis calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [propero] ‖ Adj.: *hastening, hasty, rapid:* ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, *in haste*, id. Att. 4, 4. *Comp.:* rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Eut. 2. 337.

prŏpĕranter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly:* Lucr. 3, 301: properanter decepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 14. *Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam sua intutum, reddere, Sall. J. 96: iro, Ov. P. 4, 673. *Sup.:* properantissime alicui adesse, Cod. Theod. 12, 36, 3.

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [properans] *hastening, haste* (rare):

perantis, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*: periculum ex properantia, Tac. A. 12, 20.

prŏpĕrātim, *adv. hastily, quickly*: properatim confecere opus, Caecil. in Non. 153, 15.

prŏpĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste, quickness* (rare): Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

prŏpĕrāto, *adv. quickly, speedily*: properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [propero] ‖ Adj.: *hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy*: properato itinere, Sall. J. 112: tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 587: mors, id. Trist. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. M. 15, 748: meta curribus, Mart. 10, 50. *Comp.*: properatius tempus, Solin. 26. *Absol.*: properato opus est, *there is need of haste*: accurato et properato opus est, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19.

prŏpĕrē, *adv. hastily, in haste, speedily*: propere sequere me, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 86: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4: propere Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36: propere propero, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 23: tac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.

prŏpĕrĭter, *adv. hastily, quickly*: classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: App. M. 6, p. 184.

prŏpĕro, avi, atum, *v. a.* and *n.* [properus] ‖ Act. *to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make*, or *do with haste*: obsonia, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Virg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205: cursum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: naves, id. A. 2, 6: vellera properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properentur amores, dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily* or *briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69. ‖ Neutr. *to make haste, to hasten, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: propera, fer pedem, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: simulabat sese negotii causa properare, Sall. J. 76: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201. With *inf.*: argentum propere propera vomere, Pl. Cure. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 14: signa inferre, Sall. J. 56: mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15. *Pass. impers.*: properatum vehementer, Cic. Suil. 19.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active*: properi aurigae, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: spe ac juventa properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, ib. 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself*, id. A. 1, 65. With *gen.*: Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the opportunity presented*, ib. 12, 66. irae, ib. 11, 26. With *inf.*: quoquo facinore properus clarescere, ib. 4, 52.

prō-pes, ĕdis, *m. the loose part of the sheet* (rope) *with which a sail is trimmed*: Turpil. in Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

prōpetrāre, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part. combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): propexam in pectore barbam, Virg. Aen. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97.

prŏphēta and **prŏphētēs**, ae, *m.* = προφήτης, *one that predicts, a prophet*: prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 56: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13: Lact. 1, 4.

prŏphētālis, e, *adj.* [prophetes] *prophetic*: os, Hier. Ep. 54, n. 17.

prŏphētĭa, ae, *f.* = προφητεία, *prediction, prophecy*: Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.*

prŏphētĭālis, e, *adj.* [prophetia] *pertaining to prophecy, prophetic*: paroemiae, Tert. adv. Valent. 28.

prŏphētĭcē, *adj. prophetically*: prophetice dictum, Tert. Monog. 4.

prŏphētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = προφητικός, *predicting, prophetic*: Tert. Cor. mil. 7.

prŏphētis, idis, *f.* = προφῆτις, *a prophetess*: Tert. Res. carn. 11.

prŏphētissa, ae, *f.* [prophetes] *a prophetess*: Tert. Praescr. 51.

prŏphētizo, i. *v. a.* [id.] *to prophesy*: Vulg. Matth. 26, 68.

prŏphĕto, atum, i. *v. a.* [id.] *to foretell, predict, prophesy*: docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. στεφ. 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47.

prŏpĭna, ae, *f.* for popina, *a cookshop*: Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prŏpĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *a drinking to a person's health*: tralaticia propinatione dignus, Petr. 113: propinationem ab aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21. *Plur.*: propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere, id. de Ira 2, 33 *fin.*

‖ Transf. *a funeral banquet*: Inscr.

prŏpīno (prōp. Mart. 1, 69, *etc.*), avi, atum, i. *v. a.* = προπίνω, *to drink to a person's health, to give a toast*: propino poculum magnum: ille cibit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulcro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. ‖ Transf. *to give to drink*: propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49. Of medicines, *to give, administer*: aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2. 2. *to give to eat, to serve up*: venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15. 3. In gen. *to give, deliver, furnish*: mortalibus versus flammeos, Enn. in Non. 33, 8 Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172.

prŏpĭnquē, *adv. near at hand, close by*: adest propinque, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 27.

prŏpĭnquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity*. Of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26 hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20 ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance*, ib. 31. *Plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, ib. 6, 30.

‖ Fig. *relationship, affinity*: si pictate propinquitas colitur, Cic. Quint. 6. nobilis propinquitas, Nep. Dion. 1 arcta, *near relationship*, Plin, Ep. 4, 4. 2. *intimacy, friendship*. ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 59.

prŏpĭnquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus] ‖ Act. *to bring near, hasten* (poet.). tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. Aen. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281. ‖ Neutr. *to draw near, come nigh, approach*: scopulo propinquat, Virg. Aen. 5, 185. With *acc.*: amnem, Sall. Fragm. IV. 36 Gerlach. Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Virg. Aen. 12, 150. domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39: Gell. 2, 21.

prŏpĭnquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] Of place, *near, neighbouring*: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13. With *gen.*: in propinquis urbis montibus, Nep. Hann. 5: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25 (*al.* itineri). *Comp.*: exilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51. Subst. **propinquum**, i, *n. neighbourhood, vicinity*: ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighbourhood*, Liv. 25, 13: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.* ‖ Of time: propinqua partitudo, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 13: mora, id. Div. 1, 30. ‖‖ Of abstract relations: (i) Of resemblance: *resembling, similar*: motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, id. de Or. 2, 44: significatio, Gell. 6, 16. (ii) Of relationship: *near, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10. Usu. Subst.: propinquus, i, *m. a relation, kinsman*: societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18. *Fem.*: propinqua, ae, *a female relative, kinswoman*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 12.

prŏpĭo, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to draw near, approach*: nec domibus nostris propiant mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 31, 412. *Pass.*: Ib. 27, 405. (Hence It. *approciare*; Fr. *approcher*.)

prŏpior, ius, ōris, *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* proximus) [id.] ‖ Of place: *nearer*: portus propior, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: tumulus, Liv. 22, 24: ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 130. With *gen.*: cum propior caligini aër ater init oculos prior, Lucr. 4, 339. With *acc.*: ipse propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. With *inf.*: propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223. Subst. propiora, um, *n. plu. places lying near*: propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16. ‖ Of time: *nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. venio ad propiorem (epistolam), id. Att. 15, 3: propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Procul. Dig. 23, 4, 17. ‖‖ Of abstract relations: (i) Of kindred: *nearer, more nearly related*: quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28. (ii) of resemblance: *more nearly resembling; more like*: quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37. With *acc.*: propius est fidem, *is more credible*, id. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11. (iii) In gen.: *affecting* or *concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate*: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18: supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30.

B. *Sup.*: proximus (proxĭmus), a, um, *nearest, next*. Of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: proximus vicinus, *a next-door neighbour*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 138: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49: Cic. Att. 2, 14. With *dat.*: Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet τυρρανίς, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45. With *acc.*: qui te proximus est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7. With *ab*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv. 37, 25: proximus a domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 139. *Neutr. absol.*: vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from next door*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 73: quum in proximo his sit aegra, *next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 61: huic locum in proximum conduxi, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16. (ii) *nearest, shortest*: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12: proximum iter in Gallium, Caes. B. G. 1, 10. ‖‖ Of time, either past or future, *immediately preceding* or *following; previous, last; next, following, ensuing*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9: se proxima nocte castra mutarum, *on the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: die proximi, old *ablat.* for proximo, Cato in Gell. 10, 24 *fin.* ‖‖‖ Of order, rank, worth, *etc.*, *next*: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huic proxima inconmunitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58: observat L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 2. *Absol.*: proximum est, ut, *the next point is*: proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit claros pecore, quaeramus, id. Fl. 12: proximum est, ut decoxam, deorum providentia mundana administrari, id. N. D. 2, 29. (ii) most [illegible] *next like or similar*

lar: id habendum est antiquissimum et ĕo proximum, quod est optimum, Id. Leg. 2, 16: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebi versibus ille facit, Virg. E. 7, 22. 2. Of relationship or connection, *nearest, next, next of kin*: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1: proximis necessitudines, Petr. 116. Subst. proximi, orum, m. *plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin*; also, *intimate friends*: injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 24: quum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, *to your intimates*, id. Verr. 5, 64: id. Pis. 32. (ii) In gen. *one's neighbour, fellow-man*: Val. Max. 6, 9. 3. *nearest at hand*, i. e. *apt, convenient, easy*: argumentum, App. Apol. p. 278: quum obvium proximumque esset dicere, Gell. 3, 14: eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

prōpitiābilis, e, *adj.* [propitio] *easy to be appeased, propitiable*: animus, Enn. in Non. 155, 31. Prud. στεφ. 14, 130.

prōpitiātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an appeasing, atonement, propitiation*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prōpitiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propitiator*: Hier. Ep. 21, *n.* 2.

prōpitiātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation*: Isid. Orig. 15, 4.

prōpitiātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that propitiates*: Ambros. Laps. virg. 4, *n* 16.

prōpitiātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *propitiation*: Vulg. Sirach. 5, 5.

prōpitiētas, ātis, *f.* [propitius] *a state of propitiation*: Not. Tir. p. 92.

prōpitio, avi, atum (prōp. Prud. στεφ. 3, 211), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate*: Venerem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Gallae, Suet. Oth. 7: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac A. 15, 44: suum genium, id. Or. 7.

prōpitius, a, um (prōp. Juvenc. 1, 16), *adj.* [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious*: tam propitiam reddam, quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6 hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16. Of things: propitius auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1. propitius et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18. voluntas, Nep. Dion. 9.

prōpius, *comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer*: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67: stare, Id. A. P. 361. With *dat. nearer to*: propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. G. 1, 355. With *acc.*: ne propius se castra movoret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, ib. 28: propius urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9. With *ab*: propius a terris, id. N. D. 1, 31: quo propius aberat ab ortu, id. Tusc. 1, 12: ab urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38. ‖ Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Fragm. 10: a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him*, Cic. Clu. 21: id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.

prōplasma, ătis, *n.* = πρόπλασμα, *a pattern, model*: Plin. 35, 12, 45.

prōpnigeum, i, *n.* = πρυτανήιον, *the place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated* (pure lat. praefurnium): Vitr. 5, 11: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

prōpōla, ae, *m.* = προπώλης, *a retailer, huckster*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propola atque de cupa, Cic. Fla. 37 *fin.* Add.: Inscr.

prōpōlis, is, *f.* = πρόπολις, *the third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis*: propolin vocant, quod apes iactant ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: prima fundamenta comosin vocant pertili, secunda plasseoron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

prō-pōllo, 3. *v. a. to defile* or *pollute greatly*: obscura initia impudentibus ausis propolluebat, Tac. A. 3, 66 (dub. *al.* prepollebat).

prōpōma, ătis, *n.* = πρόποσις, *a drink taken before eating, a whet*: Pall. 3, 32 *in lemm.*

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put forth, place before; to set or lay out, to expose to view, display*: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus sanguinemque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 29: i puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna, Prop. 3, 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale*, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: Suet. Ner. 16: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5: in publico epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9: vectigalia, *to advertise*, Suet. Cal. 41: ne quid volucrum proponeretur, *should be served up*, Plin. 10, 30, 71. ‖ Fig. *to set before, propose mentally; to imagine*: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Tim. 2 vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur, *was perfectly evident*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 2. *to expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. 3. *to point out, state, report, publish*, etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. Or. 40: legati ad Caesarem mittuntur qui voluntatem senatus ei proponant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: contione habita, rem gestam proponit, id. B. G. 5, 52. With *de*: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter sese proponere, ib. 6, 11. 4. *to offer, propose*: magna proponit iis qui occiderint, praemia, ib. 5, 58: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7. 5. *to threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17. 6. *to purpose, design, determine*: consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not intended it*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. With *inf.*: propositum est mihi hoc facere, id. Brut. 6. With *subj.*: propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, *the design is*, ib. 92.

7. *to impose, set* (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6: id. Verr. 3, 79: novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5.

8. *to state the premiss of a syllogism*: cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39.

prō-porro, *adv. furthermore, moreover*: sibi proporro quae sint primordia quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979. ‖ *utterly, wholly*: id. 3, 276.

prō-portio, ōnis, *f. symmetry, analogy, proportion*: proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, 1: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio proportiove dici potest, Cic. Tim. 4 id. Verr. 4, 21.

prōportiōnālis, e, *adj.* [proportio] *pertaining to proportion, proportional*: termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.

prōportiōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *proportioned*: corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [propono] *a placing before*; only fig. *a proposing, an intention, purpose*: vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Inv. 2, 54. ‖ In logic, *the first proposition of a syllogism*: propositio est, per quam locus in breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oporteat omnet ratiocinationis, Ib. 1, 37: Auct. Her. 2, 18. Hence (i) *a principal subject, theme*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. (ii) *a proposition* of any kind: Quint. 7, 1, 47: Gell. 2, 7 *fin.* ‖‖ In law, *a case*: Afric. Dig. 16, 1, 19.

prōpŏsĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plan, intention, design, purpose*: quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad diiudicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, *to attain*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose*, Nep. Eum. 3: tenax propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Sust. Gr. 24. 2. *the main point, principal subject, theme*: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40: egredi a proposito ornandi causa, id. Brut. 21: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28. 3. *a way, manner, or course of life*: mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2. 4. *the premiss of a syllogism*: demonstrando id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, does *not follow from the premises*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53.

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [propono]. ‖ Adj.: *exposed, laid open*: mulier proposita omnibus, *common*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus tollendam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14.

prōpræfectus, i, *m. a vice-prefect*: Inscr.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.* (also propraetore or pro praetore) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a proprætor*: Cic. Div. 2, 36: id. Prov. 7: quaestor pro praetore, *who administers the government of a province in the absence of the governor*, Sall. J. 103: legatus propraetore, *the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

proprĭātim, *adv. properly*: Arn. 5 *fin.*

proprĭē, *adv. specially, peculiarly properly, for oneself*: quod me amas est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parva parte frui malietis, *individually*, id. Agr. 2, 31: neque publice neque proprie, id. Sest. 16. ‖ *properly, accurately, in the proper (not figurative) sense*: magis proprie nihil possum dicere, id. Phil. 2, 31: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur id. Off. 3, 3: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9, 1 *fin.*

proprĭētārius, a, um, *adj.* [proprietas] *belonging to one as his property, proprietary*: proprietaria res, Paul. Sentent. 5, 7, 3. ‖ Subst. *an owner, proprietor*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

proprĭētas, ātis, *f.* [proprius] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality*: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 28: terrae coelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part. 12: fragum proprietates, *peculiar kinds*, Liv. 45, 30: Plin. 13, 22, 41. 2. *proper signification*: verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 *sq.* ‖ Transf. *ownership, right of possession, property*: jumenti, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7. Meton.: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

proprio, avi (proprinavit for proprieaverit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to appropriate*: Cod. Aur. Tusc. 5, 22.

proprĭtim, *adv. properly*: Lucr. 2, 975.

proprius, a, um, *adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper*; fines proprii, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Sen. 21: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 8, 27, 40: in praedia Capitoni proxima (*adjoining*), *to him as his own*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: proprium id Tiberio fuit, [illegible]

him, Tac. A. 4, 19: ira, *personal resentment*, ib. 2, 55. With a *pronom. adj.*: ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: sua quadam propria, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. **2.** Subst. proprium, ii, *n. a possession, property*: id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque ut'tur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. Fig. *a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic*: hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. ‖ Transf. *lasting, permanent, perpetual*: illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 67: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. Manil. 16: perenne ac proprium manere, id. Red. in Sen. 4: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4. **2.** *fit, proper*: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic. Suil. 3: remedia propria, Scrib. Comp. 200. **3.** *strange, singular*: proprii quidam soni, Quint. 1, 5, 33. **4.** *sure, certain*: propriam et expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellavere, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prope] **A.** Adv. *near, hard by, at hand*: serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 4, 48 (*al.* prope): quum duo reges propter assint, id. Manil. 6, 16: adolescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. de Sen. 14, 48: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7. Praeter propter, v. praeter. **B.** Prep. with *acc.* (either before or after its case) *near, close to*: Of place: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30: Virg. E. 8, 87: viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, ib. 4, 48. ‖ Fig. *on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of*: parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5: bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey*, Laber. in Non. 53, 26: quod propter studium quum rem neglexere familiarem videretur, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: succum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56: quam propter tantos potuit perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 12, 177: propter injuriam, *to avoid injury*, Pall. 12, 13: propter hoc, propter quod, *on that account, for which reason*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 1, 6. **2.** *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: quid refert, utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

propterea, *adv.* [prob. for propter eam, *sc.* causam, rem, *etc.*] *therefore, for that cause, on that account*: quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 72: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic. Lig. 3: propterea quod, *because that*, id. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: propterea quoniam, Gell. 3, 6. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 3: ergo propterea, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

propthasis, is, *f.* = προπτῶσις, *a prolapse*: Marc. Emp. 8.

propūdīcānus, a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *offered on account of infamous deeds*: Fest. s. v.

propūdīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 10: unc, Gell. 2, 7: amentia propudiosissima, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: flatura, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149.

propūdium, ii, *n.* [pudet] *a shameful* or *infamous action*: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 11: hos cinere pro propudiis virorum inhibere, Plin. 28, 8, 32. ‖ Meton. *a shameful person, villain*, a term of abuse: quid ais, propudium? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 34: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence*: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 170: Cic. Verr. 5, 34: soldati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, ib. 3, 84: navium, *i. e. ships furnished with towers*, Hor. Epod. 1, 2: classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1: domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18. ‖ Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence*: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, id. Pis. 4: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3: Gell. 7, 3. **2.** *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv. 34, 61.

prōpugnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a defending a place*: Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 4 *extr.* ‖ Fig. *a defence, vindication*: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: propugnatio pro ornamentis tuis, ib. 5, 8.

prōpugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender*: classis inops propter diuturnitatem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39. ‖ Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: sceleris, Just. 8, 2: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.

prōpugnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that defends, a protectress*: liner.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fight in front* or *outside of*: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. ‖ *to fight in defence of*: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. With *dat.*: propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234. puero miselio, ib. 7, p. 200. **2.** Fig.: pro acquitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16. absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23.

prōpulsātio, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *a keeping* or *warding off, a repulse* (rare): periculi, Cic. Suil. 1. criminis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that drives back, an averter*: propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, keep*, or *ward off, to repel, repulse*: lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15. ‖ Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel*: periculum capitis legum praesidio, Cic. Clu. 52: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 3, 60: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2.

prōpulsor, ōris, *m.* [propello] *one that wards off*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [propello].

prōpulsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a driving forwards, impulse*: ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

prō-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick in front*: tum partium propungentibus pilis capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (*al.* tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti).

prō-purgo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse beforehand*: Mot. Tir. p. 220.

prōpylaeum, or **-on,** i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance*: eum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 20: esp. propylaea, orum *n. plu. the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum*: Phalereus Demetrius Periegetes vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32.

prō-quaestor, ōris, *m.* (or **pro quaestōre**) *a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor*: proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11 *fin.*: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore esset, id. Acad. 2, 4.

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, *according as*: v. pro.

prō-quīrito, atum, 1. *v. a. to cry out* or *exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim*: App. Apol. p. 326. lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

prōra, ae, *f.* = πρῶρα, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow*: prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 6, 22, 24: terris advertere proram Virg. G. 4, 117: prorae intenta Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow* = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. ‖ Meton. *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg. Aen. 10, 223.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep forth, crawl out*: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37. cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59. Of men: tu more caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10. ‖ Of inanimate subjects, *to come forth* or *grow gradually*: prorepentes oculi, of the vine: Col. 11, 2: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor et Mar. 96: no palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5: humor lente prorepit, *gradually flows off*, id. 2, 16.

prōrēta, ae, *m.* = πρωρεύτης, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot*: si tu proreta iati navi es, ego gubernator ero, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 75: Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11.

prōreus, i, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.) Ov. M. 3, 634.

prō-rīpio, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to drag* or *snatch forth*: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudos pedes, *to spring forth*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82. Fig.: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita? Cic. Fin. 2, 22. **2.** With *pron. reflex. to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away*: se ex curia repente proripuit, Anct. Har. resp. 1: se ex curia domum, Sall. C. 32: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: se domo, Liv. 29, 9: se in publicum, *to rush into the street*, id. 8, 28: se in silvam, *to take refuge*, Suet. Oth. 6: se cursu, *to run away*, App. M. 7, p. 190. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Aen. 5, 741. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16.

prō-rĭto, 1. *v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, *q. v.*] *to provoke, produce by irritation*: Plin. 26, 8, 28. ‖ Transf. *to incite, entice, allure*: nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23: stomachum veretata apta ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104 aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] *a prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.* ‖ *a putting off, deferring*: diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43: legis Manilius, id. Mur. 23 (in Liv. 42, 30 *fin.* propagatio is the better reading).

prōrōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soliciting by delay, prorogative*: prorogativa fulminis genus, quorum nimio die ferri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

prōrōgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that puts or gives out, a dispenser*: istiusce, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

pro-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to prolong, continue, protract*, ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic Phil. 2, 10. provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11 aliquid temporis (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10 spatium praeturae in altrum annum, Front. Aq. 7. vitam hominibus, Pl. Pseud. 3, 3, 59 moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34 ‖. Transf *to keep for a long time, to preserve*. aliterum in lustrum, meliusque semper prorogat aevum, Hor. Carm. 8 67 spiritum homini, Plin Ep. 2, 20 conditura prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37 2. *to propagate, perpetuate* prorogata familia, Val. Max 3, 4, n 6 subolem, Just. 2, 42. 3. *to put off, defer* spem militi in alium diem, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 57 dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil 2, 29. qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor Ep 1, 2, 41. 4. *to pay down beforehand, to advance* vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Ulp Dig 40, 1, 4 pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2 19.

prorsum, *adv* [contr. from proversum] *forwards* cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. ‖. *straight on, directly* simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 5. 2. Lig. *wholly, absolutely* prorsum credebam omnibus, ib 4, 3, 8 prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter. Heaut 4, 5, 28 irritatus, Gell 17, 3

prorsus, *adv.* [contr from proversus] *forwards* non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl Ps 4, 1, 45. ‖. *straight on, right onwards, directly* prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, id Mil 4 4 56 tunc Athenem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell 16, 19 2 Fig *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely* prorsus perii, Pl Aul 2, 8, 27 ita prorsus existimo, Cic Tusc 2, 5 nullo modo prorsus assentior, id. N D 3, 8 verbum prorsus nullum intelligo, *not a single word* id de Or 2, 14 omnes exspectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id Fam 4, 10 aftatim prorsus, id. Att 16, 1 hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id I am 6, 20. 3. *exactly*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3 4 *in short, in a word* igitur colos exsanguis, foedi oculi citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall C. 15.

prorsus (also, prosus), a, um, *adj* [id] *straight, direct* prorso tramite sisto gradus (*al.* proso), Aviен 3 prorsi limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Iost *s. v.* ‖. Fig *prosaic, in prose*: et prorsa et versa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse*, App Flor. 4, p. 361

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n A. Act. *to cause to burst, break*, or *rush forth, to send forth* (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. Aen. 3, 572 proruptus pons, *broken down*, Tac II 1, 86. With *pron. reflect* or *reflect to burst forth, dash forth* cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22 hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 435. B. Neutr *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out* per medios audaciasime prorumperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15 prorumpere in hostes, Virg. Aen. 10, 379 obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34. 2. Transf. of things: cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Npp. Att. 21: incendium prorupere, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. A. 15, 40. ‖. Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur. 39: in bellum, *to break out*, Just. 34, 1: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, Tac. A. 11, 35: ad quod vitio animantis prorupit res, *at which he broke silence and burst forth*, ib. 11, 3.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Trans. *to rush forth*: ne porta, qua (decimum cornu) prorueretur, Caes B. C. 3, 69 prorsere in hostem, Curt 4, 16 2. *to tumble down*: motu terrae oppidum prorsit, Tac. A. 15, 22 ‖. Act. *to cause to fall forwards* or *down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish*: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26 columnam, Hor. Od 1, 35, 14 Albam a fundamentis, *to raze to the ground*, Liv. 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14 terras motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac. A. 12, 43 prorutae arbores, ib. 2, 17 prorueres ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow*, id H. 3, 22 fores simul omnes prorunt se, *rush out*, Ter Eun 3, 5, 51.

prō-ruptio, ōnis, *f* [prorumpo] *a breaking* or *rushing forth, an eruption* hostium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33 undarum, Mart Cap 6, 201

prōruptor, ōris, m [id] *one that breaks forth*, or *sallies out*: Amm. 24, 5

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.* [prorumpo] ‖. Adj. *unrestrained*: prorupta audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part* [prorŭo]

prōsa, ae, *f.* [for prorsa, from prorsus] (*ac* oratio) *prose*: nihil quod prosa scriptum non redigi possit in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52 in tragoedia eum magis quam in prosa placuisse, Gell. 20, 28 *fin.* Freq *adj* with *oratio, eloquentia, etc.*: prosae eloquentiae decus, Vell. 1, 17: Cadmus Milesius, qui primus prosam orationem condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

prōsăicus, a, um, *adj.* [prosa] *prosaic, in prose* prosaico relatu, Venant Carm 7, 11, 1. ‖. Subst prosaicus, i, m *a prose writer* id. Vit S. Mart. 2.

prōsăpia, ae, *f* (prōsāpies, ēi or ĕi, Prud στεφ. 10, 180) *a stock, race, family* (archaic word, cf Quint 1, 6, 40. id 8, 3, 26) de Coelitum prosapia esse, Pl Curc 3 23 homo veteris prosapiae, Sall J 85 eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Tim. 11 Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet. Galb 2 [Etym. dub Fest says prosapia progenies id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis quia supare significat jacere et dijacere, Paul. ex Fest *s v.*]

prōsărius, a, um, *adj.* [prosa] *pertaining to prose, prosaic*. opus, Sid Ep 3, 14

prōsătus, a, um, *Part* [prosero]

prosc(a)ēnium, ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον, *the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*, also, in gen. *the stage* Pl. Am prol. 91 veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg G. 2, 381 theatrum et proscenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51 Suet. Ner 12. ‖. Meton. *a theatre*: Claud. Laud Stil. 2, 403

proschŏlus, i, m. = πρόσχολος, *an under-teacher, under-master* tam pauper, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug de serm. Apost. serm. 178, n. 8.

pro-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to tear open in front, to rend, cleave*: ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 3, 434 piscem, App Apol p 300 spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil 3, 449 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, *to break* or *plough up*: terram quum primum arant, proscindere appellant; quum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2 terram transversus adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13. Poet. in gen. for *arare, to plough*: validis terram proscindit juvencis, Virg. G. 2, 237: dorso campum, Ov. M. 7, 119.

3. Transf. *to cut through, to cleave* (poet) rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. 64, 12. ‖. Fig. *to censure, subvert, dispute*: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 47 requestrorum ordinem, Suet. Cal. 30 aliquem foedissime convicio, id. Aug. 13. carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7.

prōscissio, ōnis, *f.* [proscindo] *a first ploughing, a breaking up*: Col. 2, 13, 6.

prōscissus, a, um, *Part.* [proscindo] ‖. Subst. **prōscissum**, i, n. *a trench, furrow*: bubulcum, cujus per proscissum ingredi oportet, Col. 2, 2.

pro-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write before* or *in front of*: voluntaria poenarum lege praescripti, *described*, Petr. 107. ‖. Esp. *to publish in writing, announce publicly*: eo quo die esse oporteret diem Senatui, eo die Calendas Martias proscribunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 52 venationem, id. Att. 16, 4: legem, id. Verr. 5, 69: legem, Tac A 13, 51 edicta libelli quibus proscripsit collegam suum Bithyniam regnum, Suet. Caes. 49 venalem(a per vias, Gell. 15, 4 *fin.* With *inf.* and *acc*: senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Pansitio proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17. ‖. *to post up, advertise for sale, etc.*: Rectitas tabulam proscripsit, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, id Q Fr. 2, 6 Claudius proscripsit insulam, venditat, id. (M. 3, 16. 3. *to confiscate by public advertisement* possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4 bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. With a pers. object. Pompeium, *to confiscate the estates gained by him*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 vicinos, *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbours*, ib. 3, 4. 4. *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): postea quam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, id. Rosc. Am. 6 proscripsit etiam C. Toranium tutorem suum, Suet. Aug. 27. Fig cujus pudoris dignitas in cautione proscripta sit, *has been rendered suspected*, Petr. 106.

proscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo] *a written public notice, an advertisement*: proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id Rosc. Am. 44, 128 ‖. *proscription, outlawry, confiscation*: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Sest. 30 restitit collegis ne qua fieret proscriptio, Suet. Aug. 27.

pro-scriptor, ōris, m [id.] *one who proscribes* or *outlaws*, *adj* proscriptores: proscriptor animus, Plin 7, 12, 10.

proscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *proscription, outlawry*. Not. Tir. p. 11.

proscriptūrio, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire* or *long to proscribe*: ita sulleturit animus ejus et proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

proscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [proscribo]. ‖. Subst. proscriptus, i, m. *a proscribed person, outlaw*: contra legum Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47 proscriptorum liberos honores petere pudult, Plin. 7, 30, 31. admisit ad honores et proscriptorum liberos, Suet. Caes. 41.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. v. a. *to cut away* or *off*: prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128. ‖. Esp. *to break up with the plough*: solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. 2. *to cut off the parts to be sacrificed*: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato R. R. 134 hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21. Hence, in gen. *to sacrifice*: Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.

prō-sĕro, avi, 1. v. n. [sacro] *to sacrifice*: daemonibus, Lact. 4, 27.

prōsecta, ae, *f.* v. prosectum.

prōsectio, ōnis, *f.* [prosco] *a cutting off, amputation*: Salv. Gub. 11. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up*: Tert. Anim. 25.

prōsectum, i, n. (prosecta, ae, *f.* Lucil. in Non. 220, 22 dub. al. prosicies) [id.] *that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails*: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, § 110 Ov. M. 12, 152.

prōsectus, a, um, *Part.* [prosco]

prōsectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a cutting up, slashing, a cut, stroke*: pectoris, *a cutting open*, App. M. 2, p. 134: dentium, *biting*, ib. p. 135.

prōsĕcŭtio, ōnis, *f.* [prosequor] *following* or *accompanying out*: funeris, *attendance*: Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 1.

prōsĕcūtor (prōsĭcūtor), ōris, m. [id.] *a companion, attendant*: Dig. 48, 3, 7: Hist. Aug. 28, 11.

prōsĕcūtōria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) [prosecutor] *a letter of authorisation*: Cod. Justin. 10, 72, 1.

prōsĕcūtus (prosequutus), a, um, *Part.* [prosequor].

prō-sĕda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] *a prostitute, harlot*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53.

prosedamum, i, *n.* [a Sarmatian word] *slowness* of stallions *in covering*: Plin. 26, 10, 62.

prōsēlȳta, ae, *f.* (proselytus) *a female proselyte*: Inscr.

prōsēlȳtus, i, m. = προσήλυτος, *one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish* or *Christian religion, a proselyte*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

prōsēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [prosemino] *a sower*: Fig. *a disseminator*: Tert. ad nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare): ostreas, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13. ‖ Fig. *to disseminate, propagate*: proseminatae sunt familiae, id. de Or. 3, 16.

prō-sentĭo, sensi, 4. *v. a.* *to perceive beforehand*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

prōsĕquium, ii, *n.* [prosequor] *attendance*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quōtus), 3. *v. a. dep.* *to follow forth* or *to a distance, to accompany, attend*: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91. Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic Verr. 4, 35: exequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, *to attend his own funeral*, Sen. Ep. 30. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. Aen. 3, 130: Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases*, Tac. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Am. 7, 23. 2. *to pursue*: fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, ib. 2, 8. Fig.: iste tratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 29 *fin.*: contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. ‖ Fig. *to follow, imitate*: cum verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustice prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 36: id. de Or. 2, 15. 2. Esp. with a limiting word in *abl.* *to attend* or *cause to be attended with* (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. officio): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, *to show kindness or pity to*, id. Brut. 11: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25: virtutem alicujus grata memoria, id. Phil. 14, 11: aliquem laudibus, *to praise*, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: omnibus officiis, *to render every service to*, id. Fam. 15 10: delictum venia, Tac. A. 13, 35: aliquem testimonio, Plin. Ep. 10, 17: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, *having addressed them kindly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, *made them presents*, Liv. 39, 55: aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27. 3. *to pursue, continue, proceed with* a narration, *etc.*: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: pascua versu, *to describe at length*, Virg. G. 3, 340: stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 8: ex ordine domesticos motus, *describe in order*, Flor. 3, 12 *fin.* *Absol.* (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 107.

prō-sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3. *v. a.* *to bring forth* or *produce by sowing* (post.): segetem, Lucan. 4, 411. 2. Transf. in gen. *to produce, generate*: Plato augustiore concepta prosatus, *sprung from*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 2: plactio Dea prosata mundo, Sol. fragm. in Anthel. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm. ‖ Fig. *to produce*: ex artibus artes proserere, Sen. Cyn. 9.

prō-sĕro, sērui, sertum, 3. *v. a.* *to spread forth, extend*: Avien. Arat. 1151.

prōserpĭnăca, ae, *f.* *a plant, also called* polygonon by Appulcius; perh. the same as Pliny's polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 4, 11: id. 27, 12, 104: App. Herb. 18.

prōserpĭnālis, e, *adj.* *pertaining to Proserpine*: herba, *the herb dragonwort*, Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, *v. n.* *to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along*: proserpens bestia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 74: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151. Transf. of plants: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119. ‖ Fig. *to glide* or *steal along*: proserpit ad intima vulnus, Serenn. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8.

prōsĕucha, ae, *f.* = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory*: Juv. 3, 296.

prosferari, impetrari, Lucil. in Non. 158, 11 very dub.

prōsĭcĭae, arum, v. porricinae.

prōsĭcĭes, ei, *f.* [proseco] *the flesh cut off for sacrifice* (for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. in Non. 210, 23.

prosicium, quod prosecatum projicitur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-sĭdens, entis *Part.* *sitting before*: Inscr.

prōsignānus, i, *m.* usu. *plu.* prosignani, *the soldiers forming the second line*, behind the antesignani: Front. Strat. 2, 3, no. 17.

prō-sĭlĭo, ŭi (less freq. īvi or ĭi) (*fut.* prosiliho for prosiliam, Pa. Quint. Decl. 4, 19), 4. *v. n.* [sal o] *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up* repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Coel. 26: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Lucan. 8, 55: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4: in contionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 8: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32. 2. Of inanimate subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out*: (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796. castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, *shoot up, grow*, Col. 7, 6: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. *the isthmus begins and runs out*, Plin. 4, 3, 4. ‖ Fig. *to break forth* (poet.): vaga prosilict frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74. 2. *to hasten* (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 179.

prō-sistens, entis, *Part.* *standing out, projecting*: folius in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269.

prōsĭtus, prositus, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prosslambănŏmĕnos, i, *m.* = προσλαμβανόμενος, *the first of the stationary notes* (stantes) *in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.* *a wife's grandfather*: cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: Ulp. Dig. 25, 2, 15.

prō-socrus, ūs, *f.* *a wife's grandmother*: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4.

prōsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent of a syllable, prosody*: Varr. in Gell. 18, 12.

prōsōdĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = προσῳδιακός, *prosodial*: metrum, Mar. Victor. p. 2580 P.: Mart. Cap. 9, 324.

prōsōpis, idis, *f.* and **prōsōpītis**, idis, *f.* = προσωπὶς and προσωπῖτις, *an unknown plant* (pure Lat., personacia): App. Herb. 36.

prōsōpon, i, *n.* = πρόσωπον, also called papaver silvestris, if the same as Pliny's plant of this name, *the horned poppy*, Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: App. Herb. 52.

prōsōpŏpoeĭa, ae, *f.* = προσωποποιΐα, *personification*: Quint. 6, 2, 25. ‖ *a dramatising*: ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, id. 2, 1, 2.

prōsōpŏpoeĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prosopopoeia] *pertaining to personification, personifying*: Firm. de err. prof. relig. 8.

prospectē, *adv.* *considerately, advisedly, prudently*: decernere, Tert. Apol. 6. *Sup.*: adhaerebit bono Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prospectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prospectus] *pertaining to a prospect, furnishing a prospect*: fenestrae, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

prō-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* *to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view*: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Hall. J. 60: pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsa aede, ib. 15, 841. *Pass. impers.*: qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1. 2. *to look about*: prospectare, ne usquam insidiae sient, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 2. 3. Of situation: *to look towards, to lie* or *be situated towards*: villa, quae monte summo posita prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10. villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: locus late prospectans, *furnishing a wide prospect*, id. Hist. 3, 60. ‖ Fig. *to look forwards to, to expect, to hope*: exsilium, Cic. Verr. 5, 37: diem de die prospectans, equod auxilium ab dictatore apparerct, Liv. 5, 48. 2. *to await, impend over*: te quoque fata prospectant puris, Virg. Aen. 10, 741. 3. *to foresee*: prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p 24.

prospector, ōris, *m.* [prospicio] *one that foresees*: Tert. Or. 1.

prospectus, a, um, *Part.* [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a look-out, distant view, prospect*: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: prospectum impedire, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. prospectu extra vallum adempto, Liv. 10, 32. 2. Transf. *sight, view*: alliqueru in prospectum populi producere, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: esse in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: lugubria, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25. 3. Poet. *sight, vision*: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28. 4. Meton. *appearance*: porticus pulcerrimo prospectu, Auc. Or. dom. 44. ‖ Fig. *regard, respect*: cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11: prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *extr.* 2. *foresight*: humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

prō-spĭcĭo, ēxi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to look into the distance, look out* (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31. 2. Transf. *to reconnoitre*: L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43. ‖ Act. *to look out for, watch for*: prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, id. 33, 1.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pro and spes; I 1] *according to one's hope*; hence] *agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous*: sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: prosperrimum augurium, Plin. 8, 9: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, id. Rep. 6, 17: immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in African transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: successus, Liv. praef. *fin.*: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*: prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox concinit laudes prosperiore lyra, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: nomina, *of good omen*, Plin. 28, 2, 5: verba, Ov. Fast. 4, 4, 38. With *gen.* (post.): noctilucam prosperum frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. ‖ Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu. *favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity*: prosperum fatis, Lucan. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 807: Sicanaei prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 3, 19: Plin. Pan. 7.

prospĕrātio, *amendment, good fortune*, Glass. Cyrill.

prosperē, *adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously*: omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9: prospere eveniunt res, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1: cadere, Tac. A. 1, 46. *Comp.*: aves quae prosperius evolant, *with better augury*, Gell. 6, 6. *Sup.*: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle*: hausta aqua templum prospersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prosperĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] *good fortune, success, prosperity*: vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, *such an excellent state of health*, Nep. Att. 21. *Plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaseque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*

prosperĭter, *adv. favourably, fortunately*: Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

prospĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prosper] *to cause to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper*: ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: coepta, id. H. 4, 53: patrum decreta, Hor. Carm. S. 18. hanc tibi venian prospero, i. e. *make you happy with*, Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, *desired happiness*, Tert. Apol. 6. *Absol.*: amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, *the birds not giving favourable omens*, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 5. ‖. *to render favourable* or *gracious*: prosperatus deus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 365.

prospersus, a, um, *Part* [prospergo].

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospex, icis, *m.* [prospicio] *one that foresees*: Tert. Testim. anim. 5.

prospicienter, *adv. providently, considerately, carefully*: res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29.

prospicientĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio] *foresight, precaution*: vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. ‖. *a view, an appearance*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

pro-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a* [specio] I. Neutr. *to look forwards, to look out*: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30 ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, *to have an extensive prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter Ph. 5, 1, 8. 2. Esp. *to watch, be on the watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12: Phaedr. 2, 4, 20.

3. Fig. *to look* or *see to before hand, to take care of, provide for*: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2: vestrae saluti (*al.* vitae) prospicias, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ib. 1, 23: in annum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Pass. impers.*: senatusconsulto prospectum est, Paul. Sentent. tit. 4, 2. ‖. Act. *to see afar off, to descry, espy*: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 357: tres litore cervos prospicit errantes, ib. 1, 184: moenia urbis Tarpeia de rupe, Lucan. 1, 195. Fig.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, *to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of life*, Sen. Ep 66: turpe est senī aut prospicienti senectutem, *one who sees old age before him*, ib. 33. 2. Transf. of situations, *to have* or *command a view of look* or *lie towards, to overlook*: domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: coenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 3. *to look at attentively* (rare): aliquam propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3. 4. *to foresee*: multo ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: longe prospicere futures casus rei publicae, id. Am. 23: ex imbri soles, Virg. G. 1, 393. With a relative clause: ut jam an animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus anditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10. 5. *to look out for, provide, procure*: habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectuti, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.*: maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*

prospicŭē, *adv. providently, carefully*: App. M. 1, p. 112.

prospĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prospicio] *taking care* Naev. in Non. 155, 25.

prospĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that may be seen afar off, conspicuous*: turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15. ‖. *taking care*: App. M. 6, p. 181.

pro-spīro, avi, 1. *v. n. to breathe forth, exhale*: App. Apol. p. 306.

prostas, ădis, *f.* = προστάς, *a porch, vestibule*: Vitr. 6, 10.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew in front* or *before, to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: eo prosternebant folia farferi, Pl. Poen. 2, 31 (*al.* praesternebant) ceteros ruerem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: prosternere se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20: hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, id. Phil. 14, 10. ‖. Fig. *to spread out, furnish*: tuis laudibus, tuis virtutibus materiam campumque prosterni, Plin. Pan. 31. 2. Esp. *to overthrow, subvert, destroy*, etc. omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6 jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: afflicta et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52 malevolorum obtrectationes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7 carminum studium, Tac. Or. 11: se prosternere, *to debase oneself*, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.* 3. *to prostitute*: Suet. Caes. 2: id. Tib. 35: Just. 12, 7.

prosthĕsis, is, *f.* = πρόθεσις, and **prothĕsis**, is, *f.* = προθεσις, in gramm. *the prefixing of a letter* or *syllable to a word, prosthesis*; as, gnatus for natus; tetuli for tuli: Charis. 4: Diom. 2.

prostĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto] *a harlot, prostitute*: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56 dub. (*al.* prostibulam).

prostĭbŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a prostitute*: Pl. in Non. 423, 18. Tert. Apol 6.

prostĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prostitute*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 6. 2. *a male who prostitutes himself*: Arn. 6, 199. ‖. *a brothel*: Isid. Orig. 18, 42.

pro-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place before* or *in front*: Arn. 5, 177. 2. Fig. *to expose*: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 11. ‖. *to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute*: cras populo prostituam vos, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: quae meretrix sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 7: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29 faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42. 2. Fig.: famam alicujus, *to prostitute, sully*, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: vocem ingrato foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6.

prostĭtūtio, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo] *prostitution*: Arn. 2, 53. ‖. In gen. *a dishonouring, profaning*: imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prostĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a prostituter, pander*: Tert. Cult. fem. 9. ‖. In gen. *a violator*: Christiani sacramenti, id. Pudic. 10.

prostĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo]. ‖. Adj. *exposed publicly, prostituted*: infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7. *Sup.*: prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25. Subst. prostituta, ae, *f. a harlot, prostitute*: Plin. 30, 2, 5. 2. Fig.: sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

pro-sto, stĭti, stātum. 1. *v. n. to stand forth, project*: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428. ‖. *to stand in a public place*: Of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale*: hi (tenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21. Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale*: liber prostat, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. 3. Esp. *to sell one's body, prostitute oneself*: si mater tua prostituisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: Juv. 1, 47: Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.* Fig.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *prostitutes herself, is venal*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 20.

prostōmis, ĭdis, *f. an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, beak*. Transf. *a drinking vessel*: Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 26 (*al.* postomis, *q. v.*).

prostrātio, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno] *an overthrowing, subverting*: disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prostrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an overthrower, prostrator*: hostium, Jul. Firm. de err. prof. relig. 21 *fin.*

prostrātus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prostўlos, on, *adj.* = πρόστυλος, *having pillars in front*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 2.

prostўpum, v. protypum.

prō-subĭgo, *v. a. to dig up, cast up*: terram, Virg. G. 3, 256. ‖. *to fashion beforehand, prepare*: fulmina Cyclops prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288. ‖‖. *to tear down, trample on*: molam pede, Prud. στεφ, 3, 130.

prō-sum, fŭi, prodesse, *irreg. v. n. to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10. multis, id. Am. 1, 4: nihil tibi literae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17. With a subject-clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935. nec quicquam tibi prodest aërias tentasse domos, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 4: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106. *Absol.*: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11. aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333 tu tantum corpore prodes, nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365. ‖. Esp. of medicines, *to be good, be beneficial*: fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21. ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25.

prōsŭmia, ae, *f. a small vessel for reconnoitering, a spy-boat*: Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

prōsus, a, um, v. prorsus and prosa.

prōtăgion, ii, *n. a good kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

prōtăsis, is, *f.* = πρότασις, *an assertion, proposition*: pure Lat. effatum: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 29. ‖. *the opening* or *first part of a play*: Don Ter. Andr. praef.

prōtătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = προτατικός, *appearing in the first part of a play*: persona, Don. Ter. Andr. praef.

prōtectio, ōnis, *f.* [protego] *a covering over*; Fig. *a protecting, protection*: fidei, Tert. Fug. in persec. 2.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a coverer*; Fig. *a protector*: legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6. ‖. Esp. *one of the life-guard* or *body-guard*: inter protectores suos, Spart. Caracc. 7: Amm. 14, 7: Cod Theod. 6, 24.

prōtectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [protector] *belonging to the life-guard* or *body-guard*: dignitas, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 5

prōtectum, i, *n.* [protego] *the projecting part of a roof, the eaves*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: vinearum, Plin. 17, 18, 18.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego].

prōtectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a covering*: tignorum, Scaev. Dig. 8, 2, 41.

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* to cover *before* or *in front*: aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.* (ii) Esp. *to put up a shed, penthouse, or projecting roof*: hic in suo protexit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus projiciendi protegendive, Gai. lib. 8, 2, 1. 2. In gen. *to cover, protect*: tabernacula protexit hedera, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: vates [illegible] ac plutei, ib. 1, 25 *fin.*: adiquam [illegible], id. B. G. 5, 44: so umbone, Just. [illegible] caput contra solem, Plin. [illegible]. ‖. Fig. *to cover* or *shield, protect, defend, guard*: [illegible]

sum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, fin.: aliquem adversus criminantes, Tac. H. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32. **2.** *to ward off, keep off*: hiemes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 122. **3.** *to cover up, conceal*: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1 fin.

prōtălo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove*: aliquem sanvidicis dictis, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 209. ‖ Transf. *to prolong, protract, delay, defer*: diem cautionis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4: litem invito judice, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13: annis quadraginta sexcenta millia hominum protelavit, *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21. **2.** *to lead* or *bring to*: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, id. Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1. The ancient gramm. derived it from τῆλε: protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τῆλε, quod significat longe, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: some moderns derive it from telum: but it is perh. connected with tendo on the interchange of *d* and *l*, see letter D. no. II. 3.]

prōtălum, i, n. *cattle harnessed together for draught, a team*: protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato in Non. 363, 10: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17 bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48. ‖ Transf. *a line, row, succession*: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a. *to stretch forth* or *out, to extend*: hastas, Virg. Aen. 11, 606: brachia in mare, Ov. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 fin.: aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat. 64, 127: cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51. Reflect.: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects*, id. 11, 43, 99 protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *spreads, extends*, id. 6, 16, 18. ‖ Fig. *to lengthen, extend*: utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: syllabas, *to pronounce long*, Gell. 2, 17.

prōtensio, ōnis, f. [protendo] transl. of πρότασις, *a proposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prō-tentātus, a, um, *Part. tried, tested*: protentata manu, Avien. Arat. 85

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* [protendo]. ‖ Adj.: *stretched out, lengthened, extended*: pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171: Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending farther*, Avien. Perieg. 597: protentior vita, Sol. 30.

prōtĕnus, *adv.* v. protinus.

prō-termino, 1. v. a. *to move forwards, to widen, extend*: fines, App. M. 9, p. 665: possessionis metas in Knodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 fin.

prō-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. a. *to wear away, crush, tread under foot*: aliquem pedibus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13. homines elephantis proterendos subatravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam limi, Pl. Mau. 1, 1, 9: equitatus averses proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: agmina curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 330. Fig.: ver proterit aestas interitura, *treads on its heels, i. e. supplants*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.

2. In gen. *to overthrow, crush, defeat, abuse*: Marte Poenos, Ep. 3, 5, 34: protrita hostium acies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic. Fl. 22 fin.

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to frighten* or *scare away, to terrify*: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equite Virg. Aen. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parvisque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: patria pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proterreo]

prōterve, *adv. boldly, wild spirit*: quemadmodum pro se et proterve loqui, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 207. **2.** *boldly, wantonly, impudently*: aedes aritare, id. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve irascendus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 53: consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. *Comp.*: Ov. A. A. 1, 599. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22.

prōtervĭa, ae, f. [protervus] *wantonness, impudence*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 172.

prōtervĭo, 4. v. n. [id.] *to be bold, shameless*: Tert. Patient. 13 fin.

prōtervĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] *perimess, boldness, impudence*: quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: Cic. Coel. 12: urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, *wantonness*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.

prōtervĭter, *adv. shamelessly, impudently*: Enn. in Non. 513, 11.

prōtervus, a, um, *adj.* [protero; qs. trampling on; hence] *violent, vehement* (poct.) venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2: Ov. H. 11, 14. stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, id. Am. 2, 16, 4. ‖ Fig. *forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent*: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12. vidua, id. Coel. 16 fin.: Satyri, turba proterva, Ov. H. 5, 136. juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2: rixae, ib. 3, 14, 26. oculi, Ov. H. 17, 77 manus, id. M. 5, 671. *Comp.*: meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2.

prōtestātio, ōnis, f. [protestor] *a declaration, protestation*: Symm. Ep. 1, 56.

prō-testor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* (protesto, acc. to Prisc. p. 799) *to declare in public, to bear witness, protest*: muller magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App M. 10. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quippe protestantur, pietatis gratia id se facere, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14.

prōthēōrēma, ātis, n. = προθεώρημα, *a considering beforehand*: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

prōthesis, v. prosthesis.

prōthȳmē, *adv.* = προθύμως, *willingly, gladly*: Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

prōthȳmĭa, ae, f. = προθυμία, *readiness, willingness*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 51.

prōthȳra, orum, n. *plu.* = πρόθυρα, *the space before the door of a Greek house, the vestibule*: Vitr. 6, 10. ‖ In a Roman house, *a railing* or *wicket before the door*, Gr. διάθυρα: ib.

prōthȳris, ĭdis, f. = προθυρίς, *an ornament over a door* or *pillar*, called also ancon: Vitr. 4, 6 dub.

prōtĭnam (protenam), *adv. forthwith, immediately*: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Curc 2, 3, 84. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12.

prōtĭnis (protenis), *adv. forthwith, immediately*: Afran. in Non. 376, 7.

prō-tĭnus (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] lit. *forwards to the end*; hence, I. Of place *straightforwards, ever forwards*: praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus; quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, Virg. E. 1, 13. **2.** *continuously, uninterruptedly*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur. protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 fin. ‖ Of time or order: *directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot*: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus ebducam, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: protenus et alios Africae regulos jussi adire, Liv. 27, 4: trajecto missa lacerto protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 240: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15: ex hac fuga protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: Hor. E. 2, 2, 21: qua (voce) protinus omne contremuit nemus, Virg. Aen. 7, 514. With a negative: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3. With *ab*: *immediately* or *directly after*: protinus ab ipsa curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a parte, Plin. 20, 21, 84: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104. With *ut, quam, quem, atque, ac nam ea, as soon as ever*: protinus ut perennare est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26: Plin. 16, 28, 40: id. 18, 17, 44, no. 2.

prōtŏcŏmium, i, n. = πρωτόκωμον, *the place where the hair begins*? Veg. Vet. 2, 21 dub. (al. procomium).

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. *to stretch forth* or *out*: manum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 71. ‖ Fig. *to prolong, put off*: vitam in cruatinum, id. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16.

prōtŏmēdĭa, ae, f. = πρωτομηδία, *a fabulous magical herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

prōtŏmўsta, ae, m. = πρωτομύστης, *a chief priest in mystic rites*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

prō-tŏno, 1. v. a. *to thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

prōtoplastus (prōtoplastus, Alcim. 2, 33), i, m. = πρωτοπλαστός (first formed) *plur.* protoplasti, *the first men*. Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 2 fin.

prōtopraxia, ae, f. = πρωτοπραξία, *the privilege of being paid before other creditors* = jus primae exactionis: Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

prōtŏ-sĕdĕo, 2. v. n. *to sit in the first place*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

prōtostăsia, ae, f. = πρωτοστασία, *the office of chief collector of taxes in the* municipia: Cod. Theod. 11, 23, 2.

prōtŏtŏmus, a, um, adj. = πρωτότομος, *that is cut off first, of the first cutting*: caules, *the earliest cabbage-sprouts*, Col. 10, 369: Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 1. Subst. prototomi, orum, m. *plu.*: Mart. 10, 48.

prōtŏtўpia, ae, f. = πρωτοτυπία, *the office of one who has charge of commuting military service for a payment in money*: Cod. Theod. 6, 35.

prōtŏtўpus, a, um, adj. = πρωτότυπος, *original, primitive*: metra, *standard metre*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2552 P.

prōtractio, ōnis, f. [protraho] *a drawing out, prolongation*: Macr. S. Scip. 1, 12.

prōtractus, a, um, *Part.* [protraho].

prōtractus, ūs, m. [id.] *a prolonging, protraction*: Inscr.

prō-trăho, xi, ctum (protraxis for protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84. *Perf. inf.* protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1138), 3. v. a. *to draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out*: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27: aliquem capillo in viam, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 fin.: aliquem in medium, Virg. Aen. 2, 123: aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. ‖ Fig. *to drag forth, to reveal, expose, betray*: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1182: quicquid paulatim protrahit aetas in medium, id. 5, 1387: indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28: auctorem nefandi facinoris, id. 45, 5: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 72. **2.** *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer*: stipendia militum protrahi ac differri, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52: in serum diminicatione protracta, id. Aug. 17. Absol.: quinque horas protraxit, *he lingered for five hours*, id. Ner. 33 fin. **3.** *to extend, increase*: hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 fin. In solentiam, Val. Max. 1, 4, 3 (al. pertraheret). **4.** *to reduce, bring to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 72.

prōtrepticon or **-um**, i, n. = προτρεπτικόν, *an exhortation, a hortatory discourse*: Treb. Poll. Gall. 21: Stat. S. 5, 2 in lemm.

prō-trĭco, 1. v. n. *to raise difficulties beforehand*: Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrimentum, i, n. [protrimo] *a hedge-prune, hook, reaper*: App. M. 8, p. 591.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [protero]. ‖ Adj.: *worn, trodden, trite, vulgar*: verba, Gell. 5, 21.

prōtrŭdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to thrust forth, drive forward, push forward*: aliquem in publicum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 14: aliquem in medium, Cic. Fin. 2, 16: aliquem ad mortem, Tac. A. 6, 25: aliquem ad pugnam, Suet. Aug. 24: aliquem ad bellum, Vell. 2, 112: aliquem ad consulatum, Suet. Aug. 26: aliquem ad imperium, Tac. H. 1, 49: aliquem ad regnum, Suet. Ner. 6: aliquem ad scelus, Tac. A. 14, 7: aliquem ad mortem, Suet. Aug. 19: aliquem ad ludibrium, Tac. A. 15, 60: aliquem ad ludum, Suet. Aug. 64: aliquem ad ludos, Tac. A. 14, 14: aliquem ad gladiatorium munus, Suet. Aug. 43: aliquem ad bestias, Tac. A. 15, 60: aliquem ad fiscum, Suet. Aug. 32: aliquem ad poenam, Tac. A. 15, 60: aliquem ad supplicium, Suet. Aug. 67: aliquem ad mortem, Tac. A. 6, 25: aliquem ad necem, Suet. Aug. 19: aliquem ad interitum, Tac. A. 15, 60: aliquem ad exitium, Suet. Aug. 19: aliquem ad perniciem

prō-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust* or *push out*: moles protraditur, Luct. 4, 892: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19: protrusi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors*, Amm. 29, 1. ‖ *Fig. to put off, defer*: comitia in Januarium mensem. Cic. Fam. 10, 26 *fin.*

prō-tūbĕro, 1. *v. n. to swell* or *bulge out*: Sol. 45.

prō-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. swollen in front, protuberant*: luna, App. de Deo Socr. 117 dub. (*al.* pertumida).

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards, to drive* or *push away, to repulse*: his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 *fin.*: hostes tela, Liv. 5, 47: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15. aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 648. aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, *being driven away, not listened to*, Tac. H. 2, 85. Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, prostrate*, Ov. M. 3, 80. ‖ Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter*, Sil. 5, 605 : militum convicils proturbatus, *attacked*, Tac. H. 1, 60: nuntius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat*, Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, *f. a vice-guardianship*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 5, 1.

prōtўpum, i, *n.* πρότυπον, *a pattern, model*: Plin. 35, 12, 43 (Salmas. prostypa, πρόστυπα, *i. e. bas-reliefs*).

prōtўrum, i, *n. a kind of urn made in the island of Lesbos*: Vitr. 8, 3.

prōūt, *adv.* [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] *according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as*: compararat argenti leve facti prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 34: tuas literas, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 *fin.*. prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantium est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, Liv. 38, 40 *fin.* With *ita*: ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

prōvectibĭlis, e, *adj.* [proveho] *capable of progress*: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an advancement, promotion*: dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11.

prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* [proveho]. ‖ *Adj.* Of time *advanced*: eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectum, Cic. de Sen. 4: provecta aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: provecta nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20: senectute provectior, Arn. 6, 195: equis provectioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13 *fin.*

prōvectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advancement, promotion*: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.* ‖ *progress, increase*: aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6.

prō-vĕgio (provig.), 2. *v. a. to move forwards*: Pac. in Non. 154, 5.

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc.: sam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum malis, Plin. 21, 13, 43: abi a tergo quasi provehit atque propellit, Lucr. 6, 1025. 2. *Reflect. to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards*: cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: provehimur portu, Virg. Aen. 3, 72: provectus equo, Liv. 22, 47: a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.* ‖ *Fig. to carry forwards, on, or away*: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurreret, Liv. 2, 50: illo etiam (furentem pudore) gaudio provehente, id. 40, 14. *Reflect.*: sentio me esse longius provectum quam propositum ratio postulavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 28: quorum in malitiam, Liv. 35, 48: per adulescentiam ad contumeliae cotidianae provecti sunt, Tac. H. 4, 5. 2. *to raise, promote, exalt*: eo quo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil. 13, 11: quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72: aliquem in consulatus, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 66. 3. *Reflect.: to advance, make progress*: ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint. 2, 8, 4: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, id. 6 procem. § 10: quod si qui longius in amicitia provecti essent, Cic. Am. 10, 34: e gregario ad summa militiae provectus, Tac. H. 2, 75.

prō-vendo, 3. *v. a. to sell*: Afran. in Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34.

prō-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come forth, appear*: provenire in scenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 155: quibus feminis menstrua non provenient, Cels. 2, 7. 2. Esp. *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive*: deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born*, Tac. H. 4, 65. nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12. in stabulo meo laba provenit, Ov. F. 4, 773: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. arbores sponte sua provenientes, Plin. 17, 1, 1 *init.* ‖ *Fig. to come forth, appear* (rare): provenisbant oratores novi, Nacv. in Cic. de Sen. 6 *fin.*: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 26. 2. Esp. *to come to pass, happen, occur*: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 427. ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19 *fin.*: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94. 3. *to go on, proceed, turn out well* or *ill*: decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. in Non. 521, 3. Of personal subjects: quum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 35: provenl nequiter multis modis, *I have come off ill*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 37. (ll) Esp. *to go on well, to succeed*: si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, ib. 3, 41: carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 *fin.*

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop*: proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. G. 2, 518: papillonis, Plin. 18, 25, 57: rosarum, id. 21, 5, 11: uberi vinearum proventu, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*: ficus tribero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19. *Plur.*: id. 19, 5, 24. 2. Transf. *a supply, number*: poštarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1 murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85: cunicularum, id. 8, 55, 82. ‖ *Fig. an issue, result*: hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120. 2. Esp. *a fortunate issue, success*: superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.

prōverbĭālis, e, *adj.* [proverbium] *proverbial*: versus, Gell. 2, 22.

prōverbĭālĭter, *adv. proverbially*: Amm. 29, 2 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

prōverbium, ii, *n.* [verbum] *an adage, proverb*: ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Off. 1, 10: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: in communibus proverbiis, ib. 46 *fin.*

prōversus, a, um, *Part.* [proverto].

prō-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn forwards*: ut transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi caperet solet, Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 82.

prōvĭdē, *adv. carefully, prudently*: provide diligere, Plin. 22, 22, 22.

prōvidens, entis, *Part.* [provideo]. ‖ *Adj. provident, prudent*: haud multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. *Comp.*: id est providentius negare quam dare, Sen. Ep. 81, 9. *Sup.*: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 2, 5.

prōvidenter, *adv. providently, prudently*: Sall. J. 90: Plin. Pan. 2, *Sup.*: providentissime, Cic. M. D. 3, 40.

prōvidentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge*: providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoriā reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5 *fin.*

‖ *forethought, precaution, providence*: deorum providentia mundum administrari, Cic. Div. 1, 51 *fin.*: alterum ex providentia timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19 *fin.* With an *object. gen.*: neque fortendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. H. 4, 29. providentia filiorum suorum, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7 *fin.* *Plur.*: agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis. Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4 *fin.* 2. Meton. *providence, fate, the Deity*: vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dicas, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: oratio, qua nihil praecantibus homini dedit providentia, Quint. 1, 10, 7.

prōvĭdĕo, vīdi, visum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Neutr. Fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*

2. *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for*; constr. *absol.*, with *dat., de* or *subj.*: multum in posterum providerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. Cael. 9: ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*: de re frumentaria ut providerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 34. *Pass. impers.*: a diis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic. N. D. 1, 2 est de Brundusio providendum, id. Phil. 11, 11: provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid adversus vos praeter hostes esset, Liv. 36, 17. B. Act. *to see in the distance*, (rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv 44, 35: navo provisa, Suet. Tib. 14: id. Domit. 14. ‖ Fig. *to see* or *know beforehand, to foresee; to see before* or *earlier*: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vat. 2: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, id. Div. 2, 6: providere quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2 *fin.*: tempestas ante provisa, id. Tusc. 3, 22: non hercle te provideram, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 44: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69: verbaque provisum rem non invita sequuntur, id. A. P. 311. 2. *to see to beforehand; to prepare* or *provide*: eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo humorem, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: rem frumentariam, ib. 6, 9 provisi ante commeatus, Tac. A. 15, 4.

prōvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo] *foreseeing*: mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57: opinio provida futuri, Liv. 23, 36. ‖ *cautious, provident, prudent*: homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: cautus hoc providus augur, quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7: orator providus et providens, id. Part. 5. ‖ *providing for, careful*: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22: rerum venalium provisus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae sollertiaque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: provida cura deum, Ov. F. 2, 60.

prōvincia, ae, *f.* [vincio, *to bind*] *a charge, command, province, administration*: Sicula Vetus, Hirtii provincia evenit, *i. e. the charge of commanding the army and guarding them*, Liv. 2, 40 *fin.*: quum consulibus Appulum provinciam sortitus esset, id. 26, 22: alteri consuli provincia obtigit, id. 31, 6: Pisaurum urbanum provinciam sortitus est, id. Liv. 3, 35: inter se provinciae

G 8, 15. **2.** Esp. *a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government*; freq. to be rendered *provincial administration, employment*, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2: **Asia provincia**, id. Flacc. 34, 85: praeponere, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15, 1: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, Ib. 3, 2: administrare provinciam, Ib. 15, 4: do provincia decedere, *to retire from the administration of a province*, Ib. 2, 15: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned*, id. Pis. 21 *fin.*: provincia consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. Verr. 1, 13: praetoria, *governed by a former praetor* (propraetor), id. Phil. 1, 8. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 964 *sqq.*). **II.** Fig. *office, business*: parasitorum, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 14: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balnea contruderentur, id. Coel. 26.

prōvinciālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] *pertaining to a province, provincial*: **administratio**, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: scientia, *knowledge of provincial administration*, Ib. 7: molestia, *arising from the administration of a province*, id. Fam. 2, 7: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province*, id. Sest. 3: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 *fin.*: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *not as they usually are with provincial administrators*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. **II.** Subst. **provinciālis**, *an inhabitant of a province, a provincial*: provinciales, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Cal. 39: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23. (Hence Fr. *provençal.*)

prōvinciālĭtim, *adv. by provinces, province by province*: legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49.

prō-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer before*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* provinciae.

prō-vindēmiātor, ōris, *m. a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage*; called also Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. προτρυγητήρ: Vitr. 9, 4, 1.

prōvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [provideo] *a foreseeing, foreknowing*: provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30. **II.** *foresight, providence*; genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189. **III.** *a taking care, precaution*: ponteri temporis, Id. Part. 20: annonaria, *i. e. a providing with provisions, purveying*, Trebell. XXX. tyrann. 18. **2.** Esp. *hinderance, prevention*: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. Am. 21.

prōvīso, *adv. with forethought* or *caution*: temere, proviso, Tac. A. 12, 39.

prō-viso, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go* or *come forth to see*: proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4. With *acc.*: si quem hominem exspectaret, eum solent provisere, *to be on the look-out for him*, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo] *a foreseer*: ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4. **II.** *a provider*: tardus utilitum, Hor. A. P. 164.

prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [provideo].

prōvīsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance*: ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22. **II.** Fig. *a foreseeing*: periculi, id. A. 1, 27. **2.** *a providing for, precaution, providence*: deûm, Ib. 12, 6: rei frumentariae, Ib. 15, 8: cura, provisu deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, Ib. 12, 22.

prō-vīvo, 3. *v. n. to live on*: quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [provoco] *easily aroused*: motus liquidorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21

prō-vŏcābŭlum, i, *n. a word that is used for another, a pronoun*: Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45.

prōvŏcātĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [provoco] *called forth, excited*: animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat*: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12: Plin. 7, 20, 20. **II.** *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal*: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 2, 48: Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, *to appeal*, Mod. in Pand. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, *an appeal lies*, Liv. 3, 55: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56. *Plur.*: provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40.

prōvŏcātīvus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *called forth, elicited*: Tert. Anim. 37 *extr.*

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a challenger*: Liv. Epit. 48 *med.*: Just. 10, 3. **II.** Esp. *a kind of gladiator*: Cic. Sest. 64, 134.

prōvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [provocator] *pertaining to challenging, provocatory*: dona, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy*, Gell. 2, 11.

prōvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [provoco] *she that calls forth*: improbitas, Lact. 6, 18.

prō-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to call forth, call out*: aliquem, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 43: mandare, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib. 1, 9, 62: Ov. F. 1, 456. provocare et elicere novas radiculas, Col. 3, 15. **2.** Esp. *to call out, challenge, invite*: provocat me in aleam, *challenged me to a game*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Liv. 8, 7: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95. aliquem ad bibendum, Vopisc. Firm. 4. **3.** In law: *to summon* or *cite before a higher court, to appeal*: usu. *neutr.* with *ad* and *acc.*: ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33 arreptus a viatore, *Provoco*, inquit, *I appeal*, id. 3, 56: ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. (ii) *to appeal to*: with *acc.*: si judicem provocent, Ulp. Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi judicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum judicem dederit, Ib. 49, 3, 1. Also, provocare judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal*: Val. Max. 8, 1, *no.* 1. **II.** Fig. *to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate*: aliquem virtute, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36. Of inanimate subjects: immensum latus Circi templorum pulcritudinem provocat, Plin. Pan. 51.

2. *to challenge, incite*: id. Ep. 10, 7: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Cal. 27: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.

3. *to excite, exasperate, stir up, rouse*: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, Ib. 4, 17. **4.** *to call forth, occasion, produce, cause*: officia comitate, Tac. H. 3, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19 *praef.*: bellum, Tac. G. 35. **5.** *to appeal*: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: ad literas alicujus, App. Apol. p. 568.

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly forth*: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. 10, 58, 79: apes, id. 11, 18, 19. **II.** Transf. *to hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out*: capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*: ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12. Of things: sonitus provolat, Lucr. 6, 294.

prōvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [provolvo].

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll forwards* or *along, roll over and over, roll away*: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41: Virg. Aen. 12, 533. **2.** Reflect. *to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself*: se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18. **II.** Fig. *to roll out, eject*: multi fortunis provolvebantur, *were ruined*, Ib. 6, 17. **2.** *to hurry on, transport*: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26. **3.** Reflect. *to humble oneself*: usque ad libita Pallantis provolutus, Tac. A. 14, 2.

prō-vŏmo, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth*: Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.* [proverto (-vorto)].

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge*: conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36. operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

prox, bona vox, Fest. *s. v.*

proxĕnēta, ae, *m.* = προξενητής, *a factor, broker, agent*: Sen. Ep. 119: Mart. 10, 3.

proxĕnētĭcum, i, *n.* = προξενητικόν, *brokerage, factorage*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 1.

proximātus, ūs, *m.* [proximus] *the place next to that of the* magister scrinorum, *the proximate*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 11.

proximē (proxŭmē), *adv. nearest, very near, next*: Of place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.* With *acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 22. With *ab*: a Sura proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21. **2.** Of time, either past or future: *immediately before* or *after*; *last, next*: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Cic. Part. 39: quum proxime judices contrahentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 7. With *acc.*: proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2: proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8. **II.** Of order, rank, *etc. next to, next after, next*: proxime et secundum deos hominesque hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3: me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21: proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80. With *acc.*: proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. 24, 48: erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem mores oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling*, id. 30, 10. With *atque*: proxime atque ille aut aeque, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13. **3.** *very closely, accurately*: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint. 6, 2, 20: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.

proximior, ōris, *comp. adj.* [incorrectly formed from proximus] *nearer, more like*: ut quorum abstinentiam interrupi, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximiorem, Sen. Ep. 108, 16. **2.** *more nearly related*: si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. in Prisc. p. 607 P.

proximĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus] *nearness, proximity*: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*: Ov. de Nuce 56. **II.** Fig. *near relationship*: id. M. 10, 340: Quint. 5, 6, 98. **2.** *similarity, resemblance*: Ov. A. A. 2, 662. **3.** *connection, union*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 260.

proximĭus, *comp. adv.* [incorrectly formed from proxime] *more accurately*: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 19.

proxime, *adv. very lately*: Cic. Att. 4, 17.

proxĭmo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [proximus] *to come near, to approach, be near*: dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 128. alicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 174 luce proximante, lb. 5, p. 161.

proximus, v. propior.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* and *subst.* [contr. from providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare): constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens hanc quoque leoni exitialem, Id. 8, 38, 57: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. Div. 1, 49 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in*; constr. with *gen.* or *in* and *abl.*: prudens rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.*: artis, Ov. H. 5, 130: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25. *Comp.*: prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1. *Sup.*: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86. With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. Am. 2. (II) Esp. juris prudens, and *absol.* prudens, like juris peritus, *skilled* or *learned in the law*; Subst. *a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult*: Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.*: Justin. Inst. 1, 2. **2.** *knowing, aware, conscious*: (usu. connected with sciens) often to be rendered by an *adv. knowingly, designedly, on purpose*: quos prudens praetereo, *on purpose*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88: ibis sub furcam prudens, lb. 2, 7, 66: amore ardeo et prudens sciens, vivus vidensque perco, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiarao, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Tim. 6, 6. Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.* **3.** In gen. *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect*: vir natura peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Cluent. 38: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68: quo nemo prudentior, id. Am. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46. Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 117: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3: malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, *sufficiently cautious*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

prūdenter, *adv. cautiously, prudently*: facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. *Comp.*: non potuisse quenquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. **II.** *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently*, etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72: totius mundi naturam prudentissime et facundissime exprompsit, Val. Max. 3, 3, no. 4 ex.

prūdentia, ae, *f.* [prudens] *a foreseeing* (rare): id est sapientia, providere ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. de Sen. 21, 78. **II.** *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in*: juris publici, id. de Or. 1, 60: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4. **III.** *good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion*: prudentia, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, id. Off. 1, 43: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, lb. 5, 6: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 2, 25. **2.** Meton. *understanding, capacity*: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium, id. Part. 8: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, id. Orat. 8. Juv. 10, 48.

prūgnum, pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prūīna, ae, *f. hoar-frost, rime*: Cic. N. D. 2, 10: Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 60, 61. *Plur.*: Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4. **II.** Transf. *snow*: Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. G. 3, 368: Gell. 12, 5 *fin.* **2.** *winter*: Virg. G. 1, 230. (*Pru-ina* perh. from *pro.*) (Hence It. brina.)

prūīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy*: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: equi Noctis, id. Pont. 1, 2, 56. **II.** Transf.: panni, *cold, miserable*, Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna, ae, *f. a live coal*: Virg. Aen. 5, 103: Hor. S. 1, 5, 36: Plin. 20, 6, 23.

prūnālĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [prunus] *of plum-tree wood*: torris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [prunum] *a little plum*: Front. de Or. 1.

prūnum, i, *n.* [prunus] *a plum*: Plin. 15, 13: Ov. M. 13, 817. (Hence It. *pruno*; Fr. *prune.*)

prūnus, i, *f.* = προύνη, *a plum-tree*: prunus silvestris, *the blackthorn, sloe-tree*, Col. 2, 2, 20: Plin. 13, 10, 19.

prūrīginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurigo] *having the itch, scabby*: Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 3. **II.** *lascivious*: Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrīgo, inis, *f.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch*: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 23, 8, 81: Mart. 14, 23. **II.** *lasciviousness*: id. 4, 48.

prūrĭo, 4. *v. n. to itch*: os prurit, Scrib Comp. 191. **II.** Fig. *to have an itching for, to long for*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 36: id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: Cat. 88, 2: Juv. 11, 167: Mart. 1, 36: vitulus prurit in pugnum, *is eager for the combat*, id. 3, 58, 11. (Hence It. *prudere.*)

prūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurio] *that causes itching*: bulbus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 31.

prūrītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pruritus] *that causes itching, itching*: ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

prūrītus, ūs, *m.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch*: Plin. 9, 45, 68. Scren. Samm. 6, 87.

prȳtănes or **prȳtănis**, is, *m.* = πρύτανις, *a chief magistrate in some Grecian States*: Sen. Tranq. 1: Liv. 42, 45.

prȳtănēum, i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον, *a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense*: Cic. de Or. 1, 54: id. Verr. 4, 53: Liv. 41, 20 (v. Smith's Ant. 970).

prȳtănis, is, v. prytanes.

psallo, i, 3. *v. n.* = ψάλλω, *to play upon a stringed instrument*, esp. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara*: psallere et saltare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: Sall. C. 25: qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell. 19, 9: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3: docta psallere Chia, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 7: Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. **II.** Esp. *to sing the Psalms of David*: Hier. Ep. 107, 10.

psalma, ătis, *n.* = ψάλμα, *a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm*: Aug. in Psalm. 4.

psalmĭcen, inis, *m.* [psalmus cano] *a psalm-singer*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

psalmista, ae, *m.* = ψαλμωτής, *a composer or singer of psalms, a psalmist*: Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2.

psalmogrăphus, i, *m.* = ψαλμογράφος, *a psalm-writer*: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130.

psalmus, i, *m.* = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, *a psalm*: Tert. adv. Prax. 11. (Hence It. *salmo*; Fr. *preaume.*)

psaltērĭum, ii, *n.* = ψαλτήριον, *a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery*: Virg. Cir. 178: Quint. 1, 10, 31. **II.** Meton. *a song sung to the psaltery*: (1) *a satire*, Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Paul. Sent. 5, 4. (2) *the songs of David, the Psalms*: Hier. Ep. 53, 8.

psaltēs, ae, *m.* = ψαλτής, *a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel*: Quint. 1, 10, 18: Mart. Cap. 9, 313.

psaltrĭa, ae, *f.* = ψάλτρια, *a female player on the cithara*: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

psēphītes, ae, *m.* = ψηφίτης, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 36, 22, 42.

psēphus, i, *m.* = ψῆφος, *a pebble*: Cic. Fam. 8, 14 *fin.*

psĭlŏthrum, i, *n.* = ψιλόθρον, *a depilatory*: Plin. 23, 4, 49.

psĭmȳthĭum, ii, *n.* = ψιμύθιον, *white lead*: Plin. 33, 7, 37.

psithĭus, ii, *m.* = ψιθύριος, *a whisperer*: Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10.

psŏra, ae, *f.* = ψώρα, *the itch*: Cels. 5, 28, 7: Plin. 20, 20, 83.

psōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψωρικός, *of the itch*: Cels. 5, 28, 7.

psōrĭcus, i, *m.* = ψωρικός, *one who has the itch*: Cels. 5, 28, 7.

psōrōphthalmĭa, ae, *f.* = ψωροφθαλμία, *a disease of the eyes*: Cels. 6, 7, 2.

psōrōphthalmus, i, *m.* = ψωροφθαλμός, *a disease of the eyes*: Cels. 6, 7, 2.

psōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψωτικός, *of the itch*: Cels. 5, 28, 7.

psŭchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψυχικός, *of the soul*: Tert. Anim. 5.

psȳchŏmantēum, i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the dead are called up*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantis, is, *m.* = ψυχομάντις, *a conjurer of the dead*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantĭum, ii, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the dead are called up*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantus, i, *m.* = ψυχόμαντις, *a conjurer of the dead*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantus, i, *f.* = ψυχόμαντις, *a conjurer of the dead*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantus, us, *f.* = ψυχόμαντις, *a conjurer of the dead*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantus, us, *m.* = ψυχόμαντις, *a conjurer of the dead*: Cic. Div. 1, 38.

psȳchŏmantus, us, *n

psīla, æ, *f.* (Ion. vestia) = ψίλη, *a covering she-sky on one side*: Lucil. in Non. 540, 28.

psīlŏcĭthărista, æ, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it*: Suet. Dom. 4.

psīlŏthrum, i, *n.* = ψίλωθρον, *a tongueing for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory*: Plin. 24, 10, 47. Mart. 6, 93, 9. ‖ *a plant, called also* ampeloleuce, *q. v.*: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

psimmythĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ψιμμύθιον, *white lead, ceruse* = cerussa: Plin. 34, 18, 54.

psittăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [psittacus] *pertaining to a parrot*: collyrium, *parrot-coloured*, Scrib. Comp. 27.

psittăcus, i, *m.* = ψίτταξος, *a parrot*, prob. *the ringed green parrot*, P. Alexandri, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 58: Pers. prol. 8: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1.

psōădĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψοαδικός, *having pains in the loins*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psōăs, æ, *m.* [ψοάς] *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 68.

psŏphŏdēs, is, *m.* = ψοφοδεής, *the Bashful Man*, the title of a comedy of Menander: Quint. 10, 1, 70.

psōra, æ, *f.* = ψώρα, *the itch, mange*, pure Lat. scabies: Plin. 20, 1, 2.

psōrānthĕmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ψωράνθεμις, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 79.

psōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψωρικός, *of or for the itch or mange*: medicamentum, Plin. 34, 12, 29: *absol.* psoricum, i, *n.*: Cels. 6, 6, 31.

psȳchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψυχικός, spp. to πνευματικός, *carnal, carnally inclined*: Tert. Monog. 1.

psȳchŏmăchĭa, æ, *f.* = ψυχομαχία, *the Contest of the Soul*, the title of a poem of Prudentius.

psȳchŏmantĭum or **-ēum**, i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: id. Div. 1, 58.

psȳchŏphthŏrus, i, *m.* = ψυχοφθόρος, *the Soul-destroyer*, an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*

psȳchŏtrŏphon, i, *n.* = ψυχότροφον, *a plant, betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

psȳchrŏlūsĭa, æ, *f.* = ψυχρολουσία, *a cold bathing*: Coel. Aur. 1, 14, 112.

psȳchrŏlūta and **-tes**, æ, *m.* = ψυχρολούτης, *one who bathes in cold water*: Sen. Ep. 53; 83.

psўllion, ĭi, *n.* = ψύλλιον, *a plant, flea-wort*, Plantago Psyllium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

psўthĭa, æ, v. psythius.

psўthĭus (psith.), a, um, *adj.* = ψύθιος (ψυθ.), *Psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. G. 4, 269. ‖ Subst.: psythia, æ, *f. a vine of that kind*: ib. 2, 91. 2. psythium, ĭi, *n. a kind of raisin-wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

ptĕ, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self, own*: meopte ingenio, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 14: meapte malitia, id. Truc. 2, 5, 18: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1: meapte fieri servum, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 10: sumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

ptĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = πτερίς, *a species of fern*, prob. *the male fern*, Aspidium Filix mas, Sw.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

pternix, ĭcis, *f.* = πτέρνιξ, acc. to Sprengel *a kind of thistle*, Acarna cancellata, Willd. Others suppose that it means *the stem of the cardoon*, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ptĕrōma, ătis, *n.* = πτέρωμα, *the colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple*: Vitr. 3, 2.

ptĕron, i, *n.* = πτερόν, *the side walls or wings* of a building: Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 9.

ptĕrŏtus, on, *adj.* = πτερωτός, *winged, with handles*: calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

ptĕrўgĭum, ĭi, *n.* = πτερύγιον, *a film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web, or haw*: Cels. 7, 7, 4: Plin. 32, 7, 24. ‖ *a growth of flesh over the nails*: id. 24, 4, 5. ‖‖ *a cloudy spot in the beryl*: id. 37, 5, 20.

ptĕrўgōma, ătis, *n.* = πτερύγωμα, *anything shaped like a wing, a wing of a ballista*: Vitr. 10, 17 dub.

ptĭsāna, æ, *f.* = πτισάνη, *barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*: Cels. 2, 18, 24: Mart. 12, 72. ‖ Meton. *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water*: Varr. in Non. 550, 19: Plin. 18, 7, 15. (Hence It. Sp. *tisana*; Fr. *tisane*.)

ptĭsānārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ptisana] *a decoction of barley-groats*, or, transf. *of rice*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.

ptŏchēum or **-ĭum**, i, *n.* = πτωχεῖον, *a poor-house*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 15.

ptŏchŏtrŏphēum or **-ĭum**, i, *n.* = πτωχοτροφεῖον, *a poor-house*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35.

ptŏchŏtrŏphus, i, *m.* = πτωχοτρόφος, *an overseer of the poor*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3.

ptўas, ădis, *f.* = πτυάς, *a fabulous kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men*: Plin. 28, 6, 18.

pūbēda, æ, *m.* [pubes] *a youth arrived at the age of puberty*: Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): frater, Cland. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142. anni, Aus. Idyll. in monos. de membr. 12, 2. ‖ Transf. of plants: *in full vigour, juicy, flourishing*: herbae, Virg. G. 3, 126: frondes salicum, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj.*

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber] *marriageable age, puberty*: pubertatis tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6. ‖ Meton. *the signs of puberty, the beard*, etc.: Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: Plin. 7, 16, 17. 2. Transf. of plants: *soft down, pubescence*: id. 21 praef. § 4. 3. *the power of procreation, manhood, virility*: inexhausta pubertas, Tac. G. 20. 4. *youth, young persons*: pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1 *fin.*

pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P. Also pubis, ĕris, Cass. ib.), ĕris, *adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult*: pubes et puber qui generare potest, Fest. *s. v.*: Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: priusquam pubes esset, Nep. Dion. 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3. 2. Subst. pūbēres, um, *m. plur. grown-up persons, adults, men*: omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Sall. J. 26: Tac. A. 13, 39. ‖ Transf. of plants: *downy, ripe*: folia, Virg. Aen. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4, cd. Mai.

pūbes, is, *f.* [pubes] *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*: si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3. ‖ Transf. *the hair* in gen.: ciliorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 34. 2. *the organs of generation*: Virg. Aen. 7, 427: Ov. Am. 3, 12, 22: Plin. 11, 37, 83. ‖‖ Collect. *grown-up males, youth, young men*: omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil. 23: Virg. Aen. 8, 518: Tac. A. 6, 1. Poet. transf. *bullocks*: Virg. G. 3, 174. 2. In gen. *men, people, population*: pube praesenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 124: Cat. 64, 4: Virg. Aen. 7, 219: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 18.

pūbesco, bŭi, 3. v. *n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*: molli pubescere vesta, Lucr. 5, 672: flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. Off. 1, 32: flos juventum pubescentium ad milliens, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juventa, Sil. 16, 670: neque aequali tecum pubescunt aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491: pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 3, 240: mali modo pubescentia ora, Stat. S. 3, 5, 11. ‖ Transf. *to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with* (poet.): prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7: Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 3. 2. *to grow up, ripen*: omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 79. Of wine: Macr. S. 7, 7: of the phoenix: Claud. Eid. 1, 51: of the rising sun: id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.

pūbis, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj. ad init.*

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus] *pertaining to the public revenue*; usu. Subst. *a farmer of the Roman taxes*, generally of the equestrian order: eum qui vectigal populi Romani conductum habet, publicanum appellamus, Gaius Dig. 50, 16, 16: Cic. Planc. 9: Liv. 43, 16: Dig. 39, 4. (v. Smith's Ant. 972.)

pūblĭcārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that makes public*: Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pūblĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [publico] *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*: Cic. Cat. 4, 5: id. Planc. 41, 97.

pūblĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes known, a publisher, proclaimer*: occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pūblĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that publishes or exposes*: Arn. 1, 20.

pūblĭcē, *adv. on account, at the cost, in behalf*, or *in charge of the state*: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *by public authority*, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: publice interfici, id. Brut. 62, 224: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *in a national point of view*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *in the name of the state*, ib. 1, 16. publice privatimque petere, *on behalf of the public and as individuals*, ib. 5, 55 *fin.*: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13 publice vescuntur (prytanes), *at the public expense*, id. 41, 20: ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, Nep. Arist. 3. ‖ *all together, universally*: exulatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*: Labeo consulentibus de jure publice responsitavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13, 10. ‖‖ *before the people, openly, publicly*: publice disserere, id. 17, 21. rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv. on the public account, at the public expense, by* or *for the state*: hospitio accipi, i. *e. to be clapped into a prison*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 8: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servant, id. Bac. 2, 3, 79. ‖ *before the people, in public, publicly*: ut fiat auctio publicitus, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: App. Met. 3, p. 136

pūblĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [publicus] *to make public property, to confiscate*: regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 56: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51: aurarias, Tac. A. 6, 19. ‖ *to show* or *tell to the people, to make public* or *common*: bibliothecas Graecas et Latinas, *to throw open to the public*, Suet. Caes. 44: Plin. 7, 30, 31: non cessavit identidem se publicare, *to come before the public* Suet. Ner. 21: orationculam, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 13. 2. Esp. *to make known, reveal, disclose* (rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7 *fin.*: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6. 3. *to expose to common use, prostitute*: corpus, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 33: publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also pūblĭcus and poplĭcus), a, um, *adj.* [contr. of populicus from populus] *pertaining to the people, state, or community*; that *is done for the sake of* or *at the expense of the state*; *public, common*: publica vestimenta, Cic. Mur. 36: sacrificuli publici et privati, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: fabricae, *done to the state*, ib. 7, 22: forum publicum, *public thoroughfare*, Liv. 3, 47: instrumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: munera publica populusque, id. Mil. 17: publicola, id. Agr. 2 *fin.*: *an officer of state*, Liv 2, 36

also, a *criminal* process, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27: res publica, *the commonwealth, the state*: v. res. II. *Subst.* publicus, i, m. *a public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: metuit publicos, Pl. Trac. 2, 7, 6. (III) *a public slave, slave of the state*: Inscr. 2. publicum, i, n. *a possession of the state, public territory*: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30. (II) *the public purse, treasury, revenue*, etc.: solitus do publico convivari, *at the public cost*, id. Verr. 3, 44: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1. Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who is paid for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. sap. 14. (III) *the commonwealth, community*: consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13 *fin.* III. *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: publica cura juventum, Hor Od. 2, 8, 7 favor, *the favour of all*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 56: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12. 2. Subst. publica, ae, *f. a common prostitute*: Sen Ep. 88. (II) publicum, i, *n. a public place, publicity*: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: epistolam in publico proponere, *publicitus*, id. Att. 8, 9 prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 1, 31 *fin.*: carere publico, *to remain at home*, id Mil. 7 lectica per publicum vehi, Suet. Ner. 9. IV. *common, ordinary, bad* (rare): structura carminis, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 5 vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.

pūdēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo facio] *ashamed*: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17

pūdendus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo]. I. Adj. *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable*: vita, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 108 vulnera, Virg. Aen. 11, 55. causa, Ov. H. 5, 98: parentes, Suet. Vit. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8: hoc quoque animi (*sc.* blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39: proh cuncta pudendi! *wholly shameful!* Sil. 11, 90: membra, *the privy parts*, Seren. Samm. 36, 681. 2. Subst. pudenda, orum, *n. the organs of generation*: Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 6: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 7. (II) *the fundament*: Mnuc. Fel. Octav. 28 *med.*

pūdens, entis, *Part.* [pudeo]. I. Adj.: *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: mitis, pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1160: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68. *Comp.*: Cic. Pis. 17. *Sup.*: vir, id. Fl. 20: femina, id. Verr. 1, 37 *fin.*

pūdenter, *adv. modestly, bashfully*: Cic. Quint. 11 *fin.* *Comp.*: pudentius accedere, id. de Or. 2, 89: Gell. 12, 11. *Sup.*: pudentissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*

pūdeo, ēre, or **pūditum** est, 2. v. a. and n. I. *to cause or to be ashamed*: non te haec pudent? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 36: semper mihi, quem aetas pudoris, Lucan. 8, 495: hic tuus pudeo, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 5. II. Impersonal: pudet, tit, or pudetum est, *it causes or is a feeling of shame*: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or an inf.: the word representing the person who is ashamed is in the acc. or in the abl.: that which stands for the *cause* of the feeling, in the gen.: hunc mihi pudet, pudet illius pudendum est, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 36: pudet me hujus, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 1: neque me pudet aut poenitet, Sall. J. 31: pudet deorum hominumque, Liv. 3, 19 sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33: tum puderet vivos, tanquam pudituran esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 25, 24, no. 3: pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo facere pudeat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20 puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor Ep. 1, 14, 36 nonne esset puditum, legatum dari Maeandrium? Cic. Fl 22. pudet, quod prius non puditum unquam est, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 4. With *abl.* supine pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.

pūdescit, 3. v. n. *incep.* [pudeo] *to be ashamed*: piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28 *fin.*

pudet, v. pudeo, II.

pūdibilis, e, *adj.* [pudeo] *shameful*: membra, *the organs of generation*, Lamspr. Elag. 12.

pūdibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: matrona, Hor. A. P. 233 Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just 38, 8: ora, Ov. F. 2, 819. pavo pudibundus, Plin 10, 20, 22. Poet. pudibunda dies, *i. e that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it*, Stat. Th. 5, 296. II. *of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful*: exitia, Val Fl. 1, 809 genus, Just. 23, 4 (*al.* pudendum) sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pūdicē, *adv. modestly, chastely, virtuously*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 39 Cat. 15, 5. *Comp.*: pudicius, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15 Plin. Ep. 4, 13.

pūdicĭtia, ae, *f.* [pudicus] *chastity, purity. the absence of unchaste desires or actions*, and esp. *the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one*. hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11 pudicitia et pudor, Pl. Am 2, 2, 210: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Coel 18 pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4 pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id Coel. 20 delibare, Suet. Aug. 68 prostituere, id. Ner. 29: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13. Of doves pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pūdĭcus, a, um (*dat.* and *abl. plur. fem.* pudicabus, Cn Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [pudeo] *free from lustful desires or actions; modest, chaste, virtuous*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id Phil. 3, 11: domus, ib. 2, 3 *fin.*: Hippolytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25 Penelope, id S. 2, 5, 77: matres, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 29 preces, *pure*, id. H. 2, 85: mores, id. Trist. 3, 7, 13. fides, id. M. 7, 720. *Comp.*: matrona pudicior, id. Ib. 351. *Sup.*: pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35 puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, 42. Fig.: oratio, *free from meretricious ornament*, Petr. 2.

2. In an object. or pass. sense: *unpolluted, chaste*: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51.

pūdīmentum, i, n. [id.] *the parts of shame*: alsioov, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūdor, ōris, m. [id.] *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty*, etc.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: quem paupertatem pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pudor aut promissa pueritiae (*mensa*) reverti, *I am ashamed*, Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, be ashamed! *for shame!* Mart. 2, 2. 2. *respect, regard for*: tum. with *objective gen.*: civitatis. Sen. in Non. 180, 6: famae, *regard for one's reputation*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6: patriae pudor, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 37. 3. *decency, good manners, propriety of behaviour*: naturale aliorum omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, Cic. Q Fr. 1, 1, 6: Quint. 8, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18. II. Meton. *shame, a cause for shame, dishonour, disgrace*: vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov. H. 11, 79: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit *should not be a disgrace*, Liv. 34, 58: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! *oh shame!* Petr. 81: Flor. 2, 11: Stat Th. 10, 844. 2. *a redness of the skin*: Claud. Rupt. Hon. et Mar. 268.

pūdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor] *modest, chaste*: Vulg. Interp. Sirac. 26, 19.

pūdōr-color, ōris, *adj.* [id.] *shame-coloured, i. e. blushing, ruddy*: aurora, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

pūdōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bashful, modest*: *alsuoov*, modestus, pudorosus, Gloss. Gr Lat.

puella, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* puellabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.) [puellus] *a female child, a girl, maiden*: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: puella infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99. pueri atque puellae, id. S. 1, 1, 85: Cic. Att. 1, 5. (II) *a daughter*: Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23. (III) Transf. *a bitch, puppy*: Mart. 1, 110. II. *a young woman, young wife*: puellae jam virum expertes, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10 puellae utero laborantes, ib. 3, 22, 2 viduae cessate puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557 Tac. A. 16, 30 Gell. 12, 1. 2. Esp *a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (post.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, ib 1, 9, 22 mendax, id. S. 1, 5, 82.

puellāris, e, *adj.* [puella] *pertaining to a girl* or *young woman, girlish maidenly*: animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine*, Ov. F. 4, 433: plantae, *of Europa*, ib. 5, 611. anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6 prooem. § 5: suavitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. augurium, *puerile, silly*, Plin. 10, 55, 76.

puellāriter, *adv. in a girlish manner, girlishly*: puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

puellārius, ii, m. [puella] *a lover of girls*: Petr. 43, 8.

puellāsco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [id.] *to become a girl, to grow effeminate*: multi pueri puellascunt, Varr. in Non. 154, 8

puellātārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to children*: tibiae, *children's pipes*, Sol. 5.

puellītor, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to wench*: Laber. in Non. 490, 22 dub.

puellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girl*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31: Cat. 62, 57.

puellus, i, m. *dim.* [comitr. from puerulus, from puer] *a little boy*: Pl. in Fest. s. v.: Lucr. 4, 1248.

puer, ĕri, m. (voc. puere, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 2, *etc.* as from puerus, *q. v.*) *a child*, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, *i. e. daughter of Ceres*, Naev. ib. Hence *plur.* pueri, *children*: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33: cibis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum malle, Plin. 30, 3, 8: Her Ep. 1, 7, 7. II. *a male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year but freq. applied to those much older): puero isti date mammam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 1: aliquam puero flavitiem parare, Pers. 1, 40. 4, 4, 104: Aeneadae puero, Virg. Aen. 2, 598: Latonae puer, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 37: nescit quid inter puerum et virum intersit, Quint. 1, 1, 15: ut ex puero fiat adolescens, accidere, ut ex semper, Cic. Cat. 4, 4: Lucilius [illegible] se puero, when he was a boy, Hor. S. 2, 1, 173: puer egregius [illegible] mum et notus, [illegible] Rome conspexit, of Nero, Suet. Ner. 6: [illegible] of nineteen, Cic. Fam. [illegible] M. Phil. 4, 14 [illegible]

the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33. A puero, a puerīs, *from a boy, from boyhood* or *childhood*: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a puerīs dedīti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: ut primum ex puerīs evocsuit Archias, *from the age of childhood*, id. Arch. 3. **2.** *a boy* in waiting, *a servant, slave*: cedo aquam manibus, puer, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: coena ministratur puerīs tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: regii, *royal pages*, Liv. 45, 6: literatissimi, Nep. Att. 13. **3.** *an unmarried man, a bachelor* (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov. F. 4, 226. [Cf. Sans. *putra*; Pers. *puer*; Spartan πωῖς for παῖς: in Lat. also it appears in the form of *por* in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por, Marci-por.*]

pŭĕra, æ, *f.* [puer] *a girl, lass, maiden*: mea puera, mea puera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, Varr. in Non. 156, 17: Suet. Cal. 8.

pŭĕrasco, *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to attain the age of boyhood* or *youth*: unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Cal. 7. ‖ Transf. *to grow young again*: Aus. Idyll. 4. 55.

pŭĕraster, tri, *m.* [id.] *a stout lad*: ἀντίπαις, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little boy*: Arn. 2, 59 *fin.*

pŭĕrigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [puer and GEN root of gigno] *that begets boys*: semina, Fulgent. Myth. praef. (*al.* puerigera).

pŭĕrĭlis, e, *adj.* [puer] *childish, boyish, youthful*: puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 2, . aetas, id. Arch. 3: tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: ostrum, *the praetexta*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Virg. Aen. 5, 548. (faciem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis dicere), Ov. M. 8, 323. **2.** *paederastic*: officium, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60. ‖ Meton. *childish, puerile, silly*: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: sententia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: puerile est, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 18 (*comp.*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

pŭĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis] *childhood, boyhood*: Varr. in Non. 494, 19: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2. ‖ *childishness, puerility*: Sen. Ep. 4.

pŭĕrĭlĭter, *adv. like a child*: ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5. ‖ *childishly, foolishly*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 42: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: Tac. H. 4, 86.

pŭĕrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [puer] *youthful*, an epithet of Hercules: Inscr.

pŭĕrĭtĭa (syncop. puertia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8), æ, *f.* [id.] *childhood, boyhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui citius adolescentiae senectus quam puertiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: Tac. H. 1, 13: vitae cursum a puertia tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: omnem puertiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63: procera puertia, Tac. H. 4, 14. Of animals, *youth*: Col. 7, 6. ‖ Meton. *innocence*: quae puertia est infrequens polluta, Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (*al.* puritia). **2.** *the first beginnings, commencement*: Cato Italicarum originum puertias illustravit, Front. Princ. hist. p. 314.

pŭĕrĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *childhood* (for puertia): scanned as a quadrisyl.: Aus. Prof. 20, 15.

pŭerpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [puer pario] *pertaining to child-birth*: uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35 *fin.*: verba, *formulae that facilitate child-birth*, Ov. M. 10, 511. **2.** Subst. pŭerpĕra, æ, *f. a woman in labour* or *in child-bed, a lying-in woman*: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: Cat. 34, 13: Plin. 7, 4, 3.

pŭerpĕrium, ii, *n.* [puerperus] *child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in*: Suet. Cal. 8: puerperio cubare, *to be in child-bed*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23. ‖ Meton. *a new-born child, an infant*: *children*: Varr. R. R. 2, 26: Tac. A. 12, 6: Plin. 7, 11, 9: numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell. 12, 1.

pŭĕrtia, æ, v. pueritia, *ad init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer] *a little boy, little slave*: Cic. Top. 4: id. Rosc. Am. 41.

pŭĕrus, a, um, *adj. youthful*: puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217. [Prob. also an obsol. *subst.* whence *voc.* puere, *v.* puer: cf. puera, *a girl.*]

pūga, æ, v. pyga.

pūgil (ū, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 516), ĭlis, *m.* [*pug* root of pungo; cf. pugnus, *a fist*] *a boxer, pugilist*: Gell. 3, 15: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18: Suet. Aug. 45. ‖ Transf.: os pugilis, *a hardened*, i. e. *shameless forehead*, Asin. Gall. poët. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.

pūgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor] *boxing with the cestus, pugilism*: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pūgĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boxer, pugilist* (lor pugil): Arn. 1, 10.

pūgĭlātōrius, a, um, v. pugilatorius.

pūgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [pugilor] *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism*: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 24: Plin. 8, 22, 34.

pūgĭlĭcē, *adv. like a boxer, vigourously*: valere, *to be as strong as a boxer*, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

pūgĭllar, āris, v. pugillaris, *ad fin.*

pūgĭllāris, e, *adj.* [pugillus] *pertaining to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand*: testiculi, Juv. 11, 156. cerae, *writing-tablets*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 15. **2.** Subst. pugillares, ium, *m. plu.* (sc. libelli) *writing tablets*: Sen. Ep. 15: Plin. 16, 16, 27: Suet. Aug. 39. (ii) pugillar, āris, *n. a writing tablet*: Cat. 42, 4. Gell. 17, 9. Aus. Epig. 146.

pūgillārĭus, ii, *m.* [pugillares] *a maker of writing tablets*: Inscr.

pūgillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a letter-carrier*: Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pūgillātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pugillus] *pertaining to the fist*: follis, *a ball which is struck with the fist*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pugillo and **pugillor**, v. pugilor.

pūgillum, i, v. pugillus, *ad init.*

pūgillus, i, *m. dim.* (pugillum, δράξ χειρός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [pugnus] *what one can hold in the fist, a handful*: lentis pugillus, Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

pūgilor (pugillor), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [pugil] *to fight with the fist* or *cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 53 (ed. Bip. p. 242, reads pugillare, from an *act.* form, pugillo): Trebell. Gall. 8. ‖ Transf. *to strike with the feet, to kick*: equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 195.

pūgio, ōnis, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo] *a dagger, dirk, poniard*: pugio dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.* Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet. Galb. 11: Tac. H. 8, 68: likewise by the praefectus praetorio: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. H. 1, 43: Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. ‖ Fig.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18. (Hence It. *pugnale*; Sp. *puñal*; Fr. *poignard.*)

pūgiunculus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio] *a small dagger* or *poniard*: Cic. Or. 67, 224.

pugna, æ, *f.* [PUG, root of pungo; cf. pugnus, *a fist*] *a fight with fists*; hence, in gen. *a fight* between individuals or bodies of men, *a battle, combat, engagement*: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatius), Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*: nonnusquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam venisset, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16: equestris, *a cavalry action*, id. Verr. 4, 55: pedestris, Virg. Aen. 11, 707: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45. **2.** Meton. *troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: medium pugnam tueri, *the centre*, id. 22, 45. ‖ Fig. *a contest, dispute, debate*, etc.: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pugnax] *desire* or *fondness for fighting, pugnacity*: Quint. 4, 2, 2: Plin. 10, 33, 51.

pugnācĭter, *adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately*: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Acad. 2, 20: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2 *fin.* *Comp.*: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130. *Sup.*: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

pugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [pugno] *a fortified place, fortress*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 63: Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fighter, combatant*: Liv. 24, 15: Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*: Sil. 15, 598. Transf. *adj.*: gallus, *a fighting-cock*, Plin. 30, 15, 49.

pugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] *pertaining to a fighter* or *combatant*: arma, i. e. *sharp weapons* (opp. to rudes), Suet. Cal. 54: mucro, Sen. Controv. 2 *praef.*

pugnātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [pugno] *combative, martial*: natio, Amm. 21, 6. ‖ Subst. *she that fights*: Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugnacious*: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8: Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: gens, Tac. Agr. 17 pugnacissimus quisque, id. H. 4, 60: galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48. Poet. with *inf.*: tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. **2.** Fig. *quarrelsome, contentious, disputatious*: oratio pugnacior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 19: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, Cic. de Or. 2, 78. ‖ Transf. in gen. *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Pis. 28 *fin.*: non est pugnax in vitiis, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432: musta, *harsh*, Plin. 14, 20, 28: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25.

pugnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] *pertaining to the fist*: mergae, i. e. *blows with the fist*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

pugnĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [pugna] *a slight contest, a skirmish*: Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

pugnĭtus, *adv. with the fists*: pessundari, Caecil. in Non. 514, 9.

pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pugna] *to fight*, either of individuals or of bodies of men; *to combat, give battle*: nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur, ib. 5, 37: lapidibus eminus, Sall. J. 57: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9: ex equo, id. N. D. 2, 2: de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. 33: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. With a homogeneous object: haec pugna est pugnata, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: pugna summa contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur. 16: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19: bella, ib. 3, 19, 4. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, ib. 1, 52. ‖ Fig. *to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict*: with cum or dat.: pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: noli pugnare duobus, Cat.

69, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12, 21: plantone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg. Aen. 4, 38: tam eras exoors, ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares, *you contradicted yourself*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8: pugnantia te loqui non vides? *things that are inconsistent*, id. Tusc. 1, 7. Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19. **2.** *to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself*: illud pugna et enitere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: alter pro Convictolitane, alter pro Coto sumsis opibus pugnaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. H. 3, 25. Poet. with *inf.*: pugnat molles evincere somnos, id. M. 1, 685: Lucan. 4, 733. **3.** In the comic writers, *to employ artifice, to trick*: Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 110: frugi es, pugnasti; homo es, qui me emunxisti, id. Epid. 3, 4, 57.

pugnus, i, m. [PUG root of pungo] *a fist*: manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27: pugnis contundere aliquem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 46: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. Poet. of *boxing*: neque pugno neque segni pede victus, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: id. S. 2, 1, 27. ‖ Meton. *a handful*: Cato R. R. 82: Marc. Emp. 8 *med.* (Hence It. *pugno*; Fr. *poing, poignée.*)

pulcellus or **pulchellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pulcer] *beautiful little*: Bacchae (*i. e.* Saccharum statuae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23 ironic.: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Cras, in Cic. de Or. 2, 65. Applied in derision to Clodius (referring to his real surname, Pulcher): Cic. Att. 1, 16.

pulcer, cra, crum, and **pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj. beautiful, fair, handsome*: o puerum pulcrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40: pulcer ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulcra! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: pulcra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulcrior alter non fuit Aeneadum, Virg. Aen. 9, 179: forma pulcerrima, ib. 1, 496: o faciem pulcram! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulcro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1030: tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: fluvius, Virg. G. 2, 137: quid potest esse aspectu pulcrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: panis longe pulcerrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcerrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10. ‖ Fig. *beautiful* in a moral sense, *fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious*, etc.: ne pulcrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcerrima pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5 *fin.*: pulcerrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcerrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20: pulcerrima consilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 728: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, ib. 1, 286: poëmata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6: dies, *favourable, fortunate*, id. Od. 1, 36, 10: cui pulcrum fuit in medios dormire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulcrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: pati vel quae tristissima pulcrum Romanumque putant, Lucan. 9, 391: turpe ducot cedere pari, pulcrum superasse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22. Poet. with *gen.*: pulcerrimus irae, *glorious on account of* (just) *wrath*, Sil. 11, 365.

pulchre, *adv.* v. pulcre.

pulcrēlla (pulchr.), fum, *n.* [pulcer] *a dessert, fruits*, etc. analogous to bellaria: pulcrallibus atque cupedilis, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pulcrē (pulchre), *adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato R. R. 74: sedes probas pulcreque aedificatae, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 61: pulcre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: pulcre asseverat, *cunningly*, id. Cluent. 26 *fin.*: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, *very favourably*, id. Div. 2, 15 *fin.*: peristi pulcre, you *have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: pulcre est mihi, *I am all right*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: Hor. S. 2, 8, 19: pulcre ut simus, *may enjoy ourselves*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 22: pulcre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, *etc. excellently! bravo! well done!*: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. A. P. 438.

pulcrēsco (pulchr.), *v. n. incep.* [pulcer] *to become or grow beautiful*: Ser. Samm. 44, 824: Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

pulcrĭtās (pulchr.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *beauty*: Caecil. in Non. 155, 18.

pulcrĭtūdo (pulchr.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *beauty*, lit. and fig.; *excellence*: ut corporis est quasdam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, id. Off. 1, 36: equi, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.*: urbis, Flor. 2, 6: flammae, Sust. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46: oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: honestum sua pulcritudine speciosque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: splendor pulcritudoque virtutis, id. Off. 2, 10 *fin.* Plur.: pulcritudines, *beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

pūlēgium, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēiātus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium] *furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal*: porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 26. Subst. puleiātum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *pennyroyal wine*: Lampr. Elag. 19.

pūlēium or **pūlēgium**, ii, *n. pennyroyal*: Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 14, 54 Cic. Div. 2, 14: Mart. 13, 32. Fig.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, *i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

pūlex, icis, *m. a flea*: Pulex irritans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 47, 71: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13. **2.** *an insect that gnaws the plant ecimum*: Col. 10, 321. (Hence It. *pulce*; Fr. *puce.*)

pūlĭcāria, ae, *f. a plant, called also* psyllion, *q. v.*: Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

pūlĭco, *to produce fleas*: ψηλλίζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūlĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex] *full of fleas*: canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals*: collectio, Veg. Vet. 2, 25. Facetiously: feles, *a kidnapper of boys*, Aus. Ep. 70. ‖ Subst. pullārius, ii, m. *a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*: Cic. Div. 2, 34: Liv. 10, 40. **2.** *a paederast*: παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.

pullastra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a young hen, a pullet*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9. (Hence through middle age Lat. pulletrus, poledrus; It. *poledro*; Sp. *potro*; old Fr. *poutre.*)

pullātio, ōnis, *f.* [pullo] *a hatching*: Col. 8, 5, 9.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning*: proceres, Juv. 3, 213. Proverb.: albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, *who do everything wrongly*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. ‖ Subst. pullati, orum, *m. plu. the common people* (from their dress): ne quis pullatorum, Suet. Aug. 44. Also adjectively. pullata turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6.

pullĭācĕus, a, um, *adj. black*, for pullus: August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

pullĭcēnus, i, m. [pullus, i] *a young bird, a chicken*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 41. (Hence Fr. *poussin.*)

pullĭprēma, ae, m. [pullus premo] *a paederast*: Aus. Ep. 70.

pullĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [pullus, i] *a young brood*: Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Col. 8, 9, 4.

pullo, *v. n.* [id.] *to put forth, sprout, germinate*: Calpurn. Eccl. 5, 19.

pullŭlasco, *v. n. incep.* [pullulo] *to put forth, sprout, bud*; Col. 4, 21, 3.

pullŭlo, avi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* [pullulus] I. Neutr. *to put forth, sprout*: pullulat ab radice, Virg. G. 2, 17. Of animals: tot pullulat atra colubris, id. Aen. 7, 329. **2.** Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Hegesipp. Cas. 2. ‖ Act. *to bring forth, produce*: terras Veneream aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 155. (Hence It. *pullare.*)

pullŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [pullus, i] *a young animal, a chick, young dove*, etc.; as a term of endearment: App. M. 8, p. 213. Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*: Plin. 17, 10, 12.

pullŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *blackish, dusky, gray*: terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

pullus, i, m. [contr. of puellus] *a young animal, young*: asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1: ex ovis pulli orti, *chicks*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 92: Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quum caves liberati pulli non pascerentur, of the chickens used in divination, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7. ‖ Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling*: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. Cas. 2, 50: strabonem appellat pastum pater, et pullum, male parvus si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45: Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* **2.** pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. **3.** Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*: Cato R. R. 51. (Hence the diminut. It. *pulcella*: Fr. *pucelle.*)

pullus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to πελλός] *dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish*: lepus superiore parte pullus, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1 praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: cuplill, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dark green*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 18. Esp. pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders). Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.*: id. Verr. 4, 24 *fin.* Proverb.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, *i. e. a bad beginning cannot make a good ending*, Quint. 5, 10, 71. **2.** Subst. pullum, i, *n. a dark gray garment*: Ov. M. 11, 48: Flor. 4, 2, 45. ‖ Transf. *sad, mournful* (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7: pulla stamina nere, Ov. Ib. 246.

pullus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [purus] *pure*: veste pulla candidi, Varr. in Non. 368, 28.

pulmentārĭa, ōrum, *n. pl.* [pulmentum] *pertaining to a relish*: cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

pulmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *anything eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*): Cato R. R. 58: Sen. Ep. 87: Plin. 15, 15, 17: tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, *let exercise be your sauce or relish*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20. ‖ Transf. *the food* of birds: Col. 8 10 *fin.*

pulmentum, i, *n.* [pulo] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*): App. M. 4, p. 252: Just. 3, 3. ‖ Transf. *food*, in gen.: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 84: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48.

pulmo, ōnis, m. [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων] *a lung*; and *plur.* pulmones, *the lungs*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 72: Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 19. ‖ Transf. *a marine animal*, a kind of *jelly-fish*, Medusa pulmo, Gmel.: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

pulmōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *pertaining to the lungs, good for the lungs*: radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *diseased in the lungs, consumptive*: uva, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14.

pulmōnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the lungs, pulmonic*; pulmonosum vomitum vomens, Pl. Bacch. 2, 3, 37. ‖ Transf. *soft or swelling like*

the lungs spongy: pedes, id. Epid. 5, 1, 21: male, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pulmunculus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] a *lung-like fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals: Sol. 49: Veg. Vet. 2, 56.

pulpa, ae, *f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Cato R. R. 83: Mart. 3, 77. 2. Transf. *the fleshy part, pulp* of fruit: Pall. 4, 10: *the pith* of wood: Plin. 16, 38, 73. 3. sensu obsceno, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. II. Fig. *the flesh*, i. e. *corrupt human nature*: scelerata pulpa, Pers. 2, 62.

pulpāmen, ĭnis, n. [pulpa] *a relish eaten with bread* (for pulpamentum and pulmentum): Liv. epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpāmentum, i, n. [id.] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat*: Plin. 9, 15, 18. II. Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits*: Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 90: mihi cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36 (II) ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I shake the bush, but another catches the bird*, Diocles. in Vopisc. Numer. *fin.*

pulpito, 1. *v. n. a.* [pulpitum] *to board over, cover with boards*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpitum, i, *n. a scaffold, platform of boards*; esp. *a stage* for actors: Suet. Ner. 23: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: Juv. 3, 174: Plin. Ep. 4, 25. (Hence Fr. *pupitre.*)

pulpo, 1. *v. n. to utter the cry of the vulture*: Auct. Philom. 27.

pulpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulpa] *fleshy*: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195.

puls, pultis, *f.* [πόλτος] *a thick pap or pottage* made of meal, pulse, *etc.*, the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. Cic. Div. 2, 35.

pulsātĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pulso] *an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck*, usually called pecten or plectrum: App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

pulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a knocking, beating, striking*: ostii, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Coel. 10. *Absol.*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5. 2. Fig.: pudoris, *i. e. forcible violation*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a beater, striker*: citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694

pulsātus, ūs, *f.* [pello] *a beating, striking*: Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to push, strike, beat, batter*: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: ubi tu pulsus, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 7: ostiatim, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448: humum ter pede, *to stamp upon the ground*, id. F. 6, 330: tellurem pede libero, Hor. Od. 2, 37, 2: muros ariete, Virg. Aen. 12, 706: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon*, ib. 6, 647. Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31. 2. *to strike against, to touch* (post.): ipse arduus alisque pulsat sidera, Virg. Aen. 3, 619: vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl. 4, 149. Of sound: ululatus pulsat nares, Claud. B. Get. 625. II. Fig., *to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate, disquiet*: dormientium animos, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: molis in unum locum confluunt, quae mentes pectora pulsant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 3: quae te vecordia pulsat, Ov. M. 12, 228: corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: varia merites formidine pulsant, Val. Fl. 1, 190: urbes rumoribus, *to disturb*, Petr. p. 679. 3. *to repel, ward off*: pestilens, Claud. Vi. Cons. Hon. 465. 4. *to stir up, excite*: qui interrogatus respondebit, vel *stimulor*, quasi ex contracta ejus oratione.

pulsātus, a, um, *Part.* [pello].

pulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pushing, beating, stamping*; *a push, blow*: pulsu externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id. de Or. 1, 33 *fin.*: hence, senis pulsibus ire, *in a galley of six banks*, Sil. 14, 487: pedum, *the tramping of feet*, Virg. Aen. 12, 445: lyrae, *a playing*, Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, *an earthquake*, Amm. 23, 1 *fin.*: venarum, Plin. 29, 1, 5: arteriarum, id. 11, 37, 88. II. Fig. *impulse, influence*: externus et adventitius pulsus animos dormientium commovet, Cic. Div. 2, 61: animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13.

pultārius, ii, *m.* [puls; orig. a vessel for pottage; then, in gen.] *a vessel* for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks: Plin. 7, 53, 54: for must: Petr. 42: for preserving grapes in Col. 12, 43, 7: for coals: Pall. 7, 2. II. Transf. *a cupping glass*: Cels. 2, 11.

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulto] *a beating, knocking* at the door: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pultĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [puls] *pap, gruel*: Cels. 2, 30: Plin. 26, 8, 37.

pultĭfāgus, v. pultiphagus.

pultĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [puls facio] *from which puls was made*: Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [pultiphagus] *the pap-eater*, comically, for *an ancient Roman* (v. puls): Pl. Poen. prol. 54.

pultĭphăgus (pultif.), i, *m.* [puls φάγω] *a pap-eater*: Pl. Most 3, 2, 141.

pulto, 1. *v. a.* [collat. form of pulso] *to beat, strike, knock*: pectus digitis pultat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3: fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 30: sedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56. *Absol.*: id. Asin. 2, 3, 2.

pulver, ĕris, v. pulvis, *ad init.*

pulvĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *pertaining to dust or sand*: vicus, *a place in Rome*, Inscr.

pulvĕrātĭcum, i, *n.*, and **pulvĕrātĭca**, ae, *f.* [id.] *drink-money, given for hard labour*: Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16 Cassiod. Var. 12, 15.

pulvĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulvero] *a pulverizing* of the soil round vines. Col. 4, 28.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *of or containing dust, full of dust, dusty*: nubes, Virg. Aen. 8, 593: turbo, Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, *fine as dust*, Ov. Med. fac. 61: solum, id. M. 7, 113: aequor, *a battle-field filled with dust*, Stat. Th. 11, 403: aspectus, *dusty*, Plin. 37, 10, 61. II. Act. *raising dust*: equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulvĕrisco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reduce to dust, to pulverize*: turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] *to scatter dust*: *to bestrew with dust*: non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret, Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12: se, Plin. 11, 33, 39. 2. Esp. *to cover vines with dust*, by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7: uvas, Plin. 17, 9, 5. II. *to reduce to powder, to pulverize*: herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 66: agmina, id. Aen. 4, 154: Fig.: praecepta militiae, *toilsome*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] *a little cushion, small pillow*: Hor. Epod. 8, 16: Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

pulvīnar (pulv., ăris, n. [pulvinus] *a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering*; esp. *a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called lectisternium*: nunc Sellariibus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3: Liv. 5, 52: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar? Cic. Phil. 2, 43: of the *couch or marriage-bed* of Livia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 71: geniale, Cat. 64, 47: *of the imperial seat on the spina in the circus*, Suet. Aug. 45: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *before all the couches of the gods*, i. e. *in all the temples*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1: Tac. A. 14, 12.

pulvinārĭs, e, *adj.* [pulvinar] *pertaining to a cushion*: pica, *sitting on a cushion*, Petr. 37.

pulvinārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a cushioned seat or couch* of the gods (for pulvinar): Liv. 21, 62. II. *an anchorage*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27.

pulvinārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the couches of the gods*: macellum pingue pulvinarium, *i. e. provision of beasts for sacrifice*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1056 (but pulvinarium is perh. *gen plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvinātus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvinus] *cushion-shaped, swelling, elevated*: pulvinatus calix (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 7: capitula columnarum, *cushion-shaped capitals*, Vitr. 1, 2: columnae, *columns with cushion-shaped capitals*, id. 4, 1 *fin.*

pulvinensis, is, *f.* [pulvinar] *an epithet of Bellona*: Inscr.

pulvinŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvinus] *a little bank or bed of earth*: Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvīnus, i, *m.* [perh. akin to pellis] *a cushion, bolster, pillow*: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*: Nep. Pelop. 5: Suet. Tib 73: Juv. 3, 154. II. Meton. *a piece of raised ground, a ridge, bank, bed*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Plin. 17, 21, 35. *no.* 4. 2. *a bolstering or surbase* of brick, between the walls and floor of a barn: Col. 1, 6, 13. 3. *a sand-bank*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 302. 4. *a structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar, a pier*: Vitr. 5, 12. 5. *the projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster*: id. 10, 15.

pulvis, ĕris (*nom.* pulver, App. Herb. 35. Theod. Prisc. 1, 20), m. (*fem.*: Enn. in Non. 217, 11 *sq.*: Prop. 1, 22, 6 etc.) *dust, powder*: si multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30. pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 254: tum caeco pulvere campus miscetur, Virg. Aen. 12, 444: eruditus, *the dust or sand in which mathematicians threw their figures*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: Liv. 25, 31: amomi, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69 carbonis, *coal-dust*, id. A. A. 3, 628. Poet.: Etrusca, *i. e. soil*, Prop. 1, 22, 6: *potters' earth*, Mart. 14, 102: *volcanic ashes, pozzolana*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53: *the dust or ashes* of the dead, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: hibernus, *i. e. a dry winter*, Virg. G. 1, 101. *Plur.*: novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Proverb.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to plough the sand*, i. e. *to give oneself useless trouble*, Juv. 7, 48. 2. Esp. *a body or cloud of dust* raised by the movement of men or other animals: pulvere majorem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: se pulverem veniabilem cernere, id. B. C. 2, 41: Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, ib. 3, 36: Romani ex improviso pulvis vim magnam subvehi advertunt, Sall. J. 51. II. Meton. *a place of contest, arena*, and in gen. *a scene of action, field*: doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, *i. e. before the public*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 17: dominant in pulvere curruli, Virg. Aen. 5, 163: formosi pulvis, Ovid. Am. 3, 2, 33: inque die mentor pulvere curruli exercet, on his *dusty field*, Ov. A. A. 3, 390. 3. *toil, effort, labour*: [illegible] *dusty* [illegible] Ep. 1, 1, 31. (Hence Fr. *poudre*, Sp. *polvo*, Port. *pó*, It. *polvere*, Fr. *poussière*.)

pulvisculus, i, v. *dim.* (pulviscellum, i, n. Vigilant. in Hier. adv. Vigil. no. 4) [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder*: Sollin. 15 *fin.*: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *i. e. the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis. no. I.), App. Apol. p. 284: cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 7.

pūmex, icis, *m.* (*fem.*: Cat. 1, 2) *a pumice-stone*: Plin. 36, 21, 62: used for smoothing books: Cat. 1, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: aquam a pumice postulare, *to squeeze blood from a stone*, i. e. *to demand money from one who has none*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 42. II. Transf. *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind (poet.): Ov. M. 3, 159: Virg. G. 4, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. (Hence It. *pomice*: Sp. *pomes*; Fr. *ponce*; Eng. *pounce*.)

pūmicātor, ōris, *m.* [pumico] *a polisher, scourer*: pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

pūmicātus, a, um, *Part.* [pumico]. II. Adj. *effeminate, luxurious*: homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

pūmicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex] *of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone* in gen.: moles, Ov. F. 6, 318: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144: fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone*, Mart. 4, 57: oculi, *stony, dry*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [id.] *to rub* or *smooth with pumice stone, to polish*: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67.

pūmicōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *like pumice-stone, porous*: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: lapis, id. 36, 19, 34. *Comp.*: halcyoneum, id. 32, 8, 27.

pūmilio (pūmilo, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus] *a dwarf, pigmy*: non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte constiterit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*: Mart. 14, 213. Of women parvula, pumilio (est) Χαρίτων μία, Lucr. 4, 1158. Transf. of fowls Col. 8, 2 *fin.*: Plin. 10, 56, 77 of plants: id. 11, 49, 108.

pūmilio, ōnis, v. pumilio, *ad init.*

pūmilus, a, um (pumilio, *várος*, Gloss. Philox.), *adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little*: puero pumilior, App. M. 5, p. 163 Elm. dub. II. Subst. pumilus, i, *m. a dwarf*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 63: Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmila, ae, *f. a species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 7, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. *Part.* punctus, *no.* II 3.

punctātim, *adv. briefly, concisely*: Claud. Mamert. Stat Anim. 3, 14.

punctatoriōlas leves pugnas appellat Cato, Fest. *s. v.*

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *a little point, a dot, spot*: Sollin. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv. with the point* (opp. caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

punctio, ōnis, *f.* [pungo] In medicine, *a pricking, puncture*: dolores lateritum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch*, Plin. 34, 15, 44: punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*: Plin. 25, 13, 94. (Hence It. *punsone*; Sp. *punson*; Fr. *poinçon*.)

punctiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [punctio] *a slight pricking pain*: Sen. Ep. 53, 7 fin.: voluptatibus dolorumque punctiunculis, Id. Vit. Beat. 12.

punctitō, tāre, tāvi, tātum, 1. *v. a.* [pungo] *an instrument for pricking* or *puncturing*: Gargil. de re hort. 4, 3.

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *a slight prick*: App. M. 6, p. 422 Oud. (Hence It. *puntillo*.)

punctum, i, *n. v. Part.* punctus.

punctūra, ae, *f.* [pungo] *a pricking, puncture*: lati, Prom. Math. 8, 21 dub.

punctus, a, um, *Part.* [pungo] *pricked, pierced*: haec punctis, haec pedibus, *by feet*; hence, of time, *passed, gone by*: ea punctum, Lucr. 4, 1000: punctum, i. e. *a drink, draught*: Mart. 11, 45. II. Transf. *a point, small spot*: ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 54, 74: ferreum frontem convulneratam praebeant punctis, *i. e. with the marks of slavery*, Plin. Pan. 35. (ii) Esp. *a point* made in writing: Aus. Epigr. 35, 1. (iii) *a mathematical point*: Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. (iv) *a point* or *pip on dice*: Suet. Ner. 30. (v) *a point* or *dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote*, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence transf. *a vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic. Plane. 22. id. Mur. 34: id. Tusc. 2, 26. Fig. *applause, approbation*: omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343. id. Ep. 2, 2, 99. (vi) *a small weight* Pers. 5, 100. (vii) *a small liquid measure*: Front. Aq. 25. (viii) Of time *a moment*: puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic. Sest. 24 omnibus minimis temporum punctis, id. N. D. 1, 24: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201. Absol.: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235. (ix) Of space, *a point*: ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. (x) In discourse, *a brief clause, short section*: id. Parad. procem.: id. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.* 3. punctis, ae, *f. a prick, puncture*: Veg. Mil 1, 12. (Hence It. *punto*; Fr. *point*.)

punctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pricking, stinging, a prick, sting, puncture*: mustelae, Plin. 29, 6, 38: App. M. 7, p. 196. II. *a point* mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum (old *fut. perf.* pepugero, Atta in Gell. 7, 9. *Perf.* punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P. pupungi, Not Tir. p. 131), 3. *v. a. to prick, puncture*: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24 acu comatoria mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21 vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate*: corpus, Lucr. 2, 400. 3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bite*: pungunt sensum, id. 4, 626 aliquem manu, *to pinch*, Petr. 87 *fin.*: nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4. II. Fig. *to sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify*, etc. scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16 si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34 jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 158. odi ego, quos nunquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8, 27. [Root PUG, whence *pug-io, pug-na, pug-no, pug-nus, pug-il*. From the orig meaning was derived first that of wounding; then that of fighting, and lastly that of a fist. The root is perh. the same as the Gr. μύχ-αομαι: Germ. *fechten*; Eng. *fight*.] (Hence Fr. *poindre*.)

pūnĭcans, antis. *adj.* [punicus] *red, ruddy, blushing*: App. M. 4, p. 142.

pūnĭcē, *adv. in the Punic language*: punice loqui, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 23: salutare, ib. 40.

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [punicus] *reddish, red, purple-coloured*: taeniae, Virg. Aen. 3, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (currus Aurorae), Virg. Aen. 12, 77: cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607: anima, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: corium, *i. e. skin beaten red*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 62. (Hence Fr. *punceau*.)

pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni] *Punic, Carthaginian*: punicum malum, or absol. punicum, i, *n. a pomegranate*: Plin. 13, 19, 34: punica arbor, *a pomegranate-tree*, id. 13, 22, 38: Col. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly yellow*, Plin. 21, 14, 50. II. Transf. (post.) *purple-coloured, purple red*: punica rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3, 23: vestra, puellae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 22: punico fucabire matrevit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.

pūnio (poen.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and **pūnĭor**, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* [poena] *to inflict punishment upon, to punish*: peccata punitissima, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: *pudre contra*, id. Off. 1, 25: Philemonem morte punii, Sugt. Gram. 24: alia puniio, id. Cal. 30: qui puniatur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicus punitur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ipse se puniens, ib. 3, 27: prohibendis autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25 *fin.* II. *to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*=ulcisci: Graecae hanc pudre, id. Rep. 3, 9: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 52, 220: ut clarissimorum hominum crudelissimam punitretur necem, id. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*

pūnĭor, v. punio.

pūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [punio] *a punishment*: Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a punisher*: seditionorum punitor acerrimus, Suet Caes. 67: Val. Max. 6, 1, 8. II. *an avenger*: fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic Mil. 13: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f.* [pupus] *a girl, damsel, lass*: Mart 4, 20: Aus. Idyll. 7, 2. 2. II. Transf. *a doll, puppet*: Pers. 2, 70: Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

pūpilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupula] *an orphan girl, a ward, minor*: Cic. Verr. 1, 50. II. Transf. *the pupil of the eye*: id. N. D. 2, 57. Lucr. 4, 249: Plin. 11, 37, 55. 2. Meton. *the eye*: App. M. 3, p. 138.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus] *pertaining to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary*: pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv. 24, 18 *fin.*: actiones, *in behalf of orphans*, Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority*, Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.*: substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan*, Justin. Inst. 2, 16: hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 2.

pūpillārĭter, *adv. in place of an orphan*: Cod. Justin. 6, 30, 20.

pūpillātus, ūs, *m.* [pupillus] *orphanage, wardship, pupilage*: Inscr.

pūpillo, i. *v. n. to cry like a peacock*: Auct. Philom. 26.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus] *an orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a ward*: Cic. Verr. 1, 50. Suet. Claud. 23: Juv 6, 62: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239. v. Smith s Ant. 630.

puppis, is, *f.* (acc. puppem, for puppim, Lucan. 3, 545: *abl.* puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653: Sil. 14, 525 etc.) *the hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21: ventus a surgens a puppi, *astern*, Virg. Aen. 3, 130. e puppi, Ov. M. 3, 651: sedebamus in puppi, *i. e. I sat at the helm of the ship of state*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. 2. Meton. *a ship*: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20. Virg. Aen. 1, 399: Ov. H. 13, 97. (ii) *a constellation, the Ship*, usu. called *Argo*: Cic. Arat. 389. (iii) Comically, *the back*: puppis perennis est probe, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 69. (Hence It. *poppa*; Fr. *poupe*; Eng. *poop*.)

pūpula, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa] *a girl, little lass, puppet*; as a term of endearment App. M. 6, p. 174: a pupula, *from the age of girlhood*, Inscr. II. *the pupil of the eye*: Cic. N. D. 2 37: Hor. Epod. 9, 22.

pūpulus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus] *a little boy*; Cat. 56, 5. II. *a puppet*: Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, *m.*, *a boy, a child*; Varr. in Non. 156, 22. As a term of endearment, *puppet*: Suet. Cal. 25 *fin.* II. *the pupil of the eye* (for pupula and pupilla): Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūrē, *adv. purely, without admixture*; pure clusteo vasa, Pl. Trin. 2, 3: radix casia puneque colligata, [illegible] 22, 10, 12. Comp.: splendere marmore purius, Hor. Od. [illegible] Sup.: quam mundissime [illegible] Suet. Cato R. 66. II. [illegible] chastely: quisque ab [illegible] abstinens, Cic. de Rep. [illegible] opus [illegible] 5, [illegible] pure loquendum [illegible] pure [illegible]

pure tranquillet, *fully*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102. *Sup.*: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, id. 9, 13. **2.** Esp. in law: *unconditionally, absolutely*: Papin. Dig. 8, 2, 35.

pūrē-făcĭo, 3. v. a. [purus] *to cleanse, purify*: Non. 114, 19.

purgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [purgo] *that can be easily cleansed*: castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings*: Ov. F. 6, 713. ‖ *a means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation*: caedis, id. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35: mentis, id. M. 15, 327. ‖‖ *purity, cleanness*: Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt*: cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: ceparum, Plin. 20, 5, 20: oris, Sen. Const. sap. 2 *fin.*: sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74. As a term of abuse: *refuse, offscouring*: Petr. 74: Curt. 6, 11. ‖ *a means of purification*, or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*: Petr. 134.

purgātē, *adv. purely*: enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite: Non. 60, 5.

purgātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purgo] *cleansing, purging*: Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purging*: cloacarum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 41 *fin.*: menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin. 32, 10, 46: alvi, *a purging*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*: and *stool*. purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10. ‖ Fig. *a religious purification from guilt, an expiation*: Plin. 14, 30, 40. **2.** *an apology, justification*: Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purgative, cathartic*: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

purgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser*: cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App. Apol. p. 288. ‖ Fig.: animae, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

purgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [purgator] *cleansing, purgative*: medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65. Fig.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

purgātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [purgo] *cleansing, purifying*: purgatrice aqua se explare, Tert. Bapt 5.

purgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing of animals*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

purgātus, a, um, *Part.* [purgo]. ‖ Adj.: *cleansed, pure* (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57. **2.** *excused, exculpated*: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatiores dimittuntur, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22.

purgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a purging, cleansing*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50 (dub. al. purgatio).

purgīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cleanse*: carnificis augiporta purgitans, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 190, 10. ‖ Fig. *to excuse oneself*: id. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contr. from purum ago] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify*: oleam a follis et stercore purgato, Cato R. R. 65: cum falcibus purgarunt locum, *cleared the place, freed it from bushes*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, *i. e. from beard*, Mart. 9, 28: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2. *Absol.*: levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere, *to weed*, ib. **2.** Esp. in medic. *to cleanse by stool, vomiting*, etc., *to purge*: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 *fin.*: se per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21. Poet. with *gen.*: et labor morbi purgatum te illibus omne, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. ‖ Transf. *to clear away, to remove, to oust*: radens. Sunt. Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aeneo, Pall. 4, 2: purgare viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra quam easet, Dig. Dig. 43, 10, 1. **3.** Esp. in medic. *to remove* or *expel by purging, rinsing*, etc.: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28: succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85. ‖‖ Fig. *to cleanse, purify*: pectora, Lucr. 6, 23: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri negligentia purgavit, Suet Vesp. 9: rationes, *to settle, pay*, id. Cal. 29. **2.** Esp. *to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify*: ut me purgarem tibi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 28: quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: si parum vobis essem purgatus, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ea pars epistolae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse volunti, Cic. Att. 1, 17 *med.*: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*: crimina, *to disprove*, Cic. Clu. 1: probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adolescentem crimine civilis belli, *to acquit*, ib. 3, 17: purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28. **3.** *to cleanse from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for*: di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640: myrtea verbena Romanos Sabinosque, Plin. 15, 29, 36: pontifices purgantes moenia, Lucan. 1, 592: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59. With *acc.* of the crime: netas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen, Lucan. 8, 518.

pūrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purifico] *a purifying, purification*: lautus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40. religionis, Mart. 8 *praef.*

pūrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [purus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse, purify*: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. 30, 11, 28: lavum, id. 21, 14, 41: agrum, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for*: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7. Of animals: Plin. 10, 41, 57.

pūrĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [purifico] *purifying*: ros, Lact. 4, 15: puificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (*al.* terrificum).

pūrĭmē, for purissime, Fest. *s. v.*

pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [purus] *cleanness, purity*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*: of wine, Pall. 11, 14 *med.* Fig.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57.

pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pus] *purulency*: sanguinis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pūrĭter, *adv. purely, cleanly, chastely*: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14: Cato R. R. 112. ‖ Fig.: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.

pūrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [purus] *cleanness, pureness*: Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (dub. al. pueritia, *q. v. no.* II.)

pūro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to purify with religious rites* (very rare): sacra, Fest. *s. v.* prophetas.

purpŭra, ae, *f.* [πορφύρα] *the purple-fish*: a number of mollusks seem to be included under this name, species of Murex and Buccinum: Plin. 9, 36, 60 *sq.* ‖ Meton. *purple colour, purple*: id. 9, 37, 61: Virg. G. 4, 275: Hor. Epod. 2, 20. Also, *a spurious purple colour, prepared from berries*: Plin. 9, 41, 65. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, *etc.*, to designate any valuable object: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128. Lucr. 5, 1422: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7. **2.** *the purple*, i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment*: usque ad talos demissa purpura, *i. e. the* praetexta, Cic. Clu. 40: purpura regum, Virg. G. 2, 495: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes. 84. Hence, ‖‖ Fig. *a lofty station, high dignity*: omnis Latio ante ora servit purpura ferro, *i. e. all kings*, Lucan. 7, 228 purpuram sumere, *the sovereignty*, Eut. 9, 8: adorare purpuram, *the emperor* Amm. 21, 9 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

purpŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *pertaining to purple, purple*: officinae, *manufactories of purple*, Plin. 35, 6, 17: taberna, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 89. ‖ Subst. purpurarius, ii, *m. a purple-dyer*: Inscr. **2.** purpuraria, ae, *f. a purple-dye-house*: Inscr.

purpŭrasco, 3 v. n. *incep.* [purpuro] *to grow purple become of a purple colour*: unda purpurasc't Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 162, 31.

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *clad in purple*: purpurata mulier, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 131. ‖ Subst. purpuratus, i, *m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: Liv. 30, 42.

purpŭrĕus, a, um (old *gen. sing.* **purpureai**, Lucr. 2, 31), *adj.* [id.] *purple-coloured, purple*; including very different shades of colour, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc. purpureus flos rosae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15: aurora, *rosy*, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: anima, *i. e. blood*, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: capillus, Virg. G. 1, 405. mustum, Prop. 3, 15, 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: mare illud quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, *i. e. blackish, dark*, Cic. Acad. 2, 33. ‖ Transf. *clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12: Ov. M. 7, 293: purpurea pennis, *i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Virg. Aen. 10, 722. **2.** *brilliant, beautiful* (poet.): olore-, Hor. Od 4, 1, 10. lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: orbes (*i. e.* oculi), *beautiful eyes*, Val. Fl. 3, 178: brachia purpurea candidiora nive, *shining*, Albin. 2, 62.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum] *painted with purpurissum*: buccae, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 35: genae, App. Apol. p. 323. ‖ Transf. fasti, *i. e.* consulares, *the consular registers* (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

purpŭrissum, i, *n.* (purpurissus, *m.* Hier. Ep. 54, 7) = πορφύριον, *a kind of dark purple colour*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104.

purpŭrĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* for porphyreticus, *purple-coloured; of porphyry*: Inscr.

purpŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [purpura]. ‖ Act. *to make purple-coloured*: undas, *i. e. to darken* (cf. purpureus), Furius in Gell. 18, 11. **2.** Transf. *to colour*: sa *Apol.* 6, p. 183. ‖ Neutr. *to be purple* or *purple-coloured*: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Pervig. Ven. 12. **3.** Transf. *to be painted* or *adorned, to shine*: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101 dub. (*al.* quae frondent purpura et auro).

purŭlentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purulentus] *purulence*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

purŭlentē, *adv. purulently*: Plin. H. N. 23 procem.

purŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [purulentus] *a collection of corrupt matter* or *pus, a purulent mass*: Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 6: Fig.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

purŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pus] *festering, purulent*: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato R. R. 157: Plin. 22, 22, 13. Subst. purulenta, orum, *n. plu. corrupt matter, pus*: id. 20, 2, 5.

pūrus, a, um, *adj. clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled*: purae sedes, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6: manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque to haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27 *fin.*: fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: purissima mella, Virg. Geor. 4, 164: aëre purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: sol, *bright*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 45: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: hasta, *unstained* (with blood), Stat. Th. 11, 490: aurum, *with-*

out dross, Plin. 33, 4, 25. **Subst. purum**, i, n (*sc.* coelum) *an unclouded sky*: Virg. G. 2, 364. **2.** *cleansing, purifying*: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11. **3.** *Transf. plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated*: argentum, *not chased*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Juv. 9, 141: coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3: vasa, *not pitched*, Col. 12, 4 *fin.*: terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, *etc.*), Cic. de Sen. 17: locus, *not built upon, vacant*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 38: Liv. 24, 14: solum, id. 1, 44, *fin.*: hasta, *without an iron head*, Prop. 4, 3, 68: toga, *without purple stripes*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, *unmixed*, Lucr. 1, 506. ‖ **Fig.** *pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. de Sen. 22: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 52 *fin.*: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6: familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites*, id. Leg. 2, 22. Of freedom from sensual passion: animum puram conservare, id. Verr. 3, 98: noctes, *opp.* spurcae, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 6?: Tib. 1, 1, 26. Of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8: purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16 *fin.*: sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118: multo est terstor ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94. **2.** Esp. in law, *unconditional, without exception, absolute*: judicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20: pura et directa libertas, Scaev. Dig. 40, 4, 59. causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 5. [*Purus* from root PU, which occurs in Sans. *pû*, "purificare, lustrare;" hence also Lat. *pu-to*, "to cleanse;" *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus*.]

pūs, pūris, *n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus*: Cels. 5, 26, 20. *Plur.* pura: Plin. 24, 16, 92. ‖ **Transf.** *a malicious person*: Titus Lucius febris, scnium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. in Non. 2, 31: Hor. S. 1, 7, 1. [Cf. Sans. *pûya*; Gr. πύον; same root as puteo, *q. v.*]

pūsa, ae, *f.* [pusus] *a girl*: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pūsillănĭmis, e, *adj.* [pusillus animus] *faint-hearted*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

pūsillănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillanimis] *faint-heartedness*: Lact. de Ira Dei 5.

pūsillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillus] *littleness, smallness*: Tert. adv. Herm. 14.

pūsillŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very small*: pueri, Varr. in Non. 214, 23 dub. (*al.* pusilli).

pūsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus] *very little, petty, insignificant*: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: mus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103: epistola, Cic. Att. 6, 1: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 75: vox, *thin, weak*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2. **Subst. pusillum**, i, n. *a very little, a trifle*: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller*, Plin. 27, 5, 21: pusillum a vero discedere, *a little*, Quint. 8, 6, 28. ‖ **Fig.** *little, petty, paltry*: animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*: Mart. 3, 62: Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51: causa, *trifling*, Ov. R. Am. 730.

pūsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a little boy*: Cic. Coel. 19. Juv. 6, 34. Comic. of an adult: bellissimus, *a pretty lad*, App. M. 9, p. 605.

pūsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [pusa] *a little girl*: Prud. στεφ. 3, 19.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus; cf. pusula] *a blister, pimple, pustule*: Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72: Plin. 20, 22, 87. ‖ **Transf.** *a bubble*, in boiling water, in time, on earthenware, *etc.*: Vitr. 7, 2: Plin. 20, 18, 85: Mart. 8, 51. (Hence **Sp.** *postilla.*)

pustŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pustulo] *a breaking out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

pustŭlātus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustŭlesco, *v. n. incep.* [pustulo] *to break out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pustula] ‖ **A.** **Act.** *to cause blisters* or *pustules. Reflect.*: ne usta pustulentur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1. ‖ **Neutr.** *to break out into blisters*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blisters* or *pustules*: Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūstŭla, ae, *f.* [another form for pustula, from pus] *a blister, pimple, pustule*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart. 14, 167. Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* hetta. ‖ *the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*: Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūstŭlātus and **pustŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pusula and pustula] *blistered*, i. e. *refined, purified*: argentum pusulatum, Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31: argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. 7, 85.

pūstŭlōsus, a, um, *adj* [pusula] *full of blisters* or *pustules*: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, *m.* [puer] *a boy, a little boy*: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pūta, *imper.* of puto, used adverbially: *suppose: for example, for instance*: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Pomp. Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9 ut puta (and in one word utputa), *as for instance*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2.

pūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puto] *that which is pruned off, clippings, waste; shells, peels*, etc.: juglandium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70: fabae, ervi, *pods, shells*, id. 17, 24, 37: ovi, cochleae, id. 30, 7, 19. testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13.

pūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pruning* or *lopping* of trees: Varr. R. R. 1, 6: Cic. de Or. 1, 58: Plin. 17, 20, 32. ‖ **Transf.** *a reckoning, computation*: Macr. S. 1, 11. **2.** *an esteeming, considering*: personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e. g. a father for his son, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pūtātīvē, *adv. by supposition*: Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24.

pūtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [puto] *supposed, putative*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

pūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pruner* or *lopper*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: Plin. 27, 8, 45.

pūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator] *of* or *for pruning* or *lopping*: falx, *a pruning-knife*, Pall. 1, 43.

pūtĕal (puteale, Inscr.), ālis, *n.* [puteus] *an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well* to protect persons from falling into it: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10: Pomp. Dig. 19, 1, 14. ‖ **Transf.** *a similar enclosure round a sacred spot*: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: id. S. 2, 6, 35: Pers. 4, 49 (v. Smith's Ant. 976).

pūtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a well, well-*: undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib. 391: lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1171.

pūtĕānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a well, well-*: aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

pūtĕārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a well-digger*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

putefactus, a, um, v. putrefacio.

pūtĕo, 2. *v. n. to stink*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: Pers. 3, 73. ‖, *to be rotten, putrid*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67 (*al.* putrent). [Root PUT; whence *pus, putris, putris, putidus*, etc.: cf. Sans. *puy*, "to stink;" Gr. πύθω, πύον.] (Hence Fr. *puer.*)

pūter and **putris**, tris, tre, *adj.* [root PUT; v. puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid*: palus puter, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43: fanum, *mouldering, ruined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri de bove, *putrifying*, id. F. 1, 379: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3. ‖ **Transf.** *crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: gleba, Virg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4, 3, 39: campus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: lapis, *friable*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. Od. 1, 36, 17: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, *withered, old*, Prop. 4, 5, 67. (Hence **Sp.** *podre.*)

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, ĭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [puteo] *to become rotten*: Cato R. R. 3: Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 294: Byzantia putuit orca, ib. 2, 4, 66.

puteum, i, v. puteus, *ad init.*

pūtĕus, i, *m.* (also *n. plur.* putea, orum, Varr. in Non. 217, 4) [perh. from root PU, *to cleanse*: v. purus] *a well*: puteum fodere, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi Cic. N. D. 2, 9: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15. Also, *a cistern*: Auct. B. Alex. 5 *fin.* ‖ **Transf.** *a pit*: Virg. G. 2, 231: for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 37, 4, 21: *an air-shaft, air-hole*, Vitr. 8, 6 *a dungeon* for slaves, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 21. (Hence It. *pozzo*; Fr. *puits.*)

pūtĭcŭli, orum, *m. plur.* or **pūtĭcŭlae**, arum, *f. plur.* [puteus] *grave-pits*, i. e. *subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25.

pūtĭdē, *adv. disgustingly, affectedly*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75. *Comp.*: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, *too precisely*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

pūtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior] of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome*: Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.*

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus] *disgusting* in behaviour or speech; *offensive, affected*: Mart. 4, 20: Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking*: caro, Cic. Pis. 9: aper, Mart. 3, 50: fungus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frons, Plin. 17, 9, 6. vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125. ‖ **Transf.** as a term of abuse: *old, half-rotten, withered*: homo putide, id. Bac. 5, 2, 44: femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1. *Comp.*: putidius cerebrum, *more rotten, addled*, id. S. 2, 3, 75. **2.** Esp. of style, *unnatural, affected, disgusting*: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37: verecr, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14. *Sup.*: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73. (Hence It. *putto, puzzo*; Fr. *punais.*)

pūtillus, i, *m.*, or **pūtilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [putus] *a little boy*; *a little girl*: *a child*; a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104: Hor. S. 2, 3, 216 (dub.; *al.* pusilla).

pūtisco, v. putesco.

pūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root PU: see purus] *to cleanse, clean* (in the lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: dolia, Cato R. R. 39, 1 (dub. *al.* picare): Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* putus. **2.** Esp. *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato R. R. 32: vitem, Virg. G. 2, 407: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6. ‖ **Transf.** *to clear up, to settle, adjust*: villicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, *settle his accounts*, Cato R. R. 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11. **2.** Esp. *to reckon, compute*: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, Cato R. R. 14, 4. ‖‖ **Fig.** *to reckon, value, estimate, esteem as*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 7: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4 *fin.*: quum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*: prudens esse putabatur, id. Am. 2: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. M. 14, 618: aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5 *fin.*: aliquid pro certo, Matius ad Tullium ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A, *fin.*: magni

alterum aliquo in numero putare, Cic. Manil. 13. **2.** *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: quum eam mecum rationem puto, *when I cast up that account in my mind, when I reflect on that subject*, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4: multa putasse, Virg. Aen. 6, 333: cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 45. **3.** *to suppose, believe, think, deem*, etc.: aliquis forsan ne putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: rem ipsam putasti, id. Ph. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have thought it*, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5. Parenthetically: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100: ut puto, deus fio, ironically, *I am thinking*, Suet. Vesp. 23 *fin.*: Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Elliptically: Cic. Fam. 15, 20. (Hence It. *putare*; Sp. *podar*.)

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo] *a foul smell, a stench, putridity*: Cato R. R. 157: Lucr. 2, 872: Am. 7, 222.

putrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puter] *rottenness, putridity*: Cyprian. de Laps. 12.

putrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [putreo] *rottenness, putridity*: App. M. 9, p. 622.

putrĕfăcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a. pass.* **putrĕfio**, factus, fieri (*part. pass.* putefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035) [puter facio] *to make rotten, to cause to putrefy*; pass. *to become rotten, to putrefy*: humor putrefacti deposita semina, Col. 3, 12: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28: ut spinacium semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrifaciendum, Liv. 42, 3. ‖ *to make friable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrifaciunt, id. 21, 37.

putrĕfio, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

putrĕo, 2. *v. n.* [puter] *to be rotten* or *putrid*: Pac. in Non. 159, 19.

putresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [putreo] *to grow rotten* or *putrid, to moulder, decay*: ne unguiae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45. ‖ *to become loose* or *friable*: Col. 2, 11, 3.

putrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *corruptible, perishable*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6.

putrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putridus] *foul, corrupt*: voces, Amm. 22, 16.

putridus, a, um [putreo] *rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. Pis. 1: acidificum, Sen. Ep. 58 *fin.*: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45. ‖ *mellow, friable*: loca, id. 19, 8, 47: pectora, Cat. 64, 352.

putrĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [puter] *rottenness, putrefaction*: Non. 21, 23.

putris, e, v. puter.

putror, ōris, *m.* [putreo] *rottenness, corruption, putridity*: Lucr. 2, 930.

putrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [putror] *full of rottenness* or *corruption, putrid*: ulcera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

pŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [root PU: v. purus] *cleansed, perfectly pure, clear, unmixed*; usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: res *s. v.*: scriptum invenimus, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum, Gell. 6, 5: amiculi pura puta, procera, Varr. in Non. 27, 28: Polymnestoreo Lacides, purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a genuine sycophant*, ib. 4, 7, 103. Without purus in *Sup.*: quam benam mihi putissimam erudiendo tradam gratiam vicissim, *my extraordinary obligations*, Cic. Att. 3, 9. (Hence It. *putto*; Fr. *putain*.)

pŭtus, i, *m.* for puerus, *a boy*: Virg. Catal. 9, 2 Wagn.

puvire ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

puxis, idis, v. pyxis.

pycnălis, idis, *f.* = πυκνῖτις, *a plant, mullein, wool-blade*; pure Lat. verbascum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 71.

pycnŏcŏmon, i, *n.* = πυκνόκομον, *a plant, devil's-bit*, Scabiosa succisa, Linn.: or, acc. to Sprengel, *small-flowered mother-wort*, Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 36.

pycnostylos, on, *adj.* = πυκνόστυλος, *having the columns close together, pycnostyle*: Vitr. 3, 2.

pycta or **pyctēs**, ae, *m.* = πύκτης, *a boxer, pugilist*: pure Lat. pugil: Plin. 7, 47, 48: Sen. Contr. 1, 3. With pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner: Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *a fighting-cock*: Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, *adj.* [pycta] *pertaining to a boxing-match, pugilistic*: certamen, Serv. on Virg. Aen. 5, 373.

pyctŏmăchārius, ii, *m.* [πυκτομαχέω] *a boxer, pugilist*, for pycta and pugil Firm. Math. 8, 8.

pyēlus, i, *m.* = πύελος, *a bath*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

pyga (pūga), ae, *f.* = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks*, pure Lat. nates: Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. *Plur.*: Nov in Non. 39, 28.

pygargus, i, *m.* = πύγαργος (white-rump), *a kind of eagle*, acc. to Cuvier *the common eagle*, Falco fulvus, Linn., not our Pygargus: Plin. 10, 3, 3. ‖ *a kind of antelope with white buttocks*; several species have this character: id. 8, 53, 79: Juv. 11, 138.

pygiăcus, a, um, *adj.* [pyga] *pertaining to the buttocks*: puellam invitare ad pygiaica sacra, *i. e. to copulation*, Petr. S. 140 (*al.* pygiaca, in the same signif.).

pygmaei, orum, *m. plu.* = Πυγμαῖοι, *the Pygmies, a fabulous, dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated*: Mel. 3, 8, 8: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Gell. 9, 4. Some have supposed that these were the *pygmy ape*, the Gibraltar monkey, Simia Inuus vel silvanus, Linn., or the *Chimpanzee*, Troglodytes niger, Desmarest. But the fact of the existence of diminutive races of men in South Africa, such as *the Bushmen*, makes it possible that Aristotle was correct in stating that the stories were not altogether fabulous.

pȳra, ae, *f.* = πυρά, *a funeral pile, pyre*; pure Lat. rogus: Virg. Aen. 6, 215: Ov F. 2, 534: Auct. B. Afr. 91.

pyrālis, idis, *f.* = πυραλίς, *an unknown winged insect supposed to live in fire*, called also pyrausta = πυραυστής: Plin. 11, 36, 42.

pyrămĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis] *in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal*: corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24 (dub.).

pyrămis, idis, *f.* = πυραμίς [prop. an Egyptian word] *a pyramid*: Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: Plin. 36, 12, 19.

pyrausta or **-es**, ae, v. pyralis.

pyrēn, ēnis, *f.* = πυρήν, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pyrethrum or **-on**, i, *n.* = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory*, Anthemis Pyrethrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 9, 42: Cels. 5, 4: Ov. A. A. 2, 418. (Hence It. *pilatro*; Sp. *pelitre*; Fr. *pyrèthre*.)

pyrgia, ae, *f. a plant, dog's-tongue*, (v. cynoglossa): App. Herb. 97.

pyrgopŏlinīcles, ae, *m. tower-town-taker*, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles gloriosus.

pyrgus, i, *m.* = πύργος, *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown*; pure Lat. turricula: Gal. Ep. 8, 12.

pyrĭtes, ae, *m.* = πυρίτης, *flint*: Plin. 36, 19, 30. ‖ *a millstone*: ib. ‖ *iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite*: ib.

pyrītis, idis, *f.* = πυρῖτις, *an unknown precious stone of a black colour*. Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pyrŏcŏrax, acis, v. pyrrhocorax.

pyrŏis and **pyrŏeis**, entis, *m.* = πυρόεις (fiery), *the planet Mars*: Col. 10, 290: Aus. Idyll. 18, 12.

pyrŏpoecĭlos lapis = πυροποίκιλος, *a kind of porphyry*: Plin. 36, 8, 13.

pyrōpus, i, *m.* = πυρωπός (fire-eclouréd), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*: Plin. 34, 8, 20: Lucr. 2, 803. Ov. M. 2, 2.

pyrŏsachnē, ēs, *f. a plant*, v. chamelaea: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

pyrrhĭcha, ae, and **pyrrhĭchē**, ēs, *f.* = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance*: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 39.

pyrrhĭchārius (purrhich.), ii, *m.* [pyrrhicha] *one who performs the Pyrrhic dance*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 *fin.*

pyrrhĭchĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*: Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pyrrhŏcŏrax, ācis, *m.* = πυρροκόραξ, *a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine crow, hermit-crow*, Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn.: Plin. 10, 48, 68 (*al.* pyrocorax).

pyrum and **pyrus**, v. pirum and pirus.

pysma, ătis, *n.* = πύσμα, in rhetoric, *a question*: Aquila Rom p. 152.

pythăgorīsso, 1. *v. n.* = πυθαγορίζω, *to imitate Pythagoras*: noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

pythaulēs, ae, *m.* = πυθαύλης, *one who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python*: Hyg. Fab. 273. ‖ Transf. in gen. *one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor*: Varr. in Non. 166, 11: Sen. Ep. 76.

pythaulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pythaules] *pertaining to a* pythaules, *pythaulic*; in canticis pythaulicis responsabat: Diom. p. 489 P.

pythĭon, ii, *n.* = πύθιον, *an unknown bulbous plant*: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

pythius, a, um, *adj.* = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian*: oraculum Cic. Div. 1, 1: regna, *i. e.* Delphi, Prop. 3, 13, 52. ‖ Subst. **pythia**, ae, *f.* = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia*: Cic. Div. 1, 19: Nep. Milt. 1. **2.** pythia, orum, *n. plu.* = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo*: Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. A. P. 414: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

pythōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πυθωνικός, *prophetic, magical*: spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*

pythōnĭon, ii, *n.* = πυθώνιον, *a plant, dragon-wort*, also called dracontea, prob. a kind of Arum, *q. v.*: App Herb. 4.

pytisma, ătis, *n.* = πύτισμα, *that which is spit* or *spirted out* (in tasting wine, etc.): Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: Juv. 11, 173.

pytisso, 1. *v. n.* = πυτίζω, *to spit* or *spurt out* wine in tasting: pythissandi modo mihi quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48.

pyxăcanthus, or **-os**, i, *comm.* = πυξάκανθος, *a plant*, Lycium europaeum v. barbarum, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

pyxăcĭthus or **-os**, i, *m.* = πυξάκιθος, *a skilful boxer*: Mart. 7, 32.

pyxĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyxis] *made like a box, box-like*: commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31.

pyxĭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small box*: Cels. 6, 6, 5.

pyxĭnum, i, *n.* (ac. hollyrium) = πύξινον, *an unguent kept in boxes made of box-wood, box-salve*: Cels. 6, 6, 31.

pyxis (also puxis, Scrib. Comp. 161), idis, *f.* = πυξίς, a box, a small box, for unguents, medicines, etc. Cels. 6, 6: boxes made of box-wood, Cels. 6, 6, 31: a box of any kind, Cato R. R. 25: nuces, Cato, Plin. 37: cinnamum, Plin. 12, 19, 41: myrobalani, Plin. 12, 15, 32: thuris, Plin. 12, 14, 30: pyxidis operculum, Plin. 12, 14, 30: pyxidis fundus, Plin. 12, 14, 30: pyxidis latus, Plin. 12, 14, 30: pyxidis fundum

longing to the toilet of women Petr 110 Paul Sent. 3, 7 ¶ Transf., terres, an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle. Plin. 18. 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes The origin of this letter was a subject of discussion among the ancient grammarians, some of them regarding it as equivalent to the Greek koppa (Ϙ), others as a mere graphical contraction of C and V (Quint 1 4, 9, Ter Maur p 2253 P., Mar Victor p 2459 and 2468 ib, Vel Long p 2218 P, Ter Maur p 2399 ib, cf Diom p 420 ib Mart. Cap 3, p 57) The latter opinion appears to have arisen from overlooking the fact that q invariably occurs in connection with u, so that the combination CV in old monuments, which was regarded as the original form of Q was really equivalent to QU The sign was in fact a superfluous character, and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms pequdes, pequnia, qum, quiquirco, occur instead of pecudes, pecunia, cum, quocirca So the original forms quejus, quoi quur (quare) became cujus cui and even for quoi, cuoi is found in Inscr Orell no 3832 acuas for aquae occurs in Inscr Grut 793, 5 in very old MSS. oblucus, locuntur, are written for obliquus, loquuntur ‖ Inter changes of Q with other letters 1 In Latin itself the only change is into C of which examples are given above in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs e g quatro, con-cutio, per-cutio, sequor, secutus coquo coctus, relinquo relictus

2 Q In Latin sometimes corresponds to p and t in Greek, and to p in Oscan e g quinque, equus, sequor, πέντε, ἵππος, ἕπω quis, quid que, quatuor, τις, τί, τε τέτταρα; Oscan pis, pid, pe, petora. ‖ Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages

1 into c e g Lat coquus, antiquus, quomodo, It. cuoco antico, come, Sp and Port. como, Fr comme Lat. torquere, It torcere Sp torcer Lat, quarro, neque, Wall cer, nue Lat quinque Fr cinque, Wall cince Lat quando, qualis Wall cend, care 2 into g (only in the middle of words) e g Lat aequalis, It. eguale, Sp igual, Fr égal. 3, into p (only in Wall) e g Lat. aqua, equa, quatuor, Wall. apt, eaptt patru. 4, into s or z e g Lat laqueus, Sp. laso, Fr. las, Wall latsu; Prov lais Lat torquere, Prov. torser 5, In Fr. g is sometimes omitted e g Lat. aqua, coquere, sequi, Fr eau, cuire, suivre ‖V. As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the prænomen Quintus, but also stands for Quæstor, que, quinquennalis, etc. Q I S S quae infra scripta sunt Q R C F quando rex comitiavit fas. Q S P P S quid sacris publicis praesto sint Q. V. A qui vixit annos S P Q R senatus populusque Romanus

quā, adv [abl. fem from qui] by which road, in which direction or place ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8 arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2 reliquum spatium, qua munier intermittit, Caes B G. 1, 38; plurimā qua silva est, Ov. M 14, 361 completentur nbenia se tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1 vagari, qua velit, Cic. de Or 1, 18; 2 caedis, qua vidua erat, constrata tella, arma, tela, 3 rot. ‖ Transf. qua . . qua, partly . . partly, or as well . . . as, both . . . and; saepe requiro quotidie, qua mearum, qua publicarum, Pl Trin. 4, 2, 39, turpia conveniti hominem, qua bonum, Plaut. Trin. 644 inter columnas, Cic Q Fr, 3, 1 qua dominos, qua advocati, id, Att 2, 19 qua feminae, qua viri, Plin Ep 6, 31. 2. as far as, in so far as · statini non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv 39, 48 Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, quia arcet feminas, et feminam, qua lucet innocuos facit, Sen. Q N 3, 14 Tac A 6, 20. 3, in what manner, how numquid tute prospexti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter Ad. 4, 5, 56 ante praedico, M Antonium delectus qua possit, habiturum, Cic Phil 6 3 Ov Pont 2, 4 4: coëant in foedera dextrae qua datur, Virg Aen 11, 292

quasd, v quoad

quăs-cunque (as times qua porro cunque, Lucr 1, 507) (quăscunque), adv wherever, wheresoever quacunque iter fecit Cic Verr 1, 16 quacunque custodiant, Liv 24, 2 ‖ Transf from what side soever hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quacunque aspiceretur, Plin 35, 10, 37 2. whithersoever quacunque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17

quădrantēnus or quadamtenus, adv [quidam tenus] to a certain point or limit, so far (post and in later prose) est quidam profecto tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor Ep 1, 1, 32 ‖ Transf to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin 15, 28, 33 rubens, id. 24, 14, 76 ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell 17 21

quădra, ae, f a square qui locus gradibus in quadrum formatus est, Fest s v fomanam ‖ Esp in architecture the lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the plinth Vitr 3 3 (1) any small member that separates larger on s a flat band list, fillet ib 2 a dining-table patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Virg Aen 7 115 alienā vivere quadrā, to live from another's table (as a parasite) Juv 5, 2

3 a square bit, morsel et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor Ep 1, 17, 49 casei, Mart. 12, 32 panis Sence. Benef 4 29

quadrāgēnārius, a, um, adj [quadrageni] pertaining to the number forty, of forty dolium perh holding forty congii, Cato R R 105 fistula, a forty-inch pipe, i e made of a plate forty inches in width, Vitr 8, 7 pupillus, of forty, i e. forty years old, Sen Ep 25 Absol quadragenarium istum ad te voco, that quadragenarian, Arn 2, 60

quadrāgēni, ae, a, num distrib [quadraginta] forty each columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic Verr 1, 56 octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43. ‖ In gen. for quadraginta, forty centies vicies duceni quadrageni item viginti octo millia et octingenti, i e. 240×120 = 28 800, Col 5, 2

quadrāgēsĭmus (quadragensumus, Num ap. Eckh D N. 6, p 296), a, um, adj [id.] the fortieth: pars quadragesima, Cato R. R. 23 anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep 3, 15. ‖ Subst. quadragesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), the fortieth part, a fortieth: quadragesima summae, Suet. Cal. 40 2. Esp, as a tax, the fortieth part, a fortieth abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac A 13, 51; publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet Vesp. 1 3, the Christian fast of forty days, lent; Hier Ep 41, 3.

quadrāgĭēs (old prithogr. quatragiens, Mommsen Ancyr. ap. Grut, 190), adv. numer. [id.] forty times · quadragies quater decuriones, Auct. Vit. Vir. illustr. 47 † sestertium ter et quadragies, 4,000,000 sesterces, Cic. Fl. 13; Liv. 38, 35.

quadrāgintā, card. num. forty; quatuor quadraginta milites, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 101. annis natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14 Cal. 31ō, 2 (Ilion), 3 centum, 40

quadra(de)nārius, that is, "four-cents." v Bopp, Comp. Gram. § 320.

quadrangŭlātus, a, um, adj. [quadrangulus] quadrangular. Tert. de Anim 17.

quadrangŭlum, i, n. [quadrangulus] a quadrangle: quadrangulum, rectangulum Gloss. Lat. Gr.

quadrangŭlus, a, um, adj. [id.] four-cornered, quadrangular: figura, Plin 13, 22, 26.

quadrans, tis, m [quatuor] a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter. quanae, Col. 2, 4 diei noctisque, Plin 18, 25, 57. creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23 heres ex quadrante, of the fourth part of the inheritance, Sunt. Caes. 83, ‖ Esp the fourth part of an as (as a coin), three ounces quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin 33, 3 13 quadrans mihi nullus est in arca not a farthing, Mart. 2, 44. The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius) dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor S. 1, 3, 137 Juv. 6, 447. 2 Of interest four per cent. 3 usurae quadrantes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21 3. As a measure of land, a quarter of an acre (jugerum) Col 5, 1.

4 As a weight, a quarter of a pound Mart 11, 105 With pondo, amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20

5 As a measure for liquids, the fourth part of a sextarius, three cyathi Mart 9. 94 vini, Cels 3, 15 6. As a measure of length, a quarter of a foot pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell 3, 10

quadrantal, ālis, n. [quadrantalis] a liquid measure containing eight congii, a quadrantal Cato in Fest. s. v. Pl Curc 1, 2, 15 Plin 14, 14, 16 ‖. a die, cube Gell 1, 20, 3.

quadrantālis, e, adj [quadrans] containing the fourth part of a measure mensa crassitudine quadrantali, of a quarter of a foot. Plin. 13, 15, 29

quadrantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp to a quarter of an as (as a coin), that costs a quarter of an as, etc res quadrantaria, i. e a bath (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath), Sen. Ep. 86 mulier of Clodia, wife of Metellus, perh. i. q common prostitute, who sold herself for a trifle, Cic. Coel 26.

quadrātārius, ii, m. [quadratus] a stone-cutter Sid Ep 3, 12 Cod. Justin, 10, 64 1

quadrātārius, a, um, adj [id.] pertaining to a stone cutter Inscr.

quadrātē, adv. four-fold, four times Manil 2, 295

quadrātim, adv four-fold Charis p. 168 P.

quadrātĭo, ōnis, f [quadratus] a square agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3.

quadrātor, ōris, m. [quadro] a stone-cutter. marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7

quadrātūra, ae, f. [id.] a making square, squaring, quadraturae circuli quadratura, the squaring of the circle, App. Dogm Plat. 3, p. 39. ‖ Transf. a square: virtutis, Vegetius Firm. 3.

quadrātus, a, um, Part. [quadro] ‖ A. Adj squared, square · quadrata basis, Varr. in Plin 36, 15, 49 · pes, a square foot, Plin. 33, 4, 21 · saxum, squared, hewn stone, Liv. 10, 23 · litterae capitales, composed of square strokes, Petr. 29 statuae, squared, cubed, Suet. Vesp. 20. corpus, Gellius, 19 hoves, stout, vigorous, Col. 6, 1 · dentes, i. e. sharp, Plin. 34, 8, 19 · quadratum agmen, v. agmen, as · quadratum, square, four-cornered, Plin. 36, 15, 24 · numerus, a square number, Aug. Civ. 22, 30 · verba, prop. a verse consisting of four words, Quint. 9, 4, 140 · quadratae, or sight feet, the term is applied to the feet of men only among the Romans, Transf. fitting, suitable, appropriate, Quint. 8, 3, 6 · quadrangular, square, Gellius, 19, 10, 3 · quadratum, a square, Plin. 36, 15, 24 · quadrata, a square, Plin. 36, 15, 24

quadrātē, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon*, Plin. 18, 22, 51. (II) In astronom. *quadrature*: Cic. Div. 2, 42: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16. **2.** quadratus, i, *m. a square, quadrate*: marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.

quadriangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor angulus] *four-cornered, quadrangular*: Anx. Epigr. 128.

quadri-bacchum and **quadribaccum**, li, *n.* [quatuor bacca] *an ornament composed of four pearls*: Inscr.

quadri-dens, tis, *adj.* [quatuor dens] *having four teeth*: rastri quadridentes, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

quadri-ennis, e, *adj.* [quatuor annus] *of four years*: Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quadri-ennium, ii, *n.* [quadriennis] *a space or period of four years*: Cic. Caecin. 7: id. de Sen. 4.

quadrīēris, is, *f.* [vox hybr. from quatuor and ἔρις, analog. to τριήρης] *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme*: Inscr. Also, quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quadrifāriam, *adv. four-fold, in four parts*: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1: Suet. Vit. 13. **II.** *in a four-fold manner*: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16.

quadrifāriter, *adv. in four ways*: Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14.

quadrifārius, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold*: divisio, Cass. Var. 3, 51.

quadri-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor and FID, root of findo] *four-cleft, split into four parts*: quadrifidas sudes, Virg. G. 2, 25: quadrifidam quercum scindebat, *was cleaving in four*, id. Aen. 7, 509. **II.** Fig. *divided into four parts*: labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. & Olybr. 268.

quadrifīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium] *marking four boundaries*: arca, Innoc. de Casis literar. p. 222 Goes.

quadrifīnium, ii, *n.* [quatuor finis] *a place where four boundaries meet*: Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.

quadrifluvium, ii, *n.* [quatuor fluvius] *a flowing in four directions*: ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, *into four parts, according to the course of the veins*, Vitr. 2, 9.

quadrifŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor fluo] *having four streams, flowing into four parts*: Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quadrifŏris, e, *adj.* [quatuor fores] *having four doors* or *openings*: nidi, Plin. 11, 21 24 januae, *having four leaves, divided cross-wise*, Vitr. 4, 6.

quadriformis, e, *adj.* [quatuor forma] *having four shapes*: Not. Tir. p. 110.

quadrifrons, tis, *adj.* [quatuor frons] *having four foreheads* or *faces*: Janus, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

quadrigae, arum, *f. plu.* [contr. from quadrijugae, from quatuor and jugum] *a chariot with four horses*, etc., *a quadriga*: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettium, Liv. 1, 28: id. 27, 41: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11. **2.** *Esp. the four-horses* used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70: quum carceribus esse effudere quadrigae, Virg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39. Poet. of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17. *Sing.*: Gell. 19, 8 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 34, 39: Mart. 6, 46: Suet. Vit. 17, etc. **3.** Transf. Of four persons: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vopisc. Prob. *fin.* **II.** Fig.: nunquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 12: quadrigae politicae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, *my fay, cheerfulness, is gone*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1: navibus atque quadrigis petiqueras

quadrigāmus, i, m. [vox hybr. from quatuor γάμος] *one who has married four times*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *n.* 15.

quadrigārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae] *pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot*: quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Cal. 19: pulvis, *for the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56: familia, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. **II.** Subst. quadrigarius, ii, *m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Suet. Ner. 16: Arn. 2, 70.

quadrigātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin): Liv. 22, 58: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quadrigēminus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor geminus] *four-fold, four*: cornicula, Plin. 8, 23, 25.

quadrigēni, v. quadringeni.

quadrigŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadrigae] *a little four-horse team*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 22, § 83. *Plu.*: Cic. Fat. 3.

quadrigŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigula] *pertaining to a little four-horse team*: Inscr.

quadrijŭgis, e, *adj.* [quatuor jugum] *pertaining to a team of four*: equi, Virg. Aen. 10, 571 · currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356.

quadrijŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a team of four* (poet.) · quadrijugo invehitur curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 162: certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370. Subst. quadrijugi, orum, *m. plu. a four-horse team*: runt triturnque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167.

quadrilătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor latus] *four-sided, quadrilateral*: Front. p. 35 Goes.

quadrilĭbris, e, *adj.* [quatuor libra] *that weighs four pounds*: Pl. Aul. 5, 2.

quadrimănus, a, um, and **quadrimānis**, e, *adj.* [quatuor manus] *four-handed, having four hands*: puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obsequ. de prodig. 111.

quadrimātus, ūs, *m.* [quadrimus] *the age of four years*: extra quadrimatum, Plin. 29, 11, 58: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2.

quadrimembris, e, *adj.* [quatuor membrum] *four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours*: poet. Mart. Cap. 8, 272 dub. (*al.* hiantimembrem).

quadrimenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor mensis] *of four months*: Cod. Justin. 1, 32, 1.

quadrimestris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of four months*: agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14.

quadrimŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] *of four years, four years old*: parvulus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 4.

quadrimus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *of four years, four years old*: de quadrimo Catone, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: dies, *a term of four years*, Alfen. Dig. 23, 4, 19.

quadringēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni] *of four hundred each*: cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: judex, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr.

quadringēni (quadrigeni, Varr. R. R. 2, 8), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadringenti] *four hundred each*: Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: millia numum, Suet. Vit. 13.

quadringentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [id.] *four hundred each*: Vitr. 10, 14: millia numorum, Plin. 8, 42, 68.

quadringentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the four hundredth*: annus, Liv. 5, 45: Plin. 8, 6, 6.

quadringenti, ae, a, *card. num.* [quatuor centum] *four hundred*: anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: Liv. 1 20.

quadringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti] *four hundred times*: HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 10: id. Phil. 2, 37.

quadrini, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quatuor] *four each, four*: ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quatuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43. febris quadrini circuitus, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51: cardines, Arn. 6, 292.

quadrinoctium, ii, *n.* [quatuor nox] *a space or period of four nights*: Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quadri-partio, no *perf.*, itum, 4. *v. a. to divide into four parts*: quadripartitur exercitus, Dictys. Cret. 1, 19.

quadri-partītio, ōnis, *f. a division into four parts*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 11.

quadripartito, *adv. in four divisions*: brachia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quadripartītus (quadripert.), a, um, *Part.* [quadripartio]. **II.** Adj.: *divided into*, or *consisting of four parts, four-fold*: distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: commutationes temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20.

quadrĭpēdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quadrĭpes, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

quadripĭlātōres dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. *s. v.*

quadri-rēmis (quatriremis, Not. Tir. p. 177), is, *f.* [quatuor remus] *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme*: egreditur Centuripina quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. Adj.: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quadri-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from quatuor σῆμα, a sign] *quadrisyllabic, containing four* morae or *prosodial times*: numerus, Mart. Cap 9, 331.

quadrivium, ii, *n.* [quatuor via] *a place where four ways meet, a cross-road*: in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4 · Juv. 1, 64. **II.** Transf. *the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic music, geometry, and astronomy). Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1. (Hence It. *carrobio*; Fr. *carrefour*.)

quadro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrus]. **I.** Act. *to make square*: ables atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 12. **2.** Transf. *to join properly together*: quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. Or. 58. **II.** Neutr. *to be square*; hence fig. *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit*: secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. 2, 278. eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Coel. 29: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11. **2.** Esp. of accounts, *to square, agree*: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. Verr. 1, 36. (Hence Fr. *carrer*; It. *squadra*; Sp. *esquadra*; Fr. *équerre*; It. *squadrone*; Sp. *esquadron*; Fr. *escadron*.)

quadrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra] *a little square*: Sol. 37.

quadrum, i, *n.* [quatuor] *something square, a square*: pertica dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3. **II.** Fig.: in quadrum redigere, *to reduce to proper order or arrangement*, Cic. Or. 61.

quadrŭpēdans, tis, *Part.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping*: canterius, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by*, Plin. 8, 45, 70: sonitus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596. **II.** Subst. *a galloping horse, a steed* (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora, ib. 11, 614.

quadrŭpēdātim, *adv. in the manner of a quadruped*: Charis. p. 163 P.

quadrŭpēdus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, quadruped*: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 36.

quadrŭpēdus (quadripodus, Front. ad M. Anton. de Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping*; quadrupedo gradu reponto, on all

rmus, Amm. 14, 2. *Absol.*: quadrupedo currere, *to gallop*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quadrupes (quadrŭpes), ĕdis, *adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, going on four feet*: quadrupes equus, *galloping*, Enn. in Gell. 18, 5 (in Macr. S. 6, 9, quadrupes eques): cursus, App. M. p. 436. More freq. ‖ Subst. *a four-footed animal, a quadruped*: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic. Par. 1: aliam quadrupedem, Cato R. R. 102: nulla, Virg. E. 5, 25: crocodilus, quadrupes malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37: pennatum, id. 11, 36, 43: cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coërcuit, *on all fours*, like a beast, Suet. Cal. 27: receptus, *creeping on all fours*, id. Ner. 48.

quadrupliāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus] *four-fold, quadruple*: numerus quadruplaris (*al.* quadruplus), Macr. S. Scip. 1, 19.

quadruplātor (quadriplator, Fest. *s. v.*), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo] *one who multiplies by four*: App. Apol. p. 330.

2. Transf. *a multiplier, magnifier*: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25 ‖ *one who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7. **2.** Transf. *a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty* or *damages*: also, in gen. *a trickster, chicaner*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18: Cic. Div. in Caec. 7 determinus, id. Verr. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 72 (v. Smith's Ant. 980).

quadruplex, icis, *adj.* [quatuor plico] *four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: radix, Plin. 27, 8, 38. ‖ *four*: stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.

quadruplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico] *a making four-fold*: numeri, Cap. 7, 258.

quadruplicāto, *adv. four times as much*: emptis vineis, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

quadruplico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: rem suam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10.

quadruplo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplus] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadruplor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be an informer*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 10.

quadruplus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold, quadruple*: strena, Suet. Tib. 34. More freq. ‖ Subst. quadruplum, i, *n. a four-fold amount, four times as much*: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a four-fold penalty*, Cato R. R. procem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence to pay four times as much*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: actio quadrupli, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *square*: torminus, Auct. de limit. p. 251 Goes.

quadrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *four-cornered* or *four-fold*: errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, *laid out in squares*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [quaero] *to seek repeatedly* or *constantly*: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 15: hospitium ab aliquo, id. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lana ac tela victum, *to earn*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48. ‖ *to require, need*: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30. ‖‖ Esp. *to ask* or *inquire repeatedly*: quid tu id quaeritas? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 22: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthog. quairo, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* to look or search *for*: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: in sterculinio pullus quaerit escam, Phaedr. 3, 12: fore ut a multis filia in lautumiis verus ille dux quaereretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. *Absol.*: ecotrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15. **2.** *to get, procure*: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 109. **3.** *to seek in vain, to miss*: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: optatus Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi cognam, Tib. 2, 3, 25: amues, Stat. Th. 4, 703. ‖ Fig. *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive*: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: ut quaeramus quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Cluent. 9. With *inf.*: tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7. **2.** Esp. *to seek to gain, to get, procure*: laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: quae plurimis laboribus et periculis quaesivi, Sall. J. 85: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 1, 1: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17. **3.** Of impers. subjects: *to demand, require*: litos ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 10. bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30. **4.** *to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire*: constr. with *ab, de, ex*; what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: cum ab iis saepius quaereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: quaesivit a medicis, qui maximum se haberet, Nep. Dion. 2: quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid suo mihi opus fuisset auxilio, Cic. Pis. 9: quaero de te, arbitrerisne consulem functum officio? Liv. 4, 40: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 18: quaesivi ex Phania, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Pass. impers.*: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409. quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, iudi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles sences. si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. de Sen. 18. So, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8. Also, noli quaerere *or* quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcer hic dies visus est, ib. 4, 4: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, ib. 3, 1. **5.** *to examine* or *inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation*: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture*, id. Mil. 22: rem quaere, *examine by torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to law, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. (Hence It. *chiedere*; Sp. *querer*.)

quaesītio, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking* or *searching after*: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 171. ‖ Esp. *a questioning by torture, inquisition*: cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, prorripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seeker, searcher*: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 28. ‖ Esp. *the praetor who presided in criminal trials*: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, correctly explained by Asconius "praetor de pecuniis repetundis quaestionem exercens" (cf. Smith's Ant. 648). **2.** Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, *an examiner, inquisitor*: quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17: tres, Sall. J. 40: quaesitor Minos, Virg. Aen. 6, 432. **3.** In gen. *a curious* or *incredulous inquirer, a sceptic*: Gell. 11, 5.

quaesītum, i, v. quaesitus.

quaesītūra, ae, *f.* [quaero] for quaestura, *the quaestorship*: quaesituram petere, Tac. A. 3, 29 dub. (*al.* quaesturam).

quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* [quaero] ‖ Adj. *sought out*; *select, special, extraordinary*: leges quaesitiores (opp. to simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitior adulatio, ib. 57: quaesitissimi honores, ib. 2, 33. **2.** *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26. comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, ib. 5, 3. ‖‖ Subst. quaesītum, i, *n. a question* (poet.). accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 794: id. F. 1, 278.

quaesītus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a seeking, searching*: Plin. 5, 9, 10. ‖ *an examining, investigation*: Macr. Sat. 7, 8

quaeso, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. a.* [old form for quaero] *to seek*: quaeso advenienti morbo nunc medicum tibi, Pl. in Non. 44, 30. ‖ *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *absol.* (parenthetically): aliquem ut redeat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1: deos, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11: pete quaesoque, ut tuos mecum servet, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, Liv. 28, 39. P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, id. 10, 13. *Absol.* quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere expletive, *prithee*: quaeso, quoties dicendum est tibi: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 33. ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. Andr. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, id. Leg. 1, 2: quaeso, etiamnunc tu has nuptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7.

quaesticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain*: Cic. Div. 2, 24: id. Fam. 9, 16.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking*: cave, tuus mihi in quaestione, *lest I have to look after you*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne quaestioni essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3. ‖ Esp. *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Acad. 2, 8: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Cluent. 58: fortitudo in quaestionibus exstiterit, immensae quaestionis est, Plin. 7, 28, 29. quaestionem instituere, Quint. 7, 1, 6. **2.** Esp. *an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 648), *examination by torture*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exerceret, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), Cic. Fin. 2, 16 quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28 aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestionis esse arbitrabatur, *the summer to be the season for the threatening war, not for an inquiry*, Caes. B. G. 6, 4 quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to institute, make a motion for*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 31, 28 facere alicui, *against any one*, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64: de morte viri habere, ib. 65 quaestionem habere de servis in capite filii, ib.: ad quaestionem abripi, *examination by torture*, ib. 33: alios servum in quaestionem ferre, ib. 64 postulare servum in quaestionem, in quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, id. Rosc. Am. 4: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission*, id. Brut. 27: judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the praetor*, id. Cluent. 54: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14. **3.** Meton. *the court, the judges*: totam quaestionem a servitute ad clementiam transtulit, Vell. 2, 1, n. 6. **3.** In gen. *a [illegible] investigation*, one, quaestiones [illegible] et perobscura quaerit

tura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. (II) Esp. *in rhetor. the subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. Top. 21. (III) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue*: quaestio est quae ex contentione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: *Non jure fecisti*: *jure feci*, id. Inv. 1, 13.

quaestiōnālĭter, *adv. by way of question, in the form of a question*: Fulg. de prisc. serm. n. 16.

quaestiōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [quaestio] *a torturer, executioner*: Cod. Theod. 16, 12, 3.

quaestiōnātus, a, um, *Part. put to the torture, racked*: tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cyprian. Ep. 69, *n.* 6.

quaestiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quaestio] *a little* or *trifling question*: quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 82: Quint. 1, 3, 11.

quaestor (old orthogr. quaistor, Epit. of the Scipios), ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *a quaestor*; a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, § 81. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: quaestores, regibus etiam tum imperantibus, sunt instituti sunt. Item gliscentibus negotiis duo additi qui Romae curarent. Mox duplicatus numerus, stipendiaria jam Italia, et accedentibus provinciarum vectigalibus. Post, lege Sullae, viginti creati supplendo senatui, cui judicia tradiderat, Tac. A. 11, 22. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 980.

quaestōrĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor*: Inscr.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quaestor*: officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quaestor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: scelus, *perpetrated by a quaestor*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quaestorship*, Quint. 12, 6, 1: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quaestor*, Suet. Vit. Hor.: munera, *gladiatorial combats*, which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, id. Dom. 4: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent*, Liv. 34, 47. agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quaestor*, Auct. rei Agrar. Sicul. Fl. p. 2. ‖ Subst. quaestorius, ii, *m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor*: Cic. Brut. 76: Suet. Oth. 3. **2.** quaestorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* tentorium), *the quaestor's tent* in the camp: Liv. 10, 32. (II) (*sc.* aedificium) *the residence of the quaestor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestorium perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *pertaining to gain, money-making, mercenary*: quaestuaria mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 1, 2, 4: mulier, *a prostitute*, ib. 23, 2, 43. ‖ Subst. quaestuaria, ae, *f. a prostitute*: ex adultera in quaestuariam verso, Sen. Ben. 6, 32.

quaestŭōsē, *comp.* -ĭus, *sup.* -issĭme, *adv. gainfully* or *advantageously*: Plin. 19, 4, 19, *n.* 2. *Sup.*: quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3.

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive*: ager, Cato R. R. 1: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14: hoc multo est quaestuosius, id. Agr. 2, 25: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. 6, 25, 28. ‖ *greedy of profit, eager for gain*: quaestuosus homo, Cic. Fragm. 6, 1: nec nobis in arte ea quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7. ‖ *that has great gain* or *profit, rich*: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship*: quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: quaesturam petere, Tac. A. 3, 29: gerere, Suet. Cal. 1. ‖ Meton. *public money*: translator quaesturae, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

quaestus, ūs (*gen.* quaesti, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 5: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38, *etc.*; quaestuis, Varr. in Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring*: *gain, profit, advantage*: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec didicere artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2. quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: quibus omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal*, Sall. J. 31: quaestui deditum esse, id. Cat. 13: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain*, Quint. 1 prooem. § 13 quaestui habere rempublicam, *to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. Off. 2, 22: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to lend money at interest*, id. Pis. 35. Proverb.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2. 74. (II) omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40. **2.** *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment*: id. Rud. 4, 3, 50. corpore quaestum facere, of a prostitute, id. Poen. 5, 3, 2: without corporo uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27. Of the *occupation* of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 1. ‖ Fig. *gain, profit, advantage*: ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, id. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facto quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

quălĭbescit, *adv.* for qualibet, *everywhere, in every way*: Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (qualubet; *fem. abl.* of qullibet), *where you will, everywhere*: qualibet perambula aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13. ‖ *as you please, in any way*: qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis] ‖ Interrog. *of what sort, kind*, or *nature, what kind of a*: qualine amico mea commendavi bona? Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 3: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. Font. 10: qualis est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Acad. 2, 14: doce me quales sunt corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, id. N. D. 1, 23. (II) qualis qualis for qualiscumque, *of what quality soever, whatsoever*: quali quali obligatione interposita, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12. ‖ Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative *as*; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words: *of such a sort, kind*, or *nature, such as*: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 25. In quotations: *as, as for instance*: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis Non enim, *etc.*: Quint. 5, 14, 4. Post. for the *adv.* qualiter: qualis populus moerens philomela sub umbra amissos queritur fetus, Virg. G. 4, 511: quale scelum subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 33. ‖ Indef. *having some quality or other*: et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117.

quālis-cunque, quāli-cumque, quāle-cumque (*in tmesi*, quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: Ov. Fast. 4, 33. 6), *adj.* [qualis] ‖ Relat. *of what quality soever, of whatever kind*: licet videre, qualescumque mundi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem futasse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est inaequi contumelia, be *they as they may*, id. Att. 14, 14: imperatores, Tac. H. 4, 8: carmina, Ov. A. A. 2, 283. ‖ Indef. *any without exception, any whatever*: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8. (Hence Fr. *quelconque.*)

quālis-lĭbet, **quālĭs-lĭbet**, *pron. indefin. of what quality it please, of what sort you will*: pisces, Apic. 4, 2.

quālis-nam, *pron. relat. of what quality, what sort of a*: qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Apol. p. 274.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [qualis] *a quality, property, nature, state, condition*: qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17: coeli, Quint. 5, 9 *fin.*: ager alia qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, *i. e. moods*, Quint. 1, 4, 27.

quālĭter, *adv. what way* or *manner, how*: refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4. Qualiter qualiter, *in what manner soever*, for qualitercumque: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7. ‖ *just as, as*: lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57: Plin. 8, 46, 71.

quālĭtercunque (or -cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever*: Col. 2, 1c: proeliare, Just. 2, 11.

quălum, i, *n.*, and **quălus**, i, *m.* [κάλαθος] *a wicker basket* or *hamper, a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-steiner*, etc.: quala satoria, Cato R. R. 11: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9: spisso vimine qualos, Virg. G. 2, 241: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4: salignea, Col. 9, 15.

quam (old form, quande or quando, Fest. *s. v.*) *adv.* [qui] *in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as*: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24: memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr. 5, 16. ‖ Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. **1.** answering to *tam* with a *pos. adj.* which is understood with *quam*: *as*: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4 tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33. With *Comp.* for *Posit.*: per dexterum te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, id. Deiot. 3. (II) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words. tuas cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin. 20, 24, 100. (III) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 75: quam potuit, *as far as she was able*, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 5: hujus nos, quam isti sunt, gloriosa, *not so celebrated as those*, Liv. 35, 40. **2.** With *comparatives*: *than*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. Mil. 29: non aetior quam pertinaciter imperatis Romanis, Liv. 31, 35: nobis nihil est dispendium magis quam ille consul, Cic. Att. 7, 9: qui plures pilites eorum occiderant, quam quot supplerant, Liv. 35, 12. (II) esp. with *magis*: tam magis . . quam magis, *the more . . the more*: Virg. Aen. 3, 467: quam modo . . tanto magis, *the more . . the more*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10. With *quam*, *quam magis* subaudi *quam* [illud] *magis* [quod] *quam*, *quam magis* subaudi *quam* [illud] *magis* [quod] *quam* [illud] *magis* [quod] *quam* [illud] *magis* [quod]

Tac. A. 4, 61: tecta hæc est auxiliaris semper, quam loquens, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 70: pacem quam bellum, probabant, Tac. A. 1, 58. **3.** With *Sup.*, answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being equivalent to the Eng. *comp.*: *by how much the more, the more*: quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum orit, *the bitter the olives, the better will be the oil*, Cato R. R. 65: quam quisque pessume facit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum*, the *sup.* being equivalent to the *positive* with *tam*: (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be"=="I am the best that I can be"): quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam contendit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. *Possum* is *freq.* omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the *sup.* with *quam*: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: quam maximas, quam primum, quam sæpissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6 *fin.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, sævissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. 34, 32.

4. After other particles and words. (i) *acque, so much . . . as*: nihil æque eos terruit, quam vultur ac color imperatoris, id. 28, 26. (ii) *contra* or *secus, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as*: contra factum, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50. (iii) *alius*, with a preceding negative, *nothing else than*: nil aliud agens quam, Liv. 44, 27. (iv) *aliter*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, *otherwise than*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. (v) *supra*: sæpe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than*, id. Or. 40. (vi) *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *farther than*, id. Inv. 1, 18. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, *the half of what*, Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *greater than*, id. 7, 8: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictatura se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after*, id. 6, 29. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv. ante* and *post*: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21 postero die quam illa erant acta, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. **III.** Emphatically with adverbs: *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: admodum quam sævus est, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109. suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

quamdo, v. quam, *ad init.*

quam-diu (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv. as long as, until, during*: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1: jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius inveniisset, *until*, Lampr. Elag. 29. *Comp.*: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35. *Sup.*: quamdiutissime, ib. **II.** Interrog. *how long*: quam diu id factum est? Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

quamdiūtinus, a, um, *adj.* [quamdiu] *of how long duration*: Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-libet (-libet), *adv. as it pleases, at pleasure*: quamlibet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otia, Phædr. 1, 24, 6. **II.** In gen. *how much soever, ever so much*: occupat egressus quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: infirmæ manus, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, Quint. 1, 1, 38. **2.** For quamvis, *although*: Sol. 9.

quamobrem (and separat. quam ob rem), *adv.* **I.** Interrogatively, *for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?*: Am. Scelestissimum te arbitror. So. Nam quamobrem? Pl. Am. 3, 1, 21: quam ob rem? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 3, 29. **II.** Relatively, *for this reason, on this account, why*: multæ sunt causæ, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: si res reperietur, quamobrem videantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. At the beginning of a sentence, *on which account, wherefore*: quamobrem placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 34: quamobrem quæso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27.

quamplūres, a (also separat. quam plures), *adj.* [quam plus] *very many*: curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 44. *Sup.*: quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, usu. *plur. very many*: colles, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Plin. 17, 18, 29. **II.** Subst.: quamplurimum, i, *n. very much*: quam plurimo venderc. Cic. Off. 3, 12: quam plurimum brassicæ, Cato R. R. 157.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separat. quam primum) *for the first, as soon as possible*: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21 Cic. Fam. 2, 6. With posse: ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 88.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** Adv. *as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: quamvis calide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 54 quamvis subito, id. Am. 5. **2.** In gen. to designate a high degree, *very much, exceedingly*: quamvis pernix, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 2. With the *Sup.*: Col. 7, 8, 4. **II.** Conj. *as much as ever you will*, i. e. *however much; although*: constr. same as that of quanquam (*q. v.*): homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23 quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, id. Att. 12, 37 senectus quamvis non sit gravis, id. Am. 3, 11: quamvis non fuerus suasor, id Att. 16, 7 erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci pervenerus, Liv. 2, 40: quamvis est omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicæ calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: quamvis iniqua pace, id. Fam. 7, 3.

quā-nam, *adv. where indeed, where* (rare): quanam in alium orbem transferent, Liv. 5, 34. **II.** *how then, how*: delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50.

quandiu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** Adv. Interr. *at what time? when?*: *Do.* Venit Cluerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor. S. 2, 6, 60. **2.** Relat. *at what time, when*: non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti decent, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 2, 59: quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 27: tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41. **3.** Indefin. *at any time, ever, some time*: existit hoc loco quæstio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, id. Am. 19: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13. Strengthened with unquam: Liv. 10, 14. **II.** Conj. denoting the cause or reason: *since, because*: quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 33: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficillus est, oratorem fecit, Quint. 12, 8, 5: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57: quando sentiemus cæca quædam æqua, Plin. 17, 4, 3. (Hence It. quando; Fr. quand.)

quandō-cunque or **-cumque** (with the acc. syll. short, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P. Separated: quando consumpsit cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: quandocunque noctem nox claudet ocellos, Prop. 2, 1, 58: quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17: quandocunque quæ fera obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22. **II.** Indefin. *at some time or other, in due time*: quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: Hor. S. 2, 9, 33.

quandō-libet, *adv. at some time or other, in due time*: Lact. Op. D. 4.

quandoque, *adv.* for quandocunque, *as soon as, when*: Inscr.

quandō-quĕ, *adv.* **I.** Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as*: Cic. Rep. 6, 22: indignor, quandoquidem bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta fuissent, Suet. Cæs. 81. **II.** Indefin. *at some time, at one time or other*: quandoque Asturae diutius arbitrer commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens excuscitet, Liv. 11, 3 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 20. **2.** *now and then, sometimes*: nonnunquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*

quandō-quidem (quandŏq. Virg. E. 3, 55) *conj. since indeed, since, seeing that*: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere landas, Cic. Brut. 44: Liv. 8, 33: dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj. though, although*: constr. with *indic.* in statements of fact; with *subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quanquam libenter cæcis alienis studes, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 8: quanquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that would have given rise to no suspicion*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: id. de Or. 2, 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quanquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65. **II.** In transitions, *though, and yet, nevertheless*; quanquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: quanquam o! sed superest, quibus hoc dedisti, Virg. Aen. 5, 195.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus] *how much* (with an implication of smallness), *how little*: hujc debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 95: hæccine sunt meæ filiæ? Quantæ e quantillis jam sunt factæ! id. Poen. 5, 3, 47. With *gen.*: subducam rationculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam sint, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, *adv. how long*: velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Cæcil. in Non. 512, 30. **2.** *so long*: possum succurro te, si recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper est habes, Pompon. ib. 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus] *greatness, extent, quantity*: numquam, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 2: 2: modi ejus numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength*, ib. 11, 3, 14: protil, App. Apol. p. 292. **II.** Esp. *a sum, amount*: si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34. So of *a sum of money*: id. 35, 2, 11. **2.** In logic, *quantities* propositionis, *the quantity* or *extent* of a proposition, which is either universal or particular: App. Dogm. Plat. 29.

quanto, *adv.* of comparison, with (ante, *by how much the more*, as, *so much the more*, quanto, *by how much*, quanto, *by how much the more*, quanto, *by how much the more*, quanto, *by how much the more

quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literas mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus R. antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Han. 1. With *Posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *in proportion as*, Tac. A. 6, 45. With *ante, secus, aliud*: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me scripserit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant*.)

quant-ōcius, *adv. the sooner the better, as quickly as possible*: discede quantocius, Sulpic. Sever. dial. 3, 4.

quant-ŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separately quanto opere) *how greatly, how much*: docui quantopere reipublicae interesit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: dici non potest, quantopere (*al.* quanto opere) gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.*: quantopere expetenda esset dictum est, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6. **2.** With tantopere, *as*: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164.

quantŭlum, *adv. how little*: quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 3, 1.

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *how great or much*, but with an implication of smallness; *how little, how small, how trifling*: nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86 quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: quantulus sol nobis videtur! id. Acad. 2, 26: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, Gell. 17, 10. Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how trifling soever*: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233.

quantŭlus-cunque, ăcunque, umcunque (or -cumque), *adj. however small, how little soever*: de hac mea, quantulacunque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: affectus, Sen. Ep. 85 occasio, Juv. 13, 183. *Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: quicunque eramus, et quantulumcunque diobemus, Cic. Or. 30, 106. *In tmesi*: quantulum id cunque est, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97.

quantŭlus-libet, lălibet, lumlibet. *adj. how little soever*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, *adj. how small soever*: Gell. epilog.

quantum, *adv. as much, so much*: scribe quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intelligo deos esse, *i. e. for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: quantum ed Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744. With comparatives, for quanto, *the more, the greater*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15.

quantumcunque, v. quantuscunque.

quantumlibet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvis, *adv. as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Pl. Trac. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. Am. 20: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85. **II.** *very, very indeed*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. **2.** For quamvis, *although*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam] *how great*; and as correl. to tantus, *as, such as*: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: Athos, Virg. Aen. 12, 701: bellum, Nep. Dat. 5: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 641: homo in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129: videro mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1. With *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Am. 20, 74. Quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *how great or much soever*: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, id. Ph. 5, 7, 10. (II) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. With a preceding in tantum, *as greatly . . as*: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intelligi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9. **2.** Of number, for quot, *how many*: ut te quidem omnes di deaeque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 117. **3.** *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. (II) Quanti, as a *gen. pretii, for how much, how dear* or *as dear as, as high as*: quanti emi potest minime. *Epid.* Ad quadraginta minas, *what is the lowest price?* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 110 quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you*, id. Fam. 7, 19: cum scias quanti Tullium faciam, ib. 2, 16: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. So, quanti quanti, *at whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23. Quanto opere (also in one word), v. quantopere.

quantus-cunque, tăcunque, tumcunque, *adj. how great soever*: quantuscunque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28. bona, quantacunque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8: quanticunque, *at whatsoever price*, Sen. Ep. 80. Of number, *how many soever*: naves eorum, quantaecunque fuerint, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 5. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever*: quantumcunque possim, Cic. Fin. 1, 4.

quantus-libet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj. as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine digmus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever, ever so much*: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Constant. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, tăvis, tumvis, *adj. as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantusvis classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: quantumvis fiducise et spiritus copias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 19.

qua-propter (*in tmesi*: qua me propter eduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [quam (rem) propter] *for what, wherefore, why*. **I.** Interrog.: quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 52: parumper opperire me hic. *My.* Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31. **II.** Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, id. Hec. 5, 1, 6. **2.** In transitions, *wherefore, on which account*: quapropter hoc dicam Cic. Caecin. 27

quāquā, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quaqua incedit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: deciderit, App. M. 6, p. 184.

quāquam, *adv. anywhere*: Lucr. 1, 428.

quāquŭ, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē, *adv. by which means, whereby* (rare): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. **II.** *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl. Mil., 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16. **2.** Relat.: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id. Rosc. Am. 14: multa ab Caesaro in eam sententiam dicta sunt quare negotio desistere non posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. **3.** Resumptive, *for which reason, wherefore*: quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52. (Hence Fr. *car*)

quartā-dĕcĭmānus, i, *m.* [quartus decumanus] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac. H. 2, 26.

quartānārius, a, um, *adj.* [quartus] *amounting to* or *containing a fourth*: tabula, Pall. 2, 11. **II.** Subst. *that has a quartan ague*: Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the fourth*: quartana febris, *a quartan ague*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: Plin. 7, 50, 51. **II.** Subst. quartana, ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *a quartan ague*: in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290. **2.** quartani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quartārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, *a quarter*n, *gill*: sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato R. R. 95. vina, Liv. 5, 47: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3. **II.** *a mule-driver, muleteer*, who received a fourth part of the profits: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

quartāto, *adv. for the fourth time*: tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti**, v. quartus.

quarticeps, cipitis, *adj.* [caput] *four-peaked*: collis, an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 52.

quarto, *adv. in the fourth place, fourth in order*: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter antefactum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1. This distinction, however, is far from being always observed, and quarto often = quartum, *the fourth time*: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823.

quartocĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus cera] *of the fourth rank*: Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv. for the fourth time*: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn in Gell. 10, 1: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.

quartus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quatuor] *the fourth*: quarta pars copiarum, Caes. B.G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: pater *i. e.* abavus, Virg. Aen. 10, 619: nuper die quarto, ut recordor, *four days ago* Cn. Matius in Gell. 10, 24: die quarto (*al.* quarti), moriar fame, for quarto, *four days hence*, Pomp. in Gell. 10, 24. **II.** Subst. quarta, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate: Quint. 8, 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8. **2.** quartum, i, *n. a fourth part, a quarter*: quando (frumenta) cum quarto responderint, i. e. *yielded a four-fold crop*, Col. 3, 3.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the fourteenth*: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103: pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70.

quāsi (quasi, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10 quasi, Lapor. 2, 291), *adv.* qu *v.* *just as*

as it were: modo introïi. *Sl.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3. After *sic, ita, perinde, proinde*, etc.: Graecas literas sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *ita if*, id. de Sen. 8: atque haec perinde loquor quasi debueris, id. Quint. 26: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31: assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend as if I were just going out*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Pleonastic. quasi si: quasi si esset ex se nata, Pl. Cas. prol. 45. **II.** *almost, nearly, almost*: quasi una aetas erat, id. Capt. prol. 20: quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extrema pagina, Cic. Or. 11. **2.** quasi . . . quasi, *partly . . . partly*: qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, Spart. Get. 4.

quāsillāria, ae, *f.* [quasillum] *a spinning-girl*: Petr. 132.

quāsillum, i, *n.* and **quāsillus**, i, *m. dim.* [qualus] *any small basket*: inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *among the wool-baskets in the spinning-room*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4: pressumque quasillo scortum, *who must spin*, i. e. *low, mean*, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso] *that may be shaken*: manimen, Lucan. 6, 22.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a shaking* · capitum, Liv. 22, 17. cymbalorum, *a beating*, Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body*, Macr. S. 7, 15.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shaking*; Meton. *an injury occasioned by shaking*: quassaturas fovere, Plin. Valer. 4, 5. **II.** *a part injured by shaking*: Veg. Vet. 1, 28.

quasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [quatio]. **A.** Act. *to shake* or *toss repeatedly* or *violently*: caput, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 15 · Etruscam pinum, Virg. Aen. 9, 521 · hastam, Ib. 12, 94 · monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17. **2.** Esp. *to shatter, to batter*: quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 415: classis ventis quassata, Virg. Aen. 1, 551. **3.** *to strike* or *shake*: ramum Aethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, Ib. 5, 854. **II.** Fig. *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassata republica, Cic. Sest. 34 · quassatum corpus, Suet. Aug. 81: tempora quassatus, *fuddled, beclouded*, Sil. 7, 202. **B.** Neutr. *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): quassanti capite incedit, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 23: siliqua quassante, *rattling*, Virg. G. 1, 74. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, a, um, *Part.* [quatio]. **I.** Adj. *shattered, broken, shaken*: aula quassa, Pl. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51. laces, *pieces of pine-wood split up for torches*, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34. **2.** Fig. quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt. 7, 7: litera, Quint. 12, 10, 29 · anima quassa malis, *worn out*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308.

quassus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking*: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

quătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio facio] *to shake*; Fig. *to cause to waver, to weaken*: quatefeci Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10.

quă-tĕnus (also quatenos, quatinus; Fest. *a. v.*), *adv.* Of place: *how far*: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. Am. 11. (II) Fig. *how far, to what extent*: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id. de Or. 2, 58: in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, id. Or. 22: quatenus quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3. **2.** *as far as*: petentibus Sequanis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus victetur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8. **3.** Of time, *how long*: quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5. **4.** Causal, *seeing that, since, as*: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: quatenus nobis deuegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. **5.** *how*: Lact. 4, 27. **6.** *so that, in order that, that*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quatuor] *four times*: quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 10: Virg. Aen. 2, 242: quater quinis minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, *forty*, Ov. M. 7, 293: quaterdecies, *fourteen times*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three times and four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, very much*: ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces aut quater ingeminant, Virg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque beati, id. Aen. 1, 94.

quăternārius, a, um, *adj.* [quaterni] *consisting of four each, containing four*: scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor, *four feet square*, Col. 11, 2: numerus, *the number four*, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

quăterni, ae, a, *adj. plur.* [quatuor] *four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5: saepe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86: *gen. plu.* quaternum, Col. 5, 5. Plin. 9, 3, 2. **II.** *four together*: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V legione tenebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. (Hence It. *quaterno*; Fr. *quatrain*.)

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni] *the number four*; esp. on dice, *a quatre*: Mart. Cap. 7, 255.

quătĭnus, v. quatenus.

quătĭo, no *perf.*, quassum, 3. *v. a. to strike, shatter*: urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 21, 10. muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 610. **2.** *to shake*: quum equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 48 cymbala, Virg. G. 4, 64. scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. quercum, Ov. M. 12, 329. campum, Virg. Aen. 11, 875 · risu populum, *to make them shake their sides with laughter*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 84. **3.** *to strike, drive*: quatere aliquem foras, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66: prae se, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. **II.** Fig. *to agitate, affect, excite*: quod aegritudine quatitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5: animum, Gell. 9, 13. **2.** Esp. *to plague, vex, harass*: quatere oppida bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28.

quatriduānus, a, um, *adj.* [quatriduum] *of four days, for the space of four days*: Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 24.

quatriduum (quattr.), i, *n.* [quatuor dies] *a space of four days, four days*: in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 37: quatriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

quatrĭĕris, v. quadrieris.

quatringēnārius, v. quadringenarius.

quatrīni, v. quadrini.

quatrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quatuor] *the number four*, esp. on dice, *a four*, *a quatre*: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quatrirēmis, v. quadriremis.

quatrisextium, ii, *n.* [quatuor sextus] *four times six-fold*: Not. Tir. p. 147.

quătŭor (quatt.), *card. num. four*: ex centum quatuor centuriis, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: quatuor libri, Ib. 3, 8: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, id. Am. 4, 15. [Sans. *chatur*; Gr. τέτταρες, Aeol. πίσυρες; Oscan *petur* (on interchange of p and q, see Q II. 2.); Germ. *vier*; Eng. *four*.]

quătŭordēcies (quatt.), *adv. fourteen times*: quatuordecies centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13.

quătŭordēcim (quatt.), *card. num. fourteen*: quatuordecim partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11: sedere in quatuordecim (ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i. e. *to be a knight*, Suet. Caes. 39.

quătŭor-primi (quattuorprimi) orum, *m. plu. the four first decurions* in the municipal administration, written IIII PRIMI: Inscr.

quătŭoryirālis (quatt.), e *adj.* [quatuorviri] *pertaining to the quatuor viri, who has been one of the quatuor viri*: Inscr.

quătŭoryirātus (quatt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of the quatuorviri*: Pall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

quătŭor-viri (quatt.), orum, *m. a body of four men associated in certain official functions*; thus, in Rome, the superintendence of the highways Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. Esp. in the municipia or colonies · *the board of chief magistrates*: Cic Clu. 8.

quaxare ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt, Fest. *s. v.*

quĕ, *conj.* [Sans. *cha*; Gr. τε] the enclitic copulative particle, *and*: rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. prol. 4: ut ea vis omnia blandimentis vel luptatis otiique vicerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 *fin* Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly* but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and . . . and*: terraque marique, Enn Ann. 1, 90: Cic. N. D. 2, 59: jus officium partesque, id. Quint. 9. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quisque, Pl. Ca 2, 8, 68 · aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: equ Virg. E. 7, 13: exque, Cels. 7, 27, *et* But sometimes to the next word whe the first in the connected clause is monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. Of 1, 26: in reque, id. Fin. 1, 1: in toroque, Nep. Cat. 1. In the poets, also after several words. Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. 1, 3, 56. **II.** *but*, equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation: neque ea sumeret, proque his rebus pecuniam exigeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7 Cf. Allen Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 112—143.

quĕis, i. q. ques, also for quibus, v. qui, *ad init.*

quĕmadmŏdum, or, separately, quem ad mŏdum, *adv.* *in* or *after what manner, how*: **I.** Interrog.: facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa.* Quemadmodum? Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18. **II.** Relat.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et provīdi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. **2.** Esp. with *sic, ita*, etc. *just as, as*: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, id. Am. 4: with ita, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: with item, id. Acad. 2, 34: with eodem modo, id. Fin. 2, 26: with adaeque, Liv. 4, 41. **3.** In introducing examples, *as, as for instance*: quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 79.

quĕo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to be able*: non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 10: quesam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: quese, Ib. 10: queat, Sall. C. 58: queamus, Virg. Aen. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4: non quibam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 32 quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8: quirem, id. Merc. prol. 55: quiet, Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Virg. Aen. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 30: quiit, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: quietis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverant, Quadrig. in Gell. 15, 1 sqq.: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quivetitis, Amm. 16, 12: quiverint, Hier. in Jesai 2, 24, 6: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quiens, App. M. 8, p. 275: in the abl. queunte, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 12, 9: quiens, Lucr. 3, 1421. Pass.: si quis queatur quitur, Cascil. in Diom. p. 366 P. [illegible] queantur, Pl. Pers. [illegible]

dosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 37. As *degen.*: politicius its fecturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Apol. p. 274.

quercĕtus, v. querquetus.

quercētum (querquetum, Fest. *s. v.* querquetulanae), i, *n.* [quercus] *an oak-wood, oak-forest*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of oak, oaken, oak-*: quercese coronæ, *garlands of oak-leaves*, Tac. A. 2, 83.

quercus, ūs, *f.* (*gen.* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. plu.* quercorum, Cic. fragm. in Prisc. p. 717 P.) *an oak, oak-tree*, used generically for several species, esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak*, Q. Esculus, Linn. sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. G. 3, 332: glandifera, Lucr. 5, 937: Cic. Leg. 1, 1: aërinæ, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: durior annosa quercus, Ov. M. 13, 799. ‖ **Meton.** of things made of oak-wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl. 5, 65: *a javelin*: id. 6, 241: *a drinking-vessel*: Sil. 7, 190: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. 6, 387; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. F. 4, 953: civilis, Virg. Aen. 6, 772. **2.** *acorns* (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184. (Hence It. *quercio.*)

quĕrēla (querella), æ, *f.* [queror] *a complaining, complaint*: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. 2. 1: epistola plena querelarum, ib. 3, 8: longæ, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestram beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: querela Lucretiæ patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quæ tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1. **2.** Esp. in law, *a complaint, accusation*: advocati flagitabant, uti judex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: instituere, *to institute*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8. ‖ **Transf.** *a plaintive song, lullaby*: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616. **2.** In gen. *a plaintive sound, plaintive note*: tollunt lugubri voce querelam, of swans, Lucr. 4, 547: veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378 dulcesque querelas, tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 585. **3.** *a complaint, disease*: pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.

quĕrēlans, antis, *adj.* [querela] *complaining*: Serv. Arg. ad Buc Virg.

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *complaining*: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126. Of things: vox, Cic. Sull. 10: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quĕrĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *a complaint*: querimoniæ de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: mille inter eos querimonia intercesslt, Nep. Att. 7: tristes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33.

quĕrĭtor, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to complain repeatedly*: queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29: fientes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34: gratandum magis est quam queritandum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [quernus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-*: frondem populneam, ulmeam, querneam cædito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: corona, Suet. Cal. 19.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [=querc-nus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. Aen. 11, 65: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36. (Hence old Fr. *quesne, chesne*; mod. Fr. *chêne.*)

quĕror, questus, 3, v. n. and a. *dep.* *to complain, lament, bewail*: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by *acc.* by *abl.* with *de*: by *acc.* and *inf.* or by clause with *quod*; the persons complained to, in *dat.* or with *cum* and *apud*: suum fatum, *to bewail one's fate*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: injurias, Cic. Att. 3, 8: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: queritur de Milone per vim arguitur, Cic. Att. 4, 14: de injuriis allatis, id. Fam. 3, 4: querorem totam atque exprostillarem, ib. 3, 10: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: apud novercam, Pl. Ps. 3, 79: apud aures deorum, Vell. 2, 130: nec quereris patri, *nor complain to your father*, Juv. 2, 131: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: quod sit destitutus queritur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16: ib. 37. *Absol.*: Cic. Verr. 1, 9. ‖ **Transf.** of animals and things: of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100: of the owl: Virg. Aen. 4, 463. In gen. of the song of birds: *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*: Hor. Epod. 2, 26. Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52.

querquĕdŭla, æ, *f.* [from the Gr. *κερκυρίς*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture] *a kind of duck*, perh. *the teal*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: ib. 3, 11, 4: Col. 8, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *cercelle.*)

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [*κερκαίρω*, to quake; perh. also connected with queror] *cold to tremble, shivering*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: so, febris querquera, Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et querquera, Gell. 20, 1. ‖ **Subst.** querquera, æ, *f. the ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28: App. Apol. p. 297.

querquĕtŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *pertaining to an oak-forest*: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Coelius *at Rome*, Tac. A. 4, 65: so porta, Plin. 16, 10, 15.

querquĕtum, v. quercetum.

quĕrŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *full of complaints, querulous*: murmuratores, Vulg. Epist. Jud. v. 16.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of complaints, complaining, querulous*; (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 71: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15. ‖ **Transf.** of animals and things (poet.), *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulæ cicadæ, Virg. G. 3, 328: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. fac. 77: cavella, Mart. 7, 31. fetus suis, Petr. 133. chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27 tibia, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.

ques, v. qui, *ad init.*

quescunque, v. quicunque, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a complaining, complaint, lamentation*: Cic. Quint. 30 coelum questibus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 480 tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370 in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11. questu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. **2.** Esp. *a complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624. ‖ **Transf.** of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 515.

qui, quæ, quod (old forms, *nom.* quei, *gen.* quojus, *dat.* quoi, and in inscrr. quoei, quoiei, and quei; *abl.* qui: *plur.* ques *or* queis, *fem.* quai, *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quis) ‖. **Interrog.** *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while quis, quid, is used substantively): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaeren. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chaerea?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 8: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quæ patria est tua? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 88.

‖. **Relat.** *who, which, what, that, agreeing in gend. and number with its antecedent*, but not in *case*, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv. 8, 23: summo magistratui præsenti, quem Vergobretum appellant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciæ extremum, ib. 10. Freq. however it takes the same *gend.* as the noun in its own clause connected with the *anteced.*: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantia earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its *antecd.* in *case* also: circiter sexcentas ejus generis cujus supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, ib. 1, 6: castra posuerunt; quæ castra amplius militibus passuum octo in latitudinem, patebant, ib. 2, 7. In a question, with ne affixed: sed ubi Artotrogos? *Art.* Hic est: stat propter virum fortem. *Mil.* Quemne ego servavi in campis Gurgustidonis? Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 9. **2.** With *subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because*: maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9: hospes qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): dignus est, qui imperet, id. Leg. 3, 2: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? id. Cat. 3, 9. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*). equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: ad eum legati veniunt qui pollicentur obsides dare, ib. 4, 21: pollicetur L. Piso sese iturum ad Caesarem. item L. Roscius, qui de his rebus eum doceant, id. B. C. 1, 3. **3.** For is, ea, id, with a conjunction: res loquitur ipsa, quæ semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. Mil. 20: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 30. **4.** For qualis or talis (esp. in orat. obliqua), *what sort of, what a, such*: qui vir, et quantus! id. Div. 1, 25: quid Mithridates potuerit, et qui vir fuerit, id Mur. 15: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quæ cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 3 qui sis et quid facere possis, considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: quæ tua natura est, *such is your disposition*, id. Fam. 13, 78. qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love*, ib 7, 2. **5.** *Neut. sing. as much as, as far as, what* = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7 quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. With *gen.*: quod operæ, *so much trouble*, id. Off. 1, 6: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20. (ii) *wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23. (iii) *abl.* with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): *by how much, by so much, the ... the*: quo difficilius, hoc præclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19 eo gravius ferre quo minus merito populi R. accidissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

‖‖. **Indefin.** (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any*: quæritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo decideret, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: ne qui forte putet, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7. [Cf Sanss. *kas*; Gr. *κοῦ, ποῦ, etc.*]

qui, adv. [*abl.* of qui] *with or from which, wherewith*: restim volo mihi emere: *Ps.* Quamobrem? *Ch.* Qui me faciam pensilem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 86: in tanta pauperiate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3. **2.** Esp. in wishing: *O that! would that!* = utinam: qui te Juppiter dique omnes perdunt, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31. Elliptically: qui illi dii irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7. ‖. *In what manner, how*: qui, cedo? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 123: Deum, nisi sempiternum, intelligere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10: sacramento quidem vos tenebo qui potuit? Cæs. B. C. 3, 91: Eheu demirer, qui illaec, illi fuit deludam esse potera mihi, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 131.

‖‖. Esp. *wherefore? why?*: qui non? id. Mil. 3, 2, 43: qui dum? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23.

‖‖. Of price, for quanti, how

much: qui datur, tanti inficias, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 102.

quia (quiă, Aus. Prof. 8, 7) *conj.* with *indic.* [old *acc. plur. n.* from qui, like quod, *acc. sing.*] *because:* quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 34 urbe, quae quia postrema adiecta est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: quid ploramus, quia non ... ? Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 4. Ter. Tu nunc me irrides? *Ac.* Quiane te vocet, bene ut tibi sit? Pl. Pers. 5, 7, 69. quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: qui tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, *because forsooth*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14. ‖ quia nam, and quianam, *why? wherefore?:* quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. s. v. ; quianam arbitrare? Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 24: quianam sententia vobis versa retro? Virg. Aen. 10, 6.

quiānam and **quiāne**, v quia

quicquam, v quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cunque; and separately cum quibus erat cunque una, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15. quam se cunque in partem, Cic de Or. 3, 16. Old *plu.* forn, quescunque, Cato in Charis. p. 70 P.) *pron relat whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that* quicunque is est, Cic. Fam 10, 31 quoscunque de te queri audivi, quascunque potui ratione placavi, id Q Fr. 1, 2, 2: quaecunque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. *Neutr. absol.:* ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep Dat. 10 hoc quodcunque vides, Prop 4, 1, 1 With *gen.:* quodcunque est lucri, 1, *e all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3 quodcunque militum contrahere poterit is, Pomp. in Cic. Att 8, 12 quodcunque hoc regni, Virg Aen. 1, 78. 2. Esp. for qualiscunque, *how soever constituted, of whatever kind:* quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8. ‖ Transf *each* or *every possible, all:* quae sanari potuerunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5 quocunque modo maluit esse meus, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34 de quacunque causa, Liv. 45, 23. (Hence Fr. *quoconque.*)

quid, v. quis.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something:* quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63: quidam ex militibus, Caes B. G. 1, 42 Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, ib. 5, 27 quaedam certa vox, Cic. de Or 3, 12: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2 quidam Gallus, Caes. B G 7, 25. *Plur. some:* excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10 quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 17 quaedam quaestiones Cic. Top. 21. With *gen.:* quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49. *Neutr. absol.* quiddam, *something:* quiddam divinum, Cic. Acad. 1. 9. With *gen.:* quiddam mali, id. Leg. 3, 10.

quidem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its principal use: *indeed, certainly, in truth:* sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantam doleo, se mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44. 2. Esp. ne quidem, *not even:* ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 37. (ii) nec (neque) ... quidem, *and not indeed, and that not:* de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: Quint. 9, 3, 55. ‖ *at least:* unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 3, 8: ex me quidem nihil scire potuisse, id. N. D. 1, 22. 3. To express indignation: *indeed, truly:* num istuc quidem contumelia [illegible]. Heaut. 3, 3, 5. 4. *for instance, for example:* Nep. Att. 11.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidquam, **quidquam**, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quies, ētis, *f.* (old dat. quie, Naev. in Prisc. p. 703 P.) [v. quiesco] *rest, quiet, repose* locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13 mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest from*, id. Cat. 4, 4 ex diutino labore quietis se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque inter, i. e. *the repose of spring*, Virg. G. 2, 344 ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62 pelagi, Stat. S. 3, 2, 26 lenis materiae, *evenness, symmetry*, Plin 16, 16, 28. *Plur.:* uti domino et quietibus esteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29. 2. *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesari fuit grata, Nep. Att 7.

3. *peace:* quies diuturna, Sall. C. 31 ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14.

4. *sleep:* quietem capere, *to go to sleep*, Ov F. 1, 205 Caes. B. G. 6, 27 alta, *deep sleep*, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest*, Cic. Div. 1, 29 quieti se tradere, ib. secundum quietem, *in sleep*, ib. 2, 66 per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81. 5. *death* (poet.) olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 745 quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop 2, 28, 25. 6. *a dream* vanae nec monstra quietis, nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205 ducem terruit dira quies, Tac A 1, 65 ‖. Meton *a resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.). intectae frunde quietes, Lucr 1, 404.

quiēs, ētis, *adj* for quietus, a, um, *quiet, peaceful:* Naev. in Prisc p 704 P.

quiescentia, ae, *f.* [quiesco] *rest, quiet:* Firm. M. 1, 3.

quiesco, ēvi, ētum (*Part.* quiescita, Inscr.) 3. *v. n. to rest, repose, keep quiet* placida compostus pace quiescat, Virg. Aen 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305 renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11 non aure quiescit, non oculis, Val Fl 2, 43. *Impers. pass:* quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8. 2. Esp. *to remain neutral.* Cic. Att. 9, 10 pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16

3. *to sleep:* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 100 eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 14 somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 218

4. Of things, *to rest, be still* or *quiet:* prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. Aen, 10, 836: flamma, *ceases to burn*, ib. 6, 226. quierunt aequora, *the waves are still*, ib. 7, 6. quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22 quiescit terra, *lies fallow*, id. 17, 5, 3 quiescunt voces, *are silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27. 5. *to suffer* or *allow quietly, to permit:* quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9. 6. *to cease, leave off, desist from:* quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 31: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28. Hor. A. P. 380. [Root QUI. Sans. śi; Gr. κεί-μαι, κοί-τη, etc.]

quiētālis ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, Fest. s. v.

quiētē, *adv. calmly, quietly:* quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16: quiete acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5. *Comp.:* quietius tranquillitasque, Liv. 27, 12. *Sup.:* quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

quiēto, 1. v. *a.*, and **quiētor**, 1. v. *dep. to calm, to quiet:* Prisc. p. 799 P.

quiētōrium, ii, *n.* [quietus] *a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre:* Inscr.

quiētūdo, inis, *f.* [quies] *rest, quietude:* quietudo, ἡσυχία, ἠρεμία, Gloss. Cyrill.

quiētus, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco].

‖ *Adj. resting, calm, quiet, tranquil:* aliquem quietum reddere, Tac. Ann. 2, 2, 46. quietus et solutus animus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 4, 19 de istac quietus esto, *be at ease*, Pl. Cure. 4, 2, 6.

2. Esp. *peaceful, neutral:* quietis morum ministeri, Sall. op. ad Caes. de rep. ord. 1, 2 quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, dum quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4 quietis laesenti, Just. 7, 6. *free from exhibition:* ad quaestiones (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 7: vir rectus, integer, quietus, etc.

4, *tame, gentle:* equi sunt quieti, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. 5. *resting, sleeping:* quos simul vesperus ducit, simul quietos nox submovet, Tac. A. 1, 49 silence, S[illegible] quieti, dum, m[illegible] *those who are at rest, the dead:* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38 ‖. Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet* annes, *gently flowing*, Hor. C. 1, 29, 40 quietiore sequore ferri Epod. 10, 11 aer, Virg. Aen. 5, 218 bacca, *that has lain a while*, Col 12, 30 respublica, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: pacatissima et quietissima pars (Galliae), ib. 24 quieta statio, *a safe anchorage*, id. B. C 3, 6 aetas, Cic de Sen. 23 quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, ib. 9. Subst. quietum, i, *n. the motionless air:* Petr. 131. (Hence It *cheto*; Sp. *quedo*; Fr. *quitte.*)

quī-libet, quaelibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, *pron. indefin. any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all:* quem ament ignitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 28: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126 pars, id. Od. 3, 3, 38 quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49 quilibet unus, *any one*, id. 9, 17. *Neutr. absol. all and every:* pictoribus atque poëtis quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P 9 ‖. To express contempt: *common, insignificant:* neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, Plin. 7, 28, 29 injuria, Gai Dig 2, 8, 5.

quīlon (cylon), i, *n. jelly:* Veg. Vet. 3, 38.

quīmātus, ūs, *m.* [quinque] *the age of five years:* robur in quimatu, Plin. 8. 45, 70 dub. (*al* quinquennatu).

quin, *conj.* [qui ne (for non) *by which not, how not*] *that not, but that* (with *subj*): ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27 dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satrius domum meam venitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, ib. 1, 1 nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, ib. 11, 15 quid recusare potest, quin et sceli sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, *not but that*, id. 2, 15: pacne factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, *they were very near deserting their camp*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 13.

2. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non dubitabat quin sua posset, *but that he could not*, Cic. Att. 5, 11: non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, *but that they were the most powerful*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, ib. 4: quis ignorat, quin [illegible] *not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27. 3. For the *relat. pron.* and *neut.:* nihil est, quin male narrando possit depravatum, Tac. Ph. 4, 4, 16: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 59: nego ullum plectrum tetigisse, quin inspexerit, ib. 4 1. ‖. As a demonstrative or adversative particle, with which it is first, [illegible] truly, why, why pray: [illegible] injuria: quin mihi [illegible] Horat. 2, 3, 301 [illegible] ut domum redeam, [illegible]

fare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. So, quin etiam and quin immo, *nay even*: credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, id. Att. 13, 26: quin etiam voces jactare, Virg. Aen. 2, 768: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26. **III.** As an interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, *why not? wherefore not?*: quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin potius pacem aeternam exercemus? Virg. Aen. 4, 99: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57. So with *imperat.*: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis. *just say in one word!* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18: quin sic attendite judices, *but attend to this!* Cic. Mil. 29.

qui-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?*: quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 17 quodnam ob incinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3.

quinārius, a, um, *adj.* [quini] *containing five*: quinaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25. Subst. quinarius numus, and quinarius, *a half-denarius*: Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quincenti, v. quingenti, *ad init.*

quincunciālis, e, *adj.* [quincunx] *containing five twelfths*: quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74. **II.** Esp. *planted in the form of a* quincunx: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, id. 17, 11, 15.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. A. P. 327: *five twelfths of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1: *of a pound*, id. 12, 28: *of a* sextarius, *five* cyathi, Mart. 1, 28: *of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Paneg. 5, 149 in apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102. **II.** Transf. (from the way of marking five, as on dice ⁘) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 directi in quincunce ordines, Cic. de Sen. 17: obliqua ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

quinquēdāl, ālis, *n.* [quinquepes] *a five-foot rod*: Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quinquiplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque plico] *five fold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4.

quindēcies, *adv. fifteen times*: quindecies sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25: Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindēcim, *card. num.* [quinque decem] *fifteen*: quindecim miles minas dederat, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 51: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

quindēcim-prīmi, orum, *m. pl. the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35.

quindēcimus, a, um, *ordin. num.* [quindecim] *the fifteenth* (for quintus decimus): Marc. Emp. 36.

quindēcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quindēcimvirālis, e, *adj.* [quindecimviri] *pertaining to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen*: sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11.

quindēcimvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity of a quindecemvir*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindēcim-vīri, orum, *m. plu.* (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. Carm. Sec. 70) *a college* or *board of fifteen men in commission*: quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin. Sing.*: L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79: Tac. A. 6, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 387: quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt. 5, 2. **II.** *consisting of five hundred*: thorax, *i. e. of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: lanx, id. 33, 11, 12.

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [quingenti] *five hundred each*: quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Suet. Aug. 101. **II.** In gen. *five hundred*: Col. 5, 2.

quingentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of five hundred*: cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēsimus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: annus, Cic. Fl. 1 Plin. 15, 1, 1.

quingenti (old orthogr. quincenti, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), ae, a, *card. num.* [quinque centum] *five hundred*: quingentos uno ictu occidere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 52 non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic Rep. 2, 21: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42: castra quingentorum millium irrumpunt, Just. 2, 11.

quingentiēs, *num. adv. five hundred times*: quingenties mille, Vitr. 1, 6. Of money: quingenties HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38 millies et quingenties, Suet. Aug. 101.

quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinque] *five each*: quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27: pedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: versus, Nep. Att. 18: millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8. **II.** In gen. *five*: bidentes, Virg Aen. 5, 96: nomina, Liv. 28, 26. *Sing.*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *i. e. a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, *i. e. two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distrib. fifteen each*: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40 quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43 quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9 **II.** In gen. *fifteen*: quindenis hastis corpus transigi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quīnio, onis, *m.* [quini] *the number five*: quinionem filiorum emti, Tert. Anim. 6 voluminum, ib 46 Esp at dice, *a cinque*: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quīnī-vīcēni, or separate quini vicени, ae, a, *num. distrib. twenty-five each*: militibus quinivicenum denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.* (*al.* quini vicени).

quinquāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni] *consisting of fifty, containing fifty*: grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 dolium, Cato R. R. 69: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7. **II.** Subst. quinquagenarii, *m. plu.* among the Israelites, *captains over fifty*: Hier. in Jesai 2, 3, 3.

quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinquaginta] *fifty each*: in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 3, 28. sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5. *Sing.*: centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3. **II.** In gen. *fifty*: per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603: Mart. 12, 66.

quinquāgēsies, *num. adv. fifty times* (for quinquagies): Pl. Men. 5, 9, 99 dub. (*al.* quinquagies).

quinquāgēsimus, a, um, *ordin. num.* [quinquaginta] *the fiftieth*: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6: libo, Mart. 10, 24. **II.** Subst. quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax: ab omnibus ternae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: binae, ib. 3, 78.

quinquāgies, *num. adv. fifty times* centena millia, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

quinquāgintā, *card. num. fifty* (quinquaginta et quatuor, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 35: millia, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque angulus] *five-cornered*: Prisc. de ponderib. p. 1358 P.

quinquātrus, uum, *f. plu.* and **quinquātria**, orum and ium, *n. plu.* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14, and Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 2, 21] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, majores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June: quinquatrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14: quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia quinquatrium, id. Ner. 34. Of the lesser quinquatrus: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17: et jam quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651: v. Smith's Ant. 982.

quinquĕ, *card. num., five*: minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 [Sans. *panchan*; Gr. πέντε, πεμπε; Germ. *fünf*; Eng. *five*.]

quinque, for et quin: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70.

quinquĕfŏlius, a, um, *adj.* [quinque folium] *five-leaved*: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10. **II.** Subst. quinquefolium, ii, *n. a plant, cinquefoil*, Potentilla Tormentilla or reptans, Linn.: Cels. 2, 33 *fin.*: Plin. 25, 9, 62.

quinquĕ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj. of five kinds*: nux, Aus. Idyll. 12.

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque jugum] *having five summits, five-peaked*: Jul. Valer. Res g. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquĕlībrālis, e, *adj.* [quinque libra] *of five pounds*: Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinquĕ-lībris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of five pounds weight*: petera, Vop. Prob. 5.

quinquĕmestris, e, *adj.* [quinque mensis] *of five months, five months old* pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8 48, 75.

quinquennālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquennalis] *who has been a quinquennal*: Inscr.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis] *that takes place every fifth year quinquennial*: quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: certamen, Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9. **2.** Subst. quinquennalis, ium, *m. plu. games celebrated every fifth year*: Inscr. **II.** *lasting five years*: censura, Liv. 4, 24. **2.** Subst. quinquennalis, is, *m. a magistrate in the municipal towns corresponding to the censor at Rome*: the quinquennales held their office for one year, and during the four intermediate years the functions were not exercised: Spart. Hadr. 19. docurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 273. *Adj.*: magistratus quinquennalis, ib. 10, p. 247. v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quinquennālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quinquennalis] *the office and dignity of a quinquennal*: Inscr.

quinquennātus, us, v. quimatus.

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [quinque annus] *of five years, five years old*: filia, Pl. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis] *a period of five years, five years*: censores magistratum quinquennium habento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: tria quinquennia, i. e. *fifteen years*, Ov. M. 4, 292. *Plur.* for quinquennalis, *games celebrated every fifth year*: Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quinquĕpartītio, *adv. five-fold*: Plin. 25, 6, 29.

quinquĕ-partītus (quinquespert.) a, um, *adj. divided into five parts, five*

fold (rare): argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of five feet* Hyg. de lim. p. 212 Goes.

quinqueplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque plico] for quinculpex, *five-fold*: quinqueplex, πενταπλοῦς, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

quinqueplum, i, *n. a quintuple*: quinqueplum, πενταπλοῦν, Gloss.

quinquĕ-primi (and separately, quinque primi), orum, *m. plu. the first five members of the senate* (βουλή): magistratus et quinqueprimi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

quinquērēmis, e, *adj.* [quinque remus] *having five banks of oars*: decem quinqueremes naves, Liv. 41, 9. ‖ Subst. quinqueremis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: in quinqueremi, Cic. Verr. 4, 46: una, Liv. 42, 48.

quinquēres, is, *f.* [vox hybr. from quinque ἐρέσσω] *a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertĭo, onis, *m. one who practised the quinquertium*: Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. *s. v.* quinquertium.

quinquertium, ii, *n.* [quinque ars] *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον: Fest. *s. v.*

quinquessis, is, *m.* [quinque as] *five asses*: App. in Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquĕ-vertex, icis, *adj. having five summits, five-peaked*: urbs, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquĕvir, viri, v. quinqueviri, *ad fin.*

quinquĕvirālĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [quinqueviri] *pertaining to the quinquevirs*: Inscr.

quinquĕvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a quinquevir*: quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. cons. 17.

quinquĕ-viri, orum, *m. plu. the board of five, the quinquevirs, five men in commission for any purpose* (v. Smith's Ant. 987) Cic. Agr. 2, 7 quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21: mensarii, id. 1, 21: muris turribusque reficiendis, id. 25, 7. *Sing.*: quinquevir, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: Scriba ex quinquevirо, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

quinquĭes, *num. adv. five times*: quinquies quinque numerare, Cato R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: quinquies mille, *five thousand*, Plin. 2, 27, 21.

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque and FID, root of findo] *five-cleft*: Venant. 5, 6, *praef.*

quinquiplĭco, 1. *v.a.* [quinque plico] *to make five-fold*: magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36, *fin.*

quinquo, 1. *v. a. to expiate, purify by religious rites*: quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis, p. 62 P. dub.

quintadĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [quintusdecimus] *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac. H. 4, 36.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus] *of* or *belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order*: nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 27: vineas semper quintanis seminari (*sc.* vicibus), *at every fifth stake*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7, § 169. ‖ Subst. quintāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth*: Liv. 41, 2.

2. Transf. *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): quintana domi constituta, Suet. Ner. 26.

3. Quintani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quintārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to five, containing five*: quintarius numerus, *i. e. five sixths*, Vitr. 3, 1: limes, *that incloses five* centuriae, Hyg. de limit. p. 198 Goes.

quinticeps, cipitis, *adj.* [caput] *having five peaks*: Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 30.

quintĭlis (quinct.), is, *adj.* [quintus] *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7: idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 9, 46. **2.** Subst. *m. the month of July*: ab ipso (Martio) Quintilis quintus est, Macr. S. 1, 12 (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar: cf. Suet. Caes. 76).

quinto, *adv. for the fifth time*: eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

quintum, *adv. for the fifth time*: declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6.

quintuplex, icis, *adj.* [quintus plico] *five-fold, quintuple*: Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

quintus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quinque] *the fifth*: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.

quintus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the fifteenth*: quintusdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16.

quippĕ, *adv.* and *conj.* [quis-pe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: *certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*: recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg. Aen. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12. **2.** With the particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: love nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54: quippe quia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: quippe quod, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quippe quoniam, Plin. 26, 10, 64: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 106: quippe quum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef.: Liv. 26, 19 quippe ubi, Lucr. 1, 610. **3.** With *pron. relat. as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since*, or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc.; with *indic.* or *subj.*: decat, argenti minus se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 30: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occurrum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, Nep. Dion. 2. **4.** With *etiam* and *et, since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 268: Prop. 4, 5, 11. **5.** With *ut, so that*: Just. 4, 3.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippĭ-ni (quippeni), *adv. why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure: Chr.* Quid? illam meritricemne esse censes? *Nī.* Quippini? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 41: App. M. 9, p. 644.

qui-qui, *pron. indef.* for quisquis, *whosoever* (rare): quiqui est, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

quirīnālia, ium, *n. plu.* [Quirinus] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the* 17*th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Ov. F. 2, 475: v. Smith's Ant. 983.

quirīnālĭa mala, *a kind of apple*: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

quiris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] *a spear*: sive quod hastis curis (*al.* quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

Quĭris, ĭtis, *m.* [Cures] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town* Cures: Virg. Aen. 7, 710: Col. praef. § 19. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium: v. Niebuhr, Hist. of Rome, 1. n. 752: Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 710: populo Romano Quiritibus, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. tab. 24, 1, 54: Gell. 1, 12 acc. to the MSS: id. 10, 24: Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.*: populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv. 1, 32: id. 8, 9: id. 41, 16: rarely with the copula, populo Romano Quiritibusque, Fest. *s. v.* dici, p. 67, Müller: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin. 16, 32, 57. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites: Tac. A. 1, 42. Suet. Caes. 70. Jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship*: ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessarias mihi feminas, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati latralitae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 22. Latinis jus Quiritium (constitui), Suet. Claud. 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 658). *Sing. a Roman citizen, a Quirite*: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29: Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, *makes a Roman citizen, sets free* (since the slave was turned round when manumitted), Pers. 5, 75. ‖ Transf. Of *bees* (poet.): ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 201.

quirītātio, ōnis, *f.* [quirito] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quirītātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: id. 6, 2, 8.

Quirītes, v. Quiris.

quirīto, 1. *v. n.* (*dep.* de Fenestella quiritatur, Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P.) *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 68: Liv. 39, 8: illi misero quiritanti, *Cives Romanus natus sum*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. **2.** Esp. of an orator, *to scream, shriek*: Quint. 3, 8, 54. [The ancients derived it from Quirites, v. supra: it may however be connected with quror.]

quirrĭto, 1. *v. n. to grunt*: quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

quis, quae, quid, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) [correspp. with Gr. τίς] *who? which? what?*: unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 44 *Da.* Quis homo est? *who is there?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Am. 12: quid dicam de moribus facillimis? ib. 3: considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom*, id. Rosc. Com. 7: videbis quid et quomodo, id. Att. 11, 21: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. Quis is sometimes *fem.* in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76. **2.** Adj. *what?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?*: quis videor? *Cha.* miser aeque, atque ego, *in what condition do I seem*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 19: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Am. 5: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 208. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen. what? what sort of?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum, quod illum patatis esse? id. Rosc. Am. [illegible] **3.** *Neutr.* quid? *how?* [illegible] quid? in me hoc tibi mandasse [illegible] mas, id. Fam. 2, 8: eloquere, [illegible]

nati? Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 101: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16: quid ita? *why so?* id. N.-D. 2, 33: quidni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 67: quid ego ni teneam? Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 37. — Pleonastic.: quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 72: quid si? *how if?* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7 (ii) In quid? *wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13. (iii) quid? quod, *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*: Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: id. Off. 3, 25, 94. **II.** Indef. *any one, any body, anything; some one, somebody, something*: simoni me adesse, quis nuntiate, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis et est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58. Esp. after *si, ne, nisi, quum*: si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15: si quis quid de re publica rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34.

quis, for quibus, v. quis and qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what pray*: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 4, 36: sed quidnam Pamphilum examinatum vidi? *why pray?* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 7. Pleonastic. with *num*: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* ib. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? id. de Or. 2, 3: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. *In tmesi*: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quis ea est nam optuma? ib. 2, 1, 16. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg. G. 4, 445.

quisplam, quaeplam, quodplam, and subst. quidplam or quipplam, *pron. indefin. any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some*: quid si hae voluit quisplam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaeplam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: si culpam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic. Quint. 15: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quamplam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11: neque Alexander, nec quisplam successorum ejus, Just. 38, 7: grammaticus quisplam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4: aliae quaeplam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: cum proferre ad quosplam coeperis, App. Flor. *n.* 18.

B. *Neutr.* adverbially: *in any respect, somewhat*: num illi molestae quipplam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 7: si grando quipplam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam (quidquam), *pron. indefin. any, any one, anybody, anything, something*: nemo est indignior, quam quisquam homo aut amet aut adeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 5: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? id. Att. 9, 5 *fin.*: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11: non hic suo seminio quamquam porcilum imperiturus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one*: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 378: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 37. (iii) With *unus*: quis nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 53. (iv) Hence, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one*: nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, id. 28, 37. (v) quicquam with nihil, pleonastic.: comperiebam nihil sibi Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 63. (vi) quisquam, like quis, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: enum quemquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quisquam alia mulier, id. Cis. 1, 1, 6: illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 82.

quis-quis, quaequae, quodque, and subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefin. whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum inducas pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, ib. 3, 17: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 7: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89. The *sing. pron.* sometimes has a *plu. verb*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2. Like quis, quisque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, id. Poen. prol. 107. (ii) With *gen.*: tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quantulum summae curtabit quisque diurnum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124. (iii) With *comp.*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. (iv) With *sup.* to express universality: doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25. (v) And with ordinal numerals: vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years*, id. Verr. 2, 56. Esp. with primus, *the very first, the first possible*: primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, id. Phil. 3, 15: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59. (vi) With *pron. reflect.*: pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Am. 16: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, id. N. D. 3, 1: quisque suos patimur Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44. (vii) For uterque, *each of two, both*: oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44. **II.** Transf. for quicumque, *whosoever, every one who all that*: quemque videritis hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 5: cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv. 1, 24.

quisquiliae, arum, *f. plu.* (*neutr.* quisquilia, Petr. 75) [prob. from quisque; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, sweepings, offscourings, rubbish, filth*: quisquiliae, stipulae immixtae surculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Apol. p. 296. **II.** Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, riffraff, dregs, trash*: omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43. Of worthless fish: App. M. 1, p. 113: coricillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquilius, ii, v. quisquiliae.

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all*: quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 153: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quisquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: uno ut hi sint quique integri sunt, *et anal*, Cic. Sest. 45: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoque consilio facit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: quoquo modo se res habeat, *however it may be*, id. Fam. 1, 5. *Sing. pron.* with plur. verb: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedite saxis, Prop. 4, 5, 75: tunc procul abstis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45. With *gen.*: deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in coelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: Liv. 23, 9: quicquid malefici, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever*: quicquid progrediar, *the farther, the more*, Liv. 31, 1: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.* Quisquis *fem.*: mulier, quisquis es, Pl. Cist. 2, 3 (6. Quidquid adjectively: quidquid genus, Cato R. R. 48.

quitus, a, um, *Part.* [queo].

qui-vis, quavis, quodvis, and subst. quidvis, *pron. indefin.* (separately: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato R. R. 52), *who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing*: Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Pl. Am. prol. 27: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic. Quint. 27: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quavis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53: unus avet quavis aspergere cunctos, *i. e.* quavis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1. With unus, *any one you please, any one whatever*: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93. Quidvis, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis potius, Cic. Att. 13, 26 With *gen.*: quidvis anni, i. e. *at any season of the year*, Cato R. R. 17.

quivis-cunque, quaevis-cunque, quodvis-cunque, *pron. indefin.* who or *what you please, each, every* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 389: quovis-cunque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart. 14, 1.

quō, *adv.* and *conj.* [prob. an abbrev. form of quom, an old *acc.* of qui] *to* or *into which place, whither*: quo, quo, scelerati, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici potest, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Of persons: quo illae nubent? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 13: hoine apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. With *gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 31. Fig.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, Liv. 28, 27. **2.** Indefin. *to any place, any where*: si quo tu me ire vis, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Cic. Att. 8, 3. **II.** Fig. *for which reason, wherefore*: miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 54: quo sequier sum Pamphilo, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 18: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25 **2.** *that, because*: non odepol quo te impudicam crederem, *not that*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. Att. 10, 1: non quo libenter male audiam, id. de Or. 2, 75: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, eo faci, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16. **3.** *to what end, for what purpose*: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13: dixit profecto, quo vellet surum, id. Cael. 21: nescis, quo valeat nummus, quem praebent usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conferar illi? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12. **4.** *to the end that, to order that*: quo deter

lotes antepohantur bonis, Pl. Poen. pivl. 38: castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fraus mea quid petit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? Ov. H. 20, 23: eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti fieri, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi habere liceret, Liv. 34, 9.

quo-ad, *adv.* (monosyl.: Lucr. 2, 849: Hor. S. 2, 3, 91: quoad, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 641, *no.* 357). Of time: *how long?*: senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 98. **2.** *as long as*: quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23: ipse, quoad potuit, fortissime restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. **3.** *till, until, until that*; ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, ib. 5, 24: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. ‖ Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, id. Agr. 1, 2: jubeo te salvere voce summa, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 30. Fig.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patitur consuetudo, Varr. L. L. 9, 11: cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38. With ejus (ejus representing an *inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able*, id. Att. 11, 12: id. Inv. 2, 6: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45. **2.** *with respect to, as to* = quod attinet ad: quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23: nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 3.

quoad-usque, or, separately, quoad usque, *adv. until that*: Varr. L. L. 5, 2: ac ne sic quidem impedire rem destitit, quoadusque manus equitum R. necem comminata est, Suet. Caes. 14.

quō-circā (*in tmesi*, quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Varr. L. L. 9, 59 quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic. Div. 1, 41.

quō-cunquĕ (cumq.) (*in tmesi*: quo nos cunque ferat, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25: quo res cunque cadent, Virg. Aen. 2, 709), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunque venerint, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: esuli, quocunque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1: fre. pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 26.

quod, *conj.* [*acc. n.* from qui] *that, in that, because*: cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3: mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. **2.** *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Pl. Aul. 1, 3, 14. **3.** *as respects that, as to what*: quod quisquam ignem quaerat, id. Aul. 2, 1, 13: quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturum, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. **4.** *although, even if*: si is in pistos offenderet hoc post unquam: quod dicat mihi, alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, perii, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13: quod non Tiberius donum est mihi falso ostentum, at Musae domites, Prop. 4, 1, 49. **5.** *since that, since*: jam dia est, quod victum vim datis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. **6.** With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14 4: quod ubi ille intellexit, id. Verr. 1, 26. quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse fiundini, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: peccasse se non angunter, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *whereas*, Cic. Am. 24. **7.** With *subj.* instead of *acc.* and *inf.*: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, for filium amare, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 37: recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8 Esp. after illud: illud mihi occurrit, quod inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

quod, for quot, *q. v.*

quŏdam-mŏdo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv. in a certain manner, in a measure*: quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75 id. de Or. 1, 59: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5.

quoi, v. qui, *init.*

quŏias or **quŏiātis,** e, for cujas *or* cujatis: Pl. Poen. prol. 109, etc.

quĭjus, for cujus, v. qui.

quĭjus, a, um, for cujus, a, um. Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-lĭbĕt, *adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.) gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj.* v. minus, *no.* VI.

quō-mŏdŏ, or, separately, quo modo (*in tmesi*: quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 48), *adv. in what manner, in what way, how.* ‖ Interrogatively: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 41. **2.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16 quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Am. 2. ‖ Relatively: non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos vilico dederis, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5. (il) Corresp. to sic, *in what manner, in the same manner*: et quo modo hoc est con sequens illi, sic illud huic, id. Tusc. 5, 7. ‖‖ Indefinitely = quocunque modo, *in whatsoever manner*: quomodo potuissem, id. Fam. 5, 20. (Hence It *come*; Fr. *comme*.)

quŏmŏdŏ-cunquĕ, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever*: quomodocunque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. ‖ *in some way or another*: sed tamen quomodocunque quanquam sumus paupercull, est domi quod edimus, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 33: Flor. 3, 23.

quŏmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv. howsoever*: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 19.

quŏmŏdŏ-nam, *adv. in what manner pray? how?*: quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16 *fin.*

quō-nam, *adv. whither pray?*: quo tu te agis? *Char.* Quonam, nisi domum? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 71: eara si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9. ‖ *how far pray?*: Gell. 1, 3.

quondam (condam, Inscr. ap. Reines. p. 543), *adv.* for quumdam: *at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly*; verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 29: conjux illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor futura, Cic. Cln. 66: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes finitimos existimus fuit, id. Rep. Ann. 32: Viderlani quondam centurionis tintinnabulum, Coll. Mosaic. 6, 21, 3. ‖ Transf. *at times, sometimes*: quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, imbres interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43: quondam cithara tacentem suscitat Musam Apollo, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. Aen. 2, 367.

2. Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.): Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam ulla se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg. Aen. 6, 877.

quŏnĭam, *adv.* [quum jam] denoting sequence, *since, after that*: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, Fest. *s. v.*: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 21. Hence ‖ to denote a cause or reason: *seeing that, whereas, since, because*: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, Cic. Phil. 3, 11 quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14: Nep. Milt. 7.

quō-piam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever*: ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 45: neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep. Att. 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 21. Fig.: neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

quō-quĕ, *conj. also, too* (placed, in the manner of an encliticc, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quia exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 20. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 56: sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21. ‖ For quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2.

quōqueversus, for quoquoversus: Inscr.

quō-quō, or, separated, quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quoquo ibo, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo his spectabit, eo in spectato simul, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 69. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, id. Merc. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: quoquo esse verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separately, quoquo modo, *adv. in what way soever, howsoever*: quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.

quōquō-versus (-um) or **quōquōvorsum,** *in every direction, every way*: legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: Cic. Phil 9, 7: pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato R. R. 15.

quōrsum and **quorsus,** *adv.* (for quoversum or -us) *to what place*: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. ‖ Fig.: *whither, to what*: tenes quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 21: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 13: non dicos hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam illa repetita oratio? *at what point it aims?* Cic. de Or. 3, 34. **2.** Esp. *to what purpose?* to *what end?* for *what?*: quorsum igitur haec disputo? quidnam? ut intelligere possitis, Auct. ad Her. 2: quorsum tandem, aut cur iste quaeso? Cic. Leg. 1, 1: quorsum ego haec? Hor. S. 2, 7, 126.

quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many? as many as:* quot sunt? *Sca.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 6: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 1: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49: quot calamitates! ib. 35: quot orationum genera esse diximus totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16. ‖ Transf. in specifications of time, *all, each, every:* quot mensibus fodere, *every month,* Cato R. R. 43: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, *every year,* Virg. E. 1, 43: usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267.

quotannis, v. quot.

quot-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how many soever, as many as* (rare): quotcunque senatus creverit, tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, Cat. 64, 280 (*al.* quotquotque).

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quot] *how many each:* is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33.

quŏtennis, e, *adj.* [quot annus] *of how many years, how many years old:* Aug. de quantit. anim. 19.

quŏtidiānō, *adv. daily:* palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

quŏti-diānus (quottid. and cotidianus), a, um (quŏtīd., Mart. 11, 1, 2; but quŏtĭd., Cat. 68, 139), *adj.* [quotidie] *every day, daily:* febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17 usus, ib. 4, 33: agger, ib. 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54: vita, id. Pis. 26: sumptus, Nep. Dion. 7. Poet. for quotidie nisi quotidianus sesquiopus confeceris, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66. ‖ Meton. *usual, common:* formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

quŏti-diē (cotid.), *adv. daily, every day:* ibatne ad Bacchidem? *Pa.* Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto: quotidie enim magis suspicor te in Epirum profectum, Cic. Att. 5, 7.

quŏtidiō (cotid.), *adv.* for quotidie, *daily:* Q. Caepio in Charis. p. 174 P.

quŏties (quoties), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as:* o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est, Virg. E. 3, 72: quoties et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 59: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7.

quŏties-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as:* quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, Cic. Clu. 18.

quŏtiesquĕ, *adv.* for quotiescunque, *how often soever:* Col. 6, 17.

quot-libet, *adv. as many as one will:* Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as:* si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: quotquot sunt dies, *i. e. daily,* Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. ‖ Transf. *all, every:* quotquot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.

quŏtūmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus] *which in the series?* quotumus aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 7.

quŏtuplex, icis, *adj.* [quotus plico] *how many fold, how many times:* quotuplex, ἑκατόδικος, Vet. Onomast.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot] *which number in the series? answered by the ordinal numerals:* quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 3, 94: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* id. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships,* Mart. 9, 36: u, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *how many guests you would like to have invited with you,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: quota pars laudis, *how very small,* Ov. Am. 2, 12, 16. With *quisque* (and in one word, quotusquisque) to designate a small number, *how few; how many:* quotus enim quisque philosophorum inventur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few!* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25: quotum quemque inveneris, Tac. Or. 29: quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish,* Auct. Her. 3, 17.

quŏtus-cunquĕ, ăcunque, umcunque (cumq.) *adj. whatsoever in order, number,* etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis para quotacunque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54: Ov. H. 13, 60.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quō-usquĕ (*in tmesi:* quo te spectablmus usque, Mart. 2, 64), *adv. until what time, till when, how long:* De. Quousque? *Li.* Usque ad mortem volo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 28: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23. quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. ‖ Of place, *how far:* quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: cum decessero de via, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3. Fig. *to what extent:* quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Martian. Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quō-vis, *adv. to any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 7: abeat quovis gentium, *anywhere in the world,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum (quom, cum, rarely qum). Of time, *when, since is, after that, since that, as soon as,* etc. Constr. in *oratio directa* it is usu. foll. by *indic.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with *quum* describes only one of several concurring causes, the *subj.* is gen. used: in *oratio obliqua* it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. Off. 3, 18. quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. Rep. 1, 26 praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, *you do well in cherishing their memory,* id. Fin. 3, 2, 9 multi anni sunt, quum ille in acre meo est, *since,* id. Fam. 15, 14 fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2 *fin.* si valebis, quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. Fam. 16, 12 *fin.*: quum primum sapere coepit, ib. 14, 1: legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, id. Att. 9, 12. dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nuntiavit, id. Rep. 1, 12. With *subj.:* Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, id. N. D. 1, 21: equites quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, ib. 27: ad Hannibalem, quum ad lacum Averni esset, quinque juvenes ab Tarento venerunt, Liv. 24, 13. (ii) *quum* with *subj.* is esp. used by way of substitution for the participles wanting in Latin (*e. g. perf. part. act.* and *imperf. part. pass.*); and in cases where the *abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus consul ad sperlendum aerarium veniisset, ex urbe profugit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: aquilifer, quum magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id. B. G. 5, 37: Aedui quum se defendere non possent, legatos mittunt auxilium rogatum, ib. 1, 11: quum milites castra communissent, ipse Hannibal cum expeditis raptim angustias evadit, Liv. 21, 32. 2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *very particularly, preeminently:* quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nemo nostrum novit nisi id tempus, quod quum maxime transit, Sen. Ben. 3, 3. 3. Quum (cum) . . . tum, *while . . . so too, not only . . . but also both . . . and:* usu. with *indic.*: quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis, id. Brut 87: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Am. 7, 23. ‖ As a causal particle, *as, since, seeing that, although;* with *subj.*: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id. N. D. 2, 31: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quum ea ita sint, tamen sese cum iis pacem facturum, ib. 1, 14: morieus, quum jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, extremum sensum ad memoriam reipublicae reservabat, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

quummaximē (cummaxime), v quum, *no.* 1. 2.

R.

R, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.* the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It derives its form from the Greek Ρ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύρρος, ἀρραβών. In words borrowed from the Greek, an h was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, *r* is called litera canina, Pers. 1, 109: cf. Lucil. in Charis. p. 100 P. ‖ Interchanges of R with other letters: 1. With *s.* In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) is a euphonic substitution for the original sound of *s*. *e. g.* asa, lasea, plusima, meliosem, melliosibus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, became ara, lares, plurima, melliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Tradition ascribes this change to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul, B.C. 307 and 296, or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul, B.C. 336; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86; Cic. *loc. cit.*; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P. Fest. *s. vv.* Aurelium; pignosa. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives ending in *or* or *os*: *e. g.* arbor, arbos; color, colos; honor, honos; labor, labos; lepor, lepos: so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quaerimus; in nasus also naris, pulvis also pulver, *etc.* 2. For the interchanges of *r* with *d*, *l*, and *n*, vide those letters. 3. *r* is elided in pejero, for perjuro; in crebesco, rubesco, for crebresco, rubresco, *etc.* 4. *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel: *e. g.* from the roots *ter, cer, ster,* come the perfects *trivi, crevi, stravi;* and the perf. part. *tritus, cretus, stratus.* ‖ Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. 1. into *l*: this is the most freq. change: *e. g.* Lat. *arbor, aridus, Tiburs*; It. *albero, alido, Tivoli*: Lat. *arcanum,* Wall. *alcam*: Lat. *ancora, temperare*; Sp. *ancla, templar*: Lat. *Arvernī,* Prov. *Alvernhe* (Fr. *Auvergne*): Lat. *carcer,* Sp. *carcel*; Lat. *papyrus,* Port. *papel*: Lat. *altera,* Fr. *autel.* 2. into *n*: *e. g.* Lat. *Sirio,* It. *Sinno*: Lat. *corona,* Wall. *cunnuń.* 3. into *d*: *e. g.* Lat. *armarium, prora, quaerere, re-us*; Fr. *armadie, proda, chiedere, rade.* 4. *rs* into *ss*: Lat. *dorsum,* It. *dosso*: Lat. *persona,* Port. *pessoa.* 5. *r* frequently changes

its place, esp. in connection with *s* and *f*: *c. g.* Lat. *stugrum*, It. *strupo*: Lat. *temperare*, Prov. *trempar*, Fr. *tremper*: Lat. *fermentare, frimbria*: Wall. *fremantare, frimbis*: Lat. *fabrica, fenestra*: Port. *fragoa, fresta*. 6. *r* medial or final is sometimes omitted: *c. g.* Lat. *area*, It. *aja*: Lat. *corium*, Wall. *cuoji*: Lat. *aratrum*, It. *arato*: Lat. *rostrum*, Wall. *rost*: Lat. *cremare*, Sp. *quemar*: Lat. *frater, mulier*; It. and Wall. *frate*, It. *moglie*: Lat. *retrorsum*, It. *ritorso*: Lat. *averno, ursus*; Sp. *avieso, oso*. IV. As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, reguum, ripa, et mult. al.; R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae.

răbĭdē, *adv. ravingly, rabidly*: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. *Comp.*: rabidius raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid*: canes, Lucr. 5, 890: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151: leones, Hor. A. P. 391: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 91. *Of things*: lingua, Prop. 3, 8, 11: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49: certamen, Sil. 16, 410: fames (Cerberi), Virg. Aen. 6, 421: furor animi, Cat. 61, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501. (Hence Sp. *raudo*.)

răbies, em, e (*gen.* rabies, Lucr. 4, 1079), *f.* [rabo] *rage, madness*; esp. of dogs: Col. 7, 12 *fin.*: Plin. 7, 15, 13: and other animals: id. 8, 18, 26. Of men, *madness, phrensy*: id. 7 proœm. *fin.*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26. II. Fig. *rage, fury, eagerness*: Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: Vell. 2, 64: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26: Tac. H. 2, 38: id. A. 1, 31: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.* Of the madness of love: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: Hor. Epod. 12, 9. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7: coelique marisque, Virg. Aen. 5, 802: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. Aen. 2, 357. (Hence It. *rabbia*; Fr. *rage*.)

răbĭōsē, *adv. ravingly, furiously*: nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

răbĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus] *a little rabid*: literae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, fierce, mad, rabid*: canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: Plin. 29, 5, 32: homo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22 *fin.*

răbo, *v. n.* = rave, *be mad*: Poët. Cic. Div. 1, 31: Manil. 5, 207. Sen. Ep. 29.

răbo, ōnis, v. arrhabo.

răbŭla, ae, m. [rabo] *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a petti-fogger*: non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15: id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Quint. 12, 9, 12.

răbŭlana pix, *an unknown kind of pitch*: Plin. 14, 19, 24 [perhaps ravus, grayish].

răbŭlātus, ūs, m. [rabula] *a brawling, wrangling*: Mart. Cap. 2, 46.

răbusĉŭla vitis, *an unknown species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 42 [perh. ravus, grayish].

racco, 1. *v. n.* = to cry *like a tiger*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (*al.* rancant).

rācēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [racemus] *pertaining to grape-stalks*: pampini, *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful*, Col. 3, 18, 4.

rācēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the gleaning of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning*: Tert. Apol. 39.

rācēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having clusters or berries*: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

rācēmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [racemus fero] *cluster-bearing, clustering* (poet.): uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666: Bacchus, *crowned with clusters*, ib. 15, 413.

rācēmor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [racemus] *to glean*: Fig. *to treat of in a supplementary manner*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

rācēmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of clusters, clustering*: pomum, Plin. 13, 4, 7: flos, ib. 6, 12. *Sup.*: uvae, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

rācēmus, i, m. [ῥᾶξ, ῥαγός] *a bunch* or *cluster* of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34: Virg. Cop. 21. II. Meton. *a berry, grape*: locti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703: Virg. G. 2, 102: Sil. 7, 208. Poet. for *wine*: Ov. F. 5, 343. (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

rădĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [radio] *emitting rays, radiant*: umbra, Venant. 2, 286.

rădĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a glittering, a beaming lustre, radiation*: marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: *plu.*: Arn. 6, 208.

rădĭcesco, *3. v. incep.* [radix] *to take root*: Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rădĭcĭtus, *adv. with the roots, by the roots*: radicitus effodere herbas infelas, Cato R. R. 50: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7, 51. II. Fig.: *utterly, completely, radically*: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46 *fin.*: omnia malefacta vestra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rădĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [radix] *to strike root, take root*: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2: Plin. 13, 4, 8: semina radicata, *having roots*, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.*: Pall. Febr. 10. II. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

rădĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of roots, having many roots*: brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rădĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small root*: Cic. Div. 2, 66 Col. 5, 5, 5. II. Esp. a plant also called struthion, Gypsophila struthium, Linn.?: Plin. 19, 3, 18. 2. *a small kind of radish*: Col. 4, 8, 1 Cels. 2, 18.

rădĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [radius] I. Act. *to furnish with spokes*: rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15. 2. Transf. *to make beaming, irradiate*; only in *pass.*: *to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams*: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 103. Esp. in *Part. perf. irradiated, shining*: miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, Lucan. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 463: insigne diei (*i. e.* sol), id. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52: corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.* Fig.: quasi de industria prospera ejus adversis radiarentur, *might be made more glorious*, Flor. 4, 2, 30. II. Neutr. *to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate*: fellum in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4, 1, 27: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages), Sil. 3, 629. Esp. in *Part. imperf. beaming, shining*: lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 329: aldera, Lucr. 4, 214: luna, Virg. Aen. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 637: galea claro ab auro, ib. 13, 105: carbunculi innato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25. Poet. transf.: Ipsi inter medios rosea radiante juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257. (Hence Fr. *rayer*.)

rădĭŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a small, feeble sunbeam*: Amm. 28, 4 *med.* II. *a kind of long olive*: Col. 12, 49, 2. III. *an unknown plant resembling fern*: App. Herb. 84.

rădĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting many beams, radiant*: sol, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, m. *a staff, rod*: acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. 33, 5: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58. Esp. *a spoke* of a wheel: id. 16, 40, 76, § 206: Virg. G. 2, 444: Ov. M. 2, 317. 2. In mathematics: (I) *a staff, rod* for measuring, *etc.*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Virg. E. 3, 42. (II) *a semi-diameter, radius* of a circle: Cic. Tim. 6. 3. In weaving: *a shuttle*: Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen. 9, 476. 4. In zoology: *the spur* of a bird: Plin. 11, 47, 107. (II) *the sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca: id. 9, 48, 72. 5. In botany, *a kind of long olive*: Virg. G. 2, 86: Col. Arb. 17, 3: Plin. 15, 3, 4. A sub-species of the same, called radius major: Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 24. 6. In anatomy, *the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm*, Gr. κερκίς: Cels. 8, 1. 7. *the penis*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14. II. *a beam* or *ray* of any shining object: of the sun: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: Virg. Aen. 4, 119: of lightning: Ib. 8, 429: of the eyes: Gell. 5, 16: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Virg. Aen. 12, 163: genitor (Phoebus) circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40. [Same root as ῥάβδος, from ῥάσσω: ῥάβις, and Lat. *radix, ra-mus* belong to the same root, also Eng. *root* and Germ. *wurz-el*.] (Hence It. *raggio, razzo*; Sp. *rayo*; Fr. *raie*; Eng. *ray*.)

rādix, icis, *f.* [v. radius] *a root* of a plant (gen. *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.*: Ov. R. Am. 106: capere radices, *to take root*, Plin. 17, 17, 27: emittere radices e capite, Col. 3, 18 *fin.*: descendunt radices; descendit arbor radice, Plin. 16, 31, 56: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: esp. *a radish*: Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59: also simply, radix, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: Ov. M. 8, 666: dulcis, *liquorice*, Scrib. Comp. 170. II. Transf. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.*: in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101. 2. *that upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests*: *a root, foundation* (poet.): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102: Ov. M. 14, 713. III. Fig. *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin* (*gen. plu.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, *i. e. so firmly established*, id. Att. 6, 6 *fin.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex fisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), *i. e. a native of the same city*, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72. Of etymological *origin, derivation*: Varr. R. R. 6, 5, 61. (Hence Fr. *racine*.)

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. a.* = to *scrape, scratch, rub off*; *to polish*; *to shave off the hair with a razor* (while tondere is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunto, *scratch, tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; and Fest. *s. v.* radere: fauces, *to irritate*, Lucr. 4, 529: Quint. 11, 3, 13: terram pedibus (corvus), Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: in mourning, Suet. Cal. 5: as a vow, in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81: barbam, Suet. Aug. 79: ut (Caesar) tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, id. Caes. 45: tigna, *to smooth off*, Lucr. 5, 1266: lapides, *to polish*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch*, Plin. 28, 4, 13: aream, *to clear of bushes*, Col. 2, 19: medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out*, Plin. 18, 16, 43: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, sweep*, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: terras (Aquilo), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.* II. Transf. *to touch in passing, to brush along, graze* (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 257: Ov. F. 1, 242: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 700: sicco passu fruta radere, Ov. M. 20, 634: trajectos surculos radit, *draws through*, Suet. Ner. 48. 2. *to strip off, trip off*: damnosa canicula quantum

raderet, Pers. 3, 30: lota tonstrix radit, *i. e. shaves her customers*, acc. of their money, Mart. 2, 17. ‖ Fig. *to grate upon, hurt, offend*: aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes morsu, *to lash, satirise*, id. 5, 15. (Hence Fr. *raire*; frequent. from rasus, It. *rasare*; Sp. *rasar*; Fr. *raser*: also Subst. It. *raso*; Fr. *ras*.)

rādŭla, ae, *f.* [rado] *a scraping iron, scraper*: Col. 12, 18, 5.

raia, ae, *f. a flat fish, the ray, skate*, etc., various species of the genus Raia of Linn.: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

rallum, i, *n. dim.* [rado] *an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare*: Plin. 18, 19, 49 *fin.*

rallus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus] *thin*: tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

rāmālia, ium, *n. plu.* [ramus] *twigs, sticks, brushwood*: Ov. M. 8, 644: Sen. Ep. 90: Tac. A. 13, 58. *Sing.* ramale, Pers. 1, 97.

rāmentum, i, *n.* (ramenta, ae, *f.* Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id. Rud. 4, 3, 77): gen. *plu.* ramenta, orum, [rado] *what is shaved, or rubbed off; scrapings, shavings*, ps, etc.: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, popüli, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18 *fin.*: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr. 6, 1044: ligni, Plin. 24, 2, 2: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45: ramenta fluminum, *rubbish deposited by rivers on their banks*, id. 33, 4, 21: sulphuratum, *a sulphur-match*, Mart. 10, 3. ‖ Transf. *bits, morsels*, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *every scrap*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramentum] *full of little bits*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *pertaining to boughs* or *branches*: fragmenta, *i. e. sticks* = ramalia, Virg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, icis, *m.* [id.] *a blood-vessel of the lungs*: Pl. Merc. 1, 27. ‖ *a rupture, hernia*: Cels. 7, 18: Plin. 22, 25, 57.

rāmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramex] *affected with hernia, ruptured*: Plin. 30, 15, 47.

ramnes and **ramnenses**, ium, *m. plu. a Latin race*; hence, *one of the three original Roman tribes*: Liv. 1, 13. Poet. for *nobles of the olden time*: Hor. A. P. 342: v. Smith's Ant. 875.

rāmōsus, a, um. *adj.* [ramus] *full of boughs, having many branches, branching*: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1095: domus Silvani, Prop. 4, 4, 5. *Comp.*: lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 63. ‖ Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. E. 7, 30: radices, Plin 21, 15, 52. *Comp.*: folium, id. 21, 10, 32. *Sup.*: curalium, id. 32, 2, 11. Poet. of the clouds, *forked*: Lucr. 6, 133: of the Lernæan hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches: Ov. M. 9, 73: vitae nescius error diduxit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways*, Pers. 5, 35.

rāmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramulus] *full of branching veins*: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 36.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *a little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig*: Cato R. R. 101: Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: Plin. 24, 15, 81.

rāmus, i, *m.* [same root as radix, radius, *q. v.*] *a branch, bough, twig*: non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30: tempora cingite ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 72. Poet. for *a tree*: ib. 3, 650: for *frankincense twigs*: Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211. ‖ Transf. of things having a branching form: *a branch of a stag's antlers*: Caes. B. G. 6, 26. 2. *a branch of a mountain chain*: Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134. 3. *a club*: Prop. 1, 1, 19. 4. *the penis*: Nov. in Non. 116, 26. 5. *a branch or arm of the Greek letter* Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: Aus. Idyll. 12, 9. hence called, Samii rami, Tibull. 1, 3, 56. ‖‖ Fig.: ramos amputare misericors, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13. *Of a branch of consanguinity*: Pers. 3, 28. (Hence Fr. *ranche, rinceau*.)

rāmŭscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *a little branch or bough, a twig* (for ramulus): Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

rāna, ae, *f.* [perh. of same root as raucus, *q. v.*] *a frog*: Plin. 11, 37, 65: Ov. M. 6, 381: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. Esp. *the tree-frog*, Rana arborea, Linn.; *the green-frog*, Rana esculenta; and *the common frog*, R. temporaria; and (rubetae) prob. *the toad*, Bufo vulgaris, Cuv. (*v.* rubota): Plin. 32, 8, 29. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. 3, 44. Proverb.: (i) inflat se tanquam rana, Petr. 74, 13. (ii) qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, of one who has risen from a lowly station, ib. 77 *fin.* ‖ Transf. rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler*, Lophius piscatorius, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: also simply rana: Plin. 9, 24, 40. 2. *a push* or *swelling on the tongue of beasts*: Col. 6, 8, 1: Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, *Part. stinking, putrid*: viscera cadaverum, Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Seren. Samm. 978.

rancesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become stinking, grow rancid*: Arn, 1, 12.

rancidē, *adv. nauseously, disgustingly*: ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11.

rancidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] *stinking, rancid*: opsonia, Juv. 11, 135. ‖ Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33.

rancidus, a, um, *adj.* [root RANC of rancens, rancesco] *stinking, rank, rancid*: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1154: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. ‖ Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. *Comp.*: quid rancidius, Juv. 6, 185.

ranco, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, *m.* [*v.* rancidus] *a stinking smell* or *flavour, rancidity*: Pall. 1, 20, 2. Fig. *an old grudge, rancour*: Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānĭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rana] *a little frog, a tadpole*: App. M. 9, p. 233. 2. Transf. *a little swelling on the tongue of cattle*: Veg. 4, 5.

rānunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little frog, a tadpole*: Cic. Div. 1, 9. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. Fam. 7, 18. ‖ *a medicinal plant, called also* batrachion, *crowfoot*, Ranunculus, Linn. of four kinds. (i) follis pinguioribus = R. Sceluteri, Linn. or R. asiaticus, Linn. (ii) alterum foliosius = R. Philonotis, Linn. (iii) tertium minimum, R. repens, Linn. or R. muricatus. (iv) quartum flore luteo (lacteo?) of white, prob. R. aconiti folius, Linn. or the common *water crowfoot*, R. aquatilis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 109. (Hence It. *ranocchia*; Fr. *grenouille*.)

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

rāpācia, orum, *n. plu.* [rapum] *turnip-tops*: Plin. 18, 13, 34.

rāpācĭda, ae, *m.* [rapax] *robber*, a comic patronymic: Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

rāpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *greediness, rapacity*: Cic. Coel. 6: Suet. Tit. 7.

rāpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: vos rapaces, vos praedones, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 26: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66: inopia rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16: Cinara, *i. e. eager for presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, id. Od. 4, 4, 50. Subst. *a beast of prey*: Plin. 11, 45, 101. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: Orcus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, *fangs, tusks*, Veg. 6, 1, 1. With *gen.*: chrysoelectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible*, Plin. 37, 3, 12. As a poet. epithet of floods: aquae, Lucr. 5, 342: unda, poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 20: Ov. M. 8, 550. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qa. *that sweeps everything before it*): Tac. H. 2, 43 *et al.* ‖ Fig. with *gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious*: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Am. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95: nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2.

rāphănīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ῥαφάνινος, *of radishes, made from radishes*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

rāphănītis, idis, *f.* = ῥαφανῖτις, *a kind of Iris* or *sword-lily*, Iris florentina, Linn. *v.* iris: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

rāphănīnus agrĭa, *f.* = ῥάφανος ἀγρία, by some regarded as a kind of *spurge*, the same as Apios, *q. v.*, but more commonly thought to be some species of Raphanus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

rāphănus, i, *m.* = ῥάφανος, *a radish*: Raphanus sativus, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 11, 3, 47.

rāpĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [rapum] *pertaining to rapes* or *turnips, rape-, turnip-*: colea, Cato R. R. 35, 2: semen, *rape-seed*, ib. 134, 1.

rāpĭdē, *adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3: iter confecit, Suet. Cal. 43. *Comp.*: rapidius venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71. ‖ Fig.: quod (παθητικὸν) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37.

rāpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus] *swiftness, rapidity*: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 2, 62: Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

rāpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *swift, rapid*: sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, 870.

rāpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.). leones, Lucr. 4, 714: ferae, Ov. H. 10, 96. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack*, id. M. 3, 242. Of *fierce, consuming* heat Virg. E. 2, 10: Ov. M. 2, 123. Of a *funeral pile*: id. Tr. 1, 7, 20. As an epithet of the sea (qa. *devouring*). Tib. 1, 2, 40. ‖ Transf. *tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, rapid*: fluvius, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 52: torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: lapsus fluminum, id. Od. 1, 12, 9: procellae, Prop. 2, 16, 45: rapidissimum flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668: venti, Virg. Aen. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Virg. Aen. 1, 42: sol, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 12: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592: manus, Virg. Aen. 8, 442: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30: venenum, id. A. 12, 67: virus, ib. 13, 15 *fin.* ‖‖ Fig. *hurried, hasty*: oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: rapidus in consiliis, *overhasty, precipitate*, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.* (Hence It. *ratto*.)

rāpīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (mostly *plur.*): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: bostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492: rapina alimenti, *a withdrawing*, Plin. 17, 24, 37 *fin.* 2. Meton. *prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg. Aen. 8, 263: piscator ferat sequenum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87. ‖ *a collecting together, removing*: opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum] *a turnip, rape*: Cato R. R. 5, 3: Col. 11, 2, 72.

rāpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rapina] *plundering, pillage*: rapinationes facere, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 2, 15.

rāpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robber*: Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 130, 29.

rāpĭo, rāpŭi, raptum (old *perf. subj.* rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. *Part. perf. fem.* ex raptabus, Gell. in Charis. p. 59 P.), 3. *v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear*, or *drag away*: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? Pl. Men. 5, 7, 10: hostes vivos rapere suleo ex acie: ea hoc nomen mihi est (*sc.* Harpax), id. Ps. 2, 2, 60: volueri ego et capitolinae rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: ab aede rapuit famam, Ov. M. 12, 249: de ejus matris Leucothoae rapti, ib. 4, 228: hominem de vulnere, ib. 5, 187: cognomen de poeta, Ov. M. 5, 250: (hirundo) alta rapit arbore vermes, Ov. H. 5, 130: aliquem sublimem dentem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 19: commentum in navis rapinam

Adv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 21: Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 156: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: aciem in Teucros, Virg. Aen. 10, 308: illum (*sc.* lembum) in praesepe prono rapit alveus amni, id. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam *drag into open day*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13: Nasonis carmina rapti, *torn from his home, banished*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: rapit per aequora navem, Virg. Aen. 10, 660: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: arma rapiat juventus, *snatch up*, Virg. Aen. 7, 340: bipennem dextra, ib. 11, 651: Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, *caught the spark*, ib. 1, 176: incendia, Ov. M. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take quickly*, ib. 7, 289: mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on*, Virg. Aen. 7, 725: raptuntque ruuntque, *gather hastily together*, ib. 4, 581: nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along*, of a serpent, id. G. 2, 153: para densa ferarum tecta rapit, *range quickly through*, id. Aen. 6, 8. **2.** Esp. *to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.*: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. C. 51: Liv. 1, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8: Ov. M. 12, 225: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder*, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: rapturus moenia Romae, Lucan. 3, 99: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste*, Tac. A. 13, 6. *Absol.*: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere uti pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly*, Liv. 6, 23: Bithyniam, Flor. 3, 5, 6. **3.** *to carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away*: improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20: id. Ep. 1, 14, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 428: Suet. Cal. 7. *Absol.*: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. G. 3, 68. **II.** Fig. *to snatch, force, or hurry away*: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them*, ib. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away*, Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorem viam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54: comoediam in pejorem partem, *to put a bad construction upon to misrepresent*, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Virg. Aen. 9, 211: cum aliqua his amplia et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates*, Cic. Off. 2, 10 *fin.*: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.*: quae quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8. **2.** Esp. *to carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate*; and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly*: qui judicem rapere, et in quem vellet habitum animi posset perducere, Quint. 6, 2, 3: raedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentia rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior? Hor. Epod. 7, 13: quem (*sc.* leonem) cruenta per medias rapit ira caedes, id. Od. 3, 2, 12: *equi*, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, ib. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opus augendae generis humani, id. Rep. 2, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere sensus, Manil. 1, 12. **3.** *to seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28: Venerem, id. S. 1, 2, 109: Virg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. A. 4, 1. **4.** *to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate*: vive, *Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape*: non dixit capo, non pete: haberet enim moram speranti diutius acta victarum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40 *fin.*: rapismus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. H. 19, 74: gressus, Lucan. 3, 116: bellum, *to wage suddenly*, id. 5, 403: ut limis raptas quid prima secundo cera velit versu, *may hastily note*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 8. **5.** *to seek eagerly*: Hier. Ep. 57, 2. [Same root as ἁρ-άζω, and perh. same as Sans. *grabh*, "rapere;" Germ. *greifen*, etc.; the initial *g* of *grapio* and γραπτός disappearing, as in *nascor, nosco.*] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage.*)

răpistrum, i, *n.* [rapum] *a kind of wild rape*, some species of Brassica, Linn. or prob. Raphanus, Linn.. Col. 9, 4, 5.

răpo, ōnis, *m.* [rapio] *a robber*: Varr. in Non. 26, 32.

raptim, *adv.* [id.] *violently, greedily*, (raro) ludunt raptim pila, Nov. in Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22. **II.** *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. Att. 2, 9: aliquem sequi, Liv. 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: praecipitata raptim consilia, Liv. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying*, Virg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198.

raptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying off, abduction*: in raptione affuisse, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183.

raptito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rapto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize and carry off, to drag*, or *hurry away*: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, Enn. (or Pacuv.) in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272. Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 399: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvance, Cat. 64, 258: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (*sc.* ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 60, 145: per vim nova nupta raptatur, Ov. M. 12, 223: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22. Poet. with *inf.*: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.

2. Esp. *to waste, ravage, plunder*: raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, Tac. A. 4, 23. **II.** Fig. *to drag along*: quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *accuse, arraign*, Prop. 3, 11, 27. **2.** Esp. *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate*: ita me amor lasaum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, raptat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera rapta corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor.* With *gen.*: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Pl. Men. prol. 65: panis et pons, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58: thalami mei, *i. e.* uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: ferri, *the magnet*, Ang. Civ. D. 21, 4. *Adject.*: lupi raptores, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: Ov. M. 10, 540. *Absol.*: rapta et raptores tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4: Tac. H. 2, 86: ferus, *i. e.* lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gnatus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. A. A. 1, 680: Mos. Od. 4, 6, 2. **II.** Fig.: rapteres alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 428: nunquam defutarus rapteres Italiae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 87.

raptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [raptor] *that serves for dragging away*: instrumentum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 92.

raptrix, īcis, *f.* [rapio] *she that carries off*: Hier. Caron.

raptus, a, um, *Part.* [rapio]. **I.** Subst. raptum, i, *n. that which is seized or plundered*: rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv. 7, 25 *fin.*: Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ex rapto vivere, Ov. M. 1, 144: rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6: rapta uti, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*

raptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent snatching* or *dragging away*: Inco lacerati est altera rapta, Ov. M. 3, 723: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82. Transf.: leves raptus cucurbitarum, *the strokes* or *shocks*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11. **II.** Esp. *a carrying off, abduction*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 1, 52: raptus exercere, ib. 15, 38 *fin.*: quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 4, 48: Suet. Ner. 46: Ov. F. 4, 417. *Absol.*: Tac. A. 6, 1. id. H. 2, 71 *fin.*

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum] *a little turnip or rape*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 41.

rāpum, i, *n.* (rapa, ae, *f.*: Col. 11, 3, 16: Scrib. Comp. 176), *a turnip, rape, Brassica Rapa*, Linn. and prob. other species: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 18, 13, 34 *sq.* (Hence It. *ragorazzo*; Sp. *repollo*; Fr. *raiponce.*)

rārē, *adv. far apart, scatteredly*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5. **II.** Of time: *rarely, seldom*: vetere rare capitur (piscis), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56.

rārē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [rarus] *to make thin or rare, to rarefy*: rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 649: rarefacta, id. 2 1140.

rārenter, *adv. seldom, rarely*: dato rarenter bibere, Cato R. R. 103.

rārēsco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rarus] *to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied*: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubila coeli, Lucr. 6, 217: humor aquai ab aestu, id. 6, 876: quadrupedibus sempotute lunae rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94: rarescunt altae colonis Maenala, *become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th. 4, 284: densae rarescunt moenia Romae, id. Silv. 4, 4, 14: rarescit milea, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil. 17, 423: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider* Virg. Aen. 3, 411: colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30: sonitus rarescit, *dies away*, Prop. 3, 15, 35.

rāri-pīlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *thin-haired*: Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rāritas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart*: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum transmeantibus fluviis, Plin. 8, 43, 66. *Plur.*: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 8: venarum, id. 8, 3. **II.** Transf., *smallness of number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth. 12: stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 25: raritas dicterum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 247: figurarum, Quint. 9, 2, 27: invenit, Suet. Aug. 82. **2.** Meton. *scarcity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64. *Plur.*: rustices, Gell. 5, 26.

rārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *looseness* (for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Alb. 3, 7.

rārō, *adv. seldom, rarely*: rare animum dabat quod biberem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 20: si id, quod rare fit, fieri necesse negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: virtus [illegible] prodest rare, negat sempiternum, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: rare intercalabitur, [illegible] desuvit poena, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31: [illegible] admodum, Quint. 11, 3, 14: [illegible] id. 4, 1, 4. *Comp.*: quod et rarius [illegible] quam ut expectabile, Cic. [illegible] *Sup.*: istud rarissime [illegible] 7: non affari nisi [illegible]

rārus, a, um, *adj.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(terra) rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: textura, Lucr. 4, 196: retia, Virg. Aen. 4, 131: canica, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 13: rariores silvae, *the clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. Agr. 37: aër, Lucr. 2, 106: manus, *with the fingers spread*, Quint. 11, 3, 103. ‖ Transf. *far apart, scattered, thin, scanty*: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: quum raris dissectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt B. G. 8, 10: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: baccae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: capillus, Suet. Cal. 50: racemi, Virg. E. 5, 7: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600. Poet. manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34.

2. Esp. *milit. i. t. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single*; opp. to confortus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *in scattered parties, as skirmishers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25.

3. *few, rare, infrequent*: in omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81: rarum genus (amicorum), et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Am. 21, 79: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.*: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: literae, Liv. 6, 1: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: vitio parentum rara juventus, *made less numerous*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 24: (litera) rarissima in clausulis, Quint. 12, 10, 31: ex maxime raro genere, Cic. Am. 18: rarum dictu, esse aliquid cui prosit negligentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39. (ii) For the adv. *raro*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12 proocem. § 3: antiquia scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, *i. e. rarely speaks of them*, Plin. 33, 7, 38.

4. Esp. *uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (*sc.* pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622. (Hence It. *rado.*)

rāsāmen, inis, *n.* [rado] *a scraping, shaving*: Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth*: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318: calathi, id. H. 9, 76: argentum, *vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56: palmes, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *without herbage, bare*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsis, is, *f. a kind of raw pitch*: Col. 12, 20, 6. (Hence It. *ragia.*)

rāsito, avi, 1, *v. a. freq.* [rado] *to shave often, to shave* (rare): faciem quotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4.

rāsōres fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere, Fest. *s. v.*

rasta, ae, *f.* [Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst] *a German mile*: Hier. in Joel. 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum] *a hoe, rake*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Suet. Ner. 19. (Hence Fr. *râteau.*)

raster, tri, *v.* rastrum, *ad init.*

rastrārius, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum] *pertaining to the hoe*, i. e. *to husbandry or a country life*: Non. 96, 19.

rastrum, i, *n.* (in *plur.* usu. rastri, orum, *m.*: rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 164: acc. rastros, Cato R. R. 10, 3: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36, etc. But rastra, Cels. in Non. 222, 8: Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado] 1 i t. *a thing for scraping*, hence *a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Virg. G. 1, 94: rastris terram domat, id. Aen. 9, 608: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 769. Proverb.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi iliaec vere ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i. e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a scraping, shaving*: calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. Jesai. 5, 15, 2. 2. Meton. *a scraping, shaving*: eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6. ‖ Fig.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals*, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9. (Hence Fr. *rez.*)

rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado].

rāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a scraping, shaving*: ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

rătāriae, arum, *f. plu.* [ratis] *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts*: Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*: also called ratiariae, Serv. Aen. 1, 41.

rătiārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a raftsman, lighterman*: Paul. Dig. 13, 7, 30.

rătihăbitio, ōnis, *f.* [ratum habeo]. In law: *an approval, ratification*: Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6.

rătio, ōnis, *f.* [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] 1 i t. *the mode* or *art of thinking*, hence *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation*: bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 141. ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Am. 16, 58: dextera digitis rationem computat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 49· direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: auri ratio constat, *the account agrees, is correct*, id. Fl. 28, 69· decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 38 (*al.* ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to calculate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: rationem inire, ib. 7, 71: rationem reddere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 23: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 1, 39: rationes referre, ib. 5, 24: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cluent. 37 *fin.*: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 24. *P'lur.*: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, Cic. Att. 4, 11: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad numum convenit, ib. 5, 21: *false rations* inferre, id. Flacc. 9: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325. a rationibus, *an accountant*, Inscr. ‖ Transf. *a list, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime concitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. 2. *a sum, number* (rare): nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3. 3. *a transaction, business; a matter, affair*: res rationesque Ballionis curo, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 31: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 70: quum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur literis, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ratio numaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4 *fin.*: ratio domestica, bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.*: fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: rationes civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 6: nihil fallaciae ratione tota comitiorum, id. Mur. 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime perspicies, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6. (ii) *plu. interests, advantage*: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, ib. 1, 8: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44· si meas rationes unquam vestras saluti anteposuissem, Auct. Or. post red. ad Quir. 1. ‖ Fig. *a reckoning, account, computation*: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *presented this reckoning*, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 12 quum eam mecum rationem puto, *I go into that calculation, think over the matter*, id. Cas. 3, 2, 25: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54 Medea et Atreus inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic N. D. 3, 29: hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation*, id. Verr. 5, 39: totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, *drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation*, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Verr. 2, 11: si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given*, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, i i t. *the account does not balance if it be rendered to more than one*; i. e. *if several persons are allowed to interfere in the government* (to decide on the correctness of the accounts), *they will be sure to disagree* (to wish the accounts to be balanced in a different way), Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* 2. *relation, connection with, respect to*: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have to do with the earth*, Cic. de Sen. 15. cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, id. Att. 2, 5: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Cael. 20 *fin.*: omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75· pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6: ad nostrorum annalium rationem, *in respect to our annals*, id. Brut. 13. (ii) *respect, regard, consideration, care for* (usu. with *gen.* and depend. on habere or ducere): ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: sanctorum et aegrorum habita ratione, ib. 3, 75: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: alicujus salutis rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: quum hujusce periculi, tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio conservata esse videatur, Cic. Clu. 42. (iii) *relation* to a thing. Subjectively, *course, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan*, etc.· ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comparendi rationem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 *fin.*: tua ratio postea est commutata, id. Fam 3, 5: defensionis ratio vlaque, id. Verr 5, 1: in praesentia Pompoli insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72: ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio inirl possit, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. *P'lur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohiberunt, *plan of life*, Cic. Manil. 1. Objectively: *condition, nature, kind, way*, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, ib. 22: novae rationes bellandi, id. B. C. 3, 90: quorum operum haec erat ratio, ib. 2, 25: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Am. 23, 87: ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridie, resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic. Am. 8 nec quibus rationibus superare possent,

sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.* ‖ V. Meton. *the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason:* duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*: nomo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat robusque praesentibus adjungit atque annecti futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias, ib. 1, 4: haec rationem, quam vos divino beneficio homini solum tributam dicitis, bestiae non habent, id. N. D. 3, 26: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. de Sen. 19, 67: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio nec sat rationis in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 314. 2. *a ground, motive, reason:* si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1. ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.*: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76 rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9 *fin.* (II) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground* or *reason alleged in support of a proposition:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28. nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. Also, *technical argumentation, reasoning, deduction, demonstration:* (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet: non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, id. Fin. 1, 7: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam, ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.* (III) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea:* ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii nisi hoc dicat, *Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat*, non habet defensionem, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 3, 11, 4. 3. *reasonableness, reason, propriety*, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: nulla ratio est, with an object-clause, id. Caec. 5, 15: minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *for which it was proper*, Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te includisti, ratione fecisti, *judiciously*, Cic. Att. 12, 44. 4. *rule, order, method*, etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a regular* or *systematic manner*, id. Or. 33: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum pulchritudo natura saepe rationem, *order, system*, id. Rep. 2, 33. 5. *a theory, doctrine*, or *system; science:* erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in qua ratio rerum civilium perspici possset, ib. 2, 30: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ulla arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ea ratio, quae est de natura deorum, id. Div. 1, 51 *fin.*: Epicuri ratio, quae pierisque notissima est, *system, philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 3, 3: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. procem. § 3. (II) Subjectively, *knowledge* (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1. 6. *a view* or *opinion:* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41: haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.* (Hence It. *ragione*; Fr. *raison*; Eng. *reason.*)

rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter, *adv. according to correct computation:* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocinor] In rhetor. *an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination:* ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18. 2. *a set form of reasoning, a syllogism.* ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, ib. 1, 34: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec insuitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16. 3. *a reasoning with oneself* (διαλογισμός): ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her. 4, 16. ‖ In architecture, *theory* (opp to fabrica, *practice*): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr. 1, 1.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3. ‖ In grammar, ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference, illative*, as, *ergo, igitur:* Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, accountant:* Cic. Att. 1, 12: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16. ‖ Fig.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a reckoning, computation:* Col. 5, 1 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate:* metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis (geometriae) terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 *fin.*: de pecunia ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *to reason, argue; to infer, conclude:* id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, ib. 2, 20, 61: Quint. 7, 1, 61: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7 *fin.* With acc.: mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113. *Pass.*: omnes proportiones eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittae longitudine, Vitr. 10, 15.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *reasonable, rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: sententia vera et rationabilis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3. *Comp.*: rationabilius esse videtur, Pomp. ib. 45, 3, 37.

rătĭōnābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rationabilis] *reasonableness, rationality:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv. rationally, reasonably:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 29, 5.

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio] *pertaining to accounts:* Inscr. Orell. no. 39. Subst. rationalis, is, *m. an accountant receiver of revenue:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45, 46: Capitol. Gord. 7. ‖ *reasonable, rational:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal rationale:* nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 96. *Absol.:* a rationali ad irrationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13: philosophia, i. *e. logic*, Sen. Ep. 89: also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. Praef.: rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics*, and rationales medici, *medical theorists*, ib. 2. In dialectics = ratiocinativus, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic:* causa, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4.

rătĭōnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rationalis] *reasonableness, rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv. in a reasonable manner, rationally:* Sen. Ep. 109: Tert. Anim. 16.

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [ratio] *a statistical table, schedule:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which breviarium imperii, ib. 101)

rătĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an accountant:* calculatores, quos vulgo rationarios dicimus, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 15, 5.

rătis (rates, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.* though perh. we should here read vates), is, *f. a raft, float:* nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206: quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: flumen ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, *pontoons*, Liv. 21, 47 2. Meton. *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Cat. 63, 1: Virg G. 2, 445.

rătĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [ratis] *marked with the figure of a raft:* ratium quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Fest. *s. v.*

rătĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 2. ‖ *a slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73. 2. In dialectics: *a trifling syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.

rătō, *adv. certainly:* Tert. Anim. 35.

rātus, a, um, *l'art.* [reor]. ‖ Adj. *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation:* hence, *settled, established, certain, valid*, etc.: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19 jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Cluent. 47 *fin.*: ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: tribunatus ratus, *opp.* irritus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: testamenta, *opp.* rupta, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: dixerat idque ratum Stygli per flumina annuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 104: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. M. 9, 703: ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17. *Sup.*: erga rem publicam multa beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato in Fest *s. v.* 2. Particular phrases: (I) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.* pro rata, *in a certain or fixed part, proportionally:* militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.*: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Tac. Hist. 2, 40: decimam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: tantum petiit detorum fuisse creditum, et pro rata aliis, Liv. 45, 40. (II) Ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make or consider fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve;* quid augur (haec? cur a dextra cornua, a sinistra

cornix faciat ratum? mihi a *confirmatory*, i. e. a *favourable augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: parens nati rata verba facit, *fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 287: juvenes quum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. 36, 125: id. N. D. 1, 5: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*: ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8.

rauca, ae, *f. a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots*: Plin. 27, 18, 30, § 130. Some have supposed this to be a false reading for eruca, *q. v.*

raucēdo, inis, *f.* [raucus] *hoarseness*: Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

rauculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat hoarse*: cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

raucio, no *perf.*, sum, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be hoarse*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 907 P.

raucī-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hoarse-sounding*: cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: bombi, Cat. 64, 267.

raucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *hoarseness*: Cels. 2, 1 *med.*: Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53: *plur.*: id. 22, 23, 49, § 104. ‖ Transf. *a moaning*: Mart. Cap. 8, 270.

2. *the hoarse sound* of the tuba: Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, *adj. hoarse*: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 16: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: cornices, Lucr. 6, 752: palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1188: guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484 os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox ranarum, id. M. 6, 377: "quaere peregrinum" vicinia rauca reclamat, *screams itself hoarse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62: causidici, Mart. 4, 8. dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Virg. Aen. 11, 458. *Comp.*: raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, 11. 2. *hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop. 3, 3, 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17, 36: aes (i. e. tuba), Virg. G. 4, 71: murmur (undae), ib. 1, 109 Hadria, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50. postes, Prop. 4, 8, 49: aes (*i. e.* scutum), Virg. Aen. 2, 545. *Neutr.* adverbially: amnis rauca sonans, ib. 9, 125: arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245. ‖ Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has died away*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. [*Rau-cus* and *rav-is* are connected with Sans. *ru*, "sonare." the Lat. *ra-na* perh. also belongs to the same root. Akin to this root is Sans. *rud*, "flere," and Lat. *rudo* and *rugio*.] (Hence Fr. *rauque* and *enrouer*.)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ĕris, *n.* [akin to rudis] *a rude mass*; esp. *a piece of copper* used as a coin, Fest. *s. v.* rodus: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: quum raudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11.

raudŭscŭlum (rod- and rud-), i, *n. dim.* [raudus] *a little piece of copper* used as a coin: Fest. *s. v.* rodus. ‖ Transf. *a small sum of money*: de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic. Att. 7, 2: ib. 4, 8, a.

rāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ravus] *grayish, dark-coloured*: ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Cal. 8, 2, 9.

rāvio, v. *n.* [ravis] *to talk oneself hoarse*: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 33.

rāvis, ium, *f.* [kindred with ravus and raucus] *hoarseness* (only in acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 10.

rāvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ravus, no. II.] *a little hoarse*: dat ravulos clamores, Sid. 9, 13 *in carm.*

rāvus, a, um, *adj. grayish* or *tawny*: flavi colores appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Fest. p. 115 Müll.: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55. ‖ Transf. to sound, for raucus, *hoarse*: rava vox rauca et parum liquida, Fest. p. 237 Müll.: cicres ravos cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm. fin.* [Same as Germ. *grau*, Eng. *gray*, the initial *g* being dropped in Lat.: *cf. vapio.*]

rĕ or **rĕd**, *an inseparable particle*: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the connecting vowel *i* in rĕd-I-vivus. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms religio, relliquae, reccido. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post- class. poets (cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 580 *sq.*, and Buttmann, p. 595 *sq.*).

2. Its primary signification is *back*: *e. g.* re-fero, *to carry back*; re-duco, *to lead back*; re-spicio, *to look back*; hence it implies (i) repetition, *again*: *e. g.* re-ficio, *to make again, renew*; re-paro, *to get again*; re-sumo, *to take up again*. (ii) opposition, *against*: re-pugno, *to fight against, resist*; re-luctor, *to struggle against*. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, *e. g.* re-tego *to un-cover*; re-sero, *to un-lock*; re-volo, *to un-veil*. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. *e. g.* probo, *to approve*; re-probo, *to disapprove, blame*. (v) In many cases its signification cannot be represented in English: and in some instances, verbs compounded with it were prob. used synonymously with the simple verbs.

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

rĕ-ădūnātio, ōnis, *f. a reuniting, reunion*: osium, Tert. Res. 30.

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, i. *v. a. to build again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

rĕapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and apse = ipsa] *in fact, in reality, actually, really*: reapse est re ipsa, Fest. *s.v.*: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 41 earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2. Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: objiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus] *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment*: revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. ‖ Meton. *an offence of which one stands accused, a charge*: App. M. 7: Prud. Cath. 11.

rĕ-baptizo, i. *v. a. to baptize again*: Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.*

rĕbellātio, ōnis, *f.* [rebello] *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (for rebellio): Tac. A. 14, 31: Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*

rĕbellātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *revolted, rebel* (rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*

rĕbellio, ōnis, *f.* [bellum] *a renewal of war* (by a conquered people), *a revolt, rebellion*: rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, Cic. Scaur. § 42.

rĕbellis, e, *adj.* [id.] *one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel*: Treb. Poll. Salon. 1.

rĕbellis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that renews war, insurgent, rebellious*: rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 12, 185: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 32. Subst. rebelles, ium, *m. pl. rebels*: id. A. 1, 40. ‖ Fig.: rebellis senor, Ov. R. Am. 240. [Supposed to be] rebellis sedi[tione] regi, Stat. Th. 1, 75.

rĕbellium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion* (for rebellio): qui pacatos ad rebellium inclinasset, Liv. 42, 21.

rĕ-bello, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. to wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel*: si plures rebellare consilia inissent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: Liv. 8, 14: Quint. 8, 5, 18. Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. M. 9, 81. ‖ Fig.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 13, 109: rebellat saepe humor, *offers resistance* (to writing), id. 11, 12, 25: pudor rebellat, Sen. Agam. 138. (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel, revelry*.)

rĕ-bĭbo, 3. *v. n. to go back, return*: si non rebibas huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 20.

rĕ-bŏo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to echo back, re-echo, resound* (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: nec citharis reboant laqueata auratave templa, Lucr. 2, 28: reboant tympana, Cat. 63, 21: reboat te, Nemea, Ecl. 1, 73.

rĕ-bullio, īvi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to bubble up*: vinum, App. M. 9. ‖ Act. *to cause to bubble forth*: oleum, ib. 5: spiritum, *to breathe out*, ib. 1.

rĕ-calcĭtro, 1. *v. n. to kick back* (of horses): poet. transf. *to refuse access*: Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

rĕ-calco, 1. *v. a. to tread again, retrace*: humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: priora vestigia, App. M. 6.

rĕ-călĕo, 2. *v. n. to grow warm again, be warm*: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, Virg. Aen. 12, 35. ‖ Fig.: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm. 28, 1, 7: Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become warm again, to grow warm* quum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 ‖ Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov. R Am. 629: Plin. Ep. 7, 9.

rĕ-calfăcio, fēci, 3. *v. a. to make warm again, to warm*: calidumque priori caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443. *Pass.*: rursus recalfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. And in an uncontr. form statim recalefacto corpore, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. ‖ Fig.: tepidam recalfacit mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445.

rĕcalvaster, tri, *m.* [recalvus] *that has a bald forehead*: Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*

rĕcalvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *baldness of the forehead*: Vulg. Levit. 13, 42.

rĕ-călvus, a, um, *adj. bald in front*: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow white again*: percussa recandescunda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M. 4 530. ‖ *to grow hot again, to glow*: (ubi tellus) solibus aetheriis recanduit, ib. 1, 435. 2. Fig.: recanduit ira, ib. 3, 707.

rĕ-cano, 3. *v. a. to sing back*, i. e. *call back by singing*: ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51. ‖ *to charm back again, to undo a charm*: pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, id. 28, 2, 4, § 19.

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.) ‖ Neutr. *to sound back, re-echo*: musquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86. ‖ Act. *to recall, recant*: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. 2. *to charm back, charm away*: nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rĕ-capĭtŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [capitulum] *to go over the main points again, to recapitulate*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

rĕcanto, ōrum, *m. plu. a quotidianus, relicta*: Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-călvo, cīvi, cantum, 3. *v. a.* In law, *to give counter security*: Cod. Justin. 9, 1, 2.

rĕ-călvus, a, um, *adj. bald* or *arched* [illegible] *crooked*, Lucr. [illegible] 1, 1085.

[illegible] *v. a.* [illegible] *to* [illegible] *again*, Pl. [illegible] 2, 2, 11. [illegible] *to* [illegible] *again*, Pl. [illegible] 2, 2, 11.

nos recede, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 34: recedere loco, id. Am. 1, 1, 84: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco rédesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: a Mutina, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.*: in castra Cornelianas, Cæs. B. C. 2, 30 *fin.*

2. Esp. *to go to rest*: Petr. 41, 5: Ov. Ib. 239. 3. Of things: ut illæ undæ ad alias accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt, *the departing years*, id. A. P. 176. And of apparent departure: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 72 Ov. M. 8, 139. (II) Of situation: *to stand back, recede* (i. e. to be distant, retired): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Virg. Aen. 2, 300 · Cat. 64, 43: Palaestina vocabatur, qua contingit Arabas, et qua recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 4, 10, 17. Of nations: gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, id. 6, 8, 8. Of perspective: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21. Plin. Ep. 3, 6. ‖ 4. In gen. *to go away, abandon*: haec effatus pater, germana, repente recessit, *vanished*, Enn. Ann. 1, 52: nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), Virg. G. 4, 191 · Plin. Ep. 1, 13. 5. Of things, *to separate from*: in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7 · carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9 caput e cervice, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 65. ‖‖ Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229 ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19 ab armis, *to lay them down*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a natura, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate consiliisque, id. Att. 12, 4 · a vita, *i. e. to kill oneself*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects · (nomen *hostis*) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, id. Off. 1, 12, 37 a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67: ab usu quotidiano, Quint. 10, 1, 44. Poet. with simple *abl.*: sic nunquam corde recedit nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55. *Absol.*: et pariter Phoebes pariter maris ira recessit, *vanished*, Ov. M. 12, 36 · spes, Lucan. 7, 688. With *in*: in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Virg Aen. 4, 705.

rĕ-cello, *3. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to spring back, bend back* (rare): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573 · gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv. 24, 34. ‖ Act. *to throw* or *bend back*: totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 7: nates, Ib. 10.

rĕcens, ntis (*abl. sing.* in the poets sometimes recenti · Cat. 63, 7 · Ov. F. 4, 346. *Gen. Plur.* recentum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2), *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *fresh, young, recent* (opp. to vetus) · (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: catuli, *just whelped, young*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4: quod si veteris contumelias oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: (Verres) cum e provincia recens esset invidiaque et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: omnis cinctutinatio recens aegre, invetcrata facile divellitur, id. de Sen. 20, 72: vini, id. Mur. 8: tonsae (oves) recentes, *newly shorn*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: cruditas, Cels. B. C. 1, 96: flores, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 42: prata, *fresh, green*: Virg. Aen. 6, 674: umbra, *newly shed*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1: lux, post. for the rising sun, *day*, Lucr. 5, 54: aqua, *fresh, running*, Ov. M. 2, 779: dominus, *of recent acquisition*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 112 · Caesar Augustus, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: recentiore memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92. *Sup.*: recentissima tua est epistola Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35. With *ab*: *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: pullum asininum a partu recentem subducunt equae, *newly foaled*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, *with her wound still fresh*, Virg. Aen. 6, 450: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a dis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90 *ad fin.* With *in* and *abl.* or with *abl.* only: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo moerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *whose grief was still fresh*, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.*: quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*: recens praetura, ib. 4, 52: caede, id. H. 3, 19. (II) Recenti re or negotio, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately*: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 18, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: ib. 19: in recenti, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. (III) Recentiores (*subst.* and *adject.*), *the moderns* (of authors). attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Plin. 28, 17, 72: Graeci recentiores, id. 4, 26, 30. ‖ Fig. *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*: id. B. C. 1, 94: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34. clamor, Plin. Pan. 23. *Comp.*: sanctis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78.

rĕcens, *adv. lately, just, recently*, etc.: puerum recens natum, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 17. extinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: coria detracta, Sall. H. 4, 29 acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, ib. 4, 5 condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1. *Sup.*: quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53.

rĕ-censĕo ŭi, sum, and ītum (recensus, Tert adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*: Suet. Caes. 41. recensitus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60 Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2. *v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate*: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76. recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49. legiones, id. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46· omnem numerum suorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 682: captivos pisces, ordine, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36· pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20· qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.* Poet. signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through*, Ov. F. 3, 375. ‖ Fig. *to go over* in thought, *to reckon up, recount, review*: fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Virg Aen. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105: deplorator Priamides, id. M. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo] *an enumeration, reviewing, recension*: qui eadem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, *i. e. the censor's register*, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: ne qui novi coetus recensionis causa moveri quandoque possent, *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

rĕcensĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a mustering, enumeration*: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7.

rĕcensĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an enumeration, a review*: populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet. Caes. 41.

rĕcentĭcius, a, um [recens] *a sailor of wine which has been sealed*: Inscr. Fabr.: recentitia, παρασφράγισμα, Gloss. Philox.

rĕcentĭter, *adv.* recently, lately: caput turbat. Petr. 7, 28: locus primo, id. 5, 4 *fin.*

rĕcentum, i, *n.* [recens] *fresh cheese*: Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 8, 2.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [receptus] *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle*: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fluctibus, Tac. G. 16: perditorum, Plin. 10, 33, 51: aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7: Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61. ‖ Esp. *a place of refuge, a hiding place, shelter, retreat*: castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39. (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1 *fin.*: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: servitiis ex Achaia fugitivis receptaculum Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv. 42, 32. With *gen.*: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv. 6, 33: perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 40, 127.

rĕceptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a receiving* or *taking again*: spiritus, Amml. 20, 11, 28.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shelterer*: in a bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer*: (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16.

rĕceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [recipio] *recoverable*: August. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*

rĕcepticius or **-tĭtius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kept back, retained, reserved*: servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the dos, retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato in Gell. 17, 6: dos quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2.

rĕceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a receiving, reception*: quid tibi hūc receptio est? est meum virum? Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70.

rĕcepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake*: placido natura receptat cuncta sinu, Lucan. 7, 810: corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animumque receptat, Lucr. 3, 504: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, *you receive my son's visits*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 16: mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv. 5, 8: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Virg. Aen. 10, 383: ibi semper erit praesidium quo in tectum te receptes, *to which you may withdraw*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 13: Virg. G. 1, 376.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer*: receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores, Ulp. Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum, Tac. A. 4, 23. ‖ *a reconquerer*: Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26.

rĕceptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [receptor] *a place of shelter*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

rĕceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for receiving*: Tert. Res. Carn. 39.

rĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [receptor] *she that receives*: App. Mund. p. 66, 17. 2. In a bad sense, *she that harbours or conceals*: Messana, praedarum ex Pantorium receptrix, Cic. Verr. 4, 2.

rĕceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *an engagement*, satis est factum circulis, nulla promissa nostro ac recepta, Cic. Verr. 5, 5 · frumentum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* [recipio]. ‖ A. (1) *restored, saved, rescued*: auctoritas receptae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. ‖ **rĕceptus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing back*: spiritus in receptus desinit, *used to recover*, Quint. 11, 3, 35. ‖ Fig. (1) *restoration, reinstatement*: receptus partimque sententiae, Liv. 5, 51. ‖ Transf. *a going back, retreat*: receptus et recursus maris, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 55, 136: receptus fluminis, Tacitus, Pomp. Quint. ‖ (2) *a retiring, retreat*: ut receptui canerent, Liv. 2, 65: receptum canere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: dare receptum signum, Liv. 21, 27: dare receptum signum, Caes. B. G. 5, 15.

46: receptum dare, lb. 2, 30 *fin.*: Caesar receptui canī jussit, *for a halt* (not a retreat), id. B. G. 7, 47: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: hand facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7. *Plur.*: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. ‖ Meton. (*plu.*) *places of retreat, refuge*: tuti receptus, Virg. Aen. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *their nests*, Sol. 7 *fin.* ‖‖ Fig. *a return, retreat*: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2.

rĕcessim, *adv. backwards*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 7.

rĕcessio, ōnis, *f.* [recedo] *a going back, receding, recession*: Vitr. 1, 6.

rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.* [recedo.] ‖ Adj.: *receding*: scena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat*; opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus luuae motu gubernantur, id. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: recessum primis: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23. 2. Meton. *a distant, retired, or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26: nos, terrarum ac libertatis extremos, recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position*, Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas ages, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: quum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32. hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg. Aen. 8, 193: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall*, Ov. M. 1, 177. *Plur.*: Liv. 38, 45: Vell. 2, 32: Ov. M. 7, 670. ‖ Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, id. de Or. 3, 26: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2: vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

rechamus, i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *a block* or *case containing a set of pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, 1. *v. n.* [Charmides] *to cease to be Charmides*, qs. *to decharmidise oneself*, a burlesquely-formed word: proin tu te ităidem, ut charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137.

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus] *a restoration, renewal*: carnis, Tert. Res. 18.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [recido] *falling back*: Fig. *returning, recurring*: febris, Cels. 3, 4: semina, Mel 3, 6, 2: numus, Juv. 6, 363. Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Virg. Aen. 4, 344: gens Phrygum, *i. e. the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106.

rĕ-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Aug. 96: in good MSS. also written recido, *e. g.* Cic. Rep. 2, 8; and in the poets rĕcīdo; Lucr. 1, 857: Prop. 4, 8, 44: Ov. M. 6, 212: Juv. 12, 54, *etc.*), *v. v. n.* [cado] *to fall back, recoil*: neque posse e terris in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1062: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, *had recoiled*, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) librātum in auras misit; recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180. ‖ Fig. *to fall back or down; to return*: in graviorem morbum recidit, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29: (quaestiones) se recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.*: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, *had subsided*, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, *recoil*, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29. 2. *to fall* or *be reduced to; to come* to any state or condition: constr. with *ad*, *in*, or an *adv.* of direction. With *ad*: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque recidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 19. tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to nought*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9 *fin.* With *in*: quae (tela), si vigiliti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, id. Planc. 37, 90: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.* With an *adv.* of direction: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus in foro virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 5, 63: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: ex quantis opibus quo recidissent Carthaginiensium res, id. 30, 42: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15.

rĕ-cīdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut away, cut down, cut off*: vepres, Cato R. R. 2, 4: malicolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32: ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: mella, *i. e. to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2. Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 45. ‖ Fig. *to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447. omne quod ultra perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69 nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: mercedes scenicorum, Suet. Tib. 34: impedimenta, *to diminish*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 7: culpam suppliciо, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.* [recingo].

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, unloose* (poet.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398: vestem, id. M. 7, 182: Virg. Aen. 4, 518. Reflect.: recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, lb. 4, 511: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.

rĕ-cino, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing again, resound, echo*: quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. 2. In gen. *to cause to resound*: parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, lb. 3, 27, 1: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curva recines lyra Latonam, id. Od. 3, 28, 11. ‖ *to recall, recant*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52.

rĕcĭpĕrātio, **rĕcĭpĕrātor**, and **rĕcĭpĕro**, v. recup

rĕ-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum (*fut. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*: recepso for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take back, get back*; *to retake, regain, recover*: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111: si velit suos recipere, obsides mihi remittat, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, *should have retaken*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: ensem multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: sagittam ab altera parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (*sc.* ex oppido in castra), *drew off*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego medio ex hoste recepi, *rescued*, Virg. Aen. 6, 111. (II) With *pron. reflect.*: *to draw back, withdraw; to betake oneself*; and milit. *i. t. to retreat*: se ex eo loco, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 10: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: se ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: se inde, lb. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45: recipe te, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 8: recipere se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: sui recipiendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. se ad signa, lb. 5, 34 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36: se intra munitiones Caes. B. G. 5, 44: se sub murum, id. B. C. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se domum ex hostibus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 52: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se eo, id. B. G. 1, 25. Without *pron. reflect.*: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, lb. 1, 48 *fin.*: rursum in portum recipimus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 60: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30. 2. *to keep back, retain, reserve*. posticulum hoc recipit, quom aedis vendidit, id. Trin. 1, 2, 157: Cic. Top. 26 *fin.*: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato in Gell. 17, 6. 3. Fig. *to get back· to regain, recover*: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 21: animum a pavore, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. (II) With *pron. reflect.* (α) *to betake oneself, withdraw, retire*: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Cael. 12: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82: se in principem, *to resume his princely air*, lb. 76. (β) *to recover, to collect oneself*: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: nondum tota me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275. ‖ *to take, admit, accept, receive* (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the place is expressed by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*; by *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*; and by simple *acc.*: ego excudor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id. B. C. 1, 15. neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45: nisi nos vicina Trivici villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86: (Pensus) accipit amnem Orcon, nec recipit, *i. e. does not take it to itself does not mingle with it*, Plin. 4, 8, 13: eo oppido recepto, *taken, captured*, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the conquered earth*, Prop. 4, 9, 38: equus frenum recepit, *submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. With *ad*: recipe me ad te, Pl. Cist. 3, 9: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 12. With *in* and *acc.*: recipe me in tectum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19: aliquem in deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. aliquem in jus dicionemque

eunque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14: aliquem in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50. With *in* and *abl.* or *abl.* only (in purely local relations): aliquem in loco, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4: tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv. 24, 32 (*al. om.* in): recepta in parte tori, Ov. H. 6, 20: ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 8: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90 aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6. aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28: receptus terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63. With a local *acc.*: me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. *Absol.*: plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, ib. 1, 76. **2.** Of money transactions *to receive*: dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11 pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 62. **3.** In foncing recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., *to receive a thrust*; recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. Sest. 37 *fin.*: totum telum corpore, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. ense recepto, Lucan. 2, 194. **4.** In medicine: *to be compounded of* antidotos recipit haec stoechados, marrubii, Scrib. Comp. 106 (hence the mod. Lat. receptum and Eng. recipe). **5.** Fig. *to take upon oneself, to assume*; *to receive, accept, admit, allow*: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon oneself*, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, ib. 3, 11: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque ea delectatur, id. Am 26: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: rem posse casus recipere intellegebant, *to admit, be liable to*, id. B. C. 1, 78 re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29. (ii) Esp. *to take upon oneself, undertake*: with *pron. reflect.* dep. on *ad* or *in*: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6: ad me recipio: faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. More freq. without *pron. reflect.*: recepi causam Siciliae, id. Verr. 2, 1: in quo est illa magna offensio, vel negligentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2. (iii) *to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, promise, engage*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. Fam. 11, 1, 4: de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, id. Att. 13, 1: Liv. 40, 35: sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. With *dat.*: ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. Fam. 5, 8: quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, ib. 1, 9: Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.* (iv) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: Cic. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 7, 9: for which, recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.*: aliquem inter reos, ib. 3, 70. (Hence It. *recevere*; Fr. *recevoir*.)

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco] *a returning by the same way, retrogression*; also *a moving backwards and forwards*: aestus, *ebb and flow*, Plin. 9, 8, 9: fili, id. 11, 24, 28: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76: errantium alternam, Gell. 14, 1.

II. Fig. *alternation, reciprocation*: talionum, *retaliation*, id. 20, 1: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19. **2.** In grammar: *reflective action*: Prisc. p. 940 P.

rĕcĭprŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] i. q. reciprocatio: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.*

rĕcĭprŏcĕcornis, e, *adj.* [reciprocus cornu] *having horns curved backwards*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus].

I. Act. *to move backwards* or *backwards and forwards*: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10. (ii) Reflect. *to move in a contrary direction*: quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about*, Liv. 28, 30: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, Plin. 4, 13, 27. **2.** Fig. *to reverse, convert a proposition*: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6.

II. Neutr. *to move backwards, go back*; *to come and go, reciprocate*: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *ebbs and flows*, Luc. 2, 6: mare, Curt. 9, 9 *med.*: and of the ebb alone, opp. to accedere, Plin. 9, 97, 89.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing*: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2, 97, 99: hence, poet. an epithet of the sea, sequiturque reciproca Tethys, Sil. 3, 60. **2.** Esp. of the sea or water in gen. *ebbing, receding*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innatet vel reciproco sideret, Tac. A. 1, 70: reciprocis amnibus siccatum littus, Plin. 9, 57, 83 lacus maturius reciprocus, *returning after an inundation*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170. **3.** *going back, flung back*: reciproca tela, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 95.

II. Ling.: voces, *reverberating, echoing*, Plin. 2, 44, 44: argumenta, ἑτεροῖα, Greek ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10: ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1: taliones, Gell. 20, 1: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. **2.** In grammar, pronomen, *a reflective pronoun*; as, sibi, se: Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when read backwards* (e. g. Virg. Aen. 1, 8 (4)), Diom. p. 515 P. [Etym. dub. perh. *reci-procus* from *re* and *pro*, Pott, 2, 156.]

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recido] *that which is cut off, a chip* (rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

rĕcīsio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a cutting off* (rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10 *fin.* Fig. *a retrenchment, diminution*: legatorum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35.

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [recido].

II. Adj.: *abridged, short*: opus, Vell. 2, 89: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *Comp.*: recisius tempus, Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito] *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. Clu. 51, 141: Suet. Cal. 16. In gen. *a reading aloud, recitation*: Tac. Or. 9: Suet. Claud. 41: Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 10.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139. In gen. *a reader, reciter*: Hor. A. P. 474: Sen. Ep. 95.

rĕ-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to read out, recite*, esp. a document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public or legal proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 8: testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: literas in contione, Cic. Att. 8, 9: edictum, id. Quint. 29, 89: orationem, id. Pianc. 30 *fin.*: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 3, 10: responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: heres, Plin. 7, 52, 51, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Suet. Or. pro domo 32: senatum, Liv. 29, 37. **2.** In gen. *to read out, recite* any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45: Plin. Ep. 7, 17: nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: nec illi verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum rectiaret, Tac. H. 4, 59. **II.** *to repeat from memory, say by heart*: quin etiam recitare si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3 18 *mid.*: Mart. 9, 84. (Hence Sp. *recitar*.)

reclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo] *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation*: vestra (*sc.* in Antonium), Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: App. Apol. p. 315.

reclāmito, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to cry out* or *exclaim against*: Fig.: reclamitat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*

re-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly*:

I. Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, Liv. 3, 21: quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. **2.** *to reverberate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120. ager canenti domino, id. Silv. 4, 3, 20.

II. Act.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12 reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus immiuui, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.* Poet. with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. 1, 624. (ii) *Pass. Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126. **2.** *to call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly*: rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596. dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

re-clango, 3. *v. n* *to re-echo, resound*: Amm. 17, 7, 4.

reclinātōria, orum, *n. plu.* [reclino] *the back of a couch*: reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.

reclīnis, e (reclinus, Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.] *leaning back, reclining*: Ov. M. 10, 558. Mart. 9, 91: Tac. A. 13, 16.

re-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root CLI or CLIN. *v.* acclino] *to bend* or *lean back, recline*: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, Cic. Arat. 417: scuta, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369. *Reflect.*: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 12, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7.

II. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might be supported by*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2

re-clīvis, e, *adj.* [clivus] *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined*: campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 16, 19.

re-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to open* what had been closed, *to throw* or *lay open*; *to disclose, reveal*: pergam pulsare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 28: fores, Lucr. 3, 361: portam, Virg. Aen. 7, 617: viam aevis, Ov. M. 14, 776: adyta, Virg. Aen. 3, 92: domum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8, 17: portas hosti, id. M. 8, 42: pectora pecudum (in augury), Virg. Aen. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: humum, *to dig up*, ib. 3, 31: telluren uncodiente, *to break up*, Virg. G. 2, 423: contecta vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus ense, Virg. Aen. 4, 646: thesaurus tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, ib. 1, 358.

II. Fig.: iram, *to let loose*, Poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 35: subdolus avaritiam ac [illegible] fans: quae postquam pessimis [illegible]

sunt, Tac. A. 16, 32: obriatas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 2, 3, 16: si reclusantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: (Mercurius) non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax the decrees of fate*, Hor. Od. 2, 24, 17. ‖ *to shut off* or *up (rare)*: singulas separatim, Just. 2, 9: matronas in carcerem, id. 26, 1: tanquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10. Fig.: Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

recōctus, ūs, *m.* [recogito] *thought, reflection*: Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.*

rĕ-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to think over, consider, reflect*: homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito! Pl. Capt. prol. 51: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans quam exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1 procem. § 12.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] *a recollection, recognition*: scelerum suorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. ‖ *a reviewing, investigation, examination*: equitum, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19.

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise*: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5 *fin.*: cum te penitus recognovi, id. Deiot. 2: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. F. 1, 7. ‖ *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom. sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16 *fin.*: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31: agros, id. 42, 8. ergastula, Suet. Aug. 32. mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16. Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, Virg. Aen. 8, 721. 2. Esp. *to examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate*: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5. codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

rĕ-cōgo, 3. *v. a. to collect again*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

rĕ-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect*: sparsos ignes, Lucan. 1, 157 sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3 *fin.*: talos, polit. Sen. Apocol. *fin.*: stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: actionem, ib. 9, 13 *fin.*: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4. ‖ Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, Cic. Att. 1, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 35, § 129: se a longa valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122: se, *to collect oneself, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 745: primos annos, *to regain*, ib. 7, 216.

rĕ-collŏco, 1. *v. a. to lay back again*: segnum lecto, Coel. Aur. Acut. 4, 1.

rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: humum, Ov. M. 5, 647: metalla interrissa, Liv. 39, 24. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit*: nemo libenter recolit, qui lassit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18. ‖ Fig. *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew*: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Gallos fanaticos, *to set up again*, id. H. 3, 71 (Hispaniensium) paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest*, ib. 1, 77. 2. Esp. *to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: haec ego quum ago cum meo animo et recolo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 25: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg. Aen. 6, 681.

rĕ-cōlo, 1. *v. a. to strain again*: Scrib. Comp. 268.

rĕ-commĭnīscor, 3. *v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect*: literis recommiscor, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

rĕ-compingo, 3. *v. a. to join together again, reunite*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together again, to reunite, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.

rĕcōnciliātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: reconciliationes gratiarum, Auct. Or. ad Quir. 5, 13. 2. *Absol. a reconciling, reconciliation*: irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: simulata, Suet. Ner. 34. *Plur.*: Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, id. Aug. 17.

rĕcōnciliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

rĕ-concĭlio, āvi, ātum (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 44: and reconciliassere, ib. 1, 2, 65), 1. *v. a. to bring back, to restore*: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. Capt. prol. 33. ib. 1, 2, 59: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to bring together again, reconcile, recover, restore*: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, ib. 9, 21: animum sorori tuae, id. Att. 6, 7 militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36 voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (ll) *to make friendly, conciliate*: Cacs. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C. inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13. (lll) *to re-establish, restore*: quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intelligo, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. concordiam, Liv. 2, 32: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2 aliquem in gratiam, id. 1, 50 *fin.*: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. *to appease*, Tac. G. 22: existimationem judiciorum, *to recover the character*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 6, 5.

rĕ-concinno, 1. *v. a. to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedificio, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: pallam, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 73: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15 *fin.*

rĕ-concūdo, 3. *v. a. to shut up again*: aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 *med.*

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo]. ‖ Adj. *put back* or *out of the way, hidden, concealed*: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16: saltus, Cat. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, Cic N. D. 2, 39. Subst. recondita, orum, *n. plu. remote, sequestered places*: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. 2. Fig. *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*: literae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: reconditas abstrusasque res, id. Brut. 11 *fin.*: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. in Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: Quinetius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put back again*: to *put* or *stow away, hoard*; *to shut up*; *to hide, bury*, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam *recondidit*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lapidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: Caecubum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 2: opas sarario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20 *fin.*: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepultum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: lino reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583: pretiosioris in recondito supellectilis, *under lock and key*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov. M. 4, 146: avida recondidit alvo, i. e. *swallowed*, ib. 12, 17: quum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, Prop. 2, 32, 16: ensem in pulmone, Virg. Aen. 10, 387: gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482. ‖ Fig.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 30: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 *fin.*: voluptates, *to keep secret*, ib. 4, 57.

rĕ-conflo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bring back*: copias civitatum, Ps. Quint Decl. 12, 18 *fin.* 2. *to contract for again*: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum segrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.

rĕ-confio, 1. *v. a. to blow up again, rekindle*. Fig.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 928.

rĕ-consigno, 1. *v. a. to mark again* Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to cook* or *boil over again*: Peliam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 1, 444: lanam (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49. 2. Transf. *to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast*, or *forge again*: id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: recoquunt patrios fornacibus ense, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: electrum aurumque, ib. 8, 624: spicula, Lucan. 7, 148. ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6. ‖ Fig.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to re-cast, re-mould*, Quint. 12, 6 *fin.*: Fufficio seni recocto, *youthful, hale* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54, 5: scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55.

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recordor] *that may* or *should be remembered, memorable*: Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 3, 14.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance*. With *gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2 *fin.*: veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id. de Or. 1, 2: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, id. Fam. 5, 12 das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, ib. 5, 13: Gell. 17, 2. *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic. Fin. 1, 17 *fin.*: subit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9: recordationes fugio, quae quasi mersu quodam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18: Tac. A. 4, 38.

rĕcordātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to recollection*: in grammar: recordativa species verborum, i. e. *the past perfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, 85.

rĕcordātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *recollection, remembrance*: Tert. Carn. 4.

rĕcordo, 1. *v. a.* for recordor, *to be mindful of*, etc.: recordavit, Quadrig. in Non. 475, 27: ad recordanda poenalia vitae debita, *preserved in the memory* Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*: ad ea, quae, pro salute omnium gessi, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.

rĕcordor, ātus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [cor] *to think over, bethink oneself of, be mindful of*; *to call to mind, remember, recollect*: quod jam pueri ita quotidie res innumerabiles arripiunt, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari, Cic. de Sen. 21 *fin.*: id. Lig. 12, 35: puniebas vin-

meriam, id. Arch. 1: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28 *fin.*: communes belli casus, Cass. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*: virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.*: priorum libertatem, Tac. Agr. 32: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Virg. Aen. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774. With *gen.at. clause*: recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34 *fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 73. With *acc.* and *inf.*: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispania perpessos, Ib. 3, 47: ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23. With *gen.* (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Id. Phil. 6. With *de*: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin. Absol.*: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. Att. 13, 6. ‖ *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. H. 10, 79: Just. 5, 7 *fin.*

rĕcorpŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [recorporo] *the restoration of the body to its former state*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves to restore the body*: cucurbitae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: virtus, id. Acut. 2, 38.

rĕ-corpŏro, 1. *v. a. to furnish again with a body; to restore the body to its former condition*: Tert. Anim. 17.

rĕ-corrigo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a. to mend* or *correct again*: costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4. ‖ Fig. *to amend, reform*: animum, Sen. Ep. 50.

rĕ-crastino, 1. *v. a.* [crastinus] *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (rare): Col. 2, 20, 2: Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*

rĕcrĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [recreo] *a restoring*: ab aegritudine, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

rĕcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, reviver*: corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 41.

rĕcrĕmentum, i, *n.* [cerno] *refuse, dross, slag*: plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, *chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41. Of human *excrements*: Gell. 7, 11.

rĕ-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make* or *create anew, to reproduce, restore*: lumen, Lucr. 5, 758 carnes, Plin. 34, 19, 46. Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque crearunt, *reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3. ‖ In gen. *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate*; and reflect. *to become refreshed, to revive*. Of the body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus et recreet vires interdatus, id. 4, 864: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: lassitudines, Plin. 22, 13, 15: defectionem. Tac. A. 6, 30: humorum leni vento, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, Ib. 1, 22, 18. (ii) Of the mind: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non quso dicere, Cic. Att. 9, 7: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, id. Mil. 9, 23: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91: respublica revivescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10: (animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: literis sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: so ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 3, 61 *fin.*: so ab filio timore, Auct. Bell. Alex. 27 *fin.* With *gen.*: recreatus animi, App. M. 11, p. 267.

rĕcrĕpo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sound again, resound, echo* (poet.): cava tympana, recrepuit, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (i. e. lyrae) pulsus, Virg. Cir. 108.

rĕ-crēsco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow or increase again*: silvae nomini Scipiogum suboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut sociis reparandi stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.*: praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 3.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become raw again*; of wounds, *to open afresh*: only fig.: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae cognatulae videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: recrudescente Mauritana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 28: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectē, *adv.* (ac. via) *straight forwards, right on, directly*: hic ad me recta habet rectam viam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 11: Marius a subsellitis in rostra recta, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.

rectē, *adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly*: vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato R. R. 33: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes humana effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 24. ‖ Fig. *rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well*: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: recte et sapienter facit, id. Am. 1, 1, 133 recte atque ordine factum, Cic Quint. 7: recte ac merito miseria eorum moveri, id. Verr. 5, 67: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: recte dictum, *opp.* absurde, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 4 recte concludere, *opp.* vitiose, Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: recte factum, *opp.* turpiter, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Am. 2, 9: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *openly*, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 2: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne anfugiat, *duly*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 11: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*. si recte ambulavit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: tabernaculum recte captum, *i. e. in the prescribed manner* (opp. to vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, Liv. 34, 44: *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 11: apud matrem recte est, *i. e. she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 15: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for oneself*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 31: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *at a high price*, *opp.* male, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: nec recte dicere, *to vituperate*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 6, 23. *Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum: rectius occupat nomen beati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46. *Sup.*: rectissime judicas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32.

2. With adjectives, like our *right, well*, very, *much*: filasce oves, quas de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum quod recte sanum est, an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedes expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulcre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7. 4: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 54: Quint. 6, 3, 84. 4. As a courteously evasive answer like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἴσως, *all's well, it's all right*, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you*: *Ba.* Unde hoc edis? quid festinas, quaeso mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 40.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding direction*: rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 17. *Plur.*: ib. 4, 22, 62.

rectĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, director*: recti rectitator, Publ. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2512 P.

rectĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rectus] *straightness, directness*: Aggen. in Front. p. 48 Goes. ‖ Fig. *uprightness, rectitude*: Hier. in Jesai. 6, 10.

recto, *adv. straight forwards, directly*: Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21.

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego] *a guider, director*: of *a helmsman*: Virg. Aen. 5, 161: Ov. M. 2, 186: of *a horseman*: id. A. A. 2, 431: Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.*: of *an elephant-driver*: Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 8, 14: of *a herdsman*: Plin. Ep. 8, 17 ‖ Transf. *a leader, ruler, governor*: haesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tanquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35 *fin.*: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: Liv. 4, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74 quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11: rector coelestum deûm Olympi, Cat. 64, 204: Virg. Aen. 8, 372: of Neptune: rector pelagi, Ov. M. 1, 331: rector maris, ib. 11, 207: of the *ruler* of a province: Tac. A. 2, 4: Suet. Aug 89: of the *commander* of an army: Tac. Agr. 28: Suet. Aug. 89: Virg. Aen. 9, 173: of *a tutor, teacher*: Plin. Ep. 3, 1: Suet. Aug. 48: Tac. A. 1, 24. Of things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum coelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2: Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that leads or guides; a directress, mistress*: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85 *ad fin.*: Italia rectrix pareneque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77.

rectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *uprightness*: Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: recta regione viae declinare, *from a right line*, Lucr. 2, 249: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 26: rectus cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: velut rectae acies concurrisent, *in line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36: caput rectum et secundum naturam (*opp.* dejectum, supinum, in latus inclinatum), Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. 10, 20: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26. *Neutr. subst.*: iterque non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, does not *shape his course directly forwards*, Ov. M. 2, 725: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44. *Comp.*: crus rectius, id. S. 1, 2, 82: rectior coma, *straighter, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95. *Sup.*: rectissimae lineae, Quint. 3, 6, 85. 2. Transf. of signs, *straight* (as opposed to *oblique, zigzag*): hic vos aliud nihil cura, nisi ut recti oculis hanc urbem nihil laborare liceat, Cic. Rab. Post.: *fin.*: scies, Ov. M. 2, 326: Numen, Lucan. 6, 438: virtus, Stat. Th. 10, 542. 3. Fig. in gen. *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*: ut recta vis rem recte gerendam perficiat, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: recta consilia dare, id. Andr. 2, 1, 9: quae sibi [illegible] recta ac plane consentanea, Cic. [illegible] 2, 30, 195: animi recti et [illegible] naturam accommodati, Quint. [illegible] recte ac juste pacatis [illegible] 4 *fin.*: nostrarum [illegible] a regulae *forward manner*, Hor. [illegible] also absol.: recta (*fr.* [illegible] 14: Mart. 8, 50, 3 [illegible] expendere [illegible], i. e. [illegible]

Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnia recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25: absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 2. *Comp.*: rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 29: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67: Cic. Rep. 1, 40. *Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3. (II) *Neutr. absol.*: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, *i. e. sincerely, openly*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12. (III) Esp. *morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); and *neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue*: illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Am. 22, 82: neque id putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod pet et, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76: recta consilia, Liv. 1, 27: in rectis, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: recta ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: in omni vita sua quemque a recta conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 13: vir rectus et sanctus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: judicii rectus, Sen. Vit. beat. 6: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.* (IV) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominative case*, opp. to obliqui casus: Varr. L. L. 8, 26, § 49: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo] *a falling down*: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

rĕ-cŭbo, ŭi, *v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline*: in hortulis quiescit suis, ubi recubans molliter et delicate, nos avocat a rostris, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sub tegmine fagi, Virg. E. 1, 1: sub qua arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342.

rĕcŭla (resc.), ae, *f. dim.* [res] *a small matter, a trifle*: Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 683 P. *Plur.*: App. M. 4, p. 148. 2. Esp. *a small estate*: Don. Vit. Virg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.* [recŏlo].

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3. *v. n.* [root CUB; cf. accumbo] *to lie down again; to lie down*: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: cubiculo, id. Dejot. 15, 42: in herba, id. de Or. 2, 71, 287: sponda sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539. 2. Esp. *to recline at table*: redlit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19 Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: Plin. Ep. 4, 22. ‖ Of things, *to fall* or *sink down*: ne (pons) supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Virg. G. 1, 401: minax unda ponto, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Virg. G. 3, 86: in humeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. Aen. 9, 434: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *slope down*, Mart. 4, 64.

rĕcŭperātĭo (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery*: libertatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1. ‖ In law, *a judicial decision of the* recuperatores: Fest. *s. v.*

rĕcŭperātīvus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be regained, recoverable*: Agen. Urb. p. 63.

rĕcŭperātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that regains or recovers*: urbis, Tac. A. 2, 52. ‖ In law, recuperatores *were judges at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision*: Fest. *s. v.* recuperatio: cf. Gai. 4, 46; 103; 185: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 36: Cic. Caec. 1 *sq.*: id. Tull. 1 *sq.*: id. Verr. 3, 11 *sq.*: ib. 58 *fin.*: id. Flacc. 20 *sq.*: Liv. 26, 48: Suet. Ner. 17.

rĕcŭperātōrĭus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the* recuperatores: judicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: Plin. Ep. 8, 20: Gai. 4, 105.

rĕcŭpĕro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: fortunas patrias, Cic. Phil. 13, 5 *fin.*: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13 *fin.*: civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: pecuniam depositam, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 28. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*: jus suum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: voluntatem, id. Att. 1, 11: gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5: pacem, Sall. J. 29: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: judicia (equites), Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11. ‖ Fig. *to obtain again, regain, recover*: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: adulescentulos, *to gain over again*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete recuperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. *Reflect.*: radices arborum recuperantur, Vitr. 2, 9. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio*, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. *-ero*. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *reci* and *paro*: cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 93.] (Hence It. *ricoverare*; Sp. *recobrar*, old Fr. *recouvrer*; Eng. *recover*: also, Sp. *cobrar*; old Fr. *coubrer*.)

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to restore, make whole, cure*; also, *to take care of, to prepare with care*: me otio et urtica, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, Plin. 13, 12, 23: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210.

rĕ-curro, curri, 3. *v. n. to run* or *hasten back*: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 50: ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11: ad Thedam, id. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.*: in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in mitia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30. Poet. of the *revolving* of the sun: Virg. Aen. 7, 120: and of the year: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147. With a homogeneous object. coeptum saepe recurrit iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360. ‖ Fig. *to come back, return, recur*: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox bruma recurrit iners, id. Od. 4, 7, 12: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61. With *dat.*: haec appellatio memoriae recurret, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to have recourse to*: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13: ad eos auctores, id. procem. § 17.

rĕcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recurro] *a backward course, return*: Mart. Cap. 9, 908.

rĕcursĭtans, antis, *Part. running back repeatedly*: Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

rĕcurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [recurro] *to run* or *hasten back; to come back, return*: quid ego hue recursem? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe longeque recursant, Lucr. 3, 105. ‖ Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Virg. Aen. 1, 662: curae, ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo recursat, ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omnia, Tac. H. 2, 78.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *going back, return, retreat*, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret Liv. 26, 42 *fin.*: dent mod. fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. M. 6, 450: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 31. 2. Meton. *a returning path*: (ad Cyrinthum) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, id. 36, 13, 19. ‖ Fig.: recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15: ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to curve* or *bend backwards, to turn back*: cursibus equi, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6: aquas in caput, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: recurvatae undae (Maeandri) *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent back, crooked* or *curved*: cornu, Virg. Aen. 7 513: puppis, Ov. M. 8, 141. fibrae radicis, ib. 14, 632: nexus hederae, *winding*, ib. 3, 664: tectum, *i. e. the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, *hooks, fish-hooks*, id. F. 6, 240: conchae ad buccinum recurvatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rĕcūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recuso] *that should be rejected*: revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a declining, refusal*: disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: sine ulla recusatione, id. Phil. 7, 4, 13. Caes. B. C. 3, 98. 2. Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6. ‖ Esp. in law, *an objection, protest*: neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.* 2. *a counter-plea*; opp. to petitio judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, id. Inv. 1, 5 *fin.*: Quint. 4, 4, 6.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling*; constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., de, subj.* or *absol.*: uxorem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16. me judicem, Tac. Or. 5: populum Romanum disceptatorem. Cic Fl. 38 *fin.*: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Virg. Aen. 12, 12: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: servitutem, Sall. J. 31: vincla (leones), Virg. Aen. 7, 16. jussa, ib. 5, 749: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: nihil de poena, id. Planc. 1, 3: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: ad minora se demittere, Quint. Procem. § 5: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: tibi comes ire, ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208: non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse immani pretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8: de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: ne stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic. Off. 3, 27: reliqui ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: neque recusare quin armis contendant, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3. *Absol.*: non recuso, non abnuo, id. Mil. 36 *fin.*: recusandi aut deprecandi causa legato mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. Of things: genua impedimunt cursumque recusant, Virg. Aen. 12, 747: rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: id. A. P. 39. ‖ Esp. to

law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, Cic. Caec. 28 fin.: quum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, Cels. Dig. 17, 1, 48.

rēcussābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recutio] *that can be struck to and fro*: sphaera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

rēcussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

rēcussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in *abl. sing.*): Plin. 8, 53, 79.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.*, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound*: aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167: uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled*, App. M. 5, p. 170.

rĕ-cūtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised*: Judaei, Mart. 7, 30: Petr. 68, 8. 2. Transf. (poet.): sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, *skinned, galled*, Mart. 9, 58.

rĕd-accendo, sum, 3. *v. a. to kindle again, rekindle*: Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*

rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *proceeds, produce*: fructuum oleris, Scaev. Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

rĕd-ădopto, avi, 1. *v. a. to adopt anew, to readopt*: Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 41.

rĕd-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk back*: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

rĕd-āmo, 1. *v. a. to love again, return love for love*: qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Am. 14.

rĕd-amtrŭo, 1. *v. n. to dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals, praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕdānĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [redanimo] *a restoring to life*: Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

rĕd-ānimo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate*: Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict*. With *acc.*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5. orationem, id. Tim. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55. Of abstract subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*: advenit qui vestra dies mulieribus armis verba redarguerit, *will show them to be false*, Virg. Aen. 11, 687. With *acc.* and *inf.*: audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, *to prove*, Gell. 15, 9. *Absol.*: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55. Quint. 6, 3, 72.

rĕd-armātus, a, um, *Part. armed again, rearmed*: Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

rĕd-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take the auspices again*: exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to return*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

rĕdditio, ōnis, *f.* [reddo] *a giving back, returning*: rationis, *rendering a reason*, Aug. C. D. 21, 7. ‖ Rhetor. *t. t.* = ἀνάδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis*: Quint. 8, 3, 77.

rĕdditīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio] *pertaining to the apodosis, consequential*: pars, *the apodosis*, Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

redditor, ōris, *m.* [reddo] *one who pays, a payer*: debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

rĕd-do, didi, ditum (old *fut.* reddibo, Pl. Casin. 1, 41: *pass.*: reddibitur, id. Epid. 1, 1, 22: *Part. perf.* reddita, Lucr. 4, 761), 3. *v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore*: reddere est quod debeas et cujus est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam eidem dedi, Pl. Mos. 4, 2, 109: ea, quae utenda acceperis, minore mensura, si modo possis, jubet reddere Maeiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: PA. Redde argentum aut virginem. *PA.* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Pl. Cure. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: captivos, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: Liv. 26, 50: corpora (mortuorum), Virg. Aen. 11, 103: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2: suum cuique, ib. 3, 12: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: paribus paria redduntur, *are set against, opposed to*, id. Or. 49, 164: redditus terris Daedalus, Virg. Aen. 6, 18: oculis nostris, ib. 2, 740: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 11: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: sibi ereptum honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 342: conspectum, ib. 9, 262: se ipse convivio reddidit, *returned to the banquet*, Liv. 23, 9 *fin.*: lux terris se reddet, Virg. Aen. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, ib. 10, 684. Poet. with *inf.*: sua monstra profundo reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, *to answer, reply*, Virg. Aen. 1, 409: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, ib. 10, 530: responsa, id. G. 3, 491. ‖ Transf. *to give up, deliver, to yield, relinquish, resign*: Cinclus eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20. mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20. praemia debita, Virg. Aen. 2, 537: gratiam alicui (for referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: morte naturae debitum reddiderunt, *died by disease*, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14 animam coelo, ib. 123 *fin.*: animas, Virg. Geo. 3, 495: vota, *to pay, offer*, id. E. 5, 75: Just. 11, 10: libas Deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: poenas graves, Sall. J. 14. promissa viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 386 tibi ego rationem reddam? *render an account*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6: Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale*, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136. (ii) *to put* or *bring forth, produce*: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint. 11, 3, 20: Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Virg. Aen. 3, 40: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36: alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66 *fin.*: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379 fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75: Plin. 18, 9, 20. (iii) *to impart, assign, give*: generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 27: Lucr. 2, 98: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Virg. Aen. 12, 817: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: (civitati) jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, Liv. 8, 14: connubia, *to bestow*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina vera facto, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36. (iv) Legal *t. t.* reddere judicium, *to fix the time for a trial*: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 57: Caes. B. C. 2, 18: Tac. A. 1, 72: so jus reddere, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, ib. 6, 11: id. H. 3, 68: Suet. Vit. 9. 3. *to translate, render*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum verbo, Hor. A. P. 133. 4. *to repeat, narrate, recite*: ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis lisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: reddere quae restant, ib. 74: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 33: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: dictata, *to rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: carmen, *to recite*, id. Od. 4, 6, 43. 5. *to represent, imitate, resemble*: lux simula vultum reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Ach. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 6, 768: Juno Phoebe toto fratrem cum epulantibus orbe, Lucan. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6: odorem crudi saporemque, *to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 22, 55 *fin.* 6. *to make* or *cause to be*; *to render*: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetum, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Virg. Aen. 5, 704: omnes Catilinas, Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made the whole population Catilines and Acidini*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish*, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 152: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 12. (Hence It. *rendere*; Sp. *rendir*; Fr. *rendre*; also from redditum, It. *rendita*; Sp. *renta*; Fr. *rente*.)

rĕdemptio, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, *the purchase of one's discharge* Auct. B. Alex. 56. ‖ *a buying up bribing*: judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, id. Pis 36. ‖‖ *a farming* of the revenue: id Prov. Cons. 5, 11. (Hence Fr. *rançon*.)

rĕdemptĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [redempto] *to redeem*: malefacta benefactis, *to make amends for*, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕdempto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [redimo] *to buy back, ransom*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Mur. 2, 2, 21: Liv. 34, 9 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*, Labeo Dig 19, 2, 60 *fin.*: vectigalium Papir. lib. 50, 5, 8. ‖ In law: redemptor litis, *one who releases a debtor by paying his creditor*, Ulp. lib. 17, 1, 6 *fin.* ‖ 2. *one who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit*, ib. 1, 16, 9. ‖‖ *the Redeemer*: Aug. Serm. 130, 2.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that redeems*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contracting, farming* (rare): qui redemptura auxisset patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *ad fin.*: redempturis faciendis, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

rĕdemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

rĕd-ĕo, ii, itum (lengthened form of the *pres.* redinunt, Enn. Ann. 6, 34), 4. *v. n. to go* or *come back; to return*: bene re gesta salvus redeo, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 58. e provincia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: ex illis continuibus domum, Liv. 3, 68. a foro domum, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 6: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *fin.*: Thebis, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 35: rure, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63. exsilio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 106: in patriam, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: in urbem, Liv. 4, 29: veram in viam, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 37: in viam, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: ad navem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: huc, illuc, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 103: intro, id. Aul. 2, 3, 32. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 166: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends towards the north*, Tac. G. 35: collis ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: ad arbitrum redituri, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 70: manerent inducias, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16 *fin.* With a homogeneous object: redite viam, an sic formula in Cic. Mur. 12: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. Aen. 6, 122. Trans. with *inf.*: saepe redit patrios accendere perdita muros, id. Cir. 178. ‖ Pleon.: aspernisti aquam, jam redibit [illegible] Pl. Trac. 2, 4, 16: ea unum ut redibi

verus in ora color, Ov. A. A. 3, 730: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redire in pristinum statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 fin.: cum aliquo in gratiam, *to regain his favour or affection*, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 12: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep. Att. 17: in concordiam, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 7: nunc denuo in memoriam redeo, *I recollect*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 25: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 fin.: redire ad se signifies also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: Liv. 1, 41: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: in veram redit faciem sollitumque nitorem, Ov. M. 4, 231: in annos quos egit, redit, *i. e. he resumed his youth*, ib. 9, 431: in juvenem, ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. Aen. 8, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9: iterum solennia, Prop. 2, 33, 1. *Impers. pass.*: tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7. 2. Esp. in speaking: *to go back, recur*, to a former subject: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ad Scipionem, ib. 17, 62: ad me, ib. 25, 96: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87. Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum est mihi, Pl. Men. prol. 49. III. Transf. *to come in, be yielded as* income, *etc.*; *to arise, proceed*: ut ex eodem semine alibi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quintodecimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2. 2. *to come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to fall to, devolve on*: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was reduced*, id. B. G. 5, 48: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judicumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: regnum ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: res mihi ad rastros, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58: ut ad panca redeam, *to cut the story short*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: in eum jam res redit locum, ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: Venus, quam penes amantum summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: eo mese fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 23: redeunt omnia verba huc, *come to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78.

rĕd-hālo, 1. *v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale*: Lucr. 6, 523.

rĕd-dĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to give back, return*: viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibebo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 49 (acc. to Non. 476, 27, we should read reddibo). II. Mercant. *i. q. of a buyer, to give back* an article; *of a seller, to take back*: redhibere est facere ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21: si malae emptae forent, nobis istas redhibere hand licebit, *to return*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 113: in mancipio vendendo dicebdane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: dixit (*sc.* venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take back*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 84.

rĕdhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo] *a giving* or *receiving back* an article sold: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21 sq.: Quint. 8, 3, 14.

rĕdhĭbĭtor, ἀνάδοχος Gloss. Philox.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [redhibeo] *In law, pertaining to taking back* a thing sold: actio, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium, Gai. ib. 18.

rĕd-hostĭlio, 4. *v. a. to recompense, requite*: Nov. and Att. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-dĭco, 3. *v. a. to say again, repeat*: haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, *i. v. a.* [ago] *to drive, lead*, or *bring back*: (Sol) dejectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 404: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 fin. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 fin.: annum negligentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 fin.: Cic. Or. 3, 10: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, ib. 2, 3, 36: (poetae) formidine fustis ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. II. Transf. of money or property, *to get back, call in, collect, raise*: cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil. 13, 5: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, id. Verr. 3, 73: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Julian. Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72. 2. *to bring* or *reduce* to any condition: constr. with *acc.* dep. on *in, ad*, or *sub*; an *adv.* of place, or *absol.*: viros in servitutem, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 47: civitatem in (suam) potestatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 fin.: gentes in ditionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5 fin.: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: partem Britanniae in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14: in id redactus sum loci, *I am brought to such a pass*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv. 3, 40: mentem in veros timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4 fin.: arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, *reduce to order*, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *admitted into the rank of classics*, id. 1, 4, 3: in ordinem redigere (*v.* ordo *no.* II.), *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15: aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 fin.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, id. Tib. 13: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: barbaros sub jus ditionemque, Liv. 28, 21: totam Italiam sub se, Flor. 1, 9, 8: eo redigis me, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: hem! quo redactus sum! ib. 2, 2, 7. *Absol.*: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 73: Lucr. 1, 554. 3. *to make* or *render* (for reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 fin.: (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, ib. 4, 3 fin.: Aus. Mos. 224. 4. *Of number or quantity, to bring within*; *to lessen, diminish, reduce*: hisce ipsis (libris octo) utilitas ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. esse redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duos genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41: quod si comminus, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nihilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791.

rĕdĭmĭcae, χόρτα, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdĭmĭcŭlae, ἀναλύσεις δέσματα, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i, n. [redimio] *a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 3, 33: Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Ov. M. 10, 265. Also, *a girdle*: Isidor. Orig. 19, 33, 5. II. Fig. *a bond, fetter*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmio, ii, ītum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: Aus. Epigr. 94), 4. *v. a.* [etym. uncert.] *to bind* or *wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc.: caput atque humeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1398: tempora vitta, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: capillos mitra, Ov. H. 9, 63: frontem corona, Mart. 8, 70: anguineo redimita capillo frons, Cat. 64, 193: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 fin.: tabellas laura, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: navigia variarum coronarum genere, id. Vit. 10: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oed. 487: missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 612. Poet.: torta redimitus tempora quercu, Virg. G. 1, 349: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.

rĕdĭmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [redimio] *a binding* or *wreathing round*: Isidor. Sent. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to buy back, repurchase*: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: funum, id. Att. 11, 13: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi; aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110. 2. Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.*: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercèperint? *De.* Redimam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 91: captos a praedonibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: captos e servitute, ib. 2, 18, 63: ut is homo redimatur illi, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 91: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 26, 27. 3. In gen. *to buy off*; *to release, rescue*: pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se ab invidia fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2: eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion. 10: fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit, Virg. Aen. 6, 121: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4 fin. II. Transf. *to buy up, purchase*: statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7, 6, 8: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gr. 8. 2. *to take* or *undertake by contract*; *to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22: opus, id. Verr. 1, 54, vestimenta texeoda, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12 fin.: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: auditores conducti et redempti, *hired, bribed*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14: plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 4. (ii) Esp. in law, *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration*: litem to redemisse contra bonos mores, ib. 2, 12, 25, qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, *i. e. who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, ib. 2, 13, 2. III. Fig. *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure*: ut ab se (praetore) servorum scientia conjurationem domorum vita vel [illegible] interitio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 6 fin.: ex vitam [illegible], quisque bona

num amentium ac perditorum poena redemi, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*: non vitam liberorum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 5, 45: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, ib.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5 *fin.*: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 37: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6. **2.** *to ward off, obviate, avert*: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: haec vero, quae vel vita redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecunia non queo, id. Verr. 5, 9 *ad fin.*: ignominiam assiduo labore, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 21: si mea mors redimenda tua esset, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 105: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29. **3.** *to make amends, atone, compensate for, redeem*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14: multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.

rĕd-indūtus, a, um, *Part. having put on again, reclothed with*: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintegrātio, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro] *a renewal, restoration, repetition*: Macr. S. 1, 11: virium, Arn. 7, 249.

rĕdintegrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 41.

rĕd-integro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh*: vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (dii) venas fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: redintegratis viribus, ib. 3, 26. proelium, Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellum, id. 31, 25: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 1: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: animum, ib. 2, 25: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrantur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 71: *absol.*: iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegrabit (*sc.* pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdĭnunt, v. redeo, *ad init.*

rĕd-invĕnio, 4. *v. a. to find again*: coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

rĕd-ipiscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apiscor] *to get again, recover*: Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

rĕ-disco, 3. *v. a. to learn again*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going or coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? Pl. Most. 2, 1, 30: domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return*: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5 *fin.*: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) mea laetatus, ib. 16, 7: inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63 *fin.*: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: votum pro reditu simulant, Virg. Aen. 2, 27: animis reditum in coelum patere, Cic. Am. 4, 13: Romam, id. Phil. 2, 42: domum, *home*, id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32. *Plur.*: Tib. 1, 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 118: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52, etc. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 23. **2.** Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, id. Att. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: reditus ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 203. **II.** Transf. *a return, revenue, income, proceeds*: Hor. Ad. 24 *fin.*: Plin. 17, 2, 8: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41. *Plur.*: Liv. 42, 32: Suet. Cal. 16.

rĕdĭvīva and **rĕdĭvīvus**, v. redivivus.

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*] *that lives again*: Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204. **II.** *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: renovatum rudis (opp. novum), Vitr. 7, 1: lapis, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147 and 148.

rĕdo, ōnis, *m. a kind of fish without bones*, possibly the fish called the *pride*, Ammocoetes branchialis, Cuv.: a cartilaginous fish allied to the lamprey: Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of*. **I.** Act.: vinum redolens, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25. **2.** Fig.: delicias, Mart. 14, 59: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25 *fin.*: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *ad fin.* **II.** Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere videntur omnia, Lucr. 4, 698. With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169: Ov. M. 15, 80. **2.** Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82 *fin.*: praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, *who had got scent of something*, Capitol. Gord. 11.

rĕ-dōmĭtus, a, um, *Part. retamed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic. Sull. 1.

rĕdōnātor, ōris, *m.* [redono] *a restorer*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a. to give back again*: aliquem dis patriis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3. **II.** *to give up, resign*: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, ib. 3, 3, 31.

rĕd-opto, 1. *v. a. to wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

rĕd-ordĭor, 4 *v. a. dep. to unweave, unravel*: redorditi filia, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20.

rĕ-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to sleep again*: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep 9, 36.

rĕdormĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [dormito] *a falling asleep again*: Plin. 10, 75, 98.

rĕd-orno, 1. *v. a. to adorn again, to re-adorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum (rĕduco, Lucr. 1, 229, etc.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring back, to conduct back*: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: legiones ex Britannia reduxerat, ib. 4, 38: exercitum reducit ad mare, ib. 5, 23: copias in Treviros reduxit, ib. 53: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. B. C. 1, 24: copias a munitionibus reducunt, id. B. G. 7, 88: Caesar intra fossam legiones reduxit, id. B. C. 1, 42: aliquem ad parentes, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 86: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg. G. 4, 424: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6. *Absol.*: instituit reducere, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: solem reducit, Virg. Aen. 1, 142: lucem, Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem, Virg. Aen. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15. febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. Od. 3, 1, 21. **2.** *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue*: aliquem de exsilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: possum excitare multos reductos, testes liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: ab exsilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: a morte, Virg. Aen. 4, 375: regem, *to restore to the throne*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

3. Esp. reducere uxorem, *to marry again*: Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31: Nep. Dion. 6, 2: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. Dom. 8. **4.** *to draw back*: inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CD. reduxit, ib. 7, 72: in jaculando brachia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: ramos ad pectora, Ov. M. 11, 461: cilpeum, ib. 13, 132: gladium (opp. eduxit), Gell. 5, 9: amas naribus, Lucr. 4, 994. **5.** Reducere aliquem domum, *to conduct* or *attend on any one home* (as a mark of respect): (P. Scipio) quum paucis diebus domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Am. 3 *fin.*: aliquem ad suam villam, id. Acad. 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quanto studiosi Regulum solet turba, Mart. 2, 74. **II.** Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: ut Caesarem et Pompeium in pristinam concordiam reducas? Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque reducere, Cic. Verr. 3, 40. judices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: animum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27. reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: in apem reducis mentibus anxiis vireseque, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, *to restore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 *fin.*: habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40.

III. For redigere, *to bring* or *get out, to produce, yield*: LX. pondo panis e modio (milli) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce to* some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt, Plin. 30, 13, 39: cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82. (Hence from reductus, Ital. *ridotto*; Sp. *reducto*; Fr. *redoute*.)

rĕductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo reditio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7 per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, *the raising and lowering*, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

rĕductō, 1. *v. a.* [id.] Milit. *t. t. to withdraw*: exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads* or *brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.* Fig.: literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, *the restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco]. **I.** Adj.: *drawn back*; of place, *retired, remote, lonely*: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. G. 4, 420: vallis, id. Aen. 6, 703: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. **2.** Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, id. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent* in painting, Quint. 11, 3, 46: producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the προηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be regarded as inferior*, Cic Fin. 3, 30.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sore again*: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. Fig.: redulcerans dolor, *renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj. curved* or *bent backwards* (rare): jamque alis adunca, alia reduncа (cornua dedit) Plin. 14, 37, 45. Poet. in gen. *curved, bent*: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562.

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* [redundo]. **I.** Adj. *superfluous, redundant*; amputatio et decussio redundantium alitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 2, 9.

rĕdundanter, *adv. redundantly, superfluously*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

rĕdundantia, ae, *f.* [redundans] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess*: sine crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 med. **II.** Fig. of style: *redundancy*: illa pro locorum juvenilia redundantia, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.*

rĕfundātio, ōnis, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing*; transf.: stomachi, *a relaxation*, Plin. 7, 6, 5: aetrorum, *the evacuation*, Vitr. 9, 1 *ad fin.*

rĕd-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to flow back*: to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat neque defluit, Cic. Univ. 6: redundant lacus Albanus, Nemorensis, Liv. 22, 1, 8: 32, 29: Nilus campis [illegible]

713 aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8. (ii) redundatus for redundans (post.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for updans: (Borese vis saeva) redundatas fluminе cogit aquas, *the surging waters*, id. Trist. 3, 10, 52. 2. Transf.: with *abl.* or *absol.*: *to overflow with*: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 4, 11: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Manil. 11, 30: largus manat cruor: ora redundant et patulae nares, Lucan. 9, 812. II. Fig. *to flow* or *come back, overflow, overwhelm*: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objicimus iis finctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Am. 21: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8: non reus ex ea causa redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. Verr. 1, 39. (ii) Poet. with *acc.*: Volturnus raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71. 2. *to be superfluous, redundant* or *excessive; to be copious, to abound*: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 3, 66: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *to be copious*, id. de Or. 1, 6: ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Parad. 6, 3: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, id. de Or. 2, 19 *fin*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: ut nulla (species) neque praeternulitatuf neque redundet, id. Or. 31, 117: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundabit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. (ii) With *abl.* *to have an excess* or *redundancy of*; *to be redundant in*: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id. N. D. 1, 35 *fin.*: armis, Tac. H. 2, 32. clientelis, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: hilaritate et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

rĕ-duplĭcātus, a, um, *Part. redoubled*: Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

rĕ-dūresco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow hard again*: ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (redivia), ae, *f. an agnail, willow*: redivlam quidam, alii reduvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. *s. v.*: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. [Rosc. Am. 44, 128. 2. Transf. *a remainder, remnant*: Sol. 32. [Compared with *induviae* and *exuviae*, *reduviae* would seem to come from the root DU, "put:" v. *exuo.*]

rĕdŭvĭōsus (rediv.), a, um, *adj.* [reduvia] *full of agnails*: Laev. in Fest. *s. v.* reduvia.

rĕdux, ūcis, *adj.* [reduco]. I. Act. *that leads* or *brings back*: Jupiter, Ov. H. 13, 50: Fortuna, Mart. 8, 65: reduces choreae, *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70. II. Pass. *that is led* or *brought back, returned*: facere aliquem reducem, Pl. Capt. prol. 41: ab Orco in lucem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? *i. e. from exile*, Cic. Mil. 37 *fin.*: victores triumphantes domos reduces dimittis, Liv. 29, 27: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.*: reduces socios, Virg. Aen. 1, 190: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242.

rĕ-ēximĭo, 4. v. a. *to empty again, re-empty*: in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

rĕ-fabrĭco, 1. v. a. *to build again, rebuild*: Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 5.

rĕfacta, *Part.* [reficio] for refecta: Inscr. Orell. no. 3115.

rĕfectĭo (reflect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a restoring, repairing*: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. *Plur.*: Vitr. 6, 3. II. Fig. *refreshment, recreation, recovery*: etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15: tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26: oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 16: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40. *Plur.*: quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15.

rĕfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, repairer*: Suet. Vesp. 18.

rĕfectus, a, um, *Part.* [reficio]. II. Adj.: *restored, refreshed*: *Comp.* refectior: Mar. Cap. 2, 36.

rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a restoration*: Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12. Fig. *refreshment, recreation*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3. v. a. [falbu] *to show to be false*; *to disprove, rebut, confute*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me μεσημερικὸς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5: si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9: Suet. Aug. 56: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5 *fin.*: sensus, Lucr. 4, 480: dicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: refellere ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: orationem vita, id. Fin. 2, 25 *fin.*: crimen ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 16. *Absol.*: nullius memoria jam refellente, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to fill up, stuff, cram*: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31 *fin.* Poet. of personal objects: quem Fortuna dotis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266. II. Fig.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14 *fin.*: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34.

rĕ-fercĭo, 4. *v. a. to strike back* or *in return* (rare) aliquem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 108: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. de Ira 2, 35 *fin.* Poet.: speculi refertur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov. M. 4, 349.

rĕfĕrīva, v. refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli (also retŭli), rĕlātum (rēlātum, Lucr. 2, 1001), *3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw* or *put back*: vasa domum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 25: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. Asin. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribules tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B: lecticae impositum (Caesarem) domum retulerunt, Suet. Caes. 82: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 50: coelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88 (*v. no.* 3): ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, id. M. 3, 245: saucium retulit os in se, *drew back*, ib. 2, 303: ad Tunetа rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back*, Quint. 11, 3, 109: manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus vaginae enses, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: vulnerатos in locum tutum, ib. 3, 41: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. B. G. 7, 71. (ii) With *pron. reflect.* to *go back, return*: Romam se retulit, Cic. Pl. 21, 50: esse in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, ib. 2, 8: se domum ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1 6, 115: esse ab Argis (Juno), Virg. Aen. 7, 286: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A 13, 32: cursum Cleanthes offert, cui se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*

2. Esp. *to give back, return, restore, repay*=reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retulerintne? Pl. As. 2, 4, 34: pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25 *fin.*: argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 29: aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75. 3. Milit. *t. t.* with pedem or gradum, *to withdraw, retreat*: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40: quum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, id. 8, 8. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8: viso retulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342: (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quum mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19. II. Fig.: referre sonum, *to echo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47: cōëamus rettulit Echo, ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. judicibus reus L. referret, *restored* (to the list), i. e. *retained, accepted*, Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: tempora tibi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem retulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to look back*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1: multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Virg. Aen. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: se ad philosophiam referre, id. Off. 2, 1 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to pay back, repay*: denique par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55. Cic. Att. 16, 3: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Esp. in the phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite*: spero ego mihi quoque tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 39: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 52: referre meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14.

3. *to restore, renew, repeat, resemble*, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7: Hor. A. P. 179: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, ib. *init.*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, id. Cluent. 31 *fin.*: quum cuncta astra eandem totius coeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: quum aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: referre naturam, motus, victum moresque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 598: mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, *might have resembled thee*, Virg. Aen. 4, 329: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43. 4. *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege*: certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: talea miserrima fletus fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Virg. Aen. 4, 438: haec Caesari mandata referebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 37. factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hos referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistolis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20. With *acc.* and *inf.*: clausi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Veientibus, quidam annales retulere, Liv. 4 illi referunt, fuisse ad eo

tremos fines esse receptasse, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: Suet. Caes. 30: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quis retulit Ajax esse Jovi prognatos, Ov. M. 13, 141. With *subj.*: ut Proetum mulier perfida crediturn falsis impulerit criminibus refert, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16. *Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent ovi. Refero ad Scaptium; *I report it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *Impers. pass.*: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, Id. Brut. 57, 208. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply*: id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni retulisse, Id. Caec. 29 *ad fin.*: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, Ib. § 84: Anna refert, Virg. Aen. 4, 31. (iii) Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: *to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose*: constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by *de* with *abl.*; sometimes by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); or by a *relat. clause*: uti L. Paulus C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, neve quid prius ad senatum referrent, neve quid conjunctim de ea re referretur a consulibus, S. C ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 8: de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, Id. Manil. 19, 58: rem ad senatum refert, Sall. C. 29: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. C. 50. *Impers. pass.*: ut ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: de reliquis rebus ad senatum refertur: refertur etiam de rege Juba, Ib. 6: de ea re postulant uti referatur, Sall. C. 48. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12: C. Caesium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium retulisse, Auct. or. pro domo 53. Hence (iv) transf. in gen. *to consult, ask the advice of*, of oracles, *etc.*: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper retulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Lys. 3. (v) referre ad populum, *to propose* or *refer anew*: the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum (*v.* fero, II. 10 (ii)): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137. 5. *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id. Sull. 15: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1 *fin.*: in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, Id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatus consulta falsa referuntur (*sc.* in aerarium), *were registered*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. *Absol.*: ut neo triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 29, 36 *fin.* (ii) referre rationes *or* aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account*; rationes referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non retuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 3, 71: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge as applied to*, Id. Flacc. 19. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, *v.* acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, *etc. to count or reckon among*: Democritus imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero vetet, Id. N. D. 1, 12: Claudius in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et coelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: Suet. Claud. 11: id. Tib. 53: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place* on the same *category*, Cic. Brut. 62.

6. *to trace back, ascribe, refer*: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, id. Am. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate plerasque ad delectationem referre, id. Leg. 1, 1: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34. Rarely of persons: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7. *Absol.*: ita inscrere oportet referentem ad fructum, *one who looks to the fruit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.

rĕ-fert, tulit, *v. n. impers.* (*personal*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 44) [rem fert: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: Key, Gr. § 910: 111. *it carries* or *bears upon one's affairs* or *property*; hence] *it concerns, is of consequence* or *importance to*: constr. identical with that of interest, *q. v.* (intersum, *no.* IV.): tua istuc refert maxime, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 27: id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec 4, 3, 12: tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ib. 5, 3, 12 faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. quid id mea refert? Pl. Curc. 3, 25: quid id refert tua? Ib. 3, 88. With a subject-clause: quid mea refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? id. Rud. 3, 4, 41: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22 *fin.* With *ad, in*, or *dat.*: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 91: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert ad fructus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5. 2. without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. *to be important, to make a difference*: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, id. Coel. 23, 57. With a subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, id. Brut. 29: plures e familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1: ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? Cic. Div. 2, 34 *fin.*: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123: quid tua refert, qui cum istac venerit? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 65: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Pseud. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* *Absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, *as though it mattered*, Tac. A. 6, 2.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* [refercio].
I. *Adj. stuffed, crammed, filled, full*: of persons (as objects) with *gen.*: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, id. de Or. 2, 37: urbem refertam esse optimatium, id. Att. 9, 1. Rarely with *abl.*: domus erat alearioribus referta, plena ebriorum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: id. Verr. 1, 52. (ii) Of things, with *abl.*: habere villas ornamentis refertas, Ib. 4, 57: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Manil. 18 *fin.*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: loca referta praeda, Liv. 5, 41: cara referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8. *Absol.*: Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56. *Comp.*: refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. *Sup.* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.* 2. Fig.: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.*: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: literae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*: quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: disciplinae formula plena et referta, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17.

rĕ-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil* or *bubble up, to boil over*: terebinthinam in sartagine referventi, Plin. 16, 11, 22. II. Fig.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

rĕfervesco, vi, *3. v. n. incep.* [refervo] *to begin to bubble up*: qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

rĕ-festino, 1. *v. n. to hasten back again*: Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

rĕ-fĭbŭlo, avi, 1. *v. a. to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*: Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*

rĕ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, *3. v. a.* [facio] *to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc.: reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus quam rursus refici, Lucr. 1, 558: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 9: opus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.*: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, id. Opt. gen. 7: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 5, 23: urbem, Liv. 6, 1: copias, *to recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10. 2. Esp. *to get back again, get in return, get from*: nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse reflci, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: nunquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo taeri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1 *fin.*: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.*: impensas belli alio bello refecturas, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1 *fin.* 3. *to re-appoint, re-elect*: tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: praetorem, id. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Am. 25, 96. II. Fig. *to restore* (rare): in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo, ac reficienda salutis communi, id. Sest. 6 *fin.*: refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17. 2. Esp. *to refresh, invigorate, refresh, recruit*: of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: boves quieto et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: sanctos cum cura, Sall. J. 54: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*: aciem conlocum, Plin. 37, 5, 17: quum salina reficia jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Virg. G. 3, 337: teneras herbas (aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis calamitatibus in Arpinati me reflci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ex eo labore, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: [illegible] bellilitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68: [illegible] Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: labore nullo se [illegible] videtur, Plin. Pan. 77. (iii) Of the mind: animo vestro [illegible] consensus iste reficit et [illegible]

meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt milites animi, Liv. 21, 25: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14: refecta tandem spe, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetito memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

rĕfectio, ōnis, *f.* i. q. refectio, q. v.

rĕ-figo, xi, xum, *v. a.* *to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out* or *off*: num figuntur rursus ese tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 13.: affixis hostium spoliis, quas nec emptori refigere licuret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Aen. 5, 360. signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: dentes, *to extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. beat. 19 *fin.* Poet.: refixa sidera, *falling*, Virg. Aen. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497. ‖ Transf. *to take down the tables of the laws*, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate them*: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.* 2. *to take away, remove*: quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curtius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

rĕ-figūro, 1. *v. a.* *to form again, refashion*: Vulg. Sapient. 19, 6.

rĕ-fingo, ĭnxi, ĭctum, *v. a.* *to make again, make anew* (rare): cerea regna, Virg. G. 4, 202. ‖ Fig. *to feign, pretend*: lacrimem me refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rĕ-firmātus, a, um, *Part.* *re-established*: limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [refigo].

rĕ-flābilis, e, *adj.* [reflo] *that evaporates*: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

reflabri (*ac.* ventī), i. q. reciproci [id.] *blowing back, blowing counter*: App. de Mundo, 1, p. 62.

rĕ-flăgito, 1. *v. a.* *to demand again, demand back* (rare): persequamur eam et reflagitemus, Cat. 42, 6.

rĕflātio, ōnis, *f.* [reflo] *evaporation*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

rĕflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing against, blowing*: navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5 *fin.* Meton. *a contrary wind*: L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards*; *to turn about* or *away*: eandem earum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (sc. ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112: gressum, *to turn back*, Sen. Thyest. 428: cursum subito ad Contreblam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.*: colla, Virg. Aen. 11, 632: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341: dentes reflexi, Plin. 11, 37, 62: cervix reflexa, Virg. Aen. 10, 538. Reflect.: illam teretī cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, lb. 8, 633: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longoeque reflectitur ungues, *his nails bend themselves into long claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547. 2. Fig. *to turn* or *bring back, to avert*: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit neque reflexit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: nonnunquam animum inclinatum ad vicissendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Suil. 16, 46: animum reflexi, *I reflected within myself*, Virg. Aen. 2, 741: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, lb. 10, 632. ‖ Neutr. *to turn back*: fig. *to yield*: Laser. 3, 501.

rĕ-flexim, *adv.* *inversely, conversely*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

rĕflexio, ōnis, *f.* [reflecto] *a bending* or *turning back*: cervicis, Matr. 8, 5, 11. 2. In rhetor. *the conversion of a proposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

rĕflexus, a, um, *Part.* [reflecto].

rĕflŭo, xi, xum, *v. n.* [id.] *to flow back*: Oceani, App. Flor.

rĕ-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to blow back, blow contrary*: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7. Fig.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) trimur, ad exitus perveniamur optatos, et, cum reflavit, affligimur, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. ‖ Act. *to blow away from oneself, to blow* or *breathe out*: (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr. 4, 929: spiritum, follies, Lampr. Elag. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. 2. *to blow* or *puff out again*: lacinium (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254.

rĕ-flōresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* *incep. to begin to bloom again, to blossom again*: Plin. 18, 16, 43. Fig.: prima juventa, Sil. 13, 741.

rĕflŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [reflŭo] *that which flows* or *runs off*: grammaticae reflŭamina guttae, *i. e. grammatical trifles*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

rĕ-flŭo, 3. *v. n.* *to flow* or *run back*; *to flow off, overflow* (poet.) Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: Nilus campis, lb. 9, 32. Of the tide: Plin. 2, 97, 99.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [reflŭo] *flowing back, refluent*: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267: Plin. 2, 97, 100 *fin.*: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91: lītus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156.

rĕ-fŏcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to warm again; to revive, revivify* (rare): refocillasse lugentem, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: aegre refocillatus, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

rĕ-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* *to dig up* or *dig out again*: summas radices, Col. 2, 2 *fin.*: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27. Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo] *a transformation* (rare). App. M. 3, p. 140. Fig. *a reformation*: morum, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

rĕformātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transformer, a reformer*: literarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

rĕformātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a transformation*: aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

rĕformidātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformido] *a great fear* or *dread*: Cic. Part. 4.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear*: with *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, lb. 1, 45: homines maritimos, id. Verr. 5, 27: bellum, id. Phil. 7, 6 *fin.*: crimen, id. Coel. 6 *fin.*: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32. With *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*: ominari, Liv. 9, 34. With *relat. clause*: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2 *fin.*: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, his auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.* *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3: Hor. S. 2, 7, 2. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vitium) tonde. ante reformidant ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 369: mollem quoque tectum saucia membra reformidant, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16 *fin.* *Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, *i. e. be checked in its growth*, Col. 4, 9.

rĕ-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to shape again, remould, transform, change*: sed prima, quisquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante reformet, *until she resume her former shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254: tales figuras rursus in facies hominum reformare, App. M. 3: aliquem in alienam personam, lb. 11 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to change, alter*: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, lb. 9: quum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 ext. 2. Esp. *to amend, reform*: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53: adultam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.* [refodio].

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *Part.* [refoveo].

rĕ-fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a.* *to warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4: astrictos artus complexibus, Lucan. 8, 67: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66 refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27 (ll). Of things: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22. ‖ Fig.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2 54: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet Caes. 35: Tac. A. 15, 36: calefacto si mulsae refoto animo, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*

rĕfractārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [refractarius] *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory*: dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

rĕfractārius, a, um, *adj.* [refringo] *stubborn, obstinate, refractory*: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73.

rĕfractus, a, um, *Part.* [refringe].

rĕfrænātio and **rĕfræno**, v. refren.

rĕfrăgātio, ōnis, *f.* [refragor *resistance, opposition*: Aug. Ep. 177.

rĕfrăgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an opponent, adversary*: Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or in tog. cand. (p. 83, ed. Orell.).

rĕ-frăgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* opp. to suffragor, *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay*: illi lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: Vell. 2, 40 *fin.* 2. Of things: *to oppose, withstand*: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

rĕfrēnātio (refraen-), ōnis, *f.* [refreno] *a curbing, restraining*: doloris Sen. de Ira 3, 15.

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to check, curb*: equos, Curt. 4, 16. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to curb, restrain*: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531. aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2: libidines, id. Parad. 5: indomitam licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8 proocm., § 27.

rĕ-frico, cŭi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret*: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2. 2. Fig. *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcerrimi facti, id. Phil. 3, 7 *fin.*: reip. praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Coel. 30, 71: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729. ‖ Neutr. *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

rĕfrīgĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero] *a cooling, coolness*: refrigeratio aestate, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16. ‖ Transf. *a mitigation*: Veg. 3, 36, 1.

rĕfrīgĕrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooling, refrigeratory*: natura (aeris), Plin. 22, 25, 70: vis (seminis alcutae) id. 23, 13, 93.

rĕfrīgĕrātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *cooling*: natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 36.

rĕfrīgĕrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a cooling*: Fig. *a mitigation, consolation*: Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

rĕ-frīgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make cool* or *cold; to cool off, refresh*: aquam conjectus pruinae, Cic. Div. 2, 73: refrigerata et indigesta, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: refrigerata ea vaporatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 8: membra [illegible]

tim refrigeravit, Hor. 1, 20, 24: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 23: plumbum, id. 22, 21, 28: plumbum, id. 34, 18, 50 *fin.* Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27. Reflect. *to cool oneself*: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel aprication mellus vel algeri aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. Vit. Lucani. II. Fig. *to cool down, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal*; pass. *to be cooled, exhausted*; *to grow cool* or *languid*: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10 *fin.*: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell. 2, 81: prudens (testis) aliquo urbano dicto refrigerandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 26: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, *being often interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41. 2. Reflect. with *dat.*: alicui, *to refresh, assist*, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.*

refrigescentia, ae, *f.* [refrigesco] *an alleviation, mitigation*: Tert. Anim. 43.

re-frigesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow cold* or *cool*: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato R. R. 109: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2. II. Fig. *to grow cold* or *remiss*; *to abate, grow stale, lose interest*; *to fail, flag*: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23. calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: hasta Caesaris, *goes on coldly* or *flags*, id. Fam. 9, 10 *fin.*: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2: sortes plane refrixerunt, *have gone quite out of use*, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when there is less doing in judicial business*, id. Att. 1, 1 Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2 *fin.*

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break up, break open*: cellas, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 10: portas, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. H. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.*: glebam refringere et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin. 2, 59, 60. Poet.: totas vestes, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 9, 208. 2. In gen. *to break, break in pieces*: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off*, Virg. Aen. 6, 210. mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17. aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. II. Fig. *to break, break in pieces, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1: Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44: Achivos, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: verba, *to mutilate, clip*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

refriva faba, *beans which were carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed*, as a good omen: Fest. *s. v.*: fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo refriva (*al.* referiva) appellatur, Plin. 12, 30, § 119. (v. Smith's Ant. 57.)

re frondesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again*: palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

refūga, ae, com. [refugio] *a runaway, fugitive*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6.

re-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to flee back*; *to run away, escape*: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: ex castris in mentem, ib. 3, 99 *fin.*: ex curru ad Philippum, Liv. 18, 19: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: velocitate, id. B. G. 5, 35: ad urbem, Liv. 43, 6 *fin.*: in aquam, id. 21, 28: in silvam, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: intra tecta, ib. 2, 300: per deprensa tramitia, Suet. Aug. 26: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 5, 38 *fin.*: domum, Suet. Caes. 66. 2. Of things: (sol) ubi medio refugit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Virg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. (ii) Of situation: *to run back, recede*: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. Aen. 3, 536: Pentus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis vias refugit humus, *disappears*, Ov. F. 3, 590. II. Fig.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: ab instituta consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: animus fuctu refugit. Virg. Aen. 2, 12: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, ni refugis, Virg. G. 1, 177. 2. *to flee to, take refuge with*: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11 *fin.* B. Act. *to run away from; to avoid, shun*: judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id. Caec. 8, 22: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 62: impetus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), Virg. Aen. 2, 380. II. Fig.: refugit foeda ministeria, ib. 7, 618 vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31. et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory*, Col. 12, 52, 8. Poet. with *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

rĕfŭgium, ii, *n.* [refugio] *a taking refuge*: ad naves, Frontin. Strat. 1, 12 *fin.*: portas refugii profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4. 2. Meton. *a place of refuge*: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2. refugia aperire, id. ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6. II. Fig.: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8 Suet. Tib. 35: refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fleeing back, receding, vanishing*: unda, Ov M. 10, 42 fluctus, Lucan. 1, 411: Nilus Plin. Pan. 30 sponte equites, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing*, Val. Fl. 4, 42: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, Lucan. 10, 132. Subst. *a fugitive*: refugos sequi, Tac. A. 13, 40.

rĕfulgentia, ae, *f.* [refulgeo] *reflected lustre, refulgence*: App. Flor. 18.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si, 2. *v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten*: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, polit. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 28: quum caerula nubes solis ingardescit radiis longeque refulget, Virg. Aen. 8, 623. Aeneas clara in luce refulsit, ib. 1, 588: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. Poet.: late refulgent ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190. II. Fig.: fama refulget, Prop. 3, 20, 8: Jovis tutela refulgens, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt intidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488: luna glacium refundit, *melts*, Plin. 2, 101, 104: imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refundiltur alga, *is flung back*, Virg. Aen. 7, 590: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot truncatis sanguinem et bona refudisse, *had given back, refunded*, Plin. Pan. 40: quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, ib. 18, 1, 6. Poet.: refusa conjugis in gremium, *lying*, Lucan. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, *outspread*, Sil. 13, 318. 3. Fig.: incuria in Tuscani cognitione, Spart. Hadr. 3.

rĕfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [refundo] *an overflowing*: humoris, Macr. 6, 1, 21 *fin.*

rĕfūsorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to giving back*: litterae, *to which something is remitted*, Cod. Ep. 9, 19.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [refundo].

rĕfūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [refuto] *a refutation*: Cic. Top. 25, 93: Quint. 5, 11.

rĕfūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a refuter*: Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to refutation, refutatory*: preces, Cod. Justin. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*

rĕfūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 324.

rĕfŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [on etym. v. confuto]: lit. *to pour back*; hence] *to check, drive back, repress*: nationes bello, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13. II. Fig. *to repress, restrain, oppose*: virtutem aspernari, ac refutare, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac rejiciatur illa clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6. alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: numum refutant, *they reject the use of money*, i. e. *employ barter*, Sol. 22 *med.*: all mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) prodiderim, *may fate thwart!* Virg. Aen. 12, 41. 2. Esp. *to confute, refute, disprove*: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Font. 16, 35: infamiam pudicitiae posteras vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71: quos tum, ut puerl, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.* Poet. with acc. and *inf.*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr. 3, 351.

rēgālĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [regalis] *a small bird*, perh. *the wren*: Regulus Cuv., possibly R. auricapillus, *the golden-crested wren*: Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal*: gaana civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: nomen, ib. 2, 30. imperium, ib. 1, 38: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, ib. 1, 171: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. Div. 1, 40 *fin.* Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia*, Virg. Aen. 7, 73: carmen, *treating of kings*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 9: situs pyramidum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur, Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49. Comp. rex regalior, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 45. Subst. regales, ium, *m. pl. those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal, βασιλικοί*: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26: Cod. Theod. 19. (ii) regalium ordo, a phrase dub. signif.: Inscr. Orell. no. 3284. *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: animus, Liv. 27, 19. (Hence It. regale, Fr. *royal*; also It. *regno*; Fr. *royaume*, Sp. Port. *real*, a coin.)

rēgālĭter, *adv. royally, splendidly, dominceringly*: sacrificio regaliter [illegible] nervae confecto, Liv. 40, 52: pandus minas regaliter addit, Ov. M. 2, 850.

rēgămanus, antis, *adj.* [regamen, *having the form of the digamma*: Inscr. Anot. de limit. p. 254 Goes.

rēgĭfĭcio, ēre, *v.* [regio] *to direct*: Agrim. in Frontin. p. 57 Goes.

rĕ-gĭgno, evi, itum, 3. *v. a.* [id.] *to bring forth again*: solum sentibus, Col. 1, 6, 6: dine regelata nigra, Manil. 4, 211: regelatas alcaeaeque, Col. 11, 2, 7. Fig.: jam aetas nova [illegible] frigore: vix modis [illegible] Sen. Ep. 67.

rĕ-gĭgno, 3. *v. n.* [illegible] *sight of gardens (carp.)*: [illegible] nus vehiculis [illegible]

rĕgĭmentālis, [illegible] *being born again*, [illegible] Cic. D. 20, 5.

rĕ-gĕnĕro avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring forth again, reproduce:* signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10: platani satae regenerarere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5. ‖ Transf. *to bring forth something similar, to represent:* ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, id. 7, 12, 10: patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 32, 28, § 145.

rĕgermĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [regermino] *a sprouting or germinating again:* Plin. 17, 20, 34.

rĕ-germino, 1. *v. n. to sprout or germinate again:* Plin. 16, 33, 60.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back:* lintribus afforuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105: terram e fossa, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up*, Col. 11, 3, 5: solis radios, *to reflect*, Plin. 37, 9, 47: decoquunt in aheneis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. *cause to fly off, evaporate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 2. Transf. *to enter in writing, to record:* aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7. ‖ Fig. *to throw or cast back, to retort:* Stoicos, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us*, Plin. 28, 4, 7: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22: Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illas, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

rēgestum, i, *n.* [regero] *earth thrown up:* Col. 11, 3, 10. ‖ *Plur. a list, catalogue, register:* Vopisc. Prob. 2: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.

rēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [regero].

rēgia, ae, *f.* (sc. domus) [regius] *a royal palace, castle, court:* in regia regum ipsum quasi proiunctum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: Polycratis regia, Suet. Cal. 21: regia solis, Ov. M. 2, 1. (ii) Esp. *the castle of Numa, situated on the* Via Sacra: id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: Plin. Ep. 4, 11: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14. Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. 26, 27. ‖ Transf. *the royal tent* in a camp: id. 2, 12: armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5 *fin.* ‖ Meton. *the court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers:* tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 40: Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, ib. 11, 29. ‖ V. Poet. like aula, *a court for the cattle, cattle-yard:* gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67. ‖ V. (sc. urbs) *a royal city, residence, capital:* Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotalis regiae Amatae, i. e. Laurentium, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20. ‖ VI. For the Gr. basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall:* dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.

rēgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego] *that may be ruled, governable, tractable:* juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9.

rēgĭē, *adv. royally; sumptuously; magnificently:* accubabo regie, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, *imperiously*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48 *fin.*: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv. royally, magnificently:* instructa domus, Eun. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: celebrant convivia, Sil. 11, 275.

rēgĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex facio] *kingly, royal, magnificent* (poet.): epulae paratae regifico luxu, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: mensae paratu regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652.

rēgĭfŭgium, ii, *n.* [rex fuga] *a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings:* Aus. Ecl. de fer. Rom. 13: Fest. v. (cf. regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 685): v. Smith's Ant. 985.

rĕ-gigno, 3. *v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce:* Lucr. 5, 248.

rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius] *royal, magnificent:* indumenta, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

rēgimen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego] *a guiding, guidance, direction:* regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 12, 56 *fin.*: classis, Vell. 2, 85: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 2. Meton. *a rudder* (post.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 532: regimen carinae flectere, ib. 3, 593. ‖ Fig. *a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command:* in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, ib. 13, 49: cohortium, ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: alicujus virtutis, Tac. H. 1, 84. 2. Esp. *the direction of state affairs, rule, government:* regimen suscipere, id. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658. 3. Meton. *a ruler, director, governor:* regimen rerum, Liv. 4, 31: humanarum rerum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9. (Hence Fr. *régime.*)

rēgimentum, i, *n.* [id.] for regimen, *rule, government:* usu. *plur.*: Arcad. Dig. 1, 11, 1: Amm. 25, 9, 7.

rēgina, ae, *f.* [rex] *a queen:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 76: Cic. Att. 14, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 7: Suet. Aug. 69. Sarcastically, regina Bithynica, of *Caesar*, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. in Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 *ad fin.* 2. Transf. *a goddess:* Juno, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 37: Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 5, 21: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. (ii) *a daughter of a king, a princess:* Virg. Aen. 6, 28. Ov. H. 12, 1: Curt. 3, 11: in apposition, regina sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 1, 273. (iii) *a lady of rank:* sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88. (iv) *a directress, mistress:* silvestris regina chori, *the leader*, Stat. Th. 4, 379. ‖ Fig.: Alpini veluti regina cupressus verticis, ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. Silv. 2, 2, 12: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. in Non. 113, 32: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28 regina pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37. (Hence It. *reina*; Sp. *reyna*; Fr. *reine.*)

rēgio, ōnis, *f.* [rego] It. *a making straight;* hence, *a line:* recta regione viae declinare, Lucr. 2, 249: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 5, 68: oppidi murus ab planitie recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: Liv. 21, 31: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, *the line*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, i. e. *the situation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. 2. E regione, adverbially: *in a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri, *opp.* declinare, id. Fat. 9, 18: id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, qua dirigit aestus, *straight down, perpendicularly*, Lucr. 6, 284. (ii) *in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite:* constr. with *gen., dat.*, or *absol.*: (luna) quum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, ib. 61 *fin.*: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. *Absol.*: acie e regione instructa, Nep. Milt. 5. Fig. *on the other hand, on the contrary:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7. ‖ Transf. *the visual line, boundary-line,* esp. in augury: intra eas regiones, qua oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, 7, 63: neque eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, ib.: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* 3. In gen. *a boundary line, limit, boundary,* usu. *plur.*: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae eadem virtutes fidem cu'bus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis contineantur, id. Cat. 3, 10, 23: id. Arch. 10, 23. *Sing.*: id. Balb. 28, 64. Fig. ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 48: esse regionibus officii continere Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97. 3. *a quarter region* of the heavens or earth: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 724: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*: vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov. M. 1, 72. 4. *a tract, territory, region:* in hac regione, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the neighbourhood*, Liv. 3, 66 *fin.*: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris, Virg. Aen. 1, 460. (ii) Esp. *a province, district:* plur. *lands, territories:* Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aquaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, ib. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, ib. 6, 23. in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, Liv. 45, 29. (iii) *a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory:* Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 30: Tac. A. 14, 12 (v. Smith's Geogr. *art.* Roma) Of other cities: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 0. Hence, a regionibus, *a captain of a quarter:* Inscr. ‖ Fig. *a province department, sphere:* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: idque (consilium) situm medis regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 141: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae: bene dicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id. Verr. 5 70 *fin.*

rēgiōnālis, e, *adj.* [regio] *pertaining to a province* or *region:* consilium *provincial* (opp. to plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.

rēgiōnāliter, *adv. by provinces* or *regions:* App. de Mundo, p. 68.

rēgiōnātim, *adv. by districts* or *wards:* regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet. Caes. 39.

rēgius, a, um, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal:* cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: potestas, ib. 2, 9: nomen, ib. 23: civitas, ib. 29: insignia, ib. 17: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, ib.: anni, i. e. *the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 19: auctio, *of royal property*, Plin. 29, 4, 30 *fin.*: alea, *the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *very much resembling regal power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 *ad fin.*: regia, credo mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11: superbum istud et regium, Plin. Pan. 7 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *royal, princely, splendid, magnificent:* forma, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1: regia fama est gemmae Pyrrhi, *the most remarkable celebrity*, Plin. 37, 1, 3: oleum, Col. 5, 8, 3: pira, id. 5, 10, 18: charta, Cat. 22, 6: morbus regius, *the jaundice*, Cels. 3, 24: Hor. A. P. 453: stella, *a large star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64.

rĕ-glesco, 3. *v. n.* [glisco] *to grow up, increase, augment:* Fest. s. v.

rĕ-glūtino, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to unglue, to unloose, separate* (rare): Cat. 25, 9: regiutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, 191. ‖ *to join together again:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 871.

rēgnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno] *a ruler*

traversign: deorum, Pl. Aul. prol. 45: nimal Olympi, Virg. Aen. 7, 558: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39. corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Virg. Aen. 8, 77: agelli, owner, Mart. 10, 62. With dat.: occiduis regnator incubibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621. Absol.: in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 58.

rēgnātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [id.] *ruling, imperial:* in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

rēgnĭcŏla, æ, *m.* [regnum colo] *a dweller in a kingdom:* Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

rēgno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum] **A.** Neutr. *to have royal power, to be king, to reign.* ubi Pterela rex regnavit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 257. Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. Manil. 3: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Aen. 10, 564: Graias per urbes, ib. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 1, 15: advenae in nos regnaverint, Tac. A. 11, 24. With *gen.* qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12. *Pass. impers.* hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos gente sub Hectorea, Virg. Aen. 1, 272: regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, Liv. 1, 60 *fin.* **2.** In gen. *to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern:* quoniam equitum centuriis tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.*: regnare in judiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 8. Esp. in a bad sense, *to tyrannize, domineer:* i.e. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29. Flor. 3, 12, 9. (ii) Of things, *to hold sway, prevail:* humor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 396: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 615: cum regnat rosa (i.e. at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19 *fin.*: quid faciant leges ubi sola pecunia regnat? poët. Petr. 14. ‖ Fig. *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate:* καθηγεμόνευον, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, Ov. M. 12, 221. **B.** Act. *to rule, sway, govern:* terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 14: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11: Plin. 6, 20, 21, § 76: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Virg. Aen. 6, 770: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 43: id. A. 13, 54.

rēgnum, i, *n.* [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty:* cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, ib. 2, 23. regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: se illis regna concilliaturum confirmat, ib. 1, 3: dum stabat regno incolumis regnumque vigebat concilii, Virg. Aen. 2, 88. **2.** In gen. *dominion, sovereignty, rule:* quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae sub regno Cinarae, id. Od. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. συμποσίου, ib. 1, 4, 20. (ii) Esp. in a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny:* hic ait se illa, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, modi; quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sest. 7: Graecchi regnum occupare conatus est, id. Am. 12, 40: regnum appetere, id. de Sen. 16, 56: [illegible] judiciorum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35. Quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189. Fig.: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38. ‖ Meton. *a kingdom:* grates tibi ago, *annume soi* quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, ib. 6, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92: (Auffidus) qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26. Poët. of bees: carea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. **3.** Transf. *an estate, possession:* post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *fields*, id. E. 1, 70: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Lucan. 9, 458. Fig. id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, *on your own ground*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10.

rĕgo, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to *stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line*, or *in the right direction: to guide, conduct, direct:* manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 904: onera navium regi velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ratem arte, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: clavum, Virg. Aen. 10, 218: equum, Liv. 35, 11: quadrupedes, Ov. M. 2, 86: frena, id. Pont. 4, 17, 24: rego tela per auras, Virg. Aen. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Lucan. 7, 350: missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113: Dacialeum iter ...o duce, Prop. 2, 14, 8. **2.** Esp. in law, regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits:* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: id. Mur. 9 *fin.*: Cod. Justin. 3, 39 tit.: Finium regundorum. ‖ Fig. *to guide, lead, conduct, direct:* Deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, ib. 1, 3: domum, ib. 1, 39: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 90: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1 *fin.*: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: vellem susceptisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. de Ira 2, 15 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over:* quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip., cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: civitates, ib. 1, 34 *fin.*: populum, ib. 1, 26: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summa justitia reguntur, ib. 1, 27: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Virg. Aen. 6, 852: legiones, Tac. A. 14, 7: cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, ib. 2, 25. **3.** *to set right, correct:* non multa peccas, sed, si peccas, te regere possum, old poet in Cic. Mur. 29: errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: aliquem consilio, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

regrădātio, ōnis, *f.* [regradatus] *a putting back, degradation:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

re-grădātus, a, um, *adj. put back, degraded:* Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 19. **2.** Transf.: menses, *brought back into their former order* (by intercalation), Sol. 1.

re-grĕdĭor, gressus, *3. v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to go or come back; to return:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex Ithaca regressi, Liv 24, 28: a Germania in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus domum, ib. 11: retro, Auct. B. Afr. 50: propius, Tac. A. 2, 7. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to mark back, retire, retreat:* illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. Sall. J. 55 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic Verr. 1, 42 *fin.*: Sall. C. 4: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5. in memoriam regredior audiese me, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 26.

regrĕdo, for regredior: gradum regredere, Enn. in Non. 166, 23.

regressĭo, ōnis, *f* [regredior] *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat:* maturata, App. M. 2: non incruenta, Front. Princ. hist. ‖ In rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις: Quint. 9, 3, 55.

regressus, a, um, *Part.* [regredior].

regressus, ūs, *m* [id.] *a going back, return, regress:* nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32. Poët.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Virg. Aen. 11, 413. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a retreat:* regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv 38, 4 *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 51. ‖ Fig *a return, retreat:* neque locus ponitendi aut regressus ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, Tac. A. 4, 11. **3.** In law, *a remedy, resource:* nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34. Hence, **3.** Transf. in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26: Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, æ, *f.* [rego] *a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule:* atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 163, 2: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63. **2.** Transf. in gen. *a straight staff:* a *stick, lath*, bar (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Plin. 15, 1, 1: Vitr. 5, 10: Stat. Th. 6, 594. **3.** In mechanics, *plu. the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay*, also called bucculae: Vitr. 10, 12. (ii) *the shank of a triglyph:* id. 4, 3. ‖ Fig. *a rule, pattern, model, example:* fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: regula, qua vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41 *fin.*: (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Acad. 2, 9, 29: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1: morum, Mart. 11, 2: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, Quint. 9, 4, 4: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118. ‖‖ *a kind of herb*, i. q. basilisca: Apul. Herb. 128. (Hence Sp. *riel.*)

rēgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [regula] *pertaining to a bar:* aes, *that can be formed into bars*, called also, aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

rēgŭlārĭter, *adv. according to rule, regularly:* dicere, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.

rēgŭlātim, *adv. according to rule, regularly:* Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

rēgŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [regula] *to direct, regulate:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex] *a petty king, prince, chieftain:* regulos ac noncepta in fidem in Hispania regna reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25: Sall. J. 11: Tac. A. 2, 80. ‖ Transf. *a king's son, a prince:* Liv. 42, 24 *fin.* **2.** *the kinglet:* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18. **3.** *a small bird*, perh. *a wren*, a species of Regulus, Cuv. v. regulicus: Auct. Carm. Phil. 13. **4.** *an unknown kind of serpent:* Hier. in Jesai. xi, 59, 6.

rĕ-gustō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste again or repeatedly* (rare). Idem, plane

regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, *fin.*: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, *t. q. licked out*, Pers. 5, 138. ‖ Fig.: illam (laudationem Lolli) legi, volo tamen regustare, *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: ille Latinus ἀπαναφὰς ex intervallo regustandus, ib. 4, 17.

rĕ-gyro, avi, 1. *v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round*: fig.: bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rĕĭŏtŭlus, v. reiculus.

rĕ-invĭto, 1. *v. a. to invite again* or *in return*: Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a repeating, reiteration*: Quint. 11, 2, 35.

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected*: morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello malo, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀποπροηγμένα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

rējectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rejecto] *a throwing back repeatedly*: Sol. 5 (dub.).

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rejicio] *a throwing back*: sanguinis, *i. e. throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76. ‖ Fig. *a rejecting, rejection*: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. Balb. 12: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7. 2. Esp. in law, *a challenging, rejection* of a judex: judicum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: id. Planc. 15. *Absol.*: id. Sull. 33. 3. Rhetor. *t. t.* in alium rejectio (*al.* trajectio), *a shifting off from oneself to another*: id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Quint. 9, 1, 80.

rējecto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw or cast back* (rare): montes icti rejectant voces, Lucr. 2, 328: caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.

rējectus, a, um, *Part.* [rejicio]. ‖ Subst. rejecta (or rejicienda), orum, *n. plu.* = ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*: Cic. Fin. 3, 26 *fin.*

rējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*: Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rē-jĭcio (reicio), jēci, jectum (reicis, dissyl. Stat. Th. 4, 574: so reice, Virg. E. 3, 96: scanned otherwise rēĭcio, *etc.*; *cf.* Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 581 and 583), *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast*, or *fling back*: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam rejicere, *to throw back over the shoulder*, Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: togam in humerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131. togam ab humero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: vestem ex humeris, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: vestem de corpore, Ov. M. 9, 32: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: capillum circum caput negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: parmas, Virg. Aen. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum rejiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecit, *i. e. stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Virg. Aen. 10, 473: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, *reflected*, *i. e.* from a mirror, Lucr. 4, 286. (ii) Of living objects, *to drive* or *chase back* (mostly poet.): hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: pascentes capellas a flumine, Virg. E. 3, 96. (iii) With *pron. reflect. to throw* or *cast oneself back, to throw* or *fling oneself*: tum illa rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuum, Lucr. 1, 35: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 1. 2. Esp. Milit. *t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse*: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. 3. Pass. Nautical *t. t.* to be driven back: navis rejicitur ex portu eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: a Leucopetra profectus rejectus est vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7: id. Phil. 1, 3, 7. ‖ Fig. *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te accordiam omnem reice, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79. minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod rejici quam quod adjici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5. (ii) In law: judices rejicere, *to challenge* or *reject* the judges appointed by lot; quum ex CXXV. judicibus quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. Planc. 17: id. Att. 1, 16. Plin. Pan. 36. 2. Esp. *to scorn, disdain, despise*: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut rejiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2: rejecta praeda, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: rejecit dona nocentium, id. Od. 4, 9, 42. Of a lover: *to reject*: Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 5. Ov. M. 9, 513. 3. *to refer to, make over to*: ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: in hunc gregem vos Sullam rejicietis? id. Sull. 28. (ii) Rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, *etc.*) *to refer a matter* or *person to some officer* or *authorized body*: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv. 2, 27: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id. 40, 29: rem ad Hannibalem, id. 21, 31: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. 7, 20: id. 8, 1, etc. *Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, id. 27, 8. 4. *to put off, defer, postpone*: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4. 5. With *pron. reflect. to apply oneself to* (rare): credo mihi Caesarem maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc to rejicis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.

rĕĭŏtŭlus (reiculus), a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected, useless, worthless*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: vacme, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47. ‖ Fig.: dies, *spent uselessly, lost*, id. Brev. V. 7.

rē-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slide* or *glide back*; *to sink* or *fall back* (poet): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: conscendere summas anfractus prensoque rudente relabi, ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque podem simul unda relabens, *flowing back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 307: quis neget arduis pronos relabi posse rivos montibus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149. ‖ Fig. *to relapse, to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rē-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick again*: Sedul. 4, 248.

rē-langŭesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow languid* or *faint again*: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291. 2. Transf. of the wind, *to lull, abate*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *fin.*: of a star, *to grow dim*: Plin. 17, 9, 51. ‖ Fig.: quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), Cic. Att. 13, 41: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44.

rēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero] *a carrying back, bringing back*: membranae ut juvant oculum, ita crebra relatione, quod intinguntur calami, moramur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the hand back to the inkstand*, *i. e. by often dipping the pen*, Quint. 10, 3, 31. ‖ Fig. *a throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis est cum idem jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacessierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: jurisjurandi, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 34 *fin.* 2. Esp. *a returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11: id. Ep. 74. 3. *a motion, proposal*, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querelam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13: relationem approbare, Liv. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 3, 4: mutare, ib. 14, 49: egredi, ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, ib. 1, 13: jus relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor of bringing any matter before the Senate*: often with the addition of a numeral to denote the number of subjects which he might introduce at one sitting, as jus tertiae, quartae, quintae, etc. relationis (v. Smith's Ant. 1021): Capitol. Pert. 5: Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.* Hence (ii) Transf. *a report, narration*, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 2. 4. *a rhetorical figure* in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant. Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 35. 5. In philosoph. and gramm. *reference, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, id. 8, 4, 21: Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11.

rēlātīvē, *adv. relatively*: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 7].

rēlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [refero] *referring, relative*: Arn. 7, p. 221. In gramm.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 *sq.*

rēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relator, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. 2. *a relator, narrator*, in gen.: Sid. Ep. 7, 2. ‖ relator auctionum, *a recorder of public auctions*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3238.

rēlātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a receipt, acquittance*: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 8.

rēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [refero].

rēlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an official report*: admuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22. 2. In gen. *a narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, id. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30.

rēlaxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo] *an easing, relaxation*: fig.: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 26. *Absol.*: (doloris) *mitigation, alleviation*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

rēlaxātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *who loosens* or *opens*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

rē-laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to widen again*: *to unloose, loosen, open*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: densa relaxare, Virg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2, 321: nodos (*sc.* aquae), Lucr. 6, 879: glebas, *to break up*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: vias et caeca spiramenta, Virg. G. 1, 89: flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa brachia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21. ‖ Fig. *to loosen, unbind, free*: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. de Sen. 22 *fin.*: se occupationibus, id. Fam. 7, 1: se a nimia necessitate, id. Or. 53 *fin.*

2. *to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage*; *to cheer up, enliven, relax*: animos doctrina, id. Arch. 6, 12: ut a contentionibus quotidie remissa aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4: pater nimis indulgens quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48: ut ex pristino corporum vitio relaxentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Sen. Ep. 114, 16: tristem vultum solemnes dies, Cass. ad Fam. 15, 20: an nocturna quidem quietis diurnum laborem relaxamus, Curt. 5

II: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, *makes dissolute*, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. 153. **Reflect.:** homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 3, 16: insani quum relaxantur, *when they have a lucid interval*, id. Acad. 2, 17. *Absol.:* (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intermissio et relaxat, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.* [relĕgo].

relēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [relĕgo] *a sending away, exiling, banishment:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 43: Liv. 3, 10 *fin.* II. *a bequest, legacy:* dotis, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1.

rĕ-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, despatch, remove:* (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.:* cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republica sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45: exercitum in alia insula, Tac. Agr. 15: me vel extremos Numidarum in agros classe relegat, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48: taurus procul atque in sola relegant pascua, Virg. G. 3, 212. Poet. with *dat.:* Trivia Hippolytum nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, id. Aen. 7, 775: terris gens relegata ultimis, post Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* (II) Transf. of places, *to place at a distance, remove* Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: Claud. Laud Stil. 1, 250. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, *to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without* capitis deminutio (v. Smith's Ant. 515 *seq.*): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137: (consul) L. Lamiam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.:* Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.:* ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium votaret egredi ab urbe, Suet. Claud. 23 *fin.:* nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6: exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, ne ante Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur, ib. 5 *fin.:* aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 *fin.* II. Fig.: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28 *fin.:* ambitione relegata, *put aside*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: bella, Lucan. 6, 324 artes, Plin. Pan. 47. 2. Esp. *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute:* nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, Quint. 1, prooem. § 10: culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13: Vell. 2, 64. Poet. with *dat.:* causas alicui, Tib. 4, 6, 5. III. In law, *to bequeath, devise:* dotem, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1 *sq.:* usum fructum, Junius Mauric. ib. 23, 2, 23.

rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather together* or *collect again* (mostly poet.): jamna difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, *to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237. 2. Esp. of places, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again:* Hellespontiacas ilia (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121: iter, Stat. Ach. 1, 23: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter coelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. A. 2, 54. . II. Fig. *to go through* or *over again* in thought, *to read* or *relate again:* Troiani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: scripta, Ov. H. Am. 717: dum relegunt suos sermone labores, id. M. 4, 570: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et, tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin. Absol.:* deinde relegentes invenirent, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23.

rĕ-lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow slack again, to slacken:* Fig.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

rĕlĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [relevo] *a lightening, alleviation:* Prisc. Perieg. 440.

rĕlĕvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lightening, alleviation:* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.

rĕ-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise:* corpus e terra, Ov. M. 9, 318: membra in cubitum, id. Pont. 3, 3, 11. Fig.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, ut nequeam relevare caput, Lucan. 3, 268. II. Transf. *to make light, to lighten:* epistolam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 11: vimina curva favi, *i. e. to empty*, Ov. R. Am. 186. Poet.: sic unquam longa relevere catena, id. Am. 1, 6, 25. minimo ut relevere labore utque marem parias, *may be delivered*, id. M. 9, 675. 2. Fig. *to relieve, alleviate, assuage, abate, comfort, refresh*, etc.: ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, sic hic morbus, qui est in republica, relevatus latius paena vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. aegrum, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 17. cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: publicanos tertia mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, *might comfort me*, Cic. Att. 3, 10 *fin.:* illi animum jam relevabit, quae dolore ac miseria tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11: pectora sicca mero, Ov. F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id. M. 8, 679: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordia hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 laborem requie, Ov. M. 15, 16. fumem, ib. 11, 129.

rē-licinus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *curled backwards* or *upwards:* cornu relicinus, App. Flor. 3: frons, *open*, Ib. 7.

rĕlictio, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo] *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning:* vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicae, Cic. Att. 16, 7: relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 1, 13. propter argenti vivi relictionem, *its separation*, Vitr. 7, 9.

rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.* [relinquo].

rĕlictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forsaking, abandoning:* ut labor virilis relictui sit, be *abandoned*, Gell. 3, 1.

rĕlĭquus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rē-lĭdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike back, to strike:* relisa fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. στεφ. 9, 47. II. Fig. *to refuse, reject:* Ans. Epist. 25, 42.

rĕligāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [religo] *a band, ligament:* Prud. Psych. 358.

rĕligātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding up, tying up:* religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

rĕligens, entis, *Part.* [relego]. II. Adj. *pious, religious:* religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Pest. ap. Gell. 4, 9.

religio (relligio), ōnis, *f. belief in* and *reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies;* and in gen. *piety, religion:* qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intelligendo intelligentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.:* religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: (Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, id. Rep. 2, 14: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniarque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55: *sua cuique civitati religio est, nostra nobis. Scintillae Hierosolymis tamen istorum religio sanctorum a splendore hujus imperii abhorrebat, its particular religious system*, id. Flacc. 28 *fin.:* religio deorum immortalium, *worship*, id. Am. 23 *fin.:* qui (Mercurius) apud eos summa religione colueretur, id. Verr. 4, 49 *init.:* (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, ib. 33: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *was held in such reverence*, ib. 46: hae (panaces) evulsa scrobem impleri varie genere frugum religio est, do, *a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11. *Plur.:* experies religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt Istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9 *fin.:* Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 2, 1. 2. Esp. *reverence for the gods, religion* regarded from the sceptical point of view; *superstition:* humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63. religio pedibus subjecta vicissim obteritur, ib. 79: saeptus religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, ib. 83: *cf.* ib. 110, 931, *etc.:* plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, *superstitious feelings*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37. II. Transf.: *a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, religious awe*, etc.: sese cum summa religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: recitatis literis oblata religio Cornuto est, id. Fam. 10, 12: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72. injicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97. vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.:* tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: nihil esse mihi religio'st dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62: rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit, Virg. G. 1, 270. With *gen.:* movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio Liv. 29, 18: ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, *he seemed restrained by no religious feeling against falsehood*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11. *Plur.:* plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nuntiata, Liv. 41, 16. (II) Meton. *an offence against religion*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: liberaret religione templum, id. 45, 5. *Plur.:* inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6. (III) Esp. religio jurisjurandi, or *absol. scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath*: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, id. Font. 9, 20: Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin. Absol.:* nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod pertinritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consueret, *his military oath*, ib. 67. 2. In gen. *strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc.: Athenienses semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et eligere. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum insolens, nullum sollicitum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 2, 82. propter fidem et religionem [illegible] dando, id. Fam. 11, 20. *Plur.:* religiones, id. de Or. 1, [illegible] Objectively, the *holiness, sanctity* or an object (a [illegible] etc.): propter singularem ejus [illegible]

lunem, id. Verr. 4, 44 *init.*: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 4, 57. Hence, 2. Meton. *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing*: uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (*sc.* signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, requirebant, ib. 43: religionum praedo, ib. 42: tantis religionibus violatis, ib. 35: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, ib 41. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*) derives it from relĕgere, which etymology is in accordance with the verse in Gell. 4, 9, "religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas." On the other hand, Servius (ad Virg. Aen. 8, 349), Lactantius (Instit. 4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), et al., assume religare as the primitive, in support of which derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7), religionum nodis animos exsolvere. Most scholars adopt the latter etymology; but tho former is the more probable; *religio* thus signifying the careful pondering over a thing; this is confirmed by religens.]

religiōsē, *adv. piously, religiously*: religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1.

2. *scrupulously, punctually, conscientiously*: testimonium dicere, id. Rabir. 22 *fin.*: commendare, id. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *cautiously*, Nep. Att. 15.

religiōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus] *reverence for the gods, religiousness*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2: Tert. Apol. 25.

religiōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat religious*: H'rr. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

religiōsus (religi.), a, um, *adj.* [religio] *reverencing* or *fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious*: qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*: natura sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: si magis religiosa fuerit, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. Am. 4: amicitiae religiosa quadam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20. hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods*, Plin. 30, 1, 4. (II) In eccl. Lat. *pertaining to the clergy, clerical*, opp. to saecularis: Salvian. Avar. 3, 5. II. Transf. subjectively, *religiously considerate, scrupulous*: civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 32, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 2, 5. (II) *over-scrupulous, superstitious*: religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poet. ap. Gell. 4, 9: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. 2. In gen. *scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious*: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Flacc. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, Cic. Or. 9. III. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred*: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id. Verr. 2, 66: templum sane sanctum et religiosum, ib. 4, 43 *med.*: signum sacrum ac religiosum, ib. 57: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, ib. 43 *init.*: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 86: limina deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 365: vestes, Suet. Tib. 36. (II) Esp. dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, *e. g.* the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.*: Cic. Att. 9, 5: Liv. 6, 1: Suet. Tib. 61. (III) Esp. applied to things sacred to the dead. sacra sunt, quae Diis superis consecratae sunt; religiosae, quae Diis manibus relictae sunt, Gaius 1, 4: locum, in quo servus sepultus est, religiosum esse, Aristo ait, Dig. 11, 7, 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 562.

rĕ-ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind back* or *behind, to bind fast*: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: (Andromedan) ad duras religatam brachia cautes vidit, Ov. M. 4, 672: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: flavam comam, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: religata comas, ib. 2, 11, 24: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling irons*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, ib. 9: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos, Virg. Aen. 9, 352: desectam herbam, *to make into trusses*, Col. 2, 18, 5. 2. Esp. nautical *t. t. to fasten* or *moor a ship*: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: Virg. Aen. 7, 106: Hor. S. 1, 5, 19: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: funes ex arboribus ripae, Gai. Dig. 1, 8, 5. 3. Fig.: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *bound to external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. II. *to unbind*: Cyclo religat juga manu, Cat. 63, 84: vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lino, lēvi (*perf. subj.* relerimus for relevérimus, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38), 3. *v. a. to unseal, open* any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: nulli relerimus postea, *we must open no more flasks for any one*, Pl. St. 5, 4, 38. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, *to take out*, Virg. G. 4, 229.

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind; to leave, move away from*: puerum apud matrem domi, Pl. Men. prol. 28: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: quum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur, ib. 5, 6: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem relinquit, Ov. M. 13, 428: silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, ib. 1, 346: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. (II) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state*: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, ib. 4, 37: (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, ib. 5, 9: tantas copias sine imperio, ib. 7, 20: aras sine ture, Ov. M. 8, 277. 2. Fig.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9 *fin.* (II) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state*: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim quum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *ad fin.*: aliquid injudicatum, Quint. 10, 1, 67: incertum, id. 2, 10, 14. (III) *to leave behind* in rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, id. 10, 1, 51. II. *to leave behind* by dying; *to leave* or *bequeath*: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585. 2. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effectu, Cic. Arch. 12: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, sibi vero hanc laudem relinquunt: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: memoriam aut brevem aut nullam, Cic. Off. 2, 16: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep. 1, 22: scripta posteris, Quint. Praef. 1: si non omnia vates ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum filiae nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 34. III. *to let remain, not to take away*; pass. *to remain*: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 3, 48: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: paucos qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt, ib. 3, 19: unam (filiam) minimamque relinquo, *leave to me*, Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae moles relinquent, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 2: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, ib. 19: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. 2. Fig.: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: nulla provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, id. Rep. 2, 37: quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127: in another sense, plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: Acdui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, ib. 5, 9 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore neque ullam esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40: Hor. S. 1, 1, 52. *Impers. pass.* with *subj.*: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, Cic. Att. 10, 8: relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.* In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.* IV. *to leave in possession of, to give up, surrender*: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac. H. 1, 84: aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, ib. 1, 68 *fin.*: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: ne relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus dissimilis quaestum, ib. 13, 64. V. *to forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch*: non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Ilio relicto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 14: litus relictum respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquenda est, id. Tr. 1, 3, 62: volucres ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 800: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5: auctores signa relinquendi et descendi castra, Liv. 5, 6: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10. (II) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, *who dies*, Lucr. 5, 64: Ov. M. 11, 327: also, reversely, animam relinquam potius, quam ilias deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consilus sum senectute, vires reliquere, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6: ab omni honestate relictus, *destitute of*, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 23. 2. *to let slip, neglect, relinquish*: rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, id. Caec. 18: (puella) quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else*, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 8: omnia relinques, si me amabis Cic. Fam. 2, 14: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, neglect*, id. Rep. 2, 4: agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: loca relicta, *uncultivated lands*, Front. de Limit. p. 42 Goes.: relictae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: obsidionem reliquerunt, *raise the siege*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: oscula reliquo libidinis praetextu, *leave unmentioned*,

Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, unconsured*, id. Verr. 1, 33: quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caec. 3 *fin.* Post. with *acc.* and *inf.*: quod si piane contueare, mirari multa reliquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 655.

rĕlĭquātio, ōnis, *f.* [reliquo] *arrears, balance*: Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 44. Fig.: aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

rĕlĭquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one in arrears, a defaulter*: Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

rĕlĭquātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that is in arrears.* Fig.: anima reliquatrix delictorum, Tert. Anim. 55.

rĕlĭquiae (reliqu.), arum, *f. plu.* (*Sing.* App. Apol. in carm.) [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder*: is navem atque omnia perdidit in mari, haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 17. exercitus, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.*: copiarum, Nep. Them. 5: cladis, Liv. 22, 56: belli, id. 9, 29: Danaum, *the remnant who had escaped from the Greeks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 30: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: cibi, *excrements*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

2. Esp. *the leavings* of the table, *remains, fragments*: Pl. Curc. 3, 18. In a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad coenam (i. e. *to the assassination of Caesar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. **3.** *the relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned. C. Marii situs reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56: Tac. A. 1, 62: Suet. Aug. 100. Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnificos ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.* **4.** *the* (unconsumed) *remains of a sacrifice*: Suet. Aug. ‖ Fig.: maxime reliquias rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut egimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, id. de Sen. 6, 19 Quint. 8, 5, 1.

rĕlĭquor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (*act.* reliquavit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reliquus] *to be in arrears, to owe a balance*: id. ib. 50, 4, 6.

rĕlĭquus (relicuus, relicus, reliqus: relicŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr. 1, 561), a, um, *adj.* [relinquo] *that is left* or *remains, remaining*: with *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquum fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*: quae deprecatio est ei reliqua? id. Verr. 4, 30: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 3. *Neutr. absol.*: quid est huic reliqui? Cic. Sull. 31. Without *dat.*: ne causa ulla restet reliqua, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex qua (familia) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18. *Neutr. absol.*: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, more majorum date plausum, Pl. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit reliquum, Ter. And. prol. 25: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18. Subst. with *gen. the rest, remainder, residue*: breve quod vitae reliquum est, voluptate, vino et amore delectavero, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 4: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. 26, 40: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, id. 30, 13: and *plur.*: reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16. **2.** Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with *subj.* or *inf.* *it remains*: reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31: Nep. Att. 21: Quint. 5, 7, 19. (ii) Reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, & paciphrase for relinquere: (a) *to leave behind, leave remaining*: ut arent, qui bellaratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic. Verr. 3, 55 *fin.*: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga ieceras, Liv. 9, 24: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i. e. *have left to be considered*, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. *Neutr.*: quod reliquum vitae virumque fames fecerat, ib. 5, 34: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id. Sull. 32. Esp. negatively: to nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, id. Fam. 3, 11: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 3, 48 *fin.*: hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall. C. 11 *fin.* (β) *to leave undone, to omit, neglect* (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: me nihil reliqui fecisse, Nep. Att. 21: nihil reliqui faciunt, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.* **3.** Esp. of time, *that is left* or *remains*, i. e. *subsequent, future*: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3: monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. *Neutr. absol.*: nunquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquum est (sc. vitae), plus risurum opinor, *to the end of my days*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 4. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, *in future, henceforwards*: Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7 *fin.*: Liv. 23, 20. **4.** Of debts, *outstanding, in arrear*: and Subst. reliqua, n. plu. (less freq. reliquum), *the balance*: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40: rationem putare argentariam, quid veneri, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato R. R. 2, 5: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1. maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, ib. 16, 3. dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua ejecerunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i. e. *being in arrear*, Paul. Dig. 35, 1, 81: so, reliqua trahere, ib. 26, 7, 46. *Sing.*: Ib. 49, 14, 45 *ad fin.* Comically, *the sequel* of a story. accipite reliquum, alleno uti nihil moror, Pl. Capt. prol. 16. ‖ Freq. to be rendered by *the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder* (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied): murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. Without a subst.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, id. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 8: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth*, Quint. 9, 4, 124. *Sing.*: reliquum exercitum legatis dedit, *the rest of the army*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20: jampridem cupio Alexandriam reliquamque Aegyptum visere, ib. 2, 5: paene oblitus sum reliquum dicere, Pl. Poen. prol. 118. reliquum temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, quotidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest*, Cic. Att. 16, 15: so, de reliquo, ib. 16, 13, 6.

rĕlĭquus, a, um, *Part.* [relido] = **rellĭgo**, and **relliqu.**, v. rellg. and reliqu.

rē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* & *let out again, re-let*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, 9 20.

rē-lĭquī, *to reply*: Varr. L. l. 6, 7, 66.

rē-lĭdĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* to shake back, *shine out; to blaze, glow*: flamma relūxit. Virg. G. 4, 385: relucens flamma, Liv 22, 17: olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. Aen. 12, 300: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Signo igni freta lata relucent, Virg. Aen. 2, 312: piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

rē-lūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [reluceo] *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear*: luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Capell. 8, 294: solis imago relucit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.* *Impers.*: paulum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

reluctor, 1. *v. n.* for reluctor, *to struggle against*: fancibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4. *Pass.*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

rē-lŭctor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* & *struggle against, resist*: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: reluctantes dracones, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 11: Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14. Post. with *inf.*: equites illic poscentia cursum ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 354. **2.** Transf. of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo saepe reluctatae constabat cornua Lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729. ‖ Fig. *to oppose, resist*; to be *adverse* or *reluctant*: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102 *fin.*: diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. Procem. § 1: hic tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principia nostri, tandem tamen cessit, Plin Pan. 60.

rē-lūdo, si, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to jest* or *jeer at, to banter* (rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10.

rēlūmĭnātio, *ἀναγωγία*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rē-lūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to light up again*: caecos, *to restore to sight*, Tert. Apol. 21.

rē-lūo, 3. *v. a. to redeem, take out of pawn*: aurum, vestem, Caecil. in Fest. s. v.

rē-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow lean* or *thin again*: Suet. Dom. 18.

rē-mālĕdīco, 3. *v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile again*: non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. in Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.*

rē-mancĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to transfer back again, remancipate*: Gai. Inst. 1, 140: Fest. s. v. remancipatam.

rē-mando, 1. *v. a. to send back word, to notify in return*: Eutr. 2, 13.

rē-mando, 3. *v. a. to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate*: Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 20, 73, 93: Quint. 11, 2, 41.

rē-mănĕo, mansi, 2. *v. n. to stay* or *remain behind*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8: Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Gallia, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: ad urbem cum imperio, ib. 6, 1: domi, ib. 4, 1: apud aliquem, ib. 4, 15 *fin.*: ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3. ‖ Esp. *to remain, continue, abide, endure*: at manet in vita, quoi mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 403: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, Cic. Manil. 18: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *constant*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. J. 24 *fin.*: id nomen (sc. hospitii) a peregrino recessit et proprium in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37: ne quam contemptionem remanere in exercitu victum vitae, *would suffer to cleave to the army*, Sall. J. 58: ne quid ex contemptione hostium remaneret penes nos, Liv. 2, 1.

With an adject. as predicate, *to remain, continue* in a certain state: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: Vell. 2, 123.

rē-mānō, 1. *v. n.* *to flow back*: Lucr. 5, 270.

rēmĕo, 1. *v. n.* for remeo, *to go back*: camposque remanant, Enn. Ann. 1, 66 ap. Fest. *s. v.* remant, prob. a mutilated form.

rēmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo] *a staying* or *remaining behind*; *a continuing in one's place*: profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Cic. Lig. 2: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.

rēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander*: Inscr.

rēmăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remeo] *that goes* or *comes back, returning* (rare): saxum (i. e. of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117.

rēmĕātŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a way back, a return*: App. M. 6, p. 174.

rēmĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a return*: Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4.

rēmĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [remedio] *healing, remedial*: via, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

rēmĕdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, remedying*: Scrib. Comp. 11.

rēmĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a healer, curer*; valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

rēmĕdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **rē-mĕdĭor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [remedium] *to heal, cure, remedy*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35: Hier. Ep. 68: App. Herb. 2.

rēmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [medeor] *that which heals again*; *a cure, remedy, medicine*: pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6: contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *a means of assistance* or *relief*; *a remedy*: remedium sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: adversus consulta senatus et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, Quint. 5, 3, 5: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.*: illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes. B. C. 3, 50: veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, id. Clu. 24 *fin.*: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3: remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rēmŏlĭor, ītus, *f.* [acc. to Fest. from remoror] *she that delays* or *hinders*: Fest. *s. v.*

rē-mĕmĭni, *defect. v. n.* *to recall to mind, to remember*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

rē-mĕmŏro, 1. *v. a.* *to mention again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

rē-mensus, a, um, *Part.* [remetior] *Pass. repassed, traversed again*: pelagoque remenso improvisi aderant, Virg. Aen. 2, 181: mare, fh. 3, 143.

rē-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *to go* or *come back, to return*: remeabo intro, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 55: in patrium, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga, fh. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: victor ad Argos, Virg. Aen. 2, 99: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: ex Campania, Tac. A. 13, 60. Poet. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo laetabitur urbes, Virg. Aen. 11, 791: Euboicae pauetae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 22: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied* (me), Lucan. 7, 296. (II) Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet alr, *would flow back again*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aquae, quae marj remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 57 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: transiit dictus quam cito! non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28. With *acc.*: si natura juberet a certis annis aevum remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.

rē-mergo, 3. *v. a.* *to dip in* or *immerse again*. Fig.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a., dep.* *to measure* or *mete again* or *back*: frumentum pecunia remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Pa. Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.* Poet.: si modo rite meunor servata remetior astra, Virg. Aen. 5, 23. 2. Transf. *to travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73. 3. *to void* or *discharge again*: ille fide summa testae sua vina remensus reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95. ‖ Fig. *to reflect upon* or *to repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, id. Ira 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1. 2. *to pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11.

rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* [remus ago] *a rower, oarsman*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 35: Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: Hor. Epod. 17, 16. Of Charon: Sen. Herc. Fur. 557. In *sing.* collect. for remiges: vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 588: Prop. 3, 12, 34: Liv. 37, 11: Tac. A. 4, 5.

rēmĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remigo] *a rowing*: Cic. Att. 13, 21.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex] *a rowing*: homines remigio sequi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 55: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174. ‖ Meton. *the oars*: remigio veloque festinare, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 5: Tac. A. 2, 24: Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4. Proverb.: meo remigio rem gero, *i. e. I do just as I please*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 150. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 301: Ov. M. 8, 228. 2. *the oarsmen, rowers*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique militis, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51: Tac. A. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

rēmĭgo, 1 *v. n.* [id.] *to row*: Cic. Att. 13, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Tac. Agr. 10. Poet. with *acc.*: remigare alnum (for navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178. Of birds: pennis remigare, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

rē-migro, 1. *v. n.* *to return, i. e.* to one's former habitation; facere ut remigret domum, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 3: in domum veterem e nova, Cic. Acad. 1, 4: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to return, go back*: ad argumentum, Pl. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*: ad deos (animae sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 42.

remillum dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. *s. v.*

rēmĭnĭscentĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [reminiscor] *recollections, reminiscences*, =the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις: Tert. Anim. 23.

rē-mĭnĭscor, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (*act.* reminisco, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49) [root MAN: v. memini] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember*: construr. with *gen., acc., inf. and acc.* or *absol.*: reminisci, quem ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63: se non tam illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: reminiscebatur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris belli, Nep. Phoc. 4: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: dulcis Argos, Virg. Aen. 10, 782: animae dulces amicae, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 31: reminiscere, totius hinum hic esse in stamine, Lucr. 3, 891: Ov. M. 2, 256. ‖ *to imagine, conceive*: ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2.

rēmi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* *oar-footed*: anates, Aus. Ep. 30, 12: lembi, id. Id. 10, 201.

rē-misĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. a.* *to mix again* or *up*: venenum remixtum sibi cibo, Sen. Const. Sap. 7. ‖ Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 30.

rēmissa, ae, *f.* [remitto] *a pardon, remission*: peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

rēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be pushed back*: vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato R. R. 19 *fin.*

rēmissē, *adv.* *gently, mildly*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: Quint. 10, 2, 23. *Comp.*: Cic. Verr. 4, 34.

rēmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] *pardonable, remissible*: delicta, Tert. Pud. 2. ‖ *easy, light*: digestio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, *no.* 164.

rēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting down, lowering* (litt. rare): ex superciliorum aut remissione, aut retractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. ‖ Fig. *a relaxing, abating, remission, abatement*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, id. Tusc. 2, 23: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: remissio lenitatis quadam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *lavity*, ib. 2, 53: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Am. 21: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26: febris, Suet. Tib. 73: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, *lameness, want of spirit*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: but, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, *relaxation, recreation*, id. de Or. 2, 6: and *absol.*: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, id. Coel. 17: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8: ib. § 11: Tac. Agr. 9. And in still another sense: (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. 2. *a remitting* of a penalty, debt *etc.*: ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam videamur, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 20: Plin. Ep. 9, 37: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13 nuntiationis, *remission, abrogation*, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4. ‖‖ *a repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rēmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in medicine, *relaxing, laxative*: relaxare tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4. ‖ In gramm. adverbia, *expressing a weakened* or *low degree, remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, *etc.*): Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [remitto]. ‖ Adj.: *slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: ut omera contentis corporibus facilius ferantur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, *thawed*, Ov. F. 4, 126: ammoniacum, *liquid*, Pall. 1, 42, 2. 2. Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay*, etc.: remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 *fin.*: cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, id. Rep. 1, 43: remissus animus, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, Suet. Aug. 98: cum tristibus severa, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Cael. 6: docuerunt esse remisse sermone quaestus et remissos, id. de Sen. 9, 28: amicitia remittendi atque debet et liberior et dulcior, *is more free and pleasant*, id. Lael. 25 *fin.*: joci, *gay sayings*, Ov. M. 9, 719: remissiores

hilariorosque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21. (ii) *negligent, remiss*: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: domus Neapolitana nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53: oderunt eglem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26.

rĕ-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. **A. Act.** *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield*: *Al.* Redde mihi filiam (filiam). Non remissura es mihi filiam? non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 29: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.*: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: aliquem ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Fam. 16, 5: obsides alicui, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: librum tibi remisi, Cic. Att. 9, 9: epistolam ad aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 43: literas Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199: longe aquas (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi) remittunt, *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5: ut mellus muris, quam testa marina remittit, *yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: minimum seri, Col. 12, 13: scrupinem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20: quod baccas remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69. **2.** *Esp. to loosen, slacken, relax*: habenas vel addncere vel remittere, Cic. Am. 13, 45: frena, Ov. M. 2, 191: vela penuarum, Lucr. 6, 744: ita contractis, hilaritas remissis (supercilliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: digitos, Ov. M. 4, 229 manus, vincula, lb. 9, 314 *sq.*. brachia, *i. e. to let sink*, Virg. G. 1, 202: frigore mella cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again*, lb. 4, 76: quum so purpureo vere remittit humus, *thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4. **3.** Legal *t. t.* remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal*: v. nuntius and repudium. **II. Fig.** *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, *reflect*, Lucr. 4, 314. vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 929: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis· cujus si vos poenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25. **2.** *Esp. to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit*: omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, id. Or. 18, 59: animum per dies festos licentius, *to recreate*, Liv. 27, 31: Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*· mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, id. B. G. 6, 14: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3· pugnam, Sall. J. 60: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 1, 9: omnino de celeritate, Caes. B. G. 3, 49: nihil de saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 25: aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55. (ii) With *inf. to cease, leave off, omit*: si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis adgeri explorare, Sall. J. 52: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 3. (iii) *Reflexive, to relax, abate*: ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 *ad fin.*: cum se labor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 31: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12. (iv) *Reflexive, to recreate oneself*: curabam, quum acriore studio me ipse remitterem, lege, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: the est et carmine remitti, ib. 7, 9. **3.** *to give up, resign, concede, sacrifice*: with *dat. of pers.*: Tranquil remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 47: mutuam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10 *fin.*: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: te mihi remittere atque concedere, ut omne studium meum in Plancii honorem consumerem, id. Planc. 30, 73: quod natura remittit, invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21 aedes (venditas) alicui, *to resign* a purchase, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triennium, lb. 4, 9 *fin.*: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifices to his country*, Liv. 9, 38: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35· id. 7, 11. *Absol.*: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. 6, 36: Tac. A. 1, 8. Poet. with *inf. to allow, permit*: sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376. **B.** Neutr. *to derrase, abate*: si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 32: pestilentia, id. 2, 34: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130· si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14.

rĕmi-vāgus, a. um, *adj. impelled by oars*: celox, Varr. in Non. 533, 8.

rĕmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisceo].

rĕ-möllor, itus, 4. v. a *dep. to press, push*, or *move back* or *away*: saepe remolliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov. M. 5, 354: ferros claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527 Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.* *Part. perf. pass.*: orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. fur. 504.

rĕ-mollesco, 3. v. n. incep. *to become soft again, to grow soft*: ut Hymettia sole cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, *melts*, lb. 9, 662. **II. Fig.**: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to become enervated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rĕ-möllio, no *perf.*, itum, 4. v. a. *to make soft again, to make soft, soften*: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana humore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare Salmacis enervet tactosque remollist artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286. **II. Fig.**: eo se inhibitum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat in praecipitium propelleret, *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

rĕ-mŏnĕo, 2. v. a. *to warn again, remind*: App. M. 5 (*al.* te monebam).

rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f. delay, hinderance*: quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 16: remora si sit, *if I delay*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 106. **II.** *the Latin name for the fish* echeneis, Echeneis Remora, Linn., which has the power of adhering to other fishes, ships, rocks, *etc.*, by the flat disk-shaped organ on the back of the head. The ancients imagined it had the power of stopping a ship in mid course by attaching itself to the rudder, whence the name: Plin. 32, 1, 1 *ad fin.*

rĕmŏrāmen, ĭnis, n. [remoror] *a delay, hinderance*: Ov. M. 3, 567.

rĕmŏrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who delays, a hinderer*: Capell. 1, 19.

rĕmorbesco, 3. v. n. incep. [morbus] *to become sick again, relapse*: Enn. in Fest. s. v.

rĕ-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. v. a. *to bite again*: only Fig. to vex, distress, disturb: quin me remorsurum potis, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: quando haec (a cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 1, 209 *sq.* tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4. *Absol.*: si juris materni cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 7, 402: Juv. 2, 35.

rĕmōrans avis in auspicio dicuntur, quae aeturam aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. s. v.: Remora dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

rĕ-mŏror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. *dep.* **I. Neutr.** *to stay behind, linger, loiter*: corpora remorantur, Lucr. 2, 74: in concilio, id. 2, 565: in Italia, Liv. 27, 12. parge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200. **II. Act.** *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: haec adeptal remorata med est, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 23: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoria uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38· quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, *i. e. should preserve you to a good old age*, Prop. 1, 19, 17. num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? Cic. Cat. 1, 2. *Absol.*: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95. Of things alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistolis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50. *Part. perf. pass.*: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rĕmōtē, *adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely* (rare): stellae eadem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eadem principiis eadem spatia confeciunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rĕmōtio, ōnis, *f.* [removeo] *a putting away, removing, removal* (rare): tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 4. **II. Fig.**: remotio criminis est quum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud removetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 20.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [removeo]

I. Adj. *out of the way, retired, sequestered*: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fontes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: pars domus, *i. e.* penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638: remotius antrum, id. F. 6, 121: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: civitas a conspectu remota, ib. 3, 37: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Am. 27, 104: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42. **2.** *distant, remote*: terrae, Lucr. 2, 535: Gades, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Britanni, ib. 4, 14, 47: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31· quamvis longa regione remotus absim *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 72. **3.** Fig. *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, destitute of*: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 149: scientia remota ab justitia, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a florenti strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32: (Vesterium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12 *fin.*: a vulgo longe latoque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: ab omni vitio, id. A. P. 384. (ii) remota, n. *plu.* = *dispreferred, of the Stoics, things to be rejected or postponed*: Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (mossem, *past perf.* remorint. Hor. S. 2, 7, 98), *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69) 2. v. a. *to move or draw back*; *to take away, remove, change*· *taking from one position to another*: Gallo [illegible] [illegible] patrum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, [illegible] [illegible] C. 2, 48: tegros ex [illegible] G. 1, 23: caput, [illegible], Ov. M. 3,

frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, ib. 4, 81: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 5, 31 *fin.*: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quae jam infantem removerit, *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: castra sex millia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: brachia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: plura de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos profanos arcanis, Ov. M. 7, 256: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: praesidia ex iis locis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: se ex urbe in montes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50. ‖ Fig.: *to remove, withdraw, take away*, etc.: removete moram, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 37: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85: remoto metu, ib. 87 *fin.*: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, ib. 6, 493: remove istaec, *no more of that*, i. e. *do not speak of it*, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *fin.*: aliquem ab republica, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Am. 9, 32: se a negotiis publicis, id. Off. 1, 20 *fin.*: (Iesbiacma) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, id. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15: ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: se artibus suis Cic. Or. 2: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645.

rē-mūgio, 4. *v. n.* *to bellow back* or *again*; *to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugit, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg. Aen. 6, 99: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: nemus gemitu, Virg. Aen. 12, 722: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. G. 3, 45: leve tympanum remugit, Cat. 63, 29.

rē-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* *to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to droop*, Virg. Aen. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103. ‖ Fig.: *to soothe*: minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 92: animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165.

rēmulco, 1. *v. a.* [*ἐνμυλκέω*] *to tow*: remulco est, quum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest. *s. v.*: Siserna. in Non. 57, 29.

rēmulcum (rymulc., Amm. 22, 5), i, n. [id.] Nautical *t. t. a tow-rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing*: remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magna trahitur vice remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Anct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*: navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30. Proverb.: non contis nec remulco, ut aiunt, sed vellicatione plena in rem publicam ferebantur, Amm. 18, 5. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Sp. *remolcar*; Fr. *remorquer*.)

rēmulcus, a, um, *Part.* [remulceo].

rēmŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [remus] *a small oar*: Turpil. in Non. 513, 6.

rē-mundo, 1. *v. a.* *to cleanse again*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rēmūnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: expeditor et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20: benevolentiae, id. Am. 14: RAT. S. R., *i. e.* rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. no. 1090.

rēmūnĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that recompenses, a rewarder*: Tert. Apol. 36.

rēmūnĕro, 1. *v. a.* *to remuneror, to repay, reward*: ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Paulin. Dig. 17, 1, 7. *Pass.*: philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46.

rē-mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* *to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9 *fin.* In a bad sense: te his supplicits remunerabor, Cat. 14, 20. Of things as objects: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12. In a bad sense: sophisma, Gell. 18, 13. Of an inanimate subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5. *Absol.*: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

rē-murmŭro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): I. Neutr.: remurmurat unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153. ‖ Act.: carmina remurmurat echo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 28. 2. Fig. *to murmur back, object*: si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6.

rēmus, i, m. *an oar*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 104. Proverb.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.*: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, id. Fam. 12, 25. Poet. of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (Icari), Sil. 12, 98. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. H. 18, 215. ‖ Fig.: querebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. [The root of *re-mus* is prob. RET; cf. Gr. ἐ-ρε-μός.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

ren, v. renes.

rēnālis, e, *adj.* [renes] *pertaining to the kidneys*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

rēnancĭtur significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus, id est adeptus, Fest. *s. v.*

rē-narro, 1. *v. a.* *to tell over again* (poet.). fata divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635.

rē-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep.* *to be born again; to grow, rise*, or *spring up again; to be renewed, to revive*: res quaeque de nihilohoc renata forent, Lucr. 1, 543: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402: ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 41: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, in allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis, Hor. Epod 15, 21: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64. 2. Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1: Lycus Nilus ubi terreno est epotus hiatu, existit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, *reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274. ‖ Fig.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 71: Trojae renascens fortuna, id. Od. 3, 3, 61.

rēnātus, a, um: 1. *Part.* [reno]. 2. *Part.* [renascor].

rē-nāvigo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to sail back*: post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16: ab Astura Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. fur. 716.

rē-necto, 3. *v. a.* *to connect*: aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

rē-nĕo, 2. *v. a.* *to unspin*, i. e. *to undo, unravel* (poet.): Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec filia reneri, *i. e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757: Parcarum filia, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171.

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, etc. *Sing.* rien, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.* rienes), m. plur. [perh. akin to φρήν, midriff] *the kidneys*: Cels. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 81: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 137. ‖ *the loins*: canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112

rēnĭcēlus, i, m. *dim.* [ren, renes] *a little kidney*: Marc. Empir. 26 *fin.*

rēnīdentia, ae, *f.* [renideo] *a smiling, a smile*: infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

rē-nīdeo (*perf.* renidui, *qualiacere*, Gloss. Philox.), 2, *v. n.* [prob. for re-niteo] *to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet.): nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar ib. 2, 18, 2: circum renidentes Lares, *i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Virg. G. 2, 282. ‖ Fig.: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Entrop. 2, 501. 2. Esp. *to be glad, cheerful*: puer Icarus una stabat et ore renidenti captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. With *acc. and inf.*: adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12. 3. *to smile, laugh*: homo renidens, Liv. 35, 49: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60: (Cupido) iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1. Hence, with *dat. to smile upon, be gracious to*: mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246.

rēnidesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [renideo] *to grow bright again, to shine*: aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rēnīsus, ūs, m. [renitor] *resistance* (rare): Cels. 5, 28, 12: Aug. C. D. 21, 16.

rē-nītor, 3. *v. n. dep.* *to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist*: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84: os (specilo), Cels. 5, 28, 12. ‖ Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent esse, Liv. 5, 49: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3.

rē-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to swim back* (rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, *i. e. shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25.

rēno or **rhēno**, ōnis, m. [a Teutonic word, *renthier*, "running animal"] *a northern animal*, supposed by some to be the *rein-deer*, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* ‖ Meton. *a garment made of the skin of that animal*, used by the ancient Germans and Gauls: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. Hist. fr. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46

rē-nōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *gathered into a knot*: capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rē-nōdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to unbind, loosen* (poet.): comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: teque renodatam pharetris, *released from your quiver*, Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rē-normātus, a, um, *Part.* *arranged* or *laid out anew*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

rē-nosco, 3. *v. a.* *to recognise*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

rēnōvāmen, ĭnis, n. [renovo] *a renewing, renewal*: quorum forma in hoc renovamine manait, Ov. M. 8, 729.

rēnōvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, renewal*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.* 2. *compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexenuii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, id. Att. 6, 1. ‖ Fig.: auspiciorum renovatio, Liv. 5, 52.

rēnōvātivum fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure funestio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. *s. v.*

rēnōvātor, ōris, m. [renovo] *a renovator, restorer*: Inscr.

rē-nōvello, 1. *v. a.* *to renew*: vineam, *to plant* or *set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nōvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make new again*; *to restore, renovate, repair*: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refunditur eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, ib. 2, 23, 61: renovare veteres colonias, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*: durum arvum, *to refresh by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by leaving fallow*: agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110. Poet.: (Ulixes) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, *used again*, Prop. 3, 12, 35. *Absol.*: non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (*sc.* purpureum colorem conchylii), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1075. **2.** Esp. *to take compound interest*: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Virg. Aen. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7 *fin.*: proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*: casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 7, 750: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: auspicia, Liv. 5, 31: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28: foedus, Liv. 9, 41 *fin.*: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: Auchisae renovare annos, *i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 425: senectutem, ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, *will repeat*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10. With *subj.*: (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *repeated*, Liv. 3, 55. **2.** Esp. *to refresh, recreate, recover, revive*: quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, id. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: ars variandi renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44: virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 1, 9: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*

rĕ-nūbo, 3. v. n. *to marry again*: Tert. ad Ux. 1, 7.

rĕ-nŭdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a *to make naked again*; *to bare, strip*: brachia humero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214: pueriam lacinia cunctis, ib. 2, p. 122: tectum, parietes, januas, Arn. 2 *fin.*

rĕ-nūdus, a, um, *adj. bare*: Tert Virg. vel. 17 (*al.* nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare) *to count over, count up*: milia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Caesari renumerarentur, *reported to Caesar that the number was*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53. **2.** *to pay back, repay*: aurum alicui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 12. dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Apol. p. 332.

rĕ-nuntiātĭo (renunc.), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio] *a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement*, esp. *the declaration of the election of a magistrate*: Caecio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex literis publicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 39: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (*sc.* magistratus), propteres quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: interest nostra, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1. **II.** *a giving notice or warning*: voluntate distrahitur societas renuntiatione, ib. 17, 2, 63 *fin.*

rĕ-nuntiātor (renunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reporter, relater, proclaimer*: consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38: erroris tui, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭo (renuncio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce*: quid nunc sebanitam aba te responsum, Chremes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 6: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47. With *acc.* and *inf.*: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 49: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 19. With *subj.*: quae ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58. *Pass. impers.*: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: renuntiatum est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. *Absol.*: abi et renuntia, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 10: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, id. Poen. 3, 5, 19: nunc imperant pullario · ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74. (ii) Transf. in gen.: assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, perh. *represent* or *figure to themselves*, Quint. 12, 11, 10. **3.** Esp. of the official announcement of an election, *to declare elected, to make the return*: coepti sunt a praeconе renuntiari, quem quaeque tribus fecerat aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: quum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est, ib. 2, 52: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26. Plin. Pan. 92. **II.** *to retract, revoke, refuse; to disclaim, renounce*: *Pa.* Ad coenam hercle alio promisi foras. *Ge.* Jube domi coenam coqui atque ad illum renuntiari, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 19: incensus hospitium renuntiat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3 · Tac. A. 2, 70: renuntiat Hubonius illam declarationem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: Campanlae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59. *Absol.*: quid impudentius publicani renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1.

rĕnuntius, ii, *m.* [renuntio] *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23: Cod. Theod. 3, 7, 1.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, 3. v. n. and a. [nu; v. abnuo] *to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*. **I.** Neutr.: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76 renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. M. 8, 325: fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov. H. 17, 89. With *dat.*: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *denying this charge*, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked*, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.* **II.** Act.: renuis tu, quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, *to decline*, Cic. Coel. 11 *fin.*: nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin. 1, 27.

rĕ-nūto, 1. v. n. [renuo] *to decline, refuse*: Lucr. 4, 602: Prud. Ham. 774.

rĕ-nūtrio, 4. v. a. *to nourish again*: aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

rĕnūtus, ūs, *m.* [renuo] *a denying, refusal*: ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

rĕor, rātus (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 22: Virg. Aen. 3, 387: Hor. S. 1, 9, 49, *etc.*), 2. v. a. dep. *to think, suppose, imagine, deem*: haec servi esse officium reor, Pl. Asi. 4, 2, 7: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: quod minime reris, Virg. Aen. 6, 97: remur viriutes esse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: quem natura rebar ita dicere, id. de Or. 3, 22: tum restitutas fratribus rebor meis animas, Sen. Here. fur. 303: uxorem, quam nunquam est ratus posthac se habiturum, reddo, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 21. *Absol.*: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 608: atque (ut ipse rebatur) viam inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39: nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. [The root RE or RA, from which *res* comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. *rathen*; and *res* denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. *ding*, Eng. *thing*, from *denken*, "to think."]

repages, poet. i. q. repagula: Fest. *s. v.*

rē-pāgŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [PAG, root of pango: 11t. *that which fastens back bolts, bars*: occluditis aedes pessulis, repagulis, Pl. Cist. 3, 18. valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 4, 43. **II.** Fig. *restraints, limits*: repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Polit. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: omnia repagula juris pudoris officique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15.

rĕpandi-rostrus, a, um, *adj. with a turned-up snout*: pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea-calves*, Pac. in Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rē-pando, 3. v. n. *to open again, throw open*: fores, App. M. 4, p. 160.

rē-pandus, a, um, *adj. bent backwards, turned up* (so as to expand) · dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7. crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*

rē-pango, 3. v. a. *to set, plant*: semen frutae, Col. 5, 10, 14.

rēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo] *that may be repaired, restored*, or *regained; retrievable* (poet.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379: pudicitia laesa, id. H. 5, 103: ales phoenix, *coming to life again*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, *repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.

rēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a restoration, renewal*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2147.

rēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, renovator*: aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11.

rē-parco, 3. v. n. *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from*: utinam a principio rei istam parsissem mese, ut nunc reparcis suavilli, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 25: ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this*, Lucr. 1, 668.

rē-păro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to get* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew*: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 3, 86: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: tecta Trojae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60: exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 71: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: alias figuras ex aliis, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (lunae), ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, ib. 1, 363. **2.** Esp. *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with*: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his numis, Alfen. Dig. 19, 3, 26. **II.** Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem reparare, Liv. 3, 37: reparare intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1: damna, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: magnas novi exercitus vires, Vell. 2, 37. **2.** *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: tam assiduus in refectandis ut labore rafici ac reparari videantur, Plin. Pan. 77: attrita quotidiano usu forensi ingenia optimae rerum voluptate

blanditiis reparantur Quint. 10, 1, 87: animos, Liv. 44, 38: membra reparâ labori, *refreshes them for labour*, Ov. M. 4, 216: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) merqi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30.

rē-partĭrĭens, entis, *Part. bringing forth again*: Alcim. 6, 71.

rē-pasco, 3. v. n. *to feed or nourish again*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.*

rēpastĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [repastino] *a digging up again*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Col. 2, 2, 13. ‖ Fig. *a reviving*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 6 *fin.*

rē-pastino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dig up again*: *to dig around, trench*: Varr. R. R. 1, 18 *fin.*: Col. 3, 18: Plin. 13, 13, 27. ‖ Transf. *to clean*: ungues, Tert. Pocn. 11. ‖ Fig.: usum divitiarum, id. Cult. fem. 9: vitam, *to renew*, id. Anim. 50 *fin.*: commissionem injuriae, *to prevent*, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rē-patrio, avi, 1. v. n. *to return to one's country*: cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27

rē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. v. a. *to comb again, to comb* (poet.): jubas Stat. Th. 6, 418: se barba, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154.

rēpĕdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [repedo] *giving way, receding*: arbor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rē-pĕdo, avi, 1. v. a. [pes] *to go or step back, to retreat, recoil*: perturbatus totus repedabat, Lucr. 6, 1279: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 7 *fin.*

rē-pello, reppŭli (repp.), pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive or push back; to reject, repulse, repel*, etc.: eum ego meis dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, reject hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: hominas inermes armis, Cic. Caecin. 12: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.* *Absol.*: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, ib. 5, 17. Of impersonal objects: reppulit mihi manum, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 15: Plin. 7, 16, 15 *fin.*: telum aere repulsum, Virg. Aen. 2, 548: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. M. 6, 667: repagula, ib. 2, 157. Poet.: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Virg. G. 4, 393: juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, arduus in nubes abiit, Ov. M. 4, 712. aera repulsa, *cymbals struck together*, Tib. 1, 3, 24. ‖ Fig. *to drive away, reject, refuse, repulse*: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.*: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Virg. Aen. 2, 13: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110 *fin.*: saepe foges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2: repulsi praci, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 42. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: filius alterum consulatum a republica, id. Att. 7, 18: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: vim, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen, Quint. 4, 2, 26: fraudem, Ov. A. A. 3, 492: commodia nostra, *to reject*, Virg. Aen. 4, 214: preces, Ov. M. 14, 377: gladium, Vell. 2, 56 *fin.*: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.

rē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to weigh back*: sequaque formonae pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out*, Ov. H. 9, 78: Prop. 4, 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris repondit, *produces them three to the pound*, Plin. 19, 4, 4, 19, § 54. ‖ Transf. *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight*: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: Artiochino (magnati) ignis immane datur, pensaque tegmen reponditur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: auro repensus miles, *ransomed*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25. ‖ Fig. *to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense*: hāc vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 19: gratiam, Phaedr. 3, prol. 12: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, Virg. Aen. 1, 239: vices, Prop. 4, 4, 58: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publica, ib. 14, 44 *fin.*: damna formae ingenio, *to compensate*, Ov. H. 15, 32: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to purchase*, Plin. Pan. 44. ‖ 3. *to ponder, consider*: qui facta rependens, consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

rēpens, entis, *Part.* [repo].

rēpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown] *sudden, hasty, unexpected* (frequently used by Liv. cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29): repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 402: adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14: defectio, id. 8, 29. religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30: discordia, Virg. Aen. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220. ‖ Transf. for recens, *fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7 id. H. 1, 23.

rēpens, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: (Janus) bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.

rēpensātio, ōnis, *f.* [repenso] *a recompense*: Salv. in avar. 4, 3.

rēpensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who recompenses*: Mart. Cap. 9, 904.

rēpenso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [rependo] *to make up for, recompense*: id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. de Ira 2, 32. bona malis, Vell. 2, 12.

rēpensus, a, um, *Part.* [rependo],

rēpentē, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: abripuit repente sese subito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 21: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*: repente praeter spem, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10: cunctisque repente improvisus ait, Virg. Aen. 1, 594: amicitias repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*: modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5. circumfusa repente scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 586.

rēpentīnē, *adv.* (the ordinary form is repente) *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Lact. 1, 11.

rēpentīno, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: Caes. B. G. 2, 33 (alii leg. repente): Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 37 Cic. Quint. 4.

rēpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [rēpens] *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: subitus, that which comes suddenly, unexpected or not; repentinus, that which comes unexpectedly, and hence quickly also: subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: adventus hostium, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: amor improvisus ac repentinus, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60 repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes 87: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 174: temerarium et repentinum consilium, id. Inv. 2, 9: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, Liv. 41, 10: repentinum et praeceps venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 35: motus Gallicae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic. Brut. 69: repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34. *Comp.*: nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. de Mundo. Adverbially: de repentino, *suddenly*: id. Flor. 16, p. 353.

rēpercussibĭlis, e, *adj.* [repercutio] *that can be struck back, that can rebound*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

rēpercussio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking back, reflection*: vicinorum siderum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

rēpercussus, a, um, *Part.* [repercutio].

rēpercussus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc.*: *reflection, echo*: solis, Plin. 2, 3, 3: Eleiarum, id. 5, 9, 10: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8: vocis, Tac. G. 3: attollit collis occurrantium inter se radiorum repercussus. Plin. 16, 2, 2.

rē-percutio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. *to strike back, cause to rebound*: of light, sound, *etc. to reflect, reverberate, re echo*: repercusso Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov. M. 2, 120: lumen, Virg. Aen. 2, 23: imago, Ov. M. 3, 434: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing*, Tac. A. 4, 51: valles, Liv. 21, 33: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov. M. 10, 184: remigum cum e navi fluctus abjecisset altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11. ‖ Fig. *to cast back, retort, repel*: aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: orationes dicto, Plin. H. N. pruef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert*, id. 28, 4, 7.

rē-pĕrio, repĕri (also reperii), rĕpertum (old *fut.* reperibit, Caecil. in Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48), 4. v. a. [v. aperio] *to find, meet with, find out*: ego illam reperiam, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12: reperiam multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9 *fin.*: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to find, discover*: also, *to get, obtain*: quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles ovenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95 verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id. Am. 17, 64: neo quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, ib. 21, 79 nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107. reperta nuper conjuratione, Tac. A. 16, 18: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, id. Brut. 2, 8. ‖ 2. *to ascertain, learn, perceive*: with *acc.* and *inf.*: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat; nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: nec ulli perisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75. (ll) With *esse* understood: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto reperi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 6: cum transgressos repperisset coss., Vell. 2, 50. So (*b*) *Pass.* with a *nom. predicate*: quos cum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimonii, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8. ‖ 3. *to find out something new; to invent, devise*: reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 72: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: nihil novi reperiens, id. Acad. 2, 6: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 4: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246. With *inf.*: Indi gemmas crystallum tinguendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 37, 5, 20 *fin.*

rēpertor, ōris, m. [reperio] *a discoverer, inventor, author*: vitis, i. e. *Bacchus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: mellis, Ov. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: medicinae, i. e. *Aesculapius*, Virg. Aen. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, i. e. *Jupiter*, ib. 12, 829: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 3, 26.

rēpertōrium, ii, n. [id.] *an inventory, catalogue*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

rēpertrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an inventress*: App. Apol. p. 302.

rēpetax, a, um, *Adj.* [repeto], ‖ **rēpetō**, ĕre, 3. v. a. *to seek again, search out, fetch back, recover, regain, recall, repeat, renew, resume, etc.* (syncopated forms are frequent, esp. in the *perf.* and *plup.*): repetere, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: repetiit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*: repetiit

rĭpertus, a, um. [id.] *a finding again*: libri, App. M. 2, 11 *init.* II. *a discovery, invention*, lb. 11, p. 262.

rĕpĕtentĭa, æ, *f.* [repeto] *memory, remembrance*: Lucr. 3, 863: Arn. 2, p. 61.

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a demanding back, reclamation*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 42: App. Apol. 332: repetitionem habere, *i. e.* jus repetendi, Ulp. Dig 3, 6, 3. II. *a repeating, repetition*: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis repetitio rerum, id. 4 procem. § 6. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* (ἀναφορά): Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

rĕpĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that demands back, a reclaimer*: nuptiæ ademptæ, Ov. H. 8, 19.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [repeto].

rē-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit.* With *acc.*: fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispana, lb. 3, 14, 3: viam, qua venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28: castra, id. 31, 21: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: pugnam, Liv. 37, 43. With *prep.*: onerarias retro in Africam repetere, id. 25, 37 *fin.*: ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245. *Absol.*: quid enim repetimus (*sc.* patriam)? Liv. 5, 51. (II) Esp. of diseases, *to return, recur*: morbi repetunt, Cels. 2 1. 2. *to go to seek for again; to fetch back*: Illum latine repetere, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 72: Lysias est Atticus, quanquam Timæus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 7: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Cal. 39: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, ib. 52 *fin.*: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 21, 28. 3. *to go towards again* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to fall upon, strike*, or *attack again*: regem repetitum sacpius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, id. 4, 19: repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473: mulam calcibus et canem morsu repetere, Sen. de Ira 3, 27. *Absol.*: bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Cal. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28. (II) Esp. in law, *to prosecute again*: conditione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3. II. Fig. *to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat*: pnetermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo hanc studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2 *fin.*: oratio carens hac virtute (*sc.* ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, procem. § 3: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: solemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*: spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21. With *de*: de mutatione literarum, de qua supra dixi, nihil repetere hic necesse, Quint. 1, 7, 13. With *inf.* and *acc.*: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, id. 6, 3, 101: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 419. 2. *to go to seek for again; to fetch back*; hence, *to deduce, derive*: populum a Marpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 15 *fin.*: ipsum jurisconsultum a fonte, stirpem juris a patre, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: ab ultima antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e media philosophiæ repetita, id. Or. 3, 15: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25: illa vero et ab aperto, et a capite repetita, quod dicebatur, Cic. Leg. 1, 2: translatio non petita quidem ab illis longe repetita simili, id. de Or. 3, 40, 160: repetita atque enumerata diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105: Jul. Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2. 3. Esp. with the qualifying words, memoriā, memoriam, *to call to mind again, recall, recollect*: cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: repete temporis illius memoriam, id. Deiot. 7, 20: memoriam ex annalibus repetere, Liv. 8, 28: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. And without such qualifying words: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cum repeto noctem, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 439. With *acc.* and *inf.*: repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Suet. Gramm. 4. *Absol.*: genitor mihi talia (namque nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Virg. Aen. 7, 123. III. *to ask or demand again or back; to claim* as a debt, etc.: aliquid mutuum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 45: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: sestertium milliens abs te ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: Cicero Gallum a Veritione repetit, qui literas ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quicquam abs te preti, *demand any thing in return*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. 2. Fig.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam sponponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42 *fin.*: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: parentum poenas a conscelerattissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda, *in the effort for recovering*, id. Phil. 10, 10: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78. *Pass. impers.*: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, Liv. 3, 33. 3. Esp. of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken*; and in gen. *to demand satisfaction*: (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 32: Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. (II) In law, res repetere, *to claim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. Mur. 2, 3.

rĕpĕtundae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] *money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, and which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund*: also, Meton. *the offence of extortion or pecuniary corruption*: v. Smith's Ant. 986: L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: lege pecuniarum repetundarum teneri, *to be guilty of an offence against*, id. Clu. 53 *fin.*: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18: oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, lb. 49: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*: repetundarum causae, Quint. 4, 2, 85: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66: absolvi, lb. 12, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 *fin.*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.* [repecto].

rē-pignĕro (repignŏro), 1. *v. n. to redeem a pledge*: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12.

rĕpĭgrātus, a, um, *Part.* [repigro]. II. Adj. *retarded, slow*: repigrior paulisum, Mart. Cap. 1, 13 (*al.* repigritior).

rē-pĭgro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. n.* (rare). *to delay, keep back*: Fig.: dirarum devotarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208: repigrato fato, lb. 1, p. 106.

rē-pingo, 3. *v. a. to paint or form again*: oculos, Vesant. Vit. 2. Mart 1 172.

rē-plaudo, 3. *v. n. to clap on or against*: frontem replaudere, App. M. 2, p. 205.

rē-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish*, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: consumpta, *to supply, make up for*, id. Mur. 25: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 43: castra, Plin. Pan. 28: vulnera, *to fill up again with flesh, to heal up*, Plin. 34, 15, 46: veterumque exire cruorem passa, replet succis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287: quoties hausium cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, lb 8, 679. 2. Fig. *to supply, make up for, complete*: quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, id. H. 10, 37: quas (in orationa) replenda vel deficienda sent, *to be supplied*, Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello exanimata repleverat, *reinvigorate, reanimate*: Stat. Th. 4, 760. II. In gen. *to fill up, make full, to fill*: delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1272: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40: venas sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 334: sinus flore, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20: corpora carne, *to satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155: se esca repiere, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121: numerum, Lucr. 2, 536: pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10. Poet.: femina, quem peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 811: (Litesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 719: tu, largitor opum, juvenem repleti Parthenopen, *i. e.* exornasti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92. 2. Fig.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 990: populos sermone, Virg. Aen. 4, 189: aures, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 22: nauimachiae spectaculis animos oculosque P. R., Vell. 2, 100 patriam laetitia, id. 2, 103: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89: repleri justa juris civilis scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 42 *fin.*

replētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repleo] *a filling up, complement*: Cod. Justin. 6, 28, 4.

replētus, a, um, *Part.* [repleo]. II. Adj.: *filled, full*: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 806: gracilitas crurum, Suet. Cal. 3. With *abl.*: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *fin.* With *gen.*: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25. 2. Fig.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 41: genus antiquum pletate, id. 2, 1171: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

re-plexus, a, um, *Part. bent, turned back*: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

replĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [replico] *worth repeating*: Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 31.

replĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a folding or rolling back again* (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tuatur, qs. *by winding it up again*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83. II. In law, *a replication*: Justin. Inst. 4, 14: Gai. Dig. 27, 10, 7. III. Numeri (*opp.* multiplicatio), *a reduction* of a number: Mart. Cap. 7, 740.

replĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

re-plico, āvi (Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: Jos. 8 *fin.*), ātum (replicure subjunc. Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), 1. *v. a. to fold or roll back*, to bend or turn back: vel Britannico replicato, vel Nicagora, unrolled, opened, Aru. 4, 147: surculos in terram demisso replicatosque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato R. R. 45 *fin.*: Libon. Quint. 11, 3, 82: replicare corymbos, Plin. 14, 2, 17: radios ulla, *to retract*, Lucr. 2, 101: jocularia replicare, *to unfold*, Suet. Aug. 94. II. *to fold or roll up again*: plicas amictuum, Suet. Aug. 73: vestimenta, Suet. 9, 27: [illegible] III. *to unroll, unfold, open*: [illegible] IV. *to repeat*: [illegible]

saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: vestigium suum, *to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151. **2.** Esp. *to turn over in the mind, to think or reflect upon*: haec identidem mecum, Ib. 3, *init.*: titulos, singula, Prud. *ενεφ.* 11, 3. **3.** In law, *to make replication*: Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*

replictus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

replum, i, n. (meaning dub.), *a door-case, or leaf of a door*: Vitr. 4, 6.

re-plumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off the lead, unsolder*: Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 19: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

re-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma] *fledged anew*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

re-plūo, 3. *v. n. to rain down again*: coelo, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

repo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* [another form of serpo, q. v.] *to creep, crawl*: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 91: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39: formica, Id. 37, 11, 72: nitedula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7: qua unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.*: Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, Plin. 11, 37, 77. **2.** Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3. **II.** Fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *low, mean*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

rē-pōno, 4. *v. a. to clean again*: frumenta, Cat. 2, 20 *fin.*

rē-pondĕro, 1. *v. a. to weigh in return*; Fig.: *to repay, return*: Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

rē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* reposivi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: *Part. syncop.* repostus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter poems), 3. *v. a. to place, put*, or *lay back*; *to replace, restore*, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18: pecuniam in thesauros, Id. 29, 19: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10: se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite ablecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54: capillum, Id. 8 prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Sict. Ner. 24: ut mihi des numos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 38: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navigiis, *restore*, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: amissa urbi, Ib. 16, 13: statuas a plebe dejectas, Suet. Caes. 75. coenam, Mart. 2, 37: sublata pocula, Virg. Aen. 8, 175: vina mensis, Ib. 7, 134: epulas, Id. G. 3, 527. **2.** Fig.: *to put* or *bring back*; *to replace, restore, renew*: nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, Id. Aen. 1, 257: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: ut, si quid tibi tubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogati me velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *to be represented again*, Id. A. P. 190: Achillem, *to describe again* (after Homer), Ib. 120. **3.** *to repay, return like for like*: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. de Ira 2, 28: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. 1, 1. **II.** *to bend backwards*: cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: reposta cervice, Lucr. 1, 36: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99. **III.** *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve*: nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: acervum farris tecto, Virg. Aen. 4, 402: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, Id. 10, 4, 2. Post.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, *the buried*, Virg. Aen. 6, 655: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17. **2.** Fig.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: manet alta mente repostum judicium Paridis, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.* **IV.** *to put in the place of, to substitute*: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, Id. Att. 12, 6: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122. **2.** Fig.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. **V.** *to lay aside, to lay down, put away*: remum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: cestus artemque, Virg. Aen. 5, 484: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, *i. e. permit to be laid aside*, Virg. G. 2, 416. **2.** Fig.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592. **VI.** With the meaning of the simple verb: *to lay, place, put, set*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16. **2.** Fig.: in vestra manuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, Id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84 *fin.*: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: aliquem in suis, Antonius in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: aliquid in fabularum numerum (*al.* numero), Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

rē-porrĭgo, 3. *v. a. to reach forth* or *hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rē-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back*: aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. C. 4, 29 *fin.*: exercitum duobus commeatibus, Ib. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63: exercitum Britannia, Cic. Att. 4, 17 *ad fin.*: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paullinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40. Poet.: reportare pedem, *to return*, Virg. Aen. 11, 764. With an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Cat. 46, 11. **2.** Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain*: nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Manil. 3, 8. nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a socils, id. Leg. 3, 8: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: triumphum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tanquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23. **II.** Fig. *to bring back*: non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, id. Verr. 5, 49: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, Ov. M. 3, 369. **2.** Esp. *to bring* or *carry back an account*; *to report*: adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115: pacem, Ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6, 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Virg. Aen. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Apol. p. 333. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nuntius ingentes ignota in vasta reportat advenisse vivos, Virg. Aen. 7, 167.

rē-posco, 3. *v. a. to demand back, to ask for again*; constr. the thing asked for in *acc.*; the person from whom it is demanded in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab*: dedisti eam dono mihi: eandem nunc reposcis, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 16: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 76: aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: Parthos signa, Virg. Aen. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Am. 9, 32. **II.** Fig. *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*: attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 921: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 7: amissam virtutem voce mea, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Virg. Aen. 12, 573: responsa cuncta ordine suo, Ib. 11, 240: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.*: gratiam, Ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: vicem, Mart. 8, 38: natos ad poenas, Virg. Aen. 2, 139: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achael Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes* or *reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13: cave despuas, ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

rēpōsco, ōnis, *m.* [reposco] *one who urges a claim, a due*: Amm. 22, 16.

rēpōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [repono] *a laying* or *storing up*: Pall. 1, 32.

rēpōsĭtōrium (repositorium, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [id.] *that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter*, etc.: Petr. 35, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 49. **II.** *a repository, cabinet*: Capitol. *loc. cit.*

rēpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [repono]. **II.** Adj.: *remote, distant* (rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 59: terrae, Id. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 323: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145.

rēpostor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rēpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rēpostus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

rē-pōtātio, ōnis, *f. a drinking again, drinking repeatedly*: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74 dub. (Müller, repotia).

rē-pōtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [poto] *a drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 60: Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.* **2.** In gen. *a drinking at a banquet*: cuenae, App. Apol. p. 312: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74.

re-praesentāněus, a, um, *adj. present*: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

repraesentātio, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento] *a bringing before one, a showing a representation*: plus est evidentia vel, ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam per spiculum, Quint. 8, 3, 61: Gell. 20, 3: Val. Max. 5, 10, 2. **II.** Mercant. *t. t. a cash payment*: Cic. Att. 12, 31: Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36.

repraesentator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a representative*: Tert. adv Prax. 24.

re-praesento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make present again, to bring back*; *to show, exhibit, manifest, represent*: corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus aemulet Catonem, virtutemne repraesentet morcsque Catonis? Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: iram deum, Liv. 8, 6: voluminа, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24: colorum constantius, *to exhibit*, Id. 37, 8, 33: vicem olei, *to supply the place of*, Id. 28, 10, 45: Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, id. 34, 8, 19, § 88. With *pron. reflect. to present oneself, to present*: Col. 1, 8, 11: Ulp. Dig. 46, 5, 12, § 3. **III.** Mercant. *t. t. to pay ready money*: reliqui pecuniae vel usurarum illius pendentium

fium a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25: Suet. Aug. 101: dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si advenerit, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14 *fin.*: fideicommissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36. 2. Traject. in gen. *to do, perform*, or *execute immediately* or *without delay*; hence, *to hasten*: se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, et proxima nocte castra moturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95: neque expectare temporis medicinam quam ratione repraesentare possimus, *to get at once by the exercise of reason*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 *fin.*: improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2: spectaculum, Suet. Cal. 58: verbera et plagas, id. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21: minas irasque coelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv. 2, 36: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

re-prĕhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo and repraendo: Ov. H. 11, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39, *etc.*: cf. prehendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back*; hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): quae here pallio me reprehenderunt, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 99. Id. Trin. 3, 1, 23: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 6. Suet. Cal. 45 reprehensi ex fuga Persae, Curt. 4, 14 membra reprensa, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526. 2. Fig. revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, Lucr. 3, 598: id memori mente, id. 3, 871. me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: pernoscite locum reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* (what had been omitted), ib. prol. 14. II. Esp. *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend*: quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. Planc. 24, 58: quod ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 7: aliena studia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89. *Absol.*: visum te aiunt in regia. nec reprehendo, quippe quum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, id. Att. 10, 3 A.: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Am. 16, 59. 2. In rhetoric, *to refute*: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. or. 12, 44. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *reprealia*; Fr. *représaille*; Eng. *reprisal*.)

re-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [reprehendo] *blameable*: Salv. G. 1). 4, 14.

reprĕhensio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a holding back*: fig. *a checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam, festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.* II. *blame, censure, reprimand, reproof*: with *gen.*: gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publ. versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, id Phil. 10, 25: temeritatis, Planc. in Cic Vam. 10, 23: negligentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68. *Plur.*: id. 5, 13, 38. *Absol.*: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, A.: justa reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1. *Plur.*: fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. 2. Meton. *a fault*: Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliqua non fatigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22. 3. Rhetor. t. t. *a refutation*: quoniam in confirmationem et reprehensionem divisceras orationis fidem, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

reprĕhenso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize again* or *frequently, to detain with eagerness*: reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10.

reprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censurer, reprehender*: restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 3. deficti, Ov. H. 17, 219. II. Transf. *an improver*: comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 3, 8.

reprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [reprehendo].

repressius, *comp. adv. more constrainedly*: repressius peccare, Gell. 12, 11: repressius agere, Amm. 29, 2, 14.

repressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo] *he who restrains or represses* (rare): caedis quotidianae, Cic. Sest. 69 tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

repressus, a, um, *Part.* [reprimo].

re-prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *keep back; to check, curb, restrain*: si iacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69 fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522 alvum, Cels. 2, 12: medicamenta reprimentia, id. 6, 6, 2: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51 *fin.*: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51 *fin.*: dextram, Virg. Aen. 12, 939: retro pedem cum voce, ib. 2, 378. represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. II. Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress*: quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2 furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Coel. 30. animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*: cursum, ib. 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9. fugam, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: illius conatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 26 *fin.*: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55. Poet. with *inf.*: aut occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. Ann. 8, 57. Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will control myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39. Reflect.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83

reprōbātĭcĭālus, ἀναδοκιμαστός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

reprōbātio, ōnis, *f.* [reprobo] *rejection, reprobation*: Tert. Apol. 13.

reprōbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that condemns* or *reprobates*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

re-prōbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: statuae reprobatae, Scaev. Dig. 48, 4, 4. *Absol.*: diis reprobantibus, Quint. 6 procem. § 3.

re-prōbus, a, um, *adj. false, spurious*: numi, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 24.

reprōmissio, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto] *a counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio): Cic. Rosc. Com. 13 *fin.*

re-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* *to promise in return, to engage* or *bind oneself*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: Suet. Claud. 20: non meherc(le, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5. II. *to promise again* or *anew*: imperatorum repromittens, Suet Oth. 4.

re-propĭtio, 1. *v. a.* *to propitiate again*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto] *creeping, crawling*: effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (*al.* vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. Fig.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, ib. 18.

reptātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a creeping, crawling*: infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 1, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a creeping, crawling* (only in *abl. sing.*): spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.* II. Transf. of plants vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

reptilis, e, *adj.* [repo] *creeping*: cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

repto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to creep, crawl.* I. Neutr.: Plin. 9, 10, 50. Gell. 10, 12. 2. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Lucr. 2, 318: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 24. Of plants: Plin. 19, 5, 24. II. Act. *to creep* or *crawl through* (only in *Part. perf.*): ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: amnis tenero Achilli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 180: Deios geminis numinibus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

rē-pŭbesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow young again*: fig.: Col. 2, 2, 4.

repŭdĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Justin. 6, 42, 26. *Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51.

repŭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rejects* or *contemns*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

repŭdio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [repudium] prop. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit, priorem virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 74: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 8: repudiatus repetor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. 2. In law, *to reject, refuse to accept an inheritance*: si heres bona repudiaverit, Hermog. Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*: fideicommissum, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, Papin. ib. 77, 9 31. II. Transf. in gen. *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70 *fin.*: consilium senatus a re publica, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3. repudia istos comites, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 10 *fin.*: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3 *fin.*: conditionem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: populi Romani gratiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: legem, Cic. Am. 25, 96: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10 *ad fin.*: optimum dicendi genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47.

repŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [repudium] *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained*: nuptiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

rē-pŭdium, ii, *n.* prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 419). *a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 191 (yet Cicero uses only divortium): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 53: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 72: renuntiare, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 69: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Cal. 36: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 23. scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: remittere dimittere uxorem, Just. 22, 22, 3: nuntiare repudii dare, Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 59. Cf. Dig. 24, 3, 2. [Uxor. divortii causa pudet, but this is very improbable]

Perh. of the same root as *trīpudium*, and connected with the verb *cūdo*, to strike, notwithstanding the quantity: on this interchange of *p* and *ē*, see letter C, *no.* III. 4.]

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, *v. n. incep. to become a boy again:* si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. ‖ Transf. *to become childish;* also, *to play* or *frolic like a child:* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* [repugno].

‖ Adj. and Subst. *contrary, opposed, repugnant:* repugnantia, orum, *n. plu.* in rhetoric, *contradictions:* locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: Quint. 5, 8, 5. *Comp.:* quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira D. 9.

rĕpugnanter, *adv. unwillingly, with repugnance:* aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25.

rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno] *a resistance, opposition.* Meton.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam aptibus (*sc.* cuspidem), *a means of defence,* Plin. 21, 13, 45 *fin.* ‖ *contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance:* rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (*opp.* concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7 *fin.*

rĕpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a resistance, opposition:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

rĕpugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to resistance, defensive:* res, *means of defence,* Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. to fight against, oppose; to resist, defend oneself:* catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pollibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1036: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 33: Liv. 29, 33: Virg. Aen. 11, 749. 2. In gen. *to resist, oppose, contend against:* Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. adversanti et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: nec ego repugno: sed inter seso ipsa pugnant, id. Fin. 2, 28. With *dat.:* repugnare et resistere crudelitati, id. Rab. perd. 5, 15: fratri tuo, id. Fam. 5, 2: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: tibi in hoc uno, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, *one consideration opposed itself,* Caes. B. G. 1, 19. With a *prep.:* resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 52: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, i. e. *shows himself not indocile,* Quint. 8 procem. § 5. With *subj.:* si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121: Col. 7, 10, 7. With *inf.:* muller prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, Lucr. 4, 1265: amare repugno illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137. *Pass.:* et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed,* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.* ‖ Esp. *to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant:* quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic. Top. 12 *fin.:* simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Am. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnant, plerique non vident, Id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: Quint. 1, 5, 65: illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77.

rĕ-pullesco, *v. n. incep.* [pullus] *to bud* or *sprout again:* Col. 4, 32, 5.

rĕ-pullŭlo, 1. *v. n. to sprout again:* Plin. 16, 10, 19.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello] *a rejection, repulse,* esp. in soliciting for an office: Catonem virtutis imitabilitas Caesaris instituit et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: omnes magistratuum pene repulsae aperuit, Cic. Pis. 1, 2: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam ferre, *to lose one's election,* id. de Or. 2, 69 *fin.:* repulsam ferre a populo, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. Od. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsa notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1. *Plur.:* quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20.

‖ Transf. in gen. *a denial, refusal, repulse:* posce aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: amor crescit dolore repulsae, ib. 3, 395: longae nulla repulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long delays,* Prop. 3, 14, 26: Sen. de Ira 2, 6.

rĕ-pulsans, antis, *Part. driving* or *beating back:* Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing,* Lucr. 4, 582: pectus dicta retro repulsans, id. 4, 912.

rĕpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repello] *a refutation:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 *fin.*

rĕpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that drives* or *forces back:* Amm. 24, 4.

rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [repello]

‖ Adj. *removed, remote, distant:* quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsum est, Lact. 1, 879: ecquis inculsior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato in Fest. s. v.

rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a driving back, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (usu. in *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu rejectae, Lucr. 4, 105. stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, post. Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.:* repulsus rauco umbonum, Claud. Bell. Gild. 433: dentium, *the striking together,* Plin. 11, 37, 62: durioris materiae, *resistance,* id. 8, 43, 68.

rĕ-pūmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pumico] *a making smooth again; a polishing:* repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, *a trimming off,* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

rĕ-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *goad again:* Fig.: leviter repungere illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

rĕpurgium, ii, *n.* [repurgo] *a cleansing again:* Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 1.

rĕ-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *clear again:* iter, Liv. 44, 4 *fin.:* alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30 ergastula, id. Tib. 8. os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46: repurgato fugiebant nubila coelo, Ov. M. 5, 286. ‖ Transf. *to purge away, remove:* quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ib. 14 *fin.* aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 2.

rĕputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] *a reckoning, computation:* Marcell. Dig. 46, 3, 48. *plur.:* Gai. Ib. 10, 2, 19. ‖ *a thinking over, consideration:* sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 *fin.:* Plin. 18, 1, 1.

rĕ-pūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become stinking again:* Tert. Anim. 32.

rĕ-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a., to count again, reckon, calculate:* solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51: sumptus litis et viatica, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge to,* Papin. ib. 11, 7, 17. ‖ Fig. *to think over, meditate, reflect upon:* non reputat laboris quid sit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 18: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Dejot. 13 *fin.:* scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: vim Romanam, ib. 4, 21: aliquid secum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. J. 13. With *acc.* and *inf.:* cum tibi mihi merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17 *fin.:* Tac. A. 6, 30 *fin.:* Suet. Aug. 28. With *relative clause:* te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quem secum ipse reputarem, quam gravis causa in servitium ex regno Jugurthae, Sall. J. 62. *Absol.:* vera reputantibus, Tac. H. 4, 17.

rĕ-quies, ētis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* requiūm, Prisc. p. 704 P.: Prob II., p. 1460 lb.: requiem, Sall. Hist. fr. in Prisc. p. 782 lb.: the *dat. sing.* and all the *plur.* cases are wanting) *repose* from labour, care, *etc.; rest, relaxation, recreation:* nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1177: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Am. 27, 103: nec mora, nec requies inter datur ulla tiuundi, Lucr. 4, 228: nec mora, nec requies, Virg. G. 3, 110. *Gen.* requietis, Cic. Att. 1, 18. *Acc.* requietem, id. de Sen. 15, 52: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224: Virg. Aen. 4, 433: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79, *etc. Voc.* requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94. *Abl.* requiete, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Ov. M. 13, 317.

rĕ-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.*

A. Neutr. *to become at rest again; to rest oneself, rest, repose:* legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 *fin.:* ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33. tecto, Tib. 1, 1, 43. hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556: sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.:* hanc noctem meum, Virg. E. 1, 80: quamvis ille sua lassus requiescat avena, Prop. 2, 34, 75: requiescens a rei publicae pulcerrimis muneribus, Cic. Off. 3, 1 2. a turba rerum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 27 (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: navis in vacua arena, Prop. 2, 25, 7. vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself,* Ov. M. 14, 665: coelum in illo (Atlante), ib. 4, 662: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4 requiescit labor ille, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

2. Esp. of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave: portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 *fin.:* Mart. 1, 94. So in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12. Mart. 6, 28: requiescit in pace d(omini), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 962.

‖ Fig. *to repose, find rest, take consolation:* ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo perpottuno deversorio, Cic. de Or, 2, 37 *fin.:* requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27. B. Act. *to let rest; to stop, arrest* (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg. E. 8, 4: Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos, *arrested the course of the two Bears for the sake of Alcmena,* Prop. 2, 22, 25.

rĕquiētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiesco] *rest:* septimo requietionis anno, *in the Sabbatical year,* Jovin. in Hier. in Jov. 2, 18.

rĕquiētōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a resting-place, sepulchre:* Inscr.

rĕquiētus, a, um, *Part.* [requiesco]

‖ Adj. *rested, refreshed:* militum requietum, integrum, Liv. 44, 38 *ad fin.:* ager, *that has lain fallow,* Ov. A. A. 2, 351: animi, Sen. Tranq. an. 15. *Comp.:* terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 3. 2. *that has been kept for a long time, stale:* lac, id. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rĕquīrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [requiro] *to ask after, inquire for:* res novas, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rĕ-quīro, quīsīvi, or sii, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek again; to look after, search for:* ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 56: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: cerva requisita, Gell. 13, 22: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: accipis Bithia absente, Suet. Cal. 16: extremum agmen, id. Tib. 73: membra cruda, Quint. 8, 3, 23: arma, eam, Ov. M. 2, 536: parvos Velinos, Virg. Aen. 6, 366: eheu, Cat. 3, 6: virum gementem et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18. ‖ *to seek to learn, to ask or inquire of her:* animal magna admiratur hospes requirendi cupidine quae terra parens, quae natalis oriatur, Cic. de N. D. 2, 58: cognitum, Ov. H. 20, 168: vere liquet 1, 641: quaedam requisita ne de-

cultant, et eadem forte succurrant, Quint. 11, 2, 7: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19. With *relative clause*: requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 48: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, Cic. Quint. 29: fortitan et, Priami di quae fata, requiras, Virg. Aen. 2, 506: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233. *Pass. impers.*: requiretur fortasse nunc, Cic. Mantil. 9. *Absol.*: videmusne, ut pueri pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? id. Fin. 5, 18: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tumque, Ov. M. 4, 680. (ii) With *prep.* and *abl.* of pers. *to inquire of*; *to question*: ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, id. Rep. 2, 38: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20. ‖ Esp. *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require*: omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 67 *med.*: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: isto bono utare, dum asalt; quum absit, ne requiras, id. de Sen. 10, 31: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. (ii) *Pass. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Mantil. 22, 64: Quint. 6, 1, 46. 2. *Transf. to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: qui (oculi) quocunque incideruut, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Manil. 2 *fin.*: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, *they feel the loss of*, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: multos, quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne literarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Parad. 1, 1, 7.

rēquisītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiro] *a searching, examination*: historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2.

rēquisītus, a, um, *Part.* [requiro]. ‖ Subst.: requisitum, i, *n. a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, *the calls*, Sall. fr. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59: Spart. Carac. 6.

rēs, rēi, *f.* (rĕi, *gen.* and *dat.*: Lucr. 2, 111: id. 1, 689, *etc.*: monosyl. id. 3, 931) [on etym. v. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, denoting any thing that may be thought, done, or spoken of: *a thing, a something, an object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case*, etc.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 384: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 19: quod Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing*, Lucr. 6, 741: Liv. 1, 27: si res postulabit, *the case*, Cic. Am. 13, 44: scena rei totius haec, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: eas res quas legati commemorassent, memoriae teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: rem *or* res gerere, *to sustain or bear a part in any thing, to conduct, transact*, etc.: v. gero, no. II. 4: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1: illic homo a me alibi malam rem accepit, *to bringing a bad business on himself*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 271: res male, *a wretched condition*, Sall. C. 49: bonis tuis rebus meas res invidere malas, *circumstances; condition*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: rem divinam nisi comptalibus ne faciat, *religious worship, sacrifice*, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: bellicam rem administrarunt magnam mortui nisi sepulcrum nactorunt, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50: rei militaris, domi militiaeque, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, uxoria, etc. With a *pron.* or *adject.* as an emphatic periphrase for the neuter: ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Ea res est, *it is even so*, id. Asin. 2, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper solui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing*, id. Am. 2, 2, 96: sumptu ne parcas ulla in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: magna res principio statim belli, *a great thing, a great advantage*, Liv. 31, 23 *fin.*: nil admirari prope res est una solaque, *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Emphatically with *Sup.*: scilicet rerum facta est pulcerrima, Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. G. 2, 534: Ov. M. 13, 508. Quint. 1, 12, 16. Of persons: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4. Adverbial phrases. pro re, *according to circumstances*: ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall. J. 50. Pro or e re nata, *under the circumstances*: e re nata mellus fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8. animadverteram, posse pro re nata, *to* non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8. ‖ Esp. *reality* as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, *etc., an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth*; hence, in the *abl. sing.* sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, *in fact, in reality, really, indeed*: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10. rem omnor speciali oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 22: te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius in Cic. Fam 11, 28 non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsa atque a veritate, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem vera palam loquitur, id. Quint. 17 *fin.*: re vera, ib. 2, 7: re verasque, Lucr. 2, 47: et re vera, *indeed, in fact*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. 2. *effects, substance, property, possessions*: mihi Chrysalus perdidit filium, me, atque rem omnem meam, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 26: his rebus suam rem familiarem auxisse, *his private property*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quibus et re salva et perdita profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. *Plur.*: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7. 3. *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (gen. with *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.): ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 9: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 104: id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall. *Jug. ad init.*: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam converterint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39. Hence, alicui rei esse, *to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage*: nolo ego nos pro summo bibere; nulli rei erimus postea, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: musicam, quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 20. 4. *cause, reason, ground, account*; only adverbially, in abl. *ea re* with *ob*: *therefore, on that account*: haec re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Lucr. 1, 173: illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.*: ob eam rem se ex. civitate profugisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. 5. *business, affairs, circumstances, an affair, transaction*: cum et de societate inter se multis communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Cluent. 13 *fin.*: rem suscipit, *undertakes the business*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, *I have to do with you*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 54. quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 36. Rem habere cum aliquo, *to have amorous intercourse with any one*: Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 33: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39: and elliptically: jam biennium est, quum mecum rem coepit, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 15. 6. In law, *a cause, suit*: tot hominum statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*, do rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, id. Verr. 2, 48 res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronunciatione judicis accipit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 1. 7. Res publica, and in one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic*; also, *political affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a re publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Fam. 1, 8: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. *Plur.*: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, ib. 1, 29. And sometimes simply res: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sustet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16: Romana, Hor. Carm. Sec. 66. *Plur.*: res Asiae evertere, Virg. Aen. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: res sine discordia translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29. 8. Esp. res novae, *political changes, a revolution*: cupiditate regni adducta novis rebus studebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: cupidus rerum novarum, ib. 18: Galli novis plerumque rebus student, ib. 4, 5: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: quibus res novae satis placebant, id. J. 66: homines non inerant in urbe qui iniquis imperiis rempublicam miscerent, et rerum novarum cupidi aliquam quaererent, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

rēsacro, v. resacro.

rē-saevio, 4. v. *n. to rage again*: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

rēsălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto] *a greeting* or *salutation in return*: Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

rē-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to greet* or *salute in return*: Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: Mart. 5, 21: Sen. Tranq. an. 12.

rē-salvātus, a, um, [salvo] *saved again, redeemed*: Aug. C. D. 22, 22, 4.

rē-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9.

rē-sāno, 1. *v. a. to make sound* or *heal again*: Fig.: Lact. 4, 20.

rē-sarcĭo, no *perf.*, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch* or *mend again*; *to repair, restore*: discidit vestem? resarcietur. Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: fracta juga vitium, Col. 12, 2, 32: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, *to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32. ‖ Fig.: ut quaestum resarciat, Col. 12, 1, 6: damnum liberalitate, Just. Chron. 2.

rē-sarcŭlo, 4. *v. a. to hoe again*; compos. Plin. 18, 20, 49 *fin.*

rē-sarcĭno, scīsi, scītum, 4. *v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down*; *to cut* or *tear open*: postem, *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Liv. 2, 10: vallum ex loricam falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*: tecta demunque [illegible] claustra, Flor. 2, 25, 22: [illegible] 1, 280: terrenum vestem [illegible] 1, 10, 62: decretum, [illegible] Ann. 12, 390: valuerat, [illegible] Plin. Ep. 5, 20. [illegible] ductus, Ov. M. 11, [illegible] gratia nequaquam [illegible]

Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32. 2. Meton. *to open*: vias, Lucr. 2, 406. Fig.: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1 *fin.*: latentia vitia, Quint. 9, 2, 93. ‖. Fig. *to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, *etc.*: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: Liv. 26, 31: constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 57: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63: judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 1, 43 *fin.*: foedus turpe, Vell 2, 90: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 59: beneficium suum insequenti injuria, Sen. Ben. 3, 13.

rescio, for rescisco, Gell. 2, 19.

re-scisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum (the primitive form rescio, is assumed in Gell. 2, 19, but is not confirmed by any example), 3. *v. n. incep. to learn, find out, ascertain* (used according to Gell. l. c. when a man comes to the knowledge of a thing that has been concealed from him, or a thing contrary to expectation): omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27: ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: cum id roscierit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: quod ubi Caesar resciit, Caes B. G. 1, 28 Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227: rescituros, Nep. Eum. 8: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rescissio, ōnis, *f.* [rescindo] In law, *a making void, annulling, rescinding*: prioris decreti, Callist. Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, Ulp. ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5.

rescissōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law, *abrogating, revoking, rescinding*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.* And subst. rescissoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* actio): Cels. ib. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* [rescindo].

re-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write again, write anew*: Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. Hence,

2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to enroll anew, to re-enlist*: rescribat ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10. (ii) *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.* ‖. *to write back* or *in return, to reply in writing*: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23: literae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio: ei statim rescripsi, ib. 8, 1: ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, ib. 4, 16: ad Trebatium, ib. 7, 17: Pompeius rescripserat, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to*, Quint. 10, 5, 20: orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: ex quo perspicuum est et cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carminis, *both songs consisting of written words and airs*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. 3. Esp. polit. and legal *t. t. to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision*: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Suet. Aug. 40: id. Tib. 30: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.*: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripsi, ib. 47, 2, 53, § 20. 3. *to enter to the credit of an account*; hence, in gen. *to pay, repay*: illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29: qui de restitutis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribemus, *will place to his credit*, Cic. Att. 16, 2: dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *to discharge*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 96.

rescriptio, ōnis, *f.* [rescribo] *for* rescriptum, *an imperial rescript*: Julian. Dig. 1, 22, 6: Callistr. ib. 9.

rescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [rescribo]. ‖. Subst. rescriptum, i, *n. an imperial rescript*: Tac. A. 6, 9: Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1.

re-sculpo, psi, 3. *v. a. to carve* or *form again*: Fig. *to restore, renew*: crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5.

rēsĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *a cutting off*: Fig.: Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecuta, Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to cut loose, cut off*: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: enodes truncos, Virg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos capillos ferro, ib. 11, 182: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick*, Col. 6, 12, 3. ‖. Fig. *to cut off, curtail*; *to check, stop, restrain*: quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26 *fin.*: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manare, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18: crimina quaedam cum prima barba, Juv. 8, 166: spatio brevi spem longam reseces, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, *nor do I take this in too strict a sense*, Cic. Am. 5, 18.

rē-secro (resacro, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly*: resecroque, mater, quod dudum obsecraveram, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 4. ‖. *to liberate from a curse*: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. *loc. cit.*

rēsectio, ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *a cutting off, pruning*: Col. 4, 29, 4.

rēsectus, a, um, *Part.* [reseco].

rēsĕcŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [resecquor].

rēsēda, ae, *f. a plant* of the same genus as mignonette, Reseda alba, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 106.

rē-sēdo, 1. *v. a. to assuage, heal*: morbos, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

rēsegmĭna, um, *n. plu* [reseco] *clippings, parings*: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23.

rē-sēmino, 1. *v. a. to sow again*; poet. *to beget* or *produce again*: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rē-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (only in the *perf.* and *Part. perf.*), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow* in speaking; *to answer, reply to* (poet.): Nereïs his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: talibus resecuta est Pallada dictis, ib. 6, 36. Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68.

rēsĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [reserare] *an unlocking, opening*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

rē-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant again*; *to plant with*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 11: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

rē-sēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unlock, open*: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24: fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18: valvas, Ov. M. 4, 762: limina, Virg. Aen. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: moenia illi, id. M. 8, 61: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2: urbem reserare et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. Transf.: pectus, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 6, 663. ‖. Fig.: nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.*: ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 23: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.* Poet.: reserata viget genitalis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 15. 2. Esp. *to disclose, reveal*: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 17.

rē-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve*, i. e. *to keep for some particular purpose*; constr. the remote object, or end, if expressed, is denoted by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*, by *dat.*, or by an *adv.*: reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic, de Or. 1 52, 224: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: ad periculum reservare et retinere legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: vos ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, id. Prov. Cons. 20: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7: natura reservans semina rebus, Lucr. 1, 615: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: se temporibus aliis, id. Planc. 5, 13: nos rei publicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16: cui to exitio fortuna reservat? Virg. Aen. 5, 625: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13. 2. *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve, reserve*: vide ne cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum, qui servetur non erit, non possis, id. Fam. 5, 4 *fin.*: reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *ad fin.*: gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

rēses, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo] *that remains sitting, that stays behind*; also, *motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish*, etc.: aqua, *stagnant water*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8: fluctus, *calm*, Claud. Epigr. 86. 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv. 2, 32: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6: Virg. Aen. 6, 814: resides animi, *unexcited feelings*, ib. 1, 722: anni, *passed in inaction*, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, *long untouched*, id. Rapt. Pros 2 praef. 15.

rēsex, ĕcis (only resecem and resoces occur), *m.* [reseco] *a vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful*: Col. 4, 21, 3.

rē-sibilo, 1. *v. n. to hiss at*: Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

rē-sīdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit down, remain sitting*; *to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside*: sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: piger pandi tergo reisidebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124: in hoc antro, *residing*, ib. 1, 575: in villa residere, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, *will remain*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: Lydum patriis in terris residisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem residisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic. Att. 11, 6. erravitne via seu lassa resedit, incertum, *remained behind*, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. 2. Meton. *to remain idle* or *listless*: artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentis, Plin. 34, 14, 40. Hence Act. *to keep* or *celebrate a holiday*: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. *Pass.*: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum coelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honour of the dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. ‖. Fig. *to remain behind, remain, be left*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*: in corpore perspicuum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, id. Tusc. 1, 43 *fin.*: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tua, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*: querum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in mutu residebat auctoritas, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 77: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.

rē-sīdo, sēdi (resīdi, rare and dub.), 3. *v. n. to sit down, to settle*: (ursae) pilo rigaeum vulsae, cetera genus residunt pi

insistant, Plin. 10, 39, 55: mediis residunt aestibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 407: Siculis arvis ib. 5, 702. Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 9: consensu extructo residit, Virg. Aen. 5, 290. 2, Transf. of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to subside*: si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit finidem quibus accrevit modis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57: maria in se ipsa residant, Virg. G. 2, 480: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57. II. Fig. *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg. Aen. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (in the hexameter), in quinque residat (in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27: (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. 5, 17, 2: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18: irae, id. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30: clandestinis nuntiis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: corda ex tumida ira, Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*; Subst. *the remainder, residue, rest*: odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: residua et vetus simultas, Liv. 29, 37: irae bellorum, id. 1, 30: bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, id. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: residuum cibariorum tritici modium vendere, Suet. Galb. 7: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actus conficere, Suet. Aug. 78. II. Esp. *outstanding, unpaid, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94. Liv. 33, 47: summae, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. Subst. residua, orum, *n. plu. arrears, dues*: vectigalium, Suet. Aug. 101. III. For roses, *inactive, slothful*: Aetius ap. Fest. s. v. roscs.

rēsignācŭlum, i, *n.* [resigno] *an unsealing*; Fig. *a disclosure*: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

rēsignātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that unseals* or *opens*: Tert. Hab. mul. 1.

rē-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unseal, open*: literas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 65: Cic. Att. 11, 9: testamentu, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Poet.: perjuria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band*, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens, releases the eyes from death* (from the custom of reopening the eyes when the body was placed on the funeral pile: v. Plin. 11, 37, 55), Virg. Aen. 4, 244. 2, *to disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: tot hoc, quod latet, Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36. 3, *to annul, cancel, rescind*: tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor. 4, 7, 14: pacta, Sil. 4, 790. II. *to transfer* in an account, *repay*: resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. s. v. Hence to *give back, resign*: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

rē-silio, ĭi (resilĭi, Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 906 P.), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring back*: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35: recedere semim de.ar (oratoribus): quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ranas juvat saepe in gelidos resilire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: vehites ad mantpulos, Liv. 30, 33 *fin.*: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90. (II) Of inanimate subjects, *to rebound, recoil, retreat*: non secus haec (sarissa) resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55: radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 23, 19: Taurus mons a septemtrione, *retreats*, id. 5, 27, 27: in spatium resilire manus breve videt, *to shrink, contract*, Ov. M. 3, 677: (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95. II. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resilire vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: cervices ab impositio nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: ut liceret resilire emptori, mellore conditione allata, *to withdraw*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 9.

rē-simplĭcātus, a, um, *Part. doubled*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

rē-sīmus, a, um, *adj. turned up, bent back*: nares (bovum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with *ῥητίνη*] *resin*: Plin. 16, 11, 22: Mart. 3, 74.

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [resina] *resinous*: semen, Plin. 23, 11, 59.

rēsīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *resinous*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *resined*: vinum, *seasoned with resin*, Mart. 3, 77: Plin. 22, 1, 14 juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of resin, resinous*: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3 ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30. *Sup.*: pix Brutia, id. 15, 7, 7 *fin.*

rēsīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bit of resin*, as incense: Arn. 7, 233.

rē-sīpio, *3. v. a.* [sapio] *to savour, taste*, or *smack of*: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3: picens (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 12. II. Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: Istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3. 2, *to taste well, acquire a good flavour*: laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. monos. 12 praef.

rēsīpiscentĭa, ae, *f.* [resipiscor] *reformation, repentance*: Lact. 6, 24

rēsīpisco, īvi or ĭi (resipui, Afran. in Prisc. 897 P.: resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38), *3. v. n. incep.* [resipio] *to recover one's senses*; *to revive, recover*: afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 24 and 35: Suet. Tib. 73. II. Fig. *to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind*: nunc me fortunatissimum factum puto esse, gnate, quum te intelligo resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: Cic. Att. 4, 5: Liv. 36, 22. Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*

rē-sisto, stĭti, *3. v. n. to stand back, remain standing*; *to stand still, halt*; *to stay behind, remain, continue*: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; resisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates resistens, Tac. H. 2, 87: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causa ibi remansisset an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1 25: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24 (*al.* constitisse): hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causa resisteriet nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: Liv. 37, 21. Of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1 *praef. med.*: rota, Sen. Med. 744: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4. 2, Fig.: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50: incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, Virg. Aen. 4, 76: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14. II. *to withstand, oppose, resist*; esp. as milit. t. t.: constr. usu. with *acc.* or absol.: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: venientibus, id. B. C. 1, 55: cruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, ib. 5, 27. *Pass. impers.*: neque ulla multitudine, in unum locum coacta, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1. *Absol.*: acerrime resistebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 335. *Pass. impers.*: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40. 2, In gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*: alicui rei publicae causa, id. Fam. 5, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, ib. 5, 17: defensioni, *to reply to*, id. Verr. 5, 1: facioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322. *Pass. impers.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: Cic. Am. 12, 41. *Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, id. Att. 2, 1: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37: ne quo sibi statua ponneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3. *Pass. impers.*: quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resistaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43. (II) Of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: (Sympiegades) quae nunc immotae persiant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae resistunt, id. 37, 7, 30: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6. *Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.* Hence of medicines, *to resist, act against*: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31. III. *to rise again* (rare and only Fig.): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. Ann. 1, 51: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *raise ourselves up again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rēsŏlūbĭlis, e *adj.* [resolvo] *that may be dissolved again*: Prud. Ap. 581.

rēsŏlūtē, *adv. unrestrainedly*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rēsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo] *an untying*; *a laxness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6, etc. II. Fig. *a making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13. 2, *a solution, explanation*: sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2.

rēsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resolvo]. II. Adj.: *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum, Col. *praef.* § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.

rē-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, *3. v. a. to untie, unbind*; *to loosen, release, open, dissolve*, etc.: equos, *to unharness*, Ov. F. 4, 180: junăta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: filia, *to separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30: oras, *to cast loose from the shore* (v. ora, no. IV.), Liv. 22, 19: virginem catenis, *to release*, Ov. M. 4, 738: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: clanstra, *to open*, Lucr. 2, 426: literas, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: fauces in haec verba, ib. 2, 282: ora fatis, Virg. G. 4, 452: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts*, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13: resolutus repenta Rhenus, *thawed*, Suet. Dom. 6: globum in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: numos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.* Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate*, Ov. M. 14, 400: tenebras, Virg. Aen. 8, 591: se globo Zephyro, *become loose or soft*, id. G. 1, 44: manus arietis, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 533: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit fusus humi, Virg. Aen. 6, 422. 2, Esp., *to relax, unbend*: corpus (somno), Ov. M. 7, 128: placita resoluta quiete, ib. 9, 469: indurata ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34, 42. 3, *to pay*: Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 50: vectura, id. Asin. 2, 4, 27. II. Fig.,

to release, set free: teque piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34: Ausonium, Sil. 14, 206. **2.** *to separate; disclose; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish:* ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, qua fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 771: litem quod lite resolvit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes*, Virg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: amphiboliam, Quint. 7, 9, 4: dicta ex parte diversa, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.* **3.** Esp. *to relax, soften:* disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19. **4.** *to enervate, enfeeble:* felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36. **5.** *to perform, fulfil:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 73: senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic. Phil. 14, 14 *ad fin.*

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono] *resounding:* Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358.

rĕsŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *an echo:* Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕ-sŏno, ŭi, 1 *v. n.* and *a.* (resonit, Pac. and Att. in Non. 504, 30 *sq.*: resonat, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 863 P.)

I. Neutr. *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo:* theatrum natura resonans, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*: ubi non resonent imagines, *where no echoes are heard*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12 quum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, ib. 7, 106 eque sacra resonant examina quercu, Virg. E. 7, 13. With *abl.*: (1) of the sound: aedes late plangoribus, id. Aen. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: aether latratibus, Ov. M. 3, 231: (2) of its source: virgulta avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328: testudo septem nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: vox ima quatuor chordis, id. S. 1, 3, 8. Poet. with *acc.*: litoraque alcyonen resonant, scalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Virg. G. 3, 338. With *ad:* qui (corpus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.* With *dat.:* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76. **2.** Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum reciti quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: gloria virtuti resonat tanquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. **II.** Act. *to re-echo, repeat:* formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5: tristia et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: resonant mihi *Cynthia* silvae, *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop. 1, 18, 31. *Pass.:* (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. Poet. with *acc.* of the place: ubi Solis filia lucos assiduo resonat cantu, Virg. Aen. 7, 11.

rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono] *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. M. 3, 496: valles, Lucan. 7, 480.

re-sorbĕo, 2. v. *a. to suck back, swallow again:* quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: saxa (pontus), Virg. Aen. 11, 627: mare in se resorberi videbatur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15: hamum, Plin. 9, 43, 67: *spiritum, to suck in*, Quint. 11, 3, 33: carptim vocem, Plin. 28, 35, 87: lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 694.

re-spectō, 1. v. *n.* and *a. freq. to look back or behind repeatedly or intently; to look or gaze about; to look at.* Neutr.: quid respectat? nihil peritli sunt, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3: Virg. Aen. 11, 910: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto deinde loco, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 13. Poet. of inanimate objects: lapsi pontus quieti remanet et vasto respectat litore, Lucr. 6, 576. **2.** Act.: funere respectato, id. 6, 1232: sine fine Charontem, Val. Fl. 1, 807: altum (ultimi Tac. Ann. 2, 24) spatium, Sil. 11, 394. **II.** Fig. *to look behind, to wait; to wait for, expect; to care for, regard, respect.* Neutr.: verum haec ita praeteveramus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5 *fin.*: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973. **2** Act.: si qua dies respectant numina, *regard*, Virg. Aen. 1, 603: ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Cat. 11, 21.

respectus, ūs, *m.* [respicio] *a looking back* or *about:* fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, Luv. 32, 12 sine respectu mea fatu relinquens, Virg Cul. 227. **2.** Meton. *a refuge, retreat, asylum:* ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcerrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *respect, regard, consideration:* respectum ad senatum habere, ib. 5, 18, 49: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, Liv. 9, 14 respectum amicitiae habere, id. 42, 37 factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, id. 2, 30: in illius respectum iste populo praesidcat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: Tac. H. 2, 30: Graecum proverbium jactans, occultae musicae nullum esse respectum (τῆς λανθανουσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος), *a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence It. *rispetto*, Fr. *répit.*)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. *a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew:* praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24 *fin.*: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: se sanguine nefando, id. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: togum vino, Plin. 14, 12, 14: alicubi Libi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. Poet.: nulla nube respersus jubar, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. **2.** Transf. *to spread out:* ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. **II.** Fig.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48.

respergo, ĭnis, *f.* [respergo] *a besprinkling:* Prud. adv Symm. 1, 503.

respersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling:* pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id. Leg. 2, 24.

respersus, a, um, *Part.* [respergo].

respersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl. sing.*): urinae, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

re-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum (old *perf. subj.* respexis, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 19, *etc.*), 3. v. *n.* and *a.* [specio] *to look back* or *behind, to look about; to look back at, look to* or *for.* Neutr.: longe retro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: subito exaudivit hinnitum respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. Div. 1, 33, 73. respice ad me, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 54: ad oppidum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: ad oras patriae, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31: ad laevam, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. **2.** Act.: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 7: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20: *ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 389: medio quum Sol altissimus orbe tantum respiceret, quantum supersse videret, looked back upon*, i. e. *had passed over*, Ov. M. 11, 354. **II.** Fig. Neutr.: neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest: et, quumcumque respexit, desinit labi, quod proposuerat: erat, *ut videbatur*, *necessarium*, *quod* [illegible] Quint. 10, 3, 23: M. Tullius omnia [illegible] [illegible] Tac. Ann. 4, 34: [illegible] [illegible] in Jun., Caes. B. C. 3, 5 **2.** Act., quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, *which they might look to*, i. e. *from which they might expect aid*, Liv. 4, 46: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo doctum imitatorem *to look at, take as a model*, Hor. A. P. 317: id. Ep. 1, 1, 105. **III.** Esp. *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of; consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 29: nisi idem deus respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1: et me et te, nisi quid Di respiciunt, perdidi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 18 and in an unfavourable sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55: mox deos respexero restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of*, Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda, Cic. Verr. 3, 55: salutem cum meam, tum aliorum, id. Planc. 38. With *pron. reflect. to think of* or *have regard for oneself:* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18: Cic. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.* With *ad:* Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.*: ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of*, Quint. 9, 2, 28: non respiciamus ad Graecos? id. 1, 12, 6. With *acc.* and *inf. to observe:* respicio nihili mean vos gratiam facere, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

respīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [respiro] *breathing, respiration:* Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 12.

respīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *the windpipe:* Ov. M. 2, 828.

respīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *relief, comfort:* Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.*

respīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing back, exhaling;* hence, in gen. *breathing, respiration:* Cic. Tim. 6: Plin. 9, 7, 6. **2.** Transf. *exhalation:* aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. **II.** Fig. *a taking breath; an intermission, pause:* in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16 *fin.*

respīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing breath, respiration:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

re-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe back; to breathe out, exhale:* quum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: malignum aëra, *to exhale*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 78. Poet.: fistula, *praluces a sound*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 74. **II.** Meton. *to take breath: to breathe, respire (neutr.):* quis ignorat, si plures ex alto emergere velint, propius fore eos quidem ad respirandum, qui ad summam jam aquam appropinquant, sed nihilo magis respirare posse, quam eos, qui sunt in profundo Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 14, 22, 28. **2.** Fig. *to recover breath; to revive, be relieved* or *refreshed:* constr. *absol.* or with *abl.* and *ab:* (improbitas) cujus in animo veratur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: id. Fam. 6, 2: Liv. 10, 28: Virg. Aen. 9, 813: respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200: ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25: aures poëticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11. *Pass. impers.:* ita respiratum, *militique legationes coeptae*, Liv. 29, 4.

3. *Of inanimate subjects, to abate, diminish, cease:* oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 26 *fin.*

Rĕsplendēsĭa, ae, *f.* [*resplendeo*] *splendour, resplendence:* [illegible] Tert. ad Mart. 3.

[illegible]

re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2 v. a. *to promise, offer*, or *present in return* only in the phrase, par pari (*dat*) respondere, *to return like for like* par pari respondere dicto, *return tit for tat with your tongue*, Pl. Pers 2, 2, 41 istuc serva et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter Ph. 1, 4, 35 paria paribus respondamus, Cic Att 6, 1 ¶ ass provide, si cui quid debetur ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur *that there be wherewithal to meet the demand* Atticus in Cic Att. 16, 7 ‖ In gen *to answer, reply, respond* constr that to which the reply is addressed in *dat* or in *acc* with a *prep*, the substance of the reply usu. expressed by *acc* and *inf* but sometimes by *neut acc* prius respondes quam rogo Il Merc. 2, 3, 119 ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic Am 1 *fin* cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, id Brut 46 supremae tuae paginae, id Att. 6, 2 opinioni Quint. 4, 4 1 summa constantia ad ea quae quaesita erant respondebat, Cic Phil 1 1 nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv 35, 50 plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes B G 4, 5 nihil Sequam respondere ib 1 32 scire quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor S. 2 3 233 respondent, bello se et saeve intari posse, Pl Am 1 1, 59 ex captivis quaerit quis castris praesit? Respondent, Saburam, Caes B C 2, 39 responderunt populi R imperium Rhenum finire id B G 4 16 quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum? Ter Heaut 4, 8 19 multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provise prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur Cic Am. 2 *Supine:* (hasc) quam brevia responsu id Clu 59 *fin* *Pass impers* post quam mihi responsum est abeo Pl Curc 2, 3 57 (ii) Fig saxa et soli tudines voci respondent, Cl Arch 8 19 Ov M 11 53 urbes colonarum respondebunt Cattilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to* i e *will prove a match for*, Cic. Cat 2 11 (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence* quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv 2 8 Suet Ner 44 Hor S 1 9, 36 So nominibus non respondet *he does not pay his debts* Sen Ep 87 and transf. frumenta quando cum quarto respondernnt (sc colono) *have repaid*, Col. 3, 3, 4 Hunce (iv) Meton *to appear, be present* ipsi (sc pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic de Or 3 49, 191 ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, id. Att. 16 2 sanguis per menstrua, Cels 4, 4 5 ‖ Esp *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response* quaeris num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Plano. 25, 62 de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur 4, 9 si te ad jus respondendum dedisses, id. Leg 1 4, 13: civica jura respondere, Hor Ep 1, 3, 24 quae consuluntur minimo periculo respondentur Cic. Mur 13, 28 pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, id Div 1 36, 79 Liv 27 37 Vell. 2 24 possumus senlores amici quiete respondere *to give advice*, Tac A. 14, 54 *fin.* ‖‖ *to answer to, to agree, accord*, or *correspond with* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N D 1, 19, 50 respondent extrema primis media utrisque omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83 (Aristoteles dicit) filiam artem (se rhetoricam) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to, forms the counterpart of*, id Or 32, 114 contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *has opposite to*, Virg. Aen. 6, 23 hoc tamen munus est, ut [in. orationibus (Laelius), ut et patri et Catoni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: multis Graecorum gloriae respondere, Vell. 1, 18 hoc 2, ap. Diomed. 2, 2 nihil optatis, id. Fam. 2, 11: neque votis, Virg G. 1, 47 favor meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 9 fructus labori, Ov F 4, 641 amori amore respondere, *to return it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intelligitur habere, cui reip. vitam ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Ulp Dig 50, 1, 30 respondere ad parentum speciem, Varr. R. R 2, 5, 9 structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin 36, 22, 51 ad spem eventus respondit, Liv 28 6 With *ex* quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat Sen Ep 47 *fin* *Absol* speculum quoquomque obvertimus oris, res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore, *correspond are reflected*, Lucr 4, 168 medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod saepius respondeat, *may answer, be suitable* Cels. praef.

responsio, ōnis, *f* [respondeo] *an answer reply, a refutation* in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic Balb 16 *fin* Gell 12 12 *Liber* Pl Most 3, 1 63 ‖ In rhetoric alibi ipsi responsio *a reply ing to one's own argument* Cic de Or 3 54 207 Quint 9, 1, 35

responsito, avi 1 v *a freq* [id.] of lawyers, *to give an opinion, advice* Cic Rep 5 3 Ulp Dig 3 1 1

responsīvē, *adv responsively* Ascon ad Cic Verr Act. 1 56 *fin*

responso, 1 v *a freq* [respondeo] *to answer reply, respond* (poet) neu quisquam responset quando hasce aedes palitabit senex Pl Most 2 1 56 num ancillae aut servi tibi responsant? *an swer you back* id Men 4, 2 57 ‖ Fig exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque responsant circa *re-echo* Virg Aen 12 757 ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate* Hor S 2 4 18 respondere cupidinibus contemnere honores fortis *to withstand* ib 2 7 85 fortunae superbae id Ep 1 1 68 animus coenis responsat opimis id S 2 7 103

responsor, ōris, m [id] *one who answers* or *replies* Pl Rud 1 4 7

responsum, i, n [id] *an answer reply* suis postulatis responsa expectare Caes B C 1, 5 *fin* haec paucis lebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligantur quorsum evasura sint Cic Att 7, 17 *ad fin* responsum senatus Liv 7 31 reddere alicui Cic Planc 14 34 triste responsum redditum Liv 9 16 responsum ferre (ab aliquo) *to receive*, Cic Cat 1 8 Caes B G 6, 4 *fin* referre (ab aliquo) *to deliver* Cic. Att 7, 17 Liv 37, 6 elicere Quint 5 7 20 petere, Hor C 3 55 ‖ Esp *an opinion, response, oracle* etc res judicatae decreta, responsa Cic. de Or 2 27 116 id Mur 13 *fin* harus picum responsa id. Cat 3 4 9 Ov M 3, 340 legatus a Delphis Romam redit responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv 23, 11 Tac H 1, 10 Virg Aen. 7 86

responsus, a, um, *Part* [respondeo]

responsus, ūs, m. [id] *correspondence of parts, symmetry* Vitr 1 2

respŭblica, v res, no II 7

re-spŭo, ŭi 3 v *a to spit back, or out to cast out* or *off*, to expel etc. quin etiam gustatus quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit Cic. de Or 3, 25, 99 quas natura respuerit, id N D 2, 9, 24 lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr 2, 389 liquorem ab se, Vitr 7, 4 frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th 8 544 invisum cadaver (humus), Ov Ib. 170 ‖ Fig *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain* quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr 6, 68 quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes asperneatur ac respuant, Cic Fat. 20, 47 ratio juris respuat haec defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin 19 *fin.* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52 orationem, Cic Mar 35, 94 *fin.* / jura respuit Caesar cupiditatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. Caesaris humanitatem respuentes, *refusing hospitality*, Oic. (Delot.) 7, 28 quum respuerent (divos), *would not receive*

Part. or. 5 Quint. 11, 1, 61 neque civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20. *Absol.* calcitrat, respuit, id. Coel. 15 *fin.* *Impers part with gen.* . . communium vocum responsa nimis ac fastidiosa, Gell. 6, 15

restagnātio, ōnis, *f* [restagno] *an overflowing, inundation*: Euphrates, Plin 6, 28, 32 alvi, *a rising*, id 11, 37, 66

re-stagno, 1 v n *to run over, overflow*: Liv 44, 6 Ov M 11, 364 Transf of the inundated place into locus restagnat, Caes B C 2 24 *fin* . arva palude Sil. 4 752

restaurātio, ōnis *f* [restauro] In law *a restoration renewal*: servitutis Julian. Dig 23 5 "

restauro, avi atum, 1 v *a* [root STA of instauro] *to restore, repair, rebuild* theatrum igne fortuito haustum Iac A 3 72 eadem Veneris, ib 4, 43 in pristinum statum, Ulp Dig 43 21, 1 § 6. ‖ big *to renew, repeat* bellum Just 2, 10 occasuti onem Ulp Dig 48 5 4 *fin* : litem, Modest. ib 4, 4, 29

restĭārius, ii, m [restis] *a rope-maker* Fronto p. 220a P

restĭbilis, e, *adj* [stabilis, hence, that is made to stand again] *restored, renewed* ager, *that is sown or tilled every year* (opp to novalis which lies fallow) Varr L L 5 4 *fin.* *absol* restibilis Col. 2 10, 6 vinetum, id. 3, 18, 1 segetes Plin 18, 17, 45 platanus, *flourishing again* id. 16 32, 57 ‖ Transf fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh* id 28 19, 77

restĭcŭla, ae *f dim* (*abl* resticulo, Ulp Dig 9 3 5 § 12) [restis] *a small rope a cord line* Cato R R 110 Amm 14, 7 *med*

re-stillo, avi, 1 v n and *a to let fall back in drops* ‖ Neutr Prud. adv Symm. 2, 287 ‖ Act quae (tunc litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarint, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (*al* instilliarint)

restinctio, ōnis, *f* [restinguo] *a quenching* (of thirst) Cic. Fin 2, 3, 9.

restinctus, a, um, *I cut* [restinguo]

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 v *a to put out quench extinguish* ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl. Cas 4, 1, 16 Cic. Rosc Com 6, 17 flammam, Lucr 4, 1083 Liv 28, 23 Hor S 1, 3, 76 incendium, Cic Mur 25 *fin* opera flamma comprehensa restinguunt, Hirt. B G 8, 43 aes accensum, Plin 33, 3 20 lucernam, id 31, 3 27 *Absol* ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G 7, 24 *fin* ‖ Transf *to quench, slake, assuage, allay* sitim, Cic. Fin 2, 3, 9 poculo ardentis Falerni lympha, Hor Od. 2, 11, 19 venena, Plin 20, 21, 84 lotus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29. ‖‖ Fig. *to extinguish, destroy, put an end to*: gentes suum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 90 plica (gentes illita), Plin. 28 19, 77 mortem, id. 26 1, 5 nauseam, id 8, 27, 41 haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula restinguet, Ter Eun 1 1, 24 animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest 21, 47 oriens incendium belli seminum suo, id Rep 1 1 omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id Fin 1 13, 43 odium, id. Rab Post 6 studia, Liv. 10, 23 animorum incendia, Cic. Or 3, 27 hermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedaret, id. Att. 13, 20

restio, ōnis, m. [restis] *a rope-maker, rope-seller* Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.* ‖ Meton one who is occupied with ropes Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2.

restĭbilitātio, ōnis, *f* [restibilis] *a counter-augmentation* ver. Rosc. Com. 13

re-stĭpŭlor, 1 v *a dep* to demand in return: [illegible]

de cannabi, like, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: caedere hodie tu restibus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 11: tu inter eas restim ducasne, saltabis (a mode of dancing among the Rom. youth), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: in fore pompa constitit. et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis paiun ducsam modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Proverb.: ad restim res redit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5. ||. Transf.: restes alii, caepis, *the leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23: Mart. 12, 32. [Perh. of same root as *rete*, and therefore *res-tis* instead of *ret-tis*.]

restito, 1. *v. n. freq.* [resto] *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate*: Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2: Liv. 7, 39 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50.

restitrix, icis, *f.* [resisto] *she that stays behind*: Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

re-stituo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive*, etc.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: arborem, Virg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: (aedes) heres restituere non debet nec reficere, Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio dejectam, *to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45: statuas (dejectas), Suet. Cal. 34: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51: aciem, Liv. 5, 18: inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46: oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet. Vesp. 7. visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: se (*apes*), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4. 2. Fig.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. Ann. 8, 27: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 61: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 13: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribunician intercessionem amisi, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proelium, id. B. G. 7, 87. pugnam omnibus locis, Liv. 4, 38 *fin.*: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Plin. 20, 6, 23 *fin.*: cum semel occideris, non Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituet pietas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 24: adolescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27. 3. With *in*: *to restore to a former condition*, etc.: Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: aliquem ruinas in gratiam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24. (ii) Esp. in law and politics, *to replace one in his rights*; *to recall, reinstate*, etc.: nonnullos, ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Cic. Clu. 36: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.* *Absol.*: Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4: exsulem, Suet. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id. Caes. 69: neque praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29: 4. *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong*, etc.: alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, id. Caecin. 13: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 11. ||. Esp. *to give back, deliver up*; *return, restore*: constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68: virginem suis restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13: captum victori, id. 9, 11: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7: ulcera samtati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23. With *ad*: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13. *Absol.*: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: amissa, id. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, ib. 3, 60 *fin.*: *Mi.* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 122.

restitūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo] *a restoring, restoration*: domus incendio absumptae, *a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14. Fig: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4 *ext.* ||. Esp. in law, *a giving back, restitution*: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 22: Ulp. ib. 36, 1, 1, § 14. 2. *a replacing, reinstating, recalling*, etc.: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: in integrum restitutiones, Modest. Dig. 4, 1, 3.

restitūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15: reipublicae, Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 4.

restitūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [restitutor] In law, *pertaining to restitution, restitutory*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1: actio, Julian. ib. 2, 10, 1. Subst.: restitutorium, i, *n.* (*sc.* judicium): Ulp. ib. 27, 6, 7.

restitūtrix, icis, *f.* [restituo] *she that restores*: App. Trismeg. p. 77.

restitūtus, a, um, *Part.* [restituo].

re-sto, stĭti (*Perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), 1. *v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still* (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: resisto is the common word). si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet hetere, Pac. in Non. 77, 25. Fig. nullo dominae teritur sub limine amor, qui restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm*, Prop. 2, 25, 18. ||. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. *absol.*, rarely with *dat.* or *adversum*: quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. 4, 58 id. 6, 30: Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, Lucr. 1, 111: Ov. M. 3, 626: in qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15. With *dat.*: paucis plures vix restatis, id. 23, 45 *fin.* With *adversum*: paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus lamiis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46. Of things. aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130. |||. *to be left, remain*: ego convivis delector, nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic. de Sen. 14: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg. Aen. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 7: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16: qui e divisione tripartita duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *remaining from*, i. e. *undestroyed by, the sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 679: hoc unum restabat, ut fecunda fores, Ov. M. 2, 472. *Impers.*: restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obtiterit, Cic. Quint. 12 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27. With *inf.* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 33: Ov. M. 1, 700. 2. Esp. of future time, *to remain for, await*: placet (vobis) socios ab tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? *hereafter, for the future* Cic. Verr. 3, 89: infans, quot tantum in vita restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 226: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: Virg. Aen. 7, 272.

restrictē, *adv. closely, sparingly*: facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15. *Comp.*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 8. ||. *strictly, exactly*: cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58.

restrictim, *adv. closely, carefully*: Afran. in Non. 516, 9.

restrictio, ōnis, *f.* [restringo] *a restriction, limitation*: Aug. Mor. Manich. 31.

restrictus, a, um, *Part.* [restringo] ||. Adj. *bound up, tight, close, confined*: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, *costive*, Scron. Sam. 28, 519. *Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18. 2. Fig.: *close, niggardly* in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. *Comp.*: id. Fam. 3, 8. (ii) *moderate, modest*: Plin. Ep. 9, 19. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous*: summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48. *Comp.*: judicatio App. Flor. p. 364.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw back tightly*; *to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 64, 297: Tac. A. 15, 57. 2. Fig. *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19: delicias frugalitate, ib. 5, 19 *fin.*: animum moestitia, Tac. A. 16, 16. ||. *to draw back, open* (rare): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 26: restrictis labris, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 27.

re-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to erect again*: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.*: statuas dejectas, id. ad. Nat. 1, 10. ||. Fig. *to restore*: id. Res. Carn. 31.

rē-sūdo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sweat out, exude*: Neutr.: Curt. 5, 1. Act. Prud. Apoth. 787.

rē-sulco, 1. *v. a. to furrow* or *plough again* (poet.): vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [resilio] *to spring back, to rebound* (only of things): (corpora) conflicta resultant, Lucr. 2, 97: tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. Aen. 10, 330: aqua objecta lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11. 2. Esp. of sound, *to resound, re-echo*: ubi concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (aspibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21. (ii) Meton. of places: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Virg. Aen. 5, 150: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69. ||. Fig.: (verba) the brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praeceps ac resultans (in oratione), ib. 83: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus resultent, *are quite unsuited to*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

rē-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take up again, take back, resume*: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 525: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner. 24: arma, id. Cal. 48: Tac. H. 2, 44: praetextas (opp. exuere), Plin. Pan. 61: speciem coelestem, Ov. M. 15, 743. ||. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to recover*, ib. 9, 59: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animos, Hor. Epod. 17,

nomen gentile (*opp.* deponere), Suet. Mer. 41: sacrosanctum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: pugnam, ib. 2, 41: dominationem per arma, ib. 5, 8: libertatem, Id. A. 3, 40: voluptates, ib. 3, 6: aegrum, *to restore*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.

rēsumptio, ōnis, *f.* [resumo] *a restoration, recovery*: Cael. Aur. Ac. 2, 37.

rēsumptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *restorative*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

rēsumptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *restorative*: Cael. Aur. Ac. 3, 8 *fin.*

rēsumptus, a, um, *Part.* [resumo].

rē-supīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend or turn back*: puer ad me accurrit, pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: nares plana manu, *to bend back*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52: valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop. 4, 8, 51: resupinati cessantis tympana Galli, *prostrate* from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176: aviam amici, id. 3, 112. ‖ Fig.: rem, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*: Att. in Non. 165, 3: aliquem, *to make proud, puff up*, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

rē-supīnus, a, um, *adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine*: resupinum in coelo contueri, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: Ov. H. 16, 255: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. M. 15, 520: collum, ib. 1, 730. caput, Plin. 8, 29, 38: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *her head thrown back with pride*, Ov. M. 6, 275 · Sen. Ep. 80 *med.* ‖ Transf. of things: Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat. Th. 4, 227: labra lilii, Plin. 21, 5, 11: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48. ‖ Fig. *lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent*: voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20: qui solvit, nunquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, Venulei. ib. 43, 24, 4.

rē-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise* or *raise oneself up again, to appear again*: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14. Tac. A. 3, 46. Esp. *to rise from the grave*: Lact. 4, 19. Of things: cupressus arbor repente procideral ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. Pont. 4, 8, 28: cornua lunae, id. M. 2, 453: resurgens urbs, *being rebuilt*, Tac. A. 14, 41. ‖ Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg. Aen. 1, 206: arma resurgentis Trojae (*i. e.* Romae), Prop. 4, 1, 47: resurgens saevit amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*: rabies, Tac. A. 1, 39: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2.

rēsurrectio, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo] *a rising from the dead, resurrection*: Lact. 4, 19.

rēsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito] *a raising from the dead*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rēsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who raises from the dead*: Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rē-suscĭto, 1. *v. a. to raise up* or *rouse again*; *to revive, resuscitate*: Tert. Res. Carn. 38. ‖ Fig.: positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474: legatum, *to renew*, Paul. Dig. 34, 4, 27.

rē-sūtus, a, um, *Part. ripped open*: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

rētae, ārum, *f. plu. trees on the bank* or *in the bed of a stream*: Gabius in Gell. 11, 17. Hence prob. retare, *to clear*, in an old edict, flumina retanda: Gell. *loc. cit.*

rē-tālio, 1. *v. a. to retaliate*: Gell. 20, 1.

rētardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] *a hindering, delaying, retarding*: Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: *plur.*: Vitr. 9, 4.

rē-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to make slow again, retard, impede*: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in via, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: instantia ora retardat cupido praetenta, Ov. M. 3, 82: te motunt nuper virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet aura marina, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23: mulierum menses retardati, Plin. 21, 21, 89. *Absol.*: ea res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: Suet. Caes. 34. ‖ Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11: animi vires (corporis infirmitas), id. Phil. 7, 4: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17: illum in persequendi studio moeror, hos laetitia retardavit, id. Manil. 9, 22: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit quominus oculos spectaculo impleret, Plin. Pan. 22. *Absol.*: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57. ‖ Neutr. *to tarry, remain behind, delay*: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

rē-taxo, 1. *v. a. to censure, reprove*: Suet. Vesp. 13.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.* reti, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 27: more freq. rete: *acc.* retem, ib. 4, 3, 45: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11. *Pers.*: ib.) *a net*: dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1. ‖ Fig.: *a net, toil, snare*: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. 2, 23, 70: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1144: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, (v. albus, III. 3), Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. (Hence It. *rachetta*; Sp. *raqueta*; Fr. *raquette*; also It. *rezza*.)

rētectus, a, um, *Part.* [retego].

rē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to uncover, bare, open*: thecam numariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7: vultus scisso velamine, Lucan. 8, 669: caput, Plin. 3, 12, 3: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Lucan. 9, 810: sacra, *to throw open, make accessible*: Prop. 4, 9, 26: solum hiatu, *to open*, Ov. M. 5, 357. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, *shall make visible, reveal*, Virg. Aen. 4, 119: retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1. 2. Fig. *to disclose, discover, reveal*: caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Virg. Aen. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: responsa deum Trojanaque fata, Ov. M. 13, 316. ‖ *to cover again*: plagum paleato luto, Pallad. Nov. 7, 5.

rē-tendo, di, tum *or* sum, 3. *v. a. to unbend, slacken, relax* (rare): arcum, Ov. M. 2, 419: arcus retentus, ib. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5. ‖ Fig.: ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete retenduntur, *unbend, relax*, Quint. 1, 3, 8.

rētensus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

rētentātor, ōris, *m.* [retento] *a detainer, retainer*: Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

rētentātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that retains*: Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

rētentio, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] *a keeping back, a holding in*: auriga, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Fig. *a withholding*: assensionis, as a transl. of the Gr. ἐποχή, id. Acad. 2, 18, 57. ‖ *a keeping back, retaining*: dotis, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 79: societatis, *preservation, maintenance*, Lact. 6, 10 *fin. Plur.*: Vitr. 9, 4.

rētento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to keep back, to hold fast*: cur me retentas? Pl. Asin 3, 3, 1: agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, ib. 5, 21: frena, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 39: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, ib. 4, 60. coelum a terris, *to hold apart*, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat esse tacitum, quo sit tutius, *restrains himself*, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.

2. Fig.: ira, *to suppress*, Val. Fl. 3, 97. ‖ Transf. *to preserve, maintain*: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. Div. 1, 11.

rē-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to try* or *attempt again*: timide verba interminus retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, ib. 14, 382: vota, Val. Fl. 5, 679: viam leti, Ov. M. 11, 792: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10: nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again*, Val. Fl. 5, 679. With *inf.*: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

rētentor, ōris, *m.* [retineo] *one that holds back*; *a detainer*: App. Flor. p. 342.

rētentus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo]. ‖ *Part.* [retineo].

rētentus, ūs, *m.* [retineo] *a holding fast, grasping*: Claud. in Rufin. 2, 428.

rē-tergeo, si, 2. *v. a. to wipe out again, cleanse, clear*: vulnera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14: fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6.

rē-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214), xtum, 3. *v. a. to unweave, unravel*: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *fin.*: tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30. (II) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 1, 530: humorem maris (sol), id. 5, 268: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *diminished again*, Ov. M. 7, 531. **2.** Fig. *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse*: multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: latius praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 26: ilia (dicta), *to take back*, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: orationem meam, *to alter*, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. ‖ *to weave again* or *anew*; *to renew, repeat*: properata retexite fata, *call back to life*, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt idemque retexitur ordo, ib. 15, 249: oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, *repeat, relate again*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

rētiārius, ii, *m.* [rete] *a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head): Quint. 6, 3, 61: Suet. Cal. 30: Val. Max. 1, 7, 8: v. Smith's Ant. 575. Proverb.: contra retiarium ferula, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart. 2 praef.

rēticentia, ae, *f.* [reticeo] *a keeping silent, silence*: quid taces? tuas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 52: posterorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33 a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta, id. Off. 3, 16. ‖ In rhetor. = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech*: id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 2, 31.

rē-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [taceo]. ‖ Neutr. *to be silent again*; *to keep silence*: quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232 · de Chelidonia reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 1, 52. de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67. Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 223. With *dat. to refrain from answering*: nunc interroganti senatori ai reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12: Tac. A. 14, 49: Ov. M. 3, 357. ‖ Act. *to keep something secret, to conceal*: nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. Merc. 5, 9, 49: ea, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 quae audierat, Sall. C. 23: vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13. *Absol.*: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 32: i fili me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1.

rēticŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum] *net-like, reticulated*: fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitr. 2, 8: distinctio crassarum, Plin. 9, 35, 59.

rēticŭlum, i, n. dim. (reticulus, i, m. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 23: Plin. 12, 14, 32, etc.) [retejo] *little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule*: Cic. Ver. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 1, 47: Juv. 12, 60: *a net-work cap for confining the hair*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Petr. 67: Lamprid. Elag. 11 *fin.*: Juv. 2, 96: cf. Smith's Ant. 329: *for covering the mouth*: Plin. 12, 14, 32: *net-work*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13: *aeneum, brass lattice-work*, Pest. *s. v.* secespitam. (Hence Sp. reja.)

rētĭcŭlus, i, m. v. reticulum, *ad init.*

rētĭnāculum (sync. retinaclum, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147), i, n. [retineo] *a band, tether, halter, halser*, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv. 21, 28: Virg. G. 1, 265: Hor. S. 1, 5, 18. ‖ Fig. *a bond, chain, tie*: vitae retinacula abrupit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: desiderii, App. M. 11, p. 269.

rētĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *holding back*: arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

rētĭnens, entis, *Part.* [retineo].

‖ Adj. *tenacious, observant of*: constr. with *gen.*: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3 *ad fin.*: nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), *retaining his institutions*, ib. 6, 42. *Sup.*: proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20 *fin.*

rētĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [retinens] *a retaining in the memory, recollection*: actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675.

rē-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain*: *Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 61: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14: milites in loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad urbem, ib. 1, 2: cohortes apud se, ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic. Att. 13, 33: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, *kept back*, ib. 2, 13 *fin.*: armorum parta tertia celata atque in oppido retenta, id. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.*: mercedem, *to keep back, stop*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, ib. 9, 576: mulierem per vim, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: injecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58.

2. Fig.: liberos retinere, *to keep within bounds, restrain*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33: moderantem cursum atque in sua potestate retinentem, Cic. Rep. 1, 29: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: verba dolore, ib. 10, 474: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 29, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Pl. Trin. 8, 2, 15: ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *restrains*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: (picus) ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340. ‖ *to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*, etc.: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: arces (Minerva), Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retineret, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*: retinere servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12. 2. Fig.: extistimo jus augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: jus suum, id. Verr. 3, 14 *ad fin.*: statum suum, id. Rep. 2, 23: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: officium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: utilitatem in amicitia et fidem, id. Am. 24: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: aliquid memoria, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: sed elliptic. retinere, Gell. 17, 9: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: ut *Palaemo* et *Ptlamo* et *Plato* dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60. (Hence It. *ritenere*; Sp. *rienda*; Fr. *rêne*, from the old form *reigne*, reina.)

rē-tĭnguo, 3. *v. a.* to ring again, resound: Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

rētĭŏlum, i, n. dim. [rete] *a little net*: App. M. 8, p. 202: Aug. Ep. 109, 10.

rētis, is, v. rete, *ad init.*

rētĭum, ii, n. for rete, *a net*: Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207: retium *δίκτυον*, Gloss. Philox.

reto, v. retae.

rē-tŏno, ŭi, *v. n. to thunder back, resound*: loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

rē-tonsus, a, um, *Part. cut down, mown*: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45.

rē-torpesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become torpid*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n. to twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back*: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora ad os, ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: brachia tergo, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22: manus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34: pantherae terga, *to wrap about*, Virg. Aen. 8, 460: amictum, ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39: violenter undas litore, *to drive back*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 13: tu Rhoetum retorsisti leonis unguibus, ib. 2, 19, 23: viam, *to return the same way*, Claud. de Phoen. 27. *Reflect.*: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel round*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. ‖ Fig.: animum ad praeterita, Sen. Ben. 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4: argumentum, *to turn*, App. Flor. p. 360: mentem, *to change*, Virg. Aen. 12, 841. (Hence Sp. *retorta*; Fr. *retorte*.)

rē-torresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dried up again, to wither*: sata, Col. 3, 3, 4.

rētorridē, *adv. drily*: Plin. 17, 5, 3.

rē-torridus, a, um, *adj. parched, burned*, or *dried up*: retorrida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: mus, *dried up, old*, Phaedr. 4, 1, 7. ‖ Fig.: detriti et retorridi ad literarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, *gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

rētortus, a, um, *Part.* [retorqueo].

rē-tostus, a, um, *Part. roasted*: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

retractātio, ōnis, *f.* [retracto] *a taking in hand again; a retouching, revision*: Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustin. ‖ *hesitation, refusal* (only with *sine*): sine ulla retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: Liv. 6, 28.

retractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who refuses*: Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

retractātus, a, um, *Part.* [retracto].

‖ Adj.: *revised, corrected*: *συντετμημένα* retractatus, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

retractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a repetition*: Tert. Praescr. 7. ‖ *hesitation, doubt*: sine retractatu, id. Apol. 4.

retractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retraho] *a drawing back, retreating*: graduum, *i. e. the breadth*, Vitr. 3, 3. ‖ Fig. *a diminishing*: dierum (*opp.* auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14. 2. *hesitation, refusal*: sine ulla retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

re-tracto (retracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc.: arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 7, 694: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: manu sua vota (*i. e.* the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1. Poet.: venerem, Lucr. 4, 1196. 2. Fig. *to reconsider, revise*: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: locus orationis a me retractandus, id. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9: secum Deae memorata, Ov. M. 7, 714: vota, ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34: carmina diligentius, id. Gramm. 2: munera [illegible]

rē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw back, withdraw*; *to call back*: me retrahis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 8: aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: aliquem hinc, Lucceius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. Hannibalem in Africam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: pedem, Virg. Aen. 10, 307. castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17: oculare aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, id. 32, 38 *fin.*: ie, Cic. Cael. 27: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87. *Reflect.*: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 154. (Ii) Esp. *to drag* or *bring back*: Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Liv. 2, 12. 2. Fig.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere ab studio, *to remove*, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: aliquem a republica, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, *reduced them to 150 thousand*, id. Caes. 41: verba, *to suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3 *med.*: vires ingenii, ib. 79 *med.*: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem, Tac. A. 16, 1. ‖ *to draw forth* or *bring up anew; to bring to light* or *make known again*: Caesar Antistium Veterum absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, ib. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 *fin.*: obliterata neraril monimenta, id. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 *fin.*

retrecto, v. retracto *ad init.*

re-tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay*: aliquid alicui rei, Lucr. 5, 278: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44. ‖ Fig.: vicem alicui, *to requite*, Lact. 6, 18.

retrĭbūtio, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo] *recompense, repayment, retribution*: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18.

retrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who recompenses* or *requites*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

retricibus cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, qua horti irrigantur, Fest. *s. v.*

retrimentum, i, n. [tero] *the dregs, refuse* of pressed olives: Varr. R. R. 1, 64: of metals, *dross*: Cels. 5, 15: of food and drink, *refuse* (i. e. excrement, urine): Macr. S. 7, 4.

re-trītūro, 1. *v. a. to thresh over, to thresh*: Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 253, 3.

re-trītus, a, um, *adj. worn down*: Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* rutabulum.

retrō, *adv.* [from re and the suffix tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, etc.] Of place: *backwards, at the back, behind*: with words implying motion:

Lucr. 2, 129: vestigia retro sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 2, 758: ora retro flectit, Ov. M. 15, 689: retro inhibite nave, Liv. 30, 10. (II) With words implying rest: est mihi in ultimis secessus, sedibus quoddam, retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 76.

‖ B. Of times: *back*: *in past times, before, formerly*: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37. quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 46: praesimus retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68. ‖ C. In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand*: ab ima (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24.

retro-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *turn back*, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. 11, 3, 160. ‖ B. Fig.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus litteras (*opp.* recto contextu), *to repeat backwards*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, *to reverse*, id. 12, 2, 10: iram, *to turn aside*, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaestos, *reversed, inverted*, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

retrō-cēdens, entis, *Part. retiring, receding*: retrocedentes, Liv. 8, 8.

retrō-cessus, ūs, *m. a going backwards, retrocession*: App. Dogm. Plat 1, p. 5.

retrō-dūco, xi, ctum, *3 v. a. to bring or lead back*: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin*

retro-eo, 4. *v. n. to go back, recede, retire*: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21: Plin. 2, 16, 13.

retro-flecto, xi, 3. *v. a. to bend or turn back*: capillus, Petr. 126, 15.

retrō-grădātio, ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior] *a going back, retrograding*: Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*

retrō-grădior, 3. *v. n. dep.* (retrogradare, *v. n.* Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*) *to go back or backwards, to retrograde*, 15, 16.

retrōgrădis, e, v. retrogradus.

retrōgrădo, v. retrogradior.

retrōgrădus, a, um (retrogradis, e, App. M. 4, p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior] *going back or backwards, retrograde*: usu. of the stars: Sen. Q. N. 7, 25: Plin. 2, 17, 15.

retrōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a retrograde movement, retrogression*: Macr. S. 1, 17.

retrō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging back*: App. M. 5, p. 168.

retrorsum and **retrŏversum**, *adv. back, backwards, behind*: me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. Od. 1, 34, 3: te ferat aura mutata, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51: retroversum cedam, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 143, 14. ‖ B. Of time: *before, earlier*: retrorsum se actio refert, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 18. ‖ C. Of other relations, *back, backwards, in return, in reversal order*: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23. (Hence It. *rivorso.*)

retrorsus and **retrŏversus**, *adv. back, backwards*: retrorsus dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513: colonia crescit retroversus tanquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12. ‖ B. Of time, *back, before, earlier*: retrorsus ad id tempus, Ulp. Dig. 13, 1, 32 *fin.*

retrŏtŏlor, v. retroversus.

retro-spicio, 3. *v. a. to look back at*: orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

retrŏversum, *adv. backwards*: Cl. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 4.

retrō-versus (versus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, *adj. turned back or backwards*: Medusae ipsae retroversus aversantia proiecit ora, Ov. M. 4, 656: retrorsa manus, Plin. 26, 9, 60: denique saepe retrorsa respicions (mulier) subsistit, App. M. 2, p. 117. Fig.: argumentum, Lact. 2, 16 *fin.* ‖ B. Of time, *former, earlier*. *Comp.* retrotolor, *older*: Tert. Apol. 19.

re-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust back*: quasi retraderet hominum me vis invitum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 1.

retrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [retrudo]. ‖ A. Adj. *removed, concealed*: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. Fig.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44 haec in philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rē-tundo, tŭdi (rettŭdi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21), tūsum (retunsus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26), 3. *v. a.* 11 *t. to hammer back*; hence, *to blunt, dull*: ferrum, Cic. Suil. 30 ferrum in Massagetas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rempublicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain*, etc.: censorii stili mucrones, Cic. Clu. 44: mucronem ingenii quotidiana pugna, Quint. 10, 5, 16: belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 15: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuria et lascivia diffluit, *check*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73. impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: Aeolerum linguas, id. 33, 31. superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21.

rētūro, r. *v. a.* [v. obturo] *to open, unclose* (rare) Varr. in Non. 167, 6 surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rētūsus (retunsus), a, um, *Part.* [retundo]. ‖ A. Adj. *blunted, blunt, dull*: securis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26: ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496 aurum habeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1273. 2. Fig.: mihi cor retunsum'st, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 8. ingenia, Cic. Div. 1, 36 *fin.* fervor belli, *subduced*, Sil. 8, 321 res, *impaired, unfortunate*, id. 16, 21. *Comp.*: acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4.

rē-unctor, ōris, *m. an anointer*: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

rēus, i, *m.*, and **rēa**, ae, *f* [res]. In law, orig. *a party to an action* (res), *a plaintiff or defendant*; subsequently, *the party accused, defendant, prisoner*, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: reos appello, quorum res est, ib. 2, 79, 321: Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* ‖ In the stricter sense: *a party legally bound to do something, a bondsman; a debtor*: reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. *s. v.*: pecuniae reus fieri, African. Dig. 16, 1, 17: dotis, Ulp. lb. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, id. lb. 19, 2, 13, § 9. 2. Transf. in gen. *one who is bound, responsible, liable*: quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable for*, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by his vow* (*scil.* his prayer being granted), Virg. Aen. 5, 237: haec vex propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, *damnatus* autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2. ‖ B. *one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner*; also, *one condemned, a criminal*: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16: reus Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. Mil. 13 *fin.* *Fem.*: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50. (II) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id. Verr. 2, 38: capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 50: lenocinii, id. 5, 10, 47: Bestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35: de ambitu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: est reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41. 2. Transf. in gen.: judex sim reusque ad eum rem, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 9: reus fortunae suae diei, *accused of the ill fortunes of*, Liv. 6, 24: factionis, Tac. A. 2, 66. *Poet.*: fortunae una accusatus, una agitur res, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120. (Hence It. *reo, rea.*)

rē-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition*; *to recover*: Ov. H. 21, 231: Gell. 16, 13. ‖ Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac. A. 13, 27. ut diplomata Othonis, quae neglegebantur, revalescerent, *regain their force*, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243.

rē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back*: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35 tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 9: nec satelles Orci Prometheo revexit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 36. ‖ B. Reflect. *to drive, ride, or sail back*; *to return*: ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 3, 4. ‖ C. Fig.: famam optimam ex Bithynia revexisti, *brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63.

rēvēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [revelo] *an uncovering, laying bare*: Arn. 5, 182. ‖ Fig.: illi sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

rēvēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a revealer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rēvēlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to revelation*: Tert. Anim. 47.

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull back*; *to pull* or *tear out, off* or *away*: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25. caput a cervice, Virg. G. 4, 523. cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86. saxum e monte, ib. 12, 341. aliquem ab aliquo, *to tear away, separate*, ib. 4, 152. axem temone, ib. 2, 326: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: herbas radice, *by the root*, id. M. 7, 226: crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 4, 11 gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: claustra, Liv. 5, 21: vincula, Cic. Caecin. 25. fores templi paene revellere, Suet. Cal. 6. aquila manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Cels. 2, 3, 1: proximos terminos agri, *to remove*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Lucan. 7, 77: Sil. 11, 733: humum dente curvo, *to plough up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12: cinerem maneaque, *to disturb, violate*, Virg. Aen. 4, 427.

‖ B. Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207 oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

rē-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare*: caput (*opp.* involvere), Sust. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 629: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73. ‖ B. Fig. *to disclose, reveal*: frandes, App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 *fin.*: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat. Aus. Periooh. Od. 21.

rē-vendo, dĭdi, 3. *v. a. to sell again*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 2, 37.

rē-vēnio, 4. *v. n. to be sold again*: Nerat. Dig. 18, 1, 3.

rē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come again, come back, return*: revenit, ut illum persequar, Pl. Mere. 4, 2, 3: Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 33: Cic. de Or. 1, 38 *fin.*: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: huc, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 143: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: in eum sensum haec revenire locum, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 24. *fabula*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 2: inter vos ritibus ad nauseam usque gratiam est, in. Am. 3, 2, 62. ‖ C. Of time: Lucr. 5, 1074 (alt. *venerit*).

rēvĕnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to return*: Suevius in Macr. S. 3, 14 *fin.*

rēvĕra, v. res, no. 21.

rĕ-verbĕro, 1. *v. a.* *to beat or cast back, to repel* (rare): incrementa duritiæ suæ, Col. 3, 13, 7: saxa, Sen. Contr. 1, 3. ‖ Fig.: iram Fortunæ, id. Clem. 2, 5.

rĕ-vērĕcundĭter, *adv.* *respectfully*: Eun. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* [revereor]. ‖ Adj.: *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend*: nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14 *fin.* *Sup.*: Reverendissimus, *right reverend*, a title of bishops, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* [revereor]. ‖ Adj.: *respectful, regardful, reverent*: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30, 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204. *Comp.*: nihilo reverentior lenitorve erga senatum, Suet. Cal. 26: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum oredere quam scire, Tac. G. 34. *Sup.*: Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pseudo-Plin. Ep. 10, 28.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv.* *respectfully*: Plin. Ep. 3, 21. *Comp.*: Tac. H. 2, 27. *Sup.*: Suet. Aug. 91.

rĕvĕrentĭa, æ, *f.* [revereor] *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence*: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: judicum, Quint. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69: sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: imperii, ib. 1, 55: legum, Juv. 14, 179: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13, 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66. Objectively: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference or veneration due to you*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*

rĕ-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep.* (revereo, Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to stand in awe* or *fear of; to respect, honour, revere*: revereor filium, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 5: hos (*sc.* oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. *Impers.*: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei reveretur, Varr. in Non. 497, 1.

rĕ-vergo, 3. *v. n.* *to incline towards*: fig.: in allorum commoda, *to tend, conduce*, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sidon. 4, 2.

rĕ-verro, 3. *v. a.* *to sweep back, to scatter again*: reverram hercle hoc, quod converri modo, Pl. St. ch. 2, 2, 64.

rĕversio (revors.), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] *a turning back* before one arrives, *the act of returning*: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 42. 2. Of things, *a returning, return*: febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: annus (solis), App. de Mundo, p. 71: reversiones planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7. ‖ Gramm. *t. t.* = ἀναστροφή, *inversion* (as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus): Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rĕverso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to turn round*: Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.*

reversus, a, um, *Part.* [revertor].

reversŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto] *a return*: annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rĕ-verto (-vorto), verti, 3. *v. n.* *to turn back, to come back, return* (used almost exclusively in the *perfect* tenses, the imperfect being derived from reverto, *q. v.*: the *pres. imperf.* occurs in Lucr. 5, 1252, and in Pomp. in Non. 475, 2): legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Divitiacus ad eum reverterat, ib. 2, 14: Deiotarus quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. Div. 1, 15: ipse reverti Formias, id. Att. 8, 3 *fin.*: Ephesо Laodiceam revertit, id. Fam. 3, 10. ‖ Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, ib. 9, 24.

rĕ vĕrto (-vort.), versus (-vors.), 3. *v. n. dep.* [verto] *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (rarely used except in the *imperfect* tenses: the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; *e. g.* Voll. 2, 42: Quint. 7, 8, 2: Tac. A. 12, 21): inde illico revortor domum eo, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 8: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: reversus ille, Caes. B. G. 6, 42. a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: revertebar silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revortar, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 26: nisi domum revorteris, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 31: huno in locum revertuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: in castra revortitur, Sall. J. 58 *fin.*: ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc revortimini, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 57. (II) Of things: sol inde (*sc.* a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr. 5, 615: retroque a terra cuncta revorti, id. 1, 785: quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 12. ‖ Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id. A. P. 390: ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad easdem particulas haec revertentur, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poena reversura est in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340. 2. Esp. *to return* from a digression, *revert to*: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut ad propositum revertamur, id. Fin. 2, 32: ut ad me revertar, id. Coel. 3: revortor ad illam puellam exposititiam, Pl. Casin. prol. 79.

rĕ-vestio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *to clothe again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129.

rĕvĭbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [revibro] *a reflection* of light: Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

rĕvĭbrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing*) *a reflection* of light: Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

rĕ-vĭbro, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to cast back, reflect*: radios, Mart. Cap. 2, 41. ‖ Neutr. *to receive reflection*: ipsa coeli contextio lucis fulguribus revibravit, id. 8, 873.

rĕvictio, ōnis, *f.* [revinco] *a refuting, refutation*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* [revinco].

rĕ-vīdeo, 2. *v. n.* *to see again, visit again*: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 65.

rĕ-vīgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to begin to flourish again*: Juvenc. 2, 204.

rĕ-vīlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to become vile* or *contemptible*: virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. An. 15.

rĕvīmentum, i, *n.* *an edging, fringe*: (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detexta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi.

rĕvincĭbilis, e, *adj.* [revinco] *that may be refuted*: Tert. Res. Carn. 13 *fin.*

rĕ-vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a.* *to bind back* or *backwards; to bind round, bind fast, fasten*: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tigris in contrariam partem revinctis, ib. 4, 17: trabes introrsus, ib. 7, 23: navigium, Plin. Pan. 82: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. M. 11, 212: sonam de poste, ib. 10, 379: latus ense, *to gird*, Prop. 3, 14, 11: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Virg. Aen. 2, 57. qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, *wrapped up*, Mart. 6, 41. Poet.: laticea in glaciem revincti, *bound*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167.

2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 47. ‖ *to unbind*: Col. 1, 8, 16.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a.* *to conquer, subdue*: victrices catervae consilii juvenis revictae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24: revicta conjuratio, *repressed*, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliqua ratione, Lucr. 1, 904. ‖ Fig *to convict; to refute, disprove*: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, Cic. Arch. 6: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in culpa et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2: crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv. 6, 26 *fin.*

rĕvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [revincio].

rĕ-vīresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* *incep.* *to become* or *grow green again*: laesae silvae Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58. 2. Transf. *to become young again*: spes est virginibus, arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305 ‖ Fig. *to grow strong again, to grow young again; to reflourish, revive*: quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov Cons. 14: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4: imperium, Curt. 10, 9: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 *fin.*: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228.

rĕ-viscĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* *a restoring of the flesh*: Tert. Res. Carn. 10.

rĕvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [revideo] *a seeing again*: Claud. Mamert. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

rĕ-vīsito, 1. *v.* *a. freq.* *to visit again* or *frequently*: urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

rĕ-viso, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr *to look back on, to come again to see, to revisit*: ut ad me revisas, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 79. Gell. 13, 30: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, *returns*, Lucr. 4, 1113. ‖ Act. *to go or come to see again; to revisit*: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*: id. Fam. 1, 10: Cat. 64, 377: reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1: urbem, Lucr. 3, 1080. rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23.

rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* *restored to life*: Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rĕ-vīvisco (revivesco), vixi, 3. *v. n.* *incep.* *to come to life again, to revive*: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: id. Mil. 29, 79: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61. 2. Transf. *to grow again*: gramina, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33. ‖ Fig.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa totius jugulata, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38.

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf.*, victum, 3. *v. n.* *to live again* (rare): Sen. Med. 477.

rĕvŏcābilis, e, *adj.* [revoco] *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (poet.): carmen fatorum, Prop. 4, 7, 51: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488.

rĕvŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a calling back, recall*: Ov. F. 1, 561.

rĕvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling back* or *away, a recalling*: a bello, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: domum, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1 2. 2. Transf.: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. 2. In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, *a withdrawing, revocation*: id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

rĕvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who recalls*: animarum (magus), Ps. Quint. Decl. 10.

rĕvŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *recalling, revocatory*: amplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32. Subst. revocatoria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) *a letter of recall*: Cod. Justin. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to call back, recall*: quoties ferus ire velo, me retinea, revoca, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 5. de meo curpu rei publicae sum vace revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: aliquem ab injuria, id. Div. 2, 8: revocatus de caelilo

Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provincia, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*: Samnites rursus ad Caudium, Liv. 9, 27: aliquem intro, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 12. *Absol.*: heus ablit: quin revocas, id. Ps. 1, 3, 72: Liv. 30, 20: Hor. S. 1, 6, 61. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t. to call back, to order to return or retreat*: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: equites, id. B. C. 1, 80: naves omnes revocat, ib. 3, 14: hos certo signo, ib. 1, 27: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20. Transf. in gen.: Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335. 2. Transf. of things, *to draw or fetch back, turn back*, etc.: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: gradum, ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to brush forward*, Suet. Caes. 45: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back, restore*, Col. 2, 10, 5: artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248. 3. *to call for a repetition of a speech*, etc.; *to encore an actor*, etc.: Livius (Andronicus) quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Liv. 7, 2. Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9 quoties ego hunc (*sc.* Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripide , primo tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63 *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *Pass. impers.*: nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto "Pullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat." Millies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58. ‖ Fig. in gen. *to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer*, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned*, id. de Or. 2, 21: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, id. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1: veteres artes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 12: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.*: nonnunquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *correct themselves*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw*, id. Pis. 29: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 40: memoriam, Sen. Ben. 5, 25 *fin.*: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: perterritos animos a metu, Quint. 2, 16, 8: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: se ad pristina studia, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabantur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to the cultivation of my mind*, Tac. A. 14, 54. Poet. with *inf.*: nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced*, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

2. Esp. with *ad* and *acc.* to *apply, adhere, refer*: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Am. 13, 50: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. de Or. 2, 11: rationem ad veritatem, id. Of. 3, 21, 84. 3. *to recall, revoke, retract, cancel*: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 618: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: libertatem, Tac. A. 13, 26: literas, Suet. Vesp. 8. ‖ 4. *to ask back again, to invite to return* (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*: Phaedr. 1, 25, 7. ‖ V. *to call again, summon anew* (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperant revocaturosque se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv. 45, 36: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again*, Petr. 23: convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

rĕ-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly back*: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Virg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 742. ‖ Transf.: telum, ib. 7, 684: sol, Manil. 2, 193.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo] *that may be rolled back* (poet.): Ov. Ib. 193.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a revolving, revolution*; Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [revolvo].

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return*: Draco revolvens sese, polt. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. fur. 182: moles cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens, *going over again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 191: Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *from which the waves are rolled back*, ib. 11, 627. (ii) Reflect. *to return*: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 11, 26: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back*, Virg. Aen. 4, 691. Poet. of time: dies, ib. 10, 256: secula, Ov. F. 4, 29. 2. Esp. *to turn over, read over, repeat*: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. ‖ Fig.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summus paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back*, Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through* or *experience again*, Virg. Aen. 10, 61. (ii) Reflect. *to return to*: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 135: ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ad vana et totiens irrisa, Tac. A. 4, 9: primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5: eo revolvi rem, Liv. 5, 11. 2. Esp. *to relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon*: sed quid ego haec necquicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21: curas (animus), Sen. Oed. 764.

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth again; to disgorge*: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg. Aen. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: spolia, purpuram, aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 7. Poet.: illisum scopulis revomentibus aequor, *dashing back*, Lucan. 6, 24. ‖ Fig.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10 *fin.*

rĕvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvertor**, v. revert.

rĕvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revello] *a tearing off* or *away*: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [revello].

rex, rēgis, m. (*gen. plur.* regarum, Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [rego] *a monarch, king*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, (ic. Rep. 1, 26: simul atque se inflexit his rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, ib. 2, 26: rex Ancus, ib. 2, 3: regum deligere creare, constituere, ib. 2, 12, *etc.*: rex patrem vicit, *t. t. the feelings of the king overcame those of the father*, Ov. M. 12, 30. During the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot*: hoc nomen (*sc.* tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent, Cic. Rep. 2, 27. (On the Roman Kings, v. Smith's Ant. 991 *sqq.*) But the name rex continued to be used for *priest*; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and, rex Nemorensis, i. e. *priest of Diana Aricina*, Suet. Cal. 35. 2. Adj. (poet.) *ruling, that rules or sways*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. Aen. 1, 21. 3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, *the King of Persia*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65: Nep. Milt. 7: also regnum rex, Suet. Cal. 5. 4. *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: quem (*sc.* Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrina expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 65 And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 10, 606: umbrarum, *Pluto*, ib. 7, 249: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, *Saturn*, Mart. 12, 62: rex Aeolus, Virg. Aen. 1, 52. ‖ Transf.: *head, chief, leader, master, etc.*: *a lion*: Phaedr. 4, 11, 4: *a bull*: Stat. Th. 5, 333: *the queen-bee*: Virg. G. 4, 106: *the eagle*: Plin. 10, 74, 95: *the Eridanus*, as the principal river of Italy: Virg. G. 1, 482: *Phanaean wine*: ib. 2, 98: *the master* of a feast, like βασιλεύς: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1: *a governor, preceptor*: actae puertiae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8 *the leader, king* in children's games: id. Ep. 1, 1, 59: *the protector, patron* of parasites: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 59: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 20: Juv. 1, 136: *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*: Virg. Aen. 9, 223. Flor. 4, 9, 7: *a powerful, rich*, or *fortunate person*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 26: Hor Od. 2, 14, 11: id. A. P. 434. (Hence It. re; Sp. rey; Fr. roi.)

rhabdos, i, *f.* = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor*: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

rhacŏma, ae, *f. a root*, prob. i. q. rha, *rhubarb*: Plin. 27, 12, 105.

rhăgădes, um, *f. plu.* and **rhăgădia**, orum, *n. plu.* = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, *a kind of sores* or *chaps*: Plin. 23, 4, 44.

rhăgion, ii, *n.* = ῥάγιον, *a small spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

rhamnus, i, *f.* = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn* of two kinds: (i) candidior = Rhamnus saxatilis, Linn.: (ii) nigrior = R. oleoides, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 76: Veg. 5, 74.

rhapĭon, ii, *n.* = ῥαπίον, *a plant, also called* leontopetalon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

rhăpisma, ătis, *n.* = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with a stick, a rap*: Cod. Justin. 8, 49, 6.

rhapsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep. Dion. 6.

rhectae, arum, *m. plu.* = ῥῆκται, *a kind of earthquake*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

rhēda, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57 and 68] *a four-wheeled carriage*: Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Cic. Mil. 20, 28: id. Phil. 2, 24: Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. (v. Smith's Ant. 994.)

rhēdārius, a, um, *adj.* [rheda] *pertaining to a rheda*: mull, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. ‖ Subst. rhedarius, ii, m. *the driver of a rheda, a coachman*: Cic. Mil. 10, 29. 2. *the builder of a rheda, a carriage-maker*: Capitol. Max. et Balb. 3.

rhēmo, onis, v. remo.

rhētor, ŏris, *m.* = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory or rhetoric, a rhetorician*; qui rhetores nominantur et qui [illegible]

ondi praecepta traderent, Cic. de Or. 2, 28 fin.: in rhetorum scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 24: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1 fin. ‖ B. as orator: Nep. Epam. 6.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭce**, es, f. = ῥητορική, the art of oratory, rhetoric: dicam, si potero, rhetorica, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa fervens, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54.

rhētŏrĭcē, adv. in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43.

rhētŏrĭco, avi, 1. v. a. [rhetoricus] to speak rhetorically: Nov. in Non. 476, 6.

rhētŏrĭcor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to speak rhetorically or like an orator: Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

rhētŏrĭcōtĕrus, a, comp. adj. = ῥητορικώτερος, more oratical: Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 fin.: ars, a treatise on rhetoric, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, teachers of rhetoric, id. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3: libri, books on rhetoric, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. And absol. (sc. liber): nisi rhetoricos suos ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), (the books erroneously called de Inventione), Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14. 2. Subst. rhetorica, orum, n. plu. rhetoric: rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.

rhētŏrĭcŭlus, i, m. dim. [rhetor] a paltry rhetorician: Gell. 17, 20.

rhētŏrĭzo, 1. v. n. = ῥητορίζω, to speak rhetorically: Pomp. in Non. 166, 3.

rhētŏr, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ, a saying, maxim, law: Lycurgi, Amm. 16, 5.

rheuma, ătis, n. = ῥεῦμα, a flowing flood: maris (i. e. aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12. ‖ B. a catarrh, rheum: Iter. Ep. 122, 1.

rheumătĭcus, i, m. = ῥευματικός, one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh: Plin. 29, 6, 9.

rheumătismus, i, m. = ῥευματισμός, rheum, catarrh: Plin. 22, 18, 21.

rheumătizo, 1. v. n. = ῥευματίζομαι, to be troubled with rheum: Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

rhexia, ae, f. a plant also called onochelis and anchusa, alkanet, Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

rhīna, ae, f. = ῥίνη, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, Squatina laevis, Cuv.; the skin of which was used by the Romans for polishing wood and ivory, and still furnishes the finest shagreen: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

rhīnanchȳtēs, ae, m. = ῥινεγχύτης, an instrument for syringing the nose: Scrib. Comp. 7.

rhīnălon, i, n. = ῥινίον, collyrium, an ointment for removing scars: Cels. 6, 6, 30.

rhīnŏcĕrōs, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερως, a rhinoceros, Rhinoceros indicus, Linn. Plin. 8, 20, 29: Mart. Spect. 9, 22. ‖ B. Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv. 7, 130: Mart. 14, 52: Fig.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, to sneer, id. 1, 4.

rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus, a, um, adj. [rhinoceros] of a rhinoceros: naris, i. e. sneering, mocking, Sidon. Carm. 9, 319.

rhīnĭas, ae, m. = ῥινίας, juice extracted from a root (opp. cauliis): Plin. 19, 5, 18.

rhīnŏthīnus, i, f. a kind of iris, prob. Iris angustifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

rhīnŏtŏmūsæus, orum, n. plu. = ῥινοτομούμενα, works treating on medicines prepared from roots: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

rhō, indecl. = ῥῶ, the Greek name of the letter r: Cic. Div. 2, 46.

rhŏdĭnus, a, um, adj. = ῥόδινος, pre-

pared from roses: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: oleum, oil of roses, id. 15, 7, 7.

rhŏdītis, is, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

rhŏdŏdaphnē, es, f. = ῥοδοδάφνη, the rose-bay, oleander, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: Pall. 1, 35, 9.

rhŏdŏdendros, i, f., and **rhŏdŏdendrum**, i, n. = ῥοδόδενδρον, i. q. rhododaphne, the rose-bay, oleander: Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 21, 13, 45.

rhŏdŏmĕli, n. indecl. = ῥοδόμελι, honey of roses: Pall. Maj. 16.

rhodŏra, ae, f. [a Gallic word] a plant, meadow-sweet, Spiraea Ulmaria, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 112.

rhoeas, ădis, or **rhoea**, ae, f. = ῥοιάς, the common red poppy, Papaver Rhoeas, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53.

rhŏĭnus, a, um, adj. = ῥοϊνός, pertaining to the sumach (rhus), sumach-: folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

rhŏĭtēs, ae, m. = ῥοίτης (sc. οἶνος), pomegranate wine: Plin. 14, 16, 19; 3.

rhombŏīdes, is, f. = ῥομβοειδής, in mathematics, a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid: Frontin. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Prop. 2, 28, 35: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7. ‖ B. a kind of fish, the turbot, Pleuronectes maximus, Linn.: Plin 9, 54, 79: Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: Juv. 4, 29. ‖ C. a mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb: Front. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhomphaea, ae, f. = ῥομφαία (pure Latin, rumpia, Gell. 10, 25; with i short, rumpia, Val. Fl. 6, 98), a long javelin used by barbarous nations: Liv. 31, 39: Claud. Epigr. 27.

rhomphālis, e, adj. [rhomphaea] pertaining to the rhomphaea: inceadium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

rhonchi-sŏnus, a, um, adj. [rhonchus] snorting: rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

rhoncho, 1. v. n. [id.] to snore, to snort: Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

rhonchus, i, m. = ῥόγχος, a snoring: Mart. 3, 82. 2. Transf. the croaking of a frog: App. M. 1, p. 106. ‖ B. Fig. a sneer, jeer: Mart. 1, 4.

rhōpălon, i, n. = ῥόπαλον, the plant nymphaea, q. v.: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

rhūs, rhōis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3: abl. rore, id. 9, 13, 5: Pall. Mart. 15, 1), m. (f. in Scrib. Larg. 142) = ῥοῦς, a bushy shrub, sumach, of two kinds: (i) erythros = Rhus Coriaria, Linn. (ii) puter coriarius = Coriarius myrtifolius, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 54 sq.: Cels. 6, 11: acc. rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79: rhum, id. 29, 3, 11 fin.

rhūsĕlīnon, i, n. = ῥουσέλινον, a plant, also called apium rusticum: App. Herb. 8.

rhȳpărŏgrăphos, i, m. = ῥυπαρογράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects: Plin. 35, 10, 37.

rhȳpōdēs, is, adj. = ῥυπώδης, dirty, smeared: emplastrum, a drawing plaster, Cels. 6, 18, 7.

rhythmĭcē, es, f. = ῥυθμική, sc. τέχνη, the art of number in gen.; arithmetic, rhythm: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rhythmĭcus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 9, 4, 68.

rhythmĭzŏmĕnon, i, n. = ῥυθμιζόμενον, that which is reduced to measure or rhythm: Mart. Cap. 1, p. 326.

rhythmŏīdēs, is, adj. = ῥυθμοειδής, like rhythm, rhythmical: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rythmus or **-us**, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Mart. Cap. 9, 326: Quint. 9, 4, 51 sq.

rhȳtium, ii, n. = ῥύτιον, a horn-shaped drinking-vessel: Mart. 2, 35.

rica, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48: Mosur. fabul. in Gell. 20, 15: Gell. 6, 10: Fest. s. v. ..

ricālĭātus, a, um, adj. [ricinium] covering a ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. recinium.

ricīnium, ii, n. [rica] a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59 Fest. s. v. recinium: v. Smith's Ant. 995.

ricīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] veiled: mitra, Varr. in Non. 539, 26.

ricinus, i, m. a large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs, etc., a tick, like, Ixodes Ricinus, Latreille: Cato R. R. 96, 2: Plin. 22, 18, 21. ‖ B. a plant, called also cici and croton, the castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7. (Hence Sp. reseno.)

rĭcĭo, 1. v. n. [ringor] to cry like a leopard: Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus, ad init.

rictus, ūs, m. (rictum, i, n.: Lucr. 6, 1194: Cic. Verr. 4, 43: plur.: ricta, Lucr. 5, 1063) [ringor] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Cic. loc. cit.: Suet. Claud. 30: Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: Juv. 10, 230: plur.: Ov. A. A. 2, 283. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id. M. 1, 741: Juv. 10, 272: plur.: Lucr. 5, 1063: Ov. M. 3, 674. 2. Transf. the opening of the eyes (poet.): Lucan. 6, 757: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168.

rĭcŭla, ae, f. dim. [rica] a small veil: Turpil. in Non. 539, 25.

rīdĕo, risi, risum (dep. Petr. 57, 3), 2. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr. to laugh: nunquam ullo die risi adaeque neque hoc quod reliquum est plus risuram opinor, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 4: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 29: M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30 ad fin.: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat, while laughing, i. e. in a jesting manner, id. S. 1, 1, 24. With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα sardónium, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. 2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile; and with ad or dat. to smile on: Juppiter hic risit tempestatesque serenae riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. Ann. 1, 172: ridere ad patrem, Cat. 61, 219: cui non risere parentes, Virg. E. 4, 62. (ii) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: innubilus aether ridet, Lucr. 3, 22: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. M. 15, 205: mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20. With dat.: tibi rident aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 1, 8: Cat. 64, 285: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13. 3. to laugh in ridicule, to mock: quando potentior largis muneribus riserit aemuli, ib. 4, 1, 18. ‖ A. Act. to laugh at, laugh over: rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9: Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: poroum de grege Epicuri, id. Ep. 1, 4, 16: joca tua, Cic. Att. 14, 14: haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu ridens, say in jest, id. Fam. 7, 11 fin.: nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac. G. 19: perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16, 47. With inf.: Stat. Th. 10, 648. Pass.: haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, irascendo, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7. 2. Esp. to smile upon; quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21. 3. to laugh at, ridicule, jeer at: dederis nobis quemadmodum scripturis ad me, quem semper videre possemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: Hor. S. 2, 20, 24 (v. Orelli, ad loc.): praesaga verba mea, Ov. M. 1, 514. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitio a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 23: ridentur mimi, Quint. 11, 1, 44: Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: peccata ad extremum ridenda, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9. (Hence It. ridere: Fr. rire.)

rīdĭbundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laughing: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 32.

rīdĭcen, ĭnis, f. a thrush, a throstle: Cato R. R. 87: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4.

rīdĭcŭlla, æ, *f. dim.* [rīdica] *a little stake, a peg, plug.* Sen. Q. N. 1, 3.

rīdĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny:* ridiculosis fundere, *to utter jests, drolleries*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 64. Subst. ridicularius, ii, m. *a droll, a jester:* Gell. 4, 20.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241. ‖ *ridiculously, absurdly:* id. Verr. 4, 66.

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *laughable, facetious, droll:* parasitus ridiculosissimus, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64: negotia, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious:* quando adhibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13: homines, id. Verr. 1, 46: Juv. 3, 153: inest lepos luduaque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Asin. prol. 14: ridicula et jocosa res, Cat. 56, 1: dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: vultus gestusque, id. 6, 3, 26: ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: huic, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* id. And. 3, 1, 16. Post. with *inf.*: (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. ‖ Subst. ridiculus, i, m. *a jester, buffoon:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 21: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11. (ii) ridiculum, i, n. *a laughing matter; a jest, joke*, etc.: proprium materiae, de qua nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22: in faciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic. Or. 26: per ridiculum dicere (*opp.* severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causa, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58 *fin.*: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, ib. 2, 71. ‖ In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous:* lugus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, id. Verr. 4, 66: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 46: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 322: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71: poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55: est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

rĭen, v. renes, *ad init.*

rĭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [rigo] *a watering, irrigating:* Col. 11, 3, 48.

rĭgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a waterer:* Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

rĭgē-făcio, fēci, *pass.* fĭo, v. a. *to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb:* exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23.

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* [rigeo]. ‖ *Adj.: stiff, unbending, rigid:* aqua, *frozen*, Mart. 14, 119: para mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Solin. 15: caput, *rigid*, Quint. 11, 3, 69. ‖ Fig. *inflexible, stubborn, unyielding:* animus, Sen. Hippol. 413: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rĭgeo, 2. v. n. *to be stiff or numb; to stiffen*, esp. with cold: rigere frigore, Lucr. 3, 504: extensae partes (terrae) frigore rigent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: gelu, Liv. 21, 32: prata rigent, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54: horridus Decembar, Mart. 9, 95. (ii) In gen.: gelidis comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end*, Ov. M. 3, 100: ardua cervix, ib. 8, 284: rigent cervella dona, *i. e. are hardened into gold*, ib. 11, 132: vestes cruore coagulo rigentes, *standing out*, Virg. Aen. 11, 72: lorica ex aere rigentem, ib. 8, 621: signa, Lucr. 5, 1437. ‖ *Part.* rĭgens, *Adj.* (*Gr.* ὀρθός) *to stand stiff or upright:* (*pecten* nonnisi rargeti) rigat, Ov. M. 4, 327. Illiterati nam minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17. ‖ Fig. (rare) *to remain unmoved, inert:* furtivas lunaris riget, Mart. 5, 31. [Akin to *frigeo*: also to Gr. ῥιγέω, Gr. ῥῖγος, root ῥιγ.]

rĭgesco, gui, 3. v. n. *incep.* [rigeo] *to grow stiff or numb: to stiffen, harden*, esp. with cold (post.). vestes indutae, Virg. G. 3, 367. aquae in gramines, Plin. 2, 63, 63. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, ib. 9, 337: lacerti, ib. 4, 555. corpora visa Gorgone, ib. 5, 209. ‖ Transf. *to stand erect, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, id. F. 1, 97. ‖ Fig.: nunquam corrupta rigescent saecula? *will grow serious* or *manly*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 113.

rĭgĭdē, *adv. in a straight line, stiffly:* Vitr. 2, 3 Sen. Ben. 2, 17. ‖ *rigorously, severely:* Ov. Tr. 2, 251. *Comp.:* Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus] *stiffness, hardness* of wood: Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo] *stiff, hard, rigid:* pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 763. frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82 Liv. 35, 11: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101 rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: setae, ib. 8, 428: capilli, ib. 10, 425: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: quercus, Virg. E. 6, 28 custos ruris, *i. e. Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391: silices, id. M. 9, 614: mons, *rocky*, ib. 8, 797. *Comp.*: Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitarentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70. ‖ Fig. *hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough:* mors, *i. e. stiffening, making rigid*, Lucr. 6, 1195: vox, *harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: fossor, *hardy*, Mart. 7, 71 virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 57: censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: rigidi servator honesti, Lucan. 2, 389: mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Mars, *rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 1, 46: leo, Mart. 10, 65. *Sup.:* Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164. (Hence Fr. *roide.*)

rīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to wet, moisten, water, bedew:* imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 617: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714: tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: lucuna perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40: seminaria, Col. 5, 6, 8: vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat, Virg. Aen. 9, 251: ter flentibus ora rigavit, Ov. M. 11, 419. *Absol.:* nubes nimbisque riganteu, Lucr. 6, 521: accolae, Curt. 8, 9. ‖ Post. transf.: natos vitali rore, *to suckle*, polit. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur coelum rigare, *to flood*, Lucr. 4, 203. ‖ Fig.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: ora alicujus Pallaeae aqua, Prop. 3, 3, 52. ‖ *to convey water* or *any other liquid* = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.*: vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69. ‖ Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius in Macr. S. 6, 1. [Akin to Germ. *regen*; Eng. *rain.*]

rigor, ōris, m. [rigeo] *stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, hardness, firmness:* tandem bruma nives adfert pigrumque rigorem reddit, Lucr. 5, 745: Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: coeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 22, 82: immobilis statui, Quint. 9, 3, 102: vultus (in portentis), Plin. 35, 9, 35: nervorum crumpi, *spasm*, Cels. 2, 2: sine ullo rigore, Plin. 26, 12, 81: id. 35, 6, 27: fluminis, *i. e. a straight course*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5: in the agrimensores, *a straight line*, opp. to flexus: Front. Expos. form. p. 38 Goes. Aggen. de Limit. p. 46 *fin.*: auri, *hardness, firmness*, Lucr. 1, 494: ferri, Virg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 421: arborum, Plin. 16, 40, 77. ‖ Fig. *hardness, inflexibility, roughness, severity, rigour:* accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decet, *rudeness*, Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.*: animi, id. A. 6, 50: Sen. de Ira 1, 16: disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 83.

rĭgŏrātus, a, um, *adj.* [rigor] *stiff upright:* traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo]. ‖ Act. *that waters, irrigates:* rigui in vallibus amnes, Virg. G. 2, 485. Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, *i. e. distended with milk*, Sol. 2. ‖ Pass. *watered, well watered:* hortus, Ov. M. 8, 646: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.

2. Subst. rigua, orum, *n. plu. well-watered places:* id. 9, 57, 83. (ii) riguus, i, m. (*sc.* ager): id. 17, 26, 41.

rīma, æ, *f.* [perh. for rigma, from RIG, root of ringor; hence, lit. *an opening of the mouth*] *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure:* angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29 cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515: tenuis rima, ib. 4, 65: hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissa agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211: ducere, ib. 4, 65 facere, *to make*, id. Tr. 2, 85: naves rimis fatiscunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: exspiere, *to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.* Post.: ignea rima micans, *a flash of lightning*. Virg. Aen. 8, 392: Plin. 2, 43, 43. Comically: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfno, *I am full of chinks*, i. e. *can keep nothing to myself*, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 75.

rīmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [rimor] *examining, considering:* App. M. 2, p. 126.

rīmātim, *adv. through the chinks:* speculabunda, Mart. Cap. p. 27.

rīmātor, ōris, m. [rimor] *an investigator:* Arn. 5, p. 161.

rīmo, 1. v. a for rimor: Att. in Non 382, 10: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rīmor, ātus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [rima] *to lay open, tear up, turn* or *grub up:* rastris terram rimantur, Virg. G. 3, 534: volucres rimantur prata Caystri, ib. 1, 384: stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1. ‖ Transf. *to pry into, search, examine, explore:* vultur viscera rimatur epulis, *ransacks for food*, Virg. Aen. 6, 599: haruspex pectora pulliorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus letale ferat, Virg. Aen. 12, 749: auras elatis auribus, Ov. Hal. 72. Absol.: quod cuique reperiam rimanti, Virg. Aen. 7, 308. ‖ Fig. *to examine thoroughly, investigate:* haec quidem rationem naturae difficile est forte assequi traducere ad id genus divisionum; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest Posidonius, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cunota rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6: secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: mentis opus, ib. 84, 57: offensas, id. H. 4, 11.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of cracks, chinks*, or *fissures:* fauces, Pers. 2, 17, 16: cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 413: aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: vitex, Juv. 9, 270. *Comp.:* spissa, Cels. 7, 12. ‖ Fig.: quae rimosum bene dissimulator in aure, *that keeps nothing close*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

rīmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small crack, chink, or fissure:* Cels. 8, 4.

ringor, ōris, m. v. n. *to draw the mouth wide, to show the teeth, to grin, to distort the face:* rictus ringitur, Pompon. in Non. 132, 20. ‖ Fig. *to be vexed, angry, cross:* ringitur, inquit: quis enim? Pers. 3, 2: Tac. Ph. 2, 2, 377 Gell. 17, 21, 42. (Hence Fr. *rogner*.)

rīpa, ae, *f. the bank of a stream*: ripa fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19. **2.** Transf. *the shore of the sea* (rare): villa semper mare recte conspicit cum pulsatur et fluctu respergitur; nunquam ex ripa, sed haud paulum submota a litore, Col. 1, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24. **3.** Fig.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 6. (Hence It. *riva*; Sp. *ria*; Fr. *rive*; also It. *arrivare*; Sp. *arribar*; Fr. *arriver*.)

rīpārienses or **rīpārenses**, ium, *m. plu.* [ripa] *troops stationed on the bank of a river*: Vopisc. Aurel. 38.

rīpārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that frequents the banks of rivers*: hirundines, *bank-martins, sand-martins*: Plin. 30, 4, 12.

rīpensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *situated* or *stationed on a river's bank*: Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube*, Amm. 26, 7: milites, i. q. riparienses, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 4.

rīpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bank* or *margin*: Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

rīscus, i, *m.* = βίσκος, *a trunk, chest*: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

rīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rideo] *that can laugh, risible*: Mart. Cap. 4, 121.

rīsĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [risus loquor] *a tattling and laughing at the same time*: Fort. Poemit. 10.

rīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rideo] *a laughing, laughter, laugh*: quot risiones! Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

rīsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to laugh over* or *at*: Naev. in Non. 209, 31.

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a laugher, mocker, banterer*: Hor. A. P. 225: Firm. Math. 5, 2.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laughing, laughter, laugh*: risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3: risum judicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: mīros risus nos edere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: nimis aegre risum continui, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 36: iæqueo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42. paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. (Hence It. *riso*; Fr. *ris*.)

rītĕ, *adv.* (perh. an old *abl.* = ritu) *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage*: nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunto praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: deos rite apprecati, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, ib. 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: votum solvi, id. 31, 9. **II.** Transf. *in gen. in a proper* or *fit manner; fitly, duly, rightly, well*: hunc deum rite locatum dixerimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus rite paratis, Virg. Aen. 4, 555: aperire partus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 13: deos veneror, ut, quod de mea re hue veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately*, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 28. **2.** *According to custom* or *usage*: retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 496: campestres Scythae, quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos, Virg. Aen. 9, 332. [Etym. dub.: but perh. *rite* and *ritus* are other forms of *recte* and *rectus*.]

rītĭālis, e, *adj.* [ritus] *relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual*: rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, ædes sacrentur, etc., Fest. *s. v.*

rītĭālĭter, *adv. according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies*: Amm. 29, 1.

rītus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* ritūis, Varr. in Non. 494, 30: *abl.* rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285) *a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite*: Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97: sacra dilis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo rituque fiant, discunto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 836: de more rituque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*: lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way*: cognosse Sabinae gentis ritus, ib. 15, 5: Cyclopum referre, ib. 9: humanos, ib. 9, 500: dissimiles, Plin. 11, 10, 10: externas cuerimonias, Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2. **2.** Adverbially, in *abl. sing.* with *gen. after the usage, manner*, or *fashion of*: more ferarum quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1261: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: latronum risu vivere, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. S. 2, 1, 29: fluminis, id. Od. 3, 29, 34. With *adject.*: haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 44: suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr. 5, 921: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that*, Lucr. 6, 1154.

rīvālĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [rivalis] *pertaining to those who use the same brook*: lex, Fest. *s. v.* sifus.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus] *pertaining to a brook*: alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. **II.** Subst. rivales, ium, *m. plu. those who use the same brook, neighbours*: si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aqu ae usu, Ulp. Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26: Gell. 14, 1. **2.** Transf. rivalis, is, *m. one who has the same mistress as another*; *a competitor in love, a rival*: eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 30: Cat. 57, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37 Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60: Suet. Oth. 3. Of animals: Col. 7, 3, 4. Proverb.: amare sine rivali, *to have no rival* or *competitor*: o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis] *rivalry in love*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: App. M. 10, p. 250.

rīvātim, *adv. like a brook* or *brooks*: Marc. S. 7, 12 *fin.*

rīvi-fīnālis, e, *adj. bounded by a brook*: Sic. Flacc. p. 12 Goes.

rīvĭnus, ἀντίχλοος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis.)

rīvo, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to lead* or *draw off*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rīvōsus, ῥεῦδής, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus] *a small brook, a rill, rivulet*: Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160. **II.** Fig.: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117.

rīvus, i, *m. a small stream of water, a brook*: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 37: prostrati in gramine molli propter aquae rivum, *by a waterbrook*, Lucr. 2, 30: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: mobiles, id. Od. 1, 7, 14: celeres, ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, ib. 3, 13, 7. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to make mountains of molehills*, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 22. **2.** Transf. *an artificial water-course, channel, gutter*: Vitr. 8, 7: Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61: Pomp. ib. 8, 3, 15. **3.** Of other liquids: manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1393: uberes lactis, Mar. Od. 2, 19, 21: sanguinis, Virg. Aen. 11, 668: Liv. 26, 23: sudoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 202: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 696: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110. **II.** Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Op. D 20 *fin.* [Akin to Sans. *sru*, "flow"; Gr. *ῥέω*.] (Hence It. Sp. *rio*; Fr. ru, dim. *ruisseau*.)

rixa, ae, *f.* [RIG, root of ringo] *a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife*: ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66 rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 28. rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixa esse, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4 *fin.*: sive geris jocos seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3: Acaeemius nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37: corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.*: crebrae, Ia. G. 22 sanguinese, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. **II.** In gen. *a battle, contest* (rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5. Of beasts: Ov. Ib 172: Plin. 11, 17, 18.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa] *a brawler, wrangler*: Quint. 11, 1, 29: Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quarrel, brawling, contentious*: Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, 1. *v. a.* for rixor: Varr. in Non. 477, 22 *sq.*

rixor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rixa] *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute*: multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1285: quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240 de luna caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26. **II.** Transf. of things: *to oppose, to clash, disagree*: (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, *offer resistance*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 rami arborum inter se rixantur, *are intermingled*, Plin. 16, 2, 2: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37. dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *quarrelsome, pugnacious*: aves, Col. 8, 2, 5

rōbigĭno (rubig.), 1. *v. n.* [rubigo] *to contract rust, to rust*: App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

rōbigĭnōsus (rubig.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rusty*: strigilis, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77. telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: dentibus robiginosis cuncta rodit, *envious*, Mart. 5, 28.

rōbigo (rub.), ĭnis, *f. rust* of metals hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 11. Virg G. 1, 495: Plin. 7, 15, 13. **2.** Transf. *blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness*, etc. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Plin. 18, 28, 68 Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7: Plin. 36, 18, 30: Ov M. 2, 776. **II.** Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, id. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5. [Perh. of the same root as *rūb-er*, *rūb-or*, etc., notwithstanding the difference of the quantity.]

rōbŏrārium, ii, *n.* [robur] *an inclosure for animals, built of oaken boards*: Scip. Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

rōbŏrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow strong*: Nov. in Non. 116, 26.

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [roboro] **II.** Adj. *strong, vigorous*: roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *oaken, of oak*: pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

rōbŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make strong*; *to strengthen, invigorate, confirm*: artus, Lucr. 4, 1035: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35. **II.** Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: haec omnia exercitatione plurima, Quint. 8 proœm. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea coloret et roboret, Cic. Or. 33 *fin.*

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stiff, rigid*: pannus, *a canvas*, Veg. 3, 13.

rōbur (old form, rōbus, Cato R. R. 17, 1: Col. 2, 6, 1), ŏris, *n. hardness, strength*: duri roboris ferri, Lucr. 2, 449: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 881. **II.** *a very hard kind of oak*, Quercus Robur, Linn., var. pedunculata and sessiliflora: Plin. 16, 6, 8: Ib. 40, 76, § 204. (I) In gen. *an oak*: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak*, Ov. M. 4, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), Ib. 1, 303. (III) *oak-wood, oak*: naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 1, 31, 100. Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340. (IV) *the trunk* of an oak: annoso validam robore quercum, *of an old and sturdy trunk*, Virg. Aen. 4, 441: Ov. M. 8, 743. **2.** In gen. *any very hard kind of tree* or *wood*: morsus roboris, *of the wild olive*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783: Massyla, i. e. citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94. **3.** Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, *on oaken benches*, Cic. Mur. *25 ad fin.*: *the wooden horse* before Troy: Virg. Aen. 2, 230: *a lance*: Ib. 10, 479: *a club*: Ov. M. 12, 349: aratri, *the oaken plough*, Virg. G. 1, 162. (II) Esp. *the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius* (called also Tullianum): robus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur, Fest. s. v. robum. Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: Tac. A. 4, 29: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: v. Smith's Ant. 241. **III.** Fig. *power, strength, force, vigour*: alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8: in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Manil. 4, 10: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10. **2.** *the strongest, most effective*, or *best part, the pith* or *kernel*; of soldiers, *the flower*, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: Caes. B. C. 3, 87: Liv. 30, 2: senatus robur, id. 5, 39: betae, i. e. *stalks*, Col. 10, 326: quoniam robus et pondere et nitore praestat, *a kind of wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1. *Plur.*: tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56: Liv. 7, 7: Ov. M. 7, 510. [Akin to Gr. ῥώ-μη.] (Hence It. *rovere*; Sp. *roble*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

rōburnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *of oaks*: fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

rōbus, ŏris, v. robur, *ad init.*

rōbus, a, um, v. rubeus.

rōbustē, *adv. stoutly, strongly*: Aug. Conf. 8, 11.

rōbustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *of oak* or *hard wood*: scandulae, Vitr. 2, 1.

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust*: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45: ramus, id. 17, 22, 35: cibus, *nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: transit in aestatem post ver robustior annus fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10: robustus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juventus, id. Ner. 20. **2.** Fig.: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23: robustior improbitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, id. Off. 1, 20, 67. **II.** *of oak, oaken*: capitulum stipites, Cato R. R. 18, 4: materia, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74: carcer (v. robur, no. II. 3.), Pl. Curc. 3, 3, 13.

rōdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to gnaw*: quod clipeos mures rosissent, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: pollicem dente, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: vivos ungues, id. S. 1, 10, 71: rode, caper, vitem, Ov. F. 1, 357. **2.** Transf. *to eat away, corrode, consume*: ripas (fluminis), Lucr. 5, 257: ferrum (robigo), Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 71: tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 12, 48. **II.** Fig.: in convivits rodunt, *backbite, disparage*, Cic. Balb. 26: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28: dentem dente, *to speak ill of each other*, id. 11, 2: murmura cum secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, *mutter to themselves*, Pers. 3, 81. (Hence Sp. *rosar*.)

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum**, v. raud.

rōgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus] *pertaining to a funeral pile*: flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

rōgāmentum, i, *n.* [rogo] *a question*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an asking; an entreaty, request*: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 *fin.*: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. **2.** in rhetor. *a question, interrogation*: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 29. **II.** Esp. *a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill* (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: ad plebem, Liv. 23, 32. quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, *was proposed, introduced*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra colonias Narbonensem ferebatur, id. Clu. 51: Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14. suasit rogationem, *recommended, spoke in favour of it*, id. Rep. 3, 18: interedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: rogationem antiquare, *to reject it*, Liv. 31, 6 rogationem accipere, *to accept it*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: rogationes jubere, *opp.* antiquare, Liv. 6, 39. per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: Liv. 3, 54. v. Smith's Ant. 682.

rōgātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rogatio] *an unimportant bill* or *proposed law*: Auct. Or. pro domo 20. **II.** *a little question*: Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rōgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo] *a beggar, mendicant*: Mart. 10, 5. **II.** Esp. *one who proposes a law to the people*: Lucil. in Non. 383, 14. **2.** *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk*: Cic. N. D. 2, 4: id. Div. 1, 17 *fin.* **3.** Transf. in gen. *one who makes a proposal, a proposer*: haec epistola non suasoris est sed rogatoris, id. Att. 16, 16.

rōgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a request, suit, entreaty* (only in *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 1.

rōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rogito] for rogatio, *a proposed law*: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rōgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [rogo] *to ask* or *inquire frequently* or *eagerly*: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, id. Aul. 1, 2, 39: me, Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: pisces, *to inquire for fish*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. Aen. 1, 750. **II.** *to pray, entreat*: aliquam ad coenam ut veniat, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35.

rōgo, avi, atum (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to ask, question, interrogate*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.*; the thing asked, in *acc.*, *abl.* with *de*, or *relat. clause*; hence, freq. with double *acc.*: aliud te rogo, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 70: hoc te rogo, quos loco adiisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85: hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, id. Merc. 1, 101: ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, id. Pers. 4, 4, 83: hanc (columbam) alia quam rogaret causam facinoris, respondit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 5: quaero ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: scopem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 15: men' or me rogas? and rogas me? *Do you ask? how can you ask?*: *Eu.* Quid ego facerem? *Ch.* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? id. Merc. 3, 4, 48: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28 *fin.*: hoc quod rogo responde, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 32: jam de istoc rogare omitte, id. Pers. 4, 4, 90: de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4 *fin.*: rogant me servi, quo eam? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 83: quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 49. rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. Verr. 4, 12. *Absol.*: prius respondes quam rogo. Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, Ib. 3, 1, 17: Cic. Mil. 22, 59. **2.** In sp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote*: Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit. Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20. *Pass.*: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, id. Fam. 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 17: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50: Liv. 37, 14: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18. Hence, (II) rogare populum *or* legem, or *absol. to propose a law, introduce a bill*: in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.*: plebem, id. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: legem, id. Rep. 3, 10: quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40. *Absol.*: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 4, 35. *Pass. impers.*: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. (III) *to propose* or *offer for election*: with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with *acc.* denoting the elective body: factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, id. 6, 42: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id. 3, 65: (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15: praetores, quum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint, Ib. 9, 9: bodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos profecisciturus, Sall. J. 29 *fin. Absol.*: mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17. **3.** Milit. t. t. rogare milites sacramento, *to administer an oath to them*: Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Liv. 32, 26. **4.** In law, *to propose a stipulation*: rogavit Titius, spopondit Maevius; haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 12: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 112. **II.** Transf. *to ask beg, request, solicit*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab*: the request is expressed by *acc.* or by a *subj. clause*: qua confidentia rogare tu a me argentum tantum audes, impudens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potessit, quod tu me rogas, id. Pers. 1, 1, 40: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.*: haec igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Am. 12: otium divos rogat, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9: divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77: illas Priami rogantis Achillum preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: transisse Rhenum non nos sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: ubi ad pactionem, rogo synagogam: dabor illico, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 61: [illegible] ad Caesarem,

mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 28: scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praecolatum detis, id. Men. 5, 9, 92: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic. Fam. 13, 44: cum rogat et prece cogit scitiet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2: Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: rogat frater, ne absens longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: nunc a te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. *Absol.*: neque ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, id. Planc. 12, 28: in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patram et filium pro vita rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: malo emero quam rogare, *I had rather buy than beg*, Cic. Verr. 4, 6 *fin.* [Akin to Germ. *fragen*; also prob. to Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare," and Lat. *precor, prece*.]

rōgus, i, *m.* (rogum, i, *n.*: Afran. in Non. 221) *a funeral-pile*: in rogum illatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: ascendere in rogum, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: alicui in rogum imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35: rogum exstruere, id. Fin. 3, 22 *fin.*: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Virg. Aen. 4, 640. Poet.: defuginnt avidos carmina sola rogos, *escape destruction*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. Meton. *the grave*: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4, 11, 8.

rōrārii, orum, *m. plu.* [ros] *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers*: rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Liv. 8, 8. *Sing.*: Lucil. in Non. 553, 2 *sq.* Hence, ‖ **rōrārius**, a, um, *adj.*: vinum quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

rōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [roro] *a falling of dew, dew*: Plin. 17, 24. 37, § 226. *Plur.*: nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232.

rōrēsco, *3. v. n. incep.* [ros] *to begin to be condensed into dew*; and in gen. *to become liquid*: Ov. M. 15, 246.

rōridus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedewed, wet with dew*: terga jugi, Prop. 4, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rōrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros fero] *dew-bringing* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 865: Stat. Th. 1, 338.

rōrifluus, a, um, *adj.* [ros fluo] *dripping with dew*: Anthol. Lat. 2 p. 237.

rōrigĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros gero] *dew-bringing*: Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* and *a.* [ros] *to drop or distill dew* (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622. More usu. *impers. dew falls*: ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74: Suet. Aug. 92. Act.: tellus rorata mane pruina, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. F. 5, 357. ‖ Transf. *to drop, trickle, drip, distill*. Neutr.: lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling tears*, Lucr. 2, 977: rerant pennasque sinusque, *drip or shed moisture*, Ov. M. 2, 267: comas, ib. 5, 488: cum dei madida rorantia barba, ib. 1, 339. Act.: *to bedew, to moisten, wet*: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263: quam coelum intrare paratum rostris lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov. M. 4, 480. *Absol.*: pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: rorans juventa, *the youth who pours out*, i. e. *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482. 2. Fig.: si minutis filia sua et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dew, dewy, bedewed*: Cato R. R. 37, 4: Col. 5, 6, 13: Plin. 12, 17, 37.

rōs, rōris, *m.* (*n.*: Marc. Empir. 8) *dew*: herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 329: nocturnum exsiccare rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: roris Marci adjutus juvili, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidum, Virg. G. 2, 202: gratissimus pecori, *id. E. 1, 5. Plur.*: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69 *fin.* ‖ Transf. in gen. *any distilling moisture* (poet.): salis, Lucr. 4, 438: ros, *water*, id. 1, 777: Virg. Aen. 6, 290: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61: pluvii, *rain-clouds*, ib. 3, 3, 56: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708: tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with warm tears*, ib. 10, 360: Hor. A. P. 430: natos vitali rore rigabat, *with milk* (from the breast), poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: sanguineos rores, Virg. Aen. 12, 339: crucnis, Stat. Th. 2, 673. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. H. 15, 76. Of the liquor of the purple-fish: Plin. 9, 36, 60. 2. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and *neut.* rosmarinum, *rosemary*, Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2: marinus ros, ib. 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36: marino rore, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, Plin. 24, 11, 59: App. Herb. 79: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410: and simply ros, Virg. G. 2, 223. [Akin to Sans. *rasa*, "sapor, succus, aqua;" Gr. ῥόφος; Lith. *rasa*, "ros."]

rōsa, ae, *f.* [akin to ῥόδον] *a rose*, different species of Rosa, Linn.; also other flowers, such as *the rose-mallow*, Alcea rosea, Linn. (moscenton), Lychnis, Linn. (lychnida), *etc.*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Plin. 21, 4, 10: sera, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10 *fin.* Collect. *roses, wreaths of roses*: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*: an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? *on, among roses*, ib. 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 36: Mart. 8, 77: multa in rosa, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 74: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6. ‖ Meton. *oil of roses*: Cels. 8, 3. 2. *the season* or *month of roses*: Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

rōsācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *made of roses, rose-*: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: and subst. rosaceum, i, *n.*: id. 22, 24, 50. (Hence Fr. *rosace*.)

rōsālēs escae [id.] *an annual festival in which the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4419.

rōsālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *the ceremony of hanging up the garlands* (at the festival of the rosales escae): Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

rōsārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden*: Col. 11, 2, 29: more freq. *plur.*: Prop. 4, 5, 59: Virg. G. 4, 119.

rōsārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-*: absorptio, *a drink flavoured with roses* or *something similar*: Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, *expected from drinking it*, App. M. 3, p. 141: venenum, *of the laurel-rose*, supposed to be poisonous, ib. 4, p. 143. ‖ Subst. rōsārius, ῥοδωνίλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rōsātum, i, *n.* [id.] *rose-wine*: Pall. Febr. 32: Lampr. Elag. 11. 2. *conserve of roses*: Apic. 1, 4.

rōsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from roses*: oleum, Seren. Samm. 34, 637.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *wet with dew, dewy*: herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: solum, Col. 5, 6, 10: qualitas cocli, id. 3, 1, 6: mala, Virg. E. 8, 37: humor, *i. e. dew*, Plin. 9, 10, 12: mella, *dropping like dew*, Virg. E. 4, 30: dea, *i. e. Aurora*, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Luna, Virg. G. 3, 537: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62. ‖ Transf. *moistened, watered, wet* (rare): roscida rivis saxa, Virg. Aen. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18. (Hence Sp. *rocío*, verb *rociar*; Fr. *arroser*: also Sp. *rociada*; Fr. *rosée*.)

rōsētum, i, *n.* [rosa] *a garden or bed of roses*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23: Virg. E. 2, 27.

rōsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-* (for poetical): Venilium, flos. Med. 70: convalles, *filled with roses*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85. 2. *rose-coloured, rosy*: pannus, Plin. 21, 2, 3, 34: mitor quidam in purpura, id. 37, 9, 40: roseus sol alte insipiente incena, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebus, Virg. Aen. 11, 913: dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84: Rosa, Prop. 3, 24, 7: nubes (Iridis), Val. Fl. 4, 77. (ii) *ruddy, blooming* (poet.): labella, Cat. 80, 1: Mart. 8, 56: os (Veneris), Virg. Aen. 2, 593: genae, ib. 12, 606: cervix, ib. 1, 402: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 237.

rōsĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] for roscidus: Col. 3, 1: Ov. F. 2, 314.

rosina, ae, *f. an unknown plant*: Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rodo] *a gnawing, corrosion*: Cels. 7, 23. *Plur.*: Plin. 20, 14, 54.

rosmārīnum and **rosmārīnus**, v. ros, no. II. 2.

rostellum, i, *n. dim.* [rostrum] *a little beak or snout*: Col. 8, 5, 14: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

rostra, v. rostrum, no. II. 2.

rostrālis, e, *adj.* [rostrum] *pertaining to the* Rostra: tabula, *a tablet on the* Rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *striking* or *driving in its point*: vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved*: falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: Suet. Caes. 63: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32: corona rostrata = corona navalis, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel*, Plin. 16, 4, 3: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg. Aen. 8, 684: v. Smith's Ant. 360: columna rostrata, *a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels erected to commemorate a naval victory*, Virg. G. 3, 29: esp. *that in the Roman* forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius: Quint. 1, 7, 12: Plin. 34, 5, 11: v. Smith's Ant. 327.

rostrum, i, *n.* [rodo] *the bill* or *beak*, of a bird; *the snout* or *muzzle* of an animal: cibum arripere adunctitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, ib. 1, 36, 101: Liv. 41, 13: Ov. M. 2, 376: arietes tortis cornibus prouis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: of goats: ib. 2, 3, 2: of swine: Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: Ov. M. 8, 371: of dogs: ib. 1, 536: of wolves: Plin. 28, 10, 44: of camels: id. 8, 32, 50: of a dolphin: id. 9, 8, 7: of bees: id. 11, 10, 10, *etc.* (ii) Of human beings, *muzzle, snout*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: Petr. 75, 10: of human statues: Up. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.* ‖ Transf. of similarly shaped objects: *the curved point* of a bill-hook: Col. 4, 25, 1: of a plough: Plin. 18, 18, 48: of hammers: id. 34, 14, 41: of lamps: id. 28, 12, 46: of an island: id. 10, 33, 49 dub. Esp. *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak*: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Liv. 28, 30: Ov. M. 4, 706: Auct. B. Alex. 44. Hence, 2. Rostra, orum, *n. plu. the Rostra*, an erection between the Comitium and forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 998): Liv. 8, 14: Plin. 34, 5, 11: ut exspectet in Rostris curiam, in senatu populumve defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3 *fin.*: ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu literae scriptarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in Rostra ascendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: descendere ad Rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: pugnare in Rostra, Plin. Pan. 63: quum Veiens descendisset ad Rostra, Cic. Vatin. 11: aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: caput defixum in Rostris, *at the tribunal pro Rostris*, Vell. 2, 29: cui

quem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet. Caes. 6: Tac. A. 3, 5: laudavit ipse apud Rostra formam ejus, Id. 16, 6: frigida a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. Poet.: campumque et Rostra movebat, *i. e. the assembled people*, Lucan. 8, 685.

rōsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *abounding in roses*: prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199. ‖ *rose-coloured, rosy*: splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, 19.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo].

rŏta, ae, *f.* *a wheel*: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: axes rotarum, Plin. 16, 43, 84: aurea summae curvatura rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3. Esp. *a potter's wheel*: amphora coepit institui: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48. (II) *a wheel for torture, rack*: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, deatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011: *Ixion's wheel*: Tib. 1, 3, 74. Virg. G. 4, 484. Fig. *ejector, cruciator, agitor, stimulator, vorsor in amoris rota miser, on the rack of love*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4. ‖ Meton. *a car, chariot* (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230: Prop. 1, 2, 20 Virg. Aen. 12, 671. (II) *the disk of the sun*: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 433: flammea rota Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022: and simply rota, Val. Fl. 3, 539. (III) *a kind of sea-fish, seemingly a jelly-fish* (Medusa), but the size exaggerated: Plin. 9, 4, 3. ‖ Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness*: tunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. *fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Pis. 10. versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov. A. A. 1, 264. [Akin to Sans. *ratha*, "currus;" Germ. *rad*; Lith. *rātas.*]

rōtābilis, e, *adj.* [rota] *whirling, rotary*: flexus, Amm. 23, 4.

rōtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *having wheels, wheeled*: carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12.

rōtātilis, e, *adj.* [roto] *wheel-like, revolving*: gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

rōtātim, *adv. like a wheel, in a circle*: in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253 (*al.* rotarum).

rōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [roto] *a wheeling in a circle, rotation*: Vitr. 18, 8.

rōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who causes to revolve*: Stat. S. 2, 7, 7.

rōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a turning* or *whirling round*: Stat. Ach. 2, 417.

rōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. ‖ Act. *to turn* or *swing round; to whirl about*: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 518: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (*i. e.* oculos), *to roll*, Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish*, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 531: (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado*, Lucr. 1, 293: fumum (flammae), Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: se in vultus (urae), Lucan. 6, 222. Reflex. *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve*: Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Ach. 1, 56: circum caput ignis rotatus, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis obvius ire polis? Ib. 2, 74. 2. Fig.: aut curtum sermonis rotato torqueat enthymema, *round, concise*, Juv. 6, 449. ‖ Neutr. *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg. Aen. 10, 362: of a peacock's tail: Col. 8, 11, 8.

rōtŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [rotula, i, m.: Caigurn. Mel. 7, 30] [id.] *a little wheel*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: Plin. 18, 18, 48.

rōtundātio, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo] *a making round, a rounding*: limae rotundationis, *the circumference*, Vitr. 1, 6.

rōtundē, adv. *roundly*: ut to orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 2, 2. ‖ *smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem egte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

rōtundĭfŏlius, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus folium] *round-leaved*: App. Herb. 71.

rōtunditas ātis, *f.* [rotundus] *roundness, rotundity*: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73. ‖ Fig.: verborum, *roundness, smoothness*, Macr. S. 7, 5.

rōtundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make round, to round off*: quum similem universitatis naturae effecere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Tim. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11: orbem solis, Vell. 2, 59 *fin.* Reflect.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66. ‖ Fig.: elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded, smooth*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4. Of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

rōtundŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *a little round mass, a pellet*: App. Herb. 13.

rōtundus, a, um, *adj.* [rota] *round, circular*: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 303: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, Id. N. D. 1, 10: locus infimus in rotundo, Id. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: togae, *hanging evenly all round*, Quint. 11, 3, 139. *Comp.*: rotundiora, Cic. Tim. 6: rotundiores baccae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13. *Sup.*: capita rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.* Proverb.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, *i. e. turns every thing upside down*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. ‖ Fig. *round*, i. e. *presenting no salient angles to the world*: (sapiens) fortis et in se ipse totus teres atque rotundus, id. S. 2, 7, 86: Quint. 8, 5, 27.

2. Esp. of style, *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant*: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: Theodorus praefractior nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. (Hence It. *tondo*; Fr. *rond.*)

rŭbēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo] *redness*: Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): aetas sanguine, Ov. M. 8, 383: cornua multo cruore, Ib. 12, 382.

rŭbellĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [rubellus] *reddish*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a fish of a reddish colour*: v. erythrinus: Plin. 32, 10, 49: Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat reddish*: umbilicus (voluminis), poet. Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber] *reddish*: vinum, Mart. 1, 104: Pers. 5, 147: vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* [rubeo]. ‖ Adj.: *red, reddish*: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti murice, Virg. E. 4, 43: rubenti vere, Id. G. 2, 319: rubenti dextera, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69. *Comp.*: superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23 *fin.*

2. *red with shame, blushing*: virgo, inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: Mart. 5, 2.

rŭbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [ruber] *to be red* or *ruddy*: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere corpus, Lucr. 6, 1165: ocelli flendo rubent, Cat. 3, 18: lana Tyrio murice, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: litus undaque sanguine, Id. M. 11, 373: aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. G. 2, 430. ‖ Esp. *to colour up, blush*: rubeo, mihi credo, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Hor Ep. 2, 1, 267: Juv. 1, 166.

rŭber, bra, brum (rubrus, Sol. 49). *adj. red, ruddy*: humor, Lucr. 4, 1047: sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7: coccus, Id. S. 2, 6, 102: juber, Lucr. 4, 405: flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, *painted red*, Id. F. 1, 415: (sol) quum praecipitem cessit rubro lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: juvenum vesana cupido Ense rubentem petitbus Oceanum rubro, *the Eastern* (i. e. Indian) Ocean, Hor. Od. 2, 35, 32: rubiores pilo. Plin. 10, 65, 85. Poet.: legni magistrum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192. [Akin to rufus and to Sans. *rudhira*; Gr. ἐ-ρυθρός; Germ. *roth*; Eng. *red, ruddy.*]

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rubeo] *to grow* or *turn red, to redden*: Aquilo, Virg. Aen. 3, 521: mare radiis, Id. 7, 25: tempora matutina, Ov. M. 13, 581: saxa sanguine vatis, Ib. 11, 19: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10 vina, Id. 14, 2, 4.

rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus] *a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes*, prob. *the common toad*, Bufo vulgaris, Linn., from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Plin. 32, 5, 18: Juv. 1, 70: Id. 6, 639: *adj.*: ranae rubetae, Plin. 8, 31, 48.

rŭbēta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *bramble-thickets*: Ov. M. 1, 105: Id. F. 4, 509.

rŭbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-*: fiscus, *woven of bramble-twigs*, Virg. G. 1, 266.

rŭbĕus (also rubeus, robius, and robus; cf. Fest. *s. v.* robum), a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *red, reddish*: color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8 bos, Col. 6, 1, 2. (Hence It. *roggio*; Sp. *rojo*; Fr. *rouge*: also, It. *rubino*; Sp. *rubin*: Fr. *rubis*)

rŭbia, ae, *f.* [rubeus] *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 56.

rŭbicundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus] *somewhat ruddy*: Juv. 6, 425.

rŭbicundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *red, ruddy*: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 121: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 19: Priapus, *painted red*, Ov. F. 6, 319: Ceres, *ruddy*, for flava, Virg. G. 1, 297 *Comp.*: habitus cometae rubicundior, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *red, reddish* (rare): ampulla, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

rŭbigo, *etc.* v. robig.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo] *redness* (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: Ov. M. 3, 491: Virg. Aen. 12, 66: Tac. Agr. 45: coci, Plin. 10, 22, 29 *Plur.*: Tyrii, Virg. G. 3, 307. ‖ Esp. *a blush*: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484. 2. Meton. *bashfulness, modesty*: (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscoenitate vitanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.*: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37: ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno, Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2. Hence, (II) *shame, disgrace*: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: duas res ei ruborî fuisse, Liv. 45, 23: Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.*: nec rubor est omnibus palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: nil tua facta ruboris habent, Id. H. 20, 202: ruborne dubeam penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 52.

rŭbrĭca, ae, *f.* [contr. of ruberica, from ruber] (*sc.* terra), *red earth*: Vitr. 2, 3: Plin. 18, 14, 36. 2. Esp. *red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk*: buccas rubrica, cera comae comptus nitentur tibi, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39: Hor. S. 1, 7, 98: Vitr. 7, 7. ‖ Meton. *the title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red: cf. Juv. 14, 192): interdicta quae ponuntur sub rubrica Veris vi (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4), aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Paul. Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.* Hence, 2. *a law*: Quint. 12, 3, 11: Pers. 5, 90.

rŭbrĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rubrica] *to colour red* (rare): Amm. 23, 6, 73, 2: Vegetius. Vit. 2. Mart. 1, 2.

rŭbricōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of red ochre*: agar, Cato R. R. 92: Col. 4, 33, 2.

rŭbrus, a, um, *v.* rubr.

rŭbus, i, *m.* (Gen. [illegible]

Rabus, Idem.: Plin. 16, 37, 72: Virg. E. 1, 89: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6: Caes. B. G. 2, 17. ‖ *a blackberry*: Prop. 3, 13, 28.

ructāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ructo] *a belching, eructation*: Prud. Hamart. 467.

ructātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *producing belching*: mentha, Mart. 10, 48.

ructo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to belch, eructate.* ‖ Neutr.: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9: Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: Juv. 3, 107. ‖ Act. *to belch up*: acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: aprum, Mart. 9, 49: cruorem, Sil. 2, 685. 2. Transf. of things: *to emit*: fumum (terra), Pall. Aug. 8, 7. 3. Fig. *to give out, utter*: propinquitates semideum, *to be always talking about them*, Sid. Carm. 23, 252. [Root RUG, whence *ructus*: cf. *ĕ-rugo* quoted by Fest. and *ūr. i-pεύγ-ομαι.*]

ructor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. ructo, *to belch*: aves hospitales, *to have the taste of them in one's mouth*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: versus ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. in Fest. *s. v.*

ructŭo, 1. *v. a.* [ructus] *to belch forth* (for ructare): Aug. Serm. de temp. 135.

ructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of belches*: Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [root RUG: cf. ructo] *a belching, eructation*: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9: Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: Mart. 1, 88.

rūdectus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus] of soil, *rubbishing, poor, dry*: terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2: loca, ib. 35, 1 and 131 (*al.* rudenta).

rūdens, entis, *m.* (*f.*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 7) (*gen. plur.* rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19: Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling: v. Non. p. 81] *a rope, line, cord*; esp. of the rigging of a ship: *a stay, halyard, sheet*, etc.: *plur.* collect. *the rigging, cordage*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1: Cic. Div. 1, 56: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: Hor. Epod. 10, 5. 2. *the rope of an engine of war*: Vitr. 10, 17 *sq.*

rūdērārius, a, um, *adj.* [rudus] *pertaining to rubbish*: cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212.

rūdērātio, ōnis, *f.* [rudero] *a paving with rubbish*: Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rudus] *to cover or pave with rubbish*: Plin. 21, 4, 10: Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdĭārii ab eodem (*sc.* Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. *s. v.*

rūdĭārius, ii, *m.* [rudis] *a gladiator presented with the* rudis, *i. e. discharged*: Suet. Tib. 7.

rūdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a wooden spoon, a spatula*: Plin. 34, 18, 54.

rūdīmentum, i, *n.* [rudis, *adj.*] *a first attempt*, or *essay*; *a beginning*: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3: prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments*, Quint. 2, 5, 1: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8. 2. Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv. 21, 3: *plur.*: militiae, Vell. 2, 129: dura belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 157: ponere, *to have passed one's novitiate*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*: so, deponere, Just. 9, 1.

rūdis, e, *adj.* prop. *in the natural state, not improved by art*; hence, *unwrought, unskilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild*: omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, Cincius in Fest. *s. v.*: terra (*opp.* restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), ib. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: aes (*opp.* signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: herba, *wild*, Mart. 2, 90: uva, *unripe, green, hard*, id. 13, 68. 2. Transf. of artificial things, *ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse*: hasta, Virg. Aen. 9, 743: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112: casmentum, Tac. Or. 20: textum, Ov. M. 8, 641: vestis, id. F. 4, 699. 3. (post.) *young, new*: filia (ostrae, *sc.* Argo) rudem cursa primum imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on*, Cat. 64, 11: aqua, Mart. 9, 72: filia, id. 7, 95. ‖ Fig. *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant*; and with *gen. unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc.: consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 61: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85 *fin.*: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, id. 11, 3, 32: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: animi, id. 1, 10, 9: ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: seculum, Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, *young, early*, Quint. 1, 1, 5: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. A. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum disciplinam accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66: tam cram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? Cic. Sest. 21, 47: rudis ac stultus, Quint. 11, 3, 76: nescit equo rudis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54. With *in* or simple *abl.*: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: (orationem) nulla in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50 *fin.*: rudis in re publica, id. Phil. 6, 6: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: studiis, Vell. 2, 73. With *gen.*: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16 provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: Graecarum literarum, id. Off. 1, 1: rei militaris, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47: operum conjugique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, *sleepless*, id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29. With *ad*: gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. 21, 25: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. Pont. 3, 7, 18. (*comp., Sup., and Adv.* do not occur. (Hence It. *rozzo, rude*; Fr. *rude.*)

rūdis, is, *f. a slender stick or rod*; *a stirring stick, spatula*: Cato R. R. 79: ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50 *fin.* cf. rudicula. ‖ Esp. *a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil*: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 23: rudibus hatuere, Suet. Cal. 32. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29 *fin.*: accepta rude, Juv. 6, 113: caesdario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21. Fig.: tarda vires minuente senecta, me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, *to dismiss, discharge*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

rūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rudis] *ignorance*: literatoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363.

rūdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [rudo] *a roaring* or *braying*: App. M. 8, p. 215.

rūdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to bray, bellow, roar*: intempestivo rudit ille (asellus) sono, Ov. F. 6, 342: rudit turpis asella, id. A. A. 3, 290: Pers. 3, 9: profatis naribus rudivi fortiter, App. M. 7, p. 193: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Aen. 7, 16: (cervos) graviter rudentes casdunt, id. G. 3, 374: ursi rudentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

rūdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo] *a roaring*: App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

rūdus, ĕris, *n. stones broken small and mixed with lime* for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, *etc.*: Cato R. R. 18: Vitr. 7, 1: Plin. 36, 25, 62 *sq.*: pingue, *rich soil*, Col. 10, 81. ‖ Esp. *old rubbish*, of decayed buildings: ruderi scalpendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43. *Plur.*: alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30. ‖ *a piece of brass*: v. rundus.

rūduscŭlum, i, v. rauduscul.

rūfesco, 3. *v. n.* incep. [rufus] *to become reddish*: Plin. 28, 12, 53.

rufus, ii, *m. the Gallic name for* chama, *a lyna, q. v.*: Plin. 8, 19, 28.

rūfo, 1. *v. a.* [rufus] *to make reddish*: capillum, Plin. 13, 22, 4.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *reddish, rather red*: maculentis malis rufulus, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20: radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94. ‖ Subst.: rufuli, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself*, opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutilius Rufus: Liv. 7, 5 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 503 *sq.*

rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ruber, q. v.] *red, reddish*, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26: rufus quidam, *red-headed*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17: color, Mart. 14, 129: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41. *Comp.*: Campana alligo rufior, id 18, 9, 20.

rūga, ae, *f. a wrinkle* (usu. *plur.*). non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18. rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4: Virg. Aen. 7, 417. *Sing.* (poet.): Prop. 2, 18, 6 Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34: Juv. 13, 215. ‖ Transf. *a crease, fold, plait*: margaritae flavescunt, senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis. id. 15, 16, 18: of the *folds* of garments, id. 15, 8, 34: Macr. S. 2, 9.

rūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *wrinkled*: cutis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rūgio, 4. *v. n.* [akin to raucus] *to roar*, as a lion: Spart. Get. 5. (Hence It. *bruire*; Fr. *bruire*: also subs. It. *bruito*; Fr. *bruit.*)

rūgītus, ūs, *m.* [rugio] *a roaring* of lions. Vopisc. Prob. 19. ‖ Transf. *a rumbling* in the bowels: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. (Hence Sp. *ruido.*)

rūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ruga] ‖ Neutr. *to crease*; *to become wrinkled* or *rumpled*: vide pallidum ut rugat, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30. ‖ Act. *to wrinkle*: frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2. Transf. *to corrugate*: testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rūgōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rugosus] *the state of being wrinkled*: Tert. Patient 15

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *wrinkled, shrivelled*: rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 91: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. Poet.: senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25: pagus frigore (*i. e.* the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1 18, 105: sanna, *that makes wry faces*, Pers. 5, 91. ‖ Transf. *creased, corrugated*: acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28 piper, Pers. 5, 55.

rūīdus, a, um, *adj. rough* (acc. to others, *falling*): pilum (in pictura) Plin. 18, 10, 23.

rūīna, ae, *f.* [ruo] *a rushing or tumbling down*: *a falling down, fall*. grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156: aquarum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *med.*: nostra (*sc.* nucum), Mart. 13, 25: jumentorum sarcinarumque Liv. 44, 5: Tyrrhenus et Aconteus connixi incurrunt hastis primisque ruinam dant sonitu ingenti, *rush or fall upon each other*, Virg. Aen. 11, 613: interea suspensa graves aulae ruinas in patinam fecere, *fell down*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. 2. Esp. of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, ruin*: turris repentina ruina, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis intertisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthei disjecta non leni ruina, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 15: jam Delphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus, *fell in*, Virg. Aen. 2, 310. *Plur.*: tectae in te impendent ruinae, nisi sufflulis firmitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 73: ruinis dejici, Amm. B. Alex. 11: Vell. 2, 35: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae,

flor. Od. 3, 3, 8: lb. 1, 37, 7. ‖ Metom. *that which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (post.): disjectam Aeneaee toto videt aequore classem fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina, *i. e. a storm, ruin*, Virg. Aen. 1, 129: Sil. 1, 251: poli ruina, *i. e. thunder*, Val. Fl. 8, 234. 2. Esp. *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins*; mostly *plur.*: nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin. Sing.*: alius par labor flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74. III. Fig. *a downfall, fall, ruin*; *a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc.: non fuit illud judicium: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam, *with the overthrow* (of the State), Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: ut communi ruina patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, id. 26, 41: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id. 5, 48: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6: filie dies utramque ducet ruinam, *the death of both*, Hor. M. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38 *fin. Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: devota morti pectora liberae quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 19: principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, *false steps, errors*, Lucr. 1, 741: so, (Academia) si invaserit in haec, nimias edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.*

rūinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina] *going to ruin, ruinous* (rare): aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. de Ira 3, 35 *fin.*

‖ Poet. *fallen, ruined*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.

ruma, ae, *f. the breast*; v. rumis.

ruma, ae, *f. the throat*; v. rumen.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (ruma, ae, *f.*: Arn. 7, 230 dub.) *the throat, gullet*: rumen est pars colli, qua esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. *s. v.*: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. in Non. 18, 16.

rumentum, abruptio, Fest. *s. v.*

rūmex, ĭcis, *m. a missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

rūmex, ĭcis, *f. sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 11, 8, 8: lb. 19, 12, 90: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26.

rūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [rumor facio] *to report*: quam (*sc.* Alcuinenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rūmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror] *a spreading of reports*: Lampr. Elag. 10.

rūmĭgĕror, 1. *v. a. dep.* [rumor gero] *to spread reports*: Fest. *s. v.* rumitant.

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rumigeror] *that spreads reports* or *rumours*: Subst. *a newsmonger*: Amm. 14, 1.

rūmĭgo, 1. *v. a.* [rumen ago] *to chew over again, to ruminate*: App. M. 4 p. 153 dub.

rūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [rumen] *chewing again, ruminating*: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor] *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination*; animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79. 2. Transf. *a doubling*; *a repetition, return*: corticis, id. 15, 21, 25: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35. ‖ Fig. *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*; quotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

rūmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that chews again* or *ruminates*: Arn. 7, 230.

rūmĭno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen] *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*: Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 2: Plin. 11, 37, 61. 2. Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg. E. 6, 54: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 37. ‖ Fig. *to think over, to muse* or *ruminate upon*: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

rūmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] prop. *to chew the cud*; but found in fig. sense only; *to think over, muse* or *ruminate upon*: nemo haec vestrae ruminabitur mulieri, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 166, 28: Odysseae Homeri ruminari incipis, Varr. lb. 480, 24.

rūmis, is (ruma, ae, dub.), *f. a breast, teat, dug*: antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant hoedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. *s. v.* ruminalis: inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumem (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

rūmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [on root v. rumor] *to spread reports, to rumour*: Fest. *s. v.*

rumo, for rumino, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* rumen.

rūmor, ōris, *m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quaeque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: aliquid rumore ac fama accipere, lb. 6, 20: multa rumor perfert, Cic. Fam. 2, 8: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur millia rumorum confussaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55: res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall. C. 29: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an *acc.* and *inf.*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by the *gen.*: rumor venit, datum iri gladiatores, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8 *fin.*: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tanquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabella, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: coenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45.

2. Transf. *a murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mosell. 22. ‖ *common* or *general opinion, the popular voice*; *fame, reputation* whether good or bad: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steterit, Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: rumori servire, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128: rumore secundo, Suevius in Macr. S. 6, 1: Virg. Aen. 8, 90: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: esse apud vulgum claro rumore, lb. 15, 48. [*Rumor* prob. from an obsolete verb *rumo*, like *clam-or* from *clamo*; and as *clamo* comes from the root CLA, "to call," so *rumo* may be akin to the Sans. *ru, rauu*, "sonum edere," whence *rau-cus*.]

rumpia, ae, v. rhomphaea.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to burst, tear, rend*; *to burst asunder* or *in pieces, force open*, etc. (The distinction between *rumpo* and *frango* seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon; the latter an *external* force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many cases the two words are synonymous.): rana rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed. 1, 24, 10: vincula, Lucr. 3, 84: Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8: catenas, Prop. 2, 20, 11: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. Od. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 115: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: quum remugiens sinus noto carinam ruperit, id. Epod. 10, 20: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to pierce*, Ov. M. 6, 251: gutture cultro, *to cut*, lb. 15, 465: non quit vis ventî rumpere nubem, *to force open*, Lucr. 6, 432: coelum, Sil. 3, 196: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Virg. Aen. 2, 416: tua causa rupi ramices, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 298: ilia, Cat. 11, 20: rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl. Merc. 1, 40. Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: Hor. S. 2, 3, 319: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: rumpantur inliqui, vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: misce rumperis (*sc.* ira) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 9, 136. Poet. alicui reditum, *to cut off*. id. Epod. 13, 15. *Absol.*: si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, as ancient form of rogation, Liv. 22, 10.

2. Transf. *to force a passage*; *to make one's way by force*: ferro rumpenda per hostes est via, Virg. Aen. 10, 372: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196: fontem, *to cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257. (ii) Hence Metom. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, *to break through*, Virg. Aen. 12, 683: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5. ‖ Fig. *to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5 *fin.*: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: fidem induciarum, id. 9, 40: jus gentium, id. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et jus gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: negotiationes, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 22. decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Lucan. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: amores, Virg. Aen. 4, 292: societatem fidei ac amicitiae per scelus, Liv. 28, 33: conditiones pacis, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Virg. Aen. 6, 883. ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 29 *fin.*: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 529: silentia (verbis), Virg. Aen. 10, 64. taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes rumpe moras, *cast off delay*, Virg. G. 3, 43: Plin. Ep. 5, 11: otia, Virg. Aen. 6, 814. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *gives vent to*, lb. 11, 377: Sil. 8, 301: Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Virg. Aen. 4, 553. [Cf. Sans. *lup*, "rumpere;" the root also occurs in the Slavonic languages, e. g. Lith. *luppu*.]

rumpōtĭnētum, i, *n.* [rumpotinus] *a place planted with low trees to support the vines*: Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus teneo] *that serves to support the running vines*: genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1. ‖ Subst. rumpotinus, i, *f. the maple*, Acer campestre, Linn.: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

rumpus, i, *m. a vine branch* or *runner* (syn. traducx): Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rumpuscillus, i, *m. dim.* [rumpus] *idle talk, common gossip* (rare): qui impertiendi nonnisum rumpuscilla cupiti, Cic. Clu. 58: L. Crassi rumpuscilla populari tabulae [illegible] id. Leg. 3, 16.

rūna, ae, *f.* a kind of weapon, a lance or dart: C. Graecinus runis et sicis, nonne omnem rei publicae statum pervertavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. ‖ Transf. *a sort of writing, runes*: barbara fraxinea pingatur runa tabellis, Venant. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a, um, *adj.* [runa] *armed with a runa*: Fest. s. v.: Enn. Ann. 1, 171.

runcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [runco] *a weeding, weeding out*: Col. 2, 9, 18. Plin. 18, 21, 50. ‖ Meton *weeds*. Col. 2, 11, 5.

runcātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a weeder*: Col. 2, 12, 1.

runcīna, ae, *f.* [runco *ξυκάνη*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 *fin.*] *a plane*: Plin. 16, 42, 82: Arn. 6, 200.

runcīno, 1. *v. a.* [runcina] *to plane off*: Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 *fin.*

runco, 1. *v. a. to weed out, root up*: spinas, Cato R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: Plin. 18, 21, 50. ‖ *to deprive of hair*: Pers. 4, 35. 2. *to mow*: frumenta, Aug. C. D. 4, 8 *med.*

runco, ōnis, *m. a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe*: Pall. 1, 43, 3.

rūo, ŭi, ūtum (ruiturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 460: Plin. Ep. 7, 19, *etc.*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin*: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. Manil. 7 *fin.*: parietes ruunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 36: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 404: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 97: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, ib. 2, 8, 72: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant victores victique, Virg. Aen. 10, 736: ruit alto a culmine Troja, ib. 2, 290: ruunt de montibus amnes, ib. 4, 164. Poet.: coeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1098: ruit arduus aether, *descends in rain*, Virg. G. 1, 324: coelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100. coelum in se, Liv. 40, 58. imbriferum ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. Proverb.: coelum ruit, of anything very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy.* Quid si nunc coelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. 2. Transf. *to hasten, hurry, run*: (Pompeium) ruere ituntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic. Att. 7, 20: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladisque ruerent, id. A. 6, 35. in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*: in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 *fin.*. in Gallias Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19. Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, *hastens up from*, Virg. Aen. 2, 250. revoluta ruebat dies, noctemque fugarat, ib. 10, 256. ‖ Fig. *to fall, fail, sink* (rare): Lucr. 4, 508: quae cum accidant nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus fortunatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac. H. 3, 64. 2. *to rush, dash, hurry, hasten*, etc.: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quum quotidie rueret, id. Sest. 64: comperere ruentes, Tac. H. 2, 36: autrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, *rush forth*, Virg. Aen. 6, 44: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. H. 1, 84: *in sua fata*, Ov. M. 6, 51: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1. Poet. with *inf.*: quo ruit imprudens vaga diqere facta? Prop. 4, 1, 73: Lucan. 7, 751. *Pass. impers.*: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 6, 24. **B.** Act. *to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate*: imbres fluctusque frangere malum, ruere antennas, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ceteros riparum, aggeresque ruperim, tumulorum et proteramum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: tumanum motum volvunique ruumque, Virg. Aen. 4, 246: cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, *breaks down, levels*, id. G. 1, 105: aquae in praedam, *to cast oneself upon*, App. Flor. 1, p. 341. 2. Transf. *to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up*: quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, *casts up*, Lucr. 6, 727: Virg. Aen. 1, 85: cinerem et confusa ossa focia, ib. 11, 211. atram nubem ad coelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde divitias seriaque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.

rūpes, is, *f. a rock*: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: quum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeia, id. 7, 10: cavae, *caverns, grottoes*, Virg. G. 3, 293: ima (Sibyllae), id. Aen. 3, 441: *a cliff*: ib. 10, 693. Lucan. 5, 514.

rūpex, ĭcis, *m. a boor, rustic, clown*: Gell. 13, 9. Tert. Apol. 21 *fin.*

rūpi-capra, ae, *f.* [rupes] *a chamois*, Antilope rupicapra, Linn. Plin. 8, 53, 79.

rūpico, ōnis, *m.* [rupex] *a boor, rustic*: App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

rūpīna, ae, *f.* [rupes] *a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm*: App. M. 6, p. 184.

ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumpo] *a breaking, an injuring, damage*. Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a breaker*. Fig. foederis, *a violator*, Liv. 4, 19. Tac. H. 4, 57 inducarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 11.

ruptus, a, um, *Part* [rumpo].

rūrālis, e, *adj.* [rus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic*: negotia, Amm. 30, 2 *fin.*. opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2.

rūrāliter, *adv. rurally*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruro] *a country life*: App. Apol. p. 310.

rūrestris, e, *adj.* [rus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, rural*: opus, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 99: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *gen. omn.* [rus colo] *that tills the ground: that lives in the country, rural, rustic* (poet.). boves, Ov. M. 5, 479. Fauni, ib. 6, 392 deus, *Priapus*, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26 dentes, *hoes*, Lucan 7, 869 Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 51 aratrum, id. Tr. 4, 6, 1. Subst. rusticola, ae, *m. a husbandman, rustic*: Col. 10, 137. *an ox*. Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [ruricola] *pertaining to tillage rustic, rural*: cultor, Venant. Vit S. Mart. 1, 325.

rūrĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [rus and GEN, root of gigno] *born in the country*: Subst. *a countryman, rustic*: Ov. M. 7, 765.

rūro, 1. *v. n.*, or **rūror**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rus] *to live in the country* (rare): dum rure rurant homines, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

rursus or less freq. **rursum**, *adv.* [contr. from reversus or reversum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum] *backwards, back*, opp. to prorsus: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: non tu scis quum ex puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15. ‖ Transf. *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again*: in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; irae intervenfunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, id. Am. 3, 2, 58: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: succurrit Pulloni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. Huic (Varano) rursus circumventio fert subsidium, Pullo, (Caes. B. G. 5, 44): clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, ib. 7, 88: ut illas superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic has rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quod Gorgias judicavit, hos oratoris opus maxime proprium, rem adjuvare, posse instituendo, vituperandoque rursus attingere, id. Brut. 12, 47: neque rursum eam totam reprodiceret, id. de Or. 1, 14: sequum est, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. Hence with retro, *contra, invicem*: vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? At tibi contra evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28. 2. *again, anew*: quam (Peliam) Medea dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 82: te suam (caudam) rogavit rursum ut agores, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem esse receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. With denuo: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Pl. Poen. prol. 79: Auct. B. Hisp. 35.

rus, rūris (*plur.* only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n. the country*, as opp. to the town, *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc. (rarely with *prep.*): laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg. G. 2, 412. quum rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 10 rure redire, *from the farm*, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25: plus plaustrorum in aedibus videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131. rura paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671: ex meo propinquo rus hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1.

rusārius (rustarius), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum] *of or for butcher's-broom*: falculae, *for weeding out butcher's-broom*, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

ruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rus] *a little country-seat or farm*: Gell. 19, 9.

ruscum (also, rustum), i, *n. butcher's-broom*: Ruscus aculeatus, Linn. Plin. 21 15, 50: Virg. G. 2, 413 (Hence It Sp. *brusco*; Fr. *brusc.*)

ruspor, 1. *v. a. dep.* **ruspo**, Tert. Pall. 2) *to search through, examine, explore*. crebro quaerere, Fest. s. v.: vagent ruspantes alivas, Att. in Non. 166, 20.

russātus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus*: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54. ‖ Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

russĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [russeus] *somewhat reddish*: Prud. στεφ. 11, 130.

russĕus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *reddish* (rare) tunica, Petr. 27, 1. fasciola, App M. 2, 117.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *reddish*: fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.*

russus, a, um, *adj. red* (rare): vela Lucr. 4, 73: gingiva, Cs' 20, 19: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. [*Russus* akin to Gr. *ἐ-ρυθ-ρός*, and to Lat. *rub-er* and *rut-us*.] (Hence It. *rosso*; Sp. *roso*: Fr. *rous*, *rousse*.)

rustārius, a, um, v. rusarius.

rusticānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, country*: homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 48 *fin.*: illud quod loquitur priscum rusticanumque videri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

rustĭcātim, *adv. rustically, awkwardly*: Pomp. in Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rusticor] *a living in the country, country life*; neque militia solum, sed etiam silvestrium rusticationibus rusticationibusque duramus. Cic. Am. 27, 102. ... *inhabitance, sojourning*, Cpl. Frag. 2, 13.

rustĭcē, *adv. in a country manner, countrified, rustically*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45 *fin.* Gell. 3, 3, 3. Apul. Flor. 2, 9. ... *rusticius*, Gell. 13, 20, 14. ... *rusticissime*, Apul. Apol. 87. ... *rusticius*, Gell. 13, 20, 14. ... *rusticissime*, Apul. Flor. 2, 9

rusticellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticulus] *somewhat rustic or clownish*: Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 20.

rusticĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] *country life and occupations; husbandry*: Pall. Insit. 11. **2.** Meton. *country-people*: Id. 1, 31: Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 3. **II.** Transf. *the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity*.: in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: ex illa nostra Italia, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: cultus adest, nec nostros manent in annos rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, Ib. 1, 672: urbanitas, cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, Id. 11, 3, 30: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53.

rusticor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to live in the country, to rusticate*: socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: diserte rusticandum dati, Id. Leg. 1, 3, 9. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Id. Arch. 7, *fin.* **2.** *to practise husbandry, be a farmer*: Col. 11, 1, 5 *sq.* **II.** Transf. *to talk like a rustic*: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rusticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather rustic or coarse*: libellus, Mart. 10, 29: nomen (Blasula), coupled with horridulum, Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3. **II.** Subst. rusticŭlus, i, *m. a little countryman, little rustic*: Cic. Sest. 38, 82. **2.** rusticŭla, ae, *f. a heath-cock*, otherwise called rustica. Plin. 10, 38, 54: Mart. 13, 76 *in lemm.*

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus cf. silvaticus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-*: vita (*opp.* urbana), Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: rustici Romani (*opp.* urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645: gallinae, *heath-cocks*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: fistula, Ov. M. 8, 191: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146. **2.** Subst. rustĭcus, i, *m. a countryman, rustic, peasant*: Ov. M. 2, 699: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 81: *plur.* rustici, *country-people, rustics*: urbani fiunt rustici, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. (β) rustica, ae, *f. a country-girl*. Ov. M. 5, 583. (γ) (*sc.* gallina) *a heath-cock*: Mart. 13, 76. **II.** Transf. *country-like, countrified*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *i. e. plain, simple; rough, coarse, awkward, clownish*, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quaedam delectat, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: pro bardo et pro rustico haberi, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus illiteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 6: manus, Id. 1, 11, 16: addidit obscoenis scoviicia rustica dictis, Ov. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; caplor, quia rustica non est, *very prudish*, Id. Am. 2, 4, 11. In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72. *Comp.*: simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88. *Sup.* does not occur.

ruta caesa, or **ruta et caesa** [ruo] (in venditionis lege fundi *ruta caesa* ita dicimus ut *D* pronuncmus, Varr. L. L. 9, 60, 1541 but it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc.): In law, *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the *vendor* at a sale: *the minerals and timber*: Scaev. Dig. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae vendilor postea subsecutis aut certe gratis concidit ruendoque contrandi, Fest. p. v.: ut venditores, quorum ea sunt, ruta caesa vendiderint, rutis caesis reservatis, quemadmodum tamen aliquid emptori, quod arborum caesa aptae ad hoc genus unus videatur, Cic. Top. 2, 8.

rūta, ae, *f.* = ῥυτή (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30), *a bitter herb, rue, Ruta graveolens, Linn.*: Col. 11, 3, 38: Plin. 19, 8, 45. Mart. 11, 31. **II.** Fig. *bitterness, unpleasantness*: cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam paleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

rūtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo] *an instrument for raking or stirring up*: 1. *a fire-shovel, oven-rake*: Cato R. R. 10, 3. Suet. Aug. 79. **2.** *a wooden shovel or spatile for stirring and mixing liquids*: Col. 12, 20, 4. **II.** Transf. = membrum virile: Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

rūtāceus, a, um, *adj.* [ruta] *of rue, made of rue*: oleum, Plin. Valer. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flavoured or garnished with rue*: lacerti, Mart. 10, 48: mustum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

rūtellum, i, *n. dim.* [rutrum] *a little shovel*: Lucil. in Non. 18, 22.

rūtĭlans, antis, *part.* [rutilo]. **II.** Adj.: *red, glowing*: rutilans color, Plin. 16, 11, 22: arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514. *Comp.*: rutilantior auro, Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 331.

rūtilesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rutilus] *to grow reddish*: Plin. 8, 55, 81. Mart. Cap. 2, 31.

rūtilo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *to make or colour red*: Liv. 38, 17: Suet. Cal. 47. Tac. H. 4, 61. **II.** Neutr. *to be reddish*, transf. *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): aurora, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: arma, Virg. Aen. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251.

rūtĭlus, a, um, *adj. red* (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: caput, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35: Ov. M. 2, 319: Tac. G. 4: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454: flammae, Ov. M. 12, 294: cruor, ib. 5, 83: pellis, *the golden fleece*, Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, *gold*, Lucan. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197. **2.** Transf. *shining, glittering*: thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341. [Akin to *ruber, rufus*.]

rūtrum, i, *n.* [ruo: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 37] *a spade, shovel*: Cato R. R. 10, 3. Liv. 28, 45: Ov. F. 4, 843. **2.** *a trowel*: Cato R. R. 128: Vitr. 7, 3.

rūtŭba = perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutuba, Varr. in Non. 167, 9.

rūtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ruta] *a little bit of rue*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

rutus, a, um, *Part.* [ruo].

S.

S, s, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with litera) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek Σ for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, ϟ), represents a sibilant semi-vowel sound, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and were even treated of in a special work by Messala, the celebrated contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S litera, Quint. 1, 7, 21: cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 55). **2.** As in English, so in Latin, *s* represents a double sound, one *sharp*, the other *flat*: it has the former when *initial* or *medial*; and hence it can be followed by the *sharp* (or *thin*) mutes only (*c, p, t*): when *final* it is *flat*, and really represents the sound of *z*. In this position it may be preceded by *b*: *e. g.* urbs, *plebs*. There was a manifest tendency in the Latin language to drop final *s*: hence arose many peculiarities of inflection in Latin as compared with Greek, as well as frequent want of analogical consistency: *e. g.* the nom. sing. of masculine nouns of the first decl. in Greek has the suffix η, but in Lat. ends in *a*: the gen. sing. of the first decl. ends mostly in *ae*, *e. g.* *aura-ai*; whence the common form *aurai*, and finally *aurae*: these also arose the secondary forms of the second pers. sing. of pass. and dep. verbs: *e. g.* *patere*, for *pataris*; *amabere*, for *amaberis*, etc. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (as in his own poem entitled Aratus), *s* was dropt before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Raïs' Romulus, Fulvin' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, est mati' bella, Hyperion' cursus, Virgine' sum sibi, *etc.*; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161: Quint. 9, 4, 38: less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid an hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; vas' argumtais (for vasis arg.); palm' et crinibus (for palmis et cr.); v. Ov. Or. 45, 153. Lastly, *s* disappears in the colloquial forms, abin', scin', viden', satin, from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, *etc.* **3.** The dental mutes cannot stand before *s*, but are either elided or changed into *s*, and this causes the nom. sing. of many nouns of the third decl. to differ greatly from the other cases: *e. g.* *custos*, from the stem *custod-*; *virtus* from the stem *virtut*. The perfect of verbs formed by adding *s* differs similarly from the imperf.: *e. g.* *cedo, cessi*: *mitto, misi*. **4.** With the gutturals, *s* combines to form *x*: *e. g.* *rex* = *reg-s*; *pax* = *pac-s*. so the perfects *texi, duxi, vexi*, from *tego, duco, veho*. **II.** Interchanges of *s* with other letters: **1.** Most freq. with *r*; *v.* that letter, *no.* II. 1. **2.** With *d*: *v.* letter D. *no.* I. 6. **3.** With *t*: *e. g.* tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus, mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also, assentor for assensor). **4.** With *x*: *v.* that letter. **5.** S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis *e. g.* differo, dimicilis, difficilis. **6.** An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: *e. g.* *septem*, ἑπτά; *sex*, ἕξ; serpo, ἕρπω; super, ὑπερ. **7.** Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: *e. g.* *scribo*, γράφω; *sculpo*, γλύφω; Segesta, "Εγεστα: *scruta*, γρύτη; *scrotum, corium*. Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial *σ* appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s*: *e. g.* *fallo*, σφάλλω. **III.** Changes of S in the Romance languages. **1.** Into *ss* (It.), *s* (Sp. Port.), *j* (Wall.), *ss* (Fr.): *e. g.* Lat. *vesica*; It. *vescica*; Port. *vexiga*; Fr. *vessie*: Lat. *saliva*; It. *sciallina*; Lat. *sapo, passer*; Sp. *sabon, pasaro*: Lat. *servus, miser*; Wall. *serbŭ, mijcl*. **2.** Into *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *sapphirus, soccullus*; It. *safiro, soccolo*: Lat. *sera, serum*; Wall. *sar, zăr*: Lat. *sapphirus, soccus*; Sp. *safir, suco*; Port. *safira, socco*. (II) This change often occurs in French when *s* medial in Lat. becomes final: *e. g.* Lat. *casa, mansus, rasus*: Fr. *chez, nez, ras*. **3.** Instead of *s, c*, or *ch* is sometimes found in Sp. and Port.: *e. g.* Lat. *serare*: Sp. *cerrar*: Lat. *saffare*: Port. *chaffar*. **4.** Into *r* (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *cossyphus*: Fr. *orfraie*. **5.** initial *s* followed by *p, c*, or *t*, frequently has a prefixed *e*, and in French is often omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *spondo, spiritus*: Fr. *espoir, esprit*: Lat. *scribere*: Sp. *escribir*: Port. *escrever*: Prov. *escriure*: Fr. *écrire*: Lat. *scala, stabulum*: Fr. *échelle, étable*. **6.** *s* medial is frequently omitted in modern Fr. where it was retained until a comparatively recent period; and the omission is usually indicated by the circumflex accent: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus, apostolus, disnare, hospes, pascere, crescere*: Fr. *évêque, apôtre, dîner, hôtel, paître, croître*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, S denotes Sextus, Servius, sibi, suis, *etc.* S. AR. Dedicavit Sacrum Arcia dedicavit, S. C., Senatus Consulto, perh. also, sententia [illegible] (Inscr. no. 2385). S. P. [illegible] S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, *etc.*

[illegible] *s*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sabaiārius, ii, *m.* [sabaia] *one who makes, sells, or drinks sabaia*; as a term of reproach: Amm. 26, 8.

sabānum, i, *n.* = *σάβανον* (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7). *a towel, napkin*: Pall. Jun. 7, 3: Apic. 6, 2.

sabaoth, *indecl. plur.* = Σαβαώθ [a Hebrew word] *the heavenly hosts*: Prud. Apoth. 901.

sabbăta, orum, *n. plu.* = *σάββατα* [a Hebrew word] *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath*: Just. 36, 2: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: Plin. 31, 2, 18 *in.* (ii) *Saturday*: Suet. Tib. 32: Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* ‖ Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov. R. Am. 220: Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, *the new moon*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. (Hence Fr. *samedi*.)

sabbătārius, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata] *pertaining to the Sabbath, Sabbatical*: luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.* Subst. sabbatarii, orum, *m. plu. Sabbath-keepers*, poet. for *Jews*: Mart. 4, 4.

sabbătismus, i, *m.* = *σαββατισμός*, *a keeping of the Sabbath*: Aug. C. D. 22, 30.

sabbătizo, 1. *v. n.* = *σαββατίζω*, *to observe the Sabbath*: Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

sābīnus, a, um, *adj. Sabine*: sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin*, Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Plin. 16, 20, 33: Ov. F. 1, 343.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

sabŭlēta, orum, *n. plu.* [sabulum] *sandy places*: Plin. 27, 8, 41.

sabŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (*neutr.* sabulum, Varr. in Non. 169, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3, *etc.*) *coarse sand, gravel*: Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: Col. 3, 11, 9.

sabŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo] *full of sand, sandy, gravelly*: loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7: solum, id. 35, 14, 49.

sabŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

saburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo] *sand for ballast*: Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*: Virg. G. 4, 195: Plin. 16, 40, 76. (Hence It. *savorra*; Sp. *sahorra*, contr. *sorra*.)

saburrālis, e, *adj.* [saburra] *consisting of sand*: sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

saburrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a ballast-bearer*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4116.

saburro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fill with ballast, to ballast*: sese arēna (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87. Reflect.: grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10. ‖ Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *crammed full*, comically for saturatae, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

sacal, *indecl.* [an Egyptian word] *Egyptian amber*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, 1.

saccārius, a, um, *adj.* [saccus] *pertaining to sacks, sack-*: navis, perh. *laden with sacks*, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13. ‖ Subst. saccarius, ii, *m. one who carries sacks*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3. 2. saccaria, ae, *f.* *the labour of a porter*: App. M. 1, p. 105.

saccātum, i, *n.* [sacco] *urine*: Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellātio, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus] *in medic. the applying of a little bag or dry poultice*: Veg. 3, 11, 3.

saccellus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus] *a little bag*: sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.*: calidi, *dry poultices*, Cels. 4, 4 *med.*

saccĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sack, sack-*: cingulum, tunica, *of coarse sackcloth*, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

saccharum, i, *n.* Some doubt is entertained whether this was *sugar*; but it seems most prob. that it really was, and not the substance *tabasheer*, which collects at the joints of the bamboo. Saccharum was known only in small quantities to the ancients, who used it as a medicine: Plin. 12, 8, 17. [An eastern word, Sans. *sarkara*; Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*.]

saccibucco, ōnis, *m.* [saccus bucca] *a pocket for a purse*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, *no perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [saccus] *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter*: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: Plin. 18, 7, 17: Cascuba, *to filter*, Mart. 2, 40. ‖ Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i. e. *urine*, Lucr. 4, 1028.

saccŭlārius, ii, *m.* [sacculus] *a cutpurse, pickpocket, swindler*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

sacculus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus] *a little bag*: for filtering wine: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: for grain: App. M. 9, p. 232: esp. for money, *a purse*: Plin. 2, 51, 52: Juv. 11, 27: sacculus plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty*, Cat. 13, 8.

saccus, i, *m.* = *σάκκος*, *a sack, bag*: cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: sacri numorum, *money-bags*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: Mart. 10, 74: *a bag* for straining Col. 9, 15, 12: Plin. 14, 22, 28: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.*: for purifying fat, Plin. 29, 6, 39: for *a bandage* or *poultice*: id. 31, 9, 44, § 102: *a beggar's wallet* or *scrip*: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 22. ‖ *a garment of sackcloth* or *haircloth*: Hier. Ep. 44. (Hence It. *sacco*; Sp. *saco*; Fr. *sac*: also verb, It. *saccheggiare*; Sp. *saquear*; Fr. *saccager*.)

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum] *a small unroofed sanctuary*; *a chapel*: sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratus cum ara, Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. *s. v.*: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, Liv. 1, 55: Caecilium Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum omnis capiendi causa, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.

săcer, sacra, sacrum (*plur.* sacres, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16, *etc.*: *sing. acc.* sacrem porcum, Fest. *s. v.*), *adj.* [root ṡaC, same as Gr. ἁγ- in ἁγ-νός, ἅγ-ιος] *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*: Fest. *s. v.* sacer mons: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, pepercit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis, partim etiam sacris et religiosis, id. Leg. 3, 13 *fin.*: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 5: Cic. Fam. 13, 11: aurum, Liv. 5, 50: pecunia (*opp.* privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (from its use in augury), Virg. Aen. 11, 721: luces, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. Carm. S. 4: commissum, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Poet.: vitis (sacred to Bacchus), Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: laurus, ib. 3, 4, 18: robur, Ov. M. 8, 732: aqua, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464: Tarentum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 29: montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), Sil. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, id. A. P. 391: sacer lapis, *a boundary stone*, Liv. 41, 13. Of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4, 11: Cybele, id. 3, 22, 3. In anatomy and medic.: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer morbus, *the epilepsy*, id. Chron. 1, 4. With *gen.*: sacra corona Jovis, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 38: dies Dianae celebris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6: illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. With *dat.*: sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5: cervus Nymphis, Ov. M. 10, 109: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5. 2. Transf. in gen. *awful, venerable* (rare): silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 39. Of the emperors: (Tiberius) altum dicentem *sacras ejus occupationes*, verba mutare et pro *sacris laboriosas* dicere coëgit, Suet. Tib. 27: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76. (ii) *ecclesiastical*: domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones Codd. Just. and Theod. *passim*. ‖ In a bad sense: *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited*; and *absol. accursed, criminal, impious, wicked*: with *dat.*: qui tribunus plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum in Liv. 3, 55: Macr. S. 3, 7. *Absol.*: homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. *s. v.* sacer mons: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181. 2. Transf. in gen. *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc.: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14. Of things: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus ala sacrum, id. 71, 1: fames auri, Virg. Aen. 3, 57: sacrum famae, Plin. 33, 1, 3 (v. Silius note): venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804.

săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* sacerdota, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2184) [sacer and po root of dare, donum] *a priest*; *a priestess*: divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunto· sacerdotum duo genera sunto. unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: in collegio sacerdotum, id. Brut. 33 *fin.*: publici, Liv. 5, 40: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9: Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 52. *Fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, id. Balb. 24, 55: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 17: Vestae, *a Vestal virgin*, Ov. F. 5, 573: Troïa, *i. e. Ilia*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 32. In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: regina, *i. e. Rhea Silvia*, Virg. Aen. 1, 273. Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*

săcerdōtālis, e, *adj.* [sacerdos] *pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal*: ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nomen, *used by priests*, Macr. S. 3, 5. 2. Subst. sacerdotalis, is, *m. one who has been a priest*: Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 2: Tert. Spect. 11.

săcerdōtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the priesthood, the office or dignity of priests*: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 51 amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.*: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a young or inferior priestess* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

săcersanctus, a, um, v. sacrosanctus.

săcōma, ătis, *n.* = *σάγωμα*, *a counterpane*: Vitr. 9, 3.

sacondios, ii, *m.* [an Indian word] *a hyacinth-coloured amethyst*: Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. sacos).

săcopĕnium, ii, *n.* = *σαγάπηνον*, *a gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*, some species of Ferula, perh. Ferula persica, Linn. or F. communis, Dalesch.: Plin. 19, 8, 52. Also, like the Greek, sagapenon: id. 12, 25, 56.

sacos [an Indian word], *hyacinth-colour*: Plin. 37, 9, 40.

sacrārĭum, ii, *n.* [sacro] In law, *the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the tresviri capitales, but for which they subsequently gave*

security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, rather perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. Festus, *s. v.*: Smith's Ant. 1198): ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vincrat, suum sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 180: de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35.

2. Meton. *a civil suit* or *cause*: decemviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum justam judicaverunt, id. Caecin. 33, 97. Transf. in gen.: justo sacramento contendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienae fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74. II. Milit. *t. t. an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers*: prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the jusjurandum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as jusjurandum (*v.* Smith's Ant. 662): milites tunc (*i. e.* anno 538 A.U.C.), quod nunquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros. Nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat, Liv. 22, 38 milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28: sacramento (*abl.*) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 *fin.*: sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them*, id. 40, 26: rogare (aliquos) sacramento alicujus, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5 adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 76 adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in poenitentiam conversis, *i. e. had revolted*, Suet. Claud. 13: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42. 2. Transf. in gen. *any oath, solemn obligation* or *engagement*: non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum: ibimus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 2, p. 140. III. *a sacred thing, mystery*: Lact. 7, 24: Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 18. (Hence Fr. *serment.*)

sacrārium, ii, *n.* [sacer] *a place for keeping holy things*; also, *a place for prayer*; *a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel*: sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magna cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcerrima quatuor, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.*: fidei, Liv. 1, 21. *Plur.*: vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: Ditis, Virg. Aen. 12, 199. II. Transf.: a quo (*sc.* te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31.

sacrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a keeper of a temple, sacristan*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1304.

sacrātē, *adv. boldly, piously*: Aug. Ep. 22. II. *mysteriously, mystically*: cf. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

sacrātio, ōnis, *f.* [sacro] *consecration, dedication*: Macr. S. 3, 7.

sacrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hallows* or *consecrates*: Aug. Ep. 140.

sacrātus, a, um, *Part.* [sacro]. I. *Adj. hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred*: sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: jura Graiorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 157: dux, *i. e. Augustus*, Ov. F. 2, 60: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24. Sacratissimus, *an epithet of the emperors*: Gai. Dig. 38, 17, 9: Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1.

sacres, v. sacer, *ad init.*

sacricŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer colo] *one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess*: Tac. H. 3, 74: App. Flor. 4, p. 361: Macr. S. 3, 19. In apposition: regis sacricolae, Prud. adv. Symm. 1 praef. 47.

sacrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sacer fero] *bearing sacred things*: rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

sacrificālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium] *pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial*: apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217.

sacrificātio, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificing, sacrifice*: Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

sacrificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sacrificer*: Tert. Spect. 8 *fin.*

sacrificātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sacrificing, sacrifice*: nullum usquam pecus sacrificatui habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192.

sacrificium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice*: M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laena ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27 decem ingenui, decem virgines ad id sacrificium adhibiti, id. 37, 3: Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 57: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis sollennibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13.

sacrifico (in Plaut. also sacrufico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (dep. sacrificor, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Cyprian. Ep. 52, etc.) [sacer facio] *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods*: hoc poculo deis, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: ullum turis granum, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suem, Ov. F. 4, 414: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 19 *fin.* *Absol.*: nunc sacrificabo, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 37: Cic. N. D. 2, 27: summo Jovi argento sacrificare, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 84. *Pass. impers.*: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 10: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.

sacrificŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest*: sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1: Suet. Dom. 1. In apposition: rex, *a high-priest*, v. rex: vates, Liv. 35, 48 *fin.*

sacrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, Ib. 13, 590: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion*, Ib. 6, 803.

sacrĭlĕgē, *adv. sacrilegiously, impiously*: Tert. Apol. 12.

sacrĭlĕgium, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] *the robbing of a temple, stealing of* sacred *things, sacrilege*: sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10: Liv. 29, 8: Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.* *Plur.*: Suet. Caes. 54 *fin.* II. *violation* or *profanation of sacred rites* or *religious duties* (rare): cum in coelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: Flor. 2, 17, 12.

sacrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer lego] *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious*: sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18. Usu. subst. **sacrilegus**, i, *m. one who commits sacrilege*: sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli qui sacram abstulerit, sed etiam ei qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: an sacrilegus, qui, ut homines urbe expelleret, arma templo affixa detexerit? Quint. 5, 10, 36: cavendum ne furdior subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut *sacrilego fur*, id. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. de Ira 2, 28 *ad fin.* II. Transf. in gen. *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane*: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: manus, Tib. 2, 4, 26: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 2: artes meretricum, Ov. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 71. *Sup.*: ejus e fano, sacrilegissimo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 1. 2. Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Ps. 1, 3, 129: Sall. C 14: Ov. M. 8, 792. With *gen.*: nuptiarum, *an adulterer*, Cod. Justin 9, 9, 29 *fin.* *Fem.* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: Ov. M. 11, 41.

sacrima, orum, *n. plu. new wine offered to Bacchus*: Fest. *s. v.*

sacrium, ii, *n.* [a Scythian word] *Scythian amber*, v. succinum: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

sacro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer] *to set apart as sacred*: *to consecrate* or *devote to a divinity*: eum pessulum Velentanum publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: agrum Veneri, Ov. M. 10, 646: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.*: laurum Phoebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 62: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis quum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: rite sacratae pecudes, Virg. Aen. 12, 213. 2. *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed*: de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratiae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8. 3. Transf. in gen. *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give* (poet. and rare) quod patriae voci studiis nobisque sacrasti, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: huno illi honorem Jupiter sacravit, Virg. Aen. 12, 141. (II) *to doom*: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacraruit Evandri (Halesum), ib. 10, 419. II. Meton. *to render sacred* or *inviolable, to hallow, consecrate*: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. 38, 33: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods*, id. Sest. 7, 16 Liv. 2, 33. (II) Hence of a deity, *to worship* or *honour*: haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, id. 8, 6: sacrata Vesta, Ov. M. 15, 864. 2. Transf. in gen. *to render imperishable, to immortalize*: aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 11: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40.

sacrōsanctus (also separately, sacro sanctus, and *per tmesin*, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45. Sacrosanctus, Tert. Cor. mil. 13 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] I. *consecrated with religious ceremonies*; hence Meton. *decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable sacrosanct*: ipsis quoque tribunis (pl.), ut sacrosancti viderentur, relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo ceremoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis, aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, Liv. 3, 55: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poena, quum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14: agi deinde de eorum ordinis coeptum concessumque in conditiones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33: accusator, vetiti sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: ergo in vastatione omnium tuae possessiones sas rosanctas futuras putas? Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam [illegible]

qui sacrosanctam vocationem dicebantur habere, dare infimis cogebant, Liv. 27, 31: Oedipodis ossa, honore aris decerata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *most holy, most sacred, venerable:* cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164: *de* sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Justin. 1, 2.

sacrifico, v. sacrifico, *ad init.*

sacrum, i, n. *a holy* or *sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice:* plur. *sacred rites, religious worship, religion:* ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Pl. Astn. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: metnens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cloacinae sacrum, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 10: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.*: quae (macerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: ita se habet sacrum (suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sollenne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94: pyra sacri sub imagine facta, Ov. M. 14, 80. vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo pateficere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. Proverb.: *inter sacrum saxumque stare, to stand between the victim and the knife,* i. e. *to be in great straits,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. **Most freq.** *plur.*: sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred utensils, holy things,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5: portabant sacra canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troia, Tib. 2, 5, 40: cumque suis penetralia sacris, *the images of the gods, penates,* Ov. M. 1, 287: sicut in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717. **2.** *divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis et privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. *s. v.* publica sacra: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod per populum creari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55: Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 25: Orphica, *rites, festival,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12. **3.** *the private religious rites* of a *gens,* a *family, etc.*: *all* gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities,* Quint. 1, 7, 28: called also, jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. great profit on any person = a rose without thorns* (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 18. v. Smith's Ant. 998. **4.** Poet. *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63.

III. Transf. in gen. *sacra, secrets, mysteries:* sacra tori colimusque novos veterumque, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium arca, Quint. 5, 14, 27: studiorum profanare, v. Ov. II.

sacrum, i, v. sacrum.

sacrificium, ĭi, v. sacrificium.

sacrificulus, i, v. sacrificus.

sacrificus, a, um, adj. sacrificus, *sacrificial, offering sacrifices,* Ov. (as substantive) (at indefinite intervals, while 982).

crebro denotes close succession): aperitur osthum, unde asturiate saepe ego exii ebrius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: mihi lucro saepe eris, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 52: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: minime saepe, *least frequently,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desilunt, ib. 4, 2: multis saepe bellis experti, ib. 3: saepe clamitans, ib. 5, 7: haud saepe, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. Quint. 31, 96: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) nunquam, Cic. Am. 24 *fin.*: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, id. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. Ann. 7, 98. *Comp.*: ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 8 dicendum est saepius, Cic. Am. 22, 85: semel atque iterum ac saepius, id. Font. 8, 16: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 14. *Sup.*: tibi saepissime cyathisso, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 28: optare ut quam saepissime pecret amicus, Cic. Am. 16, 59.

II. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, *oft and over, again and again, very frequently:* Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 Cic. de Or. 1, 1: id. de Sen. 2 Sall. C. 52. Once in *Comp.*: gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusanumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16.

saepĕnŭmĕro, *adv. v.* saepe, no. II.

saepes, is, *v.* sepis.

saepicŭlē, *adv. dim. pretty often, ever and anon:* App. M. 2 *init.*

saepio, *v.* sepio.

saepis, e, *adj. that happens often, frequent: Comp.:* saepior, Prisc. p. 1016 P. *Sup.*: saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nepos ib. p. 602 P.

saepiusculē, *adv. dim. pretty often:* peccas, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 59, in Prisc. p. 611 (*al.* saepicule).

saeta, **saetiger**, *etc. v.* set.

saevē, *adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously,* etc.: saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Lucan. 8, 492: saeve gestum in impia bella, id. 7, 171. *Comp.*: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. A. 3, 504. *Sup.*: sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9 Claud. in Suet. Claud. 2.

saevidĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saevus dico] *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* dicta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35.

saevio, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* (*pass. imperf.* saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1001) [saevus] *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage:* lit. of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1074: lupus, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Virg. G. 3, 434: aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, ib. 11, 343. **II.** Transf. of persons, *to be furious, mad, violent, angry,* etc.: here mi, nimium saevis, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27: saevienas turbe, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 48: in obsides inmanius, id. 28, 34: Tac. Agr. 38: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180: in se, correxp. to manus sibi inferre, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22. Poet. with *dat. or inf.*: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148: Tib. 1, 2, 88: quum manus impia saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum extinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200. *Pass. impers.*: deae saeviri non sinunt, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288: Tacfarinas Tiche cohorti saeviturus, Liv. 2, 1: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. A. 1, 49. **B.** Of things:

saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78: ventus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 27: versorium in praecordiis, id. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94: saevire fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10: cum tibi flagrans amor, saevior circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 1: oratio ferocians saevienaque, *opp.* demissa jacensque, id. 1, 11.

saevus, a, *adj.* for saevus: suppliciorum saevium repertor, Amm. 29, 5, 1. ii. p. 203. ed. Bip.

saevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saevus] *rage, violence, fury:* Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 481.

saeviter, *adv. ferociously, cruelly:* Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 3.

saevĭtia, ae, *f.* [saevus] *a raging rage, fierceness, ferocity:* lit. of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146. **II.** Transf. of persons: *fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity,* etc.: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi propouet), Cic. Part. 4: feneratorum, Sall. C. 33: crelitorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: hostium, Sall. J. 7: Tac. A. 1, 67: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24. *Plur.*: Sall. Fragm. sp. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 18.

2. Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23. hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: coeli, Curt. 8, 4: amoris, Col. 6, 37, 1: autumnae, *dearness,* Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevĭtĭes, ei, *f.* (for saevitia) [id.] *fierceness, cruelty:* per saevitiem ac luxum, Tac. A. 11, 10: canis saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 131.

saevĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (for saevitia) *fierceness, violence:* mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um, *adj. roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies *fierce by nature*), *raging, furious, ferocious,* etc. Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr. 5, 1313: saevior Icaena, Virg. G. 3, 246: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4, 4, 40: belua, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: animalia saevissima dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64 *fin.*

II. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe,* etc. nunc truculento mihi atque saevo visus sene est, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 3: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: ex amore saevus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: novercae, Virg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: mater Cupidinum, id. Od. 1, 19, 1: Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, ib. 1, 35, 17 cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus meta, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, ib. 10: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible,* Virg. Aen. 12, 107: Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 582: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5. Poet. with *inf.*: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30. **2.** Of things: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 5, 806: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12: Liv. 28, 28: hiems, id. 40, 45: Orion, Virg. Aen. 7, 719: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: calamus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 44: tympana, *sounding harshly or terribly,* ib. 1, 18, 13: bellum, Lucr. 1, 476: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: joci, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148: amor, Virg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. Aen. 12, 406: dentes, Tac. A. 2, 26: ita nova et detestanda Quintio clementia fuit, ib. 3, 31.

sāga, ae, *f.* [sagus] *a female diviner* or *fortune-teller:* Cic. Div. 1, 31: Tib. 1, 2, 42: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20. **2.** *a hound, greyhound:* Juvc. 3, 209. 2, 6.

sāga, ae (Gen. plur. sagarum, Cassiod. Hist. in Chron. p. 6: P. (Greek)

sāgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity*; esp. of dogs, *keenness of scent*: eanum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. Of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81. Of the senses in gen.: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95. II. Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity*: utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, quia est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

sāgācĭter, *adv. keenly, with quickness of scent*: Col. 7, 12, 7. *Comp.*: Cic. Att. 6, 4: Hor. Epod. 12, 4. *Sup.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: Plin. 11, 37, 90. II. Fig. *acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously*: sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 8, 4: Liv. 27, 28.

sāgāna, ae, *f.* acc. to Prisc. p. 622 = *saga, a female diviner or soothsayer; a witch*; occurs only as a *nom. propr.* in Hor. Epod. 5, 25: id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

sāgāpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

sāgārius, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *pertaining to a mantle or sagum*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.

sāgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in a mantle or sagum*; Cic. Fontei. 11: id. Phil. 14, 1, 2: Mart. 6, 11. II. Transf. *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles*: cucullī, Col. 11, 1, 21.

sāgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. capax from capio] *whose senses are acute, sagacious*: esp. of dogs, *keen-scented*: sagax nasum habet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1 31: catulus, Ov. R. Am. 208. Poet.: virtus venandi, id. Hal. 76. 2. Of the senses in gen.: canibus sagacior anser, id. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35. II. Fig. *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67. Lucr. 1, 1021: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *considerate*, Suet. Claud. 15. hospites, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22: curae, ib. 4, 4, 75. With *ad*: ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. With *gen.*: utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218. fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in*, Sil. 3, 344. *Sup.*: sagacissimus prodigiorum (Joseph.), Just. 36, 2. With *in* or simple *abl.*: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id. 2, 9: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11. With *inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.

sagda, ae, *f. a precious stone of a leek-green colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sāgēna, ae, *f.* = σαγήνη, *a large fishing-net, a seine*: Manil. 5, 678. (Hence Fr. *seine*.)

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [an Indian word] *a kind of opal*: Plin. 37, 9, 46.

sāgīna, ae, *f.* [root SAG: cf. anginа, ruina, rapina: same as σαγ in σάττω to load, to cram] *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting*; anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 72: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 79: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina teneat, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Tac. H. 2, 91. II. Meton. *food, feeding, nourishment*: gladiatoria sagina, ib. 88: lenticulae et sagina gravis, ib. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginā juvat, 4, 67. (II) Transf.: herbae viridis copia, quidquid sagina ruris aut flumina, *rich pasturage*, Pall. Mai. 7, 3: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et agasei militiaque pollet, ita, reputent haec velut sagina discendi, *nourishment of oratory*, Quint. 10, 1, 17. III. *a fatted animal*: caper, obesulus, vel magnam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 61. 3. *fulness produced by much eating, corpulence*: saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. 21, 2: qui dolorem fuco et verum robur inani sagina mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 13, 13. (Hence It. *satine*; Sp. *sain*; Fr. *sain-doux*.)

sāgĭnārium, ii, *n.* [sagina] *a place where animals are fatted, a stall*, coop, pen, etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

sāgĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sagino] *a fattening, feeding*, for sagina. Plin. 8, 51, 77.

sāgĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [sagino]. II. Adj. *fattened, fat*: saginatior hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12: Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*

sāgino, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [sagina] *to fatten* animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20 aves ossa, Col. 8, 7, 3: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7: catulos ferarum molliore praeda, Quint. 12, 6, 6. (II) Of persons: *to cram, feast*: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 71: terra, quae copia rerum omnium (filios Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17 cum exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119. Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive latupridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, Cic. Sest. 36, 78: Tac. H. 4, 42. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5: Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons humore super- saginatus, Sol. 45.

sagio, 4. v. *n. to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses or by the intellect: sagire scitire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur, praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

sāgitta, ae, *f. an arrow*: quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 99 Cic. Verr. 4, 34. confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 25. Cic. Acad. 2, 28. missiles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 16: celeres, ib. 3, 20, 9. II. Meton. of things of a like form: (i) *the extremity of a vine-branch* or *shoot*: Col. 3, 10, 22. Plin. 17, 22, 35. (ii) *the herb arrow-head*, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.. id. 21, 17, 68. (iii) *an instrument for letting blood, a lancet*: Veg. 1, 22, 4. (iv) *a constellation, the Arrow*: Hyg. Astr. 2, 15 Cic Arat. 382 Plin. 17, 18, 30. (Hence It. *saetta*.)

sāgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] *pertaining to an arrow, arrow-*: calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: certamen, *with arrows*, Dict. Cret. 4, 19. II. Subst. sagittarius, ii, *m. an archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. *plur.*: Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cic. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.* *Sing.* collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.*: h. 1, 40. 2. *an arrow-maker*: Tarrent. Paean. Dig. 50, 6, 6. 3. *the constellation of the Archer*, otherwise called Arcitenens: Cic. Arat. 279: Plin. 17, 24, 36.

sāgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta fero] *arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468: Parthi, *armed with arrows*, Cat. 11, 5: Geloni, Virg. Aen. 8, 725: pecus, *i. e. the porcupine*, Cland. Hystr. 48. II. = Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*: Manil. 2, 266.

sāgittĭger, ĕri, *m.* [sagitta gero] for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*: Avien. Arat. 482.

sāgitti-potens, entis, *m.* for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*: Cic. Arat. 72.

sāgitto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* [sagitta]. I. Neut. *to discharge arrows*: hoc equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2: Curt. 7, 4 *fin.* II. Act. *to shoot or wound with an arrow*: Sagitt. Aur. Vict. 2, 12 *med.*

sāgittŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a little arrow*: Amm. M. 26, p. 254.

sāgma, ae, *f.* = σάγμα, *a pack-saddle*: Veg. 3, 39: cf. Isid. Orig. 20 16, 5. (Hence It. *salma, soma*; Sp. *salma, zalma*; Fr. *somme*.)

sagmārius, a, um, *adj.* [sagma] *pertaining to a pack-saddle*: equus, *a pack-horse*, Lampr. Elag. 4. (Hence It. *somaro*.)

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable*: sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, stirpi legati Graecorum ferunt ea quae vocantur cerycia, Marc. Dig. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 22, 2, 3: Liv. 1 24 v. Smith's Ant. 1002.

sagocŏlāvus, ydis, *f.* = σαγοχλαυΐς, *a kind of military cloak*: Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

sagŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] *wearing a* sagulum: Suet. Vit. 11.

sagŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum] *a small military cloak*; esp. the purple one of general officers Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 4, 42: Liv. 7, 34 *fin.*: Tac. H. 2, 20. Virg. Aen. 8, 660.

sāgum, i, *n.* (*masc.* **sagus**, i, Lucr. and Varr. in Non. 223, 30 *sq.*) = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] *a coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle*, e. g. of servants: Cato R. R. 59 Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.* of the Germans: Tac. G. 17 esp. of soldiers, *a military cloak*: Caes B. C. 1, 75 Liv. 10, 30 *fin.*: (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1002.) Hence, saga sumere, *to put on the* saga, i. q. *to prepare for battle*, on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: Liv. Epit. 72: in *sing.* of an individual: Cic. Verr. 5, 36 so, ad saga ire, id. Phil. 14, 1, 1. Vell. 2, 16 *fin.*: in sagis esse, *to be under arms*: cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11. (II) saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms*, Liv. Epit. 71.

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [whether related to sagio, sāgax, as Cic. Div. 1, 31, and Fest. s. v. sagaces, suppose, is very doubtful] *presaging, predicting, prophetic*: aves, Stat. Ach. 1, 519 clangores, id Theb. 8, 204.

sal, sălis, *m.* (*neutr. nom.* sāle, Enn Ann. 14, 6 Varr. in Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form, sometimes *neuter*. *Dat. plur.* infusis salis, Fabian in Charis. p. 82 P) [akin to ἅλς; Eng. *salt*] *salt*: salem candidum sic facito, Cato R. R. 88: multos modios salis, Cic. Am. 19, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 37. Liv. 2, 8: Hor. S. 1, 3, 14. *Plur.*: quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: Col. 7, 3, 20. Ov. M. 15, 286. II. Meton. (Poet.) *the sea, sea-water*: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, ib. 1, 173: supra rorem salis edita pars remorum, Lucr. 4, 443. *Plur.*: Lucan. 10, 297. 3. a speck on *precious stones resembling a grain of salt*: sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22: salis, id. 37, 2, 8. III. Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism*: (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41: nulla venustas, nullus in toto magno est corpore usus salis, id. 31, 41: Caesar mordacitatem ioci vocabulique leporem quendam et salem, qui consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 54. omnis sale facetiisque conditus, id. Brut. 74: litera lepore, sermo sale, id. Att. 1, 20: multo urbem dedecore, multo sale dilectatur (antea) ille Romulus, ille dictator jocatur in militem, et sale vitam condit, Cic. Cael. 14, 34. sale, vino, tota mensa tua, Plin.

Plur.: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: vestri proavi Plautinos laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo nimium quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26. **2.** *good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13. **3.** *sharpness, pungency, stimulus*: quae (*sc.* calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93. (Hence Fr. *sel.*)

sălăcaccăbĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [ἁλακκάβια] *salted food boiled in a pot*: Apic. 4, 1.

sălăcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax] *lust, salaciousness*: Plin. 9, 17, 26.

sălăco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*: Cic. Fam. 7, 24 *fin.*

sălămandra, ae, *f.* = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Salamandra terrestris, Bronga. This animal, resembling a lizard, has the power of discharging a milky liquid from tubercles in its sides, poisonous to small animals. This is all the foundation really existing for the fabulous properties ascribed to it: Plin. 10, 67, 86 *sq.*: id. 29, 4, 23.

sălăpūtium, ii, *n. a tiny man, a mannikin*: di magni, salaputium, disertum! Cat. 53, 5: cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

sălar, ăris, *m. a kind of trout*, some species of Salmo, Linn. apparently not *S.* Salar, Linn.: Aus. Idyll. 10, 88: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

sălārĭānus, a, um, *adj.*: castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

sălārĭārius, ii, *m.* [salarium] *one who receives pay or salary, a salaried person*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9.

sălārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum; cf. calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, *etc.*) [sal] orig. *the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, in gen. *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: (sal) honoribus etiam militique interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41 *fin.*: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis cenare (candelabra), *i. e. for as much as the salarium of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6: aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri, Tac. Agr. 42: salarium annuum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 23.

sălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37. ‖ Subst. sălārius, ii, *m. a dealer in salted fish*: Mart. 1, 42.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio] *lustful, lecherous, salacious*: galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salacrora animalia, Lact. Op. D. 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. ‖ Transf. *that provokes lust* (poet.): erucae, bulbi, Ov. R. Am. 799: Mart. 3, 75.

sāle, is, *v.* sal, *ad init.*

sălebra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*: *sc.* via) [salio] *a rugged, uneven road*: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: Mart. 9, 58: spiritus, *i. e. stoppage*, Val. Max. 9, 12 *ext.* 6. ‖ Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness*: procilvi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *i. e. it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. *Plur.*: Id. Or. 12 *fin.*: Mart. 11, 90. **2.** Salebra tristitiae, *i. e. a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9 *ext.* 5.

sălebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [salebra] *rugged*: obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

sălebrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ruggedness*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

sălebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, rugged, uneven*: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208. ‖ Fig. of style: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46.

salgăma, orum, *n. plur.* [ἅλμη] *pickles preserved in brine*: Col. 10, 417.

salgămārius, ii, *m.* [salgama] *a dealer or seller of pickles*: Col. 12, 56, 1.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [Salii] *pertaining to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian*: carmen Numae, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: saltus, Sen. Ep 15 *med.* ‖ Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: Fest. *s. v.* salios: dapes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: cum epulati cenemus saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [salio] *dancing*: insulae, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [Salii] *the office or dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars): Cic. Scaur. 34: Cap. Aur. 4.

sălĭcastrum, i, *n.* [salictum] *a kind of climber growing wild in willow thickets, the bitter-sweet*, Solanum Dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 33, 1, 15.

sălĭctārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to willows, willow-*: lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50. ‖ Subst. salictarius, ii, *m. one who takes care of willow-trees*: Cato R. R. 11, 1.

sălĭctum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation or thicket of willows*: Cato R. R. 1, 7: Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: Virg. E. 1, 55. (Hence It. *salceto*; Fr. *saussaie*.)

sălĭentes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) [salio] *waterfalls, cascades*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1 Front. Aq. 11.

sălĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [sal fodina] *a salt-mine*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sălignĕus, a, um, v. salignus, *ad init.*

sălignus (saligneus, Col. 6, 2, 4 etc.), a, um, *adj.* [salix] *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-*: cunei, Cato R. R. 20, 1 fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659: crates umbonum, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

sălĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] *a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia, *made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Ov. F. 3, 259 *sq.*: Liv. 1, 20: Cic. Rep. 2, 14: Hor. Od. 1, 36, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 1003. *Sing.* salius, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2242 *sq.* Adjectively: salnas virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, Fest. *s. v.*

sălĭlŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *a little salt-cellar*: Cat. 23, 19. salillum animae, perh. *brief span of life*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, arum, *f. plu.* [sal] (*sc.* fodinae). *salt-works, salt-pits*: Plin. 31, 7, 39: Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 37: Liv. 1, 33: Vitr. 8, 3, 10.

sălīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [salinae] *pertaining to salt-works*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in salt*: Arn. 2, 70: serarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 244.

sălīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas: *masc. plur.* salini, Varr. in Non. 546, 14) [sal] *a salt-cellar*: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 15: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: Liv. 26, 36.

sălĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (sallire, Cato R. R. 23, 1: salo or salio, no *perf.*, salsum, 3. *v. a.* Varr. in Diom. p. 372 P.: Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32 etc.) [id.] *to salt down, to salt*: oleae caducae salliantur, Cato *loc. cit.*: sallitus thymus, Col. 6, 32, 2.

sălĭo, ĭi or īi, saltum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr. *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: ambulant aliquae (aves) ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, Plin. 10, 38, 54: saliendo esse exercebant, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 25: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599: de muro, Liv. 25, 24: in aquas, Ov. Tr. 558: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields*, Flor. 3, 10, 13: per flammas saliisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos salnere per utres, Virg. G. 2, 384: cretati medio cum salnere foro, Prop. 4, 5, 52. **2.** Transf. of things:

ut haeaat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leap or flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7 rivus, Virg. E. 5, 47: Suet. Aug 82 multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, *rebounds*, Virg. G. 1, 449: farre pio plaeant et saliente sale, *crackling*, *i. e.* in the fire, Tib. 3, 4, 10: farre pio et saliente mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: cor salit, *leaps, palpitates*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 62: Sen. Herc. Oet. 708: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 607: viscera, ib. 6, 390: venae tentatae pollice, ib. 10, 289: supercilium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 188. ‖ Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34. **B.** Act. of animals, *to leap, cover*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 485: Lucr. 4, 1196. [Cf. Gr. ἅλλομαι ἅλ-μα.] (Hence Fr. *saillir.*)

sălĭsătio (salissatio), ōnis, *f.* [salio, through the obsol. saliso, whence also salisator] *a leaping*: cordis, *a palpitating*, Marc. Empir. 21 *fin.*

sălisatores vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes sallerint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26. [id.]

sălisubsŭli, orum, *m. plu.* [Salii subsilio] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii): Cat. 17, 6.

sălĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [salio] *a leaping*: equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

sălĭto, 1. *v. a.* for salto, *to dance*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

sălĭtūra, ae, *f.* [salio, 1.] *a salting down, salting*: Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [salio, 1].

sălĭunca, ae, *f. a kind of nard*, Valeriana Saliunca, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 20: Virg. E. 5, 17.

sălĭus, v. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f. spittle, saliva* (in ger. while sputum is that already spit out). Cat. 23, 15: Juv. 6, 623: Sen. de Ira 3, 38 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *a spittle-like moisture, slime*: cochlearum, Plin. 30, 15, 47: ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21 lacrimationum, id. 37, 53: siderum, *honey*, id. 11, 12, 12. ‖ Fig. *taste, flavour, longing, appetite*: Methymnael Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4, 8, 38: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22 *fin.*: turdarum, Pers. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79 *med.*: quicquid (*sc.* vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2. [Cf. Gr. σιάλον; Eng. *slaver.*)

sălīvārius, a, um, *adj.* [saliva] *slimy, clammy*: lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74.

sălīvātio, ōnis, *f.* [salivo] In medic. *salivation*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2.

sălīvātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*: Col. 6, 10, 1: Plin. 27, 11, 76.

sălīvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saliva] *to spit out, discharge, yield*: lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36 60. ‖ *to saltvate, cure by salivation*: aegrotum pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spittle, slavering*: labia, App. Apol p. 313: aegrotans, Coel. Aur. Acut 2, 2 *fin.* ‖ *slimy, clammy*: humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72.

sălix, ĭcis, *f. a willow-tree, willow*, species of Salix, Linn.: Cato R. R. 6, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4: Plin. 16, 37, 68: Virg. E. 3, 81. ‖ Meton. *a willow-branch, withy*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

sallio, sallo and salo, v. salio, 1.

salmăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus] Of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid*: aquae, Plin. 31, 3, 22: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Valer. 3, 41 *fin.*: fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8. (Hence Fr. *saumâtre.*)

salmo, ōnis, *m. a salmon*, Salmo Salar, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32: Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

sălor, ōris, *m.* [salum] *the colour of the sea, sea-green*: Marc. Cap. 1, 6.

salpa, ae, *f. a kind of stock-fish*: Sparus Salpa, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

salpicta (salpista, Vopisc. Carin. 19), æ, m. = σαλπιγκτής (σαλπιστής), *a trumpeter*: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

salpūga, æ, *f.* i. q. solipuga, *a kind of poisonous ant*, or more prob. *spider, perh.* Galeodes araneoides, Oliv.: Plin. 29, 4, 29.

salsāmen, ĭnis, n. [salsus] for salsamentum, *salted food, anything pickled in brine*: Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] *pertaining to salted fish*: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16: cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73. ‖. Subst.: salsamentarius, ii, m. *a dealer in salt-fish*: Auct. Her. 4, 54: Suet. Vit. Hor.

salsāmentum, i, n. [salsus] *fish-pickle, brine*: Cic. Div. 2, 57. ‖. *salted* or *pickled fish*; usu. *plur.*: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26: Col. 8, 17, 12: Plin. 32, 2, 9. *Sing.*: Col. 12, 55 *fin.*

salsē, *adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously*: dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: Quint. 6, 3, 13. *Sup.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

salsēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *a salt taste, saltness*: Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsīlāgo, ĭnis, for salsugo [id.] *saltness*: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

salsi-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *that rules the sea*: frater Jovis, *Neptune*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

salsĭtĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id] *saltness, brackishness*: Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*: *plur.*: Plin. 20, 14, 54.

salsiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsus, from salsus] *rather salt*: Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

salsūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *saltness, brackishness*: Vitr. 1, 4: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

salsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a salting, pickling*: de suicidia et salsura facienda, Col. 12, 55, 1. Fig.: ita mese animæ salsura evenit, *i. e. I am in such an ill-humour*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 35. ‖. Meton. *brine, pickle*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18. 2. *pickled* or *salted fish* = salsamentum: Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *Part.* [sallo]. ‖. Adj.: *salted, salt*: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. Aen. 2, 133: farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; v. mola: (gravidæ) salsioribus cibis usæ, Plin. 7, 6, 5: salsissimus sal qui siccissimus. id. 31, 7, 41. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, *etc. salt, briny*: æquor, Lucr. 3, 492: vada, Cat. 64, 6: Virg. Aen. 5, 158: sanguis, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: lacrimæ, Lucr. 1, 126: sudor, Virg. Aen. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220. Subst. salsa, orum, *n. plu. salted things, salted food*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32. 2. Fig. *sharp, acute, witty, facetious*: accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: Hor. S. 1, 7, 28: de Ἡρακλείᾳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*, Cic. Att. 16, 12 *fin.* Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Cat. 14, 16. Subst. *n. plu.*: invent ridicula et salsa multa Græcorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

saltābundus, a, um, *adj.* [salto] *dancing*: saltabundi canebant, quæ nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dancing: a dance*: Quint. 1, 11, 18 *sq.*: Cic. Mur. 6, 13: Suet. Tit. 7. *Plur.*: Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [saltatio] *a little dance*: Vopisc. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, m. [salto] *a dancer*: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Quint. 1, 12, 14: Suet. Cal. 54.

saltātōrĭē, *adv. like a dancer, in a dancing attitude*: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253.

saltātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] *pertaining to dancing, dancing, saltatory*: ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Affric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10.

saltātrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [saltatrix] *a little dancing-girl*: Gell. 1, 5.

saltātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic. Pis. 8 *fin.*

saltātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a* (religious) *dance* (rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20: Sen. Troad. 786. *Plur.*: Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim; cf. Aus. Epist. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1818 P.), *adv.* [a contraction of salutem]. It indicates that which is still preserved, that which still remains or holds good, in spite of something opposed to it: *at least, at the least, at all events*. ‖. Affirmatively with the alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut mimue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6. (ß) Interrogatively: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Pl. Am. 1, 2, 282. 2. Without a statement of the alternative: istuc sapienter saltem facit filius, id. Bac. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: si potes hic saltem monitis parere paternis, parce, puer, stimulis, Ov. M. 2, 126. ‖. Negatively, with non, neque, = ne... quidem, *not even, nor even*: ibi tribuni militum non præmunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38: neque mihi illud saltem placet, Quint. 1, 1, 24: nec deformitate ista saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82: ut ipsum iter neque imperviun neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11.

saltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *dancing*: puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltĭensis, e, *adj.* [saltus] *pertaining to a forest*: Cod. Just.

saltim, v. saltem, *ad init.*

saltĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [salto] *to dance much* or *vigorously* (rare): Quint. 9, 4, 142: Macr. S. 2, 10 *fin.*

saltō, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [salio] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). ‖. Neutr.: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Sta.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Pl. Stich. 5, 14: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (*sc.* oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palæstram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83. *Pass. impers.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10. 2. Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67 *fin.* ‖. Act. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime* or *play*: pantomimus Mnester tragœdiam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragœdus egerat, Suet. Cal. 57: pyrricham, id. Cæs. 39: puellam (mimus), Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Veli. 2, 83: odaria, *to accompany with dancing*, Petr. 52, 11. *Pass.*: fuit saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata pollmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Tr. 2, 519.

saltŭārius, ii, m. [saltus] *one who has the care of a forest or of an estate; a forester, ranger, bailiff*: Afran. Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*: Petr. 53, 9.

saltŭātim, *adv. by leaps* or *hops*: currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4. ‖. Fig. of style: *in a skipping* or *desultory manner*: velleatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Gell. 12 15.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [saltus] In law, *pertaining to a forest*: tumi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Justin. 11, 62, 13: coloni, lb. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of woods* or *forests*: loca, Sall. J. 38: Liv 27, 12: Tac. A. 4, 45.

saltus, ūs, m. [salio] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound*: saltu uti, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 580: (monosoli) mirse pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: saltum dare, *to take a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 552: and, dare saltus, lb. 2, 105: præceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg. Aen. 9, 815. ‖. *a pass* or *passage through mountains* or *forests*: Pyrenæos saltus occupari jubet, Cæs. B. C. 1, 37: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53: angustias saltibus crebris inclusas, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15. 2. Hence *a cattle-run, forest-pasture, woody valley, forest*: saltus est, ubi silvæ et pastiones sunt, quarum causa cæsa quoque Aul. Gall. in Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg. G. 3, 143: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6 *fin.*: latebris aut saltibus se eripere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*: silvæ saltusque, Virg. G. 3, 40: id. Aen. 4, 72: Ov. M. 2, 498: nemorum jam claudite saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: sepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1230: Virg. G. 1, 140. (ß) Esp. *a portion of the public lands, consisting of four* centuriæ: Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.* ‖. Transf. = pudendum muliebre. Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 41: id. Curc. 1, 1, 56. ‖. Fig.: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, id. Men. 5, 6, 30.

sălŭber, v. salubris.

sălŭbris, e (*masc.* saluber, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: Ov. R. Am. 704: but salubris, *m.*: Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: Cels. 1, 3, *etc.*) *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious*: salutary, *serviceable, beneficial*: sunt partes agrorum aliæ pestilentes, aliæ salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. saluberrimæ regiones, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: Esquiliæ, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvæ, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aurse, id. Carm. S. 31: fluvius, Virg. G. 1, 272: salubriane an pestilens annus futurus sit, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: saluberrimum (tempus) ver est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellæ, ib 1, 7, 24: cultus atque victus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: somnus, Virg. G. 1, 330: in medicina alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3. With *dat.* or *prep.* and *acc.*: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27: gravi malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58: salubris parum urbs valetudini suæ, Suet. Aug. 72: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato R. R. 156, 1: ictcrias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61. 2. Fig.: principa, *i. e. mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phœbe saluber ades, Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute mea salus salubrior! Pl. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiæ exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30: (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: hiems saluberrima consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia lapsuque, Hor. A. P. 198: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3. ‖. Transf. *healthy, sound, vigorous*: genus hominum saluberi corpore, Sall. J. 17: corpora, Liv. 1, 31: Tac. H. 5, 61: Stat. Th. 6, 7.

sălŭbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: hostiarum exta quorum ex habitu prægnans ex colore tum salubritatis, tum [illegible] signa percipi, Cic. [illegible]

31: annositatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) ut salubritatem sequar, Id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*: Top. A. 12, 66: nemorum, Plin. 37, 10, 77: coeli, Col. 1, 3, 11: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64. *Plur.*: Vitr. 5, 3. **2.** *Fig.*: a vobis (jurisconsulti) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *a means of safety*, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *healthy vigour*, id. Brut. 13, 51.

II. *health, soundness, vigour*: quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. *Plur.*: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*

sălŭbĕrĭter, *adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aestas umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: Col. 1, 8, 12: trahi bellum salubriter, *advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62: Vell. 2, 89: emere, *at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24 *fin.* *Sup.*: ut (laesa) quam salubberrime reficiantur, lb. 6, 30.

sălum, i, n. (*masc. acc.* undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24) = *σάλος, the high sea, the main* (only in *sing.*): Cic. Caecin. 30: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13.

II. Transf. in gen. *the sea* (post.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16: Virg. Aen. 1, 537: Hor. Epod. 17, 55. **2.** *a sea-voyage*: tirones sillo nauseaque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. **3.** *the stream, current of a river*: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. **III.** Fig.: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*

sălus, ūtis, *f.* [contr. of salutus from salvus] *a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety*, etc.: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3. adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, id. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: mater redit sua salute ac familiae maxima, *in excellent health*, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salute horiae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: orat ut suae ac militum saluti consulat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27 nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 69: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: is est nimirum, *Soter*, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 63: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Pl. Merc. 1, 32: ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: nosse omnia haec, salus est adolescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Aen. 2, 354. Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment: *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salute mea salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 12. **2.** Esp. *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Calliclea, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Epid. 4, 2, 2: Terentia impertit tibi maltam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 29: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, id. Pers. 4, 3, 32: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): v. Cicero's letters *passim*: and elliptically, without dicit: Anchialis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, *to bid one farewell* (unusual): ego vero multam salutem et bene dicam et curiae, id. Fam. 7, 32: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring*

deliver, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 10: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: salutem tibi plurimam scribit et Tullia, Tulliae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.* Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. iii. 702.

sălūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [saluto] *greeting, saluting*: Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *pertaining to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, or *prep.* and *acc.*: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: res utiles et salutares, id. N. D. 1, 15: salutaris et vitalis calor, lb. 2, 10, 27: tuta et salutaria capessere, Tac. A. 15, 29: salutares literae, Cic. Att. 9, 7: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4: salutaris litera, *i. e. the letter A*, written on the votive tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (*opp.* litera tristis, *i. e. C*, for condemno) digitus, *i. e. the index-finger* (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80 Mart. Cap 1, 22: ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69 hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, id. de Sen. 16, 56. salutaris res corporibus, id. Tusc. 4, 27 vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2: nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85 decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra angulnas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 7, 6: dicunt radicem et in pestilentia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92. Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8 bonus et salutaris princeps, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 29. *Superl.* does not occur.

sălūtāriter, *adv. profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: cogitare aliquid, id. Fam. 10, 24: quinque consulatus salutariter reipublicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation*: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40. salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1, *ad fin.* Of performing devotions uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr. 4, 5. Rarely of a written greeting: Cic. Brut. 3, 13.

II. Esp. *a ceremonial visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos. Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, id. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.* Sen. de brev. vit. 14. Under the emperors, of attending at court: Suet. Aug. 27 id. Claud. 37: id. Aug. 53.

sălūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who greets; a greeter, saluter*: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29. **II.** Esp. *one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor*; and under the emperors, *one who appears at court, a courtier*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9: Col. Praef. § 9: Mart. 1, 71: Suet. Claud. 35.

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salutator] *pertaining to visiting or paying court*: cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10. **II.** In gramm. casus, *the vocative*: Prisc. p. 671 P.

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [saluto] *saluting*: plur. Mart. 7, 87: charta, *a letter of greeting*, id. 9, 100. **II.** Esp. *that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21.

sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) *health-bringing, salubrious*: tollunt salutifer orbi cornea puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 845: aquae urbi, lb. 15, 744: herbae salutiferae, Stat Achil. 1, 127: aquae, Mart. 5, 1.

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, m. [salus facio] *a bringer of safety, a saviour*: Tert. Res. Carn. 47.

sălūtĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus gero] *health-bringing*: Jupiter, Anth. Idyll. 8, 25. **II.** *that brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, Id. Ep. 25, 4. Hence, Subst. salutiger, ĕri, m. *one who delivers a greeting; a messenger* App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

sălūtĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id. *that carries salutations or messages*: pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Pl. Aul. 3, 5 28.

sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salus] *to keep safe, to preserve*: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177. **II.** *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute*: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *bids good day*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id Poen. 3, 5 7 quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic. Brut. 3: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *saluted as Caesar*, id. Att. 14, 12 Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me*, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* Of paying reverence to a divinity deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 113 Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 (ii) *to bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 29 notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31. **2.** *to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to*: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, lb 14, 20 *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 101. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.* Under the emperors, of the *levée*: Suet. Tib. 32. id. Galb. 17: Tac. H. 2, 92.

salvātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a saviour preserver*: Cicero *Soterem* salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, 166.

II. Esp. *the Saviour, Redeemer*: Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator hoc est enim Latine Jesus, Aug. Serm 299, 6 Lact. 4, 12.

salvē, *adv. well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances*: salven advenio? salven' arcessi jubes? Pl. Men 5, 2, 26 Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Apol. p. 302 id. M. 1 *fin.* Elliptt. satin' salve? (*sc.* agis? agitur? *etc.*) *is all well? all right?*: *Le.* Satin salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 53: quum pater "*Satin' salve?*" et "*quaenam ea moestitia esset?*" interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8. *Absol.* salvene? *is all well?*: salvene, amabo? Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 10.

salvē, *imper.* v. salveo.

salvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [salvus] *to be well* or *in good health*: *Ls.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo; aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 44 *sq.* **II.** Usu. found in the *imperative* and *infin.* only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well*; and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, welcome*, etc.: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Or.* O Mysia, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Ortle, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7: *Am.* Salve, adolescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adolescentula, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: accedit ad adolescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: jubeo te salvere vero nomine, id. Asin. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussit, lb. 2, 4, 41: Dionysium jube mihi gaudere (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.* In *fut. imperf.*: salvebis a tuis Clemente, my son begs to be remembered, lb. 4, 3 *fin.* In addressing a divinity or any reversed object: salve, vera Jovis proles

(ac. Hercules), Virg. Aen. 8, 301: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, id. G. 2, 173: Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaese gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530. Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!*: Gitton ter continuo sternutavit: Eumolpus salvere Gittona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.

2. Sometimes for vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu*: vale atque salve, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86: vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 *fin.* Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208.

salvia, ae, *f.* (i) *the herb sage*, Salvia officinalis, Linn. (ii) a plant also called bechion, supposed by some to be Phlomitis Lychnis, Linn. or Verbascum Phlomoides, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 26, 6, 17.

salvificātor, oris, v. salutificator.

salvifico, 1. *v. a.* [salvus facio] *to save, deliver*: Sedul. 5, 7.

salvificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *saving*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salvus] *to save*: Lact. Ira D. 5.

salvus, a, um, *adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound*, etc.: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum dust, an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10: di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, (c. Cat), 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transduxere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 91: salvam et sospitem rem publicam, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 28: in re salva (*opp.* in re perdita), Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: quum bene re gesta salvus convortor domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 1: tum illum debilem factum, in curiam esse delatum, quumque senatui sommium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvum revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. nunquam salvis suis exultur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 34, 7: *Am.* Salvum signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 142. epistola (*opp.* consussa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25. Penelope, *chaste, inviolate*, Prop. 2, 9, 3 quid salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv. 1, 58. utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *before all was lost*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. 2. Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol. without violation of, saving*: hoc videnur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis, aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, ib. 1, 2 *fin.*: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1 *fin.*: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77: cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34: salva causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvo politae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salvo eo, ut, *with this reservation* or *proviso, that*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 42. II. Esp. with esse, *to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition*: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 4: salvus sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines, salvi sumus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 54: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, Cic. Att. 16, 15, a: di me servant, salva res est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9. 2. Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you!*: Ge. Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 44: *Di.* Salva sis, Paraeudium. *Pa.* Salve, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. (Prob. the prime sense of the *Gr.* ὅλος, ὅλη, ὅλον, "entire" or "unhurt," others connect it with σῶος, σάος.) (Hence Fr. sauf.)

samara, ae, v. samera.

sămarīnus, i, m. (an African word) *a juggler*: Aug. contra Acad. 3, 15.

sambūca, ae, *f.* = σαμβύκη, *a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone*: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pers. 5, 95: Spart. Hadr. 26. II. Transf. *a sort of bridge for storming walls*: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Vitr. 10, 22.

sambūcīna, ae, *f.* [sambucus] *a female player on the* sambuca: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 57.

sambūcīnistria, ae, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca: Liv. 39, 6.

sambūcum, i, *n. the fruit of the elder, elderberries*: Scrib. Comp. 180.

sambūcus, i, *f.* (sābūcus, Ser. Samm. 7, 100) *an elder-tree*. (i) Sambucus nigra, Linn. (ii) Alterum genus silvestre, *dane-wort*, S. Ebulus: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

samera (samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29: id. 17, 11, 15), ae, *f. the seed of the elm*: Col. 5, 6, 2.

sămia, ae, *f.* [Samus] (*sc.* placenta) *a kind of cake*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.

sămia, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *Samian earthenware*: Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64 Plin 35, 12, 46. Its brittleness was proverbial; hence, *Pr.* (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. *Ch.* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 22.

sămiātor, ōris, *m.* [samio] *a polisher, furbisher*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

sămio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [Samius] *to polish* or *furbish with Samian stone*: Veg. Mil. 2, 14.

samnītes, ium (*gen.* Samnitium, Cic. de Or. 2, 80), *m. plu.* [Samnium] *the Samnites*. Transf. *a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39: Liv. 9, 40. Cic. de Or. 2, 80. *Sing.*: Samnis, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*

samolus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a plant*, variously referred; by Sprengel to Samolus Valerandi, Linn., *brookweed*; by others to Barbarea vulgaris R. Br., *a kind of cress*; by others again to Veronica Beccabunga, Linn., *brooklime*: Plin. 24, 11, 63.

sampsa, ae, *f. the pulp of olives*: Col. 12, 49 *in lemm.*

sampsūchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σαμψύχινος, *of marjoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 91.

sampsūchum (sampsucum, Col. 10, 171), i, *n.* = σάμψυχον, *marjoram*, Origanum Majorana, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 35: Col. 10, 171.

sānābilis, e, *adj.* [sano] *that can be healed, curable* (rare): vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8. Of the mind: Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: Sen. Ep. 108. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

sānātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, curing*: corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: malorum, ib. 4, 15.

sānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a healer, curer*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294.

sancaptis, idis, *f. a fictitious spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

sanchrīmātum, i, *n. a plant, otherwise called* dracontea, *the dragon Arum*, Arum Dracunculus, Linn.: App. Herb. 14.

sancio, xi, ctum, 4. *v. a.* (*part perf.* sanciens, Pomp. in Diom. p. 368 P. *Part. perf.* sanctum, Lucr. 1, 588) [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain*; also, *to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction* (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): legibus istis, quas sanxisse de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic. Planc. 18: quaedam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34: sacrosanctum esse, nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebsve sanxerit, Cic. Balb. 14: tabulae quas tris quinque tibi sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam tamen in nomen legem sanciam iniquam, *id.* S. 1, 3, 67. *Pass.*: haec igitur lex sanciatur, Cic. Am. 12: M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: in quibus (legibus) filia eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: quum aut morte tua sanciunda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abrogenda, Liv. 8, 7: foedus, *to ratify a treaty*, id. 1, 24: Tac. A. 12, 46: foedera fulmine, Virg. Aen. 12, 200. (ii) The thing decreed, etc., expressed by *nom., de*, or *subj.*: usu. with lege or legibus: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatas ut jurejurando ac fide sanciatur, petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4: ut ne plebei cum patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario foenore amplius exerceret, Tac. A. 6, 16: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum sancire id. Agr. 27. (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8 *fin.*: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4: quum Solon de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. Poet. with a relative clause: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturā quid porro nequeant, sancitum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 588. (iii) With abstract subject: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 8: res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160. II. Transf. *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against*: incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunto, id. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*: hoc (*sc.* insidiae) quanquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence*, id. Att. 10, 1.

sanctē, *adv. solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously*, etc.: jurare, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: nimis sancte pius, id. Rud. 4, 7, 8: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: auguste sanctaeque consecrare, ib. 2, 24: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1: se sanctissime gerere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, *purely*, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sanctus] *to become sacred*: Att. in Non. 143, 23.

sanctificātio, ōnis, *f.* [sanctifico] *sanctification*: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

sanctificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sanctifier*: Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

sanctificātum, i, *n.* [id.] *sanctification*; Meton. *a sanctuary*: Tert. Res. Carn. 47.

sanctifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanctus facio] *to make or treat as holy, to sanctify*: Tert. Or. 3.

sanctificus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctificor] *sanctifying*: Juvenc. Praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus loquor] *speaking holily*: Prud. Apoth. 1070.

sanctimōnia, ae, *f.* (sanctumonia) *sanctimony, scrupulousness, moral purity, chastity*; and thereof *religious scrupulousness, religion*, Cic. Rab. perd. 13: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. perd. 13: [illegible] habere domum sanctam, pudicam et castam, mundam, potentem cupiditatis [illegible] tutissimo, id. Quinct. [illegible] [illegible] virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: [illegible] sanctimonia. Religio, fides, [illegible] rum, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia] *holy, pious, religious*: vita, *a monastic*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56: mulier, *a nun*, lb. 1, 2, 13: also subst. sanctimonialis, is, *f. a nun*: Aug. Ep. 109.

sanctĭmōnĭālĭter, *adv. holily, piously*: degere, *i. e. in a cloister*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio] *an establishing* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that part which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment (*v.* Long's Cic. i. 123): sanctiones sacrandae sunt poenae, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: legis sanctio poenaque, id. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: interdum in sanctionibus adjicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quloquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus] *inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: regum, Cass. in Suet. Caes. 6: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29: Tac. A. 3, 62: augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: patria sanctitas, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4. ‖ *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity*, etc.: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod, exstinctis ceteris, elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 6, 15: ut teneriores annos (juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3: sanctitate sua se tueri, *virtue*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11: quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? id. N. D. 1, 2: deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, ib. 2, 2, 5: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6: dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60: of a man, *chastity*: Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Vell. 2, 29: sanctitas et, ut sic dicam, virilitas (orationis) ab his (sc. veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

sanctĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity*: Jovis, Att. in Non. 173, 31: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 9: sepulturae, Cic. fragm. in Non. 174, 7. *Plur.*: Att. in Non. 174, 2.

sanctor, ōris, *m.* [sancio] *an establisher, ordainer*: legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctŭārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [sanctus] *a place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary*: Aggen. de Limit. p. 61. ‖ Transf. *the private cabinet* of a prince: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: Sicul. Flacc. p. 16 Goes.: Inscr. Orell. no. 2788.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio]. ‖ Adj. *rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): quod sanctione quadam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque munitum est, Marcian. ib. 1, 8, 8: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: tribuni ejus (plebis) sunto: sanctique sunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: fides inducirarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus sceleris atque perfidiae violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: serarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity*; v. serarium, no. II. 2. Transf. *venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just*, etc.: teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, Enn. Ann. 1. 20: numen, Lucr. 2 1091: sanctus angustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.*: sanctior dies, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 1: ignes (of a sacrifice), Virg. Aen. 3, 400: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 5, 19: sanctus consilium, Liv. 30, 16: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Virg. Aen. 2, 426: amores, *pure, chaste*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20 *fin.*: virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Virg. Aen. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores, Juv. 10, 298: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius et antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19 *fin.* *Neut. absol.*: terrarum qui in orbi sancta tuetur, fana, lacus, lucos, aras, simulacraque divum, Lucr. 5, 75. After Augustus, *a title of the emperors*: Ov. F. 2, 127: Val. Fl. 1, 11. (Hence It. *santo*; Fr. Eng. *saint*.)

sandăla, ae, *f. a very white kind of corn*, Triticum hibernum, var. granis albis: Plin. 18, 7, 11: also called scandula, Edict. Diocl. 27.

sandălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium] *pertaining to sandals*: Apollo sandalarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57. Subst. sandalarius, i, *m. a sandal-maker*: Inscr.

sandălĭgĕrŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [sandalium gerulus] *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

sandălis, idis, *f. a kind of palm-tree*: Plin. 13, 1, 9.

sandălĭum, ĭi, *n.* (*plur.* sandalia, Albinov. 2, 65) = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*: Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

sandăpĭla, ae, *f. a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*: Mart. 8, 75: id. 2, 81: id. 9, 3: Juv. 8, 175.

sandăpĭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [sandapila] *a corpse-bearer*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

sandăpĭlo, κεκροδάπτης, Glosa. Lat. Gr.

sandărăca (sandaracha), ae, *f.* = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη), *sandarach, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic*: Plin. 34, 18, 56. ‖ *bee-bread*, also called cerinthus and erithace: id. 11, 7, 17.

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca] *mixed with sandarach*: acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50 *fin.*

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of sandarach*: Labeo in Fulg. 559, 19.

sandărăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σανδαράκινος, *of the colour of sandarach*: os (merulae). Naev. in Fest. p. 146.

sandarēsus, i, *f. a precious stone found in India and Arabia*, by some supposed to be *avanturine*: Plin. 37, 7, 28.

sandix (sandyx), icis (i, Prop. 2, 25, 45. I, Grat. Cyn. 86), *f.* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *a colour like vermilion*, made by mixing realgar with red ochre; but in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythrodanus, *i. e. madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Virg. E. 4, 45: Vopisc. Aurel. 29.

sānē, *adv. soundly, healthily*: sane sartaque, Porphyrio in Charis. p. 195 *fin.* P. ‖ *soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id. Am. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. 2. In gen. like valde (*i. e.* valde), *well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very*, etc.: sane sapis et consilium placet, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 67: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: dabant hae ferias tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Am. 20, 71: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. ib. 9, 29: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5 *fin.* (ii) In answers: *Mt.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, certainly*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 119: *Ch.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa.* Sane, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 69: sane et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 3, 38. (iii) Ironically: sane legem Julianam timeo, Ner. in Suet. Ner. 33: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 74: res rustica sane bene emita, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: bene sane, as an answer, *very well*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 6, 21: scite hercle sane, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 53: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: sane pol, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2. Sane quam, *how very*, i. e. *very much indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, id. Fam. 13, 77: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 138. (vi) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly*: sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, id. Am. 5, 18: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Acad. 2, 32 *fin.*: poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, Quint. 8, 3, 72: non sane reserpto in usum nomine, *not indeed*, id. 5, 11, 20. (vii) With imperatives, *then, pray then, if you will*: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al.* Num quid vis, quam abeam jam intro? *Ju.* I sane, lb. 3, 3, 16: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11.

sānesco, *v. n. incep.* [sanus] *to become sound, get well*: insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 48: corpus, id. 2, 8: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4.

sanguen, ĭnis, v. sanguis.

sanguĭcĭdus, i, *m. dim.* [sanguis] *a black-pudding*: Plin. 28, 14, 58.

sanguilentus, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sanguis] *pertaining to blood*: sanguinalis herba, *blood-wort*, Col. 6, 12 *fin.*: Cels. 2, 31.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to blood, blood-*: herba, *an herb that staunches blood*, the Gr. πολύγονον, v. polygonon, Plin. 27, 19, 91 Col. 7, 3, 19. ‖ Fig. *blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: juventus, Cic. Att. 2, 7 Claudius, Suet. Claud. 34: bella, Just. 29, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53.

sanguĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino] *a bleeding*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

sanguĭnōlentus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained*: imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28. guttae, Ov. M. 2, 360. dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, ib. 3, 57: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436: caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85: rixae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val. Fl. 5, 308: Mavors, Virg. Aen. 12, 332: vir, *i. e. Hannibal*, Sil. 1, 40. ‖ Transf. *blood-coloured, blood-red*: jubae anguium, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11: succus, id. 21, 16, 56. (Hence It. *sanguigno*.)

sanguĭno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (rare): feminae sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20. 2. Transf. *to be of a blood-colour*: colubrum veneno nozio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160. ‖ Fig. *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. Or. 12.

sanguĭnŏlentus (sanguilentus, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blood, bloody*: sudor, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. H. 3, 30: Allia vulneribus Latiis, id. A. A. 1, 414: seditiones, Varr. in Non. 465, 33. 2. Transf. *blood-red*: color, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12. ‖ Fig. *bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Anct. Her. 4, 39: contentiones, *blood-sucking*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12: maledictum, *offensive, injurious*, Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sanguineous, plethoric:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 4

sanguis, inis, *m.* (*acc.* sanguem, Lucr.: old form *neut.* sanguen, Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 41: Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: Lucr. 1, 837: Petr. 59, 1: Arn. 1, 36) *blood* (only *sing.*): in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 138: pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Cels. 2, 10: so, emittere sanguinem (aure, sub cauda, *etc.*), Col. 6, 14, 3: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23. detrahere (ex auricula), Col. 6, 14, 3: supprimere sanguinem, *to staunch, stop*, Cels. 2, 10: cohibere, Plin. 22, 25, 71: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25. **2.** Transf. *blood, i. e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family:* sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progenies Trojano a sanguine ducti, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 3, 85. nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, Ib. 13, 142. Hence, (ii) Meton *a descendant, offspring* (post.) seu deos regesve canit, deorum sanguinem, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14 clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, *Aeneas*, id. Carm. S. 50. regius sanguis *Europa*, id. Od. 3, 27, 65. vos, o Pompilius sanguis, *the Pisos*, id. A. P. 292. non ego pauperum sanguis parentum, id. Od. 2, 20, 6 pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515. **II.** Of other fluids: et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, *wine*, Stat. Th. 1, 329: so, sanguis terrae, Plin. 14, 5, 7: Punicus ante sanguine turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50. **III.** Fig. *vigour, strength, force, spirit, life:* amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vos o, quibus integer aevi sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury*, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Att. 1 16. Of style: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6: dicta plena sanguinis, id. 11, 1, 34. [*Sangu-en* and *san-ies* belong to the same root: cf. Sans. *a-san, a-sṛ́j*, "blood," where the *a* is no part of the root.]

sanguisūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis sugo] *a blood-sucker, leech*, Hirudo medicinalis, Linn.: Cels. 5, 27, 16: Plin. 8, 10, 10. (Hence Fr. *sangsue.*)

sānies, ēi, *c*, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis] *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies:* sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, Cels. 5, 26, 20: Cato R. R. 157, 3: Virg. Aen. 8, 487: Tac. A. 4, 49. **II.** Transf. of similar fluids: (Laocoon) perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Virg. Aen. 2, 221: nulla sanie polluta veneni, Lucan. 6, 457: Ov. M. 4, 494: of Cerberus: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19: *matter flowing from the ear*: Plin. 27, 7, 28: *the humor of spiders*: id. 29, 6, 39: *the liquor of the purple fish*: id. 9, 38, 62: *the watery part of olives*: id. 15, 3, 2: *pickle, brine*: Manil. 5, 671: auri, *i. e.* chrysocolla, *mountain-green*: Plin. 33 procem. § 4.

sānifer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [sanus fero] *health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

sānĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sanies] *full of matter, thick, sanious:* pertus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. in Plin.) 7, 15, 13 *fin.*

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health:* est corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *sanitas*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 14: ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. Procem. *init.*: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.*: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the bone's being healed*, Cels. 8, 8 *fin.*: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12. **II.** Fig. *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc.: animi dicitur (sanitas) cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, Ib. 10: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull 5, 17 ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10 ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 40. Liv. 2, 29. **2.** Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tanquam insanam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, Ib. 13, 51: qui suae luibecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtenderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 25. **3.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence*, id. H. 2, 28 *fin.*: metri, *regularity, correctness*, Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānĭter, *adv. rationally:* Afran. in Non. 515, 22.

sanna, ae, *f.* [σάννας] *a mimicking grimace, a mocking:* Pers. 1, 62. Juv. 6, 306.

sannat, χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox.

sannātor, χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon:* Cic. de Or. 2, 61 *fin.*: id. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.* (Hence It. *zanni*; Eng. *zany.*)

sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanus] *to make sound* or *healthy, to heal, cure:* quam (vomicam) sanare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66: oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.*: vulnera, id. Rep. 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 23: Philoctetae sanavit crura Machaon, Phoenicis Chiron lumina, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: nidorem, *to correct, remove*, Plin. 12, 17, 40 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet*, etc.: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae de Attica nostra, easdem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34: curas, Tib. 2, 3, 13.

sanguālis (sangual.), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus] *pertaining to Sancus: avis, a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey*, ossifragus, Falco albicilla, Lath.: Plin. 10, 7, 8: Liv. 41, 13.

santerna, ae, *f. a kind of chrysocolla:* Plin. 33, 5, 29.

sānus, a, um (sanun, for sanusne, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 33: sanan, id. Am. 3, 2, 48: sanin, id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy:* pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 69: homo, Cels. Praef. 2, 1: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: sana et salva amica, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 48: sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep 1, 2, 34: sanus utriusque supplus atque oculis, id. S. 2, 3, 284: si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off 3, 24. Poet.: vulnera ad sanum nunc colere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed*, Prop. 3, 24. 18. *Comp.*: segrotare malim quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3. *Sup.*: interim licet negotia agere, perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4. **2.** Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 62: sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: civitas, Liv. 3, 17: nare sagaci aëra non sanum sentire, *i. e. tainted*, Lucan. 7, 830. **II.** Fig. *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: eos sanos intelligi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: sanus non est ex amore illius, id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: his homo sanus non est, *is insane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 246. satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29· with *gen.*: satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, qui conditionem hanc repudies? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21. ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: male sana Dido, *raving*, Virg. Aen. 4, 8: male sani poëtae, *inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating, sober*, id. A. P. 296: bene sanus ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet*, id. S. 1, 3, 61: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 24: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet, well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Virg. E. 8, 66: mores, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1. With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *free from*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129. *Comp.*: Ib. 2, 3, 241. *Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus certa putat, quae videt? Cic. Acad. 2, 28: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25. **3.** Of style: *sound, correct, chaste*: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. [*Sa-nus* perh. akin to σάος, σῶς.]

sāpa, ae, *f. must* or *new wine boiled thick*: Col. 12, 19, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 11 Ov. F. 4, 780. [Same as Gr. ὦνός; Germ. *saft*; Eng. *sap.*] (Hence Fr *sève.*)

sapenos, ō, *m.* [an Indian word] *a bright hyacinth-coloured amethyst:* Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. secondlos).

sāperda, ae, *m.* = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring:* Pers. 5, 134.

sāpĭdē, *adv. savourily:* femur sapidissime percoctum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

sāpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] *well-tasted, relishing, savoury:* tacetum per quam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117: avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6. **II.** Fig. *wise, prudent:* puellae, Alcim. 6, procem.

sāpiens, entis, *Part.* [sapio]. **I** Adj. *wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious:* ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus vir haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16: M. Buccalectus, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 59, 179: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. Rep. 1, 34: ab Neptuno lepide, salve, magne te dicerit ullus aut sapientior, Pl. Rud. 2, 3,

29: quae tibi mutier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a suae diva vire, *wise, discreet*, Ov. H. 4, 96: mea puellus quam sit sapiens bestia, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15. With *gen.*: qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8. Of abstract things: opera, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: facundia Homeri, Gell. 1, 1. (ii) Subst. *a sensible, shrewd, discreet, or judicious person*: omnes sapientes suum officium aequum est colere et facere, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 38: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: qui uturtur vino vetere sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Pl. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44. 2. *wise, philosophical*; and subst. *a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat: is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sapias mujam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9. Of the seven *wise men* of Greece: septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, id. de Or. 3, 34.

săpienter, *adv. sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: recte et sapienter facere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 133: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: provisa, ib. 4, 3: a majoribus prodita fama, ib. 2, 2: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44. *Comp.*: Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 15: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. *Sup.*: quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*

săpientia, ae, *f.* [sapiens] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: sedulo moneo, quae possum, pro mea sapientia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitia caruisse, ib. 1, 1, 41. ‖ Esp. *wisdom*, as the result of learning and meditation; *philosophy* = σοφία: principe omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, id. Leg 1, 22, 58. With *gen.*: admirari soleo ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam, *in other things*, id. de Sen. 2. *Plur.* sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire nolent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. 3. Hence, *knowledge, science*, in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, id. Off. 2, 2, 5. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cognandi promuntiandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, id. de Or. 1, 15. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constituendae civitatis, ib. 2, 37: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam diverserunt, ib. 3, 16. (v) *mathematics*: sapientiae professores, Dict. Tib. 14.

săpientĭālis, e, *adj.* [sapientia] *pertaining to wisdom*: Tert. Anim. 19.

săpienti-pŏtens, entis, *adj. mighty in wisdom*: Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56.

sapīnĕus (sapp.), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus] *pertaining to the sapinus*: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2: pinese, Pin. 15, 10, 9.

sapīnus (sapp.), i, *f. a kind of fir* or *pine-tree, the silver fir*, Abies pectinata, Linn.: Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75: Plin. 16, 12, 23 (*al.* sappium). ‖ Transf. *the smooth lower part of the fir-tree*: Vitr. 1, 2. (Hence Fr. *sapin.*)

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf.*: sapivi, Non. in Prisc. p. 879 P: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6: sapiaset, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 9) *to taste; to taste, smack*, or *savour of*: oleum male sapiet, Cato R. R. 66, 1: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121. With *acc.* denoting the taste: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 18: herbam (mellis), Plin. 11, 8, 8: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6: anas plebeium sapit, *has a common taste*, post. id. 93: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3. (ii) *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. 2. Transf. of smell: *to smell of* or *like*: Cicero, meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam *redolent*. Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38. In a pun: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 47. ‖ Fig. Neutr. *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc.: si aequum siet me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 73: populus est moderator, quoad sentit et sapit, tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intelligere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater plus quam se sapere vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27. malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise*, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 15 si sapiam, id. Men. 4, 2, 38. si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: *Ph.* Ibo. *Pl.* sapis, *you show your good sense*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 9 quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, id. Truc. 4, 4, 1. ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: pectus quoi sapit, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 12: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late*: sero sapiunt Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle cooperant Helenam quaeque cum ea erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest. *s. v.*: in Equo Trojano scis esse in extremo, sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. 2. Act. *to know, understand*: recte ego rem meam sapio, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 81: hi sapient, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28: quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 22: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: nihil parvum, *to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: cum sapimus patruos, *resemble them* in severity, Pers. 1, 11. [Akin to σοφός, σαφής.] (Hence It. *sapere, sapori*; Sp. *saber*; Fr. *savoir.*)

sāpo, ōnis, *m.* [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin. 28, 12, 51: Mart. 14, 26.

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): si quem forte invenerit, qui saporuscue oculis pulcritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tacta, non sapore capiatur, excidat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Orat. 17 *fin.*: saper in ore saper (smell), Virg. G. 4, 277: asper saper mazae, Plin. 2, 109, 109: dulcis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 30: austerus, id. 23, 5, 30. *Plur.*: in genere saporum, Lucr. 4, 708: Hor. S. 2, 4, 56: Plin. 11 37, 69. ‖ Transf. *for gustatus, a sense of taste, a taste*: acerbus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 488. (ii) *a smell, scent, odour*: Plin. 32, 10, 39. 2. Meton. *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu. *plur.*): Tib. 1, 7, 35: Virg. G. 4, 62: Plin. 9, 17, 29. *Sing.*: et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, *juice*, Virg. G. 4, 267. ‖ Fig. of style: vernaculus, *taste, elegance*, Cic. Brut. 46, 172.

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor] *seasoned, savoury*: pulmenta, Tert. Spect. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2. *Comp.*: sanguis, Arn. 5, 164.

săpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that relishes well, savoury*: merces, Lact. 3, 16.

sapphīrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapphirus] *adorned* or *set with sapphires*: lapillos, poet. Sid. Ep. 2, 10. (The antepen. is *incorrectly* made short.)

sapphīrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σαπφείρινος, *of sapphire*: lapis, *a sapphire*: Plin. 37, 9, 38.

sapphīrus (i short, Venant. Carm. 6, 2), i, *f.* = σάπφειρος, *a sapphire*: Plin. 37, 9, 39.

sapphĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, *i. e. Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat. 35, 16: versus, *in Sapphic measure*, Aus. Ephem. 21.

sappĭum, ii, v. sapinus.

sarcophăgo, 3. *v. n.* = σαρκοφαγέω, *to eat putrid meat*: Mart. 3, 77.

sapros, on, *adj.* = σαπρός, *rotten, putrid*: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34.

sapsa, *pron.* [contr. from sua ipsa; *cf.* sam, sas; v. suus, *ad init.*] *his* (*her, its*) *own*: quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque jubetque, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* sas.

saraballa, ae, v. sarabara.

sarăbăra (saraballa, Hier. Ep 1, 9), orum, *n. plu.* or ae, *f.* [a Pers. word] *wide trowsers*, such as are worn in the East: Tert. Pall. 4. id. Res. Carn. 58.

sarcasmos, i, *m.* = σαρκασμός, *a bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm*, a figure of speech: Charis. p. 247 P.

sarcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarcio] *a seam, suture*: App. M. 4, p. 149.

sarcina, ae, *f.* [id.] *a package, bundle, burthen, load, pack*: quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6. (ii) More freq. *plu. baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta, *knapsacks*: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17 ib. 3, 24: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: ib. 1, 24. ib. 7, 18: Liv. 44, 38: Tac. A. 1, 23. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224: Phaedr. 3, 15, 6. ‖ Fig. a *weight* of cares or griefs: Ov. H. 4, 24 id. Pont. 3, 7, 14.

sarcīnālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] *pertaining to burthens* or *baggage, pack-*: jumenta, Amm. 16, 5.

sarcinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to burthens* or *baggage, pack-*: jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 31.

sarcinātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 41: Paul. Dig. 47 2, 82.

sarcinātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that mends* or *patches*: Varr. in Non. 36, 25: Gai. Dig. 25, 1, 27.

sarcinātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *laden, burthened*: hominis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 19: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

sarcinātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *basely burthened* or *laden*: App. M. 8, p. 208.

sarcinŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little pack* or *bundle* (usually *plur.*): Gell. 19, 1: Cat. 28, 2: Plin. Ep. 4, 1: *guides, harbourings-garden, dowry*, Dict. 5, 10.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4. *v. a.* *to patch, botch, repair, restore, mend*: tunicas vetustate sarcinatas, sartorum more, Cato R. R. 4, 3: tecta, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38: sentinam, Plin. 36, 24, 37: rupta intestina, id. 20, 24, 98 *fin.* Prov.:

lapsi ruinas sarsurit (equus), Virg. G. 4, 249. ‖ Fig. *to make good, make amends for*; to correct, repair: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: acceptum incommodum virtute sarci i, id. B. C. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Liv. 9, 23: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4 infamiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: an malo sarta gratia nequicquam vult et rescindit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 37.

sarcĭon, ĭi, n. = σαρκίον, *a fault* or *defect in emeralds*: Plin. 37, 5, 18.

sarcītes, æ, *f.* = σαρκίτης, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sarcocolla, æ, *f.* = σαρκοκόλλα, *a tree*, Penea mucronata, Linn.: Plin. 13, 11, 20. (ii) *a gum*, obtained from the foregoing: id. 25, 14, 78.

sarcŏphăgus, a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins*, Plin. 2, 96, 98. ‖ Transf. subst. sarcophagus, i, *m. a grave, sepulchre*: Juv. 10, 172· Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

sarcōsis, is, *f.* = σάρκωσις, *a swelling in the flesh* of animals: Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo] *a hoeing* Plin. 18, 21, 50.

sarcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sarculum] *to hoe*: frumenta, segetes, Pall. Jan. 9, 1· Prud στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (sco. *plur.* m. sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio] *a light hoe*: Cato R. R. 10, 3 Col. 2, 11, 10 Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11.

sarculus, i, v. sarculum *ad init.*

sarda, æ, *f.* *a kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine* or *pilchard*, Clupea Pilchardus, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 31, 53 ib. 5, 17 ‖ *a kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*: id. 37, 7, 31.

sardăchātēs, æ, *m.* = σαρδαχάτης, *carnelian-agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

sardina, æ = sarda, *q. v.*: Col 8, 17, 2.

sardo, 1. *v. a. to understand*: sardare intelligere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. *s. v.*

sardonia herba = Sardoa, *v.* sardous Sol. 4.

sardŏnўchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx] *adorned with a sardonyx*: manus, Mart. 2, 29.

sardŏnyx, ўchis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx*: *fem.*: Plin 37, 6, 23: Juv. 7, 144: *masc.*: id. 6, 382 Mart. 4, 28.

sardŏus, a, um, *adj.* = Σαρδῷος [Σαρδώ, Sardinia] *pertaining to Sardinia*: herba, *a poisonous plant*, prob. a kind of *crow-foot*, Ranunculus, Linn. Virg. E. 7, 41: Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53.

sargus, i, *m.* = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Sparus Sargus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Ov. Hal. 105.

sari, *m.* = σάρι, *a plant growing on the banks of the Nile*, Cyperus fastigiatus, Linn.. Plin. 13, 23, 45.

sario, *v.* sarrio.

sarissa, æ, *f.* = σάρισσα, *a long Macedonian lance*: Liv. 9, 19: Ov. M. 12, 466. ‖ Meton. *a Macedonian*, Lucan. 8, 298: denominatio est, si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potitae sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

sarisophŏrus, i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*: Liv. 36, 18: Curt. 4, 15.

sarmaedăcus, i, *v.* semaedacus.

sarmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo] for sarmentum, *twigs, brush-wood*: Pl. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmentārius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum] *pertaining to twigs* or *brush-wood*: dirae, Col. 6, 26, 3. ‖ Subst. sarmentārĭi, ōrum, *m.* pln. *the Christians*, who were burned with faggots: Tert. Apol. 50.

sarmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of twigs* or *little branches*: *pastillus*, Plin. 25, 12, 90.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo] *twigs, brush-wood*: *a faggot, fascine* (um. plur.): Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 16.

sarpo, sarpsum, 3. *v. a. to trim, prune, clean*: sarpta vinea putata id est pura facta: virgultea enim relictae impedimenta vitibus solent esse, quae ideo abscinduntur: inde etiam sarmenta scriptores dixi putant: sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

sarpsus, a, um, *Part.* [sarpo].

sarracum, i, *n. a kind of waggon* or *cart*: Quint. 8, 3, 21: Juv. 3, 255: Amm. 31, 2, 18. ‖ Transf. *the Wain*, a constellation. frigida Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

sarrio (sario), ĭi and īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hoe* the soil, plants, *etc.*; *to weed*: Cato R. R. 161, 1. Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 5. Plin. 18, 21, 50.

sarritio (sastio), ōnis, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, weeding*: Col. 2, 12, 1.

sarritor (contr. sartor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hoer, weeder*: Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: Col. 2, 31, 1. ‖ Fig.: sator sartorque scelerum, *i. e. cultivator*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

sarritōrius (sarit.), a, um, *adj.* [sarritor] *pertaining to hoeing* or *weeding*: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītum, (sast.), æ, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, a weeding*: Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.* [sarrio].

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *a frying-pan*: Plin. 16, 11, 22· Juv 10, 64. ‖ Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers. 1, 80. (Hence Sp *sarten.*)

sartē, *adv* sarte pro integre: Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 *fin.* P.

sartor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender*: Non. 7, 28.

sartor, for sarritor, *q. v.*

sartūra, æ, *f.* [sarcio] *a patching, mending*: Col. 4, 26, 2.

sartūra, æ, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, weeding*: for sarritura· Plin. 18, 27, 67.

sartus, a, um, *Part.* [sarcio]. ‖ Adj *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*, or more freq. subst. *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair*: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque postea essent omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, id. Fam. 13, 11. Liv. 42, 3. Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 7. 2. Fig.· sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 36 hoc mihi da, ut M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50.

sas, *v.* suus, *ad init.*

sat, *adv.* v. satis.

sătăgo, v. satis, no. IV. 1.

sătăgito, v. satis, no. IV. 2.

satanaria herba, *a plant, also called* peucedanos. Peucedanum vulgare, Linn.: *hog's-fennel*: App. Herb. 94.

satelles, ĭtis, *comm. an attendant, a life-guard*: plur. *attendants, escort, retinue*: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*: habet sectatores vel potius satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65: sequimini satellites, Pl Mil. 1, 78: earum per medios tre satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 23, 12. 2. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis pinnata satelles, *the eagle*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: Orci, *Charon*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, *storms*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 14. Of the *attendants* of the queen bee: Plin. 11, 17, 17. ‖ Fig.: Ironiamne natura non etiam celeritate mentis armavit, qui uti ant tenuis tanquam satellitio circumdatam vaginam, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: virtutis verae custos rectique satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1 17. Simplicius a bad sense, *an accomplice, minister*, etc. stipatores corporis cupiditas, eosdem ministros et satellites putaverunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: satellites scelerum ministrosque cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 23, 77.

sătellĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [satelles] *an escort, convoy*: Fig. *a guard, protection*: sacrosanctarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sătĭanter, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety*: equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195.

sătĭas, ātis, *f.* (satius, Juvenc. 1 637· ad satiem, id. 3, 216: *abl.* satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, ed. Sillig) [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance, plenty, fulness*: quorum crudelitatem nunquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. in Non. 172, 7: fessus satiate avidendi, Lucr. 2, 1038: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 100: satias capere, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*: ad satiatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatit, *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr. 5, 940. ‖ Esp. subjectively, *satiety*; *a loathing, disgust*: satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, Tor. Hec. 4, 2, 18 alcubi cum satias hominum aut negotii si quando odium ceperat, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset, Liv. 30, 3: satias capit filios, quum omnia tribuerunt, Tac. A. 3, 30: vini, Liv. 25, 23: Sil. 14, 110.

sătĭātē, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety*: tilia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque humoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*: eadem dicere, Arn. 6. *Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert Anim. 46.

sătĭes for satias, *q. v.*

sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance*: neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 6. *Plur.*: quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens hrumoris et aëris, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* ‖ Esp. subjectively, *the state of being gluted* or *sated, satiety, loathing, disgust*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 *fin.*: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 72. ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21· citra satietatem, Plin. 22, 6, 57 quum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moverant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 99: nimia, Plin. 11, 34, 40. Hence, 2. Meton. *excrements*: Sol. 2 med. 3. Fig.: difficile dictu est, quae nam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime ea.. sus nostros impellunt voluptate et speci prima acerrime commoveant, ab iis celer rime fastidio quodam et satietate abali enemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: taedium e satietas, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac homin um satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att 2, 5: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11 dominationis? Sall. J. 31: intuleo satietas poemarum suarum cepisset, Liv 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter Ph. 5, 5, 6: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. de Sen. 2 *fin.*: adeo usque satietatem dum capia pater illius quam amat, Pl. Am. 1, 1 10. *Plur.*: non debent esse assidui arum sibout aliarum rerum satietates Cic. Am. 19.

sătĭn' and **sătine** for satine? *v.* satis.

sătĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [satis] *to fill, satisfy*; *to sate, satiate*: sentit se modibus cibi in diebus singulis vitiosis contenose tortures, Col. 8, 5, 7: so (trout) Plin. 9, 6, 9: desiderio [illegible] *to be opposite*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: [illegible] 6, 35: satiati [illegible] Lucr. 3, 1 [illegible] Ov. M. 4, 790: [illegible] 98. ‖ Fig. to [illegible] *sufficiently*; *to saturate, impregnate*: solum stercore, Col. 2, 15, 3: [illegible] calorem putredo, to deliver [illegible] 62: Nilus, H. 5, 3, 19: [illegible] Ov. M. 4, 790: [illegible] 98. ‖ Fig. to [illegible] the past, satiate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lucr. 5, 1411: libidines, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: populum libertate, ib. 2, 28: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: satiari delectatione non possum, id. de Sen. 15, 52: satietis et explebis ,acundius est carere quam frui, ib. 14, 47: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 63: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Poet. with *gen.*: quum satiata farinae dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 1, 437. **2.** Esp. *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust*; pass. *to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with*: secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 63: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec nos id quod faciemus, opera dedita facere videamur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66.

sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sero] *a sowing, a planting*: in jugero Leontini agri mediocrium fere tritici seritur, perpetua atque aequabili satione, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: Col. 2, 9, 7: Liv. 32, 34: Virg. G. 2, 319. *Plur.*: Cic. Verr. 3, 15.

sătĭra, ae, v. satura.

sătĭricus (from the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written Satyricus), a, um, *adj.* [satira] *pertaining to* (Roman) *satire, satirical*; satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‖ Subst. satiricus, i, *m. a writer of satires, a satirist*: ib. 1, 11. **2.** Satirison, i, *n. the title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (and erron. satyrogr.), i, *m.* [hybrid word, satira and γράφω] *a writer of satires, a satirist*: Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis and contr. **sāt,** *indecl. adj. or subst. and adv.* ‖ As an adj. or subst. *enough, sufficient, satisfactory*: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor ad agendum, id. Andr. 4, 2, 22: quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, Liv. 21, 33: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26 ut semper vobis anxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, Cic. Att. 12, 50: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 5, 46 *fin.*: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla 'st, quam aeque diligam (for satisne)? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 11: poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in *obliqua oratio*), having for its subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934: satis erat respondere *Magnas: ingentes*, inquit, Cic. Am. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, *Liv. 3, 53*: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, Quint. 2, 4, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: non satis est, pulcra esse polimata, Hor. A. P. 99: nunc satis est dixisse: "Ego mira poemata pango," ib. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4. (iii) With *gen.*: satis verborum, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam suppicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Am. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 1: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: satis esse causae arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae grandinis misit pater, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Am. 13, 45. **2.** Form sat: pol vel legioni sat est (obscenum), Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 24: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75. With *gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Pl. Am. prol. 79: signi, Ter. Hoc. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10.

‖ As an adverb, *enough, sufficiently*. With verbs: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 23: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: ut satis ostenderit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: Hor. Epod. 1, 31: quidque furor valeat Penthica cade satisque ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429. (ii) With adjectives: satis dives, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 44: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: satis superque humilis est, Liv. 3, 53. Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately*: videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19: tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. (iii) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 208 satis commode, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non satis honeste, Cic. Am. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 73: satis bene sometimes, *tolerably, moderately, pretty well*: a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89. **2.** Form sat: sat scio, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 25: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34: sat prata biberunt, Virg. E. 3, 111: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, *tolerably, passably*, Cic. Att. 14, 10: sat diu, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 12: sat commode, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17. ‖‖ *Comp.*: satius, prop. *more satisfying*; hence, in gen. *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*: 1. As an adjective, only as the predicate of a proposition with *esse*, having an *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* for its subject: scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 57: Cic. Att. 7, 1: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall. J. 42: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciunt, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2: reperias est nemo, quin mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70. In a positive signif. *serviceable, useful*: nihil φλναφείν satius est, miles, Pl. Truc. 5, 36. **2.** As an adverb, *rather*: ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. **IV.** Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled*; nunc sat agitas tute tuarum rerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. **2.** Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago), *to satisfy, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 34. (ii) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble*: cum Pyrrhus rex in terra Italia esset satisque ageret Romani, Gell. 3, 8: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 4: Caesar alterum alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Anct. B. Afr. 78. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (iii) *to hustle about, make a to do?* (Domitius) After vemente Mallium Surena multum in agendo discurrantem, salientem, manus jactantem, *non agere* dixit, sed *satagere*. Est enim dictum per se urbanum *satagere*, Quint. 6, 3, 54: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matella, Petr. 58, 9: inhiens haec satagens, *hurly doing*, or *performing*, id. 137, 10. **3.** Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *etc. to take, give, ask, offer*, etc. *sufficient bail* or *security*: satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 4: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4: quae satis accipienda jaient, satis accipiantur, Cato R. R. 2, 6: satis caveo, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44: id. Att. 5, 1: Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: hence satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, *etc.*), *by giving bail* or *security*: Ulp. ib. 5, 2, 2 *fin.*: Cic. Att. 16, 15: satis exigo, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.*: satis offero, Ulp. ib. 26, 10, 5: satis peto, id. ib. 36, 4, 3. (Hence from ad satis, It. *assai*; Fr. *assez.*)

sătisacceptio, or, separately, satis acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [satis accipio, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *a taking of security, admitting to bail*: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sătisdătio, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, *f.* [satis do, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *a giving of bail* or *security*: Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Att. 5, 1. Transf.: capitalis, *an answering with one's life*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sătisdător, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătisdātor, ōris, *m.* [satis do, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *one who gives security; a surety, bail*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*

sătisdo, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătis-făcio, fēci, factum, *v. n.* and *a.* (often separately: *pass.* satisfacitur, Varr. in Prisc. p. 789 P.) *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: with *dat.*: satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 28: si Aeduis de injuriis satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 53: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140. deo ple et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7: quum se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, id. Phil. 14, 9 *fin.*: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr. 5, 49 *fin.*: vitae vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1: amicitiae nostrae, ib.: me certe satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, ib. 4, 8 *fin.*: ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17. With *in* and *abl.*: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id. Or. 31, 109: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170. *Absol.*: quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. Fin. 1, 5, 15 omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: nos pleno et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18. **2.** Esp. *to satisfy, pay*, or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20. 47: Caes. B. C. 3 60: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9. With *gen.* of the thing: cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (*sc.* nomine) satis fieret, Javol. ib. 33, 2, 30. **3.** *to give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends; to make excuse; to apologize*; with *dat.*: reliquae legiones per tribunos militum agerunt, ut Caesari satisfaceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: scoperam jam ante Caesaris literas, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20. *Absol.*: missis ad Caesarem satisfactionis causa legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in qua civitate legatus populi Romani aliique ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri scitum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 31: satisfactiones est supplicantes commissionesque (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115.

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio] *a satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail*: satisfactio

pro solutione est, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 52. ‖ *amends, reparation, excuse, apology:* (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic. Att. 4, 6: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. Transf. of doves: Plin. 10, 34, 52.

sātius, *better; rather:* v. satis, *no.* III.

sātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sero] *that is sown* or *planted* (opp. to agrestis, silvestris, *etc.*, that grows wild: rare). morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73: corna, id. 32, 2, 11. *Neutr. plur.* sativa, opp. to silvestria, id. 19, 12, 60.

sātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter:* Lucr. 2, 1169: Cic. N. D. 2, 34. Col. 3, 15, 3. 2. Poet. transf. *a begetter, father, creator:* coelestum sator, *Jupiter,* poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: hominum atque deorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 254 hominum, Phaedr. 3, 17, 10 rerum, Sil. 4, 432. verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Here. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, *Janus,* Mart. 10, 28. ‖ Fig. *a promoter, author:* sator sartorque scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6 turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [sator] *pertaining to sowing* or *planting:* quala, Cato R. R. 11 *fin.*: trinodia, Col. 2, 9, 9.

sātrāpēa or **sātrāpia,** ae, *f.* = *satrapeia, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy:* Plin 6, 20, 23 *sq.*: Curt. 5, 1 *fin.*

sātrāpes, is. *plur.* satrapae, *m* = *satrápēs* [a Pers. word] *a governor of a province* among the Persians, *a satrap:* nom. satrapes, Iter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Nep. Paus. 1 *gen.* satrapis, id. Lys. 4: *acc.* satrapen, id. Con. 2: satrapam, Curt. 3, 13 *plur. nom.* satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3 *gen.* satraparum, Plin. *l.*, 26, 30 *acc.* satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50.

sātrapa, pis, for satrapes, *a satrap:* Sid. Carm. 7, 78.

sātullo, 1. *v. a.* [satullus] *to satisfy, satiate:* Varr. in Non. 171, 16.

sātullus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur] *filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. (Hence It. *satollo;* Fr. *soûl.*)

sātur, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* [satis] *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough:* postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit incito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: ut exacto contentus tempore vita cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119. Humorously, of a pregnant woman: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 35. With *abl.*: quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71. With *gen.*: postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35. *Comp.*: agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3. 2. *fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52. 3. Transf. of things: (I) Of colour, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *fin.*: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed,* Sen. Thyest. 956. (II) In gen. *well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile:* prassepia, Virg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, ib. 2, 197: auctumnus, Col. 10, 43. ‖ Fig. *rich, fruitful,* opp. to dry, simple (rare): nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic. Or. 36: gestus, *various,* Manil. 5, 474.

sātura, ae, *f.* (*sc.* lanx) [satur] orig. *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit:* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio,* etc.: lex satura, *a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different,* Fest. *s. v.*: Diomed. p. 483 P.: Justin. in Praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1. Hence, per saturam, *in the gross; without order, confusedly:* quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. J. 29: Lact. 1, 21 *med.* ‖ Also written **sātira,** *a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: Juv. 1, 30 (v. Smith's Ant. 1008).

sātūrābilis, χορτασικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sātūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [saturo] *a filling, satisfying:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sātūranter, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety:* Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149.

sātūrātim, κορεσμῶν, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

sātūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [saturo] *a filling, satisfying:* Aug. Tr. in Joann. 24.

sātūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a filler, satisfier:* Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sātūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [saturo]. ‖ Adj. *deep, rich* (of colour) color saturatior, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

sātūrēia, ae, *f.* (also *neut. plur.* satureia, orum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415. Mart. 1, 75; though this is perh. another plant) *the vulgar name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory,* Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

sātūritas, ātis, *f.* [satur] *fullness, repletion, satiety:* Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35 quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sanciem? *till you have enough,* id. Rud. 3, 4, 52. ‖ Transf. *fullness* or *depth* of colour: Plin. 9, 39, 64. 2. *fullness, plenty, abundance:* saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. 3. *excrements:* Plin. 10, 33, 49.

sāturnālia, orum, ĭbus (cf. on the *gen.*, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; Schneid Gramm. 2, p. 763) *n. pl.* [Saturnus] *a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia:* Macr. S. 1, 7 Liv. 2, 21: Cic. Att. 5, 20 Cat. 3, 4 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 1009.

sātūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satur] *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate:* animalia duce natura mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Virg. Aen. 8, 213: leones caede, Ov. M. 10, 541. testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12. famem, *to satisfy, appease,* Claud. de Phoen. 13. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with:* nec saturare limo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. G. 1, 80. novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10 culta aquis, *to water, irrigate,* Mart. 8, 28: pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye richly,* Ov. M. 11, 166: capillum multo amomo, *to anoint,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, *to smear, cover,* Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: Cat. 64, 220. saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, *to sate,* id. Vatin. 3: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet assuaged,* Virg Aen. 5, 608. 2. *to cause to loathe, to disgust with* (for satiare): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 18.

sātus, a, um, *Part.* [sero]. ‖ Subst. sātus, i, *m. a son;* sāta, ae, *f. a daughter* (with *abl.*): satus Anchisa, i. e. *Aeneas,* Virg. Aen. 5, 244: Hammone satus, i. e. *Iarbus,* ib. 4, 198: satae Pelia, Ov. M. 7, 322: sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures,* ib. 14, 778. (II) sata, orum, *n. plur. standing corn, crops:* Virg. G. 1, 325: Ov. M. 1, 286: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

sātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sowing, planting:* satui semen dederit nemini, Cato R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam credo (existitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. de Sen. 15, 52. 2. *a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race:* a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diligantur, id. Fin. 5, 21, 65: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id. Div. 1, 42. ‖ Meton. *seed:* Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id Tusc. 2, 5.

sātyrīāsis, is, *f.* = *satyriasis, an inflammatory disease of the organs of generation:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18: Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

sātyrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *satyrikós, pertaining to Satyrs, like Satyrs:* signa, *i. e. misshapen figures resembling Satyrs,* Plin. 19, 4, 19. ‖ *pertaining to the Greek satyric drama:* genus scenarum, Vitr. 5, 8.

sātyrĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Roman satire:* v. satiricus.

sātyrion, ii, *n.* = *satýrion, a plant supposed to excite lust, ragwort, satyrion,* of several kinds: (I) Orchis pyramidalis v. papilionacea, Linn. (II) foliis lilii rubri, perh. O. bifolia, Linn., or even Tulipa suaveolens. (III) Erythronicum, Erythronium dens canis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 62: also, *a drink prepared from it.* Petr. 8, 4.

sātyrĭcus, i, *m. dim.* = *satyrikós, a little Satyr:* Cic. Div. 1, 20.

sātyrographus, i, v. satirogr.

sātyrus, i, *m.* = *sátyros, a kind of ape,* prob. to be referred to the *Chimpanzee,* Simia Troglodytes: Plin. 7, 2, 2: id. 5, 8, 8. ‖ *a kind of wood deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, a Satyr:* capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 582: Cic. N. D. 3, 17: Ov. M. 6, 110: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125: Cic. Verr. 4, 60. 2. *a Greek satyric play, i. e.* in which Satyrs were introduced. satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235.

saucĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [saucio] *a wounding:* Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

saucĭlātus, ātis, *f.* [saucius] *a hurting, hurt:* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wound, hurt:* Rubrius in turba saucia tur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26 *fin.*: id. Vatin. 5 *fin.*: aliquem virgis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 53: genas ungue, Ov A. A. 3, 708: radices, Plin. 17, 22, 35. 2. Esp. *to wound mortally:* meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster saucivit, Cic. Att. 14, 22. ‖ Transf. of the cultivation of the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov R. Am. 172. terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23. 3. Poet. with *pron. reflect. to get drunk:* haec anus admodum frigutiit almirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 25. ‖ Fig.: aculeata sunt, facta et fanum sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

saucius, a, um, *adj. wounded, hurt:* videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 Caes. B. G. 3, 4: saucius factus sum ibi Veneris proelio: sagitta Cupido cor meum transadixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Virg. Aen. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 12, 373: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49. 2. Transf. in gen. *injured, enfeebled, sick, distempered,* etc.: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio casseles imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: fato saucia, Prop. 2, 28, 31: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Apol. p. 318. Of hungry persons: bolus male saucia, Sil. 15 789. Of intoxicated persons (like lotus) quid dicat, nescit saucia (*sc.* vino) Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling,* Mart. 3, 68. Galli hesterno mero sauci, Just. 24, 6: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited,* Mart. 4, 66. 3. Of things: (tellus) rastro intecta nec ullis saucia vomeribus, Ov. M. 1, 102: (Janus) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 4, 1, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerta saucia sole, thawed, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus laxatae fluxu saucia, *attacked,* App. M. 4, p. 144. ‖ Fig. *wounded, hurt, ill-founded, injured:* subesse nescio quid opinioni incommodae sauciumque ejus animum haesitare quandam offensa suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, exposed in character,* Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. With *gen.*: Psyche sagax curiosi amoris sauciaque, App. M. 4, p. 282: saucius famae et salutis meae, Apul. Apol. p. 312. 2. Esp. *wounded, mutilated*

rupina gravi dependebant saxea cura, vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 1: mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir pellice Pieria, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. H. 5, 152.

saurion, i, *n.* = *σαύριον*, *mustard*: Plin. 19, 8, 54.

saurītis, is, *f.* = *σαυρῖτις* (lizard-stone), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

saurix, v. sorix.

saurocthonos, i, *m.* = *σαυροκτόνος*, *the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo*; hence, *the name of a statue of him by Praxiteles*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70.

sāvillum, i, *n.* [suavis] *a cheese-cake*: Cato R. R. 84.

sāvio, sāvior, sāvīlum, v. suav.

saxātilis, e, *adj.* [saxum] *that dwells or is found among rocks*: columbae, *which inhabit towers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, *that frequent rocks*, Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (*opp.* hamatilis), Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10. Subst.: saxatiles, *fishes that frequent rocks*, Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 9, 15, 20.

saxētānus or **sēxitānus**, a, um, *adj.* [saxetum] *frequenting rocks*: lacerti, Mart. 7, 78, 1: collis saxitanus (*al.* sexitanus), Plin. 32, 11, 53.

saxētum, i, *n.* [saxum] *a rocky place* (rare): asperum saxetum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.* Plur.: Col. 5, 10, 9 (*al.* saxosa).

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rock, rocky, stony*: moles, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: scopulus, Ov. M. 14, 73: sepia, Lucr. 4, 701: strata viarum, id. 3, 317: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5: effigies bacchantis, Cat. 63, 61: umbra, *of the rocks*, Virg. G. 3, 145: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509.

2. Transf. *as hard as stone*: dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249.

II. Fig. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate*: saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.

saxĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of rock or stone*: termini, Front. de Colon. p. 132.

saxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [saxum fero] *stone-bearing*: habenae, *that hurl stones*, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum facio] *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.) vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: Lucan. 9, 670.

saxĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum frango] *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: undae maris, Poët. Cic. de Or. 3, 42: adiantum, *a plant*, so called because it was believed to break or dissolve stones in the bladder, prob. *wall-spleen-wort*, *v.* adiantum: Plin. 22, 21, 30: herba, Seren. Samm. 32, 602: App. Herb. 67.

saxĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum and GEN, root of gigno] *born or sprung from stone*: semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxum] *rockiness, stoniness*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4.

saxōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxosus] *stoniness*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

saxōsus (saxuosus, Sic. Fl. p. 11), a, um, *adj.* [saxum] *full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony*: montes, Virg. G. 2, 111: valles, Id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, Ib. 8, 16, 8: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20: frutex, *growing among stones*, id. 15, 7, 7. II. Subst. saxosa, orum, *n. plur. rocky or stony places*: pisetum genera alia plantis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21: herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 20, 103.

saxŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little rock*: in asperrimis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum, i, *n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes means an undetached rock, a crag, cliff): non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: Sisyphum adverso nixantem trudere monte saxum, Lucr. 3, 1014: miser impendens magnum timet aere saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 983: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem ejeceris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40. In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in chalk rocks*, Vitr. 8, 1. Proverb.: saxum volvere, *i. e. to strive in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55. (II) Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, no. I. 1. II. Esp. *the Tarpeian rock*: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1029: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: Cic. Att. 14, 16: Hor. S. 1, 6, 39: Tac. A. 2, 32. 2. *a superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia): Plin. 35, 17, 57. (Hence It. *sasso*.)

saxŭōsus, a, um, v. saxosus.

scābellum (scabillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12] *a low stool, foot-stool*: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*: Cato R. R. 10, 4. 2. Transf. *a musical instrument played with the foot*, esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 54. (Hence It. *sgabello*; Fr. *escabeau*.)

scăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [scabo] *rough, scurfy*: pectus illuvie scabrum, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: dentes robigine, id. M. 8, 802: Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 276: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Virg. G. 2, 214: Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Virg. G. 1, 495: cortex (*opp.* levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55: folia, id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 29. *Comp.*: scabrior arbor myrrhae junipero, id. 12, 15, 34. 2. Esp. *scabby, mangy, itchy*: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 2: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87. II. Fig.: versus, Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *scabby, mangy, itchy*: pulpebrae, Marc. Empir. 8. II. Fig.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scābies, em, e, *f.* [id.] *a roughness, scurf*: ferri (with robigo), Virg. G. 2, 220: mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosaeque testae, *filth*, App. M. 9, p. 220.

2. Esp. *the scab, mange, itch*: Cels 5, 28, 16: Col. 6, 13, 1: Virg. G. 1, 441: Juv. 2, 80: Hor. A. P. 451. Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 35. II. Fig. *an itching, longing, pruriency*: cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae natura bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernimus satis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*: inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (*sc.* rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60.

scābillārii, orum, *m. plur.* [scabellum] *players on the* scabellum: Inscr.

scābillum, i, v. scabellum.

scābiōla, ae, *f. dim.* [scabies] *the scab, the itch*: Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 11.

scābiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, scurfy*: coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11: far, *old, spoiled*, Pers. 5, 74. II. *scabby, mangy*: boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: homo, Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10.

scābĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *an itching, irritation*: of anger: Petr. 99, 2.

scābo, scābi, *no sup. v. a. to scratch, to scrape*: caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: aures, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se, id. 8, 27, 41: laminas (dolliorum), id. 18, 26, 64. [Akin to *σκάπτειν*, *σκάφος*.]

scabrātus, a, um, *adj.* [scaber] *made rough, roughened*: vitis, *jagged, unevenly grained*, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scabrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange*: App. Herb. 73.

scabrēs, is, *f.* [id.] *the scab, the itch*: Varr. in Non. 168, 20.

scabrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, rugged*: Veranat. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scabrĭtĭa, ae, and **scabrĭtĭes**, ei, *f.* [id.] *roughness, ruggedness*: digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10. II. *the scab, the itch*: Col. 7, 5, 8.

scabrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, scabrous*: gerdo, Prud. Peryst. 10.

scaena, ae, v. scena.

scaeva, ae, *m.* [scaevus] *a left handed person*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

scaevitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *awkwardness, perverseness*: Gell. 6, 2: id. Epilog. II. *a mischance, misfortune*: App. M. 3, p. 135.

scaevus, a, um, *adj. left, that is on the left* (rare): itinera portarum, *running from right to left*, Vitr. 1, 5. II. Fig. *awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, Gell. 12, 13: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 223. 2. *unfavourable, unlucky*: fortunam scaevam an saevam veritus dixerim, ib. 2, p. 120: praesagium, ib. 10, p. 247. *Sup.*: scaevissimum somnium, ib. 4, p. 154. [Akin to Sans. *savya*, "laevus, sinister;" Gr. *σκαιός*; Eng. *skew*.]

scāla, ae, *f.* [scando; cf. mala from mando; and v. letter D, no. I. 5] *a ladder, flight of steps, staircase*: Cels. 8, 15: Gai. Dig. 47, 2, 56. Rare; more freq. *plur.* **scālae**, arum: scalas dare alicui utendas, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 10: scalarum gradus, *the steps of a ladder*, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: scalas ponere, *to fix* Caes. B. C. 1, 28: admovere, Ib. 3, 63: Cic. Mil. 15, 40: Virg. Aen. 9, 507: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three pair of stairs*, Mart. 1, 118. II. Transf. *steps* (poet.): haec par dicentes cum domum tulit scalas, Id. 7, 20, 20. (Hence Fr. *escalier*, *échelle*.)

scālāria, ium, *n. plur.* [scalae] *a flight of stairs* or *steps, a staircase*: Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*: *sing.*: scalare, is, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4750.

scālārii, orum, *m. plur.* [id.] *stair-makers*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a flight of steps* or *to a ladder*: forma, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

scālēnus, a, um, *adj.* = *σκαληνός*, in mathematics, *of unequal sides, scalene*: Aus. Idyll. 13 procem. § 7.

scalmus, i, *m.* = *σκαλμός*, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thowl, row-lock*: Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*: Cic. Brut. 53: Vell. 2, 43: venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thowl*, i. e. *no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. (Hence Sp. *escalmo*; Fr. *échome*.)

scalpellum, i, *n.* (*masc.* scalpellus, i, Cels. 2, 10) *dim.* [scalprum] *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet*: scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65: Plin. 28, 8, 28: Sen. de Ira 2, 27. (Hence It. *scarpello*; Sp. *escarpelo*.)

scalper, ri, v. scalprum.

scalpo, pi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave*: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum aptis manus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15: gemmas, Id. 37, 10, 65: flores et acanthi elegantur scalpti, Vitr. 2, 7. Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 52: cruciatum unguibus, *to scratch, dig*, id. S. 1, 8, 26: exulceratam verrucam, Suet. Dom. 16: caput uno digito, Juv. 9, 133. II. Fig. *to tickle, titillate*: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima verru, Pers. 1, 21. [Orig. the same word as *sculpo*: the words appear in Gr. without an initial s, *γλάφω*, *γλύφω*: akin also to *glaber*, *glubo*.]

scalprātus, a, um, *adj.* [scalprum] *having a sharp or cutting edge*: instrumentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, *n.* (*masc.* scalper, ri, Cels. 8, 1) [scalpo] *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*, etc.: Liv. 27, 49: Plin. 17, 26, 26: Mar. S. 8, 3, 106: *a pen-knife*: Tac. A. 3, 8: Suet. Vit. 2. (Hence Sp. *escoplo*.)

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sculptor, graver* usually of stones or gems: white sculptor vera vocatur in marmore: Pall. 1, 27: Plin. 36, 4, 5, 3.

scalptōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [scalptor] *an instrument for scratching oneself*, in the form of a hand: Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm.*

scalptūra, æ, *f.* [scalpo] *a cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30: Suet. Galb. 10: *plur.*: Plin. 37, 10, 63. ‖ Meton. *a graved figure, a sculpture*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr. 4, 1 (4 Smith's Ant. 1010).

scalptūrātum, i, *n.* [scalptura] *a piece of carving, carved work*: Plin. 36, 25, 61.

scalptūrīgo (scalpurigo), ĭnis, *f.* [scalpturio] *a scratching*: Sol. 32.

scalptūrĭo (scalpurio, Non. 171, 32), 4. *v. n. desid.* [scalpo] *to scratch, claw*: occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire unguilis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαμβός, *bow-legged* (pure Latin, varus). Suet. Oth. 12. (Hence Sp. *zambo.*)

scămillum, i, *n.* i. q. scamillus: Prisc. p. 615 P.

scămillus, i, *m. dim.* [scamnum] *a little bench* or *stool*: imparva, *unequal projections* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

scamma, ătis, *n.* = σκάμμα, *a wrestling-place* in the Palaestra: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *a wrestling, a contest*: Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

scammŏnēa, æ, *f.* = σκαμμωνία, *scammony*, Convolvulus Scammonea, Linn.: Cic. Div. 1, 10: Plin. 25, 5, 22: also, scammonēum, i, *n.*: Cato R. R. 157, 12: scammonia, Plin. 26, 8, 58 and scammonium, i, *n.*: id. 26, 8, 38. 2. Scammonia tenuis clematis = Asclepias nigra, Linn.: id. 24, 15, 89.

scammŏnēum, i, v. scammonea.

scammŏnĭa, æ, v. scammonea.

scammŏnītes, æ, *m.* = σκαμμωνίτης (*sc. οἶνος*), *wine seasoned with scammony*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammŏnĭum, ii, v. scammonea.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj.* [scamnum] In the agrimensores: ager, *a field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [scando] *a bench, stool, step*, etc.: qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiorem, scamnum, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*: Ov. A. A. 2, 211: longis considere scamnis, id. F. 6, 305: Cels. 2, 15: also, *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*: Plin. 12, 1, 5. Poet. *a throne*: stabilita scamna, Enn. Ann. 1, 113 ‖ Esp. in agriculture, *a bank* or *ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk*: Col. 2, 2, 25. Plin. 18, 19, 49. 2. In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field* (opp. to striga, the length): Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46.

scandălĭso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = σκανδαλίζω, *to cause to stumble, tempt to evil*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3.

scandălum, i, *n.* = σκάνδαλον, *that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block*: Prud. Apoth. 47 *praef.* ‖ Fig. *an inducement to sin, a temptation*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3. (Hence Fr. *esclandre.*)

scandix, ĭcis, *f.* = σκάνδιξ, *the herb chervil*, Anthriscus Cerefolium, Linn.; or perh. Scandix Pecten Veneris, *Venus's Comb*: Plin. 21, 15, 65: id. 22, 22, 35.

scando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to climb, mount, clamber*, or *get up*; *to ascend*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros current, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68: in curru Capitolium, id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Lucan. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2: testudinem, Tac. H. 3, 28: subtile, Prop. 4, 4, 90: cymbam (Charontis), id. 3, 18, 24. Of copulation: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 22. 2. Fig.: pauliatim gradus aetatis scandere adultus, Lucr. 2, 1151: scandit saeratas vitiosa navos cura, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. ‖ In the grammarians, *scandere versus, to measure or read by feet, to scan*: in a pes, *of a gouty person*: scandere qui nequit, verniculos lacertos, Chand. Epigr. 29, 2. ‖ Neutr. *to mount, rise, arise, ascend*: quum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall*, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est, Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: ad nidum volucris (felex), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71.

2. Transf. of things: scandentisque arcis consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4, 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1. 3. Fig.: timor et minae scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8. [Sans. *skand*, "salire, scandere;" but the root appears to be SCAD, whence *scala*: akin to *scateo*, like *pateo* to *pando.*]

scandŭla, v. scindula.

scandulaca genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. *s. v.*

scandŭlāris, e, *adj.* [scandula] *shingled, shingle-*: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

scandŭlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who roofs houses with shingles*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando] *that may be climbed*: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16. ‖ Fig.: scansilis lex annorum, *the law of critical years* or *climacterics*, id. 7, 49, 50.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a climbing up* (rare). qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: sonorum, *a scale of musical tones*, proceeding from base to treble, Vitr. 6, 1. 2. In grammar, *a scanning* of verse, *scansion*: Beda, p. 2368 P.

scansōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for climbing*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

scăpha, æ, *f.* = σκάφη, lit. *any thing scooped out*; *a light boat, a skiff*: de navi timidae desiluerunt in scaphas, Pl. Rud. prol. 75. Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: scaphae longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. Liv. 44, 42: biremis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13. 2. *a concave sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

scăphĭum, ii, *n.* = σκαφίον, dim. of σκάφη, *a concave vessel* or *basin, a drinking-vessel*: Lucr. 6, 1045: Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 4, 17. 2. *a chamber-pot*: Mart. 11, 11: Juv. 6, 264. 3. *a concave sun-dial*: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

scăphŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [scapha] *a little boat* or *skiff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 7.

scăpŭlae, arum, *f. plu. the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals: Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: Plin. 21, 21, 89: Ov. A. A. 3, 273. ‖ Transf. *the shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 7: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 26: Sen. de Ira 3, 12.

2. Of things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks*, Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges*, Tert. Pall. 2. [Perh. the same as *spatula*: cf. σκῦλον, *spolium*; σκυτάλη, *studium*; *spina*, *squilla*: Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 120.]

scăpus, i, *m.* = σκᾶπος (Doric for σκῆπτος, σκῆπτρον), *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc.: Col. 9, 4, 4: Plin. 18, 10, 21: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: *a cylinder on which paper or books were rolled*: Plin. 13, 12, 23 *fin.*: *a weaver's yarn-beam*: Lucr. 5, 1352: *the shaft of a column*: Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*: *the shank of a candlestick*: Plin. 34, 3, 6: *the post or mesel of a circular stair-case*: Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*: *the main stile of a door* on which it hinged: id. 4, 6: *the beam of a balance*: id. 10, 8: *the pestle*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 24 *fin.*

scărĭbōna, i, *m.* = σκαριφῆσαι (*scalpere*), *a knife, scrabes*; also more definitely, (I) parvus, v. cantharis. (II) qui foros et prata emovent = *orthoptera*, schista domestica et campestria, and the *mole-cricket*, Gryllo-talpa vulgaris, Linn. (III) Scarabaeus Aegypti = Aisuchus sacer, Oliv. v. Ai. Aegyptiorum, Latrille. (IV) fullo = Melolontha Fullo, Fabr.: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30.

scardăla, æ, *f.* q. *pisilli, also called aristolochia*, q. v.: App. Herb. 89.

scărĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [scarifico] *a scratching open*; *of the skin, a scarifying*: Col. 6, 12, 1: Veg. 4, 21, 1. *of the bark of a tree*: Plin. 17, 24, 43: *of the ground for planting*: id. 18, 18, 39.

scărĭfĭco (scarifo, χαράσσω, *scarifico*, Gloss. Philox.: also in a MS. of Colum.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [σκαριφάομαι] *to scratch open, scarify*: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dolorem, *to remove by scarifying*, Plin. 28, 11, 49. *Pass.* scărĭfor: Scrib. Comp. 262.

scărītes, ĭdis, *f.* = σκαρίτης, *a precious stone, resembling in colour the fish* scarus: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scărus (scārus, Enn. in App. Apol p. 299), i, *m.* = σκάρος, *a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans*: the *Cretan Scarus*, Scarus cretensis, Aldrov. (still called *scaros* on the Greek coast). Plin. 9, 17, 29: Ov. Hal. 9 lb. 119: Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

scātebra, æ, *f.* [scateo] *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (rare): undae, Virg. G. 1, 110: fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

scāteo, 2. *v. n.* (scatit, Lucr. 5, 41: scatĕre, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Lucr. 5, 597) [akin to scando, q. v.] *to bubble, gush, spring* or *flow forth* (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. 6, 892. ‖ Transf. *to be plentiful; to abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 8, 58, 83. 2. With *abl.*: *to gush forth* or *overflow with*; *to swarm* or *abound with*: vino scatet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22. arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28. scatentem beluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3: tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59. With *gen.*: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 41. 3. Fig.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38: verbis, Gell. 1, 15. (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15. With *acc.*: simas poli, misera: id tuus scatet animus, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

scăto, v. scateo, *ad init.*

scătūrex, ĭgis, *m.* [scaturio] *a bubbling* or *gushing spring*: Varr. in Non. 172, 27. (al. scaturix, icis).

scătūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *spring water a spring*: scaturigo palustris, Col. 3, 13, 8: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33.

scătūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scaturigo] *abounding in springs*: terra, *boggy, marshy*, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scătūrio, 4. *v. n.* [scateo] *to flow*, or *gush out* (rare): scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 *fin.* ‖ Transf. like scateo: *to come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound*: vermiculi, Aurel. Priap. 47. 2. *to be full of, filled with*: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8. 3. Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: auras scaturientes sermonis, Prud. cverp. 10, 551.

scaurus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαῦρος, *with large or projecting ankles*: illum bubutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

scăzon, ontis, *m.* = σκάζων (limping) *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*: Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

scĕlĕrātē, adv. *impiously, wickedly, nefariously*: peccavi scelerateque fui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: facere, id. Suil. 24: dicere, id. Mil. 38: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.* Sup.: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, id. Sest. 64: where crimes had been committed, or which is punished: (a) Scelerate Romae, at Rome, struel in Rome where the murder of Servius Tullius took place: Liv. 1, 48: Ov. F. 6, 629.

atus Campus, *where unchaste vestals were buried alive*: Liv. 8, 15. (γ) Scelerata sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*: Tib. 1, 3, 67: Ov. M. 4, 456: also called sceleratum limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. **2.** Transf. *impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious*; and Subst. *a bad* or *impious person*: *a wretch, miscreant*: virum scelestum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 132: Liv. 1, 59: Suet. Ner. 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 71. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 11, 781. *Sup.*: Sall. J. 14: Liv. 4, 32. Of things: sceleratas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*: contra patriam sceleratæ arma capere, id. Phil. 11, 1: conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6: insania belli, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: vox, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*: consilia, Vell. 2, 130: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131. *Comp.*: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45. Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere pœnas, *i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Virg. Aen. 2, 576. **3.** *hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate*, etc.: teritur sinapis sceleratа: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl. Pa. 3, 2, 28: herba, batrachion, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 8. *Sup.*: sceleratissimi serpentum haemorrhois et prester, Plin. 24, 13, 73: frigus, Virg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102: poëmata, id. 3, 50. Hence (ii) as an *adj. propr.*: (α) Scelerata Porta, *the gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition*, Fest. *s. v.*: Flor. 1, 12, 2. (β) Scelerata Castra, *the camp in which D. Drusus died*, Suet. Claud. 1.

scĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scelus] *guilt, wickedness*: facti, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate* rare and poet.): impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Cat. 64, 405: parce pias scelerare manus, Virg. Aen. 3, 42: Stat. Th. 9, 666.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed*: ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: scelerosa et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253. Subst. scelerosus, *a wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch*: Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 76. Of things: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 84.

scĕlestē, *adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably*: sceleste atque impie facere, Liv. 24, 25: parta bona, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. *Comp.*: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202. Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus] *wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable*: *knavish*: and Subst. *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel*: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: Liv. 5, 27: Quint. 2, 16, 2: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 17. *Comp.*: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 5. *Sup.*: id. Am. 2, 1, 2. As a term of reproach: sceleste, *you knave! you wretch!* id. Ps. 1, 3, 120: scelesta, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1. *Sup.*: scelestissimo, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 11. Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: res scelesta, atrox, nefaria, ib. 22, 62: facinus scelestius, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 2: scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt sedes, impia est habitatio, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: nuptiae, Sall. C. 15. ‖ Transf. for sceleratus, *calamitous, unlucky*: scelestiorem ego annum argento fenori nunquam ullum vidi, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 1.

scĕlĕtus, i, *m.* = σκελετός, *a skeleton*: eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App. Apol. p. 314, 35. (Hence Fr. squelette.)

scĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [scelus] *a wicked man, scoundrel*: Petr. 50, 5.

scĕlŏtyrbē, ēs, *f.* = σκελοτύρβη, *a lameness in the ankles or knees*: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n. a wicked* or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: majus in se scelus concipere nefariis scleribus coöpertus, ib. 1, 4: id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: detestabile scelus, id. Am. 8, 27: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 4, 32 *fin.*: scelus concipere in se, ib. 1, 4: tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: perficere, id. Cluent. 68 *fin.*: scelus anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11: edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: scelere se alligare, id. Flacc. 17 *fin.*: scelere astringi id. Sest. 50 *fin.*: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 4, 32: obrui, Liv. 3, 19. With *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering the deputies*, id. 4, 32. Proverb.: vulgo dicitur: scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44. ‖ Transf. Of animals or things, *a bad quality, vice, fault*: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6: naturae, *i. e. earthquakes, inundations*, etc., id. 2, 93, 95.

2. Meton. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel*; and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, scelus te et sceleste partа quae vexit bona, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. With a masc. pron.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1: scelus quemnam hic laudat? *what knave?* ib. 5, 2, 3. **3.** *a misfortune, calamity*: perdidi unum filium, puerum quadrimum. Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Peril, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34: Mart. 7, 14.

scēna (scaena, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Prisc. p. 561 P.), ae, *f.* = σκηνή, *the stage, scene* of a theatre: dum histrio in scena stet, Pl. Poen. prol. 20: in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: quum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19: nec vero scena solum referta est his scleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69. *Plur.*: aut Agamemnonis scenis agitatus Orestes, *i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia*, Virg. Aen. 4, 471: aut agitur res in scenis, Hor. A. P. 179. **2.** Transf. of the schools of rhetoric: at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35. ‖ Fig. *the stage of the world, the public*; quia maxima quasi oratori scena videatur contionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remorant virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.

3. *outward show, parade, pretext*: scena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tanquam Caesarem non impugnet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: ne quid scenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10: scenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7.

scēna ab alia, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. *s. v.*

scēnālis, e, *adj.* [scena] *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (rare for scenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77.

scēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the stage, theatrical* (for scenicus): artifices, *players*, Amm. 28 4 *fin.*

scēnātĭcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a stage-player*: Varr. in Non. 176, 19.

scēnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] for scenicus, *pertaining to the stage*: Varr. in Non. 176, 18.

scēnĭcē, *adv. theatrically after the manner of players*: cum aliqua velut scenice fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

scēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός, *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical*: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10: Suet. Caes. 84: actores, Quint. 6, 1, 26: ludi, *theatrical representations*, Liv. 7, 2: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37: Suet. Cal. 26: operae, id. Aug. 43: coronae, id. Ner. 53: gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: modulatio, Quint. 11, 3, 57: venustas, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: fortuna dubia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21. **2.** Subst. scēnĭcus, i, *m. a player, actor*: Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: Suet. Tib. 34: orator plurimum aberit a scenico, Quint. 1, 11, 3: applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), *a stage hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59. (ii) scēnĭca, ae, *f. an actress*: Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 1. ‖ Transf. *fictitious, pretended*: populus Romanus invictus a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scenico rege (*sc.* Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.

scēnŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = σκηνογραφία, *a drawing in perspective*: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitr. 1, 2 (dub. *al.* sciagraphia).

scĕptos, i, *m.* = σκηπτός, *a squall, storm*, that rushes from above: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

sceptrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum fero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): Tonans Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantem *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

sceptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum gero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636.

sceptrum, i, *n.* = σκῆπτρον, *a regal staff, a sceptre*: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpura et sceptro et filis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94: Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 7, 103. Also borne by a king's daughter: Virg. Aen. 1, 652. Poet. in *plur.* by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptra tenens, ib. 57: Ov. M. 1, 265. ‖ Transf. *a teacher's rod*: ferulae tristes, sceptra pacdagogorum, Mart. 10, 62. **2.** *a name of the plant* aspalathus, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 24, 52. **3.** *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 25. ‖ Fig. and poet. in *plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque concilias, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? ib. 1, 253: Ov. F. 4, 198: adde Helliconiades comites, quorum unus Homerus sceptra potitus, Lucr. 3, 1051.

scēptŭchus, i, *m.* = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East: Tac. A. 6, 33.

schēda (scida, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16), *f.* [scindo: σχίδη prob. comes from the Lat.: v. Liddell and Scott, *s. v.*] *a strip of papyrus bark*: Plin. 13, 12, 23: *a leaf of paper*: Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16: Quint. 1, 8, 19: Mart. 4, 91.

schēdĭa, ae, *f.* = σχεδία (*sc.* ναῦς), *a raft* or *ship* constructed in haste: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6.

schēdĭum, ii, *n.* = σχέδιον (*sc.* carmen), *an extemporaneous poem*: Petr. 4 *fin.*: Aus. Idyll. 7 praef. (Hence It. *schizzo*; Fr. *esquisse*.)

schēdŭla (scidula), ae, *f. dim.* [schedа or scida] *a small piece of paper*: Cic. Fam. 15, 16: Hier. Ruf. 3, 2. (Hence It. Sp. *cédola*; Fr. *cédule*.)

schēma, ae, *f.* and ătis, *n.* (*dat. and abl. plur.* schemasin, Varr. in Charis. p. 38: schematibus, Lampr. Elag. 19) = σχῆμα, *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner*, etc.: *Fem.*: servili schema, Pl. Am. prol. 117: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. *Neutr.*: pergite thyrsigeras Bacchae modo Bacchice cum schemate, Naev. in Non. 239, 2: geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissi-

mis inquinata, Lampr. Elag. 19. ‖ Esp. in rhetor., *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure*; pure Latin, figura: Quint. 9, 1, 1 sq.

schēmătismos, i, *m.* = σχηματισμός, *a figurative or florid manner of speaking*: Quint. 1, 8, 14.

schidia, ae, *f.* = σχίδια or σχίδιον, *a chip, splinter* of wood: Vitr. 2, 1: id. 7, 10. (Hence It. *scheggia*; Fr. *esquille.*)

schisma, ătis, *n.* = σχίσμα, *a separation, schism*: Tert. Praescr. 5.

schismătĭcus, i, *m.* = σχισματικός, *a separatist, schismatic*: schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matth. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.* = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided*: lapis, *a stone that easily cracks, schistose*, a name given to a slaty, ferruginous stone, burnt to imitate haematite: Plin. 29, 6, 38: id. 33, 4, 25: lac, *curdled*, id. 28, 9, 33: caepa, id. 19, 6, 32.

schoenĭcŭlae, arum, *f. plur.* [schoenum] *prostitutes anointed with an ointment made from* schoenus Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

schoenŏbătes, ae, *m.* = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer*: Juv. 3, 77.

schoenus, i, *m.* (*neut.* Col 12, 20, 2 and 5, dub.) = σχοῖνος, ὁ, *a reed or grass* of an aromatic kind, Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn., pure Lat. juncus; used by the Romans to season wine: Cato R. R. 105, 2: Col. *loc. cit.* ‖ *a measure of distance* among the Persians: Plin. 6, 26, 30.

schŏla, ae, *f.* = σχολή (leisure; hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation*, etc.: itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60 Quint. 3, 6, 59. ‖ Meton. *a place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a school*: toto hoc de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Januni medium sedentibus quam ab illis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25 *fin.*: e philosophorum scholis, id. Or. 27, 95 rhetorum, Quint. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10. (ii) Transf. scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fought, an amphitheatre*, Tert. Apol. 35. 2. *the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect*: clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9. (ii) Transf. in the time of the later emperors, *a college* or *corporation* of persons of the same profession: schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, *etc.*, Cod. Theod. 12, 20, 20: Cod. Justin. 4, 65, 35: Amm. 14, 7. ‖ 3. *a waiting-room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.* (Hence It. *scuola*; Fr. *école*; Eng. *school.*)

schōlāris, e, *adj.* [schola] *pertaining to a school*: inchoamenta, Mart. Cap. 3 *fin.*: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14. ‖ Subst. scholares, ium, *m. plu. the imperial guard*: Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 14. (Hence It. *scolare*; Fr. *écolier.*)

schōlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολαστικός, *pertaining to a school, scholastic*: controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: Tac. Or. 14 *fin.*: materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae literae, Plin. 9, 2, 3. ‖ Subst. scholasticus, i, *m. one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*: (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35: Quint. 12, 11, 16: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, *i. e. with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or. 15. Of pleaders in lawsuits: Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 2: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7. As a term of reproach, *a pedant*: heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119. 2. In gen. *a man of learning, a scholar*: Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3: Hier. Vir. ill. 99: Auct. Catal Virg. 7, 4.

3. scholastica, orum, *n. plu. school exercises*: in scholasticis nonnunquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30.

schōlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολικός, *pertaining to a school, school-*: dape, Varr. in Non. 452, 1 quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1.

scīdĕus, ĕi, *m.* and **sciaena**, ae, *f.* = σκιαίνα and σκίαινα, the male and female of *a sea-fish*, Sciaena nigra, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 51 *fin.*

scīaena, ae, v. scideus.

sciăgrăphia, v. scenographia.

scibĭlis, e, *adj.* [scio] *that can be known*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

scīda, ae, v. scheda.

scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio]. ‖ Adj.: *knowing, having knowledge*; freq. to be rendered by an adverb. *knowingly, purposely*, etc.: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus videnque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 17 Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: equidem plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 40: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, Cic. Cluent. 46 129: id. Rosc. Am. 20: an ille me tentat sciens? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 29: heus vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: si sciens fallo, a formula in taking an oath, *v.* fallo, *no.* III. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled* or *expert in*: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior unquam fuit? Cic. Manil. 10, 28 scientior venefica, Hor. Epod. 5, 77 quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58. With *gen.*: locorum, Sall. J. 97: pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24 citharae, ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, ib. 3, 70. *Sup.*: M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214. Poet. with *inf.*: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25.

scienter, *adv. knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: uti, ib. 1, 29, 132: scienter sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. *Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175: Caes. B. G. 7, 22. *Sup.*: coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14.

scientĭa, ae, *f.* [sciens] *a knowing* or *being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, experiness*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Manil. 10 *fin.*: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id. Rep. 1, 2: alter (Oratippus) te scientia augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6: rei militaris, id. Manil. 10, 28: linguae Gallicae, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18. With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.* *Plur.*: tot artes, tantae scientiae, *so* inventa, *such profound sciences*, id. de Sen. 21, 78.

scientĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scientia] *a little knowledge, smattering*: Arn. 2, 56.

scīlicet, *adv.* [sci, imperat. of scire, and licet; cf. vide-licet and 1-licet; lit. *know, it is permitted*; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest*; *of course, evidently, certainly*, etc. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini mutet, nictet, annuat. *Di.* Optumum 'st: ita scilicet facturam, *very good: of course she will do so*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 42: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: Lucr. 2, 469. (ii) As a simple adverb *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83: nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit) uni paene, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: qua mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: possima scilicet et infidelissima, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: a te literas expectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. Att. 13, 3: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostrum amentiam, id. Quint. 17, 55: videtis ut sentiat sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et mollens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *naturally*, id. de Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because*, Liv. 1, 56 *fin.*: nota scilicet illa res, *that event is surely well known*, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. In a question containing an assumption: *Ch.* Huc quum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *followed her of course*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. (iii) Elliptically: manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras aëris e terra res omnes crescere alique. Scilicet, *to be sure certainly*, Lucr. 1, 809 Esp. in answers: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 178: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. 2. Ironically: *of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth*: *St.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet? *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 379: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sulla facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, Tac. A. 6, 23. ‖ As an expletive or explanatory particle: *namely, to wit, that is to say*: quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29: manente villa, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id Vesp. 2.

scilla (squilla), ae, *f.* = σκίλλα, (i) *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*, Scilla maritima, Linn.: (ii) puella, v. pancratium. Plin. 19, 5, 30: id. 20, 9, 39: Col. 12, 33: Mart. 10, 4. ‖ *a small fish of the lobster kind*, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: Plin. 9, 42, 66: Hor. S. 2, 4, 52.

scillītēs, ae, *m.* = σκιλλίτης, *of sea-onions* or *squills*: acetum, *squill-vinegar*, Plin. 23, 2, 28 also called acetum

tum scillitícum (σκιλλιτικὸν), Cels. 5, 19, 19: Col. 12, 34.

scillítes, ae, m. = σκιλλίτης (*oxos*), *wine seasoned with squills*: Col. 12, 33: Pall. Jul. 6. Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 32, 10, 47.

scillítious, a, um, v. scillinus.

scimpódium, ii, n. = σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed or couch* (pure Lat. grabatus): Graecismus, Gell. 19, 10.

scin' for **scisne**, v. scio, *ad init.*

scincos or **-us**, i, m. = σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Lacerta Scincos, Merrem.: Plin. 8, 25, 38: id. 28, 8, 30.

scindo, scidi, scissum (old *perf. redupl.* sciscidi, Enn., Naevius, Att., and Afran. in Prisc. p. 890 P.), 3. *v. a. to split, cleave, tear,* or *cut asunder*: cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg. G. 1, 144: quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, id. Aen. 7, 509 · aequor ferro, *to plough*, id. G. 1, 50: freta ictu (remorum), Ov. M. 11, 463: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: crines, Virg. Aen. 12, 870: capillos, Ov. H. 3, 79: vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 18: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 *fin.*: vestem, Liv. 3, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: asini me mordicibus scindant, *lacerate*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: si faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled*, Prop. 2, 18, 7: vallum, *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Liv. 7, 37: Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down*, Tac. H. 5, 26: agmen, id. A. 1, 65: labra, *to open wide*, Quint. 11, 3, 81: obscenum, *to cut up, carve*, Sen. Vit. B. 17: aves in frusta, id. Brev. Vit. 12: dirimit scinditque Suevam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: scindunt proceres Pergamum, *destroy*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 587. Reflect.: omnis fumus, vapor, scinduntur per iter flexum, *divide, separate*, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739: Lucan. 1, 551. *Absol.*: sentes quod tetigere, illico scindunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 2. Proverb.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak*, i. e. *to press one to stay*, Cic. Att. 13, 33. ‖ Fig.: quantae tum scindunt hominem cupedinis acres sollicitum curae, Lucr. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, Cic. Att. 3, 15: non sine placulo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be separated*, Pl. Pan. 37 *fin.*: ut (actio) noctis intervenia scinderetur, *was interrupted*, id. Ep. 2, 11: verba fletu, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked*, Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off*, Virg. Aen. 8, 142: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur, corporalis et incorporalis, Sen. Ep. 89 med.: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Virg. Aen. 2, 39: Tac. H. 1, 13. [Cf. Sans. *chhid*, "scindere;" Gr. σχίζω; Germ. *scheiden*.]

scindŭla, ae, *f.* (also scandula) [scindo], *a shingle*, used for *roofing*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: Plin. 16, 10, 15: Col. 8, 3, 6: Vitr. 2 1. (Hence Fr. *échandole*.)

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [akin to σκιδ-νᾶμι] *a spark*: videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608: Virg. Aen. 1, 174: Liv. 38, 7: Quint. 8, 5, 29. ‖ Transf. *a bright sparkling point*: argenti, auri, Plin. 33, 6, 31. ‖ Fig. *a spark, glimmer, faint trace*: scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52. (Hence Fr. *étincelle*.)

scintillátio, ōnis, *f.* [scintillo] *a sparkling*: ocularum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

scintillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [scintilla] *to sparkle, gleam, flash*: tempia oculi, Lucr. 6, 693: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: stigma ardens, id. 2, 34, 34: olcum testa ardente, Virg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25. ‖ Fig.: scintillavit crusenlis ira genis, Sil. 9, 562.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spark* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus occidendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 *fin.*: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23.

scio, ivi or ii, itum (old *past imperf.* scibam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 34: Lucr. 5, 932: Cat. 68, 85: *fut.* scibo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 13: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59: id. Ph. 5, 1, 38: *Pass.*: scibitur, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for sciane, id. Am. 1, 1, 200: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. *Perf. syns.* sciati, Ov. A. A. 1, 231: id. F. 4, 527: so regularly *inf.* scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58), 4. *v. a. to know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of* or *skill in, etc.*: constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause*, or *absol.*: less freq. with *de* and *abl.*: et *intelligo* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valent quod *scio*, Quint. 10, 1, 13: villicus naturam agri novit, dispensator literas scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: quod nec didicerint nec unquam scire curaverint, ib. 1, 6: ego omnem rem scio quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 1, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, ib. 33: quod pro certo sciam, ib. 3, 4, 13: is omnes linguas scit. sed dissimulat sciens, se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22. quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him*, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 7 Cic. Fam. 9, 17: quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7 Cic. Att. 16, 2: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19: quod quum scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5 ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumia sciri potest, id. Att. 12, 22: qui uti sciat, id. Rep. 1, 17: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14 · si docere sciant et velint, Quint. 10, 5, 19: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41 scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: scito se illa esse vera, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: scis, in breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen allentgenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see*, Lucr. 1, 800: Liv. 1, 39: Cels. 1, 1 *fin.*: isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 13. cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25 · ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, ib. 1, 30: coqua est haec quidem: scit muriatica ut maceret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 39: Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.*: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector laudet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35: haud scio an, *v. an, no. II.*: hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38. With *indic.* in the relative clause: *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 45: jam ego ex hoc ut factum est scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57. *Absol.*: hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, id. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 38: non opus est dicto; at scito huic opus est, ib. 5, 8, 14: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: Liv. 1, 27: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. With *de*: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: id. Sull. 13 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38, 82. (ll) Elliptically, as a threat: scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 200: id. Asin. 5, 2, 1. ‖ Of a woman, *to know carnally* (as of a man, cognosco): Treb. ap. Suet. Tyr. 30. ‖ Transf. *to know*, or *be conscious*, of the people, *to ordain, decree, appoint*: ut tribunus pl. rogationem ferret scitetque plebes, Liv. 26, 33 (but perh. we should read scitereique).

scĭlŭla, i, *m. dim.* [scius] *a smatterer, scholar*: Arn. 2, 66.

scĭothērĭcum, i, n. = σκιοθήρικον, *a sun-dial*: Plin. 2, 76, 78. Also called sciother: Hyg. de Limit. p. 197 Goes.

scĭpio, ōnis, m. [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκήπτρον] *a staff* (carried by persons of rank or station): Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 6: Cat. 37, 10: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41: Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls: Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13 *fin.*: Amm. 29, 2: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: Liv. 30, 15: id. 42, 14.

scirpĕus (sirp.), a, um, *adj.* [scirpus] *of rushes, rush-*: ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: simulacra, *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 621: imago, Ib. 659: fila, *a rush-wick* of a wax taper, Prud. Cath. 5, 15. ‖ Subst. scirpea (sirp.), ae, *f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon* (esp. for carrying manure): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Ov. F. 6, 680.

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp. and surp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rushes*: falces, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. ‖ Subst. scirpiculus, i, m. and scirpicula, ae, *f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket*: surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. in Non. 490, 24: Prop. 4, 2, 40: piscarii, *wears*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (sirpo), atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to plait rushes*: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 78.

scirpŭla vitis, *an unknown kind of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41. So, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27. Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sirpus), i, m. [akin to γράφος] *a rush*, or *reed-grass*, Scirpus Lacustris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 70: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none*: in scirpo nodum quaeris, id. Men. 2, 1, 22: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38. ‖ Transf. *a riddle, enigma*: quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6.

scirrhōma, ătis, n. = σκίρρωμα, *a hard swelling, scirrhous tumour*: Plin. 25, 8, 42.

scirros (sciros and scirrhos), i, m. = σκίρρος, i. q. schirroma, *a hard swelling*: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

sciscĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [sciscitor] *an asking, inquiry*: diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an inquirer, examiner, investigator*: urinae, Mart. 3, 82: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16 *med.*

sciscĭto, 1. *v. a.* for sciscitor, *to ask, inquire*, etc.: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: Amm. 25, 8.

sciscĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [sciscо] *to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate*, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in acc. or *abl.* with *de*; the person asked in *abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *acc.*: also with *relat. clause*, and *absol.*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 23: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: cenatium, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia deum, ib. 1, 84: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9: de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exsiterint, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: de Domitio, ut facta, sciscitanti, ubi sit, quid cogitet, id. Att. 9, 19: diligenter comiter sciscitando, ut fugerunt, Liv. 6, 14: si de vetere jure disceptatum esset, insum plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13: sciscitatum deos dicerentque, Liv. 45, 37: ut mores singulorum, quae juventutis, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7.

sciscō, scīvi, scītum (*dep.* sciscor, sco. to Prisc. p. 799), 3. v. a. *incep. to seek to know; to search, inquire:* Ilio ad eam, ut sciscant, quid velint, Att. in Non. 505, 12: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 17. **2.** *to learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. Bac. 2, 3, 68. **II.** Transf. *of the people, to approve, assent to* a motion or law; *hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain:* quae sciscerat plebes aut quae populus juberet, juberi vetarique volnerunt, Cic. Fl. 7 illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.:* rogationes plurimas propter vos populos scivit, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jusaitque, Liv. 42, 21: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut Aeginetis pollices praeciderentur, Cic. Off. 3, 11. *Pass.:* multa pernicioae sciscuntur in populis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, ib. 1, 15 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.:* munera Martis aequent imperio et solem concedere noctī sciscant, Sil. 7, 545. **2.** Sometimes of an individual: *to approve, assent to, vote for:* qui ulteriorem (Gallium decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id. Planc. 14 *fin.*

scissilis, e, *adj.* [scindo] *that may easily be split:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2.

scissum, i, *n.* = σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft,* Gloss. Philox.

scītāmĕnta, orum, *n. plu.* [scitus] *delicate food, dainties:* Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.:* Macr. S. 7, 14. **II.** Fig. of style, *niceties, prettinesses:* ἀμοσσοθαύτα καὶ ἀμοσσύτατα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8.

scītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scitor] *an asking, inquiring:* Amm. 18, 4.

scītē, *adv. shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly:* eho, nimium scite scitus es, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 8: (rationes) perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.:* scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 35 *fin.:* non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20: Plin. 36, 22, 48: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85. *Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 31. *Sup.:* scitissime, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

scītor, ātus, 1. v. a, *dep.* [scio] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet.): sciturī et quaerere causas, Virg. Aen. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 311: omnia, ib. 548: de aliquo, ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi mittimus, *to consult,* Virg. Aen. 2, 114: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 2, 775.

scītŭlē, *adv. elegantly, gracefully:* App. M. 2, p. 125.

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [scitus] *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant:* facies, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma neque scitula, ib. 4, 1, 1: carpona, App. M. 2, p. 129: puellula, Amm. 5, 179.

scītum, i, *n.* [sciaco] *an ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance or decree of the people,* opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. s. v.: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: *Pt.* Equid is homo scitus est? *CA.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 58: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50: scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur, Cic. Opt. gen. 7: populi scitum, Nep. Arist. 1: id. Phoc. 2: ut nullum de ea re scitum populi fieret aut literis mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25: but, populi scita, *decrees of the Roman people,* Tac. A. 3, 58. Also simply scita: quum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20. quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33. **2.** Transf. *a maxim, tenet, dogma:* Sen. Ep. 95.

scītus, a, um, *Part.* [scio and sciaco].

I. Adj. *knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful,* etc. hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 151. mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. Ann. 6, 21: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host,* Liv. 35, 49. *Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 12. With *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with,* Ov. M. 9, 108. Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10. Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.:* scitus accendere corda laudibus, Sil. 17, 293. (II) Of things: *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty,* etc.: puero scripsti scitum syngraphum! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum est), quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: Tac. A. 6, 20. *Absol.:* scitum, *a witty* or *acute saying; a clever thought:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non riderent haruspex, haruspicem quum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. **2.** Transf. *beautiful, elegant, fine,* etc.: satis scitum filium mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 3 *fin.:* vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5.

scītus, ūs, *m.* [sciaco] with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree or ordinance of the people:* Cic. Att. 4, 2: comitia deinde de senatus sententia, plebisque scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7.

scĭūrus, i, *m.* = σκίουρος, *a squirrel,* Sciurus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Mart. 5, 37.

sciūs, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *knowing, having knowledge of* (rare): neque quamquam invenit scium, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: Lact. 3, 24. With *gen.:* rerum, id. 2, 14: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *ad fin.*

scŏbĭna, ae, *f.* [scobis] *a rasp or file:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94: Plin. 11, 37, 62.

scŏbis (scobs, only acc. to Prisc. p. 731 P.: scobis, Cels. 5, 5: Col. 4, 29, 5: id. 7, 10; 4), is, *f.* (m.: Vitr. 8, 3: Pall. Febr. 17, 5) [scabo] *powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping,* etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings,* etc.: Hor. S. 2, 4, 81: Plin. 34, 21, 56: Juv. 14, 67: citreus, *grated lemon-peel,* Vitr. 6, 3: cutis, *scurf,* Plin. 30, 4, 10.

scŏlĕcia, ae, *f.* = σκωλήκια (worm-eatenness), *a kind of verdigris:* Plin. 34, 12, 28.

scŏlĕcŏlon, i, *n.* = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry,* said to become a worm prob. a kind of gall: Plin. 24, 4, 4.

scŏlĭbrŏchon, i, *n.* = σκολίβροχον *a plant also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, the fern *wall-spleenwort,* Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: App. Herb. 47.

scŏlŏpax, ācis, *f.* = σκολοπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock,* species of Scolopax, Linn.: Nemes. Fragm. de aucup. 2, 3.

scŏlŏpendra, ae, *f.* = σκολόπενδρα, *a kind of multipede, a scolopendra,* Scolopendra morsitans, Linn. and fortificata, Linn.: Plin. 8, 29, 43. **II.** *a kind of sea-animal,* prob. *a marine-worm,* some kind of Nereis: id. 9, 41, 67.

scŏlŏpendrĭon, ii, *n.* = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant also called* callitrichon *and* scolibrochon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 47.

scŏlўmus, i, *m.* = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle,* Scolymus maculatus, *v.* hispanicus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 99: id. 22, 22, 43.

scomber, bri, *m.* = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel,* Scomber scomber, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 19: id. 31, 8, 43: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 72: Cat. 95, 8.

scōmma, ātis, *n.* = σκῶμμα, *a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil:* Macr. S. 7, 3.

scopa regia, ae, *f. a plant, a species of the goose-foot,* Chenopodium scoparia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 15.

scōpae, arum, *f. plu. thin branches, twigs, shoots:* Cato R. R. 152: Auct. B. Afr. 47: Plin. 20, 22, 89. **II.** Meton. *a broom, besom:* munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23: Hor. S. 2, 4, 81. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to undo a broom,* i. e. *to throw anything into confusion,* Cic. Or. 71, 235. (Hence dim. Sp. *escovillon;* Fr. *écouvillon.*)

scōpārius, ii, *m.* [scopae] *a sweeper:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

scōpes, um, *f. plu.* = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl,* Strix passerina or S. scops, *the* Passerine *owl,* or the *Scops-eared owl:* Plin. 10, 49, 70, from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scōpio, ōnis, *m. the stalk or pedicle of grapes:* Cato R. R. 112, 3: Col. 12, 39, 3.

scōpo, 1. v. a. [scopae] *to brush or sweep away:* fig.: Hier. in Esai. 14, 23.

scōpos, i, *m.* = σκοπός, *a mark, aim:* Suet. Dom. 19.

scōpŭla, ae, *f.* [scopae] *a little broom:* usu. *plur.:* Cato R. R. 26: Col. 12, 18, 5.

scōpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *full of rocks, rocky, craggy:* mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Lucan. 2, 619. *Neut. plu. absol.:* Glaucem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta Plin. 6, 18, 22. **II.** *Fig.:* intelligo quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35.

scōpŭlus, i, *m.* = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag;* esp. *a rock or ledge* in the sea: ut gens (remigum) ad scopulos altius interioreretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: id. B. G. 3, 13: Virg. G. 1, 261: Ov. M. 4, 529: of a promontory: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20: Ov. F. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621: scopuli rupestres cavae, Virg. G. 3, 253: of the caverns of Cacus: id. Aen. 8, 192. scopulum Misenorum, of the Acroleucas, Ov. M. 6, 30. **II.** Fig. *a difficulty, danger, harbor, cell,* etc.: quum neque Mamertinum [illegible] palos quisquam supterfixos, [illegible] 7, 3: qui te ad scopulum [illegible] inferat, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8: [illegible] quam ratiunculae ad [illegible] nea, ad quae Sex. Pom. [illegible] et in quibus cl. [illegible] tumorem videres, Cic. [illegible] (Piso ex Galatia) [illegible]

scopulique rei publicæ, id. Pis. 18: cujusquibunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9. (Hence It. scoglio; Fr. écueil.)

scōpus, i, m. *the stalk or pedicle of grapes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.

scordălia, ae, f. [scordalus] *a quarrel, wrangling*: Petr. 93, 4.

scordălus, i, m. *a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler*: Sen. Ep. 83 med.

scordilon, i, v. scordion.

scordion, ĭi, n. = σκόρδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, wood-sage*, Teucrium Scorodonia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 27. Also called scordotis, acc. to Sprengel, Nepeta Scordotis, Linn.; acc. to Sibthorp, Stachys palaestina, Linn.: ib.: and scordilon, App. Herb. 70.

scōria, ae, f. = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals: Plin. 33, 4, 21: id. 34, 11, 24.

scorpaena, ae, f. = σκόρπαινα, *a sea-scorpion*, a fish of monstrous appearance, armed with formidable spines, belonging to the genus Scorpaena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 51.

scorpĭācum, i, n. = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *fin.*

scorpĭnăca, ae, f. *a plant*, also called prosserpinaca: App. Herb. 17.

scorpio, ōnis, m. = σκορπίων, *a scorpion*, Scorpio europaeus, perh. also S. tanetanus, Herbst.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 28, 2, 5. ‖ Transf. *the scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac: Petr. 39. 11. 2. *a kind of prickly sea-fish, a marine species of bull-head*: Cottus scorpio, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.* 3. *a prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass*, Scartium scorpius, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 4. 4. *a leguminous plant with cubed pods*, Scorpirus sulcata, Linn.: id. 22, 15, 17. 5. *a shrub*, also called tragus, Salsola Tragus, Linn.: id. 27, 14, 16. 6. *a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*: Caes. B. G. 7, 25: Liv. 26, 47: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4. 7. In the agrimensores, *a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark*: Sic. Fl. p. 4 et 6 Goes.

scorpiocĕnon, i, n. = σκορπιοκτόνον, *a plant, the heliotrope*: App. Herb. 49.

scorpion, ĭi, n. *a plant*, also called thelyphonon: Plin. 25, 10, 75; and aconitum, q. v.: id. 27, 3, 2.

scorpiōnĭus, a, um, adj. [scorpio] *pertaining to a scorpion, scorpion-*: genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

scorpios, ĭi, m. for scorpio, q. v.: *a scorpion*, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 164.

scorpītis, ĭdis, f. = σκορπῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in colour or shape*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scorpĭūron, i. q. scorpiurus: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

scorpĭūrus, i, m. = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's-tail*, also called heliotropion, Croton tinctorium, Linn.: App. Herb. 49.

scorpius, ĭi, m. for scorpio, q. v.: *a scorpion*, etc.: Ov. M. 15, 371.

scortātor, ōris, m. [scortor] *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 131: Hor. S. 2, 5, 75.

scortātus, ūs, m. [id.] *whoredom*: App. M. 5, p. 171.

scortea, id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. s. v.

scortĕa, ae, f. (ac. vestis), *a garment of skins or leather*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: Mart. 14, 130.

scortĕus, a, um, adj. [scortum] *made of hides or leather, leathern*: etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96 *fin.*: Ov. F. 1, 609: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: scorteum scortum, *wrinkled, old*, App. M. 1, p. 105.

scortillum, i, n. *dim.* [id.] *a little or young harlot*: Cat. 10, 3.

scortor, ā. v. n. dep. [id.] *to whore, go a whoring*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Eunt. 1, 2, 32: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

scortŭlum, wόρνη, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.

scortum, i, n. *a skin, hide*: pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata describit, Tert. Pall. 4 med. ‖ Transf. *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 132: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 21: Cic. Mil. 21. Of a *male prostitute*: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 12: Cic. Sest. 17, 39: Aur. Vict. Caes. 28. [Same root as *cor-ium* with the sibilant prefixed.]

scōtia, ae, f. = σκοτία, in architecture, *a hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia*: Vitr. 3, 3. ‖ *a gutter at the end of a cornice*: id. 4, 3.

scrapta (scratia, scratia, and scratia), ae, f. *an epithet of an unchaste woman*: Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrĕātor, ōris, m. [screo] *one who hawks* or *hems*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

scrĕātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a hawking, hemming*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

scrĕo, 1. v. n. *to hawk, hem*: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scriba, ae, m. [scribo] *a public clerk* or *writer*, employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; *a secretary, scribe, notary*: scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, Fest. s. v.: (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183: id. Fam. 5, 20 Liv. 2, 12: Suet. Claud. 1. Hor. S. 1, 5, 35 (v. Smith's Ant. 1012).

scribātus, ūs, m. [scriba] *the office of scribe* or *secretary: a clerkship, secretaryship*: Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 4.

scriblīta (scribilita), ae, f. *a kind of tart*: Pl. Poen. prol. 43: Mart. 3, 17.

scriblītārius, ii, m. [scriblita] *a tart-baker, pastry-cook*: Afran. in Non. 131, 27.

scribo, psi, ptum (*perf. sync.* scripti, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57 *inf.* scripse, Aus. Sept. sap. de lud. 1), 3. v. a. prop. *to scratch* with a sharp point; hence, *to write, draw, make lines, letters*, etc.: in libro quum scribuntur calamo litterae, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 131: litera M, etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40 hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway*, Quint. 7, 4, 14: totius vobis frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10 Diodotus Stoicus geometrine munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: quae Attalicis variata per artem aulaeis scribuntur acu, *are embroidered*, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, s. e. sculpto, Juv. 6, 205. 2. Fig.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis de Glycerio, *graven, imprinted*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 48. ‖ Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, *to write, compose, describe; to draw up, communicate in writing*: quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: Cn. Aufidius caecus Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A. P. 74: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in Catone majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 5, 41: Diphilus hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Pl. Cas. prol. 33: versus, Lucr. 1, 25: Hor. S. 1, 9, 23: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe*, ib. 1, 16, 4. Of *letters, etc.*: epistolis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11: litterae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: scribere salutem, *to send a greeting*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 77: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8. With a personal object: multis habeo scriptos (hominess), memini tamen, *written down* Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 48: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Meriones aut Tydides? *who could depict*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14: scriberis Vario fortis et hostium victor, ib. 1. (II) With *acc.* and *inf.*: in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 15: Romae quod scribis silere, ita putabam, Cic. Att. 2, 13: in litteris scribit se cum legionibus protectum coleriter affore, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque esse domi chlamydum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43 eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic. N. d. 2, 49. *Pass impers.*: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122. (III) With *relative clause*: nec scribis, quam ad diem te expectemus, id. Att. 3, 7: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12 *fin.* (IV) *Absol.*: quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, id. Rep. 2, 11: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. So of letters, *etc.*, usually with *ad* and *acc.* of pers. and *de*, with *abl.* of thing: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, Cic. Att. 3, 27: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, ib. 5, 4: in qua (epistola) de agro Campano scribis, ib. 2, 16 ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, ib. 2, 25. 2. *to write* a letter to any one for the purpose of requesting or commanding him to do something; the request or command being usu. expressed by *subj.*: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, ib. 4, 14: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, ib. 11, 7 consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27 Tac. A. 1, 29 Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23: scribit Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46. With *infin.*: scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, Jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25. 3. *to draw up* a law, decree, treaty, *etc.*: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scriperint, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, Liv. 34, 6: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6 *fin.* Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it*: erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo Lamiam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis nunquam fuit ad scribendum, ib. 12, 29: senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (*i. e.* Caesarem). Et quidem quum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponur ad scribendum, i. e. *he adds my signature to it*, ib. 9, 15: Boeotorum gentem nunquam ad scribendum emicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to enter into, conclude*, Liv. 42, 12. 4. Milit. t. t. *to enroll, enlist, levy*: milites scribere, Sall. J. 43: legiones, id. C. 32 supplementum, id. J. 39: Cic. Fam. 3, 3: Liv. 8, 8: sex millia colonorum Albam in Aequos, *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, id. 10, 1. (B) Post. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13. 5. In law, dicam scribere (alicui), like δικην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action against*: v. dico. Of a lawyer who draws up legal instruments: Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi apertus est, Cic. Mur. 9: testamentum, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24: hence with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *constitute any one as heir*: testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem, et me

scripserat, id. Mil. 18 *fin.*: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Plin. Pan. 43: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: aliquam coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43: aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 8, § 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 71. Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.*: pulcre scripti: scitum syngrapham! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: numos, usuras, *etc.* (alicui), *to give a note or bond for*: scribit numos, Ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, Scaev. lb. 4, 4, 17: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes or bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. [Akin to γράφω, and prob. also to *scalpo, sculpo*.] (Hence Fr. *écrire*.)

scrīniārius, ii, *m.* [scrinium] *a keeper of the* scrinium: Inscr.

scrīniŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little case or box*: Fig.: Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrīnium, ii, *n.* [scribo] *a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.*; *an escritoire*: Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46 *fin.*: epistolarum, Sen. de Ira 2, 23 *med.*: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219: Mart. 1, 3. Under the later emperors, there were four kinds of public scrinia; namely, memoriae, epistolarum, libellorum, and epistolarum Graecarum: Cod. Theod. 6, 26 Cod Justin. 12, 19.

II. Transf. *a case or casket*, for gems, unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 3. (Hence It. *scrigno*; Fr. *écrin*.)

scriplum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* [scribo] *that can be written*: elementa, Amm. 17, 4.

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the act of writing*: quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

II. Esp. *a composing in writing, composition*: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, Id. Fam. 9, 12: genus scriptionis, id. Brut. 64, 228. *Plur.*: impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, id Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* **2.** *a note, bond*: avarus fenerator spe lucri rem scriptione duplicarat, Varr. in Non. 174, 17.

scriptĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a freq.* [id.] *to write often*: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

II. Esp. *to compose in writing*: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12 *fin.*: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, id. Brut. 77: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, Id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se paribus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, Ib. 1, 52.

scriptiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scriptio] *a little treatise*: Salvian. Gub. D. *praef.*

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [scribo] *a writer, scribe, secretary*: addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30 *fin.*: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63. **II.** Esp. *one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author*, etc. With *gen.*: omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: scriptores rerum suarum, id. Arch. 10, 24: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 22, 1: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 11: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. Absol.: omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus, Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29: quis provenare ibi (*sc.* Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. C. 8: fere scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236. **2.** In law and jurisprudence, *a drawer up, compiler*: legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2: alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17: Quint. 7, 2, 51.

scriptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [scriptor] *pertaining to writing, writing*: stramentum, Cels 6, 4, *fin.*: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.

scriptūla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [scriptum] *the lines on the board in the game of* duodecim scripta: Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptum, i, *n.* [scribo] *something written* or *drawn, a line*: duodecim scripta, *a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines*: in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, Quint. 11, 2, 38: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: v. Smith's Ant. 671. **II.** *a written composition, a treatise, book, work*, etc.: ex scripto et sententia nascitur controversia, quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19. Incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, Id. Brut. 88: de scripto dicere, *to speak or read from a written paper*, Id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, Id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56. **2.** Scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, *a written ordinance, law*: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48. (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, id. Brut. 39, 145. (Hence Fr. *écrit*.)

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a writing, written characters*: minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulcris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40 *fin.*: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67: Suet. Aug. 80: merdum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. lb. 10, 8. **2.** *a line*: supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary-line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr. 126, 15. **II.** Esp. *a writing, composing, composition*: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit; hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentia, Ter. Hec. prol alt. 61: genus scripturae, Liv. 25, 12: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scriptura expositum, Suet. Gramm. 2: edebat per libellos scriptura brevi, *written briefly*, id. Caes. 41. **2.** Meton. *something written, a writing* (rare): ne cum posita scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5: diurna actorum scriptura, *i. e.* acta diurna, Tac. A. 3, 3: lb. 4, 32. Hence (1) in ecclesiastical writers, Scriptura, or *plur.* Scripturae, *the Scriptures*. **3.** In jurisprudence and law, *a tax paid on public pastures*: advorsum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit aeraque, Pl. Trac. 1, 2, 42: Cic. Manil. 6, 15: id. Fam. 13, 65. (II) *a written law*: quum per ignorantiam scripturae multa committas fieri, Suet. Cal. 41. (III) *a testamentary provision*: quae autem ex omni consideratis scriptura perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40 *fin.* Quint 9, 2, 34.

scriptūrārius, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura] *pertaining to the tax on pastures*: scripturarius, aeque publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecuniae, ita agri computantur certum ad est, Fest. s. v. . Subst. scripturarius, ii, *m. one who collected the tax on pasturage*: Lucil. in Non. 38, 5.

scriptūrĭo, 4. v. *n. desid.* [scribo] *to desire to write*: Sid. Ep. 7, 18.

scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [scribo].

scriptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a scribe, a clerkship, secretaryship*: Cn. Flavius scriptum faciebat: dicitur tabulas postulasse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso in Gell. 6, 9: Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6.

scrīpŭlāris, scrīpŭlātim, and **scrīpŭlum**, v. scrup.

scrōbĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [scrobis] *a little ditch or trench*: Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

scrōbis (scrobe, acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P. and in the earlier editions of Columella, but Schneider has in all cases restored scrobis from the MSS.), is, *m.* less freq. *f. a ditch, dike, trench*: Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 225: Col. 4, 1, 5: Lucan. 8, 756: Plin. 16, 31, 57. **2.** *a grave*: Mart. 10, 97: Tac. A. 1, 61: Suet. Ner. 49. **3.** virginalis, *i. e.* pudenda muliebria, Arn. 4, 131. [Prob. same root as *sculpo, scalpo, q. v.*]

scrōfa, ae, *f. a breeding-sow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: Col. 7, 9, 2: Juv. 6, 177. [Akin to Gr. γραμφ-ίς].

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [scrofa] *pertaining to a sow*: Marc. Empir. 4.

scrōfipascus, i, *m.* [scrofa pasco] *one who keeps sows*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

scrōfŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [scrofa] *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*: Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh. by transposition, from scortum] *the scrotum*: Cels. 7, 19; 20.

scrupĕdae, arum, *f. plur.* a term applied to lewd women; *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = σκοινέζα, wearing high wooden shoes): Plaut. Fr. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus] *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): spelunca, Virg. Aen. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556: ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411. **II.** Fig *hard, severe*: ille (Achilles) scrupea schola eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rugged*: saxa, Lucan. 5, 695: via, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348. **II.** Fig *hard, arduous*: ratio, Lucr. 4, 524.

scrūpŭlāris (scripul.), e, *adj.* [scrupulus] *weighing a scruple*: differentia, Plin. 13, 8, 43.

scrūpŭlātim (scripulat.), *adv.* *by scruples* (in weight): Plin. 22, 24, 56.

scrūpŭlōsē, *adv. carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously*: scripulose in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6. *Comp.*: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45 *fin.* *Sup.*: corporis gesticulatorem scrupulosissime requirunt, Col. Praef. § 3.

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (rare) *over-nicety, scrupulosity*: in hac ruris disciplina non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas, Col. 11, 1 *fin.*: Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus] *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged*: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *fin.*: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 21, 25: vulnera asperius, *jagged wounds*, Tert. Cult. fem. 10. **II.** Fig. *very nice, exact, precise, captious, scrupulous*: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aq. 64: scrupulosas quaestiones et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. Epilog.: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: Victor, App. Mi. 9, p. 236. *Comp.*: [illegible] quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio [illegible] rum, Plin. 18, 31, 76. *Sup.*: cultus [illegible] rum, App. de Deo Soc. p. 41.

scrŭpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scrŭpŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [scrupus] *a sharp or pointed pebble*: stare pertinaciter, tamquam super scrupulum, Sol. 7. ‖ Transf. *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple* (in techn. sign. mostly used scrupulum): scripulum, scripulus, scripulum, scriptulum, scriptilum, *etc.*): si filii aurei scrupuli impostor, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: Cic. Att. 4, 16. 2. Of other measures: (I) *the twenty-fourth part of an uncia of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum): Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 8. (II) *the twenty-fourth part of an hour*: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9. (III) Of any other very small measure: Front. Aq. 36: Plin. 2, 10, 7. ‖‖ Fig. *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id. Att. 1, 18: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30: inject scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui pur esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17: omnis surculus sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1. With *gen.*: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Apol. p. 305. 2. *a painfully minute examination, a subtilety*: Gell. 5, 15 *fin.*

scrŭpus, i, m. *a rough* or *sharp stone* (rare): cum hora paene tota per omnes scrupos traxisset eos cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 1. ‖ Fig. *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness*, for scrupulus: quod vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16.

scrūta, orum, n. *plu.* [same as γράτ] *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery*: Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Petr. 62, 1.

scrūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [scruta] *pertaining to trash* or *frippery*: servus, perh. *a dealer in such things*, Inscr. Orell. no. 2954. ‖ Subst. scrutarius, ii, m. *a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman*: Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14. 2. scrutaria, ae, f. *the business of an old-clothes man*: App. M. 4, p. 146. 3. *an old-clothes shop*: scrutarium, γρυτοπωλεῖον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

scrūtātio, ōnis, f. [scrutor] *a searching, examining, investigating*: domus, Sen. Vit. beat. 23. ‖ Fig.: versus Virgilii, Gell. 9, 10 *fin.*

scrūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a searcher, scrutiniser, examiner, investigator*: salutatoribus scrutatoreš semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35: Just. 38, 1 *fin.* Post.: profundi pelagi, *i. e. a fisherman*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: auri, Lucan. 4, 298. ‖ Fig. *an examiner, investigator*: fati, id. 5, 322: Amm. 22, 8.

scrūtātrix, īcis, f. [id.] *she that searches into* or *examines*: maiorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 226.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* [scrutor].

scrūtillus, i, m. *a pork sausage*: Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

scrūtīnium, ii, n. [scrutor] *a search, inquiry, scrutiny*: App. M. 9, p. 237. (Hence Sp. *escudriñar.*)

scrūto, *for* scrutor, *to search carefully*: Prisc. p. 799 P.: γρυτεύω, scruto, Gloss. Philox.: pass.: Amm. 28, 1: Aur. Vict. Orig. 6.

scrūtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [scruta; γρυτεύω, scrutator, Gloss. Philox.] *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore*; *to search, examine* a person: domos, naves, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall. J. 12: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1: ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276: scrutatus eam quae potui et quaesivi omnia: invent duos solos libellos, Cic. Verr. 2, 74: L. Census spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, id. Pis. 36: occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30: canis scrutatur vestigia (feramus), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: vias pressa ora (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499. Of personal objects: Jin. Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 24: Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: Suet. Vesp. 22. 2. *to seek for, search out, look for* (rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172. ‖ Fig. *to examine thoroughly*: *to investigate*: omnes sordes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *fin.*: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas literas, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25. *Absol.*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. 2. Transf. *to search out, find out*: fibras inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesarisque fata, ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37.

sculna, ae, m. [contr. from seculna] = sequester, *a mediator, arbiter, umpire*: Varr. in Gell. 20, 11: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [v. scalpo] *to carve, grave, chisel* in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; *to form by carving, graving*, etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in corona, Vitr. 1, 2: in gemma anecorum, Just. 15, 4. ‖ Fig.: dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si contingat, et sculpta, *i. e. things wrought out, elaborated*, Quint. 12, 9, 16: in animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23.

sculpōnēae, arum, f. *plu.* [perh. kindred with κροσπαλα] *an inferior kind of wooden shoe*: Cato R. R. 59 Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 59.

sculpōnēātus, a, um, *adj.* [sculponea] *wearing wooden shoes*: Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo] *formed* or *produced by carving, graving*, etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 266.

sculptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who works in marble, wood, etc., a sculptor* (v. scalptor): Plin. 29, 6, 38: Plin. Ep. 3, 10.

sculptūra, ae, f. [id.] *a carving* in stone, wood, *etc., sculpture*: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Plin. 16, 40, 77: Vitr. 2, 9.

sculpturātus, a, um, *adj.* [sculptura] *pertaining to sculpture*: ars, *the art of sculpture*, Venant. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo].

scultātores, um, m. *plu.* [abbreviated for auscultatores] *a sort of guards*: Veg. Mil. 2, 17.

scurra, ae, m. [etymol. unknown] *a buffoon, jester*, a person who made it his profession to bandy jokes and sarcasms at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165: Cic. Quint. 3, 11: id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: id. Ep. 1, 18, 4. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. N. D. 1, 34. Proverb.: vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, id. Quint. 17, 55. ‖ *an elegant, town-bred man*: tu urbanus vero scurra, delicise populi, rus mihi tu objectas? Pl. Most. 1, 1, 24: id. Curc. 2, 3, 17. ‖‖ Under the later emperors, *a soldier of the guard, a guardsman*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: id. Elag. 31.

scurrĭlis, e, *adj.* [scurra] *buffoon-like, jesting, scurrilous*: jocus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, Suet. Aug. 44: Quint. 6, 3, 29: Suet. Vesp. 22. ‖ In gen. *merry, jesting, facetious*: lusus, opp. to res serias, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.

scurrĭlĭtas, ātis, f. [scurrilis] *buffoonery, scurrility*: Quint. 11, 1, 30: Tac. Or. 22.

scurrĭlĭter, *adv. like a buffoon*: ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25.

scurror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [scurra] *to play the buffoon*: scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite*, ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrŭla, ae, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little buffoon*: App. M. 10, p. 246.

scūta, ae, f. i. q. scutra, *a flat tray* or *dish*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

scūtāle, is, n. [scutum] *the thong of a sling* (corresp. with habena): Liv. 38, 29.

scūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shield*: fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. ‖ Subst.: scutarius, ii, m. *a shield-maker*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35. 2. Under the later emperors, *a sort of guard, armed with a scutum*: Amm. 20, 4.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a scutum* or *long shield*: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: equites, Virg. Aen. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211. ‖ Subst.: scutati, orum, m. *plu. troops armed with shields*, opp. to the equites: Liv. 28, 2. 2. i. q. scutarius, no. II. 2: Inscr. Orel. no. 3448.

scūtella (scūtella, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, f. *dim.* [scutra; cf. 1, scutula] *a salver* or *waiter*, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46. 2. *a stand for vases*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10. (Hence Fr. *écuelle.*)

scūtica, ae, f. *a lash, whip* (less severe than flagellum): Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: Juv. 6, 480: Ov. H. 9, 81.

scūtĭgĕrŭlus, i, m. [scutum gero] *a shield-bearer*: Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

scūtĭlum tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. *s. v.*

scutra, ae, f. *a flat tray, dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 157, 11: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

scutriscum, i, n. *dim.* [scutra] *a little dish*: Cato R. R. 10, 2.

scūtŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.; cf. scutella] *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 68: Mart. 11, 31. ‖ Transf. *a diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure*: (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, multi gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis astent, Vitr. 7, 1: of checkered stuffs: Plin. 8, 48, 74: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10.

scūtŭla (scytala or scytale), ae, f. = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), *a wooden roller* or *cylinder*: quatuor binemes, subjecta scutalia, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. ‖ *a secret mode of writing* in use among the Spartans, by means of a ribbon wound round a staff (v. Smith's Ant. 1013): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23. ‖‖ *a cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout): Plin. 32, 5, 19: Lucan. 9, 717.

scūtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [scutula] *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, chequered*: rete (araneorum), Plin. 11, 24, 28: Juv. 2, 97: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

scūtŭlum, i, n. *dim.* [scutum] *a small shield*: Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.* ‖ Plur.: scutula operta, the *shoulder-blades*, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, n. (masc. Turpil. in Non. 226, 13) [cubus] *an oblong shield*, made of wood covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: scutatus, of the infantry, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: Liv. 7, 10: equestria, of the cavalry, id. 22, 6: ad milites instituendos scutumque imponendum

detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, ib. 2, 33: abjecto scuto rogare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6.

‖ Fig. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53, 9 *in.*: Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut *Imperii scutum* vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27. (Hence It. *scudo*; Fr. *écu.*)

scȳbălītes, ae, *m.* = σκυβαλίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of Galatian wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

scymnus, i, *m.* = σκύμνος, *a cub, whelp*: leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.

scyphŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [scyphus] *a small cup*: Fest. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

scȳphus, i, *m.* = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet*: Pl. As. 2, 4, 38: Cic. Verr. 4, 14: Virg. Aen. 8, 278: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: illuseras heri inter scyphos, *over our wine*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

scytăla, ae, and **scytăle**, es, *v.* 2. scutula.

scytălēdrĭtŏvelliger, eri, *m.* [scytale, *i. e.* clava sagitta pellis gero] *the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules. Tert. Pall. 4.

scytătum, i, *n. a means to facilitate dyeing, a mordant*: Plin. 33, 5, 26.

scythĭca herba [Scythae] *a kind of liquorice*, Glycyrrhiza asperrima, Linn.: Plin. 27, 1, 1: more usually called **scythice, es**: id. 25, 8, 47.

scythĭce, es, *v.* scythica herba.

scyzĭnum, i, *n. a kind of wine, called also* itaconnelis: Plin. 14, 16, 19 *fin.*

sē, *pron. reflect.* v. sui.

sĕ or **sēd**, *prep* v. sine. ‖ As an insepar. prep. to denote (1) separation or division; *e. g* securus = sine cura. sepono, *to lay aside*; separo, *to separate*, etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root *e. g.* sejungo, *to disjoin*

2. = semi *half*: as, sellibra, semodius: Varr. L. L. 5, 36. 3. = sex; as, semestris.

sēbācĕus, i, *m.* [sebum] *a tallow-candle*: App. M. 4. p. 151.

sēbālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of tallow*: fax, Anam. 18, 6 *med.*

sēbo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make of tallow*: candelas, *to dip tallow-candles*, Col. 2, 21, 3.

sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tallow or grease, tallowy, greasy*: medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86.

sēbum (also sĕvum; cf. the letter B), i, *n. tallow, suet, grease*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: Col. 7, 5, 13: Plin. 11, 37, 85. Hence It. *sevo, sego*; Sp. *sebo*; Fr. *suif.*)

sēcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *that may be cut*: Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*

sēcāle, is, *n. a kind of grain, rye*, Secale cereale, Linn., or *black spelt*: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

sēcāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [seco] *carved work*: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to step aside, to withdraw, retire*: secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: abite et de via secedite, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 4: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467: in abditam partem sedium, Sall. C. 20: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14, 21: Ov. M. 11, 185. (ii) Esp. *to retire* from public life: integra aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque a medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: ab Urbe, id. Gramm. 3: in insulam, Quint. 3, 1, 17: Rhodum, Suet. Caes. 4: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98. (iii) Of inanimate subjects, *to remove, withdraw*; and in the *perf.* to be distant (mostly poet.): (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: Ov. F. 6, 179: (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 2. *to separate oneself* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede*: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. O. 33: injusto consulum in Sacrum montem secessione, *to have marched out in rebellion*, Liv. 2, 32: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15. ‖ Fig. antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considero, *to dissent from the opinion*, Sen. Ep. 117: a fensu corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself*, Gell. 2, 12: quum ad stilum secedet, *gives himself up to writing*, Quint. 1, 12, 12. in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself*, Sen. Ep. 25 *fin.*

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* 111. *to sift apart*; hence, *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate*; constr. the thing separated in *acc.* (or nom. in *pass.*); that from which it is separated in *abl.* either alone (poet.) or dep. on *ab*, or (less freq.) *ex*: quae non animalia solum corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets*, ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi fuvit, *setting apart for the public treasury*, Liv. 7, 16: Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, *hath set apart for the pious race*, Hor. Epod. 16, 61: inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus, Ov. F. 3, 127: a terris altum secernere coelum, Lucr. 5, 447: coelum ab aëre, Ov. M. 1, 23. Europen ab Asio (medius liquor), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44. se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: bilis ab eo cibo, id. N. D. 2, 55, 137. secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25: se e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14: unum e complutibus, Suet. Aug. 94: monile ex omni gaza, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori secernunt populo, *distinguish*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32. ‖ Fig. *to separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: quum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, *set aside*, i. e. *rejected*, id. Att. 1, 16: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: venustas et pulchitudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine, id. Off. 1, 27, 95. animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341: ipsam pronunciationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: publica privatis, sacra profanis, id. A. P. 397.

sēcespīta, ae, *f.* [seco] *a long iron sacrificial knife*: Suet. Tib. 25.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo] *a going aside*: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. ‖ *an insurrectionary withdrawal or separation; a schism, secession*: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, id. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, id. Rep. 1, 40: Liv. 2, 32 *sq.*: divulgato Domitii consilio militis vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

sēcessĭōnes, narrationes, Fest. *s. v.* [perh. from an obsolete verb seco, whence inseco and insectiones, i. q. narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9].

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [secedo] *a going away, departure, separation*: avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41: quasi quidam secessus mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1. (ii) For secessio, *a political secession*: fratre plebis secedente, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56. 2 Esp. *retirement, solitude; a retreat*: carmina exegregum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 41: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28: Tac. A. 3, 4: Juv. 3, 5. ‖ Meton. *a retired recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. Aen. 1, 159: Suet. Cal. 29. *Plur.*: id. Aug. 72: Tac. A. 14, 62: Plin. Pan. 49. Of *a privy*: Hier. Ep. 64, 2. 3. Fig.: discoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study*, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12, *ext* (Hence It. *cesso*, a privy.)

sēcius, *adv.* v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude*: incientes (oves) secludere, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Virg. Aen. 3, 446. Reflect. (poet.): ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala, *shuts himself off*, i. e. *protects himself*, Prop. 1, 20, 29. 2. In gen. *to separate, sunder*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa a ceteris, ib. 1, 55: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, ib. 3, 97: Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.*: cur luna queat terram secludere lumine, Lucr. 5, 752. stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. ‖ Fig. *to shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. 2. *to separate, remove*: corpore vitam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, Virg. Aen. 1, 562.

seclum, i, *v.* seculum.

sēclūsōrium, ii, *n.* [secludo] *a place for shutting up fowls, a coop*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [secludo]. ‖ Adj. *separated, remote, secluded*: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: seclusum nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 704. *Absol*: in seclusо, *in a remote, secluded place*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sēco, cŭi, ctum (*Part. fut.* secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1. *v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up*: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus res esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1: cape cultrum, seca digitum vel aurem, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 36: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, *of carved ivory*, Virg. Aen. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. 2. Esp. in surgery, *to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise*, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori necesse, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: membra, Plin. 26, 11, 69: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, ib. 22. (ii) *to geld, castrate*: puer avari sectus orbi mangonis, Mart. 9, 7. ‖ Transf. *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: scabie (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *are worm-eaten*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 140: sentes ne secet ungui lucrantis, *lest I should be torn*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48: genas ungue secta, Ov. F. 6, 148: tenerum planities tibi (glaciei), Virg. G. 3, 363: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 508: ferro corpus et intorta verbera secat, Tib. 1, 9, 22: sectus flagello, Hor. Epod. 4, 18: si quem [illegible] secat, *lacerates*, Cat. 72, 2. [illegible] *divide, separate*: quae [illegible] interlabi Allia, Virg. Aen. 7, [illegible] dies Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. [illegible] § 53: inedia [illegible]

6, 6: medium agmen (Turnus), Virg. Aen. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77: sectus orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 75: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16. (ii) With the idea of motion, *to run, sail, flow*, or *fly through*, etc.: delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, Virg. Aen. 5, 595. Cephisidae undas vada nota secantes, Ov. M. 1, 370: alas avis geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Virg. G. 1, 406: ventos (Cyllenia proles), id. Aen. 4, 257: arcum sub nubibus (Iris), Ib. 9, 15. So, secare viam (vias), the Gr. τέμνειν ὁδόν, *to take one's way, to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad naves, Ib. 6, 900: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt vias, Quint. 3, 1, 14. **III.** Fig. *to cut up, to satirise*: secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. 1, 114. **2.** *to divide*: quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13. Hence, like dirimere, of disputes, *to decide*: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: id. S. 1, 10, 15: secare spem, like secare viam: quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i. e. *entertains*, Virg. Aen. 10, 107. (Hence It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*.)

sēcordia, ae, v. socordia, *ad init.*

sēcrētārium, ii, *n.* [secretus] *a remote, solitary, or secret place*: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64. **2.** Esp. *a council-chamber, court*: Cod. Theod. 1, 7, 1 Lact. de Mort. pers. 15. (ii) Of ecclesiastics, *a consistory, conclave*: Sulpic. Sev. de S. Mart. 2,

sēcrētē, *adv. apart, by itself, separately*: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. **2.** *in secret, secretly*: Tert. Or. 1 *med.* · Id. Pall. 4 *fin. Comp.*: secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

sēcrētim, *adv. secretly, privately*; discere aliquid, Amm. 29, 1.

sēcrētio, ōnis, *f.* [secerno] *a dividing, sundering, separation*: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

sēcrēto, *adv. apart, by itself, separately*: uti sibi secreto in occulto de sua salute cum eo agere liceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. **2.** *in secret, secretly*: mirum quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te alebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* [secerno].

II. Adj.: *separate, apart*: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 478. **2.** Esp. *retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, Ib. 7, 75: litora, Ib. 12, 196: pars domus, i. e. *the gynaeceum*, Ib. 2, 737. *Sup.*: secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 5: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *deserted by the enemy*, Tac. Agr. 38: iter, *solitary*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103.

3. *private, secret*: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*: Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies*, Quint. 2, 18, 4: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Hence, subst. secretum, i, *n. retirement, solitude, secrecy*, and Meton.: *a solitude, retreat*: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causa, Ov. H. 21, 18: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Plur.*: se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendasque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10: Tac. H. 3, 63. *Comp.*: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *ibid.* the more remote parts, id. G. 41. **4.** *hidden, concealed, secret*: secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: carmina, *the Sibylline odes*, Lucan. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 2, 4 *fin.*: libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, id. Agr. 40. Subst. secretum, i, *n. something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret*: secretum petere, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Tac. H. 2, 4: crebra cum amicis secreta habere, id. A. 13, 18: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident, *that mysterious being*, id. G. 9: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. *the mysteries*, Ov. M. 2, 556: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers*, Suet. Cal. 49. *Neut. plu.* for the *adv.* secreto (post.): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore erige, Virg. Aen. 4, 494: stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one's ear*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. **5.** *uncommon, rare, recondite*: (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, Quint. 9, 3, 5. interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant, i. e. *of the more uncommon words*, id. 1, 1, 35. **6.** *deprived of, wanting*: with *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum propagare genus possit, Lucr. 1, 195: corpora secreta teporis, id. 2, 843. (Hence It. *segreto*.)

secta, ae, *f.* [prob. contract. of secuta; others make it pert. part. of seco; sc. via] 1 lit. *a trodden or beaten way, a path*: hence, Fig. *a way, mode, manner, method*: nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Coel. 17, 40: vitae, Quint. 1, 8, 38: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 5, 70 *fin.*: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, Cat. 63, 15. **II.** Esp. *a school or sect* of philosophy quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tac. A. 14, 57: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, Ib. 16, 32 inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59. **2.** *a band* of robbers: App. M. 4, p. 153.

sectācula, orum, *n. plu.* [secta] *descent, lineage*: App. M. 5, p. 165.

sectārius, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *gelded, castrated*: vervex, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

sectātio, ōnis, *f* [sector] *a striving after*: Fig. *emulation*: boni, Tert. ad ux. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a follower, attendant; plur. a train, retinue, suite*: at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. Mur. 34: num Gabinii comes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, Ib. 16, 22. **II.** Esp. *a follower, adherent of a sect*, etc.: hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gramm. 24: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5.

sectilis, e, *adj.* [seco] *cut, cleft, divided*, etc.: ebur, Ov. M. Suc. 10: laminae, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pavimenta, *made of small cut stones, mosaic*, Vitr. 7, 1: Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.* **II.** *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Juv. 3, 293: Mart. 10, 48: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44: tuber, id. 16, 19, 36.

sectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1: cervorum, Vitr. 2, 2: prima cymarum, Plin. 19, 8, 41. **2.** Esp. *a surgical cutting*: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectionem punctionesque, ne sentiantur, id. 25, 13, 94 *fin.* (ii) *a gelding, castration*: App. M. 7, p. 199. **III.** In public law, *a parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction of property belonging to the state*, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning), also *the things so sold, booty*. cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic Inv. 1, 45 *fin.*: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 3, 33: Tac. H. 1, 90: Gell. 13, 24. **III.** In geometry, *a section*: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectīvus, v. secus.

sectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives* Col. 11, 3, 30: Plin. 19, 6, 33.

sector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cuts, a cutter*: zonarius, *a cut-purse*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, *a cut-throat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: feni, *a hay-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12. **II.** *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State*: sectores vocantur qui publice bona mercantur, Gai. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est, et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103. Tac. H. 1, 20 · Flor. 2, 6, 48. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1013.) In a double sense: sectores collorum et bonorum, *cut-throats and cut-purses*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80.

2. Fig.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris Ipse suu populus, *seller of his favour*, Lucan. 1, 178.

sector, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* (*pass.*: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6) [sequor] *to follow continually or eagerly*, in either a good or a bad sense; *to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue*: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 5 Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 70: neque te quisquam stipator praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2 mulieres sectarier, *to run after*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 13 · desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78. Ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, *accompanies, guards*, Tib. 1, 10, 41 aratrum, *to follow the plough*, id. 2, 1, 7: canes, *to follow the hounds*, Prop. 3, 14, 14 homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, *run after*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66 · ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros manes sectetur et umbras, Prop. 2, 8, 19. *Absol.*: homo coepit me obsecrare, ut sibi liceret discere id de me sectari jussi (in allusion to the disciples of a philosopher), Ter Eun. 2, 2, 31: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic. Mur. 31.

2. Esp. *to chase, hunt animals*: Virg. E. 3, 75: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Hor. S. 1, 2, 106: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Ph. prol. 7. **II.** Fig. *to follow* or *strive after*; *to pursue eagerly*: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? Caes. B. G. 6, 39: facinora, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 23: omnes diversi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, Ib. 16, 22. With a relative or subjunctive clause: mittit sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

sectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [sector] *pertaining to the purchase of captured or confiscated effects*: interdictum, Gai. Dig. 4, 146.

sectrix, icis, *f.* [seco] *she that purchases confiscated goods*: praecipitis unda Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cut* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: calliditas sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33 *fin.* ‖. Meton. *plur. diggings, mines*: aerarias secturas, *copper mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* dub. (*al.* structuræ)

sectus, a, um, *Part.* [seco]. ‖. Subst. secta, orum, *n. plu. parts of the body operated upon*: secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

sectus, ūs, *m.* [sequor] *a speech*: Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

sēcŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secubo] *a lying or sleeping alone*: Solin. 26.

sēcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying or sleeping alone*: Cat. 64, 381: Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself*: Cat. 61, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Tib. 1, 3, 26. ‖. Transf. *to live alone or in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25, 5: App. M. 2, p. 123.

sēcŭla, æ, *f.* [seco] the Campanian name for *a sickle*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38. (Hence It. *ségola.*)

sēcŭlāris (saec.), e, *adj.* [seculum] *pertaining to a seculum or age*: ludi, *secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Varr. and Liv. in Censor. de Die nat. 17 Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: Suet. Aug. 31: Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games*; *a secular hymn*, Suet. Vit. Hor. ‖. In the Fathers. *temporal, profane, lay, secular*; *pagan, heathen*: Hier. Ep. 60, 11. Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

sēcŭlum (saeculum, contr. seclum, poet.) i, *n.* [perh. from seco] *a generation, age, period of a man's life* (33⅓ years, i. e. one-third of a century): quum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22. Liv. 9, 18. quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed seculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. de Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262. 2. Meton. *the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age*; also, *the prevailing spirit of the age, the times*: in id seculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ipse fortasse in hujus seculi errore versor, id. Parad. 6, 3, 50: o nostri infamia secli, Ov. M. 8, 97: novi ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus siet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 6: hoccine seclum! o sceleral o genera sacrilega! o hominem impium! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: Cato rudi seculo literas Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23: grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi seculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3: nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, *is called the spirit of the age*, id. G. 19: fecunda culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: duravit secula ferro, id. Epod. 16, 65: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro secula, Ov. M. 15, 261. 3. *a period of a hundred years, a century*: seclum spatium annorum centum vocarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2 *fin.*: quum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse censerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: seculo festas referente luces, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42. 4. In gen. *an indefinitely long period* (usu. *plur.*): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum satatibus, quin eadem lisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot seculis post, id. Verr. 4, 33: multa, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.*: vir seculorum memoria dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: facta in secula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312: in famam et secula miti, Lucan. 10, 539: tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. *Sing.*: longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: Quint. 10, 1, 113. ‖. *a race, generation, offspring* (freq. in Lucr.): usu. *plur.*: secla propagare, Lucr. 1, 11: secla animantum, *the races of animals*, id. 2, 77: hominum, id. 1, 468: mortalia, id. 1, 1091: totisque exspectent secula ripis, *i. e. the shades of the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 11, 592. *Sing.*: et mulierbre oritur patrio de semine seclum, *the female sex, women*, Lucr. 4, 1223. ‖. In Christian authors, *the world, worldliness*: servientes corpori absolve vinclis seculi, Prud. στεφ. 2, 585: Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.* (‖) *heathenism*: seculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

secum, v. cum, *no.* VI.

sēcundae, arum, *f. plu.* [secundus] *sc.* partes, *second or inferior parts*, i. e. in dramas: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, *performers of second and third rate characters*, Plin. 7, 12, 10. Fig.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69: secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. de Ira 3, 8 *med.*

‖. (*sc.* membranae) *the after-birth, secundines*: Cels. 7, 29 *fin.*: Plin. 27, 4, 13: also, secundae partus, id. 9, 13, 15.

sēcundāni, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] (*sc.* milites) *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, *etc.*): secundani terga hostium caedunt, Liv. 34, 15: Tac. H. 5, 16.

sēcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the second class, sort*, or *quality*; *second-rate, middling, inferior*: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: triticum, Plin. 18, 9, 20. panis, Suet. Aug. 76. ‖. Of abstract things: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: id. Inv. 2, 7, 24.

sēcundātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the second place or rank*: Tert. Anim. 27.

sēcundē, *adv. favourably, fortunately*: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato in Gell. 7, 3.

sēcundĭcōrĭus, ii, *m.* [secundus cera] *a functionary of the second rank*: Gai. Justin. 2, 17, 4.

sēcundo, *adv. secondly*: equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, secundo, ut existimarer, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.*: Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 *sq.* 2. *for the second time*: Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40. (‖) *twice*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

sēcundo, 1. *v. a.* [secundus] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus et rei secundes, Pl. Truc. 4, 2 3. ‖. *to favour, further, second*: jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3, 21, 14: secundante vento, *the wind being favourable*, Tac. A. 2, 24: Just. 26, 3: di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Aen. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. fur. 645: rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens*, i. e. *secure them a favourable issue*, Virg. Aen. 3, 36: visa, Lucan. 1, 635.

sēcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* ‖. Adv. *after, behind*: Am. Age, i tu secundum. So, Sequor, subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1. 2. *afterwards, in the next place, secondly* (rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, qua fide eas coluerint, Varr. in Non. 149, 15: Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, *for the second time* (=iterum), Liv. 7, 3. ‖. Prep. with acc.: of space, *after, behind*: ite hac secundum vos me, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre hasc, *behind us*, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39. (‖) denoting direction or position, *by, along*: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illic est hominum secundum litus? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus saepe fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: castra secundum mare munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: centuriem secundum fossas ducere, Plin. 25, 6, 31. 3. Of time, *immediately after, after, next to*: secundum victoriam, ubi vitae ablaqueantur Cato R. R. 114: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea ut ante primos ludos comparentur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 *fin.*: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42: proelium, Liv. 8, 10. (‖) denoting extension, *during, while*: secundum quietem, *while asleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 24: cujus imago secundum quietem sibi obversata sit, Suet. Aug. 94. 3. Of rank or quality: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 41: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut si. paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, id. de Or. 3, 59, 223. 4. Fig. *following the nature* or *dictates of, in accordance with, according to*: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60: duumviros secundum legem iudicio Liv. 1, 26: rationem, Quint. 11, 3, 54. (‖) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse, Cic. Att. 4, 2: multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, ib.: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 21, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

sēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor] *following* in time or order, *next, second*: cum de tribus unum esset optandum, optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, *the next best*, Cic. Rep. 3, 14. aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. Rep. 2, 10: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, ib. 1, 1: haec erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *the last day but one*, Ov. F. 1, 710: aliquem secundum heredem instituere *the next* or *second heir*, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: mensa, *the second course, dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.*: Plin. 9, 35, 58: Virg. G. 2, 101: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (lit. and fig.), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. ‖. Fig. *following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.*: quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: potentia secundus a rege, Auct. B. Alex. 66: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, id. Od. 1, 12, 18: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47: secunda bonitas amomo palitio, id. 12, 13, 28. 2. *secondary, subordinate, inferior*: secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade*, Sen. Ep. 52: servi quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit silliquis et pane secundo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior*, Virg. Aen. 11, 441. With *inf.*: nec vertere cuiquam frena secundus Haiys, Stat. Th. 2, 374. ‖. Nautical *t. t. of* currents of wind or water, *favourable, fair*: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *down the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: amni, Virg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. Aen. 7, 494: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current*, Liv. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.*: Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7: in partem ventus secundo, velo petere perventi, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 45: quum videam navem [illegible] ventis cursum tenentem [illegible], Cic. Planc. 39, 94: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23: [illegible] secundissimo vento cursum [illegible], id. N. D. 3, 34. Post.: (Neptunus) [illegible]

secundo, *speeding along*, Virg. Aen. 1. 156. (II) Transf.: sunt anniversarii secundo solo fiant, *i. e. according to the course of the sun*, Migid. in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: squama secunda, opp. adversa, *i. e. with the grain*, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. 2. In gen. *favourable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1 *fin.*: voluntas contionis, id. Att. 1, 19: admurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Virg. Aen. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26: dis auspicibus ac Junone secunda, Virg. Aen. 4, 45: adi pede sacra secundo, Ib. 8, 302: auspicia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Virg. Aen. 11, 739: secunda irae (*dat.*) verba, *increasing it*, Liv. 2, 38: res, *opp.* adversae, *prosperity*, Cic. Off. 1, 26: id. Att. 4, 2: Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: fortunae, *opp. adversae*, Cic. Sall. 23 *fin.*: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, *successful*, Ib. 7, 59: exitus belli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45. *Plur. absol.* for secundae res, *good fortune*: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Ib. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11. *Comp.*: secundiore equitum proelio sostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: secundiores res, Ib. 1, 14. *Sup.*: tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis acciderunt videntur, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8 B: proelia, id. B. G. 7, 62.

sēcūrē, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40: Plin. Ep. 1, 4: Vell. 2, 129. *Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 18 *med.* ‖ *safely, securely*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

sēcūriclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula] *shaped like a hatchet head, dovetailed*: cardines, Vitr. 10, 15. ‖ Subst. **sēcūriclāta**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch*, Coronilla Securidaca, Linn., or perh. Biserrula Pelecinus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (*al.* securidaca).

sēcūricula, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. ‖ Transf. *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dove-tail*: Vitr. 4, 7.

sēcūridaca, v. securiclatus.

sēcūrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis fero] *axe-bearing*: Pyracmon, *armed with a battle-axe*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

sēcūriger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis gero] *axe-bearing* (post.): puellae, *Amazons armed with battle-axes*, Ov. H. 4, 117: Sen. Oed. 470.

sēcūris, is, *f.* [seco] *an axe* or *hatchet*: Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 17: rustica, Cat. 19, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 180: Hor. S. 1, 7, 27. (II) *a battle-axe*: Virg. Aen. 11, 656: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 8, 397: for sacrificing: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. Aen. 2, 224: Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5: *the cutting-edge* of a vine-dresser's bill: Col. 4, 25, 4. (III) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, *behead them*, Liv. 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 1, 30: securi percutere, id. Pis. 34, 84: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subjicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi sapice Toxquatum, Virg. Aen. 6, 815. Proverb.: securi Tenedia, acc. *to the strict justice of king* Tenes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11. ‖ Fig.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death blow*, id. Planc. 29, 70: quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, id. Mur. 24. 2. *authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces): Italia securibus subjecta, *perpetua* 1006 *pecuniae servitute*, Caes. B. C. 3, 7, 77: vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 54: Medus Albanus timet secures, *the Roman dominion*, Hor. Carm. S. 54. (Hence It. *scure*; Sp. *segur*.)

sēcūritās, ātis, *f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Democriti securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas absit, quae affert quum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 20, 69: Liv. 36, 41: Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 44: securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quickness*, Quint. 11, 1 *fin.*: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55. *Plur.*: opp. to curae, Plin. 23, 1, 23. With a *gen. obj.*: operosissima securitas mortis in M. Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, id. 7, 53, 54, § 184. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum iuitium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118: Quint. 2, 2, 6: Tac. H. 3, 83. With a *gen. obj.*: memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. ‖ Transf. objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security*: cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98: securitati ante quam vindictae consuleret, Tac. A. 11, 31: Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4 *fin.*: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18. 2. Mercant. *t. t. a guarantee, security*: id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*: Anm. 17, 10: Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed*: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100: non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta mater abit templo, Ib. 9, 785: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres nata secura recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572: de lingua Latina securi ea animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Plaue. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.*: Suet. Tib. 11: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58. With *gen.*: nesis secura futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Virg. Aen. 7, 304: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109. With *subj.*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: id. S. 2, 4, 50. 2. Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 83: otia, Virg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: otus, *of the quiet, domestic man*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30: causae, Quint. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, Ib. 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42: vota secura repulsae, Ov. M. 12, 199. (II) Meton. (effect for cause) *that frees from care or anxiety*: latices, Virg. Aen. 6, 715. 3. *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (rare): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand*, Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54. ‖ Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (for tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39: domus, Plin. Pan. 62. Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, Ib. 37 *fin.* With *gen.*: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentis et plana urbis loca sed secura quamodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, id. H. 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *sûr*.)

sēcus, *a sex*; v. sexus.

sĕcus (*Comp.* sĕcius, also sequius: sectius in Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57, accord. to Varr. in Gell. 18, 9, but our MSS. and edit. have socius) [perh. from seco] *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv. *otherwise, differently*: si illuc, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic. Opt. gen. 1: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, id. Rep. 1, 17: quod si ita esset ad amicitiam esset aptissimum: quod longe secus est, id. Am. 9, 32: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not*, id. Fin. 3, 13 *fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 6: pro bene sui secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6: prout bene ac (*al.* aut) secus cessit Plin. Pan. 44: prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba) Quint. 10, 2, 13. With *quam* or *atque*: ne quid fiat secus quam voluimus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119. 2. With negat. *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13: in arduis servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2: quum in altera re causae nihil esset, quin secus judicaret ipse de se, Cic Quint. 9: nec secus apud principem ac morteni aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10. With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, Ib. 4, 5 *fin.* With *ac* or *quam*: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24: Hor. A. P. 149: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79: Virg. Aen. 3, 236: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 79: Liv. 5, 36: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727: nec secus quam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 26: ne secus quam, Tac A. 4, 8. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. G. 3, 346: Ov. M. 8, 162: haud secus ac, Virg. Aen. 11, 456: Ov. M. 9, 40: without *ac*: non secus in jugis simpet Evius, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. ‖ Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished*, i. e. *ill, badly*: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80: cedere, Sall. J. 20: procedere, Ib. 25: Quintus frater purgat se multum per literas et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*: loqui de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Cin. 44, 124. ‖ *Comp.*: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias peculium, Col. 3, 4 *fin.* (II) With negatives: instat non secius ac rotat ensem, *none the less*, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: nec sectius, id. G. 2, 277: haud sectius, id. Aen. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo sectius mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo sectius, *nevertheless*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 49: Nep. Con. 2: nihilo tamen sectius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: tamen nihilo sectius, Nep. Att. 22: nec hoc sectius, Luer. 6, 315: nec eo sectius, Suet. Caes. 8. With *quam*: haec nihilo minus illos videntur secius (or sectius) quam nostris, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57. In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus nisi sequius quam vellet? id. Asl. 3, 2, 22: verser ne homines de me sequius loquantur? *hardly*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2.

B. Prep. with acc. = secundum, along, on: dextra sinistra ferentine utrimque secus lacunas, Cato R. R. 21, 2: chamaeleonem nascitur secus fluvios, Plin. 24, 15, 84. 2. Affixed to a pron. it signifies side: e. g. ultrinsecus, on the other side: utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, on all sides, round about.

sĕcūtĭo, ōnis, f. [sequor] a following, striving after: Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sequutor), ōris, m. [id.] one that follows another, a follower, attendant: acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224. 2. an appellation of Mars: ib. 7, p. 192. II. a pursuer, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii: Juv. 8, 199: v. Smith's Ant. 576.

sĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, adj. [secutor] following: judicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 186.

sĕcūtŭlēĭus, a, um, adj. [sequor] that follows or runs after: mulier secutuleia, a street-walker, Petr. 81, 5.

sĕd (set; old form, sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 lb.), conj. [The same word as the particle sēd or sē: hence prop. apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.] Denoting limitation or correction, but, yet: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum. sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, fin.: C. Mesmadus perfectus litteris, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70, fin.: nactus es (the otiosum), sed memorande otiosorum opera quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9: vera dico, sed nequiquam, quoniam non vis credere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimonia satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem et moribus, ib. 2, 11: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent; sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: nec sum in ulla re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, Cic. Att. 5, 21: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. Rep. 1, 26: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, ib. 1, 43: sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac literarum, verum etiam naturae, but indeed, id. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci audierat, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: sed enimvero, quum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19.

II. In transitions and resumptions: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Sed ago, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Pl. Am. 3, 3, 7: Cic. Brut. 33: sed quid ego cesso? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 112: sed iste mox: nunc audiamus Philum, Cic. Rep. 1, 13, fin.: sed ad institutа redeamus, id. Brut. 61, fin.: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, ib. 84, fin. Hence after parentheses, but, now, I say, etc.: equidem cum audio sororum meam Laelium (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermones expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id. de Or. 3, 12, 45. 2. In breaking off: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101.

III. After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: but, on the contrary: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille non ex agri cultura quasi cernebat, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, proponit, suis civibus, ib. 1, 34. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominus appellat eos, sed patrias exercendas, sed patronos et deos, ib. 1, 41: quam tibi non Persona, verum si quaeris, ademit, sed grave Neryllium nomen, sed cervicem Hammon, sed quae visceribus venerabat belua penitus extenuranda mea, Ov. M. 5, 17: non praefectum ab illa, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 58. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum, etc.) . . . sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: id si perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamationi, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. de Sen. 11, 36: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, id. Mil. 23, 61: illum non modo favisse, sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, Liv. 36, 35, fin. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition): judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, fin.: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79. Also, without the second non in the first clause, and with ne quidem in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24: ex qua ratio instructorum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 5, 51: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21. 3. Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, but in fact, but also = and moreover (cf. que, no. II.): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 16, 19: Das. Curriculo affer duas clavas. La. Clavas? Das. Sed probas: propera cito, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 19. Usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum mum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, ib. 5, 21: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Cal. 16.

sĕd, v. particle sē.

sēdāmen, ĭnis, n. [sedo] a means of allaying, a sedative: mali (morbi), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdātē, adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl. Men. 5, 6, 17: Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: id. Or. 27. Comp.: Amm. 25, 1.

sēdātĭo, ōnis, f. [sedo] an allaying, assuaging, calming: perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27: moerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19, fin.

sēdātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who allays or calms: Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, Part. [sedo]. II. Adj.: composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis celebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, fin.: in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. Or. 52, 176: sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14: oderunt sedatum celeres, segnem gravemque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, fin.: olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Virg. Aen. 12, 18. sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Cln. 57, 159.

sēdda, ae, v. sella.

sēddecennis, e, adj. [sedecim annus] sixteen years old: matrona, Asin. Epist. 22 in lemm.

sēd-dĕcĭes, adv. num. [sex decies] sixteen times: sedecies centena milia passuum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 187.

sēddecim (sexdecim), card. num. [sex decem] sixteen: Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 66: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Liv 33, 3.

sēddēcŭla, ae, f. dim. [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic. Att. 4, 10.

sēdentārĭus, a, um, adj. [sedeo] pertaining to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39: opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: sedentaria necessitas assentiendi, of assenting without rising to speak, Plin. Pan. 73: fatigatio, fatigue from sitting, App. M. 1 init.

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. to sit, be seated, to sit: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 2: quid sit, quod tam tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: sedens ibi assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2: lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4, 5, 37. With in and abl. denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: in ara (mulieres supplices), Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in equo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: in conclavi, Tor. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Am. 1, 2. With simple abl.: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: solio, ib. 6, 650: sella curuli, Liv. 30, 19: carpento, id. 3, 24: cymba, Ov. M. 1, 293: equo, Mart. 3, 38: delphino, Ov. M. 11, 237: recessu, ib. 1, 177: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 453: ad tumulum supplex, Tib. 2, 6, 32: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4. In late Lat. pass. of animals, to be ridden: sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22: Cod. Theod. 9, 30, 3. 2. Esp. of magistrates, etc. to sit in council, in court, on the bench: iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, Cic. Sest. 15: (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Servilium legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Mil. 29, 79: Liv. 40, 8: Prop. 3, 19, 27: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedere pro tribunali, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. de Or. 1, 37: of the advocate: Quint. 11, 3, 122: of witnesses: id. 5, 7, 32. 3. to continue sitting, to sit still; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: iis ventis istine navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in villa totos dies, id. Att. 12, 44: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: sedit qui timuit, ne non succederit, sat still, stuck at home, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: meliora dedes sedet omina poscens, Virg. G. 3, 456. Proverb.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 12. (ii) Esp. in war, to remain encamped, to keep the field; and of towns, to sit down before, besiege: duas apud hostis sedimus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 32: vindemiis expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24, quiete sedente rege ad Sangarium, id. 44, 27: Virg. Aen. 5, 440. Proverbb. vetus proverbium est, Romanos sedendo vincit, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. (iii) To be decided, to go to stake: [illegible] 29. (iv) Transl. to what is down, to subside: [illegible]

propior locus altra cepit, sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: Nola campo sedet, Sil. 12, 162: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, Ov. M. 12, 289: clava (Herculis) adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1. 576: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73: Quint. 9, 4, 94. Hence, *poet.* of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, *from penetrating*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Lucan. 1, 32. Fig.: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, Sil. 10, 624: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.

2. Esp. *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast; to be firm, immoveable*: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata quum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: ita et sodet melius et continetur (para toga), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140: quam bene in humeris tuis sedcret imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*: cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, *remains fixed*, Plin. Pan. 55 *fin.*: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2: Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: judicium, Sen. Ep. 46 *fin.* Hence, of anything fixed or resolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: idque pio sedet Aeneae, ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: and with *inf.*: tunc sedet ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: Val. Fl. 2, 383. [Cf. Sans. *sad*, "sit;" Gr. ἕζομαι, ἕδος, ἕδρα; Eng. *sit*.]

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, Liv. 5, 42: Vell. 2, 109), *f.* [sedeo] *a seat, bench, chair, throne*, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 *fin.*: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin.*: regia, id. 1, 47: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52. *Plur.* of a single *seat*: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46 *fin.* Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tonet sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 6. 2. Esp. *the seat, fundament*: Plin. 22, 21, 29: id. 23, 3, 37. II. Transf. in gen. *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc.: *Sing.*: hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causa instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (*i. e.* terram), ib. 6, 19: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni amnis (*sc.* Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39 *fin.*: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Virg. Aen. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 178: in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: altra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, Tac. G. 30: non motam Termini sedem, Liv. 1, 55: quod Jupiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepida tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10. Poet.: sedes sceleratae, for sceleratorum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 496: Tibur sit mese sedes utinam senectae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78. (ii) *Plur.* (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, ib. 4, 4: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: discretae plorum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: silentum, Ov. M. 15, 772. Of the dwelling of a single person: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis truciderct, id. Sull. 6, 18. 2. Of things, *a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation*, etc. *Sing.*: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, id. Rep. 2, 5: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: superbia in supercilii sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3: patrium pulsam sede sua, id. 27, 34: voluptas menlem e sua sede et statu demovet, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.*: deus haec fortasse benigna re ducet in sedem vice, *to its former state* Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Velos an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. H. 1, 65: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: haec est sedes orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secunda cederet aut quarta (lambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6. *Plur.*: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: nonnunquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes, Lucr. 6, 872: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 465: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, ib. 1, 84: argumentorum, Quint. 5, 10, 20. (Hence It. *seggia*; Fr. *siège*.)

sēdīcŭlum, sedile, Fest. *s. v.* (acc to Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117, this word is correctly formed, but not in use).

sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex digitus] (six-fingered, Plin. 11, 43, 99) *a Roman cognomen*: Gell. 3, 3.

sēdīle, is, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. *Sing.*: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639: Virg. Aen. 8, 176: Sen. Ep. 70 *med.* *Plur.*: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15: lignea sedilia in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43: of the rowers' *benches* in a vessel: Virg. Aen. 5, 837: avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.

sēdĭmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *settlings, sediment*: urinae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

sēdĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a settling down, subsidence*: molis (*sc.* obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15 *fin.* dub.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1 it. *a putting apart, a separation* (see below); hence] *an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition*: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, ib. 2, 34: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, id. Att. 10, 1: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: seditione facta, id. B. C. 1, 87: seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: seditionem ac discordiam conciture, Cic. Mur. 39: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1: movere, Vell. 2, 68: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38: magno in populo quum saepe coörta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens, Virg. Aen. 11, 340. *Plur.*: quum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Liv. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 29.

2. Fig.: seditionem facit lien, *occupat praecordia, revolts, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. II. Transf. in gen. *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet: tum meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore turbida seditio, Ov. M. 9, 427: domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv. 45, 19. pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26. Of things: seditio maris, *turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142: siderum, Manil. 2, 196: flammasque rebelles seditione tori (Eteocles et Polynices), Stat. Th. 1, 36. [Usu. derived, as by Cic., from *sēd* and *ire*; but the quantity of the e in *sēdītio* points to the deriv. from *sē* and *do*, which in composition usu. means "to put;" hence seditio is lit. "a putting apart, a separation."]

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv. seditiously*: Cic. Clu. 1, 2. Liv. 4, 6: Tac. A. 3, 12. *Comp.*: id. H. 5, 12. *Sup.*: Cic. Att. 2, 21.

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] *factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: seditiosi tribuni plebis, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44: triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes 70: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20 tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.

II. Transf. in gen. *quarrelsome*: ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic Att. 2, 1.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [same root as sedeo] I. Act. *to settle allay, assuage, appease, check, stop*, etc. cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: vela, *to furl*, Prop. 3, 21, 20. flammam, id. 3, 19, 5: incendia, Ov. It. Am. 117: sedare sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr. 2, 663: Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119: jejunia carne, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 75: pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39: populi impetus aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: bellum, Nep. Dat. 8 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10: miseries, Pl. Poen. 5, 4. 93: calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24 in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202 appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37: fletus, Prop. 2, 16, 31. Rarely with a personal object: aliquem sedatum ire, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: sedatis ventis, *lulled*, Ov. M. 15, 349: tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. II. Neutr. *to become quiet, to lull, subside*: postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell. 18, 12: flamma per incensa altius sedaret sriatas, Prop. 3, 17, 5 (dub. *al.* sedatur).

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off*, etc.: Pamphilus me solum sedneit foras, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: (Quinctius) solum sedu-

tum ab sedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Hadr. 3, 10, 11: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: aliquem a debita peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 28. Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* **2.** Fig.: comilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *remote, far*, Liv. 2, 54: quidam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem mulierbre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have separated you*, id. Cons. ad Helv. 16. (II) Esp. *to mislead, seduce*: Tert. adv. Marc 2, 8: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 11 *fin.* ‖. *to put asunder, separate, divide* (poet. and rare): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. H. 19, 142: immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Lucan. 8, 291: castra volatu, *to divide their swarm*, Ov. M. 11, 611: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id. F. 4, 385. With *abl.*: quum frigida mors animo seduxerit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 385.

sēductĭlis, e, *adj.* [seduco] *that may be misled or seduced*: homo, Aug. Conf 2, 3 *med.*

sēductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading* or *drawing aside*: seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. **2.** *a misleading, seduction*: Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* ‖. *a separation*: mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12.

sēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a misleader, seducer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 29.

sēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seductor] *seductive*: Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.*

sēductrix, īcis, *f.* [seduco] *she that seduces*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.*

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco].

‖. Adj. *remote, distant*: ex alto seductus aethere longe despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 623: rocessus gurgitis, ib. 13, 902: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25: quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement*, Sen. Tranq. 1.

sēdŭlāria, orum, *n. plu.* [sedes] *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sēdŭlō, *adv. busily, diligently* (rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus] *assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness*: Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Cocl. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: id. Arch. 10, 25: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: Ov. F. 3, 668: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. ‖. *officiousness, obtrusiveness*: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, ib. 2, 1, 260.

sēdŭlō, *adv. perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously*: sedulo rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 71: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 25: id. Bac. 4, 8, 30: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 18: Cic. Clu. 21, 58: sedulo id ago, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8: agitans mecum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 10: aliquid conservare, Cato R. R. 5, 8: servare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 7: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 25: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2: animum advertere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 40: murditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106: ego illud sedulo negare factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129: moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: credere, *sincerely*, id. Ph. 2, 4, 13: argumentari, Cic Att. 3, 12. **2.** Esp. *on purpose, designedly, intentionally*: aliquid occultare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne casset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sēdeo, like credulus from credo; the e long, as in sēdo and sēdes; lit. *fond of sitting*: i. e. *averse to moving or change*; hence] *persevering, diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous*: eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labour at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 47 *fin.*: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: examinat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33: puer (minister), Hor. Od. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50: Baucis, Ov. M. 8, 640: nutrix, id. H. 21, 95: Hor. A. P. 116: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hipp. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, ib. 2, p. 128: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3. ‖. *officious, obtrusive*: ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis sedulus importes operis vehementer minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: id. S. 1, 5, 71: Tib. 2, 4, 42: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699.

sĕdum, i. q. sed, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēdum, i. *n. houseleek* (called also sizoon, or digitellum), v. sizoum: Plin. 18, 17, 45. Col. 2, 9, 10.

sēges, ētis, *f. a corn-field*: partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato R. R. 29: Cic. Or. 15, 48: id. de Sen. 15, 54: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tib. 1, 3, 61: Virg. G. 1, 47: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161. Comically: segetes stimulorum, *a cudgel-field*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. **2.** Meton. *standing-corn, a crop*: seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: seges alta, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.*: antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655. *Plur.*: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10. segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4. With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Virg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110: id. H. 12, 59. And of a multitude of things: confixum ferrea texit telorum seges, Virg. Aen. 3, 46: ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391: aëna (hydraulici organi), id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6. ‖. Fig. *a field, ground, soil*: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13 *fin.*: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172. **2.** *a crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes uberius mulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: Juv. 7, 103: inde seges sceleruin, Prud. Hamart. 258.

sēgestre, is, *n.* (sēgestria, ae, *f.* Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: segestra, ae, *f.* Edict. Diocl. p. 23) *a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοΐου, Gloss. Vet.: segestre. Lucil. in Non. 537, 10: Plin. 13, 12, 23. As *a sort of mantle*: segestri vel lodicula involutus Suet. Aug. 82.

sēgĕtālis, e, *adj.* [seges] *pertaining to standing crops*: gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco] *what is cut off, a cutting, shred* (rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: nulli secabile segmen, *an atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, *will prevent the work from chipping off* or *cracking*, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] *ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.*; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (rare): cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42. ‖. Fig.: paginae Tullianae segmentatae auro, ib. 1, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *a cutting, a piece cut off, a slice*: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9 *fin.*: segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118. **2.** *Plur.* segmenta, *strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc.; *trimmings, flounces*: Ov. A. A. 3, 165: Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1 crepitantia, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* ‖. Esp. *a zone* or *segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, id. 6, 34, 39. § 216.

segnē, *adv. slowly, lazily*: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat Liv. 38, 22. nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.

segnesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [segnis] *to become slow; to abate, decrease*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

segni-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [id.] *slow-foot*, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj. slow lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic*: (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus, *opp.* mobilis, Plin. 11, 52, 114. puer segnis et jacens Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3. laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11 B *fin.*: bonus segnior fit ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Virg. G. 3, 95: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46: bellum, id. 10, 12: navigatio, id. 30, 10: mora, id. 25, 8: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5. campus, *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 1, 72: alter (terror) diutius, sed segnior, Liv. 35, 40: segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4. *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 310. With *ad* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 3 *fin.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: senatu segniore in exsequendis consilibus, Suet. Claud. 10. With *gen.*: occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praeda et alieni segnes, ib. 14, 33. With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19. [Etym. dub. Bopp connects it with Sans. *sañj*, "adhaerere," and *sanj*, "figere"; others with Lat. *sequor*.]

segnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [segnis] for the more common form segnities, *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*: Att. in Non. 174, 23: acc. to Non. 174, 23 and 251, 23 in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, where however the MSS. and editt. have the form segnities or segnitia.

segnĭter, *adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58: Vell. 2, 69: Tac. A. 11, 26: Stat. S. 1, 4, 106. *Comp.*: segnius socordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27: Tac. A. 11, 15: Hor. A. P. 180. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: haud segnius, Lucan. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40: neque segnius, Tac. A. 6, 13: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 73: Liv. 2, 47. *Sup.*: nautae torpediais tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnĭtia, ae, *f.* [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci in segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11: eadem esse omnino in nostris potest quae inertissimae segnitiae est sed fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem loco

segnitiæ accusare, Liv. 31, 28: ob segnitiam non vindicatas fratris injurias, Vell. 1, 1: segnitia in asserenda libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8: sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut. 82, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper averteret, Liv. 36, 15: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.

segnitĭes, ēi, e, *f.* [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* in hujusmodi negotio diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur segnities? Virg. Aen. 2, 374: abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv. 31, 6: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post himiam ventorum segnities, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27.

sēgrĕgātim, *adv. apart, separately:* Prud. Hamart. praef. 39.

sēgrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [segrego] *a parting, separation, segregation:* Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrĕgis, e (*nom.* does not occur exc. in the form segregus, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [id.] *apart, separate:* agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: segregem, Sen. Hippol. 1208: segrege forma, *i. e. different*, Prud. Hamart. 804.

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, sequo gregari, Lucr. 1, 453), *v. a.* [grex] *to separate from the flock:* oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3. ‖ In gen. *to set apart, to separate, remove:* exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 10: aliquem a numero civium, *opp.* asciscere, Cic. Arch. 3 *fin.*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56: Quint. 1, 2, 20: aliquem e senatu, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 22, 58. 2. Fig.: spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 2: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vita immani et fera segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: civitatis canaam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22: iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: (beata vita) comitatu pulcerrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28 sermonem, *to be silent*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 61: ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25.

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segregis.

segullum, i, *n. an external indication of gold-mines:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

sējŭgae, arum, *f. plu.* v. q. sejugis, *a chariot and six:* Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1.

sē-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. disjoined, separated* (rare): (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Apol. p. 325.

sējŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses:* sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35: Plin. 34, 5, 10. Adj.: sejuges currus, App. Flor. p. 356.

sē-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *disjoined, separate:* gentes, Sol. 4.

sējunctim, *adv. separately:* Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sejungo] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhetor. figure), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* [sejungo].

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to disunite, disjoin, separate:* sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerint, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vat. 10 *fin.* With *abl.*: sejungere matrem jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 2, 141. With simple acc.: quae (intervalla) non animalia solum corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac maria totum occeanum, Lucr. 2, 728. Reflect.: discedere ac sejungi procul a meretricio: discedere ac sejungi promontoria, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrarer, Just. 4, 1 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejungat, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id. Verr. 2, 84: orator a philosopheorum eloquentia, id. Or. 20 *fin.*: exercitatio procul a veritate, Quint. 8, 3, 29: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, *to distinguish*, Cic. de Or. 2, 25: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: se a verborum libertate, id. Coel. 3, 8: se a labore forensi, Tac. Or. 11 (*al.* dejungere). With *abl.*: quoi corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18.

selāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant resembling the savin-tree*, a kind of *Club-moss*, Lycopodium Selago, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 62.

sēlas, *plur.* sēla, *n.* = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection:* quum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam austulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4 vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10.

sēlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chooser, selector:* Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [seligo].

sēlēnion, ii, *n.* = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, Paeonia corallina, Linn.?: App. Herb. 65. Called also selenogonon, ib.

sēlēnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σεληνῖτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sēlēnītĭum, ii, *n. a kind of ivy:* Plin. 16, 34, 62.

sēlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

sēleucis, ĭdis, *f. a kind of bird found on Mount Casius*, perh. *field-fares*, Turdus pilaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 27, 39.

sē-libra (e short, Mart. 4, 46: id. 10, 57), ae, *f.* [semi] *a half-pound:* Cato R. R. 84, 1: Col. 12, 5: Liv. 5, 47.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose:* nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47. exempla, ib. 29, 103: vulgares rejice tuedas, Vertumnumque tori socium sibi selige, Ov. M. 14, 677: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: (Romulus) selecta pectora *Patres* dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. ‖ Esp. judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor:* Cic. Clu. 43, 121: id. Verr. 2, 13: Hor. S. 1, 4, 123 Ov. Tr. 2, 132: Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.* 2. Dii selecti, *the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *sq.*

sēlīnŏĭdes, is (*acc. Graec.* en), *adj.* = σελινοειδής, *resembling parsley:* brassica, prob. *some curled variety of cabbage* or *colewort*, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

sēlīnon, i, *n.* = σέλινον, pure Latin apium, *parsley:* App. Herb. 8.

sēliquastrum, i, *n. a kind of seat* or *stool:* ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36: Fest. *s. v.*

sella (old form sedda, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. of sedula, from sedeo] *a seat, chair, stool:* viden' ut expallinit? datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 32: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: Juv. 3, 136: *a mechanic's work-stool:* Cic. Cat. 4, 8: *a teacher's chair:* id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*: *a portable chair* or *sedan:* aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet. Claud. 25: called also sella gestatoria, id. Ner. 26: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4: v. also sella curulis. Sterb. Comp. 193: also called sella familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: *a saddle:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47. *Esp. a magistrate's seat* or *chair:* Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87: id. Div. 1, 52, 119: id. Verr. 1, 46: Caes. B. C. 3, 20: Liv. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 6, 97: sella curulis: v. curulis. Proverb.: duabus sellis sedere, *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. in Sen. Contr. 3 18 *fin.*

sellāria, ae, *f.* [sella] *a room furnished with seats or settles · a drawing-room:* Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 84: Suet. Tib. 43.

sellārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [sellaria] *of* or *for sitting:* popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 3, 70.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella] *pertaining to a seat:* gestatio, *in a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 92: jumenta, *used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34.

sellārius, ii, *m.* [sellaria] *one that practices lewdness upon a settle:* Tac. A. 6, 1.

sellisternia, orum, *n. plu.* [sella sterno; cf. lectisternium] *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac. A. 15, 44 Juno et Minerva in sellas ad coenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella] *a little seat* or *stool*; also, *a sedan:* Tac. H. 3, 85.

sellŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [sellula] *pertaining to a chair:* questus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 15 artes, App. Flor. p. 346. artifex, *a mechanic*, ib. p. 351. ‖ Subst. sellularius, ii, *m. a mechanic:* opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

sembella, ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella] *a half*-libella (a coin). sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48.

sĕmel, *adv. num. once, a single time* potin' ut semel modo huc respiciás? Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 30: qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is Labet sensum oculorum vera cernentium, Cic. Div. 2, 52: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato R. R. 43, 2: semel anno (in anno), Plin. 12, 14, 32: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: semel unquam, Plin. 2, 35, 35: M. Valerius Corvinus sella curuli semel ac vicies sedit id. 7, 48, 49, § 137: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once, not as large again*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 3, 77: non semel, sed saepe, id. Att. 1, 19: non plus quam semel eloqui, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum ac saepius dare coacti sunt, Cic. Font. 8, 16: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: semel et saepius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. ‖ Transf. *but once, once for all:* quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, id. Deiot. 3, 9: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: nulla reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 22, 2: and, semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7. (ii) Of speech, *at once, in a word, briefly:* quum postulassent, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62: ut semel, plura complectar, Quint. 11, 1, 66: ut, quod semlio semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3. 3. Of succession, *the first time, first:* demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: Liv. 1, 19: Suet. Caes. 36: after ter, fell. by deinde and tertio, Liv. 21, 9: Without iterum, ubi, cum ad idem, unde semel profecti sunt, quinto astri reditu, Cic. Rep. 6, 22

3. In gen. like primum, to denote simple antecedence; freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc.: once, ever, at some time, at any time: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 85: unum amare et cum eo aetatem exigere, quod nupta est semel, id. Capt. 3, 1, 99: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: in hasce aedes pedem nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 40: Cic. Brut. 13, 51: ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ubi erit accubitum semel, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 105: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: perge, quandoquidem occepisti semel, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 33: Liv. 10, 14: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Am. 12, 41. (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.*: si semel amoris poculum accepit, extemplo et ipsus perlit et res, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 22. semel si, *if once, if ever*, id. Asin. 1, 3, 66. With participles: ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. 2, 45 Quint. 4, 2, 115. [Root *sem* or *sam*, "one," whence *semel*, *semper*, *sim-plex*, *sin-gulus*, *sim-ilis*, *sim-ul*, *sin-cerus*; Gr. ἁμα, ομός; Eng. *same*.]

sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for *sermen*, from *sero*] *that which is sown*, seed of plants and animals: Cato R. R. 17: Cic. de Sen. 15: id. N. D. 2, 32 Ov. M. 1, 108. Of the *elements* of other bodies (of the water, stones, *etc.*): Lucr. 6, 201 *sq.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 6: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18 alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19.

2. *spelt-seed, spelt*: Plin. 18, 8, 19 Col. 2, 12, 1. ‖ Transf. *a shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: Virg. G. 2, 354: Col. 3, 3, 4. **2.** *a stock, race*: genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47. **3.** *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.). non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem semina, sed natum flammis eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629 id. F. 2, 383. ‖‖ Fig. *origin, occasion, cause;* of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc.: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: sceleris, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 21. *Plur.*: si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa natura, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19: discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53: belli, id. A. 4, 27: rebellionis, ib. 11, 19: futurae luxuriae, Liv. 39, 6: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33.

sēmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [semento] *a sowing, the seed-sown*: Teri. Spect. 8.

sēmentifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sementis fero] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Seriphus, Virg. Cir. 477.

sēmentis, is, *f.* [semen] *a sowing*: nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: sementim facito, Cato R. R. 27: Liv. 23, 48. *Plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **2.** Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: proscriptionis, id. Att. 9, 8. Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ere faciam pugnosque obseram, *will plant blows*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 23. ‖ Transf. *seed-time*: per sementim, Cato R. R. 61 *fin.*; media sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8: primo, novissimo, ultimo, id. 2, 9, 2.

2. Meton. *seed-corn, seed sown* (rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, id. 2, 8, 4. Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals: Arn. 5, 182. (N) Sementes, *the growing crops, young corn*: vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus ortus, Ov. F. 1, 679: Gell. 2, 29.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *pertaining to sowing*: feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1: called, also, sementina dies, Ov. F. 1, 657: pira, *late pears*, Cato R. R. 7, 3: Plin. 15, 15, 16 pirum sementivum serum, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*: genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn*, Plin. 18, 7, 20: foenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert. de Jejun. 4.

sēmento, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to bear seed, to run to seed*: herbae sementatae, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly*: dies, nox, *lasting six months*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5 regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8 imperium, Caes B. C. 1, 9 dux, Liv. 21, 43: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4 4 semestre aurum, of *the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months), Juv. 7, 89 consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69 filius, *six months old*, id. 21, 51, 112. aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36 ‖. Subst. sēmestria, ium, *n. plu. the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances*: Tryphon. Dig. 2, 14, 46.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [semi mensis] *semi-monthly*: luna, *i. e. the full moon*, App M. 11, p. 248.

sēmestrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a half month, a fortnight*: Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (semiesus. Virg. Aen. 3, 244, *etc.*), a, um, *adj.* [semi ēdo] *half-eaten, half consumed*: praeda, Virg. *loc. cit.*: ossa, ib 8, 297 pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81 frusta lardi, ib. 2, 6, 85 serpentes, Ov. M. 7, 771. lepus, Juv. 5, 167. obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34.

sēmet, v. sui.

sē-mētra, orum, *n. plu.* [metrum] *irregular metres*: Prud Psych 826.

sēmi- (before vowels sometimes sēm-, and before libra, mestris (from mensis), and modius, sē-) [same as ἡμι] an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-*: *e. g.* semestris, *semi-monthly*; semesus, *half-eaten*; semideus, *demigod*, etc.; hence, *small, thin light*, etc.: as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipistrina, *etc.*

sēmi-ācerbus, a, um. *adj. half-sour, half ripe*: uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

sēmi-ādāpertus (quin quesyl.), a, um, *adj. half-opened*: janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

sēmi-ād-ŏpertūlus, a, um, *adj.* [operio] *half-shut, half-closed*: oculi, App. M. 3, 135.

sēmi-āgrestis, e, *adj. half-rustic, somewhat boorish*: Aur. Vict. Caes 39.

sēmi-ambustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet. Cal. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681.

sēmi-āmictus, a, um, *adj. half-clad, half-naked*: App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmi-amputātus, a, um, *adj. half-cut off, lopped*, or *pruned*: ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmi-ānimis (in verse, quadriasyl.), e, *adj.* [animus] *half-alive, half-dead*: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. Ann. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 396: Liv. 1, 48: Vell. 2, 27.

sēmi-ānimus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half-dead*: semianimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1267: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: Juv. 4, 37: Liv. 28, 23.

sēmi-annŭus, a, um, *adj. of or lasting half a year*: nox (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

sēmi-āpertus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open*: fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39.

sēmi-ātrātus, a, um, *adj. in half-mourning*: Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

sēmi-axius, ii, m. [axis] *an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom*: licet nunc sermentitiis et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmi-barbarus, a, um, *adj. semi-barbarous*: Galli, Suet. Caes. 76.

sēmi-bos, bŏvis, *m. a half-ox*: vir. the *Minotaur*, Ov. A. A. 2, 24.

sēmi-cānālĭculus, i, m. *the groove on the edge of a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3.

sēmi-cānus, a, um, *adj. half-gray, grizzled*: comae, App. M. 9, p. 231.

sēmi-căper, pri, m. *a half-goat*, an epithet of Pan, *etc.*: Ov. M. 14, 515.

sēmi-centēsima, ae, *f. one half per cent.* as an impost: Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3.

sēmi-cinctium, ii, *n. a semi-girdle, a narrow apron*: Mart. 14, 153 *in lemm.*

sēmi-circŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [circulus] *semicircular*: Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmi-circŭlus, i, m. *a half-circle, semicircle* uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 16, 2. *Adj.*: ager, *semicircular*, Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmi-clausus (-clusus), a, um, *adj. half-shut, half-closed*: os, App. M. 10, p. 243.

sēmi-coctus, a, um, *adj. half-cooked, half done*: Col. 8, 5, 2. Plin. 18 11, 29

sēmi-combustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 859 Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sēmi-confectus, a, um, *adj. half-made*: caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

sēmi-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj. half-visible*: App. M. 3, p. 130.

sēmi-corpōrālis, e, *adj. half-bodied, having but half its body visible*: signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmi-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. having but half its body visible*: signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmi-crēmātus, a, um, *adj. half-burned*: membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54.

sēmi-crēmus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *half-burned*: stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmi-crūdus, a, um, *adj. half-raw*: esta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25. ‖ *that has but half-digested*: Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

sēmi-cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj. a half cubit long*: hastile, Liv. 42, 65.

sēmi-cūpae, arum, *m. plu.* [cupa] *a half tun*; as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch*: Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmi-dĕus, a, um, *adj. half-divine* Subst. *a demigod*; *demigoddess*: semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673: tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, *the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21: semidei heroes, *the Argonauts*, Stat. Th. 5, 373: parentes, id. Theb. 9, 376: Manes, Lucan. 9, 7: canes, *Anubis*, id. 8, 832: Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82: semideum pecus, *the Panes*, Stat. Th. 6, 112.

sēmi-dies, ei, *m. a half-day*: Aus. Ecl. de Nat. dier. 5.

sēmi-digĭtālis, e, *adj. of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

sēmi-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj. half-divine*: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmi-doctus, a, um, *adj. half-taught, half-learned*: discipulus, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans, et apud doctos, et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: Mart. 10, 92.

sēmi-ermis (semerm.), e, and **semiermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed*: mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: id. 22, 50: hosti et pastos ac semermos cogitant, Tac. A. 2, 68.

sēmiēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmi-factus, a, um, *adj. half-made, half-finished*: opera, Tac. A. 15, 7. portae valli, Anct. B. Afr. 89.

sēmi-fastīgium, i, n. *a half-gable-end*: Vitr. 3, 5 med.

sēmi-fer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [ferus] *half-beastial, half man and half beast*: semifer intenes divinae mentis habebat laetus erat, i. e. *the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 633: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 589: pastus Tritonis, Virg. Aen. 6, 800: corpora Cyclopum, [illegible] beast] fish], Cic. Arat. 93: [illegible] half-wild, half-savage: [illegible]

Aen. 8, 267: gilres semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82: genus hominum, Id. 6, 19, 22: Sil. 3, 542.

sēmi-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *half formed:* pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half-moon*, Id. 4, 25, 1.

sēmi-fultus, a, um, *adj. half-propped:* Mart. 5, 14.

sēmi-fūmans, antis, *adj. half-smoking:* Fig.: dignitas praefecturae, *i. e. still warm or fresh*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmi-fūnium, ii, n. [funis] *a half-rope*, i. e. *a slender line or cord:* Cato R. R. 135, 3.

sēmi-gaetūlus, i, *m. a half-Gaetulian, semi-Gaetulian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmi-germānus, a, um, *adj. half-German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin.*

sēmi-graecē, *adv. half in the Greek manner:* Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

sēmi-graecŭlus, i, *m. dim. a little half-Greek:* Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

sēmi-graecus, a, um, *adj. half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: politae et oratores, Suet. Gramm. 1: civitas (l'arentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.

sēmi-grāvis, e, *adj. half-intoxicated:* Liv. 25, 24.

sē-migro, avi, 1. *v. n. to go away, remove from:* a patre, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.*

sēmi-hiāns, antis, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Cat 61, 220: labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252.

sēmi-hiulcus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* savium, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11.

sēmi-hŏmo, ĭnis, *m. a half-man*, i. e. *half man and half beast:* Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536: mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. 10, 19. ‖ *half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 194: Nasamones, Sil. 11, 80.

sēmi-hōra, ae, *f. half an hour:* Inc. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: Auct. B. Afr. 38.

sēmi-hŭmānis (also semin.), e, *adj. half-empty:* orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16.

sēmi-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj. half-whole, half-uninjured:* Amm. 20, 5.

sēmi-jūdaeus, i, *m. half a Jew:* Hier. in Jesai 1, 2, 20.

sēmi-jējūnia, orum, *n. plu. half-fasts:* Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

sēmi-jŭgĕrum, i, *n. half a juger:* Col. 4, 18, 1.

sēmi-lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. half-lacerated, half-mangled:* Ov. M. 7, 144.

sēmi-lăter, ĕris, *m. a half-brick:* Vitr. 2, 3 *med.*

sēmi-lautus, a, um, *adj. half-washed:* crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmi-lĭber, bĕra, bĕrum, *adj. half-free:* semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13 31: Sen. Brev. V. 5 *fin.*

sēmi-lĭbra, ae, *f. a half-pound, half a pound:* App. Herb. 99.

sēmi-lixa, ae, *m. half a sutler, one little better than a sutler:* Liv. 28, 28.

sēmi-lixŭla, *a half-lixula*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

sēmi-lūnātĭcus, i, *m. a half-lunatic:* Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

sēmi-mădĭdus, a, um, *adj. half-wet, moist, damp:* ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmi-mārĭnus, a, um, *adj. half in the sea:* corpora, Lucr. 5, 800.

sēmi-mas, ăris, *m. a half-male, hermaphrodite:* Ov. M. 4, 381: Liv. 31, 12. ‖ Adj. *gelded, castrated:* capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: galli (the priests of Cybele), Ib. 4, 183.

sēmi-mascŭlus, i, *adj. m. gelded, castrated:* Attis, Fulgent. Myth. 3, 5.

sēmi-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. half-ripe:* Pall. Mart. 10, 22.

sēmi-mēdus, i, *m. a half-Mede, half a Mede:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmi-mētŏpia, orum, *n. plu.* [metopa] *half-metopes:* Vitr. 4, 2.

sēmi-mĭtra, ae, *f. a half-turban:* Dig. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

sēmi-mortŭus, a, um, *adj. half-dead:* Cat. 50, 15: App. M. 6, p. 184.

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [semen] *pertaining to seed, good for seed, seminal:* vicia, Col. 11, 2, 56: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26. ‖ Subst. seminalia, n. *plu. standing crops:* Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

sēmĭnānus, e, v. semtinanis.

sēmĭnārium, ii, *n.* [semen] *a nursery-garden, seed-plot:* Cato R. R. 46: Col. 5, 6, 1. ‖ Fig.: seminarium rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, Id. Pis. 40, 97: judicum (veterani), Id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: exiguum scminarium militum, Liv. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.

sēmĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to seed:* seminarium pilum, *for bruising seed*, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

sēmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [semino] *a breeding, propagation:* Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an originator, producer, author:* seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 14. ‖ Fig.: omnium malorum, ib. 3, 26.

sēmi-nĕcis (*nom.* does not occur), is, *adj.* [nex] *half-dead:* alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo carsorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15: Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19 Tac. Agr. 36.

sēmĭnium, ii, *n.* [semen] *a race, stock, breed:* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14.

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sow* (rare) adoreum, triticum, hordeum, Col. 2, 8, 1. agrum, id. 2, 4 *fin.*

2. Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate:* Pl. Am. 1, 2, 20: Col. 6, 24, 1. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 206. ‖ Fig. cultum Dei per terram, *to propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 1, 22.

sēmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of seeds:* cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 52.

sēmi-nūdus, a, um, *adj. half-naked:* consules, Liv. 9, 6: Suet. Vit. 17. ‖ Fig.: sententiae, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

sēmi-nūmĭda, ae, *m. a half-Numidian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmi-ŏbŏlus, i, *m. a half-obolus:* Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 8.

sēmi-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-covered:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

sēmi-ŏnustus, a, um, *adj. half-laden:* naves, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmi-orbis, is, *m. a half-circle, semi-circle:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 8: Amm. 20, 3.

sēmi-pāgānus, i, *m. a half-rustic, half a clown:* Pers. Prol. 6.

sēmi-pātens, entis, *adj. half-open:* vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmi-pēdālis, e, *adj. of the dimension of half a foot:* Vitr. 10, 19: Plin. 26, 8, 42.

sēmi-pēdānĕus, a, um, *adj. of the dimension of half a foot:* Col. 4, 1, 4.

sēmi-pērfectus, a, um, *adj. half-finished:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 209.

sēmi-pēremptus, a, um, *adj. half-destroyed:* jugera, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 133.

sēmi-perfectus, a, um, *adj. half-finished:* opera, Suet. Cal. 21. ‖ Fig.: virtutes, *half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

sēmi-pĕritus, a, um, *adj. half-skilled:* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

sēmi-perса, ae, *m. a half-Persian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmi-pes, pĕdis, *m. half a foot:* as a measure of length: Cato R. R. 123: Vitr. 2, 3: Plin. 9, 5, 4. 2. *a half-foot* in verse: Varr. in Gell. 18, 15. ‖ *half-lame:* Prud. στεφ. 2, 150.

sēmi-phālārica, ae, *f. a small falarica:* Gell. 10, 25.

sēmi-pīscina, ae, *f. a small fish-pond:* Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 3.

sēmi-plăcentīnus, i, *m. a half-Placentine:* Cic. Pis. 6 *fin.*

sēmi-plēnē, *adv. half in full, incompletely:* dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med.*

sēmi-plānus, a, um, *adj. half-full:* naves, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: stationes, *half-manned*, Liv. 25, 20: legiones, Vell. 2, 80.

sēmipliūtia soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. *s. v.* pliūt.

sēmi-puella, ae, *f. a half-maiden*, of the Sirens. Aus. Idyll. 12, 21.

sēmi-pullātus, a, um, *adj. clothed in half black:* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmi-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj. half-pruned:* vitis, Virg. R. 2, 70.

sēmi-rāsus, a, um, *adj. half-shaven:* ustor, Cat. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222.

sēmi-rēductus, a, um, *adj. half bent back:* Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

sēmi-rēfectus, a, um, *adj. half-repaired:* classis, Ov. H. 7, 176.

sēmi-rēsus, a, um, *adj. half-gnawed:* panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmi-rōtundus, a, um, *adj. half-round, semicircular:* subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260.

sēmi-rŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined:* murus, Liv. 31, 26: tecta, Id. 10, 4: Lucan. 1, 24: moenia, Sall. Frag. ap. Hier. in Habac., vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61: castella, Liv. 28, 44: patria, Id. 26, 32: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155. In *neutr. plur.:* partim per semiruta, partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24: semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350.

sēmis, issis, *m.* (in Vitruv., Front., and Pallad. *indecl.: e. g.* duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, Id. Jan. 10, 3: ib. 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitr. 4, 1: passuum millium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7) [semi as: semis quod semias, Id est ut dimidium assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *sq.*: cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.] *half a unit, a half* (for dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: patrimonii, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre exclusо (alibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: semis tertius, *the third is a half*, i. e. 1+1+½=2½: sestertius, quod semitertius; dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est, Varr. L. L. 5, 36. ‖ Esp. *half an as, a semi-as* (as a coin): Plin. 33, 3, 13: Cic. Sest. 25: Liv. Epit. 60. Hence: non semissis homo, *not worth a groat*, i. e. *worthless*, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10. (ii) Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *a half-aureus*, worth about 10s. 6d.: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. 2. As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month*, or, *six per cent. per ann.* (cf. bes, triens, etc.): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6: usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9: and reversely, semisses usurarum, ib.: in apposition, semisses usuras promisit, Scaev. Dig. 22, 1, 13. 3. As a measure of dimension: *half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16: Col. 5, 1, 11. (ii) *half a foot:* campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, id. 3, 13, 8: Front. Aq. 7. 4. Among mathematicians, *the number three:* Vitr. 3, 1. (Hence It. *scemo, scemare;* Sp. *seme.*)

sēmi-saucĭus, a, um, *adj. half wounded:* Fig.: volumina, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

sēmi-sēnex, nis, *m. an elderly man:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 53.

sēmi-sēpultus, a, um, *adj. half-buried:* casa, Ov. H. 1, 55.

sēmi-sermo, ōnis, *m. a half-speech, a jargon:* barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

sēmi-siccus, a, um, *adj. half-dry:* thalli, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmi-somnus, a, um, and **semisomnis**, e, *adj. half-asleep, drowsy:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: quum illi interea spectarent communes minos semisopnal, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: id. Verr. 5, 36: Liv. 9, 24 Tac. A. 1 51.

sēmi-sŏnans, antis, *adj.* *half-sounding*: litera, *a semi-vowel*, App. de Mundo, 66, 29.

sēmi-sŏpītus, a, um, *adj.* *half-asleep, drowsy*: App. M. 1, p. 109.

sēmi-sŏpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sopor] *half-asleep, drowsy*: Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmi-spātha, ae, *f.* *a little* spatha: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

sēmissālis, e, *adj.* [semis] *pertaining to a half-as* usurae, *a half-as a month* (six per cent. p. ann.), Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmissārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a half-as*: coheres, *who inherits one half*, Flor. Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmissis, is, *m.* = semis, *half an as* semissis quod semis, id est dimidium assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

sēmisso, 1. *v. a.* [semis] *to fire one half of a* horse's foot. pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4.

sēmi-sūpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 3, 788 · Mart. 6, 35.

sēmīta, ae, *f.* *a narrow way, a foot-path, lane*, etc.: qua ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; qua id angustе, semita ut semiiter, dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10 angustissimae semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 96 aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 30 omnibus viis motis semitisque essedariis ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 semita angusta et ardua, Liv. 9, 24 ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17 rara per occultos lucebat semita calles Virg. Aen. 9, 383 · qua jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way*, Prop. 1, 11, 2 Proverb.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: (ii) de via in semitam degredi, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 40 2. Transl., opere (formicarum) omnis semita fervet, Virg. Aen. 4, 407 · Phryxi qua semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Ach. 1, 409: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 478: arteriae, id est spiritus semitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. ‖ Fig. locupletis et speciosa vult esse eloquentia; feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: jam intelligetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: semita certe tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364. (Hence Sp *senda*.)

sēmi-tactus, a, um, *adj.* *half-touched*: Mart. 6, 74.

sēmītālis, e, *adj.* [semita] *pertaining to foot-paths or by-ways*: *whose statues are placed in by-ways*, ἐνόδιοι, Virg. Catal. 8, 20.

sēmītārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lanes or by-ways*: moechi, Cat. 37, 16. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Sp. *sendero*; Fr. *sentier*.)

sēmītātim, *adv.* *through by-ways*: Titin. in Charis. p. 194 P.

sēmi-tectus, a, um, *adj.* *half-covered*: nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. b. 25: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209.

sēmi-tŏnium, i, *n.* [tonus] *a half-tone, semitone*: Macr. S. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

sēmi-tractātus, a, um, *adj.* *half-treated*: Tert. Fug. in pers. 1.

sēmi-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *half-trembling*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

sēmi-trītus, a, um, *adj.* *half-threshed*: frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24.

sēmi-ustŭlo (semustulo and semiustilo), atum, only in *Part. perf.* and *gerundive*), 1. *v. a.* *to half burn*: infelicissimis lignis semiustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13: semiustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18: corpus in amphitheatro semiustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75.

sēmi-ustus (semustus; cf. Drak. Liv. 27, 1 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* *half-burned*: Eaedali semiustum fulmine corpus, Virg. Aen. 3, 578: Ov. F. 4, 167: Liv. 26, 27: Tac. A. 15, 40. ‖ Fig.: se populare incendium prius consultu semiustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40.

sēmi-vĭētus, a, um, *adj.* *half-withered*: uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmi-vir, i, *m.* *adj.* *a half-man*: (I) *half man and half-beast*, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. F. 5, 380: the Minotaur: id. A. A. 2, 24. (II) *an hermaphrodite*: id. M. 4, 386: Plin. 11, 49, 110. ‖ Transf. *gelded, castrated, emasculated*: of a priest of Cybele: Juv. 6, 513. 2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 215: Phryx, ib. 12, 99. qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, *debauchees*, Liv. 33, 28.

sēmi-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* *half-alive, half* or *almost dead*: ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: Sen. Brev. V. 13 · Nep. Eum. 4 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half-expiring words*, Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmi-vŏcālis, e, *adj.* *half-sounding, semi-vocal*: instrumentum rusticum, *i. e. cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1 · signum militare, *i. e. horns, trumpets*, etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5. ‖ In gramm. *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x). Quint. 1, 4, 6 Prisc. p 540 *sq.* P.

sēmi-vŏlucris, e, *adj.* *half-winged*: Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmi-zōnārius, ii, *m.* *a maker of small girdles*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

sēmĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [semodius] *containing a half-modius* placenta, Cato R. R. 76, 5 · olla, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* *a half-modius*: Cato R. R. 11, 3: Juv. 14, 67.

sēmŏtē, *adv.* *separately, apart*: Marc. Emp. 20.

sēmŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [semoveo]. ‖ Adj. *remote, distant*: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2 · terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21 · semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. Od. 1, 3, 32. 2. Fig. omnia divum natura semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *distinct*, Lucr. 2, 648: quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 *med.*: ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae de nomis peritus exciperem, *i. e. of their familiar conversation*, Tac. Or. 2.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a.* *to move* or *put aside; to separate*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 50 · qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 12 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 46: egestatem ab dulci vita, id. 3, 66: verbe, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8.

semper, *adv.* denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: *ever, always, at all times, for ever*: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper ils ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, ib. 6, 25: semper florentis Homeri, Lucr. 1, 125: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: si unquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, *Liv.* 3, 3: quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, Liv. 8, 1: non semper imbres nubibus hispidos manant in agros, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: neque semper arcum tendit Apollo, ib. 2, 10, 19: semper habebunt te cuna, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae, Ov. M. 1, 458 · tu quoque perpetuus semper gere frondis honores, ib. 565: horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 25: semper cocant priusquam serviunt rustici, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 5: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv. spatio, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 With quotidie, perenne, assidue, *etc.*: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl. Am. prol. 14: ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol 19 Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famulis fuit, Cat. 63, 90 semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29 Suet. Aug. 90. With *gen.*: semper amborum, App. Flor. 16 *fin.*

2. Transf. *in all places or circumstances* (poet.). proque toro, terrae non semper gramen habenti incubat infelix, Ov. M. 1, 633. [*Nem-per*, from the root SEM or SIM, "one." v. *sem-el*: for the termin. cf. *nu-per*, *parum-per*, *etc.*]

semper-flōrĭum, ii, *n.* [flos] t. q. sempervivum, *ever-green, houseleek*, v. aizoum · App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* *everliving*: res (spiritus sanctus), Prud. Hamart. 164 herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *ever-green, houseleek*, App. Herb 123: and Subst. sempervīva, ae, *f.*: Pall 1, 35, 3: and sempervivum, i, *n.*: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

sempĭternē, *adv.* *always, eternally*: Pac. in Non. 170, 20.

sempĭternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sempiternus] *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity*: stabilis mundi, App. Trism. p. 94.

sempĭterno, *adv.* *always, eternally*: permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5: Sol. 35.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; cf hesternus from heri, aeternus from aevum, and taciturnus from taceo] *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal*: fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.*: immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 15 deorum vita sempiterna? Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 3: aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: cursus stellarum, ib. 6, 17 gratias agere sempiternas, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 84: verae amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 32 ignis Vestae, id. Cat. 4, 9 odia, id. Am. 10 *fin.*: consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30 · nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. *Neutr. adv.* sempiternum, *perpetually*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 26.

sēm-uncia, ae, *f.* *the twenty-fourth part of an as*: semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. 2. In gen. *a twenty-fourth part of any whole*: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.* Hence, transf. *a trifle*: bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, *for a trifling sum*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. *fin.* p. 54 ed. Orell.: semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121. ‖ Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1: Col. 12, 59, 5. (ii) As a measure of dimension, *the twenty-fourth of a juger*: id. 5, 1, 10. 2. *a domestic utensil of* unknown capacity · Cato R. R. 10, 3.

sēmunciālis, e, *adj.* [semuncia] *amounting to the twenty-fourth part of a pound*: asses, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sēmunciārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, *interest reduced from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth*, i. e. about four per cent., Liv. 7, 27 (v. Smith's Ann. 327).

sēmunctus, a, um, v. semiunctus.

sēnāculum, i, *n.* [senatus] *the council-hall of the Senate at Rome*: senaculum supra Graecostasin, ubi Concordiae et Basilicae Opimiae, Capitolium vocatum, ubi senatus [illegible]

sitiores consisterent, dictum ut persuasa apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 47: Val. Max. 2, 2, 6. Later, in gen. for any *council-hall of the Senate* (including the curiae): Fest. s. v.

sēnārĭŏlus, i, m. [senarius] *a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni] *consisting of the each*: fistula, *six quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ‖ Esp.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usually iambics): Quint. 9, 4, 125: Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: and Subst. senarius, ĭi, m.: Cic. Or. 55, 184: Quint. 9, 4, 72.

sēnātor, ōris, m. [SEN, root of senex] *a member of the Senate, a senator* of Rome: Cic. Leg. 3, 18: id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: Hor. S. 1, 6, 77: Caes. B. C. 1, 17. 2. Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id. B. G. 2, 28: of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic. Rep. 3, 35: of the Macedonians, called by themselves synedri: Liv. 45, 32.

sēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *pertaining to a senator, senatorial*: cujus actas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Manil. 21: ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orel.: consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id. Verr. 2, 2: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1: literae, *speeches made in the Senate*, id. Off. 2, 1: album, Tac. A. 4, 42: aetas, Gell. 14, 8: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, Plin. Pan. 2. Subst. senatorius, ĭi, *m. a senator*: Sall. de Rep. ord 2, 11 *fin.*

sēnātus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* senati, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 6: Cic. Div. in Caecil 5, 19, *etc.*: senatuis, Sisenn. in Non. 484, 19: senatuos, S. C. de Bacch.) [SEN, root of senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 26] *the council of the elders, the Senate* or *supreme council at Rome*, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 1016: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12: (majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collocaverunt, id. Sest. 65 *fin.*: cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: senatus consultum, *a decree of the Senate*; v. consultum, *no.* II.: senatus auctoritas, the same; v. auctoritas, *no.* V. 1: censuit senatus, *the Senate resolved*; v. censeo, *no.* V. 2: also, decerno, *no.* II.; and decretum: senatum convocare, id. Sull 23, 65; senatus est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: habere senatum, ib. 1, 4: agere; Suet. Caes. 88: eo die non fuit senatus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: eodem die Tyrtis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, *pace audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 6: senatu dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, id. Acad. 2, 45: *in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*: in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18: de senatu sooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 49. 2. *the Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Aedmorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venetorum, ib. 3, 16. ‖ Fig. *a council*, i. e. *consultation*: Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36.

sēnātusconsultum, *v.* consultum no. II.

sēnĕcĭo, ōnis, m. [senex] *an old man*: Afran. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

sēnĕcio, ōnis, m. *a plant, called also* vigeron, *groundsel*, *ragwort*, Senecio Jacobaea, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

sēnecta, ae, *f.* [insecta, *adj.*; *id.* natus] *old age, senility* (for senectus): Pl. Most. 1, 1, 60: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 31: Virg. G. 2, 186: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 19: Tac. A. 3, 23: Suet. Aug. 79. 2. Meton. *the old skin, slough*, of a serpent: serpentes senectam exuendo, Plin. 20, 23, 93.

sēnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] *aged, old* (rare): senecta aetas, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 12: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 773: corpus, Sall. Hist. ap. Prisc. p. 869.

sēnectus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *old age, senility* (only in *sing.*): quasi qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 3: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: Cat. 108, 1: Tib. 2, 2, 19: Virg. G. 3, 67. Poet.: dum virent genua, et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5. 2. Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret habereteque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. (ll) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34. Proverb.: aquilae senectus, *v.* aquila. ‖ Meton. *the old skin, slough* of serpents, *etc.*: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49.

sēnĕo, 2. *v. n. to be old* (rare): quanquam actas senet, Pac. in Prisc. p. 887: Cat. 4, 26. ‖ Transf. *to be weak, feeble*: Pac. in Non. 137, 1: Att. in Prisc. p. 887 P.

sēnesco, nŭi (*gerundive*, senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54), 3. *v. n. incep.* [seneo] *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary*: ita sensim actas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11 *fin.*: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graecia, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50. avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2. 2. *to grow old* in an occupation, *etc., to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8 procem. § 18. ‖ Meton. *to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline*, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: diis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Col. 8, 8, 4. 2. Of things: quaedam facunda in agris potius crescente luna quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1: arbores hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (*al.* senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54: hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: senescit ager continua messe, *becomes exhausted*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67: uniones, *grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97: coma, *falls off*, Domit. in Suet. Dom. 18: monumenta virum, *decay*, Lucr. 5, 313: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2: bellum, Liv. 28, 36: morbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: fama, Liv. 27, 20: rumores, Tac. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12; vitia, id. 3, 12: socordia, Tac. A. 1, 9: fortuna, Vell. 2, 11 *fin.*: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *Poët.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *Comp.* do not occur. Orig. *gen.* sĕnĭcis, Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P), *adj.* [seneo] (*Comp.* senior): *old aged, advanced in years*: his est vetus, victus, veternosus, senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: puer, Juv. 6, 369: cygni, Mart. 5, 37: Eleates (*i. e.* vinum), id. 13, 23: nemo est (tam senex quis) qui se quemvis hem putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: quia senex. tabescit dies, *far advanced, drawing to a close*, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 8: nomen nostrum senibus loqueretur pagina sceli *in later ages*, Virg. Cir. 40. *Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 968: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Am. 1, 5: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 38: senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. Brut. 43, 160. ‖ Subst. *an aged person, an old man* or *woman*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: ut petulantia magis est adolescentium quam senum, id. de Sen. 11, 36: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, *Nestor*, id. Od. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 34: hanc tot mala forre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82. *Comp. an elderly person*, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person*: facilius senescit puer vel adolescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis forte coberedum senior male tusalet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (*i. e.* Anchises), Virg. Aen. 2, 692: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43: centuriae seniorum, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, Liv. 2, 30 consulares ac seniores (*opp* juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. (Hence It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; Fr. *seigneur, sire.*)

sēni, ae, a, *num. distrib* [sex] *six each*: quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos vitos singuli currus vehebant, Curt. 8, 13. senum pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic. Verr. 2, 49 *fin.* ‖ Transf. for sex, *six*: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birth-day*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, ib. 12, 429: pedes, *hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253.

sēnĭcĭo, ae, *m.* or *f.* [seneo] *an aged person, an old man* or *woman*: Pomp in Non. 17, 20.

sēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [senex] *a little old man*: App. M. 1. p. 113.

sēnĭdēni (*or* sep.), ae, a, *num distrib. sixteen each*: ut tribuni militum seni deni (senideni) in quatuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30: sena dena (*or* senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*

sēnĭlis, e, *adj.* [senex] *pertaining to old people, aged, senile*: Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23: partes, *opp.* viriles, Hor. A. P. 176: senilis aliquid, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: rugae, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163: hiems, ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148.

sēnĭlĭter, *adv. after the manner of an old person*: tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

sēnĭlo, ōnis, m. [seni] *the number six, a dice* on dice: Suet. Aug. 71: Mart. 13, 1.

sēnĭor, ōris, *v.* senex.

sēni-pes, pĕdis, *adj. six-footed*, senarian: stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 132.

sēnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [senex] *the feebleness of age, decline, decay, dotage*; senio carere, Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.*: senio pondus gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 30: cum Gallus et juventa Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22.

senvela senio membra, Id. A. 1, 34: fessa senio mens, Ib. 6, 28: torpor mentis ac sensum, Sen. Ben. 7, 26: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat uni, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Tim. 6: lunae, Plin. 7, 48, 49. § 155. lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22: sensum repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: sensum defendere famae, *the passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est laetas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 2.

II. Meton. *an old man, old fellow*: with *masc.* pron.: ut illum di deaeque sentum perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: for senex, Sil. 8, 467. 2. *peevishness, moroseness*; *vexation, grief, trouble*, produced by decay: haec res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 19: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8: senio et moerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54: surge et inhumanae sentum depone Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47: morum senium triste, Sen. Hipp. 917: en pallor sentumque! Pers. 1, 26.

senso, orum, *n. plu.* [sentio] *sentiments, thoughts, ideas*: quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: sensa mentis et consilia sic verbis explicat, ib. 3, 14 *fin.*

sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with sense, intelligent*: homines, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

sensibilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *perceptible by the senses, sensible* (rare): vox auditui, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum. nos contra intelligibile, Sen. Ep. 124.

sensibilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensibilis] *the sense or meaning of words*: Non. 173, 14.

sensibĭlĭter, *adv. by the senses, sensibly*: commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sensus] *a little sentence*: Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus] fero] *producing sensation*: Lucr. 3, 273.

sensĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [sensifico] *that produces sensation*: Aug. Civ. 11. 7, 3.

sensĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [sensus facio] *to endow with sensation*: rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Capell. 9, 308.

sensĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing sensation*: Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with sensation, sensitive*: Lucr. 2, 888.

sensim, *adv.* [SENT, root of sentio] Prop. *perceptibly*: hence *slowly, gently, softly, gradually*: sensim tardeve potius, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens, Id. Tusc. 3, 22 *fin.*: ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, Id. Phil. 2, 27: sensim incedens, Liv. 10, 5: sensim atque moderate, Cic. Verr. 3, 68 leniter et sensim. Plin. Ep. 5, 6: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, Cic. Off. 2, 3: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: tentare animos, Liv. 2, 2: sensim postulare, Id. 2, 45: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 565: parce mandere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 15, 9.

sensĭtĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with feeling or sensation, sensitive*: App. Trism. p. 80: Tert. Anim. 47.

sensĭtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensatilis] *the faculty of sensation, sentibility*: Tert. Anim. 17.

sensus, a, um, *Part.* [sentio].

sensus, ūs, *m.* [Id.] *the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense*, etc. Of the body: omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda sculpere ut non sculpere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: ut idem interitus pii ambarum et corporum, nec ullus sensus maneat, Id. Am. 4, 24: tactus corporis est sensus, Lact. 2, 428: *sentiendi*, *audiendi*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: *videndi*, *audiendi*, Id. de Or. 3, 87, 357: quod tangas sentias, neque aliter, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Id. Or. 2, 8 moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, Id Am. 3, 12. II. Of the mind, *consciousness, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition*, etc.: ipse in commovendis judiciis his ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, pomoverer, Id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: humanitatis, Id. Verr. 1, 18: ipsi intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi, Id. Am. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas ergo nos sensusque civium, Id. Mil. 16, 42: animi, Id. de Or. 2, 35: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, Id. Att. 15, 7. (orator) sensus mentesque (hominum) pertractat, Id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? Id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: in dicendo vitium vel maximum est, a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, *the common way of thinking*, Id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*: sensus communis (and with hominum), *the common feelings of humanity*, Ib. 2, 16, 68 Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: Juv. 8, 73, etc. *Plur.*: Cic. Cln. 6, 17: vulgaris popularisque sensus, Id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, ib. 1, 12, 83. 2. Meton. *the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason* (rare). misero quod omnes eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6. Ov. M. 3, 631: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, Id. ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3. 3. Esp. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*: nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20. verba duos sensus significantia, Id. 6, 3, 48: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2. (ii) *a sentence, period*: sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, Id. 9, 4, 26. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), *common places*, Tac. Or. 31. (Hence Sp. *seso.*)

sententia, ae, *f.* [SENT, root of sentio] *a way of thinking; opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision*, etc.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo, et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quaque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37 *fin.*: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 95: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*: ea omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: perstat in sententia Saturnia, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18 *ad fin.*: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be*, Id. Off. 3, 33: ad eam sententiam haec ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, scribere, etc. *acc. to any one's wish*: Cic. Cael. 29: Id. Att. 16, 16, C.: Liv. 38, 45: *etc.*: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, *in my opinion at least*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 5: Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98: ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, *to one's mind or liking*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 87: Cic. Fam. 2, 7: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123: Sall. J. 43. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. 2. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment*, vote, etc. (L. Turquitium) antiquos patres majorem gravitatem appellavit, quos postea sententiam rogabat, Id. Rep. 2, 20: Rectius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: mutandae sententiam dixi: factum est supplicationi-multum in meam sententiam, Id. Att. 4, 1: ex senatus sententia, Id. Fam. 12, 4: iter in consilium: servos filii innocenti omnibus sententiis absolviter, quo fidelius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Id. Verr. 4, 45: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, pronounced *the decision or sentence*, Id. Off. 3, 16, 66. 3. ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, to *the best of my (your) knowledge and belief*: (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, Id. Acad. 2, 47 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 53. In a pun: ridicule illud L. Nasica censuit Gabinii, quum ille: "*hic tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes?*" "*Non hercule,*" inquit, "*ex animi mei sententia.*" Cic. de Or. 2, 64 *fin.* As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, by *my faith*, Sall. J. 85. II. Transf. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*, etc.: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: legis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum: *Peream amici*, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25 est vitiosum in sententia, si qu'd absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. gen. 3, 7. 2. *a sentence, period*: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45. 3. Esp. *a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom*: selectae (Epicuri) breves-que sententiae, quas appellatis *κυρίας δόξας*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31 acutae crebraeque, ib. 2, 8 *fin.*: Quint. 8, 5, 2 *sq.*: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68.

sententiālĭter, *adv. in the form of maxims, axiomatically, sententiously*: alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur, Macr. S. 5, 16: Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 *med.*

sententiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sententia] *a little sentence, maxim*, or *aphorism*: Cic. Phil. 3, 9: Quint. 5, 13, 37.

sententiōsē, *adv. sententiously*: Cic. de Or. 2, 71.

sententiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia] *full of meaning, pithy, sententious*: sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis] *a thornbrake*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 80: App. Flor. p. 348.

sentĭcētus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of thorns, thorny, briary*: fig.: vetus, Afr. in Fest. *s. v.* sentes: merces, App. Flor. p. 361.

sentĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [sentio facio] *to endow with feeling or sensation*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 17.

sentīna, ae, *f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship*; also *bilge-water*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros currant, alii sentinam exhaurient, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Sen. Ep. 30: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C. 37. II. Fig. *the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble*: si in civitate, sentinam-que urbis hanc omnium contagione purgare, et pestilentes sentinae rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: Id. Att. 12, 1: Liv. 2, 39. Also, *the lowest part of an undertaking, followers*: Val. Max. 6, 2, 8.

sentĭnālĭlum, i, *n.* [[illegible] *instrument for bailing out water*; also *a scoop*: Paul. Nol. [illegible]

sentĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [[illegible] *bailer out, dipper-water*: [illegible] 36, 32.

sentino, *i. v. n.* [sentina] *to bale or pump out bilge-water*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 36: Aug. Homil. 42. ‖ Fig. *to be in difficulty* or *danger*: Fest. *s. v.*

sentīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bilge-water*: Cato in Non. 152, 25.

sen.tio, si, sum (*perf. sync.* sensti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11), 4. *v. a.* [sensi and sensum come from an obsol. *pres.* sento, whence sententia, sensim] *to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see*, etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of*: calorem et frigus, Lucr. 6, 497: varios rerum odores, Id. 1, 299: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr. 4, 495: somitum, Pl. Cure. 1, 2, 69: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articularios, Plin 32, 4, 16. *Pass.*: posse prius ad angustias venirl, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: sentire sonare, *to hear sounds*, Lucr. 4, 230: sentio aperiri foras, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 606. *Absol.*: perpetuo quoniam sentimus, id. 4, 229: qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21. Of things: pupula quum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811: neque anres auditum per se possunt sentire, Id. 3, 633. 2. *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure*: sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10: Apollinem vindicem, ib. 4, 6, 3: coecos motus orientis austri, ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), ib. 3, 1, 33: amorem abeuntis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3. *Absol.*: iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59. Of things as subjects: meae istuc scapulae sentiant, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 25: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv. 9, 41: pestilentiam sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare sentit amorem heri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: almus fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136. 3. *to be subject* or *liable to a disease*: morbos, Plin. 2, 49, 73: cariem, id. 8, 18, 26. ‖ Of the mind, *to feel, perceive, observe, notice*: constr. with *acc., inf.* and *acc., rel. clause, de.*, or *absol.* (i) with *acc.*: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived*, Cic. Am. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid prosseserit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134. Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, *i. e. does not die*, ib. 12, 619. (ii) with *inf.* and *acc.*: quoniam sentio errare (eum), Pl. Men. 3, 2, 16: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. Cat. 2, 3: postquam nihil esse pericli sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58. (iii) with *rel. clause* and *subj.*: scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 17: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1: vicrices caterval sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles posset, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25. With *indic.*: sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 14. (iv) with *de*: de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: hostes postesquam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat*, ib. 5, 32. (v) *Absol.*: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excesserint sentire ac vigere, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: (Aristoteles) paeana probat eoque sit uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire quum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193. *Pass. impers.*: non ut dictum est, in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, id. de Or. 3, 42 *fin.* 2. *to think, deem, judge, suppose*: si ita genait, ut loquitur, est homo imperitus

Cic. Rep. 3, 21: locanone an ita sentiens, id. Acad. 2, 19, 63: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conierendam esse cum ea, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, ib. 1, 42: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? *what worse opinion can they entertain of you?* Caes. B. C. 2, 32: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: male de filio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: tecum sentio, *I agree with you*, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 24: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: abs te seorsum sentio, *think differently*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52: *Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on your side*, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 56. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *to vote, declare, decide*: sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae vult Hortensius, omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 31: si judices pro causa mea senserint, *decided in my favour*, Gell. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Ov. de Nuce, 113) *a thorn, brier, bramble* (usu. *plur.*): *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentene esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: Virg E. 4, 29: Ov. M. 1, 509: Caes. B. G. 2, 17. *Sing.*: Graeci vocant κυνόσβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dog-rose, wild-brier*, Col. 11, 3, 4. ‖ Transf. of thievish hands: Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sentio] *to perceive, observe*: Lucr. 3, 391.

sentix, icis, *m.* [sentis] *the plant* cynosbatos *or* sentis canis, *dog-rose, wild-brier*: App. Herb. 87.

sentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of thorns, thorny*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462: rubus, Prud. Apoth. 123. ‖ Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis amnisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

seōrsum, *adv.* (seorsus, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27: Lucr. 4, 495: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, etc.: in the poets, also dissyl. *per synaer.*) *asunder, separately, apart*. With *ab*. me hodie senex seduxit solum, seorsum ab aedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 98: seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52. With *abl.*: seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 563. *Absol.*: in aedificium istanc seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: in custodia habitus, Liv. 9, 42: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum cunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, *to you individually* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, manumque seorsum habebis, *will keep off*, Cat. 20, 17.

sēorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from sevorsus, from sē-vorto] *sundered, separate, apart*: seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* opționatus: studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.

sē-par, āris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj. separate, different*: cassa separe urna contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: duo flumina natura separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

sēpărābilis, e, *adj.* [separo] *that may be separated, separable*: nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

sēpărātim, *adv. asunder, apart, separately*. With *ab*: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. *Absol.*: hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21 *fin.*: una in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: with singuli, Liv. 42, 44: Quint. 4 procem. § 7: with quisque, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Sall. C. 52: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, *i. e. generally*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.

sēpărātio, ōnis, *f.* [separo] *a sundering, severing, separation*: sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: Tac. H. 4, 46.

sēpărātius, *comp. adv. less closely*: separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51 *fin.*

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [separo] *pertaining to separation, disjunctive*: conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.

sēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that separates*: Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.*

sēpărātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that separates*: Aug. Trinit. 11, 10.

sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* [separo]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, distinct, particular, different*. With *ab*: quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6. With *abl.*: (animalia) separata aliensis, Vell. 1, 16. *Absol.*: ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17 *fin.*: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, Quint. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35. privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: separatae singulis aedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, *distant, remote*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18. *Comp.*: intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin. Sup.* does not occur.

sēpărātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a parting separating*: App. Flor. p. 350.

sē-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide*: With *ab*: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2. With *abl.* (poet.): Sestos Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28. Lucan. 4, 75. With simple *acc.*: Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 1, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, Liv. 42, 55: ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18. ‖ Fig. *to treat* or *consider separately; to distinguish, except*: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: nihil est, quod se ab Aetol's separent, Liv. 38, 44: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, id. 5, 7, 9: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, i. e. *if Cato again be excepted*, Vell. 1, 17. (Hence It. *sverare*; Fr. *sevrer*.)

sēpēlībilis, e, *adj.* [sepelio] *that may be buried*. Fig. *that may be concealed*: stultitia, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sēpĕlio, īvi or ĭi, pultum (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97: *Part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato in Prisc. p. 909 P.), 4. *v. a. to bury, inter*: sepultus intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus, Plin. 7, 54, 55: Tarquinii sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: saorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42: ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127: qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire nanatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Cosentiae, quod membrorum reliquiae fuit, cassque Metapontum ad hostes remisso, *i. e. buried after burning* Liv. 8, 24. ‖ Fig. *to put an end to*: de

destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patria sepulta, Prop. 1, 22, 3: haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus mei, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1. quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: nullus sum, sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50. **2.** Poet. sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *slumbering*: somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973· invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265. assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11, 56. paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 29.

sēpes (saep.), is, *f.* (*nom.* seps, Val. Fl. 6, 517) *a hedge, fence*: Virg. G. 1, 270: Plin. 17, 14, 24: Caes. B. G. 2, 17· Ov. M. 1, 493. Poet. of any *inclosure*: scopulorum, post. Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.*: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

sē-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [sex] *six-footed*: populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177.

sēpia, ae, *f.* = σηπία, *the cuttle fish*, Sepia officinalis, Linn., which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients. Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin*· Plin. 9, 29, 45: Col. 6, 17, 7. This liquid was used for ink· Pers. 3, 13 turva Aus. Ep. 4, 76. (Hence It. *seppia*, Sp *zebra*; Fr *sèche*.)

sēpīcŭla (saep.), ae, *f. dim.* [sepes] *a little fence* or *hedge*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

sēpĭmen (saep.), inis, *n.* = septimentum· App. Flor. 1.

sēpīmentum (saep.), i, *n.* [sepio] *a hedge, fence, inclosure*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 *sq.*: Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

sēpio (saep.), psi, ptum (*past perf.* sepiisset, Liv. 44, 39 dub.), 4. *v. a.* [sepes] *to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose*· sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, id. Tusc. 5, 23: fundum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 36· segetem, Col. 2, 21, 2 urbes moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, munitionibus, castris, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv. 35, 25· oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic N. D. 2, 57, 142: saltum plagis, *to inclose, surround*, Lucr. 5, 1250: feram venantum corona, Virg. Aen. 9, 551 aliquid veste, *to cover, envelop*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 40. obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit (Venus), Virg. Aen. 1, 411: legiones luco, Liv. 9, 11: Agrippam custodia militum, Suet. Aug. 65: sepsit se tectis, *shut himself up in his palace*, Virg. Aen. 7, 600. ‖ Fig.: (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria sepire, *to fix them in one's memory*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: locum omnem cogitatione, ib. 2, 34, 147: septus legibus et judiciorum metu, *sheltered, guarded*, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quibus praesidiis philosophiae septus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23: postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44: (mulieres) septae pudicitia agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se sepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

sēpiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 37.

sēpiastārius, ii, *m.* [Sepiasia, a street in Capua] *a dealer in unguents*: Lampr. Elag. 30. ‖ sepiastarium, unguentarium, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pĭno, pĕdĭi, pĕdĭtum (*Part. perf.* syncop. sepsitus, Sil. 8, 378), 3. *v. a. to put* or *place apart* or *aside*; *to separate, pick out*, etc.: sepoui et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum id. Verr. 4, 10: id ego ad illud fanum (*sc.* ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 55: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730: nonnullos ex principibus legii ac sepesuit ad pompam, Suet. Cal. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52: interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance*, Tac. H. 2, 33. de mille sagittis unam seposuit, *picked out*, Ov. M. 5, 381. **2.** Esp. *to banish, exile*: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. H. 1, 13: aliquem in secretum Asiae, ib. 1, 10 Suet. Aug. 65: so, seponere aliquem a domo, *to banish from one's house*, Tac. A. 3, 12. ‖ Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 132: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54· materiam senectuti seponi, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. H. 1, 1 seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. A. 2, 59 qua de re sepositus nobis est locus, *a separate, special place*, Quint. 1, 10, 26 Jovem diffusum nectare curas seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, Ov. M. 7, 319. (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22. poet. with simple *abl.*: si modo scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.

sēpōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [sepono] *a setting apart, separation*. si forte qui decimam vovit decesserat ante sepositionem, Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 2.

sēpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sepono].

‖ Adj. (poet. and rare) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24· gens, Mart. Spect. 7. **2.** *select, choice*: vestis, *a sumptuous garment*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43.

seps, sĕpis, *comm.* = σήψ, *a kind of lizard with a long body and very short legs*, Lacerta Chalcides, Linn., called now in Italy *cicigna*: Lucan. 9, 761 Plin. 29, 5, 32. ‖ *an insect*, perh. *the wood-louse, millepied*, but not clearly distinguished. id. 20, 2, 6. id. 29, 6, 39.

seps, *a hedge* or *fence*: v. sepes.

sepse, *pron. reflect.* [se ipse] *oneself*: quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8.

septas, ădis, *f.* [ἑπτάς] *the number seven*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

septĕjŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [septem jugum] *a team of seven*: Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *card. num.*, *seven*: septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 46 dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. Carm. S. 7 septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89· decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1· decem septem, Liv. 24, 15 septem et viginti minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: illum his mensibus sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58. **2.** Septem stellae, for septentriones, *the Seven-stars, the Pleiades*: Sen. Troad. 443.

‖ Esp. subst. *the seven sages* of Greece· eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26. [Cf. Sans. *saptan*; Gr. ἑπτά; Germ. *sieben*; Eng. *seven*.]

september, bris, *adj.* [septem] *pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year* (which began with March); *of* or *pertaining to September*: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1: Suet. Aug. 31: Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22: Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 *sq.*: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16.

2. Subst. *the month of September*: Aus. Ecl. de Mens. mono. 9.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septem-fīnus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] *seven-fold-flowing*: Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov. M. 1, 422.

septem-gĕminus, a, um, *adj. seven-fold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 800: Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 221

septem-mestris (septimestris), e, *adj.* [mensis] *of seven months*: infans, Censor. de Die nat. 8.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [nervus] *an herb, called also* plantago major *or* heptapleuron, Plantago altissima, Linn.: App. Herb. 1.

septem-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of seven feet, seven feet high*: Pl. Cure. 3, 71.

septem-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico] *seven-fold* (poet.) clipeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), Virg. Aen. 12, 925: Ov. M. 13, 2 Nilus (as having seven mouths), ib. 5, 187 Istri, id. Tr. 2, 189.

septemtrio, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v septemviri.

septemvirālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri] *pertaining to the septemvirs, septemviral*: auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.

‖ Subst. septemvirāles, ium, *m. plu. the septemvirs*: ib. 13, 12, 26.

septemvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate*: Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99 Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-viri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs*: ‖ *the epulones*: Tac. A. 3, 64. *Sing.*: septemvir, Lucan. 1, 602 Plin. Ep. 2, 11. ‖ *for dividing lands*: Cic. Phil. 5, 7 *fin. Sing.*: ib. 5, 12, 33.

septēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *consisting of seven, septenary*: numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. 11, 36, 43· Gell. 3, 10: versus, *consisting of seven feet*, Diom. p. 514 P.: also *absol.*: cum tam bonos septenarios, fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets*, Mart. 4, 46. fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25.

septendĕcim (less correctly, septemdecim), *card. num.* [septem decem] *seventeen*: septendecim populi, Cic Verr. 5, 47: Liv. 38, 51: Tac. A. 13, 6· separately septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89: Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15.

septēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septem] *seven each*: a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29. amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. ‖ Transf. for septem, *seven*: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: qua septenas temperat unda vias, *the seven mouths of the Nile*, Prop. 3, 22, 16: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87. *Sing.*: gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Lucan. 8, 445: non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66

septennis, e, v. septennis.

septennium, ii, *n.* for septennium, *a period of seven years*: Prud. Tetrast. 6.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrionālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones] *pertaining to the north, northern*: pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: oceanus, Plin. 9, 17, 30. ‖ Subst. septentrionālia, ium, *n. plu. the northern regions*: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

septentrionārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *northern, north-*: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

septentriones (septemtriones), um, *m. plu.* [septem trio; prop. the seven ploughing-oxen: v. trione: hence as a constellation] *seven stars near the north pole* belonging to the constellation called the *Wain*, or the *Great Bear*; also *seven stars* of the constellation of *the Little Bear*: neque ea septentriones quaquam in caelo dimmoveri, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 66: *in transf.*: quae nostri septem solii vocitare Triones, Arat. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: quorum conversus septem prohibetur trionis, Ov. M. 2, 528. *Sing.*: septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83. ‖ Transf. a king, *either of the two constellations of the Bear*, distinguished by the epithets

major and *minor*: major septentrio, *the Great Bear*, Vitr. 9, 4: minor septentrio, *the Little Bear*; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 112. ‖ Meton. *the northern regions, the north*: satis notum est, limites regionesque esse uelli quatuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *Sing.*: latus oriens spectat, septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv. 32, 13: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Tac. A. 2, 23 *In tmesi*: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. G. 3, 381: Ov. M. 1, 64. **2.** *the north-wind*: ex ea die fuere septentriones uenti, Cic. Att. 9, 6. *Sing.*: acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thracias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

septiclānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a Septicius*: libra, *a Septician pound*, which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71.

septicollis, e, *adj.* [septem collis] *seven-hilled, standing on seven hills*: arx, *i. e. Rome*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 412.

septicus, a, um, *adj.* = σηπτικός, *putrefying, septic*: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

septies, *adv. num.* [septem] *seven times*: septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: Liv. 28, 6.

septifāriam, *adv.* [cf. ambifariam, multifariam] *seven-fold*: Santra in Non. 170, 21.

septifŏlium, ii, *n.* [septem folium] *a plant*, seemingly a kind of Potentilla, Linn.: App. Herb. 116.

septiforis, e, *adj.* [septem foris] *having seven openings, seven-holed*: fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: Alcim. 1, 63.

septiformis, e, *adj.* [septem forma] *seven-fold*: Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 4.

septimāna, ae, v. septimanus.

septimānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *pertaining to the number seven*: Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: Macr. S. 1, 14: feturae, *born in the seventh month*, Arn. 3, 105, ‖ Subst. septimāni, ōrum, *m. plu. soldiers of the seventh legion*: Plin. 3, 4, 5: Tac. H. 1, 25. **2.** septimāna, ae, *f.* = hebdomas, *a week*: Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5. (Hence It. *settimana*; Fr. *semaine*.)

septimātrus, uum, *f.* [septimus] *a festival celebrated seven days after the idea*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

septimontiālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium] *pertaining to the feast of the Seven Hills*: sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

septimontium, ii, *n.* [septem mons] *the circuit of the Seven Hills*, the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11. ‖ *the feast of the Seven Hills*, celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the inclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Ib. 6, 3, 58: Fest. *s. v.*: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1028.

septimus (**septumus**), a, um, *num. ord.* [septem] *the seventh*: mense septimo, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 30: isque septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. ‖ **Adverbially**: die septimi, *on the seventh day* (like die crastini, noni, quinti, etc.): Ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 8: Macr. S. 1, 4. **2.** septimum, *for the seventh time*: Marius tum feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32 *fin.* **3.** septimo: *for the seventh time*: C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. in Gell. 10, 1. (ii) *seven times*: invii ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: idemque secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17. ‖ **Esp.** septimus casus, the instrumental case or *adverbial case* (the *abl.* used without a prep.): Quint. 1, 4, 26: Diom. p. 302 P.

septimusdēcimus, a, um, num. *ord. the seventeenth*: sententia septima decima, Cic. Cin. 27: septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.*

septingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [septingeni] *pertaining to seven hundred, of seven hundred each*: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [septingenti] *seven hundred each*: bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

septingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the seven hundredth*: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Procem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [septem centum] *seven hundred*, annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: numi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39: millia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11. *Absol.*: septingenta Tito debet Lupus (*sc.* sestertia), Mart. 7, 10.

septingenties, *num. adv. seven hundred times*: Plin. 28, 12, 50.

septĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepio] *a hedging or fencing in, inclosing*: Vitr. 5, 12. urbis, *the walling of it in*, Vop. Aurel. 12.

septi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem] *seven-foot*; hence, poet. *excessively tall, gigantic*: Sid. Carm. 12, 11.

septīrēmis, is, *adj.* [septem remus] *having seven banks of oars*: naves, Curt. 10, 1 *med.*

septŭāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [septuageni] *consisting of seventy*: fistula, *seventy quarter-digits broad*, Frontin. Aq. 36 homo, *a man of seventy*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septŭāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septuaginta] *seventy each*: pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92: in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Frontin. Aq. 57. *Sing.*: coltu, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

septŭāgēniquīni, v. septuageni.

septŭāgēnus, v. septuageni.

septŭāgĭes, *num. adv. seventy times*: Col. 5, 2, 7.

septŭāginta, *num. card. seventy*: Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1: septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21. (Hence It. *settanta*.)

septŭennis (septennis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, *adj.* [septem annus] *of seven years, seven years old*: nunc prius quam septuennis est (puer), Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 36: Prud. στεφ. 10, 696.

septŭennium, ii, *n.* [septuennis] *a period of seven years*: Fest. *s. v.* sexantarii.

septum, i, *n.* [sepio] *an inclosure; a hedge, fence, barrier, wall*, etc. (usu. *plur.*): hunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiunt, dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: septis beluas continere, Ib. 1, 3. Inermem tribunum adoriuntur fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Id. Sest. 37: quamvis multa mieis exiret victima septis, *folds*, Virg. E. 1, 34: septa repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3: animadvertimus intra septa pelagios greges inertis mugilis, *in the fish-ponds*, Id. 8, 17, 8: transit fulmen coeli per septa domorum, *walls*, Lucr. 1, 490. *Sing.*: venationis, *a warren, preserve*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. ‖ Esp. septa, *the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote*: Cic. Att. 4, 16: Ov. F. 1, 53: v. Smith's Ant. 336. **2.** septa, *the weir of a sluice*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4. **3.** in anatomy: septum transversum, *the diaphragm*, Cels. 4, 1.

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem uncia; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47] *seven twelfths*: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11: Liv. 5, 24: auri, *seven ounces*, id. 23, 29. ‖ Transf. *seven things of a kind, etc.*; hence, *in drinking, seven cups*: Mart. 3, 82.

septŭlātim (**sextul-**), *adv. in a covert manner*: Fig. of discourse, *obscurely*: ita septuose dictio abe to datur, Liv Andron. in Non. 170, 27.

septuplum, i, *n.* [ἑπτάπλους] *a septuple*: Aug. Serm. 83 *med.*

septus (*sacp.*), a, um, *Part.* [sepio].

sēpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] *pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral*: fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov. H. 2, 120: arae, Id. M. 8, 480.

sēpulcrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a burial-place, cemetery*: Cat. 59, 2.

sēpulcrum (sepulchrum, Charis, p. 56 P.), i, *n.* [sepelio; cf. fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo] *a grave, sepulchre*: sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3, § 2: siti dicuntur hi, qui condīti sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101. *Plur.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *sq.*: Virg. E. 8, 98: Hor. Epod. 17, 47. Comically: ciam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, *we may bury the day*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 43: of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas effodiam ego hodie, id. Ps. 1, 4, 19. **2.** *an ornamented tomb, monument*: (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.*: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: sepulcra legens, i. e. *the inscriptions on them*, id. de Sen. 7, 21. ‖ Fig. and poet. of a vulture's maw: (vultur) heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. in Prisc. p. 683 P. Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 68, 89. Of the dead: id. 96, 1: Ov. F. 2, 33.

sēpulto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to keep buried*: quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sēpultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who buries*: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3 ‖ Fig.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the pacifier*, Tert. Anim. 40.

sēpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a burial, interment, sepulture*: mos sepulturae, Lucr. 6, 1277: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ea sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 5, 51: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17. locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73: locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1. *Plur.*: ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119.

sēpultūrārius, a, um, *adj.* [sepultura] *pertaining to burial*: fines, Anct. de Limit. p. 206 Goes.

sēpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio].

sequēlītas, ātis, *f.* [sequor] *a facility in following, a disposition to follow*: saltuosa scribarum, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

sequĕlĭter, *adv. of course, consequently*: Arn. 2, 49: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 22.

sequax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor] *following* or *seeking after, pursuing* (poet.): Medea, Prop. 4, 5, 41: (Arcades) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Virg. Aen. 10, 365: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces illudant, *hunting after, eager for it*, id. G. 2, 374: flammae, *darting*, id. Aen. 8, 432: hederae, *clinging*, Pers. prol. 6: ignis, *penetrating*, Virg. G. 4, 230: undae Maleae, *pursuing*, id. Aen. 5, 193: ocius, *following*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: unda, Val. Fl. 7, 619. **2.** Esp., *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible*: trabes, Id. 3, 334: lutumnum sequax ac lenis natatio, Plin. 7, 15, 17: lanitia subito ad Vindelicos, id. 16, 37, 68. (Comp.: non est alia magis materia sequacior (vitro), id. 36, 26, 67, § 196. ‖ Fig., *natures bending to various movements sequacious, following them*, Luer. 3, 318: animus humanum per

reaque sequaces, *pursuing them*, id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411: imbuerat novas artes sensusque sequaces, *tractable*, Aus. Idyll. 5, 3: flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus. Plin. Pan. 45.

sĕquēla, æ, *f.* [id.] *that which follows, a follower, train:* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Frontin. Strat. 2, 4, 8: jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15.

II. Fig. *a result, consequence sequel:* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1: morborum (mors), Lact. de Op. D. 4.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* [sequor]. **II.** Subst.: for *inferos, an epithet:* Quint. 8, 6, 40.

sĕquester, tris (orig. form, sequestes, tĭl), *m. a mediator:* Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12: pacis, Sil. 6, 347: Lucan. 10, 472. **2.** *a go-between* or *agent* (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12 *fin.*: ib. 2, 44: corruptor et sequester, id. Planc. 16: *adulter, impudicus, sequester*, conviciuni est, non accusatio, id. Cael. 13. **II.** In law, *a depositary, trustee* in whose hands a matter in dispute is placed, till the dispute is decided. sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110: in istunc modum non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, quo is haec res arbitratu fiat, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 65: sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36: quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, *sequestro positum* per adverbium dicebant, Gell. 20, 11. In later law *neut. absol.*: in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 6. [Usu. derived from *sequor*, but more prob. from *secus* = *sequis* (cf. sequior); and hence *sequester* means a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants: Donaldson, Varr. 416.]

sĕquestra, æ, *f.* [sequester] *a female go-between, mediatress:* anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App. M. 9, p. 224: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini errarere jugis, *under the protection of the truce*, Virg. Aen. 11, 133: pace sequestra, Stat. Th. 2, 425. Fig.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sĕquestrālis, e, um, *adj.* [sequester] *pertaining to sequestration:* actio, *respecting a thing deposited*, Pompon. Dig. 16, 3, 12.

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequestro] *a depositing of money*, etc. *in dispute, a sequestration:* Cod. Theod. 2, 28.

sĕquestrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that hinders* or *impedes:* officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

sĕquestrātōrium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a place of deposit:* Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

sĕquestro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sequester] *to give up for safe-keeping, to surrender:* corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 med. **II.** Transf. *to remove, separate from:* causam motus ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14: omni ab infamia vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: sequestratum animal, *separated*, Varr. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside*, Macr. S. 7, 11.

sĕquĭlor, and **sĕquĭnus**, v. secus.

sĕquor, secūtus (sequūtus), 3. *v. a. dep.* (segno, sec. to Gell. 18, 9, and Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to follow, to come* or *go after, to attend:* with *acc.*: i, jam sequor te, mater, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 16: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: hostes sequitur, ib. 2, 22: ne sequerer, impedias, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113: pone pressa sequuntur signa pedem, Ov. M. 8, 122. *Absol.*: abi prae, jam ego sequor, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 46: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78. Of things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequitur, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24. **2.** Esp. *to chase, pursue:* fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: genitas Pandione nudo ferro, ib. 6, 666: hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.* *Absol.*: finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** *to follow* in time or order; *to succeed, result, ensue:* sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82 *fin.*: secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43 *fin.*: secuta aestas, id. 6, 21, 26, § 101: secuturo Phoebo, Lucan. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Cannina pax, Liv. 9, 1: Africanus sequens, *i. e.* minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59: ut male positimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: sequitur clamor, Virg. Aen. 9, 504: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, Ov. M. 9, 721: et quae sequuntur, *and so forth*, Cic. Or. 49, 164. **4.** Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow, i. e. to fall to:* ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 33, 13: ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21: heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor. S. 1, 8, 13. **5.** *to go towards* or *to:* Formias nunc sequimur, quam sequuntur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: ib. 3, 16. Caes. B. C. 3, 49. Virg. Aen. 4, 361. **6.** *to come off, away* or *out; to come of itself:* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae, aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, si te fata vocant, Virg. Aen. 6, 148 cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21: non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, Cic. Or. 49, 165: quae (laus popularis) tum est pulcherrima, cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27: non omnia nos ducentes ex Graeco sequuntur, *do not come naturally, do not succeed*, id. 2, 14, 1. **II.** Fig. *to follow, succeed, result, ensue:* patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv. 4, 4: quoniam hanc in re publica viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue*, Cic. Am. 17, 61. **2.** Esp. *to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, ib. 5, 19. sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: sectam, id. Fl. 41 *fin.*: amicum vel bellum patrias inferentem sequi, id. Am. 12 *fin.*: auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 3: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic. Div. 2, 6 *fin.*: Pompejo esse in animo, rei publicae non desese, si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. **3.** *to follow* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at:* utilitatem, Cic. Am. 27, 101: justitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27: commodum matris, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7: mercedes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72. **4.** Of discourse, *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur illa divisio, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 55: haec sint dicta de altra. Sequitur terra, Plin. 2, 63, 63: sic de prima quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, Cic. N. D. 2, 32. **5.** In logical conclusions, *to follow:* nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, id. Fat. 12, 28. More freq. with *subj.*: si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, ib.: id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: Quint. 3, 6, 23. [IX. Hanc, sedi, "sequi:" Gr. ἕπομαι.] (Hence It. seguire; Sp. seguir; Fr. suivre).

sĕquūtĭo, sequutor, *etc.* v. sec.

sĕra, æ, *f.* [t. sero] *a movable bolt* or *bar* for fastening doors: qua (sera) remota, fores panduntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 103: jam contigerat portam, fatumque cujus dempserat oppositas insidiosa serras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera sua sponte delapsa cecidit, remisseque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: Tib. 1, 2, 6: Juv. 6, 347: mille domos clausere sera, Ov. M. 8, 629.

sĕrāpias, ădis, *f.* = *saperdis, a plant*, also called orchis, *the purple orchis*, Orchis Morio, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 62. Called also serapion, ĭi, *n.*: App. Herb. 15.

sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m.* [sereno] *he that makes fair weather*, an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

sĕrēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serenus fero] *bringing fair weather, clearing up:* aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988.

sĕrēnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [serenus facio] *clear, serene:* Inscr. Orell. no. 855.

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus] *fair or serene weather:* quum sit tum serenitas tum perturbatio coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: diei solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80. *Absol.*: tranquilla serenitas, Liv. 2, 62. *Plur.*: (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 3, 1 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *fairness, serenity* of fortune, disposition, *etc.*: praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. de Ira 3, 25 *fin.* **2.** *a title of the Roman emperors,* = *Serene Highness:* Veg. Mil. 3 epil.

sĕrēnĭus, *comp. adv. more clearly, brightly:* Fig.: serenius videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 1.

sĕrēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [serenus] *to make clear, fair,* or *serene, to clear up* (poet.): vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Virg. Aen. 1, 255: axem, Sil. 12, 637: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat. Ach. 1, 120. *Absol.*: luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. **II.** Fig.: spem fronte serenat, Virg. Aen. 4, 477: tristia fronte, Sil. 11, 368: nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4.

sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. unknown] *clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless:* coelo sereno, Lucr. 4, 213: Cic. Fam. 16, 9: Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: coeli in regione serena, Virg. Aen. 8, 528. *Comp.*: coelo perfruitur serenior, Mart. 4, 64: o nimium coelo et pelago confise sereno, Virg. Aen. 5, 870: posiquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux redit, Liv. 1, 16: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Virg. G. 1, 340: stella, Ov. F. 6, 718: color (*opp.* nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin. 9, 35, 54: aqua, Mart. 6, 42: vox, Pers. 1, 19. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, Virg. G. 1, 461. Act. *that clears, that brings fair weather:* hic Favonius serenu'at, istic auster imbricus, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 25. **2.** Subst. serenum, i, *n. a clear, bright,* or *cloudless sky, fair weather:* Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12: liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95: nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: quotidie serenum cum est, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4. *Plur.*: coeli serena concutiat sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1102: solos et aperta serena, Virg. G. 1, 393. **II.** Fig. *cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene:* aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094: rebus serenis servare modum, *in good fortune*, Sil. 8, 546: vultus, Cat. 55, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: pectora, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40: laetitia, Just. 44, 3: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum effecit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: tandem aliquid, pulso corporis pudore serenum vidi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 6. **3.** *an epithet of Jupiter:* Inscr. [Domitian, Jovem, servatorem, Suet. Dom. 6. **4.** Serenissimus, *a title of the Roman emperors:* Cod. Justin. 1, 17, 1, 1.

sĕrescō, 3. *v. n. incoh.* [serum] *to grow dry:* ventus aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1107.

sĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [serum] *to turn to whey:* lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

sēria, ae, *f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Cato R. R. 12: Liv. 24, 10.

sēricārius, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *pertaining to silks:* Firm. Math. 8.

sēricātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in silk:* Suet. Cal. 52.

sēricĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *silken:* vexilla, Flor. 3, 11.

serichātum, i, *n. an aromatic plant* known only by name to Pliny; some have conjectured it might be the *camphor* or *benzoin* plant: Plin. 12, 21, 45.

sērico-blatta, ae, *f.* [sericus] *a garment of purple silk:* Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 10.

sēricus, a, um, *adj.* [Seres, the Chinese] *Seric, i. e. silken:* vestis, Plin 21, 3, 8: Tac. A. 2, 33: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop. 4, 8, 23.

II. Subst. sericum, i, *n. silk:* Amm. 23, 6, 67: Sol. 50. *Plu. Seric garments, silks:* Prop. 1, 14, 22. Mart. 11, 28: Claud. in Eutr. 2.

sĕries, em, e, *f.* [1. sero] *a row, succession, series, chain:* series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1 *med.*: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum a Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Cal. 27. **2.** Fig. with *gen.:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint 1, 5, 3 disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: innumerabilis annorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: fati, id. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5. *Plur.:* simulantes fictas litium series, Vell. 2, 118: Suet. Vesp. 10. *Absol.:* cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39. tantum series juncturaque pollet, *close connection of ideas*, Hor. A. P. 242. **II.** Esp. *an unbroken line of descent, lineage:* ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4, 11, 69. Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sēriētas, ātis, *f.* [serius] *gravity, seriousness:* Aus. Parent. 2, 6.

sērilia, ium, *n. plu.* [1. *ser* o] *ropes, cordage:* spartea, Pac. in Fest *s. v.*

sērio, *adv. in earnest, seriously:* nec joco nec serio, Pl. Am. 3, 2 25: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30: Liv. 7, 41.

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria] *a small jar:* Pers. 4, 29: Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

sēris, idis, *f.* = σέρις *a kind of endive*, Cichorium Indivium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 32: Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5.

sērisāpia, ae, *f.* [serus sapio] *the name of a dish* invented by Petronius: Petr. 56, 8.

sēritas, ātis, *f.* [serus] *late arrival, tardiness:* Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

sērius, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. of severus, which might be formed from severus, like φίλιος from φίλος] *grave, earnest, serious* (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic Off. 1, 29, 103: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 23, 7 *fin.*: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52: quaestiones, Suet. Cal. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54: curae, ib. 82 *fin.*: tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.* Of persons, for severus: non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. in Non. 33, 33.

II. Subst. sērĭum, i, *n.* and more freq. sēria, orum, *n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse:* si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 42: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14: quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96 cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4: per seria, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: mala, id. A. P. 451: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1.

sĕrĭva, ae, *f.* [1. sero] *a wreath, garland:* cum e floribus fierent serta, a serendo serivae appellabantur, Plin. 21, 2, 2 (al. serviae).

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [1. sero = serta oratio, *i. e.* connected speech] *a speaking* or *talking with; conversation, discourse:* sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus, familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, Cic. Off. 1, 37: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160 · sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38 · in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9 · dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Cae s. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, ib. 5, 41. erat in ore, in sermone omnium, Cic. Phil. 10, 7 aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 71: jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *literary conversation, disputation, discussion:* in sermonem ingredi, id. Rep. 1, 24 (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum, id. Am. 1, 3: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, id. Fam. 9, 8: Quint. 6, 3, 44. **3.** *the language of common life, conversation:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: sermo potius quam oratio, Cic. Or. 19, 64: in sermonibus Plautus poscit palmam, *in dialogue*, Varr. in Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42. comoedia, nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, ib. 47. Hence (ii) meton. *a satire* (from its familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bionei sermonibus et sale nigro, id. Ep. 2, 2, 60: nec sermones ego mallem repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, ib. 2, 1, 250. **4.** *common talk, report, rumour:* nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21, 7: vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 4: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 4, 7: sermones iniquorum effugere, id. Coel. 16, 38: ne putet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in se esse aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, id. Fl. 5 *fin.*: dabimus sermonem his, *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3: materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4. **II.** Transf. *a mode of expression, language, style, diction, dialect*, etc.: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes, jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43: luscinias Graece atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

sermōcĭnanter, *adv. in discourse or conversation:* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

sermōcĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion:* sermones hominum assimulatos dicere ἀναλογίαν malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermocinatio alicujus aliqua de re, Gell. 19, 8. In rhetoric: sermocinatio est, quum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

sermōcĭnātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *that converses, adapted to conversation;* in rhetor. a transl. of the Platonic προσομιλητική: Quint. 3, 4, 10. In gen.. immodica, *a prattler, babbler*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

sermōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sermo] *to talk with, to converse, discourse about* (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 52 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *to dispute, discuss:* exquisitius sermocinari, Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21.

sermōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *speaking:* deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

sermōnāri rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sermo] *common talk, little tattle, rumour* (rare) urbani sermunculi, Cic. Dejot. 12, 33 · sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10. **II.** *a little discourse:* Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put, put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine*, etc. Lit. only in *Part. perf.:* accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Lucan. 10, 164 · flores, App. M. 4, p. 156 · loricae, *linked*, Nep. Iphicr. 1. hence serta, subs. *wreaths of flowers*, v. sertum. **II.** Fig. *to join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive:* ex aeternitate causa causam serens, *joining in order*, Cic. Fat. 12: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv. 25, 6: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id. 2, 1: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *bandy words with me*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: secreta colloquia cum eo, Liv. 34, 61: populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2: quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen. Med. 281: negotium, *to make, prepare*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 51 [v. 2. sero *fin.*].

sĕro, sēvi, sātum, 3. *v. a. to sow, plant:* serendum vicium, lentem, cicerculam, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: frumenta Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: satae messes, Virg. E. 8, 99: serit arbores, quae alteri seculo prosint, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70. Proverb.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 80. **2.** Transf. *to beget, bring forth, produce:* corpus atque animum serit aër, Lucr. 3, 572: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54: largo satos Curetas ab imbri, id. M. 4, 282: most freq. with simple *abl.*. Camertem magnanimo Volcanus satum, Virg. Aen. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58. **II.** Fig. *to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce: to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, tra stitutae, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14 mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: sere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr. 5, 1289 · lites, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20: (Hannibal) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 90: civiles discordias, Liv.

1, 40: causam discordiarum, Suet. Cal. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimas plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23: invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Virg. Aen. 12, 228: opinionem, Just. 8, 3: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.* [The two verbs *sero* are in fact the same. The orig. meaning was "to put:" cf. *consero*, "put together;" *desero*, "put down;" *exsero*, "put out:" next came the meaning "to put in a row," "to put seeds in the ground," "plant," "sow:" and the form *sevi*, *sevi* was confined to the latter meaning. *Sino* orig. meant "to put," and is prob. of the same root: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 56.]

sĕro, *adv. late, at a late hour*: eo die Lentulus venit, sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21: domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22. **2.** *at a late period*: res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris, omnia opera sero facies, Cato R. R. 5, 1: Cic. Brut. 10: doctores artis sero reperios, Quint. 2, 17, 7. *Comp.*: modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius inedis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198: Liv. 31, 11: ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart. 1, 109. omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, *later or earlier*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33. *Sup.*: ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18. ‖ *too late*: abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 90: (Scipio) factus est consul bis. primum ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae pacne sero, Cic. Am. 3, 11: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5 *fin.* In a double sense. cum interrogaret (accusator), *quo tempore Clodius occisus esset?* respondit (Milo), *Sero*, Quint. 6, 3, 49. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phrygos, *are wise too late, shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen*: v. sapio. *Comp.*: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8.

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [sēro] *that comes* or *happens late, late, backward*: sementis (*opp.* festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (*opp.* tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: loca (*opp.* praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54. ‖ Transl.: raptor (puellae), *stealing late*, Sen. Oed. 3, 21 *fin.*

serpens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* bestia) less freq. *m.* (*sc.* draco) [serpo] *a creeping thing*, esp. *a snake, serpent*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Lucr. 4, 58: Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 27. *Masc.*: Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 214: Hor. S. 1, 3, 27, *etc.* In apposition with draco: Suet. Tib. 72. ‖ Transf. *the Serpent*, a constellation: (i) Between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov. M. 2, 173: Hyg. Astr. 3, 1. (ii) In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), i. q. anguis: Vitr. 9, 6: Hyg. Astr. 2, 14. **2.** *a creeping insect on the human body, a louse*: Plin. 7, 51, 52: App. Flor. p. 352.

serpentāria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [serpens] *snake-weed* (otherwise called viperina): App. Herb. 5.

serpentĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [serpens and GEN, root of gigno] *sprung from a serpent*: Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [serpens] *pertaining to a serpent*: pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51.

serpentipes, pĕdis, *m.* [serpens pes] *serpent-footed*: Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serpĕrastra (serpĭr), orum, *n. plu.* [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo rastrum, creeping-splints] *knee-splints* or *bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children*: pueris in genicalis serperastra alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 829. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. Att. 7, 3.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum (serpsit antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt, Fest. *s. v.*), 3. v. *n. to creep, crawl* (lit. only of animals; while repo is used of persons also): serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 38: serpit (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 089: draco in platanum, ib. 12, 13. *Pass.* (very rare): cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over*, Sol. 32.

2. Transf. of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly*: sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 691: an te, Cydne, canam, tacitis quia leniter undis placidus per vada serpis, *creepest, windest along*, Tib. 1, 7, 14: Ister in mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 10, 30: exsiccat sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 661: flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6. fallacem patriae serpero dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13, 64: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74: canies per terram, id. 21, 16, 59: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.*: dira contagia per vulgus, Virg. G. 3, 469 cancer, Ov. M. 7, 876. atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79. per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415 quies, Virg. Aen. 2, 269. ‖ Fig. *to creep, crawl; to extend imperceptibly* (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); *to spread abroad, increase, prevail*: neque serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.*: serpit illud insitum natura malum, id. Verr. 3, 76: serpit res, id. Am. 12: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Am. 23, 87: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 22: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21 *fin.*: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13: bellum latius in proximos, Flor. 2, 2, 15. Of a grovelling style. (polita) serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28. [Cf. Sans. *srip*, "ire;" *sarpa*, "serpens;" Gr. ἕρπω; also Lat. *repo*.]

serpŭla, ae, *f.* [serpo] *a little snake* or *serpent*: Fest. *s. v.*

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum, *ad init.*

serpyllĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum fero] *thyme-bearing*: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum (serpillum; and in MSS. of Cato R. R. also serpull.), i, *n.* [ἕρπυλλον] *thyme, wild thyme*, Thymus serpyllum, Linn.: Cato R. R. 73: Col. 11, 3, 39: Plin. 20, 22, 29: Virg. E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, from seco] *a saw*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Ov. M. 8, 246: Sen. Ep. 90. Proverb.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re, *to quarrel about something*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1. ‖ Transf. *a kind of saw-fish*, Pristis antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1. **2.** *a serrated order of battle*: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur recedituque neque ullo consistitur tempore, Fest. *s. v.*: Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.* **3.** *a threshing-machine* with serrated wheels: Hier. in Amos. 1. **4.** *a religious name for the Tiber*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 63. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains on account of their serrated form.)

serrābilis, e, *adj.* [serra] *that may be sawed*: Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrācillum, i, *n. a rudder*: πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 *dub.*

serrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [serra] *saw-dust*: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14. (Hence Sp. *serrin*.)

serrātim, *adv. like a saw*: Vitr. 6 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [serra] *saw-shaped*: in modum serratoriae machinae connecti, Amm. 23, 4.

serrātĭla, ae, *f. the Italian name for betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

serrātūra, ae, *f.* [serro] *a sawing, sawing up*: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *saw-shaped, serrated*: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48: numi, *notched on the edge*, Tac. G. 5.

serro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to saw, saw up*: pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small saw*: Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2.

serta, ae, *f.* for sertum, *a garland*: Prop. in Charis. p. 83 P.

serta Campanica, or simply **serta**, ae, *f. a plant, called also* melilotos, q. v.: Cato R.R. 107. Also called, sertula Campana: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

sertātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sero] *wreathed, garlanded*: caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

sertŭla Campana, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, *n.* [1. sero] *a wreath of flowers, garland*: roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88. Usu. *plur.*: coronae, serta, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 58: Cat. 6, 8: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*

sertus, a, um, *Part.* [1. sero].

sērum, i, *n.* (seru, Charis. p. 23 P.) *the watery part of curdled milk, whey*: Plin. 11, 41, 96: Virg. G. 3, 406: Tib. 2, 3, 16. ‖ Transf. of other things, *the watery part, serum*: of resin: Plin. 16, 12, 23: of semen: Cat. 80, 8. [Prob. akin to Sans. *sâra*, "aqua," and Gr ὀρός.]

sērum, i, *n.* [serus] *a late time, late hour* (of the day or night): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48. *Absol. a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. Aug. 17: in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.

sērus, a, um, *adj. late*: sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82: hiems, Liv. 32, 28: anni, *ripe years, age*, Ov. M. 6, 29: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 178: posteritas, id. Pont. 1, 4, 24: eruditio, quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον appellant, Gell. 11, 7: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 10. *Comp.*: serior mors, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: senectus, Mart. 5, 6: serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3. *Sup.*: successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, *ripening the latest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (ii) Poet. for the *adv.* sero, of one who does anything late: serus in coelum redeas, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire convivam, *late in the day*, id. S. 2, 7, 32: (me) arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297. With *gen.*: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21: belli serus, Sil. 3, 255. With *inf.*: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5, 35. (iii) *Neut. sing.* and *plu.* adverb.: nec sera comantem Narcissum tacuissem, Virg. G. 4, 122: (noctua) sedens serum canit, *late in the night*, id. Aen. 12, 864. ‖ *too late*: ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31: Antiates parum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5: redit Alcides jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: quem eundem ex somno surrexisse, id quod serum erat, aliquot horas tendo in nova colligenda absumpserunt, ubi

was too late, Liv. 33, 48: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3. (II) Poet. for the adverb: tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, Virg. Aen. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia sero, Ov. H. 17, 107 auxilia cicre, Val. Fl. 3, 362. [Akin to Sans. sâyas, "vespera."] (Hence Fr. soir.)

serva, ae, *f.* [servus] *a female slave*: servae sint istae an liberae? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 62: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47: serva Briseïs, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3

servābilis, e, *adj.* [servo] *that can be kept or preserved*: uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. ‖. *that can be saved or rescued*: caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servans, antis, *Part.* [servo]. ‖. Adj. *keeping, observing*: with *gen.*: Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg Aen. 2, 427.

servātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an observance*: mea perpetua servatio, Ps. Plin. Ep. 10, 121.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who attends to, a watcher, observer*: Olympi, Lucan. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat. Th. 3, 352. ‖. Esp. *a preserver, deliverer, saviour*: *Ba.* An tu veneficus? *Co.* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (*opp.* perditor), Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.*: Romuli dum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 685: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50: mundi, Prop. 4, 6, 37: also, *an epithet of Jupiter* = Σωτήρ: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74. 2. With abstract words, *an observer, fulfiller* (poet.): rigidi honesti, Lucan. 2, 389: foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

servātōrium, *φυλακτήριον, a magazine*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (Hence It. *servatojo*)

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [servo] *she that keeps or preserves, a* (female) *saviour, deliverer*: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: Ov. M. 7, 50: *an epithet of goddesses*, Inscr.: pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat. Th. 12, 606. ‖. With an abstract word, *an observer, fulfiller*: convenientiae, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 15.

servia, ae, v. scriva.

serviābulus, i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a little slave*: Tert. Idol. 10.

servĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile*: serviles nuptiae, Pl. Cas. prol. 68: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: indolis, Liv. 1, 9: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 12, 2: literae, *the lower branches of learning* (opp. to liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. an. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19 *fin.*: tumultus, *the servile war*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: terror, *dread of a servile insurrection*, Liv. 3, 16: manus, *a band of slaves*, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: de usoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: servilia fingere,-Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14. *Neutr. adv.*: servile genuens, *slavishly*, Claud. B. G. 364. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

servĭliter, *adv. slavishly, servilely*: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Tac. H. 1, 36: suevire, Flor. 1, 23.

servĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* servibas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30; *futur.* servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45), 4. *v. n.* [servus] *to be a servant or slave, to serve, be in service*: *Ba.* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Pa.* Nunc quidem ethum servio, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 16: in Hiberia terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solvisset, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 3, 3, 18: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42: servire liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: serviat utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: servire jubet, Ov. Her. 3, 18: vinci pervicacium unum servitute, Liv. 39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21. With *dat.*: justum est, tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu serviat, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 33: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8 *fin.* With *apud*: hoc pacto apud te serviam, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 12: si quis apud nos servisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182. With kindred *acc.*: qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, *qui servitutem servit*, Quint. 7, 3, 26 tu usque a puero servitutem serviisti in Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 12 quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29. Liv. 40, 18. With kindred *abl.* (only in Plaut.): neque herile negotium plus curat, quam si non servitute serviat, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 2. ‖. In gen. with *dat.* of object: *to be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, accommodate; to have respect to*, or *care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to*, etc.: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, id. Truc. 1, 2, 25 ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: servire populo, ib. 4 *fin.*: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse multi cupiditati, Id. Rep. 1, 34 · aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*: amori aliorum flagitiosissume, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8. auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27 bello, id. B. G. 7, 34: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4: compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 · gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.*: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.*: vel honori multorum vel periculo, id. Brut. 69, 242: iracundiae, id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52 *fin.*: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.*: posteritati, ib. 1, 15 *fin.*: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: rumori, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18 · veribus praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63. *Pass. impers.*: ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327. With kindred *acc.*: ab ineunte adolescentia tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 21. 2. In law, of buildings, lands, etc. *to be subject to certain burthens* or *services*: praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*: aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67. Cf. Dig. 8, De servitutibus. (Hence, from *part.* serviens, It. *sergento*; Fr. *sergent*, Eng. *serjeant*.)

servĭtium, ii, *n.* [servus] *the condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude*: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J 62: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23: justum pati servitium, id. 41, 6: quum domus Assaraci Phthiam servitio premet, Virg. Aen. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99. 2. Transf. in gen. *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1: illi etiam tauros primum docuisse feruntur servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18. ‖. Meton. *servants, slaves* (collectively): ita nunc servitium 'st, *such are servants nowadays*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros occupatium plebi, ut servitio colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.*: coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 5, 4: ex omni hoc urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82: servitii decem millia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Staesi erant, ib. 1, 23. *Plur.*: servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: optime fecerunt, servitia silanae, id. Flacc. 38 *fin.*: Hall. C. 24: Liv. 2, 10.

servitor, ōris, *m.* [servio] *a servant, servitor*: Auct. serm. ad fr. ap. Aug. 43

servitrītus, a, um, *adj.* [servo tritus] *galled by slavery*, as a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 13.

servitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus] *slavery. servitude* (rare for servitus): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22.

servitus, ūtis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* servitutium, Inscr. 8, 2, 32 *fin.*) [id.] *the condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, servitude*: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subjicitur, Florent. Dig. 1, 5, 4: servitutem servire, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (*v.* servio) quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3 conditio servitutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25: Themistocles quum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Am. 12, 42. With *dat.*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *the serving of a rich man is hard in this respect*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12. ‖ Transf. in gen. *servitude, subjection*: nunquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7 in servitute atque in ditione Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 · silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement*, Col. 8, 12 hujus officii tanti servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic Planc. 30 *fin.*: ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9

2. In law, *liability of lands, houses etc., to certain burthens* or *services* (v Smith's Ant. 1030): servitutes praedlorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: servitutis putat aliquid specus habituros, id. Att. 15, 26. 3. Meton. *slaves, servants* (collectively) adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, servitus crescit nova, i. e. *lovers*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18.

servo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 71: Cato R. R. 141, 3), 1. *v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*, etc.: *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo et servatum volo, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 36: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos perieremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: poi me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C 2, 41: aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10: di te servassint (mihi), Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 64: Graeciae portas per se (*i. e.* Themistoclem) servatas, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, ib. 2, 20: rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69. Sabinus vitiastor, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping, retaining*, Virg. Aen. 7, 179: urbem et dives integres incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: eo integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30: omnia mihi integra, Plane, in Cic. Fam. 10, 17. Poet. with *inf.*: infecta pingendo pila conjugibus servant parvulique cultivatores natis, Stat. Th. 5, 702. *Absol.*: *Ba.* Perii, pugnos pondistat. *Sa.* Quid si ego illum tractim tergum ut servem? *Ba.* Servaveris, *you would save him*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 137. 2. To watch, keep, observe, etc.: imperatum pecus, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: tribunos

laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 31: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigilias, Liv. 34, 9: custodias, id. 33, 4: cursus, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: justitiam, ib. 1, 13, 41: jura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: institutum militare, ib. 3, 73: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: illud quod decet, id. Off. 1, 28: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: pacem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: aequam mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2. **3.** Esp. *to keep, lay up, reserve*: lectum Massicum, ib. 3, 21, 6: Caecuba centum clavibus, ib. 2, 14, 26: lapis chemites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 23: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17. With *dat.*: quasdam res judicio voluntatique multitudinis, id. Rep. 1, 45. in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28 Jovis auribus ista (carmina) servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44. ‖ Transf. *to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe*. With *acc.*: uxor sceleste me omnibus servat modis, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 5: iter aliquis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 Pallurus dum aidera servat, Virg. Aen. 6, 338 · nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding*, Ov. M. 10, 383: vestibulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 356: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, Ov. M. 4, 647. With *subj.*: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 60 quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36 ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, id. 39, 14. *Absol.*: *Eu.* Intus serva. *St.* Quippini ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? *keep watch*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 3: solus Sanio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10 serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 59. **2.** Esp. in augury, *to observe* an omen, de coelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81: id. Vatin. 6· id. Att. 2, 16. **3.** *to keep to* a place; *to dwell in, inhabit* (poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas esse hic et servare apud me, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6. alia servantem postico falle clientem, ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. G. 4, 383. **4.** In law, servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get, obtain, receive*: Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.* (Hence It. *serbare.*)

servilla, ae, *f. dim.* [servus] *a young female slave, servant-girl*: Cic. Att. 1, 12.

servilliēdia, ae, *f.* [servulus colo] *she that waits upon slaves, a slave's drab*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servilius (servol.), i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a young slave, servant-lad*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 100: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 56: Cic. Quint. 6, 27.

servus (-os), i, *m. a slave, servant, serf, serving-man*: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: publici, *public slaves*, S. C. ap. Front. Aq. 100: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24: Liv. 9, 29. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, Cic. Verr. 1, 22. Proverb.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Captivo in, Fest. s. v. quot: cf. Sen. Ep. 47.

servus, a, um, *adj. slavish, servile, subject*: sed militia liberorum servorumque instituit stare capita, i. e. servi, Liv. 24, 39: Graecius urbes servas et vectigales, id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: serva matrona, Ov. F. 6, 558: *a* imitatrix, *servum* pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva gens, i. e. servorum, Liv. Ant., 1, 6, 28: servati ceteram, hodiernum libertini heros me jussit heredem, Pl. Poen. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et imbecilla regna Asiae subacta, (Mithridates), Sall. H. 4, 34 R. Pol. Hence, in law, *servus* is to be distinguished from *liber*, and *servus* or *servitus* to denote the condition of *servitudo* or *servitus*: libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*: fundus, Cels. Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, Marc. ib. 8, 2, 35.

sēsāma, ae, *f.* = sesamum, *q. v.*: Col. 2, 7, 1: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

sēsāmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σησάμινος, *of sesame, made from sesame*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

sēsāmŏĭdes, is, *n.* = σησαμοειδές, *a plant resembling sesame*, a term applied to various plants. (I) anticyrion, referred by Sprengel to Reseda mediterranea, Sibth; by Daleschamps to Daphne Tatonraira, Linn. (II) grano amaro, folio minore, referred to Astragalus sesameus, Linn., Reseda canescens, Linn., Passerina hirsuta, Linn., or, P. polygalifolia, Lapeyr.: Plin. 22, 25, 64: id. 25, 5, 21.

sēsămum (sisam.), i, *n.* = σήσαμον, *sesame* or *sesamum*, Sesamum orientale, Linn., an oily plant, a native of the East: Col. 2, 10, 18: id. 11, 2, 51: Pall. Sept. 7: Cels. 5, 15. ‖ sesamum silvestre, *another name for* cici, *the palma Christi, castor-oil plant*, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

sesquennārĭa, e, *adj.* deriv. and signif. unknown. bovis sescennaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15.

sesquncia (sesconcia, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4563), ae, *f.* (acc. sesquuncem, Plin. 36, 25, 62) [sesqui uncia] *one and a half* unciae, *i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth,—one eighth*: Cels. 5, 18, 28· Col. 8, 2, 7: Front. Aq. 26. Adject.: copulae sesquunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11.

sesquuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [sesquncia] *containing a twelfth and a half of a twelfth*: crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

sesquiplex, icis, v. sesquiplex.

sesquiplus (sesquiplus), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui] *once and a half as much*· ut tempora tria ad duo relata sesquiplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47: ratio, Censor. de die nat. 1.

sēsĕlis, is, *f.* (seseli, *n.* Plin. 25, 8, 52) = σέσελις, *a plant, hartwort, seseli*, Seseli elatum, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui]· numeri sesquati, perh. *two numbers, the greater of which is equal to the lesser, plus one half of the lesser*:

$$a = b + \frac{b}{2} : 12 = 8 + \frac{8}{2}$$: Ter. Maur. de ped. p. 2417 P: Aug. de Mus. 1, 10, 17.

sesqui, *adv. num.* [perh. contr. from semis qui] *one half more, more by a half*. As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut sequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic. Or. 56, 188. Usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. *of once and a half*. Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐπί (in ἐνάτοος, ἐνίαιτος, etc.), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesqui-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. one and a half* (ἐπιδίτριτος): Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-cullārĭa, e, *adj. containing a* culeus *and a half*: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

sesqui-cyāthus, i, *m. a* cyathus *and a half*: Cels. 6, 7, 2.

sesqui-digĭtālis, e, *adj. of a digit and a half*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

sesqui-digĭtus, i, *m. a digit and a half*: Vitr. 3, 6.

sesqui-hōra, ae, *f. an hour and a half*: Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

sesqui-jŭgĕrum, i, *n. a jugar and a half*: Plin. 4, 8, 15.

sesqui-libra, ae, *f. a pound and a half*: Cato R. R. 109: Col. 12, 30.

sesqui-mensis, is, *m. a month and a half*: Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1

sesqui-modius, i, *m. a peck and a half*: Varr. R. R. 1, 3: Cic. Verr. 3, 92.

sesqui-sēxtus, i, *m. an ounce and a half*: Plin. 26, 8, 46.

sesqui-octāvus, a, um, *num. adv.* resp. to the Gr. ἐνόγδοος, *containing one and an eighth*, or *nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-ōpĕra, ae, *f. the work of a day and a half*: Col. 2, 12, 2.

sesquiōpus, ĕris, *n. the work of a day and a half*: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 69.

sesqui-pēdālis, e, *adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter Cato R. R. 15, 2: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Mart. 7, 14. ‖ Fig. to denote excessive length, *half a yard long*: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verus, Hor. A. P. 97.

sesqui-pēdāneus, a, um, *adj. a foot and a half long*: Plin. 9, 27, 43.

sesqui-pes, pĕdis, *m. a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, etc.)· Varr. R. R. 1, 43: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 98· Mart. 8, 60.

sesqui-plāga, ae, *f.* l1t. *a blow and a half*, i. e. *two blows*, either *of unequal force, or together producing too little effect*: Tac. A. 15, 67.

sesquiplārĭus, ii, and **sesquiplĭārius**, ii, *m.* [sesquiplex] *a soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

sesqui-plex (sesquiplex, Quint. 9, 4, 47), icis, *adj.* [plico] *once and a half as much*: sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, Cic. Or. 37, 193.

sesquiplĭcārius, ii, *m. i. q.* sesquiplarius: Hyg. Grom. *mod.*

sesquiplus, a, um, v. sesquiplus.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, *num.* corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-ŭlysses (sesculiyses, Plin. H. N. *praef.* § 24), for a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *the title of a satire of Varro*: Non. 28, 12.

sesquuncx, ncis, v. sesuncia.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, chair*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56: App. M. 1, p. 112.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sitting, fit for sitting upon*: tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. *with a broad foot*, Pers. 5, 148: pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16 *fin.* ‖ Transf. of plants, *low, dwarf*: genus lactucae, *growing low, spreading*, id. 19, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 47: folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.

sessiōnālium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sitting session, assembly*: deorum, *the council of the gods*, Vitr. 7 *praef. ad fin.*

sessio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sitting*: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. *Plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35. **2.** Meton. *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, id. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5. ‖ Esp. *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying*: sessio Capitolina, id. Att. 14, 14: pigra sessio, App. M. 4. **3.** *a sitting, session* for discussion: parasidiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* Of a court: dies sessionis, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.

sessĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to sit much or long* (rare): quum domi (Scaurus) in Periti labris scripsit Rubellii sessitaviase, Cic. Brut. 25, 97: sessitandi regio, *the posterior*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

sessŭlmĕlis, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio] *a little meeting or company*; for conversation, *etc.*: sessulmelas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo] *one who sits, a sitter* (rare): de die sessor, Mart. 3, 2, 130: upon a horse, a rider: Quint. sup. 12 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 55. ‖ Esp. *one who sits down in a* vehicle: sessores vehiculi, Suet. Claud. 2.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [sessor] *a seat, chair*: Cod. Just. 12, 40, 2. ‖ *a place of sitting*: viperae hujus sessorium, Cassiod.

sessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting:* locus sessui, App. Flor. p. 353.

sestertiārius, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius] *worth but a sesterce; of little value:* homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

sestertiŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little sesterce:* sestertiolum bis docies, *i. e. two million sesterces*, Mart. 1, 59.

sestertius, ii, *m.* (sometimes *pl.* sestertia, orum; *gen.* usu. sestertium, Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*) [contr. from semis tertius] (also written HS. *i. e.* II. and Semis, or for LL.S., *i. e.* libra, libra et Semis), prop. an adj. (*sc.* numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third is minus a half*, i. e. *two and a half, a sesterce*, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 sestertii were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to *8l. 17s. 1d.*, and after that period to *7l. 16s. 3d.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1042). The sestertius was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius. e. g. *centum sestertii*. Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius or sestertium (gen. pl.): e. g. *mille sestertii or sestertium*: or by the numeral with *sestertia*, with which millia must be understood, unless expressed. Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -lies with sestertium (gen. pl.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: e. g. *decies sestertium* (gen. pl.) = *decies centena millia sestertium, a million*. Sestertius, employed in this manner, seems to be a collective noun meaning *a sum of sesterces*. There is no instance of sestertium in the singular meaning a sum of 1000 sesterces, as many modern writers state. (I) *Sums below* 1000: queritur Sicilia Verrem pro frumento in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 34, 2, 2: taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuria bini, id. 18, 13, 34 *fin.* (II) *Sums above* 1000 *and below* 1,000,000: (a) with sestertius: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9: duo millia sestertiorum, id. 3, 3, 13. (b) with sestertia (millia expressed): quadragena millia sestertia, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.*: duodena millia sestertia capere, ib. 3, 17, 3: qui sestertia nummum quinque millia legaverat, Quint. 7, 6, 11. (c) with sestertia (millia understood), common in poets and later writers, rare in Cic.: dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem promittit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: Mart. 6, 20: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcena sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: sestertia dena, id. Verr. 3, 50: dotarum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: dena sestertia, ib. 11, 7 *fin.* (III) *Sums of* 1,000,000 *and upwards:* (a) with sestertium (gen. pl.): quem ei testamento sestertium millies relinquatur, *i. e.* millies centena millia sesterium, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: sestertium sexagies in publicum deposuerat, 6 *millions*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. (b) with sestertius: ut neque in sestertio vicies parum se splendide gesserit, neque in sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep. Att. 14: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, Liv. 45, 4: (C. Caesar) centies sestertio conavit uno die, Suet. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

2 In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a small sum, for a trifle:* Cic. Rab. Post. 17: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio nummo venit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Val. Max. 8, 2, 3. (II) Sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol. 27 (40) *ad fin.* ‖ **sestertium**, ii, *n.* as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep:* ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5.

set, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēta (saeta), ae, *f. a thick, stiff hair* of an animal, *a bristle* (usu. *plur.*): of a boar: Ov. M. 8, 428: of a porcupine: Claud. Hystr. 6: of a lion: Prop. 4, 9, 45: of a goat: Virg. G. 3, 312. of a horse: Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 48. *Sing.*: seta oquina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae setae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2. Virg. Aen. 7, 667. **2.** Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair. ib. 8, 266: Ov. M. 13, 850: Juv. 2, 11. Of the spiny leaves of coniferous trees: Plin. 16, 10, 18. ‖ Meton. *anything made of bristles; the leader of an angling-line:* Ov. Hal. 34: Mart. 1, 56: *a pencil:* Plin. 33, 7, 40. (Hence Fr. *soie.*)

sētānia, ae, *f.* and **sētānium** (-on), i, *n.* = σηταvία and σήτανον, *a kind of medlar:* Plin. 15, 20, 22: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Pl. Truc. 5, 16. ‖ setania, *a kind of onion:* Plin. 19, 6, 32. ‖‖ setanion, *a kind of bulb:* id. 19, 5, 30.

sētiger (saet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [seta gero] *having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly* (poet.): sus, Lucr. 5, 968: Virg. Aen. 12, 170: pecus, Ov. M. 14, 289: vestis, *of goats' hair*, Paul. Nol. Ep 49, 12. Subst.: setiger, *the bristle-bearer*, poet. for a boar: Ov. M. 8, 376: Mart. 13, 92.

sētōsus (saet.), a, um, *adj.* [seta] *covered with coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly:* aper, Virg. E. 7, 29: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, *made of goats' hair*, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

sētŭla (saet.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bristle:* Arn. 7, 226.

seu, adv. v. sive.

sēvērē, *adv. gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely:* graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: aestimatae lites, id. Mur. 20, 42: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 101: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4. *Comp.*: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.*: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.

sēvēritas, ātis, *f.* [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in a good or in a bad sense: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: severitas censoria, id. Pis. 4 *fin.*: censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic. Am. 18 *fin.*: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id. Mur. 31 *fin.*: judiciorum, *opp.* lenitas ac misericordia, id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.*: nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10. ‖ Of things (rare): has severitate aurium lector, *this severity of taste*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: vitii, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

sēvēriter, *adv. seriously, severely:* Titin. in Non. 509, 33: App. M. 2, p. 126.

sēvēritūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [severus] *gravity, austerity, severity* (for severitas): frontis, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3: morum, App. M. 1, p. 113.

sēvērus, a, um, *adj. serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, *etc.*: quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 22: civis severus et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, *hardened by toil*, Lucr. 5, 1356: Cures, Virg. Aen. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42: rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, vini pernicies et ad severos migrate, *the sober, temperate*, id. 27, 6: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult, Cic. Manil. 13, 38: severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: (T. Manlius) acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*: ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: Aristotiles e severissimis pictoribus fuit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 6: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4, 11, 22.

‖ Of things: severa fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: Hor. A. P. 107: nox et noctis signa severa, Lucr. 5, 1189: Falernum, *rough, tart* (= austerum), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 9: animus, Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr. 4, 59: Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: paulo severior poena, Call. C. 51: triste et severum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 30 severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P. 216: quod ego dixi per jocum, id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28. (II) Adverbially: nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33. **2.** In a bad sense: severus uncus abest, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19. amnem Cocyti metuet, Virg. G. 3, 37. Subst. *n.* with *gen.*: pelagi severa Lucr. 5, 16: *Sī.* Accurrite, ne se interimat. *Me.* Hau! voluisti istuc severum facere? *this horrible deed*, Pl. Cist. 3, 15. [*Sev-erus*, prob. from the same root as Sans. *śēv*, "venerari," and Gr. σέβομαι.]

sēvir or **sexvir** (in inscrr. commonly with numerals, VI. vir, IIIII VIR), ri, *m* [sex vir] *a member of a board* or *college of six men.* **1.** *one of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 732. **2.** Augustalis, *a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus:* Petr. 30, 2.

sēvirālis, e, *adj.* [sevir] *pertaining to a* sevir: ludi, *of the equestrian sevirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6. Subst.: ordo seviralium, *of the Augustan sevirs*, Inscr Orell. *no.* 2229.

sēvirātus or **sexvirātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity of a* sevir: Petr. 71 12.

sē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call apart* or *aside, to call away to:* sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: herum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 25: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Cal. 36: plebem in Aventinum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv. 7, 16: quid tu te solus a senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 13. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communi, ad se in privatum domum sevocabat, *put aside, subtracted*, Cic. Quint. 3 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to call off, separate, withdraw:* cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (*i. e.* Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum ab aliqua re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: animum a societate et a contagione corporis sonno, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: ab his non multo secus quam a puellis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 30: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocet? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, card. num. *six:* sex minae, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 21: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: sex et nonaginta. ‖ sex et quinquies

ginta millia passuum, Id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex millia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter bis sex famulas, Ov. M. 4, 220. [Cf. Sans. shash; Gr. ἕξ; Eng. six.] (Hence It. sei.)

sexāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni] *of or containing sixty*: fistula, a pipe *sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aq. 54. ‖ Esp. *sixty years old*; and Subst. *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian*: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publilium virginem duxisset, Quint. 6, 3, 75: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3 *fin.* Men of sixty years of age were not admitted to vote in the septa, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence the proverb, sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. in Non. 523, 21 *sq.*

sexāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexaginta] *sixty each*: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8: sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: for sexaginta: sexagena millia modium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

sexāgēni-quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. sixty-five each*: fistula sexagenumquinum, *i. e. sixty five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aq. 55.

sexāgēsies, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsimus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sexaginta] *the sixtieth*. intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 1, 7, 7: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: post Lucricram pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *fin.* Subst.: sexagesima denarii, *a sixtieth part*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, 24.

sexāgies (sexāgēsies, Mart. Cap. 6, 198), *adv. num. sixty times*: scatertium sexagies, *i. e. sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, Id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexāginta, *num. card.* [sex] *sixty*: minae, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 32: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: v. sexagenarius, *ad fin.*: quinque et sexaginta, Vell. 1, 6. ‖ Transf. *an indefinitely large number*: limina, Mart. 12, 26.

sex-angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *hexagonal*: Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. hexagonal*: cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12.

sexātrus, uum, *f. plu.* [sex] *the sixth day after the Ides*: sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

sexcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sexceni] *consisting of six hundred*: cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcēni (sescen.), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexcenti] *six hundred each*: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sexcenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2: numi, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1.

sexcentēni, ae, a, for sexceni, *six hundred each*: Col. 3, 9, 3: Suet. Claud. 32.

sexcentēsĭmus (sescent.), a, um, *num. ord.* [sexcenti] *the six hundredth*: anno sexcentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: anno Urbis sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, um, *num. card.* [sex centum] *six hundred*: sexcenti aurei numi Philippi, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus bis sexcentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. ‖ Transf. *any large number, any amount*, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 62: venio ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2: sexcentos cives Romanos, Id. Verr. 2, 48. Subst. *neutr. plur.*: sexcenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 41: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 111.

sexcentĭes (sesc.), *adv. num.* [sexcenti] *six hundred times*: sexcenties HS, *six hundred times a hundred thousand*, i. e. *sixty millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Cic. Att. 4, 16: sestertium sexcenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: sexcenties vicies, Lampr. Comm. 15. ‖ Transf. *an indefinitely large number of times*: suspirabo plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 8.

sexcento-plāgus, i, m. [plaga] *a man of six hundred stripes*: nisi cotidianus sequiopus confecueris, sexcentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex annus] *six years old*: herus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sexennĭum, ii, n. [sexennis] *a period of six years, six years*: puer subripitur sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Pl. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hic sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7.

sexies, *adv. num. six times*. hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.* ‖ For sextum, *for the sixth time*: Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15 *fin.*

sexis, *n. indecl.* [sex] *the number six*: Mart. Cap. 7, 255. ‖ *six asses* id. 3, 80.

sexprīmi (also separately, sex primi), orum, *m. plu.* [sex primus] *a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns*: Cic. N. D. 3, 30 *sing. a member of such a board*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3242.

sextā-dĕcimāni, orum, *m. plu.* [sextus] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or containing six* (in land-measuring) limes, *the sixth*, Auct. d. Limit p. 239.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex] *a sixth part of an as, or of any unit*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: ex sextante heres institutus, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 30. 2. Esp. as a coin: extulit cum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33: servus sextantis, *of very trifling value*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 9. 3. Of weight: Plin. 26, 11, 74: Mart. 8, 71: with pondo, Scrib. Larg. 4. 4. As a land-measure, *the sixth part of a juger*: Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 10. 5. As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi: Mart. 5, 64: Suet. Aug. 77. ‖ Among mathematicians, *the sixth part of the number six*, as the numerus perfectus, *one*: Vitr. 3, 1.

sextantālis, e, *adj.* [sextans] *containing a* sextans: fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr. 10, 6.

sextantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing a* sextans: asses, *worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sextārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [sextarius, no. II.] *a small liquid measure*: Augustus in Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārius, ii, *m.* [sextus] *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, *etc.*: Plin. 24, 4, 10: Fest. s. v. publica pondera. ‖ Esp. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, about *a pint*: Cato R. R. 13, 3: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: Hor. S. 1, 1, 74. 2. As a dry measure, *the sixteenth part of a* modius: Col. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: Plin. 18, 13, 35. (Hence It. *sestiere*; Fr. *setier*.)

sextīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): mense sextili, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*: Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19: Calendis Sextilibus, Liv. 3, 6. 2. Subst. m. *the month of August*: Cic. Fam. 10, 26: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: (afterwards in accordance with a senatusconsultum, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name: v. Macr. S. 1, 12)

sexto, *adv. six times*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.

sextŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sextus] (*a* part) *the sixth part of an uncia*, etc, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, *to one thirty-sixth of his property*, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.* As a land measure: Col. 5, 1, 9.

sextus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sex] *the sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 9. ‖ *Neutr. adv.* sextum, *for the sixth time*: Gell. 10, 1 *ad fin.*: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

sextus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the sixteenth*: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: sextus decimus (locus), Id. Inv. 1, 36. sexta decima legio, Tac. A. 1, 37: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6: and in one word post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv. 30, 19.

sexūālis, e, *adj.* [sexus] *pertaining to sex, sexual*: manus, *i. e. of a woman*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

sex-ungula, ae, *f. six-claws*: of a rapacious prostitute: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 37.

sexus, ūs, *m.* (sĕcus, *indecl. n.*) *a sex*, male or female. hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: liberi sexus virilis, Suet. Aug. 101: ib. 31: id Cal. 8: Tac. A. 16, 10. *Plur.*: (*συνεζευγμένον*) jungit diversos sexus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18 *fin.* (ii) Form secus used by best writers depending upon another subst. expressed or understood liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, where virile secus is in the *acc.* case, equivalent to virilis sexus in the *gen.*, *ten thousand freemen of the male sex*, Liv. 26, 47: majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus, Id. 31, 44: multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: id. A. 4, 62: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes summovit, Suet. Aug. 44 filiolam ego meam habui . . . . virile secus nunquam ullum habui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19.

2. Transf. Of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7: id. 12, 14, 32. (ii) *the sexual organs*: id. 22, 8, 9. [Prob. from *seco*; hence *secus* or *sexus*, that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since sex is the chief distinction among animals.]

sexvir, v. sevir.

sī (orig. but obsolete form, sei) [akin to *ei*], *if*: *a conj.* employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in *recta oratio* when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually *unknown*, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with *indic.*, since in this case it is *possible* that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so: but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present *known* event, or to a future one regarded as known, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be *conceived of* as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always foll. by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. ‖ With indicative: si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Ib. 1, 18: si populus plurimum potest, Ib. 3, 14: si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, Id. Fam. 7, 23: ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus dis gratias, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 17: si quis antea mirabatur, Cic. Sest. 3: si animum contulisti in istam retinendam, Id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: si modo hoc in Lysurgi potestate positum esse, Ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, Id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*: si quid scelerate fecit, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 27: si quisquam fuit unquam remotus ab insani famae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: alte spectare si velim, Id. Rep. 6, 23: si me audiebas, Ib. 2, 25: si mentes non poterit, certare cum magno

temere, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, ib. 2, 1 *fin.*: quod si tenere et consequi potuero, ib. 1, 46: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 *fin.* 2. Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiæ convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis oriente Canicula natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12. 3. With *quod: and if, but if:* quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est? id. Or. 16, 51: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Am. 7.

‖. With subjunct.: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 2: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, Cic. Rep. 1, 5 *fin.*: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Am. 7: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. Rep. 2, 22: si injuriam faxit alteri, viginti quinque aeris poenae sunto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Am. 7 *fin.* 2. With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if:* ac si venissem, id. Att. 5, 13. 3. To express a wish: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat! Virg. Aen. 6, 187: o si ebullit patrui, praeclarum funus, Pers. 2, 10.

‖‖. With the verb understood: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Am. 2, 9. educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exulem esse, id. Fam. 7, 3: si nihil aliud, or, si aliud nihil, Liv. 2, 43, 8: id. 45, 37. Curt. 4, 28: intelliges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro literarum misserum indiligentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. ‖V. Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with num: *if, whether, if perchance:* ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Pl. Cist. 3, 5, 4: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, id. Men. 1, 2, 33: satis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam esse velit urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 110: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 26: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: Helvetii nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, id. 1, 8. Elliptically, to denote an attempt: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, to *try*, ib. 6, 29: fame et inopia adductos eliam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, ib. 7, 20: Liv. 42, 67. (Hence It. se.)

sĭăgŏnes, um, *m. plu.* = σιαγόνες, *the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

sĭăgŏnĭtæ, arum, *m. plu.* = σιαγονῖται, i. q. siagones: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

sibe, for sibi, v. sui.

sibĭlātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [sibilo] *hissing, whistling:* Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

sibĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hissing, whistling:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27.

sibĭlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus].

I. Neutr. *to hiss, to whistle:* (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 4, 589: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 72. Of things: illud (ferrum ignis rubens) stridet, et in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentium sibilat, *whistles*, Sil. 17, 298: aura Lucan. 2, 698. ‖. Act. *to hiss at, hiss down:* Cic. Att. 2, 19: populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. (Hence Fr. *siffler.*)

sibĭlus, i. *m.* (*abl.* sibilu, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 715 P. *Plur.* in the poets, sibila, orum) [a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31: Auct. Her. 4, 31] *a hissing, whistling:* (arbor) loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: venientis sibilus austri, Virg. E. 5, 82: sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8: (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2. *Plur.:* cava per calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1381: pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785: serpens horrenda sibila misit, ib. 3, 38. ‖. Esp. *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off:* sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65. Usu. *plur.:* e scena sibilis explodi, id. Rosc. Com. 11: aliquem sibilis consectari, id. Att. 2, 18: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 *ext.* (Hence Fr. *sifle.*)

sibĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sibilus] *hissing, whistling* (poet.): colla colubrae, Virg. G. 3, 421: ora (anguium), id. Aen. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

sibina or **sibȳna**, ae, *f.* = σιβύνη, *a kind of hunting-spear:* Enn. Ann. 7, 115.

sibra, callidus sive acutus, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. persibus.

sibylla (sibulla) ae, *f.* = σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl:* Varr. in Lact. 1, 6: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 23: has (literas), credo, nisi sibylla legerit, interpretari alium potesse neminem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

sibyllīnus (sibullin. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2276), a, um, *adj.* [sibylla] *pertaining to a sibyl, sibylline:* libri, Varr. L. l. 6, 3, 53: Cic. Verr. 4, 49: Liv. 3, 13: vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: Hor. Carm. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sibȳna, ae, v. sibina.

sic (sicce, like hicce, ecce, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12), *adv.* [of the same root as *hic*, the *s* and *h* being interchanged] *in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus:* sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: illa, quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: rex est creatus L. Tarquinius: sic enim suum nomen ex Graeco nomine inflexerat, id. Rep. 2, 20: haec inter eos fit honesta certatio. Sic et utilitates ex amicitia maximae capientur, id. Am. 9, 32: huno inter pugnas compellat Servilius sic, *thus, as follows*, Enn. Ann. 7, 112: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17. As the pronom. representative of a depend. clause: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, Cic. Rep. 6, 24. ‖. Esp. in comparisons, usu. with *ut* or other *conjj.:* quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: (Graecas literas senex) sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. de Sen. 8 *fin.*: ego sic mihi exspecto, quomodo Panium, primum sententiam dicentem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. 3. to denote degree: (1) a very high degree, *so, so much, to such a degree:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is *ejus* vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: *ipse* mea legenus sic afficior interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. Am. 1, 4: repente ex omnibus partibus advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non abstinerent, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. (ii) a low degree, *mediocrity, facility, etc. so, so-so, tolerably, um.:* *De.* Quid postmagnus ille? quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 92: sub alia vel platasge vel hac pinsi Samnite sic tenere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 24: mirabar, hoc si sic *obiret*, so, *easily*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4. 3. to denote quality, *so, of such sort, such:* *Am.* Scitin' tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic sum: si placeo, utere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 43: sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: Laelius sapiens, sic enim est habitus, *as such*, id. Am. 1 *fin.* 4. to denote assent, *just so, precisely, yes:* *Ph.* Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abisse? *Ge* Admodum. *Ph.* Phanium relictum solum? *Ge.* Sic, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 2: *S.* Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? *L.* Mihi vero sic placet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. 5. In protestations or wishes, like the Greek οὕτως, *so, so truly, so surely*, etc. (poet.): quoque minus dubites, sic has deum aequoris artes adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 868: sic tua brosa tibi contingant tecta, Priapi! Tib. 1, 4, 1: sic te diva potens Cypri, sic fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: sic tua Cyrnaea fugiant examina taxos, sic cytisi pastae distendant ubera vaccae, Virg. E. 9, 30.

sica, ae, *f.* [akin to saco] *a curved dagger, a poniard:* Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 32: Mart. 3, 16. 2. Meton. *assassination, murder:* hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36. ‖. Transf. *the edge of a boar's tusk:* cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

sicārius, i, *m.* [sica] *an assassin, murderer:* per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12. vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: Hor. S. 1, 4, 4. jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: quaestio inter sicarios, id. Cluent. 33, 147: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: in exercenda de sicariis quaestione, Suet. Caes. 11.

siccābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sicco] *drying:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, *no.* 138.

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] *of soil, dry, of a dry nature:* genus pruni (*opp.* riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3. *Neutr. plur. absol.:* de siccaneis et riguis non comparimus, id. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of plants dry, of a dry nature:* ulmi (*opp.* riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 19.

siccārium, i, *n.* [id.] *a place for drying or keeping dry:* canistra, *stands for wine-cups*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 706.

siccātio, ōnis, *f.* [sicco] *a drying:* Plin. 34, 13, 33.

siccātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drying:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

siccātōrium, i, *n.* [id.] *drying:* Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 2.

siccē, *adv.* [sic with the demonst. suffix ce] *thus, so:* Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12.

siccē, *adv. dryly:* ut' hos sicce tibi tuleturi, Col. 6, 12, 2. ‖. Fig.: ea solos Attice dicere, id est, quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12.

siccesco, *v. n.* = *to grow or become dry, to dry up:* Cato, 7, 15: Plin. 18, 34, 77 *fin.*

sicciflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [siccus flo] *drying:* vis ventis, Mart. 8, 3, 18.

siccĭtās, ātis, *f.* [siccus, with the interrog. suffix ne] *a demonstr. interrog. particle, thus? so?:* sicciine hoc ab foras aedibus me ejici? *Si.* Si tibi *vis* [illegible] tuum? Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 1: cubo te sicciine bo; sicciine intumulo, [illegible] *will you go in to bed directly?* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 1: [illegible] Cic. 64, 132: App. M. 3, [illegible]

siccĭtās, ātis, *f.* [siccus] *dryness:* [illegible] ab hydropicorum [illegible] Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 18: [illegible] 315, of plants: [illegible] late, Cic. Att. 2, 27: [illegible] um, Caes. B. C. 4, 26: [illegible] frumenti *drying*: [illegible] fungis *drying*: [illegible] est tutissima integumenti [illegible]

ine proditum est, *Liv.* 40, 29: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Plur.*: frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 27. **3.** Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours*; opp. to rheum, catarrh, *etc. firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufficiatque corpore essent, Varr. in Non, 393, 7: adde siccitatem quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu, adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99. ‖ Fig.: isti (magistri) quum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, quum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: orationis siccitas, *dryness, want of ornament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *sécheresse.*)

sicco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. ‖ Act. *to make dry, to dry up*: venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5: aliquid ad lunam, Plin. 21, 11, 36: retia litore, Ov. M. 11, 362: vellera, Virg. E. 3, 93: vestes crudores, id. Aen 4, 687: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 21. Quint. 11, 1, 6: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148. paludes, *to drain*, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: Suet. Caes. 44: fluvios, Ov. M. 2, 297: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48. agri siccati, *drained lands*, Suet. Claud. 20. dea siderco siccata situ colligit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341. Poet.: ovis ubera, *to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. E. 2, 42: distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: distentas siccant pecudes, Lucan. 4, 114: siccata ovis, *drained, milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, *to drain, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: cadus siccatis, id. Od. 1, 35, 27: quum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart. 8, 70. **2.** Esp. *to dry or heal up* a humour ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13. suppurata, id. 36, 17, 28 *fin.*: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33. ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis, Virg. Aen. 10, 834. ‖ Neutr. *to become dry, get dry* (rare). ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato R. R. 112, 2: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, Apic. 3, 18. (Hence Fr. *sécher.*)

sicoculus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus oculus] *dry-eyed*: genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj. dry*: siccum et sine humore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66: genae, Prop. 4, 11, 80: and transf.: sicous serumnas tuli, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pecula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: uma, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4, 10, 12: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50: sicci stillabant sanguinis enses, *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque feras (i. e. ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, *that do not set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: aquae, *snow*, Mart. 4, 3: vox, *dried with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 378. (ii) Subst. siccum, i, n. and *plur.* sicca, orum, *dry land, a dry place*: donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 302: in sicco, *on the shore*, Prop. 3, 20, 6: Liv. 1, 4: ut aqua paludosa, ut sibus terrenis, circumfusus nubis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: arundo, quae in sicco provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66. **2.** Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain*; sive annus siccus est, sive pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: sentivi tempora sicca Cumis, Tib. 1, 4, 6: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29: vapidus, Plin. 18, 22, 31: venius, id. 2, 47, 48: ventus, i. e. without rain, Lucan. 4, 311.

3. Of the body, *dry*; opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, *etc. firm, solid*, opp. *over*: (mulier) sicca, succida, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora siccioraque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69. **4.** *dry, thirsty*: nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 41: siti sicca sum, id. Cure. 1, 2, 26: Hor. S. 2, 2, 14. Hence (ii) Transf. *abstemious, temperate, sober*: *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem. *Pa.* At nunc dehino scite, illum ante omnes, madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: *opp.* vinolentus, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88: Sen. Ep. 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: id. Od. 4, 5, 39. ‖ Fig.. (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, *firm, solid*, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202: Quint. 2, 4, 6. **2.** *dry, insipid, jejune*: siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, id. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unprepared*, Suet. Gramm. 4: medullae, *cold of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12, 17: puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686. [*Sanscrit* from the same root as Sans. *sush*, "sicsari;" Ersc. *sioc*, "frost."]

sicelicon, i, n. = *συκάλικον*, a *plant, called also* psyllion, *flea-wort*, Plantago Psyllium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

sicera, ae, m. = *σικερα*, a *kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink*: Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Lev 10, 9: Hier. Ep. 52, 1. (Hence It. *sidro, cidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Fr. *cidre*; Eng. *cider.*)

sicilicissito, 1. *v. n.* [Siculi] *to imitate Sicilian manners*: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Pl. Men. prol. 12.

sicilicula, ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis] *a small sickle*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125. (Hence It. *cincel*; Sp. *sucel*; Fr. *ciseau.*)

sicilicus (sicilliqua, and in inscrr. also designated by), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2537), i, m. [seco] *the fourth part of an uncia*, or *forty-eighth part of an as*: quum novecies universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2. **2.** Esp. as a measure of length, *a quarter of an inch*: Front. Aq. 28: Plin. 13, 15, 29. As a measure of land, *one forty-eighth of a* jugerum: Col. 5, 1, 9. As a weight, *two drachms*: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 20. As a measure of time, *the forty-eighth part of an hour*: Plin. 18, 32, 75. As a copper coin, *two drachms*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2854. ‖ Transf. (from its figure) in the later grammarians, *a comma*: Mar. Victor. p. 2467 P. Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, AR'IVA, LVCVL'VS, MEM'IVS, SEL'A, SIM'A, AS'SEMS): Id. p. 2456 lb. [Prob. the same as Osc. *siculus*: v. Donaldson, Varr. 124.]

sicilimenta, orum, n. *plur.* [sicilis] *what is cut or mown with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off, *the after-math*: Cato R. R. 5 *fin.*

sicilio, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to cut or mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sicilis, is, *f.* [sica] *a cutting instrument, sickle*: Enn. Ann. 16, 6: sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

sicinnista, ae, m. = *σικιννιστής*, *one who performs the sicinnis* (a dance of Satyrs): Att. in Gell. 20, 3.

sicinnium, i, n. [*σίκιννις*] *a dance of Satyrs*: Gell. 20, 3.

sicla, i, m. [a Hebrew word] *a shekel* (a Hebrew coin): Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

sicubi, adv. [si and ubi, the orig. form of ubi] *if in any place, if any where, wheresoever*: sicubi tantum esto, Cic. Tusc. 2, 43, 103: sicubi incidarit, id. Att. 15, 29: sicubi sub aquilonem, sicubi magis quam alibi gentibus, Liv. 9, 46: sicubi artibus eluent, Tac. Agr. 37. ubi est igitur exceptum foci ere Gaditano? Nusquam. *An sicubi* esset, Cic. Balb. 14: Virg. G. 3, 332: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognoscerat, inferias Manibus dabat, Suet. Cal. 3: sicubi loco cessarat, Liv. 7, 13: per litora passim diffugient, silvasque, et sicubi convexa furtim saxa, petunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 677.

sicilla, ae, *f. dim.* [sica] *a little dagger*, transf. of the penis: Cat. 69, 21.

sicunde, *adv.* [si and *cunde*, the orig form of unde] *if from any place* (rare): sicunde petes, erues, qui decem legati Mumanio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30 *fin.*: sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicunde hostis apparent, Suet. Cal. 51.

sic-ût and **sic-ûti**, *adv. so as, just as, as*: sicut dixi, faciam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: sicuti dixi prius, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 67: sicuti ego accepi, Sall. C. 6: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148. (ii) Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: sicut tanum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro re publica Quirilium, legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. **2.** Without a verb: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Am. 2, 6 provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1: hunc, sicut omnit vita, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur. familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.* (ii) Corresp. to ita, item, *etc.*: praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro sotores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118. ‖ Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): nunc oceanio'st factundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras huc aderit, hodie non venerit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 87. **3.** to confirm a statement, with esse, *as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was)*: sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15: ilia, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, id. de Or. 2, 53 *fin.* Less freq. with other verbs: quanquam in consuetudine quotidiana perspicuum, sicuti perspicias, id. Fam. 3, 10: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: terrendi magis hostes unum quem fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv. 25, 24. Strengthened with *vero*: apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scriptae existimantur, Nep. Hann. 1. **4.** to introduce a comparison, *as if vera*: ut eos splendore animi et vitae tuae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut ramorum, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26. **5.** To introduce an example, *as, as for instance, etc.*: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in [illegible] Curii, fuit summus de jure dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: Quint. 5, 5, 72: Suet. Aug. 52. **6.** *just, exactly, even*: sicut eram, fugiebam, Ov. M. 5, 600: sicut erant, [illegible] in Tartara caperas, Stat. [illegible] Suet. Claud. 34: Just. 24, 4. [illegible] with another verb: [illegible] Sanscrit root, [illegible] a sole sicci [illegible]

sĭcŭti, v. sicut.

sĭcȳos agrĭos = σίκυος ἄγριος, *wild cucumber or gourd*; prob. a variety of Cucurbita Pepo, Linn.: App. Herb. 113.

sĭdĕrālis, e, *adj.* [sidus] *pertaining to the stars, sidereal*: scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50: difficultas, *astronomy*, id. 18, 34, 56.

sĭdĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sideratio] *planet-struck, blasted, palsied*: fumenta, Veg. 5, 34.

sĭdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sideror] *a configuration of stars, a constellation*: Firm. Math. 4, 13 *fin.* ‖ *a disease produced by a constellation, a blast*: of plants, *a blight*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 *sq.*: of animals, *a numbness, palsy*: Marc. Empir. 20.

sĭdĕrātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sĭdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus] *pertaining to the stars, starry* (poet.): coelum, Ov. M. 10, 140: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, Virg. Aen. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, *i. e. Nox*, Prop. 3, 20, 18: aethra, Virg. Aen. 3, 586: ignes, *the stars*, Ov. M. 15, 665: conjux, *i. e. Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), ib. 11, 445: Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars*, id. Pont. 4, 16, 6: siderea qui temperat omnia luce (sol), Stat. S. 4, 269: deus, *the sun*, Mart. 12, 60: colossus, *dedicated to the sun*, id. Spect. 2. ‖ Transf. *heavenly, divine*: arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, *of gods*, Val. Fl. 7, 166. 2. In gen. *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc.: Venus sidereos diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167: ministri, Mart. 10, 66: vates Maro, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

sĭdĕrĭon, ii, *n.* = σιδήριον, *v.* sideritis, (iv) and (v): Plin. 25, 4, 15: id. 26, 14, 87.

sĭdērītēs, ae, *m.* = σιδηρίτης, *a loadstone, magnet*: Plin. 36, 16, 25. ‖ *a kind of diamond*: id. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

sĭdērītĭdis, is, *f.* [σιδηρίτις] *a plant, also called* heliotropium, q. v.: App. Herb. 49 (*al.* sideritis).

sĭdērītis, is, *f.* = σιδηρῖτις, a name applied to various plants. (i) *a kind of helxine* = Parietaria officinalis, Linn. *wall-pellitory*, Plin. 22, 17, 19. (ii) panaces heracleon, v. Achillea: id. 25, 5, 19. (iii) quadrato cauli, *etc.* = Stachys heraclea, Linn. ib. (iv) foedi odoris = Phellandria mutellina, Linn. ib. (v) folio filicis = acc. to Sprengel Sanguisorba officinalis, Linn.; but acc. to others Scrophularia lucida, Sibth. ib. (vi) folio latiastmo = Chenopodium scoparium, Linn. ib. ‖ *a precious stone*: id. 37, 10, 67.

sĭdērŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.* = σιδηροποίκιλος, *a variety of* sideritis (*q. v.*) found in Æthiopia: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sĭdĕrŏr, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sidus] *to be planet-struck, to be sun-struck*, i. q. sidere affari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39.

sĭdĕrŏus, ἀστροπλήξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sĭdo, sīdi, *3. v. n.* [same root as sedeo] *to sit down; to settle, alight*: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 63, 87. 2. Of things, *to sink down, settle*: sidebant campi, Lucr. 5, 493: in tepida aqua gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54: gummi in aqua sidit, ib. § 121: cave lectica sidat, *be set down*, Prop. 4, 8, 78: prius coelum sidet inferius mari, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. ‖ Esp. *to sit fast; to remain sitting, lying, as fixed*: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae uncorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: secures sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tam queror, in toto non sidere pallia tecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4, 3, 31. 2. Naut. *i. t. to stick fast, be stranded*: venisti mea litore navis servata, an mediis sidet ensata vadis, id. 3, 14, 30: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 1, 70: Nep. Chabr. 4. 3. *to sink down, to sink out of sight*: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9, 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling or melting down*, Lucan. 7, 791. (ii) Fig.: vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sidentia, *sinking*, Sen. Const. sap. 2; sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

sĭdus, ĕris, *n. a star, a group of stars, a constellation* (usu. *plur.*): sunt stellae quidem singulares; sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: signis sideribusque coelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*: Arcturi sidera, Virg. G. 1, 204: caprae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: solis, *i. e.* sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 14. *Sing. a constellation, a star*: Baccho placuisse coronam, ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346: of the Vergiliae: Liv. 21, 35. of Saturn: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 *sq.*: Juv. 6, 569: of Venus: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36: of the Moon: id. 2, 9, 6 of the Sun: Tib. 2, 1, 47: sidus utrumque, *the rising and setting sun*, poët. Peir. 119, 2: also, *the sun and moon*: Plin. 7, 13, 10, § 56 and 57. ‖ Transf. *the sky, the heavens*: (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63.

2. *a great height* (poet.) Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2, 17: Mart. 8, 36: Virg. G. 2, 427. (ii) Fig. *the height* of fame, fortune, success, *etc.*: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36 cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 41. 3. *night*: exactis sideribus, id. 1, 3, 38: Juv. 5, 22. 4. *anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful*, etc.: oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14: sidere pulcrior ille, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 21: Stat. S. 3, 4, 26. 5. *ornament, pride, glory*: o sidus Fabiae, Maximе, gentis ades, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Col. 10, 96: as a term of endearment: Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* 6. *season*; also *climate, weather*, etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, Virg. G. 1, 1: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. Aen. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70: sub sidere nostro, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae, *regions*, Virg. Aen. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm*, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste sidus Minervae (raised by Minerva), Virg. Aen. 11, 260: sidus confectum, *the end of weather* (*occasional by a constellation*), Plin. 16, 23, 36. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny*: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9: sidere affari, *to be panic-struck* or *sun-struck*, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41: subito flas ut sidere mutus, Mart. 7, 92: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: o sidere dextro edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36.

sīem, **sīes**, *etc.*, v. sum, *ad init.*

sigilla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* (*sing.* sigillum volkani, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357) [signum] *little figures* or *images*: apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Plin. 36, 24, 59: also woven or wrought in: Ov. M. 6, 86. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* 2. Meton. (poet.) *a seal*: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3. ‖ In the *sing.* for signum: *a sign, mark, trace*: Venant Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

sigillāria, orum, ibus and iis, *n. plu.* [sigilla] *the little images presented on the* Sigillaria or last two days of the Saturnalia: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12. 2. *images of the gods*: adoratio sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12.

sigillārārĭus, ii, *m.* [sigillaria] *a maker of images*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4280.

sigillārĭcĭus and **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *pertaining to sealing*: anulus, *a seal-ring, signet-ring*, Vop. Aur. 30. ‖ Subst. sigillaricia, orum, *n. plu. little images, i. q.* sigillaria: Spart. Hadr. 17.

sigillārĭus and **sigillātor**, for sigillariarius: Inscr.

sigillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures*: scyphi, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10: serica, Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 11: sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed*, Prud. Hamart. 707.

sigillŏla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [id.] *little figures* or *images*: Arn. 6, 197.

sigillo, σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sigillum, i, v. sigilla.

sigla, orum, *n. plu.* [contr. from sigilla] *signs of abbreviation, abbreviations*: leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

sigma, ătis, *n.* = σίγμα (the Greek *letter sigma*; hence, from its more ancient form, C) *a semicircular couch* for reclining at meals: Mart. 10, 48: Lampr. Elag. 25. ‖ *a bathing-tub* of the same shape: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

signācŭlum, i, *n.* [signo] *a mark, sign*: corporis, *circumcision*, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, *the sign of the cross*, Prud. Psych. 360. ‖ Esp. *a seal, signet*: App. Flor. 2, p. 346.

signanter, *adv. expressly, clearly, distinctly* (for significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. act. 4.

signārĭus, ii, *m.* [signum] *a sculptor*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4282.

signātē, *adv. clearly, distinctly*: qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6. *Comp.*: explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6.

signātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [signo] *a marking, signing*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sealer, signer*; *a witness to a will*: ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16: Suet. Aug. 33: Val. Max. 7, 7, 2. 2. *a witness to a marriage contract*: Juv. 10, 336. ‖ *a coiner*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3229.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [signator] *pertaining to sealing*: anulus, *a seal-ring*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 74.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* [signo]. ‖ Adj.: *shut up, guarded, preserved*: signata sacra, Varr. in Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4, 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, *i. e. unharmed, intact, pure*, Lucil. in Non. 171, 6. 2. *plain, clear, manifest* (for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

signifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum fero] *bearing signs, figures*, or *images* (poet.): puppis, *painted with images*, Lucan. 3, 558: crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337. ‖ Esp. *bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry*: aether, Lucr. 6, 481: coelum, Lucan. 7, 363: orbis, qui Graece ζῳοφόρος dicitur, *the zodiac*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Sen. Q. N. 7, 11: polus, Lucan. 3, 254: *absol.*: signifer, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12: Vitr. 6, 1. ‖ Subst. in milit. lang. signifer, ĕri, *m. a standard-bearer, ensign*: signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 6, 8: Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14. 2. Transf. *a leader, head, chief*, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*: signifer juventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34: Suet. Ner. 26

signĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [signum facio] *an image-maker, carver, statuary*: App. M. 2, p. 116: Arn. 6 299.

significābilis, e, *adj.* [significo] *that has meaning, significative*: vox, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*

significans, antis, *Part.* [significo].

I. Adj.: Of style, *expressive, significant*; *graphic, distinct, clear*: locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61. Transf. of orators: Attikos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21. *Comp.*: quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, id. 8, 2, 9. *Sup.*: significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15.

significanter, *adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically*: breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: dicere, with ornate, id. 1, 7, 32. *Comp.*: apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49. *Sup.*: Pa. Quint. Decl. 247.

significantia, ae, *f.* [significo] *force, energy, significancy* of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121. II. In gen. *meaning, import, signification*: Tert. Res. Carn. 21. Lact. 4, 26.

significātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] I. lit. *the making of a mark or sign*; hence, *an indicating, denoting, signifying*; *an expression, indication, sign, token*, etc: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9. ignibus significatione factā, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65. With a subjective *gen.*: ex significatione Gallorum, id. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.* literarum, Cic. Manil. 3, 7. With objective *gen.*: voluntatis, id. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: adventus, ib. 6, 29: vitutis, Cic. Am. 14: valetudinis significationes, id. Div. 2, 59: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37. II. Esp. *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause*: populi judicii atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: Caes. B. C. 1, 85: *plur.*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*: Liv. 31, 15. 2. Of the weather, *a sign, token, prognostic*: est et aquarum significatio: coeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem, Plin. 18, 75, 85 *sq.* 3. In rhet. *significance, emphasis*: significatio est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. 4. In gramm. *meaning, sense, signification*: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136: scripti, Cic. Part. or. 31, 108: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: vocas easdem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69.

significātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law, *signifying, significative*; with *gen.*: emuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig. 50, 16, 232.

significātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *denoting, signifying*; with *gen.*: Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

significātum, σημασία, βήλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

significātus, ūs, *m.* [significo] (for significatio) *a sign, token, prognostic* of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 25, 59. II. *meaning, signification* of a word: ve particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12. 2. *a name, appellation*: belli significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

significo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (signifer, acc. to Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*) [signum facio] I. lit. *to make a mark* or *sign*; hence, *to show by signs*; *to show, point out, make known, indicate*; *to intimate, notify, signify*, etc. Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by *acc.* (or nom. in pass.), *acc.* and *inf.*, a relat. clause, *subj.*, or *de*, with *abl.*; the person to whom the thing is signified in *dat.*: aliquid alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, ib. 4, 14: hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis literis gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. omnes voce significare coeperunt, esse in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (literae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19. nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tua, Cic. Planc. 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: diversae state, neve inter vos significetis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: ut famo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.* II. Esp. *to betoken, prognosticate, portend* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: ventus Africus tempestatem significat, Col. 11, 2, 4 *sq.*: serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 69. *Absol.*: ignes significant, id. 18, 35, 84. 2. Of words, *to mean, import, signify*: carere hoc significat, cgere eo, quod habere velit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4.

signīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Signia] *pertaining to Signia*, an ancient Latin town: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime*, Vitr. 2, 4: Col. 1, 6, 12: also subst. signinum, i, *n.*: id. 9, 1, 2: Plin. 35, 12, 46 *fin.*

signitĕnens, entis, *Part.* [signum teneo] *constellation-bearing, starry*: bigae, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [signum] *to mark, mark out, designate*: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum fas erat, Virg. G. 1, 126: humum limite (mensor), Ov. M. 1, 136: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: humum pede certo, *to press*, Hor. A. P. 159: vestigia summo pulvere, Virg. G. 3, 171: locum, ubi cistella excidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 28: coeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut*, Virg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 339: rem stilo, Vell. 2, 16: rem carmine, Virg. Aen. 3, 287: saxum carmine, Ov. M. 2, 326: ceram figuris, *to imprint*, ib. 15, 169: dubia lanugine malas, ib. 13, 754: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19. 2. Esp. *to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up*: accepi a te signatum libellum, id. Att. 11, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Hence poet.: signanda sunt jura, *to be settled, established*, Prop. 3, 20, 15: signata jura, Lucan. 3, 302. (ii) *to close, end* (poet.): qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45.

3. *to mark with a stamp*; hence, *to stamp, to coin*: aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: Servius rex primus signavit aes, Plin. 33, 3, 13: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27: denarius signatus Victoria, Plin. 33, 3, 13 *fin.* Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed*, Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patria signatur imagine vultus, i. e. *closely resembles her father*, Mart. 6, 27. 4. *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore, Virg. Aen. 6, 781: coelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273. II. Fig. *to point out, signify, indicate*, express (rare for significare): translatio ylerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subjiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quoties suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1: nomen (Caleta) signat oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 4. fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated*, Lucan. 4, 655 (Karinus) nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17: memoria signat in qua regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115. 2. *to mark, remark, observe* (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg. Aen. 2, 423.

signum, i, *n.* *a mark, token, sign*, meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni noverit, Pl. Am. prol. 145 *sq.*: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, *i. e* crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38: ut fures earum rerum, quas coeperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: pecori signum imprimere, Virg. G. 1, 263: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: metam constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti scirent, Virg. Aen. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints*, Ov. M. 4, 544: and simply, signa, Virg. Aen. 8, 212: ocalis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 45: Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: color pudoris signum, ib. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1181: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. With *acc.* and *inf.*: magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57. Nep. Att. 17. II. Esp. *a military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99. Hence the phrases signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle*, id. B. G. 4, 26: ab signis discedere, *to leave the ranks*, ib. 5, 16. Liv. 25, 20 signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall. C. 9: Liv. 5, 5: signa ferre, *to break up* the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 5. or, tollere, Vell. 2, 61. Auct. B. Alex. 57: signa convertere, *to wheel* or *face about*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 8, 11: so, vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, to charge*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Sall. J. 56: Liv. 2, 53: conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with*, Cic. Pis. 21, 49: collatis signis pugnare, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 44: Liv. 2, 50: but conferre signa also means simply, *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Liv. 37, 21: sub signis decere legiones, ire, esse, *etc, in order, in rank and file*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 91: Cic. Att. 16, 8: Liv. 3, 51: Tac. H. 2, 14. Fig.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 16. (ii) Esp. *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: quum fasces, quum tubas, quum signa militaria, quum aquilam illam argenteam scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 13: Suet. Cal. 14 *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 18. (*β*) Meton. *a cohort, maniple*: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59: Liv. 8, 9: Auct. B. Hisp. 18.

2. *a military sign*, or *signal*, given by a wind-instrument, by the trumpet, *etc.*; *a watchword, password*: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pontis committendi signum dare, ib. 7, 58: recipiendi dare, ib. 7, 52: recipiendi [illegible] Liv. 4, 31: concinere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59: Liv. 1, 12: signo *Felicitate* dato, the [illegible] *watch-word*, "Felicitas," Auct. B. [illegible] 83: it bello tessera signum, Virg. [illegible] 7, 637. 3. In gen.: *a sign* or *token, a prognostic, symptom*: [illegible]

ĭus requesto consĭdĭt; nec eum rem salvāt religiōni, objecta signa, ut perītis vidēbātur, -no committĕret proelium, Cic. Div. 1, 35 fin.: medĭci signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spīritu aegroti, Ib. 2, 70: Virg. G. 3, 440. **4.** *an image, figure, statue, picture*, etc.: signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 44: aheneum signum, Lucr. 1, 318: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 267: (vestis) auro signisque rigentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1427: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419. **5.** *an image or device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet*: ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quaesīvi, cognoscerētne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 269: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: literae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. **6.** *a sign in the heavens, a constellation*: coeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: signorum ortus et obĭtus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: in signo leonis, Id. Div. 1, 51, 121: nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor S. 1, 5, 10. [*Signum*, prob. from root DIC, "point out," "show;" Germ. *zeigen*: v. supra, p. 319, col. 3.]

sil, sĭlis, *n. a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre*: Plin. 33, 12, 56 *sq.*

sil or **sili**, *i. q.* sesĕlis, q. v.

sīlĕāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sil] *like ochre, of ochre*: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

sīlānus, i, m. = Σιλανός Doric Σιλαννός, *a fountain or jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus): Lucr. 6, 1264: Cels. 3, 18 *med.*

silatum antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sīlī conditum ante meridiem, absorbebant, Fest. *s. v.*

silaus, i, m. *an umbelliferous plant*, Silaus pratensis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56.

sīlens, entis (*n. pls.* silenta loca, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7), *part.* [sileo].

I. Adj. *still, calm, quiet, silent*: nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente coelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38: per lucos silentes, Virg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus utrŏque silenti, Val. Fl. 1, 407: umbrae silentes, *i. e. the dead*, Virg. Aen. 6, 264: also Subst.: umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797: silentum rex, Ib. 5, 356: Val. Fl. 1, 750: silentia anni, *the five years during which the disciples of Pythagoras listened to him in silence*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157.

2. Transf.: lunae silenti, *not shining*, *i. e. at the end of the month*, Cato R. R. 29: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, Id. 4, 27, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, Id. 8, 5, 15.

silenter, *adv. silently*: Juvenc. 3, 461.

silentiārius, ii, m. [silentium] *a kind of confidential domestic servant*: Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 3. **II.** Under the later emperors, *a high officer at court, a privy counsellor*: Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*

silentiōsē, *adv. stilly, silently*: Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

silentiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silentium] *perfectly still or silent*: nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*

silentium, ii, *n.* [silo] *a being still or silent, stillness, silence*: otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse continuit se et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: auditus est magno silentio, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: fac silentium, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 20: Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Liv. 24, 7: Quint. 2, 8, 6: Fabius quinti silentium classico buccinae, Liv. 2, 49: Jun. E. 3, 20: cum silentio animadvertite, (Ter. Eun. prol. 44: agere per silentium, Id. Heaut. prol. 36: Tac. A. 4, 51: ego illas omnes res agi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, Id. Brut. 22 *fin.*: but usu. praeterire silentio means, *to say nothing about*, Id. Sull. 21 *fin.*: Id. Phil. 13, 6: so, silentio transire, Id. Att. 2, 19: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: praetervehi, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13: quum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *is silent*, Quint. 10, 1, 38: de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, *i. e. obscurity*, Id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: Sen. Ep. 21: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *i. e. tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700. Of the *stillness* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: Ib. 26: se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, Liv. 5, 32. Poet. *plur.*: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461: Ov. M. 7, 184. Of the *stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ib. 1, 232. Of wood that does not snap: Plin. 16, 16, 28. **2.** Esp. in augury, *freedom from disturbance*, hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in taking the auspices: id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Fest. *s. v.* silentium. **II.** Transf. *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc.: silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32. vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde silentium fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, Id. 37, 38 idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6.

silĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to be still or silent: to keep silence*; act. *not to speak of, to be silent respecting*: silete et tacete atque animum advertite, Pl. Poen. prol. 3: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, Id. Aug. 94: quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29: de dracone silet, Id. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* Act.: tu hoc silebis, Id. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 21: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575. *Pass.*: ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: ne nunc quidem post tot secula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10 *Pass. impers.*: de jurgio siletur, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. With *relative clause*: qua tuleris mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688. **2.** Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Virg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, Id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: nullo cum murmure sepes immotaeque silent frondes, silet humidus aër, Ov. M. 7, 186: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: silent late loca, Virg. Aen. 9, 190 Act.: si chartae silenant quod bene feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 21. **II.** Transf. *to remain inactive, to rest, cease*: silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus silent, Id. Leg. 3, 17 *fin.*: ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6. Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hasta, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant, Tac. H. 3, 47. With *inf.*: ut silent verbum facere, *refrain from*, Amet. B. Hisp. 3.

sīler, ĕris, n. *a kind of brook-willow*, Salix caprasea or vitellina, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 32: molle siler, Virg. G. 2, 12.

sīlēsco, *3. v. n. incep.* [sileo] *to become still, silent, calm, or quiet* (rare): dum haec silescunt furiae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Virg. Aen. 10, 101: coeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sīlex, ĭcis, m. (*f.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 471: Ov. M. 9, 225, etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone*: silicem cavĕre, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 42, 27: silici scintillam excudere, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: guvem nudĭus silicis inimicus in hostem, Ov. M. 7, 239. With legis: *Ag.* His mulier lapidosi silicem subigens, at se amet, petat. *Mil.* Pol id quidem haud mentior: nam tu ex lapide silice stultior, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 79: Liv. 30, 42. With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Id. 1, 24. **2.** Fig.: of a hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: moturaque duras verba queror silices, Ov. M. 9, 304. **II.** In gen. *a rock, crag* (poet.): validi silices, Lucr. 6, 572: stabat acuta silex praeciais undique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233. [Cf. Sans. *silā*, "lapis;" Engl. *clack, clock*, "lapis."]

sīlĭcārius, ii, m. [silex] *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior*: Front. Aq. 117.

sīlĭcernium, ii, n. *a funeral feast*: Caecil. in Fest. *s. v.* Hence a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: for which, *masc.* silicernius, Cinc. in Fulg. 560, 21. **II.** *a kind of sausage*: Arn. 7, 229.

sīlĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [silex] *of flint, siliceous*: saxa, Vitr. 8, 3.

sīlĭcia, ae, *f. a plant*, also called foenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Trigonella Fenum graecum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 39 id. 24, 19, 120 Called also, siliqua: Col. 2, 10, 33.

sīlĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua] *a little husk* or *pod*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sīlĭgĭnārius, ii, m. [siligo] *a baker of wheat-flour*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sīlĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of wheat, wheaten*: farina, Cato R. R. 121: Plin. 18, 9, 20: panis, Sen. Ep. 123 *med.*: cunni, *wheaten loaves* in the form of cunni, Mart. 9, 3.

sīlīgo, ĭnis, *f. a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*, Triticum hibernum, Linn. Cato R. R. 35, 1: Col. 2, 6, 2: id. 2, 9, 5, and 13: (some suppose that Columella meant *rye*. Secale cereale, Linn.): Plin. 18, 8, 20: id. 18, 7, 10 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *fine wheaten flour*: id. 18, 9, 20: Juv. 5, 70.

sīlīqua, ae, *f. a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: Plin. 18, 12, 30: Virg. G. 1, 74. **2.** Transf. *plur. pulse*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. Juv. 11, 58. **II.** siliqua Graeca, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread*, Ceratonia Siliqua, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 20: id. Arb. 25, 1: also, simply, siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26. A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Id. 23, 8, 79. Scrib. Comp. 121. **III.** = foenum Graecum; v. silicia. **IV.** *the name of a very small weight or measure*: Rhem. Fann. de Fond. 20: Veg. 1, 20, 2: as a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a* solidus: Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sīlīquastrum, i, n. *a plant*, also called piperitis, *capsicum*, Capsicum annuum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 60: id. 20, 17, 66.

sīlĭquor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [siliqua] *to put forth* or *get pods*: Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sīllŏgrāphus, i, m. = σιλλογράφος, *a writer of silli*: Amm. 22, 16 med.

sillus, i, m. = σίλλος, *a kind of satirical writing among the Greeks*: Cic. Att. 16, 11: Gell. 3, 17.

sillȳbus, i, m. = σίλλυβος, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*: Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*

silo, ōnis, m. for silus, *a snub nose*: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 11.

silphium, ii, *n.* = σίλφιον, *a plant*, pure Latin laserpitium, *q. v.*: Cato R. R. 157, 7: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

silūrus, i, m. = σίλουρος, *a river fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish*, Silurus Glanis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17: Juv. 4, 33.

silus, a, um, *adj. having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed, pug-*; quos (deos arbitramur) sine naribus, sine frontibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 29.

silva (less correctly **silvа**), ae (old gen. silvei: silvai et in Lucr. 1, 1, 2: Virg. G. 1, 23, 4), *f.* [akin to *silex*] *a wood, forest, woodland*: (lupus) silvarum et montium, Lucr. 1, 903: (*Indian tigress*) silvas

maritimam omnem publicavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: Caesar silvam caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: deus silvarum, *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 169: silvarum numina, Fauni et Satyri fratres, ib. 6, 392. ‖ Transf. a *plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove*; a *growth* or *crop* of other plants: signa in silva disposita, Cic. Verr. 1, 29: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini succisaris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Virg. G. 1, 76.

2. *Plur. trees* (post.): silvarum alias prensus propagginis arcus exspectant, ib. 2, 26: fracta obtendant limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248. ‖ Fig. *any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity*: omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12: silvae sectis ad rem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, ib. 3, 30. Suet. Gramm. 24 *fin.* Post.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Lucan. 6, 205: horrida siccae silva setae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. 9, 13: as *the title of a book*, as the Silvae of Statius. cf. Gell. Epilog. · Quint. 10, 3, 17. (Hence It. and Sp. selva.)

silvānus, arum, *f. plu.* [silva] *female wood deities*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2103.

silvāni (sylv.), orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities*: Ov. M. 1, 193: Lucan. 3, 403.

silvātĭcus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wood* or *to trees, wood-fabled*, Cato R. R. 11, 4 Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. ‖ Transf. of plants and animals, *growing* or *running wild, wild*: taurus, Cato R. R. 8, 2 mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22. (Hence It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvage*; Fr. *sauvage*.)

silvesco (sylv.), 3. v. n. *incep.* [id.] Of the vine, *to grow or run wild, to run to wood*: (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

silvestris (sylv.), e (*dat.* silvestro, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4990), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, woody*: collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: locus, Cic. Am. 19, 68: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (pp. campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. A. P. 391. numen (sphinx), Plin. 36, 12, 17: bellum, Lucr. 5, 1344: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 815. ‖ Transf. Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild*: tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30: aristes (with fici), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 8, 12: arbores silvestres ac ferae, id. 3, 1, 2: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57. *Comp.*: silvestriora semina tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50: silvestria acria ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965: bestia, *a she-wolf*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: uber, *of a she-wolf*, Prop. 3, 9, 52. ‖ In gen. for *agrestic, sylvan, rural, pastoral* (post.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 591: Virg. E. 1, 2.

silvĭcŏla (sylv.), ae, com. [silva colo] *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (post.): viri, Prop. 3, 13, 34: Faunus, Virg. Aen. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

silvi-cultrix (sylv.), īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *living in the woods*: serva, Cat. 63, 72.

silvĭfrăgus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [silva frango] *breaking* or *crushing the forest or trees*: Eurus ventus, Lucr. 1, 278.

silvĭger (sylv.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [silva gero] *bearing woods, wooded* (rare): montes, Plin. 17, 3, 26.

silvĭgĕna, ae, com., *adj.* [silva] *full of woods or trees, woody*: Salina, Liv. 9, 2: rursus quaerunt silvam mutationibus, *brush-land*, Plin. 17, 3, 12: urbibus silvestre et incultum, Plin. 8, 6 *fin.*

silvĭcŏla, ae, com., *adj.* [id.] *a little wood, a copse* (rare): Col. 8, 15, 4.

silvĭlŭdus, i, m. [id. and ludus] *a sylvan sport*, a *Satyric play*, the *name of a comedy*, *Terentius* (so, too, Diom. Gramm.): Plin. 22, 22, 48: Id. 36, 4, 15, N.

sima, ae, *f.* In architecture, *a moulding, the ogee*: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

simia, ae, *f.* [simus] *an ape*: Plin. 8, 54, 80: Id. 11, 44, 100: Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Id. 2, 32, 69: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Quint. 5, 11, 30. It is not clearly ascertained what apes the ancients were acquainted with. Doubtless the *Barbary ape*, Simia or Macacus inuus, was the most familiar; perh. the *green monkey*, Cercopithecus sabaeus, Desm., of Senegal was also known; and possibly the *mangabey*, Cercopithecus fuliginosus, Desm. and *the red-monkey*, Cercop. ruber, Geoffr. ‖ As a term of abuse: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: vide, ut fastidit simia! Pl. Most. 4, 2, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence It. *scimia*, Fr. *singe*.)

simila, ae, *f. the finest wheat-flour*: Cels. 2, 18: Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.* (Hence It. Sp. *semola*; Fr. *semoule*.)

similāgo, ĭnis, i. q. simila. Plin. 18, 10, 20.

similāginārius, a, um, *adj.* [similis and GEN, root of gigno] *of a like kind*: Col. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

similis, e, *adj.* [root SIM or SEM, Gr ὁμ-ος; cf. semel] *like, resembling, similar*: constr. with *gen.* or *dat.*, likewise with *inter, atque*, and *absol.* (I) With *gen.*: similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1214: nimis simili'st mei, Pl. Am. 1, 286: similis est Sagaritionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14 hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. sui similem speciem, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21: domini similis es, ib. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 47: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69 alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Am. 22: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: versus similes meorum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3. nomen hoc monstri simile'st! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11. quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21: aequi to esse fori similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37. *Comp.*: Rhodii Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52. *Sup.*: hic noster quaestus snoopti simillimu'st, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 63: quid esset simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4 *ad fin.* (II) With *dat.*: ecquid mihi simil'st (puer)? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 24: patri suo, Cat. 61, 221: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 87: filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: parentibus ac maioribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: per similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14 huic in hoc similis, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: similis Iolio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: multum similis metuenti, id. S. 2, 5, 92: dona, haud nostris similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15: quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: similia veris erant, Liv. 22, 20: primus (lambus) ad extrectum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254: oratio fuit proclivis quam fingo similis, i. q. similior, Liv. 3, 40. *Comp.*: hominem homini similiorem nunquam vidi alterum, neque aqua aquae, neque lacte lacti cuiquam similius, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 29: frunt omnia exotica quam tibi similiora, Liv. 4, 51. *Sup.*: pars similissima mundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: medio similillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49. (III) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: tam similes matrum materno sanguine fiunt, ut patribus patris, Lucr. 4, 1207: neque lacte lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84: Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90. (IV) With *inter*: betrothed inter se eum forma tum moribus similes, id. Clu. 26: quae sunt inter se similia, id. de Or. 3, 54: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 52. (V) With *atque* (*ac*), ut si, tamquam-et: si quid desiere videantque ab illo simile in sententiam suam ac mentem esse fictum, Cic. Verr. 3, 87 *fin.*: ut similis animi atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nec similem habeat vultum, ac (*al* et) si ampullam perdiderit, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, id. de Sen. 6, 17: similes sunt dii, tamquam si Poeni, id. Div. 2, 64. (VI) *Absol.*: decet facta majorum hujus habere me similes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: laudentur simili prole puerperae, *i. e. that look like their fathers*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis impudentiae, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: quod in simili culpa verebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110 simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4. sic *ignavi* et *crapti* et similia, Quint. 1, 5, 69: de philosophia, de re publica, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19: quo facilius res persequi possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 94: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 62. *Comp.*: nihil hoc simili est similius, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 290. *Sup.*: similimos dicito esse, id. Mil. 2, 2, 91.

similĭtas, ātis, *f.* [similis] rare for similitudo, *likeness, similarity*: morum, Caecil. in Non. 177, 2. *Plur.*: naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 med.

similĭter, *adv. in like manner, similarly* ecquid aestimulo similiter? Pl. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54. *Comp.*: similius imitari, *nearer the truth*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34. *Sup.*: Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With *atque* (*ac*), ut *s.* neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, id. Phil. 1, 4 similiter facta, ac si me regas, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*: similiter ut si dicat, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21. *Sup.*: hic excipit Pompeium, similiime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur, id. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.* With *dat.*: similiter his, Plin. 11, 25, 30.

similĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis] *likeness, resemblance, similitude*: with *gen.*: id ex similitudine floris illitum appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: similitudo speciesque sapientium, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: amoris humani, id. Am. 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, id. Or. 2 *fin.*: Sen. Ep. 78: Plin. 34, 7, 18 *ad fin.*: nihil est, quod sit se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: est nonnulla in iis etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 18, 69: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus, *bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34 *fin.*: genus fungendi proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the regal power*, id. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*: similitudo in rebus similibus est satietatis mater, *satiety*, id. Inv. 41, 76. *Plur.*: ut conflatam similitudinibus, id. Rep. 2, 40: Id. Tusc. 2, 23. ‖ Rep. in rhetor. *a comparison, simile*: Auct. Her. 4, 49 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168: Quint. 5, 11, 22.

simĭlo, v. simulo.

simĭlŭcrum, i, n. [simulo] *pertaining to apes*: Auct. App. Mant. 66.

simĭlŭlus, i, m. dim. [simius] *a little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic. Vatin. 5, 13.

simĭlis (similior, Inscr. Orell. no. 2263), adv. old form to shield, *favorably*, *at will*, *at one time*: nemo [illegible] vino similis otiosi imperatoris, Liv. Fr. Ann. 2, 1, 84: [illegible] these sunt, id. Mens. 2, 8: [illegible] ventant ut acuta [illegible] as Id. Truc. 2, 3, 6. · [illegible] apes: Hor. S. 2, 1, 32: [illegible] 20: Phaedr. 2, 10, 6.

simĭus, ii, *m.* [simus] *an ape*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: Phaedr. 2, 10, 6.

simo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [simus] *to press flat, to flatten*: Lucil. in Non. 169, 31.

simplāris, e, *adj.* [simplus] milit. t. t. *that receives a single ration*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

simplārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *simple*: venditiones, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 48.

simplex, icis (*abl.* simplice, Lucr. 1, 1012), *adj.* [comp. of root SIM, *one* (v. semel), and plico] 1 lit. *once folded*; hence, *simple, uncompounded, unmixed*: aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, id. Fat. 13, 30: (comoedia) duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum, *opp.* flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, id. Att. 12, 7: unum est et simplex aurum judicium, id. Font. 6, 12: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, *one by one*, Liv. 44, 12: simplici directa acie, simplicibus ordinibus, Auct. B. Alex. 37: genus mortis, *without torture*, Liv. 40, 24: via mortis, Virg. G. 3, 482: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (libia) tenuis simplexque forma mine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. Od. 1, 38, 5: esca, *plain food*, id. S. 2, 2, 73: jus, ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117: plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13. *Comp.*: quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15. *Sup.*: ex simplicissima quaque materia (*opp.* multiplex), id. 10, 5, 10. ‖ Esp. in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous*, etc.: cum de vitro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Liv. 24, 10: Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: Ov. H. 12, 90. Of things: fidelis et simplex et fantrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9: animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6: virtus, Vell. 2, 129: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22. *Comp.*: simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. *Sup.*: simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. de Ira 2, 16 *fin.*: dux, Vell. 2, 116.

simplicĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex] *simpleness, simplicity*: sunt solida primordia simplicitate, non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, Lucr. 1, 610: indigesta (ligni), *i. e. plainness, straightness of grain*, Plin. 13, 15, 30. ‖ Esp. in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, simplicity*, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23: puerilis, id. 40, 8: Vell. 2, 110: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: calliditissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 97: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 241.

simpliciter, *adv.* *one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly*: frondes simpliciter positae, Ov. A. A. 1, 106: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncta, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Of. 2, 9: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, quum simpliciter ad amicitiam potendam venissent, Liv. 34, 57: quidam ludere cum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely*, id. 41, 20. *Comp.*: molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 26, 16, 27. ‖ *plainly, openly, artlessly, ingenuously, honestly, candidly*: simpliciter et candide, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: simpliciter et libere, *opp.* dissimulanter et furtim, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amico simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, ib. 6, 22. *Comp.*: simultates simplicius nutrire, *opp* callide, Tac. H. 3, 51 *fin.* *Sup.*: simplicissime loqui, ib. 1, 15.

simplĭco, 1. *v. a.* [simplex] *to make single* or *simple*: radicem, *to strike a single root*, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simplĭdārĭa, farrea sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. *s. v.* [contr. from simplus ludus].

simplus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to simplex] *simple*: mora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 878. ‖ Subst. simplum, i, *n. that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number*: duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 21, 49: simplum solvere, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 25: si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15. 2. simpla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *the simple purchase-money*: Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5: Pompon. Dig. 21, 2, 27.

simpŭlārĭārius, ii, *m.* [simpulum] *a maker of simpula*: Inscr.

simpŭlatrix, icis, v. simpulum.

simpŭlum, i, *n. a small ladle*: simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simpulatrices dicuntur, Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *i. e. to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simpŭvium, ii, *n. a vessel for making libations in sacrifices*: Cic. Rep. 6, 2. Plin. 35, 12, 46: Juv. 6, 341.

simul, *adv.* [from root SIM: v. semel] *at once, together, at the same time*: constr. *absol.*, with various particles, poet. also with simple *abl.*: (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit simul, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 8: hi tres tum simul amabant, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 60: trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4: multa simul rogitas! Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 38: neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, Quint. 10, 3, 23: sequimini, simul circumspicite, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 1: coenavisti mecum: ego accubui simul, id. Am. 2, 2, 172: cum simul essemus complures dies, *were together, in company*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*: totos dies simul eramus, id. Att. 5, 10 *fin.*: and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Fam. 15, 4. Strengthened with *una*: quanquam vinum bibo, at mandata non consuevi simul bibere una, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 3. With *cum*: abii mane cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: intro abi cum istac simul, id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Am. 4: nobiscum simul moritura omnia, id. Arch. 12. Strengthened with *una*: 1 mecum una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65. With *et*, *et . . . et, que, atque*, etc.: operum potestis mihi dare et vobis simul, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 40: simul et conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: demonstravi haec Caecilio; simul et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36: et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 42: simul et qualis sit (res publica) et optimam esse ostendam, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: his simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv. 6, 18: quum uni invideret, eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11: cogitare optima simul ac deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4: salve, simul autem vale, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: velut dis quoque simul cum patria relictis, Liv. 1, 31. With simple *abl.*: simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: Trallianî Laodicenis ac Magnetibus simul tremisti, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, ib. 3, 64. ‖ Particular combinations: simul . . . simul, analogous to the Gr. ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δέ, *as well . . . as, both . . . and, partly . . . and partly*: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de inducis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: incrupando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv. 2, 65: cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impelliitur, Tac. Agr. 25: ille volat simul arva fuga, simul aequora verrens, Virg. G. 3, 201.

2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, *as soon as*: simulatque se inflexit, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: simul ac mihi collibitum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.*: quam simulac tali pernesait peste teneri, Virg. Aen. 4, 90: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: tu, mi frater, simul ut ille venerit, primam navigationem ne omiseris, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Strengthened with *primum*: simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, id. Verr. 1, 13: Suet. Caes. 30. 3. simul alone = simul atque, *as soon as*: hic simul argentum repperit, cura esse expedivit, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 4: simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: simul instrui Romanam aciem Sabini videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62: bis gravidos cogunt fetus, Taygete simul os terris ostendit, Virg. G. 4, 232. Strengthened with *primum*: Q. Fabio, simul primum magistratu abiit, ab C. Marcio dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1.

simŭlăc, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

simŭlācrum, i, *n.* [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait*, etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 69: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1: deiubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9: simulacrum dese non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Tac. A. 12, 22: Virg. Aen. 2, 172: Herculis simulacrum, Liv 9, 44 simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25 60: puguarum, Liv. 41, 28: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg. Aen. 2, 232. (ii) Adverbially: ad *or* per simulacrum, *in the form of, after the pattern of*: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, Flor. 4, 2, 88: per literarum simulacra, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.* 2. *a form, shade, phantom, apparition*, etc. = εἴδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432: Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Enn. Ann. 1, 10. cf. Virg. G. 1, 477: umbras recentes descendunt illae simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435: ut bibere in somnis sitiens quum quaerit, laticum simulacra petit, Lucr. 4, 1095: simulacra inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi motus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. (ii) *an ideal representation, conception*: Lucr. 2, 111. (iii) *a sign, type, emblem*: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cera, simulacris pro literis uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.* (iv) *a portraiture of character*: non inseram simulacrum viri cognosci (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25. (v) *a likeness or similitude*: diu disputavi, hominem quojus rei similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: id reperi jam exemplum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 6. ‖ Fig. *a shadow, semblance, appearance*, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33 *fin.*: libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, *sham-fights*, Lucr. 2, 41: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51: decurrentis exercitus, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 35.

simŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a copy, imitation* (post. and rare): Ov. M. 10, 727: Amm. Marcl. 20, 2.

simŭlāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a deception*: Gell. 15, 22 *in tit.*

simŭlans, antis, *Part.* [simulo].

I. Adj.: *imitating, imitative*: non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (pelitaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.

simŭlanter, *adv. feignedly, apparently*=simulate: App. M. 8, p. 205.

simŭlātē, *adv. feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely*: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67 *fin.*: ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. *Comp.*: simulatius exit proditionis opus, poet. Petr. Fr. 28, 4.

simŭlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [simulo] *feigned, fictitious*: umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

simŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy*, etc. With *gen.*: simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26: stultitiae, id. Brut. 14: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Acad. 2, 46 timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: itineris, ib. 6, 8. deditionis, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnerum, ib. 2, 35 rei frumentariae, *a pretended anxiety about*, id. B. G. 1, 40. gladiatores cuntos esse fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus*, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum auxus est, *under pretence of a divine command*, Tac. H. 2, 61. *Absol.*: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46: non mea est simulatio, Ter. Heaut 4, 5, 34 optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92. *Plur.*: Tac. A. 4, 54: Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*

simŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet. and rare): exstat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morpheae, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 303.

II. *a pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite*, etc. With *gen.*: animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5 segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Lucan. 4, 722. *Absol.*: in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108. callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

simŭlatque, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

simŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [simulo] *a female transformer* (of Circe): Stat. Th. 5, 561.

simŭlo (also similo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [similis] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent*: corpora igni simulata, *made like*, Lucr. 1, 688: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint cuira tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: artem (natura), ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of*, ib. 3, 275: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8. simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 728: simulata magnis Pergama, Virg. Aen. 3, 349: cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint*, Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Pallas simulat terram prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing*, Ov. M. 6, 80. Of things: aera fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241. **II.** Esp. *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate*: nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quioquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15: experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsa spem vitae dare, *to pretend that she was dead*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41: deditionem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. 25, 8: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: tum pol ego is esssm vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 1, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 30: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95. Esp. in *Part. perf.*: ficto officio simulatoque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: simulata amicitia, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40: quum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui omnia se simulant scire, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27 illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697: simulandum est, quasdam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20: scenas, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, id. 9, 1, 14. With *quasi*: quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45. *Absol.*: cur simulat? Ter Andr. 3, 3, 1: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Sall. J. 37 Ov. M. 13, 299. *Pass. impers.*: quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28. (Hence It. *sembrare*, Sp *semblar*; Fr. *sembler*.)

simultas, ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur* simultatium, Liv. passim) [simul, and therefore, orig. *a coming together, an encounter*, hence] *an hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*: mostly *Plur.* qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic Planc. 31, 76. exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35 *fin.*: genere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18 in (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 simultates partim obscurae, partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Manil. 24 *fin.* simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73 alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5. simultates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3. facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53. subire pro aliquo, Plin. 2, 18 *fin.* simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20 simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8 dirimere, id. 28, 18: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24. *Sing.*: hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 50: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25. albi privatam simultatem cum Carpanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27: simultate cum Fulvia socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: ubi nulla simultas incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661.

II. *a strife, contest* for a prize: cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victoriae exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84: simultatem constituit, ib. 22.

simŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [simus] *flat-nosed, pug-nosed*: Lucr. 4, 1165.

simus, a, um, *adj.*=σιμός, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7 *fin.*: capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: puer sima nare, Mart. 6, 39.

sin, *conj.* [apocop. from si ne] *if not, if however, if on the contrary, but if*: after *si, nisi, quando, dum*: constr.: same as that of *si* (*q. v.*): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 2: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: qui si improbasset cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5: and sin ely, sin aliter, with a verb understood, id. Ph. 1, 2, 66: sin secus, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88: simply, sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15. In the epistolary style also elliptically, sin, for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, ib. 16, 13. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 6: Cic. Am. 4, 14: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant; sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.*: and elliptically (cf. supra): si vir esse volet, pene clara *cuncta*: sin autem erimus non qui solemus, id. Att. 10, 7: si sit *acta* matura, sin vero *fata*, Cic. 7, 3, 21. After *nisi*: nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comoedia!: sin odio est, dicam tamen, Pl. Poen. prol. 50. After *quando*: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum: sin jecit recte, pisces ne effugiant, cavet, id. Trac. 1, 1, 16. After *dum*: dum illi agunt quod agunt, sunt ceteri cleptae: sin videant quempiam se asservare, obludunt, ib. 1, 2, 10.

II. Without a preceding *si*: id. Ad. 4, 1, 5 primum dando opera est, ne qua amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46. In the epistolary style, elliptically: ego, ut constitui, adero. atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att. 13, 22 *ad fin.* Strengthened with *autem*: summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur: sin autem ad adolescentiam perduxissent, id. Am. 10, 34: Caes. B. G. 5, 35.

sināpi (sinape, Apic. 6, 4: Id. 8, 7), is, *n.* (**sināpis**, *fem.* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 28: Col. 10, 122: *acc.*: sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2)=σίναπι, *mustard* (Pliny describes three kinds: (i) gracile Sinapis alba, Linn. (ii) rapi foliis=S. nigra, Linn. (iii) foliis erucae=S. erucoides, Linn.): Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 10, 8, 54.

sināpismus, i, m.=συναπισμός, *a mustard plaster or poultice*: Coel. Aur. Tard 3, 8.

sināpizo, 1. *v. a.*=συναπίζω, *to poultice with mustard*: Veg. 3, 6, 11.

sincērē, *adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*: sincere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: loqui, Cic. Att. 3, 15: pronuntiare, Cass. B. C. 1, 20: agere, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. *Comp.*: Gell. 7, 3 *fin. Sup.*: Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinceras] *cleanness, soundness*: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. **II.** Fig.: summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen. Vit. beat. 15: summae vitae *moral purity*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.*: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, integrity*, Phaedr. 4, 13, 2: verborum, coupled with veritas, Gell. 2, 23.

sincērĭter, *adv. sincerely*: aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16.

sincērus, a, um, *adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine*: omnia ficuta et simulata a sincera atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Am. 25, 95: corpus, Ov. M. 12, 99: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16: eum jam me sincerlore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10: sincerum tergum, corium sinceriasimum, *clear* (of weals), Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51 *sq.*: vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: ex amphora primum quod est sinceriasimum effuit, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 23: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure*, Tac. G. 4: populus, id. H. 4, 64: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4. (ii) sincerum, adverbially: non sincerum sonere, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine*, Lucr. 3, 886. **II.** Fig. Athenienaium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Catonis) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 65, 228: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26 *fin.*: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.*: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov. M. 2, 664: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed*, Liv. 34, 49: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 451: fama, *unblemished*, Gell. 6, 8: Theophilus verum gestarum pronuntiator disertus, honesti *candidi*, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: Q. Thermus optimus et sincerissimus testium, Cic. [illegible]

2, 1: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine*, Cic. Att. 10, 6: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1 *fin.*: fides, Liv. 39, 2: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 54. [The old etym. was *sine cera*; but the first part of the word is prob. the root SEM, "one," v. semel: the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sinciput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi caput; sinciput ἡμικέφαλον, ἡμίκρανον, ἡμικράνιον, Gloss. Philox.] *half a head*: of the smoked cheek of a hog: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28; Plin. 8, 51, 77: Juv. 13, 85.

II. Meton.: *the brain*: non tibi summum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 41. 2. *the head*, in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

sindŏn, ŏnis, *f.* = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin*: Mart. 2, 16.

sine, *prep.* with *abl.* [old form sī or sēd: sed pro sine invenfuntur posuisse antiqui, Fest. *s. v.*: si plus minusve secuerunt se frande esto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1] lience prop. *apart* or *separate from*], *without*: tu sine pennis vola, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 180: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: sine ullo domino, ib. 1, 43 *fin.*: non sine magna spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine consclo surgit marito, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29. Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: sine praesidio et sine pecunia, Cic. Att. 8, 3: eam confeci sine molestia, sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum. Cic. Coel. 32, 78. In epistolary style without a case: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. Att. 8, 3. After its case (post.): flamma sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5 99: ib. 1, 3, 68. (Hence It. *senza*; Fr. *sans.*)

singillio, ônis, *m. a short garment*: Gallien in Treb. Cl. 17 dub.

singillārius, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. singillus from singulus] *single, simple*: Tert. Anim. 6: id. adv. Valent. 12.

singillātim (singulatim and sigillatim), *adv.* [id.] *one by one, singly*: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Suet. Aug. 9.

singillātor, *adv.* v. singulariter.

singillārĭē, *adv.* for singulariter: Cic. acc. to Charis. p. 198 P.

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singulus] *alone, single, solitary, singular*: non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), *i. e. solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: singularis mundus atque unigena, Cic. Tim. 4 *med.*: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42: herbs (*opp.* fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: singulare imperium et potestas regia, ib. 2, 9: sunt quaedam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 3, 88 *fin.*: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.

2. Esp. in gramm. *of the singular number*: singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 37: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42. *Absol.*: alii dicunt in singulari hac *ovi* et *avi*, alii hac *ove* et *ave*, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, 120: Quint. 8, 6, 28. 3. Subst.: singulares, lium, *m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops*, perh. *a select body-guard*: Tac. H. 4, 70. (II) Under the later emperors, *a kind of short-hand writers*: Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 8. ‖ Fig. *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary*: Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 291: vir ingenii natura praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Manil. 1 *fin.*: Trevĭri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias sibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo, id. Verr. 3, 44 *ad fin.*: impudentia, ib. 2, 7: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

singŭlāritas, ātis, *f.* [singularis] *a being alone* or *single*: Tert. adv. Valent. 37. ‖ Esp. in gramm. *the singular number*: Charis. p. 72 P.

singŭlārĭter, *adv.* (contr. singlarter, Lucr. 6, 1066), *singly, separately*: quae memorare queam inter se singulariter apta, Lucr. *loc. cit.*: a juventa singulariter sedens, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727. 2. Esp. *in the singular number*: quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16: Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 1. ‖ *particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: singulariter et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

singŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [singularis] *single, separate, peculiar*: literae, *abbreviations*, Gell. 17, 9: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 3. ‖ *remarkable, extraordinary, singular*: velocitas, Gell. 9, 4.

singŭlātim, *adv.* v. singillatim.

singŭli, v. singulus.

singultim [singultus: not contr. of singulatim], *adv. with sobs* or *sobbing*. Hence singultim loqui, *to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

singultio, 4. *v. n.* [singultus] *to sob, hiccup*: Cels. 5, 26, 19: Plin. 23, 1, 24: App. M. 3, p. 133. 2. Transf. of a hen, *to cluck*: Col. 8, 11, 15. 3. *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to sob, hiccup*: singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10. 2. Transf. poet. of persons dying, *to rattle* in the throat: Virg. Aen. 9, 333: Sil. 2, 362. Of speech *interrupted with sobs*: Stat. S. 5, 5, 26. Of water, *to gurgle*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* ‖ Act.: singultare animam, *to breathe out with sobs*: Ov. M. 5, 134: Stat. Th. 5, 261.

singultus, ūs, *m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs*: fletus cum singultu, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: Ov. M. 11, 420: Tac. H. 3, 10: Cat. 64, 131: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 74: as a disease, *hiccups*: Plin. 20, 17, 73. ‖ Transf. *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons: Virg. Aen. 9, 415: id. G. 3, 507. Of the *clucking* of a hen: Col. 8, 5, 3. Of the *croaking* of a raven: Plin. 18, 35, 87. Of the *gurgling* of water: Plin. Ep. 4, 30. (Hence It. *singhiozzo*; Sp. *sollozo*; Fr. *sanglot.*)

singŭlus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [root SIM, *one*: v. semel] *one to each, separate, single* (rarely in *sing.* for singularis): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. 18, 13. *Plur.* (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *twelve jugers to each man*, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. In dies singulos, adverbially, *every day, daily*: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5. ‖ In gen. *single, separate, individual*: honestius cum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: refert, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: at conquisitores singuli in subsellia sunt, Pl. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: prodierit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Const. Sap. 1: quod est misericordiae, nunquam omnes singuli, id. Q. N. 4 *praef.* *Sing.*: attiet singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de coelo et *tritico* non iniitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dioecesis sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 20, 8.

sinister, tra, trum (*Comp.* sinisterior: *Sup.* sinistimus, acc. to Prisc. p. 607 and 608 P.: Fest. *s. v.* dextimum and sinistrus), *adj. left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side*: manus sinistra, Quint. 11, 3, 114: latus, ib. 99: pes, ib. 125: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: Caes. B. G. 7, 62: para, ib. 2, 23: angulus castrorum, id. B. C. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18. *Comp.*: in sinisteriore parte, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134: brachium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.*: equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.*: rota, Ov. M. 2, 139. *Neutr. absol. the left side*: rejicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144: in sinistrum, ib. 109. ‖ Fig. *awkward, wrong, perverse, improper*: mores, Virg. Aen. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura, Curt. 7, 4. 2. *unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad*, etc.: arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Virg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74: eo de homine fama, ib. 6, 32: rumor lenti itineris, id. H. 2, 93: diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3, 9. With *gen.*: (Hannibal) fidei sinister, Sil. 1, 56. *Neutr. absol.*: (matrona) studiosa sinistri, *of evil*, Ov. Tr. 2, 257. 3. In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Gratis et barbaris dextra, melliora. Quanquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: sinistra cornix, Virg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49. Yet it sometimes means, as in 2, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious*: di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, id. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.*: sinistram approbationem, Cat. 45, 8.

sinistĕritas, ātis, *f.* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity*: (opp. dexteritas). Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

sinistimus, v. sinister, *ad init.*

sinistra, ae, *f.* [sinister] (sc. manus), *the left hand*: sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Quint. 11, 3, 131: Suet. Claud. 21: Ov. M. 12, 89. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, ib. 13, 111: cf. Cat. 12, 1: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1. As the shield-hand: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Coelum melius objicientem crimina quam defendentem, *Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere* dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69. 2. Transf. *the left side*: cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspicite a sinistra, id. Phil. 6, 5: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Pl. Mere. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dextera ac sinistra muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15. Rarely *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Postelli consulis additae vires (*opp.* dextra pars), Liv. 9, 27.

sinistrē, *adv. badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely*: exceptum sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: Tac. H. 1, 7: Plin. Pan. 45.

sinistrorsus and **sinistrorsum**, (uncontr. sinistroversus, Lucr. 3, 6), *adv.* [contr. from sinistroversus, from sinister verto] *towards the left side, to the left*: hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: Suet. Galb. 4: Hor. S. 2, 3, 30.

sinistrŏversus, v. sinistrorsum.

sino, sīvi, situm, 3. *v. a.* (old *subj. pres.* sint, Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 27: *part.* situs, Varr. in Diom. p. 373 P.: Tac. Ad. 1, 2, 24; acc. to Stock. 1, 1: sini, Sacer. in

Diem. loc. cit.: *past perf.* sinisset, Rutil. lb. *Syncop. perf.* sistis, Att. in Cic. Nat. D. 2, 66. — *subj.* siris, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 18, etc.: siritis, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 20: *past perf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19 *fin.*) [prob. another form of sero, q. v.] Orig. *to put* or *set down, leave, let,* as in the *Part.* situs. Hence transf. *to let, suffer, allow, permit:* constr. usu. *with acc. and inf., subj.,* or *absol.;* rarely with *acc.:* quin tu ilinc exsequi meum me sinis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Am. 24, 89: vinum ad se importari, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 51: Cato contionatus est, se omitti haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: sine sis loqui me, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22: sine me expergem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, ib. 1, 17, 32: sinite instaurata revisam proelia, Virg. Aen. 2, 669: sivi animum ut expleret suum, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2. The *subj.* without *ut,* is rare and poet. exc. after the *imperat.:* natura repugnat nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377. *Absol.:* suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 18 nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes. non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nate, cave, dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.* With *acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men,* Virg. Aen. 9, 620: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17: ad id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7. Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng. and an *infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, *etc.*) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42. dum interea sic sit, istuc actuum sino, *I'll let that "by-and-by" go, I don't care for it,* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 68: quisquis es sine me, *let me (go),* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23. *Pass.:* vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95. ‖ Esp. in colloquial language: sine, *let:* sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani ieriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43. And simply sine! *be it so! granted! very well!* etc.: pulere ludificor. Sine! Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 6. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. 2. sine modo, *only let,* i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 10.

3. Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, *etc. God forbid! Heaven forfend!: Ch.* Capital facis: sequalem et sodalem civem liberum amicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, id. Merc. 3, 4, 28: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv. 28, 28: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 239.

sinŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sinuo] *a bending, turning, winding:* Prud. Psych. 890.

sinŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bending, bend, curve:* Fulg. Myth. *praef.*

sinum, i, *n.* (*masc.* sinus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 82) [perh. akin to *bivo*] *a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides:* Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 32: Virg. E. 7, 33: Mart. 3, 58.

sinŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sinus] *to wind, curve; to bow:* (anguis) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, id. G. 3, 192: imposito petalos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *bent,* Ov. M. 8, 30: Euphrates ingenuum attollit et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, Ov. M. 14, 51: cornua lunae sinuantur, ib. 3, 682: muri per urbem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards,* i. e. *with retreating angles,* Tac. H. 5, 11: exercitus in cornua, sinuata media parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. brev. 4: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuatur, *extends in a curve,* Tac. G. 35. ‖ Meton. *to hollow out, excavate:* Col. 7, 2 med.

sinŭōsē, *comp. adv. in a more roundabout manner; of speech:* sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5.

sinŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sinus] *full of windings or curves; winding, sinuous:* flexus anguis, Virg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. Aen. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4, 1, 15: vestis, Ov. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8. ‖ Fig. of style, *full of digressions, diffuse:* historia, Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers. 5, 27.

sinus, ūs, *m. a curved surface, a curve:* Meton. *the folds, bosom of a garment, etc.:* draco conflctus sinus e corpore flexos, polit. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. 21, 18: cum majori sinu libratum (spiculum) funditor habena rotaret, id. 42, 65: quando ablit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 15: Juv. 4, 41. Of a *spider's web:* Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82. Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 455: Quint. 10, 7, 23. Of hair: *a curl, ringlet:* ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26. Of the *curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 *sq.* Of bones, *etc., a sinus:* humeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.* 2. Esp. *the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom* of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 1135): est aliquid in amictu quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum conditione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: (Caesar moriens) sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: praetextae sinus, id. Vesp. 5: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Cal. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 57: paternos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 27. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *i. e. to be careless about a thing,* id. S. 2, 3, 172. (ii) *the bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 19, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10. (iii) *the lap:* scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur et tacto concipit ilia sinu, *i. e.* utero, Ov. F. 5, 256. (iv) Transf. *the purse, money,* which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16, 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur; praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse,* Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.*: M. Scaurus Marianis sodalitiis rapinarum provincialium sinus, qs. *the pocket, the receiver,* Plin. 36, 15, 24; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.* (v) Meton. *a garment,* in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70: Ov. F. 2, 310: Stat. S. 2, 1, 133. 3. *a bay, bight, gulf:* ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: id. Att. 16, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 32: Liv. 8, 24: Virg. Aen. 1, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16. (ii) Transf. *the land forming a gulf, a point of land:* segetibus in sinu Aeniasum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5: Tac. A. 14, 9: id. H. 3, 66: Plin. 6, 8, 8. ‖ Fig. *the bosom,* i. e. *love, protection, asylum,* etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, *etc.*): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: suo sinu complexuque aliquam recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9: (Pompeius), mihi credit, in sinu est, *is very dear to me,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: in amici sinu delicere, *on the bosom,* Plin. Ep. 8, 16 *fin.*: confugit in sinum tanam concussa res publica, *into your arms,* id. Pan. 6: optatum nepotum sibi in sinum deletum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care,* Cic. Verr. 2, 50: Tac. H. 3, 69. 3. *the interior, the inmost part:* alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart of the city,* Sall. C. 58: Tac. H. 3, 38: ut (hostis) fronte sinuil et sinu excipiretur, *in the centre,* id. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, *i. e. in the midst of a profound peace,* Plin. Pan. 56. 4. *a hiding-place, place of concealment:* ut in sinu gandeant ve *their bosoms,* in *their slave,* i. e. *in secret,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 15, 30 Sen. Ep. 105: suum cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis, *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber,* Tac. A. 13, 13. (Hence It. *seno*; Fr. *sein.*)

sinus, i, *m. a bowl.* See sinum.

sion, ii, *n.* = *sium, water-parsnep,* either S. latifolium or S. angustifolium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56: id. 22, 22, 41.

sipărium, ii, *n.* [akin to supparum, *sirapos,* orig. *a little sail*; hence, transf.] *the smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain) (v. Smith's Ant. 1046): aulaeo subducto et complicitis siparlis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253: Cic. Prov. Cons. 6 *fin.*: Juv. 8, 186. 2. Meton. *comedy,* opp. to cothurnus, *tragedy:* (verba) cothurno, non tantum siparlo fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.* ‖ *a curtain or screen over judges' seats:* Quint. 6, 1, 32.

sipho (sifo), ōnis, *m.* = *siphon* (a small pipe), *a siphon,* called also diabetes sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2: Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: Lucan. 7, 156. Hence, *a little pipe to suck drinks through:* Cels. 2, 8 *fin.* ‖ *a kind of fire-engine:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 42. (Hence It. *sifone.*)

siphunculus (sipunculus, Fronto de Or. 1 *med.*), i, *m. dim.* [sipho] *a little pipe from which water spirts:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

sipolindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice:* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

siptachŏra, ae, *f.* [an Indian word] *an Indian tree supposed to yield amber;* in Ctesias, συρταχόρα: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

siquando, and separ. **si quando**, *adv. if ever:* Cic. Am. 15: Liv. 8, 4: Virg. G. 3, 98.

siquidem (siquidem, in the poets; *e. g.* Ov. F. 4, 603: id. M. 11, 219 *etc.*; and separ. si quidem), *conj. if indeed, if at least, if only:* quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 17: actum 'st, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7: o fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sententiam hujus urbis ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. ‖ *although:* tunsne est? *La.* rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 7: id. Mil. 2, 2, 32: Col. praef. *sub fin.* ‖‖ *since that, inasmuch as, since:* patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non licuerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: sequitur, ut etiam vitia sint paria; siquidem pravitatem animi recte vitia dicuntur, Cic. Par. 3, 1 *ad fin.*: siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 16.

siqui, **siquis**, v. qui, quis.

sirăcum, i, *n.* = *sisarum, root* when boiled down, pulp Lat. sapa: Plin. 19, 9, 11.

sirbănus, a, um, *adj.* = *surdaster, speaking confusedly:* Fronto de Or. 2.

sircŭlus, ae, *f. a kind of grape:* Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircŭla, ae, *f. a kind of grape:* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

sirempse (siremps, Pl. Ash. prol. 72), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. contr. from *si eisq*

mitis res ipsa]. In jurisprudence, Mibs, *the same:* siremps lex, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aq. 129: Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*

sīrēn, ēnis, *f.* = Σειρήν, *a Siren.* Poet. transf.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11: qui gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu et sullam Sirena flagellis comparat, *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip,* Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, *allurer, seducer,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.

sīrēnēus, a, um, *adj.* = σειρηνικός, *pertaining to the dog-star:* calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

sīrēnīās, is, *f.* = σειρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of children, siriasis,* occasioned by excessive heat of the sun: Plin. 30, 15, 47.

sīrēs, sīrīt, *etc.* v. sino, *ad init.*

sīrium, ii, *n. a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, *mugwort,* v. Artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

sīrius, ii, *m.* = σείριος, *the dog-star Sirius:* Hyg. Astr. 3, 34: Virg. G. 4, 425: Tib. 1, 7, 21. Adject.: ardor, *the heat of the dog-days,* Virg. Aen. 10, 273.

sirpe, is, *n.* [σίλφιον] *a plant, also called* silphium *and* laser, v. laserpitium: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16: Sol. 27.

sirpēa, ae, v. scirpeus.

sirpiculus, v. scirpiculus.

sirpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sirpe] *pertaining to the plant* sirpe: lac, Sol. 27.

sirpo, v. scirpo.

sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

sīrus, i, *m.* = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary:* Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306: Curt. 7, 4.

sis: *Subj.* of sum. ‖ Contr. from si vis: v. volo, *ad init.*

sisāra, ae, *f. a name among the Ruboeuns for the plant* erice, *heath,* Erica Tetralix, Linn.: Plin. 11, 16, 15: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

siser, ĕris, *n.* (*masc. plur.* siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17) [σίσαρον] *a plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret,* Sium sisarum, Linn.: Plin. 10, 5, 28 *sq.*: Col. 11, 3, 18.

sisichthŏn, ŏnis, *m.* = Σεισίχθων, *earth-shaker,* an epithet of Neptune: Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

sison agrion, i, *n. a plant, also called* peucedanos, *q. v., and* pinastellus: App. Herb. 94.

sispes, itis, v. sospes, *ad init.*

sisto, stĭti (cf. Gell. 2, 14), stātum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [a reduplicated form of the root STA]. ‖ Act. *to cause to stand, to set, put, place:* molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7: officio meo (*sc.* Nessi) ripa sistetur in illa haec, Ov. M. 9, 109: Annam huc siste sororem, Virg. Aen. 4, 634: aciem in litore sistit, *draws up,* ib. 10, 309: cohortes summis montibus jugis sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77: monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 245: victimam ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: post haec caelatus sistitur crater, ib. 8, 669: capite sistebas cadum, *you set the jar on its head,* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36: interqueus jaculum clamanti sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his mouth,* Virg. Aen. 10, 323. 2. Esp. in law, *to cause to appear before a court:* and reflect. *to present oneself, to appear:* si servum in eadem causa sistere quidam promiserit et liber factus sistatur, non recte sistitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 9, 5: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: puellam, Liv. 3, 45: cum quis in judicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam, si status non esset, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3: ut Id. Septembr. P. Quintium sisti Sex. Alfenus prohibitteret. Venit Romam Quintius: vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 7 *fin.*: Nep. Att. 9. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to show oneself, to appear, be present:* dies operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: tu, quoniam quariana cares, te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, ib. 10, 16 *fin.* 3. *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest:* sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro, Virg. Aen. 4, 489: concussa freta, Ov. M. 7, 200: gradum, Prop. 4, 10, 36: pedem, Ov. R. Am. 80: equos, Virg. Aen. 12, 355: cervum vulnere, Sil. 2, 78: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv. 10, 14: legiones, id. 1, 37: ventrem, Mart. 13, 116: sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 54: se ab effuso cursu sistere, Liv. 6, 29. (ii) Fig.: siste tuas querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367: metum, id. H. 20, 179: fugam, Liv. 1, 12: Tac. A. 12, 39: populationem lucem intra, ib. 4, 48: bellum, Ov. M. 14, 803: sitim, *to quench, allay,* id. Pont. 3, 1, 16. 4. *to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support:* mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. 20, 3, 8: ruinas, Plin. Pan. 50. (ii) Fig.: *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? *Eu.* Ego istum in tranquillo et tuto sistam, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 50: salvam ac sospitem rem publicam sistere, August. in Suet. Aug. 28: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858. 5. *to establish, fix definitely, decide upon:* sistere fana cum in urbe condenda dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere, Fest. *s. v.* Hence, status dies, *the day of trial appointed, agreed upon* with a peregrinus: status dies cum hoste, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: status conductusve dies cum hoste, Cinc. in Gell. 16, 4. 6. *to set up, build, erect* (rare): haruspices monuere, ut templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, Tac. H. 4, 53: tropaea, id. A. 15, 18: alicujus effigiem, ib. 72. ‖ Neutr. *to set oneself, to stand:* capite sistere, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8. 2. Esp. *to present oneself, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: si reus non stiterit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1. 3. *to stand still, to stop, stay, remain* (mostly poet.): solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53: annos sistunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: sistere legionem in aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21: incerti, quo fata ferunt, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7. 4. *to stand fast; to last, endure:* qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. Esp. impers. pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, *one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over:* totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29: vixque concordia sisti videbatur posse, id. 3, 16: Curt. 4, 16. 5. = existere, *to show oneself as, to be:* tempora quod sistunt propriis parentia signis, Manil. 3, 529: judex, id. 4, 546.

sistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sistrum] *having* or *bearing the* sistrum: turba, *the priests of Isis,* Mart. 12, 29.

sistrum, i, *n.* = σείστρον, *a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis,* and other festivals: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11: Mart. 14, 54: Juv. 13, 92: App. M. 11, p. 258. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. Aen. 8, 696: Lucan. 10, 63.

sisurna, ae, *f.* = σίσυρνα, *a coarse woollen mattress:* Amm. 16, 5 *med.*

sisymbrium, ii, *n.* = σισύμβριον, (i) simile nasturtio = *water-cress,* Nasturtium officinale, R. Br. (ii) thymbraeum, an aromatic plant sacred to Venus, some kind of *mint,* Mentha silvestris or aquatica, Linn.: Plin. 20, 22, 91: id. 19, 8, 55.

sisyrinchion, ii, *n.* = σισυρίγχιον, *a kind of bulbous plant,* Sisyrinchium anceps, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

sitānius, a, um, *adj.* = σιτάνιος, *of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat,* Plin. 22, 25, 68.

sitarchia, ae, *f.* = σιταρχία, *provisions for a journey:* App. M. 2, p. 119. ‖ Meton. *a receptacle for provisions, a scrip:* Vulg. Reg. 1, 9, 7.

sitella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla] *a kind of urn used in drawing lots* when partly filled with water: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 17: Liv. 25, 3: (v. Smith's Ant. 1048, voc. situla).

sitiāmen, ŭnis, *n.* [situs causa] *mas sacians ad funerals:* Cato in Gell. 20, 2.

siticulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [siticulosus] *thirsty:* quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* 2. Transf. of things, *very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 *ad fin.*: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64. ‖ Act. *producing thirst:* melinela, Plin. 23, 6, 55

sitiens, entis, *Part.* [sitio]. ‖ Adj. *thirsting, thirsty, athirst:* quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: scala ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945: sitienti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23. 2. Transf. of places, plants, *etc. dry, parched, arid:* hortus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 60: Afri, Virg. E. 1, 65: oles, Plin. 15, 3, 3: luna, *i. e. not hazy, bright,* id. 17, 9, 8. *Neutr. plur. absol.:* lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in arid places,* id. 25, 11, 88: and with *gen.:* sitientia Africae, id. 10, 73, 94, § 78. 3. Fig. *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. Ir. Am. 247: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14. With *gen.:* virtutis, id. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae, Gell. 12, 2 *fin.*

sitienter, *adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily:* sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1.

sĭtio, Ivi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [siti]. ‖ Neutr. *to thirst, be thirsty:* ego esurio et sitio, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 6: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1096: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42. With *gen.:* cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27. Proverb.: sitire medils in undis, *to be poor in the midst of wealth,* Ov. M. 9, 761. 2. Transf. of things, *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* siquidem est eorum (rusticorum), *gemmare vites, sitire agros, lactas esse segetes,* Cic. Or. 24, 81: tosta sitit tellus, Ov. F. 4, 940: aret ager, vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40. ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1 nec pati sitire salguma, *to be dry,* Col. 12, 9, 2. ‖ Act. *to thirst after:* auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 19, 96: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for,* Ov. F. 1, 216. 2. Fig. *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: Sen. Thyest. 103: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 6.

sĭtis, is (*abl.* site, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 3), *f. thirst* (only in *sing.*): demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet. Pl. Most. 2, 1, 33: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 26. cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Virg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: finire, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663: levare Ov. M. 12, 136. 2. Transf. of things, *dryness, drought, aridity:* et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42: Virg. G. 2, 353: Col. 11, 3, 9. ‖ Fig. *strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst:* cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 6: explere diuturnam sitim, id. de Sen. 8 *fin.* With *gen. obj.:* libertatis, id. Rep. 1, 43: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: sitis importuna famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19. (Hence Fr. *soif.*)

sĭtistus, a, um, *adj.* = συτιστός, *fed, fattened;* pure Lat. sitilis: Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

sĭtĭtes, ae, *m.* = συτίτης, *a kind of precious stone:* Plin. 37, 7, 25.

sĭtītor, ōris, *m.* [sitio] *one who thirsts after:* aquae, Mart. 12, 3. ‖ Fig.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, 21: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

sītōna, ae, *m.* = σιτώνης, *a purchaser of grain, a purveyor*: Ulp. Dig. 50. 8. 9.

sītōnia, ae, *f.* = σιτωνία, *the office of a sitona or purveyor*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 5, 2.

sittăcŏs, es, *f.* [an Indian word] *a parrot*, v. paittacus: Plin. 10, 42, 58.

sĭtŭla, ae, *f. a bucket*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 59: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.* Used in drawing lots (for sitella, q. v.): Pl. Cas. 6, 7.

sĭtŭlus, i, *m.* for situla, *a bucket*: Cato R. R. 10, 2: Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.*

sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sino]. **I.** Adj.: *lying, situate*: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 8: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. Agr. 30: cis Rheno sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in media insula situs, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24: urbe sita ex adverso Carthaginis, Plin. 5, 1, 1: insulae ante promontorium, id. 9, 59, 85. (iii) Of the dead, *buried, interred*: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, ib. 56: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, 'in qua Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Hence in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, *etc.*: Tib. 3, 2, 29: Inscr. Comically: noli minitari. scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: ibi mei majores sunt siti, pater, avus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 20. (iv) *built, founded* (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, ib. 2, 7: vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22. 2. Fig.: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, *present*, Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*: in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 76: res omnis in incerto sita est, id. Capt. 3, 4, 4: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, *to rest with, depend upon some one or something*: in patris potestate est situm, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 52: assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, Judices, id. Mur. 39: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1, 1: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall. J. 54.

sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *situation, local position, site*: terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 5, 10: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61 *fin.*: passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36: Aquilonis, *towards the North*, id. 16, 12, 23. Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, *the structure*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2. *Plur.*: opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 2: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: revocare situs (folliorum), *position, arrangement*, Virg. Aen. 3, 451. **B.** Transf. *a quarter of the world, region*: a meridiano situ ad septentrionem, Plin. 2, 108, 112. *Plur.*: (pantherae) repletorae illos situs, id. 27, 2, 2 *fin.* **II.** *rust, mould, mustiness, etc.*: corrumpor situ, Pl. Truc. 5, 33: quae in usu sunt ut manum quotidie tactumque patiuntur, nunquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2: tristia duri militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalore situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462. (ii) *filthiness* of the body: situ nidoris barba paedore horrida atque intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: Ov. M. 7, 290: Plin. 21, 6, 17. **2.** Fig. of the mind, *a rusting, a wasting away, dullness*: senectus victa situ, Virg. Aen. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.*: sepultae ac situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, *oblivion*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1.

sīve (old orthogr. seive, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope), **seu**, *conj.* [si ve] *or if* = vel si. After *si* and with a conditional sign.: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, sive immutare vis ingenium moribus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40. (ii) Without a preceding *si* (rare): delinc postulo, sive aequum'st, te oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. Aen. 11, 327: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11. **II.** Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) *be it that . . . or that, if . . . or if, whether . . . or*: qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: seu quod Romanos discedere existimarent, sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, ib. 23: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Am. 27: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, sive antro potius succedimus, Virg. E. 5, 5: sive deae seu sint diraе volucres, id. Aen. 3, 262: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt, egomet fecisse confiteor, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg. Aen. 2, 54. Repeated several times: sive ancillam, sive servum, sive uxorem, sive adulterum, seu patrem, sive avum videbo, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 15: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397. With a corresp. *si*: sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149. **2.** With another particle (*aut, vel, ne* or *an*): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: sive . . . sive . . . vel, Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux fatone erepta Creusa substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, incertum, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: Tac. A. 11, 26. **3.** Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discesso, sive potius turpissima fuga? id. Att. 8, 3: Aristarchus et aetate nostra Palaemon *vocabulum*, sive *appellationem*, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: miracula visa sive ex magna credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naumachiam, Just. 2, 9 *fin.*

smăragdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj. like the emerald*: viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, 27: postis, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

smăragdus (also smar: **smărigdus**, Mart. 5, 17). i, *comm.* (m.: Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.*: Lucan. 10, 121: *f.*: Mart. 4, 28. Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563) = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour*, including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc.: Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.*: Lucr. 2, 805 Tib. 1, 1, 51: Ov. M. 2, 24. [Sans. *marakata*.] (Hence It. *smeraldo*; Sp. *esmeralda*; Fr. *émeraude*.)

smăris, ĭdis, *f.* = σμαρίς, *a small sea-fish of inferior quality*, Smaris Maena, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 120: Plin. 32, 9, 34.

smectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σμηκτικός, *cleansing, abstersive*: Plin. 30, 4, 10.

smegma, ătis (*dat. plur.* smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42), *n.* = σμῆγμα, *a detergent medicine*: Plin. 22, 25, 74. For making the skin smooth: id. 24, 7, 28.

smerdălĕos, a, um, *adj.* = σμερδαλέος, *terrible*: Auct. Priap. 69 *sq.*

smīla, ae, *f.* = σμίλη, *a knife*: Aus. 5, 172.

smĭlax, ăcis, *f.* = σμίλαξ, a plant, *rough smilax*, Smilax aspera, Linn.: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 24, 10, 49. **II.** *bind-weed, hedge convolvulus*, Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: ib. **III.** *the yew-tree*: id. 16, 10, 20.

smĭlion, ĭi, *n.* = σμίλιον, *a kind of medicinal salve*: Marc. Empir. 35 *fin.*

smyrna, ae, *f.* = σμύρνα, σμύρνη, v myrrha: Lucr. 2, 504: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

smyrnĭum, ĭi, *n.* = σμύρνιον, *a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders*. Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 27 13, 109: id. 19, 8, 48.

smyrrhīza, ae, *f.* = σμυρρίζα, *a plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 16, 97.

smyrus, i, *m.* = σμύρος, *a kind of fish*, the same as myrus, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

sŏbŏles, **sŏbŏlesco**, v. subol.

sōbrĭē, *adv. moderately, temperately, frugally*: parce, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, opp. delicate ac molliter, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. **2.** *prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*: agere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 213.

sōbrĭē-factus, a, um, *Part. made reasonable, sobered*: sobriefactae sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205.

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius] *temperance in drinking, sobriety*: Sen. Trang. 15 *fin.*: Val. Max. 6, 3, 9. **II.** In gen. *moderation, temperance, consistence*: vitae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 17 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *reasonableness, prudence*: consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10 med.

sōbrīnus, i, *m.* and **sobrīna**, ae, *f* [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.] *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side: Fest. *s. v.*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3: Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: Tac. A. 12, 6.

sōbrĭo, ī. *v. a.* [sobrius] *to make sober*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685.

sōbrĭus, a, um (*Comp.* sobrior, Laber. in Charis. p. 64), *adj. not drunk, sober*: Cic. Acad. 2, 17: Pl. Trun. 4, 4, 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 5: Tac. A. 13, 15: mane sobrius, *i. e.* ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51. **II.** Transf. of things: pocula, id. 1, 5, 28: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop. 3, 17, 21: convivium, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating*, Plin. 24, 3, 4, § 21: rura, *that furnish no wine*,

Sint. 8. 4, 2, 37: non sobrii' verba, *t. e. of a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28. ‖ *In gen. sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23: hominem frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 3, 37: aemum quisquis mediocritatem diligit, caret invidenda sobrius sulla, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8: non aestimatur voluptas il.a Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.* 2. Fig. of the mind, *sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious*: satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Coel. 31: diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: *opp.* iracundus, Vell. 2, 41. Of things: opera proba et sapiens et sobria, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium slocum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114. [Etym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of *se ebrius*: but cf. *ebrius*.]

soccātus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus] *furnished with* or *wearing* socci: Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.*

soccifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [soccus fero] *sock-wearing*: Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215.

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus] *a small* soccus: Sen. Ben. 2, 12: Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.* Of *the sock* worn by comic actors: Plin. Ep. 9, 7: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m. a kind of low-heeled, light* shoe, worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 60: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Cat. 61, 10: said by effeminate Romans: Suet. Cal. 52: Sen. Ben. 2, 12. ‖ Esp. *the* soccus or *shoe worn by comic actors*; hence, also, *meton. comedy*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: id. A. P. 80: Mart. 8, 3: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

sŏcer (*nom.* socerus, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 18), ĕri, *m. a father-in-law*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 22: Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 39. *Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law*: Virg. Aen. 2, 457. ‖ Transf. for consocer, *a son's father-in-law*: Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's or wife's grandfather*, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6: also called simply socer, Terent. ib. 50, 16, 146. [Sans. *śvaśrú*; Gr. ἑκυρός; Goth. *svaihra*.]

sŏcĕra, ae, v. socrus.

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer, *ad init.*

sŏcia, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭabĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: ables maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *pertaining to companionship; sociable, social*: homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1 *fin.*: beneficium dare socialis res est, ib. 5, 11 *fin.*: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate*: lex, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, *of the allies*, id. 31, 21: turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (*opp.* legiones), *auxiliaries*, ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies*, Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.*: Flor. 3, 18: Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies*, Tac. A. 2, 57. 2. *pertaining to marriage, conjugal*: amor socialis, Gv. M. 7, 800: foedera, ib. 14, 380: toros, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: carmina, *i. e.* epithalamium, id. H. 12, 139.

sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [socialis] *fellowship, sociality*: Plin. Pan. 49.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv. socially*: non ut de modo secunda cederet aut quaris socialiter (lambus), *complaisantly*, Hor. A. P. 238.

sŏcĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [socio] *union*: Mart. Cap. 2, 26.

sŏcĭānus, i, *m.* [socius] *a fellow, comrade*: unus, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society*: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (ante) natos ante ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: nulla hoyo societas nobis cum tyranno, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Of. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire, dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2: juris, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: beate et honeste vivendi, ib. 4, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40: omnium facinorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.*: nominum, *names in common*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218. ‖ Esp. *a copartnership in trade*: fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3: societatem contrahere, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 3: coire, ib. 5. *Plur.*: societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, ib. 2. Meton. *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut condilium, Cic. Sest. 14: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. 3. *a political league, an alliance, confederacy*: cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, ib. 3, 107: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share with*: coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, ib. 2, 7 *fin.*: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? id. Flacc. 10: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me*, id. Planc. 30, 73: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16 cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: Theseus sociati partis laboris functus, *undertaken in company with another, common*, ib. 8, 546: parricidium, Just. 10, 1. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy*, Liv. 39, 13.

sŏcĭofraudus, i, *m.* [socius fraudo] *one that deceives his comrades*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

sŏcius, i, *m.*, and **sŏcia**, ae, *f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate*: belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20: me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quloquam tale conatur, Cic. Am. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 22. Poet.: generis socii, *relatives*, Ov. M. 3, 259: sanguinis, id. Trist. 4, 5, 29: tori, *a spouse, consort*, id. M. 14, 698. With *dat.*: alicui socius, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72. *Fem.*: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Fam. 17, 39: quam plurimas uxores habent . . . . ita nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. *J.* 80 (79) *fin.*: sociae sorores impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3. Poet.: socia generisque torique, *relative and wife* (Juno), ib. 1, 620: ulmus cum socia vite, ib. 14, 662. ‖ Esp. *a copartner, partner* in business: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, Cic. Verr. 3, 20: id. Rosc. Am. 40: socii, *of the company of farmers of the public revenue*, id. Fam. 13, 9: Plin. 33, 7, 40. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, deminari, etc.), *for the dividing of partner's*: Cic. Fl. 18, 43: ut. Lig. 17, tit. 2: Pro socio. 2. *an ally, confederate*: servate vestros socios, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Dium receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Liv. 29, 17: socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24. Socii et Latini, or, more freq. soci et nomen Latinum, *the Italian allies and the Latins* (v. Smith's Ant. 1090). Cic. Am. 3 *fin.*: id. Rep. 6, 12: Sall. J. 39: Liv. 29, 27: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8: and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. F. 40. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins*: Liv. 40, 36: dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent, id. 22, 38: socii navales, v. navalis. [Cf. Sans. *sakhi*, "amicus."]

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated*: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea posse.iit socio Capitolia templo mater, *in common with Jupiter*, ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: anni, id. H. 2, 33: platanus clara in Lycia gelidi fontis socia amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5. ‖ *leagued, allied, confederate*: cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1: civitates, id. 42, 6: civitas socia nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Virg. Aen. 2, 371: manus, *of the allies* (in the Bellum sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10.

sŏcordia (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194: cf. socors. Sometimes also secordia), ae, *f.* [socors] *weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (rare): socordiam quidam pro ignavia posuerunt; Cato pro stultitia posuit, Fest. *s. v.*: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3: Tac. A. 4, 35. ‖ *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity* (only *sing.*): nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 38: *opp.* industria, Tac. A. 2, 38: socordiane an vinolentia, ib. 12, 67: fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31.

sŏcordĭus, *comp. adv. more carelessly, slothfully*: res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 19.

sŏcors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33), ordis, *adj.* [se cors; *cf.* Fest. *s. v.* socordia] *without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless*, etc.: socors natura negligensque, Cic. Brut. 68: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*: stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* ‖ *careless, sluggish, inactive*, etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. J. 100. With *gen.*: nolim cetesrorum rerum to socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles fuisri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.

socrālis, e, *adj.* [socrus] *pertaining to a mother-in-law*: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

socrus, ūs, *f.* (orig. comm.) [cf. socer] *a mother-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Verr. 2, 2: Juv. 6, 231. Collat. form, socera, ae (acc. to socer): Inscr. Orell. no. 289: and contr. socrs: ib. no 4221: magna, *a grandmother-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's or wife's grandmother*; and, magna, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. ‖ Mase. *a father-in-law* (only once): praemia dicpis a socru suo, Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

sŏdālĭcĭārius, ii, *m.* and sodalicia, ae, *f.* [sodalicium] *a comrade, companion*: Inscr.

sŏdālĭcium (-clium), ii, *n.* [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship*, etc.: fraternum vero dulce sodalicium, Cat. 100, 4: Vell. Max. 4, 2, 2 *init.* ‖ Meton. *an association, company, society, college*: Inscr. ‖ *A company assembled for pleasure*: Inscr. ‖ 3. *the following words seeking*

lus; Liebrix; quae est de sodalitiis, Cic. Planc. 19: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 4 116

sodālĭcĭus, or **-ĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sodalis; pertaining to fellowship or companionship:* jura sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46: Just. 20, 4 *ad fin.:* Druidae sodalitiis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9 *fin.*

II. *pertaining to an unlawful secret association:* collegia sodalicia, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1.

sōdālis, is (abl. regularly, sodali; sodale, Plin. Ep. 2, 13), *comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion*, etc.: tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 14: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: popularis et sodalis, id. Acad. 2, 37: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49 adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5: gaudeniem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 1, 36 **2.** adjectively (poet.) turba sodalis, *the band of friends*, Ov. P. Am. 586. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 19: watera, ib. 3, 18, 6 **II.** Esp. *a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.:* sodales sunt, qui quadem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίαν vocant, Gai. Dig. 47, 22, 4: Cic. Coel. 11, 26: sodales Augustales, Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54: Suet. Claud. 6. **2.** *a participator, acromplice* in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales voces, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 12. [Perh. fr. sedeo.]

sōdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy:* sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: summa nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68. Meton.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 5. *Plur.:* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4. **II.** Transf. *a society, association*, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: Inscr. Orell. no. 2401.

2. *company assembled for feasting, a club:* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis; epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45. **3.** *an unlawful secret society:* eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: id. Planc. 15, 37.

sōdālĭtārĭus, v. sodalitiarius.

sōdālĭtĭum and **sōdālĭtĭus**, a, um, v. sodalicium and sodalicius.

sŏdes [contr. from si audes for audes: *q. v.*: dic mihi si sodes, quis ea est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960; 1114, *if you will hear me; hence*], in colloq. lang., *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray:* num. with Imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 39: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes nunc curare, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.:* vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: mansedum sodes, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, ib. 1: sodes mihi, redde decem sestertia, Cat. 103, 1. (**II**) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: tene reliquasse an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu, sodes, qui coeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sōl, sōlis, *m. the sun:* mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut omnia ea luce collustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: ille obscuratis, lib. 2, 20: solem occidentem, orientem, id. Fin. 2, 8: sol jam praecipitans, id. de Or. 3, 33 quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg. G. 1, 288: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: sol veniens, discedens, id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: prius orto sole, ib. 1, 1, 113: oriente sole, *at sun-rise*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: duo soles videsse, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: sol excidisse mihi e manibus videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: totis corporibus nihil esse utilius sale et sole dixit, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102. dies solis, *Sunday*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 508: solis gemma, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67. Proverb.: (i) nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, *the sun has not set forever*, Liv. 39, 27: (ii) sole ipso est clarius, *clearer than the sun itself*, Arn. 1, 28.

2. Esp. in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, *the east*; occidens sol, *the west*: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: alterum (latus Britanniae) vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, ib. 5, 13. **3.** Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 5 solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24. **II.** Meton. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place*, etc. Diogenes Alexandro, *nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole, out of the sunshine*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: quum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: in sole (ponere, siccare, *etc.*), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 Col. 12, 13: aprinatio in illo Lucretine tuo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11: procedere in solem et pulverem, *into the sun and dust*, i. e. *into the contests of public life*, id. Brut. 9, 37 patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, *i. e. legal knowledge must yield to military merit*, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: scapi quarto die in solem proferendi, Plin. 21, 17, 68 Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46. *Plur.:* yarn terrai perusta solibus assiduis, *the rays or heat of the sun*, Lucr. 5, 253: Hor. Epod. 2, 41: id. Ep. 1, 20, 24: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the clear days*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 31: vitandos soles atque ventos, Quint. 11, 3, 27. **2.** *day* (poet.): hunocine solem tam nigrum surreze mihi! Hor. S. 1, 9, 72. *Plur.:* soles occidere et redire possunt, Cat. 5, 4 tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes, Virg. Aen. 3, 203: Sil. 3, 554. **3.** *a year:* (Canis) binos quae tulerit soles, Nemes. Cyneg. 122. [Cf. Sans. *sâra* "sol"; Gr. ἦλιος; Goth. *sunna*; Eng. *sun.*]

sōlăgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sol] *a plant, called also* heliotropium, *q. v.* App. Herb. 49.

sōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solor] *a comfort, solace, consolation* (poet. for solatium): solamen mali, Virg. Aen. 3, 661: Lucan. 7, 281.

sōlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a relief, consolation:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n. a plant, called also strychnos, night-shade*, Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 108: Cels. 2, 33.

sōlānus, i, *m.* (sc. ventus) [sol] *the east wind:* Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*

sōlārĭa, ae, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sun, solar:* lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21: pars picea, *sunny, toward the sun*, id. 16, 12, 23: herba, *a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (sc. horologium: cf. Plin. 7, 60, 60) *a sun-dial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52 § 4: ut illum di perdant, primus qui horas reppperit, quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Pl. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3. **II.** Transf.: ad solarium, *a place in the forum where the sun-dials stood:* Cic. Quint. 18, 59: Aust. Her. 4, 10, 14. **2.** *a clock* in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemptum, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87. **III.** *a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony*, etc.: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 61: Suet. Ner. 16: Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17.

sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. vestigal) [solum] *a ground-rent:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17.

sōlātĭcŭlum, i, *n.* dim. [solatium] *a little comfort or solace:* Quint. 2, 4.

sōlātĭum, ii, *n.* [solor] *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace:* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24 *fin.:* oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: praebere solatia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: vacare culpae, magnum est solatium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: aliqui solatia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, id. Am. 27 *fin.:* adhibere surdae mentl, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, ib. 10, 138: hoc mihi solatii proponebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solatio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5 *fin.:* cineri atque ossibus aliquis solatium reportare, *an alleviement*, id. Verr. 5, 49: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solatiis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: solatium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: Tac. A. 15, 39. Poet.: aves, solatia ruris (because they cheer the labourers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441 (masc.) frigida solatia, id. Pont. 4, 2, 45.

II. In law, *a compensation, indemnification:* solatium pro aliqua re alicui praestare, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a comforter, consoler* (post. and rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: Stat. S. 1, 2, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sol] *sun-burned, sun-struck.* Subst. *masc.*: solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38. *neut.:* solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, Fest. s. v.

soldūrii, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *retainers* of a chieftain: cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *ad init.*

sŏlea, ae, *f.* [stilum] *a covering for the sole of the foot, a sole* or *sandal:* omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et tereti bus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, Gell. 13, 21: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: neive quis in popline luci praetextam neive soleas habeto, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128. Taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: cedo soleas mihi: subducta mensam, Pl. Trnc. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50 poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.* **II.** Transf. *a kind of fetter:* ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. (**II**) *a kind of shoe* for animals (capable of being put on and off): Cat. 17, 26: Col. 6, 12, 2: Suet. Ner. 30. (**III**) *a kind of oil-grass:* Col. 12, 20. (**IV**) *a kind of fish, a sole*, Pleuronectes solea, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 124: Plin. 9, 15, 16 and 20. (**V**) *a still:* soleae, ut ait Verrius, est rhn solum ea, quae sole pedis subjicitur sed etiam pro materia robustea, super quam partes crudiores exstruitur, Fest. s. v. (**VI**) *the sole of the foot* of animals: Veg. 3, 20, 32.

sōlĕārĭus, a, *adj.* [solea] *like a sole* or *sandal:* cella, Spart. Carac. 9.

sōlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a sandal-maker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

sōlĕātus, i, *m.* [id.] *wearing sandals:* stetit soleatus praetor popini Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari, mulierosa habitu, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: Sen. Ira 3, 18 *fin.:* Mart. 12, 82.

sōlēmnis (sōlennis), **sōlēmnĭtas**, **sōlēmnĭtus**, v. sollem.

sōlen, ēnis, *m.* = σωλήν, *a kind of sea-muscle*, by some regarded as the *razor-fish*, Solen siliqua, Linn.: by others as the *boring-muscle*, Pholas dactylus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: M. 10, 65, 98.

sōlennis (sōlemnis), **sōlennĭtas**, **sōlennĭtus**, v. sollem.

sōlĕo, ēre, sŏlĭtus sum, n. v. a. (pres. and imperf. subjunct. not found, acc. to Prob. p. 1464, quinunt. *Perf.* solui, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 836, in Varr. L. L. 9, 61, 104: Cic. Coel. in Non. 508, 1: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1114: Virg. A. 4, 493: Ov. M. 14, 70: Liv. 1, 24, 8: Tac. A. 1, 72: Suet. Aug. 94: Gell. 2, 29, 18: Apul. M. 1, p. 104: Tert. Pall. 4: Amm. 14, 6, 19: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 7: Sid. Ep. 2, 2: Cassiod. Var. 1, 20: Isid. 10, 251: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8: Vulg. Num. 30, 13: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 13: Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 3: Inscr. Orell. no. 3146: Inscr. Grut. 1120, 3: Inscr. Mur. 1, 1: Inscr. Fabr. 1, 1: Inscr. Gud. 1, 1: Inscr. Reines. 1, 1: Inscr. Bonon. 1, 1: Inscr. Neap. 1, 1: Inscr. Wilm. 1, 1: Inscr. Vien. 1, 1: Inscr. Lugd. 1, 1: Inscr. Helv. 1, 1: Inscr. Hisp. 1, 1: Inscr. Germ. 1, 1: Inscr. Brit. 1, 1: Inscr. Gall. 1, 1: Inscr. Dan. 1, 1: Inscr. Belg. 1, 1: Inscr. Rom. 1, 1: Inscr. Ital. 1, 1: Inscr. Hung. 1, 1: Inscr. Pol. 1, 1: Inscr. Russ. 1, 1: Inscr. Turc. 1, 1: Inscr. Pers. 1, 1: Inscr. Ind. 1, 1: Inscr. Sin. 1, 1: Inscr. Jap. 1, 1: Inscr. Aust. 1, 1: Inscr. Afr. 1, 1: Inscr. Amer. 1, 1: Inscr. Mex. 1, 1: Inscr. Peru. 1, 1: Inscr. Chil. 1, 1: Inscr. Arg. 1, 1: Inscr. Bol. 1, 1: Inscr. Par. 1, 1: Inscr. Uru. 1, 1: Inscr. Ecu. 1, 1: Inscr. Col. 1, 1: Inscr. Ven. 1, 1: Inscr. Gui. 1, 1: Inscr. Sur. 1, 1: Inscr. Fre. 1, 1: Inscr. Ame. 1, 1: Inscr. Bra

to be accustomed: constr. with *inf.* or *abstl.*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86: (quum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 56: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3. *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 8: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: agedum, ut soles, id. Ph. 5, 3, 1: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: *Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 29. ||. Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with* (rare): viris cum suis praecidant nos solere; suas pellices esse aiunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 38: Cat. 113, 1.

sŏlers, **sŏlerter**, and **sŏlertia**, v. sollers, *etc.*

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium] *a covering for the feet*: Varr. in Non. 3, 25.

sŏlĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [solus cano] *singing alone*: Mart. Cap. 2, 33.

sŏlĭcĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sol] *a sunning*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

sŏlĭcĭto, **sŏlĭcĭtus**, *etc.* v. soll.

sŏlĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solido] for solidamentum: Venant. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sŏlĭdāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener*: corporis (ossa), Lact. Op. D. 7.

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making firm* or *solid; a strengthening*: Vitr. 5, 3.

sŏlĭdātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that makes firm* or *solid*: Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭdē, *adv. densely, closely, solidly*: solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4. *Comp.*: concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5. ||. *surely, wholly, fully, truly*: nāque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 8: Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8: App. M. 3, p. 135.

sŏlĭdesco 3. *v. n. incep.* [solidus] *to become firm, solid, whole*: moles sub aqua, Vitr. 2, 6: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87.

sŏlĭdi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *that has not cloven feet, whole-hoofed*: Plin. 10, 65, 84.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *solidness, solidity*: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: Id. N. D. 1, 19. ||. Transf. *thickness*: Pall. 1, 6, 9. (II) *firmness*: Vitr. 2, 6. Hence, *plur. Meton.* soliditates, *firm* or *solid masses*: id. 7, 3. (III) In law, *a whole* (opp. to a share): possessionis, Cod. Justin. 4, 52, 2.

sŏlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm, dense*, or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together*: (area) creta solidanda tenaci, Virg. G. 1, 179: terra aëre, Vitr. 2, 3 *fin.*: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43: muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: latulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48. ||. Fig.: imperium Romanum ex diuturna convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Constant. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, *establish, ordain*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. soldus, a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113), *adj. firm, dense, compact, solid*: individua et solida corpora (*ἄτομοι*), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39: corpus, opp. cava, Plin. 11, 37, 45: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.*: corpus, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20: paries vel solidus vel formatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14: crateres aere solidi, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404. *Comp.*: solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4. *Sup.*: solidissima materia corpora, *opp.* mollia, Lucr. 1, 566: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262. *Neut. absol.*: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, *among solid bodies*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Ib. 1, 27: inane abscindere solido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5. 2. Transf. *whole, complete entire*: usura, nec ea solida, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos tauroque, Plin. 8, 14, 14: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4: ut decies solidum exsorberet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: partem solido demere de die, id. Od. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum expiere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8. *Neut. absol.* solidum, *the whole sum*: ita bona venacant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: Tac. A. 6, 17. 3. Subst.: solidus, i, m. (*sc.* numus), under the emperors, *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value. Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5: App. M. 10, p. 242: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. ||. Fig. *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real*: solida et perpetua fides, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 44: Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Piano. 8 *fin.*: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, Quint. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12: solida verague laus, id. Sest. 43: gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. Andr. 4, 1, 23: libertas, Liv. 2, 2: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. *Neut. absol.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Virg. Aen. 11, 427. praesentia bona nondum tuta in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *solum*, "pertaining to the ground," hence "firm," "dense;" but perh. it may be connected with the Oscan *sollus* = totus.]

sŏlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sol fero] *sun-bringing*: plaga, *the east*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

sŏlĭferrĕum, i, v. solliferreum.

sŏlĭfŭga, v. solipuga.

sŏlĭfundium, ii, *n.* [sŏlum fundus] perh. *landed property*: Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

sŏlĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [sol and GEN, root of gigno] *a child of the Sun*: Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sŏlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [solus loquor] *a talking to oneself, a soliloquy*: Aug. Soliloqu. 2, 7 *fin.*

sŏlĭpŭga, ae, *f. a kind of venemous ant, or spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 29. Called also, solpūga: Lucan. 9, 837: solipugna, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*: and, solifuga, Sol. 4, 3 and 6. (*v.* salpuga).

sŏlistĭmum (sollist. Fest. *s. v.*) tripudium, in augury, *a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*: Cic. Div. 1, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 40.

sŏlĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [solus, from soleo] *usual, ordinary*: Marc. Empir. 20.

sŏlĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *separate, distinct*: Theod. Priac. 3 praef.

sŏlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [sol] *the appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. from the Promontorium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9): id. 9, 56, 82.

sŏlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *alone, lonely, solitary*: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.*: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11: hae spes non sunt solitariae natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: distentus solitaria coena, *with a dinner which he has devoured alone*, Plin. Pan. 49.

sŏlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (for solitudo): App. M. 9, p. 225.

sŏlĭtātim, *adv. solitarily*: Front. de Eloqu. p. 235 ed. Mai.

sŏlĭtaurĭlĭa, v. suovetaurilia.

sŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [soleo] *to be much accustomed* or *wont*; Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1.

sŏlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [solus] *a being alone, loneliness, solitariness; a lonely place, desert, wilderness, solitude*: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. Off. 3, 1: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine usquam collocaret, id. Am. 23, 87. audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, id. Verr. 4, 51: quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25: eratab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63 *fin.*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, id. Att. 12, 26: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id. Verr. 5, 67: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: an malitis hanc solitudinem vestiam quam urbem hostium *esse? solitary, desert place*, Liv 5, 53: nec unquam ex solitudine sua prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.* *Plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 19: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Veil. 2, 55. ||. Esp. *a being left alone* or *deserted*, *a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbae) solitudinem to obtestator, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 *fin.*: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesennise viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratuum, Liv. 6, 35.

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [soleo]. ||. Adj. *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary*: solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: ara, Tib. 1, 9, 66: virtus, Virg. Aen. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5 inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45. With *dat.*: armamenta Liburnicis solita, id. H. 5, 23. *Neut. absol.*: hostibus gratiam habendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (*opp.* res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383: parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8: nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Virg. G. 1, 412: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36. esp. in *abl.* with comparatives: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84: solito uberior, Ib. 9, 105: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: plus solito, id. H. 15, 47: Liv. 24, 9.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [from the root SOL or SED: v. sedeo, soleo] *a seat*; esp. *a seat* or *chair of state, throne*: regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: sedebat in solio Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 23: solio rex inde ab alto, Virg. Aen. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo surgit, Ib. 10, 116: Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 27, 34: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: eburnum, *i. e.* sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 199. 2. Meton. *rule, sway, dominion* (poet.): pristina majestas solliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 111: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17: Lucan. 4, 690. ||. *a tub*, esp. for bathing: Lucr. 6, 801: Liv. 44, 6: Suet. Aug. 82: Plin. 19, 2, 8. ||. *a stone sepulchre*, *a sarco-*

phagus: solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50: Curt. 10, 10. (Hence It. soglio.)

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus vagor] *wandering* or *roving alone*: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25. ‖ Transf. *alone, single, solitary* (rare): coelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, id. Tim. 6 *fin.*: solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

sollemnis, e, v. sollennis.

sollennis (sollemnis, solennis, solemnis), e, *adj.* [Oscan sollus, i. e. totus, and annus] prop. *that takes place every year*; hence, in gen. *stated, established, appointed*: sollenne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. *s. v.* sollo: ad sollenne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: sacrificia id. N. D. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollennes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Acquis statum jam ac prope sollenne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 1, 15. ‖ Transf. (from the established recurrence of religious festivals) *religious, festive, solemn*: suscipiendaque curarit sollennia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7 dies sollennis sanctiorque natali, Hor. Od. 4 11, 17: lex, Ov. M. 7, 49 officium sanctum atque sollenne, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. *Sup.*: die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2. preces, App. M. 11, p. 264. (II) Subst. sollenne, n. *a religious* or *solemn rite, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc.: inter publicum sollenne sponsali bus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollenne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3: soli Fidei sollenne institui, id. 1, 21: sollenne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal-games*, id. 1, 5: Claudio funeris sollenne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69: per sollenne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28. *Plur.*: sollennia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33, 2: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29: Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner. 34: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26: tumulo sollennia mittent, Virg. Aen. 6, 380.

2. From the idea of recurrence only, *wonted, common, usual, ordinary*: socer arma Latinus habeto, imperium sollenne socer, ib. 12, 193: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollenne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollennis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 51: sufficit sollennem numerum (testium) exaudire, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollenne, reclusa mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. (II) Subst. sollenne, n.: nostrum illud sollenne servemus, *usual custom*, Cic. Att. 7, 6: novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollenne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37. *Plur.*: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollennia manet, Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollennia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6: testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollennia juris defuerunt, *customary formalities*, Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 1. Adverbially: insanire putas sollennia me, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101.

sollemnĭtas (sollemnit., solennit., and sollemnit.), ātis, *f.* [sollennis] *a solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day: dierum variae sollennitates, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: pristina (Isdorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7. ‖ *a usage, formality*: juris, Paul. Dig. 26, 8, 19.

sollemnĭter, *adv. in a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly*: omnibus (sacris) sollenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollenniter instituit, *with pomp* or *splendour*, Just. 12, 13. ‖ *according to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally*: (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollenniter aqua circumspargi, Plin. 8, 1, 1: jurare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 31 acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

sollemnĭtus (sollemn., solenn., solenn.), *adv. solemnly*: Liv. Andr. in Non. 176, 14.

sollers (sŏlers), tis (abl regularly sollerti; sollertе, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 33), *adj.* [Oscan sollus, *i. e.* totus, and ars; prop. *all art*; hence, in gen.] *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert*: quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, sollertem dabo, *will make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26. *Comp.*: sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. *Sup.*: Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35. Poet. with *inf.*: coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27. With *gen.*: Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407 sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126. 2. Of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive*: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. animus, Liv. 7, 14: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: solerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Virg. G. 4, 327. *Comp.*: nihil sollertius, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.* *Sup.*: fundus sollertissimus, *most productive*, Cato R. R. 8 *fin.*

sollerter, *adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8 *fin.*: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21. *Comp.*: simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: exprimere incensus, vultum, Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, ib. 14, 624. *Sup.*: aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

sollertĭa (solert.), ae, *f.* [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness*, etc.: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertia ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7: in hac re tanta ineat ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, id. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4. *Plur.*: egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7, *praef. med.* With *gen. obj.*: (honestum) in perspicientia veri sollertiaque versatur, *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, ib. 1, 44, 157.

sollicĭtātio (sollicitat.), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito] *an inciting, instigating, instigation*: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Cluent. 19, 53. *Plur.*: sollicitationibus expugnari, *allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

sollicĭtātor (solic.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tempter, seducer*: alienarum nuptiarum, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

sollicĭtē, *adv. with concern* or *solicitude*: laetus, Sil. 6, 572. ‖ *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently*: se custodire, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15 *fin.* *Comp.*: ib. 1, 4. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*: Suet. Claud. 18.

sollicĭto (solic.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sollicitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb*, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 103: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *ploughed*, Tib. 1, 7, 30: tellurem, Virg. G. 2, 418: quas (herbas) tellus, nullo sollicitante, dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: freta remis, Virg. G. 2, 503: nequicquam spicula dextra sollicitat, *shakes*, id. Aen. 12, 494: manes totumque tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto pollice, *to strike, touch*, Ib. 11, 169: stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, Cels. 1 *praef. fin.* ‖ Fig. *to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest*: cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50. ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: de posteris nostris sollicitor, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: mala copia quando aegrum sollicitat stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: myropolas omnes sollicito, *importune*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: laetum Cupidinem cantu tremulo, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6: ira Jovis, sollicitati prava religione, *irritated*, Liv. 1, 31 *fin.*: hostes, Lucan. 4, 665: pacem, *to break, disturb*, Liv. 34, 16 statum quietae civitatis, id. 21, 10. 2. Esp. *to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate*: civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: servitia urbana, Sall. C. 24 *fin.*: deas, Ov. M. 4, 473: sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: ipsam ingentibus datis, *to seduce*, Ov. M. 6, 462. Poet. with an inanim. or abstr. object: pudicam fidem donis, ib. 7, 721: legitimos toros, id. Pont. 3, 3, 50: judicium meum donis, id. H. 16, 80. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *subj.*: poet. by *inf.*: servum ad venenum dandum, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: servos ad hospitem necandum, id. Coel. 21: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50: sollicitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: Caes. B. G. 3, 8: comperi, legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36. 3. *to persuade, solicit*: praedia agris meis vicina venalia sunt. In his me multa sollicitant, *urge me to purchase them*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: sollicitandi ad hunc laborem erant, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: (mulier) sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1192.

sollicĭtūdo (solic.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude*: sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aliquem afficere cura et sollicitudine, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, id. Att. 5, 21: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: sollicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5: te torquerier omni sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68. *Plur.*: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. With *gen. obj.*: nuptiarum, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, *care lest they be broken*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.

sollĭcĭtus (solicit.), a, um, *adj.* [solus, i. e. totus, and cieo] *wholly, i. violently* or *continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only post. and rare): mare, Virg. G. 4, 262: rates, *tossed about*, Ov. F. 5, 720: aër sollicito motu semper jactatur, *constant*, Lucr. 6, 1037. ‖ Fig. *uneasy, troubled*, or *agitated in mind, anxious, solicitous*: sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic. Agr. 1, 8: non ignoro, quam sit amor omnis sollicitus atque anxius, id. Att. 2, 24: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: suspenso animo et sollicito scire avere, Cic. Att. 2, 18: sollicitum esse te de tuis fortunis, ib. 11, 6: quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! ib. 8, 6: me mea forma sollicitum habet, *gives me so much trouble*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 95: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32. Cic. de Sen. 19. *Comp.*: sollicitiorem hominem neminem puto fuisse, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Tac. H. 4, 58. (II) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47: Ov. M. 11, 599: equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, ib. 5, 372. ‖ Transf. of things: vita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 300: te pauper ambit sollicita prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5: arma, Ov. M. 14, 482: *justitia, timid, vacillating*, Cic. Rep. 3, 37 *fin.*: in (tyrannorum) vita nulla fides, nulla

tempus] suspecta dique solicita, id. Am. 55: opes, causing disquietude, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: ludi, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: sollicitâ curâ digna, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: timor, id. H. 1, 12, amor, ib. 18, 196. Sup.: brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 fin.

sollistrĭa, in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. solio.

sollĭferrŭm (solif.), i, n. (sc. telum) [solus, i. e. totus, and ferrum] a javelin wholly of iron: Liv. 34, 14 (cf. sollum).

sollistĭmum, v. solistimum.

sollum Osce totum et solidum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, Fest. s. v. solitaurilia: sollo Osce dicitur id quod nos totum vocamus, id. s. v. [Akin to Sans. sarva, "omnis;" Gr. ὅλος].

sōlo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [solus] to make lonely or desolate; to lay waste: urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: Scn. Oed. 4.

sōlœcismus (sŏlĭcismus, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, m. = σολοικισμός, a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism: soloecismus est, quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur, Auct. Her. 4, 12: Quint. 1, 5, 16. ‖ Transf. a fault, in gen.: Mart. 11, 19: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

sōlœcista, ae, m. = σολοικιστής, one who commits solecisms: Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

sōlœcum, i, n. = σόλοικον = soloecismus: Gell. 17, 2.

sōlor, ātus, 1. v. a. dep. [perh. contr. of sublevor] to comfort, console, solace: diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem solando cupit, Virg. Aen. 4, 394: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: solantia tollite verba! your words of comfort, Ov. M. 11, 685. ‖ Of things as objects: to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate: famem concussa quercu, Virg. G. 1, 159 gravem aestum fluvii, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Virg. G. 1, 293 aegrum amorem testudine, ib. 4, 464: curas, id. Aen. 9, 489: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821 desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13: repulsam, Ib. 2, 36.

solox, ōcis, adj. of raw, unwrought wool, of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. s. v.: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 228. 2. Meton. a dress of coarse woollen stuff: Tert. Pall. 4 med. ‖ Fig.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, Sylloge. Ep. 1, 7 med.

solŭpĭga, v. solipuga.

solsequĭum, ii, n. [sol sequor] a plant, also called heliotropium, q. v.: App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtiālis, e, adj. [solstitium] pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis): (sol) brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancris ut vortat metas solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 fin.: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 796: nox, the shortest, id. Post. 2, 4, 26: circulus, the tropic of Cancer, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131 fin.: Plin. 2, 11, 8: called also, orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 24 fin.: solstitialis exortus, the point of the horizon at which the sun rises on the longest day, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332. ‖ Transf. pertaining to midsummer or summer-heat: herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Plin. 26, 5, 14: spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18: tempus, Lact. 3, 49: caput Leonis, Lucan. 6, 338. 2. pertaining to the sun, solar (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Lact. 1, 19: plaga, the South, Sol. 25.

solstĭtium, ii, n. [sol sisto] the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-) solstice: solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia id. 9, 14, 12. ‖ Esp. the summer solstice, the longest day of the year, opp. to bruma: alter motus solis est a bruma ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53: Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Plin. 8 47, 68. 2. Transf. in gen. summer-time, the heat of summer: pasnula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Virg. G. 1, 300: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: solstitium pecori defendite, Virg. E. 7, 47.

sōlŭbĭlis, e, adj. [solvo]. ‖ Pass. that may be loosed or taken apart, dissolvable: pons, Amm. 16, 8 med.: mundus, Minuc. Octav. 34. ‖ Act. loosening, relaxing: sĕr, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

sōlum, i, n. [from the root sol, akin to sedeo 111, that on which anything is seated or placed; hence] the lowest part of anything, the bottom, foundation: hence, the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands; ground, earth, land, soil; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: (templi) marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672. ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum solum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298 trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1294: sed praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 fin.: duratae solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39. cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 134 solum hominis exitium herbae, the sole of the foot, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 fin.: mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, the sole of a shoe, Pl. Buc. 2, 3, 98: Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, their wheaten board, Virg. Aen. 7, 111: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, subtrahiturque solum, the sea under the vessel, Ib. 5, 199: omne solum ponti, Val. Fl. 4, 712: astra tenent coeleste solum, the vault of heaven, Ov. M. 1, 73. Proverb.: quodcumque or quod in solum venit, whatever falls to the ground, i. e. whatever occurs to the mind: Cic. N. D. 1, 23 fin.: also elliptically: convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, id. Fam. 9, 26. 2. Transf. in gen. soil, land, country, region, place: sola terrarum, Enn. Ann. 7, 12: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7 fin.: patrium, Liv. 21, 53: natale, native country, Ov. M. 7, 52: vos, mutae regiones imploro et sola terrarum ultimarum, Cic. Balb. 5, 13. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile): qui volunt possum aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, id. Caecin. 34, 100: neque exulii causa solum vertisse diceretur, id. Quint. 28, 86: Liv. 3, 13: solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic. Balb. 11, 28. Rarely, in this sense, solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, id. Parad. 4 fin. 3. In law, res soli, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Ulp. Dig. 13, 3, 1: tertia pars de agris, terris, arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Gell. N. A. 2, 13: ut fumentorum dimidiae partis in solo collocandi, hay and its value, Suet. Tib. 46. ‖ Fig. a base, basis, foundation (rare): solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides, dominicum emendatum et Latinum, Cic. Brut. 94: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae omnia-tasque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv. 6, 18.

sōlum, adv. alone, only, merely, barely: affirmatively: de re una solum disident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? una de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32 fin.: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. 2. Strengthened with modo, and in one word, solummodo: unam solummodo Zenonis statuam Cypria in expeditione non vendidit Cato, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: de exercitore solummodo Praetor scalit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2. ‖ Negatively. non solum, nec (neque) solum ... sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., not only (not merely, not barely) ... but also, etc.: urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id. Am. 2, 6: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic. Leg. 3, 7 fin.: neque solum cives, sed cujuscunque modi genus hominum, Sall. C. 39: quibus opibus ac munis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

sōlummŏdo, v. sŏlum, no. 1, 2.

sōlus, a, um (gen. regular. solius; dat. soli; gen. m. soli, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; dat. m. solo, Inscr. Orell. no. 2627; f. solae, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 28. Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3), adj. alone, only, single, sole: quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 269; cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14. quum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: in tanto omnium metu, solus non timet, Sall. C. 52 med.: sese solum cum Sulla iturum, id. J. 107: tot mea solius solliciti sint causa, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: mihi soli versantur ante oculos, Cic. Am. 27, 102: Africanum solitum esse dicere, se nunquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, id. Rep. 1, 17: solus ex plurimis servis, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 23: Stoici soli ex omnibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 18: ego meorum solus sum mens, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: coturnices solae animalium, Plin. 10, 23, 33: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2: quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, historicorum are declarat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 47: te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: Ge. Quantum tibi opus tot argenti? Ph. Solae triginta minae, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24: qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17: Suet. Aug. 97. Voc.: fatir locutio tollitur sole amoribus, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.

2. Esp. lonely, solitary, forsaken (rare): sola sum; habeo hic praesidium, neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: id. Ad. 3, 3, 4. ‖ Transf. of places, lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: his solis locis composita sum, hic nata haec, hic adolevi sonet, nec quisquam locum meum occupavit, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: quum in his solis moenibus versatus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: terras, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 6: [illegible] Virg. G. 3, 249: [illegible] sub sole rupes, Ib. 254: in [illegible] Tib. 1, 3, 72. (Elegy.) [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

solute disere, *fluently*, Cic. Brut. 29. tam solute, tam leniter agere, *heedlessly*, ib. 80, 277. solute ac negligenter agentes, Liv. 23, 37. *Comp.*: quaedam a fabris negligentius solutiusque compostia, Sen. Q. N. 6, 3.

sōlūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart*: navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

sōlūtim, *adv. loosely*: Turr. Pall. 3.

sōlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [solvo] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution*: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 23 *fin.* *Plur.*: ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60. **2.** Esp. *payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: legatorum, id. Cluent. 12, 34: fusti creditii, Liv. 42, 5: numorum, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 54 Romae solutione impedita fides concidit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19. *Plur.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. ‖ Fig.: argumentorum, *a solution, explanation*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2.

sōlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loosener, an opener*: signaculi, Augustin. Mor Manich. 2, 13 *fin.* ‖ *a payer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

sōlūtrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that loosens* or *sets free*: malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

sōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo]. ‖ Adj. *unbound, loose*: terra, *loose, light soil*, Col. 3, 14 *fin.*: solum, *opp.* spissum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170. *Comp.*: solutiores ripae, Frontin. Aq 15: agaricon femina, *opp.* mas spissior, Plin. 25, 9, 57: stomachus, *lax, relaxed*, Scrib. Comp. 92. **2.** Fig *free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied*; in a bad sense, *loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute*: omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: animo soluto liberoque esse, id. Verr. 2, 75: soluti et liberi amores, id. Rep. 4, 4 populi soluti effrenatique, ib. 1, 34: (volucres) passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: ambitione, id. S. 1, 6, 129 cura belli, Plin. 22, 4, 4: soluta eligendi optio, *free, unshackled*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: ratio facilior et solutior, id. Fam. 3, 5 si essent omnia mihi solutissima, tamen in republica non alius essem, ib. 1, 9 soluta P. Clodii praetura, *lawless, unprincipled*, id. Mil. 13, 34: libido solutior, Liv. 2, 3: solutissimae linguae esse, Sen. Const. Sap. 11: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, *fluent and ready*, Cic. Brut. 70: omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, ib. 48, 180: solutus et mollis in gestu, *loose, negligent*, ib. 62 *fin.*: pueri soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8. mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, *too easy* or *careless*, 1. c. *too great*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: cura, Liv. 3, 8: dicta factaque, Tac. A. 16, 18: in paupertate solutus, *cheerful, merry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20. Post. with *gen.*: cum famulis operum solutis, id. Od. 3, 17, 16. **3.** Esp. of speech, *without metre, in prose*: de oratione soluta duo libros, de poëtica unum, Varr. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48: (historia) et proxima poëtis et quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24. (B) In gen. *loose, free flowing, not carefully constructed*: est oratio alia vincta atque contexta; soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa aliqua lege versus, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44 *fin.* So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. *sciolto.*)

solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* soluit, trisyl.: Cat. 2, 13: solusse, quadrisyl.: Tib. 4, 5, 16) *to loosen, untie, unbind*: to separate, *disengage, break up, dissolve*: Ille. Solvite funem nunc iam: Sy. Di tibi cumpla optata adferant, quoniam me ex vinclis eximis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 104: nec vectos vinctum ex ulno solvere, Tib. Amic. 4, 4, 52: manicas illi (agnatio) solvit, quando die praetoris Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: eunum, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: equum senescentem, *to unharness, dismiss*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: vincla jugis (boum), Tib. 2, 1, 7: frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3. crines, Tib. 1, 2, 69: capillos, Ov. M. 3, 170: somas, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5: nodum, ib. 3, 11, 22: commissas acies, *to part, separate*, Prop. 4, 4, 59: agmina diducta choris, Virg. Aen. 5, 581. epistolam, *to undo, break open*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: pontem, *to break down*, Tac. A. 1, 69: navim, *to dash to pieces*, Ov. M. 11, 664: venam cultello, *to open*, Col. 6, 14, 3. ventrem, *to loosen, relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2: alvum, Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: nivem, *to melt*, Ov. M. 2, 853: ora, *to open the mouth, begin to speak*, ib. 1, 282: linguam ad jurgia, ib. 3, 261: coetum, *to break up, dismiss*, ib. 13, 898: rigor aurī solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, *had relaxed their limbs*, Ov. M. 7, 186: illi solvuntur frigore membra, *are rendered powerless*, Virg. Aen. 12, 951 solvi (morbo, morte, inedia, etc.), *to die* Flor. 4, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 111, 11: and simply solvi: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 36. **2.** Naut. *t. t.* solvere navem, ancoram (oram), or simply solvere (111. *to unfasten the ship's moorings*), *to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea* linteoa e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 54: naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 ancoram, Cic. Att. 1, 13: funem arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11: retinacula navis, Ov. M. 15, 696: vela, Prop 1, 17, 26 oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41 naves conscenderunt et a terra solverunt, Caes. B C. 3, 101 mercatores Alexandria solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4. Also of the ships themselves naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. **3.** Mercant *t. t. to pay*: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. Clu. 12, 34 creditas pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 1 pecuniam ad diem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. pro vectura, *for carriage*, ib. 1, 3: ego pro Istoc rem solvi ab trapezita meo, *have paid for her through my banker*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 20. Quintus frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18: de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: pretium operae praeceptori, Sen. Ben. 6, 17 *fin.*: dotem matri, *to pay back*, Pap. Dig. 23, 4, 26: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent*, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *fin.*: solvendo sere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13: ad solvendum non esse, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*: in solutum accipere, *in payment*, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: id. Ep. 8 *fin.*: pro soluto, Marc. Dig. 46, 3, 48. With a personal object: ad forum hinc ibo, ut solvam militem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 137: (actor) si litis contestandae tempore solutus fuisset, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31. (B) Transf. in gen. *to discharge an obligation* of any kind: *to pay, perform, fulfil*: ego et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, et erunt mihi pergrata, si solveris, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.*: vota, id. Phil. 3, 4 *fin.*: abbrev. formula in inscrr.: V. S L. M. (votum solvit libens merito), Inscr. Orell. no. 186: V. S. A. L. (votum solvit animo libente), ib. 2022: solvere grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: omnia justa paterno funeri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: exsequia rite, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: suprema militibus ducique, Tac. A. 1, 61: neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod mihi re male fecerit, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 20: solvisti fidem, *you have redeemed your promise, kept your word*, id. Andr. 4, 1, 19: se fide, Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: capite poenas solvit, *made atonement with his life*, Sall. J. 69: injurias magnis poenis, Ov. F. 5, 304. ‖ Fig. to *explain, solve*; *to break up, banish, dispel*: qua vis captum solventur, ambigua distinguntur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: ut quinquatrum, Quint. 2, 17, 34: semigutta, id. 8, 6, 53: verum, *to break up, change into prose*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 62: Quintil. 1, 8, 19: solvit verbo metrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 561: positivum, ib. 4, 31: circulorum, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: insolubilem, Plin. 37, 10, 54: (Turquetum Superbus) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, Liv. 2, 49: fuit assiduitatem ludorum talarium libentia, Quint. 11, 3, 56: nocturna flamma multiae variaque lumina solvebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. **2.** Esp. *to free, release, deliver, acquit*: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: patriam meta, Prop. 4, 6, 41: me dementia, Hor. Epod. 17, 45 se longo lucta, Virg. Aen. 2, 26: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep*, i. e. *I awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: ut religione civitas solvatur, *may be released*, id. Caecin. 34: Liv. 7, 3: me tener solvet vitulus, qui largis juvenescit herbis in mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54 si deliberet senatus, solvatne legibus Scipionem, ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2. Post.: nec Rutulos solvo, *exempt* (from their destiny), Virg. Aen. 10, 111. (Hence Fr. *soudre*; Sp. *soltar.*)

somnĭālis, is, *m.* [somnium] *dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules: Inscr.

somnĭātor, ōris, *m.* [somnio] *one who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*: Sen. Contr. 3, 22 med.

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv. sleepily, sluggishly*: persequi heri imperia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 73.

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dim. somnicolus, from somnus] *inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful*: quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somnicolosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13 glires, Mart. 3, 58, 37. ‖ Act. *making sleepy, drowsy*, or *sluggish*: aspis, *causing numbness, palsying*, Cinna in Gell. 9, 12.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus fero] *sleep-bringing, soporific*: vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity*, Lucan. 9, 701.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus facio] *causing sleep, narcotic*: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17.

somnio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*dep.*: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium] *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream*: mirum atque insolitum somniavi somnium, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 5: aurum, id Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 63. speciem fortunae quaerentis, Suet. Galb. 18. me somnioe, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114. With *acc.* and *inf.*: videbar somniare, mennet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 20: Suet. Aug. 94. With *de*: hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94. *Absol.*: totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59: Suet. Ner. 46. *Pass. impers.*: Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari cibus ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 26, 4, 14.

‖ Transf. *to dream, i. e. to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly*: sho. quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 109: de Lanuvini Pisonisve erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de psaltria me somnias agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6. *Absol.*: haec (Alcumena) deliramenta loquitur, vigilans somniat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 63: portenta non thessalicarum philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [somnus] *a dream*: Cic. Div. 1, 20 *sq.*: Mart. Epigr. 1, 1: dum huic conjicio somnium, narrat, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 3: somnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 58: vana somnia loquentis, talking *in his sleep*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1197. ‖ Transf. *a dream, idle vision, or fancy*: [illegible] quaestus, quadrum, nihil [illegible] ea: ille somniabat, Ter. Ad. [illegible] argento, somniabat, ib. 3, 4, [illegible] lagi! somnia! id. [illegible] insanus et vanus somnium, Quint. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

interpres, ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

somnŭlentĭa (somnol.), æ, *f.* [somnulentus] *sleepiness, drowsiness:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (somnol.), a, um, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepy, drowsy, somnolent:* App. M. 1 *fin.*

somnurnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sleep:* imagines, *seen in sleep,* Varr. in Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* (also sompnus in MSS.) [root SOP: v. sopio] *sleep:* hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. Ann. 8, 56: capere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: somnum tenere, id. Brut 80 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me ardior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10: nos oppressos somno adorti, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.:* palpebrae somno connivent, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams,* Enn. Ann. 1, 16: Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.:* Virg. Aen. 2, 270: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: Liv. 2, 36: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24 *fin.:* quae somno visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6: servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep,* Curt. 6, 11. ‖ Transf. *night* (poet.): Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208. With longus, niger, frigidus, *etc. death:* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 38: Sil. 5, 529: Val. Fl. 3, 278. Of a calm at sea: pigro torpobant sequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73. (Hence, through a dim. somniculosus, Fr. *sommeil.*)

sŏnăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sono] *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* [sono]. ‖ Adj.: *sounding, sonorous* (rare): meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *a. med.:* quod est sonantius et elatius, ib. 7, 12.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *sounding, noisy:* concha, Ov. M. 1, 333. App. M. 4, p. 157.

sonchus, i, *m.* = σόγχος, *the herb sow-thistle,* Sonchus oleraceus, Linn. and S. asper, Linn.. Plin. 22, 22, 44.

sŏni-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [sonus] *with sounding-feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyneg. 41. ‖ Subst. (poet.) *a horse, steed:* fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: Cat. 63, 41: Val. Fl. 3, 334.

sŏnĭto, i. *v. n. freq.* [sono] *to make a noise:* cicadae, Sol. 2 *med.* dub. (*al.* sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. in Non. 491, 24 *sq.*), *m.* [id.] *a noise, sound, din,* etc.: tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: ungularum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 113: armorum, Lucr. 2, 48: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 24 stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12: Olympi, *thunder,* Virg. Aen. 6, 586: sonitum reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: nosti jam in hac materia sonitus nostros, *my thundering speech,* id. Att. 1, 14. Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonitque ferretur, id. Or. 28.

sonĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus] *noisy:* only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (sonit, Enn. and Att. in Non. 504, 32 *sq. Inscr. fin.* sonere, Lucr. 3, 157. *Part. fut.* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44. *Perf.* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3). ‖ Neutr. *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* fides, aera, plectra, Prop. 4, 7, 62: tympana sonuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: cujusnam vox prope me sonat? Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 55: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17: (hirundo) circum stagna sonat, Virg. Aen. 12, 477: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink,* i. e. *are not money,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 74. *Pass. impers.:* jubet tibias agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165. ‖ Act. *to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing:* homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: sonare subagreste quiddam, *to speak,* id. Brut. 74, 259: (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Virg. Aen. 6, 50: femineum, raucum quiddam atque inamabile, Ov. A. A. 3, 286: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a man,* Virg. Aen. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out,* Ov. M. 15, 606. exululatque Evoeque sonat, ib. 6, 597: atavos sonans, *boasting of, vaunting,* Virg. Aen. 12, 529: ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, id unum sonare videantur, *to signify,* Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: Epicurum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, id. Fin. 2, 2 *fin.:* furem sonuere juvenci, *betrayed him by their lowings,* Prop. 4, 9, 13: Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, *sings, accompanies on the lyre,* id. 2, 23, 16: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of, shall celebrate,* Ov. M. 10, 205. sive mendaci lyra voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40. [Sans. *svan,* "sonare:" perh. also akin to Lat. *tono;* Gr στένειν.]

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (for sonitus and sonus): Lucr. 1, 645: Virg. Aen. 7, 462: Tac. A. 1, 65. *Plur.:* Lucr. 5, 335. Virg. Aen. 9, 651: Tac. A. 14, 36.

sŏnōrē, *adv. loudly:* clare nimis ac sonore ascitavit, Gell. 4, 20.

sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous:* cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69 tempestates sonoras, Virg. Aen. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: flumina, Virg. Aen. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34 Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), ib. 11, 281.

sons, sontis, *adj.* Orig. *hurtful, noxious:* sons, nocens, ut ex contrario insons, innocens, Fest. *s. v.* (no example of this signif. is preserved). ‖ Transf. *guilty, criminal:* sontes condemnant reos, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 16: Virg. Aen. 10, 854 ulni, Ov. M. 7, 847: dii, Stat. Th. 5, 610 manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 11, 363. 2. Subst. *a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal:* punire sontes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58. Cic. Phil. 2, 8: Ov. M. 2, 522.

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons] *dangerous, serious:* morbus sonticus, *a serious disorder* that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.,* Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.:* Gell. 20, 1: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Plin. 26, 19, 34. Whence, transf. sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen. *serious, weighty, important:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* Tib. 1, 8, 51.

sŏnus, i, *m.* (*abl.* sonu, Sisenn. in Non. 491, 27) [sono] *a noise, sound:* tympana raucis obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv 21, 28: tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: distinctus, ib. 2, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass,* id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: inanes sonos fundere, *to utter empty sounds,* id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73.

sophia, ae, *f.* = σοφία, *wisdom* (pure Lat., sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. Ann. 1, 15: Mart. 1, 113: Sen. Ep. 89.

sophisma, ătis, *n.* = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio). Sen. Ep. 45 *med.:* Gell. 18, 13.

sophistes, ae, *m.* = σοφιστής, *a sophist:* quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa philosophabantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

sophistĭcē, *adv. sophistically:* interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12, § 1.

sophistĭcē, es, *f.* = σοφιστική (τέχνη) *false reasoning, sophistry:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17.

sophistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σοφιστικός, *sophistical:* res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 7, 3. ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36.

sŏphos or **sŏphus**, i, *m.* = σοφός, *a wise man, sage* te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32. Adjectively, *wise, shrewd:* factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr. 4, 17, 8.

sŏphŏs, *adv.* = σοφῶς, *well done; well said! bravo!:* at tibi tergeminum, mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46: Petr. 40, 1.

sŏphus, i, v. sophos.

sŏpĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to put* or *lull to sleep,* hence, *to deprive of feeling, to stun:* vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30: Tib. 3, 4, 19. impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *was stunned,* Liv. 8, 6: Plin. 9, 16, 25. Most freq. in *Part. perf.:* castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 795 sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26 ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51: Ov. M. 9, 471: Virg. Aen. 10, 642: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep,* Liv. 9, 37. 2. *to kill* (poet.): aliquem funda, Sil. 10, 153: Homerus sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051. ‖ Transf. of things, *to calm, settle, still, quiet:* venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81 *fin.:* sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: haec omnia veteris imperatoris maturitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conniveret, *lulled to sleep,* Cic. Coel. 17, 41: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89: gloria vitia, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.* [Root SOP, whence also *sop-or, som-nus;* cf. Sans. *svap,* "dormire," *svapna,* "somnus;" Gr. ὑπνος; Germ. *schlafen;* Eng. *sleep.*]

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [root SOP: v. sopio] *a heavy sleep, stupefaction, lethargy;* in the poets also for *sleep* in gen.: hujus (Junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71: sopore placans artus languidos. Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: quum suavi devinxit membra sopore somnus, Lucr. 4, 454: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. Aen. 4, 522. (ii) *the sleep of death, death:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 148: Lucr. 3, 467. 2. Transf. *laziness, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76: Mart. 7, 42. (ii) *the temple* of the head: laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29. ‖ Meton. *poppy-juice, opium:* e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76. 2. Transf. *a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.:* Nep. Hon. 2 *fin.*

sŏpōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [sopor].

sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor fero] *inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy:* papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.:* vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15: somnus, Lucan. 3, 8: nox, Sil. 7, 287: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [sopor] *to put asleep; to deprive of sense of feeling, to stupefy:* si neptus expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep,* Cels. 2, 1 *med.:* opium mentem soporat sensumque abolentat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 24, § 99 *fin.* Most

freq. in *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Cv. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97: soporatus artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 314. **2.** Transf. of inanim. objects, *to still, quiet, allay*: multo imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1. **II.** *to render soporific*: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. Aen. 5, 855: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sleep-bringing, causing sleep* (poet.): nox, Virg. Aen. 6, 390: Lucan. 2, 236. **II.** *heavy with sleep, drowsy*: vino soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

sōrācum, i, *n.* = σώραικος, *a pannier, hamper*: Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 64.

sorbĕo, bŭi, 2. *v. a.* (*perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363) [akin to ῥοφέω] *to suck in, drink down, swallow*: hominum sanguinem, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Cal. 37. *Absol.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 6 *sq.* Proverb.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to whistle and drink it the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, id. Most. 3, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. in gen., *to suck in, swallow up, absorb*: (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 422: fretum Ov. M. 7, 64 sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82: minus sorbet pultura charta, id. 13, 12, 25 **II.** Fig., quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: odia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

sorbilis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo] *that may be sucked or supped up*: ovum, Cels. 2, 18: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sip*: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121. **II.** Transf.: sordidantibus savitis, Ib. 3, p. 135.

sorbillo, *adv. sippingly*: hence, transf. *drop by drop, bit by bit*: vicitare, *poorly, sparingly*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 185.

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo] *a drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc.: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 79: Col. 6, 10, 1: Phaedr. 1, 26, 5: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, *i. e. Socrates* Pers. 4, 2.

sorbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] = sorbitio, *a drink, draught*: Serен. Samon. 21, 360 dub. (*al.* sorbitio).

sorbĭtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio] *a small draught*: Marc. Empir. 10.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus] *the fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, service-berry*: Plin. 15, 21, 22: Virg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f. the true sorb- or service-tree*, Sorbus domestica, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 19: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

sordĕo, 2. *v. n.* [sordes] *to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty*: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 28: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5: incola sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2. **II.** Fig. *to be mean, base, low*, or *sordid*: haud sordere visus est festus dies, *had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, Gell. 19, 13. **2.** Transf. *to seem base or paltry*: *to be despised, slighted*, or *held of no account*: suis sordere, Liv. 4, 25: sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, ib. 1, 18, 18: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsis, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell. 2, 23.

sordes, is, *f. dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor*: oculi pleni sordium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: in sordibus aurium, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7: sarcinulae collecta sorde dolentes, id. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pallis) visceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1270. **2.** Meton. *a mourning garment, mourning*: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: id. Pis. 36, 89: Liv. 6, 16: Tac. A. 4, 52. **II.** Fig. *lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition*; *meanness, baseness*: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8 *fin.*: Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21. **2.** Meton. *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble*: apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sordes et obscuritatem Vitelliana rum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26. **3.** Esp. *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness*: (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76: *opp.* luxuria, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: sordes objicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, ib. 2, 5, 105: nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 1, 7 sordes et avaritia, Tac. H. 1, 52. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *ordure.*)

sordesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sordeo] *to become dirty, grow filthy* or *nasty* (rare). contrectatus, ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperit (liber), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12: nanus, id. 33, 3, 19: aer, *to become veiled, lie unutilled*, Gell. 4, 12.

sordĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sordes] *a little dirt* or *filth* Marc. Empir. 8, 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed*: quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordidata, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56: servi, Cic. Pis. 27 *ad fin.*: municipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 72. Esp. in token of mourning: sensi magno opere moveri judices, quum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: reus, Liv. 6, 20: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoleta veste in forum deduxit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 25 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 15. **II.** Fig. *foul, polluted*: sordidatissima consolentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭdē, *adv. dirtily, foully, nastily*: per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the dirtiest mire*, Lampr. Elag. 33 *med.* **2.** Transf. *meanly, basely*: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8. **II.** Fig. *vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: loquitur laute et minime sordide, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 13, 2: declamare (*opp.* splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6. **2.** *meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus et, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid, Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

sordĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [sordidus] *to defile, pollute*: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347. Fig.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. Ira D. *fin.*

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *soiled, smutched*: toga, Juv. 3, 149. **II.** Fig. *low, mean, vile*: servuli, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid*: amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: nati, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: magnos duces non indecoro pulvere sordidos, ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6. Poet.: auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, *stained*, Ov. M. 2, 29: sordida targa suis, *smoked*, ib. 8, 648. Proverb.: saepe est etiam sub pallioło sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56. **2.** Transf. *low, base, mean, in rank or condition*; *poor, humble, small, paltry*: eamnam commodissime homini egenti, sordido, tuo honore, sine censu Cic. Fl. 22: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, id. 22, 25: panis, Sen. Ep. 18. villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27: tecta, Lucan. 4, 396: aedes, id. 5, 9: rura, Virg. E. 2, 28: otia, i. e. ruris, Mart. 1, 56. **II.** Fig. *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful*: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*: nec minus laetabor, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41 *fin.*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, id. Off. 1, 42: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima Cic. Off. 1, 6, 21: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 27: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3 21. **2** Esp. *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid*: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: Quint. 5, 13, 26: Plin. Ep. 2, 6: cupido, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16.

sordĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sordes] *dirt, filth*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

sordŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing dirty clothes*: Tert. Poen. 11.

sorex (o long, Seren. Sammon. 4, 57 Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452: o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62: Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), ĭcis, *m.* [same as ὕραξ] *a mouse*, perh. used indifferently for various kinds: v. mus: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12: Plin. 2, 41, 41: Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 23. (Hence It. *soryo, sorcio*; Fr *souris.*)

sŏrĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [sorex] *pertaining to the mouse*: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

sŏrītēs, ae, *m.* = σωρίτης, *a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Latin, acervus): Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: Sen. Ben. 5, 19 *fin.*

sorix aut **savrix**, avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, Mar. Victor. p. 2470 P.

sŏror, ōris, *f. a sister*: *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 57: mea soror gemina germana, id. Mil. 2, 4, 30: germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, *i. e. Juno*, Virg. Aen. 1, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 64: Phoebi, *i. e. Luna*, Ov. H. 11, 45: doctae, *the Muses*, Tib 3, 4, 45: genitae Nocte, *the Furies*, Ov. M. 4, 451: tristes, *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35: also, sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15. Proverb.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4. **2.** Esp. (poet.) sorores, *the Muses*: Prop. 3, 1, 17: *the Fates*: Cat. 64, 326: Mart. 4, 54: *the Danaides*: Prop. 4, 7, 67. **II.** Transf. *a female friend, playmate*, or *companion*: Virg. Aen. 1, 322: Mart. 2, 4. **2.** Of things in pairs or similar: obscoro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45. [Sans. *svastri*; Germ. *schwester*; Eng. *sister.*]

sŏrōrcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [soror] *a little sister*: Plaut. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

sŏrŏrī-cīda, ae, *m.* [soror caedo] *the murderer of his sister*: Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

sŏrŏrĭcĭlĭāta vestis (meaning unknown), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrŏrĭo, 1. *v. n.* [soror]. Of the female breasts, *to grow up or swell together*: Plin. 31, 6, 33.

sŏrŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sister, sisterly*: cosna, *made because a sister was found*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, *i. e. of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: cuncta, *as a sister gives to a brother*, *sisterly*, id. H. 4, 134.

sors, tis, *f.* (nom. sortis, Pl. Cist. 2, 6, 28: abl. sorti, ib. 2, 7, 5: Virg. G. 4, 169, etc.) [stym. dub.] **I.** *a* confician sortes in stellam, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 34: conjicere in hydriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: penates in cinerem, Liv. 40,

28: and simply, conjicere,' Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 14: Cic. Lig. 7, 21: dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Virg. Aen. 5, 490: quem dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: mittere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, ib.: educere, id. Verr. 2, 51: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19: ut cujusque sors excideret, Liv. 21, 42. Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery: Suet. Aug. 75: Lampr. Elag. 21 *fin.* ‖ Transf. a *casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot*: quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 51: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, ib. 2, 6: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45. sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: Tac. A. 1, 54: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: comitia suae sortis esse, Liv. 35, 6: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiari, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20. 2. *an oracular response, a prophecy*: quum Spartiatae oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent, simia et sortes ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Virg. Aen. 4, 346: Phoebae, Ov. M. 3, 130: sacrae, ib. 1, 368: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56. 3. *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share*: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: me ferrea sors vitae difficilisque premit, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: aliena, Liv. 21, 43: ultimae sortis homines, *of the lowest class*, Suet. Aug. 19: non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 21. quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, *of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 686 Saturni sorago prima fui, *the first child*, id. F. 6, 30. With *gen.*: cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus, *to no share of the property*, Liv. 1, 34. 4. Esp. mercant. *t. t. capital bearing interest, principal*: et sors et fenus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 122: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 6, 14. (Hence lit. *sorta, sorte*; Fr. *sorte, sort.*)

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sortícula, ae, *f. dim.* [sors] *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket*: Suet. Ner. 31.

sortífer, ĕri, *adj. m.* [sors fero] *giving oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon: Lucan. 9, 512 (*al.* sortifer).

sortífer, ĕri, v. sortifer.

sortílegus, a, um, *adj.* [sors lego] *foretelling, prophetic*: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219. ‖ Subst.: sortilegus, i, *m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner*: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Lucan. 9, 581.

sortio, 4. v. n. and a., for sortior, *to draw lots*: tute sorti, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 43: inter se sortiant, Varr. in Non. 471, 5. With *acc.*: inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ib. 472, 10: *to pass.*: consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos nandidatos, *drawn by lot*, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Prop. 4, 11, 30: gemina est sedes sortita per Junonem, id. 4, 7: nulla urbes Asiae sortito reverit animo, Stat. S. 5, 2, 35.

sortior, ītus, 4. v. n. and a. *dep.* [sors] *to cast* or *draw lots*. ‖ Poët.: conjicium sortes in sitellam et sortiar tibi et Chalino, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur, *appointed the duties by lot*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21: (Cato, 2, 10, 2: *stimulos* comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots for the implements*, Liv. 38, 29: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7. ‖ Act. *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign*, or *appoint by lot, to allot*; also in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot*: with *acc.*: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 *sq.*: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Cluent. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 17: regna vini talis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: aequa lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praetura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18. With *relative clause*: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20. 2. Transf. *to share, divide, distribute* (poet.): pariter laborem sortiti, *shared the labour*, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: vices, ib. 3, 634: periculum, ib. 9, 174. 3. *to choose, select*: subolem armento sortire quotannis, id. G. 3, 71 fortunam (*i. e.* locum) oculis, id. Aen. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3 *fin.* 4. In gen. *to obtain, receive*: Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, id. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53: reliqua rerum tunarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. 1, 3 *fin.*

sortis, is, v. sors, *ad init.*

sortítio, ōnis, *f.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot*: deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 38: Cic. Planc. 22, 53. *Plur.*: Suet. Aug. 29.

sortito, *adv. by lot*: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: Suet. Aug. 30: tibi sortito id obtigit, *by fate, by destiny*, Pl. Merc. 1, 25: Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortítor, ōris, *m.* [sortior] *one who casts* or *draws lots*: urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

sortítus, a, um, *Part.* [sortio and sortior].

sortítus, ūs, *m.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare, for sortitio). specula in sortitu'st mihi, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Auct. Or. pro domo, 19 *fin. Plur.*: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, *for whom no lots were cast*, Virg. Aen. 3, 323. ‖ Transf. *a lot*: jam sortitus versarat shena camide, Stat. Th. 6, 389. 2. *lot, fate, destiny*: ib. 12, 557.

sōry, yos, *n.* = σῶρυ, *a kind of ore, ink-stone, sulphate of iron, sory*: Plin. 34, 12, 30.

sos, *i. q.* eos: Fest. *s. v.* is.

sospes, ĭtis (*fem.* sospita, ae, and archaic, sispita, ae), *adj.* [perh. akin to σώζω, σῶς]. ‖ Act. *saving, delivering*: subst. *a saviour, deliverer, preserver* (rare): Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit, Fest. s. v.: templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2 *fin.*: Ov. F. 2, 56. ‖ Pass. *safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate*: filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: sospes et superstes gnatus, Ann. 1, 1, 2: sospes incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna domusque sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 491: Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, *favourable, auspicious*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem sospite cursu, Hor. Carm. S. 40.

sospita, ae, v. sospes.

sospitális, e, *adj.* [sospes] *giving health* or *safety, salutary*; qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 18: sol, Mosc. 3, 1, 17.

sospitátio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *safety, health, welfare*, esp. to gods: Macr. S. 3, 2.

sospitátor, ōris, *m.* [sospito] *a saviour, preserver, redeemer*: App. M. 6, p. 185. Of Christ: neutri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

sospitátrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that saves* or *delivers*: dea, App. M. 11, p. 261.

sospito, 1. v. a. [sospes] *to save, preserve, prosper*: Cat. 34, 24: progenies, Liv. 1, 16: aliquem sospitari, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 93.

sōtădĕus and **sōtădĭcus**, a, um, *adj. of* or *in the manner of Sotades*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90: Ter. Maur. p. 2415 and 2446 P.: Plin. 5, 3, 2. *Absol.*: L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, Gell. 7, 9

sōter, ēris, *m.* = σωτήρ, *a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health* or *safety*: is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: acc. soterа, ib.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 652.

sōtēria, orum, *n. plu.* = σωτήρια, *a festive entertainment* or *presents given on a person's recovery from illness* or *escape from danger*. Hence, Soteria *a congratulatory poem on such an occasion*: Stat. S. 1, 4.

sōtēris, ae, *f.* = σώτειρα, *a plant, called also* artemisia, *q. v.*: *and* serpyllum majus: App. Herb. 10.

spădĭcārius, il, *m.* [spadix] *one that dyes a chestnut-brown colour*: Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spădĭcum, i, *n.* for spadix, *a palm branch torn off with its fruit*: termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3.

spădix, icis, *comm.* = σπάδιξ, *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit*: palmae termes ex arbore cum fructu avulsus spadix dicitur, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *date-brown, nut-brown*: rutilus et spadix phoenicei συνώνυμος, id. 2, 26: honesti (equi) spadices glaucique, Virg. G. 3, 82. 2. *a kind of stringed instrument*, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

spādo, ōnis, *m.* = σπάδων, *one who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: also of horses: Veg. 6, 7, 2. 2. Esp. *a castrated person, a eunuch*: Liv. 9, 17: Quint. 11, 3, 19: Hor. Epod. 9, 12. ‖ Transf. of unfruitful or seedless plants: Col. 3, 10, 15: Plin. 13, 4, 8: of a reed without down: id. 16, 36, 66. § 170.

spādŏnātus, ūs, *m.* [spado] *the state of a spado, impotency*: Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

spādŏnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unfruitful, barren, seedless*: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: mala, id. 15, 14, 15.

spaserita, ae, *f.* = σφαιρίτης, *a kind of round cake*: Cato R. R. 82.

spasga, *a kind of pitch found in Asia*: Plin. 14, 20, 25.

sparganion, ii, *n.* = σπαργάνιον, *the plant bur-weed*, Sparganium ramosum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 63.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. [akin to σπείρω] *to throw here and there, to strew, scatter; to besprew; to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten*, etc.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: dentes, mortalia semina, humi, Ov. M. 3, 105: numae pigeae de rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Virg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. Aen. 6, 885: rosas, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 22: hastati sparsant hastas, *cast or dart about*, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: arenam poditus, Virg. E. 3, 87: aquaque humum foliis, *bestrew, strew*, ib. 5, 40: unguit molia saliva, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: gramina cum multo, ib. 2, 8, 87: humorem aquilis, id. Od. 3, 20, 14: tempora cunis, Ov. M. 8, 367: humorem pectus toto lavacrum in urbe, Luer. 6, 630: cruentis, id. 5, 198: aquae per totam domum, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: arma sanguine multo [illegible] rupedum, Lucil. ‖ rubri [illegible] immanem, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 61: [illegible] aquae lacrimis, Luer. 6, 1179: [illegible] amnis dulcis lacrimas, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 44: corpus fluvialis lymphis, Virg. Aen. 6, 635: aquatis [illegible]

spotted, *Liv.* 41, 21: tectum nitidius auro aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6: porticus Livia priscis sparsa tabellis, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty or freckled face*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. *Absol.*: qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: sagittarius cum fundītore utrinque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1. **2.** Transf. *to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out*: omnibus a rebus perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est corpora, Lucr. 6, 923: res sparsas et vage dispectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46: sparsit natura cornua in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195 se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15 *fin.*: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes, Lucr. 4, 608: Rhenus ab septemtrione in lacus, ab occidente in aunem Mosam se spargit, Plin 4, 15, 29 ‖. Fig. in gen. *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend*: animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12 sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267. **2.** Esp. of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumour, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report*: sparge subinde, *break in with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103 libris actorum spargere gandes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84 Quint. 8, 3, 53 spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg. Aen. 2, 98: suspiciones, Quint. 7, 2, 12 in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80. *Pass. impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.* (Hence Sp. *esparcir.*)

spargo, ĭnis, *f.* [spargo] *a sprinkling, spray*: salis, Venant. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

sparsilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be scattered* or *dispersed*: tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv. scatteredly, dispersedly* (rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 245: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2.

sparsio, ōnis, *f.* [spargo] *a sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres: quis foret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem *odorator imbres?* Sen. Contr. 5 *praef. med.* ‖. *a scattering* of presents in the theatre: Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

sparsivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for hurling*: pila, Petr. 27 dub. (*al.* prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo]. ‖. *Adj.*: *spread open* or *out*: sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

spartārius, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *pertaining to broom, bearing broom*: Carthago, Plin. 31, 8, 43. ‖. Subst. spartārii, ōrum, *m. plu. places where broom grows*: id. 11, 8, 8.

spartĭcălum, i, *n.* [spartum] *a watchman against fire* (from the ropes of broom used at fires): Schol. Juv. 14, 305: Tert. Apol. 39 med.

spartĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *of broom, made* or *consisting of broom*: funes, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.*: soleae, Col. 6, 12, 2. Also subst. spartica, ae, *f.*: Ulp. 3.

spartĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *ornamented with broom, bearing broom*: Carthago, Plin. 31, 8, 43. ‖. Subst. spartārii, ōrum, *m. plu. places where broom grows*: id. 11, 8, 8.

spartĭlium, i, *n.* [spartum] *a watchman against fire* (from the ropes of broom used at fires): Schol. Juv. 14, 305: Tert. Apol. 39 med.

spartĭlis, e, *adj.* [spartum] *of broom, made* or *consisting of broom*: funes, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.*: soleae, Col. 6, 12, 2. Also subst. spartica, ae, *f.*: Ulp. 3.

spartŏlĭlius, i, *f.* = σπαρτοφόριον, *an ambiguous kind of precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

spartum, i, *n.* = σπάρτον, *a kind of grass indigenous to Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made, Stipa tenacissima*, Linn.; this is still largely used under the name of esparto: Plin. 24, 4, 7; Varr. in Gell. 17, 7: Isid. 20, 10. **2.** spartum (Spanorum), Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 46. — Prov.: *e vepre mittit de sparto*: Plin. 28, 4, 11: Ut. pg. 11, 40.

spārŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sparus] *a kind of fish*, prob. a species of Sparus, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 106: Mart. 3, 60.

sparus, i, *m.* (*neut. plur.* spara, Lucil. in Fest. s. v.) *a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear*: Sall. C. 56: Liv. 34, 15: Virg. Aen. 11, 682.

sparus, i, *m. a kind of fish, the gilt-head*, Sparus aurata, Linn.: greatly esteemed by the Romans, esp. when fed on oysters. Not in much estimation now: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Cels. 2, 18 med.

spasma, ătis, *n.* = σπάσμα, i. q. spasmus, *a spasm*: Plin. 25, 8, 43. (Hence It. *spasmo.*)

spasmus, i, *m.* = σπασμός, *a cramp, convulsion, spasm*: Plin. 22, 8, 9. (Hence It. *spasmo*, Sp. *espasmo, pasmo*; Fr. v. *pâmer.*)

spasticus, a, um, *adj.* = σπαστικός, *afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms*: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

spătangius, ii, *m.* = σπάτταγγος, *a kind of sea-urchin*: Cod. Theod. 14, 20, 1.

spătha, ae, *f.* = σπάθη, *a broad flat wooden instrument* for stirring liquids, *a spatula*: Col. 12, 42, 1. Plin. 34, 11, 26. ‖. *a batten*, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram: Pers. Sat. 5, 90. Ep. 90. ‖‖. *a broad, two-edged sword, without a point*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15: Tac. A. 12, 35 ‖V. *a spathe* of a palm-tree: Plin. 16, 26, 48. V. *a kind of tree, called also* elate: id. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 53 (Pliny seems to have here confounded the spathe of the palm with the trees called *elate* by the Greeks, species of Abies (*firs.*)) (Hence It. *spada*; Sp. *espada*; Fr. *épée.*)

spăthălium (spatal.) or **-lon**, ii, *n.* = σπάθαλιον and σπάταλιον, *a palm-branch*: Mart. 13, 27 *in lemm.* ‖. *a kind of bracelet*: Plin. 13, 25, 52.

spătiātor, ōris, *m.* [spatior] *one who walks about, a promenader*. Cato in Fest. s. v.

spătiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium] *a small space*: Pall. 1, 38.

spătior, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take a walk, to walk about, promenade*: in xysto, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8. aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15 Pompeia in umbra (i. e. porticu), Prop. 4, 8, 75 in porticibus, Petr. 90: summa arena, Ov. M. 2, 573. ‖. In gen. *to walk about or along, to go, proceed*: (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 87: Quint. 11, 3, 131: cornix sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena, Virg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, *will move along*, Prop. 2, 13, 19. **2.** Transf. of things, *to spread out, expand*: spatiantia passim brachia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *spreading wings*, ib. 4, 364: radices in summa tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante vena, id. 17, 8, 4. (Hence It. *spaziare*; Sp. *espaciar.*)

spătiōsē, *adv. widely, greatly, extensively*: Plin. 19, 5, 29. *Comp.*: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. ‖. *long*: spatiosius, Prop. 3, 20, 11.

spătiōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spatiosus] *wideness, spaciousness*: exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

spătiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium] *roomy, ample, spacious*: poet. *large, long, broad*, etc.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: locus, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34: colles, Lucan. 6, 206: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus, Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 76: aes spatiosius, Val. Fl. 4, 244: limen, Ov. M. 15, 849: ulmus, ib. 14, 661: vates, *words of many syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, 136. *Comp.*: Col. 5, 5, 3: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 2. *Sup.*: Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.* ‖. Fig. of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged*: nox, Ov. H. 2, 9: aevum, id. M. 2, 529: vetustas, ib. 15, 643: bellum, ib. 19, 220. **2.** Of other things, *great, comprehensive*: magna et spatiosa res est ingluvies: vastae fili loco aqua est, Sen. Ep. 78 med.

spătium, ii, *n.* [same as σπάδιον Dor. σπάιον], *a race-course*; cum carceribus suos effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, *throw themselves on to the course*, Virg. G. 1, 513. cf. in spatia addunt, Sil. 16, 373 hic (equus) vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi sudabit spatia, Virg. G. 3, 203. nec velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. **2.** *a race, course, heat*: (of horses), seu septem spatiis Circo meruere coronam, Ov. Hal. 68: Virg. Aen. 5, 584: (of a hoop), ib. 7, 381. Fig. defecit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12, 40: tenebat nos medium caeli spatium, *its midway course in the sky*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101. ‖. *a place to walk in, a walk, public place, &c.*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque conmunibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: templaque et innumera spatia interstincta columnis, *colonnades, porticoes*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14. **2.** Meton. *a walking, turn, promenade*: si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, *if we are honoured with their company for one turn in a basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: duobus spatiis tribusve factis, *after taking two or three turns*, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28. Suet. Aug. 83. ‖‖. *room, space*: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 427. coeli spatium, id. 4, 202: Virg. E. 3, 105: spatia locorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: id. B. G. 1, 38. Poet. *room or space in a building*: interius spatium, *the inner space, the interior*, Ov. M. 7, 670. **2.** *distance, interval*: siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24: vitae spatium, *the length*, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, ib. 1, 43: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16. **3.** *size, dimension*: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Lucan. 9, 732. oris et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: breve spatium laterum, Juv. 6, 505: quod sit hominī spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17: trahit aures in spatium, *lengthens them out*, Ov. M. 11, 176. ‖V. Fig. of time: *a space of time, interval, period*: spatio omnis temporis non numero dierum noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeterriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1 quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: dierum triginta spatium, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: spatio brevi, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: ali quid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6: spatia annorum, Prop. 3, 20, 31: post consumptum vitae spatium, *after the allotted year*, Plin. 7, 50, 51 *fin.* **3.** *leisure, opportunity*: nequa, si celari posset, tempus spatium ullum daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4 frae suae spatium et commilitonibus dare, Liv. 8, 32: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? *how long a time for loving*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 22: Caes. B. G. 1, 52: illi spatium ad omnia colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself*, Cic. Caec. 2, 6: videmusne tantum erat spatium solitudini, Tac. Ann. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii mihi dabis, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nec satis spatium ad contrahendas castras, Caes. B. G. 2, 40: quam erit [illegible] praestabo, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: [illegible] immane posco, Ov. [illegible] *metrical time*, [illegible] trochaeus, qui [illegible] choreus, Cic. Or. [illegible] subsultat [illegible] minorem longa [illegible] spatium [illegible] tibi, [illegible]

cina, *a leg of pork*, Apic. 4, 3. ‖ 2. *a little palm-branch*: Vulg. Lev. 23, 40. (Hence It. *spalla*; Sp. *espalda*; Fr. *epaule.*)

spătŭla, æ, *f.* = σπατάλη, *lewdness, voluptuousness*: Varr. in Non. 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species] *individual, particular, special*: genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 41: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar*, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 14.

spĕcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [specialis] *particularity, peculiarity*: Ter. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv. particularly, specially, specifically*: generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere. Col. 12, 2, 3: exprimere, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 2.

spĕcĭātim, *adv. in particular, specially*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 318.

spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *shaped, formed*: Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spĕcies, ei, *f.* (*gen. sing.* specie or specii, Matius in Gell. 9, 14: *gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time: Top. 7. At a later period were introduced, speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92; and, specierum or specieum, acc. to Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 lb.) [specio]. ‖ I. Act. *a seeing, sight, look, view* (very rare). speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 241: Vitr. 3, 2 *fin.* ‖ II. Pass. *that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien*, etc.: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49: species formae, *outlines, contours*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, id Rosc. Am. 22: edepol specie lepida mulier! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 2: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2: species praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25 · nova atque insuitata, lb. 2, 31: horribilis, lb. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: comitium adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *as to outward appearance*, id. Verr. 1, 22. populi, id. Rep. 3, 33 *fin.*: civitatis, lb. 1, 34: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7. (II) *ornament, display, splendour, beauty*: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit Messalus saltem Seplasia dignus et Capua, id. Pis. 11: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52: addere speciem, id. 37, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49. (iii) Fig. *an idea, notion*: hanc illi *ideav* appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Acad. 1, 8. Insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18. species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: qui species alias veri sceleris-que capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208. 2. Esp. *a show, seeming, semblance, pretence*, etc.: obficiuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47: specie libera: re vera omnia ad nutum Romanorum fieri, Liv. 35, 31: per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, id. 39, 35: quae (nomina) prima specie admirationem, re explicata risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: aliquem specie quadam virtutis animulatae tenere, id. Coel. 6, 14: panis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for the sake of appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35.

3. *a vision, apparition*: repetit quietis ipsas suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 773: voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem excutit, lb. 11, 677: in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19. 4. *a likeness, image, statue*: species ex aere vetus, post. Cic. Div. 1, 12. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind*, or *quality*, a *species*: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt. Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 19. (ii) In law, *a special case*: proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, Ulp. lb. 9, 2, 5 *fin.* (iii) *spices, drugs*, etc. of the same sort: Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. (Hence It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia*; Fr. *épice*; Eng. *spice.*)

spĕcillātus, a, um, *adj.* [speculum] *furnished with little mirrors*: patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4.

spĕcillum, i, *n.* [specio] *a surgical instrument, a probe*: Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*: Cels. 7, 8.

spĕcimen, Inis, *n.* [id.] *any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof* (only in *sing.*): tum specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 52 hoc specimen verum esse videtur, quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 210 ingenti specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: popularis judicii, id. Brut. 50, 188 securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56 *fin.*: solis avi specimen, Virg. Aen. 12, 164 · specimen dare, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27. ‖ Transf. *a pattern, model, example*: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, lepotis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optima quaque natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: antiquum specimen animorum, Liv. 38, 17.

spĕcĭo (spicio), spexi, *v. n. a. to look, look at, behold*: quod nos cum praepositione dicimus *aspicio* apud veteres sine praepositione *spicio* dicebatur, Fest. *s. v* auspicium. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73 nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 2. id. Bac. 3, 2, 18. nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8. [Sans. *paś*, "videre," without the initial *s*; Gr. σκέπτω.]

spĕcĭōsē, *adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly*: vehi, *i. e. in a painted* or *ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31. *Comp.*: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52. *Sup.*: contorta hasta, Quint. 9, 4, 8. ‖ Fig.: dictum, id. 9, 4, 13: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9. *Sup.*: speciosissime usus est, id. 8, 6, 18.

spĕcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [speciosus] *good looks, beauty*: naturalis, Tert. Cult. fem. 2 *fin.*

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant*: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26. *Comp.*: familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2. *Sup.*: homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: filia, Petr. 140, 2. ‖ Fig.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecasum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa loci moratasque recte fabula, lb. 319: speciosas nomina culpae imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, lb. 11, 133. *Comp.*: cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54 *Sup.*: longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 40.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specio] *that may be seen, visible*: corpus coeli, Cic. Tim. 8 (al. aspectabile): partes ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, *i. e. open*, Ov. M. 3, 709. ‖ II. *worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable*: Niobe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, lb. 6, 166: roseo spectabilis ore, lb. 7, 705: heros, lb. 7, 496: manu topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15: pulera et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 14 *fin.*

2. Under the emperors, *a title of high officers*: apud virum spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Justin. 2, 7, 11 *fin.*: praefectus vigilum, Paul. Dig. 1 15, 3.

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spectabilis] *the office* or *dignity of a spectabilis*: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.

spectācŭlum (spectaclum, Prop. 4, 8, 21), i, *n.* [specto] *a show, sight, spectacle*: lepidum spectaculum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. capere spectacula oblatae praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155 · Liv. 45, 28: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, Cic. Att. 10, 2 *fin.*: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40: spectaculum ipsa sedens, *exposed to public view*, Prop. 4, 8, 21: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102. ‖ Esp. *a public show, a stage-play, spectacle*: spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72. apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 13, 36. gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: circi, id. 7, 2 ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, lb. 44 · naumachiae, id. Caes. 44. 2. Meton. *a theatre* or *amphitheatre*. spectacula ruunt, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58 *fin.*: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 1, 13. e spectaculis detractus, Suet. Cal. 35.

spectāmen, Inis, *n.* [id.] = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof*: spectamen bono servo id est, ut absente hero rem heri diligenter tutetur, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 1. ‖ = spectaculum, *a sight, spectacle*: miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151.

spectāmenta sunt quae spectantur, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2203 P.

spectātē, *adv. splendidly, excellently*: Plin. 21, 1, 1.

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specto] *a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation*: homo ad artificem sunm (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus Θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.*: apparatus spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44: quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.* 2. Esp. *an examining, testing* of money. pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 78. ‖ Fig. *respect, regard, consideration*: Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spectātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contemplative, speculative*: thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 15.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator*: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: unicus coeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.*: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28. ‖ Esp. *a spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.*: nunc, spectatores, clare plaudite, Pl. Am. 5, 3, 3: id. Cist. 4, 2, 9. 2. *an examiner, judge, critic*: elegans formarum spectator, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that looks at* or *observes*: Pl. Most. 3, 4, 12: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 med. ‖ *she that judges* or *tries*: incorrupta posteritatis (posteritas), Amm. 28, 4.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* [specto]. **I.** Adj.: *tried, tested, proved*: homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 124: fides spectata et diu cognita, id. Div. in Caecil. 4: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 29: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: rebus spectata juventus, Virg. Aen. 8, 151: mores, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20. *Sup.*: id cuique spectatissimum sit, Liv. 1, 57. **2.** In gen. *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent*: fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Am. 2, 9. *Comp.*: quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440. *Sup.*: auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.* Of things: paenunsula spectatior, Plin. 4, 18, 32: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40.

spectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specio]. In augury, *an observing of the auspices*, also, *the right of observing them*: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.

specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look at, behold*; *to gaze at, watch, observe*, etc. with *acc.*: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 90: ingentis acervos, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 24: gaudo quod spectant oculi te mihi loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: tacitus te sequor, spectans quas in res hoc ornatu geras, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 7. *Absol.*: quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19. alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: quaeso huc ad me specta, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 149: ad dexteram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58. *Pass. impers.* follid. by *acc.* and *inf.*: cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89. **2.** Esp. *to look at* as a spectator, *to look on*: fabulam, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 37: ludos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48: Circenses, Suet. Aug. 45: pugiles, ib.: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7: spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum sapienter dicta dicere atque ita plaudier, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 23: jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Am. 3, 4, 15. **3.** Of places, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards: constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter*, and *acc.*, or an *adv.* of place; less freq. with *acc.*: (hujus Britanniae lateris) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. *is situated to the north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vestigia omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, *lies towards the south-west*, Liv. 33, 17: ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36. Transf. of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Massaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17. **4.** *to examine, try, test*: (argentum) dare spectandum, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 35: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25: qui pecunia non movetur, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11. **II.** Fig. *to look at, consider, regard*: specta rem modo! Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum specta, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. Delot. 2, 5. **2.** Esp. *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to*: juvenes magna spectare et ad recta studia debent contendere, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 5, 956: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Am. 5, 18: in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: noli spectare, quam homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam. 5, 8: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37. Of impersonal subjects: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic. Off. 2, 2: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. Div. 2, 57, 118. quo igitur haec spectat oratio? id. Att. 8, 2. quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 26.

3. *to judge of, to try, test*: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 59.

spectrum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appearance, form, image; an apparition, spectre*: quae Democritus εἴδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: spectra Catiana, Cass. ib. 15, 19.

spectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *look, appearance, aspect*: spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius usus est, Fest. *s. v.*

spĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a look-out, watch-tower*: specula, de quo prospicimus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73 *fin.*: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: Virg. Aen. 3, 239: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospexit tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Plur.*: Liv. 29, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** Transf. *a height, eminence* (poet.): in speculis summoque in vertice montis planities ignota jacet, Virg. Aen. 11, 526: id. E. 8, 59: of the *high walls* of a city, id. Aen. 11, 877. **II.** Fig.: stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae specula, Plin. Pan. 86. (II) Esp. in speculis esse, *to be on the look-out* or *watch*: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum esse unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 27, 79.

spĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes] *a slight hope* (rare): estne quid in te speculae? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 9: Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

spĕcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [speculor] *that may be seen, visible*: Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *on the look-out, on the watch*: Festus speculabundus substituerat, Tac. H. 4, 50. With *acc.*: speculabundus ex altissima rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 63.

spĕcŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a looking at, observing*: Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, II. 2.

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum] *pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror*: speculari ratione Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.*

II. Esp. specularis lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, talc*, or acc. to some, *selenite*: Plin. 36, 22, 45: id. 9, 35, 36. **2.** spĕcŭlāria, orum, *n. plur. window-panes, a window*: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: Plin. 19, 5, 23: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Sing.*: per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*

spĕcŭlārius (specl-arius, Inscr. Orell no. 4284), ii, *m.* [id.] *a mirror-maker* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

spĕcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [speculor] *a spying out, observation*: speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10.

spĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] milit. *t. t. a spy, scout*: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae voluimus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 5, 63. Caes. B. G. 3, 11: Liv. 3, 40. These scouts formed a special division in each legion. Anct. B. Hisp. 13: Tac. H. 1, 25. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. Cal. 44. Tac. H. 2, 73: Suet. Aug. 74 etc. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner*: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivio Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29, 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

spĕcŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *pertaining to spies or scouts*: navigia, *spy-boats*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. also called speculatorias naves, Liv. 30, 10: and *absol.*: speculatoriae, id. 22, 19: caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts*, Suet. Cal. 52: *absol.*: cassis, Tert. Cor mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor] *a female spy, watcher*: furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices factae um et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46. Caucasia speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190. Poet.: specula trix villa profundi, *that looks towards the sea*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 3.

spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [speculor].

spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [speculum] *furnished* or *adorned with mirrors*: cubiculum, Gloss. sp. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [specula] *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore*: quo mox furatum veniat, speculator loca, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 22: omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2 *fin.*: jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, *having descried*, Virg. Aen. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108: dicta factaque alicujus, Liv. 42, 25: eventum Bellovacorum, *to await*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: opportunitatem, *to watch for*, Vell. 2, 120: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257: nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laeva parte suorum for tuna esset, Liv. 33, 10. *Absol.*: speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around*, Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio] *a looking-glass, mirror*: speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suum, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 2: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 280: speculorum levitas, Cic. Tim. 14: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6. Poet. of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3. Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. Index. **II.** Fig. *a mirror, copy, delineation, future; tempora*, Lucr. 3, 687: naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: omne opus Virgilii animum de quodam Homerico specu[lo] fumantem esse, Macr. [illegible] (Homer) in speculis; Sup. speculi.

spēcus, ūs (i), m. *(cf. σπέος, σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern, den; & cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, & pit in mines, etc.: Skt. root* spaç *to see)* (also **spēcum**, ī, n.) [akin to *σπέος*] *a cave, cavern, den; & cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, & pit in mines, etc.*: *Mine.*: quos agor in specus? Hor. Od. 2, 25, 2: pan-cos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, Cic. Att. 15, 26. (ii) *Fem.*: concava specus, Enn. Ann. 17, 3: specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14. (iii) *Neutr.*: hic specus horrendum, Virg. Aen. 7, 568: invisum coelo specus, Sil. 13, 425. (iv) Acc. to the second declension: altis claudere specis, Att. in Non. 487, 25.

‖ Transf. *a cavity* of any kind (poet.). specus atri vulneris, Virg. Aen. 9, 700: quos capacis alvi meralt tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10: of a snake's belly: Sil. 6, 276: the belly of the Trojan horse: poet. Petr. 89, 2: of the pudenda muliebria: Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ătis, v. paegma.

spēlaeum (spelsum), i, n. = *σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern, den*: in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, Virg. E. 10, 52: spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354.

spelta, ae, *f. spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn.: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 10.

spēlunca, ae, *f.* = *σπήλυγξ, γγος, a cave, cavern, den*: Philoctetа jam decimum annum in spelunca jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: Virg. G. 2, 469: Ov. M. 10, 692.

spēlunceus, a, um, *adj.* [spelunca] *full of caves* or *caverns*: loca, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

spera, ae, v. sphaera, *ad init.*

spērābilis, e, *adj.* [spero] *that may be hoped for*: quum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis est, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* [spero]. ‖ Adj. *hoped* or *longed for*; subst. *a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride*: curre et nuntia venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. in Non. 174, 31 sperata salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 97. Of a wife not seen for a long time. Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, id. Am. 2, 2, 44.

spercs, v. spes, *ad init.*

sperma, ătis, n. = *σπέρμα, seed, semen*: Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 1, 11.

spermāticus, a, um, *adj.* = *σπερματικός, pertaining to seed, seminal, spermatic*: pori, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, no. 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno] *despising, contemptuous* (rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. v. a. (*perf. sync.* sprerunt, Prud. Dittoch. no. 31) lit. *to sever, separate, remove* (rare): jus atque aequum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. in Non. 399, 10. nunc spes, spes auxiliaque a me segregasti spesquntque se, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 2.

‖ Transf. *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn*: non respondit, non sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*: quum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus esset coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Am. 15, 54: prodigus et similis donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40: conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 42, 10: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vilem cibum, id. S. 2, 2, 14: hanc quaequam spernentis auctor, Liv. 30, 45: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40. Post. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21: obsequio deterri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 147.

spernor, ī, v. a. *dep.* [sperno] *to despise*: Front. de Eloq. p. 227.

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to look for, expect, aim, something desirable*; *to hope, to promise* or *flatter oneself*: absol.: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att. 9, 20: sperat quisquis, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 36: ut neque sperandi finem habeat neque metum deponendi, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: juncs bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14: tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. Att. 16, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 69: salvus sit, spero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. With *acc.*: Id ego et speraram prudentia tua fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae litterae, Cic. Fam. 12, 18: a quo genere hominum victorian sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: omnia ex victoria et ex sua liberalitate sperarent, lb. 3, 6: spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16: hoc sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col. Praef. § 29: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Plato civitatem, optandam magis quam sperandam, quum minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14· dils sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 38. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me confido liberum fore, tu te nunquam speras, id. Pers. 2, 4, 15: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Am. 21, 79· quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, lb. 4, 15: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34 spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17· spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 321: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: speravi miser ex servitute me eximisse filium, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 99· sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*: mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3. Ellipt.· qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat (*sc.* te fore). Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11. In a Greek construction: visura et quamvis nunquam speraret Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7. ‖ *to look for* something undesirable, *to expect, apprehend*: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, sed connubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. Aen. 4, 419· si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, lb. 1, 543. With a negative particle: *Sc.* Moneo ego te· te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 40· sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deseror, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me mecoque esse animo non sperabam. Q. Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1 *fin.* Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero, Cic. de Or. 3, 13 *fin.*

spes, spēi, *f.* (*plur. nom.* and *acc.* speres, Enn. Ann. 16, 26: cf. Fest. s. v.: *abl.* speribus, Varr. in Non. 171, 27 and 30) [prob. orig. spes, speris: cf. spero] *a looking for, expecting*; esp. something desirable, *hope*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione conflgit, id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.*: plus sollicitudinis quam bonae spei, Sall. J. 44: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6: spem alicujus alere, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: aliquam in spem addncere, id. Att. 3, 19: quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremaque pendet, id. Flacc. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: Helvetii ea spe dejecti, lb. 1, 8: ab hac spe regnoli Nervii, lb. 2, 43: de spe consilioque deducere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: omni omisit adolescentia, non tam re et praeteritate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, *the hope to which they give rise*, id. Or. 30, 107: multa praeter spem acta multis bona evenisse, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 69: repente praeter spem dixit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *Plur.*: ubi sunt spes meae? Pl. Curc. 3, 3, 28: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae erant Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19. With *gen. obj.*: spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Am. 9, 31: *spes* diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: ni mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendae, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractae, Cic. Am. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 1, 7 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: spes est, eum melius facturum, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 22· ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. Att. 11, 11: magnam in spem veniebat, fore ut pertinacia desisteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: injecta est spes patri, posse illam extrudi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 11. With *subj.*: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68. With *de*: spes est de argento, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 40 Cic. Am. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. *the hope of being appointed heir*: leniter in spem arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur). Tac. A. 1, 8. ‖ Meton. *that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope*: puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94: vestras spes uritis, Virg. Aen. 5, 672: spem suam (*i. e.* exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, id. H. 3, 94. por spes surgentis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 6, 364: (capella) gemellos, spem gregis, ultice in nuda connixa reliquit, id. E. 1, 14: (sus) quia semina pando eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27. o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5. ‖ *an anticipation* or *apprehension* of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3: laetus quod cetera contra spem salva invenit, id. 9, 23: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129: naufragii spes omnis abit, Lucan. 5, 455.

spetile (or spectile) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, pinguli cujusdam habitus, ejus, quo etiam antiqui per se utebantur, Fest. s. v.

spetullus, a, um, *adj.* = *σπανιώτατος, hastily made*: panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

sphaca, ae, f. = *σφάκη* = spinagnus, *a kind of fragrant lichen*, prob. some species of Usnea or Alectoria: Plin. 24, 6, 17. ‖ = elelisphacos, *a kind of sage*, v. elelisphacos: id. 22, 23, 71.

sphaera (spēra, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.* = *σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19): sphaeras pugnum altas facito (Cato R. R. 82: Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habebat suam sphaeram stellas inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55. ‖ Esp. *a globe* or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: id. Rep. 1, 14: id. Tusc. 1, 25 *fin.* ‖ *a playing ball*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera] *pertaining to a ball, globular, spherical*: forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: [illegible] *pertaining to a ball, spherical*: [illegible] Somn. Scip. 2, 24 *fin.*

sphaeralia, ōrum, n. = *σφαιρεῖα, a game at ball*, a ball: Cels. 6, 6, 2.

sphaeristēr[illegible] = *σφαιριστήριον*, a [illegible] ball; [illegible]

sphaeristērium, ii, *n.* = σφαιριστήριον *a place for playing ball, a tennis-court*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Vesp. 20. ‖ Transf. *a game at ball*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

sphaerŭlĭda, ae, *adj.* = σφαιροειδής, *round, spherical*: Vitr. 8, 6 med.

sphaeromăchĭa, ae, *f.* = σφαιρομαχία, *a mode of boxing with iron balls strapped to the hands*: Sen. Ep. 80.

sphaerŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sphaera] *a small ball or sphere*: Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

sphagnos, i, *m.* = σφάγνος, *a kind of fragrant lichen*: v. sphacos, *no.* 1: Plin. 12, 23, 50.

sphingion, ii, *n.* = σφιγγίον, *a kind of ape*; the description best suits the *Chimpansee*, Troglodytes niger, but the reference is doubtful: Plin. 8, 29, 34 *sq.*: id. 10, 72, 93.

sphinx, ngis (*gen. Graec.* Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.* = σφίγξ. ‖. *a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to every Theban that passed by, killing those who could not solve it*; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Aus. Idyll. 11, 40: Sen. Phoen. 119: id. Oed. 92 Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 35. Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal as a symbol of silence: Suet. Aug. 50. Plin. 37, 1, 4. ‖. *a species of ape*, perh. the *Chimpansee*: id. 8, 21, 30: Mel. 3, 9.

sphondўlus, i, and spondўlion (um), i, v. spond.

sphrāgis, idis, *f.* = σφραγίς (a seal), *a kind of stone used for seals*: Plin. 37, 8, 37. ‖. *Lemnian earth*, so called because sold in sealed packets: id. 35, 6, 14. ‖‖. In medicine, *a little ball of plaster*: Cels. 5, 26, 23.

sphrāgītis, idis, *f.* = σφραγῖτις, *the impression of a seal*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

sphўraena, ae, *f.* = σφύραινα, *a kind of sea-fish*, otherwise called sudis, perh. the Sphyraena argenteus, Lac ep., a fish of the Mediterranean, now called *spet* by the French: Plin. 32, 11, 54 *fin.*

spīca, ae, *f.* (rustici, ut aceperunt antiquitus, vocant specs, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. *Neut.* spicum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29 · poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.* *Masc.* spicus, Poet. ap. Fest. s. v. spicum), prop. *a point*: hence, of grain, *an ear, spike*: Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56: Cat. 19, 11. Ov. M. 8, 292. Proverb.: his qui contentus non est, in litus arenas, in segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44. ‖. Transf. *a top, tuft, head of other plants*: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Col. 8, 5, 21: Prop. 4, 6, 74. 2. *the brightest star in the constellation* Virgo: Poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 31, 74. 3. *an arrow, dart*: contra lapidum conjectum spicarumque nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 199. 4. Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements*, laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn: Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.* 5. Spicus crinalis, *a hair-pin*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306 (*al.* spicum crinale, *al.* crinale spicilum).

spīcĕus, a, um, v. spico.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica] *consisting of ears of corn*: corona, Tib. 1, 1, 16: Hor. Carm. S. 30: Plin. 18, 2, 2: aerta, Ov. M. 2, 28: messis, *of grain*, Virg. G. 1, 214: coma, *the ears*, Prop. 4, 2, 14.

spīcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spica fero] *ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres: Sen. Herc. Oet. 598: of the Nile: Mart. 10, 74.

spīcĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [spica lego] *a gleaning* (rare): mensi facies spicilegium ventre oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

spīcĭlo, v. spicio.

spīcĭmen, ĭnis, v. spiculum.

spīcio, no perf., atum, 1, v. a. (spica) *to furnish with spikes or ears*: (Gell. in Part. perf.): grana in stipula crinito tenta spicantur, *shoot out or put forth ears*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecisos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 24: herbarum spicaterum genus, id. 21, 17, 61: testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*: Plin. 36, 25, 62: quum longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharpen to a point*, Grat. Cyneg. 128.

spīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a plant, called also* chamaespitys, *ground-pine*: App. Herb. 26.

spīcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spiculum] *to sharpen to a point, to point* (rare): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: Sol. 52 *med.*

spīcŭlum (spicium, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306, dub. *al.* spicum), i, *n. dim.* [spicum; v. spica, *ad init.*] *a little sharp point or sting*: of bees, Virg. G. 4, 237: of a scorpion: Ov. F. 5, 542 of hornets: id. M. 11, 335. 2. Esp. *the point* of a missile weapon · Epaminondas tum demique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5 *cf.* Quint. 7, 10, 11 hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: calami spicula Gnosii vitabis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26. (ii) Meton. *a dart, arrow*: Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: *a javelin*: Virg. Aen. 7, 165 *an arrow*: id. E. 10, 60 · Hor. Od. 3, 28, 17 Cupid's *arrow*: Prop. 2, 13, 2: Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22: *a later name for the* pilum · quod pilum vocant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil. 2, 15. Poet.: solis, *a ray or beam of the sun*, Prud. Cath. 2, 6. (Hence Sp. *espiche*, Fr. *épieu, essieu*.)

spīcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [spiculum] *pointed*: non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pud. 7 *fin.*

spicum and **spicus**, i, v. spica, *ad init.*

spīna, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. of spicna, from spica, and therefore, prop. something pointed or prickly; hence] *a thorn*: quum lubrica serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: Prop. 4, 5, 1: Plin. 21, 15, 54 · consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: Tac. G. 17. Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: (i) solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1: alba, id. 7, 7, 2: Plin. 21, 11, 39 *etc.*: Gallica, id. 16, 18, 30, *haw-thorn, white-thorn, may*. Crataegus Oxyacantha, Linn. (ii) aegyptia, id. 18, 11, 19 · arabica, id. 24, 12, 65, *gum-arabic tree*, Acacia nilotica *v.* arabica, Pers. (iii) Appendix, id. 24, 13, 70, *the berbery*, Berberis vulgaris, Linn. (iv) fullonia, id. 16, 44, 92, *the teasle*, Dipsacus Fullonum, Linn. (v) arianae gentis, id. 12, 8, 18, perh. Acacia latronum, Pers. (vi) e qua lycion, id. 12, 7, 15, perh. Rhamnus infectorius, Linn. 2. Transf. *a prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): animantium aliae coria tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spina contectae, Plin. 8, 35, 53. (ii) a *fish-bone*: humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66: Ov. M. 8, 244. (iii) *the backbone, spine*: caput spina excipit: ea constat ex vertebris quatuor et viginti, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 68: Virg. G. 3, 87. Hence, poet. *the back*: Ov. M. 6, 380. (iv) Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 51: Schol. ad Juv. 6, 588: v. Smith's Ant. 284. (v) *a tooth-pick*: argentea, Petr. 32 *fin.* ‖. Fig. in plur. *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities*: disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79: pertiendi et definiendi, id. Tusc. 4, 5: certemus, spinas animosne ego fortius an tu evellas agro, cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.

spīnālis, e, *adj.* [spina] *pertaining to the spine, spinal*: medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9 med.

spīnăla, ae, *f.* i. q. spinula, *a kind of whet*: Plin. 24, 2, 4, § 5.

spīnālĭtĭa, ae, *f. a kind of small-leaved vine*: Plin. 23, 4, 20.

spīnasco, ĕre, v. n. incep. [spina] *to grow thorny*, Macr. Sat. 6, p. 285.

spīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns*: Virg. E. 2, 9: Plin. 20, 74, 95. ‖. Fig.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or made of thorns, thorny* (rare): vimula, Cv. M. 2, 789 · fruticea, Sol. 7 *fin.*

spīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina fero] *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: prunus, Pall. de Insit. 31: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 32: esuda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (*al.* spinigera).

spīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina gero] *thorn-bearing, thorny*: stirpes, Prud στεφ. 11, 119.

spīnĭlĭgus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [spinosus] *somewhat thorny*, Fig. *obscure, confused*: Hier. Ep. 60, 2.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina] *full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*: asperae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8. herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: folia, id. 20, 23, 99: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67: fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.* ‖. Fig. of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused*: Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83. *Comp.*: id. Or. 32, 114. *Sup.* Aug. Doctr. Ch. 2, 37. 2. *stinging irritating*: curae, Cat. 64, 72.

spīnthēr, ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφίγγω] *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity. Pl. Men. 3, 3, 4 *sq.*

spīnthīria or **spīntrĭa**, ae, *m.* [from σφίγγω, the contractile muscle of the anus] *a man who prostitutes his body*: Tac. A. 6, 1: Suet. Tib. 42.

spinturnĭcŭlum, ii, *n. dim.* [spinturnix] *a little bird of ill omen*: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, icis, *f.* [στινθαρίς] *a bird of ill omen*, also called incendiaria, referred by some to the *red-legged crow*, Pyrrhocorax Graculus, Temm., which is attracted by shining objects, and might cause fires by flying off with and dropping burning charcoal, *etc.*: Plin. 10, 13, 17.

spīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina] *a little thorn*: Arn. 2, 49. ‖. *a little backbone or spine*: App. M. 10.

spīnus, i, *f.* (abl. spinu, Varr. in Charis. p. 117 P.) [id.] *a black-thorn, sloe-tree*, Prunus spinosa, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 145: Pall. Febr. 25, 6.

spiōnia, ae, *f. a kind of grape-vine*: Col. 3, 2, 27.

spiōnĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the* spionia: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

spīra, ae, *f.* = σπεῖρα, *that which is wound, coiled, or twisted*; *a coil, fold, twist, spire*: of a serpent: Virg. G. 2, 154 · Ov. M. 2, 77: of the grain of wood: Plin. 16, 39, 76: of the intestines: Lact. Op. D. 11 *med.* ‖. Of things having a spiral form: 1. *the base of a column*: Vitr. 3, 3: Plin. 36, 23, 56. 2. *a kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel*: Cato R. R. 77. 3. *a coil of rope*: Pac. in Fest. s. v. 4. *a braid of hair*: Plin. 9, 35, 58: Val. Fl. 6, 596. 5. *a twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin*: Juv. 8, 168. 6. *a confused crowd of men*: Enn. in Fest. s. v.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro] *that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable*; terra circumfusa undique est hoc animali spirabilique natura, cui nomen est aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: id. Tusc. 1, 19, 40. ‖. Transf. *that serves to sustain life, vital*: per aëra tenue, quod spirabile humano, Virg. Aen. 3, 600. Apt. *fitted for breathing, respiratory*: viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent*: Lucr. 6, 933: Virg. Aen. 3, 568: Plin. 34, 13, 38.

spīrae, ārum, *f.* = σπεῖραι, *the* [illegible] *meander-pavement*, Isidorus Hispalensis: Plin. 21, 3, 10.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spiro] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent*: [illegible]

spiramina naris, Enn. Ann. 5, 4: sunt qui spiramina terris esse putant, Lucan. 10, 247. ‖ I. a *breathing, blowing*: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*: reflet spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore*: caeca spiramenta relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera spiramenta linunt, ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just. 4, 1: talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, *the lungs*, Virg. Aen. 9, 580. 2. Fig. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant*: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44: sine spiramento vel mora, Amm. 29, 1 *med.* ‖ I. *a breathing, blowing, exhaling*: Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.*: venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing*: Scrib. Comp. 47. ‖ Meton. *the breath*: odor spirationis, ib. 185.

spīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a breathing, breath*: Plin. 11, 3, 2.

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis**, e, *adj.* [spiritus] *pertaining to breathing, to wind*, or *to air*: machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 78, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Op. D. 11. ‖ I. *pertaining to spirit, spiritual*: substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: Prud. στεφ. 10, 13.

spīrĭtālĭtas (spiritual.), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis] *spirituality*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spīrĭtălĭter, *adv. spiritually*: caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, **spīrĭtŭālĭter**, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas**, v. spirital.

spīritus, ūs, *m.* (spiritus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.* *Abl.* spirito, Inscr. Orell. no. 3030) [spiro] *a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze*: spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Boreae spiritus, Virg. Aen. 12, 365: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.*: proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus coeli spiritus esse jucundus? id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: spiritus unguenti suavis, *exhalation, smell*, Lucr. 3, 223: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*: florum, Gell. 9, 4. 2. Esp. *breathed air, a breath*: (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: spiritus ex anima calida spumas agit albas, Enn. Ann. 5, 12: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, ib. 2, 54, 134: tranquillus atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12: poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, *by a divine inspiration*, ib. 8, 18: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: Iusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, id. Verr. 5, 45. 3. a *breathing*: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517. (ii) *the breath of life, life*: eum spiritum, quem natura debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: spiritum alicui auferre, id. Verr. 5, 45: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87: spiritum reddere, *to expire*, ib. (iii) Poet. *a sigh*: Prop. 1, 16, 32: Hor. Epod. 11, 10. (iv) In gramm. *a breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis): Prisc. p. 572 P. ‖ Fig. *a haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance*: abeo, *spirit, energy, courage* (esp. in gen.): regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! qua ira! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: occidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: res gestas, credo, meas me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Cluent. 39, 109: ipse Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: magnos spiritos in re militari sumere, ib. 2, 4: quum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: spiritus feroces, id. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26. 2. *spirit, soul, mind*, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 336: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem carminis dedit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 29: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17, 30: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22: imperator generosi spiritus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quidam comoedia necne poëma esset, quaesivere; quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46. qui spiritus illi, qui vultus vocisque sonus, Virg. Aen. 5, 648: Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35. (ii) Transf. *a beloved object*: Vell. 2, 123 *fin.* 3. *a spirit*: esp. Spiritus Sanctus, *the Holy Ghost*, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1: spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to breathe, blow*, etc.: freta circum fervescunt graviter spiritantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: obturatis, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Virg. G. 4, 31: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35 qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: fervet fretis spiritibus aequor, id. G. 1, 327. 2. Esp. *to breathe, draw breath, respire*: quum spirantes mixtas ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1128: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, netas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26. (ii) Transf. *to live, be alive* (usu. in *Part. imperf.*) sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non resiterit cadaveri curia, Cic. Mil. 33: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*: Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Virg. Aen. 4, 64: spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756. (iii) Of aspirated letters: quibus (literis) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27. ‖ Fig. *to be favourable, to favour*: quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5. 2. *to breathe, live, be alive*: videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24 *fin.*: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, *etc.*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84. 3. *to be puffed up; to be arrogant*: spirantibus altius Poenis, Mur. 2, 2, 27. B. Act. *to breathe out, exhale, emit*: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spiravere, *exhaled*, Virg. Aen. 1, 404. ‖ Fig. *to breathe forth*: mendacia Juv. 7, 122: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus divinam fidem (i. e. oracula), Lucan. 5, 83. 2. Transf. *to be occupied with, to show, express; to design, intend*: tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum, Lucr. 5, 393: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: majora, Curt. 6, 9: immane, Virg. Aen. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 166: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1.

spīrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spira] *a small twisted cake* or *cracknel*: Arn. 2, 71.

spissāmentum, i, *n.* [spisso] *a plug, stopple*: firmiori (quasso cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 11: spissamento facto de arundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4.

spissē, *adv. thickly, closely*: calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63. *Comp.*: Col. 2, 9, 2: Plin. 29, 2, 9. 2. Transf. *slowly*: tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. in Non. 392, 29. quum spisse atque vix ad Antonium per venimus, Cic. Brut. 36 *fin.* *Comp.*: Varr. in Non. 392, 29. (ii) *frequently*: bastavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

spissesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [spissus] *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (rare). Lucr. 6, 176: Cels. 5, 27, 4.

spissigrădus, a, um, *adj.* [spisse gradior] *slow-paced*: hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spissus] *compactness, density* (rare): quercus, Vitr. 2, 9: tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

spissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density, consistency* (rare): aër crassus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30 *fin.*: mel, Scrib. Comp. 4.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to thicken, make thick, condense*: omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 90: spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.* ‖ Fig. *to urge on, hasten*: spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj. thick, close, compact, dense, crowded*: durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: nubes, Ov. M. 5, 621: liquor, ib. 12, 438: sanguis, ib. 11, 367: aër, ib. 1, 23: grando, ib. 9, 222: qua rara est acies interlucetque corona non tam spissa viris, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: sedilia, ib. 205. theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. Od. 3, 19, 25: comae nemorum, ib. 4, 3, 11: laurea ramis, ib. 2, 15, 9: arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336: litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: navis junctura aquam excludentibus spissa, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: umbrae noctis, Virg. Aen. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3. *Comp.*: semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Lucan. 9, 804. *Sup.*: spississima arbor, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: Sen. Ep. 81 *med.* 2. Transf. of time: *slow, tardy, late* (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 10, 18: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit; id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47. (ii) *in quick succession, frequent, fast* (rare): spississima basia, Petr. 21, 1. ‖ Fig. *hard, difficult* (rare): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10 *fin.*: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. (Hence It. *spesso*; Sp. *espeso*; Fr. *épais*.)

spithăma, ae, *f.* = σπιθαμή, a span (i. q. palmus): Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

splen, ēnis, *m.* = σπλήν (there is another form, lien, q. v.), *the milt* or *spleen*: Plin. 33, 1, 16: Col. 7, 12, 8: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendĕo, 2. v. n. *to shine, be bright, to gleam, glitter, glisten*: oculi splendent, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella cumidia, id. Rud. prol. 3: stimuli stimuli

varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. Aen. 7, 9: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: paternum splendet salinum, id. Od. 2, 16, 14: cubiculum a marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Glycera splendens, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6: nec Lacaenae splendent adulteræ famosus hospes, ib. 2, 3, 25. ‖ Fig. *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious*: virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic. Sest. 28: splendens aliena invidia, Liv. 38, 53.

splendesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [splendeo] *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre from*: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaea coelum splendescere flamma, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: corpora succo pinguis olivi splendescunt, id. M. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357. ‖ Fig.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

splendĭco, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to shine, glitter, sparkle*: gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162: depiles genae levi pueritia, lb. 7, p. 191.

splendĭdē, *adv. brightly, brilliantly*: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 91: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21. ‖ Fig. *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly*: acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *with distinction*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.*: splendidius contra regem bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1 *fin.*: dicta, id. Fin. 1, 7, 6. In parentem splendide mendax, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth*, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*

splendĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [splendidus] *to make shining* or *bright, to polish*: dentes, App. Apol. *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*, etc.: signa coeli, Lucr. 4, 445: quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: oculi, Lucr. 4, 325: splendidus ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8, 8: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1: humor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1186. bilis, *bright yellow*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141.

2. Esp. of style of living, dress, etc. *brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous*: quorum in villa ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Parad 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46. Virg. Aen. 1, 637: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (*opp.* luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Am. 6 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble*: C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Fluac. 20, 48: splendidi atque illustres viri, Auct. B. Alex. 40: homo propter virtutem splendidus, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: splendidissima ingenia, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: splendidioribus verbis uti, ib. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear*, ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21. 2. Esp. *showy, fine, specious*: non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18 *fin.*: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.

splendĭfĭcē, *adv. brightly, splendidly*: Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef. med.*

splendĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [splendeo facio] *to make bright, to brighten*: diem, Mart. Capell. 9, p. 309.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [splendeo] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour*: splendor aeer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 330: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri, Anct. Her. 4, 50: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: clarus vestis purpureae, Lucr. 2, 51: aequi, *clearness*, id. 4, 213. Front. Aq. 89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40: lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom. 14. *Plur.*: Gell. 2, 6. 2. Esp. of style of living, *etc. splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness*: (majores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Coel. 31 *fin.*: splendor domus atque victus, Gell. 1, 14.

‖ Fig. *lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence*, etc.: honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69 *fin.*: summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.*: senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: imperii, id. Manil. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42 vitae, Liv. 3, 35: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1. harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.

splendōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [splendor fero] *bringing brightness* or *splendour*: lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnĕticus, i, *m.* [splen] *affected with spleen, splenetic*: App. Herb. 74.

splēnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [splenium] *plastered, having a plaster or patch on*: mentum, Mart. 10, 22.

splēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπληνικός, *splenetic*. subst. *a person affected with spleen, a splenatic*: Plin. 20, 9, 34: id. 24, 10, 47.

splēnĭum, ii, *n.* = σπλήνιον, *a fern, Ceterach*, Ceterach officinarum, Willd.: Plin. 25, 5, 20. ‖ *a plaster, patch*: id. 29, 6, 38: Mart. 2, 29.

spōdium, ii, *n.* = σπόδιον, *the dross of metals, slag, scoria*: Plin. 34, 11, 33 *sq.* ‖ Transf. *ashes* of vegetable matter id. 23, 4, 38.

spōdos, i, *f.* = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria*: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

spōliārium, ii, *n.* [spolium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators*: Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*: Lampr. Commod. 18 *sq.* ‖ Transf. *a den of robbers* or *murderers*: Sen. Contr. 5, 33: Plin. Pan. 36.

spōliātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation*: in tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8. *Plur.*: spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 59. ‖ Fig.: consulatus, id. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spōliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer* (rare): eorum (monumentorum), Cic. Verr. 4, 36: templi, Liv. 29, 18: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spōliātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that robs, pillages*, or *spoils*: Venus spoliatrix, Cic. Coel. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29.

spōliātus, a, um, *Part.* [spolio]. ‖ Adj. *plundered, despoiled*: nihil illo regno spoliatius, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

spōlio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spolium] *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55: Cic. Verr. 4, 40: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Lucan. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135. ‖ In gen. *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil*: constr. usu. with *acc.* of person or thing robbed, and *abl.* of thing taken: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: delubra, Sall. C. 11: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 28: dignitatem, ib. 2: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38: spoliari fortunis, id. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 4, 27: ut Gallia omni mobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere ex-

arcitu, Liv. 40, 35: Scylla socios spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 72: ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus artat sensibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42: probatum hominem fama, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem vita, Virg. Aen. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum vope erudita, Cic. Brut. 2. With *acc.* instead of *abl.*: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213. *Absol.*: si spoliorum causa vis hominum occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30.

spōlium, ii, *n.* [akin to σκῦλον] *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (poet. and rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 952: serpentum, id. 4, 60: leonia, Ov. M. 9, 113: apri, ib. 8, 426 pecudis (*i. e.* arietis Phrixei), id. H. 6, 13: viperei monstri (*i. e.* Medusae), id. M. 4, 615. ‖ Transf. *the arms* or *armour stripped from a defeated enemy*; and in gen. *booty, prey, spoil* (usu. *plur.*): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fercolo gerens, in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10: spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: spolia legere, id. 5, 39: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (*i. e.* rostris) ornatum, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18. *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. Aen. 10, 500. Suet. Caes. 64. 2. Fig.: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87. mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. S. 13, 1. (Hence It. *spoglia*; Fr. *dépouille.*)

sponda, ae, *f. the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, *etc.*: Ov. M. 8, 656: l'etr. 97, 4. ‖ Meton. *a bed, couch, sofa*: Virg. Aen. 1, 698: Hor. Epod. 3, 22: Suet. Caes. 49. 2. *a bier*: Mart 10, 5.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

spondāĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπονδειακός, *consisting of spondees, spondaic*: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

spondāĭlium or **spondaulĭum**, ii *n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: spondalia dicens, Cic. de Or 2, 46, 193.

spondĕo, spopondi, sponsum (*perf* spepondi, Cic., Caes., and Valer. Antias in Gell. 7, 9. *Subj.* sponsis, i. q. sponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. *s. v.*), 2. *v. a.* In law and politics, *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage*, or *pledge oneself*: quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr 5, 54: id. Caecin. 3: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum; nominaque omnium, qui spoponderunt, exstant, Liv. 9, 5: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis sponponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. sponondisse dicit Flavius, id. Att. 12, 27: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39 *med.* (ii) *to promise in marriage*: Ly. Istac lege filiam tuam spondes mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 33: id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: Salpin. in Gell. 4, 4. ‖ In gen. *to promise sacredly, to vow*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam, mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis vel de fortuna spondentes, *promising themselves, trusting*, Just. 2, 4: nam si cadit Jupiter auctor spondendi, quo spectat Italiam contingere eodo, Virg. Aen. 9,

70: spondēre fidem, Ov. M. 10, 393: spondebant animis, id (bellum), quod hostarent, P. Cornelium finiturum, *pledged themselves*, i. e. *were confident*, Liv. 28, 38. Of things: nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6.

spondēum, i, n. = σπονδεῖον, *a vessel used in libations*: App. M. p. 266.

spondēus (not spondaeus), i, m. = σπονδεῖος, *a spondee* (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic. Or. 64, 216: Quint. 9, 4, 80 *sq.*: Hor. A. P. 256.

spondȳlē, ēs, *f.* = σπονδύλη, *an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees*, not identified: Plin. 27, 13, 118.

spondȳlĭum (sphond.) or **-lum**, i, n. = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), *the herb cow-parsnep*, Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 58: id. 24, 6, 16.

spondȳlus (sphond.), i, m. = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος), *a joint of the spine, a vertebra*: Plin. 29, 4, 20. ‖. *the hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve: id. 32, 6, 21. ‖‖. *a kind of muscle*, perh. Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.: Mart. 7, 20. Sen. Ep. 95: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

spongĭa, ae, *f.* = σπογγιά, *a sponge*: Plin. 9, 45, 69. Lucr. 4, 620: Cic. N. D. 2, 33: Mart. 13, 47. ‖. Transf. *an open-worked coat of mail*: Liv. 9, 40: rotiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. 2. *the root* of some plants: of asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 43: Plin. 19, 8, 42: of mint: id. 19, 8, 47. 3. *a kind of porous stone, pumice-stone*: Vitr. 2, 6: Pall. 1, 10, 3. 4. *fungi springing up in damp pastures*: Plin. 19, 4, 22. 5. *fragments of cast iron*: id. 34, 14, 41. (Hence Fr. *éponge*.)

spongĭo, ī, v. a. [spongia] *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge*: Apic. 1, 26.

spongĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a rose-gall*, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose bush: Plin. 25, 2, 6. ‖. *the small roots* of the asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongĭŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a kind of fungus* or *mushroom*: Apic. 2, 1.

spongĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *spongy, porous*: pulmo, Cels. 4, 1 pumices, Plin. 36, 21, 42: panis, id. 18, 11, 27.

spongītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σπογγῖτις (sponge-stone), *a kind of precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

spongĭzo, ī, v. a. = σπογγίζω, *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge*: Apic. 7, 16.

sponsa, ae, v. sponsus.

sponsālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia] *pertaining to betrothal*, or *espousal, espousal*: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalia, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 2. ‖. Subst. sponsālĭa, ium (*gen.* sponsalitorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *med.*: Suet. Aug. 53), n. *plur. a betrothal, espousal*: sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 2: qui (homines miss) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Liv. 38, 57: Ov. H. 19, 29: Juv. 6, 25.

‖. *a betrothal feast*: a. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Cranaspedi parabat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. 2. *a betrothal gift*: Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 5. 4. sponsalis, is, m. *a bridal bed*; Tert. adv. Val. 31. (Hence It. *sposalizio*; Fr. *épousailles*.)

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [sponsus] *pertaining to betrothal* or *espousal, espousal*: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 2. ‖. Subst. sponsālis, is, m. *a betrothed husband*: Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 5. 4. sponsalis, is, n. *a bridal bed*; Tert. adv. Val. 31. (Hence It. *sposalizio*; Fr. *épousailles*.)

sponsālĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia] *pertaining to betrothal, espousal*: arrha, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 5: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

fruit, Ov. M. 6, 287: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: spumas mihi dare ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: hæc spumis stridentibus albet Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417. ‖. Esp. *silver-spume, litharge of silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 34: spuma canities, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26: called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33. (Hence Fr. écume.)

spūmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [spumo] *foaming, frothing*: App. Apol. p. 303.

spūmātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a foaming, froth*: anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

spūmesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [spuma] *to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth*: aequora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: Nereus, Virg. Aen. 2, 419: amnis, ib. 496 torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571. aper, Mart. 14, 221: salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101: succus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33: color equorum, *foam-like*, i. e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: humor, App. Apol. p. 306.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma fero] *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fluctus, Stat. Ach. 1, 59.

spūmĭgĕna, æ, *f.* [spuma, and GEN, root of gigno] *foam-born*, an epithet of Venus: Mart. Cap. 9, 310.

spūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [spuma gero] *foaming*: sus, Lucr. 5, 983: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. ‖. Neutr. *to foam, froth*: coeruleum spumat sale, Enn. Ann. 14, 6 spumans aper, Virg. Aen. 4, 158 Amasenus spumabat, ib. 11, 548: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, id. E. 5, 67: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6 spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23: terra vesperna aesto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, id. 2, 27, 4. ‖. Act. *to cause to foam, cover with foam* (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, poet. Cic Div. 1, 7, 13. 2. Fig. iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55: (equi Plutonis) stagna potantes Lethes aegra soporatis spumant oblivia linguis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of foam, foaming*: litora, Cat. 64, 128: undae, Ov. M. 1, 370. aequor, Lucan. 2, 627. *Comp.*: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. ‖. Fig.. carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit, spit out, spew* (rare). ‖. Neutr.: veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7: Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1 *med.* ‖. Act.: sicco terram (*v. e.* pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. G. 4, 97. [Gr. πτύω; Eng. *spue, spit.*]

spurcātĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spurco] *dirt, filth*: Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurcē, *adv. filthily, dirtily*: sus in paludibus spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *impurely; basely, meanly, villainously*: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 2, 5: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam turpe dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with uncleanliness*, Cic. Phil. 38 *fin. Comp.*: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7. *Sup.*: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 23.

spurcĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language, obscene*: verbum, Pl. Capt. Prol. 58.

spurcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [spurcus facio] *making filthy, obscene*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 7.

spurcĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [spurcus loquor] *filthy language, obscenity*: Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

spurcĭtĭa, æ, *f.* (nom. spurcitiis) Lucil. 4, 278: *dirt, spurcitia, dirtiness*, Mart. 8, 9, 22): (gurgus) *squalidus, dirt, sordes* (rare): Col. 1, 5, 8: Plin. 17, 4, 6: *Plur.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17. ‖. Fig.: alicujus, Afran. in Non. 393, 33: patria, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare): si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aqua spurcaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: ex istoc loco spurcarier nasum odore illutibili, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 37. ‖. Fig.: senectus spurcata imperia moribus, Gell. 10, 2.

spurcus, a, um, *adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure*: res, Lucr. 6, 783: saliva, Cat. 78, 8. ager, Col. praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19: si quid est urina spurcius, ib.: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, Fest. *v. v.*: nocles, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: lupae, Mart. 1, 35 ‖. Fig. of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78. *Comp.*: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56. *Sup.*: capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: homo avaritiae et spurcitiae, id. Verr. 1, 37: homo spurcissimae vitae ac dedamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2.

spūrĭum, ii, *n.* [στορέω, generation] *pudenda muliebria*: Isid. Or. 9, 5 *med.*

2. *a marine animal*: App. Apol. p. 297.

spūrĭus, i, *m. adj. of illegitimate birth*; subst. *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard*: si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coita nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, *etc.* Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi σπορᾶδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii. Gai. Inst. 1, 64 App. M. 6, p. 277. Of the Parthenians. Just. 20, 1 *fin.*

‖. Fig. *false, spurious*: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*: vates, id. in Sept. sap 13 proœm.

sputāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sputo] *spittle*: Prud. Apoth. 744.

sputāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *spittle*: Tert. Spect. 30.

sputātĭlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable*: crimina ejus, Sisenn. in Cic. Brut. 74 *fin.*

sputātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who spits much, a spitter*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 32.

sputo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [spuo] *to spit, spit out*: sanguinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18.

sputum, i, *n.* [id.] *spit, spittle*: *sing.*: Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: *plur.*: Lucr. 6, 1187: Prop. 4, 5, 66: Mart. 2, 26: Sen. Const. 1 *fin.* 2. Transf. of *a light, thin plate*: Mart. 8, 33.

sputus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a spitting*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

squālĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [akin to σκάλλω, to make dry or stiff] *to be stiff or rough*: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: squalebant pulvere fauces, *were dry, parched*, Lucan. 9, 503: per tunicam squalentem auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 314: picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. G. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. ‖. Esp. *to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: neque ego aruna squalore situ ac rubigine vellim, sed fulgorem iaesae, Quint. 10, 1, 30: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Virg. G. 1, 507: squalentes cumpi, Sil. 3, 633: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42. 3. Transf. *to mourn in filthy or squalid garments*: erat in lucta senatus: squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: Sil. Mil. 8.

squālĭdo, ās, *f.* [squalco] *filth, dirt*: Varr. in Non. 226, 5.

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo] *stiff, rough*: corpora, Lucr. 2, 489: corporis squamae squalidae auro et purpura praetextae, Att. in Gell. 2, 6 *fin.*

‖. Esp. *dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid*: homo horridus et squalidus, Pl. True. 5, 42: vena, Ov. M. 15, 38: Tac. H. 2, 50: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 2, 592. 2. Fig. of speech, *rude, unadorned*: una species (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*

squālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *dirt, filth*: Att. and Lucil. in Non. 226, 4 *sq.*

squālĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [squalidus] *dirt, filth*: Att. in Non. 226, 2.

squālor, ōris, *m.* [squaleo] *stiffness, roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, non aliquo alio materiae squalore erecta est (opp. levor), Lucr. 2, 425. ‖. *dirtiness, filthiness, squalour*: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 3, 12 *fin.*: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23. illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor, Tac. G. 31. (ii) Esp. *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: sapicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 48 *fin.*: id. Cluent. 6 *fin.*: Liv. 29, 16. legati in squalorem moestitiamque compositi, Tac. H. 1, 54. 2. Fig: deterso rudis seculi squalore, Quint. 2, 5, 23.

squālus, a, um, *adj.* [squales] *dirty, squalid*: Enn. in Non. 172, 20.

squālus, i, *m. a kind of sea-fish*, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Plin. 9, 24, 40: Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, æ, *f.* [squaleo] *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, *etc.*): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 3, 63

‖. Meton. *a fish*: Juv. 4, 25. 2. Of scale-shaped things: *scale-armour*: Virg. Aen. 9, 707. (ii) *a cataract* in the eye: Plin. 29, 1, 8. (iii) *the hulls* of millet: id. 34, 11, 24. (iv) *scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: id. 34, 15, 46. ‖‖. Fig. *roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

squāmātim, *adv. like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19 *fin.*

squāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *scaly*: Tert. Apol. 21.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *scaly* (poet.): anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: terga anguium, id. Aen. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. ‖. Transf.: clipeatus et auro squamosus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama fero] *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Lucan. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 689.

squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama gero] *scale-bearing, scaly*: colubra (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. ‖. Subst. squamigeri, orum, *m. pl. fishes*: Lucr. 1, 163: Plin. 11, 37, 50.

squāmĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly*: pisces (*i. e.* pisces), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: draco, Virg. G. 4, 408: venter cervinus, Virg. 3, 22, 27: orbes anguis, Ov. M. 3, 42. ‖. Transf.: thorax, Prud. [illegible] 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. Pers. 4: lingua, *rough*, Lucan. 4, 238.

squāmĭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little scale*: Cels. 7, 26, 3.

squarrōsus, a, um, [illegible] *scurfy, scabby*: squarrosi a [illegible] similitudine dicti, quorum [illegible] et ob asperitatem [illegible]. Fest. [illegible]

squātĭna, æ, *f.* [illegible] 23, 5) *a species of shark*, [illegible] Squatina laevis, Cuv.: Plin. [illegible]

squātĭo, no *v.* [illegible] *to squat, sit down*: [illegible] Pl. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

stăbĭlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio] *a stay, support:* regni stabilimen, Cic. N. D. 3, 29.

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stay, support:* haec sunt ventri stabilimenta, panis et assa bubula poculum grande, Pl. Curc. 3, 4, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 5. ‖ Fig.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [stabilis] *to make firm,* or *stable; to fix, establish:* semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 1, 48: confirmandi et stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44. ‖ Fig.: alicui regnum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: rem publicam, *opp.* evertere, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8 *fin.*: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him,* Gell. 12, 5.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [STA, root of sto; 1 it. *able to stand;* hence] *that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable:* via plana et stabilis (*opp.* praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Pl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5: solum, id. 44, 9: stabulum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio stabilis sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: ratis, Liv. 21, 28: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, ib.: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better,* id. 44, 35: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, id. 28, 2: acies, id. 30, 11: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21. ‖ Fig. *firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid:* amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Am. 17, 62: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaque sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6. opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256. *Comp.:* imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41. *Sup.:* quaestus stabilissimus, Cato R. R. *praef. fin.* (ii) Stabile est, with *acc.* and *inf.:* like certum est, *it is settled, it is decided:* profecto stabile est, me patri aurum reddere, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 25.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis] *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability:* ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37. ‖ Fig.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: benevolentiam stabilitate et constantia judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 3, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv. firmly, durably, permanently* (rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14. *Comp.:* fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [stabilio] *an establisher:* Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum] *pertaining to a stopping-place* or *stable:* stabularia mulier, *a hostess, landlady,* Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18. ‖ Usu. Subst. stabularius, i, *m. a stable-boy, hostler:* Col. 6, 23 *fin.* 2. *a host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper:* Sen. Ben. 1, 14: Gai. Dig. 4, 9, 5: App. M. 1, p. 110.

stăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stabulor] *a place where cattle stand:* Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [stabulum] ‖ Act. *to stable* or *house cattle.* ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21. ‖ Neutr. *to stable, harbour:* centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. Aen. 6, 286: pecus sub Taenno, Stat. Th. 1, 275.

stăbŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take up one's abode; to stable, kennel, harbour, roost,* etc.: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3. Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, *i. e. setting,* Sil. 3, 399.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto] *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling* (rare): stabile stabulum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 55: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3. ‖ Esp. *a stall, stable, inclosure:* ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: pecudum, Col. 1, 6: id. 6, 23: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, *an aviary,* id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, *a fish-pond,* id. 8, 17, 7: apium, *a bee-hive,* Virg. G. 4, 14. (ii) Meton. *herds, flocks, droves,* etc. (poet.): stabuli nutritor Iberi, *i. e. Spanish sheep,* Mart. 8, 28: mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154. 2. *a public-house, tavern,* etc.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1: Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Mart. 6, 94. (ii) *a brothel, house of ill-fame:* pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 31: nequitiae, id. Cas. 2, 1, 13: stabulum Nicomedis, a nick-name of Caesar, from his connection with that king, Suet. Caes. 49. (Hence Fr. *étable.*)

stăchys, yos, *f.* = στάχυς, *a plant, wound-wort,* Stachys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

stacta, ae, or **stactē**, es, *f.* = στακτή, *myrrh-oil:* stacta, Lucr. 2, 847: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 23: stactē, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 6 Plin. 13, 1, 2. Also, myrrha stacta (stactē), Scrib. Comp. 125.

stacton, i, *n.* = στακτόν, *a kind of eye-salve:* Scrib. Comp. 34.

stăcŭla, ae, *f. a kind of vine, also called* sircula: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

stădĭālis, e, *adj.* [stadium] *of* or *containing a* stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

stădĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with a race-course:* porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

stădĭŏdrŏmos, i, *m.* = σταδιόδρομος, *a runner in a foot-race:* Firm. Math. 8, 8: *a statue of Astylon* by the sculptor Leontinus: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.

stădĭum, ii, *n.* (*masc. acc. plur.* stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *med.*) = στάδιον, *a stade, stadium,* a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English: Plin. 2, 23, 21: Col. 5, 1, 6. Cic. Fin. 5, 1. ‖ Esp. *a race-course* for foot-racing (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1055). 2. Fig. *a contest:* in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3: se in stadio laudis exercere, Cic. Brut. 64 *fin.:* in stadio laudis versari, App. Apol. p. 203.

stagnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [stagnum] *pertaining to ponds* or *pools:* pisces, Plin. Val. 5, 42.

stagnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to ponds* or *pools:* aves, Aug. in Psalm. 1, 103.

stagnĕus, a, um, v. stanneus.

stagninus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *resembling stagnant water:* color perviridis, Front. Aq. 7 dub.

stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate:* stagnans Nilus, Virg. G. 4, 288: Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 11, 11, 22. 2. Transf. *to be overflowed* or *inundated:* orbis paludibus, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43. Absol.: terrae motus fervens in humidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82. ‖ Act. *to cause to stand, to make stagnant:* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3. 2. Transf. *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate:* Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus hument, Ov. M. 15, 269. (Hence It. *stancare;* Sp. *estancar;* Fr. *étancher.*)

stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stagnum = stannum; cf. stagneus, 2 *v.* stanneus] *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum: Plin. Val. 1, 31 *med.* ‖ Fig. *to make fast, strengthen, fortify:* se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2: poticnibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated,* Veg. 1, 18.

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *full of standing waters* or *pools:* Literanum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8. *Absol.:* stagnosa et referta salicibus, Amm. 17, 13.

stagnum, i, *n.* [STA, root of sto] *a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen,* etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4: Tib. 1, 3, 77: Virg. Aen. 6, 323: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4. ‖ Transf. *water* in gen (poet.): hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: Nerei stagna, ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundi, Lucan. 8, 853: Phrixeae stagna sororis, *the Hellespont,* Ov. F. 4, 278.

stagnum, i. q. stannum, whence stagno, and stagneus, for stanneus.

stăgōnĭas, ae, *m.* = σταγωνίας, *a kind of frankincense:* Plin. 12, 14, 32.

stăgōnītis, idis, *f.* = σταγωνῖτις, *gum galbanum,* v. galbanum: Plin. 12, 25, 56.

stălagmĭas, ae, *m.* = σταλαγμίας, *native sulphate of copper, blue vitriol,* crystallizing as it oozes out on the surface of rocks: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

stălagmĭum, ii, *n.* = σταλάγμιον *an ear-drop, pendant:* Pl. Men. 3, 3 18.

stămen, ĭnis, *n.* [STA, root of sto] *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Tib. 1, 3, 85: Ov. M. 6, 54. ‖ Transf. in gen *a thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, ib. 4, 34: of the *threads* of the Parcae: Tib. 1, 7, 2: Ov. M. 8, 451. Poet.: fallebam stamine somnum, *by spinning,* Prop. 1, 3, 41. 2. *threads* of other sorts: of the thread of Ariadne: id. 4, 4, 42: of the spider: Ov. M. 6, 145: Plin. 11, 24, 28: of a net: id. 19, 1, 2, § 11: of the *stamina* of the lily: id. 21, 5, 11: the *fibres* of wood. id. 16, 38, 73: the *strings* of an instrument. Ov. M. 11, 169. 3. Meton. *a cloth* which is made of threads: *the fillets* of priests: Prop. 4, 9, 52: Sil. 3, 25: *a garment:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 304.

stāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [stamen] *consisting of threads:* Petr. 41 *fin.* dub.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready:* rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6, 26: vena ligni, *fibrous,* Plin. 16, 43, 81. (Hence It. *stamigna;* Sp. *estameña;* Fr. *étamine.*)

stannĕus (stagneus), a, um, *adj.* [stannum] *made of* stannum or *tin:* Plin. 30, 7, 19: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1 pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10: numi, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 9.

stannum (stagnum), i, *n. tin,* also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, *lead*): Plin. 34, 16, 48: id. 33, 9, 45 [Germ. *zinn;* Eng. *tin.*] (Hence, through the form stagnum, It. *stagno;* Sp. *estaño* Fr. *étain.*)

staphis, idis, *f.* = σταφίς, *a plant, lice-bane, staves-acre,* Delphinium Staphisagria, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 13.

staphȳlīnus or **-os**, i, *f.* = σταφυλῖνος, *a kind of wild carrot,* Daucus mauritanicus, Linn., or perh. com. D. carota, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 27: id. 25, 9, 64.

staphȳlŏdendrum, i, *n.* = σταφυλοδένδρον, *the bladder-nut,* Staphylea pinnata, Linn.: Plin. 16, 26, 27.

staphȳlōma, ātis, *n.* = σταφύλωμα, *a blemish in the eye* shaped like a grape stone: Veg. 1, 79, 1.

statae matris shmuscrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta:* Fest. *s. v.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 11.

stătĭnum vīnum, *an excellent kind of Campanian wine:* Plin. 14, 6, 8.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [STA, root of sto] *pertaining to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady:* statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19: hostis, id. 22, 18: retia, *that remain long in the water*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: prandium, *eaten standing*, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.* ‖ Esp.: stataria comoedia, *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers*, opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 *sq.* Don. Of a *calm, tranquil* orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68. 2. Subst.: statarii, orum, *m. plu. the actors in the* comoedia stataria: ib. 30 *fin.*

stătēr, ēris, *m.* = στατήρ, *a small silver coin of the Jews*, worth four drachmae: Hier. in Matth. 3, 17, 26.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps akin to στάθμη, a rule] *a steelyard; a balance:* Vitr. 10, 8: Suet. Vesp. 25: Plin. 31, 3, 23: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, Varr. in Non. 455, 20: called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159 2. Transf. *the pole-bar* of a chariot Stat S. 4, 3, 33. (ii) *a kind of platter*, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance: Nep. in Plin. 33, 11, 52. ‖ Fig. *the value* of a thing: Plin. 12, 26, 57.

stătĭcē, ēs, *f.* = στατική, *an herb of an astringent quality*, prob. *thrift*, Armeria maritima, Willd.: Plin 26, 8, 33.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua] *a little statue* or *image, a statuette:* Plin. 34, 17, 48. 2. *an image of a god, idol:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deuter. 12, 3.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m. a kind of gentle dance:* Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

stătim (stătim, Avien. Arat. 397: Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto] *in standing, firmly, steadily, uniformly:* nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 84: ex his praedils talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7. ‖ *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly:* Publicola, lege illa perlata, statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Am. 21: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22. Foll. by various *conj., prep., etc.:* litteras scripsi hora decima, statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: statim ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12: proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 1: proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, Mart. ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim quum spargitur, obruendum est, Pallad. Apr. 3, 3: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2: statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, 17: a prima statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18: exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83. 3. For recenter, modo, *recently, just* (rare): ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

stătio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing, a standing still:* navis, quae manet in statione, *does not move*, Lucr. 4, 389: in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 192: in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: nunquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still*, Plin. 2, 17, 19: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. 3. Fig. *that which is established*, a transl. of the Gr. θεσμοθετά: Vitr. 1, 2. ‖ Meton. *a station, post, an abode, residence:* Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9 *fin.*: qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. Aen. 5, 128: equorum, *a stall*, Pall. 1, 21, 2: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: Suet. Ner. 37: Juv. 11, 4. Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: permutata rerum statione, poet. Petr. 120, 99.

2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a post, station:* cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: il qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, *were on guard, on duty as outposts*, ib. 4, 32. Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts*, Ov. M. 1, 627. Fig.: de praeside et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: Vell. 2, 131: imperii statione relicta, Ov. Tr. 2, 219. (ii) Meton. *sentries, sentinels:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: dispositis statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72. stationes crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: custodiae stationesque equitum, ib. 1, 59: statione militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard*, Suet. Tib. 24. 3. Nautical *t. t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet:* quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: Liv. 10, 2: statio male fida, *an unsafe anchorage*, Virg. Aen. 2, 23 4. *a place of residence, post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, meton. *the officers themselves:* Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 19: Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 1. 5. *a post-station, post-house:* Inscr. 6. *a religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians. die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1. (Hence It. *stagione*, "season;" Sp. *estacion.*)

stătiōnālis, e, *adj.* [statio] *stationary, fixed:* stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12.

stătiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a post or station:* stationarii militis, *soldiers stationed at a post*, i. e. *on guard*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1. ‖ Subst. stationarii, orum, *m. plu. postmen, post-masters:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 1.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto] *standing still, stationary:* de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters*, Varr. in Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.* Transf.: stativae feriae, *fixed* or *stated feasts*, Macr. S. 1, 16. ‖ Esp. milit. *t. t. pertaining to posts, stations or quarters:* praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10 Liv. 41, 1: castra, *a stationary camp*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Tac. A. 3, 21. (ii) Subst. stativa, orum, *n. plu.* = castra stativa: Liv. 1, 57: Tac. H. 1, 66: once *fem.*: mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45. 2. Transf. *a stopping-place* for travellers, *quarters:* stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103.

stător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger:* statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19: Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 10.

stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto] *one who rallies*, or *prevents flight*, an epithet of Jupiter: Liv. 1, 12: Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: Sen. Ben. 4, 7: Ov. F. 6, 791.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo] *an image, statue:* statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12: statua equestris inaerata, id. Phil. 5, 15 *fin.*: ea statua, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1: si quaeret *Pater urbium* subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 27. Fig. of an impassible person: ex hac statua volo erogitare. Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 31: statua taciturnius exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83: statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vinculis? Petr. 102, 12.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statua] *pertaining to statues:* ars, *the art of making statues, statuary*, Plin. 34, 7, 16. ‖ Subst. statuaria, ae, *f.* (sc. ars) *the art of statuary* or *sculpture:* id. 35, 12, 45. 2. statuarius, ii, *m. a maker of statues, a statuary:* Quint. 2, 21, 1: Sen. Ep. 88.

stătŭlĭber, ĕri, v. status, *no.* II. 4, ii.

stătūmārĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* proserpinaca: App. Herb. 18.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo] *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop:* Col. 4, 2, 1 Vitr. 7, 1: Plin. 13, 12, 24: *a rib* of a ship. Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

stătūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [statumino] *an underpropping, foundation:* Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*

stătūmĭno, 1. v. *a.* [statumen] *to prop up, to underprop:* oras fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8 *fin.*: aliquid saxo, Vitr. 7, 1.

stătuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [statua] *a little statue, statuette:* Petr. 50, 6.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. *a.* [status, from sto] Lit. *to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station*, etc.: statuite hic lectulos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: crateras magnos statuunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 724: aliquem capite in terram, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: captivos in medio, Liv. 21, 42: equus Curtium in vado statuit id. 1, 13: media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites statuit, id. 23, 16. aciem arte, Sall. J. 52 *fin.*: puer quis ex aula ad cyathum statuetur? Hor. Od. 1, 29, 8. Fig.: patrem ejus statuisses ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin* 2. Esp. *to set up, raise, erect, rear, build*, etc.: siquidem mihi statuam et aram statuis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 122: columellam super terrae tumulum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: tropaeum aliquod in finibus, id. Inv. 2, 23: tabernacula, *to pitch*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: moenia, Virg. Aen. 2, 295: arborem agro, *to set, plant*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 10: machinas, *to set up erect*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137. ‖ Fig. *to set up* or *establish in the mind; to regard as true; to believe firmly; to assert unhesitatingly:* constr. with *acc.* and *inf., acc., relative clause*, or absol.: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13: nos nostram (causam) perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus, id. Quint. 30, 92: temperans voluptatem summum bonum statuens esse certe nullo modo potest, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: cujus ego patrem dicum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69: quod si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quicquid velint, id. Am. 11, 38: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: quo (bello) ille quum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32. 3. *to lay down a thing as settled or decided; to settle, appoint; to decide, conclude, determine, resolve*, etc.: constr. the thing settled, expressed by *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, a *relat. clause*, or *subj.*; the indirect object usu. in *dat.*: exemplum in me, Ter. Heaut. prol. 31: finem orationi, id. Hec. 1, 2, 21: modum diuturnitati imperii, Cic. Manil. 9 *fin.*: modum cupiditatibus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: poenam improbis, Cic. Am. 12, 42: diem ceterae multitudini, Sall. C. 36: tempus locumque colloquio, Liv. 28, 35: biduum criminibus objiciendis, Tac. A. 3, 13: statuta die, *on the appointed day*, Liv. 31, 29: statutis diebus, Suet. Claud. 42: quae lex earum rerum, quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, consulibus cognitionem dedit, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C.: Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissime, id. Rep. 2, 14: arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus mei, id. Att. 15, 1, A: propriis telluris herum natura neque finem mihi nec mea cuiquam statuit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non

adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: Pompeius quoque statuerat procilio decedere, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: sic habuisti statutum cum animo an deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: quibus rebus adductus Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar coercendum atque deterrendum Dumnorigem statuebat, ib. 5, 7: statuerat hoc judicio populi debere restitui, id. B. C. 3, 1: si forte statuisset, Aduaticos esse conservandos, id. B. G. 2, 31: ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *fin.*: statuere, quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*: statuunt, ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quum statuerent, ut naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: nuper fixa tabula est, qua statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38. Elliptically: statueram recta Appia Romam (*sc.* ire), id. Att. 16, 10. (ii) Without a statement of the thing settled; *to come to a decision; to pass judgment*: with *de* and *abl.*, or *in* and *contra* with *acc*, denoting the object of the decision: quae (lex) de capite civis Romani, nisi comitiis centuriatis, statui vetaret, id. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*: Cic. Att. 16, 16, B: Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall. C. 52: de religione, de lege, Cic. Att. 4, 2: eorum, qui de se statuebant, humabantur corpora, i. e. *had slain themselves*, Tac. A. 6, 29: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ut eos, quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34

stātūra, ae, *f.* [id.; prop. *a standing upright, an upright posture*; hence, transf.] *height or size of the body, stature*: velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: ipse (citharoedus) forma et specie sit et statura apposita ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, ib. 6, 21. ‖ Transf. of animals or plants, *size, growth*: Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24 *fin.*: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantum permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stātus, a, um, *Part.* [sisto]. ‖ Adj. *set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain*: solenne et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: nec stata sacra facit, Ov. F. 2, 528: dies, Liv. 27, 23: temporibus statis reciprocare, id. 28, 6: statis temporibus id evenit, Plin. 11, 37, 65: flatus ventorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69: febres, id. 28, 8, 28. 2. Transf. *certain, i. e. middling, moderate*: forma (mulieris), Enn. in Gell. 5, 11 *ad fin.*

stātus, ūs, *m.* [sto] *a standing, position*: status, incessus, sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: habitus oris et vultus, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: status capitis et celsus, id. Or. 18, 59: indecorus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: quoniam formam capi hujus in me et statum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 110. *Plur.*: crebro commutat status, *postures, attitudes*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 51: effingere status quosdam, Quint. 11, 3, 89. 2. Esp. milit. *i. t. a position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: in statu stat senex, ut adoriatur mucronem, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 12: Manlius scutum sauto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv. 30, 28: minael Porphyrion statu, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54. (ii) Fig.: saepe adversarios de statu cumi dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Cascin. 15, 42: de statu suo declinare, id. Cluent. 31, 106. 3. Transf. for *stature, size, height, stature*: longitudinem quamque aruicorum facimus: mediocrium qualitercumque status potest esse. Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9: plantae majoris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. ‖ Fig. *posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc.: with *gen.*: status rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: optimus status civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 20: orbis terrae, id. Sull. 11, 33: optimatium, id. Rep. 1, 44: nostrae dignitatis, id. Att. 1, 20: non dolendi, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: qui eodem statu coeli et stellarum nati sunt, id. Div. 2, 44, 92: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.* *Plur.*: regum status, *the crowns* or *thrones of kings*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6. *Absol.*: genera rerum publicarum suum statum tenentia, id. Rep. 1, 28: Siciliam in antiquum statum restituere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: eo tum statu res erat, ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: quum in hoc statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu dimovet, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 15. 2. Esp. *a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare*, etc.: nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, Vell. 2, 72 *fin.*: omnibus statum concupiscentibus, id. 2, 2. *Plur.*: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28.

3. *civil rank, station*: quod in civitatibus ratione quadam agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23. 4. In jurisprudence, *the natural state* or *condition* of men: "de statu hominum," Dig. 1, 5. primo de personarum statu dicemus, Hermog. ib. 1, 2. (ii) statu liber, liberta (and in one word, statuliber, statulibera), *a slave manumitted by will*: statuliberi, id est ejus servi, qui *testamento* sub aliqua conditione liber esse jussus est, Gai. Instit. 2, 200. (iii) *man's estate, majority* (the age of 25 years): quum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 14.

5. In rhetor. *the state of the question, state of the case* = στάσις: Cic. Top. 25, 91: Quint. 3, 6, 1 *sq.* 6. In gramm. *the mood* of a verb. Id. 9, 3, 11. (Hence Fr. *état.*)

stātūtio, ōnis, *f.* [statuo] *a placing, setting up, erecting*: tigni, Vitr. 10, 5.

stātūtus, a, um, *Part.* [statuo]. ‖ Adj. *tall, slender, lank*: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

stēātītis, idis, *f.* = στεατῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*; perh. *soapstone, steatite*: Plin. 37, 11, 71

stēātōma, ātis, *n.* = στεάτωμα, *a kind of fatty tumour*: Plin. 26, 14, 87.

stēga, ae, *f.* = στέγη, *the deck of a ship*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 44.

stegnus, a, um, *adj.* = στεγνός, *drawing together, costive*: febres, Plin. 23, 7, 23.

stēla, ae, *f.* = στήλη, *a pillar, column*: Plin. 6, 28, 32: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

stēlēphūros, i, *f.* = στελεφοῦρος, *a plant, the same as* plantago minor, *q. v.* (Theophrastus includes under this name both the Plantago and a grass, referred by some to Secale villosum, Linn., by others to Elymus crinitus): Plin. 21, 17, 61.

stēlis, idis, *f.* = στελίς, *a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches, v.* viscum: Plin. 16, 44, 91.

stella, ae, *f.* *a star* (whereas sidus prop. denotes a constellation): coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: maxime sunt admirabiles motus eorum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, *i. e. planets*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: Saturni, Virg. G. 1, 336: stella comans, *a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749. Poet. sometimes for sidus, *a constellation*: vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. Of *the sun*: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718. ‖ Transf. *a figure of a star*: vitis in stellam dividatur, Col. 4, 17, 4: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25. 2. *a bright point* on a precious stone: Plin. 37, 7, 32. 3. *a star-fish*: id. 9, 60, 86. 4. *a glow-worm*: id. 18, 27, 67. 5. *the pupil* of the eye: Claud. Idyll. 1, 36. [Germ. *stern*, "stella;" Germ. *stirn*, Eng. *stir.*] (Hence Fr. *étoile.*)

stellans, antis, *Part.* [stello] *in a neutr. sense, set* or *covered with stars. starry* (poet.): coelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 213: coelum, Virg. Aen. 7, 210: tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13. ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603. 2. Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining*, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (*i. e.* vestes), *gleaming*, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (*i. e.* oculi), ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18 26 66. frons, *covered as it were with stars* Mart. 2, 29.

stellāris, e, *adj.* [stella] *pertaining to a star, starry*: essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

stellātūra, ae, *f.* *a deduction from the soldier's rations granted to the military tribunes*: Spart. Pescenn. 3.

stellātus, a, um, *Part.* [stello]. ‖ Adj. *set with stars, starry*: stellatus Cepheus, *i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8. 2. Transf., stellatus Argus, *many-eyed*, Ov. M. 1, 664. ensis jaspide fulva, *sparkling, glittering*, Virg. Aen. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set*, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped*, Sil. 13, 109.

stellifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella fero] *star-bearing, starry* (rare) coeli stellifer cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: polus, Sen. Hipp. 785.

stelliger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella gero] *star-bearing, starry*: vias stelligerae aetheris, Varr. in Non. 299, 32: orbes, Cic. Arat. 238: polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565.

stellĭmicans, antis, *adj.* [stella micо] *glittering with stars*: signa, Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31.

stellio, ōnis, *m.* [stella] *a lizard, the Gecko* (having star-like spots on its back), Lacerta gecko, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 28: Virg. G. 4, 243. ‖ Transf. *a crafty, knavish person*: Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89: App. M. 5, p. 172.

stellionātus, ūs, *m.* [stellio] in law, *cosenage, trickery, cheating*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3 *sq.*

stello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stella] *to set* or *cover with stars* (rare in the verb. *fin.*): qui coelum stellet formis, poet. Mart. Cap. 2, 29: (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

stellūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little star, asterisk* (in writing for asteriscus): Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

stemma, ătis, *n.* = στέμμα, *a garland, wreath*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 908: Firm. Math. 3, 8. ‖ Esp. *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. Ben. 3, 28: Plin. 35, 2, 2. (ii) Meton. *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*: Sen. Ep. 44: Suet. Ner. 37: Juv. 8, 1: Mart. 5, 35. 2. Fig. *nobility, high value*: argenti, id. 8, 6: Jovis, *the great antiquity*, Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

stēnŏcōrĭāsis, is, *f.* = στενοκορίασις, *a contraction of the pupil*, a disease of the eyes of horses: Veg. 3, 16.

stĕphănītis (stĕphănītes, ae, *m.* = στεφανῖτις, Col. 3, 2, 2), ĭdis, *f.* = στεφανῖτις, *a kind of wine, which wings about in the shape of garlands*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42: Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.*

stĕphănōmēlis, is, *f.* = στεφανομηλίς, *an unknown plant, which checks bleeding at the nose*: Plin. 26, 13, 84.

stĕphănos, i, *m.* = στέφανος (garland), *a plant*: in Pliny a *kind of smilax* = Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Alexandri, Plin. 13, 30, 29: Appuleius, App. Herb. 105.

stercoria, ae, *f.* (stercus) *a manure-spreader, who dresses the ploughed field from children*: Tert. adv. Valent. 6.

stercŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dung:* crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

stercŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro] *a dunging, manuring:* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 22: Plin. 18, 23, 53.

stercŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [stercoro].

‖ *Adj.: dunged, manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 285: stercorata colluvies, *a dungheap*, id. 1, 6, 24.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *dungy, stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to dung, manure:* loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38: agrum, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Col. 2, 16, 2. ‖ *to cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of excrements or dung, well manured:* aqua, *impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7: stercorosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 46.

stercŭlĭnium, i. v. sterquilinium.

stercus, ŏris, *n. dung, excrements, ordure:* Varr. R. R. 1, 38: Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: Hor. Epod. 12, 11. As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo *stercus curiae* dici Glaucium, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.

‖ Transf.: ferri, *dross, slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188. [Sans. *śakrit*, "stercus;" Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός.]

sterēlĭtis, idis, *f. a sort of scum* or *lithage of silver:* Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

stērĕŏbăta, ae, *f.* = στερεοβάτης, *a pedestal* of a column Vitr. 3, 3.

stergethron, i, *n.* = στύγηθρον, *a plant, great houseleek*, v. aizoum Plin. 25, 13, 102 · App. Herb. 123.

sterĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed.* Petr. 35, 3.

stērĭlĕfĭo, *irreg. v. n. to become unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile:* lesenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (*al.* steriles fiunt).

stērĭlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [sterilis] *to grow unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile:* lesenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17 caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76. ‖ Fig.: gaudia, Val. Cato Dir. 9.

stērĭlis, e (*sing. fem. acc.* sterilam, sterilem, Fest. *s. v.*: *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845), *adj. unfruitful, barren, sterile:* steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg. E. 5, 37: ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299 herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: platani, Virg. G. 2, 70. agri, ib. 1, 84: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: arena, Virg. G. 1, 70: steriles nimio crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1236: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: viri, *eunuchs* Cat. 63, 69: semen, id. 64, 26: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80. (ii) Transf. of things that cause sterility: rubigo, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6 frigus, Lucan. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68: serere pampinaris sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157. 2. In gen. *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97: epistolae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: civitas ab aquis, App. M. 1, p. 106: vadem, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu, *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 15: nummi, *that do not bear interest*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 7. With *gen.:* sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

‖ Fig. *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: quod monumentum, quod hunc temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laudis? Plin. Pan. 36: ne sit sterile et effetum (seculum), id. Ep. 3, 17 *fin.*: fama, Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, *unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496. With *gen.:* urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 2, 18: non adeo virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles vos! Pers. 3, 75.

stērĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility:* quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: fragum, Vell. 1, 1: arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47. mulierum, id. 28, 8, 27. *Plur.:* Sext. Cland. 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 24. 2. Transf. *ecclestis sterilitas, weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency*, id. 14 procem. § 4. ‖ Fig.: in sterilitatem emarcuit majestas, id. 15, 29, 36 *fin.*

stērĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis, *ad init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg. Aen. 12, 364 · Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. *a.* (*sync. past perf.* straras, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. in Non. 86, 8) *to spread out, strew: to stretch out, extend:* vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: ostrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 700: vellus in duro solo, Ov. F. 4, 634: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas sternit, *scatters, strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743: arenam, id. F. 3, 813: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: spongias ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: fessi sternunt corpora, *lie down*, Liv. 27, 47: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432. *Reflect.:* sternimur optatae gramlo telluris, id. Aen. 3, 509: in Capitolinas certatim scandiitur arces sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 240: nos humi strati, *lying down*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: Liv. 35, 37: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4: insulae Frisiorum sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29 2. Esp. *to spread out flat, to smoothe, level:* sternere aequor aquis, Virg. Aen. 8, 89 placidi straverunt aequora venti, ib. 5, 763: nuno omne tibi stratum allot aequor, id. E. 9, 37: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501 · mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1043: stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16: hoc iter Alpes, hoc Caunae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514. and Fig.: praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.

3. Fig. *to calm, still, moderate:* odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58. ‖ Transf. *to spread over, to cover:* lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret. Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36: lectum, *to spread, prepare*, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 14: Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: biclinium, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 70. triclinia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: *absol.:* jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, *paved*, Liv. 10, 23: *absol.:* locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15: eras follis nemus multis et alga litus inutili tempestas sternet, *will cover, bestrew*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam sternis, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: solum telis, Virg. Aen. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, Virg. Aen. 8, 719: equos, *to saddle*, Liv. 37, 20. 4. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, id. 5, 47: alius sit fortis in armis, sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: viros caede, Virg. Aen. 10, 119: aliquem icto, ib. 8, 566: aliquem morti, ib. 12, 464: moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550: stratis ariete muris, Liv. 1, 29: sternit a culmine Trojam, Virg. Aen. 2, 603: (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9. 5. Fig. (rare): decorum plaga percussi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. G. 1, 331. (Root sterna; Sans. *stir*, "sternere;" Gr. στορ-έννυμι.]

sternūmentum, i, *n.* [sternuo] *a sneezing:* Plin. 2, 7, 5: Gell. 12, 5.

‖ Transf. *a means of provoking sneezing:* Plin. 25, 11, 86.

sternūo, ŭi, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to πτάρνυμαι, στόρνυμαι] ‖ *Neut.: to sneeze:* adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40. 2. Transf. of a light, *to sputter, crackle:* lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov H. 19, 151. ‖ Act. *to sneeze out, give by sneezing:* omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24 approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 12.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto] *a sneezing:* sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.* · Plin. 21, 22, 93. ‖ Transf. *that which provokes sneezing, a sneezing-powder:* Cels. 6, 7, 9.

sternūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sneezing, sternutation* (rare): App. M. 9, p. 228.

sternūto, avi, 1. v. n. [sternuo] *to sneeze:* Petr. 98, 4.

sterquilĭnium (stercul. and stercŭl.), ii, *n.* (sterquillinum, i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 2) [stercus] *a dung-pit, laystall:* Cato R. R. 2, 3: Col. 1, 6, 21. As a term of reproach: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3. v. n. *to snore:* noctem totam stertere, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: diem totum stertebat, id. S. 1, 3, 18: vigilanti stertere naso, *to snore while awake*, i. e. *to pretend to be asleep*, Juv. 1, 57: so ironic. of an inactive person: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. Att. 4, 3. (Root perh. TER with *s* prefixed; and hence akin to *dormio;* Sans. *drat;* Gr. δαρθάνω.]

stĭbădium, ii, *n.* = στιβάδιον, *a semicircular seat* or couch: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*

stĭbium, ii, *n.*; also called **stibi**, is, and **stimmi** = στίβι, στίμμι, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women to make their eyebrows black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve: Plin. 33, 6, 33: Cels. 6, 6, 6.

stĭcha, ae, *f.* = στύχη, *a kind of vine*, in pure Lat. called apiana: Plin. 14, 9 11, § 81.

stĭchĭtis, ae, *f. dim. a kind of grape:* Col. 3, 2, 27.

stigma, ătis, *n.* (*fem. acc.* stigmam, Petr. 45, 9. id. 69, 1) = στίγμα (a prick, puncture), *a mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Petr. 103, 2: Sen. Ben. 4, 37 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 27: Mart. 10, 56.

2. Fig. *a mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Suet. Caes. 73: Mart. 6, 64. ‖ *a cut* on the face, made by an unskilful barber: id. 11, 84.

stigmătĭas, ae, *m.* = στιγματίας, *one who is branded*, of a slave: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

stigmo, avi, 1. v. *a.* [stigma] *to brand, stigmatise:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1070.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of brand-marks, branded:* Petr. 103, 8.

stilla, ae, *f.* [perh. *dim.* from stiria; cf. Fest. *s. v.* stiricidium] *a drop:* stillis muries, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: Plin. 30, 4, 12.

‖ Transf. *a drop, a small quantity:* olei, Mart. 12, 70. Fig.: paucae stillae temporum, Aug. Ep. 140.

stillātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *dropping, dripping:* resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

stillātim, *adv. drop by drop:* stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 32.

stillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stillo] *a dropping, falling in drops:* Hier. in Ezech. 6, 7, 9.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dropping, dripping:* mel, Plin. Val. 1, 28.

stillĭcĭdium, ii, *n.* [stilla cado] *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture:* stillicidium ac quasi stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 32: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3: unius, Plin. 30, 6, 21: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18: mollis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.* ‖ Esp. *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses:* jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: Virg. Ae. 8, 410.

stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* and *n.* [stilla] ‖ *Neut.: to drop, drip, trickle, distil:* vas, unde stillet lapis

acua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1056: cera super igni, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 16: unguenta e capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, ib. 11, 57. (II) Transf. of things which *drip with* a liquid: pasnula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sidera sanguine, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11: arbor sanguineis roribus, Lucan. 7, 837. Without an *abl.*: humida saxa super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 949: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109. 2. Fig.: stillantes voces, *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 22: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40: plumis stillare diem, *to be full*, Stat. Th. 3, 517. II. Act. *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill*: stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, Hor. A. P. 429: lacrimam, Plin. 12, 23, 49: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, id. 20, 5, 20. stillata de ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364.

stilo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [stilus] *to get stalks*: Col. 4, 33, 3.

stīlus (stȳlus), i, *m.* = στῦλος, *a stake, pale*: extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31: Sil. 10, 415. In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly*, etc.: Col. 11, 3, 53: Pall. Mart. 10, 20. Also *the stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus): Col. 11, 3, 46. 2. Fig.: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) nunc interdum, ut in herbis rusticl solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 96. II. Esp. *a style* for writing on waxen-tablets: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et limum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, ib. 45, 167. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase, stilum vertere, *to erase what one has written*, id. Verr. 2, 41: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73. 2. Transf. *a composing, composition; manner of writing, style*: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: multus stilus et assidua lectio, Quint. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, *a practised pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. Andr. prol. 12: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, ib. 25, 96. (II) *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking: stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, ib. 7, 9: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: affectatione obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, Macr. S. 5, 1. 3. *a decision, verdict, opinion*: App. M. 10, p. 242.

stimmi, v. stibium.

stimulātio, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo] *an incitement, stimulation*: Ingens, Plin. 33, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 50 *fin.*

stimulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an instigator, stimulator*: Claud. in Ruf. 2, 501.

stimulātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates*, or *stimulates*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 46.

stimulĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus] *consisting of prickles* or *goads*: supplicium, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stimŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *urge on*: quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 441: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: turbatae curres, Lucan. 7, 570: Stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5. II. Fig. *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. Parad. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, ib. 12, 13: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44. 2. In gen. *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate*: constr. with *acc.*, with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *subj.*, and poet. with *inf.*: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 621: avita gloria animum stimulabat, Liv. 1, 22: ira stimulante animos, id. 1, 12: Clytie stimulata pellicis ira, Ov. M. 4, 235: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, id. 1, 40. ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37: stimulante metu fati pruenoscere cursus, Lucan. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504. Of things: Persicorum succus stim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67. venerem, id. 20, 5, 15 conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6.

stimŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of incentives, stimulative*: desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 9.

stimŭlus, i, *m.* (*nevt.* stimulum, i, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112) [root STIG; Gr. στιγ (στίζω); in-stig-o, q. v.] *a goad* for driving cattle, slaves, *etc.*: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est. agite equi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30: Ov. M. 14, 647. aliquem stimulo fodere, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 40: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulorum seges, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. Proverb.: (i) si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, *i. e. an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55 (ii) advorsum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28. II. Fig. *a sting, torment, pang*: mens sibi conscia factis adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1032: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, ib. 3, 16, 35. 2. *an incentive, incitement, stimulus*: animum glorise stimulis concitare, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quidam industriae ac laboris, id. Cael. 5 *fin.*: amoris, Liv. 30, 14: defendendi Vatinii, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribunicils stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, ib. 3, 53: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94.

III. Milit. *t. t. a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stimulis induere, ib. 82.

stinguo, 3. *v. a.* [root STIG, Gr. στιγ (στίζω): cf. exstinguo, distinguo, instigo, stimulus] *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): ut cernere possis evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingui, id. 1, 667.

stipātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipo] *a crowd of attendants, etc., a suite, retinue, train*: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.*: concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*: Ben. Q. N. 5, 3 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 4, 16. Of geese: Plin. 10, 22, 27. II. Fig. *an aggregation, accumulation*: aggregumen-um et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stipātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] *an attendant*: in plur. *attendants, train, suite, retinue*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.*: Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas mulierbres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Hor. S. 1, 3, 138: Tac. A. 4, 25: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Veneri, id. Verr. 3, 26: Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tanquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14.

stipātus, a, um, *Part.* [stipo]. II. Adj.: *surrounded*: ab omni ordine, sex u, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

stipendiālis, e, *adj.* [stipendium] *pertaining to tribute*: foedus, *by which one engages to pay tribute*, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stipendiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalia may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 *fin.*): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Aedui, ib. 1, 36: vectigal, *i. e. a fixed yearly impost or contribution in money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. 2. Subst. stipendiarii, orum, *m. plu. tributaries* (in money): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, id. Div. in Caecil. 3: Caes. B. G. 7, 10: vectigales aut stipendiarii, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: Liv. 24, 47. II. Milit. *t. t. serving for pay, stipendiary*: (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, id. 8, 8: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stipendior, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] Milit. *t. t. to serve for pay* (rare): regi eorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68. Transf.: (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, qs. *serving for butter, getting butter for pay*, i. e. *for their maintenance*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

stipendium, ii, *n.* [contr. of stipipendium, from stips pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (a fixed amount, payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): stipendium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: imponere victis, ib. stipendio liberare aliquem, ib. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, ib. 1, 44. 2. Transf. in gen. *tribute, dues*: indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (*sc.* Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty*, Hor. Epod. 17, 36. Fig.: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution*, Col. 1, 1, 10.

II. Milit. *t. t. pay, stipend*: militia stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: Plin. 33, 3, 13: Liv. 4, 59: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61. (II) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, 11 t. *to serve a soldier's pay*: hence, *to perform military service, to serve*: id. Mur. 5 *fin.*: id. Coel. 5: stipendia emereri, *to complete the time of service*, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Hence elliptically, 2, Meton. *military service* (usu. *plur.*): facere, Sall. J. 63: opulenta ac dilia facere, Liv. 21, 43: qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. Manil. 9: stipendiis exhaustl, Liv. 27, 9. *Sing.*: homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85: sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17. (II) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign*: si in singulis stipendiis in ea bestes exuvias dabit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A. 1, 17: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv 31, 8. *Sing.*: (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. 3. In gen. *service* (rare): functus quantivis humanae vitae stipendiis, *duties*: Sen. Ep. 93 *med.*

stipes, itis, *m.* [of the same root as stipo] *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree,* etc.: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Tib. 1, 1, 11: Prop. 4, 2, 49. As a term of contempt, *block, post*: In me quidvis harum rerum, convenit, quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. ‖ Meton. *a tree* (poet.): Ov. F. 3, 37: Claud. Cons. Prol. et Ol. 179 · *a branch of a tree*: Lucan. 9, 820: Mart. 13, 19. (Hence Sp. *estibo.*)

stipidōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *woody, ligneous* · radix, App. Herb. 67.

stipo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to crowd* or *press together, compress, fill with*: qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium) non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cella stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Virg. Aen. 3, 469: apes mella stipant, id. G. 4, 164: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 37, 18 · ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Cal. 51 bos (pollax) edidit et hos arcto stipata theatro spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60 · curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 143. Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, *to pack up together the works of Plato and Menander*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 11. **2.** F sp. *to crowd* or *throng around, to environ, attend, accompany*: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49 qui stipatus semper sicariis, septus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18 · telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17 qui senatum stiparit armatis, ib. 3, 12, 31: stipatus hetoribus, id. Verr. 4, 40 senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. de Sen. 9, 28 · custodum gregibus quum se stipat cuntem, *closely surrounds herself with*, Prop. 3, 8, 13 *Absol.* magna stipante caterva, Virg. Aen. 4, 136 Liv. 42, 39. [Akin to *στείβω*, and also to *stipes, stupa, stuppa*, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stipa, stipis, *f.* (*nom.* does not occur, but is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.) *a gift, donation, contribution* in small coin etiam nunc dis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr. *loc. cit.*: stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 27 stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12 · so of religious *donations*: id. 27, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Suet. Aug. 57 · quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29: Liv. 38, 45: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

stipilla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, halm* of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: Plin. 14, 16, 19: *straw, stubble*: Varr. R. R. 1, 53: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62: *hay*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: *a reed*: Virg. E. 3, 27: Plin. 37, 10, 67: *beam stalks*: Ov. F. 4, 725. Proverb.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, id. Tr. 5, 8, 20.

stipulātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor] In law, *a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulator), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation*: stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum factumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36. (v. Smith's Ant. 817, 818.)

stipillātiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation*: Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stipulātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor] In law, *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise, and who is said spondere), *a bargainer, stipulator*: Jul. Dig. 2, 10, 3 · Suet. Vit. 14.

stipulātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] In law, *a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation*: si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94: Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1.

stipŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to stips. qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182: cf. also, quum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur. Fest. *s. v.* Thus, prop. *to conclude a money-transaction*; hence, in gen.] in law, *to demand a formal promise: to bargain, covenant, stipulate*: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 14 *sq.*: Gai. Inst. 3, 92 *sq.*: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat · stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, *ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165. ‖ Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, *to promise, engage, pledge oneself*: si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 5. *Part. pass.* · pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Justin Inst. 3, 15.

stiria, ae, *f a frozen drop: an icicle* · Virg. G. 3, 366 Plin. 34, 12, 32.

stiriĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stiria] *frozen*: gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

stricticĭdium, ii, *n.* [stiria cado] *a falling of snow-flakes, a snowing*: Fest. *s. v.*

stirpes, v. stirps.

stirpesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [stirpo] *to run to stalk*: asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42.

stirpĭtus, *adv. by the roots, root and branch* (rare) stirpitus arborem transferre, Ulp. Dig. 47, 7, 3. **2.** Transf.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2. ‖ Fig. *utterly*. errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82.

stirps (*nom.* stirpes or stirpis, Liv 41, 8, etc.), pis, *f.* (m.: Cato R. R. 40 2: Virg. G. 2, 379 · Plin. 8, 26, 40, etc.) *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk, a root*: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or. 43, 147: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: arundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65 *ad fin.*: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. Aen. 12, 781. Fig.: ex hac nimia licentia, ut ex stirpe quadam, existere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44 stirps quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2 · velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1. **2.** Transf. *a plant, shrub* (esp. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: quum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, ib. 5, 11, 33. (ii) *a shoot, sprout*: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1099: stirpem praecisum circumligato, Cato R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, *i. e.* malleolos, Col. 3, 5 *fin.* **3.** Of men, *a stem, stock, race, family, lineage*: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: divinae stirpis Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: stirpem hominum sceleratorum interficere, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny*: stirps liberum, Liv. 45, 41: aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. Aen. 6, 865: stirps et genus omne futurum, ib. 4, 622: ex stirpe et progenie tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37: stirps virilis, Liv. 1, 1. ‖ Fig. *source origin, foundation, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis id. Cael. 32, 79: ut exquirat usque ab stirpe exortas,

Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: repetam stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: exoleta stirpe gentis, Liv 37, 8.

stiva, ae, *f. a plough-handle* · Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 174.

stlăta, ae, *f. a kind of ship*: stlata genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua *stlocum* pro locum et *stlitem* pro litem dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*: Aus. Ep. 22, 31.

stlātārius, a, um, *adj.* [stlata] *pertaining to a ship* (rare). bellum, Petr 108, 12 (*al.* tralaticium). Poet. transf.: stlataria purpura, *imported*, i. e. *costly* Juv. 7, 134 Schol.

stlembus, gravis, tardus, sicut Lucilius *pedibus stlembus* dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. *s. v.*

stlis, v. lis, *ad init.*

stlocus, v. locus, *ad init.*

stloppus, i, *m. a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek) · Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* (stĭtĕrunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: Ov. H. 7, 166) *to stand; to stand still, remain standing*: bos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, illi qui astant, hi astant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 1 · quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 · ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4 · ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hic foris, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78 qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 quorum statuae steterunt in rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4 · signa ad impluvium, id. Verr. 1, 23: columna, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14 cereae effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32 poet.; aheneus ut *stes*, ib. 2, 3, 183. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, *i. e. I am in a pinch*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. **2.** Esp. *to stand firm* or *immoveable; to last, remain continue*. nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Am. 7, 23 stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Flacc. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt Liv. 38, 5: hasta, quae radice novanon ferro stabat adacto, *remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, ib. 5, 132: stat glacies iners, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: longa stare senecta, Sil. 3, 94. **3.** *to remain, tarry, linger*: panlisper statimus in illa ganeearum tuarum ridore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21. **4.** Milit. *t. t. to stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight*: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtuetque ordinem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 86: quum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground, maintain the contest*: opp. abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. 22, 60: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47. (iii) Meton. *of a battle, to last, continue*: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: primo stetit ambigua spe pugna, id. 7, 7. **5.** Nautical *t. t. to lie* or *ride at anchor*: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id. 37, 16: naves regiae in sinu Malliaco, id. 36, 20: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62: puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 6, 902. **6.** Of servants, *to wait, attend* (rare): neque pueri eximia facie stabant, C. Gracchi in Gell. 15, 12: the onspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49. **7.** Of buildings, *to stand finished, be erected* (poet.): jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 138: [illegible] jam stabant, id. F. 3, 182: [illegible] fulgens, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40: [illegible] Ov. M. 11, 209. **8.** *to stand up, stiffen*

upright; to bristle up, etc.: maximae, Plin. 28, 19, 77: steterunt comae, Virg. Aen. 3, 774: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: aristae, Ib. 10, 655. 9. With *abl. to stand out with, to thick with, full of* (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. Ann. 8, 45: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1: pulvere coelum, Virg. Aen. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flamma, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. ‖ Fig.: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. Ann. 6, 39: utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. 2. Esp. *to stand firm* or *unshaken*; *to endure, persevere, persist*: moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. Ann. 5, 1: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29: Trojaque nunc stares, Virg. Aen. 2, 56: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinum sine provincia stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69. (ii) *to maintain a contest*: cum in senatu pulcerrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. (iii) With *abl.* (either with or without *in*): *to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to*: si in fide non stetit, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: os omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: censoris opinione, id. Cluent. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conventis, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4. *Pass. impers.*: stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19. With *dat.*: arbitri sententiae stare, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*: voluntati patris, id. Ib. 26, 7, 3. (iv) Esp. in the 3rd. pers. sing. with sententia or a clause as the subject; or *absol. the determination stands* or *holds good*. *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am determined*: *Pa.* Vide quid agas. *I'A.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2: stat pectore fixum, Aeliae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14: stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 750. 3. Of plays and actors, *to please, take, succeed*: quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), actoris opera magis stet isse quam sua, Ter. Ph. prol. 9: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 176: *illi*, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17. 4. *to stand by, adhere to*; with *ab, cum* or *pro*: ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causa steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273 a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: a contraria ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5 *fin.*: si pro mea patria ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro Juba atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 208. 5. *to be chargeable* or *owing to one*; *to lie at one's door, be one's fault*; with *per* and *acc.* of person: si peterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quominus hae fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, ut faciam id proclivi quidi est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16: Caesar cognovit per Afraniam stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: quorum per eum res tuleranti, quod stetisset per Trebonium, quominus oppido potiremur, videbatur, Ib. 2, 13, quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Just. Aug. 28. 6. Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, cost*: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, Virg. Aen. 10, 494: quae neque magno stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis! Ov. F. 2, 812. [Root STA; Sans. *sthâ*; Gr. ἵ-στη-μι; Germ. *stehen*; Eng. *stand*, etc.]

stoebe, es, *f.* = στοιβή, *a plant, called also* pheos, a kind of *burnet*, Poterium spinosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 54.

stoechas, ădis, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *French lavender, stoechados*, Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 107.

stōĭcē, *adv. like a Stoic, Stoically*: agere anstere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Parad. praef. § 3.

stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στωϊκός, *pertaining to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic*: schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: secta, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. turba, Mart. 7, 69. 2. Subst. stoicus, i, *m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*: Cic. Parad. praef. § 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: Cic. Mur. 29, 61.

stōla, ae, *f.* = στολή, *a long upper garment*: septus mendici stola, Enn. in Non. 537, 28. stola muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 *sq.* ‖ Esp. *a gown* or *stole*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant 1073): vestimenta muliebria, veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99. Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 52. Hence of the dress of a voluptuary: Hor. S. 1, 2, 71: of a cithern-player: Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 3. of the priests of Isis: App. M. 11, p. 269. 2. Meton. *a noble lady, dame, matron*: Stat. S. 1, 2, 235: Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

stōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola] *wearing a* stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.* 2. Subst. stolatae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* matronae), *noble dames, matrons*; Petr. 44, 18. ‖ Transf.: pudor, *befitting a matron*: Mart. 1, 36: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet. Cal. 23.

stōlĭdē, *adv. stupidly, absurdly*: id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv. 25, 19. Just. 2, 3. *Comp.*: Amm. 19, 5. 2. Transf. of things: stolide tument pulmones (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15.

stōlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stolidus] *dullness, obtuseness, stupidity*: Flor. 3, 3, 12: Gell. 18, 4.

stōlĭdus, a, um, *adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid*: stolidum genus Aeacidarum; Bellipotentes sunt magi quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: o vatum stolidissime! falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774. 2. Transf. of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 162: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175: barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vires, Liv. 28, 21: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, *inerti, inoperativo*, Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15. [*stol-idus* and *stul-tus* perh. belong to a secondary root of *sto*: cf. Germ. *stellen*.]

stolo, ōnis, *m. a useless sucker, watershoot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

stŏmăcācē, es, *f.* = στοματακάκη, *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

stŏmăchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachor] *petulant, angry*: puer, Gell. 17, 8.

stŏmăchanter, *adv. peevishly, petulantly*: Aug. Vit. Bent. med.

stŏmăchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στομαχικός, *disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach*: Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: Plin. 20, 9, 39.

stŏmăchor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [stomachus] ‖ Neutr. *to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret*: si stomachabere et moleste ferес, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, Ib. 10, 26: non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, id. Att. 16, 16, F.: stomachabatur senex, si quid saepius dixeram, id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: stomachari cum aliquo, *to quarrel with him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. ‖ Act. *to be angry* or *vexed at* (rare): stomachor omnia, id. Att. 14, 21: si quid stomachor, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 31.

stŏmăchōsē, *adv. angrily, peevishly*: *Comp.*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus] *angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67: genus irarum, Sen. de Ira 1, 4 *fin.* *Comp.*: stomachosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11 *fin.*

stŏmăchus, i, *m.* = στόμαχος, *the gullet, oesophagus*: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 4, 1. 2. Meton. *the stomach*: Cic. N. D 2, 49: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 21, 44: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: lenia et, ut sic dixerim, boni stomachi, *easy of digestion*, Quint. 6, 3, 93. ‖ Fig. *taste, liking* (rare): iudi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24. 2. *distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59: homo exaralt iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3: stomachum facere alicui, Ib. 5, 11: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii conamur (scribere), Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. *estomac*.)

stŏmătĭcē, es, *f.* = στοματική, *a medicine for diseases of the mouth*: Plin. 22, 9, 11.

stŏmōma, ătis, *n.* = στόμωμα, *a kind of fine scales which fly off from metals in hammering*: Plin. 34, 11, 25

stŏrax, acis, v. styrax.

stŏrĕa, (storia; Caes. B. C. 2, 9), ae, *f.* [perh. from srax, root of sterno] *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rope, *etc.*; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat*: Caes. *loc. cit.*: Liv. 30, 3. (Hence It. *stoja*; Sp. *estera*.)

străbo, ōnis, *m.* (strabus. străbones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: *fem.*: de Venere pueta strabam facit, Varr. in Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.: *masc.* strabonus, i, Pers. 6, 8) = στραβών, *one who squints, a squint-eyed person*: eques (dico) si non tam strabones, at pastulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80: Hor. S. 1, 3, 44. 2. Fig. *an envious, jealous person*: Lucil. in Non. 27, 7.

străbōnus, străbus, v. strabo.

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno] *a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow*: with *gen.*: strages armorum septa via est, Liv. 35, 30: memorum, Sil. 3, 203: ruinae, Liv. 42, 63: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: boum hominumque, Liv. 41, 28: omnia rubentesque strage Rhenique lacunae, Ov. M. 7, 238. *Absol.*: dabit

ille (ictibus) ruinas arboribus stragemque facta, Virg. Aen. 12, 454: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, *Liv.* 5, 43. **2.** Esp. *a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage*: stragem horribilem caedemque versi, post. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Tac. A. 14, 36: Just. 10, 3: quantas acies stragemque ciebant! Virg. Aen. 6, 830. *Plur.*: strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22: Virg. Aen. 9, 526. ‖ *Fig.*: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16. (Hence Sp. *estrago*.)

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for spreading over or covering*: vestis, *a coverlet, blanket, rug*, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Liv. 39, 6: Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: neque dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant, Ulp. Dig. 30, 16, 45. ‖ Subst. **strāgŭlum**, i, *n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc.: hae (cuicita) quloquid insternebant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Sen. Ep. 87. *a bed-covering*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: Tib. 1, 1, 65. *a covering for a corpse*: Petr. 42, 6: Suet. Ner. 50: *a horse-cloth, housing*: veredi, Mart. 14, 86. Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls: Plin. 10, 33, 51: Col. 7 *extr.*

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter*: tectam stramine vidit forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447: Virg. Aen. 11, 67: Sil. 10, 562: Plin. 10, 54, 75. *Plur.*: Ov. M. 8, 701: Stat. Th. 6, 56.

strāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [stramentum] *pertaining to straw*: falces, *for cutting straw*, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

strāmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of straw, straw-*: casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16: Petr. 63, 8.

strāmentor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to fetch straw*: Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [sterno] *straw, litter*: stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3. fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: dessectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5: *a straw-bed*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 23: Plin. 18, 7, 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 117 casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv. 25, 39. ‖ *a covering, rug, coverlet* (rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bed-clothes*, Gai. Dig. 30, 16, 234.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen] *made of straw, straw-*: Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casae, *thatched with straw*, id. Am. 2, 9, 18.

strangălas, ae, *m.* = στραγγᾶς, *a kind of Grecian wheat*: Plin. 18, 7, 12.

strangŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [strangulo] *that can be choked or strangled*: anima submersa, Tert. Anim. 30.

strangŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, suffocating, strangulation*: Plin. 23, 1, 13: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, id. 20, 15, 57.

strangŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a choker, strangler*: Spart. Sev. 14.

strangŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that strangles*: Prud. cvsθ. 10, 1103.

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choking, strangling*: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

strangŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = στραγγαλάω (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 12, 77), *to throttle, choke*; in gen. *to stifle, suffocate, strangle*: Domitium strangulavit, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*: strangulata lagueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: obeo difficultate spiritus strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*: pire strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38: vulvae strangulantes, *in a state of suffocation*, id. 22, 13, 15: sinus (funis) nec strangulet nec fluat, *be too closely drawn together*, Quint. 11, 3, 140.

2. Transf. of things: hedera arborem tenet et strangulat, *chokes, makes unfruitful*, Plin. 16, 34, 62: uva, Quinct. 3 *prooem.* 3, 33: solum, Plin. 17, 3, 4: humores tumentes strangulant venas, acido constrain: Quint. 11, 3, 20: semitam, Plin. 2, 45, 43. Poet.: non sibi oppositos infelix strangulat arcus divities, *i. e. contains*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 130. ‖ *Fig. to torment, torture*: strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 63: plures simula congesta pecunia cum strangulat, Juv. 10, 12: venditor omnes omnes, quibus strangulatur, expenat, *is forced to the sale*, Cod. Theod. 12, 3, 1.

strangūrĭa, ae, *f.* = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*: Cato R. R. 127: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19 *fin.*: Plin. 27, 11, 14.

strangūrĭcus, i, *m.* [stranguria] *afflicted with strangury*: Marc. Emp. 26.

strătēgēma, ātis, *n.* = στρατήγημα, *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*: consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*: (as of 2d. deal.) de strategematis, Val. Max. 7, 4 *in loco*. ‖ Transf. *any stratagem or trick*: interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2.

strătēgēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στρατηγηματικός, *pertaining to military stratagems*: Strategematica, the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

strătēgĭa, ae, *f.* = στρατηγία, *a government, district, province*: Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

strătēgus, i, *m.* = στρατηγός, *a military leader, general, commander*: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 6. ‖ Transf. *the president, president* at a banquet: strategum te facio huic convivio, id. Stich. 5, 4, 20.

strătĭōtēs, ae, *m.* = στρατιώτης, *a water-plant*: either *the aloe-leaved water-soldier*, Stratiotes aloides, Linn. or *the great duck-weed*, Pistia Stratiotes, Linn. Plin. 24, 18, 109. Called also, stratiotica, App. Herb. 88.

strătĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στρατιωτικός, *pertaining to a soldier, soldier-like, military*: homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 12: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49. ‖ Subst. **strătĭōtĭcum**, i, *n. a kind of eye-salve*: Scrib. Comp. 33.

strătŏpēdon, i, *n.* = στρατόπεδον, *a camp*: Jul. Oba. de Prodig. 116.

strātor, ōris, *m.* [sterno] *a groom, equerry*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*

strātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stratum] *used for covering*, i. q. stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

strātum, i, *n.* (*masc.*: stratus, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*) [sterno] *a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket*: *a pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 850: proripere se e strato, Suet. Cal. 51.

2. Meton. *a bed, couch*: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 513: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4. ‖ Transf. *a horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*: Ov. M. 8, 33: Liv. 7, 14. Proverb.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (*of* blind revenge), Petr. 45, 8. **2.** *a pavement*: saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 316: extraneum, post. Petr. 55, 6, 11.

strātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a paving, pavement*: viarum, Suet. Claud. 24: Pall. 1, 40, 2. ‖ *a layer of manure*: id. Nov. 7, 11.

strātus, a, um, *Part.* [sterno].

strātus, i, *m.* = stratum.

strātus, ūs, *m.* [sterno] for stratum, *a horse-cloth, housing*: Sol. 45 *med.*

strēbĭla, ae, *f.*, and **strēbŭla** (strĭbula), orum, *n. plu. the flesh about the haunches*: strebilia Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat cozendices hostiarum, Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: Am. 1, 24, 280.

strēpa, ae, *f.* = σῆμα, *a sign, prognostic, omen*: Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 8. ‖ Transf. *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen: Suet. Cal. 42: id. Aug. 57: strenam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, omnibus boni gratia, Fest. *s. v.* [Said by Lydus de Mens. 4, 4, to be a Sabine word signifying "health:" hence prob. also in strenuus.] (Hence Fr. *étrenne*.)

strēnē, ēs, *f.* = στρήνη, *luxury, wantonness*: Prud. cvsθ. 10, 1102.

strēnē, *adv.* *briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously*; all-quid facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 42: nisi prae manus ac operi forem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: praesto fuit unus strenue, id. Fam. 14, 7. *Sup.*: per hos strenuissime quinta bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17. *Comp.* seems not to occur.

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus] *briskness, vivacity, activity* (rare): ab exercitatae et mobilitate firmari et nobilitari, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 107: strenuitas multum manet, Ov. M. 9, 720.

strēnŭo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be brisk, lively, busy*: Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 34.

strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous*; mercator strenuus, Cato R. R. *praef.* 3: viri fortissimi et militer strenuissimi, ib. 4: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: manu fortis et bello strenuus, Nep. Dat. 1: strenui ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22: quodsi ceasas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70. With *gen.*: strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 43. In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, *turbulent, restless*, ib. 1, 52. **2.** Transf. *of things*: adolescens strenua facie, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), *nimble, dexterous*, Cels. 7 *praef. med.*: corpus, Gell. 3, 1: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. [Gr. στρηνής, στρῆνος; Germ. *strenge*; Eng. *strong*.]

strĕpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [strepo] *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and rare): (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Virg. G. 1, 413: pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288.

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.* strepiti, Enn. in Non. 490, 8), *m.* [id.] *a noise, din*; * *a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clashing*, etc.; *turmoil*: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam recusare foras, Tib. 1, 8, 60: ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: januae, id. Od. 3, 10, 9: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: obscoenus, *i. e.* ventris, Petr. 127: comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 45: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concursus hominum foricae strepitus, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: Romae, Horē Od. 3, 29, 12: inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1: sententiarum vanitudinis strepitus, Petr. 1, 3 *Plur.*: canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47. ‖ Transf. *a measured, regular sound* (poet.): citharae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 91: testudinis aureae, id. Od. 4, 3, 28: tibicinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 36.

strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n. and a.* [Gr. ΡΕΠΩ, *to make a noise*; to rustle, rumble, murmur, hiss, roar, etc.: cum Achivi conspirent inter se strepere, post. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80: frondibus truculentis, Tac. A. 2, 24: aqua in alveo strepunt, Plin. 17, 10, 60: Rhenus strepentem cornua bombis, Virg. Aen. 8, 2: Ilissi, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 317: Tiberis strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, id. 1, 2, 3: strepit assidue cava tympana crebris tinnitū galea, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: omnis marmorea campus, [illegible] omnia terrore ac tumultu [illegible] urbis apparatu bellī, id. 44, 37, 1: clamoribus plerumque [illegible] eldem neque tuba [illegible] A. 2, 73: mons [illegible] pauciloquam [illegible] Fig.: [illegible] rīa strepunt, [illegible]

ry, id. 8, 42, 64. **II.** Act. (rare): *hasc cum sub ipso vallo portisque strepercnt, bawled out, vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45: qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

strepsiceros, ōtis, *m.* = στρεψίκερως, *a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, prob. *an antelope*; several of the north African species have spirally curled horns, such as Antilope strepsiceros, Desm. and A. addax, Gm.: Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 8, 53, 79.

streptos, on, *adj.* = στρεπτός, *twisted*: uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

stria, ae, *f.* a *furrow, channel, hollow, flute* of a column: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

striātūra, ae, *f.* [strio] *a being channelled, a fluting*: Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.*

stribiligo, inis, *f.* [akin to στρεβλός, twisted, awry] *an impropriety in language, a solecism*: Gell. 5, 20: Arn. 1, 36.

stribŭla, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, *adv. closely, tightly*: in foramen conjicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2. *Comp.*: Pall. 1, 6. *Sup.*: Gell. 16, 3.

strictim, *adv.* [strictus from stringo] *straitly, closely*: strictim attondere, *i. e. close to the skin*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13. **II.** Fig. *slightly, superficially*: aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34.

2. Esp. of style, *briefly, cursorily, summarily*: haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 136: breviter strictimque dicere (*opp.* sopiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliqua re, Suet. Tib. 73.

strictīvilla, ae, *f.* [stringo villus, that has lost her hair] *an appellation of a prostitute*: Pl. in Gell. 3, 3.

strictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo] *that is stripped* or *plucked off*: oleae, Cato R. R. 146, 1.

strictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strips* or *plucks off*: olearum, Cato R. R. 144, 3.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contraction, stricture*: stomachi, *opp.* solutio, Plin. Val. 4, 2 Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 *sq.*

II. Meton. *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*: Plin. 34, 14, 41: Virg. Aen. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* [stringo].

II. Adj. *drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc.: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: emplastrum, *thick*, Scrib. Comp. 45 *fin.*: venter, *bound up, costive*, Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, *more severe, colder*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3. **2.** Fig. of style, *brief, concise*: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52. (ii) Of character, *severe, strict*: Catones, Manil. 5, 106: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87: restituto stricto jure non competebat, *according to strict right*, Jabol. Dig. 20, 2, 85. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *strait.*)

strideo, di, 2. and **stridĕo**, di, *v. n.* [akin to τρίζω] *to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buss, rattle*, etc. (mostly poet.): ferri stride' acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1: candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr. 6, 149: striduntque cavernis stridentes Chalybum, Virg. Aen. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, Tib. 1, 7, 72: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39: serrae stridentis acerbus horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo ahenis, Virg. Aen. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: alae (cygnorum), id. Aen. 1, 397: sagitta, ib. 12, 319: silvae, ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*

stridor, v. strideo.

stridor, ōris, *m.* [strideo] *any harsh* or *grating sound*: *a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling*, etc.: serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65: elephantorum, ib. 8, 286: Liv. 30, 18: stellionis, Plin. 29, 4, 28: similae, Ov. M. 14, 100: Trogiodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8: procellae, Prop. 3, 7, 47: rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: januae, Ov. M. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7: pennarum, Plin. 11, 29, 35: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15. *Plur.*: stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

stridŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing*, etc.: stridula cornua (*i. e.* hasta), Virg. Aen. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: manus menstri (*i. e.* elephanti), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen Ep. 56. (Hence It. *stridlo.*)

striga, ae, *f.* [stringo] *a row of corn* or *hay cut down, a swath*: Col. 2, 18, 2.

2. *a furrow drawn lengthwise of the field*: Jul. Frontin. agr. p. 38: also in a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons*: Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

striga, ae, *f.* [strix] *a hag, witch*: Petr. 63. (Hence It. *strega.*)

strigātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. strix] *of a length* (from north to south) *greater than its breadth*: ager (*opp.* scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

strigilēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [strigilis] *a small strigil*: App. Flor. p. 346.

strigilis, is, *f.* [stringo] *a scraper* (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, *a strigil*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Hor. S. 2, 7, 110: Suet. Aug. 80: v. Smith's Ant. 192. **II.** Transf. *a surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear*: Cels. 6, 7: Plin. 25, 13, 107. **2.** Among the Spaniards, *a small bit* of native gold: id. 33, 3, 19. (Hence It. *streggkia, streglia*; Fr. *étrille.*)

strigmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is scratched* or *scraped off, a scraping*: Plin. 20, 3, 8. **II.** Esp. *filth* or *dirt scraped off*: Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: Val. Max. 9, 14, 2 *ext.*

strigo, 1. *v. n.* [2. strix] *to hold up, stop* in ploughing: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **II.** Transf. *to give way, lose strength, sink* (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 19.

strigōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo] *lean, lank, thin, meagre*: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur, Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20. canis, *opp.* obesus, Col. 7, 12, 8. *Comp.*: equi, Liv. 27, 47. *Sup.*: (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9. **II.** Fig. of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [akin to στράγγυω: Germ *strängen*] *to draw* or *tie tight: to draw, bind*, or *press together, to grasp*: te stringam ad carnarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Lucan. 5, 143: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51. mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together*, id. 15, 16: habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat. Th. 11, 513: arcum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

2. Transf. *to touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze*: litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. Aen. 5, 163: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aura), ib. 4, 136: metas inferiora rota, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11, 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536: tela stringentia corpus, *grazing, slightly wounding*, Virg. Aen. 10, 331. **3.** *to pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune*, etc.: oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato R. R. 65, 1: quernas glandes, Virg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: frondes, Virg. E. 9, 61: hordea, id. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Virg. Aen. 12, 278: Liv. 7, 40: cultrum, id. 7, 5. Poet. transf.: manum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14: stringere remos, *to cut branches for making oars*, Virg. Aen. 1, 552.

II. Fig. of style, *to compress, abridge*: narrationis loca rem stringunt, Quint. 4, 2, 128: Sil. 8, 48. **3.** *to hold in check, to rule, sway*: quascumque meo gens barbara natu stringitur, advenias, Claud. B. Get. 371. **3.** *to touch, affect*: esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain*: atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. Aen. 9, 294: quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, ib. 2, 350. (Hence Fr. *étreindre.*)

stringor, ōris, *m.* [stringo] *a touching, touch, shock*: gelidae aquae, Lucr. 3, 693.

strĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stria] *to furnish with furrows* or *channels; to hollow out, groove, flute*: columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.*: asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42: concham, id. 9, 33, 52.

strītāvus, v. tritavus, *ad init.*

strittabilla, ae, *f.* [strittare] *limping*: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strittāre, *to be weak in the feet*: strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strix, strigis, *f.* = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher] *an owl*, prob. *the screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children Ov. F. 6, 133 *sq.*: Plin. 11, 39, 95: Tib. 1, 5, 52.

strix, igis, *f. a furrow, channel, groove*: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

strŏbĭlus, i, *m.* = στρόβιλος, *a pine-nut, pine-cone*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 53 *fin.*

strōbus, i, *m. a tree which grew in Carmania yielding an odoriferous gum*, prob. some Conifer Plin. 12, 17, 40.

II. Another name of *the ladanum*: id. 12, 17, 37.

strōma, ătis, *n.* = στρῶμα, *a bedcovering, coverlet*: Capitol. Ver. 4 *fin.*

strombus, i, *m.* = στρομβός, *a kind of spiral snail*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

strongўla, ae, *f.* = στρογγύλη, *a bust*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

strongўlē, ēs, *f.* = στρογγύλη, *a kind of alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

strŏpha, ae, *f.* = στροφή, *a strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*

II. *a trick, artifice*: verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4: Sen. Ep. 26 *med.*: ego aliquam strophum inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18 *fin.*

strŏphĭārius, ii, *m.* [strophium] *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia: Pl. Anl. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small wreath* or *chaplet*: Plin. 21, 2, 2.

strŏphĭum, ii, *n.* = στρόφιον (a band), *a band, stay, stomacher*, worn by females under the breasts Cat. 64, 65: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. 538, 7. **II.** *a head-band, chaplet*: Virg. Cop. 32: Prud. Cath. 3, 26: esp. of priests: cf. Fest. s. v. stroppus. **III.** *a rope*: ancoralia, *cables*, App. M. 11, p. 265.

strŏphōma, ătis, *n.* = στρόφωμα, *the belly-ache, colic*: Hier. in Jes. 13, 6

strŏphōsus (strŏph. Venant. Carm. 8, 9, 17), a, um, *adj.* [strophus] *that has the colic*: Veg. 3, 57.

strŏphus, i, *m.* = στρόφος, *the belly-ache, colic*: Veg. 1, 4: ib. 57: App. Herb. 26.

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, *adv. regularly, methodically* (rare): Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo] *pertaining to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building*: canales, *walled*, Vitr. 8, 7: cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8: caementum, *cement used in building*, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, a building, erecting, construction*: patrocelinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov. 22, 2. **II.** Fig.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut rete, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Patient. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6: Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1: Lampr. Elag. 27.

II. *one who serves at table, a carver*: Mart. 10, 48, 15: Juv. 5, 120.

structōrius, a, um, *adj.* [structor] *pertaining to building, architectural*: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo] *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.

2. Esp. *a building or erecting*: parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: est specus exesi structura pumicis asper, Ov. F. 4, 495: structura antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51: silex globosus ad structuram infidelis, *for building*, id. 36, 22, 49: in structura saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27. (ii) Meton. *a building, erection, structure*: Front. Aq. 123: Vitr. 5, 12: aerariae structurae, *mining works, mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. **II.** Fig. of style, *an arrangement, order, structure*: verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: id. Or. 44, 149: Quint. 1, 10, 23: Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

structus, a, um, *Part.* [struo]. **II.** Subst. structa, orum, *n. plu. buildings*: saxorum structa, Lucr. 4, 562.

strūes, is, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile*: laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12: corporum, Liv. 21, 5: Tac. H. 2, 70. lignorum, Liv. 21, 37: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac. G. 27: Lucan. 8, 757: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, Luv. 44, 41. **II.** Esp. *a heap of little offering-cakes*: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. *s. v.*: Cato R. R. 134, 2: Ov. F. 1, 276.

strufertārii, orum, *m. plu. they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning*: Fest. *s. v.*

struix, icis, *f.* [struo] = *heap, pile*: struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. *s. v.*: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 26: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222. **II.** Fig.: struix malorum, Naev. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 267.

strūma, ae, *f.* [struo: cf. spuma from spuo] *a scrofulous tumour, struma*: Cels. 5, 28, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9.

strūmātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [struma] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*: Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [id.] *an herb that cures the struma*, also called ranunculus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13, 119: App. Herb. 8.

strūmella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small struma*: Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*: Col. 7, 10, 3: Juv. 10, 309.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.] *a plant that cures the struma*, called also strychnos and cuculus, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 8, 44: App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in regular order or as parts of a consistent whole; to pile up, arrange*: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: penum ordine longo, Virg. Aen. 1, 704: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, *to heap up, accumulate*, Petr. 120, 85: rem, Pers. 2, 44: pedem, *to heap up steps*, i. e. *to flee*: si calvitur pedemve struit manum endolacito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* Post. transf.: altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 3, 54 *Absol.*: alias (apes) struunt, alias polluunt, alias suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10. **2.** Esp. *to build, erect, fabricate, construct*: fornacem bene struito: lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato R. R. 38, 1 and 3: templa saxo structa vetusto, Virg. Aen. 3, 84: moenia, ib. 5, 811: domos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Virg. Aen. 11, 204: Lucan. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295 tubas, Prop. 4, 3, 20: cubilia, Lucan. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. A. 15, 37. *Absol.*: reticulata structura, qua frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51. **3.** *to set in order, arrange*: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aciem, Liv. 9, 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51.

II. Fig. *to join together, compound, compose*: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, *Nerei repandirostrum*, Quint. 1, 5, 67. **2.** Esp. *to prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc.: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64: sycophantias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 57: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10: crimina et accusationes, ib. 11, 12. **3.** *to order, arrange, dispose, regulate*: componere et struere verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: cum varios struerem per secula reges, *ordained*, Val. Fl. 1, 534.

struppĕārĭa, orum, *n. plu. a festival among the* Falisci: Fest. *s. v.* struppus.

struppus (struoppus), i, *m.* [στρόφιον] *a band, thong, strap*: struppis verberari, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: Fest. *s. v.*: tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2, 2. (Hence It. *stroppolo*: Fr. *estrope, étrope.*)

strūthĕus (struthius), a, um, *adj.* = στρουθίος, *pertaining to sparrows*: mala, *sparrow-apples, quinces*, Cydonia vulgaris, Linn., Plin. 15, 11, 10: Cato R. R. 7, 3: struthaeum in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*

strūthĭo, ōnis, v. struthiocamelus.

strūthĭocămēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = στρουθιοκαμήλινος, *pertaining to an ostrich*: cervum, Plin. 29, 5, 31.

strūthĭocămēlus, i, *m.* = στρουθιοκάμηλος, *an ostrich*, Struthio Camelus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 1, 1: id. 10, 22, 29. By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, *m.* = στρουθίων: Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*: Lampr. Elag. 30. (Hence, from struthio, It. *struzzo*; and from avis struthio, Fr. *au-truche.*)

strūthĭon, ii, *n.* = στρουθίον, *a plant*, Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18: id. 24, 11, 58.

strūthŏpus, ŏdis, *m.* and *f.* = στρουθόπους, *a person that has small or sparrow-feet*: Plin. 7, 2, 2.

strychnos, i, *m.* = στρύχνος, *a kind of nightshade*: Plin. 27, 8, 44: called also trychnos, id. 21, 31, 105. A name apparently applied to various plants. (i) trychnon, *nightshade*, Solanum nigrum, Linn. (ii) callion, helicacabon, *winter cherry*, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. (iii) dorycnion, manicon = either Solanum insanum, Linn., or S. villosum, Linn. (iv) Moly morion = Physalis somnifera, Linn. (not Homer's moly, which seems to have been Allium magicum, a kind of garlic). Pliny also speaks of a kind of edible strychnos, which some have referred to the Solanum Melongena, Linn., a kind of *egg-plant*, producing a very large purple fruit, which is now eaten in Sicily and the S. of Italy, and may be found in the markets of Paris.

stŭdĕo, ŭi (*perf.* studivi, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to σπουδή, σπουδάζω, *to speed, haste*; hence] *to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after*; *to pursue* some course of action, etc. *Absol.*: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: si qui in ea re studebat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. With *acc.*: horum ille mihi egregie studebat: et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2 *fin.*: perspexi ex tuis literis, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 72: unum studetis Antonii constum avertere a re publica, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120: has res, Pl. Mil. 5, 44. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Hac. 5, 2, 42: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, ib. 1, 2: fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Am. 1, 1: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis quam plurimis, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51. Most freq. with *dat.*: illi rei studet, id. Asin. 1, 3, 30: huic rei studendum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, ib. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: agriculturae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: sacrificiis, ib. 6, 21: literis, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: lectis sternendis studuimus mundi tisque apparandis, Pl. Stich. 5, 3, 5: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3. With *gen.*: parens, qui to nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you*, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72. With *subj.* (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut hanc partem oppidi ab reliqua parte urbis excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1. With *in* (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6.

II. Esp. *to be zealous* for a person or cause, *to favour*: with *dat.*: ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Coel 4, 10: Catilinae, ib. 5, 12: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62. rebus Athenienslum, Nep. Lys. 1 *med.* *Absol.*: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51. **3.** *to apply oneself to learning, to study*: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint. 11, 3, 97: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21: in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5.

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [studium] *a small literary production*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5. **II.** *a little room* or *closet for study*: Inscr. Mur. 977, 13.

stŭdĭōsē, *adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously*: aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11: studiose cavendum est, id. Am. 26, 99. *Comp.*: ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcellum, tum multo nunc studiosius, id. Fam. 13, 54: Nep. Ages. 3. *Sup.*: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 4, 26: Suet. Cal. 54.

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium] *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond* or *studious of*. With *gen.*: venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 2, 8: florum, id. Od. 3, 27, 29: discendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 151: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 10, 122: summae studiosus amicitiae duo trimarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: musicae, Quint.

1, 10, 12: *juris*, Suet. Ner. 52. | *Cotta*: *tibi* rectissimedi mihi quam respondi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Sup.*: emunctiarum lautissimarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46. With *dat.*: rei nullae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 20. With *ad*: studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. With *in*: in argento, Petr. 52, 1. *Absol.*: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo meditare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. ‖ Esp. *zealous* for a person or cause, *friendly, attached, devoted*: omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae *παρρησίαν* eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, ib. 3, 22: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: studiosa pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91. *Comp.*: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 med.: te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19. *Sup.*: existimationis meae studiosissimus, id. Verr. 2, 47, 117. 2. *devoted to study or learning, learned, studious*: quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, literatus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26: juvenis studiosus aliquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32. Transf. of things: studiosa disputatio *a learned disputation*, id. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. Hence Studiosus, *the Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny: lb. 3, 5.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo] *a busying oneself about or application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavour, study*: studium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, literarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliqua re ponere, id. Fin. 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Am. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curaque discere, id. Fam. 4, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27: sunt puerilibus certa studia, sunt ineuntis adolescentiae, sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 76: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *voluntarily*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: non studio sed fortuito, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 13. With *gen.*: in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Am. 27, 104: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: studium pugnandi exercitui injectum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. ‖ *zeal* for a person or cause; *good-will, attachment, devotion*, etc.: tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad benefician impetrandum munire, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Pompeium mentes suas ad nostrum imperium pomeque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum studium, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: studiis odiisque carens, Lucan. 2, 377: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 35: studia partium, Sall. J. 73: no, quo minus cupiditatis ac studii vim est ortsio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42. 2. *application to learning, study*; *plur. studies*: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28.: studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8: illum ex omnibus Pythagoreis *pl.* studiis vita dedisse, id. Rep. 1, 10. studio septum dedit

somno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non intendes animum studiis, lb. 2, 2, 36: o nati studiorum! *late to learning*, id. S. 1, 10, 21. 3. Transf. *a place for study, a study, school*: philosophiam (se ogit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26.

stultē, *adv. foolishly, stilly*: stulte facere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 30: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stultĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [stultiloquus] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

stultĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [id.] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 25.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling*: tace stultiloque, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 45.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus] *folly, foolishness, silliness*, etc.: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 5: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accesait aut superat superbia? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 7: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8 procem.. stultitia est, si te esse tristem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 27, 124 sq.

stultĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to stolidus, q. v.] *foolish, silly*, etc.: multi stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: inepte stultus es, id. Most. 2, 2, 64: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23. ego vero *te* non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: quos ait Caecilius *comicos, stultos, senes*, hos significat credulos, oblivioosos, dissolutos, id. de Sen. 11, 36: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26. 2. Transf. of things: nulla est tam stulta civitas, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: laetitia, Sall. C. 51: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 8, 3: dies, *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34: vita, Sen. Ep. 15 *fin.*: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius? Cic. Am. 15, 55.

stŭpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *v. a.*: pass. stupefio [stupeo] *to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy*: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 19. ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13, 7. 2. Esp. in *part. perf.*: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 365.

stŭpĕfĭo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpendus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous*: virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6.

stŭpeo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied*, etc.. quum his etiam tum semisomnus stupereet, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 93: torpescunt scorpiones acuuti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2: nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23 *fin.*: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3. With *gen.*: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38. With *abl.*, or *in* and *abl.*: stupens gaudio Graecus, Cael. in Quint. 9, 3, 98: exspectatione stupere, *Liv.* 8, 33: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5: carmine stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 19 ‖ stupet Albius

aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, lb. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Virg. Aen. 10, 446. With *ad*: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1 med.

2. Transf. of things, *to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: multum refert, a fonte bibatur qui finit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763: Plin. 14, 21, 27: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: stupente in seditione, Liv. 28, 25. ‖ Act. *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: omnia dum stupet, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4.

stŭpesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

stŭpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): incredibilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 80.

stŭpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to confound, amaze, astonish*: Marc. Cap. 6 *init.*

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid* (rare): stupida sine animo asto, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas, stupida? quid taces? id. Epid. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, *infatuated*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: populus stupidus stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4: Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7. *Sup.*: homo, Varr. in Non. 400, 12. ‖ Transf. of things: colles, *i. e. that cannot be cultivated*, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 39.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement*: stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensûs stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2: oculos stupor urget inertes, Virg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: quum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 12, 6 *fin.* 2. Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21.

stŭpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [stupor] *regarded with amazement* or *wonder*: gloria, Tert. Cult. fem. 3.

stuppa (stŭpa and stīpa), ae, *f.* = *στύππη* (*στύπη*), *the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum*: Plin. 19, 1, 3: Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 21, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 682. (Hence It. *stoppa*; Sp. *estopa*; Fr. *étoupe*.)

stuppārius (stupar.), a, um, *adj.* [stuppa] *pertaining to tow, tow-*: malleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

stuppĕus (stupeus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made or consisting of tow*: vinculo, Virg. Aen. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 13, 547: verbera funduo, Virg. G. 1, 309: flamma, *burning tow*, id. Aen. 8, 694.

stuprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Quint. 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom. 8: Sen. Hipp. 698.

stuprō, adv. *shamefully*: Meleus ap. Fest. *s. v.* stuprum.

stŭpro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [stuprum] *to defile*: pulvinar, Auct. De Marcell. resp. 15, 33: mores, Tert. Apol. 6. ‖ Esp. *to debauch, dishonor, ravish*: qui illam stupravit nocte, Pl. Asi. prol. 26: filiam, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: matrimonia feminis matres stupratis et corruptores, Liv. 39, 15.

stŭprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unchaste, debauched, corrupt*: mens, Vell. Pat. 2, 100, 3.

stŭprum, i, *n.* [akin to *στύφω*, *στυφελός*, Vaniček, Fremdw. 2, 2] ‖ Esp. *dishonor, treat*

nesc, violation (in law, stuprum was committed with a widow or virgin, adulterium with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 13): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: stupra et...corruptelae et adulteria, incesta deuique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulvia stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4. Of animals: Col. 7, 6, 3. **2.** *Méton. an adulterer*, etc. (poet.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, *the paramour*, Prop. 4, 7, 57.

sturnus, i, *m. a starling* or *stare*: Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 24, 35 · id. 18, 17, 45.

stylobătes, is, or **stylobăta**, ae, *m.* = στυλοβάτης, *the pedestal of a column* or *row of columns, a stylobate*: Vitr. 3, 3.

stylus, i, v. stilus.

stymma, ătis, *n.* = στύμμα, *the chief ingredient* or *foundation of an unguent*: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

styptĭcē, adv. = στυπτικῶς, *astringently, styptic*: medicamenta, Plin. 24 13, 73: naturae herbae, id. 32, 9, 36: vinum, *of an acid taste*, Pall. Jan. 17.

stўrax, ăcis, *m.* = στύραξ, *a resinous gum, storax*, from the Styrax officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 25, 55: id. 24, 6, 15. Called also, storax, Sol. 33 *med.*

suad ted idem ait esse, sic te, Fest. *s. v.*

suādēla, ae, *f.* [suadeo] *exhortation, persuasion*: jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.* *Plur.*: his et hujusmodi suadeliis, id. M. 9, p. 225.

suādenter, adv. *persuasively*: Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādĕo, si, sum (sŭādent, Lucr. 4, 1153), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge.* Constr. *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of person advised: what is advised expressed by *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.* or *subj.*: the latter is often to be understood: nou jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5 *fin.*: instare, suadere, orare, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: recte suadere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: bene suadere, id. Am. 13, 44: an O. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, id. Phil. 2, 11 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7. (ii) With *acc.* of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38: quid mihi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101. *Pass.*: mihi non placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg. Aen. 12, 814: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 31: nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. Arch. 6. (iv) With *subj.*: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 64: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17 *fin.*: quum accrimo suasissem Lepido ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63: suadere Priamo, ne supra principem ascenderet, Tac. H. 4, 8: suadeo, clemens, Petr. 11 *fin.*: ne suadere, dixit, Phaetontem id negotii darem, Hyg. Astr. 4. (v) With *acc.* of pers.: ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: ego neque te jubeo neque veto neque suadeo, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 120: unorum ejus suasi ac persuasi, secedens paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228. **2.** Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion*: suadet vesana fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668: ita suadentibus sanis, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 415: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 102: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis efferre laborem suadet, Lucr. 1, 143. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, suadere legem, rogationem, *etc. to recommend, advocate* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: Liv. 45, 21: rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: in hac rogatione suadenda, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, Quint. 3, 8, 14. *Absol.*: in suadendo et dissuadendo tria spectanda, id. 3, 8, 15. [Orig. *suadveo*: cf. *suavis.*]

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [suadeo] *persuading, persuasive* (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 452: majestas, App. M. 11, 272.

sūārius, a, um, *adj.* [sus] *pertaining to swine, swine-*: negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7: forum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. ‖ Subst. suarius, ii, *m. a swineherd*: Plin. 8, 51, 77. (ii) *a swine-dealer*: Symm. Ep. 10, 27. **2.** suaria, ae, *f. traffic in swine*: Edict. ap. Grut. Inscr. 647, 7.

suāsio, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo] *a counselling, advice, exhortation*: Sen. Ep. 95. *Plur.*: omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140. **2.** In rhetor. *eloquence of the persuasive kind*: id. Or. 11, 37.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adviser, counseller*: me suasore et impulsore id factum, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, *one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law*: suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B.

suāsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [suasor] *pertaining to counselling* or *advising*; *suasory*: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161. ‖ Esp. in rhetor. *pertaining to the suasory species of eloquence, hortatory, suasory*: pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1. **2.** Subst. suasoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* oratio), *a hortatory* or *suasory speech*: id. 2, 4, 25: Petr. 6.

suāsum, i, *n.* [suadeo] *a persuasive speech, persuasion*: Tert. Gen. 103.

suasum colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento sibo. Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, Fest. *s. v.*

suāsus, a, um, *Part.* [suadeo].

suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advising*: suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 48: ob meum suasum, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

suātim, *adv.* [sus] *suitably*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

suāvĕ-ŏlens (also separately), entis, *adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant*: amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaveolens] *a sweet odour, fragrance*: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

suāvĭātio (suv.), ōnis, *f.* [suavior] *a kissing*: suavia, Pl. Ruc. 1, 2, 6. *Plur.*: Gell. 18, 2.

suāvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis dico] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: versus, Lucr. 4, 181.

suāvĭlĭcum (suv.), i, *n.* [suavis] *a kind of sweet cake*: Cato R. R. 84, 1.

suāvĭlĭquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-sounding* (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Galbanga, Enn. Ann. 9, 3: Quint. 11, 3, 38: carmen, Lucr. 1, 944.

suāvĭlĭquentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech*: et suaviloquentiam appellat (Ennius Cathegum) et suaviloquentium tribuit, Cic. Brut. 19, 76.

suāvĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: versus, Lucr. 2, 629.

suāvĭlūdĭum, ii, *n.* [suavis ludus] *a lover of plays*: Tert. Spect. 20.

suāvĭo (suvio), *for* suavior, *to kiss*: Pomp. and Nov. in Non. 474, 13: Sycone Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvĭŏlum (suv.), i, *n. dim.* [suavium] *a little kiss*: Cat. 99, 2.

suāvĭor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to kiss*: Atticum nostrum cupio absentem suaviari, Cic. Att. 16, 3: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53: os osculoque, Cat. 9, 9.

suāvis, e (suāvus, Sedul. 1, 274), *adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 660: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 23: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, suaves res, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44: radix suavissimi gustus et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64: flores, Lucr. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65: cantus, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2: sermo, id. Asin. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: vox, Gell. 19, 9: sopor, Lucr. 4, 454. *Neutr.* suave, adverb (poet.): suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg. E. 3, 63. ‖ Of moral and abstract things: homo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64: mea suavia, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, facilis, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 26, 36: amor suavissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 142: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: modus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 17: ut rei servire suave est! id. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi posse ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93. suave, mari magno, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1. [Orig. *suadvis*: cf. *suadeo*; Sans. *svâdu*; Gr. ἡδύς; Germ. *süss*; Eng. *sweet.*]

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*: in piscis habet suavitatem, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 27. quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: cibi, id. Phil. 2, 43, 113: odorum, id. de Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. gen. 3, 8: me tuus sontus et suavitas ista delectat: omitto verborum; sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae exit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirifica suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Plur.*: ut conquirat undique suavitates, id. Off. 3, 33, 117. ‖ Of moral and abstract things: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: quum omnes amare mortissimo pro quae eximia suavitate debeamus, id. 1, 57, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Am. 18, 66: mira cunctatione delectat, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. *Plur.*: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

suāvĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: vitae quam suaviter voluptas sensibus moveatur, illustrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: suaviter loqui, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42. *Comp.*: chirurgiae vinum lenius, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: suaviter danum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 15, 7, 9, 70. ‖ Fig.: quid agis, Catulle, de tuorum rerum? suaviter, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: suaviter jucunde ac suaviter, Plin. 1, 17, 7: quae suaviter accipiuntur, id. Pan. 1, 17, 3: quae suaviter agentibus, id. Ep. 1, 15, 2: quae suaviter legentibus, id. Pan. 1, 17, 3: quae suaviter accipiuntur

suāvium (savium), ii, n. [id.] *a mouth* puckered up to be kissed (rare): *dum semihiulco savio meo puellum saviot*, Pers. sp. Gell. 19, 11: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 16. ‖ Transf. *a kiss*: qui tuae non des amicae suavium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 5: savium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: savia suavia, App. M. 6, 176: *Atticae, quontam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des*, Cic. Att. 16, 11. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 153: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3.

sŭb, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. *upa*; Gr. ὑπό; Eng. *up*; cf. super with ὑπέρ, and ab with ἀπό] **A.** With *abl.* *Of space*: *under, below, beneath, underneath*: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec tamen exisent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: sub aqua, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32: sub pellibus hiemare, *in tents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: manet sub Jove frigido venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, *in the open air*, lb. 2, 3, 23: sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28: pone (me) sub curru solis nimium propinqui, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 21. Fig.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17. **2.** *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: est ager sub urbe, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 109: sub Veteribus, id. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. sub basilica, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 11: sub oculis domini suum probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28: classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15. ‖ Of time: *in, within, during, at, by*: ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. 45, 10: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494: Hor. A. P. 363: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.* ‖‖ Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, *etc. under, beneath, with*: omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: sub ditione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub domina meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub conditione, Suet. Tib. 44: id. Caes. 66: id. Vit. 6: sub lege, id. Aug. 21: sub poena mortis, id. Cal. 48: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.* **B.** With *acc.* *Of space* in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath*: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bac. 3, 3, 78: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. Od. 1, 18, 13: Fig.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Acad. 2, 23, 74. **2.** Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.*: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11: aedes suas detulit sub Velium, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: erat finem sub utramque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: amnis ostia sub Tusci, lb. 2, 2, 33: dextera via sub montis tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541. (ii) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, *directed upwards to the stars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 853. ‖‖ Of time, denoting approximation: *towards, about*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10. **2.** *just after, immediately upon*: sub eas (literas) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc herus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43. ‖‖‖ Of other relations: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, lb. 4, 4, 7: sub manum submittere, *at hand, conveniently*, Auct. B. Afr. 36: sub manum annuntiari, Suet. Aug. 49. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before the remaining consonants (*c, f, g, m, p, r*) it is usually assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p*, or *t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Lastly, in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, the *b* is elided. In composition, sub denotes **1.** *under*; *e. g.* sub-mergo, *to dip under*; sub-jicio, *to throw under*. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority; *e. g.* sub-centurio, *a subcenturion*; sub-doceo, *to act as an assistant-teacher*. (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution = *slightly*; *e. g.* sub-agrestis, *somewhat boorish*; sub-irascor, *to be somewhat* or *slightly angry*; sub-rideo, *to laugh slightly, to smile*. (iii) secrecy; *e. g.* sub-orno, *to incite secretly*: sub-traho, *to draw away by stealth*. (iv) substitution = *instead of*; *e. g.* sur-rogo, *to cause to be chosen instead of another*; suf-ficio, *to elect in place of another*; suc-cedo, *to come into another's place*. (v) succession = *after*; *e. g.* sub-eo, *to come after*, or *next*. **2.** *from below, up*; *e. g.* suc-cedo, *to come up*; sus-cipio, *to take up*; suc-cingo, *to gird up*; succendo, *to set on fire at the bottom*; suspicio, *to look up*. Hence with the implied notion of assistance; *e. g.* succurro, *to run up* (*to help*): sub-venio, *to come up* (*to help*). **3.** *near, closely*; *e. g.* sub-sequor, *to follow closely*; subjectus, *situated near, adjacent*; sub-inde, *immediately after*.

sŭbabsurdē, *adv.* *somewhat absurdly*: aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj.* *somewhat* or *rather absurd*: sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, lb. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessus, id. Att. 16, 3: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 69.

sŭb-accūso, 1. *v. a.* *to blame* or *accuse somewhat*: alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: id. Att. 16, 7: subaccusa, quaeso, Vestorium, lb. 13, 46.

sŭb-ācĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *somewhat sour, sourish*: vinum, Cato R. R. 108, 2: succus, Plin. 12, 23, 54.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo] *a working up, preparing*: arena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: subactiones elborum, Arn. 3, 107. ‖ Fig. *preparation, discipline*: subacto mihi ingenio opus est; subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, literae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, m. [id.] *a debaucher, polluter*: Lamps. Elag. 31.

sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* [subigo].

sŭbactus, ūs, m. [id.] *a working up, kneading*: Plin. 18, 7 12, § 67.

sŭb-adīvo, ae, m. [adjuvo] *an assistant*: Cod. Theod. 6, 27, 3 *fin.*

sŭb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* *that has copper underneath* or *inside*: aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātio, **sŭbăgĭtātrix**, **sŭbăgĭto**, v. subigitatio, *etc.*

sŭb-agrestis, e, *adj.* *somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: subagrestis quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj.* *placed* or *carried under the arms*: telum, Nep. Alcib. 10: culcitae, Lampr. Elag. 19 *fin.* ‖ Subst. sŭbālāre, is, n. *an under-girdle*: Edict. Diocl. p. 25.

sŭb-albens, entis, *adj.* *somewhat white*: prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

sŭb-albicans, antis, *adj.* *somewhat white*: pales rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *rather whitish*: pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96.

sŭb-albus, a, um, *adj.* *rather white, whitish*: sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine*: montes, Plin. 25, 7, 24: Italia, id. 16, 11, 22.

sŭbalternĭcum, i, n. *a kind of reddish amber*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-āmārus, a, um, *adj.* *somewhat bitter*: Cic. Fat. 4, 8. Adverbially: subamarum arridens, Amm. 27, 11 *med.*

sŭb-āpĕrio, 4. *v. a.* *to open from within*: Apic. 8, 7.

sŭb-āquānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *that is under-water, sub-aqueous*: Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-āquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny*: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

sŭb-ārātor, ōris, m. *one who ploughs close to* any thing. Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

sŭb-ārescens, entis, *adj.* *growing somewhat dry*: Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

sŭb-argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *rather subtle* or *keen*: Gell. 15, 30.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus] *that is under the arms*: vestis, Mart. Cap. 5, 136. Subst. sŭbarmāle, is, n. = subarmalis vestis: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14: Voplsc. Aur. 13.

sŭb-ăro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to plough under* or *close to*: Plin. 16, 27, 50: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 28, 51.

sŭb-arrōganter, *adv.* *somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly*: facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 114.

sŭb-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *rather rough*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

sŭb-assentiens, entis, *Part.* *assenting* or *yielding a little*: manus subassentientibus humeris movetur Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to roast a little*: Apic. 4, 2.

sŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [subo] *the heat, brimming* of swine: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

sŭb-audĭo, ĭi, ītus, 4. *v. n.* *to understand, supply mentally* a word omitted: subaudito *jubeo*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1. ‖ *to hear a little*: nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167.

sŭbauditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio] *an understanding, supplying* a word omitted: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 80.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.* *slightly gilt*: annulus, Petr. 32, 3.

sŭb-auscŭlto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *to listen secretly*: subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: oppidum os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 40: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, Cic. Top. 20, 73.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj.* *rather harsh*: vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*

sŭb-bălĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [balio] *to bawl out* (rare): Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 18 si paulum subbalavero, Gust. Her. 20

sŭb-bālĭus, adv., *somewhat stammeringly*: canorus, Spart. Get. 5.

sŭb-bālĭus, ii, m. [balius] *one who lounges around the basilicae, a lounger*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 25.

sŭb-bĭbo, bĭbi, *p. v. a.* *to drink a little, to tipple* (rare): Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 18 si paulum subbibero, Gust. Her. 20

sub-blandior (*fut.* subblandibitur, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 19), 4. v. n. *esp. to caress or fondle a little*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 33.

sub-brĕvis, e, *adj. rather short*: folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20.

subc-, v. succ.

sub-dealbo, 1. v. a. *to whiten a little*: Varr. in Non. 72, 11.

sub-dēbilis, e, *adj. somewhat lame*: femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

sub-dēbilĭtātus, a, um, *adj. somewhat enfeebled*; fig. *somewhat discouraged*: Cic. Att. 11, 5.

sub-dēficio, 3. v. n. *to fail somewhat*: Cort. 7, 7 *med.*: Aug. Serm. 343.

sub-dībŭlus, i, m. *a sub-deacon*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6.

sub-dīālis (subdivalis, Amm. 19, 11), e, *adj.* [dius] *that is in the open air*: inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29. **II.** Subst. subdiālia, ium, *n. plu. open galleries* or *terraces*; a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὑπαῖθρα: id. 36, 25, 62. *Sing.*: subdivalis domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

sub-difficilis, e, *adj. somewhat difficult*: quaestio, Cic. Am. 19, 67.

sub-diffīdo, 3. v. n. *to be somewhat distrustful*: Cic. Att. 15, 20.

sub-dimidius, a, um, *adj. less by one half of itself*: numerus, *that bears to another number the ratio of 2 to 3*, Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj. subdisjunctive*; said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good: Procul Dig. 50, 16, 124. conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum 3. v. a. *to subdivide a clause*: Ascon. Cic. Veri. 2, 13 *fin.*

subdĭtīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: servus, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Elag. 17.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 198 archipirata, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7.

subdĭto, 1. v. a. [id.] *to afford, supply, furnish*: Lucr. 6, 604.

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-diu, *adv. by day*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 77

subdīval, subdīvālis, v. subdialis.

sub-dīvido, visi, visum, 3. v. a. *to subdivide*: libros, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 3 *med.*

subdīvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido] *a subdivision*: Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [subdivido].

sub-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to put, place, set, or lay under*: ignem subdito, Cato R. R. 105, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: faces, Lucr. 6, 1284: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 102: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under*, Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90: versus, *to append*, Gell. 18, 4: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde illico subdidisti: *quid de duobus consulibus*, etc., *subjoined*, Aus. Grat. act. 23: Coelestae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Haemus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18. **2.** Esp. *to bring under, subject, subdue* (rare): Platonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: rem tam magnam tisdem tempestatibus, tisdem casibus subdere, *to expose*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. **3.** Fig. *to put near, apply; to furnish*: iras fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 304: id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: tritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76: alicui spiritus, Liv. 7, 40. **II.** *to put in the place of, to substitute*: te regem in Hirtii locum me subdas, Plane. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: judicem in meum locum, Auct. Or. pro dom. 32: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4. **2.** Esp. *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit*: subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Paul. Dig. 4, 10, 19: liberos tanquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3: abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: testamentum, ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, ib. 3, 67: rumorem, ib. 6, 36.

sub-dŏcĕo, 2. v. a. *to teach as an assistant* (rare): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

sub-doctor, ōris, m. *an underteacher, assistant*: Aus. Prof. 22.

subdŏlē, adv. *somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*: subdole blanditur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 12. nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful*: homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: subdola adversus senem, id. Epid. 2, 2, 13: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere arrogantiam Sall. J. 38: occultus ac subdolus fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51. **2.** Transf. of things: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5: subdolus ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102: mendacia, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5: oratio, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 2, 598. modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560: forma loci in certis vadis, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26.

sub-dŏmo, 1. v. a. *to subject by taming, to tame, subdue*: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dŭbĭto, 1. v. n. *to be rather doubtful* or *undecided*: antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15: significabant tuae literae, te subdubitare, qua essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*Perf. sync.* subduxti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; *inf.* subduxe, Poet. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6) *to draw from under* or *from below*: hence, *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise*: brassicam ad nasum admoveto: ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (opp. demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*: subducto vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. **2.** Esp. Naut. *t. t. to draw* or *haul up*: navim in pulvinarium, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terra, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to draw off* forces from one position to another; *to lead up*: cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex media acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postrema acie, id. 44, 37: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98: agmen in sequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34. **II.** *to lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove*, etc.: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux ilium capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg. Aen. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Virg. E. 3, 6: aliquem pugnae, id. Aen. 10, 615: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1099: se ab ipso vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781: alvum, *to purge*, Cels. 3, 4: vela celeriter, *to furl*, Auct. B. Alex. 45. **2.** Esp. *to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal; and with pron. reflect. to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away*: alicui anulum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 87: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetheres domo subducitur Ut Od. 1, 3, 30: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 12: tempus est subducere hinc me, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 63: clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: se clam, Auct. B. Afr. 93. Poet.: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, *to slope down*, Virg. E. 9, 7. *Reflect.*: fons subducitur, *disappears*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **III.** Fig. *to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*: subduxi rationculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni sit, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21: assidunt, subducunt ad numeros convenit, ib. (41) In gen. *to calculate, deliberate* (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id. Fam. 1, 9: Medea et Atreus, inita subductaque ratione, nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subducta ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *sub fin.*

subductārius, a, um, *adj.* [subduco] *that serves for drawing up*: funes, Cato R. R. 12.

subductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Naut. *t. t. a hauling up on the beach*: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), Caes. B. G. 5, 1. navium, Vitr. 10, 4 *fin.* **II.** *a reckoning*: Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 132.

subductus, a, um, *Part.* [subduco]. **II.** Adj.: *withdrawn, removed, remote* (rare): cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

sub-dulcis, e, *adj. somewhat sweet*: radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat hard*: (genus verrucae) subdurum, Cels. 5, 28, 14. **II.** Fig.: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 12, 46.

sub-ēdo, ēdi, 3. v. a. *to eat, waste, or wear away below*; e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783.

sŭb-ĕo, ii, itum 4. v. n. and a. *to come or go under; to sink; to come up to; to come or go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up*. **A.** Neutr.: subire sub falsa, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601: tenuine facta subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: subire ad portam castrorum, Liv. 34, 16: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31: ad tecta subibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 359: muro subibant, ib. 7, 161: luco, ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Virg. Aen. 6, 222: pone subit conjux, *follows*, ib. 2, 725: dextrae alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2: subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipso meumque explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, ib. 3, 648. (B) Of things: quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4: venae nonnunquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: subeunt herbae, cum *up, spring up*, Virg. G. 1, 180: barba, *sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: Plin. 31, 3, 21. **2.** Esp. *to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (post.): Prop. 2, 9, 26: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6. **II.** Fig.: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, id. M. 1, 130: subit eos priori casus recens, ib. 3, 289: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. G. 3, 67: duo pariter subierunt incommoda, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo tardis mea jussa, tuo, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 30. **2.** Esp. *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself*: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et antecedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: cum in loca aliqua post tempora diuturna sumus, quae in his fecerimus, recordamur personasque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: quam subeunt studia, quae cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 397: subiit mea forte imago, Virg. Aen. 2, [illegible] subeo

animo Latinis sexta tua, Ov. H. 18, 62. II) With *inf.* or *relat. clause*: subiit antiquitatem mirari, Plin. 12 procem.: miserere sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7: quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38. **B.** Act. *to come or go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach*: excrcitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subiissent, *had not gone under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: penates, Ov. M. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: quum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358: iuncti currum dominae subiere leones, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: leones iugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62: asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: muros, Liv. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2: perfurit, Fadumque Hebesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks*, Virg. Aen. 9, 344: interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches*, Stat. Th. 3, 510. (II) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 8: clarum subit Alba Latinum, *comes under the dominion of Latinus*, Ov. M. 14, 612: furcas subiere columnae, *are substituted for*, ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin. 3, 6, 31. **2.** Esp. *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into*: multi nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim lumina fusus sopor, id. H. 19, 36. ‖ Fig.: sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt. 3, 2. **3.** Esp. *to come into, enter, occur to one's mind*: deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. 36, 20: majora intellectu animos non subibunt, Quint. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto pariis? Ov. M. 12, 472. **4.** *to subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer*: parationes ad omnia pericula subeunda, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1: parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem, id. Rep. 1, 4: odium, id. Att. 11, 17: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6.

sŭber, ĕris, n. *the cork-bark, cork-tree, Quercus suber*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 13: Virg. Aen. 7, 742. Called also **sŭbĕris**, ĕdis, f.: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. (Hence It. *sughero*.)

sŭbĕrĕctus, a, um, *Part.* [suberigo].

sŭbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *of the cork-tree, cork-*: cortex, Sidon. Sam. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3.

sŭbĕrĭgo, ēre, v. suber.

sub-ĕrĭgo, no *perf.*, rectum, 3. v. a. *to raise up from below*: effultus in cubitum subrectosque, App. M. 2, p. 129.

sŭbĕrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *of the cork-tree, cork-*: cortices, Md. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

sub-errō, 1. v. n. *to wander about under*: fluvii Italis suberrant montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

sub-exhĭbĕo, 2. v. a. *to exhibit under*: Arn. 6, 195.

sub-explĭcātus, ātus, *Part. unfolding below*: Iuv. 7, 231.

subf-, v. suff.

subg-, v. susp.

sub-iăcĕo, 2. v. n. *to lie under* or *below*; *to dance, believe to*: Vitr. Mus. 6, 3, 10.

sŭbĭăcentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [subiacio] *in law, that is sold by public auction*: Cod. Justin. 4, 44, 2.

sŭb-iăcĭo, ēci, actum, 3. v. a. (subigit, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106) [ago] *to bring or get under, up or up to*: sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke*, Sen. Hipp. 1002: and *absol.*: (beluam) faciem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: ancillam, *to lie with*, Aus. Epigr. 142: qui adverso flumine lembum remigiis subigit, *rows up stream*, Virg. G. 1, 202: ratem, id. Aen. 6, 302: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 9: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641. **2.** In gen. *to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen*: locum subigere oportet bene ubi erit subactus, areas facito, Cato R. R. 161, 1: agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 3, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: arva, Virg. G. 1, 125: pontum remis, *to plough up, furrow*, Val. Fl. 1, 471: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulcre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly*, Cato R. R. 74: corium pilis, ib. 18, 7: aliquid oleo, Plin. 32, 10, 44: opus digitis, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, *sharpen*, Virg. Aen. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down*, Col. 6, 30, 1. ‖ Fig. *to put down, subjugate, subdue*, etc.: Persas, Paphlagonas subegit solus, Pl. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures popeli debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 230. In a double sense: Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 49. **3.** *to bring, incite, impel; to compel, constrain*: with subj., ad or in and *acc.*, or *inf.*: subegi, fatore urgentium ab domum ut numerem, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 14: ut me nunquam subigam, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: si edoceri cogor, subigit non pottii, Tac. A. 2, 40: ad deditionem Vejenses subegit, Liv. 6, 2: urbes vestras subactas in dicionem, id. 28, 43: vis subigit verum fatori, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 9: [quicquidnamne vestra subigunt

sŭbĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw under, to place under*: subjecta ligna, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: subjecta pabula igni, Ov. M. 7, 265: subjecta ova gallinae, Col. 8, 5, 7: subjecta ova, *eggs placed under a hen to hatch*, Plin. 10, 53, 75: subjecta ova, *eggs laid under*, Plin. 10, 53, 75: subjecta ova, *eggs laid under*, Plin. 10, 53, 75: subjecta ova, *eggs laid under

id. Rep. 1, 19: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito oppressi, Liv. 42, 3: si vestrarum subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72.

subĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subeo]. **I.** Adj.: I. 1. *that has come on secretly or unobservedly*: hence, *sudden, unexpected*: res subita, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16· maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7· subita belli ministeria, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 217: vis, id. 1, 287: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: silentium, id. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected*, Tac. H. 4, 76 aqua mulsa subita ac recens, *opp.* inveterata, Plin. 22, 24, 51: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung*, i. e. *old, ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10 clivi, *sudden*, i. e. *steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258: percussor, Quint. 6, 2, 32 manus dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47. **II.** Subst. subĭtum, i, *n. a sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence*, etc.· Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum 'st, propere eum conventum volo, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 51: subitum est ei remigrare Cic. Fam. 13, 2. si tibi subiti nihil est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45. *Plur.* ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint 10, 7, 30 etiam fortes viros subitis terrori, Tac. A. 15, 59. With *gen.*: ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43 ad subita belli, id. 6, 32. (ii) Adverbially: per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 305: in subitum, id. 7, 527· ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. *prav. med.*

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie under* or *near*: feles coeunt mare stante, femina subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83 frumentum si teguli subjacent, id. 18, 30, 73: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3: campus aedificio subjacet, *lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3· fenestra subjacens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **II.** Fig. *to be under, to be subject to: to belong to, be connected with*, etc.· causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.*: viliores personae capitali supplicio subjacebant, Cod. Justin. 4, 40, 4.

subjecto, v. subjecto.

subjectē, *adv. humbly, submissively*: demississime atque subjectissime, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.

subjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio] *a laying, putting*, or *placing under*: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3. **2.** Esp. *a substituting, forging*: testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18. **II.** Fig. *an answering, subjoining*: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24. *Plur.*: Vitr. 9, 8 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in rhetor. *an answer subjoined* by an orator to a question asked by himself: Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

subjectīvē, *adv. subjectively*: Mart. Cap. 4, 420.

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus] *relating to the subject* of a proposition, *subjective*: para, i. e. *the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

subjecto (freq. subjecto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2): *v. a.* [subjicio] *to lay, place, or put under*: *to throw out from below*: manum, Ov. M. 4, 359: scrus subjectat lumen pituitae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: ossa, Lucr. 6, 1240: arbusta alta arentem, Virg. G. 2, 288: ignes terrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: *to subject, place, or put under, to* (rare): *and with* subjectus, *to place*: testimonium tortum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectus, a, um, *Part.* [subjicio]. **I.** Adj.: *lying under* or *near, bordering upon, adjacent*: alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: sivus castris Scipionis subjectus, ib. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38. Armenia subjecta suo regno, Auct. B. Alex. 35. **2.** *subjected, subject*: subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*, Ov. A. A. 2, 211. (ii) Subst. subjectus, i, m. *an inferior, subject*: (villicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, Plin. 25, 2, 3. (*β*) In logic. and gramm. subjectum, i, *n.* (*sc.* verbum) *that which is spoken of, the subject* of a proposition· omne quocquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 109· App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

subjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying under* (rare) Plin. 26, 15, 90.

sub-jĭcio (subicio, subicis, subicit, *etc.*; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicis, subicit). jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, place*, or *bring under* or *near*: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20 biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 69: ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: faces, id. Mil. 35, 98. brachia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167: laxiorem sinum sinistro brachio, Quint. 11, 3, 146· ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62 quum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16. ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19 aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139: oves sub umbriferas rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11· castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, ib. 3, 37: se locis iniquis, ib. 3, 85. **2.** *to throw from under, throw up*: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, id. B. G. 1, 26· terram ferro, *to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i. e. *mount*, Virg. Aen. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, Liv. 31, 37 quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up*, Virg. E 10, 74. **3.** *to put in the place of, to substitute for*: copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, Auct. B. Alex. 26. (ii) Esp. *to substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit*: testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 13: partum, Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.*: aes pro auro in pignore dando, id. ib 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9. (*β*) *to suborn*: subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subjici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspicione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96. **II.** Fig. *to submit, subject*: se quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: alt (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub haec vocc honestatis quae sit subjicienda sententia, *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, ib. 2, 15, 48: dico eum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic vocl subjiciatur, ib. 2, 2, 6: quaeritur quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4: mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92: aliud pro eo, quod negas, Quint. 6, 3, 74. **3.** Esp. *to place under, to make subject, to subject*: subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: extéros gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Gallia mercenarias subjecta, Caes. B. C. 1, 77· si virtuti subjecta sub regnum dominationemque cuncta fortunae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: cujus victus vestitusque nunquam sub praesens subjectus est, id. Quint. 25, 49: bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: and *alicui*: reliquias quinquennii, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Cal. 38· idonei navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: dominum parricidio, Quint. 7, 1, 53: cultus frumentique incertus odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48. **4.** *to range under a general head, to subordinate, treat of under*; and pass. *to be ranged under or comprised in*: quatuor partes, quae subjiciuntur vocabulo tacti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7· formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: species quae sunt genere subjectae, Quint. 3, 6, 57: sub motum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: fa., justum, subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26. **5.** *to place after, let follow, affix, append, subjoin*, etc.· post orationis figuras certium quendam subjecit locum, id. 9, 2, 16: longis (litteris) breves subjiciens, id. 9, 4, 14· narrationem proocmio, id. 4, 2, 24· car sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, *adds*, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subjicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, id. Sull. 21, 60: non exspectare responsum et statim subjicere, Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20: vix pauca furenti subjicio, *reply*, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. **6.** *to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc.: si meministi, id, quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 40: cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25: subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53 quae dolor queverentibus subjicit, Luv. 3, 48· nec tibi subjiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20.

sub-jŭgālis, e, *adj. accustomed to the yoke*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo] *that brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator*: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16.

subjŭgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [sub jugum] *pertaining to the yoke, attached to the yoke*: lora, Cato R. R. 63: Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*

subjŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bring under the yoke*: deous publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129. **II.** *to subject, subjugate*: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: aliquem poenae, Sedav. Dig. 4, 8, 41: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10 *med.*

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attached to the yoke, yoked*: moles machinarius subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194. **II.** Subst. subjugum, i, *n. an unknown animal*: Plin. 30, 15, 52.

subjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo] *relating to binding together*; in gramm.: subjunctivus modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 332 P.: conjunctiones, *cf.* g. si, cum, quisquam, etc., Charis. p. 209 *sq.* P.

subjunctōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a carriage drawn by animals*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 10.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [subjungo].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke or harness to*: currū subjugare tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29: (juvenes) plaustro, Dig. 6, 1, 8: carpento suo equos, Plin. 8, 42, 109. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to fasten, add to, to annex, unite*: Asiae propinquis, rostro Pharyges subjungit insulas, *having affixed*, Virg. Aen. 10, 157. (ii) Fig.: tu face, utramque tuae [illegible] nomen eorum, Lucr. 3, 420: [illegible] orateri, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 218: [illegible] tales translationi locis [illegible] id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope [illegible] subjungeri carmina nervis, [illegible] verbo idem vehemens. [illegible] **2.** *to bring under, subject, subdue*: urbes inultas, [illegible] uli Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, [illegible] provinciae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

place of, to substitute: exempta una istorc scutum vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25.

sub-lăbium, ii, *n. a plant, dog's-tongue*: App. Herb. 96

sub-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall* or *sink under* or *down, to sink*: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71 *fin.*: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: poet.: sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, Virg. Aen. 12, 686. **2. Esp.** *to slip down, glide away*: lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus, ib. 7, 354. ‖. Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, ib. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oed. 817.

sub-labro, 1. *v. a.* [labrum] *to put into the mouth*: Nov. in Non. 170, 8.

sub-lacrimans, antis, *Part. weeping a little*: Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

sub-lămina, ae, *f. an under-plate*: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, *Part.* [sublabor].

sublātē, *adv. highly, loftily*: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15. ‖. Fig.: sublate amplequ dicere, *with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius insolescentes, *more proudly*, Amm. 15, 12.

sublātio, ōnis, *f.* [tollo] *a lifting up, raising, elevation*: a sublatione ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48. ‖. Fig. *elevation, exaltation*: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. **2. Esp.** *an abrogation, annulling*, judicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* [tollo]. ‖. Adj.: *elated, proud*: quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoria, ib. 5, 38: rebus secundis, Virg. Aen. 10, 502: gloria, Tac. A. 13, 11: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.

sub-lăvo, 1. *v. a. to wash from beneath* (rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: ae, App. Herb. 79.

sublectio, ōnis, *f.* [sublego] *a gleaning, leasing*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

sublecto, 1. *v. a.* [lacio] *to wheedle, cajole*: os, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* [sublego].

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up*: (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque posset coenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: bacca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1. **2. Esp.** *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth*: liberos, *to kidnap*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. Fig.: clam alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, id. Mil. 4, 2, 98: carmina, Virg. E. 9, 21. ‖. *to choose in the place of, to substitute*: collegae, qui ma lecti: et qui in eorum locum supposiți, sublecti: additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 4, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. uncert.; acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 *sq.*, perh. from sublavo; hence, lit. *light*] *slight, trifling, trivial*: sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. in Fars. (3, 1, 20), *fides sublestior*, id est infirmior, Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 177, 11: fides, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13.

sublĕvātio, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo] *a lightening, alleviation*: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support*: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: in secessu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 28, 17: jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: origere se aut sublevare, ib. 6, 27: apes regem fessum humeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 24: mentum sinistra, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9. ‖. Fig. *to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console*; *to lighten, alleviate, mitigate*: oratores, opp. evertere, Cic. Verr. 3, 92, 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem, opp. deridere, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 80: aliquem, opp. laedere, id. Caecin. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumentaria, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48: res adversae sublevantur, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industria, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: odia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3: blanditimentum sublevavit motum, Tac. A. 14, 4.

sublica, ae, *f. a stake* or *pile*: Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Liv. 23, 27: esp. *the piles for a bridge*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 1, 37.

sublicius, a, um, *adj.* [sublica] *consisting of* or *resting upon piles*: sublicius pons, *the pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33: Plin. 36, 15, 23).

sub-lĭdo, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to press out*: Prud. Apoth. 915.

subligāculum, i, *n.* [subligo] *a waistband, apron, drawers*. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129.

subligar, aris, *n.* [id.] *i. q.* subligaculum, *an apron*, etc. Juv. 6, 70. Plin. 12, 14, 32.

subligātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding* or *tying below*: uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie below, to bind on*: vites, Cato R. R. 33, 44: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197 ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg Aen. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, ib. 11, 11 arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445: poet. transf. quem (virum) balteus asper subligat, *girds*, id 5, 579. subligata ludit, *tucked up*, Mart 7, 67, 4.

sublimātor, ōris, *m.* [sublimo] *an elevator, exalter*. Salv. Gub. D. 1, 8.

sublimĕ, *adv. aloft, loftily, on high*: Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putrescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67. volare, Lucr. 2, 206: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. elati, Liv. 21, 30 expulsa, Virg. G. 1, 320. *Comp.*: sublimius altum attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69. ‖. Fig. of style, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (rare) alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmis, e (*fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* sublima, Att. and Sall. in Non. 489, 8 *sq.*: Lucr. 1, 341), *adj.* [perhaps a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. *s. v.*] *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: rapite sublimem foras, *borne aloft*, Pl. Mil. 5, 1 campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 602: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg. G. 1, 404: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high, through the air*, id. Aen. 1, 415: Liv. 1, 16. hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242: cacumen montis, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, ib. 14, 752: columna, ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: arcus (iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60. portae, Virg. Aen. 12, 133: nemus, Lucan. 3, 86. os, *directed upwards*, Ov. M. 1, 85: flagellum, *uplifted*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 11. *Comp.*: quanto sublimior Atlas omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24. *Sup.*: triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33. **2. Subst.** sublime, is, *n. height; the air*: pro per luxum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27: per sublime volantes grues, Plin. 18, 35, 87: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105. *Plur.*: antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque coeli, Lucr. 1, 241. ‖. Fig. *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9: mens, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165. *Subst.*: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15. *Comp.*: qua claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5: Juv. 8, 232 *Sup.*: sanctissimo supremoque sublimissimoque judici, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 39. **2. Esp.** of style, *lofty, elevated, sublime*: sublimia carmina, Juv 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: genus dicendi, id. 12, 2, 3: actio (*opp.* causae submissae), id. 12, 3, 153. *Comp.*: sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, id. 10, 1, 68: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, *Sane atque solitudines vox respondent*, id. 8, 3, 75. (ll) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis] *height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5. cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24. *Plur.*: lunae, id. 2, 16, 13.

‖. Fig.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, id. 7, 25, 26: in pictura, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67. **2. Esp.** of style, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: Platonica illa sublimitas, ib. 1, 10.

sublīmĭter, *adv. loftily, on high*: stare, *upright*, Cato R. R. 70, 2: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1.

sublīmĭtus, *adv.* [sublimis] *high up*: pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

sublīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate*: se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340. *Reflect.*: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138. ‖. Fig.: sublimavit dictii (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum libro secundo: *in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit*, Fest. *s. v.*: Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4.

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis.

sublingio, ōnis, *m.* [lingo] *a lick-dish, under-scullion*: Pl. Pa. 3, 2, 103.

sublĭnio, v. sublino.

sub-lĭno, lēvi, litum (*Part. perf* sublinitum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 75), 3. *v. a. to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with*: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27 argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23. ‖. Transf. *to put underneath, underlay*: macerlam calce, Cato R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, Plin. 37, 7, 31. **2.** Fig.: sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle*: pulcre os sublevit patri, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 19: id. Mil. 2, 1, 32.

sublītus, a, um, *Part.* [sublino].

sub-lĭvidus, a, um, *adj. somewhat blue, bluish* (rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

sub-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *towards daybreak*: Plin. 11, 12, 12.

sublūcāre arbores est ramos earum supputare et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. *s. v.*

sub-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine a little, to glimmer*: aries subiucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepusculo subluceret, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis) sublucesant, Plin. 14, 20, 25: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Virg. G. 4, 275.

sub-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat light, lightish*: lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-lūgĕo, 2. *v. n. to lament a little*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *bathe underneath*: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. 4, 15: inguina, Mart. 6 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 3, 42, 1. ‖. Transf. of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: hanc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [cf. illustris] *having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 31: Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Virg. Aen. 9, 373. ‖. Fig.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 7, 14, 24

sub-lūteus, a, um, *adj. yellowish*: color, App. Flor. p. 348.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [subluo].

sublŭvies, ēi, e, *f.* [subluo; lŭo, *that which is washed off*] *filth, dirt*: via sublŭvie coenosa lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221: limosa, Amm. 15, 4. II. *Esp. a disease in the feet of sheep*: Col. 7, 5, 11. Plin. 30, 9, 23. Called also, sublŭvium, ii, n.: Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

sub-maestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat sorrowful*: Amm. 30, 1.

sub-mānans (summ.), antis, *Part. flowing beneath*: aqua sub terra, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

sub-māio (summ.), 3. v. *a. to make water under*: se, Marc. Empir. 8, 5 *med.*

submĕtĭlus (summ.), i, *m.* [submeio] *one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed*: Marc. Empir. 26.

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, 3. v. *a. to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, submerge*: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera submersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100. navis submersa, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum submersum in unda, Ov. M. 12, 279. ipsos potuit submergere ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 40: aliquot procellis submersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8 submersas obrue puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 69. II. Fig.: virtus submersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221 publicatam submergere lectionem, *to suppress*, Arn. 3, 104.

submersĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submergo] *a sinking, submersion*: Arn. 5, 182. Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

submersus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submergo].

submersus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a plunging under water, sinking*: Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

sub-mērus (summ.), a, um, *adj. pretty pure*: vinum, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

submĭnia (summ.), ae, *f.* [minium] *a kind of garment for women*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

subministrātĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro] *a giving, furnishing, supplying*: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

subministrātor (summ.) ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who aids or assists*; fig. *an abettor, promotor*: subministrator libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.*

subministrātus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a furnishing, supplying*: exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply*: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Coel. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, ib. 4, 20: puteus, qui occ. pondo argenti Hannibali subministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. II. Fig.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta subministravit, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus subministrat, Just. 6, 7.

submissē, *adv.* of speech, *softly, calmly, not loud* or *harshly*: Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215. *Comp.*: id. Or. 8, 26.

2. Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively*: alicui submisse supplicare, id. Plane. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9: agere (*opp.* minaciter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582. *Comp.*: submissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissim (summ.), *adv. in a low voice, gently, softly* (rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere, Gell. 17, 8.

submissĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submitto] *a letting down, lowering, sinking*: ex contentiore vocis et submissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: nec elatio nec submissio, *i. e. depression*, id. Top. 18, 68.

submissus (summ. a, um, *Part.* [submitto]. I. Adj. *let down, lowered, low*: scutis super capita demissis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. 44, 9: capillo submissiore, *hanging lower down*, Suet. Tib. 68. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, *low, mean, grovelling, abject*: videndum est, ne quid humile, submissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30. In a good sense, *humble, submissive*: civitates calamitate submissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31: preces, Lucan. 8, 594: tristem viro submissus honorem largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome*, Stat. Th. 1, 662.

2. Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen. *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement*: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et submissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: Ov. M. 7, 90. murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 183: Caes. B. C. 3, 19: (sermo) miscens elata submissis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27. *Comp.*: lenior atque submissior oratio, id. 11, 1, 64. Transf. of an orator: Cic. Or. 26, 90. The *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending to* or *in, introduction*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. *a. to let go* or *put under*; *to lift up*; *to cause to spring up*; *to produce*: singuli agni binis nutricibus submittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris, *to put under* (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1: submittit tellus flores, *puts forth*, Lucr. 1, 8: pabula tellus pascendis submittit equis, Lucan. 4, 411: submittit humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: non monstrum submisere Colchi majus, *did not produce* (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63: submissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised*, Sil. 12, 64. Sen. Oed. 226: submissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673. 2. Esp. of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise*; *to let grow, not kill* or *cut off*: arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Virg. E. 1, 46: materiam vitis constituendae causa, Col. Arb. 5, 1: prata, *to let grow for hay*, Cato R. R. 8, 1. 3. *to let down, lower, sink, drop*: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua submisit, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herba, Ov. M. 3, 23: vertices, ib. 8, 678: genu, ib. 4, 340: poplitem in terra, ib. 7, 191: aures (*opp.* surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Cal. 36: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31: capillum, *to let grow*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31. *Reflect.*: Tiberis aestate submittitur, *sinks, falls*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (ii) Fig.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *to lower themselves, condescend*, Cic. Am. 20, 72: submittere se in humilitatem omnem dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum submittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: orationem tam submittere quam attollere docet, *to sink, i. e. speak in a plain style*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13: quando attollenda vel submittenda sit vox, Quint. 1, 8, 1: ad calamitates animos, *to subdue, bow*, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Caes. in Cic. Fam. 11, 3: animos amori, Virg. Aen. 4, 414: se culpae, *to commit*, Ov. H. 4, 151: iracundiam, *to put down*, quell, Virg. Aen. 12, 832. III. *to send or despatch secretly*: submittit cohortes equitibus praeditas, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: pabulatum effecti, ib. 5, 6: auxilium labo-

orantibus, ib. 7, 85: submittebat ist Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, *secretly despatched*, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69: iste ad pupillae matrem submittebat, ib. 1, 46.

2. *to send in place of; to transfer*: and gen. *to supply*: huic vos non submittetis? *send a successor*, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: sibi destinatam in animo esse, imperium alicui submittere, *to transfer*, Liv. 6, 6: vinea submittit caprees non semper edules, *furnishes*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 47.

submŏlestē (summ.), *adv. with some vexation*: aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

sub-mŏlestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious*: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic. Att. 16, 4.

sub-mŏnĕo (summ.), ŭi, 2. v. *a. to remind privily, give a hint* (rare): submonuit me Parmeno, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo submonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

sub-monstro (summ.), 1. v. *a. to show privately*: Arn. 3, 143.

sub-mōrōsus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat peevish* or *morose*: me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

submōtor (summ.), ōris, *m.* [submoveo] *one who puts aside* or *clears*: submotor aditus, praeco, accensus, *i. e. the lictor*, Liv. 45, 29.

submōtus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submoveo].

sub-mŏvĕo (summ.), mōvi, mōtum (syncop. form of the *past perf. subj.* summossem, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48), 2. v. *a. to move* or *drive off* or *away*; *to remove*: hostes a porta, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B. C. 2, 11: hostium lembos statione, Liv. 45, 10: aliquem urbe atque Italia, Suet. Aug. 45: recusantes advocatos, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: submota contione, id. Flacc. 7, 15: submoto populo, Liv. 26, 38: maris litora, *to extend* (by moles), Hor. Od. 2, 18, 21: informes hiemes, ib. 2, 10, 17. Of things: ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italia submovent, *separate*, Plin. 3, 19, 23: silva Phoebeos submovet ictus, *wards off*, Ov. M. 5, 389. 2. Esp. of a lictor, *to clear away, to make room*: lictor, submove turbam, Liv. 3, 48: id. 2, 56. *Pass. impers.*: cui submovetur, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.*: soderunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, submoto incesserunt, *after room had been made*, Liv 28, 27. (ii) Fig.: non gazae neque consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9. 3. *to clear off, sell off stock*: oves, Col. 7, 3, 14: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3. III. Fig. *to put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove*: aliquem administratione rei publicae, Suet. Caes. 16: reges a bello, Liv. 45, 23: sermonem a procemio, Quint. 4, 1, 63: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoveri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: quam (Academiam) submovere non audeo, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: submovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint. 12, 7, 6.

sub-murmŭro, avi, 1. v. *a. to murmur in secret*: Aug. Conf. 6, 9.

submūto (summ.), 1. v. *a. to change, interchange, substitute*: hanc ἀντιλαγήν rhetores, quia quasi submutantur verba pro verbis, *περιφρασιν* grammatici vocant, quod nominas transformatur, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3. v. *n. dep. to grow up under, out of, or after* (of one *succeed*: num vada subtilia [illegible] dentur ab herbis, Ov. [illegible] (coriex) subnascente alio [illegible], Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234: penna, id. 11, 2, 2, 7: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27: ulmus, Mon. Brev. Vit. 5 *med.*: aquae, id. Ira 2, 25 *fin.*: ignis, Sil. 14, 69.

sub-nāto, 1. v. *n. to swim beneath*: pars subnatat inda membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 468: Aug. Ep. 4, p. 157.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* [subnascor]

sub-necto, nexŭi, nexum, 3. v. a. *to bind or tie under, bind on beneath*: velum antennis, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. Aen. 4, 139: speciosae comam subnexus utraque, *wreathed, garlanded*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 213. ‖ Fig. *to add, subjoin*: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 8: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4: dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnexit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just. 14, 1 *fin.*

sub-nĕgo, avi, 1. v. a. *to half deny* or *refuse*: aliquid alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

subnervo, avi, 1. v. a. [nervus, lit. *to put the sinew beneath*] *to hamstring, hough*: tauram, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.* ‖ Fig.: calumnias, *to invalidate, refute*, App. Apol. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* [subnecto].

sub-niger, gra, grum, *adj. somewhat black, blackish*: ventriosus, subniger, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: color (catis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nixus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (subnixus), a, um, *Part. supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon*: (deos circulos) coeli verticibus ipsis ex utroque parte subnixos videa, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, Virg. Aen. 3, 402: Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnixus, *bowed under his chin*, ib. 4, 217: subnixis aliis me inferam, *with my arms a-kimbo* Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6. ‖ Fig. *relying* or *depending upon*: with *abl.*: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: quum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, ib. 1, 11. With *ex*: Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti, consilium ineunt, Cael. (or Quadrig.) in Non. 405, 29. With *dat.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42.

subnōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto] *a signing underneath, subscription*: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 6.

sub-nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to mark* or *write underneath*: in inferiori linea particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Cal. 41: libellos, *to make remarks at the bottom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. ‖ *to note secretly, to mark, observe*: et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

subnūba, ae, *f.* [nubo] *a rival*: locti nostri subnuba, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbilus, a, um, *adj. somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy*: ηνιξ, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sub-nūbo, 1. v. n. *to be in heat, to brim* (estrum appetere): Lucr. 4, 1195: Hor. Epod. 12, 11: Plin. 10, 63, 83.

sub-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscure*: ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sub-obscūrē, *adv. somewhat obscurely*: dixit, Gell. 10, 1.

sub-obstĭpus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscure*: ‖ Fig. of style: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: id. Or. 3, 11.

sub-ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj. that is beneath the eye*: venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

sub-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vexatious* or *odious*: Cic. Att. 1, 5.

sub-ŏffendo, 3. v. n. *to give some offence upon* aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

sub-ŏlĕo, 2. v. n. *impers. prop. it smells, it smell*; hence ‖ Fig. with dat. of pers. or abstr. *it causes any one to smell, annoy, perceive*: *I (thou, etc.) perceive, etc.*: id jam pridem simul et subolet mihi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 7: Ter. Phn. 3, 2, 20: proposuerunt quod illis displiceat, sentio et subolet mihi, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 16: subolebatne tibi ordinatio [illa] vitae, subolet, respic. ib. 3, 2, 73.

subŏles (soboles), is, *f.* [alo or, *grow*: v. adolesco] *lit. that which grows from below*: a *sprout, offshoot, twig, spray*: suboles ab eleocando, id est crescendo, ut adolescentes quoque et adultos et indoles dicitur, Fest. s. v. Of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 4, 2: cuspa, quae non habuit subolem adhaerentem, id. 12, 10: Plin. 17, 10, 12. Of the hair: Varr. in Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 128. ‖ Transf. of men and other animals, *offspring, issue, stock, race*: censores populi sevitates, soboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: (rex Superum) subolem priori dissimilem populo promittit origine mira, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. E. 4, 49: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: militis, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam soboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 328: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor. Carm. S. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome*, id. Od. 4, 5, 14. Of beasts: inscivi subolem gregis, ib. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭb-ŏlesco, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow up* (rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11.

sŭb-olfăcio, 3. v. a. *to smell out*: subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45.

sŭb-ŏrĭor, 4. v. n. *dep. to spring up, arise, proceed* (rare): Lucr. 1, 1035: metallorum opulentia tot seculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno] *an abettor, suborner*: subornatores ac delatores, Paul. Sent. 5, 17: subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorii, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn*: aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *med.*: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10. 2. Fig.: qui se ipse novit, intelliget, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24. ‖ *to instigate secretly, suborn*: fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, id. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv. 42, 15: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 14.

sŭbortus, ūs, *m.* [suborior] *a rising or springing up*: Lucr. 5, 304.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to point out secretly, show indirectly*: aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.*

sŭbostensus, a, um, *Part.* [subostendo].

supp, v. supp.

sub-rādo (surr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. *to cause to beam forth, to intricate*: resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sub-rādo (surr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scrape below*: ficos, Cato R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4. ‖ Transf. of rivers, *to flow close by* or *past*: barbara fines, Amm. 28, 2.

sub-rancĭdus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat rank, slightly tainted*: caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

subrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [subrado].

sub-rāsus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat hoarse*: vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.

subrēctio (surr.), ōnis, *f.* [surgo] *a rising up, erection*: phallorum incitamentaque, Arn. 5, 184. ‖ *a rising again, resurrection*: Christi, Arnob. 1, 314.

subrēctĭto (surr.), avi, 1. v. a. *frequ.* [id.] *to rise up, arise*: a deorsum, Cato in Gell. 10, 25.

subrēctus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [id.]

sub-rectus (surr.), a, um, *adj. rather straight, nearly straight*: locus, Auct. Rei agr. p. 240: Gosa.

sub-rēfectus (surr.), a, um, *Part. somewhat restored*: Vell. 2, 123.

sub-rēgŭlus (surr.), i, m. *a petty prince*: Amm. 17, 12 *fin.*

sub-rēmānsio (surr.), ōnis, *f. to remain behind*: Tert. Anim. 18 *med.*

sub-rēmigo (surr.), 1. v. n. *to row underneath, to row along* (rare): laeva tacitis subremigat undis, Virg. Aen. 10, 227: brachiis subremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47. ‖ Fig.: subremigante seu potius vellicante nequitia, Calpurn. Fl. Decl. 20.

sub-rēnālis (surr.), e, *adj. that is under the kidneys*: Veg. Vet. 1, 8.

sub-rēpo (surr.), psi, ptum (syncop. *perf.* surripui, Cat. 77, 3), 3. v. n. and *a. to creep under, to creep or steal along, to come on unawares* or *by degrees*, etc.: sub tabulas, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: moenia urbis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: subrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70. Poet. of inanimate subjects: medils subrepit vinea muris, *advances*, Lucan. 2, 506: subrepit crinibus humor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, insita praecoquibus subrepere persica prunis, *to grow out*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 42. ‖ Fig.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: quies furtim subrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: subrepait fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: subrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatio subrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136. *Pass. impers.*: ita subrepetur animo judicia, Quint. 4, 3, 20.

subreptĭcius (surr.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *stolen, surreptitious*: filius, Pl. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2. ‖ Fig. *concealed, clandestine*: amor, id. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

subreptio (surr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stealing, purloining*: subreptionem factitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245: per subreptionem elicere, i. e. *by deception*, Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 2.

subreptĭtius (surr.), a, um, v. subrepticius.

sub-reptīvus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *false, fraudulent*: defensio, Cod. Theod. 12, 16, 1.

subreptus (surr.), a, um: 1. *Part.* [surrepo]. 2. *Part.* [surripio].

sub-rīdeo (surr.), si, 2. v. n. *to smile* (rare): subridet Saturnia veterator, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis subridet ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: subridens Mesentius, Virg. Aen. 10, 742.

sub-rīdĭcŭlē (surr.), *adv. somewhat laughably, rather humorously*: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

sub-rigo, v. surgo.

sub-rigŭus (surr.), a, um, *adj. watered*: ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

sub-ringor (surr.), 3. v. n. *dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*: Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-ripio, v. surripio.

sub-rōgo (surr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute*: quum idem essent (decemviri) nec alios subrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7: consules, ib. 23, 24: magistratibus non subrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2. ‖ Lex subrogatur, id est adjicitur aliquid primae legi, Gip. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), orum, *m. plu.* [rostrum] *loungers near the rostra, idlers*: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2.

sub-rŭbĭcundus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat ruddy*: Gell. 2, 26, 10.

sub-rŭbĭcundē (surr.), *adv. somewhat ruddily*: dum pulchrae mater, Ascanius, Aeneae genus, Roll. Sibyl. hexam. 1.

sub-rŭbĭdus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat red, reddish*: color omni, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 6.

sub-rūbicundus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat ruddy, reddish*: vultus, Sen. Ira 3, 4 · ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4: calculi, Plin. 28, 13, 106.

sub-rūfus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat reddish*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: subrufus aliquantum, *red-haired*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 118.

sub-rūmo (surr.), ī v. a. [rumA] *to put to the dug, to let suck*: fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9. agnos, id. 7, 4, 3.

sub-rumpo (surr.), ĭ. v. a. *to break off below*: Fig. *to destroy*, Arn. 2, 82.

sub-rūmus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [rumis] *that still takes the dug, sucking*: agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20.

sub-runcīvus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [runco] *that is grubbed up*: limites, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes

sub-rŭo (surr.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish*, etc. arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 · roborn, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi tingentes speluncas subruit aestus, Lucr. 6, 545. murum subruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut subruti aut arlete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 33, 17 moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21: turrim, Caes B. C. 2, 12 · vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28 · arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, Prop. 3, 9, 55. ‖ Fig. *to undermine, subvert, corrupt*: omnis subruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 867: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23 animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 18c. animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101 semulos reges muneribus, Hor. Od 3, 16, 14.

subrusticē (surr.), *adv. somewhat clownishly*: Gell. *epilog*

sub-rusticus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat clownish* or *rustic* · sonare subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259 pudor quidam paene subrusticus, id Fam. 5, 12.

sub-rūtilo (surr.), ī. v. *n. to glow slightly, to glimmer forth*: jaspis subrutilans, Hier. in Jesai. 15, 54, 12 subrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit aulina, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 25.

sub-rūtilus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat reddish* or *ruddy*: color, Plin 10, 3, 3: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54.

subrūtus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [subruo].

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat salt, brackish*: aqua, Cels. 5, 12 herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

subsanno, *v. a.* [sanna] *to insult by derisive gestures, to mock*: ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*

sub-scalpo, ĭ. v. a. *to scratch underneath*: Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

sub-scribendārius, ii, *m.* [scribo] *an under-secretary*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 1.

sub-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write underneath*: statuis inauratis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: *utinam viverres*, Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28: ea ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 3, 6, 5. 2. Esp. in law, *to sign* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. *to charge, accuse, prosecute*: in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, *quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret*, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu rem fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69 *fin.*: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3: cras subscribam homini diem, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 9: in crimen, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 3: in crimine, Scaev. ib. 48, 10, 24. 3. Of the censor, *to set down the reason of his censure*: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam litium cognitis. Jusserat, quum istum ipsum censum subscribserent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119 · ne primum illud statuamus, iterum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit: an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, ib. 44, 123: Quint. 5, 13, 33. 4. In gen. *to sign, subscribe*: omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationes, Callistr. Scaev. ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.*: quum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10 · ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et negligens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis *Vale* tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13. (ii) Transf.: (*a*) *to assent to, agree to*: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57 · odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 31, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22. (*β*) *to grant, allow*: Tert. Virg. vel. 10. ‖ *to write* or *note down* (rare) numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120 audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27.

subscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo] *any thing written underneath*: Seraptonis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1. 2. Esp. in law, *a subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation · si cui crimen objiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 7: subscriptionem sibi postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil 15, 49: Sen. Ben. 3, 26 *fin.* 3. Of the censor, *a noting down* of the offence censured subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censorum, ib 42, 118. 4. In gen. *a signing, signature*: si testator specialiter subscriptionem sua declaraverit, Callistr. Dig 48, 10, 15 quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, Ulp. ib. 1, 4, 1 · quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet. Tib. 32.

‖ *a list, register*: jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

‖ *one who subscribes* or *assents to, an approver*: sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8 subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [subscribo].

subscūs, ūdis (*plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 27), *f.* [cudo] *the tongue* or *tenon of a dove-tail*: Fest. s. v.: Vitr. 4, 7.

subsĕcīvus (subsĭcivus, and transp. subcīsivus or succisivus), a, um, *adj.* [seco] *in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining*; Subst. *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc. · subseciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, Suet. Dom. 9 mensores nonnunquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. ‖ Transf. in gen. *over-, odd, extra*: subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: aliquid subsecivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: haec temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: operae, *overwork, extra-work*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subsecivo, ordinaria est, *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53 *med.*: una tantum subseciva sollicitudo nobis relicta est, *remaining*, App. M. 3, p. 132.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. v. a. *to cut under, cut away below*: *to clip, pare*: stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, ib. 1, 49, 1: radices, Col. 2, 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: ungues ferro, id. F. 6, 230.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* [subseco].

sub-sĕcundārius, a, um, *adj. that comes afterwards, additional*: tempora, *spare time*, Gell. *epilog.*

subsellium, ii, *n.* [sella] *a low bench*: quod non plane erat scilla, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36. 2. In gen. *a bench, seat*: ad conquisitorum sinistram in subselliis sunt per totum cuneum, Pl. Am. *prol* 63: Velo, hoc quatuor centuriae, ut ipsae in subselliis accumbant, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia sumatur, id. Phil. 3, 7, 18: Suet. Claud. 23: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversum subsellia sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 112. ‖ Esp. *a judge's seat, the bench*: accusabat tribunos plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93. 2. Meton. *a court, tribunal*: age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditare, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: versatus in utrisque subselliis, *i. e. as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10.

subsentātor, ōris, *m.* [sentio; cf. assentator] *a flatterer, fawner*: Plaut. Fr. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 17.

sub-sentio, si, 4. v. a. *to perceive secretly, to smell out* etsi subsensit id quoque, illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquens, ntis, *Part.* [subsequor]

‖ Adj. *following, next* (of time) · subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4: subsequenti anno, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

subsĕquenter, *adv. in succession, one after another*: Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue*: subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1: has (cohortes) subsidiarias ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83 signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131. *Absol.*: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. Liv. 27, 31: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2. si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36. ‖ Fig. *to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate*: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32 ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, to subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84: mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem literarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, id. Part. or. 7, 25.

sub-sĕricus, a, um, *adj. half-silken* vestis, Lampr. Elag. 26.

sub-sĕro, ĭ. v. a. *to sow* or *plant after*: Col. 4, 15, 1.

sub-sĕro, no *perf.*, sertum, 3. v. a *to put* or *insert under*: subsertis manibus, App M. 7, p. 200. ‖ Fig. res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to subjoin*, Amm. 26, 7.

subsertus, a. um, *Part.* [2. subsero].

sub-servio, 4. v. n. *to be subject to, to serve*: laicec, quae viros subservire sibi postulant, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 16. ‖ Fig. *to comply with, humour*: oratioui, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 20.

subsessa, ae, *f.* [subsido] *an ambush, ambuscade*: subsessae occasum collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *med.*

subsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a waylayer, lier-in-wait*: subsessores vocantur, qui occiseri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 268: subsessores cum verberibus Petr. 49, 1. ‖ Fig.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

subsĭcivus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsidentia, ae, *f.* [subsido] *a settling down*: Meton. *a settling, sediment*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 med.

subsĭdeo, v. subsido.

subsidiālis, e, adj. [subsidium] *pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary* (or subsidiarius) copiae, Amm. 24, 4.

subsidiārius, a, um, [id.] *pertaining to reserves, subsidiary*: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. Liv. 9, 27: Tac. A. 2, 20. B. Alex. 14. [illegible] *reserve*, Liv. [illegible] *subsidiary*, Liv. [illegible]

palmes, Col. 4, 24, 13: actio Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1.

subsidior, i. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to be in reserve:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 13

subsidium, ii, n. [subsido] milit. t. t. orig. *the reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie labentique aciei succurrebant, Fest. s. v.: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 26: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis ilata, id. 6, 13. 2. In gen. *a body of reserve:* rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: subsidia (laborantibus) submittere, ib. 4, 26: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59. (II) abstractedly, *military support, relief, aid:* quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: integros subsidio adducit, id. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5. ‖ Transf. in gen. *support, assistance, help, protection,* etc.: abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (sc. juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: ut illud subsidium (sc. bibliothecam) senectuti parem, id. Att. 1, 10: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63. *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, *resources,* Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Capreas importunosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum (subsident, Lucan. 1, 646: Amm. 28, 4, 22), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to sit* or *crouch down; to squat; to settle down:* subsident Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14: poplite subsidens, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illa ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297. (II) Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* neque poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 494: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43: limus mundi ut inex, Lucr. 4, 498: in urina quod subsidit, Plin. 28, 6, 19: aqua, *settles, becomes clear,* Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, *fall, subside,* Ov. M. 1, 343: undae, Virg. Aen. 5, 820. Transf.: venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13: Ov. Tr. 2, 151. Poet.: extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acoetes, *remains at the bottom,* Virg. Aen. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore subsidit digitis ceditque, *sinks under the pressure of the fingers,* Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare passum subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk,* Lucr. 6, 590: terraene dehiscent subsidentque urbes, Lucan. 1, 646. 2. Esp. *to settle down* in a place; *to remain, abide, stay:* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in tua via, Cic. Att. 5, 16: in Sicilia, id. Fam. 6, 8: multitudo quae in castris subsederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quosdam ex Vitellii subsidiaribus Nucerias, Suet. Vit. 1: in oppido Rentino, id. Vesp. 1: Virg. Aen. 12, 836. (II) Of things: in illis navibus subsidit, *ran aground,* Liv. Epit. 112. 3. *to lie to wait, lie in ambush:* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa subsideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille nocte venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, ib. § 49. 4. Of female animals, *to admit the male* (post. and rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1194: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. ‖ Fig. *to subside, decrease, abate:* in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.:* formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, ib. 13. B. Act. *to lie in wait for, to waylay:* devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg. Aen. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: coplosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8: regnum, Lucan. 5, 226 dub. (*al.* regno).

subsīdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [subsido] *sinking down, settling:* Grat. Cyneg. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [signum] *that is under the standard:* milites, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve* (v. Smith's Ant. 502), Tac. H. 1, 70: ib. 4, 33: Amm. 29, 5.

subsignātio, ōnis, *f.* [subsigno] *a subscribing, a signature:* veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. ‖ Fig. *an assurance:* Tert. Poen. 2 *med.*

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to write under, to sign, subscribe:* traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. ‖ Transf. *to set down, register:* subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80. 2. *to pledge* by signing: res pro cautela litis, Cod. Justin. 5, 37, 28 *med.* (II) Fig. *to pledge, engage:* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3.

sub-silio, lui, or lii, 4. v. n. [salio] *to spring upwards, leap up:* decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 50: semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop. 4, 8, 46: Pegasus adusque coelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 208: subsiluunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. ‖ Fig.: subsilisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13.

sub-similis, e, *adj. somewhat like* (rare): Μελίσσῃ melli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 1 *med.*

sub-simus, a, um, *adj. somewhat snub-nosed:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

subsĭpĕre quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes. B. G. 2, 41: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45: circa ima, Quint. procem. § 20: quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere coeperunt, *to keep their ground,* Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: in aliquo flexu viae occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush,* Liv. 22, 12. (II) Of things: substitit unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30: lacrimae, *have ceased to flow,* Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47: substitit radius cubiti, *remains in its place,* Cels. 8, 16. 2. Esp. *to stay, tarry, abide:* locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: erimus ibi dedicationis die: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57. 3. *to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Virg. Aen. 9, 806. (II) Of things: quod neque amorem funeraque subsisterent, *held out,* Caes. B. G. 5, 10. ‖ Fig. *to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20: subsistit omnis sententia, id. 8, 5, 27: intra priorem praeteritorum subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: cqi.itus nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remain only in,* Plin. 33, 1, 7. 2. Esp. *to come to a stop, to cease:* subsistit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94. 3. *to hesitate, doubt:* servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 31. 4. *to withstand, be adequate to, sustain:* non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: tantis periclis, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 368: liti, Cels. Dig. 21, 2, 62. 5. *to stand by, support:* meis extremis serumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257. 6. *to stand* or *hold good, be valid:* non eo minus sententia adversus te lata juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14

B. Act. *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: feras, id. 1, 4.

sub-situs, a, um, *adj. lying* or *situated below:* App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj. lying beneath the sun, eastern:* montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2. 2. Subst. subsolanus, i, m. (sc. ventus), *the east wind:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Plin. 2, 47, 46. *Plur.:* salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

sub-sōno, 1. v. a. *to express secretly, to hint:* Sisenn. in Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortior, ītus, 4. v. a. *dep.* In law, *to substitute a judge in place of one rejected:* judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30.

subsortitio, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior] *a substituting by lot,* of other judges for those rejected: Cic. Verr. 1, 61, 157: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

sub-spargo, 3. v. n. *to scatter under:* Tert. Res. Carn. 63 *fin.*

substantia, ae, *f.* [substo] *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence material, substance:* hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6 procem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: earum rerum pretium non in substantia, sed in arte positum est, *in the material,* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 14: sine substantia facultatem, *without fortune,* Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnes paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19. (Hence It. *sostanza.*)

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia] *pertaining to the essence* or *substance essential, substantial:* differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *substantial, substantive:* potestates, *spirits* Amm. 21, 1.

substantiāliter, *adv. essentially, substantially:* Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4.

substantiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [substantia] *a little substance, a small property:* paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus] *substantive, substantial:* forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia] *self-existent, substantive:* res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26. ‖ In gramm. substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb,* I. e. sum: Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. *to strew, scatter, spread,* or *lay under:* segetem ovibus, Cato R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12: cesim et nardi levia crinibus, Ov. M. 15, 398: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to lay as a ground-colour,* Plin. 26, 20, 86: se (mulier), *to prostitute herself,* Cat. 64, 404: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under,* Liv. 22, 51: pulvis late substratis, *spread out beneath,* Lucr. 6, 620: pulices, I. e. *to prostrate a man for them,* Plin. 20, 32, 96. *Absol.:* mala subsolagere possent, id. 18, 28, 58. Fase.

impers.: pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato R. R. 37, 2. **2.** Transf. *to bestrew, spread over, cover*: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: lectum stragula veste, App. M. 10, p. 248. **II.** Fig. *to spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, *etc.*; *to give up, prostitute*: omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Tim. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *slightly dropping, dribbling*: lotium, *i. e. stranguary*, Cato R. R. 156, 6. **II.** Subst. substillum, i, *n. a slight dropping, a sprinkling*: substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, Fest. *s. v.*: deinde substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [statuo] *to put* or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* (rare): lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 59. **2.** Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31. aliquem arbitrio, Cels. Dig 38, 1, 30.

II. *to put instead* or *in the place of, to substitute*: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4: nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: aliam tabulam pro ea, Plin. 35, 10, 36. philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. Div 2, 2, 7: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58 equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 27, 3: fortunam culpae, Quint. 7, 4, 15: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9. **2.** Esp. in law, substituere heredem (alicui), *to make next* or *second heir*: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1 *sq.*: heredes invicem, Suet Tib 76: Quint. 7, 6, 9.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo] *a putting in the place of another, substitution*: Arn. 3, p. 104. **II.** Esp. in law, *a making second heir*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 *sq.*

substĭtūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *conditional*: propositio, App. Dogm Plat. 3,

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [substituo].

sub-sto, I. *v. n. to stand* or *be under* or *among, to be present* (rare): nullo dolore substante, Col. 2, 7 *med.* **II.** *to stand firm, hold out*: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.

sub-stŏmăchans, antis, *Part. somewhat angry* or *vexed*: taedio, Aug. Conf. 3 *fin.*

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno] *what is strewn under, litter*: molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *litter*: Cato R. R. 161, 2 (*al.* sub stramentis).

substrātus, a, um, *Part.* [substerno].

substrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a spreading* or *laying under*; only in *abl. sing.*: Plin. 18, 30, 72.

sub-strĕpens, entis, *Part. just sounding, gasping*: verba, App. M. 5, p. 166.

substrictus, a, um, *Part.* [substringo]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn together, contracted*; hence, *small, narrow, tight*: ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, Ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13: tunica, Gell. 7, 12. *Comp.*: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 22.

sub-strīdens, entis, *Part. rather grating* or *gnashing*: Amm. 16, 4.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, *v. a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie,* or *draw up*: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Lucan. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5: carnem fascia, Suet. Galb. 21. **II.** Transf. *to bind* or *draw together; to contract, check*: aurem, *to prick up the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8. **2.** Fig.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4: bilem, Juv. 6, 431.

substructio, ōnis, *f.* [substruo] *a substructure, foundation*: Vitr. 1, 5. Caes. B. C. 2, 25: Cic. Mil. 20, 53.

substructum, i, *n. a substructure*: Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* [substruo].

substrŭo, xi, ctum, *v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation*: fundamentum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo liber facere, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glarea, *to lay, pave*, Liv. 41, 27.

subsultim, *adv. by leaps* or *jumps*: decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [subsilio] *to spring up, to jump, hop* (rare): in subsultas, ego miser vix asto, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104. **II.** Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, *irreg. v. n. to be under, among,* or *behind*; *to be near*; with *dat.*: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 40 mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. vallis, Id. B. C. 1, 79 pianities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24 templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: hiems, Id. B. G. 3, 27. dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: in qua (legatione) periculi suspicio non subesset, Id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: eadem causa subest, Id. Off. 1, 12, 38 si his vitiis ratio non subesset, Id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Id. Att. 3, 25 saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat deaf*. Transf.: vox, *indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

sub-sūtus, a, um, *Part. sewn beneath* or *at the lower part*: vestis, *trimmed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

sub-tābĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat shrunk* or *wasted*: stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6 *med.*

sub-tăcĭtus, a, um, *adj. somewhat still, silent*: secta, Prud. Ham 174.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

sub-tĕgo, xi, *v. a. to cover underneath*: coelum, Amm. 19, 7 (*al.* subtexunt).

sub-tĕgŭlānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *that is under the roof* = *in-doors*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61.

subtel [talus] *the hollow of the foot*: Prisc. p. 644 P.

subtēmen (subtegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subtexumen, subtecmen, from texo] *what is wrought* or *woven in, the woof* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen. 3, 483: Plin. 11, 24, 28. **II.** Meton. *anything spun, thread, yarn* (rare): nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32: Fronto de nep. am. 2 *med.*: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121: picto bracae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, Id. 8, 234. Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328.

sub-tendo, no *perf.*, tum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to stretch underneath*: lectos loris, Cato R. R. 10, 3. **II.** Neutr. *to extend underneath*: linea, Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.

sub-tĕnĕo, 2. *v. a. to hold beneath*: vinaceos lectos centibus subtento (contr. for subtentato) Cato R. R. 25.

subtentus, a, um, *Part.* [subtendo].

sub-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. rather thin* seise, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

subter, *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. **I.** Adv. *below, beneath, underneath*: terram face ut esse reseris subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 915 · subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **II.** Prep. with *acc.* and *abl. below, beneath, underneath, under*. With *acc.*: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34, 67: subter fastigia tecti, Virg. Aen. 8, 366: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9. (II) *near*: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *close to*, id. 24, 20.

2. With *abl.*: Rhoeteo subter litore, Cat. 65, 7 · subter densa testudine, Virg. Aen. 9, 514. **III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (I) *underneath, beneath*: *e. g.* subterscutus, subterfugio. (II) *secretly, privately*: *e. g.* subterlĕnio, subterfugio. (III) In some verbs compounded with subter it is doubtful whether they are actually compounds, or if subter is not to be treated separately as an adverb.

subtĕr-actus, a, um, *Part. driven below* or *underneath*: subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

subter-anhālo, 1. *v. n. to pant* or *gasp beneath*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

subter-cāvātus, a, um, *Part. hollowed out underneath*: Sol. 2 *fin.*

subter-cūtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous*: morbus, *the dropsy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 *fin.*: humor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2 *med.*

subter-dūco, xi, *v. a. to carry off secretly*: with *pron. reflect. to steal away, abscond*: ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 72. With abstr. subject: si huic occasioni tempus esse subterduxerit, id. Asin. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, *v. n.* & *v. a. to flow beneath* (rare): amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2 *med.*: torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **II.** Fig.: cui felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off*: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 2: Ulp. Dig. 42, 6, 20. **II.** Act. *to escape, evade, avoid, shun*: mare, Pl. Merc. 1, 83 vim criminum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 8 imprudentiam, ib. 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum, Id. Fam. 15, 1: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp 23.

subter-fundo, *v. v. a. to found* or *establish beneath*: Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

subtĕrfŭr, fŭris, *Comp.* [subter] *that is beneath lower*: termini, Inscr. de Cas. lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aem. Macer. 2, 13.

subter-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie under*: Alcim. 1, 196.

subter-jăcio, *v. v. a. to throw under*: hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lăbor, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *flow under*: fluctus Siciones, Virg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21. **2.** *to slip away, escape*: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. 30, 25.

subter-lĭno, 3. *v. a. to anoint underneath*: plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

subter-lĭo, 3. *v. a. to wash beneath, flow underneath*: gurgite siderso subterlunit Orion, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

subterlĭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subterlino] *a washing beneath* or *away*: Claud Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 2.

subter-mĭlo, 1. *v. n. to pass beneath*: pontes rapido cursu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-mĭnans, antis, *Part. undermining under*: Sil. 3, 668.

subterrānus, a, um, adj. [subter] *that is underneath, lower*: cellae, Front. Aqu. 1, 102.

sub-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* to *rub away*

rub off below; to rub, bruise, or grind to pieces: bovem ne pedes subterant, Cato R. R. 72: pedes, ungulis, Col. 6, 15, 2: Plin. 28, 16, 72: salis centenium subserito, *pound*, Col. 12, 5, 1.

subter-pendens, entis, *Part. hanging down:* mali, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *underground, subterranean:* specus, Cic. Att. 13, 36: organulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50: regna, Juv. 2, 149: muros, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16 *fin.:* subterraneis doliis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.* 2. Subst. **subterrāneum**, i, *n. a subterranean place:* App. M. 11, p. 260.

sub-terrēnus, a, um, *adj. underground*, for subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

sub-terrĕus, a, um, *adj. underground*, for subterraneus: Arn. 7, 226.

subter-tĕnŭo, i. *v. a. to make thin below:* anulum, Lucr. 1, 313.

sub-tertius, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *less by a third of itself* (in the ratio of 3 to 4): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

subter-vĭcānus, antis, *Part. empty below:* locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25.

subter-vŏlo, i. *v. n. to fly beneath:* astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669.

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a. to weave under* or *below;* hence, *to join on, affix:* lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192. Poet.: nubes patrio capiti, *i. e.* soli, *to throw before, veil,* Ov. M. 14, 368: nox subtexta polo, Lucan. 4, 104: sol diem *subtexit* Olympo, *spreads around Olympus,* Val. Fl. 5, 414. With *acc.* of thing concealed: subtexunt nubila coelum, Lucr. 5, 467: coelum fumo, Virg. Aen. 3, 582: diem atra nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Lucan. 7, 519. ‖ Fig. *to add, annex, append, subjoin:* subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv. 37, 48: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae evenerint, Suet. Aug. 94: Vell. 1, 14: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2.

2. In gen. *to put together, compose, prepare:* carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18: impedimenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* [subtexo].

subtiliŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [subtililoquus] *elegant language:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtiliŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [subtilis loquor] *speaking elegantly:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtilis, e, *adj.* [contr. of subtexfilis: I *t. woven fine:* hence transf.] *fine, not thick* or *coarse, slender, minute:* quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 86: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 902: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.:* farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14: mitra, Cat. 64, 63. *Comp.:* arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34. *Sup.:* succus subtilissimus, id. 11, 5, 4.

2. Transf. of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate:* judicium, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4. ‖ Fig. *fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle:* Judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: subtilis veterum judex, Hor. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 21, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46. *Comp.:* reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular,* Cic. Att. 5, 14. *Sup.:* quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23. 2. *Esp. of style, plain, simple, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20: Stoicorum non ignorus, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod λεπτὸν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58. Of persons: *disputator,* Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis filio (Catone) in dicendo ediscendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: orationis limatae atque subtilis, id. de Or. 2, 19, 180: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35: Quint. 10, 1, 98. [Hence It. *sottile;* Fr. *subtil.*]

subtilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtilis] *fineness, slenderness, minuteness:* limarum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *edge, sharpness,* id. 28, 9, 41: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.:* mammae animalium, Plin. 10, 75, 98: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35 prooem. ‖ Fig. *keenness, acuteness, penetration, exactness, subtlety,* etc.: sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171. 2. Esp. of style, *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament:* orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76: suavitatem Isocratea, subtilitatem Lysiae, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4.

subtiliter, *adv. finely, minutely:* subtiliter connexae res, *closely, intimately,* Lucr. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13: fodere, *lightly, superficially,* Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly:* subtiliter judicare, Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 127: de re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota perit, *minutely, particularly,* id. Att. 2, 21: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, ib. 1, 13. subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 1, 5: de aliqua re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Am. 5, 18. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *plainly, simply, without ornament:* humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, id. Or. 29, 100: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

sub-timĕo, 2. *v. n. to be somewhat afraid:* numquid subtimes? Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

sub-tinnio, 4. *v. n. to sound a little, to tinkle:* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-titŭbo, 1. *v. n. to stagger* or *waver a little:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475. Fig. subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* [subtraho].

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth;* and in gen. *to draw* or *carry off, take away, remove,* etc.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605: colla effracto jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestina fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si deditioli subtrahantur, ib. 1, 44: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to avert,* Tac. A. 3, 53. *Reflect.:* vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it,* Virg. Aen. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70. With *pron. reflect.:* se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw oneself,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: Liv. 44, 16: Virg. Aen. 6, 465. Without *pron.:* repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, *he used to withdraw,* Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86. ‖ Fig.: neque verbe sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratia, id. 9, 3, 59: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: homina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81: aliquem, *to omit, not mention,* Curt. 6, 10: cui judicio eum more subtraxit, Liv. 6, 1: aliquem free militiam, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem mensis paucis, Just. 16, 4 *fin.:* se legum ambagibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se habet, Col. 2, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.:* subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-tristis, e, *adj. somewhat sad:* subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtritus, a, um, *Part.* [subtero].

sub-turpicŭlus, a, um, *adj. rather mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-turpis, e, *adj somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [sub like intus, from in] *below, beneath, underneath:* subtus ambulare, Cato R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 23. (Hence It. *sotto;* Fr. *sous.*)

sub-tussio, 4. *v. n. to cough slightly:* Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part. somewhat bruised:* fiet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55.

subūcŭla, ae, *f. an under garment, a shirt, a shift:* postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Varr. in Non. 542, 24: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: Suet. Aug. 82. ‖ subuculam Aelius Stilo et Cincius ibidem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod dis detur ex alica et oleo et melle, Fest. *s. v.* [*Sub-u-cula* from root DU, "put:" cf. *ex-uo, induo.*]

subŭla, ae, *f. an awl:* Mart. 3, 16, 2: Pall. Jun. 14. 2. Transf. *a very small weapon:* subula armatus, Sen. Ep. 85. Proverb.: subula leonem excipis, ib. 82 *fin.*

subulcus, i, *m.* [sus: cf. bubulcus] *a swineherd:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.

subŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [Tuscan for tibicen] *a flute-player:* subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

‖ *a stag with pointed horns, a brocket,* that is, *a red-deer two years old:* Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 28, 17, 67.

‖‖ Perh. l. q. paedico: Aus. Epigr. 70.

subūra, ae, *f. a district in Rome, in the fourth region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwelt:* Mart. 6, 66: Pers. 5, 32: Juv. 11, 141: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma.

subūrānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Subura: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: suburana magistra, *a prostitute,* Mart. 11, 78, 11: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58.

suburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus] *nearness to Rome:* suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7 Symm. Ep. 2, 22: Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sub-urbānus, a, um, *adj. situated near Rome, suburban:* rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9: canis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, ib. 13, 43. ‖ Subst. **suburbanum**, i, *n.* (sc. praedium) *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa:* malo esse in Tusculano aut ispiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 1, 20, 54: Suet. Tib. 11: Mart. 5, 35, 3. 2. suburbani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome:* Ov. F. 6, 58.

sub-urbicārius, a, um, *adj.* for suburbanus, *situated near Rome, suburban:* regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 9.

sub-urbium, ii, *n.* [urbs] *a suburb:* in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

sub-urgeo, 2. *v. a. to drive* or *urge close to:* proram ad saxa, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

sub-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch:* crura mice arsuntur, Suet. Aug. 68: supinatum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 9, 87.

subustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suburo] *a burning from below;* thermarum, Inscr. Orell. 55, 2, 38.

subvectārius, a, um, *Paul. Diac.* [subvecto].

subvectio, ōnis, *f.* [subveho] *conveyance, carriage;* frumenti, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

vying, transporting, conveyance: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8: Tac. A. 15, 72. *Plur.*: Iuras subvectitimos, Caes. B. G. 7, 10 *sustinue*, Vitr. 1, 5.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to carry, bring, or convey up*: *to transport*: nisi, qui tibi subvectabant rure hoc virgas almeas, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 74: sasa humeris, Virg. Aen. 11, 39: panaria candidaque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

subvector, ōris, m. [id.] *a carrier, conveyer*: Aviem. Perieg. 199.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subveho].

subvectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a carrying, conveyance*: commeatuum, Tac. A. 15, 4.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. *to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up*: ast alium (altum) fissre) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 516: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Cal. 15: utensilia ab Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40: vias, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, id. 9, 15 ad Palladis arces subvehitur magnā matrum regina caterva, *to horse aloft*, Virg. Aen. 11, 478.

sub-vĕlo, no *perf.*, vulsum (volsum), 3. v. a. *to pluck up, pull out* (rare): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulat, Scip Afric. in Gell. 7, 12

sub-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* subvenibo, Pl. Men 5, 7, 20), 4. v. n *to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy*, etc. · with *dat.*: quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19· Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35· Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 24· subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10· civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32· subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37 pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15: vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1 4: saluti suae scriboribus remedits, ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 30 stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37· gravedini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14· his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19. *Pass. impers.*: subveniri generi humano, id. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti opera, provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Auct. B. Afr. 26. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 20· circumventor, judices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: subventuros auferet unda deos. Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28: Tac. A. 4, 72. *Pass. impers.*: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54: Liv. 29, 25. ‖ In gen. *to come up, come* (rare); aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem pocte subvenit, quantum die sudoris, Plin. 31, 7, 39. 2. Fig.: at quaeque vox digna animadverti subveniat, memoriae mandabamus, *came to mind*, occurred to us, Gell. 19, 7. (Hence Fr. *souvenir.*)

subvento, 1. v. n. *freq.* [subvenio] *to come to the aid of*: spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

subventor, ōris, m. [id.] *a helper*: civium, Inscr. Orell. no. 6.

sub-ventrīlo, āre, *pr.* [venter] *the lower belly, abdomen*: Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.*

subverbenatus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. of sub verbenas natus] *furnished under the altar, as epithet of slaves*: Fest. p. v. · Paul. *Ex* Fest. *ibid.*

subverbero, 1. v. n. [sub-verbo] *to strike from below*: subverberat ut circumactum, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

subverbum, i, n. [sub-verbum] *a subordinate word*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

subvereor, ēri, ĭtus, 2. v. dep. [sub-vereor] *to fear a little, be somewhat afraid*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

subversa (subversā), ae, f. [id.] *to overthrow, ruin*: Pl. Cure. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.] *an overthrower, subverter* (rare)· legum, Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-vĕrto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn upside down*: *to upset, overthrow*: lapinum aestro, Col. 8, 2, 4: mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Gal. 34· tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 643· silvam, Lucan. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 12. *Absol.*: calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42. ‖ Fig. *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert*: subverso jacebat pristina majestas solliorum, *overthrown, subverted*, Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Orcadum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, id. A. 4, 72 *fin.*: aliquem, *to ruin*, unde, Ter. Ad 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceteraque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10· decretum consilia, id. J. 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: interpretationem adversarii, id. 7, 6, 2: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

sŭb-vespertīnus ventus, *the south-west wind*: Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

sub-vespĕrus, i, m. (sc. ventus), *the wind that blows south-west and by west*: Vitr. 1, 6.

subvexus, a, um, *adj.* [subveho] *sloping upwards*, opp. to devexus: omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

sub-villĭcus, i, m. *an under steward*: Inscr. Orell. no 2860.

sub-viridis, e, *adj. somewhat green*: folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65 balanitae, id. 37, 10, 55.

sub-vŏlo, 1. v. n. *to fly upwards* (rare) hae (partes corporum) surcum in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. avis, Ov. M. 11, 790.

subvolsus or **subvulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [subvello].

sub-volvo, 3. v. a *to roll up* or *along*: manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

sub-vultŭrius, a, um, *adj. somewhat vulture-like*: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

suc-caerŭlĕus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat blue*: creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candĭdus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat white*· folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

suc-cāvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. hollow underneath*: arcae, Cato R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557.

succēdāněus or **succidāněus** (on the latter ancient orthography v. Gell. 4, 2), a, um, *adj.* [succedo] *that succeeds to or supplies the place of; substituted*: hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugerat, effugia vocari veteri more solet· in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 273: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 37: avum suum Pharnacem succidaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

2. Subst. succedaneus, i, m. *a substitute, representative*: with *gen.*: functionis, Cod. Justin. 10, 31, 27: alicui periculi, Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. *to go below or under*: simul ac primum nubes succedere soli coepere, *to go under the sun*, Lucr. 5, 287: mocstae succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 305: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766: tecto et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418: tectum, Auct. Or. pro Domo 44 *fin.*: antro, Virg. Aen. 3, 6: tumulo aliorum succedere corpus, *i. e. to bury*, Sil. Ital. 11, 203.

2. *to go from under*; to ascend, *mount*: alto oculo, to ascend, Lucr. 6, 1206: in arduum, Liv. 3, 47: hostes succedere ad urbem, quo spes ascensus longior, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ascendere, Liv. 22, 16: ad montem subeundi difficultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: ad montem subeundi difficultas, Liv. 21, 32

Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum frutus neque quisquam succenseo, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 41: ne tu illi succenseas, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis habeo quod succenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsis aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. *Absol.*: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 33: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5. *Pass. in gerundive*: peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2. [Usu. derived from succenseo, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censeo; in the latter case it would mean *to take a secret account; to entertain a concealed opinion*, i. e. *a hostile opinion* or *feeling*; hence, *to owe a grudge, to entertain angry* or *ill feelings towards*.]

succensio, ōnis, *f.* [succendo] *a setting on fire, kindling*: lavacri, *a heating*, Amm. 31, 1: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

succensio, ōnis, *f.* [succenseo] *anger, indignation*: memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um, *Part.* [succendo].

II. *Part.* [succenseo].

succentivus, a, um, *adj.* [succino] *sounding to, accompanying*: tibia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19.

succentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accompanier*: *fig. a furtherer, promoter*: fabularum, Amm. 19, 12 *med.*

suc-centūrio (subc.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to receive as a recruit into a* centuria; hence, transf. *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratia supplere, subjicere, Fest. *s. v.*: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52. Fig.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8.

suc-centūrio (subc.), ōnis, *m. an under centurion*: Liv. 8, 8.

succentus, ūs, *m.* [succino] *an accompaniment*: Marc. Cap. 1, 6.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift through, to sift*: vinaceos quotidie recentes succernito, Cato R. R. 25: Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115. Comically: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10. **II.** Transf. *to shake up, agitate*: Sever. Aetna, 492.

successio, ōnis, *f.* [succedo] *a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession* in office, possession, *etc.*: Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11: Tac. A. 4, 12: Suet. Tib. 15. *Plur.*: magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Just. 3, 3: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.

II. *a good issue, success*: successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. Vit. beat. 26.

successīvus, a, um, *adv.* [id.] *following, successive*: Lact. Op. D. 12 *fin.*

successor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, *etc.*: successor conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: successorem alicui militare, Liv. 23, 27: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philoctete) sagittas Hercules utantur, *the inheritor*, ib. 13, 51: alicui criminis successor constitui, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, *by a new favourite*, Ov. R. Am. 462: novus habendus clipeo, id. M. 13, 219: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Pappettius illi, *i. e. wrote after you*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 51. *Of a female*: Phoebe, fraternis successor equis, Corn. Sever. in Charis. p. 66 P.

successōrius, a, um, *adj.* [successor] *pertaining to succession, successory*: de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9: ex successorio capite, Ulp. ib. 38, 6, 1: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 6.

successus, a, um, *Part.* [succedo].

successus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advance up a hill, approach*: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. **2.** Transf. *a cavern*: terrarum, Arn. 5, 173. **3.** *succession of time*: continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8 *fin.*

II. Fig. *a happy issue, success*: successu exsultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 386: multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28: Ov. M. 6, 130: Virg. Aen. 12, 914. *Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. prooem.

succidāneus, v. succedaneus.

succidia, ae, *f.* [succido] *a leg* or *side of meat*, esp. of pork; *a flitch of bacon*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. **II.** Transf. *a slaughtering*: succidias humanas facere, Cato in Gell. 13, 24.

suc-cīdo, cīdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall under*: lorica quod e loris decorio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, *were comprehended under the word*, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. **II.** *to sink down, sink*: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: artus, Lucr. 3, 157: terra repente, id. 5, 483: in medias conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg. Aen. 12, 911. **2.** Fig.: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell*: vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51: poplitem, Virg. Aen. 10, 700: crura equis, Liv. 42, 59: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: asseres, Liv. 44, 5: florem aratro, Virg. Aen. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38. Cererem, Virg. G. 1, 297: segetem, Sil. 15, 536: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down*, id. 14, 134. Poet.: succisa libido, *castrated, emasculated*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succĭdus, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [succido] *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.). genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, ib. 10, 116. **II.** Fig.: benedictio, *faltering*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*

succinctē, *adv. briefly, concisely*: docere, Amm. 28, 1. *Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 dimicare, Amm. 20, 11 *med.*

succinctim, *adv. briefly, succinctly*: Claud. Mam. Stat. an *praef.*

succinctōrium, ii, *n.* [succingo] *an apron*: Aug. de Gen. adv. Man. 2, 15.

succinctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [succinctus] *girded*: App. M. 2, p. 117.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* [succingo].

II. *Adj. prepared, ready*: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12. **2.** *short, concise, succinct*: libellus, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17: succinctior brevitas, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.*

suc-cinĕrĭtius (subc.), a, um, *adj. prepared under the ashes*: panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7.

succinĕus, a, um, v. sucineus.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird*: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv. 6, 446: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732: eapse sic succincta, *tucked up*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, ib. 10, 536: succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, ib. 103: quis illaec est, quae lugubri succincta est stola, *girt about*, Enn. in Non. 198, 2: pugione succinctus, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5. **II.** Transf. *to surround, furnish, equip with*: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49: his animum succingo bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10: horum scientia debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1.

succingŭlum (subc.), i, *n.* [succingo] *an under-girdle*: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 17.

suc-cino (subc.), 3. *v. n.* [cano] *to sing in subordination* or *second to, to accompany* (rare): tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna, Petr. 69: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79. **II.** Transf. *to accord, agree*: (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: *Victum date*: succinit alter: Et mihi, *another chimes in*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succinum, i, v. sucinum.

succinus, a, um, v. sucinus.

succipio, v. succipio.

succīsio, ōnis, *f.* [succido] *a cutting off or away*: Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succīsīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succisus, a, um, *Part.* [succido].

succlāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo] *a calling out, a shouting, acclamation* (rare): Liv. 28, 26: Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call or cry out, to shout after, exclaim to*: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv. 44, 45 with *acc.* and *inf.*: haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, id. 3, 50: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id. 26, 22. *Pass.*: publica succlamatus invidia, *exclaimed against*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, ib. 19, 3. *Pass. Impers.*: succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Liv. 10, 25.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-coelestis (subc.), e, *adj. that is beneath the heavens*: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

suc-coeno (subc.), 1. *v. a. to dine off the under side* (of any article of food), also *to dine after*: Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, *Festinemus, alii succoenant*, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90.

succoercĭtĭo, ōnis, v. succoer.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take upon the neck, to shoulder* (rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6.

suc-conditor (subc.), ōris, *m. an inferior officer in the Cuvcensian games*: Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc.), *adv. somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously*: tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

suc-cōquo (subc.), 3. *v. a. to cook a little*: Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

suc-cornĭcŭlārius (subc.), ii, *m. a sub-adjutant*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3490.

suc-cortex (subc.), icis, *m. the under* or *inner bark*: Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. succosus.

suc-crassŭlus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [crassus] *somewhat thick*: corporis qualitate, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-cresco (subcr.) 3. *v. n. incep. to grow under* or *from under*: *to grow up* (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (fr. palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9. **II.** Transf. *to grow up to*: non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13. **2.** *to increase, replenish itself*: toties haustum craterа repleri sponte sua, per seque videant succrescere vina, Ov. M. 8, 680.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* [succerno].

succrispus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat curled* or *crisped*: capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2.

suc-crŭdus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. thin, slender, delicate*: Fest. *s. v.*

suc-crūdus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat raw*: hominem, garrulum, Cic.

R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum, est fulky vine, Cels. 6, 13.

suc-erĭgātus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat bloody:* Cels. 5, 18, 24.

succŭba (subc.), æ, *comm.* [succubo] *one who lies under; a strumpet:* flocci-entus, Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 10, 192. ‖ Transf. *a supplanter:* App. M. 5, p. 171.

suc-cŭbo (subc.), ŭi, ĭtum, *v. n. to lie under* (rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p 107.

suc-cŭbo (subc.), ōnis, *m.* [cubo] *one who lies under:* Titin. in Non. 224, 22.

succŭlentus, v. suculentus.

suc-quĕro (subc.), no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [culter] *to cut up with a knife, to chop, mince:* pulpas, Apic. 4, 2.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n. to lay* or *put oneself under; to fall* or *sink down:* ansipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep,* Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed,* Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.*: non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106. **2.** Esp. of a woman, *to have carnal intercourse:* alioui, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: Cat. 111, 3: Ov. F. 2, 810. ‖ Fig. *to yield, surrender, succumb:* with *dat.:* philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: magno animo et erecto est, nec unquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103: culpae, Virg. Aen. 4, 19: tempori, Liv. 3, 59: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91. *Absol.:* non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5. With *inf.:* nec ipsum perpeti succubuisse, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc.), i, *m. a boundary-stone:* Anct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

suc-cūnĕātus (subc.), a, um, *part. wedged underneath, supported with wedges:* postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrĭtor (subc.), ōris, *m. a subcurator:* Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run under:* aliud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 5, 765. **2.** Esp. *to run* or *hasten up to the aid of; to help, assist, succour:* ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: suis cedentibus auxilio succurrere, ib. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5: tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70. Of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *helps, relieves,* Plin. 20, 23, 97: strangulationibus (crathmos), id. 26, 15, 90. *Pass. impers.:* se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: Liv. 3, 58: Quint. 10, 7, 2. *Absol.:* succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6. ‖ Fig.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31. **2.** Esp. *to come into the mind, occur to:* ut quique succurrit, libet scribere, ib. Att. 14, 1: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: alicui, Liv. 6, 12: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21: et illud annotare succurrit, Plin. 7, 48, 49: mirari succurrit, id. 27, 1, 1.

succurrĕtor (subc.) ōris, *m.* [succurro] *perh. a helper,* who comes to the aid of the bestiarius in the circus: Inscr. Orell. no. 2330.

suc-curvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat curved:* Amm. 26, 9 *fin.*

succus, i, v. sucus.

succussātor, ōris, *m.* [succusso] *a jolter:* caballus, *a jolting horse,* Lucil. in Non. 26, 30.

succussātūra (subc.), æ, *f.* [id.] *the jolting of a horse:* Non. 87, 23.

succussio (subc.), ōnis, *f.* [succutio] *a shaking, quaking:* succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21. (Hence Fr. *secousse.*)

succusso (subc.), 1. *v. a., freq.* [id.] *to shake, jolt:* Att. in Non. 16, 29.

succussor (subc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a jolter,* of a horse: Lucil. in Non. 16, 31.

succussus, a, um, *Part.* [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking, jolting:* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

suc-custos (subc.), ōdis, *m. an under-keeper:* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cūtio (subc.), cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up:* currus succutitur alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Apol. p. 313. ‖ Fig.: vultus succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sūcerda, æ, *f. the dung of swine:* Lucil. in Non. 175, 14: Titin. in Fest.

sūcidus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy; fresh:* solum, App. Apol. p. 289: a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: (ovium) Mart. 11, 27, 8: such wool was much used in medicine: Cels. 8, 3 *fin.*: Plin. 29, 2, 9: and was called sucidae sordes, ib. 10: puella, *fresh, plump,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192. (Hence It. *sucido, sozzo;* Sp. *sucio.*)

sūcĭnĕus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber:* novaculae, *with amber handles,* Plin. 22, 23, 47.

sūcĭnum (succ.), i, *n.* [sucus] *amber,* usually called electrum: Plin. 37, 2, 11 *sq.*: Mart. 3, 65. This substance was well known to the ancients, among whom numerous fables concerning its origin were current. Pliny relates many of these; for instance, that of its origin from the urine of the lynx (v. lyncurium); but he gives a tolerably correct account of it in the second paragraph of the chapter quoted. It is now known to be the fossil resin of a pine-tree.

sūcĭnus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber:* gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

sūco (succ.), ōnis, *m.* [sugo] *a sucker;* of a usurer: Att. in Cic. Att. 7, 13.

sūcōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sucosus] *juiciness:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

sūcōsus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy, succulent:* poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, t. a. sucida, Seren. Sam. 60, 1054. *Comp.:* liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1. ‖ Transf. *wealthy:* Petr. 38.

sūctus, a, um, *Part.* [sugo].

sūctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sucking:* Plin. 8, 36, 54.

sūcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sus] prop. *a little sow;* transf. *a winch, windlass, capstan:* Cato R. R. 19, 2: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 126: *a wine-* or *oil-press:* Cato R. R. 12: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

sūcŭla, æ, *f.* [vis, to rain] *a constellation, the Hyades,* transl. of ὑάδες: Plin. 2, 39, 39: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.

sūcŭlentus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *sappy, succulent;* transf. *vigorous:* gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 119: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631. ‖ Fig.: furores, Prud. Hamart. 57 *praef.*

sūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sus] *a little boar pig:* Justin. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (*gen. plur.* sucorum, App. M. 10, p. 244), *m.* [sugo] *juice, sap:* sucum sentimus in ore, cibum quum mandendo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 617: stipes ex terra sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: succus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi muco vivunt, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae succo satari (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 61: corpus sucl plenum, *plump,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26. **2.** Esp. *a medicine, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora sucl, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 51: *id.* A. A. 2, 115: Lucan. 6, 581. ‖ Fig. *strength, energy, spirit:* sucus pectoris sanctissimi, Virg. E. 3, 6: sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16: ingenii, Quint. procem. § 24. Of style, *vigour:* ornatior oratio succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque succo potest, Quint. 10, 1, 31.

sūdābundus, a, um, *adj.* [sudo] *sweating:* Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [sudarium] *a little handkerchief:* App. Apol. p. 307.

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudo] *a handkerchief, towel:* Cat. 12, 14: Mart. 11, 39, 3: Suet. Ner. 25.

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sudo] *a sweating, perspiration:* Sen. Ep. 86 *med. Plur.:* Cels. 3, 2 *med.* ‖ Meton. *a sweating-room:* concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

sūdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that perspires easily* or *copiously:* Plin. 23, 1, 23.

sūdātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sweating-bath, sweating-room:* circa balnea et sudatoria, Sen. Vit. B. 7.

sūdātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory:* unctiones, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 73: qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39, med.

sūdātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that causes sweating:* toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

sūdes or **sūdis** (*nom.* does not occur), is, *f. a stake, pile:* sudes stipitesque defigit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Virg. Aen. 7, 524: *Sing.:* Ov. M. 12, 299. As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6: saxeus, *rocky peak,* App. M. 7, p. 195. ‖ Transf. *a kind of fish,* also called Sphyraena, q. *v.*: Plin. 32, 10, 54.

sūdĭfĭcātum, i, *n.* [sudo; producing sweat] *a kind of whip* or *scourge:* Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

sūdis, is, v. sudes.

sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to sweat, perspire:* qui sudat, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 23: sine causa sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: sudantibus lacertis juvenum, Ov. M. 4, 707: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58. **2.** With *abl. to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in:* fit ut in speluncis saxa superna sudent humore, Lucr. 6, 944: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quatuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: litus sanguine, Virg. Aen. 2, 582. (B) Transf. of the moisture itself, *to drip, distill from* (poet.): quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama, id. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis humor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191. ‖ Fig. *to toil, labour, exert,* or *fatigue oneself:* sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: vides sudare me jamdudum elaborantem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in municipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14. Poet. with *inf.:* ferrea sudant claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 926. *Pass. impers.:* parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4 *fin.* **B.** Act. *to sweat out, exude;* durae quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30: balsamum, Just. 36, 3: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudato ligno tuta, Ov. M. 10, 508. **2.** Fig. *to make, perform,* or *carry on laboriously:* multo labore Cyclopum sudatum, thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 10: deunces, Pers. 5, 190: laborem, Sil. 3, 92. ‖ *to saturate with sweat:* vestes sudata, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Fig.: actae sub pellibus hiemes sentisque inter belia sudatae, to pass the *heats of summer,* Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8. (Sanx. *svid,* "sudare;" Germ. *schwitzen,* Eng. *sweat.*) (Hence Fr. *suer.*)

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo] *sweat, perspiration:* manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: [illegible] corum multis sudore manante, [illegible] 1, 18 [illegible]

94: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. Aen. 5, 200: salsusque per artus sudor fit, Ib. 2, 474. *Plur.*: sudores emistere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 155. **2. Transf.** moisture in gen.: maris, id. 2, 469: vemens, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis, Plin. 16, 11, 21: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52. **II. Fig.** toil, *severe labour, fatigue*: victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38. multo sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2: stilus tile tuus multi sudoris est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudo circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128: phalerae multo sudore receptae, Virg. Aen. 9, 458: creditur sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169. (Hence Fr. *sueur*.)

sūdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sudor] *sweaty*: corpus, App. Flor. p. 354.

sūdum, i, *n.* [sudus] *bright, clear, dry weather*: cum sudum est, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: Virg. Aen. 8, 529.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se udus; sudum sicc-um quasi seudum, id est sine udo, Fest. *s. v.*] *without moisture, dry*; of the weather, *cloudless, clear, dry*: ver, Virg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo. Socr. p. 42: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260: Adverbially, **sudum**, *brightly*: Prud. Cath. 7, 79.

sŭĕo (suemus, disyl.: Lucr. 1, 302), 2. *v. n. to be wont* or *accustomed* (rare): appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 55: id. 1, 302: 4, 370.

sŭesco, sēvi, sētum (disyl. sŭēvi, sŭētum, syncop. forms, suesti, suerunt, *suesse, etc*; v. infra), *v. v. incep.* [sueo] *to become used* or *accustomed*; in the *perf. tenses, to be wont* or *accustomed*: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44: Aus. Ep. 16, 91: a te id, quod suevit, peto, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 794: gemmis florere arbusta *suesse*, id. 5, 910: vincere suevit, Prop. 4, 10, 17. *Part. perf.*: ex aliis sentire *suēti*, Lucr. 2, 903: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: carru succedere sueti quadrupedes, Virg. Aen. 3, 541: vexare *suētae*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: suetus civilibus armis, Lucan. 1, 325.

sŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [suesco].

sŭfes (also written suffes), ĭtis (or ētis), *m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying *a judge*] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*: Liv. 28, 37. Sen. Tranq. 3 *med.*

suf-farcĭno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stuff full, cram*: suffarcinati cum libris, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam *suffarcinatam, stuffed out*, i. e. *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 32: *bellide suffarcinatus, gorged with food*, App. M. 10, p. 248: aliquem multis muneribus, Ib. 9, p. 230.

suffarcĭnātus or **suffarrĭnātus** (subf.), a, um, *adj.* [for] *that carries corn*: mullo, Cic. in Pis. 7, 43, 44.

suffectĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [sufficio] *an adding*: unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166. **II.** *a supplying, substituting*: Tert. Anim. 28.

suffectīva (subf.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a supplying, supplement*: suffectiva est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 18 *med.*

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* [sufficio].

suffectus, a, um, v. subfectus.

suf-fendĭcŭla (subf.), ae, *f.* [suffendo] *a hanging, dulcimby*: Tert. Or. 4 *med.*

suf-fermentātus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* *sometimes fermented*: Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

suf-fĕro (subf.), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, ferri, v. n. [ib. *to carry under, to put as a bigwidder*: dorium, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 53. **II.** *to hold up, support, sustain*: animalcula (cerebrum) sustinent, sufferunt ea fulcra ut purpila, scillipar, Ann. 2, 870: constituit numerum remorum, ut duos, colligatos singulos singuli sustinerent ac sufferrent, *hold himself upright*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 2, 8: *to offer, proffer*: Vitruv. 2, 8. **III.** *to suffer, undergo, endure*: Tert. Pud. 13: Prud. Cath. 10, 69.

suffertus (sufferctus, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 17), a, um, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid se sufferti tinnitiorum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervĕfăcio (subf.), no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a. to heat from below, warm*: affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, Plin. 27, 9, 51: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21.

suffervĕfio, v. suffervefacio.

suf-fervĕo (subf.), 2. *v. n. to boil* or *seethe gently*: App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ētis, v. sufes.

suffĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [fibula] *a white oblong veil*, worn by the Vestals, *etc.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1191).

sufficiens, entis, *Part.* [sufficio]. **I.** Adj.: *enough, sufficient; competent*: testes, l'aul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Sup.*: sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

sufficienter, *adv. enough, sufficiently*: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 29: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

sufficientĭa, ae, *f.* [sufficio] *a sufficiency*: Tert. ad Ux. 1, 4 *fin.*

suf-fĭcio (subf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. **A.** Act. *to put under* or *among*; *to imbue*: lanam medicamentis, Cic. in Non. 386, 10 (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, coloured*, Virg. Aen. 2, 210. maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105. nubes sole suffecta, i. e. *shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.* **2.** *to afford, furnish, supply*: cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, Lucr. 3, 704: tellus sufficit humorem, Virg. G. 2, 424: illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras sufficiunt, ib. 2, 435: Horatius eos (milites) excusationibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo assuefecerat sibi potius fidere, *by sending them on excursions*, Liv. 3, 61. **3.** Fig.: ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Virg. Aen. 2, 618. **II.** *to put in the place of, to substitute*, esp. *to elect in the place of*: suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: cenatrem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31: Ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 202: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12. Of things: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15: quatuor colli partes in terram dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. **B.** Neutr. *to be sufficient, to suffice*; esp. *absol.*, with *dat.*, with *ad*, *adversus*, *in*, with *inf.* or *subj.*: quamquam sed scribae sufficere non debuisse mentem illorum deputent patientiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: Rutilius quasi sufficere rempublicam posse, nisi pertinaciter servisset unus, Liv. 7, 3: qui sufficiendo [illegible] **III.** *to suffice, undergo, endure*: Tert. Pud. 9, 16: Prud. Cath. 10, 69.

suf-flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sufflo] *a blast, draught*: rotam cohibent multi sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: iterdat sufflamine currum, Prud. Psych. 417. **II.** Fig., *a hinderance, impediment*: nec vel citer, itur longo sufflamine Hiis, Sev. 2, 5. [The root FLA can hardly be the same as in *flo*; it is perhaps the same as in *flabellum*.]

sufflāmĭna, ae, *f.* [sufflamen] *a clog, check*: rotam Ixionii, Sen. Apocol. 14. **II.** Fig.: [illegible]

sufflāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [sufflamino].

sufflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [sufflo] *that can be breathed*: Prud. Apoth. 966.

sufflātus, ūs, *m.* [sufflo] *a blowing, puffing*: ignis, Lucr. 6, 1098: [illegible]

sufflāvi, *perf.* from sufflo.

sufflāvit, for sufflavi, Lucr. 6, 1098.

sufflāvus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-flavus] *yellowish*: Gell. 2, 26, 10.

sufflĕo, ēre, v. sufflo.

sufflĭcio, ĭcis, *f.* [sufflo] *a fumigating, perfuming*: Col. 1, 6, 20: Plin. 25, 2, 5: funus prosecuti redemptae ignem supergradiebantur aqua asperoi quod purgationis genus vocabant sufflitionem, Fest. *s. v.* aqua.

sufflĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fumigator*: Plin. 24, 8, 19, § 79.

sufflītus, a, um, *Part.* [sufflo].

sufflītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Plin. 32, 10, 42. *Plur.*: id. 24, 11, 61. **II.** Meton. *the smoke produced by fumigation*: herbae, id. 21, 18, 69.

sufflixus, a, um, *Part.* [suffigo].

sufflo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [sub-flo] *to blow up, inflate, puff*: ignis sufflatur, Lucr. 6, 1098: [illegible]

suffŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix*: antennae suffixit lintea, Lucan. 9, 328. aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14: janua suffixa tigilio Cat. 67, 39. cruci suffixus, Cic. Pis. 18, 42. Vell. 2, 43: aliquem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in crucem, Just. 18, 7: caput Galbae hasta suffixum, *stuck upon a spear*, Suet. Galb. 20: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

suffĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [suffio] *incense* (poet. for suffimentum): Ov. F. 4, 731.

suffĭmento, 1. *v. a.* [suffimentum] *to fumigate*: bovem, Veg. 3, 2.

suffĭmentum, i, *n.* [suffio] *fumigation, incense*: Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40.

suf-fĭo (subf.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a. to fumigate, perfume*: (testam) sulfito seria et schoeno et palma, Cato R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Virg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: loxum, Prop. 4, 8, 84: sulfire et pingue domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21: se tetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1171: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47: carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation*, id. 28, 10, 42: sulfitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73. Poet.: ignibus aetheris tarmas sulfire, i. e. *to warm*, Lucr. 2, 1098. [If is prob. the same root as θύω, θύος, "incense:" on the interchange of *f* and θ, see letter F, II. 3.]

sulfĭus dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fieri similitudine, Fest. *s. v.*

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sulfītus, a, um, *Part.* [sulfio].

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sulfixus, a, um, *Part.* [sulfigo].

sulfŭbŭla, ae, *f.* [sulfio] *that can be breathed*: Prud. Apoth. 966.

sulfŭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sulfio] *incense*: Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40.

sulfŭmento, 1. *v. a.* [sulfumentum] *to fumigate*: bovem, Veg. 3, 2.

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‖ Adj.: *puffed up, bloated:* sufflato corpore esse, Varr. in Non. 395, 8.

2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 22: neque auso aut tenere aut multiplici scientia sufflatus, Varr. in Non. 46, 31 figura, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

suf-flāvus (subfl.), a, um, *adj. yellowish, flaxen:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

‖ Act. *to blow from below: to blow up, inflate:* refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 3, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato R. R. 157, 7 · sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: ignes, id. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11 2. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *got enraged*, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 19.

‖ Neutr. *to blow at or upon:* sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4 rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. Fig. suffla; sum candidus, *boast*, Pers. 4, 20. (Hence It. *soffiare*; Sp. *soplar*; Fr. *souffler.*)

suffŏcābilis (subf.), e, *adj.* [suffoco] *suffocating:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9

suffŏcātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, stifling, suffocating* · mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterics*, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

suf-fŏco (subf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate:* patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q N. 6, 2 *med.*: in melle sitam suffocari, *to be suffocated*, Lucr. 3, 904 vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51 suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical*, Plin. 20, 22, 87. ‖ Transf.: injuria suffocante vitem, *that chokes, kills*, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

suf-fŏdio (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig* or *pierce underneath* or *through: to sap, undermine:* illa equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59 · inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 52: montes, Vell. 2, 33 murum, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota sufossa, *undermined*, Auct. B. Alex. 5.

suffossio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio] *a digging under, undermining:* Metom. in *plur. mines:* Vitr. 1, 5 *med.*: Sen. *Ep.* 49 *med.*

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffodio].

suffrāgātio, ōnis, v. suffrag.

suffrāgātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor] *a voting in one's favour, support, suffrage:* suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44 · sublata quae studia, extincta suffragationis, Sb. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio tribuum, id. Mur. 18, 38: Liv. 4, 44: Suet. Claud. 40. With *gen.*: suffragationem consulatus perdere, *the recommendation to the consulship*, Cic. Mil. 11, 32 · Phil. 3, 6.

suffrāgātor (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a supporter, partisan:* suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Planc. 21, 44 · Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 10: Suet. Vesp. 23.

suffrāgātorius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] *of or belonging to a supporter:* in consulis suffragatoria, *in the recommendation of a candidate for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who supports:* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*

suffrāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [suffragor].

suffrāgium, ii, n. *a voting-ballot, a ballot*; and in gen. *a vote, suffrage:* ego in ista sum sententia, qua te falsos semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 33: comitiis neditiis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: Cic. Fam. 11, 27: dum dirimentur suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1 · suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi sedititatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7: equitum centuriae sex suffragitio, *with six votes*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tacita *secret voting*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20. ‖ Transf. *the right of voting:* populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impertiri, Liv. 38, 36: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: suffragia populo reddere, *the elections*, Suet. Cal. 16. 2. In gen. *a decision, judgment, opinion;* also, *a favourable decision, assent, approbation:* rhetor suffragio tuo et comportorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42 (apes) concordi suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: Plin. Ep. 10, 18 · Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, *very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29. [Perh. from *suffrago*, which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham* (opp. to armus): Plin. 8, 45, 70: Col. 6, 15, 2.

‖ Transf. *a shoot* or *spray* of a vine: id. 4, 24, 4.

suffrāgor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [suffragium] *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragentur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to favour, recommend, support:* with *dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23 · mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. *Absol.*: fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 28: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45.

suf-frēnātio (subfr.), ōnis, *f.* [freno] *a binding down fast, cementing:* lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

suf-frendens, entis, *Part. gnashing a little:* Amm. 19, 12.

suf-frico (subfr.), 1. v. a. *to rub underneath, to rub down, rub or wipe off:* vasa, Col. 12, 25, 4 · seriam, id. 12, 18, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrigĭdē (subfr.), *adv. rather coldly* or *frigidly:* Gell. 2, 9.

suf-frigĭdus (subfr.), a, um, *adj. rather cold* or *frigid* (rare): Fig.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11 *fin.*

suf-fringo (subfr.), 3. v. a. [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): talos alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 15: crura alicui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.

suf-frīgo, frixi, 3. v. n. and a.

‖ Neutr. *to fry away* (rare): custodes vigilesque suffigere in tecta imber coëgit, Liv. 24, 46.

‖ Act. *to fry from below:* ut absit fumus, *to prevent the smoke from entering*, Dolab. ap. Gell. 3, 15: ovare commodius, Col. 8, 5, 17.

suffrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffrio] *a digging up* (rare): Cato R. R. 10, 3.

suffrĭo, īre, v. a. [sulfur] *to fumigate with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffrūctus, a, um, adj. [sulfur, fructus] *fumigated with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffŭdi, perf. of suffundo.

suffŭgium, ii, n. [sub-fugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter:* suffugia ac perfugia, Cic. Rep. 1, 3 · suffugium ac portus, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: Liv. 1, 33 · Suet. Aug. 21.

suffŭi, perf. of sufflo.

suffŭmigātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo] *a fumigating from below:* Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmigo (subf.), 1. v. a. *to fumigate from below, to suffumigate:* si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadent, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vel vim sulphuris, Cels. 4, 20 med.: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 23, 4. (Hence Sp. *sahumar.*)

suf-fūmo (subf.), 1. v. n. *to smoke* or *reek a little:* Fig.: Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

suf-fundĭtus, a, um, *Part. laid as a foundation:* Varr. in Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour underneath, into,* or *among: to pour* or *spread through, to overspread, suffuse:* animum eius cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 21: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *from dropsy*, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aequalem, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: aestum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os manus, Col. 6, 38, 4. tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with tears*, Ov. M. 10, 360: suffusus lumina flamma, ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 med.: si cruore suffundamur oculi, *become bloodshot*, Plin. 23, 1, 24: suffusis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 23, 91: praedest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: calore suffusum aether, *suffused, interrupted*: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 120: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore rubo rem, Virg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: rubor suffusus, Liv. 30, 15. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to circumvent*, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 37. ‖ Fig. (metus) omnia suffudere mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, *filled*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: lacrimis ab multo pudore suffunditur, *is suffused*, Plin. Pan. 2.

suf-fūror (subf.), 1. v. n. dep. *to steal away, filch:* sufforor, stupilla, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 13.

suffussĭcius (subf.), a, um, adj. dim. [suffuscus] *somewhat brown:* lapillus Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16 *fin.*

suf-fuscus, a, um, *adj. somewhat brown, dusky:* margaritae, Tac. Ann. 12, 64.

suffūsio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo] *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a suffusion:* vini, *an inundation*, Apic. 1, 1: cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 2: Sallii, *the inundation*, Plin. 12, 22, 48 · [illegible] *of the current*, Cato R. R. 155 · pedis, *a disease of the foot of animals*, Veg. Vet. 2, 32 *med.*

suffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [suffundo].

sufflāgitātus, ūs, m. [sub-flagito] *a secret demand* (rare): Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflāmen, ĭnis, n. [sufflamino] *a drag, clog, skid:* Sen. Ep. 14, 2 · Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflāmĭno (subf.), 1. v. a. [sub-flamen] *to drag, clog, skid:* Sen. Ep. 14, 2 · Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātĭlis, e, adj. [sufflo] *blown, inflated:* tibia, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blowing, blast:* Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātor (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a blower:* Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

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suffossio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio] *a digging under, undermining:* Metom. in *plur. mines:* Vitr. 1, 5 *med.*: Sen. *Ep.* 49 *med.*

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffodio].

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suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham* (opp. to armus): Plin. 8, 45, 70: Col. 6, 15, 2.

‖ Transf. *a shoot* or *spray* of a vine: id. 4, 24, 4.

suffrāgor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [suffragium] *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragentur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to favour, recommend, support:* with *dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23 · mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. *Absol.*: fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 28: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45.

suf-frēnātio (subfr.), ōnis, *f.* [freno] *a binding down fast, cementing:* lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

suf-frendens, entis, *Part. gnashing a little:* Amm. 19, 12.

suf-frico (subfr.), 1. v. a. *to rub underneath, to rub down, rub or wipe off:* vasa, Col. 12, 25, 4 · seriam, id. 12, 18, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrigĭdē (subfr.), *adv. rather coldly* or *frigidly:* Gell. 2, 9.

suf-frigĭdus (subfr.), a, um, *adj. rather cold* or *frigid* (rare): Fig.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11 *fin.*

suf-fringo (subfr.), 3. v. a. [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): talos alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 15: crura alicui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.

suf-frīgo, frixi, 3. v. n. and a.

‖ Neutr. *to fry away* (rare): custodes vigilesque suffigere in tecta imber coëgit, Liv. 24, 46.

‖ Act. *to fry from below:* ut absit fumus, *to prevent the smoke from entering*, Dolab. ap. Gell. 3, 15: ovare commodius, Col. 8, 5, 17.

suffrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffrio] *a digging up* (rare): Cato R. R. 10, 3.

suffrĭo, īre, v. a. [sulfur] *to fumigate with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffrūctus, a, um, adj. [sulfur, fructus] *fumigated with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffŭdi, perf. of sufflo.

suffŭgium, ii, n. [sub-fugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter:* suffugia ac perfugia, Cic. Rep. 1, 3 · suffugium ac portus, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: Liv. 1, 33 · Suet. Aug. 21.

suffŭi, perf. of sufflo.

suffŭmigātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo] *a fumigating from below:* Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmigo (subf.), 1. v. a. *to fumigate from below, to suffumigate:* si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadent, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vel vim sulphuris, Cels. 4, 20 med.: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 23, 4. (Hence Sp. *sahumar.*)

suf-fūmo (subf.), 1. v. n. *to smoke* or *reek a little:* Fig.: Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

suf-fundĭtus, a, um, *Part. laid as a foundation:* Varr. in Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour underneath, into,* or *among: to pour* or *spread through, to overspread, suffuse:* animum eius cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 21: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *from dropsy*, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aequalem, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: aestum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os manus, Col. 6, 38, 4. tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with tears*, Ov. M. 10, 360: suffusus lumina flamma, ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 med.: si cruore suffundamur oculi, *become bloodshot*, Plin. 23, 1, 24: suffusis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 23, 91: praedest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: calore suffusum aether, *suffused, interrupted*: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 120: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore rubo rem, Virg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: rubor suffusus, Liv. 30, 15. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to circumvent*, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 37. ‖ Fig. (metus) omnia suffudere mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, *filled*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: lacrimis ab multo pudore suffunditur, *is suffused*, Plin. Pan. 2.

suf-fūror (subf.), 1. v. n. dep. *to steal away, filch:* sufforor, stupilla, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 13.

suffussĭcius (subf.), a, um, adj. dim. [suffuscus] *somewhat brown:* lapillus Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16 *fin.*

suf-fuscus, a, um, *adj. somewhat brown, dusky:* margaritae, Tac. Ann. 12, 64.

suffūsio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo] *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a suffusion:* vini, *an inundation*, Apic. 1, 1: cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 2: Sallii, *the inundation*, Plin. 12, 22, 48 · [illegible] *of the current*, Cato R. R. 155 · pedis, *a disease of the foot of animals*, Veg. Vet. 2, 32 *med.*

suffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [suffundo].

sufflāgitātus, ūs, m. [sub-flagito] *a secret demand* (rare): Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflāmen, ĭnis, n. [sufflamino] *a drag, clog, skid:* Sen. Ep. 14, 2 · Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflāmĭno (subf.), 1. v. a. [sub-flamen] *to drag, clog, skid:* Sen. Ep. 14, 2 · Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātĭlis, e, adj. [sufflo] *blown, inflated:* tibia, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blowing, blast:* Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātor (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a blower:* Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

sufflātus (subfl.), -ūs, m. [id.] *a blowing or breathing upon, breath:* (serpentis) sufflatu, Sen. Ciam. 1, 23 dub. (al. si afflavit).

sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* [sufflo].

‖ Adj.: *puffed up, bloated:* sufflato corpore esse, Varr. in Non. 395, 8.

2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 22: neque auso aut tenere aut multiplici scientia sufflatus, Varr. in Non. 46, 31 figura, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

suf-flāvus (subfl.), a, um, *adj. yellowish, flaxen:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

‖ Act. *to blow from below: to blow up, inflate:* refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 3, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato R. R. 157, 7 · sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: ignes, id. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11 2. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *got enraged*, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 19.

‖ Neutr. *to blow at or upon:* sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4 rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. Fig. suffla; sum candidus, *boast*, Pers. 4, 20. (Hence It. *soffiare*; Sp. *soplar*; Fr. *souffler.*)

suffŏcābilis (subf.), e, *adj.* [suffoco] *suffocating:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9

suffŏcātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, stifling, suffocating* · mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterics*, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

suf-fŏco (subf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate:* patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q N. 6, 2 *med.*: in melle sitam suffocari, *to be suffocated*, Lucr. 3, 904 vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51 suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical*, Plin. 20, 22, 87. ‖ Transf.: injuria suffocante vitem, *that chokes, kills*, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

suf-fŏdio (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig* or *pierce underneath* or *through: to sap, undermine:* illa equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59 · inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 52: montes, Vell. 2, 33 murum, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota sufossa, *undermined*, Auct. B. Alex. 5.

suffossio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio] *a digging under, undermining:* Metom. in *plur. mines:* Vitr. 1, 5 *med.*: Sen. *Ep.* 49 *med.*

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffodio].

suffrāgātio, ōnis, v. suffrag.

suffrāgātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor] *a voting in one's favour, support, suffrage:* suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44 · sublata quae studia, extincta suffragationis, Sb. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio tribuum, id. Mur. 18, 38: Liv. 4, 44: Suet. Claud. 40. With *gen.*: suffragationem consulatus perdere, *the recommendation to the consulship*, Cic. Mil. 11, 32 · Phil. 3, 6.

suffrāgātor (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a supporter, partisan:* suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Planc. 21, 44 · Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 10: Suet. Vesp. 23.

suffrāgātorius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] *of or belonging to a supporter:* in consulis suffragatoria, *in the recommendation of a candidate for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who supports:* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*

suffrāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [suffragor].

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suffrĭo, īre, v. a. [sulfur] *to fumigate with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffrūctus, a, um, adj. [sulfur, fructus] *fumigated with sulphur:* Cato R. R. 97 *fin.*

suffŭdi, perf. of sufflo.

suffŭgium, ii, n

celsis columnis, *to raise, erect, build*, Sil. 14, 644: cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Virg. Aen. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Aust. B. Alex. 3: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82. *Absol.*: alias (apes) struunt, alias suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10. ‖ Fig. *to afford, furnish, supply*: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 1, 8: milvinam (famem), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: Druso ludus est suggerendus, *is to be put upon, imposed upon*, Cic. Att. 12, 44. **2.** *to prompt, suggest*: quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.*: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur esse res, *reminds*, Ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.* **3.** *to assign, add, annex, subjoin*: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestio (subg.), ōnis, *f.* [suggero] *an adding, addition*: potus suggestione auctus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. ‖ In rhetor. *a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion*: quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, Quint. 9, 2, 15. **2.** *a hint, intimation, suggestion*: Vop. Aur. 14: Symm. Ep. 9, 20.

suggestum, i, v. suggestus, *subst.*

suggestus, a, um, *Part.* [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), ūs, *m.* and **suggestum**, i, *n.* [id.] *a raised place, a height, elevation*: labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato R. R. 154: ex suggesto faloria, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21: suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76: comae, *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113. **2.** Esp. *a platform, stage, tribune*: in communia suggesta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Inv. 1, 54, 124: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11: has res pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Auct. B. Afr. 54: Tac. H. 1, 36: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29. **3.** Fig. *height*: neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum dejiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161. (ii) *a providing, preparation*: Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7. honorum, Ib. 12. ‖ *a hint, intimation, suggestion*: ex suggestu alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1 *med.*

sug-gĭlĭo (subgl.), 4. v. n. *to hiccup a little*: Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, *adj. rather large*: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

sug-grădĭor (subgr.), gressus, *3. v. n. and a. dep.* [gradior]. ‖ Neutr. *to go or come up to, to approach*: caesis qui barbarorum propius suggredierentur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggressi propius speculatores, Ib. 2, 12. ‖ Act. *to attack*: quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Ib. 4, 47.

sug-grunda (subgr.), ae, *f. the projection of a roof, the eaves*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: Vitr. 10, 21. Called also suggrundatio, id. 4, 2.

suggrundārium (subgr.), ii, *n.* [suggrunda] *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (viz. a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof): Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 560.

suggrunditis (subgr.), ōcis, v. suggrunda.

sug-grundo (subgr.), 4. v. n. *to grunt a little*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sugillātio, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise*: vulnificorum regere, Plin. 32, 7, 24. ‖ Fig. *an upbraiding, insulting*: convulsum, Lact. 4, 14: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 46, 46: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 2.

sugillātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sugillatio] *a small livid spot*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

sugillātus, ūs, *m.* [sugillo] for sugillatio, *a livid spot*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sugillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and cilium, *i. e.* to give one a black eye; which would justify the orthography, suggillo, cited by Victorin. p. 2465 P.; see Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 407] *to beat black and blue*: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45: athleta, qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13. *Part. perf. absol.*: allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black and blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23. ‖ Fig. *to taunt, insult, revile*: viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. 4, 35: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10 *fin.* **2.** *to suggest*: verba alicui, Prud. ψυχ. 10. 999.

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to suck*: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: terram, *to exhaust*, Ib. 1, 44, 3. ‖ Fig.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suximus, *to have imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. [Sanscr. *chûsh*, "sugere;" Germ. *saugen*; Eng. *suck*; from *sugo* comes *sucus*.]

sui, sibi, sc *or* sese (old *dat.* sibe, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 24: sibei, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554), *pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers.* of both numbers and of all genders strictly it should be used only as the representative of the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the context precludes ambiguity, it frequently stands for the subject of the principal sentence: its proper equivalent in English depends, of course, upon the subst. which it represents: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Am. 26, 98: nihil est appetentius simillium sui, Ib. 14, 50: Nicias vehementer tua sui memoria delectatur, id. Att. 13, 1: ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: sui conservandi causa profugere, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; eum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquid sibi sumere, ib. 1, 5: Dionysius instituit, ut (filias) cadentibus jugulandium putaminibus barbam sibi adurerent, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: M. Catoni certe licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, Ib. 1, 6: manu si prehendissem, ne ipse quidem sua tanta eloquentia mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: Iccius Remus nuntios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, Ib. 2, 24: ceteras res publicas ne appellandas quidem putant iis nominibus quibus illae sese appellari velint, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: quod (bellum) summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Ib. 1, 16: habet aliud magis ex sese et majus, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 51. With *cum*: qui ea possident, quae secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: animum secum esse secumque, ut dicitur, vivere, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Strengthened with *met*: ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. 2, 12: aeternas opes esse Romanorum, nisi inter semet ipsi seditionibus saeviant, id. 2, 44: artes quas docent quivis aequo atque senator semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78. ‖ Esp. ad se, apud se, *to him, with him*, i. e. *to or at his house*: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4: qui a me petierit, ut secum et apud se eatem quotidie, Ib. 5, 6. Fig.: apud se esse, *to be in one's senses*: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 89. **2.** Ellipt. *pleonast.*: quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? id. Andr. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 20: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12. (ii) With *suus, emphatic*: cochleae suo sibi sucu vivunt, *on their own juice*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugule, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic. Am. 3, 11.

sŭis, is, *n.* [sus] *a hog-sty*: Col. 7, 9, 14.

stillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swine*: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1. grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78: caro, *pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *hog-mushrooms*, id. 22, 23, 47. ‖ Subst. **suilla**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *pork*: Cels. 3, 9: Plin. 30, 5, 12. (Hence Sp. *sollo*, a sea-fish: cf. porci marini *vulgo* vocantur suilli, Isidor. 12, 6.)

sulcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sulco] *a furrow* i. q. sulcus: App. M. 6, p. 174.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who draws furrows, a plougher*: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587. ‖ Transf. sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, *Charon*, Stat. Th. 11, 588: Sagrada sulcator arenae, Lucan. 4, 588 lateris sulcator (vultur), *the lacerater*, Claud. Rapt. Proa. 2, 340.

sulco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sulcus] *to furrow, plough*: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 78: (rura) sulcata Camilli vomere, Lucan. 1, 168. humum vomere, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68. *Absol.*: recto plemoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to furrow, plough*; poet. *to sail over, pass through*, etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. (angula) arenam sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726. iter cauda, Lucan. 9, 721: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2. regna volatu, Lucan. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 276.

sulcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὀλκός] *a furrow*: qua aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco varie ne ares, Cato R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27: proscindere jugerum sulco, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47: patefacere sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104. committere semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 221. ‖ Meton. *a ploughing*: hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181. nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **2.** *a long, narrow trench, a ditch*: Plin. 19, 4, 20. Virg. G. 2, 24. **3.** *a rut, track*, in gen.: *the furrow cut by a vessel*: id. Aen. 5, 142: Val. Fl. 3, 32: *a wrinkle*: Mart. 3, 72, 4: *the trail of a meteor*. Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Lucan. 5, 562: pudenda muliebria: Lucr. 4, 1268: Virg. G. 3, 136.

sulĕviae, arum, *f. plu.* [prob. corrupted from Silviae] *a kind of wood-goddesses*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2099 *sq.* Also sulivlae, Ib. *no.* 2051.

sulfur (sulphur and sulpur), ŭris, *n.* (*masc.*: Tert. adv. Prax. 16: Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*) *brimstone, sulphur*: Plin. 35, 15, 50: Cato R. R. 39, 1: Lucr. 6, 222: Tib. 1, 5, 11. *Plur.*: Virg. G. 1, 449: Quint. 12, 10, 76. ‖ Transf. (poet.) *lightning*: aetherenm, Lucan. 7, 160: aecrum, Pers. 2, 25. [Sanscr. *sulvârî.*] (Hence It. *solfo, solfo*; Sp. *azufre*; Fr. *soufre.*)

sulfŭrans (sulph.), antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus] *containing sulphur, sulphurous*: Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrātio (sulph.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sulphur mine*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

sulfurātĭo (sulph.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a mine of sulphur*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.*

sulfurātus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *impregnated with sulphur, sul-*

pheretis: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3. Comp.: gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 ‖ Subst. sulfurata, orum, n. plu. (sc. lita) *brimstone-matches*: Mart. 1, 42, 4. 2. (sc. loca) *veins of sulphur*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or like sulphur, sulphureous*: fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Virg. Aen. 7, 317: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: odor, id. 36, 19, 34.

sulfŭrĭcus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sulphur, sulphureous*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

sullātūrio, 4. *v. n. desid.* [Sulla] *to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla*: ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

sulphur, and its derivv., *v.* sulfur.

sultan, anis, *m.* [a Chaldaic word] *an eastern chief or ruler*: en sultan nostra servire paratus in aula legatos nobis et plurima munera mittit, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 390.

sultis, v. volo, *ad init.*

sum, fŭi, esse (old forms, *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, 57, 153; simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 · *fut.* escit for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: Lucr. 1, 612 · *perf.* fŭvimus for fuimus, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, *etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157: fuam, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 48: fuas, Ldv. Andr. in Non. 111, 13. Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 71: fuat, Pac. in Non. 111, 8 Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4· Virg. Aen. 10, 108 fuant, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 110: fuvisset, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4. *Part. imperf.* ens, used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33), *v. subst.* ‖, denoting simple or unqualified existence or being: *to be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain*: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: non statim, quod *esse* manifestum est, etiam *quid sit* apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81· flumen est Arar, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21: nec dum ero, angar ulla re, quum omni vacem culpa: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, ib. 6, 3 *fin.*: nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica; sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16: illa (solis defectio), quae fuit Romulo regnante, *happened*, id. Rep. 1, 16: quum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, id. Verr. 2, 41, 100: quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? ib. 4, 7: quum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, id. Rep. 1, 14: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, id. Att. 10, 4: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, ib. 10, 16. (ii) In a limited technical sense: definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelleguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intelligi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, definias, id. Top. 5, 26.

2. Esp. in the 3rd pers. (sum, *plu.* sunt in *pres. imperf.*), with an indefinite, and freq. without any expressed, subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), (or simply *some*); constr.: when the *rel. clause* states facts, it has the *indic.*; but when it expresses mere conceptions or implies contingency or uncertainty, its verb is in the *subj.* With *indic.*: mulier mane: sunt qui volunt to convenisse, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt qui, quod sentiunt, non audeant dicere, Cic. Of. 1, 34. ‖: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, ib. 2, 4, 47: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, quum ipsi se contemni putant, Cic. Am. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquammulti, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 4, 25: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt quae dici possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39. With *subj.*: sunt qui dicessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: si qui sunt qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, id. Rep. 1, 7: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, ib. 2, 2, 182: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 31: erat nemo in quem ea auspicio convenirent, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: quis miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? id. Phil. 2, 28: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignoviase velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) Poet.: est quibus Elean concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9, 27. 3. With *dat. to belong to*; or, rendering the *dat.* as the subject of the verb *to have* (like the Fr. *être à*); it is freq. better, however, to translate the *dat.* as a *gen.*, the verb retaining its proper sign.: aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, unde esset adolescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: privatus illis census erat brevis, *their property was scanty*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: nomen Mercurii est mihi, *my name is Mercury*, Pl. Am. prol. 19: Troiae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1. (ii) Esse alicui, cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with*: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10. 4. With *cum* and *abl. to be with*, i. e. *to have sexual intercourse with*: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, id. Quint. 24, 77: ea nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 101: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. Cael. 20, 49. 5. Euphem. in the *perf. tenses, to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (post.): ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, *had almost died*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 5, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipse, cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 17, 192. 6. *to be real or a fact, to be the case*; so esp. est, esto, *it is seen so, be it so, granted, well*, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Pl. Epid. 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Am. 2, 6: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: esto, Virg. Aen. 7, 312: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81. (ii) Having as subject a clause beginning with ut, ubi, quum, or quod, or with *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*, *it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause or reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed, possible, or permissible that, one may*, etc.: sin est, ut velis manere filiam apud te, des hic manere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 72: si est, ut dicat velle se, redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod liceat, non liceret? id. Coel. 20, 48: non est, ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: erit, ubi te videamur, si vivo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id iste modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36: est quod vissm domum, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 26: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv. 30, 31: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, ib. 1, 1, 32: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum cernere erat, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: unde plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: quod versu dicere non est, ib. 1, 5, 87: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. With *dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13: nec sit mihi credere tantum! Virg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi equisae aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 112. 7. Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. *to be*, for *to come* (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. Att. 15, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16. ‖. In connection with an *adj.*, *subst.*, or *pron.*; less freq. with an *adv.*, it is employed as the logical copula, and with the predicate denotes *the manner of being*: et praeclara res est et summus otium, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, ib. 4, 15: consul autem esse qui potui? id. Rep. 1, 6: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: tuus sum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: quod ita cum sit, ib. 1, 45: qui (viri) sunt procul ab hujus aetatis memoria, ib. 1, 1. frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hano quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id Ros. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: quum est in magis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudis amicitae: sive erit in Coia, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: in servitute, id. Clu. 7, 21: in magno nomine et gloria, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3: in tanta moestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37.

2. With *gen.* or *abl.* of a subst. and some qualifying word agreeing with it, the two words being logically equivalent to an *adj.*: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, id. Sest. 26, 56: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: si fuerit in infantia timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. Rep. 1, 43: qui caepit et superabilis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, cujus fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54. 3. With *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti isto flustinavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: agor nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36: magni erant mihi tuae litterae, id. Fam. 15, 15: parvi sunt foris omnia, id. Cat. 2, 22, 70: mea mihi consolatio [illegible] quam omnium sermo, [illegible] me, id. Att. 12, 28: magni [illegible] cognum quam vilitatem [illegible]

by: sextante eo at Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth*, Liv. 29, 37. 4. With *gen.* of possession: often to be rendered, *it belongs to*; *it is the part, nature, sign*, or *duty of*; and personally, *to belong to, be devoted to*, etc.: tenemus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: demersiles est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. de Sen. 6, 20: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to*, id. 23, 14: Ptolemaeens propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. 5. With *dat.* of the word denoting the end, object, purpose, fitness, *etc.* (which *dat.* must freq. be translated as a *nom.*): vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9. quum solvendo aere (*i. e.* aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: injiciuntur ea, quae humori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.* (ii) With an additional *dat.* usu. of the person: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, Cic. Att. 5, 14: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, ib. 2, 20. 6. *Id est* or *hoc est*, with an explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say*; sometimes also, *which is as much as to say*, or *which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scena, id est in contione verum valet, id. Am. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, ib. 1, 2, 6: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματικῆ, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te decuero, id. 8, 3, 89. [The two roots are ES and FU. the former the same as the Sans. *as-mi*; Gr. *ei-μί* (*ἐσμί*); Eng. *is*, etc.; the latter as the Sans. *bhû*; Gr. *φύω*; Eng. *be*, etc. Hence *'s-um, es, es-t, 's-umus, es-tis, 's-unt.*]

sum, i. q. eum, Enn. in Fest.; v. is.

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. of sugimen, sugmen, from sugo] *a breast, teat, udder of women and she-animals*: manus sotanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. in Non. 138, 7. 2. Esp. *a sow's udder, the teats of a sow*: pernam, abdomen, sumen, sub glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Mart. 13, 44. (ii) Meton. *a sow, a hog*: Juv. 12, 73. II. Transf. *the fat part, richest portion*: Caesare Vopiscum) campos Roscae Italiae latii esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3.

sūmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen] *pertaining to a sow's udder*: cane, Arn. 7, 237: sus, *a sow*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

sūmma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res) [summus] *the sum, amount*, Lucr. 1, 967) III. *that which is highest*; hence, *the main thing, chief point*; *the summit, chief power*; *direction*: legem a me edoctor non tribunos sed ipsius summae rerum atque totius, *the main points, chief particulars*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: leptis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29: in hoc summa judicii centumviri tota consistit, Cic. Quint. 22: eam ignominiam ad summam unius belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17: quorum in arbitrium judicibusque summa omnium rerum constituerunque rejicit, *the final decision*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: nolo summam habeat hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 135: liberi dicebant ad summa (regum) fortuna ad summum exercitus vocandos, ad summum ad *chief*, Caes. Gall. 2, 4: summa rerum erat mihi curaque scripsum

rerum, regum filium suum; vocamus, *the supreme power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, quam imperii summam rex teneret, ib. 2, 28; imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection*, Quint. 3, 2, 1. 2. Esp. of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total*: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 46: summam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131. de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hoc summa redempti, Liv. 32, 17. 3. Transf. in gen. *the whole, the entire amount*: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 2: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums*, i. e. *the universe*, Lucr. 3, 817: summa summarum, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.* summa summai, Lucr. 6, 680. Adverbially: ad summam, *on the whole, generally*, *in a word*: ille affirmabat ad summam, non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1 id. Fam. 14, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106: Juv. 3, 79 in summa, *in all*: Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summa quatuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: Just. 13, 8: for which, in omni summa, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. (ii) *the whole*, opp. to a part: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, *the main body of the army*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: id. B. C. 1, 67: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, Quint. 4, 2, 90: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3. ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv. 10, 27: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *the whole credit of the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21.

summālis, e, *adj.* [summa] *containing a sum, whole*: Fest. adv. Herm. 31.

summānes (Subm.), ium, *m. plu.* *a kind of inferior deities*: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

summāno (subm.), 1. *v. a.* [Summanus] *to hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto): Pl. Curc. 3, 43 sq.

summārĭum, ii, *n.* [summa] *a summary, epitome, abstract*: oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium dicebatur, Sen. Ep. 39.

summās, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished*: vir, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 90 matronae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267 puellae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv. on the top or surface, slightly*: radicum summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48. 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2. II. Fig. *slightly, summarily, compendiously*, etc.: de re pecuaria breviter ac summatim percurraro, Varr. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 7: aliquid summatim pertexere, Cic. Att. 5, 16: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44.

summātus, ūs, *m.* [summa] *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*: Lucr. 5, 1141.

summē, *adv. in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 92, 295: supere aliquid, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: diffidere, id. Fam. 4, 7: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 90: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 28: summe mentiens locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31.

sumpe-mălĭna (subm.), ae, um, *adj.* *middle*, mens: Diom. p. 492 P.

sumpe-ner, ĕris, *n.* subm. = ...

summĭtās, ātis, *f.* [summus] *the highest part, top, summit*: Plin. Pan. 9, 27: Sidon. Sidon. Carp. 2, 6 med.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summoenĭum (subm.), ii, *n.* [sub moenia] *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt*: Mart. 1, 35, 6. II. Hence summoeniānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to summoenium*; uxores, *i. e. prostitutes*, id. 3, 82, 2: bucae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and sepr. summo opere) *very much, exceedingly, vehemently*, etc.: vitia quae summopere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: Lucr. 4, 1179.

summo-tĕnus, *adv. to the top*: florescentibus floribus, App. Herb. 75.

sum-mŏvĕo, v. submoveo.

summŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [summa] *a small sum*: Sen. Ep. 77 *med.*

summus, a, um, *sup. adj.*: v. superus, *no.* III. *c.*

summusi, i. q. murmuratores, Fest. *s. v.* [musso].

sumo, sumpsi, sumptum (syncop. form of the *inf. perf.* sumpse, Naev. in Gell. 2, 19), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] *to take up, lay hold of, assume*: auferre, non abilis, ai ego fustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202 si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus, id. Bac. 4, 4, 24 postremo a me argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20. legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. literas ad te a M. Lepido consule quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with*, id. Fam. 13, 26 ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv. 40, 11. arma, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sume venenum, id. 8, 5, 23: panem perfusum aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: antidotum, id. Cal. 23: sumpta virili toga, Cic. Am. 1, 1: latum clavum, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 80: diadema, Suet. Cal. 22: anulos ferreos (opp. deponere), id. Aug. 100: pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow*, Cic. Fl. 20, 46 aurum mutuum, Suet. Caes. 51. 2. Fig.: calorem animo, Lucr. 3, 289: obsequium animo, *i. e.* animo obsequi, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 8. Arioviatus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, *assumed*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. sumpsi animum, *took courage*, Ov. F. 1, 147. exempla, Cic. Am. 11, 38. sumptis inimicitiis, suscepta causa, *taken upon oneself, assumed*, id. Vatin. 11, 28: omne bellum sumi facile, cetera aggerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, begun*, Sall. J. 83: supplicii sibi sumat, quod vult ipse, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 31: supplicium de aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66. Caes. B. G. 6, 44: poenam scelerato ex sanguine, Virg. Aen. 12, 949. II. Esp. *to choose, select*: philosophiae studium, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. J. 85: enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, *to have adopted*, ib. 10: sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. Poet. with *inf.*: quam virum aut heros lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? id. Od. 1, 12, 2: quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? id. Ep. 1, 3, 7. 3. *to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate*: quanquam mihi non quae tempus neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1, 3: sed mihi non sumo, ut tantum consilium valere debuerit, id. Att. 8, 11 D: sibi imperatorias partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 83. 4. *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume*: in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est: in bene hospite atque amico expectes est, quod sumitur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 79: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: frustra laborem, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cui rei opem est, ei idiarem bene sperando diem, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68: videbis hos quasi sumptus diem ad intercedendum illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44. Popl.; *multa sumptus*, ..., Pers. Sat. 5, 52. 5. *to take for, consider*: ..., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34. ... Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34. ... Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34. ... Cic. Fin. 2, 11

sumere pro non dubio, Liv. 39, 28. 5. *to bring forwards, cite, mention* as a proof, example, &c.: homines notos summere odiosum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: unum hoc sumo, Ib. 34, 97: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. Sest. 12, 27. 6. *to buy, purchase*: quanti ego genus omnino signorum non sustinco, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque sumpsisti, id. Fam. 7, 23: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 106. 7. Of sexual intercourse: *to enjoy*: Mart. 10, 8: Ov. A. A. 3, 90.

sumpsi, 3pis, v. sumptio.

sumpti-făcio, fēci, 3. v. *a. to lay out, spend*: Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (sumpsio, Cato R. R. 145, 2), ōnis, *f.* [sumo] *a taking*: Vitr. 1, 2.

||. In logic, *a premise taken for granted, an assumption*. demus ibi istas duas sumptiones, ea quae λήμματα appellant dialectici; sed nos Latine loqui malumus, Cic. Div. 2, 92, 108.

sumptito, avi, 1. *v.a. freq.* [id.] *to take much of or in strong doses*: hellebrum, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

sumptŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *pertaining to expense, sumptuary*: rationes nostrae, Cic. Att. 13, 47 lex, ib 13, 7: Suet. Aug. 34.

sumptŭōsē, *adv. expensively, sumptuously*: Cat. 47, 5: Suet. Claud. 16 *fin. Comp.*: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20· Plin. Ep. 9, 12.

sumptŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sumptuosus] *costliness, expensiveness*: Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [sumptus] *expensive, costly, sumptuous* ager, Cato R. R. 1, 6: coenae, Cic. Fam 9, 23 bestia, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18 tutela, Plin. Ep. 7, 17 dignitas, ib. 2 4. *Comp.*: indi sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 cicercula, Col. 7, 3, 22. *Sup.*: portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9 ||. Of persons, *lavish, wasteful, extravagant*: Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 2· Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15 Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: Suet. Caes. 50.

sumptus, a, um, *Part.* [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (*gen.* sumpti, Cato R. R. 12, 3. Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21), *m.* [id.] *expense, cost, charge*: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42. extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, ib. 1, 39, 140: quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam. 12, 30· adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. Att. 5, 14: sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sumptum dare, id. Inv. 2, 29, 87 magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: oppida publico sumptu decorare, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 19 sumptus in cultum praetorum facere, Liv. 32, 27: minuendi sumi sumptus, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: servi qui opere rustico faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, *would pay their expenses*, i. e. *the cost of keeping them*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92.

sumtĭfĭcio, sumtĭlis, etc. v. sumpt.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3. v. *a. to sew* or *stitch, to sew, join*, or *put together*: quod (foramen) nisi permagna vi sui non potest, Cels. 8, 4, 3: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: pallibus et cutis erunt male frigora buccis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 39: ni plerasque naves loris suisset, Varr. in Gell. 17, 2: corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg. G. 4, 33. ||. Fig.: metus lenonem, ne quid suo sinat capiti, *devise*, Ter. Ph. 3 2, 7.

sūpa and **sūpia**, v. supa.

sŭpellectĭlārius, or corrupted, **sŏl-**, a, um, *adj.* [supellex] *pertaining to household stuff or furniture*: servi, *that have the care of it*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 31.

sŭpellex, lectĭlis, *f. household utensils, furniture*, or *goods* (only in *sing.*): Dig. 33, 10 (de supellectile legata): Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 17: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61 Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 81: Hor. S. 1, 6, 118. 2. Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55 usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or. 24, 79: qui occupatus est in supervacua litterarum supellectile, Sen. Ep. 88 med.: copiosa verborum supellex, *stock*, Quint. 8 procem. § 28. tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, *what an ill-furnished mind you have*, Pers. 4, 52. [*From super* and the root LEG, hence "that which lies upon the surface," as opposed to that which is fixed to the solum. The orig. nom. was *supellectilis*; and *lec-tilis* from *lego* would correspond in form to *fo-tilis*, etc.: v. Long's Cic. i. p. 216.]

sŭper, *adj.* v. superus.

sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Sans. *upari*; Gr. ὑπέρ; Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*] A. Adv. *above, on the top, thereupon*, etc.

|. Lit. of place: Anien infreque superque saxeus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20· eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Virg. Aen. 9, 168. purpureas super vestes conjiciunt, ib. 6, 221. renes tunicis super contegantur, Cels. 3, 1 *med.*· impponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 *med.* ||. Of number and quantity, *over, moreover, besides*: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *more than enough*, Cic. Am. 13, 45 poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65 cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus: et, super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, *and moreover, and besides*, Virg. Aen. 2, 71: voto deus aequoris alti annuerat dederatque super, ne sanctus ullis vulneribus fieri posset. Ov. M. 12, 206 Suet. Vesp. 24· primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that*, Liv. 22, 3. 2. *over, left, remaining*: Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep. Alc. 8. quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publica possit? rogitantes, Liv. 4, 59: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. E. 6, 6. o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id. Aen. 3, 489.

B. Prep. with *acc.* and *abl.* |. With *acc.* Of place or situation: *over, above, upon, on*: super terram tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: super vallum praecipitari, Suet. J. 58: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. 24, 39: super eam (aspidem) assideo, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39: illa super terram defixo poplite labens, Ov. M. 13, 477. (II) Of horizontal position or distance: Nomentanus erat super Ipsum. Poreius infra, unus above *him* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 8, 21: Polyperchon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt. 8, 5 *fin.*: super Numidiam Gaetulae accipimus, *beyond Numidia*, Sall. J. 78: super pt Garamantes et Nasamones, *beyond*, Virg. Aen. 6, 795. 3. Of time, *during, at* (rare): de hujus nequitia omnes super quotidie loquebantur, *over their dinner*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: super vinum et epulas, Curt. 8, 5 *fin.*: super hos dictum, *during the sacrifices*, Sipt. Th. 1, 676. ||. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides*: etsi 30 super ||. Of relation, *for, about, concerning*: hoc super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 6: sed hac super re nimis (*se.* dixi), ib. 10, 8: multus es super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuntias super amo? Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 8: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva, Cic. Att. 14, 22: multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Virg. Aen. 1, 750: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 27· publicus ludus super impetrato Augusti reditu, ib. 4, 2, 42.

C. In composition, *super* denotes *over, above* (1) of place: *e. g.* supergredior, *to step over*. (II) of quantity: *e. g.* super-addo, *to add besides*. (III) to denote a surplus or remainder: *e. g.* supersum, *to be left over, to remain*. (Hence Fr. *sur*.)

sŭpĕra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero] *that may be got over or surmounted*: murus, Liv. 25, 23. ||. Fig. *that may be overcome or subdued*: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: ut talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humana superabilis foret, *curable*, id. H. 4, 81.

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv. very abundantly*: Vulg. Ephes. 3, 20.

sŭpĕr-ăbundantĭa, ae, *f. superabundance*: Hier. in Exech. 6, 18, 6.

sŭpĕr-ăbundo, avi, 1. v. *n. to be very abundant, to superabound*: ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34.

sŭpĕr-accŏmmŏdo, 1. v. *a. to fit on above, put on*: Cels. 8, 10, 1 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-acervo, 1. v. *a. to heap on, pile up*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.*, ditum, 3. v. *a. to add over and above, to superadd*: (poet.): tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita lauru, Prop. 2, 13, 32.

sŭpĕr-adĭcio, jēci, 3. v. *a. to add besides, to superadd*: piper hinc, Sapia, 4: decem dies observationi vetera, Manil. 3, 14.

sŭpĕr-ădornātus, a, um, *Part. further adorned*: materia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2 *med.*

sŭpĕr-ădultus, a, um, Pass. *past the first period of maturity*: virgo, Vulg. 1 Corinth. 7, 36.

sŭpĕr-ædĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superaedificio] *a building upon*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 6 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ædĭfĭco, 1. v. *a. to build upon*: Pand. Nov. Inst. 3, 1.

sŭpĕr-æquo, 1. v. *n. to be equal, surmount*, Col. 5, 5, 16. 4.

sŭpĕr-æquo, 1. v. *a. to make equal to or even with*: Sedul. 1, 6.

sŭpĕr-æquor, 1. v. *dep. to be level with or even with*: Sedul. 1, 6.

sŭpĕr-ăgo, no *perf.*, actum, 3. v. *a. to drive over*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ămĭcio, ēcui, 4. v. *a. to throw over, cover*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ămo, 1. v. *a. to love more than*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ăno, 1. v. *n. to swim over*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ăpertus, a, um, *Part. opened above*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ăpĭo, 4. v. *a. to fasten above*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ărātus, a, um, *Part. plowed over*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ărĭdus, a, um, *adj. dry above*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj. dry above*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj. dry above*: Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

sŭpĕr-argŭmentans, antis, *Part. proving besides*: Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

sŭpĕr-aspergo, *v. a.* to scatter upon or over: farinam, Veg. Vet. 3, 3.

sŭpĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [supero] *an overcoming, conquering*: Vitr. 3, *praef.*

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror*: populi Etrusci, Ov. F. 1, 641: Gorgonis, Id. M. 4, 609.

sŭpĕrbē, *adv. haughtily, proudly*: Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 38: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Liv. 2, 45. *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. Manil. 5, 11. *Sup.*: superbissime, id. Pis. 27, 64.

sŭpĕrbĭa, æ, *f.* [superbus] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride*: num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Pl. Am. 1, 2, 77: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: insolentia superbia contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89: importunitas et superbia, id. Rep. 1, 40: non superbia neque inhumanitate, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99. *Plur.*: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 28.

2. Of things: album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a colour), Vitr. 7, 3 *med.* ‖ In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*: sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14.

2. Of things: eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

sŭper-bĭbo, *v. n.* to drink upon or after: jugi obrietati, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

sŭperbĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [superbus facio] *that renders proud*: manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [superbus loquor] *arrogant discourse*: Poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.

sŭperbĭo, 4. *v. n.* [superbus] *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in*: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4, 1, 63: nomine avi, Ov. M. 11, 218: nimis triumviratu suo, Plin. 9, 35, 59: superbire miles, quod filius legati satis ostenderet, Tac. A. 1, 19 *fin.* Poet. with *inf.*: spoliare superbit Ossides, *disdains*, Stat. Th. 8, 588. ‖ Transf. of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent*: quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop. 4, 5, 22. torus radiis auri, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin. 37, 7, 33.

sŭperbĭter, *adv. haughtily, proudly*: Naev. et Afran. in Non. 515, 10.

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *lit. up-lifted* in mind; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: reges, Lucr. 5, 1221: non decet superbum esse hominem servum, Pl. Alin. 2, 4, 64: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic. Att. 8, 4: utram superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, id. Fam. 7, 13: hominesque superbissimi, Sall. J. 31. In a pun: *Merc.* Facisne ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make a high personage of you*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 201. ‖ Of things: aures, Liv. 34, 5: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: areae, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: dens, *delicate, fastidious*, id. S. 2, 6, 87: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Am. 14, 50: pax, Liv. 9, 12: superbissima lex, id. 4, 4: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, *very fastidious, very critical*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 29. *Neutr. absol.*: reliqua multo major multitudo neque exsilio erat suffragia, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22. ‖ In a good sense, *superior, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. Aen. 1 21: animae virtute et factis superbae, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3: pavimentum, ib. 2, 14, 27: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7. ‖ Esp. superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel*: Col. 5, 10, 18: Plin. 15, 14, 15 *sq.* (ii) olivae, of a very large and plump kind: id. 15, 3, 4. (iii) herba, i. q. chamaemeli: App. Herb. 23.

sŭper-calco, 1. *v. a.* to tread or stand upon: Col. 12, 39, 3.

sŭper-cerno, 3. *v. n.* to sift upon or over: terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

sŭpercilĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium] *disdainful, supercilious; censorious* (rare): Sen. Ep. 123 *med.*: Arn. 1, 8.

sŭper-cilium, ii, *n. an eye-brow*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: super cilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 12: Quint. 1, 11, 10: Suet. Aug. 79: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: supercilium salit, *twitches* (as a favourable omen), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 105. ‖ Transf. *a brow, ridge, summit*: supercilium clivosi tramitis, Virg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29: infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection*, id. 27, 18: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58. (ii) In architecture, *a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column or cornice*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* ‖ Fig. *pride, arrogance, sternness, supercilliousness*: supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: Sen. Ben. 2, 4: Juv. 6, 169: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

sŭper-cœlestis, e, *adj. that is above the heavens*: Tert. Anim. 23.

sŭper-compōno, *v. a.* to place together upon: pisces, Apic. 4, 2.

sŭper-concīdo, *v. a.* to cut in pieces over: Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

sŭper-contĕgo, xi, *v. a.* to cover over: Sil. 16, 42.

sŭper-corrŭo, *v. n.* to fall down upon: Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

sŭper-crĕātus, a, um, *Part. grown on, adventitious*: infusio humoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, *v. n.* to grow up, over, or upon: carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 *fin.*: caro, ib. 22. ‖ Fig.: fortuna quod supercreverat caritati, *might be added to*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 5, 14 *fin.*

sŭper-cŭbo, avi, 1. *v. n.* to lie or sleep upon: Col. 7, 4, 5.

sŭper-curro, *v. n.* to run over or beyond; fig. to surpass, exceed: large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18.

sŭper-dimĭdĭus, a, um, *adj. half as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 3 to 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-do, dĭdi, dătum, 1. *v. a.* to put or lay over: Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to lead or draw over: pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*: novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over*, Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*

sŭper-ēdo, *v. a.* to eat besides or after: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

sŭper-effĭo, *v. n.* to superabound, be superfluous: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511.

sŭper-ēlĕvo, 1. *v. a.* to raise above: se (inquitates), Vulg. Esdr. 4, 77.

sŭper-ēmĭco, 1. *v. n.* to spring or burst forth over: Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

sŭper-ēminentĭa, æ, *f.* *supereminence*: dei, Aug. Serm. de temp. med. 40.

sŭper-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* to overtop, rise above. ‖ Act.: victor viros supereminet omnes, Virg. Aen. 6, 857: undas humero, ib. 10, 765: deus colle tonus superemines omnes, Ov. M. 3, 182. ‖ Neutr.: ut olivae praeminentur et jus supereminet, Col. 12, 49, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 6, 33.

sŭper-ēmĭnor, *v. n. dep. to rise upon*: Plin. 10, 2, 2.

sŭper-ēnăto, 1. *v. a.* to swim over amnem, Lucan. 4, 133.

sŭper-ēnātus, a, um, *Part. grown over*: caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15 (*al.* supernato).

sŭper-ērectus, a, um, *Part. vertical*: sol, Amm. 20, 3.

sŭper-ērōgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* to spend or pay out over and above: si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo] *an excessive demand*: Cod. Justin. 10, 20.

sŭper-exaltātus, a, um, *Part. exalted above others*: deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

sŭper-excellens, entis, *adj. very excellent*: Salv. adv. avar. 3, 18.

sŭper-excurro, *v. n.* to run or spread over: Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1.

sŭper-exĕo, 4. *v. n.* to extend over: Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

sŭper-exĭgo, *v. a.* to demand or exact over and above: Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 4.

sŭper-extollo, *v. a.* to raise or exalt above: Tert. Res. Carn. 24.

sŭper-fĕro, *irreg. v. a.* to carry over or beyond, to place or put over: pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27 *Pass.* to go, fly, or swim over: pisces, id. 9, 16, 25. ‖ to carry over or beyond the time: pericliari partus, si superferatur, id. 32, 10, 46.

sŭper-fĕto, 1. *v. n.* to conceive anew while already with young, to superfetate: Plin. 20, 63, 83.

sŭperficiālis, e, *adj.* [superficies] *pertaining to the surface, superficial*: numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm. ‖ Fig. *superficial*: officia, Tert. adv. Marc 4, 28.

sŭperficiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in law, *situated on another man's land, superficiary*: praedia, Ulp. Dig. 10, 1, 10. Fig.: mathematica, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.* ‖ Subst. superficiarius, ii, *m. one who has a house on another man's land*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 74: v. Smith's Ant. 1078.

sŭper-fĭcies, ei, *f.* [facies] *the upper side, the top, surface*: testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part above ground*, id. 4, 11, 1: Plin. 16, 31, 56: aedis, *the roof*, id. 34, 3, 7: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, id. 34, 3, 6. ‖ Esp. in law, *anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, usu. a building erected on another man's land*: quum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie, Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23: Dig. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 1078. ‖ In mathematics, *a superficies* (length and breadth only): Plin. 11, 48, 108.

sŭperfĭcium, ii, *n.* for superficies, *a building*: Inscr. Grut. 608, 8.

sŭper-flo, *v. n.* to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare): edepol te vocem (ad coenam) libenter, si superflat locus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 12: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

sŭper-fixus, a, um, *Part. fastened above, fixed on the top* (rare): superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60.

sŭper-flexus, a, um, *Part. bent over*: cruces, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

sŭper-flŏrescens, entis, *Part. blossoming all over*: sibi cucumis, Plin. 20, 5, 24.

sŭperflŭē, *adv. superfluously*: Mart. Cap. 3, 83: Hier. Ep. 27, 1.

sŭperflŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [superfluus] *a superabundance, superfluity*: pampinorum, Plin. 14, 1, 1.

sŭper-flŭo, 3. v. n. and a. **A. Neutr.** *to run over, overflow:* in senso vase leviter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61. **‖. Fig.** *to be superabundant, to superabound:* pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *med.*: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 81 **2.** *to be superfluous:* nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115. **3.** *to superabound in:* cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18. **B. Act.** *to flow over* or *past:* nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13.

sŭperflŭo, *adv. superfluously:* Cod. Justin. 5, 31, 6: Aug. Ep. 28.

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo] *running over, overflowing:* flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82. **‖. Fig.** *superfluous, unnecessary:* invenissent foritan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45 *med.*: Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30. **2.** *that is left over, remaining:* fructus superfluos restituere, Papin. Dig. 36, 1, 58 *fin.*

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] *superfluous, unnecessary:* super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

sŭper-frŭtĭco, 1. *v. n. to sprout forth again:* Fig.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

sŭper-fŭgio, 3. v. a. *to flee over:* intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

sŭper-fulgeo, 2. *v. a. to shine over* or *forth:* templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour over* or *upon:* oleum alicui rei, Col. 12, 59, 1: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36. **(ii) Reflect.** *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend:* Tiberis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17 Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: Jacentem hostes superfusi oppressere, *rushing upon him in numbers*, id. 19, 49: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13, 15: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2.

2. Fig.: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant*, Liv. 5, 7: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. 45, 9. **‖. With** *abl. to pour* or *spread* one thing over another: compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.*

sŭperfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo] *a pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon:* aquarum coelestium, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*: pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superfundo].

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part. carried* or *heaped upon* or *over:* terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. **‖. covered over, covered up:** orificium, App. M. 9, p. 236.

sŭpergrădior, v. supergredior.

sŭper-grĕdio, gressi, gressum, 3. *v. a.* for supergredior, *to go over, pass:* duodecimum aetatis annum supergressi erat, App. M. 10, p. 238: Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

sŭper-grĕdior (supergradior, Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step, walk,* or *go over:* limen, Col. 7, 9, 13: capram alteram procubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **‖. Fig.** *to pass* or *get over; to surpass, exceed, excel:* ille domum necessitates supergressus est, Sen. Ep. 32 *fin.*: mulier aetatis suae feminas pulcritudine supergressa, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6 procem. § 6.

sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* [supergredio and supergredior].

sŭpergressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a surpassing, exceeding:* per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly*, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

sŭper-hăbĕo, 2. *v. a. to have over* or *upon:* superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20 *med.*

sŭper-hŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *the upper garment of a Jewish priest, an ephod:* Hier. Ep. 64, 15.

sŭpĕri, orum, *m. plur.* (*sc.* dii) *the gods above, the celestial deities:* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Virg. Aen. 10, 34. aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto vi Superum, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: exemplo Superorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 19 postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem immeritam visum Superis, Virg. Aen. 3, 2: superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Virg. Aen. 7, 312.

sŭper-illĭgo, 1. *v. a. to bind over* or *upon:* Plin. 29, 3, 11.

sŭper-illĭno, no *perf.*, ĭtum (superillinitum, App. Herb. 74), 3. *v. a. to smear over, besmear, anoint with:* totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19 *med.* **‖. to smear** or *spread* a thing over another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, id. 6, 18, 9: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭperillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superillino].

sŭper-immĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang over, overhang* (rare) pastorem cuse sequens nudo superimminet, Virg Aen. 12, 306: terra superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.

sŭper-immitto, 3. *v. a. to throw over* or *upon:* jecur, Apic. 2, 1

sŭper-impendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* silvae Cat. 64, 287.

sŭper-implĕo, 2. *v. a. to fill to overflowing:* implenturque super puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 697.

sŭper-impōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place,* or *lay upon:* saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27. allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6. cataplasmata, id. 3, 10.

sŭperimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superimpono]

sŭper-incendo, 3. *v. n. to inflame more* or *greatly:* Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭper-incĭdens, entis, *Part. falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10: viri, id. 23, 15. coelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

sŭper-incīdo, 3. *v. a. to cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31.

sŭper-incresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow over* or *upon:* Cels. 8, 19.

sŭper-incŭbans, antis, *Part. lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sŭper-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n. to lay* or *set oneself upon:* Ov. H. 11, 57.

sŭper-incurvātus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *stooping over:* App. M. 9, p. 220.

sŭper-indictum, i, *n.* In law, *an extraordinary impost:* Cod. Justin. 10, 18.

sŭper-indūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw over:* corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2: terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61. **‖. Fig.** *to mention afterwards to add:* dispositionem coeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

sŭperinductĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [superinduco] *supposititious:* fratres, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

sŭperinductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an erasing:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

sŭperinductus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduco].

sŭperindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo] *an upper garment:* Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

sŭper-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put on over:* paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12. **‖. Fig.:** superinduti substantia aeternitatis, *clothed with*, id. Apol. 48 *fin.*

sŭperindūtus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduo].

sŭper-infundo, no *perf.*, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

sŭperinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superinfundo].

sŭper-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59. **Poet.:** ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine*, Tib. 4, 1, 137.

sŭperingestus, a, um, *Part.* [superingero].

sŭperinjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superinjicio].

sŭper-injĭcio, no *perf.*, jectum, 3. *v. a. to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon:* raras frondes, Virg. G. 4, 46 textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 640: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, ib. 6, 570: limum Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sŭper-inspĭcio, 3. *v. a. to oversee, to superintend:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

sŭper-insterno, strāvi, 3. *v. a. to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10.

sŭper-instillo, 1. *v. a. to drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

sŭper-instrĕpo, 3. *v. n. to sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sŭperinstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superinstruo].

sŭper-instrŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build over* or *upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sŭper-insultans, antis, *Part. leaping about upon:* Claud. Gigantom. 83.

sŭper-intĕgo, 3. *v. a. to cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

sŭper-intendo, 3. *v. n. to have the oversight of, to superintend:* episcopus Latine superintentor interpretatur, quia superintendit, quia desuper videt, Aug. in Psalm. 126, *no.* 3.

sŭperintentor, ōris, *m. a superintendent:* Aug. in Psalm. 126, *no.* 3.

sŭper-inundo, 1. *v. a. to overflow* Fig.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

sŭper-inungo, 3. *v. a. to smear over, to anoint with:* oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1.

sŭper-invĕho, 3. *v. a. to carry above* or *over:* Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrior, ōris, v. superus.

sŭpĕrius, *Comp.:* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus. **2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

sŭper-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9 *med.*

sŭper-jăcio, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac. H. 5, 6), 3. *v. a. to cast* or *throw over* or *upon:* membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: aggerem, Suet. Cal. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: superjecto pavidae natarunt aequore damae, *overwhelming*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above the Troad*, Plin. 5, 32, 41. **2.** Fig. *to overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30. **‖. to overtop with** (rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Virg. Aen. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭper-jacto, 1. *v. a. to fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. **‖. to spring over:** inugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio, *ad init.*

sŭperjactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio] *a throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3 108. **‖.** Fig. in rhetoric, *an exaggeration, hyperbole:* Quint. 8, 6, 67.

sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superjacio].

sŭperjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, covering:* Col. 6, 36, 4.

sŭper-jūmentārius, ii, *m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden:* Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-lăbor, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *run over* (rare): in aperto jacentes aldera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

sŭper-lăcrimo, 1. *v. n. to weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭpērlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero], In *rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superandæ atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 2, *fin.* ‖ In grammar, *the superlative:* (solecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, id. 1, 5, 45.

sŭpērlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus], In grammar: nomen, *superlative, of the superlative degree*, Charis. p. 87 P. · Prisc. p. 605 lb.

sŭpērlātus, a, um, *Part.* [superfero]. ‖ A Adj.: *extravagant, exaggerated:* verba, Cic. Part. 25, 93: Quint. 8, 3, 43.

sŭper-līmen, ĭnis, *n. a lintel:* lapideum, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭper-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, *v. a. to daub* or *smear over:* radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24. ‖ *to besmear with:* laser visco, ut haereat, id. 22, 23, 49.

sŭpērlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlino] *a smearing over:* Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

sŭper-mando, 3. *v. a. to chew* or *eat after:* raphanos, Plin 31, 6, 32.

sŭper-mĕo, 1. *v. n. to go, glide,* or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

sŭper-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3. *v. a. to put in afterwards, add,* etc.· aquam, Just. 12, 14 *fin.*: Curt. 10, 4.

sŭper-mundānus, a, um, *adj. that is above the world, super-mundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-mūnĭo, 4. *v. a. to fortify above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

sŭper-nans, antis, *Part. swimming above:* Macr. S. 7, 12 (dub.). Fig.: gaudia quasi in summo pectore supernantia, Gell. 9, 9.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [supernus] *pertaining to the upper country, upper* or *northern,* as regards Rome abies, i. e. *growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197. pelasca e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11· ventus, *the north-east-by-north wind,* Vitr. 1, 6

sŭper-nāto, 1. *v. n. to swim above* or *on the top, to float:* Col. 12, 9, 2· Plin. 7, 15, 13.

sŭper-nātus, a, um, *Part. growing over* or *above* · gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2.

sŭpernē, *adv. from above, above, upwards:* neve ruant coeli toutralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1038 desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4· non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25: hoc genus superne tendit, *upwards,* Plin. 19, 5, 25.

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus] *highness, height:* Tert. adv. Valent. 7.

sŭper-nōmĭno, 1. *v. a. to surname:* Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nūmērārĭus, a, um, *adj. supernumerary:* accensi hoc est postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *that is above, upper; celestial:* stallo, Lucr. 6, 192 pars ovis, Plin. 7, 16, 15· vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57: Tusculum, *standing on high ground,* Hor. Epod. 1, 29 (Bentl. conjectures supinum, as in id. Od. 3, 4, 23): jactus ex supernis in infimos, Gell. 9, 1: alium mutor in alitem superna, *in my upper parts, above,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 11: numen, *celestial,* Ov. M. 15, 128: leges, Lucan. 9, 536.

sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] A Neutr. *to go over, to overtop, surmount:* maximo saltu superavit gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall,* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: sol superabat ex nasri, Cl. Stich. 2, 2, 41: jugo superans, *passing over the summit,* Virg. Aen. 11, 514: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, ib. 2, 219.

2. Fig. *to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass:* denique nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80. qua (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: superare numero militum, Liv. 29, 30: numero hostis, virtute Romanos superat, id. 9, 32: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit maxima, Plin. 7, 1, 3. ‖ *to exceed, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 223· quis toleare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam et necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, Cic. Att. 13, 46: superabat humor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5· cum otium superat, id. 3, 17. ‖ *to be left over, to remain, survive:* quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: nihil ex baptis commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40: si de quinquince remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever of the two may survive,* Caes. B. G. 6, 19· quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Virg. Aen. 3, 339 capitae superavimus urbi, ib. 2, 643. quid igitur superat quod purgemus? Liv. 45, 24. B. Act. *to go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend, to surmount, overtop:* pedibus salsas docuit superare lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1044: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8: montes, Virg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Lucan. 1, 183: fastigia summi tecti ascensu, Virg. Aen. 2, 303 caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767· tantum itineris, Tac. Agr. 33 collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum, quae superaret fontis fastigium, *so as to overtop, command,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317. 2. *to go past* or *beyond:* regionem castrorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69 insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50. 3. Esp. naut. *t. t. to sail by* or *past, to double* or *weather:* promontorium, id. 26, 26· Tac. A. 15, 46· Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3 Isthmon cursu, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Virg. Aen. 1, 244. Poet. transf.: musarum scopulos, Inn Ann. 7, 1. ‖ Fig *to surpass, excel, outstrip:* non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 74· ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53 virtute, laude dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6. ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi superari, Nep. Thon 4 omnes homines constantia et gravitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1. 18, 51: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Am. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistolam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa sua celeritate superatura, *would outstrip,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.

2. Esp. in milit. affairs, *to overcome, subdue, vanquish:* victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40· quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350. (ll) Transf. in gen.: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: superare amorem, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si mesam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods cannot overcome,* Liv. 9, 4: casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 244: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120.

sŭper-obrŭtus, a, um, *Part. drawn over to cover, quilted,* Apul. Mol. Corm. 22 *fin.*

sŭper-obrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, overwhelm:* (pecus) Tarpeium ingestis armis, Propert. 4, 9, 46.

sŭper-obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superobruo].

sŭper-occĭdens, entis, *Part. setting just after:* luna sub antecedenti, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18 *med.*

sŭper-particŭlāris, e, *adj.* r numerus, *containing a number and an aliquot part of it* (e. g. as 14 does of 12: 14 = 12 + 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

sŭper-partiens, entis, *Part.*: numerus, *containing a number and several aliquot parts of it* (e. g. as 18 does of 12: 18=12 + 4 + 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

sŭper-pendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* saxa, Liv. 37, 27.

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part.* [superpingo].

sŭper-pingo, no *perf.*, pictus, 3. *v. a. to paint above* or *over:* Sol. 17.

sŭper-plaudo, 3. *v. n. to clap* or *flap over* or *at:* Sol. 2 *fin.*

sŭper-pollĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to cover with pollution:* Vulg. Eccl. 4, 25, 6.

sŭperpondium, ii, *n.* [pondus] *an overweight:* App. M. 7, 196.

sŭper-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put* or *place over, upon, or beyond; to set up:* superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20: statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31. villa colli superposita, id. Galb. 4· aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190· desertis Atticae duas Aethiopias superponunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8: Galatia superposita, id. 5, 32, 42. 2. Esp. in medic. *to lay on, apply:* Cels. 5, 26, 35: Plin 29, 6, 38. ‖ Fig. *to place over* or *above; to set over:* Porperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fr. libr. 91: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56. 3. *to place before, prefer:* Stoici volunt superponere huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

3. *to place after, postpone:* huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint. 8, 4, 6· Col. 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono] *a paroxysm:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superpono].

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one fourth as much more* (i. e. the ratio of 5 to 4) Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-quătĭo, 3. *v. a. to shake above:* Avien. Arat. 1205 (dub.).

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one fifth as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 6 to 5): Boeth. Arithm. 1, 24.

sŭper-rāsus, a, um, *Part. scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

sŭperrīmus, a, um, *v.* superus.

sŭper-rĭo, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to fall* or *rush upon:* App. M. 1, p. 109.

sŭper-săpĭo, 3. *v. n. to possess very good taste:* Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (supercscendo), 3. *v. a. to climb* or *step over* (rare): strata somno corpora, Liv. 7, 36: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7.

sŭper-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write upon* or *over:* Suet. Ner. 52: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to sit upon* or *above;* equus Rom. elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 21: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (damnati), App. Amm. 23, 6 *fin.*: annum (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262. 2. Fig. *to preside over:* villicus litibus familiae supersedeat, *decide them,* Cato R. R. 5, 1. ‖ *to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to omit:* constr. usu. with abl., less freq. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inf.* (1) With *abl.:* ita censeo finibus, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic. Fam. 4 21: proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: jurgio, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 51. (2) With *dat.:* (3) With *acc.:* (4) With *inf.:* (5) With *gen.:* (6) With *dep.:* (7) With *abl.:* (8) With *dat.:* (9) With *acc.:* (10) With *inf.:* (11) With *gen.:* (12) With *dep.:* (13) With *abl.:* (14) With *dat.:* (15) With *acc.:* (16) With *inf.:* (17) With *gen.:* (18) With *dep.:* (19) With *abl.:*

ana vina aut superaedificia. Auct. Her. 3, 17, 26: istis vanitas superstesis. App. Flor. p. 339. (IV) With dat. = superaedificem loqui apud vos, Liv, 21, 40. spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

sūpersēminātor, ōris, m. [supersemino] *one who sows upon* or *in addition*: Tert. Anim. 16 *fin.*

sūper-sēmino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow upon* or *over*; Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

sūpersessus, a, um, *Part.* [sŭper-sedeo].

sūper-siliens, entis, *Part.* [saliens] *leaping* or *alighting upon*: volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

sūper-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. a. to place oneself*, or *stand upon* or *over*: tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269. sicarium, ib. 8, p. 206.

sūper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo] *strewn* or *sprinkled over*: gemma stellis punicels, Sol. 27 *med.*

sūper-stagno, avi, 1. *v. n. to spread out into a lake*: si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnaviset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

sūper-stātūmino, 1. *v. a. to place above as a foundation*: rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sūper-sterno, no *perf*, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *spread upon*; *to cover over* (rare). pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29.

sūperstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [superstо] *one who stands by* or *is present, a witness* (rare): superstites testes praesentes significat, Fest. *s. v.*: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico inito viam, old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. **2.** Lit. *standing* or *existing beyond* or *longer*; hence, *outliving, surviving*; and subst. *a survivor*. constr. usu with *dat.*; less freq. with *gen.* or *absol.* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2 ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7 ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic N. D. 2, 28, 72 superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34: ceteri superstites patri fuerunt, Suet Cal. 7 rei publicae, Ca., Fam 6, 2. patriae (Aeneas), Hor. Carm. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1 omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62 in iquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4. *Absol.*: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59 liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6, procem, § 6. per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7: illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8.

sūper-stillo, 1. *v. a. to pour on by drops*: oleum, Apic. 8, 7.

sūperstĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [superstes: v. infra] *unreasonable* or *excessive religious belief* or *fear*; *superstition*: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, ib. 2, 28: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148. superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2: quod novas superstitiones introducerent, Quint. 5, 4, 5. (II) Transf. in gen. *any excessive scruple*, *unfounded reverence*, etc.: superstitio praeceptorum, id. 4, 2, 85. **2.** Meton. *an object that inspires dread*: adjure Sibyllae caput implacabile fontis, unde superstitio segnis quae reddita divis, Virg. Aen. 12, 817. **||** For religio, *religious awe*, *sanctity*: *religiousness*: virginis custodiam superstitionis... honestamque causam, Cic. Ep. 93 *med.*: templis...Junonis, 3, 3: superstitiosus utque cultu deorum, id. 45, 3. [It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. (4, 28) says: superstitiosi sunt ii qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt, aut qui parentibus suis superstites, colebant imagines eorum domi, tanquam deos Penates. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the *prefix*, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with the simple root *sta*. If so, the etymological sign. is "*a being excessive, excess*" hence in particular, "*excess in religion*, etc.]

sūperstĭtiōsē, *adv. superstitiously*: neque id dictis superstitiose aut sollicite, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 92. Suet. Dom. 15.

2. Transf. in gen. *too scrupulously* or *exactly*: inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: heri, id. 1, 1, 13.

sūperstĭtiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio] *full of superstition*, *superstitious*: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso, alterum vitii nomen, alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72. principes, Liv. 6, 5: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, ib. 2, 39, 81. *Sup.*: saeculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2. **||.** Transf *prophetic*: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl. Curc. 3, 27. hariolationes, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

sūperstĭto, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes]. **I.** Act. *to keep alive*, *preserve*. regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. in Non. 170, 14. **II.** Neutr. *to be over* or *remaining*: ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl Pers. 3, 1, 3.

sūper-sto, 1 *v. n.* and *a. to stand upon* or *over*: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2. columnae (statua), Suet. Galb. 23 essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28 ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7. corporibus hostium, id 7, 24 (quam) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg. Aen. 10, 540 ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123. *Absol.*: agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv 10, 5

sūperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [superSterno].

sūperstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [super stringo].

sūper-stringo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind* or *draw together above*, or *over*: manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263. laters, Sid. ep. 4, 20.

sūperstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superstruo].

sūper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build upon* or *over* (rare). ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 procem. *fin.*

sūper-sum, fŭi, esse (old *pres.* supersiet, Enn. and *Att.* in Fest. *s. v.*: *per tmesin*: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 567. Nep. Alcib. 8), *irreg. v. n. to be over and above*, as a remainder; *to be left*, *to remain*, *to exist still*: duae partes, quae mihi supersunt ultimae orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: omnes qui superant de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua para illius exercitus superest, id. B. C. 3, 87. biduum supererat, id. B. G. 1, 23: non multum temporis ad solis occasum supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as to what remains*, Cic. Att. 9, 19: nunc mihi cur contenta, superat dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov. F. 3, 675. **2.** Esp. *to outlive*, *be still alive*, *to survive*: sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2 (Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: ne superessent tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49 quum superessent adhuc qui spectavissent, Suet. Claud. 21. **||.** To be in abundance, to abound: cui tanta erat res et superessent, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 29: quorum deos superque omnibus, Curt. 4, 10, 7: quorum

defuture, Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 2. Post. modo vita supersit, *if life suffice*, Virg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superare labori, *to be equal to*, ib. 3, 127. **3.** *to be in excess*, *to be superfluous*: ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108. **III.** *To adesse*, *to serve by being present*, *to assist*: si supersset, opp. sin desisset Aug. in Suet. Aug. 56.

sūpertectus, a, um, *Part.* [supero tego].

sūper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover above*, *cover over*: candidaque cera super nigra favilla tegit, Tib. 3, 2, 19 me tunica, App. M. 11, p. 263 plures frondibus, Just. 44, 4.

sūper-terrānus, a, um, *adj. that is above the earth*: Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

sūper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one third as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 4 to 3): Censor. de Die nat. 10 *med.*

sūper-trăho, 3. *v. a. to draw over*: crates dentatae, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

sūperunctio, ōnis, *f.* [superungo] *an anointing over*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sūperunctus, a, um, *Part.* [superungo].

sūper-undo, 1. *v. n. to overflow*: Fig. gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm 18, 183.

sūper-ungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to anoint over*. Cels. 7, 7, 1.

sūper-urgens, entis, *Part.* [urgeo] *pressing from above*: fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23.

sūperus, a, um (*nom. sing.* super, Cato R. R. 149, 1: Lucr. 1, 650), *adj. Comp.* supĕrior; *Superl.* (superrimus) suprēmus, summus [super] *that is above*, *upper*, *higher*: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi et mediocumi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 36 omnes Di Deaeque superi, infori, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6. ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos perveniese, Cic. Am. 3, 12 limen superum infernumque, salve, Pl. Merc 5, 2, 1. ut omnia superа, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64. spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140. omnes coelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 788. templum superi Jovis, *i. e. of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. to Jupiter infernus, *i. e.* Pluto), Cat. 55, 5: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735. mare superum, *the upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to mare infernum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11: Plin. 3, 5, 10. Suet. Caes. 34. *Absol.*: de supero quum huc accesserit, *from above*, Pl. Am. 1, 4, 18. ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227. **2.** *of the upper regions* or *upper world*, opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. Aen. 6, 128 Ov. M. 8, 641: orae, Virg. Aen. 2, 91. *Absol.*: (Pompeius) quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48. (Alecto) Cocyti petit sedem, supera ardua linquens, Virg. Aen. 7, 562.

||. *Comp.* superior, us, *higher*, *upper*: *of place*: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: in superiore qui habito cognacio, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42, 103: ex loco superiore in ipsis faucibus ripis praelabantur, *from the higher ground*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie consisterant, id. B. G. 2, 24. **2.** Of time and succession, *former*, *past*, *previous*, *preceding*: ei agri, quos superiores occupavit, *older*: ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura deceptum, *what goes before and follows*, the context, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117: superiores pelis defensores, id. Rep. 1, 26: quid proximo, quid superiore nocte egerim, id. Cat. 1, 2. [pro]ponite quaeso superiorum dierum facinora, Curt. 3, 6, 17.

loribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 33: in superiore vita, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, id. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25. **3.** Of quality, condition, number, *etc.*, *higher*, *more distinguished*, *greater*, *superior*: with *abl.*: pecuniis superiores, id. Rep. 2, 34: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. Am. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65. *Absol.*: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Am. 20, 72: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos goramus submissius, id Off. 1, 26, 90: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101. (ii) In milit. lang. *victorious*: equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19.

III. *Sup.* süpĕrrĭmus, suprēmus, and summus, *highest*, *loftiest*, *topmost*. **A.** süpĕrrĭmus: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Charis. p. 130 P. **B.** suprēmus, a, um (11t. only poetical for summus). montesque supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, *the tops*, *summits*, Lucr. 1, 275: Virg. G. 4, 460: Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oed. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167. **II.** *Of time or succession*, *last*, *latest*, *extreme*, *final*: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov. R. Am. 114. *Absol.* suprema, ae, *f.* (*sc.* tempestas), *the last part of the day*, *sunset*: suprema summum diei: hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis sed postea lex praetoria id quoque quo tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52: Plin. 7, 60, 60. Supremum, adverbially, *for the last time*: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526. **2.** Esp. of the close of life, *last*, *closing*, *dying*: dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 50: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98 sors, id. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. Od. 2, 17, 11: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying breath*, Ov. M. 8, 521: Nero in suprema ira duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10: Augusti suprema cura, id. 7, 45, 46: honor, *the last honours*, *funeral rites*, Virg. Aen. 11, 61: oscula, Ov. M. 6, 278: libri, *biers*, id. F. 6, 668: ignes, id. M. 8, 620: judicia hominum, *last wills* or *testaments*, Quint. 6, 3, 92: Plin. Ep. 7, 20: tituli, *an epitaph*, ib. 9, 19. Supremum and supremo, adverbially: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time*, Virg. Aen. 3, 68: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115. (ii) Subst. suprema, orum, *n. plu. the last moments*, *death*: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6 procem. § 11: Tac. A. 6, 50. (*β*) *funeral rites*, *a funeral*: supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Tac. A. 1, 61: id. H. 4, 59. (γ) *a last will*, *a testament*: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. A. 1, 8: in supremis ordinandis, Papin. Dig. 29, 1, 36. (δ) *the relics* of a burned corpse, *the ashes*: Amm. 25, 9, *fin.*: Sol. 1 *med.* **III.** *Of degree*, *highest*, *greatest*: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, *the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1: macies, Virg. Aen. 3, 590. (ii) Of rank: *the most exalted*: Juppiter supremus, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 55: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: comes consiliis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15. **C.** summus, a, um [prob. contr. from sub-imus], *uppermost*, *highest*, *topmost* (but often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: feriunt summos fulgura montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: in aqua summa natare, *on the surface of the water*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 32: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 414: citaret Io Bacche! summa voce, *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: jubeo te salvere voce summa, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 30: summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. Ira 1, 16 *med.* *Absol.*: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 27: summus ego (in triclinio) et propo me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, *I reclined at the top*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e. *the president of the feast*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46 a summo dare (bibere), Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 41. leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: puteos, ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, *on the surface*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: oratori summa rigurunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. de Ira 2, 3. Adverb.: summum, *at the utmost* or *furthest*: exspectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1. triduo aut summum quatriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26. **II.** Of time or succession, *last*, *latest*, *final*: haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: venit summa dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. Rep. 1, 1. *Neutr. absol.*: Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last*, *at the close*, Quint. 7, 1, 10. Adverb.: summum, *for the last time*: nunc ego te intelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137. **III.** Of degree, rank, *etc. extreme*, *utmost*; *highest*, *greatest*, *best*, *most distinguished* or *noble*; *most important*, *weighty*, etc.: summi puerorum amores, Cic. Am. 10, 33: fides, constantia justitiaque, ib. 7, 25: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, ib. 6, 20: non agam summo jure tecum, *according to strict law*, id. Verr. 5, 2, 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18: qui summo magistratu praesrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudo, id. Am. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12: hiems, *mid-winter*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecilliioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34: summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines, ib. 1, 22: cum par habetur bonos summis et infimis, ib. 1, 34: summus Juppiter, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 40: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 60: also *absol.*: is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important* or *critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State*, *the whole State* or *commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148: id. Planc. 27, 66: quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause*, Virg. Aen. 2, 322: Galli rumoribus permoti, de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, *respecting matters of the greatest importance*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

süpĕrvăcānĕē, *adv. uselessly*, *superfluously*: Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3, *med.*

süper-vĕhĕmĕns, *a*, um, *adj.* [vehemens] *over and above what is necessary*, *needless*, *superfluous*: vasa, *extra*, Cato R. R. 12: opus, *done at leisure hours*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: literae, id. Att. 16, 2: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: institutio (*opp.* necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51: quin aliter consuli pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 20, 24.

süper-văco, 1. *v. n. to be superfluous*: Gell. 1, 22.

süpervăcŭē, *adv. superfluously*: Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20.

süpervăcŭo, *adv. superfluously*, *uselessly*: Plin. 11, 25, 30: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 14 *med.*

süper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj. superfluous*, *redundant*, *useless*, *needless*: carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 27. coma, id. 16, 36, 64: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: honores sepulcri, id. Od. 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 6: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: facta, Suet. Tib. 52. *Absol.*: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8. quod monere supervacuum fuerat, id. 1, 4, 22: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2, 11: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Jabol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.

süper-vădo, 3. *v. a. to go* or *climb over*, *to surmount* (rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24.

süpervăgānĕa dicebatur ab augaribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. *s. v.*

süper-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to spread too much*, of vine creepers: Col. 4, 21, 1.

süper-vector, 1. *v. n. dep. to pass* or *hover over*: Tert. Bapt. 4.

süper-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. n. dep. to go*, *ride*, *sail*, etc., *over* or *past* (rare). montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48.

süper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to come over* or *upon*, *to come to* or *in addition to*, *to come after* or *up*; *to arrive*. **A.** Act.: et heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after*, *presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis terra supervenit, *closed over*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae supervenunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1. **B.** Neutr. with *dat.*: addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. Aen. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Cretae praetor, Liv. 42, 56: huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40: quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, Cels. 5, 26, 26. *Absol.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: gratia supervenit quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14. **2.** Esp. of the copulation of animals, *to leap*, *cover*: Col. 6, 24, 3: Plin. 10, 62, 83. **II.** Fig. *to come upon*, *be added to*. Ac ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam supervenial, *exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Ach. 1, 147.

2. *to surpass*, *exceed*: tum dotis Argia nitet, vilasque sororis ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, id. Th. 2, 298. Neutr.: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to*, *follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23.

süpervĕntŏrēs, um, m. plu. [supervenio] *a kind of spectators* (perh. employed in ambushes): Amm. 18, 7 *fin.*

sŭpervĕntus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming up or upon, an arrival:* Plin. 7, 15, 13: Tac. H. 2, 34. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. an attack:* Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

sŭper-vīnco, *v. a. to overcome, conquer:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, *v. n. to outlive, survive:* Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3: gloriae suae trigintā annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

sŭper-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq. to fly over often, to fly about over:* sua tecta alis, Virg. E. 6, 81.

sŭper-vŏlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over:* totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624. Neutr.: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg. Aen. 10, 522.

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll over* (rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34· Avien. Arat. 970.

sŭpīnālis, e, *adj.* [supinus] *he who overthrows*, an epithet of Jupiter: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 11.

sŭpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supino]. In medic. of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

sŭpīnē, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* beneficium accipere, Sen Ben. 2, 24.

sŭpīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supinus] *a bending backwards, supine posture* (rare) est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122· Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its flatness*, Sol. 3.

sŭpīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lie backwards, to put or throw* a person or thing *on the back:* manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100· supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121 *med* milex supinatus humi, App. M 9, *p.* 226. ab quem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789 ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Virg. G. 2, 261: nasum nidore supinor, *I sniff up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38 supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243.

II. Fig. libet interrogare, quid tantopere te supinet, *makes you bend back, strut* with pride, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὕπτιος, from ὑπό] *lying on the back, supine:* animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120. quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78 stertit supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19· libet. Aug. 16: cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14: caput, *thrown back*, Qu'nt. 11, 3, 69: ora, Cic Tim. 14· venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85 testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14· tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, *with the open palms turned upwards*, Virg. Aen. 3, 176: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 99 cornua alis adunca, aliis reducta, supina, conveza, Plin. 11, 37, 45: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 67: jactus, *a throwing up*, Liv. 30, 10. *Comp.:* in arborum tonsura supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214.

2. Esp. of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. fac. 40: cursus fluminum, id. Pont. 4, 6, 41: carmen, *that can be read backwards in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1. **3.** Of localities, *sloping, inclined; spread out:* colles, Virg. G. 2, 276: valtis, Liv. 4, 46: Tibur, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1.

II. Fig. of the mind: *careless, heedless, negligent, indolent:* otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3: animus, Cat. 17, 23: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6. *Comp.:* deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. **2.** *haughty, proud:* haec et talia dum refert supinus, id. 5, 8, 10: Pers. 1, 129. **3.** In gramm.: supinum (sc. verbum), *the supine:* Charis. p. 151 P.: Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called, in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verbi participialis). (b) *the gerund:* Charis. p. 151 P.: Prisc. p. 811 ib.

sĭpo (sipo: v. disipo) 1. *v. a. to throw, throw about, scatter* · supare significat jacere et dispergere, Fest. *s. v.* prosapia: Att. in Non. 200, 33.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

sup-pædăgōgus (subp.), i, *m. an under-teacher:* Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

sup-pæstĭlus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat squinting:* Varr. in Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat pale:* Cels. 5, 26, 20.

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to fondle or wheedle a little* (rare): occepit ejus matri suppalparier vino, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subp.), āris, *adj. nearly equal* (rare)· huic aetati supparas Alcibiades, Critias, Cic. Brut. 7, 29. aetas, Vell. 1, 17.

sup-părāsītor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flatter or fawn a little*, like a parasite: amanti, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, ib. 1, 3, 17.

suppărātūra (subp), ae, *f.* [supparo] *a restoration* · generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

sup-pāro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to make somewhat like:* Tert. adv. Val. 4.

sup-păro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust:* cauvias capiti, Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

suppărum (siparium), i, *n.*, and **suppărus**, i, *m.* [an Oscan word, orig. perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women:* indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula; alterum quod supra, a quo supparus; nisi quod id dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur· Afranius: *puella non sum, supparo si industa sum*, Fest. *s. v.:* supparum aut subuniculam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48 supparo angusta, Lucan. 2, 364. (ii) *a linen garment worn by men:* hic indutus supparum, Varr. in Non. 540, 15. ‖ *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail:* Fest. p. 340 Müll.. pandens supparo velorum, Lucan. 5, 428. Stat. S. 3, 2, 27 Sen. Ep. 77.

sup-pătĕo (subp.), 2. *v. n. to lie open beneath, spread out beneath:* quae (lovea) fruticibus finis suppatet, App. M. 8, p. 210. campi suppatentes, ib. 7, p. 198.

sup-pĕdānĕum (subp), i, *n.* [pedaneus] *a foot-stool:* Lact. 4, 12 *med.*

suppĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance, exuberance:* suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 111.

suppĕdĭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. ‖. Neutr. *to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr. 1, 232 omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, Cic. Brut. 70, 245: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, *I have neither advice nor words*, Liv. 28, 27. Poet. with *inf.:* dicere suppeditat, *it is easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731. **2.** *to abound* or *be rich in* (rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudia gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 3. **3.** *to be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55: labori suppeditare, *to be equal to*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 17: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. ‖. Act. *to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Liv. 23, 48: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4: multa ad luxuriam irritamenta, id. 2, 4. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditasse abundantiam et copiam, id. Am. 23, 87: oratoribus et politis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 12, 67: varietatem tibi in scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 12: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. *Pass. impers.:* quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, ib. 14, 11.

sup-pĕdo (subp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind softly:* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

sup-pernātus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [perna] *lamed in the hip:* Fest. *s. v.*

sup-pĕtĭæ (subp.), arum, *f. plu* [suppeto] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in nom. and acc.): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sant domi, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 12: Suet. Vesp. 4: App. Apol. 299: acc suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias. nae tibi suppetias tempore advenl modo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 31: proficisci, Auct. B. Afr. 25: occurrere, ib. 66.

suppĕtĭor (subp.), ivi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. n. dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, ib. 4, p. 147.

sup-pĕto, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. n. to be at hand or in store, to be present:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 1, 11, 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56. With a personal subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 19. ‖. Transf. *to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to:* ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 89: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4. utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, *I wish you may be as good as your word*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56. Post. with a personal subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin;* with a personal object, *to rob, strip, fleece:* sulfuror, suppilo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 5, 40: suppilas clam domi uxorem tuam? id. Asin. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, ib. 5, 2, 38.

sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to cloud:* fulmentas socis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94: aureos clavos crepidis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.:* qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14.

sup-pingo (subp.), 3. *v. a. to paint over, suffuse:* Avien. Arat. 1454.

sup-pinguis (subp.), e, *adj. somewhat fat:* cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

sup-plantātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [supplanto] *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter:* Hier. Ep. 69, 6.

sup-planto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down:* qui stadium cursu, supplantare eum, quicum certet, nullo modo debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to throw to the ground, overthrow:* vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: fulmen (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 9, 8. Fonti,

testero pollicitatur [illegible] i. v. dolor, [illegible] Fest. gratia judicium, to redeem. Fr. Claim. Dict. 7.

supplāudo (subpl.), v. applaude.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, n. [supplĕo] that with which any thing is made full or whole; an addition; (a) Gen. sense: ex gemitu [illegible] capita in supplementum gregis [illegible] Col. 7, 6, 7: adjectum supplementum Campanis cohortibus, Vell. 2, 61: digitum tertiumdecimum cornu circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid*, Suet. Aug. 80. ‖ Esp. milit. *i. q. a filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting*: Metonym. *supplies, reinforcements*: supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: per causam supplementi equitatumque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: in supplementum classis juventutis armaque data, Liv. 28, 37: ad supplementum remigium, id. 26, 47.

sup-plēo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply*: fiscellam, Cato R. R. 88, 1: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Verr. 4, 5, 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56. adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia (*i. e.* urbem) supple, *fill up*, l. q. *people*, ib. 628: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet. Cal. 16: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum supplearur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110. hypocauston, si dies nubilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 663: praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412. *Absol.*: supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. ‖ Esp. milit. *i. q. to furnish a complement, to recruit*: cum sex legionibus sique suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39 remigium, Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* [supplĕo].

supplex (subpl.), icis, *adj.* [sub plico: v. infra] *humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.*: supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86 genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Virg. Aen. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C: ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 11, 23: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. do manus supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2. With *dat.*: ut tibi fierem supplex, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 20: judicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: quum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ib. 3, 32, 77. (ii) Subst. with *pron. possess.* or *gen.*: vester est supplex, judices, id. Mur. 40, 86: tuus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: tibi, Nep. Paus. 4. ‖ Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vitta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Virg. Aen. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32: vox, Sall. C. 31: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3. [The meaning of *supplex* is prob. derived from the *open palms of* the hand being held up to the offended person, the root PLEC signifying "an open surface" (v. pĭāga), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up:" v. Key, Engl. Journ. Educ. *no.* 45.] (Hence It. *soffice*; Fr. *souple*.)

supplĭāmentum (subpl.), i, n. [supplĭco] *a public prayer, or liturgy*: App. M. 11, p. 266: Ara. 7, 289.

supplĭcātio (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public prayer or supplication; a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito [illegible] decreta est, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: [illegible] hostes supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ex senatus consulto [illegible] nuntiarent, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37: quorum (pudicitiam) diverrunciandorum causa supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: qui uni tot ante supplicationem senatum decrevisti, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris, diēs XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: ex litteris Caesaris dierum XX supplicatio a senatu decreta est, ib. 4, 38: Suet. Caes. 24. *v.* Smith's Ant. 1099.

supplĭcātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that prays humbly, a suppliant*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 23 *fin.*

supplĭcĭtĕr *adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly*: supplicitur demissaque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 27: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 481: Hor. S. 1, 8, 32.

supplĭcium (subpl.), ii, *n.* [supplĭco] *an act of supplication*: (i) addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship*, etc.: nunc pergam, ut supplicii placans coelitum aras expleam, Att. in Non. 398, 19: supplicii votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50: non votis neque supplicii muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52. (ii) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicii, id. J. 66. 2. Hence, *an offering, a sacrifice*, as the most effectual means of supplication. (i) to the gods nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, Pl. Rud. prol. 25: in supplicii deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9: precibus supplicilisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10. (ii) to man: legatos ad consulem cum supplicio mittit, Sall. J. 46. ‖ From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of *punishment, torture, pain, suffering*, etc.: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17: supplicio affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Manil. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: satis supplicii tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa recidit, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. *Plur.*: ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: supplicils delicta coërcet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79.

supplĭco (subpl.), avi, atum (old *perf. subj.* supplicassis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 61. *In tmesi*: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. *s. v. sub*, and *s. v. ob*), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex] *to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate*: with *dat.*: cui frato supplicet, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 24: ipsum hunc orabo; huic supplicabo, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro telibentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14: quum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. Font. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367. *Absol.*: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 91: ventre demum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: misistare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 32. With *acc.*: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. *loc. cit.*: imperatores potentes, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 92. ‖ Esp. *to pray to or supplicate* the gods: *to pray, worship*: Veiios Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato R. R. 143, 2: in fano supplicare, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 41: per hostias

diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63: [illegible] Fest. *supra*: ture diis supplicabatur, Plin. 33, 1, 1.

supplĭcŭs (subpl.), *adv. humbly, submissively*: respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236.

sup-plōdo (supplando, subplaudo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to stamp with the foot*: pedum nemo in illo judicio supplosit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: Sen. Ep. 75. ‖ Fig. *to applaud*: male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12, 2. *to tread under foot, to destroy, calumniate*, Maor. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

supplōsio (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplōdo] *a stamping with the foot*: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47: Auct. Her. 4, 25, 27: Quint. 10, 7, 20.

sup-pōnĭtor (subp.), 2. *n. impers. to be wounded sorely, to repent, a little*: nam ei filium furoris et huno nostrum copiarum supposuisse, Cic. Att. 7, 14.

sup-pōlĭor (subp.), īras, *n. a rubber up, polisher*, in an obscene sense: Lamb. in Non. 490, 21.

sup-pōno (subp.), pōsŭi, pōsĭtum (*perf.* supposivi, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, ib. 4, 3, 30: *Part. syno.* supposita, Virg. Aen. 6, 24: Sil. 3, 90), 3. *v. a. to put, place, or set under*: anatum ova gallinis saepe ponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180. colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke*, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: ignem tectis agrestibus, Ov. F. 4, 804: pecus agresti fano, *to drive under cover of*, ib. 736: aliquem tumulo, *to bury*, id. Tr. 3, 3, 68: eo, humo, id. Am. 3, 9, 48: dentes terrae, *to sow*, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. Aen. 6, 248: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8: nil ita sublime est, non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48. 2. Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: mellorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: se reum cuiminibus illis pro rege, id. Deiot. 15, 42. stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5. operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit*: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 49: qui hunc supposuit nobis (sc. adolescentulum pro eunucho), *palmed upon us*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2: Liv. 3, 44: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe supposita de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceitfully, spurious* (because mortal), Virg. Aen. 7, 283. ‖ Fig. *to add, annex, subjoin*: huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 33, 70. 3. Esp. *to make subject, to subject*: animum ingenio suo, Ov. F. 2, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36. 4. *to set beneath, to esteem less*: Latio supponimus Symon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring, or convey up to*: operi quaecunque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. B. G. 1, 40: commeatus tectosti litinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 26: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1.

suppŏsĭtīcius (subpos.), or -tĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [supposĭtus] *put in the place of, substituted*: Hadrianus supposititius filii tui, *in his own estimation*, i. e. he would not have to explain him to others, Mart. 5, 24, 8. ‖ Esp. *put spuriously, false, supposititious*: Tagini, Tac. H. 1, 6, 2: captapitus, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 130:

supposĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* [suppono].

suppositrix (subp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes*: puerorum, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppressio (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo] I) lit. *a suppression*, hence, *a keeping back* of money, *embezzlement*: praedae: ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68. ‖ II. In medic. *a sense of oppression*: nocturnae, *the nightmare*, Plin. 29, 29, 60.

suppressor (subpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hider, concealer*: alieni servi, Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* (supprimo). ‖ A. Adj. *short*: mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. 2. Of the voice, *subdued, low*: suppressa voce dicere (*opp.* magna voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470. *Comp.* erit ut voce sic etiam cretione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.

sup-primo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, ĕre, v. a. [premo] *to press down* or *under* (lit. only as neut. s. t. *to sink, send to the bottom*: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19. id. 28, 30: Just. 2, 9. 2. Rsp. *to hold* or *keep back*: *to check, put a stop to, to detain, restrain, suppress*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: liber, ib. 1, 66: babonas adrit cursus, Ov. M. 6, 709: loca manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Plin. 27, 12, 91: alvum, *to bind, make costive*, Cels. 2, 12, 2: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280: lacrimas, Albin. 1, 427: vocem, Ov. M. 1, 715. (ii) Fig. aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18: iram, id. 2, 35: querelas, Ov. F. 4, 83. ‖ *to keep secret* or *to oneself, to keep back, suppress*: quae (HS DC) retinuit atque suppressit, Cic. Cla. 36, 99: pecuniam, ib. 25, 68: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55: testamentum, Suet. Cal. 16: libros, id. Gramm. 8: alienam ancillam, *to harbour secretly*, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 84. 3. Fig. ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1: famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17: indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.

sup-primus (subpr.), i, *m. an under-butler*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 24.

sup-pŭtat (subp.), 2. v. *impers. to be somewhat reckoned*: eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: puto te jam supputare, ib. 15, 16.

supputātio (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [supputo] *a pruning, gathering, an abscess, suppuration*: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 20, 3, 8. Sen. Ep. 14 med.

supputātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suppurating, suppurative*: medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. n. and a. [puto]. ‖ I. Neutr. *to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate* (almost) *ferramenta subtilia supputant sub carne*, Cato R. R. 157, 3: Col. 6, 12, 2: Plin. 22, 22, 26. ‖ II. Fig. *quum voluptatibus corporis ingentes supputare coeperunt*, Sen. Ep. 59 *fin.*: quae hasta, pleraque inflatio? Lucro et quaeque pupugerunt exercet, i. e. *to become inclined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 11.

‖ B. Act. *to bring to a head, cause to suppurate*: ‖ II. edit. for *Part. perf. supputatus*, *full of matter*: ne dorea vires, Plin. 29, 2. ‖ Subst. supputata, ōrum, *n. pl. matter, pus*: 22, 20, 76. 2. Fig. *imagined to matter, swollen, inflated*: quae dispositi producunt, as if by *suppuration*: Tert. Idv. Quast. 3: gravis et *suppurata* tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 63 med.

suppus, a, um, adj., a word of uncertain signif.: acc. to Festus, s. v. *suppuimus*: Isid. Orig. 6, 5.

supputārius, a, um, *adj.* [supputo] *pertaining to reckoning or computation*: gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (*al.* supputatorii, in the same sense).

supputātio (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reckoning, computation*: Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

supputātor (subp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, computer*: Rom. Math. 3, 6.

supputātōrius (subp.), a, um, v. *supputarius*.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1, v. a. *to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato R. R. 27: castaneam himam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticeta, Plin. 17, 10, 14. ‖ *to count up, computate*: sollicitis supputat astralia, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 18 (*al.* computat). Pall. Jan. 12.

suprā (orig. form, supās, Lucr. 4, 674 post. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 106 cf. Prisc. p. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. ‖ A. Adv. 1. Of place: *on the upper side*, or *the top, above*: partes eae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flamine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: et mare, quod supra, tenuant, quodque aliud infra, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accipimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, *is taller*, Virg. Aen. 11, 683. *Comp.*: alia superius rapiuntur, *to a greater height*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8: *med.* piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2.

2. Of time: *before, formerly, previously*: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 430: quae supra scripsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. C. 9: Tac. A. 16, 18 *Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines literae, dixi superius, *further back*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. 3. Of number or measure: *beyond, over, more*: supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered more*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 77: aprum fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra numorum millibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11. (ii) With *quam*, less freq. *quod*: *above* or *beyond what, more than*: saepe supra ferat, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5: supra quod capere possum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 28. ‖ B. Prep. with *acc.* 1. Of place, *above, over*: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec exissent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra non habitat, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: abcubuerunt hora nona, et quidem supra me Attiena, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: supra segetes navigat, *over corn-fields*, Ov. M. 7, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 5, 12. Supra caput esse, *to be imminent, urgent, annoying*: ecce supra caput bonae leviusculae sordidulae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, *is close upon us*, Sall. C. 57: Liv. 3, 17. (ii) Esp. of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Maeotis paludes, Eutr. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: supra Sassonium, Liv. 23, 32: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75. 3. Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Praef. 1. 4. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond*: supra militia viginti, Liv. 30, 35: duos nummos, Col. 12, 51, 3: duos cyathos, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 15: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 42: ratio supra hominem, quaesita, qui denique tribunus, Id. N. D. 3, 34, 84: supra Cyclopis Mucofonem Et Sciniam, Mart. Cap. 2, 11: modum, Ib. 2, 7: vires, Nep. Ep. 1, 2, 2: moram, Virg. Aen. 2, 527: militibus bali Latini motum in quoque venerat, quod, hostibus, Liv. 2, 18. 5. Of authority or superintendence, over: servus supra rationes positus, Fr. Quinct. Decl. 359: supra ipsum, Inscr. Orell. no. 721. ‖ III. Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced (as supradictus, *suprafatus*, *suprajacio*, *supranatans*, *etc.*) it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, *v. a. to climb over, surmount*: haec quum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32.

supercilium, ĭi, *n.* [supremus] *the highest, extreme*: hence, *death*: sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13 *fin.* ‖ *the highest honour*: supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

supercilium, v. supercilium.

supercilium, v. supercilium.

sūra, ae, *f. the calf of the leg*: Plin. 11, 45, 105: Pl. Fa. 4, 7, 120: teretes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10. ‖ Esp. in anatomy, *the smaller bone of the leg*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*

surculo, v. surculo.

surculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *woody, like wood*: duritiae seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36.

surculāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *producing young shoots* or *sprouts*: terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surculārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to shoots* or *twigs*: ager, *planted with young trees*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27: cicada, *living among the twigs* or *branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

surculo, 1 v. a. [id.] *to clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim*: plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11. ‖ *to bind together with twigs*: Apic. 4, 5.

surculōsē, *adv. like wood*: arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43.

surculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *woody, like wood*: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: herba, id. 24, 15, 87: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74.

surculus, i, *m. a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, twig*: Virg. G. 2, 87: Col. 6, 15, 1: Plin. 29, 6, 26: surculum defrugere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. ‖ Esp. *a scion, graft, sucker, slip*: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, ib. 2, 69, 278: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: Plin. 17, 10, 13. [The root sur in *sur culus* is perh. a contr. of *subor* in *suborior*: for the meaning, cf. *sub-ulo*, and for the contr., *sumo* from *subimo*.]

surdaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *somewhat deaf*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

surdē, *adv. faintly, indistinctly*: surde audire, Afran. in Charis. p. 194 P.

surdesco, 3. v. n. incep. [surdus] *to become deaf*: aures, Aug. Ep. 199, no. 4.

surdigo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *deafness*: Marc. Empir. 9.

surditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *deafness* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: Cels. 6, 7, 7.

surdus, a, um, *adj. deaf*: Hirtius, 3, 1, 204: ut surdus sit, variatione vocum nocente: postea, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: utinam ante hic surdus aut hoc modo factus sit, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 7: Tum ut, quando surdus jam agere meditabatur mihi, *you had deafened me*, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69. *Comp.*: dum, Hyg. *Fab.* 220. ‖ Proverbs.: surdo narrare, cantare, nisi, to preach to deafness (said of the blind man's wife who sent him to hear music),

Fest. 7, 15: ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per nunquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. Pont. 2, 8, 28: surda vota, *i. e. to which the gods are deaf*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent Scythicum mentiri, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4, 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. *Comp.*: surdior scopulis Icari voces audit adhuc integer (*i. e.* castus), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: non saxa surdiora navitis, id. Epod. 17, 54. With *gen.*: Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18. **2.** *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: locus, Vitr. 3, 3: Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32. **3.** *Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute*: lyra, Prop. 4, 5, 56: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 32: fama, Sil. 6, 75: nomen, id. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: lotus, Plin. 29, 1, 4. **4.** Of smell, appearance, meaning, *etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2: materia, id. 13, 15, 30: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20 prooem. (Perh. a contr. of *se* and the root of *aur-is*: in which case *surdus* is a shortened form of *surdidus*: cf. *morbidus, turbidus*, etc.]

surēna, ae, *f. an unknown kind of fish*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. ‖. *masc.* Among the Parthians, *the grand vizier*: Tac. A. 6, 42: Amm. 24, 2 *med.*

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, *etc. v. infra* A.: syncop. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego].

A. Act. *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. grex 2: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Virg. Aen. 4, 183: terrae motus deferi montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: paulatini surrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47. *Reflect.*: horrent et surriguntur capilli, Sen. de Ira 1, 1 *med.*: hastae surrecta cuspide in terra fixae, Liv. 8, 8: aures surrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50. B. Neutr. *to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get* or *stand up*: a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a coena, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sella, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, Ib. 2, 771: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Aen. 7, 771. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316: Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2. *absol.*: solo cum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4. (II) Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend*: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles, lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192: lux praecipitatur aquis et nox surgit ab aquis, Ib. 4, 92: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822. **2.** Esp. *to rise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: id. Att. 16, 13, A: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.

3. *to rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up*: venerata Ceres culmo surgente alto, Ib. 2, 2, 124: surgens arx, Virg. Aen. 1, 366: nunc aggere multo surgit opus, Lucan. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus opplete surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: Ascanius surgens, Virg. Aen. 4, 274 ‖. Fig.: multum supra proeum orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Aen. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, Ib. 9, 667: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 3, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186. (Hence Fr. *sourdre*.)

surio, 4. *v. n. to be in heat, to rut*, of male animals (while subare is said of females): Fest. *s. v.* suillum: App. Apol. p. 298.

surpiculus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-rĕpo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrigo, v. surgo.

sur-ripio (subr.), ripŭi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: surpuerat, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20. *Perf. subj.* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 62), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin*: qui vasa ex privato sacra surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: multa a Naevio, id. Brut. 19, 76: libros, id. Fam. 13, 77: surreptus puer, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori, Mart. 12, 29, 10. surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *you skulked away from me*, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26. quae (puella) me surpuerat mihi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283. *Absol.*: quare, si quidvis satis est, perjurus, surripis, aufers undique? Ib. 2, 3, 127. ‖. Fig. virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16 crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. Pont. 4, 2, 40.

sur-rŏgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr. 2, 188· susum, Cato R. R. 157, 15: Aug. Tract. 10, 5), *adv.* [contr. of subvorsum] *upwards, on high*, opp. to deorsum. ‖. With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14· quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78· subducere susum animam, Cato R. R. 157, 15: flammae expressae sursum (*opp.* deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 202 sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4: Quint. 11, 3, 105. (II) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum) vineam sursum versum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum gradatim sursum versus roditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135· sursum versus, id. Part. or. 7, 24. (III) Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro*: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, id. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum curaltes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. Proverb.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit *topsy-turvy*, Sen. Ep. 44· quod sursum est, deorsum facient, *i. e. they turn every thing upside down*, Petr. 65 *fin.* ‖. Of situation or locality, *high up, above* (rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme; nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

sūrus, i, m. *a branch, shoot*: surum dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus, Fest. *s. v.*

sŭs, sŭis (*nom.* suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813: *gen.* suoris, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.* spectile: *dat. plur.* subus, Lucr. 6, 975: Plin. 29, 4, 23), *comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: Ov. F. 4, 414: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. Proverb.: sus Minervam (*sc.* docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Fest. *s. v.*: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepta, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 12. ‖. *a kind of fish*: Ov. Hal. 132. [Sanscr. *sû-kara*; Gr. σῦς, ὗς; Germ. *sau*; Eng. *sow, swine*.]

susceptio, ōnis *f.* [suscipio] *a taking in hand, undertaking*: quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptiones primae non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3.

suscepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to undertake*: App. M. 2, p. 128.

susceptor, ōris, m. [id.] *an undertaker, contractor*: susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3 *med.*: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorve causarum, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 6. ‖. *a receiver, collector* of taxes, *etc.*: ib. 12, tit. 6: Amm. 17, 10. ‖‖. *one who harbours thieves, gamsters*, etc. *a receiver, gaming-house keeper*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 3.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cipio (succipio; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 144 and 175: Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cepi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] *to take* or *catch up*; *to raise up*; *to prop, support, sustain*: lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 403: dominam ruentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 806: cruorem pateris, Ib. 6, 249: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4, 9, 36: ignem foliis, Virg. Aen. 1, 175: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: theatrum fulturis ac substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.*: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 43. **2.** Esp. *to take up* a new born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognise, bring up as one's own*: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2· puerum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9. (II) Transf. in gen. *to get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, id. Verr. 3, 69, 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam suboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 327. **3.** *to take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, *etc.* (rare): Cato quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5· suscipe me totum, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1. ‖. Fig. *to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer*, etc.: aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: honestam rem actionemve, id. Am. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: Caes. B. G. 1, 16: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: patrocinium improbitatis, Ib. 3, 5: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15: legationem ad civitates sibi suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: officium, id. B. C. 3, 18: aes alienum amicorum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52: prodigia suscipere atque curare, id. 1, 20 votum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 75: Liv. 27, 45. disputationem de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: nec hoc suscepi, ut tanquam magister persequerer omnia, Ib. 1, 24: morbos durumque laborem, Lucr. 3, 461: dolorem gemitumque, Cic. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 55: odium, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Cael. 16, 37· persona suscepta viri boni, *assumed, borrowed*, id. Clu. 36, 101: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut viros in coelum tollerent, *has allowed, admitted*, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacuum, *undertake to prove*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78. **2.** Esp. *to take up, resume, continue a speech*: suscipit Stolo. Tu, inquit, *invidia*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24· ad quod, sermonem suscepit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: Virg. Aen. 6, 723.

suscitābĭlium, i, *n.* [suscito] *a stimulant, incitement:* vocis, Varr. in Non. 176, 31.

suscitātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awakening, resuscitation* from death: Tert. Carn. Chr. 23.

suscitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an awakener, resuscitator:* Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.* ‖ Fig.: literarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

sus-cito, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): terga, *to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Lucan. 10, 225: suscitat lintea (aura), *swells, fills,* Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up,* Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away,* Cat. 68, 124. 2. Esp. *to build, erect:* delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1165: basilicas et forum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 22 *med.* ‖ *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite:* aliquem e somno, Cic. Tus. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 96: se ad suum officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Virg. Aen. 9, 463: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem Musam, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo solis ab ortu, *will invoke,* ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) suscitet, *would restore, revive,* id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate,* Aug. Serm. de Verb. Dom. 44, 2: Vesuvius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles,* Val. Fl. 8, 233. (ii) Of things: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles,* Virg. Aen. 5, 743: hesternos ignes, Ov. M. 8, 642: crepitum, *to raise, excite,* Prop. 2, 4, 4: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to produce, invent,* Eun. in Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3: vim suscitat ira, Virg. Aen. 5, 454.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus] *of* or *made from lilies:* oleum, Marc. Empir. 7 *fin.*

sūsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σούσινος, *of* or *made of lilies:* unguentum, a name applied to a kind of ointment made of lilies, honey, cinnamon, myrrh, and other ingredients (from *sousos,* the Persian name for a lily), Plin. 13, 1, 2.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspicio] *mistrust, suspicion* (for suspicio): suspectio falsa, Eun. in Non. 511, 5. ‖ *a looking up to:* Fig. *an esteeming highly:* Arn. 7, p. 221.

suspecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look up at, to watch:* tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36. *Absol.:* leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21: sollicite suspectantibus populis, id. 11, 29, 35. ‖ Esp. *to distrust, suspect:* Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut infinitam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, ib. 2, 27: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, id. A. 15, 51. *Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, ib. 4, 3.

suspecto, *adv. suspiciously:* Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 11.

suspector, 1. *v. dep.* for suspecto, *to suspect:* hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1.

suspector, ōris, *m.* [suspicio] *who looks up to* or *respects:* morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

suspectus, a, um, *Part.* [suspicio]. ‖ Adj. *mistrusted, suspected:* habere aliquem falso suspectum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71: in quadam causa suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: Licinius Proculus intimae familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. H. 1, 46. With *dat.:* non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: mala civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: is patri suspectus de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine negligentiae suspectum esse alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6. (ii) Of things: (in tyrannorum vita) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Am. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10 in suspecto loco, *critical, dangerous,* Liv. 21, 7: in ea parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43: (accipiter) metuit suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae quartanae, Sen. Ben. 6, 8: praemissum suspectius, Quint. 5, 7, 14. With *dat.:* medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit judici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51: crudele, suos addicere amores. non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.

suspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking up* or *upwards:* color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 2. Transf. *a height* (poet.): ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum, Virg. Aen. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, ib. 9, 530. ‖ Fig. *high regard* or *esteem, respect:* honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26. *Plur.:* Vitr. 7 *praef. fin.*

suspendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [suspendium] *one that has hanged himself:* Plin. 28, 4, 12: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendium, ii, *n.* [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging:* utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 3, 56, 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2. *Plur.:* praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend:* pernas suspendito in vento biduum, Cato R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 15, 48 suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 306: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: tigris nidum suspendat hirundo, ib. 4, 307: habitem arcum humeris, id. Aen. 1, 318: stamina tela, Ov. M. 6, 576. aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40: aliquid e collo, id. 23, 7, 63: allium super prunas, id. 19, 6, 34. vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209. Poet.: nec sua credulitas placem suspenderat hamo, *had caught, hooked,* Ov. M. 15, 101: (pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: id. Ep. 1, 1, 56. 2. Esp. of persons, *to put to death by hanging, to hang:* capias restim ac te suspendas, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 184: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135: caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: Liv. 1, 26: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57: aliquem in furca, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6. 3. Of votive offerings, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* votas vestes, Virg. Aen. 12, 769: arma capta patri Quirino, ib. 6, 860: vestimenta deo maris, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13.

4. Of buildings, *to build upon arches, to arch* or *vault,* and in gen. *to prop up, support:* quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset, Cic. Top. 4, 22: cameras arundinibus, *to arch over,* Plin. 16, 36, 64: duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, *supported,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9: agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.:* tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6. ‖ Fig. *to hang up:* naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *turn up your nose at, sneer at,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: balatro suspensurus omnia naso, ib. 2, 8, 64. 2. *to depend, rest upon,* etc.: extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals,* Cic. Fam. 5, 13: cui vita ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58.

3. *to make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense:* illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantium, Ov. M. 7, 108. diu judicum animos Quint. 9, 2, 22 senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22. 4. *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet, Ov. F. 4, 849. spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29: sermonem, Quint. 11, 2, 35: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21. 5. *to hang* or *fix upon:* suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.

suspense, *adv. hesitatingly, in suspense:* suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo] *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work:* Vitr. 5, 10.

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch:* balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* [suspendo]. ‖ Adj. *raised, elevated, suspended:* Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters,* ib. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high,* Sil. 1, 470. aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 197: terra, *loosened, loose,* Col. 11, 3, 54: suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7. 2. Transf. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* suspenso gradu placide tre perrexi, *on tiptoe,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: Ov. F. 1, 426: evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18 vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensa manu commendare aliquem, *slightly,* Plin. Ep. 6, 12: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 3, 1068. 3. Fig. *uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating,* etc.: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: civitas suspensa metu, ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me teues, id. Att. 10, 1: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18: animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, id. Cluent. 19, 54: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. H. 16, 84: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11. *Comp.:* exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48. *Neutr. absol.:* est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil sciro, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Gai. Dig. 9, 4, 15.

suspŏnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [suspicor] *conjectural:* ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare) frater, Liv. 40, 14: animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust, suspicious:* silentium, ib. 3, 11: est aliquis malignus, est suspicax, Sen. Ira 2, 29.

sus-spĭcio, spexi, otum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub spicio] *to look up* or *upwards to look up at:* quum coelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: summum coelum de gurgite, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660. Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympum, looked up at, i. e. rose into the clouds, Lucan. 6, 477: quae tuum mentum (*i. e.* Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistra suspicit, *which looks at,* i. e. *is situated towards,* Ov. M. 2, 840: suspexit in coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. *Absol.:* non suspicit nec circumspicit, id. Div. 2, 34, 72: favorem sup-

vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque ut inspicientes, Plin. 28, 2, 24. ‖ 2. *Fig. to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to*: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ab divinum suspicere possunt, Cic. Att. 9, 32. (ii) Esp. *to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour*, etc.: eos viros suspicunt maximisque afferunt laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: aliquem, Vell. 2, 146: Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18. ‖ *to look under*: and meton. *to mistrust, suspect* (usu. in the *Part.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70 (v. suspectus).

suspīcio, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *mistrust, distrust, suspicion*: improborum facta primo suspicio insequitur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 50: suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: jam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio convenire, ib. 23, 65: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31. in suspicionem alicui venire, id. Flacc. 33, 81: in suspicionem cadere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, ib. 1, 4. suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 136: aliquem suspicione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspicionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. *Plur.*: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia · injuriae, suspiciones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspicionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Am. 24, 88: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspiciones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22. With *gen. obj.*: ne in suspicione ponatur stupri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: in aliquem suspicionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspicionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12. belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, ib. 7, 54. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a notion, idea* (rare): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspicione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terrae, ib. 1, 25, 64. 2. Objectively, *an appearance, indication*: nulla suspicione vulneris lacus, Petr. 94 *fin.*: muisa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8. (Hence Fr. *soupçon*.)

suspicĭōsē, *adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously*: criminoso ac suspicioso dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55 · Quint. 4, 2, 81: Sen. Contr. 3 *praem. Comp.*: suspicioslus aft criminiosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspicĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspicio] ‖ Subjectively, *mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious*: omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo suspiciosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 5, 29, 74: suspiciosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: suspicious ac maledica civitas, id. Flacc. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. beat. 15. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious*: si suspiciosa fuimus, Cato in Gell. 9, 12: quae erant ante suspiciosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Cla. 19, 54: id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. or. 38, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114: jocl, Suet. Dom. 10. *Sup.*: negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7 · tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7. *Comp.* seems not to occur.

suspĭcĭōsē, *adv. mistrustfully, suspiciously*: Non. 360, 8.

suspĭcio, 1. *v. a.* for suspicor: ne suspicies, Ph. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. a.* / *dep.* [suspicio] *to mistrust, suspect*: id est quod suspicabar, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Am. 3, 12: nihil mali suspicans, id. Cluent. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 39. With *acc.* and *inf.*: suspicio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, me idcirco haec promittere, id. Ps. 1, 5, 149: debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum in Gallia sui opprimendi causa habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium quum fugae causa initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16. *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (*sc.* me), Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe*: quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56. With *acc.* and *inf.*: navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, id. Rep. 2, 3: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6 · ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.

suspīrātio, ōnis, *f* [suspiro] *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158 · inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sighing, sigh* (rare). aspicere sine suspiratu, Cic. Att. 1, 18 (*al.* suspiritu). *Plur.*: suspiratibus haustis, Ov. M. 14, 129.

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium] *breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, asthmatic*: mula, Col. 6, 38, 1. anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

suspīritus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro] *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare): emicato suspiritu, Pl. Merc. 1, 4 · suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15 · longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspīrium, ii. *n.* [id.] *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: suspirium alte petere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 58 crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2. si quis est in rerum natura sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32. *Plur.*: Prop. 3, 8, 27: Tib. 3, 6, 61 Ov. M. 1, 656. 2. *shortness of breath, asthma*: morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54 · suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.* ‖ Transf. in gen. *a breathing, respiration*: nec dat suspiria cursus vulneris, Lucan. 9, 928 Sil. 11, 221.

su-spiro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub spiro]. ‖ Neutr. *to draw a deep breath, to sigh*: occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21 plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 15: familiariter, Cic. Att. 1, 18: suspirat ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 64, 98: sola suspirat in illa, Ov. F. 1, 417. 2. Transf. of things: tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo nestuantis vina suspirent, *may give off the fermenting gases*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing*, Post. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42. ‖ Act. *to breathe out, exhale*: *to sigh for, long for*: *to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): fumentes nebulas (Amatres), Lucan. 6, 370: Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779: suspirat, longo non vitam tempore mutans, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 21: Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 20: luxu, Prud. Cath. 2, 44: matrona vel adulta virgo suspiret, Theut. Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9.

susque deque, *adv.* [contr. of sursum for sursum] *both up and down, to express indifference*: significat autem susque deque ferre, animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni ponere, atque interdum negligere et contemnere, Gell. 16, 9: atque id me susque deque esse habiturum putat, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 31: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento] *a prop, stay, support* (rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28. ‖ Transf. *sustenance, nourishment*: Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deferring, delay*: *forbearance* (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18 *fin.* 2. Esp. in rhetoric, *a figure in which the orator keeps the hearer in doubt, a suspension*: Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 22. ‖ *sustenance, maintenance*: mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 3, 22 sqq.

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a holding up or upright, a sustaining, support*: levia valetudinis tuae sustenta et tnere, id. Fam. 7, 1: Vell. 2, 114: Terentium, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23: tu velim tete tua virtute sustentes, id. Fam. 6, 4: me una consolatio sustentat, id Mil. 36, 100 · animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12 prooem. § 1: literis sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10: jurisconsulti us, non juris scientia sed eloquentia sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239 · amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 609: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up maintained*, Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, ib. 1, 65. 2. Esp. *to support, sustain, maintain, nourish*, etc.: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 · qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12 eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34: quod praecipue indigere scius, sustentans fovensque, Plin. 9, 30, 3 · saucios largitione et cura, Tac. A. 4, 63: animus nulla re egens alotur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus ustra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. *Absol.*: Ge. Valuistin' bene? *Pa.* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: Ge. Valuistin' usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum 'st sedulo, ib. 3, 2, 14. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13. 3. *to bear, hold out, endure, suffer*: miserias plurimas, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: extremam famem, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: morbum, Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 264: saepe is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: hostem, Tac. A. 15, 20: bellum, Vell. 2, 104: impetus legionum, Amm. B. Hisp. 17. *Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 28. *Pass. impers.*: utique eo die sustentatum est, ut deferre vine mede, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. ‖ *to put off, defer, delay*: Non. 360, 8. Plaut. Vid. 77, 63: sedulitatem ad cenam invitatam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (mihique) optatum sustentandi spe probabilis nulla potest, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

sus-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [sus (*sursum*) *to hold up*] *to hold up, support, sustain*: *to bear up, support, sustain*: cum

sĭlicni, Pl. *Asin.* 3, 3, 68: quam Milo trunearis sustinuerat brevem vivum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 21, 45: inferiores arteriosula, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27: Liv. 1, 55: fornice extructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19: homo, quantum hominum terra sustinet nocentissimus, *bears*, Pl. Poen. pr. 1. 90: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda obscenia, Plin. 33, 11, 49: aër volatus altum sustinet, etc. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing on its surface*, Plin. 6, 29, 31: so, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: so a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: so alia, Ov. M. 4, 411. **2.** Esp. *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, check, restrain*, etc.: currum, Cic. Am. 17, 63: equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: flumina lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2: nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se ab omni assensu, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 48. ‖ Fig. *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve*: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: exspectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: historiam vetesem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 100. **2.** Esp. *to sustain, support, maintain, nourish*, etc.: hac (*sc.* re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 12: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: alicujus munificentia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9: hinc patriam parentesque nepotes sustinet, Virg. G. 2, 515: necessitates alterum, Liv. 6, 15. **3.** *to bear, undergo, endure, to hold out against, withstand*: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 8: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: o di, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinacium dicebantur, Cic Acad. 2, 6, 18: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. 31, 13: deam justa petentem, Ov. M. 14, 788. With *acc.* and *inf.* (usu. with a negative): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint. 1, 6, 64: non imposito supremis ignibus artus sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584. In interr. sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? .... Sustineant, *presume*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10. Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322: id. H. 5, 32: Phaedr. 4, 26, 8. **4.** *to hold in, stop, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay*: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Am. 17, 63: impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

sus-tollo, *v. a.* = *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise*: amiculum, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 217: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, *i. e. to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. Poen. 5, 3, 49: (navem) levi sustollit machina altius, Lucr. 4, 907: vela, Cat. 64, 210. ‖ Esp. *to build, erect*: novum opus in quolibet civitatis, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 28. **2.** *to take away, remove, destroy*: hostium filium, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 8: caedes, dolos, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39.

susum, *v.* sursum.

sūsurrātiuncula, ae, *f.* [susurro] *a muttering, murmuring*: Magiorum, App. Fl. p. 342.

sūsurrātio, ōnis, *f.* [susurro] *a muttering, whispering*: Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

sūsurrātor, ōris, *m.* [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer*: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

sūsurro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = *to hum, buzz, murmur*: *to mutter, whisper.*

I. Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: ant ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, ib. 21, 253. ‖ Act.: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Perdi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 *fin.*: para, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 641. *Pass. impers.*: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticum esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40. [Cf. Sans. *svri*, "sonare;" Gr. συρίζω; Slav. *svirati*, "tibia canere."]

sūsurro, ōnis, *m.* [susurro] *a whisperer, tale-bearer*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

sūsurrus, i (*abl. sing.* susurru, App. Flor. p. 357), *m.* [id.] *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering*, etc.: aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 48: (sepes) levi somnum suadebat inire susurro (apum), Virg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro concipiunt, *in a low, muttered prayer*, Lucan. 5, 104. *Plur.*: blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19.

sūsurrus, a, um, *adj.* [susurrus] *muttering, whispering*: lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], 1 1 t *a sewing together*: hence, Fig. *a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick*: sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine sumtum dictae, Fest. *s. v.*: ob sutelas tuas, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together*: balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 272: cymba, ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40: domus, *made of skins sewed together*, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, *of twined roses*, Ov. F. 5, 335: lapilli, *set in a wreath*, Prud. Cath. 7, 158.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: Mart. 3, 16, 1. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Juv. 3, 294. Proverb: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 82: cf. Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *a cobbler, patcher up*: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

sūtōrĭcŭlus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* (for sutorius): atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Marc. Empir. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: Plin. 20, 12, 48: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch*, id. 17, 14, 21: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's*: taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57. ‖ Subst. sūtrīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* officina) *a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*: id. 10, 43, 43: Tert. Pall. 5. **2.** (*sc.* ars) *the shoemaker's trade*: Vitr. 6 *praef. fin.*: App. Flor. p. 346.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture*: scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29: Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull*, Cels. 8, 1.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo]. ‖ Subst. sūtus, orum, *n. plur. joints*: per nervos suta, the *joints of the armour*, Virg. Aen. 10, 313.

sŭus, a, um (*gen. plur.* suum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77: old form. sus, as, um: Fest. p. 47 Müll.: id. pp. 301, 309: id. pp. 323, 324), *reflect. pron. poss.* [se] *of* or *belonging to himself* (*herself*, etc.), *his own, her own, its own, their own*: consstr. identical with that of se, *q. v.*: non tutae in suis regnare videre, quam his suum gnatum cupit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 39: hunc sui civem e civitate ejecerunt, Cic. Sest. 68, 142: suus cuique error initio definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: suum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, (11): With *sibi* or *proprius*: is quem pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl. Capt. prol. 5: suo sibi sacco vivunt, id. 3, 2, 11: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: ni suo proprio esset propolis equites Volscorum teneniscent, Liv. 3, 70. (II) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: quum illa oculata esset sarumpte amicum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 38: suopte nomine et suo pondere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: suomet ipsi mores praecipites sunt, Sall. J. 3: cogit suimet ipsi praecidiis, Liv. 8, 28. **3.** Emphatice, *proper, appointed, full*, etc.: cenit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: factus est senseri bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, id. Am. 3, 11: stat sua cuique dies, Virg. Aen. 10, 467: quod certe non feciaset, si suum numerum naves haberent, *had had their full complement*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 133: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427. **3.** Subst. *masc. plu. one's own people, followers, party, troops*, etc.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic. Att. 14, 12: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: quum ii suis auxilium ferre non possent, ib. 1, 13. (II) *Neutr. one's own property, possession, right*, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic. Att. 14, 20: ne suum adimeret alteri, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 34: in tribunedo suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 14: expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, ib. 1, 31, 113: sui nihil deperdere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: si eam pecuniam pro suo possidendo usuceperit, Procul. Dig. 23, 3, 67: se suaque defendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suaque omnia, ib. 2, 13. **4.** Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, *in one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 3: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Nisaea compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. M. 8, 35: (furiosus) suus non est, Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7 *med.*: esse in disputando suus, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*: inaestimabile bonum est, suum heri, Sen. Ep. 95 *fin.*

5. *inclined* or *devoted to, favourable, friendly*: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: vota suos habuere deos, Ov. M. 4, 373: orbo suis lintea ventis, ib. 12, 195: venti, Hor. Epod. 9, 30. ‖ Transf. for ejus: sufferet suus servus poenas Scsia, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 19: *Pa.* Quamobrem reducam? *Lach.* Mater quod sanait sua, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38: non destiti rogare et petere mea Musa, suadere et hortari sua, Cic. Att. 6, 2: manet in folio scripta querela suo, Ov. F. 5, 224. **2.** For *gen. obj.* sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur, Sall. C. 51: neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9. **3.** Sui juris, with the first pers. *plur.*: si sui juris sumus Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 20.

sȳcămīnus or **-os**, i, *f.* = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, prob. Morus nigra, Linn.: Cels. 3, 18 *med.*: Also called sycaminea, ōnis, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1, 5: and sycamorus: Cels. 5, 26, 2. (Some uncertainty exists about this tree; sycomorus is separated by Linnaeus from Greek authors, being the Ficus Sycomorus, which however appears to have been called Sycaminea by Theophrastus.)

sȳcē, ēs, *f.* = συκῆ, *a fig-tree*, called also *ficus*, q. v.: Fig. *the roots of the great fig-tree*, Sen.

fl. 16, 10, 19. ‖ I. *a constantly running sore in the corner of the eye*: id. 20, 6, 21.

sycion agron, *a plant, called also* cucumis anguinus (v. sicyon): App. Herb. 113.

sȳcītēs, ae, *m.* = συκίτης, *fig-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

sȳcītis, is, *f.* = συκῖτις, *a precious stone of the colour of figs*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

sȳcŏlatrūnĭdae, arum, *m. plu.* [συκῆ and latro] *fig-robbers*, a fictitious name of a people: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 43.

sycomorus, v. sycaminus.

sȳcŏphanta, ae, *m.* = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer*; *a trickster, cheat*: sycophanta et subdolus, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. ‖ Transf. *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 8: Prud. Apoth. 35.

sȳcŏphantĭa, ae, *f.* = συκοφαντία, *craft, cunning, deceit*: sycophantia at quo doli, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70. *Plur.*: id. Asin. 1, 1, 56.

sȳcŏphantĭcē, *adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully*: agere quicquam, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sȳcŏphantor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sycophanta] *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat*: ego nunc sycophantae huic sycophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 116.

sȳcŏphyllon, i, *n.* = συκόφυλλον, perh. *marsh-mallows*: App. Herb. 58.

syllăba, ae, *f.* = συλλαβή, *a syllable*: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: juris consultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236. ‖ Meton. *plur. verses, poems*: Veronā docti syllabas amat vatis (*i. e.* Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv. syllable by syllable*: alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25. id. Acad. 2, 38, 119.

syllăbus, i, *m.* = σύλλαβος, *a list, register, syllabus*: Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

syllepsis, is, *f.* = σύλληψις, *a grammatical figure, by which a word is referred to another to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis* (e. g. hic *arma*, hic currus *fuit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: Ter. Andr. prol. 3): Charis. p. 250 P.: Diom. p. 440 lb.

syllēgismătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογισματικός, *consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic*: Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

syllēgismus or **-os**, i, *m.* = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism*: Gell. 2, 8 f. Sen. Ep. 108 med.: Quint. 5, 6, 43. c

syllēgistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογιστικός, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic*: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum rationativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.

sylva, sylvānus, etc. v. silva, etc.

symbŏla, ae, *f.* = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share of a* reckoning: symbolarum collatores, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem, ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 22 And of entertaining topics of conversation: Gell. 6, 13.

symbŏlē, *adv. figuratively, symbolically*: appellare, Gell. 4, 11.

symbŏlus, i, *m.* (**symbŭlum**, i, *n.* Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 53: App. Dogm. Pl. 2, p. 16), = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark, a token, symbol*: annium Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. *a signet*, Plin. 33, 1, 4: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suo imaginem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 53: Just. 2, 12.

symmetrĭa, ae, *f.* = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry*: Vitr. 1, 2: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 and 65. *Plur.*: Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

symmetros, on, *adj.* = σύμμετρος, *symmetrical*: Vitr. 1, 2.

symmysta, ae, *m.* = συμμύστης, *a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood*: App. Apol. 310: Hier. Ep. 58, 11.

sympasma, ătis, *n.* = σύμπασμα. In medicine, *a powder for sprinkling over the body*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

sympathĭa, ae, *f.* = συμπάθεια, *a feeling in common, sympathy*: Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*: Plin. 28, 7, 23 (in Cic. always written as Greek).

symphōnĭa, ae, *f.* = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: quum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 374. *Plur.*: Cic. Coel. 15, 35: Cels. 3, 18. Of *a signal* in war: Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527. ‖ Transf. *a kind of musical instrument*: Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.*: cf. Hier. Ep. 21, *no.* 29. (Hence It. *sampogna, zampogna*; Sp. *zampoña*.)

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακός, *pertaining to concerts* or *to music*: pueri, *singing-boys, choristers* Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: artes, Arn. 2, 73. ‖ Herba, *a plant*, called also hyoscyamos, *henbane*: Pall. 3, 12, 8: App. Herb. 4.

symphȳton, i, *n.* = συμφυτον, *an herb*, also called alum, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 6, 24. ‖ *a plant, called also* helenion, *elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

symplēgas, ădis, *f.* = συμπληγάς (a striking together; hence) *a joining together, cohesion*: praebente algam densi symplegiea limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461: of the buttocks: Mart. 11, 995. Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

symplegma, ătis, *n.* = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *a group* of persons, embracing or wrestling: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24. Mart. 12, 43, 8.

symplŏcē, ēs, *f.* = συμπλοκή (an interweaving), *a figure of speech in which the same word is often repeated*: Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

sympŏsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμποσιακος, *pertaining to a banquet, convivial, symposiac*: quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13. Subst. Symposiaca, orum, *n. plu. the writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium id. 4, 11.

sympŏsĭum, ii, *n.* = συμπόσιον (the banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*: Gell. 1, 9 Nep. Alcib. 2.

sympsalma, ătis, *n.* = σάμψαλμα, *a playing together* of music: Aug. in Psalm. 4, 4.

synăgōga, ae, *f.* = συναγωγή, *a congregation, synagogue* of Jews: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

synanchē, ēs. *f.* = συνάγχη, *a sore-throat, quinsy*: Gell. 11, 9: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

synanchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συναγχικός, *pertaining to a soreness of the throat*: passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

synăpothnescontes, *m. plu.* = συναποθνήσκοντες, *the title of a comedy by Diphilus*: Ter. Ad. prol. 6.

synăristōsae, arum, *f. plu.* = Συναριστῶσαι, *the women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander: Plin. 23, 9, 81: Gell. 15, 15.

synocĭmastum, i, *n.* = συγκεραστόν, *a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch*: syncerastum est omnimodum edullum, antique vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

synchrisma, ătis, *n.* = σύγχρισμα, *an anointing*: Veg. 2, 45.

synchȳsis, is, *f.* = σύγχυσις, *a confusion, a fainting away, swooning, syncope*: Veg. 1, 35. ‖ In gramm. *the omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, syncope*: Charis. p. 248 P.: Diom. p. 436 lb.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [syncope] *to swoon*: Veg. 1, 35.

synchrĭsis, is, *f.* = σύγχρασις, *a mingling, blending* one of the Aeons Tert. adv. Val. 8.

syndĭcus, i, *m.* = συνδικός, *a representative of a corporation, a syndic*: Gai. Dig. 3, 4, 1.

sȳnecdŏchē, ēs, *f.* = συνεκδοχή, *a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun*, etc., *synecdoche*: Quint. 8, 6, 13 sq.: Charis. p. 249 P.

sȳnecdŏchĭcē, *adv. by synecdoche*: Hier. 2 in Matth. 12, 40.

sȳnedrus, i, *m.* = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians Liv. 45, 32.

sȳnemmĕnon, *n. adj.* = συνημμενον (conjoined), *an epithet applied to the fifth of the stationary* (stantes) *notes, and to the fifth and sixth of the moveable* (mobiles) *notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4.

sȳnēphēbi, orum, *m. plu.* = συνέφηβοι, *the Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4.

sȳnēsis, is, *f.* = σύνεσις, *understanding*, one of the Aeons: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

sȳnĕzēsis, is, *f.* = συνίζησις, *a contraction of two vowels into one syllable*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 698.

sȳnŏchītis, idis, *f.* = συνοχῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

sȳnŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus] *pertaining to a synod, synodal*: Vermut. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415. Subst. sȳnŏdālia, ium, *n. plu. constitutions of a synod, synodals*: lb. 423.

sȳnŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συνοδικός *meeting together, synodical*: luna, *in conjunction with the sun*, Firmic. Math 3, 6.

sȳnŏdītae, arum, *m. plu.* = συνοδῖται, *fellow-travellers, companions*, a kind of monks Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6.

sȳnŏdontītis, idis, *f.* = συνοδοντῖτις, *a precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus. Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sȳnŏdus (synhodus: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2160; 2627), i, *f.* = σύνοδος, *a college of priests*: Inscr. Orell. *loc. cit.* ‖ *an ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23. Amm. 15, 7 *med.*

sȳnŏdus, ontis, *m.* = συνόδους, *a fish*, perh. of the family Percoid, Denticx vulgaris, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 107.

sȳnoecium, ii, *n.* = συνοίκιον, *a room where several persons dwell together*: Petr. 93.

sȳnōnēton, i, *n.* = συνώνητον, *a buying up, a collecting by purchase*: Cod. Theod. 11, 15, 1.

sȳnōnȳmia, ae, *f.* = συνωνυμία, *a sameness of meaning, synonymy*: Cap. 5, 115.

sȳnŏphītēs, ae, *m.* = συνοφίτης, *a precious stone, called also* galactites: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

sȳnopsis, is, *f.* = σύνοψις, *a general view, a list, synopsis*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

sȳnōris, idis, *f.* = συνωρίς, *a yoke, pair*: Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 7.

syntectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συντηκτικός, *consumptive*: Plin. 22, 23, 49.

syntexis, is, *f.* = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), *a decline, consumption*: Plin. 22, 25, 61.

synthēma, ătis, *n.* = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), *a passport*: Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

synthēsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος, *pertaining to a dressing-gown*: vestis, Suet. Ner. 31.

synthĕsis, is, *f.* = σύνθεσις (a putting together). In medicine, *a mixture, compound*: Seren. Samm. 30, 578. ‖ *a service of plate*: Mart. 4, 46, 15: Stat. Si. 4, 9, 44. ‖‖ *a set or suit of clothes*: Sonev. Dig. 34, 2, 39: Mart. 2, 46, 4:

multicia, Tert. de Pall. 4. 2. *a loose gown, dressing-gown*: Mart. 5, 79, 2.

syntŏnum, i, *n.* = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), *a kind of musical instrument*: Quint. 9, 4, 142.

syntrĭphium, ii, *n.* = συντρόφιον, *a bramble-bush*: App. Herb. 87.

syntrŏphus, i, *m.* = σύντροφος, *brought up with another*: Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

syrĕon, i, *n.* = σύρεον, *a plant, called also* tordylion, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 19, 117.

syringātus, a, um, *adj.* [syrinx] *hollowed out like a pipe*: Apic. 8, 6.

syringĭas, ae, *m.* = συριγγίας, *a kind of reed or cane good for pipes*, Arundo Donax Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

syringītis, idis, *f.* = συριγγῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

syringŏtŏmium, ii, *n. a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas*: Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

syrinx, ingis, *f.* [Syrinx, a nymph changed into a reed] *Plur. caverns, subterraneous passages*: Anum. 22, 15 *fin.*

syrītēs, ae, *m.* = συρίτης, *a stone said to be found in the bladder of the wolf*: Plin. 11, 37, 81.

syrma, ătis, *n.* = συρμα, *a robe with a train*: Sen. Oed. 423: Prud. Psych. 362: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. 8, 229: poët. Sid. Ep. 8, 11. Hence, meton. *tragedy*: Mart. 12, 95, 4: Juv. 14, 30.

syrmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συρματικός, *dragging* or *trailing along*: junmentum, *limping*, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

syrus, i, *m. a broom, besom*: Varr. in Non. 46, 10.

systaltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συστολτικός, *drawing together*: tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

systēma, ătis, *n.* = σύστημα, *a whole consisting of several parts, a system*: Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

systŏlē, es, *f.* = συστολή, *a poet. figure by which a long syllable is made short*: Diom. 2, p. 427.

systўlos, i, *m.* = σύστυλος (close-columned), in architecture, *a placing of columns at twice their breadth apart, a systyle*: Vitr. 3, 2.

syzўgĭa, ae, *f.* = συζυγία, *a joining together, a syzygy*: Tert. de Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (*sc.* littera) *f.* the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental. As an initial it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except *r*: the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek, *e. g.* Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence the orig. forms *tlātus* (from root TOL: *v.* tollo), *stlis*, *stlocus*, became *lātus*, *lis*, *locus*: the legal expression stlitibus judicandis was, however, retained unchanged. 2. *t* medial foll. by *i* and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as tribunicia, dediticius for the older and more classical tribunitia, deditītius; but in the golden age of the language this was certainly unknown: *v.* letter C. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: "cum *justitia* sonum *s* literae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut *militia*, *malitia*, *negutia* et cetera similia" (Orig. 1, 26, 28). 3. The combination *tă* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero; hence CARTAGINIENSIS, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.: v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C, no. II. 4. Like the other dental (*d*), *t* cannot stand before *s*, but is either changed into *s* or omitted: v. letter S, no. I, 3. II. Interchanges of *t* with other letters: 1. with C, v. letter C, no. III. 3. 2. With *d*: v. letter D, no. I. 1. 3. With *s*: v. letter S, no. II. 3. III. Changes of *t* in the Romance languages: 1. *t* initial usu. remains unchanged, except in Wall. which often changes it into *ts*: *e. g.* Lat. *tenere*, *terra*, *tenere*; Wall. *tsineare*, *tsiarr*, *tseasere*. 2. into *d*: *e. g.* Lat. *litus*, *mater*, *pater*; It. *lido*, *madre*, *padre*; Sp. *lodo*, *madre*, *padre*: Lat. *fatuus*; Fr. *fade*: Lat. *mutare*, *putere*; Prov. *mudar*, *pudir*: Lat. *civitat* (stem of *civitas*), *veritat* (stem of *veritas*); Sp. *ciudad*, *verdad*; Port. *cidade*; Prov. *ciudat*. 3. into *it*: *e. g.* Lat. *brutus*, *totus*; It. *brutto*, *tutto*. 4. into *s* or *ss*: *e. g.* Lat. *natio*, *ante*, *acutus*; It. *nasione*, *anzi*, *agusso*: Lat. *contus*; Sp. *gonzo*. 5. *st* becomes *sc* in It., *s* in Sp. and Port., *ss* in Prov. and Fr.: *e. g.* Lat. *angustia*; It. *angoscia*; old Sp. *angoxa*; Prov. *engoussa*; Fr. *angoisse*: Lat. *questus*; Sp. *quexar*; Port. *queixar*. 6. *t* is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: *e. g.* Lat. *minutus*, *pater*, *civitas*, *aestas* (stem of *aestas*), *virtus* (stem of *virtus*), *scutum*: Fr. *menu*, *père*, *cité*, *été*, *vertu*, *écu*.

IV. As an abbreviation T. stands for Titus; Ti. for Tiberius; Tīt. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula: T F. C. Ītulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas, *etc.*

tăbānus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze*, Tabanus bovinus, Linn.; called also asilus: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30. (Hence It. *tafano*: Sp *tábano*; Fr. *taon*.)

tābĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes facio] *melted*: tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.*: Prud. Cath. 10, 18.

tăbella, ae, *f. dim.* [tabula] *a small board, a little table* or *tablet*: liminis, *the door-sill*, Cat. 32, 5: tabella aerea, *a brass plate*, Plin. 33, 1, 6: hos (libellos) emc, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets*, i. e. *small pages*, Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-boards*, Ov. A. A. 3, 365: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, *thin cakes*, Mart. 11, 31, 9. Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark*, Ov. F. 2, 408. **II.** Esp. *a writing-tablet*; and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will*, etc.: tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, Fest. *s. v.*: tabellae imponere manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 27: literas tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings*, i. e. *in strict form*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae tabellae, Heracleenses*um*, *public records*, id. Arch. 4, 9: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence*, id. Cluent. 65, 184: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills*, Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, *a written announcement of victory*, Liv. 45, 1. 2. *a voting-tablet, ballot*, used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19. (II) *voting-tablets* by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: quum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacce dabitur solum: dabitur de quibusdam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote*, Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.*: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: Caes. B. C. 3, 83 (v. Smith's Ant. 1090). 3. *a painted tablet, a small picture or painting*: ea (exhedria) velebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95. 4. *a votive tablet* hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: nunc, Dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, picta doret templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28. posita est meritae multa tabella Deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.

tăbellārius, a, um, *adj.* [tabella] *pertaining to writing or to letters*: naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*, Sen. Ep. 77. 2. Subst. tabellarius, ii, *m. a letter-carrier, courier*: epistolam, quam attulerat Philetos tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: id. Phil. 2, 31, 77. **II.** *pertaining to voting-tablets*: lex, *regulating voting*, id. Leg. 3, 16. There were four of these laws Lex tabellaria Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Caelia (v. Smith's Ant. 1091).

tăbellio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a notary scrivener*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: Firm. Math. 4, 5.

tăbĕo, 2. *v. n. to waste away, be consumed* (poet.): allis rebus concrescunt semina membris atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1258: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541: genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 221: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping*, ib. 1 173. [Perh. akin to Sans. *tam*, "languescere."]

tăberna, ae, *f.* [akin to tabula, *q. v.*] *a hut, shed*: tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, nempe ex eo, quod tabulis clauditur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: obscurae, id. A. P. 229. **II.** Esp. *a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern*: instructam ei medicinae exercendae causa tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 61, 178: taberna libraria, *a bookseller's shop*, id. Phil. 2, 9, 21: and simply, taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: Mart. 1, 118: vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: argentaria, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 32: Liv. 26, 11: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34: ut Alfenus vafer omni abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 132: deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 81: cauponis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13: quum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: occlusis tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: Cloacinae tabernae, Liv. 3, 48.

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna] *a tent*: unde (*sc.* a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, Fest. *s. v.* contubernales: in ipso aditu portae tabernacula carbasea intenta velis collocabat, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37 regium, Liv. 24, 40: qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *have pitched their tent, settled*, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77. **II.** Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies*, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7: quum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly*: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.

tăbernārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booths or shops*; hence, *low, common*: blanditiae, App. Apol. p. 309: fabulae, *a low kind of comedy*, Diom. p. 487 P.: Fest. *s. v.* togatarum. **II.** Subst. tabernarii, orum, *m. pl. shopkeepers, small dealers*: opifices et tab-

rosarius, neque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid aut negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18.

tābernācŭla, ae, f. (tabernola, Varr. L. L. 5, 8. 15), æ, f. dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet. Ner. 26: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

tābes, is, f. [taboo] a wasting away, consumption; putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, plague: aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: lames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: oculorum, id. H. 4, 81: cadaveris, Liv. 40, 29: Suet. Vit. 10: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, exhaustion, id. 8, 21, 33: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, pleroseque civium animos invaserat, Sall. C. 36: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26: quos duras amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. Aen. 6, 442.

II. Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption: tabes liquentis mivis, Liv. 21, 36: sanguinis, id. 30, 34: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: putris arboris, id. 15, 19, 21: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58.

tābesco, bŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato R. R. 88, 1: corpora calore, Ov. M. 15, 363.

II. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 679: tuo moerore consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 924: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseria, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20: (amore), Ov. M. 3, 445: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (literis) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25.

tābĭdŭlus, a, um, adj. [tabidus] putrefying, decaying: Tert. Apol. 13 fin. (al. tabiosus).

tābĭdus, a, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing: nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: juvenci, Sen. Oed. 147: jecur, ib. 358. Fig.: mens, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 67. **II.** Act. consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79: lues, Virg. Aen. 3, 137. Comp. and Sup. seem not to occur.

tābĭfĭcābĭlis, e, adj. [tabificus] wasting, consuming: Att. in Non. 179, 27.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. [tabes facio] dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 738: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73: urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: tabificae mentis perturbationes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. [tabes fio] wasting away decaying: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958. **II.** Act. consuming: morbus, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tābĭgus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

tābĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [tabidus] consumption, decline: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum.

tablĭno, i, v. n. = rabillo, to play at dice, ecct. to Diom. p. 417.

tābŭla, ae, f. a board, plank: ei tabulam de naufragio stultum arripienti, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 89: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289: insanorum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 24, § 114. **II.** Esp. a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 1091): tabulae literis Graecis confectae, registers, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: tabulae testamenti, id. B. C. 3, 108: cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 18: tabula literaria, a writing tablet for children, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: pueri laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: ponatur calculus, assint cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: pro tabulis, ubi aera perscribuntur usurariis, an account-book, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 52: nultum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabula Sestia, the counter of the banker Sestius, id. Quint. 6, 25: novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: id. Off. 2, 23, 84: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tabula praerogativae, a list of votes, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, public records, State papers, id. Fl. 17, 40: Liv. 26, 36: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21. XII. tabulae, the Twelve Tables of laws, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: v. duodecim: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, the list of proscribed persons, Juv. 2, 28: Mart. 5, 69, 2: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, wills, Ov. A. A. 2, 332: Plin. Ep. 2, 20: Juv. 2, 58: Dicaearchi tabulae, maps, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3. (ii) a tablet advertising an auction; and meton. an auction: adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. Caecin. 6, 16: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40. **2.** a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 34: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36: Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3. Proverb.: manum de tabula, take your hand from the picture! enough! hold! id. Fam. 7, 25: dixit (Apelles) uno se praestare, quod manum de tabula sciret tollere, knew when to stop, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. **3.** a votive tablet: ne tabula sacer votiva paries indicat, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret caerulea in tabula, Pers. 6, 32. **4.** a piece of ground, a bed, plot: Pall. Jan. 11: Auct. de Limit. p. 311 Goes. **5.** a fold in a garment: Fest. Pall. 1. [Root doubtful: perh either TAB, same as τεμ-νω, or TA, same as in τε-τα-κα, from τεινω]

tābŭlāmentum, i, n. [tabula] a boarding, flooring: Front. Strat. 1, 7.

tābŭlārĭa, ae, f. [id.] a place where records were kept, a record-office (for tabularium): Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29. **2.** the office of a registrar or public notary: Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3.

tābŭlārĭus, a, adj. [id.] pertaining to boards or planks of wood or plates of metal (rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20.

II. Subst. tābŭlārĭa, ium, n. plu. plates: Sen. de Ira 3, 19. **2.** tabulare palati, the roof of the mouth: Veg. Vet. 2, 11 fin.

tābŭlārĭum, ii, n. [id.] archives: Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. 43, 16: Virg. G. 2, 502: Ov. M. 15, 810.

tābŭlārĭus, ii, m. [id.] a keeper of archives, a registrar, public notary, scrivener, etc.: Sen. Ep. 88: Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 6 fin.

tābŭlātim, adv. in rows or divisions: Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tābŭlātio, ōnis, f. [tabula] a planking or flooring, a floor or story: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 fin.

tābŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tābŭlātus, a, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored: tranatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. aditabenalis. **2.** Subst. tabulatum, i, n. a flooring, floor, story: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: exstruere, id. B. C. 2, 9: ut in tabulato tabulatum ponas, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: tabulatum ultimum, Liv. 21, 11: tabulatum ultimum diu erit, pateasset, on the floor, Cato R. R. 3, 4. (ii) Transf. a layer row: Col. 12 39, 3: Virg. G. 2, 362: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

tābŭlīnum (contr. tablinum), i, n. [id.] a balcony, terrace, or other floored place in the open air: (coenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr in Non. 83, 21. **II.** a place where family records were kept, archives (for tabularium): Vitr. 6, 4: Plin. 35, 2, 2.

III. a picture-gallery: App. Flor. p. 364.

tābum (only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.), n. (masc. tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520: cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes] corrupt moisture, matter, corruption: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19, 43: Virg. Aen. 3, 29: Ov. M. 2, 760 Hor. Epod. 5, 65: Tac. H. 270. **2.** Poet. like sanies, the liquor of the purple-fish: Stat. S. 1, 2, 125. **II.** Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30: infecit pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481.

tăceo, cŭi, citum, 2. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): Ag. Ne obturba ac tace. Mil. Taceo. Ag. Si taciusses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 49: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 27. Pass. impers.: taceri si vis, vere dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. for silere, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34: vere prius volucres tacuant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Virg. Aen. 4, 525: plectra dolore tacent, muta dolore lyra est, Ov. H. 15, 198: essedo tacente, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, frozen, id. 7, 84, 31: solitudo et tacentes loci, hushed, Tac. H. 3, 84: tacere indolem illam Romanam, had disappeared, Liv. 9, 6: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66. **II.** Act. to pass over in silence, be silent respecting: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: tum demum Licus quod antea tacuerat, proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, not to speak of others, Ov. M. 13, 177: Narcissum, Virg. G. 4, 122: novercas, Sen. Hipp. 558: tacebimus quid in ipso homine procit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1. Pass.: surous in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: dicenda tacenda locutus, things fit and unfit to be spoken, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604: vir Celtiberis non tacendis gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1. (Hence It. tacere; Fr. taire.)

tăcĭtē, adv. silently, secretly: tacite rogare, Cic. Mail. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58: labens annus, Ov. F. 1, 69.

tăcĭto, adv. silently, secretly (rare): Eliseo fugam tacito moliitur, Just. 18, 4.

tăcĭtŭla, ae, um, adj. dim. [tacitus] silent (rare): Varr. in Non. 47, 27.

tăcĭtūrĭo, 4. v. n. desid. [tacco] to desire to keep silence: Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭtūrnĭtas, ātis, f. [taciturnus] silence, taciturnity; taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic. Brut. 65, 232: curiae taciturnitas quanta, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: complexionem mihi negotiis tuis taciturnitas

itas attulerat, Gell. Att. 7, 6: taciturnitas pudorque, Sisenn. Fur. 2: quid fuvat illas Maverviasque pati, si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *silence on the part of* Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23: fides et taciturnitas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7: neuti hominis taciturnitatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacitus] prop. *not fond of talking*: but usu. of things, *noiseless, quiet*: quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Plin. Sent. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: otium, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24: tineas paseas (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12. *Comp.*: (ingenium) statia taciturnior, ib. 2, 2, 83. *Sup.*: Pa. Valerine ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 22.

tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [taceo]. **I.** *Adj.* *that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute*: quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 44: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, ib. 3, 11, 26. tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Cluent. 23, 63: assensiones non tacitas nec occultas, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, *without making a defence*, Liv. 40, 9: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat, *meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68: tacitus pasci si corvus posset, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacita fistula, id. Od. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat humanibus tacitus, *with silent glances*, Virg. Aen. 4, 103: fulmen, *without thunder*, Lucan. 1, 533: per tacitum nemus ire, Virg. Aen. 6, 386: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1. nox, Ov. H. 18, 78: septem surgens sedatus amnibus altus per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course*, Virg. Aen. 9, 31: tranitur Gangesque Padusque per tacitum mundi, i. e. *through subterranean passages*, Lucan. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum aliapsus, *silently*, Sil. 10, 354. **2.** Pass. *that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned*: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12 suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec inferas, *uncontradicted by me*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 7: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 1, 50: id. 3, 45: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, id. 7, 1: tacere nequeo miseris, quod tacitis usus est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 10. (ii) Transf. In law, *assumed, implied, tacit*: non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: conditio, Papin. ib. 23, 3, 68: inducias, Liv. 2, 18: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74. (iii) *that is done or exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden*: Senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fieret, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67. affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: speraati tacitos mea decedere terra, *secretly, unobserved*, Virg. Aen. 4, 306: taciti vulgator, *of a secret*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

tăcĭtĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible*: Lucr. 3, 152.

tactio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, touch*: usu. verbal noun withdesc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 29: id. Aul. 3, 2, 9. **II.** Transf. *the sense of touch, feeling*: oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.

tactus, a, um, *Part.* [tango].

tactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, handling*: substantiam tactus, Lucr. 1, 319: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: super tactu, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11: tactus aestuantis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque virilis virginea removete manus, ib. 13, 466: qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. Caal. 17, 42. **II.** Transf. *influence, effect, operation*: solis, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: costi, Virg. Aen. 3, 138. **III.** Meton. *the sense of feeling, feeling, touch*: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut coelum sub aspectum si tactum cadat, id. Tim. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 33, 4, 3: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 76.

taeda (tēda), ae, *f.* [akin to *daîs, daîdos*] *a resinous species of pine-tree*, prob. *the Aleppo pine*, Pinus halepensis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16 *sq.*: id. 35, 6, 25. **2.** Meton. *resinous fir or pine wood, pitch pine; a pitch-pine board*: cupas taeda ac pice referias incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Vitr. 7, 10: delabe confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59. (ii) *a pitch-pine torch*: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas iis ignibus, id. Verr. 4, 48, 106: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt, Ov. M. 4, 758: hence poet. *a wedding, marriage*: Virg. Aen. 4, 18: Ov. M. 9, 722: *love*: Prop. 1, 8, 21: taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184. As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1030 Juv. 1, 155. **II.** *a small piece of pork or fat* used for religious purposes Arn. 7, 230. (Hence Sp. *tea*.)

taedescit, ŭit, *v. n. incep. impers.* [taedet] *it begins to disgust*: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Minut. Octav. 28, *fin.*

taedet, dŭit or sum est, 2. *v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness* or *loathing*, etc.: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes an *inf.*: the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.*: that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.*: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16: ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque taesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5. taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque poenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22: me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 12: abeo intro taedet sermonis tui, Pl. Cas. 1, 54: quotidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: taedet jam audire eadem millies, id. Ph. 3, 2, 2.

II. In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb. coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier. Vit. Malch. no. 7 exterrita est quae parit et taedvit animam, Lact. 4, 19.

taedĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taeda fero] *torch-bearing*: Dea, *Ceres*, who kindled a pine-torch to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [taedium] *to feel loathing or disgust, to be weary*: neque unquam taedlavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29.

taedĭōsē, *adv. wearily, disgustfully*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

taedĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [taedium] *wearisome, tedious*: sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3, *fin.*

taedium, ii, *n.* [taedet] *weariness, tiresomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust*: with *object. gen.*: rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62: belli, Liv. 8, 2: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 30: laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6: vitae, Gell. 7, 18. *Plur.*: taediis longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: coepti nevi, ib. 9, 686. *Absol.*: quum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34: supervacua erit taedio dicuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: ejus taedio afficiuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: mobilitatis taedium, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17. **II.** Meton. *loathsomeness, a disgusting or distasteful thing*: vide

tutus ejus taedium affert, Plin. 18, 2, 3: id. 19, 6, 34. *Plur.*: non sunt in taediis (sc. musicae *et* cultus) in metallis, Id. 34, 18, 30.

taedĭum, antiquārius taedium pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedia esset, ponere solīti sunt, Fest. s. v.

taenia, ae, *f.* = *vitta, a band, ribbon, fillet*; *a head-band, hair-band*: velans de coelo cum corona et taenia, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg. Aen. 6, 269. **II.** Transf. *a tape-worm*, Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn.: Cato R. R. 126: Plin. 11, 33, 38. (ii) *a kind of fish*, perh. *a band-fish*, Cepola taenia, Linn.: id. 32, 7, 24. (iii) In architecture, *the fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave: Vitr. 4, 3 med. (iv) *a streak* in paper: Plin. 13, 12, 25. (v) *a row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef*: id. 3, proocem. *fin.* Hence, the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called taeniolae genus purpurarum, id. 9, 37, 61.

taeniensis, e, v. taenia, no. II. (v).

taenĭola, ae, *f. dim.* [taenia] *a little band or ribbon*: Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] *light-fingered, thievish* (rare): tagax furunculus a tangendo, Fest. s. v.: levis, libidinosus, tagax, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

tăgo, v. tango, *ad init.*

tălāris, ium, v. talaris.

tălāris, e, *adj.* [talus] *pertaining to the ankles*: tunica, *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 31: id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. **2.** Subst. tălāria, ium, *n. plu. the ankles* or *parts about the ankles*: Sen. Ep. 53 *med.* (ii) (sc. calceamenta) *winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles*: of Mercury: Virg. Aen. 4, 239: Ov. M. 2, 736: of Perseus: ib. 4, 667: of the fifth Minerva: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. Proverb. talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly*, id Att. 14, 21 *fin.* (iii) (sc. vestimenta) *a long garment reaching down to the ankles*: Ov. M. 10, 591.

II. *pertaining to dice*: ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing*, Quint. 11, 3, 68.

tălārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dice*: ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming-house for dice-playing*, id. Att. 1, 16: lex, *relating to dice-playing*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 1.

tălassio (talassio), ōnis, or **tălassius** (thal.), ii, *m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride*, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv. 1, 9 Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 651: Cat. 61, 134. v. Smith's Ant. 741. **2.** to denote *copulation*: Mart. 12, 96, 5.

tălea, ae, *f. a cutting, set, layer* for planting: Cato R. R. 45: Col. 4, 31, 2. (ii) In gen. *a spion, twig, sprig*: Seren. Samm. 12, 169. **II.** Transf. *any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake*, etc.: talea pedem longae ferrea hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, *oblong pieces of iron*, used as money by the Britons, ib. 5, 12. (ii) In architecture, *a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall*: Vitr. 1, 5. (Hence it. *taglia*; Sp. *talla*; Fr. *taille*.)

tălentārius, a, um, *adj.* [talentum] *pertaining to a talent* (in weight): ballistae, *throwing stones a talent in weight*, Sisenn. in Non. 555, 27.

tălentum, i, *n.* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, *a weight*; hence] *a balance*, i. e. *a Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundredweight*: auri aboriginis talenta, Virg. Aen. 11, 333: thymi, Plin. 9, 23, 171: turis, id. 12, 17, 40. **II.** *A sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent*, which is most usually meant, *contained sixty minae*: Nep. 13, 2: quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta et talenta trecentorum, quae erat postea pensitatum illis, Alexandro pensitarunt, mentum, Plin. 9, 56, 81: Pl. Mod. 3, 2, 124.

112. Hor. E. 1, 6, 34. Sometimes called magnum: G. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 71. (ii) *another talent of eighty minæ:* Liv. 38, 38.

tălĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [talea] *a small slip for planting:* Col. 3, 17, 1.

tālio, ōnis, *f.* [talis]. In law, *a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, retaliation:* si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, XII Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 20, 1: Plin. 7, 54, 55: corrumpit sine talione cœlebs, *i. e. with impunity*, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

tălĭpēdo, *to be weak in the feet, to totter:* Fest. *s. v.*

tālis, e, *adj.* [root TO, *"this,"* same as Gr. demons. and art. TO: cf. qualis from qui or quis] *such, of such a kind, nature, or quality:* a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. *qualis;* but it is sometimes connected with *atque, ut,* or *qui:* talis est quæcumque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vat. 4, 10. tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab imperum civium societate sejungas, id. Fam. 10, 6: nitima talis erit, quæ mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20, 34: cui in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fuerities, Liv. 26, 31: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: hæc talisque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2. **2.** Referring to something that follows: talia fatur Virg. Aen. 5, 79: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore, Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, Quint. 7, 1, 6. **II.** Esp. emphatic, *of a peculiar kind or nature* (both in a good and a bad sense) *so distinguished, great, excellent, such:* talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quæ tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: judices tali dignitate præditi, id. Cluent. 53, 147: pro tali facinore, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir potere (consulatum) non audebat, Sall. J. 63: tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.: Liv. 22, 35: Virg. Aen. 11, 303.

tālis-cunquĕ, talecunque *adj. of about such a nature, about such, nearly so:* quale fuit malum, taliacumque, Auct. Priap. 16.

tāliter, *adv. in such wise, in such sort, so* (rare): qualiter . . taliter, Mart. 3, 7, 3: Plin. 35, 11, 40.

tālĭtrum, i, *n.* [perh. from talus] *a rap or fillip with the finger:* caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68.

talla, æ, *f. a peel or coat of an onion:* Lucil. in Non. 201, 2.

talpa, æ, *f.* (*masc.:* Virg. G. 1, 183) *a mole,* Talpa vulgaris, Linn.: Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 81: Plin. 9, 7, 6. (Hence Fr. *taupe.*)

talpāna vītis, *a kind of grape-vine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

talpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [talpa] *like a mole:* animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

tālus, i, *m. the ankle, ankle-bone; of animals, the pastern-bone, huckle-bone:* Cels. 8, 1 *fin.:* Plin. 11, 46, 106: Ov. M. 4, 343. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the foot, the heel:* purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: talos a vertice pulcer ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stand or fall,* i. e. *whether it succeed or fail,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: tibi recto vivere tale ars dedit, *to conduct yourself well,* Pers. 5, 104. **2.** *an oblong die* (orig. made from the huckle-bones of certain animals), *rounded on two sides and marked on the other four:* while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: Prop. 4, 8, 45: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: id. S. 2, 3, 171: v. Smith's Ant. 1095. (Hence It. *tallone;* Sp. *talon;* Fr. *talon.*)

tam (old form, tame in carmine positum est pro tam, Fest. *s. v.*: tanne for tamne, Afran. in Fest. *s. v.*), *adv.* [root TO, *this,* same as Gr. TO: cf. quam from qui] a demonstrative particle, prop denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with *quam, atque, ut, qui,* or *quasi: so far, equally, as:* **I.** with *quam:* (i) qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: nihil est tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis affectibus conciaum quam mala mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitratus, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam magis illa fremens, quam magis crudescunt pugnæ, Virg. Aen. 7, 787. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 12: ego hæc tam esse, quam audio, non puto, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: Acrisium tam violasse deum, quam non agnosse nepotem poenitet, Ov. M. 4, 611. With ellipsis of verb: Corinthia aera accipimus tam aurum et argentum quam æs Corinthium, Quint. 8, 2, 8 tam ornatus quam perspicuitas, id. 8, 3, 15: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 25. **2.** With other particles: tam consimil'est atque ego, id. Am. 1, 1, 287: non essem tam inurbanus ac pacne inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365. non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2: neque ullum erit tam difficile, quod non commode inseri possit, Quint. 9, 4, 145 tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. **II.** In absolute expressions: *so, to such a high degree, so very:* (i) qualifying adjectives: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus oppoununtur, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. in hac tam clara re publica natus, ib. 1, 19: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16. tam ob parvolam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10 nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis ignominiisque conscius, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. Rep. 1, 9: tam munifice et tam large, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: tam graviter cadere, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: tam insolenter et tam diu, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14. (iii) Qualifying verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 9: non tam concupivit, Vell. 2, 88: ipsa ratio neque tam nos juvaret neque tam esset in nobis manifesta, Quint. 2, 16, 15: nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 64: cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80. **III.** Particular phrases: with superlatives: *so much the, all the, the* (rare): quam pauciasimos (canes) reliqueris, tam optimi in alendo fient, *the fewer dogs you leave, the better they will become,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato R. R. 64, 2: quam quisque pessume facit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31 (*v.* quam, no. II. 3). **2.** Non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as, less . . . than:* utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriæ præstare voluisset! Cic. Brut. 33, 126: non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: ut non tam fides nam habenda quam ratio quærenda sit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. With comp. adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior, id. Deiot. 3, 8. **3.** Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, *just now, but just now:* Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 8: cf. Fest. *s. v.* tammodo. **IV.** In old authors, for tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, id. *s. v.*

tāma, æ, *f. a swelling of the feet and legs:* Fest. *s. v.*

tămărix, icis, *f. a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub,* Tamarix gallica, Linn.: Col. 8, 15, 4: Lucan. 9, 916. Called also, tămărice: Plin. 13, 21, 37; and tămăriscus: Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

tam-dĭu (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. so long;* corr. with *quamdiu, quam, dum, quoad,* or *ut:* tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit, id. Brut. 1, 4: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantam proficias, non poenitebit, ib. 1, 1, 2 inducto ante tamdiu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15: *Absol.:* Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 15: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. G 37. (Hence Fr. *tandis.*)

tame, v. tam, *ad init.*

tămen, *conj.* [tam; the -en may possibly be akin to the Gr. ἐν] *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still,* etc.: employed with clauses which limit or modify concessive clauses with the conjunctions *quanquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, quum,* etc.: veruntamen, quanquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamvis sit magna (expectatio), tamen eam vincet, id. Rep. 1, 23: etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen in cœlum dicitur sustulisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.:* licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, id Att. 1, 12: equidem, ut verum esset, tamen arbitrarer hanc minime negligendam scientiam, id. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.:* si Massilienses per delectos cives regantur, inest tamen in ea conditione simili tudo quaedam servitutis, ib. 1, 27. cui (senatus auctoritati) quum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam 1, 2 *fin.:* hi non sunt permolesti. sed tamen insident et urgent, id. Att. 1, 18. difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. Rep. 1, 43. aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est. si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo spuma fui, *if indeed,* Ov. M. 4, 537. Plin. Ep. 6, 21. In interrogations: si quinque hominum millibus ad vim, facinus cæsumque delectis locus quæritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? Cic. Agr. 2, 28: 77: id. Flacc. 10, 21: without ne: tamen his invitissimis te offers? id. Div. in Cæcil. 6, 21: tamen a malitia non discedis? *and yet,* id. Fam. 9, 19. Strengthened with nihilominus: id. Clu. 28, 76: id. Fam. 13, 25.

tamenetsi, v. tametsi.

tametsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. found in full; *e. g.:* Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fam. 13, 71: Cæs. B. G. 5, 34: Cat. 68, 135] *notwithstanding that, although, though.* With *indic.:* age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 56: non, mehercule hæc quas loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: tametsi non mediocris hesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40: Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 19. With *subj.* (extremely rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10. **2.** With tamen: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præterire, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quæ tametsi Cæsar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43.

tămĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = τελωνικός *pertaining to the imperial treasury:*

praedia, *crown lands, imperial domaines*, Cod. Justin. 11, 68. ‖ Subst. tamiacus, i, m. *an occupant of crown lands*: Ib.

taminare violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. s. v.

taminia, uva, *the berry of a wild climbing plant*: Cels. 3, 21: Plin. 23, 1, 13: *the plant on which it grows* was called tamnus bryonia (black bryony is called *taminier* in French): Col. 10, 373: Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tamnus, i. v. taminia.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] *at length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735. Strengthened with *jam, aliquando, denique*: jam tandem ades illico, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 39: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61: aliquando tandem hue animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: tandem denique asinali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153. 2. Esp. in interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then*: quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Pl. Men. 5, 1, 12: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: Cic. Rep. 1, 15: itane stebat tandem? Pl. Mil. 1, 66: itane tandem? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 12. ‖ Transf. for denique, *finally* (rare). Quint. 12, 1, 25.

tangibilis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible*: Lact. 7, 11 *fin.*

tango, tĕtigi, tactum (old form, tago, xi, Pacuvius ap. Fest. s. v.: Hercle vero tu cavebis, ne me attigas, Pl. As. 2, 2, 107 taxis, Varr. in Non. 176, 18), 3. v. a. *to touch*: tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: os virginis, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42. 2. Esp. *to lay hands on* or *touch, to take, carry off*: Sa. Tetigin' tui quicquam? *Ac.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Liv. 29, 20. 3. *to take* as food and drink, *to taste*: salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit callosum clanculum, *has emptied*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10. 4. Of places, *to reach, arrive at, come to*: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 54: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, ib. 4, 779: limina, ib. 10, 486: Juv. 14, 44: castra nocturno dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42. (II) *to border on, be contiguous to*: qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51. 5. *to strike, hit, beat*: chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 12: te hora Caniculae nescit tangere, *to affect*, ib. 3, 13, 10: statua aut sera legum de coelo tacta, *struck by lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: de coelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7: Virg. E. 1, 17: tacta sedes Junonia, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Proverb.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 19. 6. *to handle, paw, dishonor*: virginem, Tpr. 44. 4, 5, 52: aliquam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 25: Cat. 21, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 28. *Absol.*: cibum una capias, assis, tangas, judas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81: Ib. 4, 2, 10. 7. *to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint*: corpus aqua, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram saliva, Plin. 28, 4, 1: caput igne sulfureo, Prop. 4, 8, 86. ‖ Fig. of the intellect and passions, *to touch, move, affect, impress*: minas Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 1, 17: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 462. si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec forma tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, ib. 4, 164: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45. 8. *to take in, dupe*; *to cheat out of*: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 118 istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Epid. 5, 2, 40: lenunculum aere militari, id. Poen. 5, 5, 7: tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, id. Bac. 5, 2, 39. 9. *to sting, offend*: quo pacto Ithodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30. 10. *to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite*: leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Acad. 2, 44, 136 illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: Liv. 23, 22 ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 26. 11. *to take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17. (Root TAG Gr. θιγγάνω, ἁ-θίγ-ον; Eng. *touch*.]

tanlăcae, arum, *f. plu. long strips of pork*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, m. *a precious stone*, by some supposed to be *the euclase* by others *epidote*: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were*, etc.: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tanquam te. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tenebrae ibi erant tanquam nox, Pl. Cas 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Qualibet perambula sedes oppido tanquam tuas. *Th.* Tanquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: repente te tanquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: commenti sunt, se de terra tanquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 1, 15. With *sic* or *item*: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotiescumque fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: neve te obrui tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. ‖ Esp. with *si*, in hypothetical sentences with *subj.*: (vide *si*) *as if, just as if*: tanquam si clandus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: qui tanquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ita me audias, tanquam si mihi quiritanti interveniasses, Liv. 40, 9. 2. Si is sometimes omitted: tanquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: qui ita dicunt, tanquam inter duas leges quaeratur, Quint. 7, 4, 42: tanquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24: tanquam non iidem ubique dii immortales sint, id. 42, 3: ceteri, tanquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] *so little, so small*; *neut. subst. so little, such a little thing*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 40: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba fanditat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? id. Trac. 2, 6, 36: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] *for so long a time, so long; in the meantime, meanwhile*: with *dum, quoad, or absol.*: ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 153: mercatrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2: ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 3 *fin. Absol.*: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 6. sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3.

tantŏpĕre, *adv. so greatly, so very, so much* Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27. Caes B. C. 1, 31.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small*; *neut. subst. so little, such a trifle, ever so little*: non tantulum usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 21 omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: tantularum rerum occupationes, ib. 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, ib. 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3: non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeteriens, ib. 15, 27: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 50, 124: deinde cur tantulo venierint, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. With *gen.*: tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 93.

tantum, *adv. so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, *as quickly as possible*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18 id tantum abest officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, *so far*, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu jactat, Virg. G. 1, 102. With adjectives: nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, ib. 4, 101: juventus non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11. 2. *only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Flacc. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor S. 1, 9, 3: ἁπὸ dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, Quint. 11, 1, 7. (II) Strengthened with *modo*, and also in one word, tantummodo: homines pluralitet annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. Rep. 4, 6: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, usque praetera quicquam, Suet. Tib. 11: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37. 3. Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. μόνον οὐκ, *almost, all but, very nearly*: quum agger prominens ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, id. 5, 7: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 12: tantum non sedilia a fumere, Ib. 52. (II) Tantum quod, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly*

sorority: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum funestae ex Germania epistolae, Vell. 2, 117: haec quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: tantum quod puerilium egresso, ib. 63. (iii) Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but:* tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 116.

tantummŏdo, *only:* v. tantum, no. 2. ii.

tantundem, tantidem, *n.* [tantus-dem] *just so much, just as much:* magistratibus tantundem detur in ceriam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 87, 201: fossam pedum xx directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Pl. Pers 4, 3, 48: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63 dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52. undique ad infimos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10. 2. *Gen.* (of price), tantidem (I, Varr. in Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46 | voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 115 · decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. ., 2, 4.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] *of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.;* with a correl. *quantus, ut, qui;* rarely *quam;* also *absol.:* nullam (coutionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18. tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11 non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: id. Rep. 1 1. cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, ib. 1, 42 · statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod non occultari deberet, id Sull. 2, 7: maria aspera, juro, non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, quam tua me deficeret navis, Virg. Aen. 6, 351: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: tantilla tanta verba fanditat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92: ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things,* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 5: sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: jam non quaero, unde tantam Mediterranei vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of,* Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: tantus natu, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: cur tanto opere extimueras? *so greatly,* id. Most. 2, 2, 92. si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: in an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesisse, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1. With a partitive *gen.:* tantus filii ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46. 2. Subst. tantum, i, n. *so much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, Cic. Rep. 1 4: decuit urgenti tantum, quantum nihil habet, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 4: tantum favoris invenit, ut nemo pugnandi causa resisteret, Liv. 37, 21: eo indito cumini frieti tantum, quod sinat, Cato R. R. 156, 3: *Ch.* Conclusi nobilitati dignitas et mille Philippum. *St.* Tantum debuit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 38: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: quum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, *six times as much as,* Cic. Verr. 3, 43, 102. (ii) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more,* etc.: Tantum est. Valete, Pl. Trin. prol. 22: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), tanti: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49 · graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so expensive a house,* Plin. 17, 1, 1. Fig.: esse tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much: to be valued, prised,* or *esteemed so highly: to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 tanti non fuit Araxen capere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14 est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth my while,* Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15 juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, id. Att. 2, 13: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones). Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o, sunt jugia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424. (iv) *Abl.:* tanto, *by so much, so much the:* usu. with comparatives. quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45 quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62 · tantone minoris deumas venierunt quam fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 106: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good,* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 62: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 89 post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476. Rarely with verbs denoting comparison quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit remigis officium, tanto ego te supero, Ov. M. 13, 366. Nep. Ilann. 1 id. Epam. 2. *Poet.* with *Sup.:* tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6. In colloquial lang. · tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* etc. *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Pl Pers. 2, 5, 24 tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. So, tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Tac. Ad. 4, 1, 12. (v) In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree:* danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 27. quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, id. Q. N. 3, 24: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque emituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. *of such a quantity* or *quality, such; so small, so slight* or *trivial:* neutr. *so little, so few:* ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Manil. 6, 14 · si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Coel. in Cic Fam. 8, 10: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantundem, *adj. just so great* or *large, as great:* malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, quantum bene male facere, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 20: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, Gai. Dig. 2, 14, 30.

thos, i, m. = *vasis, a kind of precious stone of the colours of the peacock, garnet, an opal,* or possibly *peacock-coal, iridescent iron ore:* Plin. 37, 23, 92.

tĭămăta, = τὰ πάντα, *all things, all:* in occasum dicit et Trimalchionis tapetia est, *the all in all,* Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, n. (*sing. acc. masc. tapetem fulgentem,* Sil. 4, 270: *plur. acc. m. tapetas pulcros,* Virg. Aen. 9, 358: *abl. tapetis,* ib. 7, 277· Mart. 14, 147.) *a carpet, tapestry, hangings,* covered, etc. *Sing. nom.* tapete, Turpil. and Caecil. in Non. 229, 7: *abl.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64. *Plur.:* tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14: *abl.* tapetibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 325: Cv. M. 13, 638. (Hence It. *tapetto;* Sp. *tapiz;* Fr. *tapis.*)

tăpĭnōma, ătis, *n.* = *vaccinium, a low* or *humble expression:* Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: *tapullam rident legem conjurua optimi,* Fest. s. v.

tărandus, i, m. *an animal found in northern countries;* acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer,* Cervus Tarandus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 34, 52: Sol. 30 *med.*

tărătalla, *a humorous name of a cook,* taken from Homer (Il. 1, 463): Mart. 1, 51, 2.

tărătantăra, a word imitating the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35.

tardăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [tardo] *that renders slow:* rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardē, *adv. slowly, tardily:* tarde percipere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 20: Virg. G. 2, 3. *Comp.:* tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: Caes. B. G. 4, 23. *Sup.:* tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.

tardēpco, 3. v. n. *inosp.* [tardus] *to become slow:* tardescit lingua, *hesitates,* Lucr. 3, 478.

tardĭcors, cordis, *adj.* [tardus cor] *slow-minded, stupid, stolid:* ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 109.

tardĭgĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gemo] *slow-moaning:* tardigemulo senio oppressus, Lucr. in Gell. 19, 7 (*al.* tardigenulo, *i. e.* tardigrado).

tardĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradior] *slow-paced, tardy-paced:* quadrupes, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

tardĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus loquor] *slow-speaking:* Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

tardĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed;* hence, poet. transf. *limping, halting,* an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7: and *absol.:* quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, Col. 10, 419.

tarditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: curus corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, ib. 6, 2, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, B: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam perscquendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22: operis, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: aerium, *dullness,* Plin. 20, 9, 33: venoni, *slow effect,* Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin. Plur.:* celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Tim. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingenio melioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131. II. Fig. *slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity:* ingenii, id. Or. 58, 209: id. Pis. 1, 1: Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectiva tarditate et stultitiae dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: hominum id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: animi tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

tarditĭēs, ēi, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* multa animadvertuntur tarditie et segnitie, Act. in Non. 182, 21 (*al.* tarditia).

tarditūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* podagrae dolor tum vinculum cruciamusque tarditudinis, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 19: pugnat summis viribus tarditudo, Lucr. in Non. 182, 22.

tardiusculē, adv. somewhat *slowly*: venire, M. Aurel. *ap.* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 7.

tardiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *somewhat slow, slowish*: mulier, Pl. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.]. I. Act. *to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent*: aut impedire profectionem ejus, certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: curbum, Id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta arena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: Cic. Verr. 3, 57, 130: impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: aliquem socors ipsius natura, Id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, Id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, Id. Caecin. 27, 77. With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43. II. Neutr. *to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (rare): tu mihi quaeso obviam literas, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7: faci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

tardor, ōris, m. [id.] *slowness* verssumm, Varr. in Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj.* [perh a contr of trah-idus from trahо] *slow, sluggish, tardy*: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: aciebam astate tardiores, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 6: fatuas est, inquisus, tardus, sterilit noctes et dies, Fer. Eun. 5, 9, 49: redemptor non inertia aut inopia tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273: ad injurium tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. Att. 7, 3: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. (II) Of things: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, *coming on late*, Virg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, *i. e. to the long summer months*, Virg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 26: podagra, *i. e. that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sapor, *i. e. that lingers long on the palate*, Virg. G. 2, 126. Poet. with *gen.*: tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547. And with *inf.*: nectare testos nunquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234. III. Fig. *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid*: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Tέr. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32: minus indocilis tardique, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13: tardus in cogitando, id. Brut. 59, 216: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 21, 117: id. Agr. 2, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. B. Esp. of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 51, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 117: Lentulus non tardis sententiis, Cic. Mur. 7, 17.

tārmes (termen, Isid. Orig. 17, 10), ĭtis, m. [stem tarm- that eats wood, a wood-worm, grub, the larvae of various lepidopterous insects]: Pl. Mostl. 3, 2, 130: Virg. G. 4, 202.

tarpēius, a, um, adj. [Tarpeius] pertaining to the Tarpeian rock, Tarpeian. Tarpeium, i, n. a temple on the Tarpeian rock, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Lucan. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676: custos, *i. e. Cerberus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 395: Acheron, lb. 6, 295: sorores, *i. e. the Furies*, lb. 7, 328: Stat. Th. 5, 66: tartarea vox Alectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 324.

tartārinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Tartarean, infernal; horrid, terrible*: Tartarino cum diuit Enipeus, horrendo et terribili Vesevus vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. s. v.: corpore Tartarino prognata paluda virago, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 26.

tartărus or **-os**, i, m. in *plur.* (for prosodical reasons) Tartara, orum, n. = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.): *sing.*: Lucr. 3, 1023: Virg. Aen. 6, 577: Hor. Od. 3, 7. 17: Stat. S. 2, 7, 116: *plur.*: Lucr. 3, 42: Virg. Aen. 4, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10: Ov. M. 1, 113.

tarum, i, n. *aloe-wood*: Plin. 12, 20, 44.

tascosirum, i, n. *a white, clayey kind of earth*: Plin. 31, 4, 21.

tăsis, is, *f.* = τάσις, *a straining, tension, exertion*: vocis, Mart. Cap. 9, 918.

tăt, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!*: Tat! equis est? Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 18.

tăta, ae, m. a name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father. Varr in Non. 81, 5 Inscr. Orell. no. 2815 *sq.* 2. *a bringer up, rearer*, analog to mamma: Mart. 1, 101.

tatae, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *So! the deuce!*: *Na.* Fac tu hoc modo. *St* At tu hoc modo. *Sa.* Babae! *St.* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St.* Pax! Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

taura, ae, *f.* = ταῦρα, *a barren cow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Col. 6, 22, 1: Fest. s. v.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *of a bull* or *ox, of oxen* (poet.) vincla, *i. e. glue*, Lucr. 6, 1090 terga *bulls' hides*, Virg. Aen. 9, 706. Meton *a drum*: Ov. F. 4, 342 II. Subst. taurea, ae, *f. a whip of bull's hide*: Juv. 6, 492: Tert. ad Mart. 5.

taurĭcornis, e, *adj.* [taurus cornu] *bull-horned*, an epithet of Jupiter: Prud. στεφ. 10, 222.

taurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taurus fero] *bull-bearing*, i. e. *feeding* or *supporting bulls*: campi, Lucan. 1, 473.

taurĭformis, e, *adj.* [taurus forma] *bull-shaped*, an epithet of the River Aufidus: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25.

taurĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus and GEN, root of gigno] *bull-born*, i. e. *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull*: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5 *fin.*

taurĭi ludi, *games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honour of the infernal gods*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 47: Liv. 39, 22: Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 710 *seq.*). II. Taurium nos, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. s. v.

taurĭlia, ium, n. pl. [taurus] *pertaining to bulls or oxen, bull's-* (poet.): vultus (Eridani), Virg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 6, 1068 fel, Plin. 28, 9, 41: targum, *a bull's hide*, Virg. Aen. 1, 368: tympana, *a drum*, Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365: pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

taurŏbŏlĭor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [taurobolium] *to make a sacrifice of a bull*: matris Deum saera accepit et tauroboliata est, Lampr. Elag. 7: Inscr. Orell. no. 2352. II. Transl.: tauroboliata petasus, *set up to commemorate a taurobolium*, Id. no. 2326.

taurŏbŏlium, ĭi, n. *a sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2309, etc.

taurŏbŏlĭus, a, um, adj. [taurobolium] *pertaining to a sacrifice of a bull*: ara, Inscr. Orell. no. 2322.

taurŏbŏlĭus, i, m. [id.] *one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2323.

taurŏbŏlus, i, m. = ταυροβόλος, *bull-slayer*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2320.

taurophthalmum, i, n. = ταυροφθάλμον, *an unknown kind of rosemary*, prob. wrongly named in Apuleius: App. Herb. 70.

taurŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [taurus] *a little bull*: Petr. 39.

taurus, i, m. *a bull, bullock, ox, steer*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Col. 6, 20: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Virg. G. 3, 212: Hor. S. 1, 3, 120. II. Transf. *a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture*: Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 73: Ov. A. A. 1, 653. B. *the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac*: Hyg Astr. 2, 21: Virg. G. 1, 218: Plin. 2, 41, 41. C. *a small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh. *the bittern*, Ardea stellaris: Id. 10, 42, 57. D. *a kind of beetle*, perh. *the stag-beetle*, Lucanus Cervus, Linn.: Id. 30, 5, 12. E. *a root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13. F. *the part of the body between the anus and the organs of generation*: (Gr. ὄμφαξ, Fest. s. v. solitaurilia. [Gr. ταῦρος; Germ. *stier*: Eng. *steer*.]

tautŏlŏgia, ae, *f.* = ταυτολογία, *a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology*: Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack*: tax tax tergo meo erit; non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 12.

taxa, ae, *f.* called a kind of laurel by Pliny, perh. *butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

taxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [taxo] *a rating valuing, estimation*: ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. or. pro Tull. 7: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10 hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, id. 37, 3, 12. II. Esp. in law, *a defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts*, etc. Modestin. Dig. 31, 1, 42 *fin.*: Julian. lb. 33, 6, 5.

taxātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a vendor, taxator, abuser*: scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. s. v. taxat.

taxĕa, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *lard*: Afran. in Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24. Arn. 7, 229. (Hence Sp. *tasajo*.)

taxĕōta, ae, *m.* = ταξεώτης, *a magistrate's assistant*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 53.

taxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taxus] *of the yew-tree*: silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the yew-tree, yew-*: venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be the same as toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20.

taxillus, i, m. *dim.* [talus] *a small die*: Cic. Or. 45, 153: Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

taxim, v. taxo, *ad init.*

taxim, *adv.* [tango; lit. *by touching*; hence] *gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually*: Varr. in Non. 47, 27: Pompon. lb. 178, 20: Lucil. lb. 109, 32.

taxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [TAG, root of tango] *to touch repeatedly, to handle*: taxare prensus erubescimusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6: Macc. ii, 8, 7: App. M. 10, p. 298. II. Fig. *to rate, value, appraise, estimate the worth of*: chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libris denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27: talentum Atticum denariis sex milibus taxat Varro, id. 33, 11, 40, § 136: Senatorum censum amplavit ad pro octingentorum millium summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo vinmae, id. Cal. 38. B. In gen. *to estimate, judge of, etc.*: totum stadium contrahi navigantes in longitudinem, Plin. 6, 28, 33: mutui [illegible] Carthaginem inter, [illegible] equestris taxata testamento, [illegible] 16: tinnitum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dult, *etc.*: divortium summ cum uxore, Suet. Dom. 10: id. Aug. 4: in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, *i. e. they are called* superbi, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (Hence It. *tassare*; Fr. *tâter*; Eng. *taste*.)

taxōninus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from the Celtic name of the badger] *pertaining to a badger, badger-*: adeps, Marc. Empir. 36.

taxus, i, *f. a yew, yew-tree*, Taxus baccata, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 20: Caes. B. G. 6, 31: Virg. E. 9, 30. Considered, on account of the supposed poisonous properties of its berries, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov. M. 4, 432: Sil. 13, 595: Lucan. 3, 419. ‖ Transf. *a javelin*: Sil. 13, 210.

tē, v. tu.

-tē, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

teba, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word] *a hill*: lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine affatu vocant colles tebas: et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

technа, ae, *f.* = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtlety, artifice*: tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser hujus scelesti technis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

technīcus, i, *m.* = τεχνικός, *a teacher of art, technologist*: Quint. 2, 13, 15.

Technŏpaegnion, ii, *n.* = Τεχνοπαίγνιον (a game of art), *the title of a poem by Ausonius.*

tēcōlīthos, i, *m.* = τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *an unknown stone*: Plin. 36, 19, 35: Sol. 37 *med.*

tectē, *adv. covertly, privily, cautiously*: et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14. *Comp.*: tectius, id. Fam. 9, 22. Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tectōnicus, a, um, *adj.* = τεκτονικός, *pertaining to building, architectural*: formae, *designs* or *plans of a building*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego] *a plasterer, pargeter*: villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit unquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9: Frontin. Aq. 117. Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*: Tert. Idol. 8: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4288.

tectōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium] *a little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*: bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

tectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tectorius] *a covering, cover*: Cato R. R. 11, 2. ‖ *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.*: parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: id. Verr. 1, 55, 145: Vitr. 7, 2: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: Col. 8, 15, 5: Plin. 35, 16, 56. (ii) *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 6, 467. 2. Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): dignoscere cautus, quid solidum crepet et pictaetectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24: Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *pertaining to covering* or *to a cover* (rare): panicula, *thatch*, Pl. Mil. 1, 18. ‖ *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, *etc.*: *pertaining to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.*: opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

tectŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectum] *a little roof*: Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego] *a roof*: quoius (villae) deturbavit Ventus tectum ac tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 291: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. ‖ Meton. *a house, dwelling, abode*: *a cover, shelter, quarters, etc.*: recipe me in tectum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 26: exercitus tecto ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: quamplurimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subiissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tecta juvenes succedite nostris, Virg. Aen. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: solidis clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697: tectis caelatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13: aurata, ib. 6, 3, 49: laquenta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, *etc.*: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* [tego]. ‖ Adj. *hidden, concealed*: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. 2. Fig. *not frank* or *plain*: *concealed, disguised*: *reserved, cautious*: sermo verbis tectus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: verba tecta (*opp.* apertissima), ib. 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296.

ted, v. tu.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te digna loquens] *a comically-formed proper name*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

tēges, ētis, *f.* [tego] *a covering, mat*: quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1: Col. 5, 5, 15. Plin. 21, 18, 69: Mart. 11, 32, 2 Juv. 6, 117.

tēgētārĭus, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

tēgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [teges] *a little mat*: tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2. Mart. 9, 91, 3.

tēgĭle, is, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover*: App. M. 9, p. 222 (*al.* tegillo).

tēgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum] *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 18: Varr. in Non. 179, 4.

tēgimen (also tēgūmen and tegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover*: mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52: Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: tegumen, Liv. 1, 20: texile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349: Virg. Aen. 7, 666: Liv. 5, 38. Poet.: sub coeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 987: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

tēgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover*: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 937: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 13: prima tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291. quae (casae) more Gallorum straminentis erant tectae, *thatched*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked*, id. B. C. 1, 56: Liv. 36, 43: tectae instratoque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret quum lumina somno, Virg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? *i. e. walk by the side of*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: Suet. Claud. 24: aliquem tegere, *to attend, accompany*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 26. 2. Esp. *to cover, hide, conceal*: tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, ib. 6, 30: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. M. 13, 822: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42. 3. *to shelter, protect, defend*: qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (*quia propugnatorum*) ponte ab incolentibus telis tegeretur Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, *with a whole skin*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. 4. *to cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): *to* modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44: Pactum sponte tua villis arena tegas, id. 3, 5, 38: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59. ‖ Fig. *to cover* (rare): tectus modestia, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. 5. Esp. *to hide, conceal, keep secret*: triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: ignavium suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: commissa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Trist. 3, 6, 28. 6. *to defend, protect, guard*: aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Am. 12, 43: quod is meam salutem atque vitam sua benevolentia, praesidio custodiaque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 3: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentia tecti repellemus, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut legatos cura magistratuum ab ira impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv 8, 6. [Sanss. *sthag*, "tegere;" Gr. στέγω; Germ. *decken*, Dach; Eng. *deck*.]

tēgŭla, ae, *f.* [tego] *a tile*: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. Att. 9, 7: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622: id. F. 6, 316: id. Ib. 304: Juv. 3, 201. Proverb.: extrema tegula stare, *to stand on the roof's edge, to be near one's fall*, Sen. Ep. 12 *med.* 2. More freq. *plu. tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 28: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 1, 50, 129: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gramm. 9. (Hence It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*, Fr. *tuile*.)

tēgŭlēius, a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *covered with tiles*: attegia, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1396.

tēgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, roof, thatch* (rare): tegulo aquaticarum arundinum domus suas operiunt, Plin. 26, 36, 64: ib. 9, 37.

tēgūmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tēgūmentum (tēgimentum and tegmentum), i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover*: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Liv. 1, 43: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8: Suet. Cal. 55: scutis tegimenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: id. B. C. 2, 9: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142. ‖ Fig.: istaec ego mihi semper habui aestati tegumentum meae, *a defence, protection*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

tēla, ae, *f.* [texo: cf. subtle-men, from texo] *any woven stuff*, *a web*: texentem telam studiose ipsam cflorabimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 264: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Tac. Ann. 1, 1, 48: plenae domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59. (ii) *a spider's web*: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 25: Cat. 68, 49: Mart. 8, 33, 23: Juv. 14, 22. ‖ Transf. *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp*: Tib. 2, 5, 91: Virg. G. 1, 285: Ov. M. 4, 275. 2. *a weaver's loom, spinning-jenny*, also, *a loom*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Ov. M.

6, 576. III. Fig. *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design*: exoras haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226. (Hence Fr. *toile, toilette.*)

tēlămo or **tēlămon**, ōnis, *m.* = τελαμών (a bearer, supporter), in architecture, *a male figure that supports an entablature*: Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

telānae fīcus, *a kind of black fig*: Cato R. R. 8, 1: Plin. 15, 18, 19.

tēlĕphĭon, ii, *n.* = τηλέφιον, a plant, *orpine* or *live-long*, Sedum telephium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 110.

tēlĕta, ae, *f.* = τελετή, *initiation, consecration*: App. M. 11, 269 *sq.*: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9.

tēlĕtus, i, *m.* = τελετός (perfect), *one of the Aeons*: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

telicardios, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēlĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [telum gero] *dart bearing*, an epithet of Cupid: Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

tēlĭnum, i, *n.* = τήλινον, *a costly ointment named from the herb* telis, one of the ingredients: Plin. 13, 1, 3: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

telirrhizos, i, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēlis, is, *f.* = τῆλις, *the herb fenugreek*, Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

tellus, ūris, *f.* [akin to terra] *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe; earth, land, ground*: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.*: Lucr. 6, 579: quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus *et aër*; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; omnia pontus erant, ib. 1, 291: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Virg. G. 1, 99: tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 42. II. Transf. *a land, country, district, region, territory*: Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91: barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Aegyptia, ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: nova, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13.

telluster, tris, e, *adj.* [tellus] *pertaining to the earth, terrestrial*: fellustres silvicolaeque Divi, Mart. Cap. 7, 737.

tēlōnārius, ii, *m.* [telonium] *a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs*: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tēlōnĭum, (-ŭm), ii, *n.* = τελώνιον, *a toll-booth, custom-house*: Tert. Idol. 12.

tēlum, i, *n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin*, etc.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab humeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. s. v.: cf. Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 231: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: opp. arma, Sall. C. 42: Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. Ann. 17, 24: telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26: it toto turbida coelo tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. II. Transf. In gen. *an offensive weapon* of any kind, *as a sword, dagger, gontlard, axe*, etc.: Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes e corpore cruentum telum eduxit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (talis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: eistam securim in caput dejecit: reliquoque in vulnere telo animo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. 1, 40: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, Cic. Att. 2, 24: Sall. C. 27: qui eadem tela quocumque quemlecerint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: stricti agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: ut peraat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 42: para caret altera telo frontis, *i. e. a horn*, Ov. M. 8, 823: *of the caestus*: Virg. Aen. 5, 438: Stat. Th. 6, 772. 2. Poet. like the Gr. βέλος, *a sunbeam*: non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 148. (II) *lightning*: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: exoutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52. 3. *a stitch in the side*: Seren. Samm. 22, 402: cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6. 4. *the penis*: Mart. 11, 78, 6. Auct. Priap. 9: Just. 38, 1. III. Fig. *a weapon, shaft, dart*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quaque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17, 61: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28: le corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16: incubationis telum, Suet. Cal. 53. [Usu. derived from τῆλε; but Pott connects it with τάξον and the root τακ: as to the omission of *s*, comp. *se-ni* from *sex*, *te-la* from *texo*.]

tēmĕrārĭē, *adv. thoughtlessly, inconsiderately* (rare): Cod. Justin. 9, 1, 18: Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

tēmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere] *accidental, casual* (rare): sed quod hoc, quod pictus nitnura tundit? non temerarium est, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi divos blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7 quaestus temerarius inoctuque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba. II. *rash, headless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, audacious*: temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2 ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: consilium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: vox, Liv. 23, 22: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Trist. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, *i. e. hurled thoughtlessly*, ib 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.

tēmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [temero] *a violator, ravisher*; *a forger, counterfeiter*: Stat. Th. 11, 12: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2: Most. Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tēmĕre (old form, temeriter, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.: Att. in Non. 516, 9) [perh. of the same root as temno] *adv. by chance, at random, rashly, headlessly, indiscreetly*, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, Liv. 2, 31: forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 5: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere curritantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: omnia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28: temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 43: temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32: non temere confirmare, id. Font. 1, 1: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31: nunquam temere tinnilt tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. *Comp.*: temerius, Att. in Non. 178, 23. II. Esp. non temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it*: non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 1: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7: id. Ps. 5, 8, 9: haud temere est, Virg. Aen. 9, 375.

2. Non temere, *not easily*: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transire potest, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 32: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis delinebant, Cic Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: non temere incerta eorum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam docepit, Liv. 30, 30: non temere a me quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: vatis avarus non temere est animus, ib. 2, 1, 120.

tēmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere] *chance, accident* (rare): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? li'em propemodum, quod micare, quod talea jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: (Paconius) ait, veritus esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Am. 6, 20. II. *rashness, headlessness, want of consideration, temerity*; *a rash, inconsiderate*, or *unfounded opinion*: omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, id. Off. 1, 29, 101: multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo, ib. 1, 15, 49: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. de Sen 6, 20 temeritas atque insolitia, Liv. 6, 30. temeritas atque insolentia, id. 22, 25. *Plur.*: Cic. Sest. 28, 61.

tēmĕrĭter, *adv.* v. temere, *ad init.*

tēmĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [temere] *rashness, temerity*: Pac. in Non. 181, 23.

tēmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] *to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute*: sacra Deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7: sacra hospitii, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 742: templa Minervae, Virg. Aen. 6, 841: arae, foci, Deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13: sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, ib. 2, 592: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53: fluvios venenis, Ov. M. 7, 535: corpora dapibus nefandis, ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Trist. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Persei), Stat. Th. 3, 463: Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: castris infausta temerataque, *dishonoured* by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, *affected, softened*, Stat. Ach. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627.

tēmētum, i, *n.* [root TEM; v. abstemius] *any intoxicating drink, mead, wine*, etc. (mostly poet.): temeti nihil allatum intelligo, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 6: Varr. in Non. 5, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163: Juv. 15, 25. Jocosely, temeti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov. in Fest. s. v.

temno, *v. a.* [root TEM, same as Gr. τέμ-νω, lit. *to cut off*, hence] *to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (post. and rare): semper aves quod absit: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 28: divos, Virg. Aen. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Virg. Aen. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 209: haud temnendae manus auctor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

tēmo, ōnis, *m. a beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, etc.: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109: Virg. G. 3, 173: Ov. M. 2, 107: Caes. B. G. 4, 33. 2. In gen. *a pole*: Col. 6, 19, 2. II. Meton. *a waggon* (poet.): de temone Britanno exsolet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126. (II) *the constellation called the Wain* or *Waggon of Bootes, Charles' Wain*: Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: Stat. Th. 1, 370: Ov. M. 10, 447.

temo, ōnis, *m. a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money*: Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 14 *sq.*

tēmōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [temo] *pertaining to the commutation for recruits*: onera, Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 1: Suetin. Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 14. II. Subst. *m.*

monopolio, ii, m. *a collector of the commodities for recruits*: Cod. Justin. 12, 39, 2.

temperāculum, i, n. [tempero] *a working*: ferri, App. Flor. p. 342.

temperāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition, or constitution*; *a measure, mean, moderation*; *temperament, temperature*: inventum est temperamentum, quo temulores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: temperamento inter plebem senatumque acto, Just. 2, 7: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *moderation*, id. A. 3, 12: Plin. Pan. 3: opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3: eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *proportion, combination*, id. 9, 56, 61: coeli, *temperateness*, Just. 2, 1.

temperans, antis, *Part.* [tempero].

I. Adj. *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate*: aut temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14, 30. *Comp.*: principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22. *Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 13, 28. With *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52: potestatis temperantiori, Tac. A. 13, 46.

temperanter, *adv. with moderation, moderately*: Tac. A. 4, 33. *Comp.*: Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

temperantia, ae, *f.* [temperans] *moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance*, as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo. cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. or. 22, 76: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9: disciplina moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eadem temperantia, Tac. G. 23: valetudinem temperantia mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

temperātē, *adv. in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*: tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: arbores humoris temperatis, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* **II.** Fig.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32: temperatius scribere, ib. 13, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

temperātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling or tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion or combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament*: est corporis temperatio quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, eamque sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperationem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 30: aeris temperatio, *temperature*, id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: stellarum temperationes Alexandrino petenda sunt universo, Vitr. 7, 12: quae a Jove conversique stationibus coeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: omnium temperationem caloris et ejus augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organisation, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46: temperatio juris, quum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28. sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating*, ib. § 27. **II.** Meton.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organising or controlling principle*, id. Rep. 6, 17.

temperātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, palliative*: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1

temperātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who duly arranges* or *governs* (rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70. voluptatis, *i. e. who enjoys it in moderation*, Sen. Vit. beat. 14. Poet.: armorum (flumen), *i. e. that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temperātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *due measure, proportion, composition*, or *quality*; *temperature*: coeli temperatura, Varr. in Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 1 *med.*: mimi, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20.

temperātus, a, um, *Part.* [tempero]. **I.** Adj. *duly limited, moderate, temperate*: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones coeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1. mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1. *Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. *Sup.*: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14. **2.** Fig. *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, id. Verr. 4, 58: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 2, 36, 87: in victoria temperatior, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: mens in bonis ab insolenti temperata laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: vina temperatam di provehunt in majus, ib. 3, 4, 66: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95: temperatior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 51, 212.

temperi, *adv.* v. tempus, no. IV.

temperies, ēi, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper*: in quo (aere) aequabilis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80: ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (plagas telluris): soltdem inter utramque locavit temperiemque dedit, mixta cum frigore flamma, *moderate temperature*, ib. 1, 51: coeli, id. Pont. 2, 7, 71: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque temperie media, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempĕro, avi, atum, 1, v, a. and n. (old *perf. subj.* temperint, Pl. Trac. 1, 1, 49) [tempus]. **A.** Act. *to divide or proportion duly*; *to combine or compound in due proportion*; *to qualify, temper*, etc.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimillimis rebus miscere et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios equabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: ea quum tria temperasset, unum in speciem temperavit, id. Tim. 7: non, Plin. 2, 56, 57: Saturnum, id. 34, 34, 81: Jovem, Ov. F. 5, 409: aestatem, mollis, Plin. 24, 11, 21: vinum, id. 23, 2, 32: pocula, i. e. *to fill*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 fin.: augmentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2: colores, id. 2, 18, 16: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, ib. 2, 53, 131: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quis aquam temperet ignibus, *i. e. warm*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6: balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, *i. e. waters*, Virg. G. 1, 110. **B.** Transf. *to check, restrain, rule, guide, manage*: rem publicam instituis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Acad. 2, 1, 3: qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras vallisque mundum temperat horis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770: arces aetherias, ib. 15, 859: undas, ib. 12, 580: ratem, ib. 13, 366: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. Od. 1, 8, 7: genitus qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, ib. 1, 12, 16: Plin. 2, 6, 4: coeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21. Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, *i. e. to tune*, Prop. 2, 34, 80: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18 citharam nervis, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108. **II.** Fig.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26 quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45: ita in varia et perpetua oratione hi sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197: amara lento temperet risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. annonam macelli quotennis tam perandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34 (Aeolus) sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays*, Virg. Aen. 1, 57. **B.** Neut. *to observe proper measure*; *to moderate* or *restrain oneself*; *to forbear, abstain*; *to be moderate* or *temperate*: constr. with *abl.* either alone or with *in* or *ab*; with *dat.* or *inf.*: jam istoc probior es, quum in amore temperes, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 8: linguae tempera, id. Rud. 4, 7, 28 manibus, Liv. 2, 23: oculis, id. 21, 22. irae, id. 33, 20: victoriae, Sall. C. 11: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 a lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 8: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20: Tac. A. 15, 16: risu, Liv. 32, 34: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.. matronae canora his voce sua timnire temperent, Pl. Poen. prol. 33: tollere puerum, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42: exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9. (ll) With *dat.* of pron. *reflex.* or animis (pleonast.); usu. with *subj.* to *abstain, forbear*: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: neque mihi temperavi, ut aliquid ederem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus exemplum afferam, Plin. 18, 6, 8: eum sibi gravate a mendacio temperaturum, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: vix temperavere animis, quin impetum facerent, Liv. 3, 45. *Pass. impers.*: negre temperatum est, *they with difficulty refrained*, id. 32, 20: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni cognites intervenissent, id. 2, 23: jam superbiendi se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 30. **2.** Esp. *to abstain from injuring*; *to spare, be indulgent to*; constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut ei cuiquam nulla in re unquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Ver. 2, 6, 17: temperatis hostibus, ib. 2, 4, 5: amicis, id. Balb. 23, 52: privignae, Nep. Ot. 3, 3: ut ne ab ullo temperaret, Suet. Vesp. 4: ab his maxime, id. Ner. 20. *Pass. impers.*: temperatum tamen domui, ne quem ejus ordinis, id. 1, 29: ut ne ab ullo temperaretur, id. 2, 10. (Ellipt.: *to temper instead of tempering*)

tempestas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a portion, point, or space of time, a time season, period*: sol exprimus supremæ tempestas æstu, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2: jam qua tempestate vivo certe sine ad me reciplo, Lucil. in Non. 407, 31: ea tempestate flos pollarum fuit, Pl. Cas. prol. 18: qua tempestate juvencos egerat e stabulis, Prop. 4, 9, 1: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa tempestate fui, Ov. M. 1, 183: tertia te Phthiæ tempestas læta locavit, *the third day*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 153: fuere item ea tempestate, qui crederent, Sall. C. 17: illa tempestate, Liv. 27, 37. *Plur.*: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 33: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 17: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romæ virtute magnus fuit, Sall. C. 53: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus faotus est, id. J. 96: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5. ‖ Esp. *time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather*: quum tonuit lævum bene tempestate serena, Enn. Ann. 2, 5: liquida, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 64 liquidissima coeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: clara, Virg. Aen. 9, 20 nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, Cic. Att. 9, 13: quum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32 turbida tempestas heri fuit, Pl. Rud 4, 3, 3: perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: turbulenta, lb. 5, 10, 26: foeda, Liv. 2, 62: horrida, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: demissa ab Euro, id. Od. 3, 17, 11 *Plur* dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1. 2. Absol. *a storm, tempest*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 27: tanta tempestas cooritur, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: vis tempestatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 8: maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167. Poet: turbida tempestas telorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 284. *Plur.*: Pl. Merc. 1, 83: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ut tempestates sæpe certo aliquo coeli signo commoventur, id. Mur. 17, 36. (ii) Fig. *commotion, disturbance, calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, id. Planc. 4, 11: comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 36: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: periculi tempestas, id. Sest. 47, 101: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep. 2, 6: querelarum, *storm, shower*, id. Pis. 36, 89: ea ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, id. Att. 10, 4: communis fletuum tempestas (*i. e.* Verres), id. Verr. 2, 37, 91: (scurra) pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. *Plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85.

temperātīvē, *adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cato R. R. 61, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: Col. 2, 8, 4: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 82. *Comp.*: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

temperātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temperativus] *a right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare): una cuique parti ætatis temperativitas est data, *its appropriate quality or character*, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Plin. 10, 34, 52. ‖ Transf. *a right or proper state or condition*: temperativitates stomachi tolluntque corporis, id. 29, 6, 36, § 120.

temperātīvus, adv. = temperative: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 42.

temperātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [temperatus] *pertaining to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: ventri, Cic. M. de S. 13, 131: imbres, Just. 44, 1: nondum temperativo ad navigandum mari, Sisennam adiit, Cic. Mand. 12, 34: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv. 45, 19: veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 500: tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: oratio, Liv. 5, 12: casmus arborum, Plin. 26, 41, 84: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: num parum tempestivus interveni? Tac. Or. 14. *Neut. absol.*: si tempestivum erit, Col. 1, 8, *fin.* ‖ Esp. *seasonable, full-grown, ripe*: maturitas, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ubi ocymum tempestivum erit, dato primum, Cato R. R. 54, 3: fructus, Cic. Off 2, 4, 14: examina pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1361: pinus, Virg. G. 1, 256 cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestivores, Gell. 2, 29. 2. Transf. of persons, *ripe, mature*: tempestiva viro, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 12: Rhode, lb. 3, 19, 27 virgo, Fest. s. v. Romani tempestivus erat coelo Cytherætus heros, Ov M. 14, 584. ‖ 3. *in good time, in good season, early*: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, *to early risers*, Plin. 29, 4, 25 sani atque tempestivi, id. 7, 51, 54. Esp. of early banquets, beginning in the day-time. convivia, Cic. Arch. 6, 13 id. Att. 9, 1: Sen. de Ira 2, 28. Tac. H. 2, 68: Suet. Cal. 45 *fin.*: tempestivus epulis delinitus, Tac. A. 11, 4.

tempestŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *stormy, tempestuous*. incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6

tempestus, ūtis, *f* (for tempestas) Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

templārĭus, e, *adj.* [templum] *pertaining to a temple*: fines, Auct. de Limit. p 295 Goes.

templātim, *adv.* [id.; cf vicatim, from vicus] *templewards, through the temples*: Tert. Apol. 42 *fin.*

templum, i, *n.* (also tempulum; curator tempuli, Inscr. Grut. p. 323, 1) [tem-no, *cut off*; cf. *τέμ-ενος* from *τέμ-νω*] prop. *a space cut off*; hence, in augury, *an open place for observation*, cut off by the augur with his staff: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria, Serv. Virg Aen. 1, 92: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 8: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6. ‖ Transf. *any open space* (rare, and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in cornia coeli templa, *into the expanse of the sky*, Enn. Ann. 1, 167 nec mare nec tellus neque coeli lucida templa, Lucr. 1, 1013: coelestia, id. 6, 388: magnum Jovis altitonantis templum, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the circuit of the world*, Lucr. 5, 1435: Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, lb.: Acherusia templa alta Orci salvete infera, *spaces*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: loca Neptuna templaque turbulenta, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 3: id. Rud. 4, 2, 4: humida, lingual circum sudantia templa, Lucr. 4, 625. 2. *a consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary*: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco, id. Vat. 10, 24: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv. 8, 14: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, id. 1, 30: *the curia*, id. 26, 21: *a tribunal*, id. 23, 10: *an asylum*, id. 2, 1. Fig. *a sanctuary, shrine*: postea templaque mentis, Lucr. 5, 1043: (curia) templum sanctissimi, amplissimi, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33, 90. (ii) Esp. *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple*: Herculis, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Junonis Sospitae, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 16: antiqua deorum, id. S. 2, 2, 104: donec templa refeceris, id. Od. 3, 6, 1: tentada antica templa, Pl. 2, 11, 6: *the sepulchral monument of Sichaeus*, to whom divine honours were paid, Virg. Aen. 4, 457. ‖ III. *a piece of timber*: in architecture, *a purlin*, lying horizontally upon the rafters: Vitr. 4, 2 and 7: templum significat et tignum, quod in ædificio transversum ponitur, Fest. s. v.

temporālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary, temporal*: canus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: *vános* temporis esse, Quint. 6, 2, 20: concessio, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, Hermog. lb. 47, 10, 95: arae, *erected for the occasion*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 210. 43 16.

2. In grammar, temporale verbum, *denoting time*, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 385: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.. adverbia (as jam, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 lb. ‖ *pertaining to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11.

temporālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis] *present custom, fashion*, opp. to aeternitas. Tert. Res. Carn. 60: Pall. 1 *med.*

temporālĭter, *adv. for a time, temporarily*: observata lex, Tert. adv Jud. 2 *med.*

temporānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *happening or coming at the right time, opportune*: lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med.*: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, *i. e. the early and the latter rain*, Vulg. Jac. 5, 7.

temporārĭē, *adv. for a time, temporarily*: Salv. Gub. D. 5, 8.

temporārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary*: liberalitas, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mora (*opp.* aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt. 4, 5: non temporarium et subitum est, Plin. Pan. 91.

temporātim, *adv. at times, according to time, chronologically*: terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏri, *adv.* v. tempus, no. IV.

tempus, ŏris, *n.* [TEM, "cut," root of temno and *τέμ-νω*; hence] *a portion or period* of time: tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38: extremum diei tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id. Fam. 7, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 33: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12. ‖ Transf. *time*, in general. tempus est. id quo ,nunc utimur, pars quaedam aeternitatis cum aliquibus annui, mensi, diurni nocturnive spatii certa significatione, id. Inv. 1, 25, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus. id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperate tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Tim. 9 *fin.*: neque ut calori possit, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Tac. Hist. 3, 3, 14: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: quos ad me id temporis venisse esse praestiterat, *at that time*, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: non tantulum unquam intermisit tempus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 93: tempus committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: omni tempore, always, lb 1, 11: edendi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22. *Plur.*: id certis temporibus fiebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil agebant, lb. 1 27: superioribus temporibus ad te antea literas misi, id. Fam. 5, 21. (ii) Ellipsis. *time of office, of an office*: tempus pendutum, *facilis*, quae tempora est, consulatûs, lb. 20, 1. ‖ Esp. *the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period*: tempus est, quando [illegible] opera ego, nihil quicquam [illegible]

eventarum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maximum esse ut eat domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: tempus conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam agi res, Virg. Aen. 5, 618. (II) *plu.* (less freq. *sing.*) *the temples* of the head (prop. *the right place, the fatal spot*; cf. Gr. τὰ καίρια): duas suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Lucr. 1, 929: Tib. 2, 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 5, 416. Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: contorquet brachium et Graecho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: Virg. Aen. 9, 418: Sil. 12, 414: Stat. Th. 10, 110. Poet. transf. *the face, visage:* Prop. 2, 24, 3: id. 2, 18, 32: *the head:* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads*, id. 4, 9, 15: tremulum movens cana tempus amillas omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162. **B.** *time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity:* idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46. **4.** In grammar, *a tense* of a verb: Varr. L. L. 9, 53, 152 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 5, 47.

III. Meton. *the state of the times, position, state, condition*; *Plur. the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, Cic. Manil. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Flacc. 3, 6 pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 91. o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, *to the last extremity*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances*, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 17. *Plur.:* omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt. Cic. Cluent. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, ib. 1, 9: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36. **IV.** Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempori or temperi, *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably*: rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato R. R. 2, 1: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, id. Men. 2, 3, 90: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: ut coenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6: *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, in a punning allusion to the meaning *temple*, id. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131. *Comp.:* memini te mihi Phamese coenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius Incidis undis, *earlier*, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temperius ad officium redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3. **2.** Ad tempus: *at the right* or *appointed time, in time:* ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: ad tempus si mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17. (II) *for the time being, for a while, for the moment:* quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Am. 15, 53: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42. **3.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: id. Arch. 8, 18. **4.** In tempore, *at the right, proper,* or *appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.* **5.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20. **6.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 30. id. Truc. 1, 2, 85. **7.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49 Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, *in accordance with our present means*, Virg. E. 7, 35.

tēmŭlenter, *adv. drunkenly*: eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

tēmŭlentia, ae, *f.* [temulentus] *drunkenness, intoxication*: Plin. 14, 13, 14.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root TEM, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] *drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Non. in Fest. *s. v.* temetum: muller, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem intueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20 ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.:* putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, *i. e. dripping*, App. M. 5, p. 168.

tĕnācia, ae, *f.* [tenax] *stubbornness*: equorum, Enn. in Non. 407, 23.

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a holding fast, tenacity* (rare) (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. **II.** Esp. *a holding fast to money, niggardliness*: Liv. 34, 7.

tĕnăcĭter, *adv. firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously*: Ov. H. 9, 21: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. *Comp.:* Val. Max. 7, 5, 2: Macr. S. 7, 3. **II.** Fig.: Ov. H. 3, 43. *Comp.:* Sol. 52 *med. Sup.:* App. M. 5, p. 167.

tĕnăcŭlum, i, *n.* [teneo] *an instrument for holding, a holder*: Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P. (Hence It. *tanaglia*; Fr. *tenaille.*)

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *holding fast, griping, tenacious*: prensat tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 404: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 6, 3: vinclum, id. G. 4, 412: complexus, Ov. M. 4, 377: tenax hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. A. 1, 63. With *gen.:* herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15: cutis tenacior capilli, id. 22, 22, 39. (II) Subst. tenaces, ium, *m. plu. things that hold fast*, i. e. *bands, stalks*, or *pedicles* of fruit, *etc.*: Pall. Febr. 18, 1: id. Mart. 10, 4: id. Sept. 17. **2.** Esp. *holding fast* to wealth, power, *etc. griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious*: filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: *He.* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi.* Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. With *gen.:* genus quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657: milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67. **3.** Transf. of things: *that holds or sticks fast*: jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together*, i. e. *matted*, Hor. Epod. 2, 24: globis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *med.*: cerae, *sticky viscid*, Virg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 21: pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30. **II.** Fig. *holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious*; usu. with *gen.*: memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 12, 1, 90: tenax propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: Ov. M. 10, 405: justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg. Aen. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14. **2.** *stubborn, obstinate*: equus contra sua vincla tenax, ib. 3, 4, 13: Liv. 39, 25: quum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2. (Hence Sp. *tenaza.*)

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo] *a little snare*; fig.: aucupia verborum et literarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65.

tendo, tĕtendi, tentum, and tensum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16: rotia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32, 20: Hor. Epod. 2, 33: Ov. M. 4, 513 intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chordam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, Virg. Aen. 7, 164: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20: hence, poet. transf.: sagittas arcu, ib. 1, 29, 9. spicula cornu, Virg. Aen, 9, 606: oculos pariterque telumque, ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34: lora valida manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: tendunt vela noti, *swell*, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. in Non. 181, 30: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad coeli coerula tempia, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: manus ad coelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: brachia ad coelum, Ov. M. 6, 279: brachia coelo, ib. 2, 580: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: brachia orantia ad aliquem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 65. manus supplices dis inmortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Graecia tendit de terram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches*, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9 (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reached out*, Virg. Aen. 2, 674: tu munera supplex tende petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: qua nunc se ponti plaga coerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends*, Lucr. 5, 482.

2. Esp. sensu obsceno: nervum tendere, Auct. Priap. 70: alutam, Mart. 11, 60, 3. **II.** Fig.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: Sall. C. 27: omnes insidias animis tendere, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, *to strain*, Sat. Ach. 1, 543: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra legem tendere opus, *to strain*, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 2. aestivam noctem sermone benigno, *to protract, extend*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: iter ad naves tendere, *to direct*, Virg. Aen. 1, 656: Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigere atque tendere, *tendering, offering*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. **B.** Neut. *to direct oneself or one's course; to aim, strive, go, tend* in any direction: dubito an Venusium tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5: Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Virg. Aen. 2, 321: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad portus, Ov. M. 13, 690: ad metam, ib. 15, 453: cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 62: tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34. (II) Of things: levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4: serum tendit palmes, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra vis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 611: tunc aethera tendit, Lucan. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends*, Plin. 11, 37, 66: Taurus mons ad coeanum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27:

teti mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31. 2. Esp. *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp:* qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendetis in illo, Lucan. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. Aen. 2, 29: iisdem castris, Liv. 44, 17: iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55. ‖. Fig. *to aim, strive, be directed, inclined to, tend to:* ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13: ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *the purport of what I say*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. (ii) With *inf. to exert oneself, to strive, endeavour* (mostly poet.): (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38: fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16. 3. Esp. *to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend:* nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Virg. Aen. 5, 21: nec mora nec requies, vasto certamine tendunt, ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall. C. 60: summa vi, Liv. 32, 32: interrex et senatus, consulum comitia ut habeantur, tendunt, id. 4, 7: tribuni ne incommode adversarentur haud sane tendere, id. 4, 8: quid tendit? quum efficere non possit, *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5. [Root TEN, d being an outgrowth; Sans. TAN, "extendere;" Gr. τείνω, τάνυμαι; Germ. *dehnen*. To the same root belong *teneo, tenus, tenor, tenuis*; Germ. *dünn*; Eng. *thin*; Erse, *tana*, "thin."]

tendor, ōris, *m.* [tendo] *a stretching, straining:* fauciun, App. M. 4, p. 153.

tĕnĕbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [tenebrae] *darkness:* Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.*: Lampr. Commod. 16) *darkness* (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16. tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38. inculta, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248. 2. Esp. *the darkness of night, night:* redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: per tenebras, Lucan. 2, 686. 3. *the darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon:* tenebrae oboriuntur, genua lucida succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: Ov. M. 2, 181: Lucan. 3, 735: Plin. 7, 6, 5. 4. *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20, 17: certum est mihi ante tenebras (i. e. noctem) persequi tenebras (i. e. mortem), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 88. 5. *blindness* (poet. and rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 419: Ov. M. 3, 515: Stat. Th. 4, 407. ‖. Meton. *any dark, gloomy place:* Mart. 2, 14, 13: clausi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte gravi orum vitam exigunt, *in prison*, Sall. J. 14: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, *your haunts*, Cat. 55, 2: tenebrae malae Orci, id. 3, 13: infernae, Virg. Aen. 7, 325: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Virg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. ‖‖. Fig. *darkness, gloom, obscurity*, etc.: hoc tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: oodnoere tenebras rebus clarissimis, ib. 2, 6, 16: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 82. [Root TEM; Sans. *tamas*, "tenebrae;" Erse, *teim*, "dark;" O. Germ. *demar*, "crepusculum;" Eng. *dim*: in *ten-ebrae*, the *m* becomes *n*, on account of the following *b*.]

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro] *a darkening, obscuration:* visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, and 4, *no.* 66.

tĕnĕbresco (tenebrasco), 3. *v. n. incep.* [tenebrae] *to grow* or *become dark:* Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 1, 10 *fin.*: Hier. in Jesai. 5, 12, 20.

tĕnĕbrĭco, avi, 1. *v. n.* [tenebricus] *to become dark:* sol media die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos. 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebresoit).

tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus] *dimness of the eyes*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy:* esse semus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy* (rare): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler:* tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. in Non. 19, 4: Varr. ib. 6.

tĕnĕbro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make dark, to darken:* vespera semiam tenebrante, App. M 8, p. 208. Amm. 19, 8.

tĕnĕbrōsē, *adv. darkly:* Hier. in Ion. 4, 6.

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy:* ubra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: palus, ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: Jarcer, Lucan. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3. *Comp.*: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Justin. 6, 43, 3 *med.*

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivula et tenellula, Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): bella et tenella Casina, Pl. Cas. 1, 20: unguilae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* tetinerim, Pac. in Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 12: *perf. inf.* tetinisse, Pac. ib. 11: *fut. perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. s. v. purime. *Perf.* tenivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.: Diom. p. 363 and 369 ib.) [root TEN same as in tendo, *q. v.*: hence, the orig. meaning is *to hold tightly.*] A. Act. *to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain:* quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te intra claustra tenebo, id. Od. 3, 11, 44: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Capitolia celsa tenebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 653: Athenae tuae emporiorum in arce eleum tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Agr. 2, 4: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: iter, Virg. Aen. 1, 370. 2. *to hold, keep, have: Eu.* Porrige brachium, prehendo: jam tenes? *Ch.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 42: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Coel. 26, 63: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Ov. M. 11, 560: id. A. A. 1, 320: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6: aliquem in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114: aliquem sinu, ib. 13, 157. Proverb.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing*: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quatenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68. quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Cln. 7, 20. 3. Esp. *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy*, etc: multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8: silvas tenent delphines, Ov. M. 1, 302: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: scenam, *to have sole possession of, rule over*, Suet. Tit. 7. *Absol.*: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: ib. 2, 18. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35: Virg. E. 1, 32: Ov. H. 2, 103. (iii) In colloq. lang. teneo te, *I have you once more*, or again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27: Ov. H. 18, 183: also like our *I have you, I've got you* (fast, bound, *etc.*): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 148: id. Quint. 20, 63. 4. *to reach, attain:* montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37: regionem, id. 30, 25: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198. 5. *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: si id te non tenet, advola, Cic. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, ib. 16, 7: naves vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. Praef. *med.*: pecus omne tenendum, Virg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10: manum stomachumque teneto Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: Phoebi tenuere viam, *i. e. impeded, closed up*, Lucan. 5, 136 Sabinus castris sese tenebat, *remained*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his literis declararem, id. Att. 15, 14. ‖. Fig. *to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain:* sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, id. Phil. 1. 11, 27: ordinem, ib. 5, 13, 35: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28: si jus suum populi tenuant, ib. 1, 32: foedus, id. Balb. 15, 34: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast, maintain*, id. Parad. 1, 3, 14: propositum tenere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: suas leges, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum tenuerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: pleba tenuit ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30: alicujus memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: memoria tenetis, complures in Capitolio turres de coelo esse percussas, *you remember*, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. Without *memoria*: multa haec memineris et teneas? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 2. tim.

answers needful, of verbs: tenerem, Virg. A. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. 388. 386: II 2. to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know: nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, quid sit hoc negotii, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 39: teneo, quid dicam? Per. Haut. 4, 3, 22: teneo, quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus tenentur, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 25: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8. With inf.: nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et male facere tenet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 10: Lucr. 3, 649. 3. Esp. to have possession of, occupy; to have the mastery of, to control: si consilio pulso libidines fraconditaeve tenerent omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quae te tanta praevitas mentis tenuerit, id. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 21: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: nisi forte quem inbonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3: neque ira neque gratia teneri, to be controlled or influenced, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: teneri amore magno, Virg. Aen. 1, 675: pompa, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, to be enchained, fascinated, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210. 4. to reach, to gain, attain: per cursum rectum regnum tenere, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: teneri res aliter non potest, id. Fam. 1, 1: Liv. 43, 11. 5. to hold back, repress, restrain, etc.: iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38: rhum, id. Vat. 8, 20: Hor. A. P. 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, to hold back, keep to themselves, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: leges aliquem non tenent, id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18: quod solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: poena teneri, to be subject or liable to, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: testibus in re perspicua teneri, to be convicted, id. Cascin. 2, 4: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 fin. 6. to take in, comprise, comprehend, include: haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46: ut homines deorum agitatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, consists in, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29: dixi jam antea, ipsum rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227.

B. Neutr. to hold a position, to maintain oneself: qua abscisae rupes erant, statio pancorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5: duo extra ordinem milita teriuere, id. 3, 62: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 365. 2. to hold or take one's way, to sail, steer: Cassandream potentes, primo qui Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Cretae, ib. 13, 706: medio tutissimus ibis: inter utrumque tene, ib. 2, 140. ‖ Fig. to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.: imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 33, 44: Tacentiam per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47: per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3: tenet fama, lapsam infantibus praebuisse mammam, id. 1, 4: tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invaluerit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 3, 47.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. soft, delicate, tender: locus lapillo asperatus nisi benigne terra tenera sit, Cato R. R. 45, 1: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, ib. 151, 2: procera et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 1: radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: teneris arbitrabar blandis atque falsis, id. B. G. 1, 17: pinnities, Virg. E. 10, 43: gramen, Hor. C. 4, 12: vena, Ov. M. 4, 359: genus tenerius lacte, id. A. A. 1, 299: teneri lanugine malae, Virg. E. 2, 311: uvae, Ov. Am. 3, 6: ubi, Ov. Ex. Pont. 4, 10, 20: feras tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15: Dianam teneras dicite virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1: saltatores, effeminate, Cic. Pis. 30, 89. 2. Esp. of tender age, young: tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10 (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: manes, the shades of children, Stat. Th. 6, 121: teneri anni, Plin. Pan. 15, 1: teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, ut: guiculis, i. e. from childhood, Cic. Fam 1, 6: de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. Absol.: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18. in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272. ‖ Fig.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in animicita tenera atque tractabilis, id. Am. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21: teneras mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128 versus, id. A. P. 246 carmen, Ov. Am 3, 8, 2: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Transf. of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1: Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333.

2. Esp. inexperienced, weak: tener animus (pueri), Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Iac. Or. 29: mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5. [Prob. akin to τέρην, from τείρω, τέρω: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing the Sabines used terenus, instead of tener, accord. to Favorin. in Macrob. S. 2, 14 fin. Others, less probably, connect tener with τεῖν, root of tendo.] (Hence Sp. tierno; Fr. tendre.)

tĕnĕrasco, 3. v. n. incep. [tener] to grow tender: Lucr. 3, 766.

tĕnĕrē, adv. tenderly, delicately, softly: dicere, Tac. Or. 26 recitare, Plin l. p. 4, 27. Comp.: complosit manus Petr 24. Sup.: de sua cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35.

tĕnĕresco, 3 v. n incep. [tener] to grow soft or tender: in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189. Cels. 6, 6, 4. Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, f. [id.] softness, tenderness: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28. ‖ Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 med.: teneritas Corinthiorum, id. 1, 2 med.

tĕnĕrĭter, tenderly: Charis. p. 162 P.

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [tener] softness, tenderness: si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai. 9, 2: pueri primae teneritudinis, of the tenderest age, Suet. Tib. 44.

tĕnesmos, i, m. = τεινεσμός, a straining at stool, tenesmus: Plin. 28, 14, 59: Scrib. Comp. 142.

tĕnor, ōris, m. [teneo] a holding on, holding fast; hence, an uninterrupted course, career, tenor: fasta fugit servatque cursus tenorem, haec via cursus, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido ductu tenore tota patent, by a steady motion, Ov. M. 3, 117: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15: pugnae, id. 8, 38: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, tenuque interminato, Liv. 35, 16: auriteuthis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18: tenorem in narrationibus servavit, connection, Quint. 10, 1, 61: cetus quicquam, quod interrumpatur quiet, quantumvis hostis essere circumsonet, C. Sent. fetus, tenor, id. 7, 5. (Y) Adv. and tenore, in one course or direction, continuously, uninterruptedly: tenore naturae, according to, Lucr. 2, 1117: tenore, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: id. A. A. 2, 299: tenore longinquo maris, Virg. E. 2, 311: venae, Ov. Ex. Pont. 4, 10, 20: feras tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15: Dianam teneras dicite virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1: saltatores, effeminate, Cic. Pis. 30, 89. 2. Esp. of tender age, young: tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10 (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: manes, the shades of children, Stat. Th. 6, 121: teneri anni, Plin. Pan. 15, 1: teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, ut: guiculis, i. e. from childhood, Cic. Fam 1, 6: de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. Absol.: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18. in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272. ‖ Fig.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in animicita tenera atque tractabilis, id. Am. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21: teneras mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128 versus, id. A. P. 246 carmen, Ov. Am 3, 8, 2: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Transf. of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1: Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333.

2. Esp. inexperienced, weak: tener animus (pueri), Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Iac. Or. 29: mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5. [Prob. akin to τέρην, from τείρω, τέρω: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing the Sabines used terenus, instead of tener, accord. to Favorin. in Macrob. S. 2, 14 fin. Others, less probably, connect tener with τεῖν, root of tendo.] (Hence Sp. tierno; Fr. tendre.)

tĕnĕrasco, 3. v. n

Tusc. 4, 34, 73: gravis anetumnus cruciatus exercitum: valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: tentari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 82: Mss. S. 2, 3, 169: Virg. G. 3, 442: vina tentant caput, attack, affect, Plin. 23, 1, 20: pedes, Virg. G. 2, 94. II. Transf. to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay; etc.: constr. with acc., a rel. clause, inf., subj., or absol.: (i) with acc.: alicujus scientiam augurgio, Cic. Div. 1, 77, 32: alicujus patientiam, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsus tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Bosporum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 32: Thetim railbus, Virg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 fin.: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut lenire potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36. periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Cluent. 57, 157: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12: libertatem, id. 6, 18: carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, ib. 1, 17, 24. (ii) With relative clause: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 26. (iii) With inf.: aqua prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29: sol coelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 658: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172. (iv) With subj.: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. Pass. impers.: tentatum a L. Sextio tr. pl., ut rogationem ferret, Liv. 4, 49. (v) Absol.: tenta qua lubet, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cantiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. 2. Esp. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disturb: quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrum admonitus an tentatus pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 1, 41, 105: quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 fin.: animum precando, Virg. Aen. 4, 113. judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75: deos multa caede bidentium, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 72: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, to agitate, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.

tentor, ōris, m. a holder, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races: Inscr. Grut. 339, 5: ib. 340, 3.

tentōrĭŏlum, i, n. dim. [tentorium] a little tent: Auct. B. Afr. 47.

tentōrĭum, ii, n. [tendo: 1 it. something stretched out] a tent: Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Suet. Aug. 96: Virg. Aen. 1, 469: Ov. F. 3, 727: Lucan. 1, 396.

tentōrius, a, um, adj. [tentorium] pertaining to tents: pelles, tent-skins, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.

tentus (tensus), a, um, Part. [tendo]. I. Adj. stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense: via rectissimo linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: reminis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tendior (opp. remissior), ib. 42: (mentis) tentento cithareque tentior, Auct. Priap. 6. II. Subst. tentus, i, m. a tight rope: Mart. 12, 72, 1: Auct. Priap. 20. 2. tenta, ōrum, n. pl. the chief organs of pronunciation: Cat. 60, 6. (Gen. sing. I. tenti, Sp. dicet; also II. tenti: Fr. tons, organs, also length of the pronounced sound.)

tentus, a, um, Part. [tenuo].

tĕnŭābĭlis, e, adj. [tenuo] making thin, attenuating: unctiones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

tĕnŭātim, adv. thinly: Apic. 2, 4.

tĕnŭescens, entis, Part. [tenuis] growing thin: luna tenuescente, waning, Censor. Fragm. 3.

tĕnŭĭārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to thin clothing: vestiarius, a maker of light clothing, Inscr. Grut. 630, 8: Inscr. Gud. 200, 1.

tĕnŭĭcŏlum, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] slight, trifling, poor: apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as a disyl. tĕnuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr. 1, 374, et al.: tennis and tenuius, trisyll., id. 4, 64, etc.), adj. [root TEN, v. tendo; 1 it. stretched out; hence] thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, narrow, etc.: subtemen, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 93: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: tam filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tenue coelum, opp. crassum, id. Fat. 4, 7: tenue parumque coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130. aër, rare, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, ib. 2, 25, 42: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, thin, watery, Plin. 14, 9, 11: sanguis, opp. pinguis, id. 11, 38, 90. agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 2: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64: miteduia, thin, lank, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 1, 2, 9: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411. 2. Transf. little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 53: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4: rivulus, ib. 2, 19: aqua, shallow, Liv. 1, 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antehac copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: mensa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: and transf. of persons: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: and with gen.: tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. light, Prop. 3, 1, 8. II. Fig. fine, nice, delicate, exact: tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43: (oratores) tenues, acuti, id. Or. 5, 20: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, elegant, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66. 2. Transf. weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low: quum tenuissima valetudine esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium, opp. forte, Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19: suspicio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: cursus, Virg. G. 1, 177: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia parvo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. to the author of trifling, amorous lays, Mart. 10, 103, 5: tenuiores, men of lower rank, the lower orders, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 1, 47, 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: adolescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, f. [tenuis] thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity: eaturuum in compositis videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat oculos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: valetudo molta bona sit, tenuitas [on the contrary] plurimis, id. Brut. 18, 64: orationum, Phaedr. 1, 14, 6: silvis rarity, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10: ilia, Plin. 29, 1, 9, § 9: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51: aribi, id. 28, 21, 27: aquae, clearness, purity, id. 31, 3, 23. 2. Transf. smallness, insignificance, poverty, narrowness, slight, etc.: de Or. 2, 66, 265: Caes. B. G. 5, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreat, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 23, 50. III. Fig. fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language: limata tenuitas et earum et verborum, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsa subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 28.

tĕnŭĭter, adv. thinly: aliutas tenuiter confectas, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. 2. indifferently, poorly: Dd. Quid vel gerit? Ge. Sbe, tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 93. II. Fig. finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely: tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: scribere, Plin Ep. 6, 28. Comp.: illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 31. 3. lightly, slightly, superficially: mihi nimium tenuiter Stoicorum ergo te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, id. Verr. 2, 65, 157: Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15. Sup.: tenuissime sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35.

tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tenuis] to make thin, slender, fine, rare, to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 43: sol matutinum aëra spissum et humidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 fin.: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipse umbras macie tenuant armenta volentes, make lean, Virg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 18, 21: artus tenuavit in undas, dissolved into water, Ov. M. 15, 551: vocis via est tenuata, narrowed, contracted, ib. 14, 498. flumina per multos rivos, id R. Am. 445: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6. luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. waning, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19. II. Fig. to make small or trifling, to lessen, reduce, enfeeble: utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, to lessen, degrade, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 72: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, have spun out a slight elegiac poem, Prop. 3, 1, 5.

tĕnus, ōris, n. [root TEN, v. tendo] a cord, snare, springe: intendere tenus, Pl. Rac. 4, 6, 23: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendiculo, Non. 6, 12.

tĕnus [id.] orig. an acc. of direction, and hence joined with the gen.; afterwards a prep. with abl. (its supposed construction with the acc. rests upon a false reading in the passages Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 32, where the abl. is the true reading); reaching to, as far as, up or down to, unto, to (always placed after the word governed): 1. with gen.: laborum tenus, elegy the like, Lucr. 1, 929: lumborum tenus, as far as the loins, Cic. Arat. 82: crurum tenus, Virg. G. 3, 51: laterum tenus, id. Aen. 10, 210: aurium tenus, Quint. 12, 2, 17: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24. 2. With abl. (the usu. constr.): Tauro tenus, Cic. Dejot. 13, 36: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: ingentibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 27: summo tenus ore, ib. 2, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 875: pectoribus tenus, ib. 15, 512: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 553: quod fauce tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 12, 40 fin.: extollere canis tenus, Juv. 12, 6. (ii) Esp. Verbo tenus, an adverbial phrase, as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally, (properly, verbum verbo tenus = as far as the words correspond, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; Hor. S. 1, 10, 31. haec verba, vim adhibere necessitatem non verbo tenus, Dig. Dig. 2, 4, 4. multa ignoscentia humanae fragilitati, verbo tenus [in words, but not in fact] culpanda, id. 48, 5, 39, 7.

expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

tĕpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. (tepefacio, Cat. 64, 361) *to make moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid*; *to warm*: is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5: humor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Virg. Aen. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, 2. v. n. *to be moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid* (rare): ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: tepentes aurae, Virg. G. 2, 330. ‖ Fig. *to be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamoured*: quo (Lycida) calet juventus nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente Deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.

2. *to be lukewarm; to be without ardour, indifferent* in love, *etc.*: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, id. R. Am. 7: id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, Quint. 6, 1, 44. [Sans. *tap*, "calefacere;" Gr. τέφρα; Russ. *tepl*, "calidus."]

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [tepeo] *to become moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid*: maria agitata ventis tepescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: Ov. M. 3, 412: Virg. Aen. 9, 701. ‖ *to grow cool* (rare): Mart. 2, 1, 10. 2. Fig. *to cool off, decrease in ardour*: paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Lucan. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

tephrias, ae, m. = τεφρίας, *a kind of marble*: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

tephrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = τεφρῖτις, *an unknown ash-coloured precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tĕpĭdārĭum, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus] *pertaining to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath*: abenum, Vitr. 5, 10: cella, Inscr. Orell. no. 3328. ‖ Subst. tĕpĭdārium, ii, n. *a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath*: Cels. 1, 3. Vitr. 5, 10.

tĕpĭdē, adv. *tepidly, lukewarmly*: Col. 8, 5, 19. *Comp.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖ Fig.: tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpĭdo, 1. v. a. [tepidus] *to make lukewarm* or *tepid*: Plin. 17, 26, 41.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo] *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid*: Trigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92 *med.*: vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. Od. 2, 6, 17: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646. *Comp.*: fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, Plin. 10, 59, 79. *Sup.* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖ Fig. *lukewarm, faint, languid, etc.*: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629: ignes, id. M. 11, 225. (Hence Fr. *tiède.*)

tĕpor, ōris, m. [id.] *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor*: externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. de Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore provenions, *in a mild, moderate temperature*, Plin. 16, 33, 60. *Plur.*: Lucr. 2, 317: Cat. 46, 1. ‖ *coolness*: fac. H. 3, 32 *fin.* 2. Fig. *coldness, languor* of language: libri lenitudinis ac teporis, id. Or. 21 *med.*

tĕpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [tepor] *made moderately warm, warmed*: fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warm, mild*: aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. de Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 4, 16.

tĕpŭla, ae, f. *a stream of water* [id.]

(perhaps tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome*: Front. Aquaed. 8: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [tres] *three times, thrice*: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed*, ib. 2, 14, 7: ter quatuor corpora, *twelve*, Enn. Ann. 1, 110: terni ter cyathi, *nine cups each*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ter centum millibus, id. S. 2, 3, 116: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg. Aen. 1, 272. ‖ Transf. in gen. to denote frequency or repetition: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, ib. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aëneus: ter pereat meis exclusus Argivis: ter uxor capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.*: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Virg. Aen. 12, 155: ter et quater, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree. o ego ter felix, *thrice happy, thrice fortunate*, Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Virg. Aen. 1, 94.

teramnon, i, n. *a plant growing near Philippi*, acc. to Pliny; but apparently from an erroneous interpretation of Theophrastus: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-decies, *adv. num. thirteen times*: quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdecies, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, *i. e. thirty*, Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terĕbinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = τερεβίνθινος, *of the terebinth tree*: resina, *Chian turpentine*, Cels 5, 6: Plin. 24, 6, 22: tabula, Petr. 33.

terĕbinthĭtēsa, ae, *f.* = τερεβινθίτουσα, *a turpentine-coloured precious stone*: Plin. 37, 8, 37.

terĕbinthus, i, *f.* = τερέβινθος, *the terebinth tree*, Pistacia terebinthus, Linn. Plin. 13, 6, 12. Virg. Aen. 10, 136.

terĕbra, ae, *f.* (terebrum, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 44, 12) [tero, lit. *to pierce*] *an instrument for boring, a borer*: Cato R. R. 41, 3. Col. 4, 29, 15 *sq.*: Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *a surgical instrument, a trepan*: Cels. 8, 3. 3. *a military engine for boring through walls in sieges*: Vitr. 10, 19.

terĕbrāmen, ĭnis, n. [terebro] *a hole bored*: furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

terĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boring*: Col. 4, 29, 13. ‖ Meton. *a hole bored, a bore*: Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

terĕbrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a boring*: Scrib. Comp. 206.

terĕbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [terebra] *to bore, bore through, perforate*: terebra vitem pertundito, artitoque ea qua terebraveris, Cato R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallica terebra, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Epit. 52 *med.*: lumen telo acuto, Virg. Aen. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697. 2. Transf. *to bore about* with the fingers, *i. e. to search about for*: regustatum digito terebrare salinum contentus peragas, *i. e. with scanty fare*, Pers. 5, 138. ‖ Fig. *to insinuate oneself, to coax*: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 82.

terĕbrum, i, v. terebra, *ad init.*

terĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tero, *to pierce*] (i) *the boring worm*, Teredo navalis: (ii) prob. some *boring beetle*: (iii) *the clothes moths*, Tineae, Fabr.: Plin. 16, 41, 80: Col. 4, 24, 6: Vitr. 5, 12: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

tĕres, ētis, *adj.* [tero] *rubbed or rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, etc.*: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. s. v.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: palus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Virg. Aen. 6, 207: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: hastile, Liv. 21, 8: mucro, Virg. Aen. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: cervices, *round, slender*, Lucr. 1, 36: collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622: puer, *well made*, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: plagae, *firmly woven*, id. Od. 1, 1, 28: sona, Ov. F. 2, 320: catena, Lucan. 3, 565. ‖ Fig. *smooth, polished, elegant*: (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27: vox in disputationibus, *smooth without impediment*, Quint. 11, 3, 64. oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, *frena* scribere quam *freta*, Gell. 13, 20. *Sup.* seems not to occur

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adj. indecl. of a three-fold kind, three-fold*: humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43.

tergĕo or **tergo**, si, sum, 2. or 3. v. a. (*Part. perf.* tertus, Varr. in Non. 179, 8 and 9) [a lengthened form of tero: v. mergo, spargo, vergo] *to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse*: nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantellum, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74: frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: toreas, *to dry*, Cato R. R. 2, 4: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rub off polish, burnish*, Virg. Aen. 7, 626. arma, Liv. 26, 51: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62. Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon*, Lucr. 6, 119. tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. *Absol.*: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37. ‖ Fig. (rare): librum, *i. e. to improve, amend*, Mart. 6, 1, 3. acelus, *to expiate*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.

tergilla, ae, *f. dim.* [tergum] *the skin* or *rind of pork*: Apic. 4, 3.

terginum, i, n. [id.] *a hide, rawhide*, as a scourge: Lucil. in Non. 414, 9. Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 21.

tergiversanter, *adv. backwardly, reluctantly*: pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9.

tergiversātio, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor] *a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation*: quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis? Cic. Mil. 20, 54. Auct. B. Afr. 8. *Plur.*: Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergiversātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who delays, declines*, Cic. Att. 7, 12: *hangs back, a lagyard*: Gell. 11, 7: Arn. 7, 247.

tergi-versor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [tergum] *to turn one's back*; hence, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, tergiversate*: itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cunctar et tergiversar, ut iis me dem, id. Att. 7, 12: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: Famulus invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur. Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Marc. Dig. 48, 16, 1.

tergo, v. tergeo.

tergŭro, 1. v. a. [tergus] *to cover, cover over*: sues luto se tergurantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

tergum, i (also **tergus**, ŏris), n. (masc.: familiarem tergum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 51: cf. Non. 227, 23) *the back of man or beasts*: (i) *tergum*: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: bovum terga, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: supplicium dare de tergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 78: tergo ac capite pendet, Liv. 3, 59. (ii) *tergus*: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 20, 6: ut equus flectum sui tergoris accommode ministret.

Col. 6, 37, 10. ‖ Transf. *the back* or *hinder part, the back, rear:* omnes hostes terga verterunt: neque fugere destiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22: qui plures simul terga dederant, Liv. 22, 29 terga dare, id. 36, 18: terga praebere fugae, Ov. M. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15 · summi plena jam margine libri scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed*, Juv. 13, 16. 2. Of land or water, *the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Virg. G. 1, 97: crassa, lb. 2, 236 · amnis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 82. ‖‖ Meton. *the body* of an animal (poet.): (i) tergum: (serpens) squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Virg. G. 3, 426: id. Aen. 6, 422: hirrentia centum terga suum, *i. e. a hundred head of swine*, lb. 1, 635 · perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 183. (ii) tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a side of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649. divino tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11. 2. *the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather*, etc.: (i) tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Virg. Aen. 1, 368. (ii) tergus · tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant, lb. 1, 211 · Cels. 7, 25 · Plin. 8, 10, 10. 3. *any thing made of hide or leather* (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, *i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225 feriunt nolles taurea terga manus, *i. e. tympala*, id. F. 4, 342: rupit terga novena bovis, *i. e. the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, id. M. 12, 97: Virg. Aen. 9, 412 · duroque intendere brachia tergo, *i. e. cestus*, lb. 5, 402: per linea terga (scuti), *the linen covering*, lb. 10, 784. (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, *i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347 Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum

ter-fārius, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *thrice bound together, three-fold:* millia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11.

termen, ĭnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

tĕrmentum, i, *n.:* tormentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5). Fest. *s. v.* (in this passage, however, the MSS. of Plautus have tormento; v. Ritschl. ad loc.).

termes, ĭtis, *m. a bough cut off:* of the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9.

terminālis, e, *adj.* [terminus] *pertaining to boundaries, boundary-, terminal:* pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.:* lapides, Amm. 18, 2 *med.:* arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22. 2. Subst. terminālia, ium, *n. plu. the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov. F. 2, 639 *sq.:* Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 41, 11: Hor. Epod. 2, 59. ‖ *pertaining to the end, final, concluding:* sententia, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 251.

terminātē, *adv. with limits:* Auct. de Cas. Liter. Goes. p. 243.

terminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [termino] *a bounding, fixing of bounds or limits:* Inscr. Grut. 197, 5: Id. 198, 2. ‖ Fig.: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo aliis alia terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: politica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision*, lb. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, Id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

terminātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a boundary, limit:* Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v a.* [terminus] *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit:* terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 999: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed coeli regionibus terminaret, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem olese terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22 · fana, Liv. 5, 50: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1: (praetores) terminari jussi, qua ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, id. 32, 28. ‖ Fig. *to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine:* iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74 sonos vocis paucis literarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45 · summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: prooemia intra quatuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.

2. Transf. *to set bounds to, to close, terminate:* sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199 clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183 si, ut *Maecenas* diceretur, genitivo casu non e litera sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: si negotium terminatum est, Julian. Dig. 47, 2, 52.

terminus, i *m.* (termo, ōnis, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: termen, ĭnis, *n.* acc. to Varr. L. l. 5, 4. 8: ibi termina duo stant, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121) *a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit:* contentio de terminis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132 agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2: templi, Liv. 45, 5: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. perd. 3, 8. ‖ Fig. *a bound, limit, end, term:* constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, et quasi termini diligendi, id. Am. 16, 56: oratoria facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214 nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, lb. 1, 16, 70 omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. de Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. perd. 10, 29: termini egestatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 13. [*Ter-minus* may come from *tero*, "to turn," and τέρ-μα from τείρω: but both words may perh. contain the same root as τέλ-ος: on the interchange of *l* and *r*, see letter L, *no.* II. 3.]

termĭtēsus, a, um, *adj.* [termes] *pertaining to an olive-branch:* ramus, *an olive-branch*, Grat. Cyneg. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

ternārius, a, um, *adj.* [terni] *containing or consisting of three:* scrobes, *i. e. of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28. ‖ Subst. ternārius, ii, *m.* = triens, *a third of an as:* Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distrib. three each:* ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: ter terni cyathi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 114: ternae sunt utriusque partes, id. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Virg. Aen. 5, 247: ternum pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35. *Sing.:* terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: te Gratia terna adflavit, *i. e. the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88. ‖ Transf. for tres, *three:* tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur ductores, Virg. Aen. 5, 560: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76.

terni-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. thirteen each:* ternadena ova subjicito sextate tota, Plin. 18, 26, 62.

ternio, ōnis, *m.* [terni] *the number three, a ternion, ternio:* Gell. 1, 20: Mart. Cap. 7, 257: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

tĕr-nox, ctis, *f. a night three times as long as usual:* Herculem, in ultima Hispaniae vasta legatione, Stat. Th. 12, 300.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf* teril, acc. to Charis. p. 230 P.) *to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate:* num me illino ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? *i. e. into a mill*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 16. lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23 teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50: bacam trapetis, Virg. G. 2, 519 · herbas unguibus, Ov M. 9, 695. cibum in ventre, *i. e. to digest*, Cels. 1 *praef. med.* Poet.: labellum calamo, *i. e. to rub one's lip* (in playing), Virg. E. 2, 34. 2. Esp. *to rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thrash* · frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: ut patria cares, bis frugibus area trita est, *i. e. it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov Tr. 4, 6, 19. 3. *to cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen:* oculos, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Virg G. 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66 · cattillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90 · dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritis, Ov M. 8, 369. 4. *to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out:* hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, id. Tr. 4, 6, 14 ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine, silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25, 15: trita labore colla, *galled*, lb. 15, 124 trita vestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: librum, *i. e. to read often*, Mart. 8 3. 4 quid haberet, quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92. 5. *to tread often, to visit, frequent:* angustum formica terens iter, Virg. G. 1, 380. Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52. ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11 2 · receptacula clarissimorum virorum, Plin. Pan. 50: flavaeque terens quercta Maricae Lirin, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259. 6. In an obscene sense: Bolus est, Bolam terit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108: Prop. 3, 11, 30. Petr. 87.

‖ Fig. of time, *to wear away*, i. e. *to pass, spend:* teritur dies, Pl. Trus. 5, 20: diem sermone terere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: teretur interea tempus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv. 1, 57: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 609. 2. Of language, *to wear out by use*, i. e. *to render common, common-place*, or *trite:* jam hoc verbum satis besterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. 3. *to tread under foot*, i. e. *to injure, violate:* jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. [The primary sense of the root was probably "to pierce," as in *ter-ebo*, "a piercing worm," τέρ-εβρα, "a piercer or gimlet," Gr. τέρ-ετρον, τί-τρω-σκω, etc.; Germ. *drillen*; Eng. *drill*; old Eng. *thrill, thirl, thirl*, "to pierce." Hence came the meanings "to rub" (as in Gr. τείρω), and "to turn," the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. From the same root with the meaning "turn" come *torqueo, tortor, tormentum*, etc.; also prob. Eng. *a twirl.*]

terra, ae (*gen.* terras, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: terrai, Lucr. 1, 213 *al. pass.*), *f. the earth*, as opposed to the rest of the universe; also, *land, ground*, soil, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut coelum, terra ut media sit, eaque sua vi nutuque teneatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: unam totam, id. Rep. 1, 14: terrae motus, earthquakes, id. Div. 1, 33, 72: terra continens adventus hostium impedivit, id. Rep. 2, 3: Maeotis fere ea tellus maxime paribus mari altitudine quantum

ĭ-, quae aditum habeat a terra, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: iter terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: esse in terra atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Pl. Merc. 1, 84: terra marique, *by land and sea*, Cic. Att. 9, 1: Sall. C. 13: bellum terra et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae populos terraque marique lacesses, Enn. Ann. 1, 90: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: marique terraque usque quaque queraritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars coelo, mari, terra (ut poëtice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terra, atirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terra succum trahunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 120 tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Pl. Poen. 2, 38· aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 3, 5, 39. mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg. Aen. 4, 654: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *human being*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: terra orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26. quum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemonis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17. ‖ Esp. *a land, country, region, territory*: Laurentis terra, Enn. Ann. 1, 38 terra herilis patria, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 2: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terra. Cic. Am. 4, 13: terra Gallia. Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7. *Plur.*: in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20 quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus patria? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77· pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, *in all lands, in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 62: aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Virg. G. 2, 538: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 33: v. orbis quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18: ubi terrarum essem, ne suspicabar quidem, *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5. 10· so, ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143. [Etym. dub.: perh. akin to Sans. *dhara*, "terra;" Welsh *dwar*.]

terrālis herba, *a plant*, also called sisymbrium (q. v.), *water-cress*: App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *earthy, earthen*: tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: agger, Virg. Aen. 11, 850: colles, Liv. 38, 20. campus, id. 33, 17: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46. ‖ Subst. terrēnum, i, *n. land, ground*: Liv. 23 19: Col. 2, 2, 1: Plin. 9, 51, 74. ‖ *pertaining to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene*: terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: terrena et humida, ib. 1, 17, 40: marini terrenique humores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt alias, partim aquatiles, *land animals*, ib. 1, 37, 103: so, *absol.*: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis conveniat, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land journey*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Poet.: terrenus eques Bellerophon, *mortal*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: inumus, *that dwell on the earth*, Ov. M. 7, 248.

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten, alarm, terrify*: noc me ista terrent. Cic. Fam. 2, 16: adversarios terrere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: meta poenaque, id. Rep. 5, 4: terrore metu, Liv. 36, 6, 3 veritus hostis novo. Ov. M. 3, 115: terruit urbem, terruit gentes, grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4: territes animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 26 (p. 243 ed. Gerl.): Liv. 7, 34. *Absol.*: ut nihil veritum inconsideratius committeret, id. 28, 26. ‖ Transf. *to drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away* (poet.): profugum per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 747: fures, ib. 14, 640: volucres (arundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182. ‖ *to deter, prevent by frightening*: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate, Sall. Orat. Lepid. *init.*: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49: praesentia tua, ne audcrent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non veritus ire, Manil. 5, 576. [Sans. *tras*, "tremere;" Gr. τρέω, τρόμος; Lat. *tremo, trepidus*; Erse, *tor*, "fear, dread."]

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4), *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial*: erant animantium genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum atque coeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Tim. 10: pecudes, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum coelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 4, 58, 129· terrestres urbiumque copiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: exercitus, *land forces*, Nep. Them. 2· proelia, *battles on land*, id. Alcib. 5: iter, a *land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, id. 10, 23, 33· *Ile*. Terrestris coena est. *Er*. Sus terrestris bestia est, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 86.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earthen* (rare): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo] *frightful, dreadful, terrible*: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 14: novercae, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: formae visu, Virg. Aen. 6, 277· vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55: tuba terribili sonitu tarantantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: caligo, id. 6, 853: mons, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160. *Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: quum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26. ‖ Transf. *venerable*: scripturae, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*· sonus coeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25.

terrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [terra colo] *a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (rare): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. in Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas coelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45.

terrĭcŭla, orum, *n. plu.* (terricŭla, ae, *f.*) [terreo] *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (rare). (I) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua auter terricula, Att. in Non. 227, 31: nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11. (II) *Fem.*: pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. in Non. 352, 26: terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. persec. 16 *med.*

terrĭcŭlāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [terricula] *things that excite terror, frights, terrors*: sepulcrorum, App. Apol. 315: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.

terrĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [terrifico] *a frightening*: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [terrificus] *to make afraid, to terrify* (poet. and rare): Lucr. 1, 134: coecigus in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, Virg. Aen. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo facio] *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.): (Cassius) orientis, Lucr. 2, 632: monstrum caelitus, Ov. M. 3, 130: sonipes, Lucr. 6, 1084: rictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 295: sonitus, Val. Fl. 6, 704.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (*nom. adj.*: terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2 12) [terra and ὄΝ, root of γίγνο] *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born* (poet.). of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1420: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118: of Typhoeus, ib. 5, 325: of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18. of the serpent, Sil. 6, 234: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

terrĭgĕnus, v. terrigena, *ad init.*

terrĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo loquor] *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring*: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 104.

terripĕdium, ii, v. tripudium.

terripūdium, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo sono] *sounding terribly*: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

territĭo, ōnis, *f.* [terreo] *a frightening*: levis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

territo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to frighten frequently*; *to alarm, terrify*: aliquem verbis, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 80: augacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 187: Liv. 8, 28.

territōriālis, e, *adj.* [territorium] *territorial*: termini, Front. de Limit. p. 47 Goes.

territōrium, ii, *n.* [terra] *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory*: colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum reliquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: Horentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16.

territus, a, um, *Part.* [terreo].

terror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *great fear, dread, alarm, terror*: deminuit terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 27: terrorem alicui injicere, Cic. Prov. cons. 18, 43. aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 31: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 14: saepe totius armi fructus uno rumore pericali atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. *dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 1, 10 *fin.*: peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, ib.: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. ‖ Meton. *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47: terrores rei publicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *full of earth, earthy* (rare): arena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, ib. 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small piece of land, a field*; alienae, *other man's fields*, Cod. Justin. 10, 15, 1.

terrŭlentē, *adv. in an earthly manner*: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. cath. 10, 178.

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth, earthly*: terrulentum se coelidum, Prud. cath. 5, 138: hic (Caïn) terrulentus, ille (Abel) vitro fragilior, *i. e. frame of the earth*, id. Hamart. 3 *praef.*

terrum, i, *n.* *Part.* (terro) [id.] *A dirt, clean, dust*: (mulier) lanis, tenue, quasi, Pl. Stich. 3, 3, 4: plantis, Ov. M. 2, 736: terram etiam pro sputo terrum ab ore ejecit, Suet. Ner. 20. B. *Fig., parum, nihil, nullum terrum* (*dirt*, *dust*, *i. e. a trifle*, *nothing*), *worth*, *value*: non terrum de hominum consilio, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 20: terrum ne flocci quidem esse, Ter. Ad. 3

quod liberis dicitur, ib. 30: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28. *Comp.*: multo est tersior ea purus magis (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 94. *Sup.*: vir in judicio literarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 *praef*

tersus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wiping off, cleansing*: limus tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113: tersui dentium petere aliquid, id. Apol. p. 277.

tertĭă-decĭmāni, orum, m. *plu.* (*sc.* milites) [tertius] *soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the third, tertian*: tertianas febres, *i. e. the tertian fever*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 24. ‖. Subst. tertiāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris) *the tertian fever*: Cels. 3, 5 Petr. 17: Plin. 24, 19, 107. 2. tertiāni, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites) *soldiers of the third legion*: Tac. A. 13, 36.

tertiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing a third part*: stannum, *that contains one part of tin and two of lead*, Plin. 34, 17, 48. ‖. Subst. tertiārium, ii, *n. a third part, a third*: Cato R. R. 95, 1.

tertiātio, ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus] *a doing a thing the third time*; meton *that which is produced by a third operation*: misere tertiationem cum prima pressura, *the oil produced by the third pressure*, Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertiātō, *adv. thrice*: verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

tertiātus, a, um, *Part.* [tertio]. ‖. Adj. *greater by a third*: castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth*, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

terticeps, ĭpis, *adj.* [tertius] *the third*: mons, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 26.

tertio, *adv. for the third time*: non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14 Liv. 23, 9 tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60. 2. *in the third place, thirdly*: Caes. B. C. 3, 41. 3. *three times*: parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2. Treb. ll. Gall. 17.

tertio, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [tertius] *to do for the third time* (rare) jugerum, *to plough for the third time*, Col. 2, 4, 8 campos, agrum, ib. 4. Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, *thrice repeated*, i. e. *stammered out*, App. M. 5, p. 166.

tertiŏcĕrius, ii, *m.* [tertius cera] *a functionary of the third rank*: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 1: ib. 12, 24, 7.

tertium, *adv. for the third time*: veniant iterum atque tertium, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22.

tertius, a, um, *num. ord.* [tres] *the third*: vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 66: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, *i. e. on the third day of the Saturnalia*, id. Att. 5, 20: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter*, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, *i. e. by the infernal gods*, id. Trist. 2, 53: regna, *the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 584. ‖. Subst. tertius, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* partes) *a third part*: miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cypri, Plin. 33, 9, 46: quum ei tertias subsederit centum, Col. 12, 20, 4: Plin. 21, 18, 71. 2. *the third part in a play*: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, id. 7, 12, 12.

tertius-decĭmus (-dēcĭmus), a, um, *num. ord. the thirteenth*: dies, Cels. 3, 4 med.: tertiadecumae legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

tertus (tersus), a, um, *Part.* [tergeo]. *Wiped, cleaned*: (os) mundum) [milia] *three hundredth of an as*, 6 *quarter-as*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45. 2. *Transf. a trifle*: sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius inumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing*, Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 17. ‖. Of inheritances, *the fourth part*: Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

ter-vēnēfĭcus, i, *m. thrice poisoner*, i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave*, as a term of *abuse*. Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (also written tesqua), orum, *n. plu.* (*sing.* Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 33) *rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts*: tesqua sive tesca *κατάφρυκτοι καὶ βάραις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι*, Gloss. Philox. deserta et tesca loca, Att. in Varr. *loc. cit.*: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuer, poet. Cic. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: tesca deserta et inhospita, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Lucan. 6, 41. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. *loc. cit.*: templum tuscumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, ib.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera] *a small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 31: Juv. 11, 132: Plin. 37, 10, 54 Inscr. Orell. *no* 4116.

tessellārius, ii, *m.* [tessella] *one who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2. Inscr Orell. *no.* 4289

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.] *in a checkered or tessalated form*: concidere spatulam porcinam Apic. 4, 3 id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of small square stones, checkered, tessalated*: pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

tessĕra, ae, *f.* = *τέσσαρες*, *a* (Ion. for *τέσσαρες*, *a*, four) *a square, square piece* of stone, wood, *etc.*, for various purposes: 1. *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 58: id. de Sen. 16, 58: Mart. 14, 15, 1: Ov. A. A. 3, 354: Plin. 37, 2, 6. 2. Milit. *t. t. a square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole, countersign*: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv 27, 46: Auct. B. Hisp. 36: Suet. Galb. 6: Virg. Aen. 7, 637: Sil. 15, 478: Stat. Th. 10, 17. 3. Esp. tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token*, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognise each other: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87: tesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt, *have entered into a bond of friendship*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1079. hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, *i. e. have broken our friendship*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. 4. *a square tablet* or *block, a checker* for pavements, garments, *etc.*: Plin. 36, 25, 62: id. 35, 9, 36 § 62: Mart. 10, 33. 5. *a token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11: frumenti, Juv. 7, 174. *Absol.*: Suet. Aug. 40. (v. Smith's Ant. 1112.)

tessĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [tessera] *pertaining to* tesserae: ars, *the art of dice-playing*, Amm. 14, 6 med. ‖. Subst. tessĕrārius, ii, *m. he who receives and distributes the watch-word from the commander*: Tac. H. 1, 25: Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3462.

tessĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square bit of stone* for paving: Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149. 2. *a voting-tablet*, i. q. *a ballot*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. 3. *a small tally or ticket* for the distribution of corn: Pers. 5, 94.

testa, ae, *f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile*: Cato R. R. 18, 7: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6: Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.* ‖. Transf. *a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, vase*: ii Prometheus a vicinis cuti testa vinalibus carbunculus corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testa cum ardente vidaret scintillare oleum, *the lamp*, Virg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Epist. 2, 70: Tib. 2, 3, 47: Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 114. 2. *a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, etc.*; *a shard, potsherd*: dissipatis imbricum fragmentis ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. in Non. 129, 18 Ov. M. 8, 662: Plin. 32, 8, 28: Fac. H. 5, 6. (ii) *a piece of bone*: Cels. 6, 16. *a fragment of a broken tooth*: id. 6, 9 *med.* 3. Like *ὄστρακον*, *a shard, potsherd*, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi *ὀστρακισμὸν* vocant, Nep. Cim. 3. 4. *the shell* of shellfish or of testaceous animals: ganea balsarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32 6, 21 testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23 (ii) Meton. *a shell-fish*: non enim mare genero suo fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31 marina, ib. 2, 8, 51. (β) *a shell* or *covering*, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, *i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38 lubrica, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm. (γ) *the skull*: testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72: Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1. 5. *a brick-coloured spot* on the face: Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163. 6. *castanet*, made of the shell of shell-fish, used in wanton dances: Juv. 11, 170. 7. *a sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause: Suet. Ner. 20.

testābilis, e, *adj.* [testor] *that has a right to give testimony*: Gell. 6, 7.

testācĕus (testackis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa] *consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-*: structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*: pavimentum, id. 7, 4 *fin.*: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: monumentum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4754. 2. Subst. testācĕum, i, *n. a kind of brick*: Plin. 36, 21, 55: Pall. Mai. 11, 3. ‖. *covered with a shell, testaceous*: omnia, *shell-fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20: operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55 *fin.* ‖. *brick-coloured*: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 31: pira, id. 15, 15, 16.

testāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [testor] *evidence, proof*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [testamentum] *pertaining to wills, testamentary*: lex Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 1, 42 108: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35, 2, 2: hereditates, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 130. ‖. Subst. testāmentārius, ii, *m. one who draws up wills*: id. ib. 28, 5, 9. 2. Esp. *one who forges a will*: Cic Sest. 17, 39: id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor] prop. *the solemn declaration of one's will*; and meton. *a will, testament*: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere, obsignare, facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: mutare, id. Clu. 11, 31: rumpere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: irritum fecere, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subjicere, ib. 14, 3, 7: supponere, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 104: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8: quum ei testamento HS. millies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 1113 *sqq.*) ‖. Esp. testamentum vetus et novum, *the Old and New Testaments*: Lact. 4, 20, 1.

testātim, *adv.* [testa] *like shards, in bits or fragments*: combinantur, Pallad. in Non. 178, 25: caput aliquis luv. in Charis. p. 196 P.

testātio, ōnis, *f.* [testor] *a bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying*: Gell. Dig. 22, 4, 4: Paul. Sent. 5, 5, 3: Ulp. ib. 42, 19, 9: Quint. 5, 7, 34. *a calling to witness, invoking as witnesses*: inter Sodomam cruciatis flammis et S. diuvium ut testationem, Lact. 2, 16. *testimony, evidence*: testationis, *Digest.* 22, 5, 3 *pr.* *confirmation, establishment*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9, § 15.

verbis aut per nuncium jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 4. 1: Scaev. lb. 45, 1, 122: App. Apol. 324. **2.** *as is well known, evidently*: Plin. 8, 36, 54. **3.** *after making a will*: sive testato sive intestato decesserint, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor] *one who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness*: Prud. Cath. 12, 85. ‖ *one who makes a will* or *testament, a testator*: Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 17: Suet. Ner. 17: Lact. 4, 2c.

testatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix*: Cels. Dig 31, 1, 30: Modest. lb. 35: Scaev. lb. 89 *fin.*

testātus, a, um, *Part.* [testor]. ‖ Adj. *published, public*: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 76, 187: ut testatum esse velim, de pare quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, Quint. 2, 15, 8. *Comp.*: ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Cael. 27, 64: quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. *Sup.*: testatissima mirabilia, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

testāceus, a, um, *adj.* [testa] *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen*: testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*

testiculāri est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares femînis admovere, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. *s. v.*

testiculātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus] *having testicles*: equi, *stallions*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7. ‖ Subst.: testiculāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *a plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion: App. Herb. 82.

testicŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [testis] *a testicle*: Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: Juv. 6, 339.

2. Meton. *manly vigour, manliness*: haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103. ‖ *the name of a plant, a kind of orchis*, also called satyrion, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 15.

testificātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor] *a bearing witness, giving testimony*: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: id. Mur. 24, 49: id. Brut. 80, 277. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence*: egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, id. Fam. 1, 1. sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testificor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*Perf. part. pass.*: Cic. Att. 1, 17: Ov. F. 4, 326) [testis facio] *to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify*: constr. with *acc., acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause*: haec quum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 7, 17: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stetisse, et se stetisse, id. Quint. 6, 25: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. *Absol.*: ut statim testificati discederent, id. Caecin. 16, 45.

2. Transf. in gen. *& show, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, id. Att. 8, 1. amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam, lb. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302. ‖ *to call to witness* (rare): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: Cic. Att. 10, 9, A.: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160: numen Stygiae aquae, id. F 5, 250.

testimōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium] *pertaining to* or *serving for evidence*: comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.* ‖ Subst. testimoniales, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* literae), *testimonials*: Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 12.

testimōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testis] *evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsos litis falsis testimoniis petunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 61: testimonium in aliquem dicere Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Suil. 30, 83: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 19: Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: testimonium imperire, id. Fam. 5, 12: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eadem officina exibant, Liv. 39, 8. ‖ Transf. in gen. *that which serves as proof; proof, evidence*: hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium. exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: Cic. Part. or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: laudum suarum, id. Am. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: rei testimonium, id. B. G. 1, 44: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 20.

testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* coelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576) *one who attests* (orally or in writing), *a witness*: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Font. 3, 6: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: locupletissimi, *most credible*, id. Brut. 93, 322: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37: testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 59, 146: ut iis testibus in summa pecuniae uteretur, *as to the amount*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem, id. B. G. 1, 14: Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40. (ii) With *depend. clause*: iis utrimni testibus, adpropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: testibus se militibus uti posse, quanto studio pacem petisset, id. B. C. 3, 90. (iii) Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal devictus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49. ‖ Transf. *an eye-witness, spectator* (rare): Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit, ut eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, illo teste mori, Lucan. 9, 887. luna teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

testis, is, *m. a testicle*: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110: Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. In a pun: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 31: Auct. Priap. 2.

testitrăhus, a, um, *adj.* [testis trahо] *that drags his testicles*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

testor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (testo, Prisc. p. 797 P.) [testis] *to be a witness, to testify, attest* (rare) confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to make known, show, prove*: to *give to understand, to declare, aver*, etc.: constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *acc.*: ego quod facio, ne pacis causa facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: clarissima voce se nomen Oppianici delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv. 25, 10: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistolis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: campus sepulcris procilis testatur, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31: numerum autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non politice junctus, Cic. Or. 68, 227. **3.** Esp. *to publish one's last will or testament, to make a will, provide by will for*: quum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas falsaet testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: intestati appellantur, qui quum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, *i. e. into his will*, Cat. 68, 122. ‖ *to call upon* or *invoke as witness*: Venus Cyrenensis testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, Cic. Sull. 31, 86: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: me potissimum testatus est, se semulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixionides, illo Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37. id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

testu or **testum**, i, *n.* [testa] *the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114. (ii) In gen. *a pot-lid*: ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, id. 32, 7, 26. ‖ Meton. *an earthen vessel, earthen pot*: ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645: Petr. 136.

testŭātum, i, *n.* [testu] *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 21.

testūdĭnātus and **testūdĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo] *arched, vaulted*: tectum, Col. 12, 15: cavaedium, Vitr. 6, 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tortoise*; *made of tortoise-shell*: gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop. 4, 6, 32: Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80. *Neut. plu. subst.*: cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Jabol. Dig. 32, 1, 98 *fin.*

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa] *a tortoise*, various species of Testudo, Linn.: Plin. 9, 10, 12. Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. Liv. 36, 32. Proverb.: testudo volat, of anything impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 152. ‖ Meton. *tortoise-shell*, used for overlaying or veneering: Plin. 9, 11, 13 Virg. G. 2, 463: Ov. M. 2, 737.

2. Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) *a lyre, lute, cithern*: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Virg. G. 4, 464. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: Ov. A. A. 3, 147. (ii) *an arch, vault* in buildings: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 44: Cic. Brut. 22, 87: Virg. Aen. 1, 505. (iii) In milit. lang. *a covering, shed, shelter*, made of wood, for the protection of besiegers: Caes. B. G. 5, 41: Vitr. 10, 19 *sq.* (*β*) formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. 34, 39: Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39: Virg. Aen. 9, 505. (iv) *the covering of the hedge-hog*: Mart. 13, 86, 1.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small potsherd*: Col. 11, 3, 3. ‖ Transf. *an earthen lamp*: Seren. in Divin. p 511 P. **2.** *a voting-tablet used by the Athenians*: Nep. Arist. 1. (Hence It. *taschio.*)

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, *f. a kind of dove*: columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Virg. E. 1, 58.

tĕtănĭcus, i, *m.* = τετανικός, *affected with tetanus*: Plin. 23, 7, 67.

tĕtănĭthrum, i, *n.* = τετανίθρον, *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles* (pure Lat. tentipellium): Plin. 32, 7, 24.

tĕtănus, i, *m.* = τέτανος, *a stiffness of the neck, tetanus*: Plin. 23, 1, 24: Scrib. Comp. 122.

tētartēmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = τεταρτημορια, *a fourth*, in music: Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

tētartēmŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = τεταρτημόριον, *a fourth* of the sodiac: Plin. 7, 49, 50: Hyg. de Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter (taetr), tra, trum, *adj. offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome*: aliis aliud retro quoque tetrius esset naribus, auribus, atque oculis orisque sapori, Lucr. 2, 510: tetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45 odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: loca tetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: tetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: alter, o dii boni, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id. Sest. 8, 19: vultus natura horridus ac teter, Suet. Cal. 50: teterrima hiems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

II. Fig. *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc.: homo hominum omnium teterrimus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 65 diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vat. 3, 9: quis tetrior hostis huic civitati? id. Coel. 6, 13: qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. cupiditates, quibus nihil nec tetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, id. Off. 3, 8, 36: teterrimum bellum, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: facinus, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: prodigia, Liv. 22, 9. *Neutr. adverb.*: tetrum flagrat horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22.

tēthălassŏmĕnon, i. *n.* (sc. vinum) = τεθαλασσωμένον, *wine mixed with sea-water*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

tēthea, ae, *f.* = τήθεα, *a ca-animal* prob. *an Ascidian* of some kind Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 99.

tētrăchordos, on, *adj.* = τετράχορδος, *ov, having four strings* or *notes*: machina, *a water-organ*, Vitr. 10, 13. **II.** Subst. tētrăchordon, i, *n. a chord of four notes, a tetrachord*: Id. 5, 4. Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323 *sq.*: Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.*

2. Fig.. annī, i. e. *the four seasons*, Varr. in Non. 71, 16.

tētrăcōlon, i, *n.* = τετράκωλον, *a period consisting of four members*: Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tētrădium, ii, *n.* = τετράδιον, *the number four, a quaternion*: Col. 3, 20.

tētrădōros, on, *adj.* = τετραδωρος, *ov, of four palms* or *hand-breadths*: Plin. 15, 14, 49: Vitr. 2, 3.

tētrădrachmum, i, *n.* = τετραδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks: Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13. Liv. 34, 52.

tētrăgnăthus, ii, *m.* = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *a kind of poisonous spider*, prob. some species of Phalangium, Lycosa, or Galeodes: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

tētrăgōnum, i, *n.* = τετράγωνον, *a quadrangle, tetragon*: Aus. Ecl. de ratione puerp. 21 and *fin.*

tētrălix, icis, *f.* = τετράλιξ, *a plant, cross-leaved heath*, Erica tetralix, i. q. erice, sisara: Plin. 11, 16, 15.

tētrāmĕtrus, i, *m.* = τετράμετρος, *a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter*: Terent. Maur. p. 2430 P.: Diom. p. 506 lb.

tētrans, antis (*gen. plur.* heterocl. tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.* = τετρᾶς, *a fourth part, a quarter*: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2: circini, *a quadrant*, id. 10, 11. **II.** Among surveyors, *the place where two lines meet*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 160 Goes.: Front. de Limit. p. 132.

tētrāo, ōnis, *m.* = τετράων, (1) *black cock* or *black grouse*, Tetrao tetrix, Linn. (ii) alterum genus vulturum magnitudinem excedit = *cock of the woods, capercailzie*, Tetrao urogallus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29: Suet. Cal. 22 *med.*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

tētrăpharmăcum, i, *n.* = τετραφάρμακον, *a plaster composed of four ingredients*: Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* **II.** *a mess of four kinds of food*: Spart. Hadr. 21: Ael. Ver. 5: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

tētrăphŏros, on, *adj.* = τετράφορος, *of four bearers*: tetraphori phalangarii, *four bearers carrying anything together*, Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

tētrăptōta, orum, *n. plu. words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes*: Diom. 1: Priscian. 5.

tētrăpus, ŏdis, *m.* = τετράπους (four-footed), *the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds*.

tētrarchēs, ae, *m.* = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch*; in gen. *the title of a petty prince*: Cic. Att. 2, 9: Caes. B. C. 3, 3: Auct. B. Alex. 67. Hor. S. 1, 3, 12: Lucan. 7, 227.

tētrarchĭa, ae, *f.* = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*: Cic. Deiot. 13, 42: Auct. B. Alex. 78.

tētras, ădis, *f.* = τετράς, *the number four, a quaternion*: Tert. adv. Val. 7: Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

tētrasēmus, a, um, *adj.* = τετράσημος, *of four syllables, quadrisyllabic*. pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

tētrastichos, on, *adj.* = τετράστιχος, *containing four rows* or *lines*: porticus, Treb. Gall. 18. **II.** Subst. tētrastichon, i, *n. a poem of four verses, a tetrastich*: Quint. 6, 3, 96: Mart. 7, 85, 1.

tētrastўlos, on, *adj.* = τετράστυλος, *having four columns*: frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2. cava aedium, id. 6, 3. **II.** Subst. tētrastўlon, i, *n. a building with four columns, a tetrastyle*: Capitol. Gord. 32. Inscr. Orell *no.* 2270.

tētrē, *adv. foully, shockingly, disgracefully*. Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. *Sup.*: id. Att. 7, 12.

tetrĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tetricus] *a grave* or *serious expression, seriousness*: habitus oris tetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

tetrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [teter] *forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern, severe*: puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: tetricus et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4: deae, i. e. *the Fates*, id. 4, 73, 6: tetricus ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18. animus, Sen. Ep. 36. febres, Mart. 6, 70, 8: tubae, *fierce, warlike*, id. 7, 80, 2.

tētrinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to quack*, as a duck: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 22.

tētrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [teter] *loathsomeness, hideousness*: Att. in Non. 179, 33.

tētro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render foul*: Pac. in Non 178, 7.

tettigōmētra, ae, *f.* = τεττιγομήτρα, *the larva* or *matrix* of the cicada: Plin. 11, 26, 32.

tettigōnĭa, ae, *f.* = τεττιγονία, *a kind of small cricket* or *grasshopper*; *v.* cicada: Plin. 11, 26, 32.

tĕtŭli, v. fero, *ad init.*

teuchītes, ae, *m.* = τευχίτης, *a kind of fragrant grass*, Andropogon schoenanthus, Linn., also called juncus odoratus: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

teucrĭon, i, *n.* = τεύκριον, *a plant, a kind of germander*, Teucrium lucidum, Linn.. Plin. 24, 15, 80. **II.** *a kind of fern*, Ceterach (?), Willd.: id. 25, 5, 20. Called also teucria, id. 26, 7, 19.

teuthālis, idis, *f.* = τευθαλίς, *a plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

teuthrĭon, also called polion magus, *a kind of germander*, Teucrium montanum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 21.

texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave*: telas texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150. in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, ib. 2, 48, 123: Cat. 68, 49. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to join* or *fit together, to plait, braid*; *to fabricate, build*, etc. (mostly poet.): rubea texatur piscina virga, Virg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum virgis et vimine querno, id. Aen. 11, 65: parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262: sepes, Virg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: roscm, Prop. 3, 3, 36: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1 navigia ex papyro, Plin. 13, 11, 22 nidos, Quint 2, 16, 6: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: robore naves, Virg. Aen. 11, 326: arundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3: pyram pinu arida, Prud. στεφ. 10, 846. **II.** Fig. *to weave, compose*: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, *is devised, contrived*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226: amor patriae quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, *i. e. had wrought produced*, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 30: sermones, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo] *woven, wrought, textile*: tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 485. aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35: tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.* Poet.: pestis, *i. e. a garment steeped in poison*, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20. **2.** Subst. textile, is, *n.* (sc. opus), *a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvass*, etc.: pictura in textili Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1 textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45. Liv. 45, 33. Plin. 13, 9, 18. Prop. 1, 14, 22. **II.** Transf. *plaited constructed* (rare): serta, *garlands of roses*, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261.

textor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weaver*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: Juv. 9, 30. (Hence Fr. *tisserand*, with the suffix *-and*.)

textōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to weaving or plaiting*: alveoria opere textorio salicibus connectentur *plaited work*, Col. 9, 6, 1. **II.** Fig. textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, *i. e. entangling*, Sen. Ep. 113 *med.*

textrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [textrix] *a little female weaver*; in apposition puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnum, i, *n.* [id.] *pertaining to weaving*: ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. de Error. prof. relig. 17. **2.** Subst. textrinum, i, *n.* (sc. opus), *weaving*: Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 58. Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: Suet. Gramm. 23. (ii) textrina, ae, *f* (sc. officina), *a weaver's shop*: Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to construction*, subst. textrinum, i, *n. a ship-yard, dock-yard*: idem campus habet textrinum navibus longis, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 326.

textrix, icis, *f.* [texo] *a female weaver*: Mart. 4, 19, 1: Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 9, *no.* 77. In apposition: anus, *i. e. the Fates*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

textum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is woven, a web* (poet.): pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: id. M. 8, 640: Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56. **2.** Transf. *that which is plaited or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric*: pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10: Ov. M. 11, 524: id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei textum, Virg. Aen. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052. **II.** Fig. of literary composition, *tissue, style*: dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a web, texture* (post.): Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Prop. 4, 5, 23. **II.** Transf. *a construction, structure*: Lucr. 3, 210: Lucan. 9, 777.

textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo].

textus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *texture, tissue, structure*: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 730: Plin. 9, 37, 61. **II.** Fig. of language, *construction, combination, connection, context*: Quint. 9, 4, 13. rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12 *fin.*: geotorum, ib.

thălămēgus, i, *f.* = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins*: Ennt. Caes. 52: Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

thălămus, i, *m.* = θάλαμος, *a sleeping-room, bed-chamber*: Virg. Aen. 6, 623: Ov. M. 10, 436: id. H. 12, 37. **2.** Esp. *a marriage-bed, bridal-bed*: Prop. 2, 15, 14: Petr. 28. **3.** Meton.

marriage, wedlock: thalami spretam vitam degere, Virg. Aen. 4, 550: quantum in connubio natae thalamoque morantur, ib. 7, 353: Ov. M. 3, 282: Stat. Th. 5, 463: thalamos ne desere pactos, Virg. Aen. 10, 649: Ov. M. 1, 658. ‖ In gen. *a dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation*: ferrei Eumenidum, Virg. Aen. 6, 280: apium, id. G. 4, 189: delubra (Apis), quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71. (Hence Port. *tambo*, "bridal-bed.")

thălassa, ae, *f.* = θάλασσα (the sea), *the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

thălassēgle, es, *f. a plant, called also* potamantis, perh. a kind of Datura, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thălassĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θαλασσικός, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: colos (pallioli), Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43.

thălassĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = θαλάσσινος, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1123.

thălassion phȳcos, = θαλάσσιον φύκος, *various kinds of sea-weed*, species of Fucus, Linn., *wrack*, v. phycos: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

thălassītes, ae, *m.* = θαλασσίτης, *sea-wine*, i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

thălassŏmĕli, *n.* = θαλασσόμελι, *sea-water mixed with honey*, used as a beverage: Plin. 31, 6, 35: Seren. Samm. 28, 537.

thalĭtrum, i, *n. a plant, meadow-rue*, Thalictrum minus, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

thallus, i, *m.* = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough*: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58: Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough*, Virg. Cir. 176.

thamnus (thămnum), i, *n.* = θάμνος, *a shrub*, v. tamnum: Col. 12, 7, 1: Tert. Anim. 32.

thapsĭa, ae, *f.* = θαψία, *a poisonous shrub*, Thapsia Asclepium, Linn. acc. to Sprengel, T. villosa vel garganica, Willd. acc. to others: Plin. 11, 22, 43.

thapsos, = thapsia: Lucan. 9, 919.

theamēdes, is, *m. an Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, but more prob. *loadstone*, which attracts or repels according to the polarity: Plin. 36, 16, 25.

theangelis, idis, *f. a fabulous plant said to grow on Libanus*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum] *pertaining to the theatre, theatrical*: theatrales gladiatorioque consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30, 31: humanitas, *i. e. feigned, spurious*, Quint. 2, 2, 10: sermones, *i. e. low, vulgar*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

thĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θεατρικός, *pertaining to the theatre, theatric*; nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. D. 6, 6.

thĕātrum, i, *n.* = θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre*: theatrum ut commune sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 25: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: hos ario stipata theatro spectat Roma potens, ib. 2, 1, 60 (v. Smith's Ant. 1120 *seqq.*). *Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings*: Cic. Fl. 7 16: Liv. 24, 39: Tac. H. 2, 80. 2. Transf. in gen. *any open space for exhibiting martial games*: Virg. Aen. 5, 288. 3. Meton. *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41: tota saepe theatra exstamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45. ‖ Fig. *a place of exhibition, theatre*, for any public performance: nullum ejusdem virtuti consentiens majus est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: magno theatro (in Epicurino) spectata res, *generally, publicly*, id. Fam. 12, 29: ejusdem quidquam praeceptor frequentia gaudet ac majore theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

thēca, ae, *f.* = θήκη, *that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, husk, cover, case, sheath*, etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52: Suet. Claud. 35.

thēcātus, a, um, *adj.* [theca] *placed in a case or cover, encased*: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

thēlygŏnon, i, *n.* = θηλύγονον (producing females), *a species of the plant* phyllum, acc. to some Thelygonum cynocrambe, Linn.; acc to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 26, 35, 91. ‖ *a species of the* Satyrion, *q. v.*: id. 26, 10, 63. ‖ *a species of the* crataegonos, prob. the same as *no.* 1.: id. 27, 8, 40.

thēlyphŏnon, i, *n.* = θηλύφονον, *another name of the* aconitum, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 10, 75.

thēlypteris, is, *f.* = θηλύπτερις, *the female plant of the* filix, *lady-fern*, Athyrium Filix foemina, DeCand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

thĕma, ătis, *n.* = θέμα, *a subject or topic treated of, a theme*: Scholastici exempla quum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.*: Quint. 4, 2, 28. ‖ *the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope*: Suet. Aug. 94.

thĕŏlŏgia, ae, *f.* = θεολογία, *theology*: Aug. Civ. D. 6, 5.

thĕŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θεολογικός, *pertaining to theology, theological*: doctrina, Amm. 16, 5.

thĕŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the Deity* and *of divine things, a theologian*: Cic. N. D. 3, 21: Arn. 3, 106.

thĕombrōtĭos, ii, *f.* = θεομβρώτιον, *a fabulous herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 103.

thĕōrēma, ătis, *n.* = θεώρημα, *a proposition to be proved, a theorem*: Gell. 17, 19: *dat.* theorematis, id. 1, 2.

thĕōrēmătion, ii, *n. dim.* = θεωρημάτιον, *a little theorem*: Gell. 1, 13.

thĕōrĭa, ae, *f.* = θεωρία, *a philosophical speculation, theory*: Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4.

thĕōrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = θεωρική, *a philosophical speculation*: Hier. Ep 10, 1.

thĕōtŏcos, i, *f.* = θεοτόκος, *God-bearing, mother of God*: theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6.

thērĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = θηριακός, *good against the poisn of animals*, esp. *against the bite of serpents*: pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1. ‖ Subst. thērĭăca, ae, *or* e, es, *f. an antidote*: Plin. 20, 24, 100: Scrib. Comp. 163: Tert. Anim. 24.

thērĭŏnarca, ae, *f.* = θηριονάρκη, *a fabulous plant said to benumb serpents*: Plin. 24, 17, 102. 2. *another plant*, perh. a kind of *willow-herb*, Epilobium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68.

thēristrum, i, *n.* = θέριστρον, *a summer-garment*: Hier. in Jesai. 2, 3, 23. ‖ Fig. *a garment, covering*: theristrum pudicitiae, id. Ep. 107, 7.

thermae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial): Plin. 3, 8, 14: Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 86: Sil. 14, 232: Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5: on the magnificent thermae at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 193, *seq.*

thermantĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θερμαντικός, *that serves for warming, warming*: virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

thermăpălus, a, um, *adj.* = θερμάπαλος (θερμὸν ἁπαλόν) *warm and soft*: ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

thermĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = θέρμινος, *made of lupines*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

thermŏpōlium, ii, *n.* = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 13: id. Trin. 4, 3, 6.

thermŏpōto, 1. *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμὸς ποτός] *to refresh with warm potations*: gustulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

thermopŏtus, a, um, *adj.* = θερμόποτος, *drinking warm drinks*: Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 6.

thermospŏdium, ii, *n.* = θερμοσπόδιον, *hot, glowing ashes, embers*: Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

thermŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [thermae] *a little warm bath*: Mart. 6, 42, 1.

thēsaurārius, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus] *pertaining to treasure*: fures, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 25.

thēsaurensis, is, *m.* [id.] *a treasure-keeper, treasurer*: Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] *to gather or lay up treasure*: Aug. Civ. D. 1, 10: Salv. adv. avar. 1, 2. ‖ *to treasure up*: disciplinam, ib. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. D. 5, 9.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnĭcochrȳsĭdes, ae, *m. a factitiously formed proper name*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

thēsaurus (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written thensaurus; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; Ritschl's Plaut. I. p. cili), i, *m.* = θησαυρός, *any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store*: thesaurum effodere, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 8: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10: intactis opulentior thesaurris Arabum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2. 2. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity*, Pl. Merc. 1, 51: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19. ‖ Meton. *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury*: quum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17: monedula condens scmina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22: of *the cells of bees*, Virg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50: postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. in Gell. 1, 24. 2. Fig. *a repository, magazine, collection*: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: thesauri argumentorum, id. Part. or. 31, 109: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. H. N. praef. § 17. mihi quoties aliquid additum quaero, ille thesaurus est, *a literary store-house*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. (Hence It. Sp. *tesoro*; Fr. *trésor*: perh. the *r* in the first syllable of *trésor* arises from the *n* in the old form *thensaurus*.)

thĕsion or **-ium**, ii, *n.* = θήσιον, *a plant, bastard toad-flax*, Thesium linophyllum, Linn. Plin. 21, 27, 67.

thĕsis, is, *f.* = θέσις. In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis*; pure Latin, propositum Quint. 3, 5, 11 Sen. contr. praoem.

thesmŏphŏria, orum, *n. plu.* = θεσμοφορία, *rd, the festival of Demeter or Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks*: Plin. 24, 9, 38: Macr. S. 1, 12: Hyg. Fab. 147.

thēta, *indecl. n.* = θῆτα, *the Greek letter θ*; as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting tablets in sign of condemnation: Mart. 7, 37, 2 (cf. Pers. 4, 13): and upon Latin epitaphs, i. q. obiit, mortuus est: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4472 *sq.*: cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610. Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure: Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

thĕurgia, ae, *f.* = θεουργία, *a summoning of spirits, magic*: Aug. Civ. D 10, 9 and 10.

thĕurgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θεουργικός, *spirit-summoning, magic*; ars Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10: consecratio, ib 10, 9.

thĕurgus, i, *m.* = θεουργός, *one who summons spirits, a magician*: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

thiasĕtae, sodalitia, Fest. *s. v.* Thiasus.

thiasus, i, *m.* = θίασος, *the Bacchic dance, a dance performed in honour of Bacchus*: Virg. G. 2, 30: Stat. S. 3, 5, 37: Cat. 61, 28.

thĭbi, *ind. n.* [an Egypt. word] *the name of two of the Egyptian months, answering to August*: Plin. 27, 12, 80.

thĭelfŏwes, *sing. m.* [a Germ. word] a kind of *plunderer, robber*: Plin. 8, 40, 61.

thlasias, æ, m. = *θλασίας* (the squeezed), *one whose testicles are crushed*, a kind of epedones; called also thlibias = *θλιβίας* (the pressed): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: Paul. ib. 48, 8, 5.

thlaspi, is, n. = *θλάσπι*, *a plant of the cress kind*, Thaspi alpestre, Linn. (ii) *another plant*, nearly allied, Lunaria annua, Linn. (called by Pliny, nappy persicum): Plin. 27, 13, 113: Cels. 5, 23, 3.

thlibias, æ, v. thlasias.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. *s. v.* [=*θῶκος*].

thōlus, i, m. = *θόλος*, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: Vitr. 4, 7: Ov. F. 6, 282. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg. Aen. 9, 408: Stat. S. 1, 4, 32: Val. Fl. 1, 56. (Hence Sp. *tolda*.)

thōmix (thomex, tomex, and tomix), icis, *f.* = *θώμιξ*, *a cord, string, line, thread*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*: Vitr. 7, 3. Col. 12, 32: Plin. 17, 10, 11.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax] *armed with a breast-plate* or *corselet*: navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69 effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37.

thōrax, ācis, m. = *θώραξ*, *the breast, chest, thorax*: Cels. 5, 25, 8: Plin 27, 7, 28. ‖ Transf. *armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher*: Liv. 4, 20. Suet. Aug. 82: Virg. Aen. 10, 337 Mart. 7, 1, 1: Val. Fl. 1, 87. 2. *a bust*: Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

thos, ōis, m. = *θώς*, *the jackal*, Canis aureus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 54, 82: Grat. Cyneg. 153: Sol. 30 *med.*

thranis, is, m. = *θρᾶνις*, *a fish, called also* xiphias and gladius, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

thranuston, i, *n.* = *θρανυστόν*, *a kind of* metopion (gum) Plin. 12, 23, 49.

thrēnus, i, *m.* = *θρῆνος*, *a song of mourning, a dirge, elegy*: Aus. Prof. 5, 3.

thridax, ācis, *f.* = *θρίδαξ*, also called lactuca silvestris v. lactuca: Ser. Samm. 24, 438: App. Herb. 30.

thrips, ipis, m. = *θρίψ*, *an unknown small insect*: Plin. 16, 41, 80. ‖ Transf. *a trifle, worthless thing*: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

thrōnus, i, *m.* = *θρόνος*, *an elevated seat, a throne*: Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63: del. Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 7: Caesaris, *one of the constellations*, Plin. 2, 70, 70.

thryallis, idis, *f.* = *θρυαλλίς*, *the name of a plant, called also* lychnitis, Verbascum lychnitis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 61: id. 25, 10, 74.

thunnārius (thynn.), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus] *pertaining to the tunny*: piscatio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

thunnus (also written thynnus), i, m. = *θύννος*, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish*, Thynnus vulgaris, Linn.. Plin. 9, 15, 17 *sq.*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 44: Ov. Hal. 98: Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrārius, **thūrēus**, **thūribulum**, etc., v. tur.

thus, **thūris**, v. tus.

thya or **thyia**, æ, *f.* = *θύα* or *θυία*, *the Greek name for the citrus-tree*, Thuya articulata, Desfont.: Plin. 13, 16, 30: Prop. 3, 7, 49.

thymbra, æ, *f.* = *θύμβρα*, *a plant, savory*, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50: Col. 9, 4, 6: Virg. G. 4, 31: Petr. 135.

thymbraeum, i, n. another name for sisymbrium silvestre, *mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn., aquatica, Linn., or some allied species: Plin. 20, 22, 91.

thymēlaea, æ, *f.* = *θυμέλαια*, *a plant*, Daphne Cneorum, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

thymēle, es, and **thymēlē**, ēs, *f.* = *θυμέλη*, *an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar*, upon which the leader of the chorus stood: Gid. Ep. 4, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 22.

thymēlicus, i, m. = *θυμελικός*, *one that belongs to the thymele or to the orchestra, a theatrical musician*: Vitr. 5, 8: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4. ‖ Transf. *in gen. a player, actor*: App. Apol. p. 282: Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2589. (ii) Adj.: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7 *fin.*

thymiāma, ātis, *n.* = *θυμίαμα*, *a composition for fumigating, incense*: Cels. 5, 18, 7.

thymiāmus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum amo] *fond of thyme*: ventulae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 21.

thymīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *θύμινος*, *of thyme, made of thyme*: mel, Col. 6, 33, 2. (Hence It. *timolo*; Sp. *timalo*, a kind of trout, so called because their flesh smells of thyme.)

thymion, ii, *n.* = *θύμιον*, *a kind of wart*: Plin. 32, 10, 45.

thymītes, æ, *m.* = *θυμίτης* (*οἶνος*), *thyme-wine*: Col. 12, 35, 1.

thymōsus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum] *full of thyme, thymy*: mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

thymum, i, *n* = *θύμον*, *thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris and T. Zygis, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, Linn.): Plin. 21, 21, 89. Virg. E. 7, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 6: Ov. M. 15, 80. Mart. 11, 42, 4.

thynnārius, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

thyrōma, ātis, *n.* = *θύρωμα*, *a door*: Vitr. 4, 6.

thyrsiculus, i, *m. dim.* [thyrsus] *a little stalk*: App. Herb. 68.

thyrsiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus gero] *bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff*: Lycurgus, Sen. Med. 110. India, id. Hippol. 763.

thyrsus, i, *m.* = *θύρσος*, *a stalk, stem* of a plant: Plin. 19, 8, 39. Suet. Aug. 77. Col. 10, 370. ‖ Transf. *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 8 Ov. M. 3, 542: Stat. Th. 9, 614: Sen. Herc. fur. 904 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1179). 2. Transf. *a thorn, goad* (poet.): scri percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 922: Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

tiāra, æ, *f.*, or **tiāras**, æ, *m.* = *τιάρα* or *τιάρας*, *the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara*: tectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen. Ben. 6, 31 *fin.*: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 11, 181 Juv. 6, 516 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1130).

tiārātus, a, um, *adj* [tiara] *wearing a turban*: reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

tibia, æ, *f.* *the shin bone, tibia*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20 Phaedr. 5, 7, 8. ‖ Transf. *a pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192 et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: acris, ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecynthia, ib. 3, 19, 19: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. *treble and bass pipes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1130). Proverb.: tibia vero jam pasne apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50.

tibiālis, e, *adj.* [tibia] *pertaining to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial*; hence, subst. tibiale, is, *n. a warm covering for the legs*, a kind of *stocking* or *legging*: hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14. ‖ *pertaining to the flute, flute-*: erundo tibialis calami, used *for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: tibialis arca gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *de carm.* 2 *med.*

tibiārius, ii, m. [id.] *a pipe-maker, flute-maker*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4092.

tibicen, inis, m. [tibia cano] *a flute-player*: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, sudis celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: Cic. Brut. 51, 192: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, *i. e. proludit* or *rehearses the legal formulae* (as the flutist accompanies the actor), Cic. Mur. 12, 26 ‖ Transf. *a kind of pillar* or *prop* of a building: Cat. 61, 158. Ov. F. 4, 695: Juv. 3, 193.

tibicĭna, æ, *f.* [tibicen] *a female flute-player*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 36 *sq.*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: Mart. 14, 64, 1: Gell. 1, 11.

tibicĭnātor, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill.

tibicĭnium, ii, *n.* [tibicen] *a playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping fluting*: App. Flor. p. 341: Gell. 4, 13.

tibĭcino, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to play upon the pipe* or *flute*: ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9. ‖ *to prop up, support* any thing: Tert. Anim. 38.

tibīnus, a, um, *adj.* [tibia] *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute*: modi, Varr. in Non. 49, 27.

tibŭlus, i, *f. a kind of pine-tree, the Scotch fir*, Pinus silvestris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 17.

tiburbātes, æ, m. = *τειχοβάτης*, *a wall-climber*: Vopisc. Carin. 18.

tigillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum] *a little beam*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 22: Liv. 1, 26. Cat. 67, 39.

tignārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beams*: faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4087 *sq.*

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc. plur.* tigni, Liv 44, 5) *building-stuff, building-materials*: tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae, ex qua aedificia constant, significatur Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 62: Ulp. ib. 47, 3, 1. ‖ Esp. *a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam*: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: levare et radere tigna et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266 tigna bina sesquipedalia in summen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73 Ov. M. 4, 179: cava, *i. e. ships*: Prop. 4, 6, 50.

tigrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tigris fero] *tiger-bearing, producing tigers*: Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

tigrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [tigris] *tiger-like, barred* or *marked like a tiger*: Plin. 13, 15, 30.

tigris, is or idis, *comm.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*) = *τίγρις* (in Persian, *an arrow*: Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 6, 27, 31), *a tiger, tigress*: Virg. Aen. 4, 367: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9. 2. Transf. *a tiger-skin*: equus, quem discolor ambit tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

tilia, æ, *f. the linden* or *lime-tree*, Tilia europaea, Linn., and allied species: Plin 16, 14, 25: Virg. G. 1, 173: Ov. M. 8, 620. ‖ Transf. *the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands, bast*: Plin. 16, 14, 25.

tiliācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tilia] *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13.

tiliāginĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of linden-wood, linden-*: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5.

tiliāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabula, Col. Arr. Tard. 5, 1 *med.*

timefactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo facio] *frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (rare): timefactae religiones, Liv. 3, 43: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34.

timens, ntis, *Part.* [timeo]. ‖ Adj. *fearful* (with *gen.*): mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1283.

timĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend*; *to be afraid* or *in fear*; *to be fearful, apprehensive* or *anxious*; constr. the direct object is expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.), a *relative clause*, *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*; the indirect object by *dat.* or *de* and *abl.* (i) With *acc.*: quamquam omnia undi metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: timeo mihil. Pl. Trin. 1, 631: pericula omnes Caes. B. C. 1, 6: hiberna posita, ib. 3, 20: irim meam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25. Tagitum pejus [est], Hor. Od. 3, 24, 36: si quos fulgor, quos [illegible] Cic. Pompeium timuerunt [illegible]

nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 12, 1, 75: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. (ii) With *rel. clause:* misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8. (iii) With *inf.:* Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8. (iv) With *subj.* (*ne* indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses *may* happen; *ut*, that it may *not* happen): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10. neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: timuit, no non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timore dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. (v) *Absol.:* fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 61: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: de re publica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6: a quo quidem genere ego nunquam timui, id. Sull. 20, 59: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20: qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Virg. Aen. 2, 729: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: urbi, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 26. *Pass. impers.:* urbi timetur, Lucan. 7, 178.

timescens, entis, *Part.* [timeo] *becoming fearful of, fearing:* Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4 *fin.*

timidē, *adv. fearfully, timidly:* timide, *opp.* fidenter, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Hor. A. P. 171: Ov. M. 1, 746. *Comp.:* timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77. *Sup.:* quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

timiditas, ātis, *f.* [timidus] *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity:* formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: id. Fin. 4, 19, 53: id. Rep. 2, 41 Suet. Aug. 67. *Plur.:* quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

timidŭlē, *adv. dim. somewhat timidly:* reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146.

timidus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo] *fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* timido metu refugere, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 7, 17: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, ib. 19, 172: manus, id. Trist. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. *Comp.:* nihil timidius columba, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiora mandata, Cic. Fam. 11, 18. *Sup.:* timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224. (ii) with *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patria perire, ib. 4, 9, 52. (iii) with *gen.:* timidus procellae, id. A. P. 28: rimae timidae lucis, *that shun the light*, i. e. *dark*, Sen. Vit. beat. 21.

timor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 25: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Ps. 4, 1, 59: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5 14: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. Fam. 10, 18: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Parthis timor injectus est, Cic. Att. 5, 20: alicui timorem dejicere, id. Rep. 1, 19: ades animo et omitte timorem, ib. 6, 10: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, *might recover from*, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, *i. e. occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63: Virg. Aen. 6, 352: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26: quum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, id. 45, 26. With *object. gen.:* belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1179. *Plur.:* Cic. Rep. 1, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. **2.** Meton. *an object that excites fear, a terror:* audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 1, 7, 28 Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 552: Hor. S. 1, 4, 67. ‖. Poet. transf. *awe, reverence, veneration:* deûm, Lucr. 5, 1222 Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: Sil. 3, 31: Stat. Th. 3, 661.

tina, ae, *f. a wine-vessel:* Varr. in Non. 544, 6: tinis vasa vinaria, Fest. *s. v.*

tinca, ae, *f. a small fish,* perh *the tench,* Tinca vulgaris, Cuv. Aus. Idyll. 10, 125. (Hence Fr. *tanche.*)

tinctilis, e, *adj.* [tingo] *in which something is dipped:* volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64.

tinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dyer:* Vitr. 7, 14.

tinctōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dyeing:* lig. mens, *i. e. bloodthirsty,* Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a dyeing:* Plin. 37, 9, 38: *plur.:* id. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

tinctus, a, um, *Part.* [tingo]. ‖. Subst. tincta, orum, *n. plu. dyed* or *coloured stuffs:* Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dipping:* meton. *a sauce:* avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, *i. e. saffron-sauce,* Plin. 10, 48, 68.

tinea, ae, *f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm,* etc., species of Tineae, Fabr.: Cato R. R. 98, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 72 id. M. 15, 373 *wood-worms* (larvae of beetles). Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.*: *worms* in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. G. 4, 246. Col. 9, 14, 2: *worms* in the human body (Entozoa) Plin. 27, 13, 120: *lice:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 113.

tinĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [tinea] *a little worm:* Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

tinĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of worms, wormy:* Col. 9, 14, 20.

tingens, ntis, *Part.* [tingo]. ‖. Subst. *a dyer:* tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 28, 62: id. 37, 9, 40.

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe:* tunica sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4, 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: corpora flumine, *i. e. to bathe,* ib. 12, 413. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, *i. e. the sun will set,* ib. 15, 419: non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, *i. e. to entertain you,* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. **2.** Esp. *to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge:* Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 36: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: vestem rubro cocco, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: cultros sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 399: secures cervice, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 11: cutem, *i. e. to paint,* Mart. 1, 78, 5: tinguntur sole popul, *i. e. are embrowned,* Plin. 6, 19, 22: numos, *to soak copper coins with gold* or *silver,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 8. Poet.: globos cardenti lumine tinctus, *i. e. illuminated,* Lucr. 5, 720: loca lumine, id. 6, 172. ‖. Fig.: orator sit mihi tinctus litteris, *endued,* aliquid, legerit, *i. e. versed in,* Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantia tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19. [Gr. τέγγω; Germ. *tünchen;* Eng. *tinge.*] (Hence it. *tignere;* Sp. *teñir;* Fr. *teindre.*)

tinlārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea] *a plant,* perhaps Teucrium polium, Linn.: Scrib. Comp. 83.

tinnīmentum, i, *n.* [tinnio] *a tinkling:* illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162. tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. Ann. 17, 18: (Graeci) n (literam) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illitus (*m* literae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31: nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled,* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *chinks the money,* i. e. *pays,* Cic. Att. 14, 21. so fig.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, ne qua subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound,* Pers. 5, 105. ‖. Transf. *to have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing:* comprime te nimium tinnis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 32: tinnire canora voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing,* Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.*: vere novo, quum jam tinnire volucres incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tinnio] *to sing:* parus quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (*al.* tinnat) in trivio tinnitare, *i. e. to boast in public,* Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a ringing jingling, tingling:* tinnitusque cie et matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64 Ov. M. 5, 204: Sil. 13, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 31: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears,* id. 20, 15, 57. ‖. Transf. of language, *a jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding:* sistra, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74 vox, Cat. 61, 13: illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, *i. e. the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens,* Stat. S. 1, 6 71. ‖. Transf.: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling,* Quint. 2 3, 9.

tinnunculus, i, *m. a kind of hawk, the kestrel,* Falco tinnunculus, Linn Plin. 10, 37, 52: Col. 8, 8, 7.

tintinnābŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum] *wearing bells:* greges, Sid, Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a bell* on doors, to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, *etc.:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: Suet. Aug. 91: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92: Juv. 6, 441: Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1133.)

tintinnăculus, i, *m.* [id.] *an executioner:* eduxi ad tintinnaculos, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. [Various explanations are given of the connection between the meaning of this word in Plaut. and its etymological sign. but they are all merely conjectural.]

tintinnio, 4. and

tintinno (tintino), 1. *v. n.* [tinnio] *to ring, clink clank, to jingle, tingle:* tintinnabant compedes, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (*i. e.* catenas) audio, Afran. in Non. 40, 14: id. in Fest. *s. v.*: sonitu suopte tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

tintinnum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a jingling, tinkling:* Vensni Carm. 2, 20, 49.

tinus, i, *m. the laurustinus,* Viburnum Tinus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39: Ov. M. 10, 98.

tiphe, es, *f.* = τίφη, *a kind of grain,* acc. to some, *rye,* Secale cereale, Linn.; acc. to others, *one-grained wheat,* Triticum monococcum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 8, 29: ib. 18, 20, § 91.

tiphyon, i, *n.* = τίφυον, *a summer-flowering-plant*, otherwise unknown: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

tippula, ae, *f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*, Hydrometra, Linn.: Varr. in Non. 180, 11. Transf. of any very light object: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 62.

tiro, ōnis, *m. a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit*: aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Suet. Tib. 42. (B) Adj.: tirones milites, *opp.* veterani, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Liv. 21, 43.

II. Transf. in gen. *a beginner, tiro*: nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: provinciae rudis et tiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7: Ov. F. 3, 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26: and *adj.*: tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71. Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

tirōcĭnium, ii, *n.* [tiro] *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience*: juvenis, Liv. 39, 47: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: Just. 9, 1: *plur.*: id. 12, 4: Flor. 2, 3.

2. Meton. *young troops, raw recruits*: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the first beginning, the first trial*, or *attempt*: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, id. 45, 17: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, *i. e. after putting on the toga virilis*, Suet. Aug. 26. Of things: navium, *i. e. their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26.

tirōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the state* or *condition of a recruit*: Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21.

tirunculus, ae, v. tiruncŭlus.

tiruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro] *a young beginner, little tiro*: ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Juv. 11, 143: and *adj.*: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.* Fem. tiruncŭla, ae, *a female beginner*: salutat Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14. Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time: Col. 7, 12, 11.

tis = tui, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42: v. tu.

tithymălis, idis, *f.* v. tithymalus, *no.* viii.

tithymălus (tithymallus), i, *m.* = τιθύμαλλος, *a plant with a milk-like sap, spurge*, Euphorbia, Linn., of many species: (i) characias = E. characias, Linn. (ii) myrsinites = E. myrsinites, Linn. (iii) helioscopium=E. helioscopia, Linn. (iv) cyparissias = E. cyparissias, Linn. (v) platyphyllos=E. platyphyllos, Linn. (vi) dendroides = E. dendroides, Linn. (vii) tithymalis = E. paralias. (viii) apios ischas = E. apios, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 39-46: Serm. Samm. 46, 841.

titillāmentum, i, *n.* [titillo] *a tickling*, for titillatio: Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

titillātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a tickling, titillation*: Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: id. de Sen. 14, 47: Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

titillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tickling*: Plin. 11, 37, 77.

titillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tickle, titillate*: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.*: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63. **II.** Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

titillus, i, *m.* [titillo] *a tickling*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2.

titio, ōnis, *m. a burning brand, fire-brand*: Varr. in Non. 182, 21: Cels. 2, 17 Hyg. Fab. 171: Lact. 4, 14 *med.* (Hence It. *tizzo*; Sp. *tizo*: and hence Fr. *tisonne*; Sp. *tizon*; Fr. *tison*.)

titivillĭtium, ii, *n. a very small trifle, a bagatelle*: non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.; emisiem, Brunck.) titivillitio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 39: cf. Fest. *s. v.*, and Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. 562.

titŭbanter, *adv. hesitatingly, falteringly*: titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliqua re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Coel. 7, 15.

titŭbantia, ae, *f.* [titubo] *a staggering* (rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30: oris, id. Vit. 6.

titŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a staggering*: linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* **II.** Fig.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

titŭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stagger, totter, reel*: cave ne titubes, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: ille (Bacchus) titubare videtur, ib. 3, 608: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 15, 10: vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Virg. Aen. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers*, Ov. A. A. 1, 598. **II.** Fig. *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed*: Licinius titubans, Cic. Coel. 28, 66: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 41: quid titubare, *in any respect*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9: ne quid titubetur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. *Trans.* versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.

titŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [titulus] *to give a title to, to call, name, entitle*: magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.*: id. Anim. 13.

titŭlus, i, *m. a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice*: aram condidit dedicavitque eum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46: dant munera templis, addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: titulus nomenque libelli, id. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9 praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *of slaves put up for sale*, Prop. 4, 5, 51: sepulcri, *epitaph*, Juv. 6, 230: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum, *the bill, the notice of sale*, ib. 7, 27: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 53. Ov. R. Am. 302. **II.** Transf. *an honourable appellation, title of honour*: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: Prop. 4, 11, 32: Ov. F. 2, 16. (ii) Meton. *honour, renown*: hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, *the honour derived from obtaining this spoil*, id. M. 4, 645. **2.** *a sign, token*: ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55. **3.** *a cause* or *reason alleged, a pretence, pretext*: non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv. 36, 17: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem millia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

tmēsis, is, *f.* = τμῆσις, in grammar, *the separation of a word, tmesis* (as, saxo cere comminuit brum): Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412.

tŏcillo (tocullio), ōnis, *m.* [*tŏco, tuitus*] *a nurse*: neque te in tocullionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

tŏdi, orum, *m. plu. small birds*: Fest. *s. v.*

todilli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [todi] *very small birds*: Plaut. ap. Fest. *s. v.* todi.

toecharchus, i, *m.* = τοιχάρχος, *the commander of the rowers*: Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfăcĕus or **-ius**, a, um, *adj.* [tofus] *of tufa, tufaceous*: argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

tōfĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like tufa, tufaceous*: lapides, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

tōfĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of tufa*: metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

tōfōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tufaceous, porous*: verruca humore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tophus), *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Plin. 17, 4, 3: Vitr. 2, 7: Front. Aquaed. 122: Virg. G. 2, 214: Ov. M. 3, 160 (Hence It. *tufo*; Sp. *toba*; Fr. *tuf*.)

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego] *a covering, garment*: praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et mulierbre et virile, Varr. in Non. 541, 2: incincta toga, Afran. ib. 540, 33. **2.** *a roofing, roof*: (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21. **II.** Esp. *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1114 *seqq.*): sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple*; v. praetextus: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta, id. Att. 9, 6: more freq. called virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth*, Liv. 4, 25: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners*, Cic. Vat. 12, 30. **2.** Meton. *peace*: ex quo genere haec sunt, *Liberum* appellare pro vino, *campum* pro comitiis, *togam* pro pace, *arma* ac *ferra* pro bello, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. Off. 1, 22, 77 (ii) Poet. *a client* (because in the times of the emperors the toga became almost exclusively the garment of the poorer classes and of clients): ebeu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4. (iii) *a prostitute* (women of loose character not being allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and hence wearing the toga). si tibi cura toga est potior pressumque quasillo scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

tŏgātārius, ii, *m.* [togatus] *an actor in the* Fabula togata: Suet. Aug. 45 (*al.* togatarum).

tŏgātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [toga] *a man of humble station, a little client*: Mart. 10, 74, 3.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in* or *wearing a toga*: judex modo palliatus modo togatus? Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam, Virg. Aen. 1, 282. **2.** Subst. tŏgāti, *Roman citizens, Romans*: unus e togatorum numero, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135. (ii) tŏgāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 346): Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 288: Cic. Sest. 55, 118: Quint. 10, 1, 100: Suet. Ner. 11.

II. *pertaining to the lower classes* or *to clients*: turba, Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client*, Mart. 3, 46, 1. **2.** Subst. tŏgātus, i, *m. a man of humble station, a client*: Juv. 7, 142. (ii) togata, ae, *f. an immodest woman, a prostitute*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 63: Mart. 6, 64, 4.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little toga*: Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Mart. 9, 102, 3.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero] *that may be borne, endurable, pitiable, tolerable*; amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, fecundae sunt, Cic. Am. 21, 78: tolerabilia condicio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: famae, id. Att. 6, 2: rex, id. Rep. 1, 28: oratores,

Id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27: non tolerabile numen, Virg. Aen. 5, 768. *Comp.:* senectus, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8. *Sup.:* sententia, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 18. ‖. Act. *that can easily bear* or *endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore anctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, *i. e. able to support the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 14.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. bearably, passably, tolerably*: facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13. 2. *patiently*: etenim si dolorem eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: tolerabilius ferre ignominiam desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20.

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tolero]. ‖. Adj. *bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (usu. with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.*: piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. *Comp.:* vacca frigoris tolerantior, id. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11. *Sup.:* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.

tŏlĕrānter, *adv. patiently, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. 2. *bearably, tolerably:* at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero] *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10.

tŏlĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, enduring:* dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tolero].

‖. Adj.: *tolerable, acceptable:* ut elementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaria, tanto tŭleratiora capesseret, Tac. A. 12, 11.

tŏlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (toleror, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root TOL; v. tollo] *to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate:* militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, id. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: egestatem, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 57: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: inopiam, Sall. C. 37: facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, ib. 10: servitutem aequo animo, id. J. 31: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610. *Absol.:* paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus fisdem toleran-dum haberet, *continue, remain*, Tac. A. 4, 40. With *inf.:* ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.:* magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.* (ii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque toleret, Plin. 14, 2, 4 § 21: tolerat et annos moerica vitis, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35. ‖. Transf. *to support*, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve:* his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58 equos, ib. 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24: se fructibus agri, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 203: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Virg. Aen. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1172: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5. *Absol.:* ut toleret (*sc.* herum amantem servus), ne penitum abeat, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 12.

tŏles (tŏlĭes), tum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *a tree on the neck, goitre:* Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Seren. Samm. 16, 289: Marc. Empir. 15 med.

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo] *a swing-beam, a sweep* or *swape*, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Plin. 19, 4, 20: Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* rechignare: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Liv. 24, 34: Sil. 14, 320 sq.

tŏlĭus, tum, v. tolos.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. *v. a.* *to put up, raise up, elevate, lift, take away, remove* being the predominant no-tion): unus erit quem tu tolles ad caerula coeli templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 36?: fulgur ibi ad coelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325: aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: tollam ego ted in coe-lum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in cruscum sustulit, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 2: mulum suum tol-lebat Furius, *lifted up, raised up*, Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19: nequeo caput tollere, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: lubrica convolvit sub-lato pectore terga (coluber), Virg. Aen. 2, 474: quae (saxa) de terra ipsi tol-lerent, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terra, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e specu-la sublatus, id. Verr. 5, 35, 93. 2. Esp. *to take up*, i. e. *to accept, acknow-ledge*; and so, *to bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): quod erit natum, tollito, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33: natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: puel-lam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educa-rem ac tollerem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 45. (b) Meton. *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.* 3. Nautical *t. t.* tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor:* Caes. B. G. 4, 23: id. B. C. 1, 31. And in gen. *to proceed:* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1. 4. Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, ib. 2, 222: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: cachinnum, id. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: literulae meae, tu desiderio oblangueri-nt hae tamen epistola oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened their eyes again, have reanimated them*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. in Non. 286, 6 Ter Hec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to animate*, Liv. 3, 67: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: nostras laudes in astra, id. Att. 2, 25: Daphnin tuum ad astra, Virg. E. 5, 51: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, Quint. 1, 10, 46: amicum tollere, *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61. ‖. *to take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove; convey* (*removal* being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: stimulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3 pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80: cuncta, Virg. Aen. 8, 439: navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken on board*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: naves quae equites sustulerant, id. B. G. 4, 28: ut se subiatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6: aliquem, Virg. Aen. 3, 601: (Maecenas me) tollere rheda vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42. 2. Esp. *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy:* ali-quem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Ti-tanes fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. in Non. 406, 25: tollet unum viti-ato mella cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: ma-jores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: alienum Hectora tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11. 3. Milit. *t. t.* tollere signa, *to begin to march, to decamp:* Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Auct. B. Alex. 57. 4. Fig.: *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, eliminate, cancel:* rei memoriam tollere: as delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70: metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: subiata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Am. 5, 19: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publica, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: diem, *to consume in speech-ifying*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: mortem facile tollitur, *is cured*, Cels. 2, 14: dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75. [Root TOL, whence *tuli-d, la-tum* instead of *tla-tum, tol-ero*; *cf.* Sans. *tul*, "tolerare;" Gr. τλά-ω, τλα-μών, τάλ-αντον; Goth. *thula*, "tolero."]

tŏlūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* = v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [akin to tollo] *trotting:* equus, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.* Fig.: sententiae tolutarae, Front. de Or. 1.

tŏlūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *trotting:* gradu vectus, Varr. in Non. 17, 26.

tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [tolutim loquor] *volubility:* o pestifera trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. in Non. 4, 7.

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from root TOL; v tollo: prop. *lifting up the feet*; hence] *on a trot, full trot:* cedit citu', celsa tolutim, Varr. in Non. 4, 20: Lucil. ib. 11: Plin. 8, 42, 67: ire tolutim, Nov. in Non. 4, 9: badisas, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

tŏmăcīna, ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up] *a kind of sausage:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tŏmăcŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmăculum**, i, *n.* [id.] *a kind of sausage:* Juv. 10, 355: Mart. 1, 42, 9: Petr. 31 *fin.*

tŏmē, ēs, *f.* = τομή, *a cut, separation*; in prosody, *the caesura:* Terent. Maur. p. 2440 P.: Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tŏmentum, i, *n.* [τύφη] *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, *etc.*), *cushioning:* Plin. 8, 48, 73: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Suet. Tib. 54: Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.*: Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.*: Sen. Vit. B. 25: App. Apol. p. 276.

tŏmex, **tŏmix**, v. thomix.

tŏmus, i, *m.* = τόμος, *a cut, piece, bit:* villa, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll, of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3. ‖. *a part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13. 2. Transf. *a book:* Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

tŏnans, antis, *Part.* [tono]. ‖. Subst. *the thunderer* (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov. M. 1, 270: id. H. 9, 7: Tonans Capitolinus, id. F. 2, 69: falcifer Tonans, *Saturn*, Mart. 5, 10, 5: sceptriferi Tonantes, of *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (oves tonduntur, Calend. ap. Grut. 138) *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: oves, Hor. Epod. 2, 16: lanam, id. Od. 3, 13, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6: saltatrix tonsa, *i. e. with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: tonsus puer *or* minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9: ad alia tonsum templa quum reum misit, *i. e. acquitted* (as accused persons allowed their hair to grow until after their trials), id. 2, 74, 3: ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Virg. G. 4, 137: oleae, vites, Plin. 23, 1, 2: illicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57. Reflect.: invidiae ut tondeatur et convivatur ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44. *Absol.:* ut decrescente luna tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: cum tonderet quaesti tondenti barba cadebat, Virg. E. 3, 29. ‖. Transf. to crop, as grass or browse upon, to eat off: to *glean, gather, cull* (poet.): tu ne quae graminis campo carpsit tondens equus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 60: dumeta (*Germani*), Virg. G. 3, 15: campum herbae (*equi*), id. Aen. 3, 538: violas imitata, Pers. 1, 21: ut *plucked* rostra (*vultur*), Virg. Aen. 6, 598. 2. to *fleece, or plunder* (rare): quidquid Italia, Hispania tondendo pecu vellere, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: (*Verres*) quum regnum provinciae tondere instituisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, 183.

tĭnnĭo, ĭi, v. n., incep. [tono] *to resound*: cœlitum altum tonitribus templum tonuit, Varr. in Non. 182, 15.

tonsăre Aelius Stilo ait nascere esse quod Praenestini *tongitionem* dicunt notionem et latius dominari. Ennius: *alii rhaetica tongent*. Et vincere etiam quandoque videtur significare, Fest. s. v.

tongĭtio, ōnis, v. tongere.

tŏnĭtrālis, e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *of, thundering*: templa coeli, Lucr. 1, 1098.

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, m., or **tŏnĭtrŭum**, i, n. (the *neutr.* form of the *nom.* tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. pecuum; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624: v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 345) [tono] *thunder*: *Sing.*: tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164 · tonitruum terribile exsistit, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88. veri tonitrus similitudinem imitari, Fest. s. v. claudians · coelum tonitru contremit, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru coelum omne crebo, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. *Plur.*: tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44 Plin. 8, 47, 72: Ov. M. 1, 55. Juv. 5, 117 · clamor tonitruum, Post. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2. subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16 Ov. M. 11, 496 tonitrubus, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. 14, 2 imbres et tonitrua sicri derepente, Gell. 10, 12. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre*.)

tŏnĭtrŭālis, e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *thundering*: an epithet of Jupiter. App. de Mundo, p. 75.

tŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, v. *n.* and *a.* (tonimus, Varr. in Non. 49, 21) *to thunder*: ingens porta tonat coeli. Enn. Ann. 1, 156: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10. si fulsĕrit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149 Jove tonante, ib. 2, 18, 42 tonans Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1 Diespiter per purum tonantes egit equos, ib. 1, 34, 7. **II.** Transf. *to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash*, etc. tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 619 Aetna horriferis tonitrus, Virg. Aen. 3, 571: coelum omne fragore, ib. 9, 541 domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612. Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29: Plin. Ep. 1, 20 · Prop. 3, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 11, 383. **2.** Act. *to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice*: tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice*, ib. 4, 510: verba foro, Prop. 4, 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3, 14 talia caelso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4. [Sans. *stan*, "gemere, tonare;" Gr. στένω; Germ. *donner*; Eng. *thunder*.]

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo] *an oar* (post.; mostly *plur.*): *Sing.*: Enn. in Fest. s. v.: Val. Fl. 1, 369. *Plur.*: Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. Aen. 7, 28: Lucan. 3, 527. Sil. 11, 492.

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo] *that may be shorn or clipped*: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76 · facilitas picese, id. 16, 10, 18. **II.** Transf., *shorn, clipped*: tapetes, Matius in Gell. 20, 9: neuora, Plin. 12, 2, 6: buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsĭlla, ae, *f.* a *sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*: Pac. and Att. in Fest. s. v. **II.** tonsillæ, arum, *f. plu.* *the tonsils* in the throat: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 6, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 66.

tonsĭto, 1. v. a. freq. [tondeo] *to shear*: oves, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor, ōris, m. [id.] *a shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, nails, etc., a hair-cutter, barber*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: Mart. 6, 77: Suet. Aug. 79. Of a *nail-cutter*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 11. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *i. e. to be known to every body, in all the world*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3. **II.** *a clipper, lopper, pruner of plants*: vinearum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to shearing or shaving*: forfex, *shears*: culter, *a razor*, Cic. Of. 2, 7, 25: ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 *in lemm.*: cultellus, *for cutting nails*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.

tonstrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix] *a little female hair-cutter or barber*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo] *a barber's shop*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 76: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

tonstrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female hair-cutter or barber*. Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 51: Mart. 2, 17, 1. Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shearing, clipping, pruning* quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *shearings*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8. prima tonsura lanae, Plin. 28, 8, 29 capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 46.

tonsus, a, um, *Part* [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, m. [id.] *the cut or mode of dressing the hair*: pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288 mutier tonsu lugubri, Att. in Non. 179, 20.

tŏnus, i, m. = τόνος, *the sound, tone of an instrument* Vitr. 5, 4 · Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *med.* Of the tone of a syllable, *accent*: Nigid in Gell. 13, 25. **II.** Transf. of colour, *tone*. Plin. 35, 5, 11. **III.** *thunder*: Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

tŏparcha, ae, m. = τοπάρχης, *the governor of a territory or district, a toparch*: Spart. Hadr. 12 *med.*

tŏparchĭa, ae, *f.* = τοπαρχία, *a territory, district, toparchy*: Plin. 5, 14, 15.

tŏpăsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τοπαζιακός, *pertaining to topas, topaz-*: lapilli, Verant. Carm 8, 6, 273.

tŏpăsion (topason, Prud. Psych. 861), ĭi, n. = τοπάζιον, *a gem*, of two kinds 1. *chrysolite or peridote*; 2. *yellow corundum*: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

tophus, i, and its derivv., v. tof.

tŏpia, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* opera) [τοπος] *landscape painting*: Vitr. 7, 5. **II.** *ornamental gardening*: Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [topia] *pertaining to ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.*: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: herba, i. e. *used for borders in gardens*, id. 21, 11, 39. **II.** Subst. topiarius, ii, m. *an ornamental gardener*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. **2.** topiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *ornamental gardening, the topiary art*, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, *etc.*, of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, *etc.*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 618). **3.** topiarium, ii, n. (*sc.* opus) *fancy gardening, topiary work*: Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 265.

topias ficus, *a species of fig-tree*: Col. 5, 10, 11.

tŏpĭca, orum, *n. plu.* = τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.*

tŏpĭcē, es, *f.* = τοπική, *the art of finding topics*: Cic. Top. 2 *init.*

topper, *adv. with all diligence, speedily, forthwith*: ab ultimis et jam obliteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et *antigerio*, Quint. 1, 6, 40: topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. in Fest. s. v. [Etym. dub.: compared with *su-per*, the root should be TOP (*top-per*): some suppose it to be a contr. of *toto opere*.]

tŏral, ālis, n. [torus] *a balance of a couch*: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: *plur.*: id. S. 2, 4, 84: Petr. 40: Lampr. Elag. 19.

torcŭlar, āris, n. [torqueo] 1 i. t. *that which twines or twists*, hence *a press*, used in making wine or oil: Vitr. 6, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 62. **II.** *a cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar*: Col. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 15, 1, 2.

torcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [torcular] *pertaining to a press*: vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9. **II.** Subst. torcularium, ii, n. *a granary, greanary*: Col. 12, 52, 3. **2.** torcularium, ii, n. *a press*: Cato R. R. 18, 3.

torcŭlio, 1. v. a. [id.] *to press*: Vulg. Ant. 5, 6 *prof.*

torcŭlum, i, v. torcularium, no. II.

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [torqueo] *pertaining to a press*, 1. q. torcularius: vasa, Cato R. R. 1, 4 · funis, ib. 68 **II.** Subst. torculum, i, n. *a press*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7. Plin. 18, 31, 74: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. (Hence It. *torchio, torcolo*; Fr. *treuil*: also through the form *ex-torculo*, Sp. *estrujar*, to press out.)

tordȳlion, ĭi, or **tordȳlon**, i, n. = τορδύλιον or τόρδυλον, acc. to some, *the seed of the plant* seselis (*q. v.*); acc. to others, *a plant, hartwort*, Tordylium officinale or maximum: Plin. 20, 22, 87: id. 24, 19, 117.

tŏrea, ae, n. *a chain*: aureus, Serv. in Donat. p. 1128 P.

torĕuma, ătis, n. = τόρευμα, *work executed in relief, embossed work*: Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38. Pl. Pis. 27, 67: Sall. C. 20: Mart. 4, 46, 16: *dat. plur.* toreumatis, App. Flor. no. 7.

tŏrentus, ae, m. = τορευτής, *one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver*: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

tŏreutĭcē, es, *f.* = τορευτική, *the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture*: Plin. 35, 10, 36. In apposition (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, id. 34, 8, 19, no. 54.

tormentum, i, n. [torqueo; prop. *an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted*] *an engine for hurling missiles*: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: in morem tormento ponderis acti, Virg. Aen. 11, 616 · Caes. B. G. 2, 8: Liv. 24, 34. **2.** Transf. *a missile* thrown by the engine. quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: telum tormentumve missum, ib. 3, 51: Plin. 8, 23, 35. Stat. Th. 9, 145. **II.** *a cord, rope*: praesectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22: Grat. Cyneg. 26: ferreum, *i. e. fetters*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 12. **III.** *an instrument of torture, a rack*: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: id. Of. 3, 9, 39: Caes. B. G. 6, 19 · Quint. 2, 20, 10: Suet. Tib. 19. **2.** Meton. *torture, anguish, pain torment*, etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1: *the torture or pain of sickness*: Cels. 7, 11: Plin. 19, 8, 44: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspicionis, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: bene tormentis secubitusque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16: *of the pain of love*: Mart. 7, 29; Juv. 6, 209. **IV.** *a clothes-press, mangle*: Sen. Tranq. 1.

tormentĭlis, e, *adj.* [tormentum] *painful, torturing*: Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 6 *med.*

tormĭna, um, *n. plu.* (*masc.* tormines, ăg. to Non. 32, 21) [torqueo] *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consenserunt: διαπυρία Graece vocatur, Cels. 4, 15: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: Col. 6, 7, 1: Plin. 22, 25, 76. **II.** Transf.: urinae, *strangury* id. 20, 8, 30.

torminālis, e, *adj.* [tormina] *pertaining to the gripes*: sorbus, *the sorb a fruit of the service tree, or wild pear*: Sorbus torminalis, Linn. used as an astringent, Cels. 2, 30 med.; Plin. 23, 21, 23.

torminōsus, i, m. [id.] *subject to the gripes or colic*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61.

tornātĭlis, e, *adj.* [tornus] *formed in a lathe*: Vulg. Gantic. 5, 14.

tornātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a turner*: Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *turning, turnery*: Vulg. 1 (2) Esdr. 6, 4.

tornus, i, m. (*abl.* sometimes in *u*: Varr. L. L. 9, 68 Müll.) *a turning lathe*: Varr. Gentin. 5, 84: Ov. M. 15, 221 · Col. 12, 52, 3. Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.* **II.** *a turner's chisel*: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo] *the torpedo, numbfish*: Plin. 9, 30, 48 · Ov. H. 15, 113. Ov. Halieut. 104. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 58, 146.

Rep. 1, 14: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 92: lapidem in vasa, id. 36, 22, 43. ‖ Transf. to turn, fashion, smooths (rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, i. e. to stroke, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

tornus, i, m. = τόρνος, a turner's wheel, lathe: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Vitr. 10, 19 med.: Virg. G. 2, 449. ‖ Fig.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43: Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

torōsŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [torosus] muscular: juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

torōsus, a, um, adj. [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: tauris torosior cervix, Col. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86. ‖ Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, more fleshy, Plin. 21, 15, 53: clava, knotty, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, ĭnis, f. [torpeo] numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity (rare): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: occuparit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. 10: torpedo invaserat animum, Tac. H. 3, 63. ‖ Transf. the torpedo, cramp-fish, or electric ray, Raia torpedo, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 9, 42, 67.

torpĕfăcĭo, ĕ. v. a. [torpeo facio] to benumb, make torpid: torporavit pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, 2. v. n. to be numb, motionless, inactive, torpid: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 499. 2. Transf. of things: torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10. ‖ Fig. to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive: timeo, totus torpeo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 179: deum voluntas cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, when you are lost in admiration, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpete gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23: palatum torpens, without taste, Juv. 10, 203.

torpesco, pŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89: scorpiones vias lycbnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82. 2. Transf. of things, to become dull: (margaritae) flavescunt et illas senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54. ‖ Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive, Sall. C. 16: ingenium inculto aeque secordia torpescere aiunt, id. J. 2: delictis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71.

torpĭdus, a, um, adj. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid: torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38: canis (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264.

torpor, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, stupefaction, torpor: intantur se torpore torpedines, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. Cels. 2, 8 med.: Plin. 2, 101, 104: Virg. Aen. 12, 867: Ov. M. 1, 548. ‖ Fig. sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia, Tac. H. 2, 99 med.: procerum, id. G. 46.

torpŏro, avi, atum, a. v. a. [torpor] to benumb, stupefy: aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turpil. in Non. 182, 7: humida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8 fin.

torquātus, a, um, adj. [torques] adorned with a neck-chain or collar: miles, presented with a chain for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 fin.: adhuc Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart. 13, 67, 1.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42: capillos ferro, i. e. to curl, frizzle, id. A. A. 1, 505: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: ora, to twist awry, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: aurem ab obscenis sermonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 220: vestigia ad sonitum vocis, ib. 3, 669: aquas remis, Ov. F. 5, 644: spumas, Virg. Aen. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, to bend, id. G. 2, 448: quum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123. 2. Esp. to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl (mostly poet.): stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. Aen. 10, 585: hastam in hunc, Ov. M. 5, 117: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum ad aurata tempora, Virg. Aen. 12, 536: pila valido lacerto, Ov. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: quum fulmina torquot (Juppiter), Virg. Aen. 4, 208: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242. 3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture: ita te nervo torquebo, fidem uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 12: oculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27: servum in caput domini, against his master, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Aug. 40 fin. ‖ Fig. to twist, wrest, distort: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46. verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, wrested, distorted, id. Caecin. 27, 77.

2. Esp. to rack, torment, torture: tuae libidines te torquent, id. Parad. 2, 18: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9: sollicitudine torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36. (2) Transf. (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs. to rack with wine, i. e. to try or test with wine, Hor. A. P. 435: vino tortus et ira, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38. [From tero, q. v. the qu in torquo corresponds to the g in mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.]

torquis or **torques** (the first, Naev. in Charis. p. 118 P. Liv. 44, 14 Prop. 4, 10, 44 Stat. Th. 10, 517 the latter, Val. Fl. 2, 111 cf Charis. loc. cit.), is, m. and f. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, [torquati] cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31: aureus, Liv. 44, 14: aureae torques, Varr. in Non. 228, 8: unca, Prop. 4, 10, 44: aliquem phaleris et torque donare, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 185: adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12. ‖ Transf. a coupling-collar for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. G. 3, 168. 2. a wreath, ring, in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), i. e. rings, circles, Manil. 5, 584.

torrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [torreo] to make dry by heat, to parch: duas libras vinaceorum, Col. 2, 20, 3: segetem, id. 2, 20, 3: sesama, id. 12, 15, 3.

torrens, entis, Part. [torreo]. ‖ Adj. burning, hot, inflamed (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38. 2. Transf. of streams, rushing, roaring, boiling: Suvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3: flumina, Virg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409: aqua, Virg. Aen. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451: torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1. Comp.: Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20. Sup.: Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316. (ii) Subst. torrens, entis, m. a torrent: quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus montano flumine torrens sternit agros, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: Ov. R. Am. 651. Proverb.: nunquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90.

3. Fig. of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60: oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9: sermo promptus et Isaeo torrentior, id. 3, 74. And of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae torrentem, id. 10, 128. (ii) Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. 10, 7, 23. (β) fullness, abundance: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: abundans umbrarum, id. 13, 760.

torrentius, comp. adv. more impetuously: torrentius amne hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

torreo, torrui, tostum, 2. v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc.: fruges receptas et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg. Aen. 1, 179: aristas sole novo, ib. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus sucensus ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Fin. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep. 6, 20: quum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78: torrentia agros sidera, id. Od. 3, 1, 31: tostus ea aspice cruce, Ov. M. 2, 283: exta in verubus, to roast, Virg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578. 2. Transf. to dry up: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, id. H. 21, 169: Juv. 9, 17: et Canis aresti torret arva sitl, Tib. 1, 4, 42. 3. Fig.: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. Od. 4, 1, 12: correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aheno, Prop. 3, 24, 13: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40. ‖ Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: frigore torret, Varr. in Non. 452, 11. [Sans. trish, "sitire;" Gr. τέρσομαι; Germ. durst; Eng. thirst.]

torresco, 3. v. n. incep. [torreo] to become parched or burned: torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 903.

torrĭdo, no perf., ātum, 1. v. a. [torridus] to scorch, parch, burn: toris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

torrĭdus, a, um, adj. [torreo] parched, torrid, dried up, dry: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1219: campi siccitate, Liv. 21, 41: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivique, Liv. 4, 30: aër, Prop. 4, 28, 3: aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: homo vegrandi macie torridus, dried or shrivelled up, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 91: color sole, embrowned, Plin. 12, 20, 43: vox, dry, hoarse, Calp. Ecl. 3, 59. ‖ Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, pinched, nipped, Liv. 21, 32: hiems, biting, Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris, is, m. [id.] a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame): Ov. M. 8, 457: Virg. Aen. 12, 298: Val. Fl. 3, 215.

torror, ōris, m. [id.] a parching, scorching: solis, Col. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 med.: corporis, a transl. of φλόωσις, ib. 3, 6 fin.

torta, ae, f. [torqueo] a wringing or griping: ventris, Hier. in Jesai. 6, 13, 8. (Hence it, torsion; Sp. torsion.)

tortā, adv. crookedly, awry: torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 306.

tortĭcordius, a, um, adj. [tortus cor] perverse in heart: Aug. in Psalm. 146, 7.

tortĭlis, e, adj. [torqueo] twisted, twined, winding: earum, i. e. a golden chain, Virg. Aen. 7, 151: tunicae, Ov. M. 1. 126: anus, id. H. 16, 223: plecta

wreathed, id. M. 13, 915: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

tortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *torment, torture*: Firm. Math. 8, 15: Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato R. R. 23, 4.

torto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to torture, torment*: ubi insilui in cochleatum oculum, ibi totutim tortor, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15: Lucr. 3, 661: Arn. 3, 106.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an executioner, tormentor, torturer*: Cic. Clu. 63, 177: Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 50: Juv. 14, 21. **2.** *an epithet of Apollo, as the slayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome: Suet. Aug. 70. **II.** Fig.: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortŏsē, *adv. crookedly, tortuously*: procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortŏsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tortuosus] *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus] *full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous*: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136 loqu. ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Cluent. 64, 180. *Comp.*: quidam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106.

2. Fig. *entangled, involved, complicated*: tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: ingenium, id. Am. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11. *Sup.*: quis aperit tortuosissimum istam et implicatissimam molestiatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10. **II.** *painful, torturing*: ruscī radix bibitur in tortuosiore urina, *i. e. in strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100.

tortūra, ae, *f.* [torqueo] *a twisting, wreathing*: sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.

II. *torment, torture*: ventris, *the gripes, colic*: Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*

tortus, a, um, *Part.* [torqueo]. **II.** Adj. *twisted, crooked, contorted*: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4, 4, 42: quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg. G. 1, 349. (II) Subst. tortum, i, *n. a cord, rope*: Pac. in Non. 179, 16. **2.** Fig.: conditiones, *i. e. dubious*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25.

tortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabili draco, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: serpens nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. Aen. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196. **II.** *a whirling, hurling*: flexae habenae, Stat. Ach. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; prop. *a little elevation*; hence] *a tuft* of hair: Pl. Am. prol. 144: torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1 *med.* **II.** *the* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195. **2.** Transf. *the sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* (Hence It. *tuorlo, torlo.*)

tōrus, i, *m.* prop. *any protuberance* or *prominence*; esp. *a knot, bulge*: (funis), Cato R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.

II. *the muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: o lacertorum tori! poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 2, 854: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: Plin. 18, 7, 18: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins*, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*

2. *the thickest part* of trees: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211. **III.** *a raised ornament, a knot*, on a garland; fig. of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in corona, toros ornemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21. **IV.** *a mattress, a couch, sofa*, bed (mostly poet.): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73: viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: Ov. M. 8, 645: Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 6, 569: ib. 12, 779: ib. 7, 332. **2.** Transf. *marriage*: Deucalion cum consorte tori, ib. 1, 319: socia tori, ib. 1, 620: obscenus, *i. e. illicit connection*, id. Tr. 2, 378: illiciti, Sen. Hipp. 97. (*i*) *a mistress*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.

V. *an elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Virg. Aen. 6, 674: Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20. **VI.** In architecture, *a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

torvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torvus] *wild, fierce*: hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wildness, sternness, severity, sternness*: torvitas vultus, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.*: oculorum, Amm. 31, 2 *med.*: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis, verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, id. 35, 4, 9.

torvĭter, *adv. severely, sternly*: allquem increpare, Enn. Ann. 1, 89 (in Non. 516, 16): Pomp. in Non. 516, 15.

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to torqueo] Orig. of the eyes, *rolling, piercing, wild, stern*, hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage*, in aspect or character. Ille tuens oculis immitem Phineа torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg Aen. 3, 677: aspicit hanc torvis (*v. l.* oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64: frons (Polyphemi), Virg Aen. 3, 636 feroci ingenio torvus pro grandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* torvitas torvi draco serpit, poet. Cic N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Virg. Aen. 6, 571: luna, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: Medusa, id. A. A. 2, 309 Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.*: proelia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, *i. e. harsh, sharp, tart*, Plin 17, 23 35, § 213. *Comp.*: vox humana tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 367. *Sup.*: leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196. (II) *Neut.* adverb.: torvum repente clamat, Virg. Aen. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Virg. Aen. 6, 467: Val. Fl. 2, 255.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* [torreo].

tŏt, *numer. indecl.* [same root as the Gr. article τό] *so many*; its proper correl. is *quot*; but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties, quantum*, or *ut*: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, id. Balb. 20, 47: quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato R. R. 114, 1: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. *Absol.*: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: tot viri ac tales, id. Coel. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 20: en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 82: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25. tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: tot caede procorum admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624. Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic. Coel. 28, 66: Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10. **II.** Transf. to designate an optional, indefinite number, *so many, such and such a number*: volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Gai. Dig. 34, 5, 8. **2.** *so few*: vix erudent tantum rerum copiae tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtidem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the suffix *dem*, as in tantidem] *just so many, just as many*: talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 43: totidem, quot dixit, ut alunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 95, 328: Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistola quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34. Rarely without a subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *i. e. will hear the same thing just as often from me*, id. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtiens, v. toties, *ad init.*

tŏties (in ancient MSS. also treq. totiens), *adv. numer.* [tot] *so often, so many times, as often, as many times*; with a correl. *quoties* or *quot*: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur Cic Fam. 7, 7: quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, id. Clu. 18, 51: moverat eum subeunda damnicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13. *Absol.*: tot praetores in Sicilia fuerunt: toties apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, toties hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 60, 146 velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, id. Att. 7, 12: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: fer die claro totiesque grata nocte, Hor. Carm. Sec. 23.

tot-jŭgus, a, um (totjugis, e), *adj.* [jugum] *so many*: totjugis diebus, App. M. 2. p. 125: sidera, id. de Deo Socr.: homo totjugi scientia, id. Flor. 1, p. 346.

tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtĭus, but tōtīus, Lucr. 1, 983: et al.: *gen.*: toti familiae, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 P.: *dat.* toti; but *m.* toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11, 57: *f.* totae familiae, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *adj. all, all the, the whole, entire, total*: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Tim. 5: cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: ut tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 44: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totum urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30 et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectus tota Italia habiti, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: tota sum misera in metu, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: Clesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2 totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15. **II.** *Neutr. absol.*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: totum in eo sito, ut me contractentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3. **2.** Adverb. phrases: (i) ex toto, *wholly, completely, totally*: creta ex toto repudianda est, id. 5, 8, 6: Plin. 11, 17, 17: Cels. 8, 20 *med.*: Ov. Post. 4, 8, 72. (ii) in toto, *upon the whole, in general*: Cic. Att. 13, 20 *fin.* (iii) in totum, *wholly, entirely*: res in totum diversae, Plin. 31, 7, 42: id. 2, 90, 92. (*β*) *upon the whole, in general*: in totum praecipimus, Col. 11, 2, 80.

tŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [tot] *so great* (rare): quotcunque pedum spatia faciendo conseneris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, *a kind of ladanum, q. v.*: Plin. 24, 8, 30.

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, *quiver, a poison in which arrows were dipped*: Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 23: cf. Plin. 16, 40, 70. Hence, in gen. *poison*: sing.: Pl. Poen.

a, 4, 4: Hor. Epod. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 46: *plur.*: Prop. 1, 5, 6: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 54.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [traba] *pertaining to beams, beam-*: clavus, *a spike*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. Proverb.: ut hoc beneficium quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, *i. e. very fast*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53. Poet.: trabale telum, *i. e. beam-like, stout as a beam*, Virg. Aen. 12, 294: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172.

trăbea, ae, *f. a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, *etc.*: Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 612: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Ov. F. 2, 503: Virg. Aen. 7, 188 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1[17]). ||. Transf. *the equestrian order*: Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: Mart. 5, 41, 5.

trăbĕālis, e, *adj.* [trabea] *pertaining to the* trabea: metallum, *i. e. gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea: Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2: agmina, *the knights*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, *i. e. of a consul*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338: colonus, *i. e. consul*, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, *of the consuls*, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 33. ||. Subst. trabeata, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it: Suet. Gramm. 21.

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [trabs] *a little beam*: Cato R. R. 18, 5: Vitr. 10, 21: Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trăbes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trăbĭcŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [trabs] *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft*: labitur trabica in alveos, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.*

trabs, trăbis (*nom.* trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 76: id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), *f.* [τράπηξ] *a beam, a timber*: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 196: Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Gell. 1, 13: Ov. M. 3, 78. ||. Transf. *a tall, slender tree*: silva frequens trabibus, ib. 8, 329: securi saucia trabs ingens, ib. 10, 373: Prop. 3, 22, 38: Virg. Aen. 6, 181. |||. Meton. *any thing made of beams or timbers*: (i) *a ship* or *vessel*: ablegma trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: jam mare turbari trabibus videmus, Virg. Aen. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. (ii) *a roof*: sub trabe citrea, ib. 4, 1, 20: *plur.*: ib. 2, 18, 1. (iii) *a battering-ram, ballista*, etc.: Val. Fl. 6, 383. (iv) *a javelin*: Stat. Th. 5, 566: ib. 9, 124. (v) *a club, cudgel*: ib. 1, 621. (vi) *a table*: Matt. 14, 9, 2. (Hence Sp. *trabar*; Fr. *entraver*.)

trăchĭa, ae, *f.* = τραχεῖα, *the windpipe, trachea*: Macr. S. 7, 15.

tracta, ae, v. tractus.

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled*, or *wrought, manageable, tractable*: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Tim. 4 *med.*: materies, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: toti in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48: pondus, *i. e. portable*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 83: est mare (comitor) nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. H. 19, 71: non tractabile coelum, *i. e. inclement, stormy*, Virg. Aen. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40. *Comp.*: uvae tractabiliores fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39. ||. Fig. *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable*: virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Am. 13, 48: nullis file movetur fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Virg. Aen. 4, 439: animus, Ov. R. Am. 133. *Comp.*: nihil est eo (ilio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*

tractābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis] *fitness for being handled* or *wrought* (rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2 9.

tractābĭlĭus, *comp. adv. more tractably*: Gell. 6, 2.

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tracto] *a handling, management, treatment*: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volent, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 32, 200: belorum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Sen. Tranq. 3: est in utroque (in poësi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201

||. Esp. *treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behaviour* towards him: maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, *of maltreatment*, Quint. 7, 4, 10: id. 4, 2, 30: Tert. Poen. *fin.* 2. In rhetor. *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject: Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: Quint. 9, 1, 33: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.* (ll) *a special use, usage* of a word: Cic. Part. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer*: Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.* ||. Fig. *a handler, treater*, esp. of literary matters: Sid. Ep. 4, 11: Hier. in Helv. 6: Spart. Get. 4.

tractātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried*, etc., *a place of business, session-room*: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female shampooer*: Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, handling, working* (rare): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: plantae tractatu manuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12. ||. Fig. *a handling, management, treatment*: artium, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8 procem. § 2: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: acqui bonique, id. 12, 1, 8. *Plur.*: tractatus omnes, id. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4: judiciales officii, Gell. 14, 2. 2. Meton. *a treatise, tract*: separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5. (ii) *a sermon, homily*: tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. de Haeres. 4 *praef.*

tracticius, or **-tĭus**, ii, *m.* [traho] *the Dragged*, a nickname of Elagabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets: Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.*: Lampr. Elag. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus] *by drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly*: quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? *i. e. should stroke him*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 429: susurrant, Virg. G. 4, 260: sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20: tractim pronunciata litera, *i. e. pronounced long*, id. 4, 6: dicere (*opp.* festinanter), *slowly*, Sen. Ep. 40 *med.*

tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [traho] *to drag about, to tug, haul*, etc. (rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: tractatu' per aequora campi, id. Ann. 2, 31: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum tractari, *to be torn, lacerated*, Lucr. 3, 902.

||. *to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform*, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: aliquid manibus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: aret pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg. G. 3, 302: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: tractat inseratae consona fila lyrae, *i. e. strikes, plays upon*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni sciunt tractare, *to prepare*, i. e. *to cook, dress*, Lucr. 5, 951: intonsum agrum, *to till*, Col. 2, 4, 5: tractare tauriqne vices, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanificium, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage*, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield*, Liv. 7, 32: arma spectantia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum numerum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: eras tu quaestor: pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. |||. Fig. *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead*, etc.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: conditiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, *to conduct*, Liv. 23, 28: proelia, Sil. 13, 466: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend*, Lucr. 5, 930: artem, *to practise*, Ter. Ph. prol. 17: personam in scena, *to perform, act, represent*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97: quo in munere ita se tractavit, *has so conducted himself*, id. Fam. 13, 12.

2. Esp. *to treat, use*, or *conduct oneself towards*: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 8: non tractabo ut consulem, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10. aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr Act. 1, 8, 23: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Coel. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Manil. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. 3. *to handle, treat, investigate, discuss*: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: tractata res, id Rep. 3, 3: quaestionem diligentius, ib. 2, 43: partem philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Am. 18, 65: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon*, Juv. 11, 28: tractare proceriorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5. Rarely with *de*, or a relative clause: de negotiis, *to discuss*, Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.*: quum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, Tac. A. 1, 13.

tractŏgălātus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and γάλα] *made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk*: pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9.

tractŏmĕlītus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and μέλι] *cooked with pastry and honey*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] *pertaining to drawing* or *hoisting*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1. ||. Subst. tractoriae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* literae) *an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey*: de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Justin. 15, 52.

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] *that draws to itself, gluey, viscous*: sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

tractus, a, um, *Part.* [traho]. ||. Adj. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent* of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et finens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66. |||. Subst. tractum, i, *n. a flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere nenta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. 2. *a long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry: Cato R. R. 76, 1. Apic. 2, 1. Also, tracta, ae, *f.*: Plin. 18, 11, 27. (Hence It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trasar*; Fr. *tracer*: also subs. It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing, dragging, draught*: lyncas ab tractu nominatae, Sall. J. 78: tractu gementem ferre rotam, Virg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 399: modicus tractus, Plin. 9, 46, 70: si qua inserto fallet te litera, tractu, *stroke*, Prop. 4, 3, 8: spatiosus multis subiturum tractus capiendi, *draught*, Lucan. 4, 368: tumentes, in quorum tractu se colligit angitis, Virg. G. 2, 154

(rivus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu jaceantur, *i. e. movement*, Quint. 6, 3, 7: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus? *long trains*, Lucr. 2, 207: Virg. G. 1, 367. ‖ *Motion, extent, tract, distance*: castrorum, Liv. 3, 28: urbis, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: cum mediae jacerent immensis tractibus Alpes, Lucan. 2, 630: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu fertur, Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu aestuat undarum vinax, Lucan. 5, 565: of the *course* of the Nile, id. 10, 257: of the wind: Val. Fl. 1, 614. ‖ *a territory, district, region, tract of land*: oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: tractus corruptus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Plane. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg. G. 2, 182. ‖‖ Fig. *course, progress, movement*; of time, *space, lapse, period*: tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: quod neque clara suo percurrere flumina cursu perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1003: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2, 9: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, 2 *ext.* ‖ Esp. *a protracting, extension, length*: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: durante tractu et lentitudine morbi, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, ib. 15, 10.

trāditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado] *a giving up, delivering up, surrender*: abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4: Val. Max. 8, 14. 4. ‖ Fig. *a teaching, instruction*: Jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3: Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.* ‖ *a saying handed down from former times, a tradition*: incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5.

trāditor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor*: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24: Sedul. Carm. 5, 61. ‖ *a teacher*: alicujus solentiae, Arn. 3, 113: Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

trāditus, a, um, *Part.* [trado].

trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*in tmesi*: transque dato endoque plorato, *i. e.* tradito et implorato, Vet. lex ap. Fest. *s. v.* sub vos) [trans do] *to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign*: (I) *trado*: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 143: aliquid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 1, 50, 131: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: testamentum alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 24, 39: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 19: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 4 *med.* Poet. with *inf.*: adeamptae Hector tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11. (II) *transdo*: ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 68: sibi captivos transdi, ib. 3, 71: se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se adversariis ad supplicium, id. B. C. 1, 76: navem in fugam transdunt, Att. in Non. 155, 8.

2. Esp. to *deliver, commit, confide* for shelter, protection, etc.: (I) *trado*: eis ut te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, ib. 7, 3: se alicui laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: in tuam custodiam meque et meos apes trado, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59. (II) *transdo*: sub filio transdiderat imitio et commentationum, Cens. B. C. 2, 97.

3. *to give up to, surrender treacherously, to betray*: quem dedi patabas, defendi intelligis: quos traditores sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Ruf. 2, 261. ‖ Fig. *to give up, surrender, entrust*, etc.: (I) *trado*: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 14: quae diram trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: si liberum possessionem Gallise sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. Poet. with *inf.*: tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. (II) *transdo*: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, ib. 76.

2. Esp. with *pron. reflect. to give or devote oneself to*: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Am. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Lucel. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. 3. *to transmit, as an inheritance; to bequeath*: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. (II) *to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount*: quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31: qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: sic est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3. hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv. 3, 67: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7. 4. *to deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach*: (I) *trado*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: virtutem hominibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1. *Absol.*: si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (*i. e.* magistri) est, id. 3, 6, 59. (II) *transdo*: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, ib. 17.

trā-dūco (transduco), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*imperat.* traduce, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: *perf. sync.* traduxti, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 16) [trans duco] *to lead, bring, or conduct across or over*: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: exercitus transducitur (*sc.* Rhenum), ib. 4, 18: exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: copias praeter castra, ib. 1, 48: cohortes in castra ad se, id. B. C. 1, 21: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3: flumen subito accrevit, et ea re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: aquaeductum per domum suam, Dig. Dig. 6, 2, 11: transeundum nunc tibi ad Menedemum est et tua pompa eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was borne along*, Suet. Cal. 15. Freq. with double acc., or in *pass.* with one acc.: traductus exercitus ulivum Cimbricum, Liv. 9, 19: quattor factus est, tres equitatus partes Helvetios Tigurini transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse traductos, ib. 2, 4. ‖ Esp. *i. q.* traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quum centum nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 4. 3. *to lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *to lead* (from one state to another); *to transfer*, etc.: aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Planc. 1, 2: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 37, 192. Poet. with *dat.*: me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5.

2. Esp. *to bring over, draw over*: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Cat. 52, 144.

3. *to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade*: an non sensistis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38: rideris multoque magis traduceris, Mart. 6, 77, 5: Sen. Ep. 100: Juv. 8, 17. 4. *to make public, exhibit, display*: quae tua traducit carmina, Mart. 1, 54, 3: poëmata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show oneself in public*, Juv. 11, 31. 5. Of time, *to lead, spend, pass*: otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: adolescentiam eleganter, id. Planc. 12, 31: quibus artibus latebrisque vitam per novem annos traduxerit, Tac. H. 4, 67. aevum leniter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abstinentia transducere, Cic. Att. 5, 9. 6. In gram. *to transfer* a word from one subject, or from one language, to another: videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἀδιάφορον a sumptu vise ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18. (II) *to derive*: factare multo fusius latiusque est quam *facere*, unde id verbum traductum est, id. 2, 6.

trāductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco] *a leading along*: traductio capterum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. ‖ Fig. *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15. 2. Esp. *a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace*: hic dedecoris cum dedecore et traductione vitia exigit, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: interrogationes ad traductionem nostrum excogitatae, id. Ep. 85. 3. Of time, *passing, course*: temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 131. 4. In rhet. *a transferring, metonymy*: inducitio atque immutatio in verbo: *Vivida terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu*. Pro *Afris* est sumpta *Africa*, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167. (II) *a repetition* of the same word: Aust. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādŭcus, ūcis, *m.* [id.] *the cognomen, a nickname* of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

trāductus, a, um, *Part.* [traduco].

trādŭlus, a, um, [id.] *that can be conducted, leading*: (Mercurius) agendis animabus, Arnob. 2, 12, 67.

trādux, ūcis, *m.* [id.] *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Col. 5, 7, 3: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211: Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.* ‖ Transf.: tradux carnis, Prud. Apoth. 983. In apposition: traduces materia, Sever. Aetn. 366.

trāgăcantha, ae, *f.* = τραγακάνθα, *Goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush,* Astragalus Creticus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36.

trāgăcanthum, i, *n. gum-tragacanth:* Cels. 4, 4, 3: Scrib. Comp. 75: called also dragantum, i, *n.*: Veg. Vet. 3, 32: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

trāganthes, is, *f.* = τραγάνθης, *an unknown species of the plant* artemisia: App. Herb. 11.

trāgănus, i, *m.* = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way:* Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

trāgĕlăphus, i, *m.* = τραγέλαφος, *a kind of stag with a beard like a goat,* Cervus Aristotelis, Cuv.: Plin. 8, 33, 50: Sol. 19.

trāgēmăta, um, *n. plu.* = τραγήματα, *dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery:* Plin. 13, 4, 9: Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.*

trāgēmătĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = τραγημάτια, *sweetmeats:* Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trāgĭcē, *adv. in a tragic manner, tragically:* mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 42: Sen. Ep. 100 *fin.*

trāgĭcŏcōmoedĭa, ae, *f.* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy:* Pl. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

trāgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός, *pertaining to tragedy, tragic:* carmen, i. e. *tragedy,* Hor. A. P. 220 cothurni, Id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian,* Liv. 24, 24: tragicus Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy,* Cic. Pis. 20, 47: cerva, i. e. *in the tragedy of Iphigenia,* Juv. 12, 120. **2.** Subst. tragicus, i, *m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy:* Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Opt. gen. 1 2: Quint. 8, 6, 26: Petr. 132 *med.* ‖ Transf. *in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* fuit Scipicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: Hor. A. P. 236: tumor: Gell. 2, 23: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8. *Neut. adv.:* spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. **2.** *of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20, 29.

trāgion, ii, *n.* = τράγιον, *goat-wort,* a plant, perh. Hypericum hircinum, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36. Called also tragunia, id. 27, 13, 115.

trāgoedĭa, ae, *f.* = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy:* Pl. Am. prol. 54: Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: Quint. 1, 5, 52: Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11 (*n.* Smith's Ant. 1140 *seqq.*). ‖ Transf. *a lofty* or *elevated style* (rare): neque istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219. **2.** *a great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! id. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in ungis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

trāgoedus, i, *m.* = τραγῳδός, *a tragic actor, tragedian:* Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4: Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128: Quint. 12, 5, 5: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. ‖ *an epithet of Jupiter,* derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina: Suet. Aug. 57: Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trāgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

trāgŏpan, ănis, *f.* = τραγόπαν, *a bird,* perh. Meleagris ocellata, Lath.: Plin. 10, 49, 70: Mel. 3, 9, 2: Sol. 30.

trāgŏpōgon, ōnis, *m.* = τραγοπώγων, *a plant, goat's-beard,* Tragopogon, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 117.

trāgŏrĭgănum, i, *n.* = τραγορίγανον, *a plant, goat's-thyme,* Thymus tragoriganum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 66. Called also, tragoriganus, i, *m.*: Cels. 5, 11.

trāgos, i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat), *a kind of thorny plant,* Salsola tragus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37. ‖ *a kind of sponge:* id. 9, 45, 69.

trāgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39] *a kind of javelin* or *dart:* Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29: Auct. B. Hisp. 32. ‖ Fig.: *an attack, a snare, plot:* tragulam in te injicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 25: volui injicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14. ‖‖ *a kind of drag-net:* Plin. 16, 8, 13. ‖V. *a small* traha or *sledge,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39.

trāgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula] *a soldier who placed and levelled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine:* Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trāgum, i, *n. a kind of pap* or *porridge:* Plin. 18, 7, 16: Cels. 2, 20: called also, tragos (this seems to be the grain used, prob. a kind of wheat, *spelt*): Plin. 18, 20, 20, § 97.

trāgus, i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat), *the goat-like smell of the arm-pits:* Mart. 11, 22, 7. ‖ *an unknown kind of fish:* Ov. Hal. 112: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

trāha, ae, *f.* [traho] *a drag, sledge:* Col. 2, 20, 4. Called also, trāhēa: Virg. G. 1, 164.

trāhārĭus, ii, *m.* [traha] *one who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man:* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

trāhax, ācis, *adj.* [traho] *that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trāhēa, ae, v. traha.

trāho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* traxe, Virg. Aen. 5, 786) *to draw, drag,* or *haul; to drag along,* etc.: quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo crinibus a templo Cassandra, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: alvum et bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22: sanguinem jumento de cervice, Veg. Vet. 3, 43: vapos porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 234: limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78. Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425: *Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *haul,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 117: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Virg. G. 3, 536: siccas carinas (machinae), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: reos pedibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: aliquem ad praetorem, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, Ov. M. 12, 591: trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out,* ib. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, ib. 4, 120: telum de corpore, ib. 5, 95: te quoque, Luna, traho (*i. e.* de caelo), *draw down,* Ib. 7, 207: coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, *draws together, contracts,* Lucr. 6, 968: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in, i. e. quaffed,* Hor. Epod. 14, 4: navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks,* Sen. de Ira 2, 10 *fin.*: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4: auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2: spiritum extremum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: suspiria penitus, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 371: squamam cutis durata trahebat, *i. e. took on, assumed, acquired,* Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, ib. 2, 236: lapidis figuram, ib. 3, 399. **2.** Esp. *to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder:* cetera rape, trahe, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14. **3.** trahere pecuniam, *to make away with, to squander:* omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20. **4.** *to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture:* manibus trahere lanam, Varr. in Non. 543, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, ib. 13, 511: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8. ‖ Fig. *to draw, attract, influence, ascribe,* etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: omnes trahimur et ducfmur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65: ni ea res longius nos ab inceptо traheret, *drave off, divert,* Sall. C. 7: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. Aen. 5, 709: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25: hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to,* id. 1, 7: qui captae decus Noiae ad consulem trahunt, *i. e. ascribe to him,* id. 9, 28: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were attributed,* Sall. J. 92: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 21: cur absumuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.*: curae, quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Marius auxilia trahere cum animo suo, Sall. J. 91: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. *has received, suffered,* Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce,* Plin. 5, 24, 21: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, *i. e. has arisen,* Cic. Brut. 6, 22: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *dragged out,* Virg. Aen 2, 92: noctem, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag,* i. e. *to utter with difficulty,* Sil. 8, 79. **2.** Esp. in respect of time, *to protract, put off, delay, retard:* sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8: Liv. 5, 10: Sall. J. 21: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48: rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. 32, 27: moram facto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed,* Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.* (ii) Neut. *to drag along, to last, endure:* si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels 2, 8 *med.*: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. *trainо*; Sp. *traja*; Fr. *train.*)

trājectĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [trajicio] *that is carried over sea, transported:* pecunia, Modest. Dig. 22, 2, 1: Papin. ib. 4: Ulp. ib. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: contractus, Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26.

trājectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a crossing over, passing over, passage:* trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: honestior existimatur trajectio, *i. e. the going over sea to Pompey,* Cic. Att. 8, 15: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the passages,* id. Div. 1, 1, 2: stellae trajectio, ib. 2, 6, 16. ‖ Fig. of language: *a transposition* of words: Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: Cic. Or. 69, 230: Quint. 8, 2, 14. **2.** *exaggeration, hyperbole:* tum augendi minuendive causa veritatis superiatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or 3, 53, 203.

trājectĭtĭus, a, um, v. trajecticius.

trājecto, 1. *v. a.* [trajicio] *to pierce through:* sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trājector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that pierces through, a piercer:* ignis trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a funnel:* Plin. Val. 1, 37, 58.

trājectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a projecting over, projection:* mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

trājectus, a, um, *Part.* [trajicio].

trājectus (trans-jectus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a crossing* or *passing over, passage:* transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: id. B. C. 2, 20: Suet. Aug. 17. ‖ Meton. *a place for passing*

over: legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56: Plin. 6, 23, 26.

trā-jĭcio (transjicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. and n. [jacio] *to throw, cast, or shoot over or across*: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14: signum trans vallum, id. 41, 4: telum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: murum jaculo trajicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22. quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa, *pour over, decant*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: pontibus transjectis, *thrown over* (the space between the towers), Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de navi in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *to transfer, remove*, Just. 8, 5: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, trajicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, *i. e. leaps over*, Prop. 4, 2, 36: membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782. oculos, Lucr. 4, 425.

2. Esp. *to convey across*, esp. across water, *to transport*: milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11. legiones in Siciliam, id. 23, 31. sese duabus navibus in Africam trajecit, *betook himself*, id. 28, 18. sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: legionem huc, ib. 1, 54: pecuniam in provinciam, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38. eas (oves) si quo trajicere vult, in plostrum imponit, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. exercitum Rhodanum trajeci, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, Liv. 21, 56. (ii) Transf. of what is crossed: *to cross, pass over*. postquam cernunt Rhodanum trajectum, id. 21, 30: ratibus Trebiam, id. 21, 56. flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57. Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: trajicit et fati litora magnus amor, *oversteps*, Prop. 1, 19, 12. *Neutr.*: ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv. 37, 13: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum trajiceret, id. 30, 24: ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret, id. 30, 2.

3. *to throw through*; and with *abl.* of the weapon, *to pierce, transfix, stab*: unum ex multitudine (pilo), Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, ib. 7, 25. lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: serpentem cuspide, Ov. M. 4, 571: femur tragula, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11: cava tempora ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 634: terga sagitta, Ov. M. 9, 128: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8: se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11. (ii) Transf.: para magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv. 42, 7. ‖ Fig. *to transferr*: quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46. culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29. 2. Esp. *to transpose*: verba, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 13.

trālāticius or **-tius**, a, um, v. translaticius.

trā-lŏquor, 3. v. a. dep. *to talk over, recount*: impuritias alicujus, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [perh. either from trameo, *i. e.* transmeo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 33: or from traho] *the woof, weft*, or *filling* of a web: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖ Transf.: figurae, *i. e. a thin, lank figure*, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, *i. e. trifles, bagatelles*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĭo, v. transmeo.

trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* [trameo] a cross-way, *side-way, by-path, foot-path*: domum tre coepi tramite, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: egressus est non vitis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: Liv. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 11, 519. 2. Transf. *a way, path, road, course, flight*, etc. (poet.): ib. 6, 676: Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: Ov. F. 3, 13. 3 *a branch of a family*: Gell. 13, 20. ‖ Fig. *a way, method, manner*: (Epicurus) viam monstravit tramite parvo, qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27.

trāmĭgro, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, v. transmitto.

trānăto, v. transnato.

trā-no (transno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [trans no] *to swim over or across, to swim through*: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: flumina, Virg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 15: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: Lethaeas per undas, Virg. Cul. 214. *Pass.*: obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181. Eridanus transadus, Virg. Cul. 259. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to go, sail, fly*, or *pierce through* (poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 178: per auras, Sil. 1, 682: turbida nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 683: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238. pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquille, *adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly*: faclamare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, id. Or. 28, 99. *Comp.*: tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.* *Sup.*: tranquillissime sennit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus] *quietness, stillness, tranquillity*; of wind or weather, *a calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100. Plin. Pan. 66: Liv. 26, 11: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8: securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.

2. Transf. of colours, *clearness, brightness*: nubilus color aut tranquillitas, Plin. 37, 10, 56. ‖ Fig. *calmness, serenity, tranquillity*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.* ‖ Tranquillitas tua, *Your serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr. *praef.*: vestra, id. 1, 11.

tranquillo, avi, 1. v. a. [id.] *to calm, still*: mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106. 2. Transf.: vultum, *i. e. to clear up, brighten*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 21. ‖ *to calm, compose, tranquilize*: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement: ut mare quod sua natura tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: mare, Liv. 24, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 8: coelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81: dies, id. 2, 45, 44: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, *n. a calm*: tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.*: testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12. 2. Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79. ‖ Fig. *calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*: efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo. Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57: pax, Lucan. 1, 171: tuae literae, *i. e announcing tranquillity*, Cic. Att. 14, 3: tranquillam concinna viam, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 13. *Comp.*: ita hanc canem facium tibi oleo tranquilliorem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.* Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), *less bold*, id. Or. 52, 176. *Sup.*: illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, id. Pis. 15, 33. tranquillissima res, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, *n. calmness*, etc.: vitam in tam tranquillo locare, Lucr. 5, 12: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. 4, 13: cetera tribuni tranquillo peregere, *in quiet, without disturbance*, id. 3, 14: re publica in tranquillum redacta, id. 3, 40. [*Tran-quillus* perh. belongs to the same root as *qui-esco*, *q. v.*]

trans, *prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of*: 1. With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium trajicere, Liv. 25, 14: transquo caput jace (cineres), Virg. E. 8, 102: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id. Att. 12, 19. aedificia trans flumen habuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15. ‖ In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.*; the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The *s* of trans disappears regularly before another *s*, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, *etc.*

2. It signifies (i) *over, across*; *e. g.* trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo. (ii) *through, through and through*; *e. g.* transfigo, transigo, trajicio, transadigo. (iii) *beyond*: *e. g.* transalpinus. [Sans. *tar-as*, "trans, per;" Erse, *tar, tair*, "beyond, over, across;" perh. Germ. *dur-ch*, and Eng. *throu-gh*.] (Hence Fr. *très*.]

trans-ăbĕo, ĭi, 4. v. a. (poet.) *to go beyond, pass by*: populos atque aequora longe transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 310: aliquem fuga, Stat. Th. 6, 507. ‖ *to go through*, of a weapon, *to transfix*: ensis transabiit costas, Virg. Aen. 9, 412: Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabe), ib. 9, 126: aliquem (hasta), Sil. 12, 264.

transactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] *a completing*: mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 *med.* ‖ *an agreement, transaction*: de transactionibus, Dig. 2, lit. 5.

transactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager*: rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* [transigo].

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* [transadigo].

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to thrust through, pierce through*: costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 308: gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: horum unum ad medium transadigit costas, Virg. Aen. 12, 296: aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 125.

trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine*: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: Cic. Mur. 42, 89: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 25: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28. 2. Subst. transalpini, orum, *m. plur. nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations*: Suet. Caes. 24.

trans-austrīnus, a, um, *adj. southern, for meridional*: hiems, Plaut. Cap. 6, 297.

trans-bibo, 3. *v. a.*, *to drink down, drink up*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7 *fin.*

transcendentia, æ, *f.* [transcendo] a *transcending*: Aggen. in Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando] *to climb* or *step over, to overstep, surmount*: I. Neutr.: est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8. 2. Act.: fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: valles, id. B. C. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19. ‖ Fig. *to pass over, overstep; to surpass, exceed, transcend.* 1. Neutr.: ad leviora, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130. *Absol.*: ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79. 2. Act.: transcendere fines furis, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: ut tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428.

transcensus, a, um, *Part.* [transcendo].

transcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a climbing over, surmounting*: scalarum, Amm. 19, 5 *fin.*

trans-cīdo, cīdi, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut through, flog soundly*: transcidi loris omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe*: testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. 14, 2, 4, § 33. ‖ Transf. legal t. t. *to make over, transfer, assign, convey*: in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, Procul. ib. 19, 5, 12: praedium, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 3. (ii) In gen.: Turne, patiere, tua Dardanis transcribi sceptra colonis? *to be transferred*, Virg. Aen. 7, 422: Cilicas, *to cede, surrender*, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: Ov. M. 7, 173. 2. *to transfer, remove*: turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9. transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. Aen. 5, 750. (ii) Fig.: quum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4: in quod malum transcribor! Sen. Thyest. 13. 3. *of pictures, to copy, transfer*: multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 4.

transcriptīo, ōnis, *f.* [transcribo] *a transfer, assignment*: a persona in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.

transcriptīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a transfer or assignment*: nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* [transcribo].

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *to run over or across, to run by or past*: cito transcurre curriculo ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 43: hinc ad forum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25. *Absol.*: remos transcurrentes detergens, *in sailing by*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58. *Pass. impers.*: capta propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39: in diversa transcursus opus est illi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27. 2. Fig.: hinc delectu tenuiore in discrimina rem transcurrere, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: his tamen ad motum poterit transcursus quorundam, Her. 3, 3, 8: quum tempus jam longum transcurrat, Gell. 3, 10. *Pass. impers.*: ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. ‖ *to run, hasten*, or *pass through, to traverse*: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 193: per geminum tempus (arundo), Sil. 12, 414: quum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Cal. 24: coelum (nimbus), Virg. Aen. 9, 111: raptim transcursa prima portio, App. M. 9, p. 217. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, *to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career*, Cic. Brut. 81, 282. (ii) Esp. *to run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon*: narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*: partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89.

transcursio, ōnis, *f.* [transcurro] *a passing over, lapse* of a period of time: decemni, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*

transcursus, a, um, *Part.* [transcurro].

transcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running, dashing*, or *flying through*: fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. ‖ Fig. of speech, *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention*: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99: in transcursu, Plin. 3, 5, 6.

transditus, a, um, *Part.* [transdo].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, *etc.*

transenna, æ, *f.* *a grating of any kind, a lattice, window*: transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum, *from a window*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21: Amm. 20, 11 *med.*: copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice*, i. e. *at a distance* or *superficially*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162. 2. *a net, snare*: transenna, βρόχος ἐν ἀφανείαις τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox.: nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 22. ‖ Fig. *a snare, trap*: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id. Pers. 4, 3, 11.

trans-eo, ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* *to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass*: (i) Neutr.: ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 51: ad forum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19. (ii) Act.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, Virg. Aen. 11, 719: ego per hortum amicam transibo meum, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 33: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiae*, Cic. Att. 9, 3: ilia corripadis surrecta cuspide transit, *i. e. runs through, pierces*, Sil. 10, 253: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Liv. 21, 43. 2. Esp. *to go over* to a party or side: ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeat? Cic. Verr. 1. 15, 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gramm. 18. *Absol.*: ut nulla ante Britannico nova pars filacesalia transierit, Tac. Agr. 24.

3. *to go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed into*: ille in humanum maxumque audacique trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: truncus in caepora, ib. 15, 367: in serotinam aestatem, ib. 15, 206: quum insulis longi vetustatis tenuet in vitium, Plin. 22, 54, 92. 4. Of time, *to pass through, pass off, be consumed, be spent*: quae quidem ante transeant quam, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: Plin. 11, 37, 9: virum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22. ‖ Fig.: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalia intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *pervades*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 119: consumptis peculiis violentam transit in tram, Ov. M. 8, 106. *Impers. pass.*: cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum species ac dignitate transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47. (ii) Act.: il sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *overstep, transgress*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 3, 95, 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 3, 12: aliquid silentio transire, *to say nothing about*, id. Att. 2, 19: ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through life without expressing their opinions*, Sall. C. 1: ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*: spatium juventae, Ov. M. 15, 226: nil transit anuales, *i. e. escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 315

2. Esp. *to go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.

3. *to pass over, be changed into*: quomodo *quire* et *ruere* vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3. 4. Of language, *to pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30. ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: inde in syllabas cura transibit, id. 1, 4, 17. *Pass. impers.*: seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13: transeatur ad alterum contionem, Liv. 45, 37. (ii) *to go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject: sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4. (iii) *to pass over, make no mention of*: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Neronem transeo, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: neo a nobis negligenter locus iste transibitur, id. 2, 4, 17: filia quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31. 5. Of time, *to pass by pass away, elapse*: quum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: transiit aetas quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: precarium sui imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.*: fortuna imperii transit, ib. 3, 49.

transĕro or **trans-sĕro**, no *perf.*, sertum, 3. *v. a.* *to put* or *thrust through*: per aliquid tamulum transverso, Cato R. R. 133, 3. ‖ *to transfer by grafting, to ingraft*: vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 101.

transertus, a, um, Part. [transero].

transeuntes, *adv. in passing, cursorily*: commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. D. 23, 23: discussa indistorum fide, Amm. 28, 1 *med.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (tŭlitum), *irreg. v. a.* *to carry* or *bring over, across, to the other side*; *to convey over, transport, transfer, remove*: eadem modo hinc a me hinc eum vino transferam, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7: [Dianae] nervum Dianae] transferam Cadmeidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 74: silicibus latissimis omne dubitabit transferre, Plin. 19, 1, 4: [Dianae] nervum transferam Cadmeidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 74: silicibus latissimis omne dubitabit transferre, Plin. 19, 1, 4: [Dianae] nervum transferam Cadmeidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 74: silicibus latissimis omne dubitabit transferre, Plin. 19, 1, 4: [illegible] transferre

60: ad ea ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: transtulit in triumphum multa militaria signa spoliaque, Liv. 45, 45: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, id. 37, 58. Of personal objects: illuc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: o Venus vocantis turo te multo Glycerae decoram transfer in sedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4. 2. Esp. botanical *t. t. to transplant; to transfer by grafting*: semina, quae transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3 Col. Arb. 20, 2. videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5 Plin. 19, 12, 60. 3. *to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe*: literae de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52. ‖ Fig. *to convey, direct, transpose, transfer*. in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8: concilium Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3 disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133 translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: simillitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46 quod ab Ennio positum in una re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8 susceptere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25 invidiam criminis, *t. e. to avert from oneself*, id A. 2, 66: se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48. 2. Esp *to put off, postpone, defer*: causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic Fam. 8, 9: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, *t. e. postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24 3. Of language, *to translate*: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, id. Att. 6, 2: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3 volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5 κατ' ἀντίφρασιν Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, Quint. 7, 4, 4. (ii) *to transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively*: utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149. quum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, id. Or. 25, 82: intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, ib. 19, 65. (iii) Rhetor. *t. t.*: translatum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

trans-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to thrust* or *pierce through, to transfix*: constr. the thing pierced in acc. (or nom. in pass.): sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46: transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: unguibus anguem, post. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44. With *limiting acc.*: qui hastis corpora transfigi solent, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11: pectus transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan. 7, 528. ‖ Constr. what is thrust through in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) (post. and rare): latos huic hastile per armos aeta tremit, duplicatoque virum transfixit dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645: Lucan. 9, 738.

transfigūrābilis, e, *adj.* [transfiguro] *transformable*: angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

transfigūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a transformation, transfiguration*: Plin. 7, 55, 56: transfiguratio interemptio est priatini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

transfigūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transformer, transfigurer*: sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

trans-figūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose*: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in similae speciem transfiguratus, ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, *t. e. Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Cal. 22. ‖ Fig.: judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* [transfigo].

trans-fīnio, xi, 3. v. n. *to flow* or *run through*: sanguis, Plin. 11, 38, 91: vina, id. 16, 35, 63 ‖ Fig. of time, *to pass away, elapse*: dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

trans-fīvio, 1. v. n. [fluvius] *to cross a river*: Commod. Instr. 50, 10.

trans-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to thrust* or *run through, to stab through*: Galli in acrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 82 deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42 transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*: cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11. With *limiting acc.*: pectora duro transfossi ligno, Virg. Aen 9, 544

transformātio, ōnis, *f.* [transformo] *a change of shape, transformation*. optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 *fin.*

transformis, e, *adj* [forma] *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.) (Proteus) transformis Ov. F. 1, 373 corpora, id M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1 v. a. *to change in shape, transform*: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G 4, 441 sese in vultus aniles (Alecto), id. Aen. 7, 416 membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 217 gemmas novem in ignes (*t. e.* stellas), id. F. 5, 515 (Scylla) in scopulum transformata, id. M. 14, 74. ‖ Fig. hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

trans-fŏro, 1. v. a. *to pierce through*: gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* [transfodio].

trans-frētānus, a, um, *adj.* [fretum] *that is beyond the sea, transmarine*: Tert. Apol. 25.

transfrētātio, ōnis *f.* [transfreto] *a passing over a strait*: Gell. 10, 26.

trans-frēto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [fretum] *to cross a strait, pass over the sea*: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34: Gell. 10, 26: Amm. 22, 6: transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across*, id. 31, 4. ‖ Fig.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, *t. e. passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfŭga, ae, comm. [transfugio] *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter*: transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per induciarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla antea erat fide suscepta transfugit, Paul. Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet, Cal. 47. ‖ Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestit, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23: pauciloquii Quintiliam medicinam affigere, et ipsi stativa ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 mundi, Lucan. 8, 335.

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (rare): [illegible] (Pompeius) [illegible] nocte funibus per murum demissi *ad* Romanos transfugerant, Liv. 34, 29. Suet. Ner. 3: Nep. Dat. 6: Auct. B. Hisp. 7: *Ep.* Ubi arma sunt, Stratipocli? Th. Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 28. ‖ Fig.: non ab afflicta amicitia transfugisse atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque animi atque spiritus transfugere ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfŭgium, ii, *n.* [transfugio] *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (rare): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43: erebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34. Transf.: sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503.

trans-fulgĕo, 2. v. n. *to shine* or *glitter through*: aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

trans-fūmo, 1. v. n. *to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (post. and rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-fundĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [fundo] *carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, perfunctory*: praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27. expugnatio, id. adv. Valent. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fusum, 3. v. a. *to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse*: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66. Poet. aliquem mortuum in urnam, *t. e. to bury*, Lucan. 8, 769. Reflect.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. *praef. med.* ‖ Fig. omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8 *med.*: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: sunt alia (studia) liberiora et transfusa latius, *of more extended application*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18.

transfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo] *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion*: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52. sanguinis, *a discharge*, Cels. *praef. med.* ‖ Transf. *a transmigration* of a people. quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coaluisse? Cic. Scaur. § 42.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [transfundo].

trans-gĕro, 3. v. a. *to carry across*: Plin. 10, 33, 50 (*al.* transfero).

trans-glūtio, 4. v. a. *to swallow down, gulp down*: sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Empir. 19 *med.*

trans-grĕdior, gressus, 3. v. a. and n. *dep.* [gradior] *to step across, step over, go* or *pass over, cross*: (i) Act.: pomoerium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33. Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 *fin.*: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: colonias, Tac. A. 3, 2. *Absol.*: transgressos (*sc.* flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26. With *pass. sign.*: transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27. (ii) Neut.: Gall. Transalpini in Italiam transgrediuntur, id. 39, 45: in Corsicam, *to cross over*, id. 43, 2: gens Rhaeto transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27. *Absol.*: hunc intra minae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, id. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 54: Vell. 2, 75. 3. Esp. *to go over to another party*: transgredere ad vos, non me ducem non infitiabere mansuetis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, ib. 4, 39. ‖ Fig. (i) Act.: Caesar dictator signis collatis quadraginta gentes devicerat, *subdued*, Suet. Caes. 37: transgressus, qui undequinquagesimum annum egressi, *going beyond, exceeding*, Liv. 7, 25, 2: [illegible] juvenis [illegible] gressus animi, Vell. 2, 75, 3: [illegible] mentionem, *to pass over*, Cic. [illegible] 108: [illegible] [illegible] (ii) Neut.: [illegible]

est. (II) Neut.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 1, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5.

transgressio, onis, *f.* [transgredior] *a going across, passage:* Gallorum, Cic. Fin. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. in Maxim. 7. ‖ Fig. in rhet. *transposition:* transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34. **2.** *a transition* in speaking: Id. 4, 1, 78. **3.** *a transgression* of the law: Aug. Quaest. in Exod. no. 108.

transgressivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. *verbs, verbs which have inflections partly active, partly passive* (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, *etc.*), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an infringer, transgressor* of the law: Arn. 7, 215: Tert. Res. Carn. 39.

transgressus, a, um, *Part.* [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage* (only in *abl. sing.*): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26. in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10.

trans-īgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a.* [ago] *to drive through,* i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through;* and transf. *to stab, pierce through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce:* per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376: gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 471. viscera (ensis), Lucan. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824. ‖ *to do thoroughly;* i. e. *to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact:* negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transacta re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 28, 25. fabulam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 151: si transactum est, *if all is over,* Cic. Fam. 14, 4. **2.** Esp. *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to an agreement* or *understanding:* postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, ib. 1, 54, 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia, id. Att. 4, 16: ut secum aliquid, qualubet conditione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97: transactum negotium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 2. **3.** *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with:* with *cum:* transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris finis absconditis cum luce jam transegerat? App. M. 8, p. 204. *Pass. impers.:* cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19: Quint. 7, 1, 4. **4.** *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend:* tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.:* adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, ib. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.:* non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12.

transilio or **trans-silio**, ĭvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [salio] *to leap, jump or spring across or over:* (I) Neut.: illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, *i. e. to hasten through,* Flor. 3, 5, 25. (II) Act.: fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7: positas flumenas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: vada, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 24: quaternos uncosque equos, *i. e. to leap from one to the other,* Flor. 3, 3, 10. **2.** Esp. *to go quickly over to, hasten to join:* eodem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5. ‖ Fig. (1) Neut.: ad ornamenta ea (*i. e.* aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, id. 33, 2, 8: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name onyx passed over,* was *transferred,* id. 37, 6, 24. (II) Act.: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect,* Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcerrimam transiliat oratio, id. Phil. 2, 31, 84: proxima pars vitae transiliendа mease, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *i. e. enjoy to excess,* Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7.

transilis, e, *adj.* [transilio] *that leaps* or *goes across:* palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transĭtans, antis, *Part.* [a freq form from transeo] *going* or *passing through:* is (L. Tullius legatus) Julia lege transitans, *passing through the province,* Cic. Att. 5, 21.

transĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [transeo] *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage:* (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.:* sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, *i. e. by the passing by of atoms,* Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: visionum, ib. 1, 39, 109. **2.** Esp. *a going over, desertion:* sociorum, Liv. 28, 15: Just. 1, 5: *plur.:* Cic. Brut. 16, 62: Liv. 28, 16. ‖ Fig. *infection, contagion:* Ov. R. Am. 616. **2.** In rhet. *a transition:* Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35. **3.** In gramm. *an inflection:* Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154: Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio] *passing over:* verbum, *transitive,* Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtor, ōris, *m.* [transeo] *one who goes over, a passer by:* Amm. 15, 2.

transĭtōrĭē, *adv. in passing, by the way, cursorily:* dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13. considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

transĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *adapted for passing through, having a passage:* domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28. ‖ Transf. *passing, transitory:* momentum, Boëth. Cons. phil. 5, 6.

transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transeo].

transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going over, passing over, passage:* fossae, Cic. Fuse. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: Tenchtherorum transitus, *the passage of the Rhine by the Tenchtheri,* Caes. B. G. 5, 55 Liv. 21, 20: Tac. A. 15, 10. (II) Meton. *a passage-way, passage:* spiritus, *i. e. the wind-pipe,* Plin. 22, 24, 51: auditus, *the auditory passage,* id. 23, 2, 28. **2.** Esp. *a passing over, desertion:* facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76. in alienam familiam, Gell. 5, 19. ‖ Fig.: in illo a puerilia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28. **2.** Esp. *a means of passing, a transition:* medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, id. 8, 6, 38. So of the *transition* of colours in shading: Plin. 35, 5, 11: Ov. M. 6, 66: of *transition* in sound: Quint. 12, 10, 68. **3.** Of language, *a transition:* hinc erit ad alia transitus, id. 7, 6, 5: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: unde venusti transitus fiunt, id. 9, 2, 61. (II) In transitu, *in passing, by the way:* quae leviter in transitu attigeram, id. 7, 3, 27: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-jăcio, *3. v. a. to cast* or *shoot through:* nemora sagittis, Sol. 52 *med.*

transjectio, transjectus, transjĭcio, *v.* trai.

trans-jĭgātus, a, um, *Part. passed through:* (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

trans-jungo, *3. v. a. to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere:* malam, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38.

trans-lăbor, *3. v. n. gliding past, hastening by:* (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. in Eutr. 1 376.

translăticiē, *adv. slightly, negligently:* Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1: Papin. ib 36, 1, 55.

translăticius (trālāticius) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [transfero] leg. *i. t. transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary:* edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors,* Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 114: id. Att. 5, 21: Gell. 3, 18. jus, Suet. Aug 10. ‖ Transf. *usual, common:* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 27: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: tralatitia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: deformitas, Petr. 110: verba, Gell. 9, 9. hoc tralatitium est, *is common, old,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

translātio or **trālātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transferring:* pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42. domicilii, Suet. Ner 9. **2.** Esp. of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting:* Plin. 17, 11, 14: Col. 3, 10, 20 Vat. R. R. 1, 41, 3. ‖ Fig.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off:* Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 91: id. Inv. 1, 8, 10 Quint. 3, 6, 23, 38 *sq.* **2.** Esp. of language, *a version, translation* into another language: id. 1, 4, 18: Hier. Ep. 99, 1. (II) *a transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor:* Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 *sq.:* Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Quint. 8, 6, 4 *sq.* (III) In gramm. *a transposition* of letters, *metathesis:* Don. p. 1773 P.. Diom. p. 437 ib.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio] *pertaining to transference, that is to be transferred:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, ib. 52. Subst.: Μετάληψιν, quam nos vario translativum, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, id. 3, 6, 46.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero] *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, *i. e. who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla* (having previously belonged to the other party). Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 132. ‖ Fig. *a translator:* Hier. Ep. 57, 5 id. in Daniel. 4, 5.

translātus, a, um, *Part.* [transfero]

translātus or **trālātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying along, a bearing in procession:* Sen. Tranq. 1 *med.:* Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

trans-lĕgo, *3. v. a. to read through, read out:* Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo**, 2. *v. n. to shine across:* e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. 4, 309 ‖. *to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent:* ille in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37 10, 67: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14 24.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus**, a um, *adj. clear, transparent:* crystallus Plin. 37, 9, 46: membrana vitri modo id. 11, 37, 55: candor, id. 37, 10, 57 ‖. Fig.: elocutio, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 20.

trans-mārinus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24: legationes, id. 40, 2: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex 3: res, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, *i. e. jurisprudence,* id. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 11.

transmăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [transmeo] *that may be passed through, passable:* spatium, Aus. Grat. act. 35 *fin.*

transmĭgrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to passing through:* Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĭlo or **trāmĭlo**, *avi, atum, 1. v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to go*

through (rare): ad quem (lacum) accolae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41: terra marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.*: sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repellitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26.

transmigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmigro] *a removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration*: Prud. Hamart. 448.

trans-migro, avi, 1 *v. n. to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (rare): urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54: Vetos, id. 5, 53: e Carinis Esquiliis in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15. ‖ Transf. of plants, *to be removed, transplanted*: arbores, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over*: Cic. Att. 4, 17: ab ea urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.

transmissus, a, um, *Part.* [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a giving* or *handing over, a transmission*: nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. in Non. 481, 32. ‖ *a passing over, passage*: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: a continenti, ib. 5, 2: transmissus maris factus navibus, Gell. 10, 26.

trans-mitto *or* **trāmitto**, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* and *n. to let go through* or *across*; *to send, carry*, or *convey across*; *to dispatch, transmit*: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, Liv. 21, 24: dies feliciter primato denos, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19: ut vehem loeni large onustam transmitteret, id. 36, 15, 24. § 108: mihi iliam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 27: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (*i. e.* trans flumen), *are conveyed across*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: cohortem Usiporum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5: transmissum per viam tigillum, id. 1, 26: ponte transmisso, *being constructed across*, Suet. Cal. 22 *fin.*: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6: heredi tatem alicui, *to make over*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: longo transmittit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. Aen. 3, 329: per corium, per viscera perque os elephanto brachium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through*, Pl. Mil. 1, 30: ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165. 2. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4 *fin.*: vim in aliquem, *to employ against*, Tac. A. 2, 38: et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? *should be intrusted*, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted*, ib. 1, 1: animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through*, i. e. *forgetting*, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*: mox Caesarem vergente jam senecta munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would resign*, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmisisum, *omittes*, ib. 16, 12 *fin.* ‖ *to go, mount*, or *cross over; to cross, pass, traverse*, etc. (1) Act.: grues quum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: satis constanter fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20: Euphratem ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: muralem fossas saltu, Stat. Th. 8, 554: transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, *run through*, Virg. Aen. 4, 154: quantum coeli (funda) *flies through*, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile transmittere, *to fling over*, Plin. 28, 4, 6: duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13. (2) Neut.: quum a Leucopetra profectus (hinc enim transmittebam), studia circitor CCC. processissem, Cic. Att. 16, 7: ex Corsica sub' acta Clowetas in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24. (3) Esp. *to go over, desert to*: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* 2. Fig. *to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned*: haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.*: quae ipse pateretur transmittens, Suet. Cal. 10. (4) Esp. of time, *to pass, spend*: tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6: vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19: steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: quatuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38. (5) Transf.: febrium ardorem, *i. e. to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: discrimen, ib. 8, 11.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m. that is beyond the mountains*: subactis cis Apenninum omnibus, tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2: Plin. 3, 3, 4.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo] *a transposition*, i. q. metathesis: Mart. Cap. 5, 172: Aquil. Rom. de Fig. sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to remove* from one place to another: Syria transmotas legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35. ‖ Fig. *to transfer*: glonam verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto] *a shifting, transposition* of letters: Quint. 1, 5, 39: id. 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, 1. *v. a. to change, shift, transmute*: transmutans dextera laevis, Luct. 2, 488. (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.

trans-nāto *or* **trānāto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim over, across*, or *through*, perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. H. 4, 66. nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

trans-nāvigo, 1. *v. a. to sail across* or *over*: angustias maris, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.*: tot maria, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.

transno, v. trano.

transnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino] the pure Lat. for *metonymy*: Don. p. 1775 P.: Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmino, avi, 1. *v. a. to name over again, change a name*: Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.*: id. Gramm. 18.

trans-nŭmĕro, 1. *v. a. to count over, count out*: Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

transpectus, ūs, *m.* [transpicio] *a looking* or *seeing through*: Lucr. 4, 271.

trans-pertūsus, a, um, *Part. pierced through, perforated*: terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpicio or **trans-spicio**, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look* or *see through* (rare): Lucr. 4, 271: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Op. D. 8 *med.*

trans-plantātus, a, um, *Part. transplanted*: dii, *i. e. deified beings*, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set over* or *across*; *to remove, transfer*: statuam in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 21, 3: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9. ‖ Esp. of plants, *to set out, transplant*: arborem in locum alium, id. 12, 1: brassicam Novembri inchoante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transporto] *a removing, transmigration*: populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *fin.*

trans-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry across*; *to convey from one place to another*; *to remove, transport*: constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in *acc. dep.* on the prefix *trans*: onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, ib. 22: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17: equites secum transportaverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: Agrippam in insulam, *i. e. to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum transportare, id. B. G. 4, 16. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Virg. Aen. 6, 328. ‖ Fig.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat Plin Pan. 12.

transpŏsĭtīva, ae, *f.* [transpono] *transposition*: μετάληψιν, quam nos vario translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transpono].

trans-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *pierce through*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 *med.*

transtillum, i, *n. dim.* [transtrum] *a little cross-beam*: Vitr. 5, 12.

trans-tĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [tineo] *to go through, pass through*: commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [trans] *cross-timbers* in a vessel from side to side, hence *a bank for rowers*: Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Cic. Ver. 5, 51, 133: Pers. 5, 147: Virg. Aen. 4, 573: Ov. M. 14, 534. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a cross-beam, transom*: Vitr. 2, 1: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

transulto or **trans-sulto**, 1. *v. n. freq.* [transilio] *to leap over* or *across*: in recentem equum ex feno armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, 3. *v. a. to transfer*; *to adopt, assume*: hastam laeva, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, ib. 2, 242.

transumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transumo] *a taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις: Quint. 8, 6, 37.

transumptīva, ae, *f.* [id.] = transumptio: μετάληψιν, quam nos vario translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew* or *stitch through*; *to pierce through*: exteriorem partem pulebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* [transuo].

trans-vādātus, a, um, *Part. going past, passing*: scopuli quaestionum, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

trans-vārĭco, 1. *v. n. to stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking: Veg Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transveho] *a carrying* or *transporting across* or *past*: travectio Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51. ‖ Esp. *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review*: reducto more transvectionis Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46: Plin. 15, 4, 5).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* [transveho].

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry, conduct*, or *convey across* or *over*; *to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47: corpus defuncti per vicos, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3: navem Argo humeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22. (2) Reflect. *to travel, ride*, or *sail across* or *over*: caerula cursu, poet. Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18: cum duabus quinqueremibus Coreyram transvectas, Liv. 32, 16: transvectae (*sc.* equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 272. 2. Esp. *to carry, bear, lead, to conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma apollagine tanta Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7. 3. Of the Roman knights, *to ride past before the censor for review*: id. 9, 46: Suet. Aug. 38: Veg. Mulc. 2, 8

fin. ‖ Fig. of time (*reflect.*), *to pass, elapse:* abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvēna, ae, *m.* [transvenio] *one who comes over, a stranger, foreigner:* traditur, Lydos ex Asia transvenas in Etruria consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Both, id. Carm. de Sodom. 31.

trans-vendo, *3. v. a. to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate:* Inscr. Orell. no. 4411.

trans-vēnio, 4. *v. n. to come across:* Fig.: anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike* or *beat through, to thrust* or *pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: pectus abiete, Virg. Aen. 11, 667: aera clipei (hasta), ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] *lying across, cross, transverse:* tigna, *cross-beams*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

2. Subst. transversaria, orum, *n. plu. cross-beams:* Vitr. 8, 6.

transversē, *adv. crosswise, transversely:* transverse describantur horae in columella, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*: Cels. 5, 26, 24.

transversim, *adv. crosswise, transversely:* transversim obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, *Part.* [transverto]. ‖ Adj. *going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse, traverse:* viae, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63: tigna, ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 211: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quatuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths*, Plin. 17, 18, 29: (versiculus) incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons suicetur, Col. 2, 4, 10. Proverb.: si hercle tu ex isto loco digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18. Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58. discedere a recta conscientia traversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely*, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 45: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26: collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally*, Front. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: id. E. 3, 8: Val. Fl. 2, 154. 2. Fig.: transverse incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: quum coepit transversos agere felicitas, *i. e. to lead aside* or *astray*, Sen. Ep. 8: transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110. (ii) *Neut. absol.:* ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231. (Hence Sp. *traviesa* Fr. *travers.*)

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (rare as *verb. finit.*): ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted*, App. Apol. p. 325: eorum consilia haec atque illae curia cogitatione, Firm. Math. 6, 15. ‖ Transf. *to turn away, avert:* in Junica, Arn. 7, 219: eo, fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37.

trans-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly through:* clamas domorum, Lucr. 1, 396.

trans-vŏlo or **trāvŏlo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over* or *across:* ceteridem non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Attica, Plin. 10, 29, 41: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30. ‖ Transf. *to mount* or *pass quickly over, across,* or *past:* (i) Act.: Alpes, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7: travolat vox auras, Lucr. 4, 561. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (*i. e.* veiulas), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 9. (ii) Neut.: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, Plin. 5, 9, 10: (arma) travolaverunt ad hostes, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 33. 2. Fig.: illa Sallustiana brevitas audientem transvolat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-volvo, *3. v. a. to roll through,* i. e. *to unroll:* Prud. Cath. 11, 29.

transvŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro] *a swallowing down;* meton. *the throat:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4. 109.

trans-vŏro, avi, 1 *v. a. to swallow down, devour:* Arn. 1, 40. universas opes, *i. e. to consume, squander*, App. Apol. p. 333.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trāpētes, um, *m. plu.* = τράπητες, *an oil-mill:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: Cato R. R. 18, 2.

trāpētum, i, *n.* = τραπητόν, *an oil-mill:* Col. 12, 52, 6: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

trāpētus, i, *m.* = τραπητος, *an olive-mill, oil-mill:* Cato R. R. 20, 1. Virg. G. 2, 519: Plin. 15, 6, 6o. (Hence Sp. *trapiche.*)

trāpezīta, ae, *m.* = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 90: id. Trin. 2, 4, 23, et *passim.*

trapezŏphŏrum, i, *n.* = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *a pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental tableleg:* Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

trāvĕho and **trāvĕctio**, v. transv.

trāvĭo, 1. *v. n.* [trans vio] *to go through, penetrate:* Lucr. 6, 349.

trāvŏlo, v. transvolo.

trĕbăciter, *adv. cunningly, slyly:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [τριβαξός] *skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty:* trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

trĕcēnārĭus (terc-), Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni] *pertaining to three hundred:* vites, *i. e. that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. ‖ *a soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia: Inscr. Grut. 365, 6.

trĕcēni (terceni, Eumen. Restaur. schol. 11), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres centum] *three hundred each:* treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38: trecenae familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29: treceni nummi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52. Of an indefinite large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. ‖ Transf. *three hundred:* vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [treceni] *three hundred each:* pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the three-hundredth:* annus, Cic. Rep 1, 16: Liv. 4, 7.

trĕcenti (tricenti, Col. 3, 2, 3), ae, a, *num. card.* [tres centum] *three hundred:* numi Philippi, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentesque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: usque ad millia bastam trecenta, Cat. 48, 3: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 204: trecenis debet Tullus, Mart. 4, 37, 2. To denote an indefinite large number: amatorum trecentos Parthorum colubrosi odiosi, Mart. Ud. 1. 2. 6.

trĕcentĭes (tricenties, Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti] *three hundred times:* Cat. 29, 15.

trĕchēdĭpnum, i, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) = τραχεδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites:* Juv. 3, 67.

trĕdĕcies, *adv. num.* [tredecim] *thirteen times:* sestertium, *thirteen hundred thousand* sestertii, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

trĕdĕcim (tresdecim, Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. card.* [tres decem] *thirteen:* tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.*: equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2.

treis or **tris**, v. tres, *ad init.*

trēmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: tremebunda voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25. cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Sil. 10, 119. *Comp.:* (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, *i. e. more flabby, softer*, Col. 10, 396.

trēmĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [tremo facio] *to cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: totum coelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Iernam arcu, Virg. Aen. 6, 804: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, poet Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34: tremefacta tellus, Virg. Aen. 10, 102: quies pueri, Stat. Ach. 1, 247.

trēmendus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous:* manes adiit regemque tremendum, Virg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: vates visu andituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 7: Alpes, ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Virg. Aen. 8, 335 nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209. tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25.

trēmĭpes, ĭdis, *adj.* [tremo pes] *with trembling feet:* anates tremipedes, Varr. in Non. 460, 8 (*al.* remipedes, oar-footed, which is prob the correct reading).

trēmisco (in many MSS. tremesco), *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* [tremo] *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at* (poet.): plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitru tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 694. jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremiscens ad strepitum, ib. 14, 214. With *acc.:* sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 648. With *acc.* and *inf.:* telum instare tremiscit, ib. 12, 916. With *relative clause:* quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

trēmis, issis, *m.* [tres as; cf. semis] under the later emperors, *a coin, the third part of an* aureus: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39: Cod. Justin. 12, 40, 3.

trĕmo, ŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [same root as terreo, *q. v.*] I. Neutr.: *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble,* etc.: vides', ut tremit atque extimuit, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 37: totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 48. timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: tolo pectore tremens, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8. With limiting *acc.:* tremis quae pavore, id. S. 2, 7, 37: tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 488: Virg. G. 3, 84. (ii) Of things: membra miserae tremunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 2: arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 627: haec tremuerim quoties aspexerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 11: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Nav. Aen. 1, 64: signa vexillo, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 23: sagittae, Ov. M. 4, 376: tremit ictus, Sil. 2, 281: vela, Lucr. 4, 438: Trojae tremuere cacumina flammis, Ovid. Trist. 1, 3, 28. ‖ Transf. *to quake at* or *tremble before* (poet.): (Juppiter) cui tremit aether, Virg. Aen. 10, 115. ‖ Fig

(mostly post.): virgas ac securos dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27 · offensam Junonem, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque fratos regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 19: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 296.

trĕmor, ōris, m. [tremo] *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quo tremore et pallore dixit? id. Flacc. 4, 10: omnis ora usca prae tremore fabulor, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 43 · geluque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 121: tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23. Personified · Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587. **2.** Esp. *an earthquake*: tremor terras graviter pertentat, id. 6, 287: Claud. in Eutr. 2, 27. *Plur.*: Lucr. 6, 547: Ov. M. 6, 699: cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21 *med.*: Plin. 36, 10, 15. ‖ Meton. *that which causes trembling, a dread, terror*: (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5.

trĕmŭlē, *adv. tremblingly*: App. M. 5, p. 168.

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous*: anus, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: incurvus, tremulus, labilis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44 · tremulas manus annisque metuque tenditi, Ov. M. 10, 414: anni, Prop. 4, 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: gutiur, post. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui quum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75 · arundo, id. M. 11, 190: cupressus, Petr. 131 flamma, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 110 lumen, Virg. Aen 8, 22 motus, Lucr. 3, 202: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15 · equi, *i. e. restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256. Subst.: sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, *i. e. a shaking or trembling of the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75. *Neutr.* adverb: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, Mart. 14, 203. ‖ Transf. *that causes to shake or shiver*: frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.

trĕpidanter, *adv. tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49. *Comp.*: trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

trĕpidārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trepidus] *restless, that moves briskly, goes on a trot*: equi, Veg. Vet. 2, 56 *fin.*

trĕpidātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepido] *a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Delot. 7, 20: quae senatus trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis motus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv. 3, 3: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46: trepidationem injicere, id. 2, 53: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: Tac. A. 11, 38: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. de Ira 3, 10.

trĕpidē, *adv. hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation*: trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 3: classis trepide solvit, Liv. 22, 31: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12: trepide anxieque cerlare, Sust. Ner. 23.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. n. and a. [trepidus]. ‖ Neut. *to hurry or hustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation* or *alarm*: Romanus homo sortis suae trepidat, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 166: ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 9: tum demum Tiburtes trepidare, concurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque exasperare trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in rem quisque pulcherrimam discursu trepidat ad primum signum, Liv. 22, 16: dirum arcus cervus (juvenci), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28: dum trepidant alae, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis in tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 54: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: reconti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5: formidine belli, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1089: ridetque (dens), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32. *Pass. impers.*: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200. (ii) With *inf.*: ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. Aen. 9, 114. occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639. (iii) With *subj.*: trepidat, ne suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97: id. 14, 64. **2.** Of things, *to move in regularity, noisily*, etc. quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21 · obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id Od. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flicker*, ib. 4, 11, 11 · trepidantia exta, *quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae, ib. 1, 506, et saep. (ii) With *inf.*: octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24 ‖ Act. *to tremble at, to be afraid of*: motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbras, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 142 lupos (damae), Sen Herc. Oet. 1058.

trĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trepidus] *trembling, anxious*: pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2 29.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. another form of tremidus from tremo: but Fest, p. 367, Müll. derives it from trepo = τρέπω, to turn, put to flight] *agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation*, etc.. tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennaque concrepant (apes), *in a hurry*, Virg. G. 4, 73: Dido, id. Aen. 4, 642 · trepidi imprimis metu, Sall. J. 97. curia maesta ac trepida anciplti metu, Liv. 2, 24 · trepidi formidine portas explorant, Virg. Aen 9, 169. (ii) With *gen.*: illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra discurrunt, ib. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: tubarum, Stat. Th 11, 375. **2.** Of things. illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279 foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, *i. e. bubbling, foaming*, Virg. G. 1, 296 · venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: vultus, ib. 4, 485: terror, Lucr. 5, 41 tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 375: in re trepida, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27: in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59: literae, *i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.*: nuntius, Just. 31, 2 *fin.*

trepit vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. *s. v.*

trĭpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres pondus] *three pounds*: ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, ib. 271.

trēs (treis and tris), tria, *numer. card. three*: tria corpora, tres species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 94: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. (ii) To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 29: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 33: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid *noster Pastus, at the three first words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4. [Sans. tri; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Germ. drei; Eng. three.]

trēsdĕcim, *numer. v.* tredecim.

trĕssis, is, m. [tres as] *three asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. (ii) *a trifle*: hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three asses*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-viri, orum, m. *plu. three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners*: as overseers of prisons: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: id. Aul. 3, 2, 2. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. 32, 2 · id. 39, 44 (v. Smith's Ant. 1167 *seq.*).

trĭācontas, ădis *f.* = τριακοντάς, *the number thirty*: Tert. adv. Val. 4 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus] *triangular*: antiactus, Mart. Cap. 6 190.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres angulus] *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular*: sidera, Cic Inv. 2, 42, 89 forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25 2 species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14 ager, Col. 5, 7, 4. ‖ Subst. triangulum, i, n. *a triangle*: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangula. Quint. 1, 10, 4. Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Plin. 27, 8, 39. (ii) triangulus, i, m. = *a triangle*: Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.

trĭārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] *the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii*: Varr L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 495 *seqq.*).

trĭas, ădis, *f.* = τριάς, *the number three, a triad*: Mart. Cap. 7, 739.

trĭātrus, a, *a feast-day among the Tusculans, three days after the Ides*: Fest. *s. v.* quinquatrus.

tribacca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* inauris) [tres bacca] *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls*: P. Syr. in Petr. 55.

tribas, ădis, *f.* = τρίβας (rubbing), *a woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women*: Phaedr. 4, 15. Mart. 1, 91, 1. Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

tribon, ōnis, *m.* = τρίβων, *a threadbare cloak*. Aus. Epigr. 53.

trībrăchys, yos, *m.* = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*: Quint. 9, 4, 97. Called also tribrevis: Diom. p. 475 P.

trībrĕvis, is, v. tribrachys.

tribūārius, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *pertaining to a tribe or tribes*: crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, ib. 15, 36.

tribŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

tribŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo] *distress, trouble, tribulation*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11: Aug. in Psalm. 125, 2.

tribŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum] *pointed, toothed* like a thrashing-sledge: laliciaulae, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

tribŭlis, is, m. [tribus] *a fellow-tribesman*: tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: Cic. Planc. 19, 47: Liv. 2, 16. ‖ *one of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person* (rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Mart. 9, 50, 7.

tribŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1 v. a. [tribulum] *to press*: ὀλίβω tribulo, premo, premo, Gloss. Philox.: Cato R. R. 21, 4. ‖ Fig. *to oppress, afflict*: in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.*

tribŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus] *full of thorns* or *thistles*: voraginosa viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *thorny, rough*: tribulosissima disputatio, ib. 2, 7 *med.*

tribŭlum, i, n. (tribula, ae, *f.*: Col. 2, 20, 4) [tero] *a threshing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Varr. L. L. 5, 4 § 5: Plin. 18, 30, 72: Virg. G. 1, 164 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). (Hence it. *trebbia*; Sp. *trilla*.)

tribŭlus, i, m. = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its sides, three prongs while a fourth projects upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop*: Veg. Mil. 3, 24 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). ‖ Transf. from its resemblance, *a kind of thorn, thistle*: [illegible]

terrestris, Linn., and also Fagonia cretica, Linn., *another thorny plant*: Virg. G. 1, 153. Ov. M. 13, 803: Plin. 21, 15, 54. **2.** *a kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops*, Trapa natans, Linn.: Id. 21, 16, 58.

tribūnal (molesto diligentibus permittamus et *tribunale* dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17), ālis, *n.* [tribunus] *a raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 199): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. eum de tribunali deturbavit, ib. 21: (praetor) palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 94: pro tribunali agere aliquid, Id. Fam. 3, 8: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134: laudatum ex quatuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: sedere in tribunali, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168. (ii) *a similar elevation in camps*, from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1148). Liv. 28, 27: Tac. H. 3, 10 regium tribunal (*sc.* Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12. (iii) *the seat of the praetor in the theatre*: Suet. Aug. 44. (iv) *a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank*: sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548. **2.** Transf. in gen. *a mound, dam, embankment*: tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestus, Plin. 16, 1, 1. **II.** Fig. *height, greatness*: quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356.

tribūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship*; usu. *the office of tribune of the people*: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25: gen. without plebis. Id. Am. 12. id. Att. 11, 9: *et pass.* (ii) *the office of a military tribune*: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: tribunatus commoda contemnere, id. Fam. 7, 8. Plin. 7, 30, 31.

tribūnīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tribune* (usu. *of the people*), *tribunitial*: tribunitia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: vis, ib.: seditiones, Sall. J. 37: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people*, Cic. Att. 1, 1: candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people*, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21. (ii) *pertaining to military tribunes*: equites Romanos in tribunitium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77. **II.** Subst. tribunīcius, ii, *m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune*: qui sedilicii, qui tribunitii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30: Liv. 3, 35: inter tribunicios relato, i. e. *presented with the title of tribune*, dnscr. Orell. *no.* 3146.

tribūnus, i, *m.* [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen.] *a chieftain, commander, tribune*. **I.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters* who assisted the quaestors: Cato in Gell. 7, 10: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. Called also, tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Caesar: Suet. Caes. 41. **II.** Tribuni Celerum, *captains or commanders of the Celeres*: Liv. 1, 59. **III.** Tribuni militares or militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes*; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas,

id. de Sen. 10, 32. tribuni militum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tribunus militum, ib. 3, 5: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. **IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. 4, 6: et pass. **V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: id. 2, 32 *sq.*: Cic. Rep. 2, 33 *sq.*: id. Leg. 3, 7, 16. **VI.** Tribunus voluptatum, *an officer who had the superintendence of all public amusements*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 10. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., *v.* Smith's Ant. 1148 *seqq.*)

tribŭo, bŭi, būtum, 3. *v. a.* [tribus] *to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, ib. 1, 5, 14: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402 beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11 *fin.*: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot*, ib. 4, 64. **II.** Fig. *to grant, give, show, pay, render*: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35. pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44. **2.** *to yield, give up, concede, allow*: v. sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. aliquid valetudini, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119 observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6 *fin.*: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield or concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. de Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me*, id. Brut. 51, 190. *Absol.*: quum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, id. Fam. 13, 9: Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.* **3.** *to ascribe, assign, attribute*: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. **4.** *to divide, distribute*: rem universam in partes, id. Brut. 41, 152: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. **5.** Of time, *to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing*: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tributi, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: reliqua tempora literis, Nep. Att. 4.

tribus, ūs, *f.* orig. *a third part of the Roman people*: as their numbers increased, it came to mean, *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rustieae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1155 *seq.*): Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17: Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 36: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: Liv. 45, 15: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. Aurelius L. Fil. Camilla Firmus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3070. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. **II.** Transf. *the commonalty, the mass*. Mart. 8, 15, 4. Plin. 19, 4, 19. [Prob from TRI, the root of *tres*, and BU the root of *fui*, Sans. *bhū*; cf. φῦ-λον from φύω.]

tribūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] *pertaining to tribute*: necessitas, *of paying tribute*, Just. 32, 2: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin. 12, 1, 3: praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, § 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148.

tribūtim, *adv.* [tribus] *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes*: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15. legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. *in the* comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55: numis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72.

tribūtio, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo] *a dividing, distributing, distribution* (rare): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50. tributio fit pro rata ejus, quod cuique debetur, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a contributing, paying of tribute*: ib. 2, 14, 52: Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18.

tribūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, imparter*: tributor omnium, App. Trismeg. p. 92.

tribūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *concerning payment*. tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

tribūtum, i, *n.* (tributus, i, *m.*: Cato in Non. 229, 11: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 43) [tribuo] *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute*: in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: omnes Sicuti ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. **II.** Transf. *a contribution* made for any private purpose: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2: Ulp. ib. 14, 4, 5. **2.** *a gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: Juv. 3, 188: Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

tribūtus, a, um, *P.art.* [tribuo].

tribūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *formed or arranged into tribes*: comitia, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27. Liv. 2, 60.

tribūtus, i, *m.* v. tributum.

trīcae, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Plin 1, 21, 16, orig. Trica, ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense*: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquentiae. *Pr.* Numos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putrides, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 36. **II.** Transf. *hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks*: judicia, lites, turbae, tricae, Turpil. in Non. 8, 26: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas? Cic. Att. 10, 8: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 62: id. Most. 3, 1, 45: Varr. in Non. 8, 29.

trīcămĕrātum, i, *n.* [tres camera] *a room divided into three chambers*, or acc. to others, *having three arches*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

trīcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [triceni] *of or containing thirty*: fistula, *thirty quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 29: filius, *thirty years old*, Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3, 3 *fin.*

trīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [triginta] *thirty at a time, thirty each*: tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: bini denique, Plin. 7, 16, 15: nuni, Mart. 10, 37, 3. **II.** Transf. *thirty*: medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43: *gen.*: tricenum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: Plin. 7, 49, 50.

trīcennālis, e, *adj.* [tricennium] *pertaining to thirty years, triennial*: incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11. **II.** Subst. tricennalis, lis, *m. sig.* a

festival celebrated once in thirty years, a triennial festival: Oros. 7, 28 *fin.*

tricennium, ii, *n.* [triginta annos] *the space of thirty years*: Cod. Justin. 7, 31, 1: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

tricenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

tricentiés, *adv.* v. trecenties.

triceps, cipitis, *adj.* [tres caput] *having three heads, triple-headed*: Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194. — II. Transf. *three-fold*: historia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41.

tricēsimāni, orum, *m. plu.* [tricesimus] *soldiers of the thirtieth legion*: Amm. 18, 9.

tricēsimus (trigesimus, Mart. 1, 16, 3: Just. 12, 15), a, um, *num. ord.* [triginta] *the thirtieth*: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 · tertius et tricesimus annus, id. de Sen. 6, 19: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. in Cic. Fam 10, 30: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69.

tricessis, is, *m.* [triginta as] *thirty asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

trichalcon, i, *n.* = τρίχαλκον, *a coin of the value of three* chalci Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

trichaptum, i, *n.* = τρίχαπτον, *a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment*: Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14.

trichias, ae, *m.* = τριχίας, *a kind of fish*, perh. Clupea finta, Cuv. Plin 9, 15, 20 · kl. 9, 51, 74.

trichiāsis, is, *f.* = τριχίασις, *a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside*: Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trichila, ae, *f. a bower, arbor, summer-house*: Virg. Cop. 8 Col. 10, 378 · Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (*al.* trichinia). Also, tricla, ae, *f.* · Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2907 tricea, ae, id. *no.* 4337 and tricia, ae, id. *no.* 4456. (Hence Fr. *treille.*)

trichīnus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίχινος (of hair; transf.), *slight, meagre, poor* · quaestus (*opp.* uber), Varr. in Non. 181, 10.

trichītis, idis, *f.* = τριχῖτις, *a kind of alum*: Plin 35, 15, 52.

trichōmānes, is, *n.* = τριχομανές, *a plant resembling* adiantum, *wall spleenwort*, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 111: id. 22, 21, 30 App. Herb. 47.

trichordis, e, *adj.* = τρίχορδος, *three-stringed*: citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 *med.*

trichōrum, i, *n.* = τρίχωρον, *a room divided into three apartments*: Stat. S. 1, 3, 57: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1595.

trichrus, i, *f.* = τρίχρους, *a tri-coloured gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

tricies (tricesies, Auct. B. Afr. 97), *adv. num.* [triginta] *thirty times*: (pedes) tricies tricenī fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10 · mea (filia) tricies (seris) non posset (habere), *i. e. three millions of sesterces*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: id. Fragm. Or. pro Fonteī. § 4· Mart. 4, 37, 4.

tricinium, ii, *n.* [tres cano] *a song by three voices, a trio*: semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens*, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

tricla, **triclea**, and **triclia**, v. trichila.

triclīniarchēs or **-a**, ae, *m.* = τρικλινιάρχης, *a chief servant who has charge of the table*: Petr. 22: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 794.

triclīniāris, e, *adj.* [triclinium] *pertaining to an eating-couch* or *dining-room*: gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. L. 9, 33, 138: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6: vestimenta, Labeo Dig. 33, 9, 20. — II. Subst. triclinaria, ium, *n. plu. an eating-room, dining-room, supper-room*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7. (ii) *tapestry or covering for table-couches*: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

triclīnium, ii, *n.* = τρικλίνιον, *a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: id. Att. 13, 52: Plin 33, 11, 52: they were also used at a lectisternium: Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 (v. Smith's Ant. 1157 *seq.*). — II. Transf. *a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room*: hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110: Libo in Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: Phaedr. 4, 25, 28.

tricō, ōnis, *m.* [tricae] *a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster*: Lucil. in Non. 8, 24· Capitol. Ver. 4. (Hence Fr. *trigaud.*)

tricoccum, i, *n.* = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries), *a kind of* heliotropium, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 11, 29.

tricōlum, i, *n.* = τρίκωλον (having three members) *a sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses*: Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.*

tricor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [tricae] *to make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks*: Cic. Att. 15, 13. Publilius tecum tricatus est, ib. 14, 19

tri-cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. having three horns* or *points*: species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. de lit. monos. *fin.*

tricornis, e, *adj.* [tres cornu] *having three horns, three-horned*: boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Sol. 52

tricorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres corpus] *having three bodies, three-bodied*· umbra, *i. e. Geryon*, Virg. Aen. 6, 289 (Geryon, Sil. 3, 422.

tricōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tricae] *full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of tricks* or *trick*: Lucil in Non. 79, 26 (*al* strigosus) Inscr Grut 50, 1

tri-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj. having three points* or *tines, three-pointed, three-tined, three-pronged*: telum, *i. e.* tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

tridacna, orum, *n. plu.* = τριδακνα, *a kind of oyster*: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

tri-dens, entis, *adj having three teeth* or *tines, three-pronged*: rostra, Virg. Aen. 5, 143: aes, Val. Fl 1, 688. — II. Subst. *m. a three-tined spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish: Plin. 9, 30, 48 as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. G. 1, 13 id Aen. 2, 610. Prop. 2, 26, 48. Ov. M. 1, 283. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii). Juv. 8, 201.

tridentifer, ĕra, *m* [tridens fero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune Ov. M. 8, 595.

tridentiger, ĕri, *m.* [tridens gero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune· Ov. M. 11, 202.

tridenti-pŏtens, entis, *m. ruling with the trident*, an epithet of Neptune: Sil. 15, 159.

triduānus, a, um, *adj.* [triduum] *lasting three days, of three days' continuance*: spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247 · jejunia, Hier. Ep 54, 10.

triduum, ii, *n.* [tres dies] *the space of three days, three days*: triduum continuum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 147 decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57 · quum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo perventurum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26. triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

triennia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* sacra) [triennium] *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival*: Ov. M. 9, 642.

triennium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) [tres annus] *the space of three years, three years*: biennium aut triennium est, quum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 79: Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19

triens, entis, *m.* [tres] *a third part, a third*: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68. Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101. — II. Esp. Of coins: *the third part of an as*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Hor. A. P. 328: Plin. 33, 3, 53: Juv. 3, 267. (ii) Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *the third part of an aureus*: Gall. in Treb. Claud. 17 *fin.* — 2. As a measure of interest, *one third per cent.* monthly, or *four per cent.* yearly: usurae, Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 3 *fin.*: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21. — 3. In square or long measure: *the third of a juger*: Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2. (ii) *the third of a foot* in length: Frontin. Aquaed. 26; 38. — 4. In liquid measure, *a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi*: Prop. 3, 10, 29· Mart. 6, 86, 1. — 5. Among mathematicians, *the number two* (as the third of 3?) Vitr. 3, 1 *med.* — III. triens tertius = 2/3, Fest. s. v.

trientābŭlum, i, *n.* [triens tabula] *land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed*, Liv. 31, 13: Lex Thor. c. 16.

triental, alis, *n.* [triens] *a drinking-cup*, holding the third of a sextarius: Pers. 3, 10?.

trientālis, e, *adj* [triens] *containing a third of a foot*: materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

trientārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a third part*: fenus, *i. e. one third per cent.* monthly, or *four per cent.* yearly, Capitol. Anton. P. 2.

trierarchus, i, *m.* = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trier-arch*: Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52. Tac. H. 2, 16: Inscr. Orell. *no* 2652.

trīēris, e, *adj.* = τριήρης, *having three banks of oars*: navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44. Subst. trieris, is, *f. a ship* or *galley of three banks of oars, a trireme*: Inscr. Orell *no.* 3610: cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

trietērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial*: sacra, *the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 6, 587: also called, trieterica orgia Virg. Aen. 4, 302. Subst. trieterica, orum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus*: Ov. Ib. Am. 591: Stat. Th. 2, 661.

trietēris, idis, *f.* = τριετηρίς, *a space of three years, three years*: Stat. S. 2, 6, 72· Mart. 9, 85, 9. Aus. Caes. 3. — II. Transf. *a triennial festival*: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. Of the Nemean games: Stat. Th. 4, 722: Ib. 7, 93.

trifāriam (trifarie, Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius] *in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply*: trifariam adortus castra, *i. e. in three places*, Liv. 3, 22: trifariam distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41· epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13· App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 32.

trifārius, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος] *of three sorts* or *ways, three-fold, triple*: causa morborum omnium, App. Apol. p. 305 genus, Sol. 27. linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.*

trifaux, cis, *adj.* [tres faux] *having three throats, triple-throated*: latratus Cerberi, Virg. Aen. 6, 417.

trifax, ācis, *f. a kind of long missile weapon*: Enn. in Fest. s. v.

trifer, ĕra ĕrum, *adj.* [ter fero] *thrice bearing, that bears fruit three times a year*: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19: vites, id. 16, 27, 30.

trifĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter and FID, root of findo] *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, *i. e. lightning*, Ov. M. 2, 325: viae Phocaeae, *i. e. cross-roads*, Sen Oedip. 771: lingua serpentis, id. Med. 687: rostrum prorae, Sil. 6, 358: Sicania, *i. e. trianguka*, Claud. Cons. Mall Theod. 203.

trifilis, e, *adj.* [ter filum] *having three threads* or *hairs*: calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trifinium, ii, *n.* [ter finis] *a place where three boundaries meet*: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 6 Goes.: Inscr. Grut. 201, 5.

trifissilis, e, *adj.* [ter findo] i. q. trifidus, *cloven into three parts, three-forked*: trifissilis forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

trifŏlium, ii, *n.* [ter folium] *three-leaved grass, trefoil*: (i) Trifolium [illegible] 1142.

tense, rubens, repens, Linn. etc.: Plin. 18, 24, 67. (ii) minyanthes = Pocatea bituminosa, Linn.: id. 21, 9, 30. (iii) oxytriphyllon, perh. = Trifolium stellatum, Linn.: ib. (iv) minutissimum, perh. = Medicago polymorpha, Linn.: ib. (Hence It. *trifoglio*; Sp. *trebol*; Fr. *trèfle*.)

triformis, e, *adj.* [ter forma] *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; three-fold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23: canis, *i. e. Cerberus*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: diva, *i. e. Diana*, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4: triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, Ib. 15, 850.

tri-fur, ŭris, *m.* [ter] *a triple thief, an arrant thief*: non fur sed trifur, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

tri-furcifer, ĕri, *m.* [id.] *an arch-rogue, arrant knave*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 47: id. Rud. 3, 4, 29.

trifurcŭlum, i, *n.* [trifurcus] *any thing of a three-forked shape*: App. Herb. 77.

trifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter furca] *having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged*: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

triga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga] *a team of three horses,* or *a chariot drawn by three horses*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

II. *a set of three things, a triad, three*: Arn. 4. 136.

trigămia, ae, *f.* = τριγαμία, *a three-fold* or *third marriage, trigamy*: Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

trigămus, i, *m.* = τρίγαμος, *a thrice-married man*, i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times*: Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trigarium, ii, *n.* [triga] *a place in which trigae or horses in general are trained and exercised*: Plin. 37, 13, 77.

2. *the number three*: Mart. Cap. 7, 239: id. 9, 303.

trigārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *the driver of a three-horse chariot*: Plin. 28, 17, 42.

trigĕmino, 1. *v. a.* [trigeminus] *to triple, treble*: verba, Fronto de Orat. 1 *med.*

trigĕmĭnus (tergeminus), a, um, *adj.* [tres geminus] *three born at a birth*: fratres, *three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 24: tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 123: and simply, trigemini, Col. 2, 1, 3: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 26. **II.** Transf. in gen. *three-fold, triple, triform*, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tri-pectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28: tergeminumque virum tergemi-numque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16: cui tres sunt linguae tergemi-numque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. Aen. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, *i. e. of the three Graces*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, *i. e.* trium liberorum, ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: *deceptit, fefellit, induxit*, Gell. 13, 24.

2. Still more generally, *manifold, very great*: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the highest honours*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *i. e. with the greatest applause*, Mart. 3, 46, 8.

trigemmis, e, *adj.* [ter gemma] *having three buds* or *eyes*: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

triginta, *numer. card. thirty*: minae, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 65: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: Liv. 1, 21 *fin.*: conjectus in carcerem triginta unus tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. [Sanscr. *trinçat*; Gr. τριάκοντα; Germ. *dreissig*.]

trigintis, in, *f.* = τριγλήνη, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

trigĭphus, i, *m.* = τρίγλυφος. In architecture, *an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

trigon, ŏnis, *m.* = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with*, esp. in the baths: Mart. 4, 19, 5: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

trigōnālis, e, *adj.* [trigon] *pertaining to the* trigon: pila, *i. e.* trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

trigōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριγωνικός, *triangular*: radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 *med.*: id. 4 *praef. fin.*

trigōnĭum, ii, *n.* = τρίγωνον, *a triangle*: Innoc. de Cas. liter. p. 224 Goes.

II. *the name of two unknown plants*: App. Herb. 3; 65.

trigōnus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίγωνος, *three-cornered, triangular*: signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342. **II.** Subst. trigōnum, i, *n.* = τρίγωνον, *a triangle*: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95. Gell. 2, 21: Col. 5, 10, 13: Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*: trigōna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

trigōnus, i, *m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray*: Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trihŏrium, ii, *n.* [tres hora] *the space of three hours, three hours*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 87: id. Ep. 4, 62.

trijŭgis, e, *adj.* [ter jugum] *drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse-*: cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trijŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *three-fold, triple*: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

trilătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [ter lātus] *three-sided, trilateral*: forma, Front. Expos. form. p. 35 Goes.

trilĭbris, e, *adj.* [ter libra] *of three pounds weight, three-pound-*: mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

trilinguis, e, *adj.* [ter lingua] *triple-tongued, having three tongues*: os (Cerberi), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184. **II.** *speaking three languages*: Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. in Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.*: Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trilix, icis, *adj.* [ter licium] *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled*: tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1: lorica auro trilix, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: (*trino nexu intexta*, Serv.) crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199. (Hence It. *traliccio*; Sp. *tertis*; Fr. *treillis*.)

tri-longus, a, um, *adj.* [tri] *consisting of three long syllables*: pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

trilōris, e, *adj.* [ter lorum] *having three stripes, triple-striped*: vestes, Vopisc. Aurel. 46.

trimātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus] *the age of three years*: quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68: in trimatu, id. 10, 20, 22.

trimembris, e, *adj.* [ter membrum] *having three sets of limbs, triple-membered*: Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trimestris, e, *adj.* [ter mensis] *of three months*: haedi, *three months old*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: aetio, *i. e. that ripens in three months*, Col. 2, 4, 9: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, *i. e. that migrate at the end of three months*, Id. 10, 25, 36 **II.** Subst. trimestris, tris, *m. plu. crops that ripen three months after sowing*: Col. 2, 12, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

trimĕtros or **-trus**, tra, trum (trimetrus), a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78: Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.* = τρίμετρος, *in prosody, containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter*: versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99: also simply, trimetros, id. 9, 4, 90: Hor., A. P. 252: Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.: Diom. p. 506 *fin.*

trimŏdia, ae, *f.* (trimodium, Pl. Men. prol. 15: Plin. 33, 1, 6) [tres modii] *a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure*: Varr. in Non. 5, 18: Col. 2, 9, 9.

trimŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus] *of three years, three years old*: trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6: trimulum nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 9.

trimus, a, um, *adj.* [tres] *of three years, three years old*: filia, trima quae perlit mihi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 39: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equa, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9: caprae, Plin. 8, 50, 76: arbor, id. 17, 11, 16.

tri-nēpos, ōtis, *m. a grandson in the fifth degree*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 2: Paul. ib. 10.

tri-neptis, is, *f a grand-daughter in the fifth degree*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 2.

trini, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres] *three each, a set of three*: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Liv. 9, 43: literae, Cic. Att. 11, 17. **II.** Transf. *three-fold, triple*, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783. (ii) *sing.*: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

trinio, ōnis, *m. the number three, a three, a trey*: Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trinitas, ātis, *f.* [trini] *the number three, a triad*: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17. **II.** Esp. theolog. *t. t. the Trinity*: id. adv. Prax. 3. Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1.

trinoctiālis, e, *adj.* [trinoctium] *of three nights, for the space of three nights*: domicoenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trinoctium, ii, *n.* [ter nox] *a space of three nights, three nights*: Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15: Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: Aus. Idyll. 11, 34.

trinōdis, e, *adj.* [ter nodus] *having three knots, three-knotted*: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115: id. F. 1, 575. **II.** Transf.: dactylus, *i. e. of three syllables, trisyllabic*, Aus. Ep. 21, 28.

trinōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [ter nomen] *having three names, triple-named*: Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, v. trisso.

trinundĭnum, i, *n.*, and **trinundĭnus**, a, um, v. nundinum.

trinus, a, um, v. trini.

triōbŏlus, i, *m.* = τριώβολος, *a piece of three* oboli, *a half drachm*: *a trifle*: negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 26: non ego homo trioboli sum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 168. **II.** As a weight, *half a drachm*: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

trīŏnes, um, *m. plu.* orig. *the ploughing-oxen*: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: Gell. 2, 21. Hence, transf. *the constellations of the Wain*, i. e. *the Two Bears*: Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg. Aen. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11.

trinōmius, a, um, *adj.* = τριώνυμος, *having three names, triple-named*: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio splitarii dei, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 42.

triophthalmus, i, *m.* = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

triorches, ae, *m.* = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *a kind of falcon, the buzzard*, Falco Buteo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

triorchis, is, *f.* = τριόρχις, *a plant, a kind of satyrion* (this name seems to have been given through an error of Pliny's): Plin. 25, 6, 32.

tripălis, e, *adj.* [ter palus] *that has or is propped up by three stakes or poles:* vinea, Varr. in Non. 219, 18.

tri-parcus, a, um, *adj. very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

tripartīto (-pertito), *adv. in* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40 · tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67 · Caesar partitis copiis adit tripartito, ib. 6, 6 · aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

tri-partītus or **-pertītus**, a, um, *Part. divided* or *divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite* (rare) ex causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 12. divisio tripartita (*al.* tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9 : exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur *Tripertita*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.

tripătinum, i, *n.* [ter patina] *a service of three dishes:* Fenest. in Plin. 35, 12, 46.

tripectŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [ter pectus] *having three breasts, three-breasted:* vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28.

tri-pēdālis, e, *adj. of three feet* in measure latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6 altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167. crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73. parma, Liv. 38, 21.

tri-pēdānĕus, a, um, *adj. of three feet* in measure, *three foot-:* taleae, Cato R. R. 45, 1 vites, Col. 3, 2, 2 : statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11.

tripertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pes, ĕdis, *adj. having three feet, three-footed:* mensae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13 : grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11 : mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2.

tripētia, ae, *f.* [tripes] *a three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry: Salp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

tri-pictus, a, um, *Past. written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

triplārius, a, um, *adj.* = τριπλάσιος, *three-fold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

triplex, icis (*abl.* triplice, Prud. Apoth. 381 : Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter plico] *three-fold, triple:* Plato tripliccm finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 philosophandi ratio triplex, id Acad. 1, 5, 19 nec me pastoris libri forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185 . cuspis, *i. e. Neptune's trident*, ib. 12, 594 . mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), ib. 12, 40 · regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), ib. 5, 368 vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id. H. 12, 79 · triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 24 : comically, paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 5 : vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2 : murus, Virg. Aen. 6, 549 · aes, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9 : triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34. (ll) Poet. *three* : triplices Sorores, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, ib. 8, 452 · triplices deae, ib. 8, 481 : quae ratium triplica politio netis opus, *i. e. the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76 · Minyeides, *i. e. the three daughters of Minyas*, id. M. 4, 425 : greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17, 24 : genus, *three clans*, Virg. Aen. 10, 202.

2. Subst. triplex, icis, *n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple:* sume tibi decies, tibi tantundem : tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237 : pacisci in singulos dodecantenos (denarii), duplices centenarios, triplices octonos, Liv. 45, 40 : Stat. veteris triplex injicitur, Suet. Caesar. 26. (ll) triplices, ium, m., pl., *the soldiers, a writing-tablet with three leaves* : Cod. Th. 15, 8 : Mart. 4, 72, 2. ‖ Transf. in gen. *very great* or *strong* : tonitrui fragor, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 696.

triplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [triplico] *a trebling* or *trebling, triplication:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.* : Mart. Cap. 7, 246 : Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* ‖ Esp. log. *t. t. a syllogism, triplication:* Gal. Dig. 27, 10, 7 : Justin. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

triplĭciter, *adv. in a three-fold manner, in three ways:* commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 : *i* litera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

triplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [triplex] *to multiply by three, to treble, triple* (rare) · numerum, Gell. 1, 20. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med* · id triplicatum corvis (tribnit), Plin. 7, 48, 49.

triplinthius, a, um, *adj.* = τριπλίνθιος, *three bricks thick:* paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

triplus, a, um, *adj. numer.* = τριπλοῦς, *three-fold, triple:* pars, Cic. Tim. 7 *med. Neuh.* absol.: triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Pl. True. 1, 1, 70.

tripŏdātio, ōnis, *f.* [tripodo] *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers Inscr. Frat. Arv. ap Orell. no. 2271.

tripŏdes, um, *m.* v. tripus.

tripŏdius, a, um, *adj.* = τριπόδιος, *consisting of three feet:* pes, *a metrical foot*, i. q. Bacchius: Diom. 3, p. 475 P.

tripŏdo, v. tripudio.

tripŏlium, ii, *n.* = τριπόλιον, *a plant growing on cliffs* · Sprengel thought it was *lead-wort*, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: acc. to others it is *the sea starwort*, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; but this grows in salt mud. Plin. 26, 7, 22.

tri-portentum, i, *n. an extraordinary omen* or *portent:* deorum triportenta, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

triptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = τρίπτωτα, *nouns that have only three cases, triptotes:* Diom. 1, p. 288 P.

tripŭdio (tripodo), 1. *v. n.* [tripudium] in relig. lang. *to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance,* as a religious exercise: carmen descludentes tripodaverunt in verba haec · enos lases, etc., Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. no. 2271. sacro tripudiante gradu, Venant. Carm. 8, 4, 4. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to leap, spring, dance, caper:* virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.* : ad symphoniam, Petr. 76 : crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29 · in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, Cic. Sest. 41, 88.

tripŭdium, ii, *n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance:* Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis solleniique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20.

2. Transf. in gen. · citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26 : tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17. ‖ *a favourable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77 : Liv. 10, 40 : Suet. Tib. 2. [Etym. dub. Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, supposes it to be a contr. of terripavium, terripudium. Perh. the latter part is connected with *cudo*, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. *re-pudium*) : hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.]

tripus, ŏdis, *m.* = τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod:* donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2 : Virg. Aen. 5, 110. ‖ Esp. *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi:* Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42 : Virg. Aen. 3, 360 : Ov. A. A. 3, 709. **2.** Meton. *the oracle at Delphi* : mittitur ad tripodas, Id. F. 3, 855. (ll) *an oracle*, in gen. : salvo prisca fides tripodum, Sen. Tro. 2, 909 : Val. Fl. 1, 545 : Sm. Med. 889. (v. Smith's Ant. 1166.)

triquĕtrātus, a, um, *adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triquetrate:* quae (aqua) triquetratum, Col. 5, 2, 2 : figura (quae triquetratus), Plin. 2, 29, 32 : (Britannia) triquetratae figurae, Gell. 20, 4, 3 : triquetratus ordine murorum

triquĕtrus, a, um, *adj. three-cornered, triquetrous, triangular* : Britannia, Mela 3, 6, 6 : Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86 : Sicilia, Liv. 24, 21 : Sicilia, Plin. 3, 8, 14 : Sicilia, Sil. 14, 37 : Sicilia, Mart. 4, 25, 3 : Sicilia, Juv. 5, 84 : Sicilia, Flor. 2, 7, 1 : Sicilia, Amm. 14, 8, 14 : Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 1 : Sicilia, Rut. Itin. 1, 377 : Sicilia, Prud. Perist. 10, 1 : Sicilia, Sid. Carm. 2, 203 : Sicilia, Isid. Orig. 14, 6, 3 : Sicilia, Aus. Mos. 153 : Sicilia, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31, 2 : Sicilia, Avien. Descr. Orb. 1 : Sicilia, Fest. 348 : Sicilia, Paul. Diac. 348

ill humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc. (objectively): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: mihi erit tristior, Afran. in Non. 410, 2: tristis amice ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10: navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Virg. Aen. 6, 315: dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 102: Erinnys, Virg. Aen. 2, 337: sorores, *i. e. the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35: judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Coel. 6, 13. **2.** Transf. of things: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113: sermo tristis, *opp.* jocosus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: tristis at impexa antiquitas, Tac. Or. 20

tristĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tristis] *sadness*: Pac. in Non. 182, 2: Turpil. lb. 4

tristĭtia, æ, *f.* (*abl.* tristitie, App. M. 4 p. 155) [id.] *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (subjectively): tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 lacrimis ac tristitiæ te tradidisti, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: tu sapiens finire memento tristitiam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397: sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. **2.** Of things: hæc tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, id. Att. 12, 40: coeli, Plin. 2, 6 4 indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. **II.** *moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc. (objectively): an nova tristitiæ causa puella tuæ? Prop. 1, 18, 10: simque ego tristitiæ causa modusque tuæ, Ov. H. 3, 90: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236 quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12.

tristĭties, ēi, *v.* tristitia, *ad init.*

tristĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tristis] *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection*: omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134 id. Apol. p. 295: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be sad, grieved*, or *downcast* (rare): nunquam flere, nunquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2 *med.*: id. Ira 2, 7.

tri-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *having three furrows*; hence, *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; three-fold, triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg. Aen. 2, 475: sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Hamart. 203: fulmen, Varr. in Non. 448, 20: trisulcum telum Jovis, Ov. lb. 471: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts*, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked*, Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

trisyllăbus, a, um, *adj.*=τρισύλλαβος, *of three syllables, trisyllabic*: verbum, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151: Mart. Cap. 5, 170.

trit, *indecl. the cry of a mouse, squeak*: Naev. in Charis. p. 213 P.

trităvia, æ, *f.* [tritavus] *the mother of an* atavus *or* atavia: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3: Paul. lb. 10.

tritāvus (old form, stritavus, acc. to Fest. s. v.), i, *m.* [ter avus] *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3: Paul. lb. 10: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5. **II.** Transf. in gen. *remote ancestors*: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2.

trite, ēs, *f.*=τρίτη, *the name of the fifth, seventh and ninth of the moveable notes* (mobiles) *in the tetrachordal system of music*; they are distinguished from one another by the epithets, synemmenon, diezeugmenon, and hyperbolæon: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

tritēmŏrion, ĭi, *n.*=τριτημόριον, *in music, a third*: Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

tritĭlis, is, *f.*=τριβλίς, i. q. *crithion, a kind of stone-crop* or *houseleek*: s. sinonis: Plin. 25, 13, 109.

tritĭlĭum (triticeus, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-*: messis, Virg. G. 1, 219: Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, Ov. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm.*: palea, Cato R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

tritĭcārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wheat*: conditio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

tritĭcĕlinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-*: amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

tritĭcum, i, *n.* [Varr. derives it from tritus, from tero, L. L. 5, 22, § 106] *wheat* the species seem to have been Triticum hibernum and var. Linn.; and Triticum compositum, Linn. (called centigranium by Pliny), *the compound-eared wheat*: Col. 2, 6, 1: Plin. 18, 7, 12: Pl. Cure. 4, 4, 30 Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78. Caes. B. C. 2, 18. (Hence Sp. *trigo.*)

triton, ōnis, *m. a sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, *otherwise unknown*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

tritor, ōris, *m.* [tero] *a rubber, grinder, chafer*: colorum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145 compedium, *a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, lb. 5, 2, 17 argentarius, *i. e.* cælator, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *no.* 57.

tritūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing*: multi pectora copulæ sparteæ tritura continua exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222. **II.** Esp. *a threshing* of grain. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. Virg. G. 1, 190 Col. 2, 19, 1.

tritūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [trituro] *a threshing*: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

tritūro, 1. *v. a.* [tritura] *to thrash*: Fig.: passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*

tritus, a, um, *Part.* [tero]. **II.** Adj. *beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: via, id. Brut. 81, 281 tritissima quæque via, Sen. Vit. beat. 1. **2.** Fig. *practised, expert*: tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: tritiores manus ad sedificandum perficere, Vitr. 2, 1 *med* (ii) Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, Cic. Fl. 27, 65 ex quo illud *summum jus summa injuria* factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. *Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27.

tritus, ūs (found in *abl. sing.* only), *m.* [id.] *a rubbing* or *wearing*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: Plin. 33, 4, 21: Lact. 6, 4.

triumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumphus] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal*: provincia, *i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic. Pis. 19, 44 porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome*, lb. 23, 55: currus, *a triumphal chariot*, Plin. 7, 26, 27. corona, *which the triumphant person wore*, id. 22, 3, 4 vestes, id. 8, 48, 74: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, *etc.*: v. Liv. 10, 7, and 30, 15), Suet. Aug. 38: also *absol.* triumphalia, Tac. H. 4, 4: Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Cal. 32: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: aurum, *i. e. on the triumphal garments*, Plin. 9, 36, 60: coena, id. 9, 55, 81: vir, *who has had the honours of a triumph*, Vell. 2, 6: senex, Ov. F. 6, 364 more freq. *absol.* triumphalis, is, *m.*: Suet. Caes. 4: id. Aug. 30: Quint. 11, 1, 36: imagines, *i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: statura, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.

triumphātor, ōris, *m.* [triumpho] *one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher*: de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Apol. p. 285. **2.** an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, 751: of Hercules: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1042: of the Roman emperors: lb. *no.* 2. **II.** Fig.: erroris, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 37.

triumphātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphing, triumphant*: verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

triumphātrix, īcis, *f.* [triumpho] *the Triumphant*, a name given to the ninth legion, because it triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain: Labus. in Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, *no.* 56.

triumpho, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [triumphus]. **A.** Neut. *to make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti, *Io triumphe*: id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69 ex praetura triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8. 18: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, lb. 8, 6, 18 quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28: Nero ovans triumphavit, *i. e. held* or *celebrated an ovation*, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.* Poet. in gen.: ut ait mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Pl. Rac. 4, 9, 48: mitum, si de ne jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8, 40. Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18. *Pass. impers.*: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 18. **2.** Fig. *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 5, 46, 121: Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5 meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A. **B.** Act. *to triumph over, to lead in triumph*; or, in gen. *to conquer*: aliquem, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 21 *fin.*: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Virg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 43 triumphata Capitolia, Virg. Aen. 6, 837 Roma caput triumphati orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26. triumphatus bos, *i. e. obtained by victory, got* or *won as booty*, id. F. 3, 732: triumphatum aurum, id. Pont. 2, 1, 41. (ii) With homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11

triumphus (old form trimpus; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20, and the letter P.), i, *m.* [θρίαμβος, a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf.] trumpe, *an exclamation made use of in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers*; enos marmor juvato: trumpe, trumpe, trumpe, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2270. **II.** *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (v. Smith's Ant. 1163 *seqq.*): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces? quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? Cic. Pis. 25, 60: triumphum deportare, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 5, 39, 100: triumphum ex Etruria agere, Liv. 6, 7: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii*, id. 33, 37: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic Phil. 14, 8, 21: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 5, 36, 67: ornamenta triumphi, Auct. Bell. Afr. 28: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 41, 45: (res) justissimi triumphi, *i. e. worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot oras sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, Io triumphe: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: id. Epod. 9, 21: Liv. 45, 38. **2.** Fig. *a triumph, victory*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39: luxuries, Plin. 37, 2, 6: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4 *med.*

triumvir, i, *v.* trimvirii.

triumvirālis, e, *adj.* [triumvir] *pertaining to the triumvirs, triumviral*:

sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *i. e. of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 3, 9 *fin.*: proscriptio, *i. e. of the* triumvirorum reip. constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11.

triumvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), Cic. Brut. 31, 117: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46: ne triumvirato suo (reip. constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, v. Min. 9, 35, 59.

triumvĭri, orum or um, m. *plu.* [tres vir] *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate*. (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae *or* agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*: Liv. 3, 1: id. 8, 16, et al. *Sing.*: nobilitas Gaium Gracchum triumvirum coloniis deducendis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42. (ii) Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. Or. 46, 156: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. *Sing.*: Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. (iii) Triumviri epulones, v. epulo. (iv) Triumviri monetales, *directors of the mint*: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. (v) Triumviri nocturni, *firewardens* Liv. 9, 46. Val. Max. 8, 1, 6: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 1. (vi) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Liv. Epit. 120: Suet. Aug 96 Flor. 4, 6. *Sing.*: Vell. 2 81. Suet. Aug. 9. (On the various kinds of triumviri, *v.* Smith's Ant. 1167 *seq.*)

triuncis, e. *adj.* [ter uncia] *of three* unciae paragundis, Gell. ap. Prebell. Claud. 17.

trivēnēfĭca, ae, *f.* [ter veneficus] *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch*, or *sorceress*: Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

trivĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium, prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba, Suet. Rhet. 6: ludi ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55.

trivĭālĭter, *adv. in a common manner*: Arn. 7, 242.

trivĭātim, *adv in the public streets*: dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

trīvium, i, n. [ter via] *a place where three roads meet, a cross-road*: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a public square, the public street, highway*: in trivils aut in compitis, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate trivitis ululata per urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 609: Hor. S. 1, 9, 59: id. Ep. 1, 16, 64. *Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5: Tib. 1, 1, 12. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street, from the mob*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trīvius, a, um, *adj.* [trivium] *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: dii, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. 1, 85: or, trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32, 10.

trixăgo or **trissăgo**, ĭnis, *f. a plant, called also* chamaedrys, *germander* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14 80: Veg. Vet. 1, 17.

trixis, *a name of the croton* or *castor-oil plant*, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

trŏchaeĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροχαϊκός, *like a trochee*: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 935.

trŏchēus, i, m. = τροχαῖος, *a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: Quint. 9, 4, 10. ‖ *another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*: Cic. Or. 57, 195: Quint. 9, 4, 82.

trŏchăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροχαϊκός, *consisting of trochees, trochaic*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140: Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.: Diom. p. 504 and 508 ib.

trŏchĭlus, i, m. = τρόχιλος, *a very small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren, trochil*: Plin. 10, 74, 95. ‖ In architecture, *a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

trŏchiscus, i, m. = τροχίσκος, *a small round ball*, in medicine, *a pill, troche*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.*

trochlĕa, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block*: Vitr. 10, 2: Cato R. R. 3, 5 Lucr. 4, 906. Proverb.: trochleis pituitam adducere, *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, to hawk violently*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

trochlĕātim, *adv.* [trochlea] *with a block*: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

trŏchus, i, m. = τροχός, *a hoop, a trundling-hoop* for children. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 57: id. A. P. 380. Prop. 3, 14, 6. Ov. A. A. 3, 387: sometimes bells were attached to it. Mart. 14, 168, 1 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1168).

trōiūgĕna, ae, comm. [Troja, and GEN, root of gigno] *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): genius, Lucr. 1, 466 Romanus, *descended from Troy*, Vet. carm. ap. Liv. 26, 12. (ii) Subst. *a Trojan*: Cat. 64, 356. Virg. Aen. 8, 117: also, *a Roman*: Juv. 1, 100.

trōpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum] *trophied, awn ned with trophies*: victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5.

trōpaeum, i, n. = τρόπαιον, *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy*, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, *etc.* taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1168) Cic. Pis. 38, 92. id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 11: Virg. Aen. 11, 7. ‖ Transf. *a victory*: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19: Ov. H. 9, 104: Nep. Them. 5. 2. *a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115. Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9, 34. bina tropaea ingenii tui, Ov. H. 21, 214.

trōpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπαῖος, *turning back, returning*: venti, *blowing from the sea toward the land, sea-breezes*, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

trōpĭcē, *adv. figuratively*: loqui, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 4, 9.

trōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπικός, *pertaining to a turn* or *turning, tropical*: Capricornus, i. e. *where the sun appears to turn back*, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7. id. Ecl. de ratione diei anni, 2: Manil. 3, 614. ‖ Fig. subst. tropica, orum, *n. plu. changes, alterations*: pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88. 2. *figurative, metaphorical*: figura, Gell. 13, 24: locutiones, Aug. contra mendac. 10.

trōpis, is, *f.* = τρόπις, *the lees of wine*: Mart. 12, 83, 11.

trōpŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = τροπολογία, *a figurative manner of speaking*: Hier. in Joel. 2, 18.

trōpŏlŏgĭcē, *adv. figuratively, metaphorically*: exponere aliquid, Hier. in Sophon. 1, 8: id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

trōpŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπολογικός, *figurative, tropical*: tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*: interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 7.

trōpus, i, m. = τρόπος, *a figurative use of a word, a trope*: Quint. 9, 1, 4 *sq. et pass.* ‖ *a manner of singing, a song*: Venant. Carm. 10, 10, 54.

trōxălis, ĭdis, *f.* = τροξαλίς, *an insect resembling a grasshopper*, perhaps *a cricket*: Plin. 30, 6, 16.

trŭa, ae, *f. a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle*: Titin. and Pompon. in Non. 19, 8 *sq.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. ‖ Perh. *a drain, gutter, spout*, acc to Varr. *loc. cit.*

trucĭdātio, ōnis, *f.* [trucido] *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery*: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11: tantas trucidationes facis, Cato in Gell. 13, 24. ‖ Transf. *a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off*: Cels. *praef. med.*: arborum, *a lopping, trimming*, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

trucĭdātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a slaughterer, murderer*: Aug. Civ. D. 1, 1: id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trucĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [truc (stem of trux) and caedo] *to kill cruelly to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: cavete meu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45. ‖ Transf. *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin*: seu places seu porrum et cepe trucidas, *devour*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magnc clamore trucidat, i. e. *extinguishes*, Lucr. 6, 147 juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne femore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37.

tructa, ae, *f.* = τρωκτής, *a kind of trout*: Isid. Orig. 12, 6. Also called tructus, i, m.: Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭculentĭus, *comp. adv. more savagely, fiercely*, or *ferociously*: quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trŭculentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus] *savageness, harshness, truculence* (rare): tua, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 7: coeli, *inclemency*, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭculentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux] *savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel*: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: Quint. 11, 1, 71: Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5 *comp.*: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 11, 803. 2. Of things: truculentis oculis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: aequor, *stormy*, Cat. 64, 179: *neut. absol.*: truculenta pelagi, id. 63, 16: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25. *Sup.*: truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo] *a pointed pole, a pike*: ferratae, Virg. Aen. 5, 208.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel*: vis haec quidem heroie est et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1031 montem pectore, Virg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem quum flumina trudunt, Virg. G. 1, 310: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: inertem in proelia, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25. 2. Esp. of growth, *to push forth, put forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, ib. 2, 32: offenso trudit igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13. ‖ Fig.: secundae res laetitia transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intelligendo, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forwards* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41 *fin.*: truditur dies die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the edge*, Tac. A. 4, 4, 40.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua] *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (opp. to *liquatorium*, Cato

wipe from the crater into the drinking-cups): Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 13, 2 sq.: Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. II. Transf. a scoop-shaped fire-pan: Liv. 37, 11. (II) a mason's trowel: Pall. 1, 19. (III) For trulleum, a basin, wash-basin: Juv. 3, 108: v. Smith's Ant. 1169.

trullĕum (trullium), i, n. [trulla] *a basin, wash-basin*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 10, 2. Called also trullea, i, n.: Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7.

trullissātio, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso] *a troweling*, i. e. *rough-casting, plastering*: Vitr. 7, 3.

trullisso, 1. *v. a.* [trulla] *to plaster, rough-cast*: parietes, Vitr. 7, 3.

truncātio, ōnis, *f.* [trunco] *a maiming* or *mutilating*: digitorum, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] *to maim, mutilate*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off*: cadavera, Lucan. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, *i. e. to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: truncat olus follis, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17: partem corporis, Just. 11, 14 *fin.*: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. G. 88. Poet. transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, separate*, id. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, *i. e. to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98: cervos, *i. e. to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 367.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [truncus, I] *a small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip*: suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20.

truncus (troncus, Lucr. 1, 354), i, *m. the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree: cibus per troncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 354: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: Cass. B. G. 4, 17: Virg. G. 2, 78 Hor. S. 1, 8, 1: Ov. M. 2, 398: Col. Arb. 17, 1. II. Transf. of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nulla mollitia cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822: caput abscissum calido vivent-que trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: Virg. Aen. 2, 557. 2. Of a column, *the shaft*: Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: also, *the cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*: id. 3, 3. 3. *a piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for an oar: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287: a piece of flesh for smoking: Virg. Mor. 57. 4. *a blockhead, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tanquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19. III. Fig.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes diligendae sunt, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

truncus, a, um, *adj.* [truncus, I; prop. like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches (nepos)] *maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts*: usu. with abl. of the word denoting the part taken away: truncus manu, pinus regit (Polyphemum), *i. e. the trunk of a pine-tree*, Virg. Aen. 3, 659: nemora, *i. e. trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 495: truncus inhonesto vejuncta nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: vultus naribus auribusque truncus, Mart. 2, 82, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1: brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas corpore desiluit, id. 3, 680: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 42, 9: vario ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10: tela, *i. e. broken to pieces*, Virg. Aen. 11, 9: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560: alnus, *without aper*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncus utique mutilae literae, Gell. 13, 9. Poet. with *gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, Virg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil. 10, 321. II. Transf. *not developed, imperfect*, or *mutilated in some part*: quasdam imperfecta (animalia) quaeque truncos habent numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, ib. 15, 376: manus nasi, Prop. 4, 8, 42. (II) *cut off*: brachia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4. III. Fig.: (Capua) urbs truncae, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus truncus esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: truncus et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. Praef.: truncus quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23.

trūo (ōnis, *m.*) *the pelican*: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: *pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo?* Fest. *s. v.*

trūsātilis, e, *adj.* [truso] *that is* or *may be pushed*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato R. R. 10, 4: Gell. 3, 3.

trūsito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to push* or *thrust often*: mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8.

trūso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [trudo] *to push often* or *strongly*: Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* [trudo].

trūtina, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη] *a balance, pair of scales*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: id. ap. Non. 180, 32: Vitr. 10, 8. II. Fig.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30: Juv. 6, 417: Pers. 1, 7.

trūtino, no *perf.*, atus, 1. *v. a.* [trutina] *to weigh, balance*: Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui tradantur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trūtinor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to weigh, balance*; fig.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.

trux, ūcis, *adj.* [perh. of the same root as terreo] *wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: puer, *i. e. Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, *i. e. Amazons*, id. Oed. 479: arietes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, ib. 7, 111: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2. With *inf.*: trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220. 2. Of things: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: trux facies oculique minaces, Lucan. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 693: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu truces, Plin. 22, 6, 7: luci vetusta religione, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. *Comp.* and *Sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1360 P.

tryblium, ii, *n.* = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

tryga, antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetis adhuc dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

trygĭnon, i, *n.* = τρύγινον, *a black colouring matter made from the lees of wine*: Plin. 35, 6, 25.

trygon, ōnis, *m.* = τρυγών, *a sting-ray*, Raia pastinaca, *i. q.* trigonus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72: Aus. Ep. 4, 60. II. *an unknown bird*: Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

tū (*gen. sing.* tis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42. *Gen. plur.*: vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pac. in Non. 85, 5: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 123: *fem.* vestrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6: *acc. sing.* ted, Pl. As. 2, 2, 33 *al pass.*), *pron. pers. of 2nd. pers.* [*cvi*, Dor. τύ] *thou*: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus hoc nisi tu, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16: quo tu mutus es ego? nisi animi nunquam. Pl. Rudd. 5, 4, 49: neque mei neque tui fatua pudicam est, id. Bac. 3, 1, 12: *gen. fem.*: quoniam tui videndi est copia, id. Trac. 2, 4, 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi cocas tibi seria, tibi eidem motia, id. Merc. 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. Asin. 2, 2, 33: vos etenim juvenes animos geritis mulierbres, Enn. Ann. 4, 11: si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi velit, Pl. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. 21, 41: istane tecum conspicio simul, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 112. (II) With the emphatic suffix *te* in *sing.*, *met* usu. in *plu.*, but sometimes in *sing.* also: the two suffixes are also found together: o Tita, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. Ann. 1, 151 *Al.* Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. *Am.* Egone istuc dixi: *Al.* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 114: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam. 1, 8 uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum nos modo teto viceris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpa quom sis, Lucr. 4, 916: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hipp. 122: ita vosmet alebatis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 18: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvato: vosmet ipsi, Liv. 34, 17. 2. The *dat.* is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, is a *dativus ethicus*: its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hic Marius venit tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60.

3. The *plu.* is sometimes used in apposition with a sing. subst.: vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? id. 7, 40: vos, Gaetulia tuota, Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, *i. e. you Muses*, Virg. Aen. 9, 525. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *tvam*; Gr. σύ, τύ; Germ. *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.]

tūātim, *adv.* [tuus] *after your manner*: eccere, jam tuatim lacia, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.

tūba, ae, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] *a straight trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet*: non tuba derecti, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98: tubae et signa militaria, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canorb increpuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Liv. 29, 27: Tac. A. 1, 68: v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5 and Smith's Ant. 1170. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc.: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Ov. F. 1, 716: Virg. Aen. 5, 113: Juv. 6, 250. II. Transf. *a signal for war, war*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64: id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246: Mart. Spect. 28, 2. 2. *a loud sound*: nimborum, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60. (II) *sonorous, elevated epic poetry*: Mart. 8, 3, 22: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 297. (III) *a lofty style of speaking*: Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68: Sid. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.* III. Fig.: tuba belli civilis, *i. e. emotion, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12: rixae, Juv. 15, 52. (Hence it, *trumpet*; Sp. *trompa*; Fr. *trompe*; also Sp. *atabor*, like *atabourer* from *tonna*.)

tūbĭcĭna, ii, m. [tuba] *a trumpeter*: Arnob. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

tūber, ĕris, n. [tumeo] *a lump, hump, swelling, tumour*, *protuberance* on animal bodies: tumuit, Plin. 8, 18, 16: bovum, id. 8, 46, 70: tubera summo edita cervicum, id. 30, 12, 34: colligit in tuber cor totum cogitat, *it coils itself in a ball of bodies*, Tac. A. 2, 8, 37.

verb.· ubi iber, ibi tuber, *there are no trees without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 339. **Fig.**: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat ambitum postmist, ignoscit verrucis filius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73. **II. Transf. of plants, a *knob*, *hard* excrescence on wood**, Plin. 16, 16, 27: Id. 25, 8, 54. **2. *a truffle***, Tuber cibarium, Linn., and other species; a favourite article of food among the Romans: Id. 19, 2, 11 sq.: Juv. 5, 116: Mart. 13, 50, 2. **3. terrae, *the root of the Cyclamen***, v. Cyclaminos: Plin. 25, 9, 67. (II) *a mole-hill*, as a term of abuse: Petr. 58. (Hence Fr. *truffe*; Eng. *truffle*.)

tūber, ĕris, *f. a kind of apple-tree* (doubtful): Plin. 16, 25, 42: Col. 11, 2, 11· Pall. Jan. 15, 20. **II. Masc. *the fruit of this tree*:** Plin. 15, 14, 14: Mart. 13, 42, 1: Suet. Dom. 16.

tūbĕrans, antis, *adj.* [tŭber] *swelling out*, *swelling*: sinus tuberans, App. M. 2, p. 121.

tūbĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with knobs or bosses*: oerese, Fest. *s. v.* cerum.

tūbercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small swelling*, *bump*, or *protuberance*; *a boil*, *pimple*, *tubercle*: Cels. 6, 13· Id. 7, 6: fabae, Plin. 22, 22, 45. (Hence Sp *tobillo*.)

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of humps*, *lumps*, or *protuberances* (rare) cumpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2. tuberosissima frons, Petr. 17

tūbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter*; esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64. Auct. B. Afr. 82: Ov. M. 3, 705 Sen Ep. 78 *med.* At sacr: Soes: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. At funerals· Atei. Capito in Gell 20, 2. Petr. 129. **2.** Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes vhi speciosi publico sacra faciunt tubarum lustrarum gratia, Fest. *s. v.*

tūbĭlustrium (tubulustrium), ii, *n.* [tuba lustro] *a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: dies tubulustrium appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 35 (*cf.* Ov. F. 3, 849). *Plu.*: tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725.

tūbĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tubulus] *a hollowing into a tube*: ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346: Arn. 3, 108.

tūbĭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *formed like a pipe*, *tubular*, *tubulated*: rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61.

tūbĭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tubus] *a small pipe or tube*, *a water-pipe*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Vitr. 8, 7: Plin. 35, 12, 46: *a smoke-pipe*: Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 13. **II. Transf. *a bar of metal*, *a pig*, *ingot*:** Plin. 33, 6, 35.

tuburcinābundus (tuburchin.), a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor] *greedily eating or devouring*, *gobbling*: Cato in Quint. 1, 6, 42.

tuburcinor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*perf. part. pass.* App. M. 6, p. 183) *to eat greedily*, *gobble up*, *devour*: raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 42: Titin. and Turpil. in Non. *loc. cit.*

tūbus, i, *m. a pipe*, *tube* for conducting water: Col. 1, 5, 2: Plin. 16, 42, 81. For wine: Pall. 1, 18, 1. For heating baths: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* **II. Transf. *a trumpet* used *at sacrifices***, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 31, and Varr. Kalend. Praenest. a. 7i Mart. (Orell. Inscr. II, p. 386). **2. *the female vagina***: Mart. 11, 62, 6.

tuccētum or **tuccētum**, i, *n. a kind of sausage or haggis*: Pers. 2, 43 Schol.: App. M. 2, p. 127: Arn. 2, 72.

tūdes, is (tūdis, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), *m.* [tud, root of tundo] *a hammer*, *mallet*; tudites malleos appellant dictum a tundendo, Fest. *s. v.* Tudites quoque tudibus comprendere manum dicebant, Auct. Aem. 99.

tūdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tudis] *a small machine for bruising drugs*? Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

tūdĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [tudicula] *to stir*, *stir about*: Varr. in Non. 178, 30: quum bene ferbuerit tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tūdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [tud, root of tundo] *striking or beating often*: Lucr. 3, 395: corpora, id. 2, 1134. **II. Fig. *pushing or driving on*:** tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. *s. v.*: haec inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. 2, 15).

tūĕo, no *perf.*, tūĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (tueor Lucr. 4, 362) (for tueor) *to look after*, *to watch*, etc.: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: rogo per superos, qui estis, ossa mea tuentis, Inscr. Orell. no. 4788: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4: consilio et opera curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, Papin. ib. 28, 3, 27.

tŭĕor, tŭĭtus (tŭĭtus, Sall. J. 74), 2. *v. a. dep.* (tuor, Cat. 20, 5: Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 301: tuëre, id. 5, 319) *to look or gaze at*; *to behold*, *watch*, *consider*, *examine*, etc. (post.)· quam te post multis tuear tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 32: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce tuemur, Lucr. 4, 338 ubi nil aliud nisi aquam coelumque tuentur, id. 4, 435· coeli templa, id. 6, 1227: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, Virg Aen. 4, 362: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely*, Lucr. 5, 34: acerba, Virg. Aen. 9, 794. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tuentur (homines), Lucr. 1, 153. **II. Esp. *to look after*; *to watch*, *guard*, *preserve*, *defend*, *protect*, *maintain*, *uphold*, etc.**: videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Manil. 5, 12 mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares tueri, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2· hoc aetatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 personam principis civis facile dicendo, id. Brut. 20, 80: tuum munus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id. Verr. 1, 50, 130. se, vitam, corpusque tueri, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: sex legiones (re sua), id. Parad. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: posse se facile armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8· portus, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: impedimenta, *to cover*, *protect*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2: Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus (*al.* tutatus) contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35: Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74.

tŭfa, ae, *f. a kind of helmet-crest*; or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard*: Veg. Mil. 3, 5: cf. Lyd. de Magistr. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *touffe*.)

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *a little hut or cottage*: App. M. 4, p. 147: Arn. 6, 197: Hier. Ep. 112, 3.

tŭgŭrium (tegurium and tigurium in Inscr.: cf. Orell. Inscr. no. 1771, and ibid. Lebus), ii, *n.* [tego] *a hut*, *cot*, *cottage of shepherds*, *peasants*, *etc.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: Cic. Sest. 43, 93: Virg. E. 1, 69: Col. 12, 18, 1: Plin. 16, 9, 15.

tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *a little hut or cottage*: Hier. Vit. Hil.

tŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tuor] *a taking care of*, *guarding*; *defence*, *protection*: tuitio fuit, Cic. Top. 22, 86: patriae,

Mace. S. 2, 2 med.; Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 24 militaris, Cod. Justin. 1, 48, 1.

tŭlĭus, a, um, *Part.* [tuor].

tŭlli, *v.* fero.

tum, *adv.* and *conj.* [a demonstrative word, from the root to (*v.* tum)]: cf. quum, from quo]. **A. Adv.** denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period. **I. Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: *then*, *at this or that time*.** (I) connected with *quum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, *si*, or *ubi. absol.*: tum, quum tu es inanis, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: quum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, ib. 1, 26. tum quum rem habebas, id. Fam. 9, 16. quae (lana) tum est pulcerrima, quum sequitur, non quum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27 qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum'st, tum fiunt sanes, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21 postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Portia aliaeque paratae, Sall. C. 51 *fin.*: si quaeret me, uti tum dicas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4: tum magis assentiere, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: si scires fallo, tum me Juppiter pessimo leto afficias, Liv. 22, 53· rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, id. 22, 11. (II) Strengthened with *demum*, *denique*, *maxime*, *vero*: tum demum, quum modum tenuere, non contrahunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, quum, quae in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogantur? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: tum maxime, quum facultas contigerit, resistamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: tum vel maxime (aetas) formanda, quum simulandi nescia est, id. 1, 3, 12: quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior, Cic. Rep. 1, 47. **2. *Absol.*:** tum tardior atque summissior decebit oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: tum quoque tenendus est modus, id. 12, 7, 11: tum vero in curas animum dijiciatur omnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 720: tum vero obstupuit, Ov. M. 4, 346: qui tum vivebant homines atque aevum agitabant, Enn. Ann. 9, 5: nisi forte haec illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic. Att. 7, 6: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, id. Rep. 2, 2: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ib. 2, 9: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quam jam tum elucebat in puero, ib. 2, 21: tum maxime scribere litigatoribus, Quint. 2, 15, 30: ut non occisus esse Caesar, sed tum maxime occidi videretur, id. 6, 1, 31: civitas Hannibalem, tum temporis consulem, in foro expectabat, *at that time*, Just. 31, 2. **II. Denoting a succeeding point of time, *then*, *thereupon*, *hereupon*:** prodiunt famuli, tum candida lumina lucent, Enn. Ann. 3, 18: in ripa inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: jubent venire agros Attalenstium; deinde agros in Macedonia regios; deinde agrum optimum Corinthium; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: legendus Themistocles atque Cincinnatus; tum ille, ut quisque esset Demosthenes et Caesar, ori simillimus, Quint. 12, 2, 29: tum est mihi judicium. Quid tum? quid *then*? quid *further*? Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 47: Cic. Mur. 12, 26. (II) Strengthened with *demum*, *postea*, *deinceps*, *inde*: postmum ea quae nunc agimus, agenda debemus, deinde tum dicere ad Appium, Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 68: Quint. 4, 2, 39: tum deinde, Liv. 1, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 11: *Fa.* Capias ut illum vendas. *Ve.* Vendam? quid tum postea? Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 78: circitor [illum] tum demum [ad castra] reduxit, Tum demum [ad castra] partem copiarum misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: Ib. 7, 1: pauciores, Tum vero [ad] Tum vero [ad] Ib. 2, 2.

ions of facts or arguments, *then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place*: igni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: existimem publica quoque jura, tum monumenta rerum gestarum oratori tota esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201: tum anapaestus et creticus, lambus quoque, Quint. 9, 4, 99. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum docent esse deos; deinde, quales sint; tum, mundum ab iis administrari; postremo, consulere eos rebus humanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. Cat. 4, 3, 5: primum, quod legionem propter paucitatem despicebant: tum etiam, quod ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. **B.** Adverbial conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to quum, to denote a climax: (i) *tum . . . tum, first . . . then, at one time . . . at another time, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and*: disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Att. 9, 4: notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7, 31: qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in pleriusque, sed idem dicebat semper, id. Am. 4, 13: illud perspicuum est, approbationem tum adjungi, tum non adjungi, id. de Inv. 1, 37, 66: esse id tum elegans, tum etiam fortissimum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: tum . . . tum quoque, id. 5, 10, 52. Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis, quia tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur; tum adeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedant, tum subsequuntur; tum celerius moventur, tum tardius, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. (ii) *quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely*: quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id. Rep. 1, 34. Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius quum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus et temporibus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 41, 107: quum . . . tum vero, id. Rep. 1, 29 qui (Divitiacus) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: quae quum sint gravia, judices, tum illud acerbissimum est, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: quum plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, id. Am. 7, 23 (*v.* quum, *no.* I. 5).

tumba, ae, *f.* = τύμβα (τύμβος), *a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb*: Prud. στεφ. 11, 9. (Hence It. *tomba*; Sp. *tumba*; Fr. *tombe*.)

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.): vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303. ‖ Fig. *to swell or puff up, to inflate* with pride, etc.: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6, 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4, 1, 63: nimium vano tumefactis nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tŭmens, ntis, *Part.* [tumeo]. ‖ Subst. tŭmentia, orum, *n. plu. tumours*: rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

tŭmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a swelling*: capitis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 10.

tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated*: *So.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica'st: praesare parce, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: tumet corpus ongue veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: lumina fleta, Tib. 1, 8, 68: pedes, Virg. Aen. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: irritata ira semine, Lucr 4, 1042: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549 vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: unda a vento, Ov. F. 2, 776: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus mollior ortu, Claud. de Apono 12: anni (virginis), *i. e. are ripe*, Stat. Ach. 1, 292. ‖ Fig. *to swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth*: sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus ira tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8: accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum et rabie fera corda tument, Virg. Aen. 6, 49: tumens inani graculus superbia, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridatis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: vana, Virg. Aen. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: dum tumet sinus, *i. e. swells* or *boils up with desire*, Tib. 1, 8, 36: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis*, Cic. Att. 14, 4: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32: bella, Ov. H. 7, 121. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic*: nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens videretur, Tac. Or. 18: Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tumeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up*: inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, post. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: maria, Virg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36 inflata colla, ib. 6, 377 vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cer. 125. ‖ Fig. *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth*: rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 57: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242 mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18: Lydia Pactoli fonte, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 61 (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out*, Virg. G. 1, 465: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15.

tŭmĭcĭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix] *a little rope, a cord*: spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213.

tŭmĭdē, *adv. haughtily, pompously*: tumidissime dixit Murthedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tŭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tumidus] *a swelling, tumour*: ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*: Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tŭmĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *high-swelling*: colles, Amm. 21, 10 dub. (*al.* tumulosi).

tŭmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *swollen, tumid*: gingivula, App. Apol. p. 277.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tumeo] *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid*: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: virginitas, *i. e. with swelling breasts*, Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: aequor, ib. 3, 157: fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 31: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23: crudi tumidique lavemur, *i. e. swollen, stuffed with food*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61. *Comp.*: oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3. ‖ Fig. *swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement, *excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out*: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 407: Hor. A. P. 94: ea tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754: Hor. S. 1, 7, 7: honor, Prop. 2, 24, 21: parum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor, *i. e. swells* with ambition, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage*, Stat. Ach. 1, 155: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2. *Sup.*: (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant*, Sen. Ben. 2, 16 Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most solitious*, Sil. 11, 25. **2** Of speech, *inflated turgid, pompous, bombastic*: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: sunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 12, 2, 26. *Comp.*: tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, Quint. 12, 10, 12.

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *swelling; a swelling, tumour*: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 81: Plin. 20, 25, 96: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia quum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation* of the cheeks from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 18: tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling*, Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, Ov. M. 15, 305. ‖ Fig. *a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: quum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*: Virg. Aen. 8, 40. hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*: Sen. Hippol. 136: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, *i. e. desire*, Auct. Priap. 83, 42. rerum, *ferment, commotion*, Cic. Att. 14, 5. **2.** Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast*: genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73: Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 1. Gell. 2, 23.

tŭmŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [tumulus] *a sepulchral mound, tumulus*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 614, *no.* 290.

tŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.). neque injecta tumulabor mortua terra, Cat. 64, 153: aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 710: Mart. 11, 91, 1.

tŭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hills, hilly*: locus, Sall. J. 91.

tŭmultŭārĭē, *adv. tumultuously, hurriedly*: his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2 *med.*: Spart. Carac. 6.

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *pertaining to bustle, hurry*, or *tumult*; in milit. lang. of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly*: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37: milites, id. 35, 2. Auct. B. Alex. 34: militia, Gell. 16, 10. ‖ Transf. *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly*: pugna, Liv. 21, 8: opus, id. 6, 29: Quint. 7, 3, 34: repentina et quasi tumultuaria doctrina praeditus, Gell. 11, 7: carmen, *i. e. unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

tŭmultŭātim, *adv. in haste, hastily*: Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor] *a bustling, tumult* (rare): Liv. 38, 2. ‖ *the irregular swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3 *med.*

tŭmultŭo, 1. *v. a.* [tumultus] (for tumultuor, *q. v.*): quid tumultuas, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 15. *Pass. impers.*: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: quum tumultuatum in castris sciret, Liv. 25, 21: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16.

tŭmultŭor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar*: in otio tumultuaria, in tumultu ea otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 22: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic. Cael. 15, 36: mihi ne dicare quidem videtur, nisi qui disposita, ornata, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, *confused, agitated*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb. 9.

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv. with bustle or confusion, tumultuously*: tumultuose et omnis copia, Afran. in Charis. p. 197 P. Liv. 2, 28. *Comp.*: Caes. B. G. 7

45: Liv. 2, 29. *Sup.:* Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 37: Suet. Cal. 45.

tumultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *full of bustle, confusion,* or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous:* soultus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14: somnia, Cels. 1, 2: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28. *Comp.:* Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. 2, 74: litterae, *i. e. announcing disturbances,* Suet. Ner. 40 *fin. Sup.:* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10.

tumultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Pacuv., and Pomp. in Non. 489, 29 *sq.*: Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 22: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28: Sall. C. 69), *m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult:* quid hoc hic clamoris, quid tumulti est? Enn. in Non. 489, 29: quis somitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11 Liv. 24, 23: quum omnia terrore ac tumultu strepèrent, id. 24, 25: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Delot. 7, 20: turbae ac tumultus concitatores, Liv. 25, 4: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5 novos movest Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, *i. e. the roar of thunder,* id. Od. 1, 16, 12 vides, quanto trepidet tumultu promus Orion, *storm. tempest* ib. 3, 27, 17: pelagi cocliique tumultus, Lucan. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc fur. 1091: stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita, *i. e. a rumbling* of the bowels, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75. 2. Esp. *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2: tumultum decernere, *to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand,* lb. 5, 12, 31: Bolorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6. ‖ Fig. *disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings tumultus mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10. Lucan 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, poet. Petr. 123. sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208. 2. of speech, *confusion:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10. [Prob. of the same root as *tumeo:* but cf. Sans. *tumula,* "tumultuosus."]

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (hoc tumulum, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20, *no.* 197) [tumeo] *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock:* tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e specula subiatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93: conservatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conjicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24. ‖ *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus:* (Demetrius) supor terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) quum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: vos Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: nivales in Albano monte, poet. id. Div. 1, 11, 18: Virg. E. 5, 42: id. Aen. 3, 322: Ov. M. 2, 326: honorarius, *i. e. a sepulchral monument, cenotaph,* Suet. Claud. 1: called also, inanis, Virg. Aen. 6, 505.

tunc, *adv.* [tum with the emphatic suffix ce] a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, no. 1, only in being somewhat more emphatic), *then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time:* (I) Connected with *quum, ut, si:* nisi quod in illa (accusatione) tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: tunc est commovendum theatrum, quum ventum est ad ipsum illud *Plaudite,* Quint. 6, 1, 52: si favi transversi inhaerent, tunc scalprato ferramento est opus, Col. 9, 15, 9: cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 107: saepe legit flores, et tunc quoque forte legebat, quum puerum vidit, Ov. M. 4, 315. (ii) Strengthened with *demum:* demum igitur, quum senex sis, tunc in otium te colloces, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9 quas ordine suo tunc demum persequar, quum praefatus fuero, Col. Praef. § 33. (iii) *Absol.:* *Tr.* Herus peregre venit. *Ni.* Tunc tibi chorda tenditur, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 54: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. Ital. Post. 12, 34: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, id. Phil. 7, 5, 14. tunc pol ego et donis privatus sum et perii, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 37: aegre tunc sumi retenti, quum oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: pugnatur una tunc omnibus in partibus, id. B. G. 7, 67 hujus testamento heres populus Romanus tunc instituitur, Just. 36, 4. (Hence it, *dunque, adunque,* i. *donc.*)

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tusum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tunsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.) *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes: oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr 5, 54, 142: pectus prae Pl Rud. 5, 2, 3 pectora manu Ov. Am. 1, 9, 10 tundere ac diverberare aëra, App. M. 7, p. 200 lapidem digito quum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 166 terram pede, Hor. A. P. 430 humum cassibus, Ov. M. 5, 293. ulmum (pecus), Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55 cymbala rauca, Prop. 3, 15, 36. gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tundituv Euro, Virg G. 3, 382. ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *i. e. is not easy to beat out, not very malleable,* Plin. 34, 15, 43. With limiting *acc.:* tunsae pectora palmis, Virg. Aen. 1, 481. Proverb.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil,* i. e. *to keep at the same work,* Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. 2. Esp. *to pound, bruise, bray:* aliquid in pila, Plin. 13, 22, 43. aliquid in farinam, id. 33, 7, 49. tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Virg. G. 4, 267 grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: testam tusam et succretam arenae adjicere, Vitr. 2, 5. ‖ Fig. *to din, stun, importune* (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. Aen. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, natalem Matis Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4, 5, 35. *Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48. [Sans. *tud,* "tundere;" Germ. *stossen;* perh. Eng. *thump.*]

tūnĭca, ae, *f. an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hor. S. 1, 2, 132. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: Gell. 7, 12. (v. Smith's Ant. 1173 *seq.*) Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin,* Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. ‖ Transf. *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel,* etc.: quum teretes ponunt tunicas acetate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 56: oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 54: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3.

tūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [tunico] ‖ Adj. *coated, having coats* (of bulbous roots) tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 30.

tūnĭco, no *perf.* atum, 1. *v. a.* [tunica] *to clothe with a tunic:* tunicare hominem, Varr. in Non. 182, 17: usu. in *part. perf.:* Cic. Cael. 5, 11: poet. of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 2: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69: Tac. Or. 7.

tūnĭcŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *a little tunic:* Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 69: Turpil. in Non. 538, 10: Varr. ib. 228, 27. ‖ *a little coat, skin,* or *membrane:* oculorum Plin. 26, 12, 76: stellionis id. 30, 20, 27: hordei, Fest. *s. v.* glumа.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tŭor, v. tueor, *ad init.*

tŭor, ōris, *m.* [tueor] *the sight, vision:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

tūrālis (thur.), e, *adj.* [tus] *pertaining to incense, incense:* arca, Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 745.

tūrārius (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to frankincense:* tibiae, *incense-flutes,* i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices. Sol. 5 *med.* 2. Subst. turarius, ii, *m. a dealer in frankincense:* Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.:* Tert. Idol. 11: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4091.

turba, ae, *f. an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot:* praetor ait: cujus dolo malo in turba damnum quod factum esse dicetur, *turbam* appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultus, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβεῖν. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse tributionem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45. vis bolli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. C. 37 seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2: efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31: turba est *nunc* apud aram, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum, Ov. M. 12, 33. ‖ Transf. *any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel:* non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att. in Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl. Aul. 7, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Amph. 1, 2, 14. eisdus turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. in Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59.

‖ Meton. of men: *a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop,* etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: domus praetoria turba referta, id. Verr. 1, 52 137: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, id. de Sen. 23, 84: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45 hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21 Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: poëtarum scenlorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, ib. 1, 1, 111. 2. In gen. *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39 praeter vulgum turbamque animantium Lucr. 2, 920. ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, lb. 4, 723: volucrum, lb. 10, 144 materiae, Lucr. 1, 1106: arborum, Ov. M. 10, 196 jacturam, id. Pont. 4, 7, 35 vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 23: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17 [Prob. of root TER, "to whirl," whence torqueo: v. tero.]

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo] *a means of disturbance* (rare): turbamenta rei publicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11 turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbātē, *adv. confusedly, with disorder:* aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Cas. B. C. 1, 5.

turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [turbo] *confusion, disorder, disturbance:* turbatio multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4: rerum, Liv. 24, 28: rei publicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultus, Gell. 19, 1.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, disquieter, disturber:* turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germanicae (Armatius), lb. 2, 88: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*

turbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that troubles, disquiets,* or *disturbs* (post.): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: Pand. Pand. Psych. 464.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* [turbo].

I. *Adj. disorderly, confused:* turbatius mare ingressus, *move stormy*, Suet. Cal. 23: turbatius coelum, id. Tib. 69. **2.** *Fig.:* oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678.

turbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [turba] *a bustle, stir, row:* tantas turbellas facio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 134: id. Ps. 1, 1, 18: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

turben, inis, v. turbo, inis, *ad init.*

turbidē, *adv. in disorder, confusedly:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: Tac. A. 3, 12: Gell. 5, 9.

turbido, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [turbidus] *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb:* aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.*: sĕr turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, 40. **II.** *Fig.:* laetitiam, id. 1, 18: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

turbidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat disturbed or confused:* sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbidus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered:* turbida tempestas heri fuit, *stormy*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: Caes. B. C. 2, 22: tempestas telorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 998: nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 245: coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16. **2.** *Esp. of fluids, thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: gurges turbidus caeno, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, Id. G. 2, 137. **II.** *Fig. troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed:* turbidi concitatique motus animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: mores, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 18: litigium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Virg. Aen. 11, 742: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38: civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *in confusion*, Virg. Aen. 11, 814: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417: turbidus ira, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: res timida aut turbida, *i. e. dubious, perilous*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 11: esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: casus, Tac. A. 16, 13. *Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60. *Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. (II) *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, Liv. 3, 40. Adverb.: mens turbidium laetatur, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.

turbinātio, ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus] *a pointing in the form of a cone:* pili, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

turbinātus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, inis] *cone-shaped, conical:* adamas turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15: id. 11, 37, 69. *Comp.:* turbinatior piris figura, id. 15, 15, 17.

turbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov. M. 8, 550.

turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbaxit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, *al.* turbassitur) [turba] *to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc.:* ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: Lucr. 2, 1: Hor. Epod. 15, 8: Ov. M. 7, 154: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70: ne omne turbarentur, quas compom vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: capillos, Ov. M. 8, 859: turbata capillos, ib. 4, 474. uvae rixantes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6. **2.** *Esp. of water, to make thick or turbid:* lanas, Ov. M. 6, 364: flumen imbre, ib. 13, 889: aquam lino, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475. **II.** *Fig.:* qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristogiton quaeque multa turbo, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, Id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bac. 4, 10, 1: haec, quae in re publica turbantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11. *Absol.:* dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam vellint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12: repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: M. Servilius postquam, ut cooperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, *i. e. had deranged all his affairs*, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *Pass. impers.:* totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. Suil. 20, 57.

turbo, inis, *m.* (turben, inis, *n.*: Tib. 1, 5, 3: cf. Charis. p. 118 P.) *prop. any violent circular motion; a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623: lunae, id. 5, 631: teli (contorti), Virg. Aen. 6, 594: Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force*, Virg. Aen. 12, 531: serpentis, *i. e. the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287: rapax, Stat. Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, *i. e. of whirling round*, Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military gradation or promotion*, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, *i. e. a throng, crowd*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200. **II.** *a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:* ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13. procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: Lucr. 1, 274: Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Coel. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31. In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16. **2.** *Fig.:* qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui, Cat. 64, 149: quum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28. **III.** *a spinning top, whipping-top:* Virg. Aen. 7, 378: Tib. 1, 5, 3. **2.** *Transf.* of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, *a reel, whirl, spindle*, etc.: Cic. Fat. 18, 42: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: Hor. Epod. 17, 7: Cat. 64, 315: Plin. 2, 10, 7: Ov. M. 1, 336. [Root TER, "to whirl," whence *torqueo*: v. *tero*.]

turber, ōris, *m.* [turbo] *restlessness, tumult:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, *no.* 149: lb. 2, 1, *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turba] *a disorderly group, a little mob of people:* turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260. (Hence Fr. *trouble.*)

turbŭlenter, *adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence:* qui non turbulente humana patiantur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60. *Comp.:* egit de Gaspione turbulentius, id. Part. or. 30, 105. *Sup.:* regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

turbŭlentus, *adv. tumultuously, violently:* nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

turbŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [turbulentus] *trouble, turbulence:* Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

turbŭlento, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to trouble, disturb:* me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] **I.** *Neutr. restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous:* tempestas, Cic. Verr. 5, 20, 51: loci Neptuni, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta explicatio, *confused*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: cui igitur quidnam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, Id. Rep. 3, 26: res publica, Id. Fam. 12, 10: heu edepol res turbulentas! Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited*, Id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. *Comp.:* turbulentior inde annus excipit, Liv. 2, 61. *Sup.:* turbulentissimum tempus, *opp.* tranquillissimum, Cic. Pis. 15, 33. **II.** Act. *troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious:* turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. in Gell. 13, 11: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3: consilia Antonii, ib. 15, 4: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8. *Sup.:* tribuni plebis Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.

turbustum, i, *n. a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a colour, a mordant:* Plin. 33, 5, 26 *fin.*

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdārium, ii, *n.* [turdus] *a place where thrushes are kept:* Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdelix, icis, a word of uncertain meaning: Varr. ap. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdus, i, *m.* (*fem.* turda, ae, Pers. 6, 24: denied by Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 140: id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) *a thrush* or *throstle*, Turdus musicus, Linn.; prob. the name includes also *the fieldfare and other species of* Turdus. Plin. 10, 25, 36: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Col. 8, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: Mart. 13, 92, 1. **II.** Transf. *a kind of fish*, prob. some species of Labrus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Col. 8, 16, 8: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūrĕus (**thureus**), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *of frankincense:* solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense-shrub*, Virg. G. 2, 117: virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Virg. Aen. 6, 225: altaria, *on which incense is burned*, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgĕo, tursi, 2. *v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid:* si lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157, 7: ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51: rana, Prop. 3, 6, 27: gemmae laeto in palmite, Virg. E. 7, 48: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37: uva mero, Mart. 11, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138.

II. Fig.: turgent mendacia nimiis monstris, *i. e. are full*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 390: (uxor) turget mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17: id. Most. 3, 2, 10. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27. [Root TUR or TOR, same as in *torus*; *g* added as in *mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.*]

turgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [turgeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell:* ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 13: prima Ceres ducit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: virgulta, Plin. 8, 30, 76: *hic autor* tritico mavult turgescere semen, *i. q. to grow fat or stout*, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis pagina turgescit, *i. e. is full*, id. 1, 28. **II.** Fig. *to swell with passion:* sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: est turgescit tristibus iris, post. ib. § 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.

2. Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid:* genus dicendi, quod immodice tumere turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *swollen:* ocelli fletu, Cat. 3, 18: rheumi, Pseud. Petr. 3, 450.

turgidus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid:* spongiarum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: ocelli, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 18: labia Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, Juv. 6, 5, 176: hedera, cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 5: lana, *swollen*, Lucr. 4, 1091: mare, Mar. Gal. 1, 3, 19: Sardi hibernis nivis, ib. 4, 11, 5: vena vinclo

lb. 2, 10, 24. ‖ Fig. of speech, *inflated, turgid* (rare): oratio, Petr. 2: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a shoot, sprout* (cf. turio): rutae turgiones, Plin. Val. 1, 55.

turgor, ōris, m. [id.] *a swelling, turgidity*: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

tūrĭbŭlum (thur.), i, n. [tus] *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer*: Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46: Liv. 29, 14: Curt. 3, 9.

‖ Transf. *a constellation, also called* Ara, German. Arat. 390: Vitr. 9, 7.

tūrĭcrēmus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [tus cremo] *incense-burning, for burning incense*: arae, Lucr. 2, 353: Virg. Aen. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Lucan. 9, 989.

tūrĭfer (thur.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tus fero] *incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense*: Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138: silvae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81. grex, *that offers frankincense*, i. e. *idolaters*, Prud. Apoth 399.

tūrĭfĭcātor (thur.), ōris, m. [turificatus] *one that offers incense* to the gods, *an idolater*: Aug. contra liter. Petil. c. 103.

tūrĭfĭcātus (thur.), i, m. [tus facio] *one that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in times of persecution. Cyprian. 55.

tūrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [tus lego] *incense-gathering*: Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turio, ōnis, m. [prob. of same root as torus, turgeo] *a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree. Col. 12, 50, 5: Apic. 8, 1.

turma, ae, *f. a troop, squadron* of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men. Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Veg. Mil. 2, 14: Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Cic. Att. 5, 21: id. Fam. 15, 4. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 22.

‖ Transf. in gen. *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body*: in turma inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic Att. 6, 1: immanis Titanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 42: Iliae, id. Carm. Sec. 38. cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133. feminea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, *i. e. of priests of Isis*, id. Am. 2, 13, 18. [Perh. from the root TER, "to whirl," whence *torqueo*: v. tero.]

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma] *pertaining to a troop* or *squadron*: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, *i. e. with those of his squadron*, Liv. 8, 7: id. 25, 18. ‖ Transf.: non sanguine cretus turmali trabeaque Remi, *i. e. of the equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, *a cavalry-trumpet*, Claud. B. G. 347. In a pun Scipio filio major Corinthiis statuam politicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum esset imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, *i. e. horsemen*, and also, *crowds*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262. *Neutr.* adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārii, orum, m. *plu.* [id.] *recruiting officers of cavalry*: Cod. Theod. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops* or *squadrons*: equites se turmatim explicare cooperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Liv. 5, 39. ‖ Transf. in gen. *in troops, in bands*: Lucr. 2, 118.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis] *ugly, foul, deformed*: nasus, Cat. 41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99. ‖ Fig.: locus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [turpis facio] *debased, corrupted*: Fig.: foedius turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

turpĭlŏquĭum, ii, n. [turpis loquor] *obscene* or *immodest speech*: Tert. Pud. 17, fin.

turpĭmendĭcŭlōsus, i, *adj.* m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

turpis, e, *adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty*: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: vestitus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 57. colores foeda specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: rana, id. Epod. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: scabies, Virg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, ib. 3, 299: membra udo limo, i. e. *befouled*, id. Aen. 5, 358. *Sup.*: simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. Ann. 11, 15. ‖ Fig. *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable*: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 93. quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97. mors honesta saepe vitam quoque non turpem exornat, vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 19, 49: causam, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria quum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 121: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Am. 12, 40. formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3 repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43. turpem senectam degere, id Od. 1, 31, 19. non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98 sub domina meretrice turpis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25. *Comp.*: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Pis. 2, 34, 86 quid esse levius aut turpius, quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus capere consilium? Caes. B. G. 5, 28. *Sup.*: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31. quod turpissimum sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 1, 33. (b) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, ib. 1, 35, 127: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. Am. 26, 99 (*β*) *Absol.*: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4. (γ) *Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334

turpiter, *adv. in an ugly*, or *unsightly manner*: ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20. ‖ Fig. *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably*: turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24. Hor. A. P. 284: Ov. M. 4, 187. *Comp.*: id. Tr. 5, 6, 13. *Sup.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis] *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Apol. p. 283. ‖ Fig. *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude*: turpitudinem alicui objicere, Cic. Fontei. 12, 27: turpitudo atque infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 49: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: verborum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3.

turpo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [id.] *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.): Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: capillos sanguine, Virg. Aen. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, ib. 12, 611: frontem cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: candidos humeros (rixae), id. Od. 1, 15, 10: ora (pulvis), Sil. 7, 691: te quia rugae turpant et capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: ignes (scintillae), Tac. H. 5, 4. ‖ Fig. *to dishonour, disgrace*: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 431: officium Argus, ib. 10, 487.

turricŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris] *a little tower, a turret*: Vitr. 10, 19 *med.* ‖ *a kind of dice-box*, shaped like a tower: Mart. 14, 16.

turrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [turris gero] *turret-bearing, turreted*: humeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: fessae moles, Sil. 9, 560: ursus, Virg. Aen. 10, 252: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 631: carinae, Lucan. 3, 514: ib. 4, 226. ‖ *an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, ib. 4, 224: Ops, id. Trist. 2, 24.

turris, is, *f.* = *ripa, ripae, a tower*: *ex* ballista si pervertam turrim, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 59: Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. 2. Esp. *military towers*, for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city. Caes. B. G. 5, 40: id. B. C. 3, 9. Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. B. G. 3, 21: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 32, 17 *fin.* (iii) on the backs of elephants: id. 37, 40. (iv) on a ship id. 37, 24. ‖ Transf. *any high building, a castle, palace, citadel*: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14: regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Tyriae, Tib. 1, 7, 19: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38. 3. *a dove-cote* built in the form of a tower: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6.

3. *a kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* serra: cf. Gell. 10, 9.

turritus, a, um, *adj.* [turris] *set, furnished*, or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.). moenia, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 47. turrita corona, of the crown of Cybele, id. F. 4, 219: muri, id. Pont. 3, 4, 105: puppes, Virg. Aen. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30: Plin. 8, 7, 7: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore totros, Lucr. 5, 1301: also called, turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239. 2. Esp. turrita, ae, *adj. f. tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele: dea, Prop. 4, 11, 52: Berecynthia mater, Virg. Aen. 6, 786: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696. ‖ Transf. *tower shaped, towering, high, lofty*: scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536: corona, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Lucan. 2, 358: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursio, ōnis, m. *a kind of fish resembling the dolphin*, perh. *a porpoise*, Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.; but in some respects the description would suit a *shark* better; and among the ancients there seems to have been a confusion between the dolphin and certain sharks: v. delphinus: Plin. 9, 9, 11.

turtur, ŭris, m. (*fem.* turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15) *a turtle-dove*, Columba turtur, Linn.: Plin. 10, 34, 52 *sq.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 8: Col. 8, 9: Pall. 1, 25: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 44: Virg. E. 1, 59: Mart. 3, 60, 7.

turtŭrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [turtur] *a little turtle-dove*; a term applied to an effeminate person: Sen. Ep. 96 *fin.*

turunda, ae, *f. a ball of paste for fattening geese*: Cato R. R. 89: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20. ‖ *a kind of sacrificial cake*: id. in Non. 553, 3. ‖ *a tent* or *roll of lint for wounds*: Cato R. R. 157, 14: Scrib. Comp. 202.

tūs (thus), tūris, n. [τὸ θύος] *frankincense, frankincense*: Plin. 12, 14, 30: Pl. Poen. 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 77: Lucr. 3, 388: Tib. 1, 7, 53: Prop. 3, 10, 19: Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. ‖ Tus turreus, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 6, 22.

tussēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tussis] *a cough*: App. M. 9, p. 222.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little* or *slight cough*: Cels. 3, 21: Plin. Ep. 5, 19: Front. Fer. 1, 3 *med.*

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, [tussicula] *having to do with a cough, good for a cough*: medicamentum, Cels. 4, 4: Plin. 2, 137: herba, i. q. tussilago, id. 27, 13, 107: [illegible] *coughing*: [illegible] *cough*: [illegible] *like a cough*: [illegible] *coughing*: [illegible] *like a cough*: Chiron.

tussicus, i, *m.* [tussis] *afflicted with a cough*: Firm. Math. 5, 16: Marc. Empir. 20.

tussilāgo, inis, *f. the herb colt's foot, also* called chamaeleuce, Tussilago farfara, Linn.: Plin. 26, 6 16.

tussio, 4. *v. n.* [tussis] *to cough, to have a cough*: *forte* si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 49: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 3, 36: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1: nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77: id. 21, 20, 83.

tussis, *is*, *f. a cough*: Cels. 4, 4, 4: Col. 6, 10, 1 *sq.*: Plin. 23, 4, 61: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: Cat. 44, 7: Virg. G. 3, 497: Hor. *Sat.*, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6. [*Tus-sis* prob. from TUD, root of *tundo*.]

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tūtāculum, i, *n.* [tutor] *a defence, means of protection*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection*: (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg. Aen. 5, 262: domorum aut vestium tutamina, Arn. 2, 71.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare): Liv. 21, 61: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105.

tūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a protecting, defending, protection*: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a protector, defender*: periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

tūte, *pron.* v. tu.

tūtē, *adv. safely, without danger* (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 9: tute cauteque agere, ib. 3, 7, 13.

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [tutor] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection*: tutelam januae gerere, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 41: villarum, Plin. 18, 5, 6: Capitolii, id. 35, 3, 4: vineae, Cels. Dig. 21, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quatuor, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1. pecudum silvestrium, *care, management*, Col. 9 *praef.* § 1: tegiurorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 8: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55: intelligi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 51, 228 te Jovis impio tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutela pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13, 41. **2.** Esp. legal *t. i. the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, *etc.*: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem sua sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Paul. Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: v. Smith's Ant. 1176. **II.** Meton. *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the pilot at the prow*, i. q. proreta, Ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43: decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612. So of *the images of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, Sen. Ep. 76: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1. And of *the tutelar deity* of a place: Petr. 57: Ant. Priap. 87. **3.** Pass. *a charge, care* (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4, 8, 3. (II) Esp. in law, *that which is under guardianship or tutelage*: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Massur. in Gell. 5, 13. So of *the property of a ward*: mirabamur te ignorare, do tutela legitima nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5: nihil potest de tutela legitima sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Flacc. 34, 84: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] *pertaining to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary*: causa, Ulp. Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, Paul. ib. 27, 7, 8. anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.* **II.** dii, *tutelar deities* of places: Macr. S. 3, 9: Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who has the care or custody* of a thing, *a keeper, warden, curator*: of a building Plin. 34, 7, 17: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2.

tūtēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a protector, guardian*: said of a genius Mart. Cap. 2, 39.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is under protection*: genus agri, Aggen. de Limit. agr. p. 58 Goes.

tūtēmet, v. tu.

tūtō, *adv. safely, without danger*: pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. *Comp.*: ut in vadis consisterent tutius, Ib. 3, 13: usitatis tutius utimur, Quint. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Suet. J. 14. *Sup.*: nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 11, A: ubi tutissimo esseun, Cic. Att. 8, 1.

tūto, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tueor] for tutor: *to watch, defend*, etc.: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. in Non. 476, 10: Pac. ib. 13: Pompon. ib. 12: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 24 patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, id. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61 (*al.* conservareque): tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22 tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6 Bacchi, *i. e.* Priapus, Petr. 131. **II.** Esp. legal *t. t. a guardian, curator, tutor* of minors, women, insane persons, *etc.*: Dig. 26, 1: Cic. Att. 12, 28: id. Caecin. 25, 72: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: Liv. 39, 9: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29: v. Smith's Ant. 1176.

tūtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend*: tutatus est domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2: se religione, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: provincias, id. Manil. 6, 14: serves utiorisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari, Sall. J. 85: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. H. N. 7 *praef.* § 2: quibus (viribus) ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41. **II.** Transf. *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

tūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [tutor] *pertaining to a guardian*: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3.

tutrix, īcis, *f.* [tueor] *a female guardian*: filiarum suarum, Cod. Justin. 5, 35, 3. Transf. of the Muses Fulgent. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tūtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus] *having or wearing a tutulus*: Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: Fest. *s. v.* tutulum. Pompon. in Non. 19, 16.

tūtŭlus, i, *m. a kind of head-dress, formed by piling up the hair in a conical form*, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife: Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: v. Smith's Ant. 1180.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueo and tueor] **I.** Adj. *safe, secure, out of danger*: quum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum per Aegaeos tumultus aura feret, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 61: tutus bos rura perambulat, Ib. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Manil. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Flacc. 11, 31: tutissimus portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46 perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tutum et patens iter, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: est et fideli tuta silentio merces, *secure, sure*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25. non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: medio tutissimus ibis, Ib. 137: vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 19: regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, *i. e. that cannot be taken away*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, *i. e. unsound*, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, depone tutis auribus, *i. e. faithful*, id. Od. 1, 27, 18. Poet. with *gen.*: (pars rationi) tuta fugae, Lucan. 9, 346. (II) With *ab*, less freq. *ad, adversus*, or *abl.*: tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a ferro, Ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. 16, 344: ab omni injuria, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9 testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus videt esse, Liv. 36, 32: adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere Cels. 5, 23, 3: incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1. (III) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66: tutius esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, Quint. 3, 4, 11. **2.** *Neut. absol.*: Tr. Circumspice dum nunquis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. Th. Tutum probe est, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19. **II.** Transf. Act. *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: non nisi vicinas tutus aurit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id sua sponte apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus id. 9, 32.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. adj.* [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours*: tuus est servus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tua accepi manu, Ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuum, Ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuus, nam pagulis usu fecisti tuum, Ib. 1, 1, 219: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Pa.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuum 'st, meum 'st: meum meum est autem tuum, id. Trin. 2, 2, 47. tuum est, si quid praeter spem evenit mihi ignoscere, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 54 Made emphatic by the suffix pte or

met: tempto ingenio, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 22: scio te sponte non tuapte cerasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: -tuismet literis, App. Apol. p. 337. **2.** *your, your own, i. e. favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable,* or *right for you:* tempore non tuo, Mat. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, Ib. 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45.

3. For the *objective gen.* tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Ph. 5, 8, 27.

tympănĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tympanum] *a small drum, a tambourine:* Arn. 6 *fin.*

tympănista, ae, *m.* = τυμπανιστής, *a drummer, tabourer:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

tympănistria, ae, *f.* = τυμπανίστρια, *a female drummer* or *player on the tambourine:* Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2451.

tympănītes, ae, *m.* = τυμπανίτης, *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites:* Veg. Vet. 1, 41: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

tympănītĭcus, i, *m.* = τυμπανιτικός, *one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person:* Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60. Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

tympănĭum, ii, *n.* = τυμπάνιον, *a precious stone shaped like a tambourine:* Plin. 9, 35, 54.

tympănĭzans, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel:* Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

tympănōtrība, ae, *m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a tabourer, a timbrel-player,* a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele) Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

tympănum, i, *n.* = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine,* esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr. 2, 619: Cat. 63, 8: Virg. Aen. 9, 619. Ov. M. 3, 537: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 38: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Just. 41, 2. **2.** Fig. for any thing soft, effeminate, enervating tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 13 *med.*

II. Transf. *a drum* or *wheel,* in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, *etc.:* Lucr. 4, 906: Virg. G. 2, 444. Vitr. 10, 4: Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332. (II) *the triangular area of a pediment,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* (III) *a panel* of a door, id. 4, 6 *med.:* v. Smith's Ant. 1180.

typhon, ōnis, *m.* = τυφών, *a violent whirlwind, a typhoon:* Plin. 2, 48, 49: App. de Mundo, p. 64: Val. Fl. 3, 130.

typhus, i, *m.* = τῦφος, *pride:* mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43: Aug Conf. 3, 3 Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

typĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυπικός, *figurative, typical:* typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.

typus, i, *m.* = τύπος, *a figure, image,* on a wall: Cic. Att. 1, 10: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Lampr. Elag. 3. **II.** in medic. *a form, type, character* of intermittent fevers: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14: App. Herb. 102.

tyrānna, ae, *f.* [tyrannus] *a princess, a female tyrant:* Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*

tyrannĭcē, *adv. tyrannically:* Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115.

tyrannicīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus caedo] *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide:* Sen. de Ira 2, 23: Plin. 7, 23, 23: Suet. Tib. 4: Quint. 3, 10, 36.

tyrannicīdium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide:* Sen. Contr. 1, 7: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: Quint. 7, 3, 10.

tyrannĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical:* tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 43: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4: vitia, id. 22, 5 *fin.*

tyrannis, ĭdis, *f.* = τυραννίς, *the sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* o dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tyrannidem occupare, id. Of. 3, 23, 90: affectare Quint. 7, 2, 54: potens, id. 5, 11, 8: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48: (Pythagoras) edito tyrannidis exsul sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61. **II.** *a female tyrant:* Trebell. XXX Tyrann. 31 *fin.*

tyrannoctŏnus, i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant:* nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic. Att. 14, 15: ib. 16, 15.

tyrannŏpŏlīta, ae, *m.* = τυραννοπολίτης, *a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant:* Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

tyrannus, i, *m.* = τύραννος, *a cruel, severe,* or *illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant:* tyrannorum vita, Cic. Am. 15, 52: id. Phil. 13, 8, 18: id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Virg. G. 4, 492: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58. *Gen. plur.:* tyrannum novi temeritudinem, Pac. in Non. 181, 23. **II.** In gen. *a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (rare and mostly poet.). Nep. Milt. 8. Virg. Aen. 4, 320. Ov. M. 6, 436. Lucan. 7, 227. Of Neptune Ov. M. 1, 276: of Pluto: ib. 5, 508. Of the constellation Aries, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19.

tyrianthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = τυριάνθινος, *of a colour between purple and violet* pallium, Vopisc. Carin. 19. **II.** Subst. tyrianthina, orum, *n. plu. garments of a purple-violet colour:* Mart. 1, 54, 5.

tyrŏpātĭna, ae, *f.* [vox hybrida from τυρός, cheese, and patina] *a kind of cheese-cake:* Apic 7, 11 *fin.*

tyrŏtărĭchus, i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt fish prepared with cheese:* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. id. Att. 4, 8, a. Adjectively: patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

U.

U, u, (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Y, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P.), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long u corresponded in sound to the Greek ου, and to the German and Italian u (Eng. *oo*); the short u seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German ü and the French u: hence it sometimes represented the Greek υ, as fūga, φυγή, cīminum, κύμινον, *etc.*

II. Interchanges of u with other letters. **1.** with i: v. letter i, *no.* II. 3. **2.** with o: v. letter o, *no* II. 2. **3.** with v: vide letter v. **III.** Changes of u in the Romance languages: **1.** u almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes o, esp. when in the modern word it is foll. by two consonants: *e. g.* Lat. cūpa, *glatus, ūter;* It. *coppa, ghiotto, otre;* Sp. *copa, odre.* **2.** ū is freq. changed into o: *e. g.* Lat. *cūbitus, gŭla; hūmerus;* It. *gomito, gola, omero:* Lat. *cūbitus, nūrus;* Wall. *coi, nor:* Lat. *jŭvenis, lūtum;* Sp. *joven, lodo:* Lat. *cūpidus, lūpus;* Prov. *ardre, lop.* (II) in Fr. ŭ often becomes ou: *e. g.* Lat. *dŭbitare, lūpus, ūbi;* Fr. *douter, loup, où.* (III) into ue, oa, ue, eu: *e. g.* Lat. *nūrus;* It. *nuora:* Lat. *plŭvia;* Wall. *ploaie:* Lat. *nūrus;* Sp. *nuera:* Lat. *jŭvĕnis, jŭvenis;* Fr. *jeune, jeune.* **3.** u long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as ŭ (*no.* 1. and II.): *e. g.* Lat. *gutta;* It. *gotto;* Sp. *gota;* Fr. *goutte.*

IV. As an abbreviation. V. (for U) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant.

über, ĕris, *n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck:* (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Virg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vitulo ab ubere rapto, id. F. 4, 459. (II) *Plur.:* saepe etiam nunc (puer) ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaerat, Lucr. 5, 883: lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: (Remulus) quum esset silvestris bolusi suptentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20. **II.** Transf. of plants: alma tellus annua vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. 10, 90. **2.** *a cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder,* of bees hanging from trees when swarming: Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9. **III.** Meton. *richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Virg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. Aen. 7, 262: glebae, Ib. 1, 531: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504. [Sans. *údhas,* "uber;" Gr. οὖθαρ; Germ. *euter;* Eng. *udder;* Erse, *uil, uidhe.*]

über, ĕris, *adj.* [uber, *subst.*] *rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive:* seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 23 fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato in Prisc. p. 647 P.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25: uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6: (Neptunus) piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: bellum, *productive* in booty, Just. 38, 7: gravis imber et uber, *copious,* Lucr. 6, 290. aqua profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: rivi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 10. *Comp.:* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: neque robustior aetas ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter,* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20. *Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus. Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout,* Masur. Sabin. in Gell. 4 20. With *gen.:* regio quum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just 44, 3: frugum, Att. in Non. 498, 6. *Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer et Libys, *the most fruitful regions,* Val. Fl. 1, 510. **II.** Fig.: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24. *Comp.* nullus feracior in ea (philosophia) locus est nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off 3, 2, 5: Catoni seni comparatus C Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18 haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos peracribunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. *Sup.:* uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97. oratorum ea aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*

über̆ius, *comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: fere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. *Sup.:* mores filii quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 9.

2. Fig.: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: dicere, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. *Sup.:* locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

über̆o, 1. v. n. and a. [uber]. **I.** Neut. *to be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11. **II.** Act. *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3.

übertas (on coins also **uberitas**; v. Rasche, Lexic. rei num. V. 2, p. 789), ātis, *f.* [id.] *richness, fulness, plenteousness, plenty, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness:* mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum facile omnibus terris antecellit, id. Mandl. 6, 14: annium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 3, 6: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 98, 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 86: rami hanc eam ubertatis incurvescere, Post. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (*opp.* frumenti fertilitas), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 17, 12, 17: pinetum, Just. 12, 2. **II.** Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. [illegible]

167: uberius in dicendo et copia, id: de Or. 1, 12, 50: illa Livii laetae uberiae, Quint. 10, 1, 32· Plin. Ep. 2, 3: Gell. 12, 1.

übertim, *adv.* [id.] *plentifully, abundantly, copiously*: übertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 82: Sen. Contr. 4, 25.

übĕro, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize*: ut omnes simul terras uberiet fovenique, Plin. Pan. 32: agros (imber), Sum. Grat. sct. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

übi, *adv.* [qui; its older form was cubi; cf. si-cubi] *in which place, in what place, where*: in eam partem iuros atque fui futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: vetim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, ib. 2, 2: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, ib. 4, 3. (β) With *nam* suffixed· in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24. (iii) In connection with terrarum or loci· quid agares, ubi terrarum esses, id. Att. 5, 10· ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 5. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 12: sperantes facile, ubi-ubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57. (β) Connected with gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21.

2. In direct interrogations, *where? So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistula, id. Am. 1, 1, 264· ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59. (i) Connected with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 13. and with *nam* suffixed ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o dii immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.

II. Transf. of time, *at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as*: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi frigat, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi fiest, magistratus myrrha unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta deserit (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 4, 143: ubi semel quis peieraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Quint. 7, 1, 6. **B.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: *in which, by which, with which, wherewith*, etc., or of persons, *with whom, by whom*, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper communicavere, ubi me exsarcirent, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: quum multa colligerem et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, ubi, si verba non rem sequerentur, conflci nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: neque notis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom*, id. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmaeae, quarum ubi ponat antlae, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276. (Hence It. *ove*; Fr. *où*; and contr. from de ubi, It. *dove*; Fr. *d'où*.)

übi-cumque (-cunque), *adv.* I. Relatively: *wherever, wheresoever*: ubicumque aut lapidem unguentum, ungar, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: ubi, ubicumque es, in eodem es. navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: ego ubi servor, ubicumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735: ubi fuit fabis, ubicumque nascitur, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 11. (ii) Connected with terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicae praesidium, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicunque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121. (iii) Very rarely with *subj.*: nostrum est intelligere, utcumque aequo ubicunque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: id. Hec. 4, 3, 2. **II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, any where, every where*: bonam deperdere famam, rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicunque loquantur, Ov Am. 3, 10, 5. quicquid loquemur ubicunque, Quint. 10, 7, 28.

übi-libet, *adv. in any place, any where*: cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1.

übinam, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (ii).

übi-quĕquĕ, *adv. wherever, wheresoever* (rare). omnia, ubiquaque gererentur, App. de Mundo, p. 69 (*al.* quaecumque ibi). *In tmesi*: istius hominis ubi sit quaque mentio, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 18.

übi-quĕ, *adv. every where, any where, wheresoever*: quicunque ubique sunt, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: literae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29: ubique habebat, qui suos parentes noscere posset, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 58. tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16· quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20· studendum est semper et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 26. crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214. Esp. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, denoting an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world*: ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: and without omnes. utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, id. Balb. 22, 51.

übĭubi, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (iv).

übi-vis, *adv. where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where*: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1· qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. In connection with gentium: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4. **B.** Transf. of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me deludier, *in any thing*, id. Andr. 1, 2, 32.

üdo, avi, 1. v. a. [udus] *to wet, moisten*: quae udanda sunt corporis (*opp.* siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappa, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

üdo, ōnis, *m.* = σίδιον, *a sock of felt or fur*: Mart. 14, 140 *in lemm.*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

üdus, a, um, *adj. wet, moist, damp, humid*: cum sint humidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: humus, ib. 3, 2, 23: sallectum, ib. 2, 5, 7: Tibur, ib. 3, 29, 6: palatum, Virg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55: lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: tempora Lyaeo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: alnetur, saepius, *fuddled*, Mart. 3, 84, 3: calceus, id. 11, 21, 4. Poet.: gaudium, *i. q. mingled with weeping*, id. 10, 78, 8. In an obscene sense: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. *Neutr.*, absol.: udo colores illinere, *i. e. to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31. [*Ud-us*, pseudo contr. of *uv-idus*, from *uv-o* (*un-ere*), though the orig. form of the root is unsettled; so that *un-o* arises from *vdo-un*, the *d* disappearing before *v*; cf. *subula* with *suo*, *sudis*, &c. The root pu appears in Sanscr. *und*, "humidum esse," &c., "aqua;" Lat. *undo*. The root had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, whence Slav. *voda*, Germ. *wasser*; Eng. *water*, *wet*, etc. The *v* or *w* is represented by the aspirate in Gr. ὗς, ὕδωρ, etc., and in Lat. *humeo*, *humidus*, etc.]

ulcastrāria, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [ulcus] *the plant horehound*, also called marrubium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 45.

ulcerātio, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero] *a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer*: Plin. 34, 11, 27: Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare): nam dum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. **II.** Fig.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, *i. e. wound with love*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sores, ulcerous* (rare): facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. **2.** Transf. of trees, *full of boles*: Plin. 17, 14, 24. **II.** Fig.. jecur, *i. e. wounded* (with love), Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.

ulcīsco, no *perf.*, ultum, 3. v. a. (for ulciscor) *to take vengeance on, to punish*; also, *to avenge*: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. in Non. 292, 16: quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66· quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31: irae graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17 *fin.*: ultus, *avenged*, Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulcīscor, ultus, 3. v. a. *dep. to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish*: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorum ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10. aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14· odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12: nunquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17 Alphesiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15: ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13: ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas (Nervii) acceperint, injuriis, occasio, Caes. B. G. 5, 38. **B.** Of things, *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish*: qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, ib. 1, 12: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41: injurias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2· Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21 *fin.*: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81: ultum tre injurias festinare, Sall. J. 68: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 68: patrui mortem, id. Rab. perd. 5, 14: sepia iracundiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras regum libidines, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 8. **II.** Transf. *to take vengeance for, to avenge*: constr. the word denoting the person whose wrongs are avenged in acc.: caedes fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: numen utrumque, ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Virg. Aen. 2, 576: quibus (armis) pessis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, Ov. M. 7, 397: id. Pont. 1, 8, 20: non heroïs is sum, qui sum, nisi hanc injuriam meque ultus fuisse fatear, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 7.

ulcus (hulc-), ĕris, *n.* [akin to *ulcor*] *a sore, ulcer*: Cels. 5, 9, 14: Plin. 21, 6, 60: Lucr. 6, 1147: Virg. G. 3, 454: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24: Pers. 3, 113. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9. **B.** Transf. of trees, *an excrescence*: Plin. 17, 24, 39. **II.** Fig.: mentium haerent, *i. e. mortal wounds*, id. 26, 2, 5. **B.** Plur.: ulcera (*i. e.* opera) vivendo, *the imperfections*, Lucr. 4, 1064: quisquis horum

utilgaris, ulcus est, di will prove a sore place, i. e. will turn out diseased, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94.

ulcuscŭlum, i, n. dim. [ulcus] a small sore or ulcer: Cels. 5, 26, 15: Sen. Ep. 72 med.: Plin. 28, 19, 78.

ulex, icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, supposed by some to be the furze, Ulex europæus, Linn.; but this does not resemble rosemary: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ŭlĭginōsus, a, um, adj. [uligo] full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy: locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: viscera, i. e. dropsical, Arn. 1, 30.

ŭligo, ĭnis, f. [contr. of uviligo, from uveo: cf. udus] moisture, marshy quality of the earth: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: Col. 1, 6, 16: Virg. G. 2, 184. (Hence Sp. lodazo.)

ullus, a, um (gen. sing. ulli, Pl. Prac. 2, 2, 38: dat. fem. ullae, Lucr. 1, 588), adj. dem. [contr. of unulus] any, any one. I. In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood neque præter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, Id. Curc. 4, 2, 12 nullum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, præter unum pervetus ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 7 nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31 neminem quidem adeo infitiatore potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Flacc. 20, 47 di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41 non ullam rem aliam extimescens, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 fin.: sine ullo malefício iter per provinciam facere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicæ partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6. communis lex naturæ, quæ vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus qui tractare et uti sciat, ib. 1, 17. (ii) Subst. (rare) Tr. Quasi non sit intus (herus)! Am. Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 10 nec ulli verbo male dicat, id. Asin. 4, 1, 55 negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8. nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40 reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. 2 In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? id. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 20: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere cum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Cæcil. 18, 60. II. In purely affirmative clauses (rare): ita fastibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinædus, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 8. ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17 dum annos ulli resupinatur fontibus, Virg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

ullārĭum, ii, n. [ullus] a plantation or nursery of elms: Plin. 17, 11, 15.

ullātus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an abundance of elms, elm-: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: pecus, Juv. 11, 142: virgæ, i. e. rods for whipping with, Pl. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 273: virgidemia, Id. Rud. 3, 2, 20: [Ellipse inharmonicæ ullatæ frondis, that we shall be charmed with elm-leaves, i. e. shall be sensible of nothing, id. Aust. 1, 2, 56.

ullŭbrum, ci, n. [vox hybrida, from ullus and lubet, q. v.] an elm-thicket,

i. e. one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods, a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7.

ulmus, i, f. an elm, elm-tree, Ulmus effusa and campestris, Linn. (Pliny calls the latter alnus atinia, which seems to mean the horn-beam in Col. 5, 6): Plin. 17, 11, 15: Col. 5, 6. Elm-trees were much used as supports to vines: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: amicta vitibus ulmus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3: amictæ vitibus ulmi, Ov. M. 10, 100: hence, Falernus, i. e. Falernian vines, for Falernian wine, Juv. 6, 150. 2. Transf. · ulmorum Acheruns, the Acheron of elm-rods, of one who is often beaten, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 9. (Hence Fr. orme.)

ulna, æ, f. the elbow: Plin 11, 43, 98. II. Transf in gen the arm: tremula patris dormientis in ulna, Cat. 17, 13: Ov. M. 7, 847 Stat. S. 3, 3, 166. 2. As a measure of length (1) an ell: Virg E. 3, 105 id G 3, 355 Hor. Epod. 4, 8 · Ov. M. 8, 748. (ii) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom Plin 16, 40, 76, § 202. [Ul-na same as Gr ὠλ-ένη; Eng. ell, el-bow, Germ. ellen-bogen.] (Hence It. alna, auna, alla, Sp. ana, Fr. aune.)

ulŏphŏnon, i, n. = οὐλόφονον, a variety of the plant chamaeleon, q. v.: Plin 22, 18, 21 App. Herb 109.

ulpicum, i, n a kind of leek: Cato R. R. 71 · Col 11, 3, 20 Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33 (Hence It. upaglio.)

ŭls (old form, olis), prep. with acc. [from the pronominal root ŭ, whence ille, q. v.] beyond, opp. to cis · uls Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. s. v.: ouls lucum facutalem, Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16 et uls et cis Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, 15, 25. quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31.

ulterior, us, comp. adj. [from the obsolete positive ulter] farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior: Of space · quis est ulterior? Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 10 quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, i. e. transalpinæ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Cæs. B. G. 1, 7 portus, ib. 4, 23 · ripa, Virg. Aen. 6, 314. ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417. (ii) Subst. · quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, those more remote, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2 Mosellas pons, qui ulteriora coloniæ annectit, Tac. H. 4, 7. 2. Of time and other abstractions · ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, things beyond, what is to come, Quint. 10, 7, 8 pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532 semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10: cujus (foro, tuli) præteritum perfectum et ulteriora non invenitur. Quint. 1, 6, 26. II. Sup. ultimus, a, um, farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last; often to be rendered as a subst. the farthest part, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quæ ultima a cœlo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: partes, ib. 6, 20. in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4 · in plateæ ultima, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 28 · in ultimis sedibus, the most retired part of the house, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3: cauda, the end of the tail, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79. (ii) Subst.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: præponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: cœlum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi dd, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 92. 3. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, oldest, first: last, latest, least: ultimi qui proximi scripserint, recentiores, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tunc nullius fit ultimæ audaciæ respectus, id. Mur. 2, 3: finitimi, Auct. Her. 2, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: [antemnates] penultimi, id. Agth. 2, 1: auctor ultimus, Virg. Aen. 7, 49: utilest si [vir] semper expectando finis homini ei ultimus est, Ov. M. 3, 135: vox, ib. 3, 477 lapis, i. e. a grave-stone, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cœna, i. e. a last will, testament, Mart 4, 70, 2: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5. (ii) Subst.: pertorte et ultima expectatio, final event, the end, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109. Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitimus, to the last, Liv. 45, 19: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in hostes esset, finally, id. 1, 53: ne se ad ultimum perditum iret, id. 26, 27 ultima, Suet. Ner. 32 fin.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv. 1, 29.

3. Of degree or rank: (i) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin 3, 9, 30 ultimus perfectusque naturæ, id N D 2, 12, 33 · ut abeat ab ultimis vitiis usque præceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15 scelus, Curt. 5, 12 fin.: exsecrationes, Just. 24, 2 ultimum supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, Cæs B. C. 1, 84 poena, Liv. 3, 58 discrimen ultimum vitæ et regni, id. 27, 51. ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24. (ii) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, Liv. 37, 54 Ov. M. 14, 483: primusque ultima experirentur, Liv. 2, 28. pœne in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125. And adverb.: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree, Liv. 28, 28. (iii) lowest, meanest (rare): qui se Philippum regiæque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimus, Vell. 2, 11. (iii) Subst.: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18: in ultimis ponere, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

ulterius, comp. adv. but with same sign. as ultra, beyond, farther on, farther, further: cum quo Riphæos possim conscendere montes ulteriusque domos vadere Memnonias, Prop. 1, 6, 4. abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34. ulterius ne tende odiis, Virg. Aen. 12, 938: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto aut vacat aut curat, further, longer, more, id. M. 12, 344 non tulit ulterius, ib. 3, 487. rogabat ulterius justo, more than was right, ib. 6, 470.

ultimē, sup. adv. extremely, to the last degree: nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250. affectus, ib. 1, p. 105.

ultimo, 1. v. n. [ultimus] to come to an end, be at the last: quum ultimarent tempora patriæ, Tert. Pall. 1 fin.

ultimus, a, um, v. ulterior, no. II.

ultio, ōnis, f. [ulciscor] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: inhumanum verbum est ultionem pro iniuria reponere, ultio, Sen. de Ira 2, 32. voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6 Tac. A. 2, 13 Suet. Tib. 25: Juv. 13, 2.

ultor, ōris m. [id.] a punisher, avenger, revenger: conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 20, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268. exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625: Sil, 2, 495.

ultōrius, a, um, adj. [ultor] pertaining to vengeance, avenging: mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultrā, adv. and prep. with acc. [ille]. A. Adv. beyond, farther, over: mare, besides: ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 36: enim aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 119: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, 3: multo ultra quam citra stat, Quint. 8, 6, 76: quod ultra proverbium, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: cura (fructus) ultra morbidum usum dignitatis: ultra quam capax pœnæ quæstio locum, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 2 (Ellipse of ultra: ultra, ultra, provocare, to call for more, i. e. to encore, Suet. Ner. 20 · ultra, ultra, Liv. 2 [illegible]

comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quo progredier, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, procem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91: Liv. 45, 30: Tac. A. 6, 44. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc.* on *the farther side of, beyond, past*: ab Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35: ultra Sillanam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27: millibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: ultra terminum, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10. Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, id. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4, 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of time, *beyond, past, longer than*: (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus, et ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19. **2.** Of number, measure, degree, quality, *etc. beyond, above, over, more than*: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*: adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: quid est ultra pignus aut multam? id. Phil. 1, 5, 12: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118: Maecenas otio ac molitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88: si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. E. 7, 27.

ultra-mundānus, a. um, *adj. that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane*: ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 8: pater, Mart. Cap. 2, 43 *in carm.*

ultrix, īcis, *acc.* [ulciscor] *avenging, vengeful*: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging* (female) *furies*, Virg. Aen. 4, 473: Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14: deae, Sen. Med. 967: curae, Virg. Aen. 6, 274: dextra, Sen. Herc. fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104: ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911. **II.** Subst. *a female avenger*: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 43, 112.

ultro, *adv.* [ille] *to the farther side beyond, on the other side*: usu. in connection with citro: v. citro. **2.** Transf. *afar, away, off*: *Ty.* Proin tu ab istoc procul recedas. *Ile.* Ultro istum a me! Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 19: ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Am. 1, 1, 164: ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Cas. 2, 8, 23. **II.** Fig. *beyond, besides, moreover, too*: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se offerunt, Liv. 3, 65: Sex. Naevius, qui, quum ipse ultro deberet, cupiditatine contenderet, Cic. Quint. 23, 83: non debui tibi pecuniam: ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107. (II) Strengthened with etiam: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, etiam plus ipsius ultro debet argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: Asia Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 25, 61: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 11: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum abeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: qui, quoniam, herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 40. **3.** *on his, her, or their part; of himself, herself, themselves, etc.*; *of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily* (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): *Gn.* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans ultro. *Thr.* Credin? *Gn.* Immo certa. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid offerre, in. Planc. 10, 26: quum id, quod antea petenti denegassent, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, *num Abydeni quoque*, inquit, *ultro tibi intulerunt arma?* Liv. 31, 18. Esp. ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54: Liv. 39, 44. Fig.: virtus sacpius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1.

ultrōnēĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ultroneus] *free-will*: ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnĕus, a. um, *adj.* [ultro] *of one's own accord, voluntary*: quid interest ad mortem, utrum jussi eamus an ultronei? Sen. Q. N. 2, 59 *med.*: exilium amplexus, App. M. 1, p. 111.

ultrorsum, *adv.* [contr. from ultro versum] *farther onward*: pergere, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 26.

ultrōtrĭbūta, orum, v. ultro, *ad fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* [ulciscor].

ulucus, i, *m. a screech-owl*, i. q. ulula: Serv. Virg. E. 8, 55 (*al.* alucus). (Hence It. *alocco, locco*; Sp. *loco*, "stupid.")

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* avis) [ululo; the shrieker] *a screech-owl*, Strix stridula, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 12, 16: Virg. E. 8, 55. [Sans. *ulūka*; old Germ. *uvila, ūla*; Germ. *eule*; Eng. *owl*.]

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *howling, yelling, wailing*: plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143: vox, ib. 5, p. 161: clamor, ib. 10, p. 240: Anun. 24, 1.

ŭlŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, howl*: Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

ŭlŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person. Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ŭlŭlātŭs, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation Virg. Aen. 4, 667: Ov. M. 3, 179: Plin. 8, 40, 61: Curt. 4, 15: *the wild yells* or *war-whoops* of the Gauls: Caes. B. G. 5, 37: *the wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals: Cat. 63, 24: Ov. M. 3, 528.

ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [an onomat. word. cf. ὀλολύζω]. **I.** Neutr. *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry*: canis ululat acute, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* nictare: canes, Virg. Aen. 6, 257 Ov. M. 15, 797: lupi, Virg. G. 1, 486: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ululatum vertice Nymphae, Virg. Aen. 4, 168: Cat. 63, 28: Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27. **2.** Transf. of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269. **II.** Act. *to cry* or *howl out to; to wail* or *howl over*: *to fill a* place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (poet. and mostly in the *Part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate trivils ululata per urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 609: orbatum propriis ululavit civibus urbem, Prud. Hamart. 452: ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Oygylis furoribus, id. Th. 1, 328: aula puerperlis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724. (Hence It. *urlare*; Fr. *hurler*.)

ulva, ae, *f. sedge, and various other aquatic plants*: the word has no definite application: Plin. 26, 1, 1: Cato R. R. 37, 2: Col. 4, 13, 2: Virg. G. 3, 175: Ov. M. 4, 299: Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] *a little shadow*: meton. *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Mart. 14, 23 *in lemm.*: Juv. 9, 50.

umbĭlĭcāris, e, *adj.* [umbilicus] *pertaining to the navel, umbilical*: nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical-cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

umbĭlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *navel-shaped, umbilicate*: in alvo media plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

umbĭlĭcus, i, *m.* *the navel*: Cels. 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 89: Liv. 26, 45. **II.** Transf. *the umbilical cord*: Cels. 7, 29 *fin.* **2.** *the middle, centre*: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106. terrarum, *i. e. Delphi*, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: also called, umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48: and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23: Italiae, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.* **3.** *the projecting end of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled*: Mart. 2, 6, 11: Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e. to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8. **4.** *a projection in the middle of plants*: Plin. 15, 22, 24. Pall. Nov. 7, 8. **5.** *a small circle*: Plin. 37, 5, 20. **6.** *the pin* or *index on a sun-dial*: id. 6, 34, 39. **7.** *a kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: Val. Max. 8, 8, 1: Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3. **8.** Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navel-wort*: App. Herb. 41. [Akin to ὀμφαλ-ός (the term. of *umbil-icus* is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. *nabel*, Eng. *navel*, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were *o-nvφαλ-ός, o-nubil-us*. But these words come from the root NUB, which appears in Sans. *nābhi*, "umbilicus;" Lat. *umb-o* (=*o-nub-o*); old Germ. *naba*, "modiolus rotae."]

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [v. umbilicus] prop *any convex elevation*; hence, *a boss* of a shield. Enn. Ann. 17, 18. Virg. Aen. 2, 546. **II.** Transf. *a shield*: ib. 7, 633: Sil. 4, 354: Lucan. 6, 192: Liv. 4, 19: Just. 31, 2. **2.** *the elbow*: Mart. 3, 46, 5: Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.* **3.** *a promontory*: Stat. Ach. 1, 408. Hence, transf.: Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, id. Th. 7, 15. **4.** *a projecting boundary-stone* in fields: ib. 6, 352. **5.** *a projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*: Plin. 37, 6, 23. **6.** *the full part* or *swelling* of a garment. Tert. Pall. 5. Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f. a shade, shadow*: quum usque quaeque umbra est, tamen sol semper hic est, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: colles afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6: nox involvens umbra magna terramque polumque, Virg. Aen. 2, 251: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Pl. Cas. 1, 4. Proverb.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20: Prop. 2, 34, 19. **II.** Transf. in painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow*: quam multa videat pictores in umbris et in eminentia, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. opp. lumen, Plin. 35, 5, 11. **2.** *a shade, ghost* of a dead person: nos ubi decidimus, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acheronte remisso effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 42: Tib. 3, 2, 9: Virg. Aen. 5, 734: Plin. 30, 2, 6: umbrarum rex, *i. e. Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249: dominus, ib. 10, 16. In the *plur.* of a single dead person: mastiis agitabitur umbris, ib. 9, 430: Virg. Aen. 6, 510. **3.** Like the

Greek *εἰσίτιος*, *an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. S. 2, 8, 22: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 27. **4.** *a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (poet.): nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513: Virg. G. 1, 157: Pompeis spatiabere cultus in umbra, *i. e. in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4, 8, 75: Ov. A. A. 1, 67: vacua tonsoris in umbra, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbra educitur, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53: rhetorica, *i. e. the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, *i. e. down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336: nunc umbra mutata sua jam tempora moerent, *i. e. of hair*, poet. Petr. 109: summae cassidis umbra, *i. e. the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 236: arcus et umbrae, *i. e. quivers*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 30. **5.** *a fish called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber* Salmo Thymallus, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Ov. Hal. 111. **III.** Fig. *a shadow, an obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance*: veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra ex amantum magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax umbra pietatis, Ov. M. 9, 460. **2.** *shelter, cover, protection*: umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri anxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30: sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9: morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2. [Perh. a contr. of *o-mub-ra* from *mubo, nubes*; like *tomb-o* from *o-mub-o*: the Sans. *abhra* seems to be connected with *imber* rather than umbra.]

umbrāculum, i, *n.* [umbra] *anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour*: Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Virg. E. 9, 42. **2.** Transf. *a school*: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: id. Leg. 3, 6, 14. **II.** *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov. F. 2, 311: Mart. 14, 28, 1: Tib. 2, 5, 97: Amm. 28, 4 *med.*

umbrāliter, *adv. figuratively, metaphorically*: Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

umbrāticŏla, ae, *m.* [umbra colo] *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger*, i. q. umbraticus: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

umbrāticus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra] *pertaining to shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure*: homo, *i. e. an idler, lounger*, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 24: Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 28 (*al.* umbratili): doctor, *i. e. one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: literae, *composed in one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: negotium, *that is attended to at home*, Gell. 3, 1.

umbrātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home; private, retired, contemplative*: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1. **II.** Esp. of speech, *in the manner of the schools*; opp. to public, political: educenda deinde dicito est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 29, 64.

umbrātĭlĭter, *adv. in outline, slightly*: *elinguius*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra fero] *shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady*: platanus, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 478: rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11. **II.** *bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead*: linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, ib. 1, 57.

umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [umbra] *to shade, shadow, cover*: (quercus) umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 478: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: carebe-donios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25: matrem (*i. e.* tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629: tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 772: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, *i. e. covered with a beard*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 79: umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded*, i. e. *covered*, Varr. in Non. 172, 4. Absol.: omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shade, shady, umbrageous*: locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg. E. 2, 3: silva, Ov. M. 1, 691: lucus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11: salices, Ov. F. 3, 17: vallis, Virg. G. 3, 331: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Virg. Aen. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360.

ūnā, *adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: qui cum Amphitruone hinc una leram in exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 245: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur, Cic. Am. 10, 33: ūnitimis persuadent ut una cum iis proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: complures una iter faciebant, ib. 2, 17: mecum, obsecro, una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2. Poet. with *dat.*: Pallas huic filius una, una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus jura dabant, *at the same time, along with him*, Virg. Aen. 8, 104.

ūnăetvicēsĭmānus, *etc.* v. unetv.

ūnānĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, of one accord*: socia, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 80.

ūnānĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous*: fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3.

ūnānĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus] *unanimity, concord* (rare). egregia, Pac. in Non. 101, 26: fraterna, Liv. 40, 8.

ūnānĭmĭter, *adv. unanimously, cordially*: me delegistis, Vopisc. Tac. 4 *fin.*: studere patientiae (*opp.* discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.*: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnānĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, heart*, or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615: quae (res) distinere unanimos videbatur, Liv. 7, 21.

uncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus] *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving*; unguium, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus] *bent inwards, hooked, curved* quidam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 3 *med.*: lancea, Sid. Ep. 4, 20. **II.** Fig. *hooked, barbed*: syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

uncia, ae, *f.* = οὐγκία (Sicilian and Etruscan: v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 *sq.*), *a twelfth part, a twelfth*: of inheritances: mortuus Babullius, Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48: Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.*: Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 2. (II) of interest, *one twelfth*, i. e. of the capital, or about *eight per cent.* (cf. semunciarius): Scaev. Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4. (III) of weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce*: Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 28: Pl. Men. 3, 3, 3: Plin. 20, 13, 51: Mart. 1, 107, 3. (IV) As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a jugerum*: Col. 5, 1, 10. (V) As a measure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch*: Front. Aquaed. 24: Hyg. 6, 34, 39. **II.** Transf. *a trifle, bit, atom*: neque plicatum illam mediam hodie pondo cepi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: Juv. 11, 131: Mart. 9, 49, 12. (Hence Eng. *ounce, inch.*)

uncĭālis, e, *adj.* [uncia] *pertaining to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part*: asses, *i. e. weighing an ounce*. Plin. 33, 1, 13: ova, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42. altitudo, *of an inch*, id. 18, 16, 43: literae, Hier. Prolog. in Job. *fin.*

uncĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth*: heres, *i. e. who inherits a twelfth part*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.*: fenus, *i. e. eight per cent.* (v. uncia), Tac. A. 6, 16. Liv. 7, 16: lex, *i. e.* de fenore unciario, Fest. *s. v.*: unciaria stipe collata, *i. e. of an as* (weighing one ounce) *from each person*, Plin. 34, 5, 11. vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce*, Col. 3, 2, 2.

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by twelfths, by ounces*: (aquae) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37. **II.** Transf. *by a little at a time, little by little*: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo comparsit miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

uncĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus] *furnished with hooks* or *teeters, barbed*: hamata uncinataque corpuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121.

uncinus, i, *m.* [uncus] *a hook, barb*: App. M. 3, p. 135. Pall. Mart. fo, 29. Adjectiv.: hamus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

uncĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia] *a little ounce*: Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [uncus] *having feet bent in, crook-footed*: Tert. Pall. 5.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo] *a besmearing, anointing*: sudatoriae, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 73: quotidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, *i. e. to go and anoint themselves* for wrestling in the palaestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. **II.** Meton. *an ointment, unguent*: ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

unctĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to besmear* or *anoint often*: se unguentis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 698.

unctĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *somewhat unctuous*: pulmentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo] *an anointer*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Mart. 12, 70, 3 Cic. Fam. 7, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 26.

unctōrium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* cubiculum) [id.] *the anointing-room* in a bath. Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *besmeared, anointed*: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. in Non. 179, 8. **II.** Subst. *a little ointment*: App. M. 3, p. 139.

unctūra, ae, *f.* [ungo] *an anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo]. **I.** Adj. lit. *smeared, anointed*, hence *rich, luxurious, sumptuous*: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 54: captus ex unctiore coena, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: coenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: accedes alcus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous*, Juv. 8, 113: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious*, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: magis diligee ex duobus aequa bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.* **III.** Subst. unctum, i, *n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast*: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: coenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16. **2.** *an ointment*: haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perficiat, Spp. M. 3, p. 139: Veg. 3, 71. Fig.: pro isto caeco solo, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo,

a to nitidum solum unctumque reputemus, *i. e. smushing and ointment*, Cic Att. 13, 6.

unctus, ūs, m. [id.] *an anointing, embalment*: oleum unctui profuit, App. M. 2, p. 123: opobalsami gtiis cum mellis unctu sanat, Plin. 20, 10, 37.

uncus, i, m. *a hook, barb*: Liv. 30, 20: Col. 3, 18, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 30. Poet. *an anchor*: Val. Fl. 2, 428. (ii) Esp. *a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*: Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: Ov. Ib. 167: Juv. 10, 66: bene quum fixum mento decumeris uncum, nil erit hoc: rostro te premet anus suo, Prop. 4, 1, 141. 2. *a surgical instrument*: Cels. 7, 29. [Prob. connected with the root UNC, ANC, or ANG, which appears in *ancora, ango*; though others connect it with the root of *unguis*.]

unctus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus] *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed*: uncus harnus, Ov. M. 15, 476: unca aera, id. Pont. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19 aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 19 vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 314. also called, uncus dens, Virg. G. 2, 423: hic unco non alligat ancora morsu, id. Aen. 1, 169: ungues, Lucr. 5, 31: manus, Virg. G. 2, 265: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: labrum, Lucr. 4, 590: avis Minervae, *i. e. with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 307: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371.

unda, ae, *f.* [root UD v. udus] *a wave, billow, surge*: mare plenum undarum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, quum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: Lucr. 1, 375: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: Ov. M. 1, 570. II. Transf. in gen. *water, moisture, a fluid* or *liquid* of any kind (mostly poet.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, ib. 8, 737: fons tenui perlucidus unda, ib. 3, 161: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1 Ignem Pollux undamque jugalem praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245: faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, *i. e. real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598 manans naribus unda sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245 preli, *i. e. oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2 croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4 aëriae undae, *i. e. the air*, Lucr. 2, 151: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. Aen. 8, 257. 2. In architecture, for cymatium (*cymatium*, a little wave), *a talon, ogee*: Vitr. 5, 7. III. Fig.: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: curarum, Cat. 64, 621: salsamentum unda, *a stream, a crowd*, Virg. G. 2, 462: undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 199.

undābundus, a, um, *adj.* [undo] *full of waves, surging, billowy*: mare, Gell. 2, 30: aquae, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*

undanter, *adv. in a waving manner, like waves*: capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122 (*al.* fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

undātim, *adv.* [unda] *in a waving manner, like waves*: mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11.

undē, *adv.* [qui; old form cunde; cf. all-cunde] *from which* or *what place, whence*: Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Cascin. 30, 88: ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: id idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens patres speculetur in omnes, Cyr. M. 1, 667. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde dejectus est Clunia? Ex urbe unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. Cascin. 30, 87: *Pa.* Unde is? *Chae.* Egone? nescio hercle, nescio unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: *Mn.* Unde eam (mulierem) esse dicas? *Lg.* Ex Samo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 68: qui gnapa? unde dumpf? from what country? Vlg. Am. 8, 114. Connected with gentium: unde haec igitur gentium est? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 47. (ii) indirect: ego instare, ut mihi respunderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 188: quaere unde donao (*sic*), *what kit home is*, or *where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. II. Transf. of persons or things, *from whom* or *which* (denoting source, origin, cause, *etc.*): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: neminem fore unde discerem, id. de Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, id. Brut. 92, 318 unde aggor omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28: id. 12, 4, 2. (ii) Esp. legal *i. t.* unde petitur, = *defendant*: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato in Gell. 14, 2: causam dicere prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suum, quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11.

2. Interrogatively: (i) direct: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 158 unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Quint. 11, 1, 54. unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508. With gentium. *Dc.* Face id ut paratum jam sit. *Li.* Unde gentium? *Dc.* Me defraudato, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 77. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45 unde concilietur risus difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: unde sit infamis diecite, Ov. M. 4, 285. 3. Indefinitely, unde unde (in Tertull., acc to some, also simply unde), for undecunque, *whencesoever, from whatever quarter*: et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88. nec tamen vindictae solatium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 172. qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocunque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Hermog. 10: quanquam possimus unde (*al.* ubiubi) filias prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, ib. 22 *med.* (Hence It. *onde*: and from de unde, Sp. *donde*; Fr. *dont*.)

undēdēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undecentum] *ninety-nine each*: pedes, Plin. 36, 8, 14.

undēcentēsimus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the ninety-ninth*: annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, 11 *ext.*

undēcentum, *num. card.* [unus de centum] *ninety-nine*: anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

undēcies, *adv. num.* [unus decies] *eleven times*: hanc summam undecies multiplicato, Col. 5, 2, 7: undecies surrexi una coena, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undēcim, *num. card.* [unus decem] *eleven*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18: Hart. 2, 44, 8: Vitr. 3, 2 *med.*

undēcimus, a, um, *num. ord.* [unus decimus] *the eleventh*: legio, Liv. 30, 18: annus, Virg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

undēcimānī, ae, a, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [undecim remus] *a ship of eleven banks of oars*: Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 203.

undēcimāni, orum, m. *plu.* [undecimus] *soldiers of the eleventh legion*: Plin. 3, 12, 17.

undē-cunanī (undecumque; in tmesi: unde vocetit cunque locus, Lucr. 6, 1016) *adv. from what place or part soever*: undecunque mobi sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *med.*: nec undecunque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 2, 33: undecunque incoquetis, undecunque decieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: quae transilunt protinus in naphthum, undecunque visum, Plin. 2, 105, 107. With gentium: undecunque gentium veniesent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undē-unde, v. unde, *no.* II. 3.

undē-libet, *adv. whence you will, from any place whatever* (rare): invenire, Anct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet et super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10.

undēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [undeni] *containing eleven*: numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 *fin.*

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [unus] *eleven each*: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 31: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

2. *eleven*: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *i. e. forty-four years*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27. *Sing.*: bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *num. card.* [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine*: classis unde nonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30.

undēoctōginta, *num. card.* [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine*: undeoctoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsimus, a, um, *num. ord.* [undequadraginta] *the thirty-ninth*: volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, 10 *ext.*

undēquadrāgies, *adv. num.* [undequadraginta] *thirty-nine times*: dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

undēquadrāginta, *num. card* [unus de quadraginta] *thirty-nine*: anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14.

undēquinquāgēsimus, a, um, *num. ord.* [undequinquaginta] *the forty-ninth*: dies, Cic. Manil. 12, 35.

undēquinquāginta, *num. card.* [unus de quinquaginta] *forty-nine*: coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

undēsexāgēsimus, a, um, *num ord.* [undesexaginta] *the fifty-ninth*: pars, Censor. de Die nat. 19.

undēsexāginta, *num. card.* [unus de sexaginta] *fifty-nine*: undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undetriginta] *twenty-nine each*: menses undetricenum triceno quoque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13 *med.*

undētrīcēsimus or **undētrīgēsimus**, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the twenty-ninth*: dies, Liv. 25, 36: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 1.

undētrīginta, *num. card.* [unus de triginta] *twenty-nine*: menses, Vitr. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undeviginti] *nineteen each*: pedes Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvīcēsimāni, orum, m. *plu.* [undevicesimus] *soldiers of the nineteenth legion*: cum quinque coheribus undevicesimanorum egrediturr, Auct. B. Alex. 37.

undēvīcēsimus or **undēvīgēsimus**, a, um, *num. ord.* [undeviginti] *the nineteenth*: annō undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14. The second and third syllable short: semper ire aquilas legio undevigesima, Post. in Auth. Lat. 3, p. 32.

undēvīgintī, *num. card.* [unus de viginti] *nineteen*: undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46.

undibia, ae, comm. [unda cubo] *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea*, pistrix, Avien. Arat. 608.

undifrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda frango] *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves or water*: Euxinus, Ventos. 1 *prol.*

undīquā, *adv.* [unde qui] *from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter*: *on all sides, in every part, every*

where: ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetum fecerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis moenibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: undique cinctus periculis, Cic. Mandl. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: vita undique relicta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Tlor. S. 2, 3, 108: pacato undique gentium toto, qua patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vopisc. Firm. 5: canes vabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209: marinae auras undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1 *fin.*: quum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versus circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: undique secus aegris arentibus, Sol. 27 *med.*

undi-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Ach. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe id. 1, 364: dei, *i. e. sea-gods*, Prop. 3, 21, 18.

undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.]

I. Neutr. *to rise in waves; to surge, swell*: undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24: undanti in freto, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus sequinoctialis undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: *ad* scelum undabat vortex, Virg. Aen. 12, 673. **B.** Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate*: vidimus undantem ruptis fornicibus Aetnam, id. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *hanging loosely*, Virg. Aen. 12, 471. (β) Fig. *to waver, be agitated*: undans auris, Val. Fl. 5, 304. **B.** *to overflow with, be full of, abound in*: regio undat equis floretque viris, id. 1, 519: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25. **II.** Act. (rare) *to overflow, inundate, deluge*: sanguine campos, Stat. Ach. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.

2. *to make like waves*: concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

undōsius, *comp. adv. in greater waves*: undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4 *med.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy*: aequor, Virg. Aen. 4, 311: Plemyrium, ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21. *Comp.*: fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin. Sup.*: torrentes, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11.

undŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [undo] *marked as with waves* (like watered stuff), *undulated*: togae, Varr. in Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74).

ūnēdo, ōnis, *m. the arbute- or strawberry-tree*, Arbutus Unedo, Linn., and also *its fruit*: Plin. 15, 24, 28: id. 23, 8, 79.

ūnetvicēsimāni, orum, *m. plu.* [unetvicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac. A. 1, 51: id. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvicēsimus, a, um, num. *ord.* [unus et vicesimus] *the twenty-first*: legio, Tac. A. 1, 45.

ungo (written also unguella), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula] *a little claw* or *talon*: Apic. 4, 5: Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. v. a. *to smear, besmear, anoint*, eg., with any fat substance: unguentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 25, 77: unctus est, accubuit, id. Att. 13, 52 of the anointing of corpses, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 219: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 47: Mart. 3, 12, 4: nudus, unctus, ebrius est continuatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos mille, Cato R. R. 79: postes superbos amaricino, Lucr. 4, 1175: caules oleo, *to dress with oil*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 125: cluncula pingui lardo, ib. 2, 6, 64: natat uncta carina, *daubed with pitch*, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: magere tela manu ferrumque spumare cruento, *to smear with poison*, ib. 9, 773: firma uncta cruentibus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: ova *rosea* sanguine, id. Epod. 5, 29: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, *i. e. greasy, dirty*, id. S. 2, 4, 76: uncta aqua, ib. 2, 2, 68. [Sanss. *anj*, "unguere."] (Hence Fr. *oindre.*)

unguēdo, inis, *f.* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent*: App. M. 2, p. 138.

unguen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a fattening substance, fat; an ointment*: Cato R. R. 79: Virg. G. 3, 450: Pers. 6, 40: Val. Fl. 6, 360.

unguentārius, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum] *pertaining to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-*: taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117. Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12. **II.** Subst. unguentārius, ii, m. *a dealer in unguents, a perfumer*: Cic. Of. 1, 42, 150: Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

B. unguentārius, ae, *f. a female perfumer*: id. 8, 5, 5: Inscr. Orell. no. 4301. (II) (sc. ars) *the art of making unguents* or *perfumes*: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 90. **B.** unguentārium, ii, n. (sc. argentum) *money for buying perfumes*: Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

unguento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in verb. *finit.* rare): deas unguentaverunt, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. no. 2271 (cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77). More freq. in *part. perf.*: unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 23. Id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: P. Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 5: Id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 41: Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: Hor. A. P. 375: Prop. 3, 16, 23. Ov. F. 3, 561: Mart. 11, 54, 2.

unguentŭlum, i, m. *dim.* [unguis] *a little finger-nail*: Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80: Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 17: Sen. Q. N. 6, 2. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἀκαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.

unguilla, ae, *f.* [ungo] *an ointment-box*: Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen] *full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20. *Comp.*: nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77.

unguis, is, *m. a nail* of a human finger or toe; of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof*: Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. Of animals. Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24: Ov. M. 4, 717: Col. 6, 12: Mart. 14, 199. **B.** Proverbial phrases: (I) ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. (II) transversum unguem discedere, *to depart a finger's breadth, in the least*, id. Att. 13, 20: and elliptically, urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25. (III) quum medium ostenderet unguem, *i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53. (IV) incestos amores de tenero meditatur ungui, *i. e. from childhood*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. (V) ad or in unguem = εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐν' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32: saturae capitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1: Virg. G. 2, 277 Serv. (VI) homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam in totus es, *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr. 57 *fin.* **III.** Transf. of plants, *a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity*: Plin. 12, 9, 19: Col. 4, 24, 7: Pall. Febr. 12, 5. **B.** *a kind of shell-fish*, also called Dactylus, q. v. perh. *the razor-fish*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 33. **C.** *a hawk*: ferrel, Col. 12, 79, 2. **D.** *a white skin on the eye, a web, haw*: Cels. 7, 7, 4. [A contr. of *o-nugvis*; cf. Gr. *ὀ-νυξ, ὀ-νυχ-ος*; Sanss. *nakh-a* Germ. *nag-el*; Eng. *nail.*]

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof*: of a horse: cava concrevit ungula terram, Enn. Ann. 17, 12: Virg. Aen. 8, 596: Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 11. Of a swine: Cato R. R. 158, 1: Cels. 2, 17: id. 4, 14. Of bees: Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 8. Of vultures and eagles: Id. Ps. 2, 2, 65. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, *i. e. with teeth and nail, with might and main*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56. **B.** Transf. *a horse* (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: Mart. 12, 50, 5. **C.** *a claw*, an instrument of torture: Cod. Justin. 9, 18, 7 *fin.*: Prud. περιστ. 1, 44. Hier. Ep. 1, 3. (Hence It. *unghia*; Sp. *uña*; Fr. *ongle.*)

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ungula] *having claws* or *hoofs*: altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.*: aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

ungŭlus, i, m. [an Oscan word, kindred with unguis] *a finger-ring, a ring*: ungulus Oscorum lingua anulus, Fest. s. v.: (anulum) apud nos pried ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

ungno, v. ungo.

unguntus fustis uncus, Fest. s. v.

ūni-călămus, a, um, *adj. having a single stem or straw*: frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūni-caulis, e, *adj. having a single stalk*: genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57.

ūnĭcē, *adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree*: aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13: ornamento P. Virgilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, *i. e. utterly regardless*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitilia aixoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92. With unus: me unice unum ex omnibus te atque filam amare alebas mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 56: id. Bac. 2, 2, 29.

ūni-cŏlor, ōris (*acc. plur.* unicolores animas, Prud. Ham. 821), *adj. of one colour. all of one* or *the same colour*: sues, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnicornis, e, *adj.* [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn*: Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30. animal, id. 11, 46, 106 rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18. (Hence It. *liocorno*; Fr. *licorne.*)

ūnicornŭus, ui, m. [unicornis] pure Lat. for monoceros, *the unicorn*, v. monoceros: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18: id. adv. Jud. 10.

ūnicorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [unus corpus] *having one body, single-bodied*: signum in coelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 *med.*

ūnĭfŭba, ae, *f.* [unus nubo] *that has been with but one husband*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*

ūni-cultor, ōris, m. *a worshipper of one God, a monotheist*: Prud. Ψυχ. 13, 90.

ūnicus, a, um, *adj.* [unus] *one: una no more, only, sole, single*: una unicus gnatus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: unica gnata, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 8: filius, Pl. Poen. prol. 65: Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: filia, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: maritus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 26: unicus esses, Ov. M. 8, 684. Strengthened with solus: quamlubet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 645: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078. **II.** Transf. *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique*: homo unica est natura ac singularis, Tugill. in Non. 491, 5: eximius imperator unicus dux, Liv. 7, 21: optimator coeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 5, 11: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: libertinus, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: filiae, Liv. 31, 21: mater, Lucan. 4, 509: in pollis et pauperis ed eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Pl.

Agin. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicus est, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, more than an only one, more than a darling, id. Capt. 1, 2, 47: qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6.

2. *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7: luxuria, Fest. s. v. Sardanapalus.

ūni-formis, e, *adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape* or *form, uniform*: simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum deamrumque, App. M. 11, p. 259: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*

ūniformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis] *uniformity*, opp. to varietas: Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*: Arn. 7, 212: Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūniformĭter, *adv. in one and the same manner, uniformly*: App. Trismeg. p. 77: Arn. 2, 88.

ūnigĕna, æ, *adj.* [unus and GEN, root of gigno] *only-begotten, only*: idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Tim. 4. In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus dousque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46.

II. *born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, *i. e. Diana*, sister of Phoebus, Cat. 64, 301: of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūni-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *only-begotten, only*: unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7: Aug. Civ. D. 11, 24.

ūni-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus jugum] *having one yoke*: vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross-beam*, Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 183. II. Transf. *that has been married only once*: Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūni-mănus, a, um, *adj. having only one hand, one-handed*: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21: id. 41, 21.

ūni-mŏdus, a, um, *adj. of one fashion* or *sort, simple*: compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

ūnio, II, Itum, 4. *v. a.* [unus] *to make one, to unite*: coelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2 *fin.*

ūnio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the number one, oneness, unity*: decas decima unione completur, Hier. in Amos. 2, 5, 3: Tert. Monog. 4: id. Res. Carn. 2 *fin.* 2. *a uniting, union*: Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19. 3. *a kind of single onion*: Col. 12, 10, 1. II. **ūnio**, ōnis, m. (*f.* Treb. XXX Tyrann. 32 *fin.*) *a single large pearl*: Plin. 9, 35, 56: Sen. Ben. 7, 9: Mart. 8, 81, 4. (Hence Fr. *oignon*; Eng. *onion.*)

ūniŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [unio] *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 77.

ūnipĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unus pes] *having only one stalk*: urtica, Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

ūnistirpis, e, *adj.* [unus stirps] *having only one stem* or *trunk*: Plin. 16, 30, 54.

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unus] *oneness, unity*: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9: mundi, Just. 2, 1: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19.

II. Transf. *sameness, uniformity*: si alterum horum discretar *Priamus*, alterum *Hecuba*, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in *lege* et *legi* et in *Priamus* et *Priamo*, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, Plin. 16, 22, 35: in unitatem venit equester ordo, *is brought under one name* (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8. 2. Fig. *unity of sentiment, agreement, concord*: virtutes sibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. beat. 8 *fin.*

ūnĭter, *adv. into one, together* or *one, conjointly*: quum corporis atque animi discidium fecerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 851: uniter aptus, id. 3, 858: uniter aucta (terra), id. 5, 556.

ūniusmŏdi, v. unus, no. II.

ūniversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *pertaining to all* or *the whole, universal*: praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint. 2, 13, 14: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3.

ūniversālĭter, *adv. all together*: si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

ūniversātim, *adv. altogether, wholly, entirely*: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūniversē, *adv. in general, generally*: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2.

ūniversim, *adv. all together, as a whole*: Naev. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3.

ūniversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [universus] *the whole*: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, *i. e. in the universe*, ib. 1, 42, 120: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, Gai. ib. 41, 1, 7: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. II. Transf. *the whole world, the universe*: universitatis corpus, Cic. Tim. 5: ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 2. *a society, company, community, guild, corporation*, etc.: universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et siqua alia sunt communia civitatum, Martian. Dig. 1, 8, 6: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, tit. 4: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 1215).

ūniversus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 263), *adj.* [unus verto; lit. *turned into one, combined into one whole*] *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: (I) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 27: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: mundum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: bellum, Liv. 7, 11: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32: pugna, id. 27, 12. *Strengthened with totus*: lupus gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 134. (II) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: dii earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, id. Rep. 3, 31: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: qui (Democritus) ita sit sublus ordiri: *haec loquor de universis.* Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. *Strengthened with* omnes: id genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189. II. Subst. universum, i, n. *the whole world, the universe*: tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10. (II) in universum, adverb. *as a whole, in general, generally*: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26: terra, etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen sui silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: Plin. 6, 17, 19.

ūnivīra (unĭvira, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 32), æ, *f.* [unus vir] *a woman that has had only one husband*: Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13 Adjectively: univira vidualas, Tert. adv Psych. 8.

ūnivīrātus, ūs, m. [univira] *the state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once*: Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13: id. ad uxor. 1, 9.

ūnivŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus vox] *that has but one meaning, univocal*: univocis aequivoca connectere, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

ūno, 1. *v. a.* [unus] *to make one, to join, unite*: dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed*: Cyclops, Att. in Gell. 3, 11: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.* Subst. unoculus, i, m. *a one-eyed person*: Pl. Curc. 3, 22.

ūnŏmammia, æ, *f.* [unus mamma] *one-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnŏsĕ, *adv.* [unus] *at once, at the same time, together*: Pac. in Non. 183, 21.

unquam (umquam), *adv.* of time [contr. from unum quam] *at any one time, ever* (whereas *semper* means at *all* times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. I. In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: quod nemo unquam homo antehac vidit, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 16: quam opinionem nemo unquam mortalis assequi potuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: non unquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Virg. E. 1, 36: non mehercule hoc unquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne unquam Medea Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisset, Eun. in Non. 297, 20. ratio unquam, nisi forte apud eum cui res nota sit, dicimus, *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. II. In interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, *en* unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 88: *Ps.* Eho an unquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di mellius faciant, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8: ullamne ego rem unquam in vita mea volui, quin tu mi fueris advorsatrix? *Ter.* Heaut. 5, 3, 4: *pro, di immortales, quoi homini unquam uno die boni dedistis plus, qui minus speraverit!* Pl. Men. 5, 5, 26. III. In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto dolor vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit, Cic. Att. 4, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant, si illam uxorem duxero mihi unquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si unquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 22: si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 34: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvus domum rediisset unquam, id. Hec. 3, 4, 21: si quando unquam equestri ope adjutam rem publicam meminerint, illo die amnitantur, Liv. 10, 14. IV. In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 63: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (lascivates) reliquis praestet omnibus, qui unquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: licet major quam unquam moles premat, Quint. 12 procem. § 2: utinam sit tempus unquam quo perfectus aliquis orator hanc artem vindicet sibi, *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic unquam longa relevere catena, nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25.

ūnus, a, um (sinos, senos, Inscr. § *gen. sing.* unius, Lucr. 2, 379: Virg. Aen. 1, 41: Hor. S. 1, 6, 13, etc.: also, unius, Virg. Aen. 2, 281: Ov. M. 13, 181, etc.: uni, Pl. Bacch. 5, 2, 49: Titin. in Prisc. p. 694 and 717 P.: *dat. mase*

uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6: *fons.* unae, Cato R. R. 19, 1), *una, coerd, one; on or a:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum abenum et octo dolia, Pl. Cas. 1, 33: mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mors Tiberii Gracchi divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. 1, 26: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178. *Plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas et trusatiles unas Hispanienses unas, Cato R. R. 10, 4: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18: decumae, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. Aen. 2, 642. (II) Adverbially, in unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 6: Sall. J. 51: Liv. 30, 11: Virg. E. 7, 2: Ov. R. Am. 673. **2.** Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single:* hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. Andr 1, 5, 46: quum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1 (al. mihi) semper uni magis quam universis placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: qui (Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 15. *Plur.:* sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 14: unae quinque minae, id. Pu. 1, 1, 52. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: ex uno oppido solo, id. Verr. 2, 75, 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. **3.** Indefinitely, *a* or *an, one, some, some one;* and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, *etc.:* inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, *forte* unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10: ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, id. Rep. 1, 22: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: est huic unus servus violentissimus, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 39: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: est eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 59: tu solus aut quivis unus, id. Caecin. 22, 62: queratur unus quilibet aulli tis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Par ad. 1, 2, 11: unus quisque (and cum etimes as one word, unusquisque): id. Font. 6, 12: id. Verr. 4, 59, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 29: sin unum quicquid illegi liatim et placide percunctabere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 39: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum alicuit ad exaudiendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit, Liv. 32, 20: nemo de nobis unus excellet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: nihil unum, Liv. 41, 20. ¶ Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: *the same:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad eandem de die potare, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 56: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: yentum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7: unusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. *Plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 75: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63. Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: non semper idem floribus est honor vernis, neque uno luna rubens nitet vultu, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10. [Greek *ἓν*, root of *ἑνός εἷς*; Lith. *wena;* Germ. *ein;* Eng. *one;* Erse, *aon.* The root appears to have had orig. an initial v or *w*, which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by *o*i or *oe* in the old form *oinos* or *oenes.*]

ūpĭlĭo (opilio and ovilio), ōnis, m. [ovis] *a shepherd:* Virg. E. 10, 19: App. Apol. p. 279: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: Col. 7, 3, 13.

upūpa, ae, *f.* [ἔποψ] *a hoopoe,* Upupa Epops, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22. ¶ Transf. *a kind of hoe or mattock:* Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

ūra scorpĭi = οὐρὰ σκορπίου, *scorpion's-tail, a plant,* also called heliotropion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 49.

ūraeus, a, um, *adj.* = οὐραῖος, *pertaining to the tail:* cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ūrānoscŏpus, i, m. = οὐρανοσκόπος (the heaven gazer), *a sea-fish, called also* callionymus, Uranoscopus scaber, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 7, 24: ib. 11, 52.

urbānē, adv. [urbanus] *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely:* at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. in Non. 409, 2.

urbānē, *adv. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: urbanius agere, ib. 15, 36 urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14. **2.** Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: contumaciter urbaneque vexatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5.

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbanus] *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Paul. Dig. 4, 6, 35: Spart. Carac. 4: id. Get. 6.

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a living in a city, city-life:* desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, ib. 7, 17. ¶ Transf. *elegance of manners, politeness:* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, ib 3, 7. **2.** *refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance of speech:* urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170: Quint. 6, 3, 17. (II) Esp. *wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery:* contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium: si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10. **3.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery:* incuriosos militis (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city* or *town, city-, town-,* opp. to rusticus: nostri majores non sine causa praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, ib. 3, 1, 1: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 169: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes, Sall. C. 37: servitia, ib. 24: concretus Liv. 27 3: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 25: res, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, ib. 7, 11: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, in or *near the city,* i. e. *villas,* Ulp. Dig. 32, 16, 198: fundus, Cato R. R. 8, 2: res, Just. 31, 2. **2. Subst. urbanus,** i, m. *an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen:* urbani fiunt rustici, Pl. Mere. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20. ¶ Transf. *polished, courteous:* homo, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. (II) Of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental:* sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicuntur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32: acanthos est topiaria et urbana herba, id. 22, 22, 34. **3.** Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18. (II) Esp. *witty, humorous, facetious:* urbanus humo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, convivis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105: circumfertur Marci Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 90

3. In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendit praemia, id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

urbĭcăpus, i, m. [urbs capio] *a taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus] *pertaining to the city:* regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 1.

urbĭcrēmus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs cremo] *city-burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Hamart. 729.

urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city, city, civic:* res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15, 1: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Elag. 20: vias, Ulp. Dig. 41, 8, 1.

urbs, urbis, *f. a walled town, a city:* hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt: *quam quum locis* manuque *sepeissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum* vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, Varr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755 Serv.: inter se sectiunt urbem, Enn. in Non. 471, 10: urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. in Cic. Rep 1, 2: Aeneas quo pacto Trojam urbem liquerit, Naev. 2, 1: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), Cic. Rep. 2, 31: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Am. 3, 11: pulcerrima prope totius Galliae urbs, Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

2. Esp. *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adjiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103: hujus urbis condendae principium profectumque a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augenda quid sit praemigratum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 2, 23: (pater) dexteram sacras jaculatus arces terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome:* of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; *de* of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces

Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 43 Accus: Sall. C. 30: Caes. B.G. 6, 1. 3, *the capital city, metropolis:* si victimam urbi municipium sit, Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 4 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 14, 1, 3. ‖ Meton. *the city, for the citizens* (rare): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: mocsta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 199: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24. ‖ Fig.: urbem philosophiae, mihi arcem, proditis, dum castella defenditis, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37. [Usu. connected with *urvo* or *orbo*, "to mark out with a plough;" but perh. the same as *fossa, pura, purt*, "urbs;" Gr. *ἄστυ*.]

urcĕātim, *adv.* [urceus] *with pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: flaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls*, Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus] *pertaining to pitchers, pitcher-:* herba, also called holixine, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *wall pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20: Scrib. Comp. 39: App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [urceus] *a little pitcher* or *water-pot:* Col. 12, 16, 4: Juv. 3, 303: Mart. 14, 109 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, m. (*neut.* urceum, Cato R. R. 13, 1) *a water-pot, pitcher, ewer:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3: Hor. A. P. 22: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: Plin. 19, 524: Mart. 11, 56, 3. [*Urceus*, prob. of same root as *ur-na, ur-inor*, q. v.]

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *a blast, blight* of plants: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: Col. 3, 20, 1. ‖ *a burning itch:* Plin. 9, 45, 68.

urgens, entis, *Part.* [urgeo]. ‖ *Adj. pressing, cogent, urgent* (rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.*: urgentissima ratio, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 1.

urgeo (urgueo), ursi, 2. *v. a. to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge:* unda impellitur unda, Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: agmina turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 235: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Virg. Aen. 12, 748: in quo (australi cingulo) qui insistunt, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. M. 4, 460: tres (naves) Eurus ab alto in brevia et Syrtes urget, Virg. Aen. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. Fl. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6: (Mars) aetheias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222. ‖ Transf. *to press, bear hard* or *close upon; to beset, weigh down, oppress:* Caesar quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste videret, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Sall. J. 56: hinc Pallas instat et urget, hinc contra Lausus, Virg. Aen. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64: *Sy.* At onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 35. 2, *to press upon, to crowd, hem in, confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 16: vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus, Virg. Aen. 11, 523: quaque phaetontea victima Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290. ‖ Fig. *to press, ply, urge* with argument: urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges, instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: illud urgeam, non intelligere eum, id. Fin. 5, 27, 80. *Absol.:* ut interrogando urgeat, id. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77. 2, *to beset, burthen, oppress; to urge, solicit:* omne aut jam urgentia aut certe adventantia senectutis, id. de Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Jupiter urget, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, id. Od. 4, 9, 27: etiam atque etiam festo atque urgeo, inscitor, posse atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: Lapithas unit me et suis et Antonii litteris, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: nihil urget, Cic. Att. 13, 27: cur patrem non unserit ad exsolutionem, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. 3, *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forwards, urge on:* eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: opus, Ov. M. 4, 390: vestem, Virg. Aen. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae quum sum et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: altum urgere, *to keep out at sea*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: mariaque Ballis obstrepentis urges submovere litora, ib. 2, 18, 20.

ūrĭca, ae, *f.* = eruca, *a caterpillar, canker-worm:* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *lustful heat, desire, pruriency:* App. M. 8, p. 215: Arn. 5, 1, 87.

ūrīna, ae, *f. urine:* Cic. Fat. 3, 5: Cels. 2, 7: Plin. 24, 11, 56: Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.*: Gell. 19, 4. ‖ Transf.: genitalia, *seed, semen:* Plin. 8, 43, 68: also simply urina, Juv. 11, 170. [*Urina*, same root as Sans. *vâri*, "aqua;" Gr. ὄρος, οὖρον; Germ. *harn*: hence also Lat. *ur-na, ur-inor*, "to dive," *ur-ceus*.]

ūrīnal, *οὐροδοχεῖον*, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina] *pertaining to urine, urinary, urinative:* vias, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3. fistula, Veg. 3, 15 virtutes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2. medicamenta, ib. 1, 4.

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor] *a diver:* Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Liv. 44, 10: Callistr. Dig. 14, 2, 4 Inscr. Orell. 900. 4115.

ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* and

ūrīnor, 1. *v. n. dep. to plunge under water, to dive:* urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27: Plin. 11, 37, 72. id. 9, 30, 48.

ūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *οὔρινος, full of wind, windy:* ovum, *a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

ūrĭon, ĭi, *n.* [perh. from *οὖρος*, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain] *a kind of earth in mines:* Plin. 33, 4, 2.

urna, ae, *f.* [root UR: v. urina] *a water-pot, water-jar, urn:* urnae dictae, quod urinant in aqua haurienda ut urinator, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24. Prop. 4, 4, 16 Ov. F. 3, 14 Hor. Od. 3, 11, 22. As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. Aen. 7, 792: Sil. 1, 407. ‖ Transf. in gen. *any kind of urn:* (I) *a voting-urn:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Ov. M. 15, 44 Prop. 4, 11, 49 Hor. S. 2, 1, 47: Juv. 13, 4: edocit ex urna tres (judices), Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 42: Suet. Ner. 21: Virg. Aen. 6, 22. (β) *the urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: Virg. Aen. 6, 432. (II) *a cinerary urn:* Ov. H. 11, 124: id. M. 4, 166: Suet. Cal. 15. (III) *a money-pot, money-jar:* argenti. Hor. S. 2, 6, 10. (IV) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, *an urn:* Cato R. R. 148, 1: Col. 12, 41: Plin. 17, 28, 47: Pers. 5, 148. (β) *any measure:* Cato R. R. 10, 2: Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, *adj.* [urna] *containing an urn, holding half an amphora:* urcei, Cato R. R. 13, 3: calicull, Plin. 9, 30, 48. Subst. urnalia, ium, *n. plu. vessels of such capacity:* Procul. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table:* Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

urnātor, ōris, *m.* = urinator, *adj.* [id.] *urn-bearing:* puer, i. e. *the constellation Aquarius*, Auct. Carm. de Sign. coel. (Virgil?) 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water-urn:* Varr. in Non. 544, 9. ‖ *a small cinerary urn:* Spart. Sever. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* [orig. nuro, whence bustum, amburo, comburo; cf. *σῦρ*, and Eng. burn] *to burn:* (sacer ignis) urit, corpore serpens, quacumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 665: calidum hoc est: etsi procul absit, urit male, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 81: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. Aen. 7, 13: ploam et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae Mulciber urebat, Ov. M. 14, 532.

2, Esp. *to burn up, destroy by fire, consume:* hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, XII Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21: urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: usto ab Ilio, ib. 10, 13: ustis navibus, ib. 9, 8: cum frondibus uritur arbos, Ov. M. 2, 213: acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, Plin. 22, 22, 34. (II) Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. F. 4, 375: tabulam coloribus, Ib. 3, 831. ‖ Transf. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting or pain acutely:* videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69. quum sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339: campum (seges), Virg. G. 1, 77: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46 altis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299 altis arida guttur urit, id. M. 11, 130: fauces urit altis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47. dysenteria si usserit, Plin. 28, 9, 33: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57. 3, *to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode:* calceus si (pede) minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, ib. 1, 13, 6: ten eros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. 4, 3, 23. uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3. 3, *to pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither:* pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: iis, quae frigus usserit, remedio sunt, Plin. 22, 25, 57: Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8: Lucan. 4, 52: Val. Fl. 2, 287. ‖ Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion; pass. *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured:* me tamen urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68: urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: uritur infelix Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 68. Hor. Epod. 14, 13: Ov. M. 1, 496: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: id. Od. 1, 13, 9: urit fulgore suo, *consumes* with envy, id. Ep. 2, 1, 13: uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 41. id nunc his crecentos Philippos facturum lueri, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 23. 2, Transf. *to disturb, harass, oppress:* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17: quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39: labor aliquem urens, id. 36, 33: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell 2, 77.

urruncum, i, *n. the lowest part of an ear of corn:* Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus] *a she-bear:* Ov. M. 2, 485: id. F. 2, 181: Mart. 6, 29, 2. 2, Poet. *a bear*, in gen.: Virg. Aen. 5, 37: Ov. M. 12, 319. ‖ Transf.: Ursa, *a constellation*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*: id. H. 18, 152: id. Trist. 1, 4, 1: Val. Fl. 4, 724: Suet. Aug. 80.

ursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bear, bear's-:* unguis, Col. Arb. 19: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62: adeps, id. 28, 17, 72: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54: villum, *a kind of wild garlic*, id. 19, 6, 34. ‖ Subst. ursina, ae, *f. bear's meat:* Petr. 66.

ursus, i, m. *a bear*, Ursus Arctos: Plin. 8, 36, 54: Ov. M. 2, 492: Hor. Epod. 16, 52. Proverb.: *nimium ne crede colori: aestimatum nostrum vivi testaveris ursi, i. e. how*

provided a dangerous garden, Mart. 6, 64, 28. [Same: Vēdius; Gr. ἄκρος; in sense the 2 is dropped: cf. parcus from parco.] (Minor Lat. ecn.)

urtica, æ, *f.* [uro] *a nettle, stinging-nettle*, species of Urtica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 15, 55: Cat. 44, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: Pers. 6, 70. ‖ Transf. *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, species of Medusæ and Actiniæ: Plin. 9, 45, 68: also calidā, marina, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 9.

‖ Fig. *lustful desire, gf urticancy*: Juv. 2, 128.

urus, i, m. [a Celtic word] *a kind of wild ox, or aurochs*, Bos primigenius, Owen: v. bison: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Plin. 8, 15, 15: Virg. G. 2, 374: cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*

urvo (urbo), 1. v. n. [urvum] *to mark out with a plough*: urvat Ennius in Andromeda significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condenda urvo aratri. Ait autem: circum eos urvat ad pedes terra, Fest. s. v.: urvare est aratro definire, Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

urvum (urbum), i, *n. the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid.: id. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

usālo, ōnis, *f.* [utor] *use*: Cato R. R. 149, 2: quæ tibi usioni supererunt, fb. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. in Non. 231, 6: usionis gratia, Scævola in Gell. 4, 1. *Plur.*: Arn. 7, p. 238.

ūsĭtātē, *adv. in the usual manner*: loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: dicere, Gell. 19, 7. *Comp.*: dicere, id 13, 20.

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part* [usitor]. ‖ A. d. *usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: vocabula, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22. usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4 alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117 *Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27 quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4. *Sup.*: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.

ūsĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [utor] *to use often, be in the habit of using* (rare): verbo, Gell. 17, 1: id. 10, 21: anulis, id. 10, 10.

ŭspĭam, *adv.* [v. usque] *at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere*: sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id. Att. 1, 17: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiæ fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2. With *gen.*: nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 299: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.

ŭspĭam, *adv.* [id.] *at or in any place, anywhere*; also. With negatives: Iste, cui nullus edixit usquiam consistendi locus, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: neque quiescam usquam nocturno neque interdiu, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam infestantes, Quint. 10, 7, 6. With *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, Just. 3, 7 *med.* (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13: miror te, quem Roma absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam justitiæ est, Virg. Aen. 1, 604: Quint. 6, 1, 51. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Virg. Aen. 7, 311. ‖ *In any thing, in any way* (rare): neque istic neque alibi cibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam cum-

illo aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: Jugurtha dimere pop. R., neque adversus hram ejus usquam nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia eas spem habuit, Sall. J. 13. ‖ Transf. with verbs of motion, *to any place*: nec vero usquam disquisebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formicæ) non usquam prorepit. Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 511: si ea deducta est usquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam vinctus eat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 30.

ŭsquā, *adv. every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly*; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. ‖ Of space: (i) with prepositions, *all the way*: qui a fundamento mihi usque moveat mare, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 157: usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverant, fb. 1, 24, 87: ab finis angulibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. portus usque in sinus oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31 trans Alpes usque transfertur, id. Quint. 3, 12: admorunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240. (ii) With adverbs of place. quod eos usque istinc exaditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: mari terraque illas usque quaque quæritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: usque quaque, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 110. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, *all the way to, as far as, to*. usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, id. Clu. 68, 192: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: ab hac (Sicilia) Cretam usque Siculum (mare), Plin. 3, 5, 10 *fin.*: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos proiatum, Just 7, 1: ab Attica Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21 ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20: horrendus ab astris descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89. ‖ Of time: (i) with prepositions, *all the while, as long or as far as, until*: mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a puerilia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages*, id. Div. 1, 1, 1: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Coel. 14, 34: usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potalimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62. ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, Cic. Am. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to*, id. Rep. 1, 17. (ii) With adverbs puerilisse memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens, id. Arch. 1, 1 cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad legati venerunt, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11: usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2: usque dum regnum obtinebit Juppiter, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 28: Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: neque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38: usque adeo, donec, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: adeo usque dum, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque adeo ut, Cic. Fl. 23.

‖ Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to, i. e. except Pompey*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12. (ii) With adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut socius paene regni putaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. (iii) Absol.: *right on, constantly, incessantly*: ego vapulando; ille verberando usque usque dolenti sumus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5: poenasque dedit usque supergue, Hor. S. 1, 16, 69: an usque in aliorum judicia vertes superbe caput? Prop. 2, 8, 17: cantantes licet usque, minus via laboris exemus, Virg. E. 9, 64: non, Vibenne semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. Aen. 6, 487. [In *us-que, us-quam, us-quare*, the *us* in the relative *qui* or *quis*, but no satisfactory explanation that has given of the *s*.]

ŭsquāquāquæ, v. usque.

ustā, æ, *f.* [uro] *a kind of red colour, burnt cinnabar*: Plin. 35, 6, 20: Vitr. 7, 12 *fin.*

ustilāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant called also carduus silvaticus*, v. cardunt: Apul. Herb. 109.

ustĭlo, ōnis, *f.* [uro] *a burning, searing, or cauterizing* (rare): si costa cruciata est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*: quasdam ustione sanantur, Plin. 24, 13, 14: vehementior ustio sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87.

ustor, ōris, m. [id.] *a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner*: Cic. Mil. 37, 90: Cat. 34, 3: Mart. 2, 93, 26. Lucan. 8, 738.

ustrīna, æ, *f.* [id.] *a burning, burn*: App. M. 7, p. 196. ‖ *a place for burning corpses*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4817: cf. Fest. s. v. bustum. Called also ustrīnum, i, *n.*: Inscr. Grut. 656, 3 id. 735, 4.

ustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. of uro] *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (rare): palos, Vitr. 5, 12: talens oleaginea, id. 1, 5 caput ferventi ferro, *to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46. ‖ *to burn up, consume by fire*: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8. ‖ Transf. *to pinch, nip, or blast*, with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aura, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro].

ūsŭālis, e, *adj.* [usus] *fit for use* mancipia, Martian. Dig. 30, 4, 16. ‖ *usual, ordinary*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

ūsŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to use*: servus, *i. e. whom one has the use of but does not own*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14. Gell. 4, 1. ‖ Act. *that uses or has the use of* a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquæ personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Modest. Dig. 7, 8, 21.

ūsŭ-căpio, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* legal *t. t. to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: hereditatem, Cic. Att. 1, 5: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44: subjecta, ut usucapta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.* Also in two words. filius pro dotato non capiet usu, Paul. Dig. 41, 7, 1: proprius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, Pompon. fb. 41, 3, 29.

ūsŭ-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* legal *t. t. the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*: usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19: cf. Gai. Inst. 2, § 42: Modest. Dig. 41, 3, 3: Cic. Leg. 1, 21 53: Justin. Inst. 2, 6: Dig. 41, tit. 3: Cod. Justin. 7, 24; 28 *sqq.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1217 *segg.*). Sometimes separated: usu quoque capto, Ulp. Dig. 41, 10, 1.

ūsŭcaptus, a, um, *Part.* [usucapio].

ūsŭfructŭārius, ii, m. [usufructus] *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 30: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 7.

ūsŭfructus, us, *f.* [uter] *a using, use or enjoyment*: solis uteris, Att. in Non. 231, 4: hujus fucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 48: unius horæ, id. Cat. 1, 12. ‖ *a longer time*, id. Fam. 3, 1: vitæ, Fl. Tull. 1, 29, 93: corporis, Pl. Ampl. prol. 108: glutini, Veli. 2, 14. ‖ Esp. *a use of money lent for which specified interest was usually stipulated*, Cic. Verr. 1, 72, 188. ‖ Meton. *interest paid*

of the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, id. Att. 12, 22: usuras dare, accipere, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: vorax, Lucan. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *t. e. to spend the whole income of estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum, *to get interest upon interest*, or *compound interest*, Tac. G. 26. (II) Transf. in gen.: terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Sic. de Sen. 15, 51: Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura] *that serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment*: puer, Pl. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36. **II**, *pertaining to interest* or *usury, that pays interest*: aera, id. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, *at interest*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, id. ib. 3, 5, 5 *fin.*: debitor, Papin. ib. 21, 1, 7.

ūsurpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [usurpo] *that may be used*: homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a using by another party, whereby a prescription or usucapion is interrupted*: usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. **2**, *a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use*: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 5, 64, 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19: superba nominis, Plin. 32, 2, 7: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Liv. 41, 23: bonae mentis, *enjoyment, possession*: Val. Max. 4, 4, 1. **3**, In late Lat. *a seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation*: qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicita usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Justin. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.

ūsurpātīvē, *adv. improperly, usurpatively*: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 210: id. ad Aen. 7, 289.

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpo] *wrongly used, unusual, improper*: species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.: Mars. de diff. verb. p. 2764 ib.

ūsurpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who uses or takes possession unlawfully, a usurper*: indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7.

ūsurpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpator] *usurping, usurpatory*: temeritas, Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 8.

ūsurpātrix, īcis, *f.* [usurpo] *she that assumes* or *takes to herself without right*: innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 12.

ūsurpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from usum ru(m)po, *to break the usus of another* (Key, Phil. Soc. 1855, p. 98), hence] *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain*: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: usurpata uxor, *i. e. who broke the usus by absenting herself from her nominal husband three nights in every year*, Q. Mucius in Gell. 3, 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 741. **2**, *to assert, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise*: Dialem quemquam id jus usurpasse, *to assert the right*, Liv. 27, 8: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 29: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *how gladly would I make use of it*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 41: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Parad. 3, 17: at quam crebro usurpat, *Et consul, et Antonius!* id. Phil. 2, 28, 70: praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, id. Parad. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilicia; civitatem Romanam usurpantes acerbe persequit, Suet. Claud. 25: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publica esse usurpatum accepimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum ac semper retentum pretio assecuti sunt, id. Verr. 5, 20, 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Am. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliqua benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, ib. 8, 28: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 *fin.*: modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16. With *de*: sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, quum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary*; with *subj.*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6. **3**, Esp. *to take possession* or *cognisance of*, i. e. *to perceive, observe*, etc., through the senses: nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 302: destiterunt ea sensibus usurpare, id. 4, 976: advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia atque Arabia, quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus unquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 4: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? id. Cas. 3, 5, 9. **4**, *to name* or *call habitually*: Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Tim. 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. **5**, In late Lat. *to assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp*: dominium totius loci, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 8: illicitum collegium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 22, 2.

ūsus, a, um, *Part.* [utor].

ūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a using* or *making use of*; *use, application, employment*; *service, benefit, utility*; *practice, exercise, custom*, etc. **I**, Objectively; usu. with *gen.*: virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: rerum maximarum, ib. 1, 23: rerum necessariarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, id. B. C. 1, 58: usum belli habere, id. B. G. 4, 20: quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: vita usuque vivendi, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: usu belli et ingenio impavida gens, Liv. 42, 59; natis in usum laetitiae scyphis pugnare, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: assiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: humanus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 31: agrestis, Virg. G. 3, 163: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 36, 10. **2**, Esp. *intercourse, familiarity, intimacy*: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. Fam. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantaque amicitia, id. Planc. 2, 5: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9. (II) *carnal intercourse*: Tib. 1, 9, 55: Ov. R. Am. 357. **3**, In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct*; usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caecenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caecenniae legat, ut fruatur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: usufructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salva rerum substantia, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 1221 *seq.* (II) *a use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucapion*: in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas, v. auctoritas, no. I. **II**, Subjectively; *use, practice, experience*: vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Cla. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Manil. 10, 28: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: scientia atque usus militum, ib. 2, 20: nullius usus imperator, id. B. C. 3, 45: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, ib. 3, 86: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, id. B. G. 2, 30. **III**, Meton. *use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit*: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: (arborum consectio) magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: nescia, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable*, or *profitable*: esse usui civitati, Cic. Rep. 1, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Liv. 3, 33: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1: bono usui esse, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 15: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. **2**, *use, need, necessity*: usum provinciae suppliere, Cic. Verr. 4, 5, 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43. (I) Esp. in the phrases, usus est, and usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite*: (*a*) Usus est: egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 13: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus factu'st, face. *Ch.* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me.* Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28. With *abl.*: viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27: argento invento, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 48 *fact.*, id. Am. 1, 3, 7: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41: nunc vitibus usus, nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra, Virg. Aen. 8, 441. With *acc.*: ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131. (*β*) Usus venit: si quis usus venerit, meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, id. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quum ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. With *abl.*: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 3. **3**, *a fit occasion* or *opportunity*, esp. in the phrase, usu venire, to *happen*: de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? *what can happen?* Cic. Quint. 15, 49: si id culpa senectutis acciderat, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. de Sen. 3, 7: Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu venture opinione praesperarat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26: quod culpam Thraco veniese usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12.

ūsusfructus, us, *v.* usus, *no.* I. 3.

ut, or **uti**, *adv.* and *conj.* [qui; prob. orig. identical with quod; old form cut or cuti]. **A**, Adv. *in what manner, how* (both affirmative and interrogative); *in the manner that, as*: Ciceronem, et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 9: perge, ut instituisti, id. Rep. 2, 11 *fin.*: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: credo te sedulum, ut mos dimensterini, Cic. Att. 1, 16: *Ba.* Ut vales? *Ps.* Ut queo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 17: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. Corresponding to *sic*: *Am.* Sictin' tu amas es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 57: haec res sic est,

narro tibi, id. Most. 4, 3, 40. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), *in whatever way or manner, however:* verum ut ut res haec sese habet, pergam, ib. 3, 1, 14: id, Cist. 1, 1, 111: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 4: ut ut illud acceptum sit. Pl. Truc. 5, 2. ‖ 6. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to *sic, ita, item*, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: ut illis qui navigat, sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat; in bello sic paret ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines, ib. 2, 1: ita fit, ut non item in oratione ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60, 202: apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, ut saepe fit, recreatur civitas, ib. 1, 44. (ii) ut . . . ita, *not only . . . but also, although . . . yet:* Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni ultro arcessierunt, id. Fam. 12, 17: haec omnia, ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv. 3, 55. (iii) ut . . . ita, ut being usu. foll. by quisque, and both clauses gen. having a superlative word; but the *comp.* or *positive* is sometimes used; and at times the force of the *sup.* is expressed by a verb or subst.; ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the *comparative* in the corresponding cases: *the . . . the, the more . . . the more:* ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. ut quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime princeps omnium vel potius solus esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: optime societas hominum servabitur, si, ut quisque erit conjunctissimus, ita in eum benignitatis plurimum conferetur, ib. 1, 16, 50: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, ib. 1, 19, 65. major autem (societas est), ut quisque proxime accederet, id. Am. 5, 19: uti longe a luxuria, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vita, si possit vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. de Sen. 18, 64. (iv) ut with *sup.* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (*v.* quam, *no.* II. 3, ii): haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, *have been spoken of as briefly as possible*, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satis est a me, ut brevissime potuit, paulo ante dictum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29.

7. In introducing examples, *as, such as, as for instance:* in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id Rep. 1, 31: (legis latores) ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, ib. 2, 1: est quidem, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, ut amicitia, bona existimatio, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157. 8. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: *as, inasmuch as, as being, for:* at hi quidem, ut populi Romani aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula numerantur, adolescentes debent videri, *according to the age of the Roman people*, id. Brut. 10, 39; proximo seculo Themistocles insecutus est, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, ib. 10, 41: succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: prima luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum, ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: L. Coelius Antipater scriptor fuit, ut temporibus filii, luculentus, Cic. Brut. 26, 102: multae (erant in Fabio), ut in homine Romano, literae, id. de Sen. 4, 12: militiae Africanum ut deum colerat Laelius, domi vicissim Laelium observaret in parentis loco Scipio, id. Rep. 1, 12. 4. In exclamations to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!:* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitia, quum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61. 5. Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as;* usually connected with the *perf.* tenses: L. Furium repente venientem aspexit, eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11: militer, ut in acie constiterant, Atrebates in flumen compulerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: Arioviatum, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, ib. 1, 31: literas scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19 Strengthened with *primum:* ut primum loqui posse coepi, Quaeso, inquam, pater, quid moror in terris? id. Rep. 6, 15: ut primum potestas data est, id. Fam. 10, 13. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since:* ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 1. 9. Conj. with subjunctive. ‖ To connect clauses denoting the *effect* or *consequence* of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it usu. answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, as *sic, ita, tam, adeo; talis, tantus, is, hic*, etc.; *as that, so that, that, as to:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, id Rep. 2, 21: non sum ita bebes, ut istuc dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: adeo montibus mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: non talem (figuram), ut eam factam a Scopa dicetes, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas ut etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: eo erant vultu ut eos Argivos aut Sicyonios diceres, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit quin una vos servaret, id. Mil. 11, 30: Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo, quid assequerentur ejus discipuli, respondisse, ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, id. Rep. 1, 2: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorem esse non moleste feram, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80. 2. Esp. when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, *you act in such a way that*, id. Mur. 7, 15: eniti et efficere, ut amici jacentem animum excitet, id. Am. 16, 59: casu accidit, ut id quod Romae audierat primus nuntiaret, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quoniam nobis contigit, ut in gerenda re publica aliquid essemus memoria dignum consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: facilius evenit appropinquante morte, ut animi futura augurentur, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. Coel. 20, 48: est, inquit, ut dicis, ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi id. de Or. 2, 36, 152: ad App. Claudi senectutem accedebat cæcum, ut caecus esset, id. Sen. 6, 16. ‖ To connect clauses denoting the *purpose* or *intention* of what is expressed by the principal clause: *to the end that, in order that, that:* si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierant, cavete, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 133: haec acta res est, uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, ib. 51, 149: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti supperaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant, ib. 39. ‖ To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (*acc. and inf.*), the difference being that the latter express *actual facts*, whereas these clauses with *ut* usu. denote merely what is *wished, intended, feared*, etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the *hoped-for result* of the action stated in the principal clause. 1. After verbs: ad eum misi Lamiam, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellae dixisse, ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum veniren, Cic. Att. 11, 7: et M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit, ut sine cura essent, ib. 16, 16, A: constituit, utludi abscenti se fierent suo nomine, ib. 15, 11: tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut haec quoque referret, id. Verr. 4, 12, 28: hunc Marius hortatur ut poenas petat, Sall. J. 65: quid suades, ut ad Quintum scribam de his literis, Cic. Att. 11, 16: quibus ego, ut de his rebus omnibus in angulis disserant, quum concessero, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: assentior, frater, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: placuit ei ut ad Arioviatum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: illud etiam restiterat, ut te in jus adducerent, id. Quint. 9, 33: relinquebatur ut hostibus nocerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. (ii) After verbs denoting *fear*, equiv. to *that not* (this may be accounted for as follows: timeo ut veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will* not *come*: timeo ne veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his not coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will come*) timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic. Fam. 14, 2: veretur Hiempsal, ut foedus satis firmum sit et ratum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 58: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120. (iii) Elliptically for ne ut, to introduce a concessive clause, *supposing, agreeing, or granting that, in case that, even if, although*, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic. Verr. 3, 64. ‖ 11. Rep. 1, 6: quae ut essent vera conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae (natura) ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens, quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33. 12. After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut cum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitiges, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: vetus est lex Ilia justae amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, id. Plane. 2, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic. Brut. 18, 84: tua ratio est, ut secundum hinos iudos mihi respondere incipias, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 34: nec vero hic locus est, ut de moribus institutisque majorum loquamur, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: consilium capi, ut, antequam legiones exirent, id. Att. 7, 10. 13. After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases *ut* is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): Dionysio ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 62: quid in Graeco scribere tam insolens atque celebratum est, quam, ut quis doctissimi ductur, ut Hyperorum ultimus

esse dicatur? id. Planc. 27, 65: praeclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoquo et verum, ut eos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: hoc vero optimum, ut is id extremum, quale sit, nesciat, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: id. Sest. 56, 76: id. Rosc. Am. 42, 122: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum, ut circumligatus fuerit angui: sed, ut in cunis fuerit anguis, non tam est mirum, id. Div. 2, 31, 66: reliquum est, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, id. Mil. 9, 23: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis, Liv. 40, 32.

ut-cunquĕ (cumque). *adv. in what way soever, howsoever, however*: (orator) utcunque se adfectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita certum vocis admovebit sonum, Cic. Or. 17, 55: utcunque res sit, ita animum habeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 13: utcunque erit, juvabit tamen, Liv. Procem.: utcunque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcunque ferent ea facta minores, Virg. Aen. 6, 823: primam utcunque aciem hastatam, *at the most*, Tac. A. 2, 14. ‖ *at whatever time, when ever* (rare): utcunque defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33: Ibimus,, Ibimus, utcunque praecedes, ib. 2, 17, 11: ib. 3, 4, 29.

ūtens, entis, *Part.* [utor]. ‖ Adj. *possessing*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utens] *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful*: quid in Italia utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 22. ‖ Subst. utensilia, ium, *n. plu. things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc.: utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33: vasorum, Plin. 13, 21, 22.

ūtensĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utensilis] *fitness for use, usefulness, use*; ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. mul. 5.

ūter, tris, *m.* (*neut. plur.* utria, Liv. Andr. in Non. 231, 31) [akin to uterus] *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, *etc.*: Pl. Truc. 5, 11: Virg. G. 2, 384: Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: Plin. 12, 7, 15. Often inflated and used for crossing streams. Caes. B. C. 1, 48: Liv. 22, 27: Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6: Curt. 7, 5: Plin. 6, 29, 35: Amm. 30, 1 *med.* Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

ūter, tri, *m. the womb*: v. uterus.

ŭter, utra, utrum (*gen. sing.* utrius, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15: *gen.* and *dat. fem.* utrae, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [qui (orig. form cuter), and the comparative suffix] *whether* or *which of the two*, which (when one of two is meant), both interrog. and relat.: omnis cura viris (Romulo et Remo), utër esset imperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24: quoniam utriusque studii nostra possessio est: hodie, utro frui malis, optio sit tua, id. Fat. 2, 3: agnum horum uter est pinguior, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 1: de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, *Uter dignior*; ex pluribus, *Quis dignissimus*, Quint. 7, 4, 22: uter vestrorum est celerior? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 42: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, his qui pluribus assuerit rentem, an qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107: uter orabis, tuo an alio, major? Pl. Men. 5, 9, 60: loquere uter meruisti culpam, ib. 5, 2, 29. (ii) When uter is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be transl. *the other*: quaerere, uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute superandus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: ambigitur, uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39: neuter uter invidet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 51. ‖ *Plur.* utëri, *of the two parties, sets, etc.*: id. Amph. 1, 1, 51: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 30: id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: quando utrimque sunt tenda, et quando sequatur ex ipsis, utri meliores viri? ex causis, utri magis credibilia dixerint? ex litigatoribus, utri magis valuerint? Quint. 3, 7, 24. ‖ Transf. *indef. one or the other, either one, either* of the two (rare): omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter vellet, edixit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 3, 23, 90.

2, *whichever* of several: quorum utrum ei accideret, Vitr. 7 *praef.*

ūterŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [uterus] *a small paunch* or *belly*: apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ūter-cunquĕ (-cumq.), utracunque, utrumcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercunque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: ea res, utrocunque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcunque erit, prima sit curarum, id. 4, 2, 89: ne sententia sua, utrumcunque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10. ‖ *Indefin.*: utrocunque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29: id. 6, *praef.* § 11.

ūterīnus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus] *born of the same mother, uterine*: fratres, Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

ūter-libet, ūtrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81. ‖ *Indefin.*: quae non dicere, si utrumlibet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35: si yarti utrilibet omnino alterum detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10.

ūter-quĕ, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* ūtriusque, Lucr. 4, 504: Cat. 68, 39: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Ov. F. 3, 571, *etc.*), *pron. both the one and the other, both, each* (ambo, *both together*): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. Am. 2, 6: quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A.: eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque aut unum quodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: docte sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Phoebus, *i. e. rising and setting*, Ov. M. 1, 338: Oceanus, *eastern and western*, ib. 15, 829: parens, *i. e. father and mother*, ib. 13, 147: magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, quis ignorat? Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: in utramque partem disserere, *i. e. for and against*, id. Rep. 3, 6: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *in both cases, on both suppositions*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: utrique mos geratur, Pl. Truc. 5, 63: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Am. 4, 16: quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 10: quum utrique utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. With *plur.* predicate: uterque insanirent, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 31: eodem die uterque eorum ex castris stativis exercitum educant, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 99: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97. 2, *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: both parties, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici voluimus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: Martes impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 98: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38: ut vehementissime utrique (nates) ex cunctrum laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: binos habebam (aeyptios): fuisse gratae utrisque, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 52: id utrique ad utrum imperatorem esset (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30: ille utrique (patrem et avium) fatebatur, Tac. A. 16, 11: palmas utraque tetendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 685.

ūtĕrus, i, *m.* (uter, Oscil. in Non. 188, 15. *Neutr.* ūtĕrum, i, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33: Turpil. ap. Afran. fr.) *the womb, matrix*: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 40: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 139: Prop. 4, 1, 100: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2: Ov. M. 9, 280. ‖ Transf. *of the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. 5, 806: Lact. 2, 11. ‖ Meton. *the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young*: feminae uterum gerentes, *i. e. pregnant*, Cels. 2, 20: Tac. A. 1, 59. Of animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Plin. 8, 40, 62. 2, In gen. *the belly, paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium, Pl. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3: Cels. 4, 1: Juv. 10, 309: Lucan. 6, 115. (ii) Of inanimate things. equi lignei, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5. latus navium, Tac. A. 2, 6. [Sans. udara, "venter."]

ūter-vis, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 8: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. ‖ Transf. *both*: in suremm utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., *to be free from care*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101: de istac re in oculum utramvis conquiescito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121.

ūti, v. ut.

ūtibĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *that can be used, fit, serviceable*: non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 45. servi heris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2. ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19. quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9.

ūtilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous*, etc.: non facias quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76 utiles et salutares res, id. N. D. 2, 15, 38: accommodata atque utilis lex alicui, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: glycyrrhizae sucous utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, *most fit, most suitable*, Plin. 21, 18, 69: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9, 29: equi utiles bello, Ov. M. 14, 321: lignum navigiis, Virg. G. 2, 442. Post. with *gen.* or *infin.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147: (tibia) asperare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. A. P. 204. (ii) *Neut. absol. what is useful, the useful*: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, ib. 343: bonus atque fidus judex honestum praetulit utili, id. Ep. 1, 16, 42: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause: nunquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 241: id arbitror apprime in vita esse utile, ut *ne quid nimis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34. ‖ Esp. in law, *founded in equity, as* opposed to that for which there was express *legal* provision: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 2: Pomponius. ib. 39, 2, 32. fin.: usucapio, Julian. ib. 4, 4, 42: interdictum, Ulp. ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 fg.: judicium, id. ib. 10, 2, 2, § 21.

ūtilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utilis] *use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage*: communis utilitas, *the common interest*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: utilitatem aut, ut cotidiani, lucra ea re, quam [illegible] dignitatem [illegible] Or. 2, 37, 307: utilitati [illegible] ex [illegible] id. Tim. 2, 3: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] id. Rep. 1, 1, 2; 3.

38: perreptae erunt, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Fort. 35, 89: utin' ego oculis utilitatem (dentis) spicere in parum? *i. e. have I for right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 28: in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *i. e. how useful I can be*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si et belli utilitatem ut pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: (Tiro) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 3: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, *i. e. I can do without your services*, id. Fam. 16, 3.

ūtiliter, *adv. usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously*: utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135: id. Off. 1, 25, 89: lb. 2, 5, 17: Quint. 4, 1, 45: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70. *Comp.*: Ov. H. 1, 67. *Sup.*: Quint. 4, 2, 57: Plin. 17, 14, 24.

2. In law, *rightly, duly, lawfully*: stipulari, Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 97: Ulp. lb. 45: Paul. lb. 46: agere ex empto, African. lb. 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

ūtī-nam, *adv.* [ut] *oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc. *Ar.* Hem! aspecta: ridee. *De.* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15 · (Tibur) sit mese sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 4: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: atque utinam quemadmodum oratione sum usurus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. Rep. 3, 5 · utinam promissa liceret non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51 *Me.* Fugit te ratio. *So* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Pl. Am. 1, 1, 230: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 502. 2. Connected with *quod*: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! id. Att. 13, 48. 3. Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non, *oh that . . . not, would that . . . not*: utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. in Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5 · illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut *ne* quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100.

ūtī-quĭ, *adv.* [id.] *in every way, anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, by all means, undoubtedly*, etc.: velim, Varronis et Lolli mittas laudationem, Lolli utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48: illud vere utique scire cupio, lb. 13, 13: Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique tenuto, id. Att. 5, 9: Liv. 23, 48: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in alia re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10: sciendum est, non omnes hos severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only, merely*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.* 3. With negatives: sapienti proposition est in vita agenda, non utique, quod tentet, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori proximum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85: haec ut honestior causa. Ita tan utique prior est, Quint. 3, 8, 5: non utique accedit pars, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 28: utique utique ea ipsa voluntarium esse, qui perit, R. 6, 9, 7.

ūtĭ-vĕl, v. a. [*i*ter *vĕl*] *to use, etc.*: solent in utendo quadrupedes utilo, Cato R. R. 56, 2: lb. 107, 2: quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. in Gell. 15, 13: Auct. Priap. 45.

ūtor, *ūsus*, *3. v. dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise*, etc.: consult. usu. with *abl.*; less freq. *absol.*; rarely with *acc.* (I) With *abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: oculis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 4: haec voce, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: insignibus regiis, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: earum (navium) materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: utor neque peramoenis neque inhumanis ac feris aestibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: decet bene amicitia uti, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 25: qua (criminatione) in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3 utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16: alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, lb. 4, 11: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, lb. 1, 47. se, *to indulge or enjoy oneself*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 84: id. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (II) *Absol.*: Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: To. Ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera. *Sa.* Utare, ut vis, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27: ceterae res quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae fere rebus singulis: divitiae ut utare, Cic. Am. 6, 22. quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57. tot annos in utendo, non in percipiendo exhauserunt, Quint. 12, 11, 20. (III) With *acc.*: si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 13 · aut aliquid, quod non consuevimus uti, Lucr. 6, 1125: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Att. 12, 22. quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: profecto uteris operam meam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 128: libertatem. Titin. in Non. 481, 20 ferrum, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 17. Hence in *gerundive*: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 18: id. Pers. 1, 3, 47: id. Mil. 2, 3, 76: id. Rud. 3, 1, 10. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with*: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22. si sciret regibus uti, lb. 1, 17, 14. (II) With *acc.*: villica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato R. R. 143, 1. ¶ Transf. *to be in possession of, to have, hold*, or *find*: mihi' si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: quae (libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, lb. 2, 23 *fin.*: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 5, 59, 154: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque a puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bona, Caes. B. C. 3, 69.

ūt-pŏtĕ, *adv.* [*pote* is perh. the same as the *-pe* in *quippe, nempe*] *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since*: usually connected with a *pron. relat.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non perturbabamur, Cic. Att. 2, 24: Lacrus quidem frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 13. With *quem*: nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote quem singulae quotidiani cohortes peditum fecerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. With participles: inde Rubos fluvi pervenimus, utpote longum cognitos iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: plurale me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Hegesipp. 2. With adjectives: quam id erat curae, quo paulo infirmi essemus, utpote res tenues, tibiae minutae parum solae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9: quo usus populus numerosiis, utpote parvus et prope custodique vereclundoque collecti, id. A. P. 206.

ūtrĭcŭlus, v. pubo.

ūtrĭlĭbet, *adv. on whichever of two sides, on either side*: Plin. 2, 28, 26.

ūtrĭcŭlus, i, m. [*i*ter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: sequi ac utricios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33.

utrăquĕ, *adv. both times*: in Hispania pugnatum his: utraque nostri loco moti, Caes. Hostina in Hon. 185, 24: Cincil. lb. 25.

ūtrĭcŭlus, *ae*, m. [*i*ter *cado*] *one who cuts skins or bags in pieces*: non homicidam sed utricidam amplecteres, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ūtrĭcŭlārĭus, i, m. [utriculus] *a bagpiper*. Suet. Ner. 54: Inscr. Orell. no. 4139 *sq.*

ūtrĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [*i*ter] *a small skin or leathern bottle*: Cels. 2, 17: App. M. 1, p. 108.

ūtrĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [uterus] *a little womb or matrix*: Plin. 11, 37, 84.

¶ Transf. of plants, *a bud or calycle of a flower, a hull or husk of grain*: id. 16, 25, 39: id. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

utrimquĕ (utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: tubae utrimque canunt contra consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: scriter utrimque neque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60: utrimque continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: utrimque praecisa vipera, *at both ends*, i. e. *head and tail*, Plin. 29, 6, 38: (Alcumena) utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Pl. Am. prol. 111: Piso M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.*: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81: causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, *for and against*, id. 12, 5, 20. (II) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, utrimquesecus), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 940: canes utrimque secus Deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 126.

utrimquĕdĕcus, v. utrimque.

utrĭndĕ, *adv.* [uter *inde*] *from or on both sides*: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi paree, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.

utrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [uter *secus*] *on both sides*: insolumi fervore cohunt utrinsecus ignes, Anst. Astr. 303.

utrō, *adv. to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way* (rare): nescit utro potius sua et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: utro vener lerit, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179

utrŏbī, *adv.* v. utrubi.

utrŏbīdem, *adv.* v. utrubidem.

utrŏbīque, *adv.* v. utrubique.

utrŏlĭbet, *adv. to either one of two sides, to either side*: me inclinate utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

utrŏquĕ, *adv. to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions*: utroque citius quam velleris, curram confidimus, Cic. Att. 5, 13: exercitus utroque ductii, Liv. 8, 29: nunc hue, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 12, 19. ¶ Connected with *versus* (sometimes written as one word, utroquevorsus): utroque versum fundam aut in genium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8: quibus ut quaedam vocabula assignata, quae ut utroque versum dicantur, Gell. 5, 21, 3: *to the preceding sense*, *doubtful sense*, *double sense*: nomina diminutiva, Gell. 5, 21, 3.

utrŏquĕversum, *adv.* v. utroque.

utrŭbi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [utor ubi] *as which of two places, on which of the two sides, where:* utrubi senatori estis? hiscine an in tricliinio? Naev. in Charis. p. 198 P.: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 9: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.: Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 43, 31 ("De utrubi"): cf. Gai. Dig. 4, § 148.

utrŭbidem (utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix dem] *on both sides, on each or either side:* utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

utrŭbiquĕ (utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix que] *on both parts or sides:* quia utrubique magnos inimicos habebam, Asn. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: utrubique conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrubique auxilio Actolorum, Liv. 36, 16: utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, *both by land and sea*, Nep. Hann. 10: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrubique sit eademque lex, *i. e. with both gods and men*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam luculenta hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrubique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrubique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an*, which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether:* (I) In direct interrogations: utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 13: utrum tu mas an femina es? id. Rud. 1, 2 16: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95. With the interrog. particle *ne: Ba.* Simulato me amare. *Pi.* Utrum ego istuc jocum' assimulem, an serio, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 42: utrumne igitur ego sum Domitii exemplo gravis, an tu, Plin. 7, 1, 1. (II) In indirect interrogations: quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, ib. 1, 7. With the interrog. particle *ne:* immitiorem nunc utrum credam magis sodalemne esse, an Bacchidem, incertum admodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 1: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, Cic. Quint. 30, 92. Corresp. to anne, necne, or ne: nunc me ire jussit ad eam et percunctarier, utrum aurum reddat, anne est secum simul, Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 4: id autem utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelliges, Cic. Att. 12, 51: Agrigentinis utrum esset utilius, suisne servire, anne populo Romano obtemperare, id. Verr. 4, 33, 73: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, ib. 4, 16, 35: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphicr. 3. 2. Sometimes without the second clause: (I) In direct interrogations: utrum in clarissimis est civibus te, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45, 39. (II) In indirect interrogations: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio elicium foras, Pl. Man. 5, 4, 30: an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de tot oratores, utrum denique siculi universi bene existiment, an rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167. With the interrog. particle *num:* quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Pisaris triverum classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 27.

ūva, ae *f.* a *bunch or cluster of grapes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 3, 2 *sq.*: Plin. 14, 1 *sq.*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Virg. G. 1, 54: Tib. 2, 1, 45: Prop. 4, 2, 13: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9 **II.** Transf. *a bunch or cluster of any fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52. **2.** *a cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: Virg. G. 4, 558: Plin. 11, 17, 18: Juv. 13, 68. **3.** *the uvula, κίων*: Cels. 7, 12, 3: Plin 23, 7, 64: Mart. 10, 56, 5. **4.** *the eggs of the cuttle-fish*, Sepia officinalis, Linn. (described as a fish): Plin. 9, 2, 1: id. 32, 10, 49.

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [from an obsolete uveo: on the root see udus] *moist, wet, humid:* oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow or become moist or humid* (poet.): suspensae in litore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 308. **2.** *to moisten or refresh oneself:* seu quis capit acria fortis pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus] *moist, wet:* aliqua a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [v. uvens] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid:* rete, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, ib. 2, 7, 15: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: ei ventosusque status coeli, Col. 7, 3, 3: Juppiter, Virg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew*, id. E. 10, 20: Bacchus, *i. e. drunken*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18: uvidi Tiburis ripae, *i. e. well-watered*, ib. 4, 2, 30: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9. *Comp.:* poma, *i. e. juicy*, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva fero] *cluster-bearing, bearing or producing grapes* (poet.). Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, *m.* [v. uvens] *moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

uxor, ōris, *f. a wife, spouse, consort:* ducit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* quaeso: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica consori Catoni, quum ille *Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Non hercle*, inquit, *ex animi mei sententia*, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: berus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24. On the legal condition of Roman married women, *v.* Smith's Ant. 740 *seq.* **II.** Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *i. e. she-goats*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. **2.** Humorously, of the cloak (abolla) with which a poor man covers himself in bed: Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor] *a little wife:* erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219. As a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 19: ib. 5, 2, 38.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wife or married woman:* in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *i. e. averse to marriage*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155. Post.: imber, *i. e. tears for the death of a wife*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: forma, *an ordinary beauty*, Favor. in Gell. 5, 11 *fin.* **2.** Subst. uxorium, ii, *n. a law laid on old bachelors, the old bachelor tax:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Esp. *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* Virg. Aen. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

V.

V, v, *indecl.* n. or (litera, *subaud.*) **V, v**, *f.* the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is derived from the Greek Υ Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel u (q. v.), it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it: Charis. p. 37 P.; Diom. pp. 416, 420 lb.; Prisc. pp. 539, 542, 544 *sq.* lb.; Vel. Long. pp. 2215, 2222 lb.; just as the consonant i (j) and the vowel i were regarded as two distinct letters. **2.** V between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usu. giving rise to contraction: *e. g.* amavisti, amasti; deleverunt, delerunt; novisti, nosti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, *etc.*; providens prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis: Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, *etc.* In seorsus, from sevorsus, no contraction takes place. This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Paculus for Pacuvius, *etc.* **II.** Interchanges of *v* with other letters. **1.** There is reason to believe that the sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of *v*; hence Quint. (12, 10, 29) calls it, Aeolica litera, and the Emperor Claudius employed the inverted Greek digamma to represent it: v. Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 *sq.* P.; Gell. 14, 5: see also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 710 *sq.*; Marini Atti, p. 97. Hence also, *v* occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: *e. g.* ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; video, ἰδ; vestis, ἑσθής; vitulus, ἰτυλός; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαιός; vicus, οἶκος; vinum, οἶνος; levis, λεῖος, *etc.* **2.** *v* has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, esp. *v* becomes *u*: *e. g.* solvo, solutum (from solvitum, solūtum); caveo, cautum (from cavitum); nauta, from navita; neu, seu, from neve, sive, *etc.*; so by poets for prosodial reasons: silūa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlūio, evŏlūam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; gĕnva, tĕnvia (dissyl.), for gĕnūa, tĕnŭis; tĕnvia, tĕnvius (trisyl.) for tĕnŭia, tĕnŭius, *etc.* **3.** With *b*: v. letter B. *no.* I. 1. **4.** With *p*: v. letter V. *no.* II. 2. **5.** With *c*: v. letter C. *no.* III. 5. **III.** Changes of *v* in the Romance languages: **1.** initial or medial *v* becomes (I) *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *verbum*, It. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*; Lat. *vesica*, Wall. *beşică*, Port. *bexiga*; Lat. *nervus, caseus*, It. *nerbo, gabbia*; Lat. *fervere, silex*, Wall. *fărbere, scalbă*; Lat. *cavus*, Prov. *corbaion*, Fr. *courbe*. (II) *g* or *gu*: *e. g.* Lat. *vadum, vulpes*, It. *guado, golpe*; Fr. *gué*; Sp. *golpe*; Lat. *vagina*, Fr. *gaîne*; Lat. *viperă*, Prov. *guiure*; Lat. *frivolus, sevum*; It. *frigolo, sego*; Lat. *favus*, Wall. *fagur*. (III) *u*: *e. g.* Lat. *civitas*, Sp. *ciudad*; Lat. *avis struthio* Fr. *autruche*. (IV) *v* medial is freq. omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *Faventia, rivus* It. *Faenza, rio*; Lat. *gingivus, ovis*, Wall. *gingea, eas*; Lat. *fovea*, Sp. *hoya*; Lat. *pavo, pavor*; Fr. *paon, peur*. **2.** As a final, *v* becomes (I) *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *cervus, brevis, novus*; Fr. *cerf, bref, neuf*: (II) *u*: *e. g.* Lat. *bovem, grave, novus*; Wall. *bou, greu, nou*; Prov. *bou, greu*. (III) *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *carous, corvus*, Wall. *carb, corb*. **IV.** As an abbreviation V. stands for vir, vivus vixit, vota, vale, verba, *etc.*; V. C., or VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos possit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. L. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de eo re fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt. **3.** As a numeral V (which in this case was per

haps orig. a representation of the outspread hand), stands for *five*.

vācans, antis, *Part.* [vaco]. ‖ Adj.: *idle*, *useless* (rare): vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5

vācanter, *adv. superfluously*, *needlessly*: vacanter et inaniter, Gell. 17, 10.

vācātio, ōnis, *f.* [vaco] *a being free from a duty*, *service*, *etc.*; *freedom*, *exemption*, *immunity*; *a freeing*, *exempting*, *dispensation*: (I) With *gen. obj.*: vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr 4, 11, 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85. (II) With *gen. subj.*: deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, Cic. Cael. 12, 30: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7. (III) With *ab*: a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32. (IV) With *quominus*: vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117. (V) *Absol.*: falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, id. Font. 4, 7: delectum haberi, subiatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31. ‖ Transf. *a sum paid for exemption from military service*: vacationes animus exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46.

vacca, ae, *f.* *a cow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6 Col. 6, 21, 1: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: Virg. E. 9, 31. [Prob. from *echo*, q. v.: *vacca* would therefore be orig a beast of burden.]

vaccinium, ii, *n.* *the whortle-berry*, Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linn: Plin 16, 18, 31: Virg. E. 2, 18 Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5.

vaccinus, a, um, *adj.* [vacca] *of* or *from cows*: caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50: lac, id. 25, 8, 51 caseus, id. 28, 14, 58.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cow* or *heifer*: Cat. 20, 14: Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

vācē-fio, fiĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus] *to become* or *be made empty* (very rare): multusque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1004: id. 6, 1016.

vācerra, ae, *f. a log*, *stock*, *post* Col 9, 1, 3: id. 6, 19, 2. ‖ Transf like stipes, and our *stock*, *block*, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*

vācerrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerra] *mad*, *crack-brained*: Suet. Aug. 87.

vācillātio, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo] *a rocking to and fro*, *a reeling motion*: indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

vācillo (văcillo, Lucr. 3, 503), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to sway to and fro*; *to stagger*, *reel*, *totter*: quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesterna potatione oecitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: Lucr. 3, 478: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 6, 1095: sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1235: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. ‖ Fig. *to waver*, *vacillate*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: segrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1120: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Modest. Dig. 22, 5, 2. [*Vac-illo*, dim. from root VAC, which is prob. the same as Sans. vakh, "se movere," and Germ. *wank-en*; Eng. *scalk*.]

vādĭvē, *adv.* *at leisure*, *leisurely*: libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 3 *prolog.* 14.

vādĭvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vacivus] *emptiness*, *want*: cibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

vācīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty*, *void*: sedes fecere alicui, Pl. Cas. 3, 4, 6: sedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: aures, id. Cas. prol. 29. With *gen.*: valens afflictet me vacivum virium, *i. e. destitutis of strength*, *powerless*, id. Bac. 1, 2, 46: tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. (Hence Sp. *vacio*, *vaciar*; Port. *vasio*, *vasar*.)

vāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (*perf.* vacui, Tert. Pall. 4) *to be empty*, *void*, or *vacant*; *to be void of*, *free from*, or *without*, *to lack* or *want*: (I) *Absol.*: quacumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 908: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix tricliniam vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52. tota domus superior vacat, ib. 12, 10: aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited*, *uncultivated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: ostia septem pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256. (II) With *abl.*: illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: mens vacans corpore, id. N. D. 1, 10, 25. hoste vacare domos, Virg. Aen 3, 123: (domus) quae igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764. custode vacans, ib. 2, 422: ejusmodi (nimiis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136 studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43 cura et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8 vitio, ib. 1, 3, 10. metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1. criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34 febri, Cels. 2, 14 *med.*: morbis, Javol. Dig. 21, 1, 51 amplitudo animi pulcrior, si vacat populo, neque plausum captans, *keeps free from*, *remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc 2, 26, 64: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv. 2, 48. (III) With *ab*: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 nullum tempus illi unquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: ab opere (milites), Caes. B. C. 3, 76. ‖ Esp. *to be free from labour*, *not busied*, *idle*, *at leisure*; *to have leisure* or *time*: quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli impudens esse, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11 si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38 si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.

2. With *dat.*: *to be free to attend*, *apply*, or *devote oneself to*; *to have leisure* or *time for*: philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11 lucubrare, quasi solutus ceteris curis huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studio operis pulcerrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114: clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22. non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them*, *cannot attend to them*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2. Rarely *absol.*: dum peragro tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2. 3. Impersonal, *there is time*, *room*, or *leisure for*: usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. Aen. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted*, Virg. Aen. 10, 625. (II) With *dat.* of person, *I* (*thou*, *he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time*: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacat tibi cantibus aurem, id. M. 5, 334: cui esse diserto vacet, Quint. 11, 1, 50. *Absol.*: teneri properentur amores, dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: si vacat, Juv. 1, 21. 4. Of women, *to be free*, *single*, *unmarried*: qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, ultimo supplicio punitur, Marc. Dig. 48, 6, 5: Pa. Quint. 15, 2. 5. In law, *to be free*, *unoccupied*, *owneriess*: fundi possessionem nanciscl, quae ex negligentia domini vacat, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 37: Ulp. lb. 38, 17, 2 *fin.*

vācŭē, *adv. emptily*, *uselessly*: inaniter, vacue et sine ulla substantia constituta sunt omnia, Arn. 3, 121.

vācŭē-fĭcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [vacuus] *to make empty*; *to empty clear*, *free* (rare): quid quod advenis tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (*al.* vacua facta): domum novis nuptiis, ib. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2 *fin.*: fauces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: venas inanes, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in coena, *to clear a place*, *make room*, ib. 1, 2. ‖ Fig.: circumcisiones, *i. e. to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17.

vācŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being without*, *a freedom*, *absence*, *exemption*: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: doloris, ib. 2, 11, 35: aegritudinis, id. Tusc 5, 14, 42: vacuitas ab angoribus, id. Off. 1, 21, 73. ‖ Moton. *empty space*, *vacuity*: interventorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7.

vācŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *void*; *to empty*, *clear*, *free*: locus manibus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1022. sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 13: secula putri penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

vācŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty*, *clear*, *free from*, *devoid of*, *wanting*, *without*: Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.*: (I) *Absol.*: spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 524: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: aër, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 14. theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32. Hence Subst. vacuum, i, *n.* *an empty space*, *an open* or *vacant place*, *a void*, *vacuity*: vacuum minus intus habere (*opp.* inane), Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg. G. 2, 287. ne per vacuum hostis incurreret, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: publicani per vacuum irruperunt, Liv. 25, 3. (II) With *abl.*: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Tim. 4: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63: agri cultoribus, Ov. M. 7, 653: ebur ense, ib. 4, 148: animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4: motu, Ov. M 3, 582. (III) With *ab*: Messana ab his rebus vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51. (IV) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly post.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, id. J. 90: vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: criminis, id. M. 6, 541: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119 ‖ Esp. *free from labour* or *occupation*, *without business*, *at leisure*, *disengaged*, *unoccupied*, *idle*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 22: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent cargine mentes, Virg. G. 2, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38. *Sup.*: nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaerenas, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 141. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, ib. 2, 2, 81: in umbra tonsoris, ib. 1, 7, 50. (II) *free from care*, *calm* or *composed* (rare): Rutilius animo vacuus, *i. e. careless*, *without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52: haud animi vacuus, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantemus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19.

2. Of women, *free*, *unmarried*, *single*: ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicere nuptias, Pe Quint. Decl. 376: Heraïlis, *i. e.* widowed, Ov. M. 14, 331. 3. Of possessions, *free*, *vacant*, *without an occupant or master*: vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: praedandae doctrinaeque possessio, quasi vacuae atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: mentes dotis ut vacua contulit ille alius, Tib. 2, 6, 40: Syria provincia vacua fuit usque Attili Reg., id. Agr. 40. Subst.: si [illegible]

quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50. **4.** Of places, in reference to entering them, *free, open, public, accessible* (poet.): ut vasto patuerunt aequore campi, Virg. Aen. 12, 718: portūs, Ib. 2, 761: aëria, Ib. 3, 528: sedes Romanis vativus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94. **5.** *without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable* (rare): vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov. M. 7, 786: si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15.

vādimōnium, ii, *n.* [i. vas] legal *t. t. a promise to appear in court under a penalty*, which was usually secured by sureties (vades), though not always, *bail, security, recognizance*: qui in jus vocatus fuerit ab adversario, ni eo die finiverit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gaius, 4, 184: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 15, 38: constituere, id. de Sen. 7, 21 concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: capere, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: facere, Lucr. 4, 1119: res est in vadimonium, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, Ib. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court*, Cato in Gell. 2, 14: Cic. Quint. 8, 29: facere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 19: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic Att. 2, 7: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, id. Quint. 23, 75: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, Ib. 14, 46 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 21). ‖ Transf. *an appointed day*: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227.

vādo (vasi, Tert. Pall. 3), *v. n.* [akin to the root *βα-* in *βαίνω*] *to go, walk*; esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (rare): vadunt solida vi, Enn. Ann. 8, 33: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att 4, 10 ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137 inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24: haudquaquam in mortem, Virg. Aen. 2, 369: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Virg. Aen. 11, 176: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 14, 39. ‖ Fig.: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, id. 2, 7, 5. (Hence It. *vado, vo*; Fr. *vais, vas, va.*)

vādo, 1. *v. a.* [vadum] *to wade through, ford*: flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

vādor, ātus, 1. *v. C. dep.* [i. vas] legal *t. t. to bind over by bail* (vades) *to appear in court*: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Pos.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Pl. Pers. 2, ¾, 18: ait se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: (Apronius) quum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 3, 15, 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. 3, 13: jamque vadatura, lectica praedest, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: tum time respondere vadato debebat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. ‖ *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign.* bound over; and in gen. *pledged, engaged*: vadatus obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae modulo tenebatur, Fulgent. Exposs. serm. ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinxisque sitines, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 3: unumneris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 270.

vādōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum] *full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal*: mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: aestus, Virg. Aen. 7, 728: Syrtes, Sall. J. 78: cetosi, Liv. 5, 54 Nova, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26. Poet.: aquae, *t. v. restless*, Lucan. 8, 698. *Sup.*: Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vādum, i, *n.* (*masc.* vadus, i, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 111; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 231, 17) 1 *lit. a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Ib. 5, 58: id. B. C. 1, 61: ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, id. B. G. 2, 9: Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 2, 23: Lucr. 1, 201: Ov. M. 1, 370. ‖ Transf. *a body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: Cat. 64, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 2. **2.** *the bottom* of a body of water, *the depths*: sana vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26: Plin. H. N. 3 *praef.* § 4. So, *the bottom* of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10 Plin. 31, 3, 23. ‖ Fig.: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, *i. e. in safety*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 73: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Cael. 21, 51. cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437. [Prob. of same root as Germ. *wasser*, Eng. *water*, and also akin to *unda, udus*, q. v.] (Hence It. *guado*; Fr. *gué.*)

vădus, i, *v.* vadum, *ad init.*

vae, *interj.* [*ovai*] An exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!*: Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. E. 9, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 3 vae verbero! Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 51. Very freq. like Gr. *οὐαί* and our *woe!* with *dat.*: vae misero mihi! id. Am. 2, 2, 94 Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9 tergo meo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 3: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. 5, 48 Flor. 1, 13, 17 Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 19. Also, *the title of a satire by Varro*, of which fragments are preserved in Non. 82, 17 id. 156, 13: id. 492, 8 id. 500, 9. With the *acc.* (rare): vae te! *woe to you!* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: vae me! Sen. Apocol *med.*

vaenĕo and **vaenum**, I, v. veneo and venum.

văfellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* from vafer, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* altellus

văfer, fra, frum, *adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* in disputando vafri, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 Hor. S. 1, 3, 130 lingua. Pompon. in Non 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131. mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8 *ext.*: vafra et fallaciosa arguments, Gell. 7, 3. Poet. with *gen.*: juris vafer, Ov. H. 20, 30. *Sup.*: Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*

văfrāmentum, i, *n.* [vafer] *a crafty device, a trick*: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7 *ext.*

văfrē, *adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully*: nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 132: Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*

văfrĭtia, ae, *f.* [vafer] *craftiness, cunning, artfulness*: vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49 *med.*

vāgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vagor] *strolling about, vagabond*: Fenestella in Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6: Ib. 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5 *med.*

vāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a strolling about, wandering, roaming*: incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

vāgē, *adv. here and there, far and wide, disparatly*: vage effusi per agros, Liv. 26, 39: res sparsae et vage dilectae, Amst. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. 4, 31, 42.

vāgīna, ae, *f.* a scabbard, sheath: Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 4, 579: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vaginā condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. ‖ Transf. *the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the husk, husk*: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.: Cic. de Sen. 15, 51 § 2. = cunnus: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 85. [*Vag-ina* from a root VAG, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is VAG appears from such forms as *vag-ina, ang-ina, ru-ina.*] (Hence It. *guaina*; Fr. *gaine.*)

vāgīnula, ae, *f. dim.* [vagina] *a little sheath, husk* of ears of grain: Plin. 18, 7, 10.

vāgio, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [onomat.: idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. in Gell. 16, 17] of the cries of young children, *to cry, squall*: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: videtis populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: Ov. F. 2, 405. Of young goats, acc. to Varr L. L. 7, 5, 100: of young hares. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 60. ‖ Transf. *to sound*: clamor ad coelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. Ann. 8, 50 (from Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, if the reading is correct). (Hence It. *guaire*)

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio] *a crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ingens, infantumque animae flentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 426: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. 7 *praef.* § 2 Ov. H. 11, 85. Of the *bleating* of young goats: id. M. 15, 466. Of a *crying* for pain: Cels. 7 *praef. med.*

vāgo, 1. *v. n.* (for vagor). exsul incerta vagat, Pac. in Non. 467, 25: Att., Turpil., Pompon., and Varr., Ib.: arbores vento vagant, Enn. ib.

vāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vagus] *to stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, rove*: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Inv. 2, 38, 80 quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2 tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6. tibicines feriati per urbem vagantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56 Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6 libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32 qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5 canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg. G. 3, 540 ultra terminum cutis vagor expeditis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11. Of inanimate things: stellae sponte sua, jussaeque vagentur et errent, id. Ep. 1, 12, 17. (ii) Poet. with *acc.*: Ino etiam prima terras actate vagata est, *i. e. wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28, 19. ‖ Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: etiam quum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, Ib. 2, 4 quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7 eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265 non vagus oratio, sed defixa in una re publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: Viennensium vitis inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: vagantibus Graecise fabulis, *i. e. variously related*, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

vāgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio] *a sounding, sound*: vagorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr. ap. Fest. *s. v.*

vāgŭlātio, ōnis, *v.* obvagulo.

vāgŭlo, āre, *v.* obvagulo.

vāgus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus] *wandering*: animula vagula, *i. e. hastening away*, Hadrian. in Spart. Hadr. 25.

vāgus, a, um, *adj. strolling about roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Cla. 62, 175: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 40. (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10) quae circum vicinos vaga est, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: thesaurus, Hor. A. P. 117: Herculem, id. Od. 3, 3, 9: pecus, Ib. 3, 23, 13: aves, Ib. 4, 4, 2 pinnae, id. S. 2, 4, 77. (ii) Of things: vitae (status) aetemi vagi et quietis expertes, Cic. Tim. 10: lunae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 21: sequores, Tib. 2, 6, 7: Rhenus, Prop. Od. 2, 14, 2: venti, Ib. 2, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 796: nimbi, Ib.

2, 673: arma, *flying, light*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: domus (Sepulcrorum), Ib. 3, 24, 10: pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 21, 37, 75. ‖ Fig. *wandering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: bestiae mobilius solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, id. Or. 23, 77: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: vagum nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1: concubitu prohibere vago, *i. e. promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398. Poet. with *gen.*: vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4. [Sans. *vaj*, "ire."]

vah (vaha, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Afran. in Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, *etc. ah! oh!*: vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: vah! homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: quum dolentes dicimus *heu!* vel quum delectamur *vah* dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 51: vah! apage te a me, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 32: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

vaha, *interj.* v. vah.

valde, *adv.* [contr. from valide] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly*: (i) With verbs: quicquid vult, valde vult, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: nunc *ishibero* illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: literas tuas valde exspecto, id. Fam. 16, 19: aliquem nimis valde laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1 nil mihi tum valde placent, Cat. 68, 77: aliquid valde probare, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7. *Comp.*: novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6· valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43· exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17· mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7. (iii) With adverbs: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1: illud valde graviter tulerunt, Ib. 1, 17: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8. 2. As a strongly confirmative reply: *Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vāle, v. valeo, *no.* 1, 2, ii.

vāle-dīco, *v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu*: Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 21.

vālens, entis, *Part.* [valeo]. ‖ *Adj. strong, stout, vigorous*: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: quum homo imbecillius a valentissima bestia laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1: truncl, Virg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, i. e. *most nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick*, Ov. A. A. 3, 109. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active*: valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum mimi gleba, Cels. 4, 14 *fin.*: silvestria (papaveris capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76. 2. Esp. *well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty*: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: vides, hora undecima quum valens in publico visus esset, nata nostem mortuus est, id. Clu. 8, 27: (cives) si sani sint et valentes, id. Acad. 2, 7, 19: sive aegra sive valens, Prop. 2, 21, 20.

3. Fig. *strong, powerful, mighty*: nullius nobilis et (quamvis) viros non ordinum nobilis (sed nobilis) quam nunc tam valentes videmus, Cic. Att. 7, 3: (Verres) nihil non valentissime paravit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2: valens dialecticos, id. Fat. 6, 12: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: haec frans valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Tim. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 3, 174: causa valentior, id. Pont. 1, 10, 35.

vālenter, *adv. strongly, stoutly, violently*: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481. ‖ Fig. *forcibly, energetically*: non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*: si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*

vālentia, ae, *f.* [valens] *bodily strength, vigour*: sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. in Non. 186, 25: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*

vālentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *strong, stout*: ut valentula est! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to be strong, stout*, or *vigorous*. puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 51. plus potest, qui plus valet: vir erat: plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38. 2. Esp. *to be well* in health, *be healthy, hale, hearty*: equidem valeo et salvus sum recte, id. Am. 2, 1, 34· facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: te recte valere operamque dare, ut quotidie melius, id. Fam. 11, 24: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14· minus valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14 melius valere, ib. · si corpore valuisset, id. Brut. 20, 77: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100: ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30 a morbo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26. and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecunia perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9. So the freq. commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): v. Cicero's letters *pass.*: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. *Pass. impers.*: quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 8. (ii) Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu*: *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, id. Truc. 2, 4, 79· vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86. *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: ite intro cito: valete, id. Asin. 3, 3, 155. Before a vowel, vālē. et longum, formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla, Virg. E. 3, 79· Ov. M. 3, 501. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas. Cicero's letters *pass.* Also in bidding farewell to the dead salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208. (β) Valere jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu*: illum salutavi: post etiam valere jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2: obstinatissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis dicerent valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Ner. 49 *fin.* (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 18: *si* talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res judicata, si me palma negata mucrem, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *away with them*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13. ‖ Transf. to have sufficient *strength* or *power* for some specified purpose; to be able, capable, or sufficient; to serve; use, with ad or dat.: alios velocitas celeritasque ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: in rem actionemque valere, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18 astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quod dam res: ad omnes casus non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, Lucr. 3, 258: valet luna summis mutare deos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: nec Ilithuea valet Theseus 'abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo, Ib. 4, 7, 27: ut aegre evadere in Palatium valuerit, Suet. Claud. 18. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305: vertate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Ib. 40. (ii) Esp. of medicines, *to be efficacious, be good* for anything: finium potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27: cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, id. 29, 4, 17: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51. With *inf.*: sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, id. 34, 18, 55. 2. In gen. and fig. *to be powerful, effective, influential, valid*: constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*: the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by *ad*: quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: sic ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, id. B. G. 6, 30 hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Velina, *has great influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere, ib. 2, 4: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, *was effective enough*, Ib. 36, 136 non vereor, ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit in posterum contra falsos rumores, *should be powerless*, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: cur minus venena Medeae valent, *are less efficacious*, Hor. Epod. 5, 62· genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56. tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse reperios aliquos principes belli inferendi, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valeat, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Ib. 7, 63· nescis, quo valeat numus? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73. 3. Esp. Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth*: denarii quod denos aeris valebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: dum pro argenteis decemaureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertius vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 7§ 4 quanti omnibus valet (servus), Paul. Ib. 9, 2, 33. 4. Of words, like Gr. δύναμαι, *to mean, signify, import*: quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: et *intellego* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valere quod *scio*, Quint. 10, 1, 13: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 39. [Sans. *bala*, "vis, robur;" perh. Germ. *wallen*.]

vălĕria, ae, *f. a kind of eagle*, called also melanaetos, q. v.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vălescо, *v. n. incep.* [valeo] *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare): (puerorum aetas) tali fautu vicretim valescat, Lucr. 1, 944: scitara ingenia, bona consilia nobis valescere, Tac. Ann. 1, 32: superstitiones, id. A. 12, 64.

vălĕtūdinārius, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *sickly, infirm*: pueri, *sickly*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18. [valetudinarium, ii, *n. a sick-room, hospital*, an infirmary, Cic. Att. 7, 3: diebus viis visitare valetudinarium, Suet. Aug. 72: medicamentum, Cels.

Mac. Dig. 49, 16, 12 *fin.* **2.** valetudinarium, ii, *n. a sick-room, hospital, infirmary:* Cels. *praef.:* Sen. Ep. 27: Col. 11, 1, 18. (ii) *a military lazar-house or hospital:* Veg. Mil. 2, 10: Arrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

vălĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [valeo] *state of health, health,* whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: bona, Lucr. 3, 103: Cic. Am. 6, 20: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: tenuis aut nulla potius, id. de Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17. **2.** Esp. *a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health:* cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse solent aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86. (ii) *a bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* curatio valetudinis, id. Div. 2, 59, 123: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, ib. 3, 2: quod his nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, Cic. Am. 2, 8: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: major, *i. e.* morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100. *Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: Suet. Aug. 81. **II.** Fig. (rare): mala valetudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Cal. 50. Of style: quos (Lysiae studios!), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

valgiter, *adv. awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. de Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

valgus, a, um, *adj. having legs bent outwards, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): valgos, qui diversas suras habeant et e contrario vari dicuntur incurva crura habentes, Fest. *s. v.*: Cels. 8, 20: Pl. Fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: Nov. in Non. 25, 12. **II.** Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 76. [Prob. from *volvo,* "to turn" or "twist:" on the interchange of *v* and a guttural, see letter c, *no.* III. 5.]

vălīdē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, vehemently,* etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 20: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 24: nec tua vox valido valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22. *Comp.* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 8: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: validius abrogant fidem, Plin. 28, 2, 4. *Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure: Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adolescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130.

vălīdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [validus] *strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trismeg. p. 97.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo] *strong, stout, powerful, able:* homines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 7: corpora etiam validiora fiant exercitatione, id. Asin. 3, 2, 41: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1227: leo, id. 5, 983: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 830: vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 197: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 292: turres, id. 5, 1439: bipennis, Virg. G. 4, 331: urbs munita, Liv. 1, 15: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food,* Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* With *inf.:* pondus sustinere validae ables, Plin. 16, 42, 81: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* medicamen, Ov M. 15, 333: succus, ib. 7, 316: venenum, ib. 7, 122: Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.*: validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32. **2.** Esp. *well* in body, *sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body,* Pl. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: validus male filius, *sickly,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: neodum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13: color validus, *healthy complexion,* Plin. 20, 5, 20. **II.** Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential:* Jovi opulento, incluto valido viripotenti, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, Sall. C. 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratia et facundia validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, ib. 6, 31: validissimum genus (dicendi), Quint. 12, 10, 63. With *gen.:* orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virium et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum] *pertaining to a rampart:* coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart,* Liv. 10, 46: Suet. Aug. 25: Plin. 16, 4, 3.

vallescit perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo ejiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. *s. v.*

vallĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vallis] *a little valley, a glen, dell:* vallis deminutivum *vallicula* facit, Fest. *s. v.* convallis: deformes, *little hollows,* Vulg. Levit. 14, 37.

vallis (*nom. sing.* valles, Virg. Aen. 11, 522), is, *f. a valley, vale:* quod satis magna vallis intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, ib. 3, 1: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: est curvo anfractu valles, Virg. Aen. 11, 522: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6 valles cavae, Virg. G. 2, 191: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31. **II.** Poet. transf. *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate:* castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 9: vallare noctem, *i. e. to intrench themselves at night,* id. G. 30. *Absol.:* muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, id. H. 4, 26. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend:* elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.*: Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: videbant Catilinam vallatum iudicibus atque sicariis, id. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi sepimento aliquo vallabit dissendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 21, 62: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus aras, Stat. Th. 10, 564.

vallum, i, *n.* [1. vallus] *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation:* Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: Liv. 33, 5: Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Cic. Att. 9, 12: Sall. J. 76: Virg. Aen. 9, 146: Hor. Epod. 9, 13 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1183). **II.** Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et opponо, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: saepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur valle aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: si interdicta petas vallo (*i. e.* stola) circumdata, Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

vallus, i, *m. a stake, pale,* for supporting vines: Virg. G. 1, 264: poire set with teeth and fastened to a cart pushed forwards by oxen placed behind, which were used by the Gauls for cutting grain. Plin. 18, 30, 72. **II.** In military lang. *a stake, palisade,* used for intrenchment: qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, ferre vallum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: virgulta vallo caedendo, Liv. 25, 36: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant! hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. **2.** Transf. *a rampart set with palisades:* id. B. C. 3, 63: Auct. B. Alex. 2: Tib. 1, 10, 9. **3.** *anything pointed:* pectinis, *the tooth of a comb,* Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

vallus, i, *f. dim.* [contr. from vannulus, from vannus] *a little winnowing-van* for grain or provender: Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2. (Hence It. *vaglio,* a corn-sieve.)

valva, ae, v. valvae.

valvae, arum, *f. plu.* [volvo] *the leaves, folds,* or *valves of a door, a folding-door:* Liv. 1, 34, 14. Caes B. C. 3, 105: Juv. 4, 63: Prop. 4, 8, 51: Ov. M. 2, 4: Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Sing.:* Pompon. in Non. 19, 23: Petr. 96: Sen. Herc. fur. 999.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valva] *having folding-doors:* valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110: lumina fenestrarum (in triclinio), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [volvo] *the pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants: Col. 6, 10, 1.

valvŭli, *i. q.* valvulae: Fest. *s. v.*

vānē, *adv. idly, vainly:* vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Apol. p. 300: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

vānesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [vanus] *to pass away, disappear, vanish:* incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: infusa vanescat sepia lympha, Pers. 3, 13. **II.** Fig.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40: ira plebis, ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos polite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, *i. e. to be in vain,* Cat. 64, 199.

vanga, ae, *f. a kind of mattock,* or acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon:* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking;* subst. *a liar:* cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanilicia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 37.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec vaniloquentia primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24: Tac A. 3, 49.

vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus loquor δώρον] *gabble-giver,* a facetiously-formed name of a liar: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, vaunting:* seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4: ib. 166, 6.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus loquor] *talking emptily* or *idly, lying:* quis vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 223. **II.** *boastful, bragging, vaunting:* Liv. 35, 48: ore, Sil. 14, 280.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity:* nulla in coelo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec vanitas inest: contra omnia ordo, veritas ratio constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem admiserunt? id. Off. 3, 14, 58: mercatura me, in tu-

dique apportans multisque sine vanitate inpertiens, ib. 1, 43, 151: si opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 1, 22: Quintius Atticus consul umbra honoris et suamet vanitate monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, id. Agr. 18 *fin.* *Plur.*: vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8 9.

vānĭtĭēs, ēī, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vanity*: Amm. 21, 1 *med.*

vānĭtĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vain-glory, vanity*: ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac. in Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 17.

vanno, ĭ. *v. a.* [vannus] *to fan, winnow*: frumentum, Lucil. in Non. 19, 25.

vannus, i, *f. a fan, van* for winnowing grain: Col. 2, 20, 4: App. M. 11, p. 262: mystica vannus Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Virg. G. 1, 166 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1183).

vāno, 1. *v. n.* [vanus] *to utter empty words*: Att. in Non. 16, 22; and 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj* [perh. contr. of vācanus] *empty, void, vacant*: sed illos exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Virg. G. 1, 226: leve ac vanum gramen, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47: videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, medium aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, *i. e. to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15.

II. Fig. *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain*: falsum aut vanum aut fictum, *opp.* vera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: oratio, Cic. Am. 26, 98 vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84 *fin.*: orationi vanae credidernnt, *delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117. verba, Ov. M. 13, 267: historiae, Quint. 1, 8, 20 argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1067 metus, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 3 gaudia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 188 spes, Ov. M. 14, 364: fides, Virg. Aen. 4, 12. omen, Ov. M. 2, 597 pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16 vana et irrita testamenta, Suet. Cal. 38 vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17. (II) Subst. vanum, i, *n. emptiness, nothingness* ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, *i. e. groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31: ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 854. With *gen.*: corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75: vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.

2. Of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, ostentatious, vain*: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. vanus mendaxque, Virg. Aen. 2, 80: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) narravere senes, Ov. M. 8, 721. Cn. Leutulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Virg. Aen. 11, 715: laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2 *ext.*: ne irrisus ac vanus ilsdem cestris assideret, *in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 *fin.* With *gen.*: aut ego (*i. e.* Juno) veri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 631: voti vanus, Sil. 1, 261. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpĭdē, *adv. poorly, ill*: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 87.

vāpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *that has emitted steam*, i. e. *that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid*: vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1. **II.** Transf. *spoiled, bad*: pix, Pers. 5, 148. **2.** Fig.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, id. 5, 117.

vāpor (vapos, Naev. in Non. 487, 10: Lucr. 6, 953: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m. steam, exhalation, vapour*: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: terrenus vapor alocus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus humidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke*, Virg. Aen. 7, 466.

II. Esp. *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat*, etc.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit, Cic. de Sen. 19, 51: solis, Lucr. 1, 1031: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: siderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas est vapor, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2. **2.** Fig. *warmth, ardour* of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hipp. 640. [Vapor, *vap-idus, vap-pa* prob. belong to the same root as Gr. *καπ-νός, καπ-ύω*: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *kv*, as both these letters are found in several of the Slavonic languages: v. Pott, II. 205.]

vāpōrālis, e, *adj.* [vapor] *pertaining to vapour, vaporary*: tenuitas, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 5.

vāpōrālĭtĕr, *adv. like vapour*: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

vāpōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [vapor] *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

vāpōrātē, *adv. hotly*: Amm. 24, 4, 17.

vāpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vapore] *a steaming, reeking, steam*: inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapour-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14.

vāpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor fero] *emitting steam*: fornaces, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45. Baiae, ib. 3, 5, 96.

vāpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor] **I.** Neutr. *to emit steam or vapour*: aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21. **2.** Fig. *to glow, burn*: invidia quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1130. **II.** Act. *to fill with steam; to steam, fumigate, heat, warm*: vaporatae nebulae, *opp.* frigidae, Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapour*, App. de Mundo, p. 61: templum ture vaporant, *perfume*, Virg. Aen. 11, 481: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *i. e. are suffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30: glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, *covers with vapour*, Lucr. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed*, Plin. 28, 11, 47: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.

vāpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of steam* or *vapour*: caligo, App. M. 9, p. 222: fontes balnearum, ib. 5, p. 165.

vāpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *steaming, smoking*: tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ. 6, 115.

vappa, ae, *f.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; flat, vapid wine*: vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, qua calamitate deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, quum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. **II.** Transf. *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat. 28, 5: Hor. S. 1, 1, 104: Auct. Priap. 14.

vappo, ōnis, *m. a certain winged animal*: Lucr. Fragm. in Prob. p. 1490 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I. p. 109 *not.* 32).

vāpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vapulo] *that gets a flogging*: tribunus, facetiously, of a slave, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to get a cudgeling* or *flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: vapulo ego invitus, Pl. Cas. 1. 3, 25: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, id. Am. 1, 1, 223: fustibus vapulare, Quint. 9, 2, 12: saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conduxtus fui, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 9. **2.** Vapula, vapulet, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we should say, *you be hanged! he be hanged!*: nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, id. Am. 1, 1, 214: vapulet! nec sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17. Prov.: vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.: v. Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. of troops, *to be beaten, to be conquered*: septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. **2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered*. vapulat peculium, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 10 multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *to be lashed, attacked*: omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14.

vāra, ae, *f. a wooden horse* or *trestle* for spreading nets upon: hence prov. verb.: sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos. **2.** *a forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Lucan. 4, 439.

vārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [varo] *a bending, winding*: fluminis, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 and 260 Goes.

vāria, ae, v. varius, no. 1. 2.

vārĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vario] *changeable, variable*: sĕr, App. de Mundo, p. 58.

vārĭantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr. 1, 654: id. 3, 319.

vārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [varius] *variegated*: uvae, a particular kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

vārĭātim, *adv. in various ways, variously*: dici, Gell. 5, 12.

vārĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vario] *a difference, variation*: sine variatione ulla, Liv. 24, 9.

vārĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [vario]. **II.** Adj. *changeable, varied*: vox variatior App. Flor. p. 357.

vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [varico] *one that walks with his legs spread apart, a straddler*: praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat. prodita causa sua, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4 *fin.*

vārĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle*: varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125: vallum, quod ea varicare nemo potest, *i. e. can straddle over it*, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: superbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6. (Hence It. *varcare, valcare, valicare.*)

vārĭcōsē, *adv. full of dilated veins*: varicosius onera portare, Fest. *s. v.* muli marini (acc. to others, from varicus *or* varico, *with feet spread apart*).

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose*: centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, *i. e. Cicero*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143, and Vatin. in Macr. S. 2, 3).

vārĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small varix*: Cels. 5, 26, 32.

vārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: ille ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

vārĭē, *adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: mithrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63: smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18. **2.** Fig.: varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: varia sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61: in Ae quis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28. With a punning allusion to *ne. i.*: *Ne. Pertpetuon' valuisti? Th. Varie.* **Epi.** Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque panthegrinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 15.

vārĭĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. and n.* [varius ago]. **I.** A. 1. *to make* or

various sorts or *colours, to variegate*: flagrans altus alis scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 *praef.*: balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App. Flor. p. 346: navis picturis miris, *id. M.* 11, p. 264. ‖ Neut. *to be party-coloured* or *variegated*: lyra gemmis variegat, id. Flor. p. 342.

vārĭĕtās, ātis, *f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety*: varietas Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transferri in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, quum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter afficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit; id. Manil. 6, 14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: varietates vocum, id. Div. 2, 3, 9: rerum publicarum, id. Rep. 3, 3: bellum in multa varietate terra mariquе versatum, *i. e. changes, vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21: esse in varietate ac dissensione, *variety of opinion*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32: extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus, *fickleness, inconstancy*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18.

vārĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]

I. Act. *to diversify, variegate*: (principia) omnigenos gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759: ortum maculis (sol), Virg. G. 1, 441: corpora coeruleis guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578 capillos (gemma), Id. Am. 1, 2, 41: variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colours, black and blue*, Pl. Poen. prol. 26: variante se uva, *becoming coloured, turning*, Plin 17, 22, 35, § 189: simulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb. 12, 1: vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *embroidered*, Cat. 64, 50. Poet.: formas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamorphosed*, Ov. M. 12, 559. 2. Fig. *to alter, change, vary*: vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or. 18, 59: orationem variare et distinguere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor. A. P. 29: in oratione multa submittere, variare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 37: laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: variatis hominum sententiis, *i. e. at variance*, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27. *Pass. impers.*: Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60: Vell. 2, 51 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 1. ‖ Neut. *to be diversified, variegated*; *to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, coloured*, Prop. 4, 2, 13; baccae, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21: inter se multum variare figurae non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484: variantes edere formas, Id. 5, 721: non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11. 2. Fig. *to be various* or *different*; *to change, vary*: dii abeant redeantque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. M. 15, 648: fama variat, Liv. 27, 27: haec de tanto viro, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis literarum variarent, proponenda erant, id. 38, 57.

vārĭtim, *adv.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: App. M. 1, p. 108.

vārius, a, um, *adj.* [akin to *βαῖος*] *spotted, striped, variegated*: aristis hirsutis nigra alba aut varia, *party-coloured*, variegatis, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: uvae, Cato R. R. 31, 4: lynces, Virg. G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 674: fauces, Tib. 2, 5, 45: plumae, Hor. A. P. 4: lapilles, id. S. 2, 4, 85: delumbunt, *of variegated marble*, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 181: anatomitur purpureis ostris, Id. Od. 2, 8, 13: color, Ov. M. 1, 270: vestra labra loris fabium ait validis varia sint, *i. e. black and blue*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 21: spuma quoque in vario passim miracula caelo videt, *variegated*, i. e. *diversified with stars*, Ov. M. 2, 192. (ii) Esp.: terra, *wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: sulcus, Cato R. R. 61, 2. 2. Subst. varia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* bestia, a mottled animal) *a panther*: Plin. 8, 17, 23 *sq.* (i) *a kind of magpie*: id. 10, 29, 41. ‖ Fig. *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: multae, copiosae, variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: Plato varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, *versatile*, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. Manil. 10, 28: varium jus et dispar conditio, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, Sall. J. 5: Liv. 2, 6: bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26: animus audax, subdolus, varius, *changeable, unsteady, fickle*, Sall. C. 5: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: with a punning allusion to signif. *no.* 1.: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit, *beaten black and blue, and fickle-minded*, Cic. Fragm ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48. quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13.

vārix, ĭcis, *comm.* [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs: Cels. 7, 8: ib. 17 *fin.*: Varr. in Non. 26, 13: Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: Plin. 11, 45, 104.

vāro, ōnis, *m. a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* squarrosi.

vāro, 1. *v. a.* [vārus] *to bend, curve*: alveos pontium, Auct de Limit. p. 257 Goes. flumen, ib. 285.

vārus, a, um, *adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed* (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. 2. In gen. *grown apart, crooked*: inanus, Ov. M. 9, 33: brachia, Mart. 7, 32, 9 cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2. ‖ Fig. *diverse, different* (poet.) geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers 6, 18. With *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56. [Erse *fiar*, "crooked," and perh. Germ. *quer.*]

vārus, i, *m. an eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. *ἔφηλις*: Cels. 6, 5: Plin. 22, 25, 73.

vas, vădis, *m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (in gen., while praes denotes a surety in a civil action, v. Smith's Ant. 954): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: Liv. 39, 41: Hor. S. 1, 1, 11.

vas, vāsis; *plur.* vasa, orum, *n.* (*nom. sing.* vasum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23: Fab. Pictor in Non. 544, 26: Pl. Truc. 2, 33: vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8: *gen.* vasi, Lucr. 6, 233. Apocopated, vas argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153) *a vessel, dish*; also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: diecrum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: vinarium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: argentea, Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Murrhina, Plin. 37, 2, 7: si vasa sint lapsa, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causa parantur, sed etiam quae aliquid sustinendi: et ideo mendillas vel promuscidarii continent, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20. (ii) *military equipments, baggage*: ille ex Sicilia jam omnia consenserat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47: Sen. Ep. 19: vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. (iii) *agricultural implements*: vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: *bee-hives*: Col. 9, 6, 1. (iv) *hunting implements*: Grat. Cyneg. 219. (v) *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 70: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārium, ii, *n.* [2 vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic. Pis. 35, 86. 2. *money given for the hire of an oil-mill*: Cato R. R. 145, 3. 3. *the furniture, moveables* in a bath: Vitr. 5, 10. 4. *archives, records*: Plin. 7, 49, 50: Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 12: Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin.*

vāsātus, i, *m.* [id.] *that has a large penis*: Lampr. Elag. 5.

vascellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small vase* or *urn*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4555.

vascŭlārius (vasclarius, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9 ap. Fabr. p. 17 no. 75), ii, *m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc. Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54 Inscr. Orell. no. 4276.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2 vas] *a small vessel*: Cato R. R. 111: Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: Quint. 1, 2, 28: Juv. 9, 141. 2. *a small bee-hive*: Pall. Jun. 7, 8. ‖ Transf. *the seed-capsule* of certain plants: Plin. 15, 28, 34. 3. *the penis*: Petr. 24 *fin.*

vascus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. an incorrect form of vastus] Iubis, *a kind of flute*: Sol. 5.

vastābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vasto] *wasting, devastating*: Amm. 31, 8.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: Italiae, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: agri, Liv. 7, 15. *Plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devaster, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov. M. 9, 192 ferus (*i. e.* lupus), ib. 11, 395: ferarum (Amycus), *destroyer*, Virg. Aen. 9, 772.

vastātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wasting, ravaging, devastating*: manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6: globus, id. 19, 9.

vastātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *a female waster, ravager*: Fig.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95.

vastē, *adv. rudely, harshly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: ne vastius diducantur verba, ib. 3, 43, 172. 2. *widely, far away, vastly, enormously*: vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vastesco, *v. n. incep.* [vastus] *to become desert* or *waste*: ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. in Non. 185, 10.

vastĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vastus facio] *laying waste, devastating*: Erymanthia vastifica belua, post. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert*: solitudo in agris est, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: Tac. A. 13, 55: fulciendorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6, 21. 2. Transf. *desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction*: quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id. Fl. 1, 1: vastitatem afferre, id. Pis. 31, 85: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26: pro tritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70. *Plur.*: hoc vastitatibus funerum, Att. in Non. 467, 21. 3. *terrible sins, enormity, outrage*: belluae pari vastitate, *of like cruel sins*, Cic. 3, 8, 31: ruborum Rhipaeus silvas, Plin. 16, 2, 2: hostis formidabilior vastitate,

Gell. 9, 13: cæli, Plin. 2, 41, 41: solis, id. 2, 12, 8: odoris, id. 37, 6, 22: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2. (II) Fig.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude*, id. 4, 18, 2: scientiæ rei rusticæ, id. 5, 1, 1.

vastitĭēs, ēi, *f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction*: vastities venit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction*: Mars pater, te precor ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intempestasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer, in Cato R. R. 141, 2: Pac. and Att. in Non. 184, 31. ‖ *fearful size*: corporis, Gell. 5, 14.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave unlanded* or *uninhabited* (rare): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32: vastani cultoribus agros, Virg. Aen. 8, 8. venator vastata lustra fugit, *i. e. destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. ‖ *Transf. to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy*: ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24. agros, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11 Italiam, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: partem provinciæ incursionibus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1. omnia cædibus, incendiis, rapinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110 *fin.*: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47 cuncta (pumices), Phædr. 3, 3, 14. direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16. 2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15. (Hence It. *guastare*; Sp. *gastar*; Fr. *gâter*.)

vastŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather huge* or *bulky*: corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128.

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, deserted, desolate* (rare): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26 vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3. vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 51 manus vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. J. 48 urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. 23, 30 abs te viduæ et vastæ virgines, *made lonely*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 52 dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4. 2. Fig. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115 vastus homo atque foedus, ib. 117 fugiamus crebras vocalium concursiones, quæ vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: *bacchas aeneas amoenissimas impendebant*, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48. ‖ *Transf. laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Pelena, Att. in Fest. *s. v.*: hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg. Aen. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hostî relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 18.

2. *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous*: immani et vastæ insidens belluæ, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: vastissimæ belluæ, ib. 26: vastum atque apertum mare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, ib. 3, 9: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6. campi, Virg. Aen. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 733: antrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 52: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 768: iter, *i. e. on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 418: certamen, Virg. Aen. 12, 553: impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 20: tempestas, Od. 3, 20, 5: clamor, Ov. M. 12, 494. murmur, Virg. Aen. 1, 245: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 647: libera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 44, 153: pondus, Virg. Aen. 5, 447. 3. Fig.: vastus animus, *a lawless, barbarous mind*, Sall. C. 5: varia pestisque scientia, *very extensive skill*, Col. 1 præf. § 28: potentia, Ov. M. 2, 320.

vastum and **vastus**, v. 2. vas, *ad init.*

vātes, is, *comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet*: *a female soothsayer, prophetess*: bonus vates poterus esse: nam quæ sunt futura dicis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 37: Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: Lucr. 1, 110: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: tuque o sanctissima vates, præsecia venturi, Virg. Aen. 6, 65. . . ‖ *Transf. a poet, a poetess*: versibus quæ olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: *id.* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88. 2. *an oracle*, i. e. *a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (rare): Herophilus medicinæ vates miranda arte, Plin. 11, 37, 89: Q. Scævola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vātia, æ, v. vatius.

vatĭca herba, *a plant, called also* Apollinaris: v. hyoscyamos. App. Herb. 74.

vātĭcĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor] *a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction*: Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: Cæs. B. G. 1, 50: Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

vātĭcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet*: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus] *a prediction, prophecy*: Plin. 7, 52, 53 Gell. 16, 17.

vātĭcĭnor, ātus, 1 *v. n.* and *a. dep* [vates cano] *to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate*. vaticinantes, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: hæc duce præsico vaticinorque deo, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 94: Liv. 2, 41 Quint. 4, 2, 3 Ov. H. 16, 278. With *acc* and *inf.*: sæevam læsi fore nominis hujus vaticinatus erat, Ov M. 4, 9. ib. 8, 772. Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas cæde nefanda exturbare animas, *I warn you as a prophet*, ib. 15, 174: vaticinor monesoque, id Pont. 1, 1, 47. ‖ *Transf. to sing* or *celebrate* as a poet Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Græcis vaticinatum ferunt, quæ in rerum natura totoque mundo constarent quæque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Am. 7, 24: *Pa.* Parricida, sacrilege, perjure, . . *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 129. 2. *to rave, rant, talk foolishly*: vaticinari atque insanire, Cic Sest. 10, 23 sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habobunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *prophetical*: libri, Liv. 25, 1 furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

vātĭus, a, um, *adj. bent outwards, bow-legged* (same as valgus). (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. 2. quæsitum est, an varus et vatius sanus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*: Mart. 12, 70, 1. (II) Subst. vatia, æ, *m. a bow-legged man*: imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129. Plin. 11, 45, 105.

vātrax, ācis, and **vātrĭcōsus**, i, *adj. m. having bad feet*: vatrax et vatricosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16: Lucil. 28, in Non. l. c.

vē, *enclitic conj.* [vel apocopated] *or*; leaving the choice free between several things telum tormentumve, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51: libidines inexplendæve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38 albus aterve fuerit, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Ph. 3, 3, 21: duabus tribusve horis, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 16 alter ambove, ib. 5, 19, 53: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32: ne cui messe longinquitas ætatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: abo, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. Andr. 4, 4, 9: hæc justo vim populus attulit regnove sum spoliavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: quæ civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore aut fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or that he shall not*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 20. Poet.: corpora variantur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, cras ecimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: regnare prima. Hanni erit animo Carthaginis altæ, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

vĕ, (sometimes also **ve**), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, re renders it emphatic: *e.g.* ve-grandis, *small*, ve-cors, *senseless*, ve-canus, mod. ve-pallidus, *very pale*; cf. Gell. 5, 12. It would appear from veh-e-mens that the orig. form was veh.

vēcordĭa, æ, *f.* [vecors] *want of reason, senselessness; madness*: vecordia innata quibusdam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 2: alicui vecordiam objectare, Sall. J. 94: stultis plena vecordia, Tac. A. 3, 62: formidinis quasi vecordia exagitari, Sall. J. 72. Tac. A. 1, 32: Ov. M. 12, 237: proruit in facie vultisque vecordia ineat, Sall. C. 15: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordia, Gell. 20, 1.

vē-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *destitute of reason; senseless; mad*: altis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: Liv. 4, 50: Ov. M. 5, 292: Hor. S. 2, 3, 74 deformis habita more vecordium in publicum evolat, Just. 2, 7 *fin.*: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15. *Comp.*: vecordior, Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 40 *med. Sup.*: vecordissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 55 *fin.*

vectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vecto] *that can be carried, portable*: materia ipsius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 25 *med.*

vectābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a carriage, vehicle*: Gell. 20, 1.

vectāculum, i, *n.* [id.] *a carriage, vehicle*: Tert. Bapt. 3 Id. Anim. 53.

vectārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying* or *conveying*: equus, *a pack-horse*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (Schneid. reads vectuarius).

vectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding*: vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.*: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3.

vectĭārius, ii, *m.* [vectis] *one who works the lever* in machines: Vitr. 6, 9 *med.*

vecticŭlārius, a, um, *adj.*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratia. Cato: *vecticularium vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente, nihil*, Fest. *s. v.*

vectīgal, ālis, *n.* (*Gen.* vectigalitorum, Suet. Aug. 101) [vectus, from veho] *a toll tax, impost*: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem. ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: Cæs. B. C. 1, 35: id. B. G. 1, 18. ‖ *Transf.* of private persons, *revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (antepontur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88: ex hoc tenui vectigali, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40. Plin. 9, 54, 79: Plin. Ep. 7, 18. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49.

vectīgālĭārius, ii, *m.* [vectigal] *a collector* or *receiver of taxes*: publicani et vectigalarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [vectus] *pertaining to imposts* or *taxes*: pecunia, *tribute*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89: annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1. 2. *subject to imposts, tributary*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 79: agri, ib. 43, 108: hos Sicuri vectigales sibi fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 42. ‖ *pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income*: equi, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62 ita ei locti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Anel. 3, 322.

vectio, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying, conveyance*: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

vectis, is, *m.* [id.] *a carrying-bar*; also, *a lever*: sine quibus machinæ possunt vectibus promoveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87: Cæs. B. C. 2, 2, 10. (II) *A carrying-pole*: Vitr. 6, 9.

Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571. (iv) *a crow, crow-bar*: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: Ov. M. 12, 452. (v) *a bar, bolt*: quum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: *tum esset*, inquit, *ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: Plin. 7, 36, 37.

vectĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [from an obsol. verb, vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6: Caper, p. 2246 P.] *borne* or *carried about*: curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183.

vecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [veho] *to bear, carry*, or *convey about*: delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. Aen. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, Ib. 11, 138. *Pass.*: vectabor humeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374.

vector, ōris, *m.* [id.] I. Act. *a bearer, carrier*: debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen. Tranq. 5: (equus) gradarius optimus vector, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), Ib. 1907. II. Neutr. *a passenger, rider*: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: Ov. H. 18, 148: Virg. E. 4, 38: Lucan. 5, 581: nunquam nisi navi plena tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5: vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555: Prop. 4, 7, 84.

vectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying*: navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that carries* or *transports*: navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poet. in Anth. Lat. *Burm.* 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc.. equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. misimus qui pro vectura solverent, *for the carriage*, Cic. Att. 1, 3 mercium, Paul. Dig. 4, 9, 4 sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. *Plur.*: remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. vecturas instrumenti finitimis civitatibus describit, Ib. 3, 42 · onerum, Gell. 5, 3. II. Transf. *passage-money, fare, freight*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 138: Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.* (Hence It. *vettura*; Fr. *voiture*.)

vectūrārius, ii, *m.* [vectura] *a driver* of a vehicle: Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* [veho].

vēgĕo, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to vigeo] *to move, excite, quicken, arouse*: aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn. in Non. 183, 3: quum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. *s. v.* metonymia: equum, Lucr. 5, 1297: animos Venus vegeti voluptatibus, Pompon. in Non. 183, 2. 2. Neut. *to be lively, active*: viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 183, 6.

vēgētābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vegeto] *animating, enlivening*: fibra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, 223: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8 *med.*

vēgētāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *the animating power, vivifying principle*: Prud. Hamart. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, Ib. 209.

vēgētātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an enlivening, excitement*: incessus, App. M. 1 *init.*

vēgētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlivener, exciter*: inertium, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16.

vēgĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vegetus] *to arouse, enliven, animate, invigorate*: spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61: structum Adam (animae), Prud. Hamart 448: App. M. 11 *init.*: gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2.

vēgētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. = vegitus, *Part.* of vegeo] *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16 *fin.*: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47 *fin.*: vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prospera, Suet. Caes. 45. *Comp.*: aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20. *Sup.*: color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22. II. Fig.: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22: libertas, Sen. Hipp. 459. *Sup.*: hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the busiest*, Plin. 18, 26, 65.

vē-grandis, e, *adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive* (rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445· frumentum, Fest. *s. v.*: gradus, Pl. Fragm. Ib. (Whether vegrandis also means valde grandis, as Non. (183, 30) asserts, is very dub.; hence the reading in Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93, quem hominem vegrandi macie torridum, is not altogether certain.)

vĕhātio, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying*: Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio is the correct reading.)

vĕhĕmens (scanned as vēmens, Lucr. 3, 153: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120), entis, *adj.* [veh e-mens from veh or ve (*v.* vŏ), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. vecors, vesanus; and thus, prop. *not very reasonable, i. e.*] *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement*, etc.: vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: vehemens ferox que natura, id. Vat. 2, 4: vehemens acerque, id. Caecin. 10, 28· vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28. canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1. (II) Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque ardens, Ib. 2, 49, 200: vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatus consultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. II. Transf. in gen. *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong*: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: vehemens sum exoriens: quum occido vehementior, Pl. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517 cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: plum vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19. brassica tenui succo vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger*, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, *vigorous*, id. 3, 1, 5: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 481: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior somnus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80.

vĕhĕmenter, *adv. eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently*, etc.: vehementer irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: quae vehementer, scriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, Ib. 1, 37. *Comp.*: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Am. 16, 57: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. *Sup.*: vehementissime contendere, Ib. 3, 17. 2. *strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: fluctuare video vehementer mare, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D.: displicere, Ib. 13, 21: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr. 4, 33: vitium vehementer inesse, id. 4, 624. *Comp.*: ingemere vehementius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12. *Sup.*: se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.

vĕhĕmentesco, *3. v. n. inch.* [vehemens] *to become violent* or *vehement*: passio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2. fluor, Ib. 4, 6 *fin.*

vĕhĕmentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *eagerness, fervency, vehemence*: Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11. II. *strength*: odoris, Plin. 13, 3, 16: asporis, id. 19, 5, 27: venarum, *i. e. a strong pulse*, id. 23, 1, 24: linteorum strigilumque, *i. e. a copious use*, id. 28, 4, 14.

vĕhes, is, *f.* [veho] *a loaded carriage, a cart-load, waggon-load*: foeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108. stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *as big as to be a cart-load*, Plin. 2, 98, 99. II. Transf. *a load, as a measure*: Col. 11, 2, 13.

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum] *pertaining to carriages* or *vehicles*: res, *the post*, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1: called also, cursus, Arcad. Ib. 18, § 4.

vĕhĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage-*: fabricator, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, *the post*, Capitol. Anton. 12: called also, res, Anm. 14, 11

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho] *a carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28: Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 186: Liv. 34, 1 Suet. Cal. 39: Tac. A. 12, 47. (II) *a ship*: furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59. II. Transf. *a reaping-machine*: Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to carry, convey*, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, *etc.*: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48. cibum ore (formica), Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustro, Tib. 1, 1, 51: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28: te, Bacche pater, tuae vexere tigres, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 14: Troja qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum coelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66· quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 48. *Absol.*: navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41. 2. Pass. or reflect. *to ride, sail, travel*, etc. ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Tim. 13. curru quadrigarum vehi, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82 *fin.*: vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89 navi, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 220: lintribus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 115: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis equis victor, Ov. F. 6, 724: pisce vehi quaedam (videtur), id. M. 2, 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. II. Neut. *to be borne, to ride, sail*, etc. (rare, and perh. only in *Imperf. Part.* and gerund): consuli proconsuli obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*: per medias latebras quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6: Just. 11, 7. cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28. (Sans. *vah*, "trahere, vehere;" Goth. *vigan*, "moveri;" Germ. *wagen*; hence also Lat. *vacca*, prop. "a beast of burden.")

vĕl, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo, and therefore, lit. will, choose, take which you wish] introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively* (cf. aut, *ad init.*) it usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause.

1. With vel repeated: *either . . , or; be it . . . . or*: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 70· nunc quamobrem hunc sum missus,

arrabo, vel tu mihi alas vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: maximum virtutis vel documentum vel officium, ib. 1, 20: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, Liv. 1, 42 *fin.* (II) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi notest filia aetas aut calescere vel aprication melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: si vellim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, id. Div. 2, 59, 122. (III) Repeatedly: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Pl. Rud 2, 7, 24: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. (IV) The last vel joined with *etiam*, *vero etiam*, *omnino*: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, ib. 1, 18 *fin.*: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, ib. 1, 3. haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos, ex iis quae sunt ante posita sumentur, *or in general*, id. Part. or. 36, 128 (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546. 2. With the omission of the first *vel*: lege vel tabellas redde, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 29: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: in unius voluntate vel moribus, ib. 2, 28 *fin.*: constituere vel conservare, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7. (II) Joined with potius, to correct what has been said, *or rather*: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, id. Rep. 1, 44: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, ib. 2, 10 *fin.*: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7. ‖ Esp. with a climax implied, *or even*, *or indeed*, *even*, *indeed*, *surely*, *certainly* (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavellim agere aetatem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ut.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34 *fin.*: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 259: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, id. E. 8, 69: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: quum vel abundare debeam cogor mutuari, Cic. Att. 15, 15: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32. (II) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest*, *the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. in Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least* . . . *the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupebantur, ut vel expectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10. vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 163: Quint. 1, 1, 12.

vela (vella), ae, *f. the Gallic name for the plant* erysimon, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 25, 76.

vēlārium, i, *n.* [velo] *a covering* or *awning* stretched above a theatre: Amm. 14, 6 *fin.*

vēlāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a cover*, *covering*, *clothing*, *garment*: Virg. Aen. 1, 649: Ov. M. 6, 566: Juv. 3, 178: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a cover*, *covering*: tunicas, quae testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocat, Cels. 7, 18. 2. *a veil*, *curtain*, i. q. velum: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15. 3. In *plu. olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetenderis supplex, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66 ‖ Fig. quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, *a screen*, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.*

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum] *pertaining to a veil* or *curtain*: anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 8.

vēlārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a covering*, *screen*, *awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv. 4, 122.

vēlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment*, *a doorkeeper*: Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 *sq.* ‖ *a sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3642.

vēlāti, orum, *m. plu.* [velo] *supernumerary troops*, *who took the place of those who fell*; always in the phrase, accensi velati (*i. e.* accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, *etc.*): Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Fragmenta Vatic. juris civ. § 138, p. 121 ed. Bucholtz: Fest. *s. v.* sacrificuli (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1185). In later Latin also *sing.*: accensus velatus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 111: id. 1368 *etc.*

vēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a veiling*, *giving the veil*: Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlāto, *adv. through a veil*, *darkly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

vēles, ĭtis, *m.* [velum and rr, root of eo, q. v.], lit. *one who goes in his mere outer garment*, without armour *a light-armed soldier*, *a skirmisher*: usu. *plur.*: Liv. 26, 4: Varr. in Non. 552, 30: Ov. lb. 48. *Sing.*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* sub vitem: Pitin. in Non. 552, 26. ‖ Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

vēlifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum fero] *sail-bearing*: carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Ov. M. 15, 719: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

vēlificātio, ōnis, *f.* [velifico] *a making sail*, *sailing*: mutata velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

vēlifĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a making sail*, *sailing*: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlifĭco, 1. *v. n.* [velum facio] *to make sail*, *to sail*: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4, 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52: Athos velificatus, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

vēlifĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make sail*, *spread sail*, *sail*: (ratis) caerula ad Infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28, 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3. ‖ Fig. *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert oneself to effect or gain*: with *dat.*: honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne velificatus alicui dicaris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

vēlĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made with sails*, *sailing*: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles] *pertaining to the velites*: arma, Sall. J. 103: hastae, Liv. 26, 4: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vēlĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [velitor] *a skirmishing* with words; *a bickering*, *wrangling*, *dispute*: velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. *s. v.*: verbis velitationem fieri, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 41: id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

vēlītes, um, v. veles.

vēlītor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [veles] *to fight like the velites* or *light troops*, *to skirmish*: in eum lapidibus creberie App. M. 9, p. 234: equus pastremis calcibus, lb. 7, p. 195 Transf.: primis Veneris proeliis, lb. 5, p. 168. ‖ Fig.: tunc saga ilia primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, *i. e. makes the first attempt*, *essays*, ib. 9, p. 230: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *i. e. have wrangled*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis, Gell. 6, 11: periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

vēlĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [velum volo] *sail-flying*, *flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sail-flying*, *winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. Ann. 14, 2: Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 42: *absol.*: mare velivolis florebat, *with ships*, Lucr. 5, 1441. Transf. of the sea: maris alta velivola, Liv. Andr. in Macr. S. 6, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 224. Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa, *ad init.*

vellātūra, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. from vehelatura, from veho and latura] *a carrying*, *conveyance*: vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

vellĭcātim, *adv.* [vellico] lit. *by pinches*, i. e. *piecemeal*, *discomgectedly*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a plucking*, *twitching*: fig. *a twitting*, *taunting*: quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. beat. 5 *med.*

vellĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vello] *to pluck*, *twitch*, *pinch*, *nip*: cornix vulturios vellicat, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fieret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3. 2. Transf. of bees, *to suck*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. ‖ Fig. *to wake up*, *arouse* by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.* 2. *to twit*, *taunt*, *carp*, *rail at*: contempient, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in convivils rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57. Sen. Ben. 2, 28 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 5, 8: Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.

vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck*, *pull*; *to pluck out*, *pull out*, *tear out*: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9: anseres Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumam anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: albos capillos a stirpe, Prop. 3, 25, 13: comam, Mart. 5, 39, 19: pilos equinae caudae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, *i. e. had the hair on his body plucked out by the roots*, Suet. Caes. 45: quum pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14: signa (castris), Virg. Aen. 11, 19: hastam de cespite, lb. 566: postes a cardine, lb. 2, 480: modo nata poma, Tib. 3, 5, 20: vellere coepi et pressare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606: aurem, *to pull or twitch the ear*, Virg. E. 6, 4. ‖ Fig. (rare): mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 1. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἅλ-λω, which orig. had the digamma.]

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [vello] *wool shorn off*, *a fleece*: pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 17: Plin. 27, 7, 28. Lucr. 6, 689: Hor. Epod. 12, 21: Ov. M. 6, 21. ‖ Transf. *the skin of a sheep with the wool on it*, *the fell or pelt entire*: Col. 7, 4, 4: Tib. 2, 5, 62: Virg. E. 3, 95: Ov. H. 18, 144. 2. *the hide* or *pelt of any other animal*; *shavi locelli*,

id. F. a; 540: cervina, id. M. 6, 992: ferina, ib. 22, 4. 3. *any woolly substance; wool, down*: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *i. e. the fleeces or flocks of silk*, Virg. G. 2, 121. (ii) *light fleecy clouds*: tenuia nec lanae per coelum vellera ferri, ib. 1, 397: Lucan. 4, 122. (iii) *snow-flakes*: Mart. 4, 3, 1. 4. *things made of wool*: Parrasia, *woollen hands or fillets*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [velum] *to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil*: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: capita Phrygio amictu ante aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 545: varicae, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velatas antennas, *the yards covered with or supporting the sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549: velatas toga, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, ib. 11, 181: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vitta, ib. 5, 110: cornua lauro ib. 15, 592: molas sertis, id. F. 6, 312: delubra deum fronde, Virg. Aen. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, *i. e. holding the* velamenta, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101. ‖ Fig. *to hide, conceal*: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56. externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32: primas adolescentis cupidines, id. A. 13, 13: culpam invidia, ib. 6, 29: Plin. Pan. 56.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox] *swiftness, rapidity, velocity*: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Quint. 2, 16, 13. *Plur.*: non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. ‖ Fig.: velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38. Of style: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102.

vēlōcĭter, *adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily*: Ov. M. 4, 509. Quint. 1, 1, 28 Plin. 16, 44, 90. *Comp.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 26. *Sup.*: id. Tim. 9. Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlox, ōcis, *adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy*: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Brenni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Virg. Aen. 5, 253: navis, ib. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551 flamma, Lucr. 6, 689: jaculum. Virg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61: horae, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 2, 118: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 34: victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: mosaica (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7. Poet. *adv.*: ille velox desilit in lacices, Ov. M. 4, 352: Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. With *inf.*: nec jam hic abstinere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797. ‖ Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 43: ingenio veloci actuosoque, Quint. 6, 4, 8: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45.

vēlum, i, *n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth*: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 31: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, id. Verr. 5, 22, 30: velis amictae non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: sedata (*i. e.* uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, distenta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: of *chamber-curtains, hangings*: Suet. Claud. 20: Juv. 6, 228: of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Lucr. 4, 78: Prop. 4, 1, 23: Ov. A. A. 1, 103. ‖ Esp. a sail (usu. *plur.*): explere vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 16: id. id. aliis aliquis flatus ostendisset, vela da, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: in diversa vela dimovit, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: fauste, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: pandere, id. Tusc 4, 5, 9: dirigere ad centum Corinthiana, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: quo ventorum vela ferantur parvuli nescii, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: ventribus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45: legere, Virg. G. 1, 373. Poet. of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744. *Sing.*: in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 1, 103: ib. 400: Ov. H. 13, 101. Proverb.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails, i. e. with teeth and nail, with might and main*: res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: remigio veloque quantum poteris festina et fuge, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5. 2. Fig.: vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6. [This word is perh. akin to *celo*: it appears from *velo* that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of *c* and *v*, v. letter C, *no.* III. 5.]

vēlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vello] *a fleece*: lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti**, *adv. even as, just as, like as*: ‖ Correlat. with *sic* or *ita* (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: velut Sagunti excidium Hannibal, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecisset, Liv. 31, 18: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Enn. Ann. 1, 101: Virg. Aen. 1, 148. ‖ Absol.: quum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, Sall. C. 1: (mus) veluti succinctus curritat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107. 2. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, *as, for instance, for example*: hoc est incepta efficere pulcre, veluti mihi evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 145: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re alebant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra; veluti crocodili, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8. 3. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: *as, like, as it were*: frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbasa deducit, Ov. M. 6, 231: hic dum sublimes versus ructatur, et errat, veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 457: Virg. Aen. 4, 402. quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13. 4. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adessat, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16: Ov. M. 4, 375. Sometimes *si* is omitted: velut explorata victoria, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 98.

vēna, ae, *f. a blood-vessel, vein*: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83: Cels. 2, 10: intercidendere, Tac. A. 15, 35: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46. 2. Esp. *an artery*: si cui venae sic moveantur, ut labat febris, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: Cels. 2, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 73 *fin.* ‖ Tangere, Petr. 1, 107: si protinus venas considerasset, *i. e. the pulse has ceased or fallen*, Cels. 3, 5. ‖ Transf. *of things resembling veins*: (i) *a vein of metal*: Cic. N. D. 2, *to* 151: Tac. G. 5: Juv. 9, 31. (iii) *the urinary passage*: Cels. 4, 1. (iv) *a vein or streak of wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 73: of stone: id. 37, 6, 24: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. (v) *a row of trees in a garden*: Plin. 17, 11, 19. (vi) *the pants*: Mart. 4, 66, 12: Pers. 6, 72. ‖‖ Fig. *the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing*: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) tenuet oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis ordinis, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis vigueret, Sever. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: vena tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3 ingeni benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor] *a hunting-spear*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1: Virg. Aen. 4, 131. Ov. H. 4, 83: Mart. 14, 31, 1. ‖ Transf.: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows*, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

vēnālĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius] *pertaining to slave-selling*: vita, *i. e. slave-dealing*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 71. ‖ Subst. venalicianius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer*: ib. 14, 4, 1: Afric. ib. 50, 16, 207.

vēnālĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj* [venalis] *for sale*: jumenta, Petr. 76. 2. Subst. venalicius, ii, *n. a tax on sales*: Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 4. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to slave-selling*: familiae, *i. e. slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42: greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58. 2. Subst. venalicius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer*: Cic. Or. 70, 232: Plin. 21, 26, 97: Suet. Rhet. 1. (ii) venalicium, ii, *n. slave-selling*: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65 Petr. 29 Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023. (3) *plu. slaves*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [vēnus] *pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale*: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 67: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19 opera pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34: vox, *i. e. of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35 *fin.*: familia, *a gang of slaves for sale*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. 2. Subst. venalis, is, *m. a slave offered for sale*: Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Sen. Ben. 13 *fin.*: Plin. 35, 17, 57. (ii) venale, is, *n. anything for sale*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3. ‖ Transf. *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal*: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144: multitudo praetio, Liv. 35, 50: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16, 21: coena, Mart. 3, 60, 1.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis] *the capability of being bought* (with bribes, etc.), *venality*: Cod. Justin. 4, 59 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtĭus, a, um, v. venalicius.

vēnātĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [venatious] *pertaining to hunting* or *the chase*: praeda, *game*, Amm. 29, 3.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus] *pertaining to hunting, hunting-*: canis, *a hound*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 124: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. ‖ Transf.: prolatio rebus parandi venatici summa, *i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venor] *hunting, the chase, venery*: conditiora fecit haec supervacanti operis auspicium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: (illuvi) studium sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. ‖ Esp. *a hunting-party, hunt, hunters' skill*: a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: luderunt venationibus asperis per dies quattuordecim, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: Id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: Suet. Caes. 10 (*e. Kreb.*: a date 1696 supp.). ‖ Meton. *that which is or has been hunted, game*:

quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa ex Veiis venatio, Liv. 35, 49: Gaia, 3, 26, 30: Col. 9 *præf.* 1: septum venationis, *a preserve or cover for game, a hunting-park*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. (Hence Fr. *venaison.*)

vēnātĭtĭus, a, um, v. venaticius.

vēnātor, ōris, m. [venor] *a hunter*: quasi venator tu quidem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem quiescis, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 12: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26. Adject.: venator canis, *a hound*, Virg. Aen. 12, 751: equus, *a hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685.

2. Esp. *one who fights with wild beasts* in the arena: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 12: Tert. ad Mart. 5. ‖ Fig.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *pertaining to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: gales, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [venor] *a huntress*: Virg. Aen. 1, 319. Adject.: venatrix dea, *i. e. Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454: called also, puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 1.

vēnātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *hunting, the chase*; Fig.: viden tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 98: Virg. Aen. 7, 747: Ov. M. 3, 161. *Plur.*: Ib. 4, 302. ‖ Transf. *fishing*: capere in venatu, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

vendax, ācis, *adj.* [vendo] *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be sold, saleable*: via vendibilis Herculanea muliarum delicarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. *Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2. ‖ Fig. *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: oratio, id. Am. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.

vendĭbĭlĭter, *adv. saleably; pleasantly*: Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, v. vindico, *ad init.*

vendĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [vendo] *pertaining to selling, for sale*: lingua, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito; 1 it. an offering for sale; hence, Fig.] *a specious display, a boasting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Am. 23, 88: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

vendĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: "famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo] *a selling, sale*: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10: venditio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, Ib. 44, 128. On the laws relating to sales, v. Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title, "De emptione et venditione," Justin. Inst. 3, 23: Dig. 18, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 499). ‖ Meton. *a thing sold*: antequam venditio traderetur, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4: Ib. 43, 33, 11. **2.** venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod vetus fructus publicorum locorum venirent, Fest. s. v.

vendĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell*: Tarentinorum venditat, Cic. Att. 2, 24: aquilias, Plin. Ep. 1, 24: piscinas grandi aere, Cic. 2, 76, 3: haec ego pauca, quae [quae dicit venditat, interdum Lat. praestantius laudat], Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 5. ‖ Fig. *to cry up, praise, recommend*: laetum, amicis dictis, laudatis: litterae meritissimae, et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: paucem pretio, Liv. 38, 42: numera principis et adipiscendorum honorum ea, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25: valde te venditavi, *i. e. have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: quo modo se venditant Caesari? *i. e. have ingratiated themselves with him*, Ib. 8, 10: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35.

venditor, ōris, m. [id.] *a seller, vender*: ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6: Dig. 18, 1 *sq.*

venditrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that sells*: Scaev. Dig. 18, 2, 8.

venditus, a, um, *Part.* [vendo].

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. [contr. from venumdo, venundo] *to put for sale, to sell, vend*: aut hoc emptore vendes pulcre, aut alio non potes, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 31: dum quidem herole ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam estert, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. ‖ Fig. *to sell* or *give up, to betray*: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic. Pis. 34, 84 vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Virg. Aen. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 77: sua funera, *i. e. to expose one's life for him*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nullis tibi vendo Iliada, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, id. 1, 122. **2.** Transf. *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: tibi qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59 purpura vendit Cassidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

vēnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, *no.* II.

vēnēfĭcĭum, ii, n. [veneficus] *a poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: Liv 8, 18: Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. Ep. 7, 6. **2.** Meton. *poison*: rubetae plenae veneficiorum, Plin. 32, 18. ‖ *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam obiitus est: itque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150: Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 *sq.*

vēnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum facio] *poisoning, poisonous, magical*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.* ‖ Subst. veneficus, i, m. and venefica, ae, *f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress*: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Quint. 9, 2, 105: Hor. Epod. 5, 71: Ov. H. 6, 19. As a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: Ast. in Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vēnēmārius, a, um, *adj.* [venenum] *pertaining to poison*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16. ‖ Subst. venemarius, ii, m. *a poison-mixer, poisoner*: Suet. Ner. 33: Petr. 89.

vēnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [veneno]. ‖ Adj. *poisonous, venomous*: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95. *Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pestilens, Plin. 32, 2, 12. *Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1. **2.** Transf. *bewitched, enchanted*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413. **3.** Fig.: nulla venenato litera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, id. Tr. 2, 566.

vēnēnĭfer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [venenum fero] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 65.

vēnēno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [venenum] *to poison*: ut spatium dosh quidem de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 1211: omnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: telum, in Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. **2.** Fig.: tua ubi oleum mercemque venenat, Juv. Ep. 1, 24, 26. ‖ *to colour, dye*: quum (lapidem) cancha purpura fabulosa venenavit, Cn Mattius in Gell. 20, 9: venenatus, illum Sabin. ib. 20, 15.

vēnēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of poison, very poisonous*: herbae, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 19.

vēnēnum, i, n. Orig. like φάρμακον, *any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that produces physical effects, a potion, juice, drug*: qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet: utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum est, mutat, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Cla. 54, 148: avaritiae pessimae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animumque virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11. ‖ Esp. *a potion that destroys life, poison, venom*: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quomodo paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Cael. 24, 58: id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: id. Epod. 3, 5. (II) Fig. *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67: Regis Rupili pus atque venenum, *i. e. virulence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1: also of bad poems, Cat. 44, 2. **2.** *a magical potion, charm*: item ut Medea Pellam concoxit senem: quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Pl. Ps 3, 2, 81: dira Medeae venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Cic. Or. 27, 129: Ov. M. 7, 209: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3. (II) Fig.: aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, haec sunt venena formosarum mullerum, Afran. in Non. 2, 7: intestos isto satius tentare veneno (*i. e.* amore), Prop. 2, 12, 19. **3.** *a colouring material, a dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207: Ov. R. Am. 351. **4.** *a medicine*: Lucan. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (vaeneo), īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. (venear, Pl. Fragm. in Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: veniri, Inscr. Orell. no. 4388: venitem sec. to Prisc. p. 907 P.: venitum in Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21) [venum eo] *to go for sale*, i. e. *to be sold*: oleam venire oportet; oleo venibit, Cato R. R. 146: auctio fiet: venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia venibunt, quicqui licebunt; venibit aut quoque etiam, si quis semper venerit, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 96: cogis eos plus luce addere, quam quanti veniarent, quum magno veniarent, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89: quis venasti aero rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror] *worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable*: venerabilis vir miranda literarum venerabilior divinitate candida Carpentae matris, Liv. 1, 7: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Virg. Aen. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 20. ‖ Act. *venerating, reverential*: sanctus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba argumenta, Id. 2, 4, 4.

vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *with veneration, reverently*: assensus his dictis, Mart. 8, 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [veneror]. *venerating, reverting, respectful*: venerabundi templum intrare, Liv. 3, 20: id. 5, 41: Suet. Cal. 15.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* [veneror]. ‖ Adj. *worthy of veneration, venerable*: venerandissimi Caesares, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2: Paul. Fest. ‖ Subst. ‖ *worshipper*: de Judaeis Dam. ‖ *worship*: ‖ *reverence*: ‖ *to worship*: ‖ *to reverence*: ‖ *to adore*: ‖ *to venerate*: ‖ *to respect*: ‖ *to honour*: ‖ *to revere*: ‖ *to pay reverence to*: ‖ *to pay homage to*: ‖ *to do reverence to*: ‖ *to do homage to*: ‖ *to do honour to*: ‖ *to do obeisance to*: ‖ *to do worship to*: ‖ *to do adoration to*: ‖ *to do veneration to*: ‖ *to do respect to*: ‖ *to do honour to*: ‖ *to do reverence to*: ‖ *to do homage

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneor] *the highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Quint. 1, 10, 9: Plin. Pan. 54: Tac. H. 1, 10. ‖ Meton. *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character*: amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putaves, Just. 13, 1 *med.*

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reverencer, venerator*: domus vestrae, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237.

vĕnĕrĕus and **vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [Vĕnus] *pertaining to Venus or to sexual love*: sacerdos, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 23: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20: nutricatus, ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 50: res, *sexual love*, id. de Sen. 14, 47. in a pun, homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), id. Verr. 5, 54: delphinus, *wanton*, Gell. 7, 8: pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear*, Col. 10, 18: Plin. 15, 15, 16. ‖ Subst. venereus (venerius), i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) *the Venus-throw* at dice: Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ib. 2, 21, 48. 2. Venerei (Venerii), orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* servi) *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus*: id. Verr. 2, 38, 92: id. Cluent. 15, 43. 3. Venereae (Veneriae), arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* conchae) *a kind of muscles, Venus-shell*: Plin. 9, 33, 52: id. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

vĕnĕri-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *excessive in love, libidinous, dissolute*: Varr. in Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to reverence, adore*, etc.: saluto te, vicine Apollo veneroque te, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: venerata Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 460.

vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate*: dii, quos nos colere, precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: auguste sancteque deos omnes venerari, ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95 · Larem farre pio, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: majestatem naturae, deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7 · templa dei, Virg. Aen. 3, 84 · Augustum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 51 · memoriam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 46. ‖ Transf. *to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate*: nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut nos ex hac aerumna miseras eximat, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 37: Liv. 8, 9: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata libellis, Prop. 2, 20, 33. [Sans. *van*, "colere, venerari;" O. Germ. *wing*, "dilectus, amicus," *wunna*, "gaudium:" perh. from the same root Lat. *ven-ia*, *Ven-us*.]

vĕnĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti, a maritime people] *sea-coloured, bluish*: cuculius, Juv. 3, 170: veneta factio, *the party clothed in blue, the blues*: Suet. Vit. 14.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. from same root as veneror, q. v.] *complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour*: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer, in Liv. 8, 9: Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. procem.: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis! Virg. Aen. 4, 415: quum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17: nobile lilium nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque adferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12. 2. Bona venia or cum bona venia, an expression used by way of excuse for something about to be said, *by your good leave, with your permission*: bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1: bona hoc tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, mihi ut respondeas Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. ‖ Esp. *forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission*: venia est poenae meritae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45: cui non apud senatum maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis. 41, 98: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae veniamque tuis temeraria dictis supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32: Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia] *pardonable, venial*: Prud. Hamart. 943: Sid. Ep. 9, 1.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *gracious*: pax, Amm. 28, 5. ‖ *pardonable, venial*: ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid Ep. 8, 11.

vĕnĭlĭa unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 22.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. in Non. 508, 23) *to come*: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, dicam, Pl. Am. prol. 17: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 *fin.*: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: cupio, te ad me venire, ib. 16, 10: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, ib. 9, 5 · sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, id. Att. 5, 12: Italiam fato profugus Lavinia venit litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 2: vin' ad te ad coenam veniam? Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 30 mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9 · neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 124: parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libycos populare penates venimus, Virg. Aen. 1, 528. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico venit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 249: (aër) per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, Lucr. 4, 895: quae sub aspectum veniunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italia te moraturum, dum tibi literae meae veniant, *reaches you*, Cic. Fam. 11, 24: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, i. e. *descends to each of us*, id. Caecin. 26, 74: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, i. e. *grow*, Virg. G. 1, 54. *Pass. impers.*: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 141: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. ‖ Fig.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3. si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam veneris, scribito, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: si quid in mentem veniet, ib. 12, 36: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tempus victoriae, ib. 7, 66: non summo omnino sine cura venientis anni, *for the coming year*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: exemplum trabens perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 16. 3. Esp. *with in and acc. to come into, fall into* any state or condition: venisse alicui in amicitiam, Curt. 8, 6, 5: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 22: in consuetudinem alicujus, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6 (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, Caes. B. G. 2, 13 · ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79. in eam opinionem Cassius venerat, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, *i. e. to enter into conversation*, Cic. Att. 14, 1: and in another sense: quum loquerer cum Phania, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *I happened to say that*, id. Fam. 3, 5: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

3. In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad recentiores literas, id. Att. 14, 19: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12.

vĕnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to hunt, chase*. ‖ Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. Aen. 4, 117. Proverb.: (i) stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82. (ii) piscari in aëre, venari autem rete jaculo in medio mari, id. Asin. 1, 1, 87. ‖ Act.: i modo, venare leporem, id. Capt. 1, 2, 81: leporem, damas, Virg. G. 3, 410 · vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24. 2. Fig. *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5 · suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4 · amicam, Ov. A. A. 1, 89: amores, id. Med. fac. 27.

vĕnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] *full of veins, veiny, venous*: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100 · smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18. *Comp.*: intybum, id. 20, 8, 29. ‖ Fig.: liber Atti, *dry, meagre*, Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m. the belly*: Plin. 11, 37, 82. Cels. 7, 16: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. 2. Esp. *the paunch, maw*; and fig. *gluttony*: Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat, carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. Ann. 7, 75: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 33: id. Ps. 1, 2, 43: Hor. S. 1, 6, 129: id. Ep. 1, 15, 32. (ii) Meton. *a glutton*: vivite luxuriosi, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8. (β) ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool*: Veg. Vet. 3, 57. ‖ Transf. *the womb*: homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv. 6, 596.

2. Meton. *the fruit of the womb, foetus*: ignorans nurum ventrem ferre Liv. 1, 34: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Col. 6, 24, 2: Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3. Ulp. ib. 25, 6, 1: Ov. M. 11, 311: Hor. Epod. 17, 50.

3. *the bowels, entrails*: Col. 9, 14, 6: Plin. 11, 20, 23. 4. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly*, i. e. *a swelling, protuberance*: tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 33: Virg. G. 4, 122: lagenae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106: parietis, Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7. [*Ven-ter*, same as Gr. *γαστήρ* (v. Hesych. *s. v.*) or *χαστήρ*; Germ. *wam-pe*, Engl. *wom-b*.]

ventĭlābrum, i, n. [ventilo] *an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing fork*: Col. 2, 10, 14: Prud. Apoth. *praef.* 2, 53.

ventĭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *swinging to and fro, wavering*: Varr. in Non. 156, 28 dub. (*al.* ventilabundus).

ventĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an airing, ventilation*: uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6.

ventilātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who winnows grain, a winnower*: Col. 2, 10, 14. ‖ Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler*: Quint. 10, 7, 11: Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [dim. from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing*: populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), *i. e. to fan, inflame*, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him*, i. e. *cools him with fanning*, Mart. 3, 82, 10: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, *i. e. he waves his hands, as if on account of the heat, but in reality in order to show his ring*, Juv. 1, 28: facem, Prop. 4, 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5 pr. 4: quam stultum est, quum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*: cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118. Reflect.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move oneself*, Sen. Tranq. 2. 2. Esp. *to toss* grain *into the air*, in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6: Col. 12, 30, 1: Plin. 18, 30, 73. ‖ Fig. *to set in motion, to move, disturb, disquiet*: illa tum est agentium contio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, App. Apol. p. 337: vitas insontium Manibus acuitis, Cod. Theod. 9, 16, 5.

ventĭlo, ōnis, *f.* [venio] *a coming*: quid tibi huc ventio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming*: multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: quum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: in castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: quum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

vento, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to be wont to come, to come*: Varr. in Non. 119, 2.

ventōsē, *adv. as if full of wind, inflatedly*: tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248.

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] *windiness, flatulence*: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126. ‖ *a puffing up, inflation, conceit*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus] *full of wind, windy*: folles, Virg. Aen. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 46: Alpes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: alae, Prop. 2, 12, 5: concha, *i. e. the tuba*, Lucan. 9, 349: cucurbita, *i. e. a cupping-glass*, Juv. 14, 58. *Comp.*: Germania, Tac. G. 5. *Sup.*: regio, Liv. 36, 42. 2. Transf. *like the wind*, i. e. *light, swift* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 393: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 300. ‖ Fig. *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited*: superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, Plin. Pan. 31: gloria, Virg. Aen. 11, 708: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: decus, Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormia loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic*, Petr. 2. 2. *light, changeable, inconstant, fickle*: Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter] *pertaining to the belly, central*: humor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.* ‖ Subst. ventrale, is, n. (*i. e.* cingulum), *a belly-band*: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

ventrĭcŏlus, se, m. [venter colo] *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton*: Aug. Ep. 86 *med.*

ventrĭdŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ventriculus] *the belly-ache, colic*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

ventrĭdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the belly*: passio, *i. e. the belly-ache*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

ventrĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [venter] *the belly*: Juv. 3, 97. ‖ Transf. *the stomach*: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 78 *sq.* 2. ventriculus cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭfŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter fluo] *laxative, purgative*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 *med.*

ventrĭlŏquus, i, m. [venter loquor] *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25: Hier. in Jesai. 5, 8, 20.

ventrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter] *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied*: homo, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20: id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

ventrūdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belly-ing out*: ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin 14, 21, 27.

ventŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [ventus] *a slight wind, breeze*: ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

ventus, i, m. *unus*: ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, Vitr. 1, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul stravere ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. 101: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6: turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47. Proverb.: (1) in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain*, Cat. 70, 4: (ii) profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds*, Lucr. 4, 932: dare verba in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5: (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. *not to keep one's word* or *promise*, Ov. H. 2, 25: (iv) vento vivere, *to live upon wind*, Cod. Justin. 5, 50, 2 *fin.*: (v) ventis remis, *with all one's might*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 (v. remus). 2. Transf. *windiness, flatulence*: Col. 6, 30, 8. (ii) *a light stuff*: textilis, Poet. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.* ‖ Fig. *the wind*, as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, *etc.*: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow*, i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), *i. e. of the plans, designs*, id. Fam. 2, 6: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. Cluent. 28, 77: omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus venti.m quendam popularem esse quaesitum, ib. 47, 130. [Germ. and Eng. *wind*: *an-ima, an-imus, ἀν-εμος* prob. belong to the same root VEN or VAN, these words having lost the initial v.] (Hence It. *ventaglio*; Sp. *ventalla*; Fr. *ventail, éventail*: also Sp. *ventana*, "window.")

vĕnĕcŭla (venuncula and vennucula), uva, *a kind of grape* fit for preserving: Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: Col. 3, 2, 2: called also venicula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34: Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vĕnĕla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena] *a small vein*: Cels. 2, 6. ‖ Fig.: Quint. 12, 10, 25.

vĕnum, i, v. vēnus.

vēnum-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. [vēnus do] *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: Numidae pubes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21: Tac. A. 14, 33: Flor. 4, 12, 52: Prop. 3, 19, 21. Fig.: sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*

vēnus, ĕris, *f.* [Venus, the goddess of love] *sexual love, the pleasures of love*: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commixta, Prop. 4, 7, 19: Virg. G. 3, 97: Ov. M. 10, 80. ‖ Meton. *a beloved object*: Virg. E. 3, 68: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. 2. *qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms*: quo fugit venus? quae color? decens quo motus? ib. 4, 13, 17: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, id. A. P. 320: profecto amoenitates omnium verborum atque venustatem affero, Pl. Stich. 2 i, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, id. 10, 1, 100: cum gratia quadam et venere dici, id. 6, 3, 18. Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79. ‖ *the planet Venus*: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: id. Rep. 6, 17. ‖ *the highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*: Prop. 4, 8, 45: August in Suet. Aug. 71.

vēnus, us, or **vēnum**, i, m. (only in the forms venui, veno, and venum), *sale, bat.*: rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210: cantherium venui subjicere, ib. 8, p. 221: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercerent, ib. 13, 31. *Loc.*: dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179: ut ejus familia ad sedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4: seque e' sua tradita venum castra videt, Lucan. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

vēnustas, ātis, *f.* [vēnus] *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty etc.*: I. Physical: quum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in alt.ro venustas sit, in altero dignitas, vepustatem muliebrem ducere debemus dignitatem viriliem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, ib. 27, 95. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, id. Verr. 4, 3, 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas; sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180. II. Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id. Verr. 5, 54, 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 3, 31, 142: venustates verborum, Gell. 1, 20, 20: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 63: diem pulcrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44: quis n.a fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5.

vēnustē, *adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully*: venuste cecidisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21. *Comp.*: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1. *Sup.*: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

vēnusto, 1. v. a. [venustus] *to make lovely, beautify*: se unguentis, Naev. in Fulg. p. 565, 20.

vēnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *lovely, charming, delightful*: oratio, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

vēnustus, a, um, *adj.* [vēnus] *lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, etc.*: I. Physically: species, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203. *Sup.*: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: horti, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2. II. Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin Ep. 3, 9: venustum esse, quod cum gratia quadam et venere dicatur, apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dicendi) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae condimnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95 *fin.* *Comp.*: homines venustiores, Cic. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13. *Sup.*: repercutiendi genus venustissimum, id. 6, 3, 78.

vē-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

vepr-āticus, a, um, *adj.* [vepres] *pertaining to a thorn-bush: spinous*, Col. 7, 2, 2.

vepr-ēcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little thorn- or brier-bush*: illa ex vepreculis capreæ mitedula, Cic. Sest. 39, 72. Proverb.: vipera est in vepreculis, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. in Non. 231, 13.

vepres, is, and more usually *plur.* veprēs, um, *m.* (*fem.*: Lucr. 4, 60) *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush*: arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cato R. R. 2, 4: Lucr. 4, 60: Virg. G. 1, 271: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9. *Sing.*: veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7: Plin. 13, 21, 37: vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

vepr-ētum, i, *n.* [vepres] *a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush*: Col. 4, 32, 1: Pall. 1, 42.

vēr, vēris, *n. the season of spring, the spring*: Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. M. 2, 27. Virg. G. 1, 43: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. ‖ Meton. *the productions of spring*: quum breve Cecropiæ ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. Esp. ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quæcumque proximo vero nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. id. *s. v. Mamertini*: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. 22, 9: id. 22, 10: Just. 24, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1189). ‖‖ Fig. *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum ætas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16: Ov. M. 10, 85. [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, orig. Fέαρ; Pers. bahâr.]

vērăciter, *adv. truly*: Pl. acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P. · Aug. Civ. D. 5, 8.

vērātrix, īcis, *f.* [vero] *a female soothsayer, sorceress*: quasdam femina, App. M. 9, p. 649, Oud. (*al.* veteratrix).

vērātrum, i, *n. a plant*, also called elleborum candidum, Veratrum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 21. Gell. 17, 5: Cels. 2, 12 *sq.*: Lucr. 4, 642: Pers. 1, 31.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *speaking truly, true, veracious* (rare): si eris verax, tua ex re facies, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 6: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: sensus, id. Acad. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: Parcæ, id. Carm. Sec. 25. *Comp.*: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. *Sup.*: promisso, Aug. Ep. 6. (Hence Fr. *vrai.*)

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum] *consisting of words, wordy, verbal*: horres, Pulg. Myth. 1 *præf.*: undas mulierum, ib. ‖ Esp. in gramm. *pertaining to verbs, verbal*: Charis. p. 126 P.: Diom. p. 310 ib.

verbascum, i, *n. a plant, mullein*, of three kinds (i) album, mas. = verbascum Theprus, Linn. (ii) femina, nigra = V. sinuatum, Linn. (iii) in silvis, is either V. Phlomoides, Linn., or acc. to some, Phlomis lychnitis: Plin. 25, 10, 73.

verbēnāca, æ, *f. a plant, called also* hierabotane, *q. v.*, *vervain*, Verbena officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: App. Herb. 3.

verbēnæ, ārum, *f. pln.* [acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 8, 65 from viridis; but this is not prob.] *boughs* or *branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs*: verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 120. Such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv. 1, 24: Plin. 22, 2, 3: by priests suing for protection: Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 110: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 27: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21: Hor. Od. 1, 19, 14: Ov. M. 7, 248: Virg. E. 8, 65 (v. Smith's Ant. 1002). Used in medicine as cooling remedies: Cels. 2, 22 *fin.* (Stenos ilt. vervains.)

verbēnārius, ii, *m.* [verbenæ] *one who bears the sacred boughs*, of the fetiales: Plin. 22, 2, 3.

verbĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: Suet. Cal. 27.

verber, ĕris, *n.* (*nom., dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other *sing.* cases very rarely) [perh. from ferio, to strike] *a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.*: illi instant verbere torto, Virg. G. 3, 106: (Phœbus equos) stimulo domans et verbere sævit, Ov. M. 2, 399: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Constan. 12. *Plur.*: *Tr.* Quid me flet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus cædere, lutum pendens, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. 8, 28. ‖ Transf. *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 309 Sil. 1, 314: Lucan. 3, 469. ‖‖ Meton. *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc.: dignus es verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: mitto vinclis, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Manil. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: percutimur caput con versæ verbero virgæ, Ov. M. 14, 300. (ii) Of inanimate things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.). tuigentis caudæ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 955: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 486: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288. puppis verberibus senis agitur, *by the strokes of the oars*, Lucan. 3, 576: Sil. 11, 493: remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes verbere ripæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33. 2. Fig. *lashes, strokes*: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: verbera linguæ, *i. e. chidings*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: fortunæ verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*

verberābilis, e, *adj.* [verbero] *worthy of a beating*: verberabilissime, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verberābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a flogger*: Pl. Fragm. ed. Mai. p. 30.

verberātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking, beating*: flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. ‖ Fig. *chastisement, punishment*: mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, *i. e. satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi to cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

verberātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beater, flogger*: Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

verberātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beating*: si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

verberĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *worthy of stripes*: caput, *i. e.* verbero, *scoundrel*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 2: also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.

verbĕrito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [verbero] *to beat often*: Cato acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*inf.* verberarier, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 7: id. Most. 3, 1, 92) [verber] *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat*: So. Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31: parentem, servum injuria, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 5, 45, 112: laterum costas esse, Ov. Met. 4, 727. *Absol.*: quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Cal. 26. Proverb.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (ii) Of things: *to beat, strike*, etc.: locum consequatæ et pavicula verberato, Cato R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberaverit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: æquilia æthera verberat alis, Virg. Aen. 11, 736: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 3, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Lucan. 2, 407: ut verberes latus (navis), Aster, memento, fustibus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3. ‖ Fig. *to lash, chastise, torment, harass*: aliquem verbis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 17: senatus convicio verberari, Cic Pis. 20, 63: orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 32, 79.

verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*: sin' vero verbero? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 128: Cic. Att. 14, 6: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 187: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 3.

verbĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [verbum facio] *a talking*: Cæcil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4.

verbĭgĕna, æ, *m.* [verbum and GEN root of gigno] *he who was born of the Word, of Christ*: Prud. Cath. 3, 1: ib. 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [verbum gero] *to talk, dispute*: quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Apol. p. 321.

verbōsē, *adv. with many words, verbosely*: Cic. Mur. 12, 26: Quint. 12, 8, 7. *Comp.*: Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Quint. 3, 11, 28.

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus] *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 551: Symm. Ep 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiæ, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historia carpebat, Suet. Cal. 34: Cat. 98, 1. *Comp.*: verbosior epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79. *Sup.*: verbosissimos locos arcessere, id. 2, 4, 31.

verbum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* verbum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 1: id. Bac. 4, 8, 37: id. Truc. 2, 8, 14) *a word; plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc.: verbum nullum fecit, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 58: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270 verbum facere, *to discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: spissum istud amanti est verbum venit, nisi venit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 77 videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas et *ea quo* et *a quo loco*, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: verbum usitatius et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, id. Brut. 79, 274. *Plur.*: verba rebus impressit, id. Rep. 3, 2. quid verbis opus est? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 289: hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: pro his invitiacus facit verba, *speaks*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14· qui verba atque orationem adversus rempublicam habuissent, *had openly spoken*, id. B. C. 2, 18: magna contumelia verborum, *very insulting language*, id. B. G. 5, 58: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiæ, Cic. Brut. 72, 253: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, *discourse, conversation*, id. Rep. 6, 9. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *to vain*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18: verba dant mortuo, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 26. § Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally*: fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Græcis expressas, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: ediscere ad verbum, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: nonnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quæ Græci ῥήσεις appellant: ego potorum morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id Tusc. 3, 4, 7: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, Hor. A. P. 133. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance*: si quis, verbi causa, orientis canicula notata est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: ut propter aliam quamplam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, non etiamnunc, id. Fin. 2, 11, 30. (iii) uno verbo, *in one word, in a word, briefly*: prætores, prætorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem eosdem, omnem subesse provinciæ vestigia uno verbo rem publicam, [illegible] (iv) nihil, nihil est, nihil verbo, *by no means, not at all*: nihil verbo, *for me, that, as far*

gratum mihi fecerit, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Id. Fam. 15, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 38: denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. 9, 36. ‖ Esp. *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence*: Mr. Pius plusque istus sospitent quod nunc habes. Eu. Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 11: Id. Cas. 2, 5, 39: Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 5: Id. Eun. 1, 2, 95. (II) *a proverb*: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Pl. True. 4, 4, 32: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17. 2. *mere talk, mere words*, opp. to deed, fact, reality, *etc.*: qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: dolor est malum, ut disputas. existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31. Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words, to deceive, cheat*: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter Andr. 1, 3, 6. vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic Att. 15, 16, A.: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, *i. e. eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: dare verba curis, *i. e. to beguile*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 40. ‖ In gramm. *a verb*: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba*, ut *homo* et *equus*, et *legit* et *currit*, Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191. [Germ *wort*; Eng. *word*.]

verŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ver] *little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum melliculum, verculum. Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 15

vērē, *adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly*: honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: putare vere potest, id. Rep. 1, 17: vere ducere, ib. 1, 38: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? ib. 2, 15 *Comp.*: libentius quum verius, id. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv 40, 27. *Sup.*: verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4.

vērēcundē, *adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly*: Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Brut. 22, 87: Liv. 26, 49. *Comp.*: Cic de Or. 1, 37, 171: Quint. 4, 1, 13.

vērēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus] *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc.: nec vero tam metu poenaque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae participem, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodire nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, ib. 1, 28, 99: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundia, id. Quint. 11, 39: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadam, qua apud parentes suos, verecundia, Liv. 26, 50: nova nupta verecundia notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18. (II) With *gen. obj.*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238: respondendi, Quint. 3, 5, 19: quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec rei publicae est verecundia, *respect for*, Liv. 4, 49: ut ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 6, 3, 64: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 8, 26: aetatis, id. 2, 6: legum, id. 10, 13. ‖ Transf. *conscientiousness*: quidam ita sunt recepta auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, Quint. 6, 3, 33. ‖ Esp. *over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity*: verecundia virtutem quidem sed amabilem et quae virtutes facillime gigneret, id. 12, 3, 2: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 2, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundia contracta, id. 11, 3, 64. (Hence It. *vergogna*; Sp. *vergüenza*; Fr. *vergogne*.)

vērēcundĭter, *adv. bashfully, modestly*: Pompon. in Non. 510, 23.

vērēcundor, 1. v. n. dep. [verecundus] *to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident* (rare): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, caput splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36: Ep. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, ib. 2, 61, 249: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vērēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Pl. Am. 1, 2, 22: deest verecundum esse adolescentem, id. Asin. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361. innocentes et verecundi, id Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207 Becchus, *moderate*, id. Od. 1, 27, 3 orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81 vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: color, *a blush*, ib. 1, 484: Hor. Epod. 17, 21 verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 165: oratio, Quint 11, 1, 96: causa, id. 4, 5, 19 transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, id. 11, 1, 133. *Comp.*. verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11 partes, *i. e. the parts of shame, privy parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41. *Sup.* Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33. ‖ Transf. *worthy of reverence, venerable*: nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6.

vērēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus] *a post-boy, courier* Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*: Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.

vērēdus, i, *m.* [contr. from vehi rheda; cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *a light horse for posting, a post-horse, courier's horse*: Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 4: Aus Ep. 8, 7. ‖ Transf. *a light, fleet hunting-horse*: Mart. 12, 14, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *awful, venerable, fearful, terrible*. majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540. patres, id. Pont. 3, 1, 143: ossa viri, id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Lucan. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502. ‖ Subst. verenda, orum, *n. plu. the parts of shame, privy parts*: Plin. 28, 15, 60: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: called also, partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

vĕrĕnter, *adv. reverently*: Sedul. 1, 8.

vĕrĕor, Itus, 2. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* (*pass.*: Afran. in Gell. 15, 11) *to feel awe of, to regard reverently, to fear, be afraid* or *apprehensive of*; *to fear* or *be afraid*: Constr. in the *active* sense with *acc.* or (rarely) with *gen.*: in *neut.* sign. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *rel. clause*: (I) with *acc.*: vereri aliquem, Pl. Am. prol. 23: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: conspectum patris, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: motum Galliae, ib. 5, 5: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. (II) With *gen.*: uxor, quae non veretur viri, Afran. in Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *Impers.*: nihilne te populi verebatur? Pac. in Non. 496, 32. (III) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: veteri interire in alienam domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 72: vereor dicere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 27: eloquem interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: testes qui inter veteres laudem habent, Hor. E. 2, 3, 40: vereor fungis, ne quae is causa hoc ornata incedere, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 2. *Impers.*: Cyrenaici, quos ita veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39. (IV) With *subj.* (as indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen, *ut*, that it may not happen: v. *ut*, B. no. II. 2, ii.): ne ejus suppliciis Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur Caes. B. G. 1, 19: Hor. S. 1, 3, 127: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: id. Sull. 23, 66 *et pass.*: hence, to introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: nil, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes ant Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *thus I am afraid that, I suspect that*, id. Rep. 1, 37: veritus, ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic Fam. 5, 12. With *ut*: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: id. Fam. 14, 14: Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. (v) With *relative clause*: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5. Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att 7, 7: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 11. (vi) *Absol.*: hic vereri perditi, *i. e. he has lost all sense of shame*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: de qua (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cid. de Sen. 6, 18: eo minus veritus navibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

vĕrētillum, ae, *f. dim.* [veretrum] *a little penis*: App. Apol. p. 296.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [perh. from vereor] *the organs of generation*: Phaedr. 4, 14, 1: Suet. Tib. 62: mulierbre, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

vergĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [vergo] *the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*: Arat. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: Isid. Orig. 3, 70.

vergo (*perf.* versi, acc. to some, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52, where others read vergit, and others fudit. Diom., p. 366 P., gives the form versi, but without any example), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to turn, incline, verge* (poet. and rare): illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venena vergebant, *i. e. turned in, poured in*, Lucr. 5, 1008: amoena in gelidos sinus, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52 (*al.* fudit): spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *directs itself*, Lucr. 2, 212: polus averni calidus qua vergitur Austri, Lucan. 1, 54. ‖ Neutr. *to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, bruad*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, Id. B. G. 2, 18: (Gallise pars) vergit ad Septentriones, ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31: tectum aedibus in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. ‖ Fig.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quasi ad Asiam maluissemus, id. Phil. 11, 11, 29: illuc (*i. e.* in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 34: quum civitatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age*, ib. 2, 43: nox ad lucem, Curt. 4, 16, 7: vergente jam die, Suet. Oth. 7: vergente jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, ib. 13, 19: hoste vergente in lethargum, Plin. 37, 10, 58. ‖ Trans. VER added as in *verto*, q. v.: the p is added, as in *merge*, *spurge*, *surge*.

vĕrĭdārĭa, ae, *f.* [*verus* and *dies*] *days of cultivation or vegetable life*: Inscr. Grut. Carm. ad Genii. 45.

vĕrĭdĭcē, *adv. truly* (post-Augustan), Aug. Ep. 177 Amm. 31, 1.

vĕrĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [*verus* and *dico*] *that speaks the truth, truthful, veracious*: vates, Verg. G. 4, 387: Ov. M. 15, 622: Sil. 13, 778: (Sibylla) Lact. 1, 6, 13: (Cassandra) Ov. M. 14, 768

voces, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 101: sorores, Hart. 3, 1, 3. ‖ Transf. pass. *that is truly said, true, veritable:* usus, *true experience,* Plin. 18, 4, 6: exitus, id. 7, 16, 5. (But veridicas, in Cic. Fl. 32, 76, is a corrupt reading; v. Orell. *ad loc.*)

vērĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [verus loquor] *a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, etymology,* for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *speaking truly, truth-telling* (rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 ed. Mai.: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērĭsĭmĭlis, vērĭsĭmĭlĭter, and vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo, more correctly written separately, veri similis, *etc.*

vēritas, ātis, *f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness, verity; true or real nature, reality:* veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andria (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: *obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit,* id. Am. 24, 89: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality,* id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam fama nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 18, 77: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, *the perfection of truthfulness,* id. Inv. 1, 13, 23: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, quum in veritate dicemus, *in reality,* i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely,* Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: consule veritatem, *i. e. grammatical correctness,* Cic. Or. 48, 159: in alicujus fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugere, *rectitude,* id. Quint. 2, 10. spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Delot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 3: rustica veritas, *truth, integrity,* Mart. 10, 72, 11. *Plur.:* veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7.

vēritus, a, um, *Part.* [vereor].

vēriverbium, ii, *n.* [verus verbum] *a telling the truth, veracity:* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermiculātē, *adv. in a vermiculated manner:* tesserulus, ut ait Lucilius, struet et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

vermiculātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor] *a being worm-eaten,* of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218.

vermiculātus, a, um, *Part.* [vermiculor]. ‖ Adj. *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 4.

vermiculōr, ātus, *v. n. dep.* [vermiculus] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten,* of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220.

vermiculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of worms, wormy:* poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermiculus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub,* in decaying things: Lucr. 2, 899: Plin. 10, 65, 85. ‖ Transf. *a disease of dogs which drives them mad:* it is still vulgarly supposed that young dogs have a worm under the tongue which it is necessary to remove; but the so-called "worming" of dogs is nothing but cutting the frenum of the tongue: Grat. Cyn. 386. 2. *scarlet colour:* Exod. 35, 25: cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: vermiculum straverunt, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4240. (Hence it, *vermiglio;* Sp. *bermejo;* Fr. *vermeil;* because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermĭfĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis fio] *swarming with worms:* vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, ium, *n. plu.* [from a sing. vermen] *writhings with pain:* saeva, Lucr. 3, 995: vermina dicuntur dolores

corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στροφος dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Fig.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30. [*Vermen* must come from VER, the root of *verto,* "to turn;" but as *ver-mis,* "a worm," comes from the same root, the two words were confounded by the ancients, and the derivatives of *vermen* have, in addition to their proper significations, meanings derived from that of *vermis:* v. Fest. ut supra, and also *verminatio, vermino, verminosus.*]

verminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino] *a writhing pain:* Sen. Ep. 78: cerebri aestuantis verminationes, ib. 95 *med.* ‖ *the worms,* a disease of animals, *the bots:* Plin. 28, 11, 49.

vermino, 1. *v. n.* (*dep.* verminatur, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 17) [vermen: v. vermina] *to have writhing pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain:* auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1: Sen. Vit. beat. 17. Of women in labour: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21. ‖ *to have worms, be troubled with worms:* Sen. Q. N. 2, 31 *fin.*

verminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shooting pains:* aures, Plin. 20, 14, 52. 2. *full of worms, wormy:* fici, id. 17, 28, 47: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87.

vermis, is, *m.* [VER, root of verto; lit. that winds about] *a worm:* Lucr. 2, 871: vermes terrent, *common earth-worms,* Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 45.

verna, ae, *comm. a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave:* vernas alere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 104: Just. 38, 6 *fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 4, 3: Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 65: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1320. Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters: Mart. 1, 42, 2: cf. Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.* As a term of abuse: Pl. Am. 4, 2, 13. ‖ Transf. *a native,* and *adj. native:* de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Mart. 10, 76, 4: Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. *s. v.*: apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: tuberes, id. 13, 41, 2: liber, *i. e. written in Rome,* id. 3, 1, 6.

vernăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna] *pertaining to home-born slaves:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves,* Tac. A. 1, 31: ploba, Tert. Apol. 35. 2. Subst. vernaculi, orum, *m. plu. buffoons, jesters:* Mart. 10, 3, 1: Suet. Vit. 14. ‖ *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular,* i. e. *Roman:* imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. sapor, *inborn, innate,* id. Brut. 46, 172. crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself,* id. Verr. 3, 61, 141: consilium, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 105: aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 11, 77: vites (coupled with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24. putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver] *pertaining to spring, vernal:* horae, Manil. 3, 258.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno] *the sloughing or shedding of the skin* of snakes: Plin. 29, 5, 30. ‖ Meton. *the slough* cast off by a snake: id. 29, 6, 35.

verni-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vernus coma] *having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

vernĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vernus fero] *bearing young leaves, green:* serta, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna] *slavish, fawning:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59. ‖ *jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, ib. 3, 32 *fin.*

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] *cringing obsequiousness, servility:* Sen. Ep. 95. ‖ *coarse, pert jesting, pertness:* Quint. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 34, 6, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc sit vernīliter, *i. e. with fawning flattery, cringingly,* Cascil. in Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non vernīliter, *jokingly,* Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *med.*

vernisera, mensalis augurii, Fest. *s. v.*

verno, 1. *v. n.* [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young,* etc.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores, Plin. 22, 22, 46: coelum, id. 7, 2, 2: coelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italia aër semper quodammodo vernat vel aucturnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51: avis, *i. e. begins to sing,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8: ager arguto passere vernat, *becomes enlivened again,* Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, *i. e. sheds its skin,* Plin. 8, 27, 41. ‖ Transf.: quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malae, *got the first down,* Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively,* Prop. 4, 5, 37.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna] *a little* or *young home-born slave:* Juv. 10, 117: Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.*: Plin. 22, 17, 20: App. M. 4, p. 151. ‖ Adj. *jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. 24 (*al.* vernaculae). 2. *native, indigenous:* (lupus) Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, *n.* [ver] *spring-time, the spring:* Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.*: id. Spect. 9. Usu. *abl.* verno, *in the spring:* Cato R. R. 52, 2: Col. 4, 10, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

vernus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to spring, spring-:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 800: Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: Hor. A. P. 302. aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3. species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, ib. 5, 554: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3, 3, 22: agni (*opp.* hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 214.

vēro, *adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *As.* Ego non novi adolescentem vostrum. *St.* Veron'? *As.* Serio, id. Truc. 2, 4, 47: quod de domo scribis, ego vero tum demique mihi videbor restitutus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish,* ib. 16, 10: multum vero haec his jura profuerunt, id. Verr. 5, 47, 124. 2. In corroborative replies: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ll vivunt, id. Rep. 6, 14. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, ib. 1, 39: id. Acad. 1, 1, 2: id. Off. 3, 6, 29. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis *take it though,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 139: respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: minue vero iram, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 88. 4. To indicate a climax, *even, indeed:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: quod quum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19. ‖ Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Pisone, 35, 86: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. In transitions: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, consideremus, Cic. Manil. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de verubus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

vēro, 1. v. n. [verus] *to speak the truth*: satin' vates verant in aetate agunda? Enn. in Gell. 18, 2 *fin.*

verpa, ae, *f.* *the penis*: Cat. 28, 12: Mart. 11, 46, 2: Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, m. *a circumcised man*: Cat. 47, 4: Juv. 14, 104: Mart. 7, 82, 6.

verres, is (*nom. sing.* verris, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), m. *a male swine, boar-pig*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: Col. 7, 9, 7: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7. Transf. contemptuously of a man: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. [Sans. *varāha*, "aper;" Gr. ἔρρος.] (Hence Sp. *verraco*; Fr. *verrat*.)

verriculum, i, n. [verro] *a dragnet, seine*: Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 59.

verrinus, a, um, *adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork*: jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42 fel, ib.: adepe, Id. 28, 9, 37: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 78. In a pun: jus, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 121.

verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. *to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out*, etc.: favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *i. e. is collected*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10: aedes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60 vias, Suet. Cal. 43: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7: aequora caudis (delphines), Virg. Aen. 8, 674: arenas cauda, Ov. M. 10, 701. Caesariem longa per aequora, ib. 13, 961.

II. Transf. *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt venti nubila coeli, Lucr. 1, 280. verrentus aequora venti, id 5, 267: nautae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerula verrunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 207. aequor retibus, *i. e. to fish*, Sil. 14, 263: nec nostra Actiacum verreret cana mare, *drive* or *toss about*, Prop. 3, 15, 44. **2.** *to sweep away*, i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἐξαυτῆς, Pl. True. 2, 7, 7 ni faciat, maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 59: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1 futurum et omnia verreret Veries, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 53. **3.** *to hide, conceal*: si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla verrere, Stat. Ach. 1, 262. vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: brachia, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f.* *a steep place, height*: Cato in Gell. 3, 7: Id. in Quint. 8, 3, 48.

II. Transf. *a wart* on the human body: Plin. 20, 12, 48: *an excrescence* on precious stones: Id. 37, 12, 74. **2.** Fig. *a slight fault, small failing*, opp. to tuber: Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcāria herba, *a plant that removes warts*, helioscopium, said to be *the heliotrope*, Heliotropium europaeum, Linn., but doubtful; prob. confounded with the other heliotropium, which is *the common spurge*, Euphorbia helioscopia, the milky juice of which is popularly supposed to remove warts: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty*: *an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 43. **II.** Transf. *rough, rugged*: verrucosa Antiope, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcula, ae, *f.* *dim.* [id.] *a little eminence*: Arn. 2, 77. **II.** *a small wart*: Cels. 5, 28, 14. Col. 7, 6, 2.

verruncō, 1. v. n. *to turn, turn about*; hence, in relig. lang. *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue*: bene, Att. and Pac. in Non. 185, 24: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 43: Liv. 29, 27.

versābilis, e, *adj.* [verso] *movable*: aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *changeable, versatile*: omnis condicio, id. Tranq. 11 *med.*: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8 *fin.*: femina, Amm. 16, 8.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *turning around, revolving* (rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7 *med.*

versātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that turns or moves around, revolving, movable*: tempium coeli, Lucr. 5, 1435: laquearia coenationum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Elag. 21: moles, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13 *med.* **II.** Fig. *versatile*: ingenium, Liv. 39, 40.

versātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning around*: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1: coeli, Plin. 8, 33, 51. **II.** Fig. *a changing, mutation*: rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11 *fin.*

versicŏlor, ōris (*nom. sing.* versicolorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 36: *fem.* versicoloria appellatio, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12), *adj.* [verso color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours*: plumae versicolores, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *party-coloured*, Liv. 34, 1: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12 vestis, Liv. 7, 10. arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356 poma, Col. 3, 21, 3. **II.** Fig.: transiucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versiculus, i, m. *dim.* [versus] *a little line*; of poetry, *a little verse, versicle*: epistolae versiculum, Cic. Att. 5, 1: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, id. Mil. 26, 70: apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonis, id. Or. 20, 67: Cat 16, 3 Hor. Epod 11, 2 Ov. H. 20, 238.

versificātio, ōnis, *f.* [versifico] *verse-making, versifying, versification*: quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116: Col. 11, 1, 2.

versificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a verse-maker, versifier*. versificator quam posita melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89. Transf. *a poet*: versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9.

versifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [versus facio] *to put into verse, write in verse, versify*: portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. in Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46 versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143. ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16.

versificus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico] *written in verse, poetic*: ordo, Sol. 11.

versiformis, e, *adj.* [verto forma] *changing its form, changeable*. totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Jupiter), Mart. Cap. 6, 192: puer (Cupido), Id. 9, 310.

versilis, e, *adj.* [verto] *that may be turned*: profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, 135: scena, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 24.

versipellis, e, *adj.* [verto pellis, 11t. *that changes its skin*; hence, in gen.] *that changes shape or appearance*: eccum Juppiter in Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem. Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Pl. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit versipellis, *i. e. turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48. **2.** Subst. *one who was supposed to be able to change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Petr. 62 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle*: versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus qui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 12: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. in Non. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.

verso (vorso), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [verto] *to turn, wind, twist*, or *whirl about often* or *violently*: qui coelum versat stellis ardentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: Sisyphu' versat saxum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova in acri favilla, Ov. M. 8, 667: quum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: cardinem, ib. 4, 93: omnium versatur urna sors, *is shaken about*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 25: globus ligunibus, *to turn up, hoe*, ib. 3, 6, 39: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: currum in gramine, *i. e. to wheel about*, Virg. Aen. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *turn them over*, i. e. *read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 74 Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. **II.** Fig. *to turn, twist, bend*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13. ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Cluent. 26, 70: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *made such a turn for both of them*, i. e. *interchanged their circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.*: non mille figuris variet ac vertet (orator)? Quint. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, Virg. E. 9, 5: in quo, utrum respondeho, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 86. **2.** *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 6: si qui ego adjuvero curamve levaso quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1, 1: miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: domos odiis, Virg. Aen. 7, 336: mulicbrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58: nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versare, id. 2, 45: speseque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17, 12. **3.** *to turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, reflect upon; to transact, carry on*: multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 8: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 563: dolos, ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16.

versor, atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] 11t. *to turn oneself about in*; i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, be* in a place: versari crebro hic quum viderent me domi, Pl. Am. prol. 128: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivils versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59. in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, ib. 1, 52: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. **II.** Fig. *to be; to be circumstanced*, or *situated*: nescis quantis in malis verser miser, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 25: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: Minturnenses aeterna in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpa, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2. Of abstract subjects: nunquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, nunquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15. **2.** *to occupy* or *busy oneself, to be engaged* in any thing: opinion omnes in sordida arte versantur, id. Of. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingeniis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3: versabor in re difficili id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: nlla in cogitatione aetius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22: circa mensuras ac numeros non verse-bitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19. Of abstract subjects: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: imitatio est posita fere in studendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, Cic. Of. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causa versarentur, Quint. 9, 2, 4: haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, id. 6, 2, 20: homo in alitis omnia exercitatione et in hac maxime versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 34 viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 1, 3: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13.

versōrĭa (vors.), æ, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, retort.* Fig.: versoriam capere, *to turn round,* i. e. *to learn of, desist from a thing:* aqua versoriam, recipe te ad hostem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 19: capo modo versoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34. (Others explain versoria, as denoting orig. *a rope for changing the sail of a ship.*)

versum (vorsum), *adv. turned in the direction of, towards* (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum versum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: utroque versum rectum est ingenium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

versūra (vors.), æ, *f.* [verto] *a turning around, twirling about, rotating:* folliculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: hujus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, 3, 93 *fin.*

‖ Transf. *a turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow: Col. 2, 2, 28: Pall. 2, 3. 2. In archit. *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall: Vitr. 3, 1: id. 5, 12.

3. *the borrowing of money to pay a debt* (v. Smith's Ant. 527): versuram facere, mutuam pecuniam sumere, ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. *s. v.*: sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii quum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan,* ib. 5, 15: non modo versura, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, ib. 16, 2. Proverb.: in eodem luto haesitas, versura solves, *you pay by borrowing,* i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another,* Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

versus (vors.), a, um, *Part.* [verto].

versus (vors.), ūs (*plur.* versi, Laev. in Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Valer. ib.), *m.* [id.: lit. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning] *a furrow:* Col. 2, 2, 24: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. 2. *a line, row:* in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30: folliculum, Plin. 15, 20, 37: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658. (ii) Esp. *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16: Liv. 41, 24: Quint. 1, 4, 3: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: Quint. 9, 4, 48 *sq.*: Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: Virg. E. 5, 2. (iii) Transf. *the note or song* of the nightingale: Plin. 10, 29, 43. 3. *a land-measure:* Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1. 4. *a kind of dance,* or *a turn, step, pas,* in a dance: Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versus (vors.), *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv. *turned in the direction of, towards;* usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versum proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: ad Carthaum insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56: in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10: deorsum versus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula, utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12. B. Prep. with *acc. towards:* verti me a Miniturnis Aricinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, id. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7: Italiam versus navigaverunt, Sallust. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12 *ad.* in Italiam): (*aetas*) *altera*) progiti in occidui fluvii versus ardua Gaetuli, Liv. 8, 20: (*via*) (*ovalis*) in ripam Tiberim versus, Plin. 16, 44, 90.

versūtĭa, adv. *shrewdly, cleverly:*

Cic. Or. 7, 22: id. Brut. 9, 35. *Sup.:* Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

versūtĭa, æ, *f.* [versutus] *cunning, subtlety, ingenuity* (rare): App. Apol. p. 307 and 325: *plur.:* Liv. 42, 47.

versūtĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154: id. Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors.), a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile,* in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. ‖ In a good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious:* homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adolescens docte versutus fuit, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 55. ‖ In a bad sense, *crafty, wily, deceitful:* versutior es quam rota figularia, id. Epid. 3, 2, 35. non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, nec magis versutus, id. Asin. 1, 1, 106: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 57: Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9. *Sup.:* Veil. 2, 118. With *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

vertāgus or **vertrāgus**, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a greyhound:* Mart. 14, 200: Firm. Math. 5, 8. Called also, vertaga, vertagra, or vertraga: Grat. Cyn. 201. (Hence It. *veltro,* old Fr. *viautre,* a hunting-dog.)

vertebra, æ, *f.* [verto] *a joint:* Cels. 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 78 *med.* Of insects: Plin. 11, 1, 1. ‖ Esp. *a joint, vertebra* of the spine: Cels. 8, 1.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra] *jointed, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dena, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. On account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words; v. Charis. p. 68), icis, *m.* [verto; prop. *that which turns* or *revolves;* hence] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt ut vertex est contorta in se aqua, vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et vorticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: torto vertice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 567: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 5, 587: Sil. 4, 230: Liv. 23, 19. (ii) Fig.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82.

2. *an eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vortice torto corripiunt rapidique rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: Liv. 21, 58: exemplo cadet ignens ille vortex, Lucr. 6, 398: Virg. Aen. 12, 673. ‖ *The top* or *crown of* the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 48: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36: Ov. M. 12, 288. 2. Transf. *the head:* Cat. 64, 10: Virg. Aen. 7, 784: Ov. M. 5, 84. (ii) *the pole* of the heavens: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: id. Rep. 6, 20: Virg. G. 1, 242. (iii) *the highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, *etc.:* ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: Lucr. 6, 467: Tib. 1, 8, 15: Ov. M. 1, 316: arcis, Lucr. 6, 751: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11: Hor. Od. 4, 12, 13: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 679: pinus, Ov. M. 10, 103. Hence: 4. vertice, *from above, down from above:* Virg. G. 2, 110: id. Aen. 1, 114. Fig. (poet.): diborum anxitiet vertices, post. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 11: principiorum, *the highest efforts,* Lucr. 1, 3 *sqq.*

vertĭcillus, i, *m.* [id.] *a whirl:* Lucil. Ov. 1. § mut.

vertĭcillus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *the whirl* of a spindle: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37. App. Herb 9.

vertĭcōsus (vort.), a, um, *adj.* [vertex] *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 121: Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: amnis, Liv. 21, 3.

vertĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* (verticulus, i, *m.*: Sol. 4: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: verticulum, i, *n.*: id. Acut. 3, 17) [verto] *a joint:* Lucil. in Non. 207, 24. In machines: Vitr. 10, 13.

vertĭgĭno, 1. *v. n.* [vertigo] *to whirl around, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

vertĭgĭnōsus, i, *m.* [id.] *one who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo:* Plin. 23, 2, 28.

vertĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto] *a turning* or *whirling around:* assidua coeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *med.:* torti fili, Lucan. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76. 2. Transf. *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo:* Liv. 44, 6: Plin. 20, 15, 57: Macr. S. 7, 9: of persons intoxicated: Juv. 6, 304.

‖ Fig. *a revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum attoniti, Lucan. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to turn, to turn around* or *about:* (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, ad speciem vortit nobis, Lucr. 5, 732: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 2: verte hic te, puere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 21: verti me a Miniturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, fled,* Caes. B. C. 3, 51: terga vertere, *to flee,* id. B. G. 1, 53: Liv. 1, 14: hostem in fugam vertere, *to put to flight, rout,* id. 10, 33: Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed towards,* id. 1, 41: (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165. terram aratro vertere, *to plough,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: glebas, Ov. M. 5, 477: agros bove, Prop. 3, 5, 67: ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57. Reflect.: vortier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline oneself towards,* Lucr. 5, 1198: simit haec violentia omnia vorti turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about,* id. 5, 504: magnus coeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 511: coelum, Virg. Aen. 2, 250. 2. Esp. *to overturn, overthrow, subvert:* Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agrorum, verterent cunota, Tac. H. 1, 2: Cychreis vi multa, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Virg. Aen. 10, 88: Ilion, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, ib. 3, 28, 16. ‖ Fig.: ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: ne alia vitio verterent, quod abessent a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verterent, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 3, 29, 74: Philippus totus in Persea vetera, *inclined towards him,* Liv. 40, 5: di vortant bene, quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121: somnia in melius, Tib. 3, 4, 95. 3. Esp. *to turn,* i. e. *change, alter, transform:* omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vortit, Lucr. 2, 880: vortunt te fluvii in frondes et pabula laeta in pecudes; vortunt pecudes in corpora nostra; nasturan, id. 2, 875: quam ignis in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: spinder in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* omnia vitia et mutanda in pejorem partem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: versus civilitate sanare, Hor. A. P. 1, 4: versis ad pompam ritus, Ov. M. 10, 89: nihil, *to change one's character,* i. e. *to conform to or pay one's court to,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94. Reflect.: omnia vertuntur,

certo verterentur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7: mavult apertam in rabiem coepit verti locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149. **B.** *to turn into another language, to translate:* Philemo scripsit, Plautus vertit barbare, Pl. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39. **4.** Reflect. *to be engaged in, to be in a* place or condition; also, *to turn, rest,* or *depend upon* a thing: jam homo in mercatura vertitur, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 109: res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: non hic victoria vertitur, Virg. Aen. 10, 529. *Impers.:* vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, Liv. 19, 48.

B. Neut. *to turn, to turn about:* Canceris ut vortat (Sol) metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616. utinam mea vocula dominae vortat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 8: versuros extemplo fu fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26. **II.** Fig. *to turn, change:* jam verterat fortuna, id. 5, 49: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3: verterat pernicies in accusatorum, Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 *fin.*: si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly,* Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 5: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet, Liv. 1, 28: hos illi (quod nec bene vertat) militimus hostes, Virg. E. 9, 6. (II) annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month:* anno vertente sine controversia (petiises), Cic. Quint. 12, 40 apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, nunquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 76. Esp. annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22. [Root VER seen in *ver-tu* and *ver-men, ver-mis:* from the same root comes *ver-go, q. v.:* v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 8, 109.]

vertrāga, vertragus, v. vertagus.

vēru, ūs (*nom. sing.* verum, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 15. *Plur.* verones plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17), n. *a spit, broach,* esp. for roasting upon: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Virg. Aen. 1, 212: Ov. M. 6, 646: Plin. 30, 10, 27. (II) *a dart, javelin:* Virg. Aen. 7, 665: Tib. 1, 6, 49: Sid. Carm. 5, 413. (III) *Plur. a paling* or *railing* around an altar or a tomb: Inscr. Orell. no. 736. (IV) *a critical sign on the margin of a book:* Hier. Ep. 106, 7. [v. verto.]

vēriŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [veruculum] *furnished with a small pike:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

vēriŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [veru] *a small javelin:* Plin. 33, 6, 35: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vērītus, as, *f.* [id.] *a small javelin:* Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 46: Gavius Bassus ap. Fulgent. 564, 22.

vērum, i, *a spit:* v. veru, *ad init.*

vērum, i, *the truth:* v. verus.

vērum, *adv. truly, just so, even so, yes,* as a confirmatory reply (rare): *So. Facies? Ch.* Verum, Tac. Haant. 5, 3, 18: *Ct.* Men' quaerit? *Sy.* Verum, id. Ad. 4, 2, 4: id. Eun. 2, 3, 55. **II.** Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet;* and after negative clauses, *but even, but:* mortis malefloni mihi, si id ita factum est: verum haud mentior, neque uti facta, dico, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 237: in optimorum consiliis gratia est civitatium salus: verum hujus optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus everterunt isti dicunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: quid ejus (Hannibalis) pernicitati respondere videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254. (II) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum)... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina, id. Am. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Her. S. 1, 6, 84. **2.** Esp. in making a transition to another subject, *but, yet, still:* mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia, verum certum 'st confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51. verum schemata Λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum venisse sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 31, 76. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, *but truly, but indeed:* verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17: verum hercle vero, Pl. Curc. 3, 5: verum enim vero, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: Sall. C. 20: Liv. 4, 4. (II) In breaking off the current of discourse: exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescunque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*

vērum-tămen or **vērum-tāmen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic. Verr. 2, 41, 101), *conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless:* quum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime. Veruntamen, quasi affuerim, simulabo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 101. animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, veruntamen versus ab his admiscri orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est, veruntamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465. Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo *quum essem in Ceramico*) veruntamen quum ibi essem, *but as I was saying,* Cic. Att. 1, 10: id. Verr. 3, 2, 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj. true, real, actual, genuine,* etc.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: vera an falsa, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19: res vera, *opp.* ficta, Cic. Am. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 4, 66, 147: vera mea uxor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 45: color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: vultus, id. Andr. 5, 1, 20: via, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: causa verissima, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10. **2.** Subst. verum, i, n. *what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact:* interpres oporiet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, ib. 2, 11, 33: verum dicere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 89: si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 72: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact,* Cic. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, *from the truth,* Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: tenemus aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107. *Plur.:* recta et vera loquere, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 7: astum ac tendere vera *to false* dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: adjecta veris credibilia rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi verius, *truth?* Mart. 6, 30, 6. (II) Esp. in *gen., abstr. dep. on similis, similiter,* and *simile* (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: veri similiorem mihi videtur, id. Inv. 1, 31, 47: veri similiora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: veri similiter fingere, App. Apol. p. 293: veri simillima, ib. p. 312: veri similiter dicam sequi, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107: Suet. Ben. 4, 33: in a reverse order, similitudo veri, Cic. Part. or. 11, 40. **III.** Transf. *right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just;* most freq. in *neut. absp.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: quum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, ib. 2, 5, 10: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: versus esse, Tl. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8: praeclarum illud est, id, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, *right and just,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73. **2.** *speaking* or *containing the truth, true, veracious* (rare): sum verus! Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 125: os Apollinis, id. M. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 23: quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, ib. 4, 22. [Germ. *wahr,* prob. of same root as Germ. *war,* Eng. *was.*]

vērūtum, i, n. [veru] *a dart, javelin:* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Sil. 3, 369.

vērūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a dart or javelin:* Volsci, Virg. G. 2, 168.

vervactum, i, n. [vervago] *fallow ground, a fallow field:* Cato R. R. 27: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: Pall. 4, 2.

vervāgo, ĭs, v. a. [etym. unknown: acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from *verago*] *to break up* land, *i. e. to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow:* agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vervex] *of a wether:* pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1. caput, Arn. 5, 137.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ēcis, *m. a wether:* Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 29: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55. **2.** As a term of abuse, *a mutton-head:* Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 6: Juv. 10, 50.

vēsāniа, ae, *f.* [vesanus] *madness, insanity* (rare): extimui, ne vos eqoret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129.

vēsānĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *raging, furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.): remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: poeta, Hor. A. P. 455: leo, *fierce, raging,* id. Od. 3, 29, 19. Transf. of things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging:* vultus, Liv. 7, 33: impetus, Vell. 2, 13: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 23: vesana murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340.

vesco, 3. v. a. [vesor] *to feed:* quis nos vescet cauna? Ter. Phorm. 5.

vescor, 3. v. n. dep. *to feed oneself with food, to take food, feed;* and: generally, usually with *abl.,* rarely with *acc.* or *absol.:* (I) with *abl.:* dii nec cepis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 90: Sall. J. 89: pirie, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 14: munere terrae, id. Od. 2, 14, 10. (II) with *acc.:* eandem vescitur deputa, Afr. in Non. 485, 28: ciceriman *fever,* Plin. 2, 50, 76: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 84: tuberaximos sorte dantos, Tac. Agr. 22. Pass.: dare cicepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 8, 32. (III) *Absol.:* pecus (ens) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causa terra mutique generantur quinque, Sall. C. 51: vescens *alone,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 13: delphinum ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. Transf. *to consume, to expend, to use, have* (mostly poet.): [illegible] arca hoc vescitur, Pers. [illegible]

vitalibus auris, Lucr. 3, 855: aura aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 546: variante loquela, Lucr. 5, 73: praesulis patria. Att. in Non. 416, 7: parasitissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67. [Possibly of the same root as *gus-to, gus-tus*, q. v.]

vesculi, male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* [*dim.* of vescus].

vescus, a, um, *adj. small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra (*opp.* vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: sal, *small-grained, fine*, Lucr. 1, 327: papaver, Virg. G. 4, 131: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19: vires, Afran. in Non. 187, 3: fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, *i. e. poor, wretched*, Lucil. ib. 186, 32.

vēsica, ae, *f.* (also vensica) [according to Caper, p. 2246, from ventus, "vensica a habeat, quoniam non est sine vento"] *the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 18: Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96: Plin. 30, 8, 21: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. ||. Transf. *anything made of bladder*, e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball*, etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Mart. 8, 33, 19: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: Cels. 3, 21. **2.** *a bladder-like tumour, blister:* Plin. 20, 6, 23. (ll) Fig. *inflation* of language, *bombast:* Mart. 4, 49, 7. **3.** pudenda muliebria: Juv. 1, 39: id. 6, 64.

vēsicāria, ae, v. vesicarius, *no.* II.

vēsicārius, a, um, *adj.* [vesica] *pertaining to the bladder, bladder-:* aqua, *i. e. curing pain in the bladder*, Marc. Emp. 36: Scrib. Comp. 146. ||. Subst. vesicaria, ae, *f. a plant that cures pain in the bladder*, the winter-cherry, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. (also called trychnon): Plin. 21, 31, 105.

vēsicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (vensicula; v. Lachmann, ad Lucr. 6, 130) [id.] *a little blister, vesicle*, containing air: Lucr. 6, 130: containing seeds, on plants: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsiculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bladders* or *blisters:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vespa, ae, *f.* a *wasp*, Vespa vulgaris, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: Plin. 11, 21, 24: Phaedr. 3, 13, 3. (Hence Fr. *guêpe*.)

vespae dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompa duci propter inopiam nequeunt, Fest. *s. v.*

vesper, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [*ἕσπερος*] *the evening, eve, even-tide:* jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52: perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sub vesperum, *towards evening*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: primo vespere, id. B. C. 2, 43: literas reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 6: quum ad me in Tusculanum heri Vesperi venisset Caesar, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 29. Proverb.: (i) nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Virg. G. 1, 461: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8. (ii) de vesperi suo vivere, *to be one's own master*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 5. ||. Transf. *the evening-star:* Plin. 2, 8, 6: Virg. G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10: puro Vespero, ib. 3, 19, 26. **2.** *the west:* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28: id. M. 1, 63. (ll) *the inhabitants of the West:* Sil. 3, 325.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [*ἑσπέρα*] *the evening, even-tide:* prima vespera, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 4: Suet. Tib. 74: Caes. B. C. 1, 20 (*al.* prima vesperi): si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18: inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19: vespera fatigatus, Aurel. Caes. in Charis. p. 198 P.: adverb. vespera, *in the evening*, Plin. 13, 18, 32: Fronto in Charis p. 198 P. Adject.: his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60.

vespĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vespera] *pertaining to evening:* plaga, *the west*, Sol. 9.

vespĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become evening, grow towards evening:* vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperascente coelo. Nep. Pelop. 2. *Impers.:* vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8.

vespĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown into evening:* die jam vesperato, Sol. 11 *med.*

vesperna apud Plautum coena intelligitur, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. id. *s. v.* caena.

vespertīlio, ōnis, *m.* [vesper] *a bat*, used generically for the genus Vespertilio, Linn.: Plin. 10, 61, 81: Macr. S. 7, 16: Plin. 11, 37, 62. (Hence It. *pipistrello.*)

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to evening* or *even-tide, evening-:* tempora (*opp.* matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: literae, *received in the evening* (*opp.* antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening*, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening*, Plin. 8, 50, 76: cantus, *of the cock*, id. 10, 2, 24: ros, *evening dew*, Pall. Nov. 13, 4. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito oppresserit hospes, *i. e. in the evening*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17: id. S. 1, 6, 113: Prud. Psych. 376. *Absol.:* vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even-tide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours*, Plin. 30, 10, 24. ||. *pertaining to the west, western:* regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

vespertūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening-star:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 119: Vitr. 9, 4: cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12. ||. *a bat:* Tert. Anim. 32.

vespĭcae frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. *s. v.*

vespĭnus, a, um, v. vespera, *ad fin.*

vespillo (vespill., acc. to Fest. *s. v.* vespa), ōnis, *m. dim.* [vespae] *a corpse-bearer*, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*: Mart. 1, 48, 1.

vestālis, e, *adj.* [Vesta] *pertaining to Vesta, vestal:* sacra, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Lucan. 1, 549: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Liv. 4, 44 *fin.* ||. Subst. vestalis, is, *f.* (sc. virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal:* Gell. 1, 12: Liv. 1, 3: Ov. F. 2, 383: adjectively, vestales oculi, *of the Vestals*, id. Tr. 2, 311. **2.** vestalia, ium, *n. plu. the festival of Vesta:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, *pronom. adj.* [vos] *your* (in addressing more than one person): voster senex, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 60: animi vostri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, lb. 6, 14: vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov. F. 4, 869. For the objective *gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred towards you*, Liv. 30, 44. Subst.: ibi voster coenat, *your master*, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15.

vestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [vestis] *pertaining to clothes:* arca, *a clothes-chest*, Cato R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer*, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45. ||. Subst. vestiarius, ii, *m. a clothes-dealer:* Ulp. ib. 14, 3, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3643. **2.** vestiarium, ii, *n. a clothes-press, wardrobe:* Plin. 15, 8, 8. (ll) *articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe:* Sen. Ben. 3, 21: Col. 1, 8, 17.

vestibŭlum, i, *n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court:* Gell. 16, 5: Vitr. 6, 8: Cic. Caecin. 12, 35: Quint. 11, 2, 23: Ov. F. 6, 303: Juv. 7, 126 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 427). ||. Transf. in gen. *any entrance:* sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*: Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.* ||. Fig. *an entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta adeundique ad causam faciet illustres, id. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7.

vesticeps, cipis, *adj.* [vestis capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. to investis] *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile:* arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 20: Tert. Anim. 56: Aus. Idyll. 4, 73. ||. Transf. *immoral, corrupt*, opp. to investis: App. Apol. p. 336.

vesti-contĭbernium, ii, *n.* [vestis] *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed:* Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little garment:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

vestifica, ae, *f.* [vestis facio] *she that makes garments, a tailoress:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2437.

vestĭfĭca, ae, *f.* [vestificus] *a making of garments, tailoring:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

vestĭficus, i, *m.* [vestis facio] *a maker of garments, a tailor:* Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭfluus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis fluo] *that wears long, flowing garments:* Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser. Aus. Technop. de Hist. 24.

vestigātio, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo] *a tracing* or *searching after:* Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tracker, searcher:* vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27. Col. 9, 8, 10: Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

vestigium, ii, *n.* [vestigo] *a foot-step, step; footprint, foot-track, track;* currentium pes vestigium facit. Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 29: in foro vestigium facere, *i. e. to set foot in the market*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17 *fin.*: ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessionem, id. Caecin. 14, 39: Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45: negans o re publica esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step*, id. 27, 4. ||. Transf. *the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: Cat. 64, 162: Virg. Aen. 5, 566. **2.** *a horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungula, Plin. 28, 20, 81. **3.** In gen. *a trace, token, vestige:* in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent regentia, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79 Caes. B. G. 6, 27. ||. Fig. *a footprint, trace:* a pueritia vestigia ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 39: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. of time, *a point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment*, id. B. C. 2, 7. (ll) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tanquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quorum (consiliorum) eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

vestigo, 1. *v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, investigate* (rare): vestigare et quaerere aliquem, Enn. Ann. 1, 47: aliquem oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 145: odore (tigris), Plin. 8, 18, 25. **2.** Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: aliquid cum desidiosa delectatione, lb. 3, 23, 88. ||. Transf. *to find out by tracing, to trace out:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 29.

vestimentum, i, *n.* [vestio] *clothing, a garment, vestment:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 24: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: Sen. Ep. 87. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, *to strip the naked*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 79.

vestio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* (part

imperf. vestibat, Virg. Aen. 8, 160) [vestis] *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest:* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii *dédére* vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9: *ne te vestiat, tu virum despolies*, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 4: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 29, 61: animantes aliae corio tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121. Reflect.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: (Britanni) lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In the same sense, also in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius paco, levius vestio, *am clothed*, App. Apol. p. 287: Tert. Pall. 1. 2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, surround, adorn*, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13: *absol.*: montes vestiti, *i. e. covered with verdure*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132 Taburnum olea, Virg. G. 2, 38: trabes multo aggere vestiuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: malas molli lanugine, Lucr. 5, 887: genas flore, Virg. Aen. 8, 160: campos lumine (aether), ib. 6, 640: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine terra, Virg. G. 2, 213. ‖ Fig.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 70, 274 inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8 praef. § 20.

vestiplica, ae, *f.* [vestis plico] *a female clothes-folder, laundress:* Pa. Quint. Decl. 363: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3115.

vestiplicus, i, *m.* [id.] *a clothes-folder, ironer:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2819.

vestis, is, *f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe, clothing, attire, vesture:* Enn. in Non. 172, 20: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 69: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning*, Cic. Planc. 12, 29: Liv. 6, 20. ‖ Transf. of any sort of covering, *a carpet, curtain, tapestry:* plebeia in veste cubandum, Lucr. 2, 36: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Ov. M. 8, 658: Hor. S. 2, 4, 84. 2. Poet. *a veil:* Stat. Th. 7, 244. (ii) *the skin* of a serpent: Lucr. 4, 59. (iii) *the beard*, as the covering of the chin: id. 5, 672. (iv) *a spider's web:* id. 3, 387. [Root VAS: Sans. *vas*, "sibi induere;" Gr. *ἑ-σ-θής*, orig. *Fεσ-θής*; Goth. *vas-ja*, "vestio."]

vestispica, ae, *f.* [vestis spicio] *a wardrobe-woman:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Afran. and Varr. in Non. 12, 15.

vestitor, ōris, *m.* [vestio] *a maker of clothing, tailor:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3. ‖ *a clother, dresser:* divinorum simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.

vestītus, a, um, *Part.* [vestio]. ‖ Adj. *clothed, clad* (rare): neque una pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Apol. p. 288: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *clothing, clothes, dress:* vestitus immutabilis, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8: muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13: id. Quint. 15, 49: Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Liv. 29, 17: mutare vestitum, *to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning*, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning*, ib.: vestitu nimio indulges, Tac. Ad. 1, 1, 38. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: adde huc liquores perniciōs amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: densissimi vestitus montium, ib. 2, 64, 161. ‖ Fig.: orationis, id. Brut. 95, 327.

vestrās, ātis, comm. [vester] *of your family or nation:* Charis. p. 133 P.: Diom. p. 317 fin.: Prisc. p. 1095 ib.

vĕtĕr, ĕris, v. vetus, *ad init.*

vĕtĕramentārius, a, um, *adj.* [veteramentum] *pertaining to old things:* sutor, a *mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *old, veteran:* boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: pecus, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitis, id. 3, 15, 3: mancipia, Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16: hostis, Liv. 21, 6: milites, *experienced soldiers, veterans*, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: also, *absol.* veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *sq.*: Liv. 37, 20: legiones veteranae, Caes. B. G. 1, 24.

vĕtĕrāsco, āvi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow old, to become confirmed:* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 437, 29: pati aliquid veterascere, Col. 2, 14, 2: quum febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 12: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1 *fin.*

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veteratus] *one who has grown old, practised, or skilled* in anything, in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: in litteris, Gell. 3, 1. ‖ Esp. *a crafty fellow, an old fox:* acutus, versutus, veterator, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: id. Rep. 3, 16: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26. 2. *an old slave*, opp. to novitius: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Ulp. ib. 37.

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv. craftily, slyly:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

vĕtĕrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [veterator] *crafty, cunning, sly:* nihil ab isto vafrum, nihil veteratorium exspectaveritis: omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: ratio dicendi, id. Brut. 75, 261.

vĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vetus] *grown old, old:* ulcera, Plin. 32, 10, 52: caseus, Scrib. Comp. 140.

vĕtĕrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *ground that has long lain fallow:* Col. 2, 10, 4.

vĕtĕrīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [veterinus] *pertaining to beasts of burden and draught:* medicina, *farriery*, Col. 7, 3, 16. ‖ Subst. veterinarius, ii, *m. a cattle-doctor, farrier:* id. 7, 5, 14: id. 11, 1, 12. 2. veterinarium, ii, *n. a place in which diseased animals were taken care of:* Hygin. Grom. p. 12.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vehiterinus, from veho; cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens:* bestia, *a beast of burden or draught*, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*: pecus, Arn. 3, 129: genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106: semen equorum, Lucr. 5, 888. ‖ Subst. veterinae, arum, *f. plu.* and veterina, orum, *n. plu. draught-cattle, beasts of burden:* Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3: Plin. 11, 37, 64: ib. 50, 111.

vĕtĕrnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [veternosus] *lethargy, somnolency:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 4.

vĕtĕrnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus] *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic:* Plin. 20, 4, 13: Cato in Gell. 1, 15. 2. Transf. *sleepy, drowsy, dreamy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. ‖ Fig. *languid, spiritless:* animus, Sen. Ira 1, 16 *med.*: genus dicendi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: veternosissimi artificii nodus, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*

vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *of great age, old, ancient:* rupes, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef.*: silentia, Prud. Cath. 9, 68. ‖ Subst. veternus, i, *m. old age, age:* Stat. Th. 6, 94. 2. *old dirt:* Col. 4, 24, 6: App. M. 9, p. 223. 3. *lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people): num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: *the hibernation* of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54. (ii) Fig. *drowsiness, sluggishness, sloth:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: Virg. G. 1, 124: Cat. 17, 24: Col. 7, 3, 3.

vētĭtum, i, *n.* [veto] *a forbidden or prohibited thing:* nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, id. F. 5, 282: venerem in vetitis numerant, id. M. 10, 415. 2. *a prohibition, protest:* jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: quae contra vetitum dicebat? Virg. Aen. 10, 9.

vētĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto].

vĕto, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf.* vetavit, Pers. 5, 90: *Part. pass.* vōtĭtus, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 44 acc. to Non. 45, 4) *to forbid, disallow, prohibit, hinder:* CONSTR. what is forbidden expressed by *inf.* or acc. and *inf.*, *subj.* or acc.; the person forbidden in acc. (or nom. in *pass.*) (i) With *inf.* or *inf.* and acc.: lex peregrinum vetat in iquum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: quum leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: castra vallo munīri vetuit, id. B. C. 1, 41: tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: quid vetat et nosmet quaerere? id. S. 1, 10, 36: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35. *Pass. impers.*: ait esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24. (ii) With *subj.* (post.): sive jubebat, ut facerot quid, sive vetabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124. edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239: vetabo, qui sacrum vulgarit, sub eadem sit trabibus, id. Od. 3, 2, 26: Tib. 2, 6, 36. (iii) With *acc.* (a) of the thing forbidden: bella vetabat, Virg. Aen. 2, 84: nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541: iter mediis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Lucan. 9, 301. *Pass.*: fossam perduxit, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: (ludere) vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. (β) of the person: quum Graecos versiculos faciorem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32. *Pass.*: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Am. 22, 85: vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: quippe vetor fatis, Virg. Aen. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22. (iv) *absol.*: lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus in monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354. ‖ Esp.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest:* the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates: Liv. 3, 13: Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*: Gell. 13, 12. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: Cels. Dig. 42, 1, 14. And in the lang. of augury: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28: Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: Ov. F. 6, 764.

vettonica, ae, *f.* (vetonica, betonica) from Vettones, a people in Spain, called in Italy, serratula, *the herb betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46: id. 26, 8, 34.

vētŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *little old, old:* vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29: equi, id Am. 19, 67: Falernum, Cat. 27, 1: cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2. ‖ Subst. vetulus, i, *m. a little old man:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4: mi vetule, *my little old fellow*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. 2. vetula, ae, *f. a little old woman:* id. Most. 1, 3, 118: Juv. 6, 241: Mart. 8, 79, 1. (Hence It. *vecchio, veglio*; Sp. *viejo*; Fr. *vieil, vieux.*)

vĕtus, ĕris (*nom. sing.* veter, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 607 P.: *abl.* veteri, Stat. Th. 1, 360), *adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old* (cf. *antiquus, ad init.*): Acheruntius senex, vetus, decrepitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, ib. 5, 4, 15: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multi undique ex veteribus Pompeii agercitibus evocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: copiae, id. B. G. 1, 37: milites, ib. 6, 40: veterus novus, ib. 5, 1: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Tim. 11. *Comp.*: Antemna vetustior est quam Roma, Cato in Prisc. p. 716 P. *Sup.*: quam veterrimus hominī optimus est amicus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 71: veterrima

quoque, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: lucus, Virg. Aen. 2, 713, proverbial quotes Stolck, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 63. (b) With *gen.*: gravor bellī veterasque labōrum, *groan old at*, Sil. 3, 332: militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: ingenuī, Id. A. 6, 44. (iii) With *inf.*: Hinc Pudorum petit et veterem bellare Labienum, Sil. 3, 565. ‖ Subst. vĕtĕres, um, m. *plu. those who lived long ago, ancients; ancestors*: *old authors*: majores nostri veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales, non habebant, Cic. Phil. 3, 17, 47: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 22.

vĕtĕrāmĕn, ĭnis, n. [vetus] *a shaking, quaking*: mundi, Lucr. 5, 342.

vĕtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a violent movement, shaking*: partis, Plin. 28, 19, 77: minimae pomorum, Petr. 60. ‖ Transf. *discomfort, annoyance, distress*; *hypobis, vexation*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: cum omni genere vexationis pronunciavit, Liv. 44, 5: vina, Col. 1, 2, 9: memorabil, Plin. 31, 6, 31: ut virginis Potniae ex exercitatione vexatione vulgarem, Gell. Cat. 4, 3, 2: [contrectationem et contumeliam, Liv. 38, 29.

vĕtĕrātŏr, ōris, m. [id.] *a troubler, vexer*: custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: aetatulae suae, Id. Sest. 8, 18: favoris (Clodii), *i. e. opposer*, Id. Mil. 13, 35.

vĕtĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that vexes* or *molests*: Lact. 3, 29 med.: libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vexo]. ‖ Subst. vexāta, orum, *n. plu. injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries*: Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*: lb. 1: Plin. 8, 27, 41: Scrib. Comp. 101.

vexillārĭus, ĭi, m. [vexillum] *a standard-bearer, ensign*: Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 41. 2. Transf. *a leader of a band of robbers*: App. M. 4, p. 146. ‖ vexillarii, orum, m. *plu.* under the emperors, *soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a* vexillum *of their own*: Tac. A. 1, 36: id. H. 1, 41: lb. 2, 83: Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 507, 8).

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of the* vexillarii: acc. to others, *any body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion*: Suet. Galb. 20: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 845: lb. 2009 *sq.* ‖ *a division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*: Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

vexillĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [vexillum fero] *standard-bearing*: Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [dim. of velum: v. axilla] *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag*: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Tac. A. 1, 20. ‖ Esp. *a red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: Caes. B. G. 2, 20: id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.* 2. Transf. *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*: Liv. 8, 8. Tac. H. 1, 70. Stat. Th. 12, 782. (ii) Fig.: Fortunae, Id. S. 4, 2, 41.

vexo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [veho] orig. *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen. *to move violently, to shake* (rare) vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, Gell. 2, 6 navigia in summum veniunt vexata periculum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79: (vis venti) montes supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 276: venti vexant nubila coeli, Ov. M. 11, 435. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to injure, molest, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex*: quum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato in Gell. 2, 6: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 122: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quem (stomachum) humor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 87: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: vestem solo, *to crumple, disorder*, Petr. 128: rosas, *to crush*, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24. In an obscene sense: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7: Petr. 139: Aus. Epigr. 108. 2. Fig.: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: aliquem multis contumeliis, Id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem hebetissimis contentionibus, Id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et sibillo omnium philosophorum, *to attacked*, Id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, Id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: ita conscientiis mentem dictatum vexabat, Sall. C. 23: mentem mortis phantasia, Juv. 6, 611.

vĭa (vea, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14) ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* vias, Enn. in Prisc. p. 699 P.: viāī, Lucr. 1, 407) [prob. from veho, being a shortened form of veha] *a way, a highway, road, path, street*: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est sedecim, Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, nec optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 30: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 44, 43: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 80: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: qua via, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: declinare de via ad dexteram, Id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: tu abi tuam viam, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 88: milites monuit, ne omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *along the highway*, Liv. 25, 9. Proverb.: (i) qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: (ii) de via in semitam degredi, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 40: (iii) tota via errare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14. 2. In gen. *a way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc.: *a lane* in a camp: Caes. B. G. 5, 49: *a passage* between the seats of a theatre: Mart. 5, 14, 8: *the gullet*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: *the windpipe*: Ov. M. 15, 344 *a cleft*: Virg. G. 2, 79: *a stripe* in a party-coloured fabric: Tib. 2, 1, 54. 3. Transf. *march, journey*: quum de via languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: bidui via, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: flecte viam velis, Virg. Aen. 5, 28: tum via tuta maris, Ov. M. 11, 747: feci longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id. H. 16, 22: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metro, *by the way, on the road*, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 43: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. ‖ Fig. *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc.: habeo certam viam atque rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48: non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18 docendi via, id. Or. 32, 114: optimarum artium vias tradere, id. Div. 2, 1, 1. 2. Esp. *the right way, the true method*: in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *rationally and methodically*, id. Or. 33, 116 ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9: via et arte dicere, id. Brut. 12, 46.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road-side*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 24: viales dii, Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 168.

vĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: lex, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. (Hence Fr. *voyer.*)

vĭāticātus, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum] *furnished with travelling-money*: viaticati heroes admodum acutive sensus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 30.

vĭāticŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small sum of money for a journey*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 18 *fin.*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

vĭāticum, i, n. [via] *travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 89: Cic. in Sen. 18, 66: Liv. 44, 22: Plin. Ep. 4, 15. 2. Fig.: magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rem publicam evertendam habere, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2. ‖ Transf. *money made by a soldier in the war, prize-money*: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Suet. Caes. 68. 3. *money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad*: Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 17. (Hence It. *viaggio*; Sp. *viage*; Fr. *voyage.*)

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a road or journey* (late): [illegible] *parting-meal, farewell-supper*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 61.

vĭātor, ōris, m. [via] *a traveller, traveller*: Cic. Fat. 3, 5: Caes. B. G. 4, 5: Virg. G. 2, 67: Hor. S. 1, 5, 74: Juv. 10, 22. ‖ *a messenger, courier*

an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Varr. in Gell 13, 12: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Liv. 2, 56: Just. Inst. 4, 6: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 63.

viātōrius, a, um, adj. [viator] *pertaining to a journey*: vasa, *travelling-dishes*, Plin. 16, 20, 20: argentum, *silver travelling-plate*, Sen. Ep. 94, 2, 40: herologia, Vitr. 9, 9: medicamen, tum, Veg. Vet. 1, 61.

viātrix, īcis, *f.* [vio] *a female traveller*: Mart. Cap. 6, 190: Inscr. Mur. 1098, 8.

vibex, icis, *f. the mark of a blow or stripe*, a weal: Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 98: Cato in Non. 187, 26: Plin. 30, 13, 39: Pers. 4, 49: App. M. 9, p. 222.

vibia, ae, *f. a plank, cross-piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a bank; hence the proverb sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.

vibones, um, *m. plu. the flowers of the plant* britannica, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

vībrābilis, e, *adj.* [vibro] *that may be brandished*: ornus (*i. e.* hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108. ‖ *quivering, glimmering*: sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

vībrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tremulous, glimmering*: Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, 297.

vībrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a tremulous motion, quivering*: trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179.

vībrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a brandishing, vibration*: hastae, Fest. *s. v.* gradiva: continuata tonitruum, Calpurn. in Vopisc. Car. 8.

vībrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vibro]. ‖ Adj. *forcible, vigorous*: lambus flammis cornscī fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

vībrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a quivering, tremulous motion*: luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap 8, 300: crebri ignium, ib. 1, 17.

vībrissae pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. *s. v.*

vībrisso, 1. *v. n. to shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill*: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. *s. v.*

vibro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate*: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325 vibrabant flamina vestes, *caused to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Col. 97: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium humeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15. Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, *i. e. glimmering*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, *i. e. curled, frizzled*, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. ‖ Transf. *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl*: sicas vibrare et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: tremulum jaculum excusso lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: fulmina (Juppiter), Id. M. 2, 308: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Virg. Aen. 8, 524. ‖ Fig. of language, *to fling, hurl, launch*: truces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5. ‖ Neutr. *to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate; to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate*, etc.: lingua vibrantis (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82: exsanguis lucernae vibrans, id. 10, 29, 43: mare, qua a sole solluntur, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 105: tela lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: in tremulo vibrant liccndia ponto, Sil. 2, 664. ‖ Fig. of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina filia, nisi numeris contenta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigour*, Cic. Or. 70, 234: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 82, 298: septenarius, Quint. 10, 1, 80.

vībūrnum, i, n. *the wayfaring tree*, **vībūrnum Lantana**, Linn.: Virg. G. 2, 446. (Hence Fr. viorne.)

vicānus (vicanensis, Cod. Justin. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *of or dwelling in a village*: Tmolitae illi vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 9, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Ens. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. ‖ Subst. vicani, orum, *m. plu. villagers, peasants, rustics*: Liv. 38, 30: Cod. Justin. 11, 56.

vicārĭa, ae, v. 1. vicarius, *no.* II. (4).

vicārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius] *pertaining to a deputy or vicar, vicarial*: apparitores, Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vicārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [VIC root of vicis] *that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious*: vicaria fides amicorum suppenitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: praetextus Romae, Amm. 28, 5. ‖ Subst. vicarius, ii, *m. a substitute, deputy, proxy*: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: Liv. 29, 1. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 16: Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 36 *fin.* Esp. *an under-servant, under-slave*, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 93: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 28: Hor. S. 2, 7, 70: Mart 2, 28, 7: Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 19: Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 687. (ii) vicaria, ae, *f. a female under-slave* of another slave: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 304, no. 297: Inscr. Mur. 972, 11. 2. *the post of deputy of the praefectus praetorio*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 4. (Hence Sp. *vguier*, Fr. *vigutier*.)

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus] *from street to street, through the streets*: Sisenn. in Non. 188, 26: Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*: Tac. H. 2, 95: Hor. Epod. 5, 97. ‖ *from village to village, through the villages, in hamlets*: habitare, Liv. 9, 13: disperse, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

vīcēnālis, e, *adj.* [vicensi] *containing the number twenty*: sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1. p. 5.

vīcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the number twenty*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, *i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 69: fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7: Front. Aquaed. 30: Pall. Aug. 12. ‖ Subst. vicenarius, ii, *m. a youth of twenty*: Arn. 2 58.

vīcēni (vigeni, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distr.* [viginti] *twenty each*: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 160: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicenos divisernnt, Liv. 41, 7: *gen.* vicenum, Plin. 6, 23, 26: vicenum quinum, Front. Aquaed. 29: Col. 12, 18, 7. ‖ Transf. in gen. *twenty*: diebus vicenis interpositis, Plin. 25, 8, 49: Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium] *of twenty years, every twenty years*: votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. in Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275. ‖ Subst. vicennalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's accession*: Lact. Mort. pers. 17: Num. Constant. jun. in Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 108.

vīcennium, ii, *n.* [vicies annus] *a period of twenty years*: post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vīcēsīma, ae, v. vicesimus, *no.* II.

vīcēsīmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [vicesimus] *soldiers of the twentieth legion*: Tac. A. 1, 31.

vīcēsīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the twentieth part*: aerum, *of the tax called* vicesima, Liv. 27, 10. ‖ Subst. vicesimarius, ii, *m. a receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 63.

vīcēsīmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution*: Capitol. Maxim 12.

vīcēsīmus (vigesimus, Verr. R. R. 3, 9, 21: Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Suet. C. 45), a, um, *ord. num.* [viginti] *the twentieth*: annus, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: comitiis, vicesimi centuriae primis comitiis, Liv. 30, 40: vicesimo die lunae, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: vicesimum lunae sacrificant, Plin. 25, 9, 59. ‖ Subst. vicesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the twentieth part, or five per cent. of the value of a slave that was manumitted*: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Liv. 7, 16: called also, vicesima libertatis, Inscr. Grell. 2a, 2138. As expenditure: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 189. As a tax on inheritances: Plin. Ep. 7, 14: v. Smith's Ant. 1196.

vīcia, ae, *f.* a vetch, prob. Vicia sativa, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5: Plin. 18, 15, 37. Virg. G. 1, 75: Ov. F. 5, 267. (Hence It. veccia; Fr. vesce.)

vīcīlla, ium, *n. plu.* [vicis] *the stables or kennels of vetches*: Col. 6, 30, 5.

vīcīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vetches* cribrum, Col. 2, 9, 18.

vīcies, *adv. num.* [viginti] *twenty times*: vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: vicies tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6: superficiem aedium sestimarunt HS. vicies, *i. e. two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: non plenum modo vicies habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *neighbouring, near*: usus, Liv. 21, 26: bella, Just. 41, 1: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: Front. Aquaed. 126: Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.*

vīcīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *neighbouring, near*: via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom p. 5, 2: ib. 12, 2.

vīcīnē, *adv. in the neighbourhood, near by*: (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vīcīnia, ae, *f.* [vicinus] *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity*: proximae vicinise habitat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 27: mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43: inde in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Virg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1: mortis, *near approach*, Petr. 93. ‖ Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours* (rare): funus egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106: id. Ep. 1, 16, 44: Petr. 93. ‖ Fig. *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity*: aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22: est tamen quanquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28.

vīcīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity*: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10: id. Plane. 6, 19. *Plur.*: id. Off. 2, 18, 64. ‖ Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours*: si te libenter viciuitas videbit, Cato R. R. 4: charitas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: id. Rosc. Am. 6, 19: Sall. C. 36: Suet. Aug. 6. ‖ Fig.: *near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity*: est quaedam inter epichirema et dilemmatium vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6: virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: exsanguine vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5: hominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin. 21, 18, 65.

vīcīnĭtus, *adv.* [vicinus] *in the neighbourhood, close by*: cenabat Iulia centum vicinitus arcessitur, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 4.

vīcīnor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be neighbouring, near*: Inscr. Rp. 2, 21: Cass. Aur. Acut. 2, 6 *med.*

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *neighbouring, in the neighbourhood, near, vicinity*: tabernae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 84: silva, Id. Od. 3, 29, 10: [illegible] Epod. 5, 44: urbes, Virg. Aen. 7, 631: [illegible] Liv. 1, 14: [illegible] hostes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2 [illegible]

vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275. **2.** Subst. vicinus, i, m., and vicina, ae, *f. a neighbour*: Eutychus tuus vicinus proximus, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: ego hue transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 2: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78: Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24. With *gen.*: fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399. (ii) vicinum, i, *n. a neighbouring place, the neighbourhood, vicinity*: stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13: Cels. 2, 6 *fin.*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *med.*: ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4: Plin. 23, 8, 75. *Plur.*: amnis rigans vicina, id. 6, 18, 22: Ov. M. 1, 573 With *gen.*: in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59. **II.** Fig. *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, kindred, allied*: dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29. *Comp.*: ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, id. 34, 14, 41. *Neut. absol.*: non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hiacynthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41.

vicis (a *gen.*; the *nom. sing.* does not occur), vicem, vice; *plur.* vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *g. change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude*: (i) *Sing.*: hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79: Deus haec fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. Od. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31: dum nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i. e. *alternates with day*, Ov. M. 4, 218: eras vice, *reversely*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 29, 3: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32: Just. 6, 5 *fin.* (ii) *Plur.*: plerumque gratae divitibus vices mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum coenae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: habet has vices conditio mortalium, ut adverso ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.*: spatium dici noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant, quasque vices peragant docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: perque vices modo "*Persephone!*" modo "*Filia!*" clamat, *alternately*, Ov. F. 4, 483: per vices annorum, *i. e. every other year*, Plin. 12, 14, 30: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. F. 4, 351. **2.** Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally*: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, *Div.* 2, 44 *fin.*: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180: Virg. G. 3, 188: Hor. S. 1, 3, 141: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36: inque vices illum tectos qui laedit amores, laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191: ib. 12, 161. **II.** *Esp. return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation*: recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praestantis, Cic. *Inv.* 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370. *Plur.*: spermentem sperne, sequenti redde vicis, id. M. 14, 36: neque diversitas affectus qui magis vices exigat, Plin. Pan. 85. **3.** *the changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune*: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88. *Plur.*: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, id. Od. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas vitaviase vices Danaum, *dangers, contests*, Virg. Aen. 2, 433. **III.** Transf. *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another: heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice sua fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin. Pan. 80: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41: vestramque meamque vicem expleta, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.*: (manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87. *Plur.*: non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, id. Prooem. § 4. **2.** Adverbially: (i) vicem, with *gen.* or a pronominal adjective, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for*: heri vicem meamque, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8: vos respondetote istunc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem frascaris, Liv. 34, 32: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rem publicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10. Hence, (*β*) in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 26. (ii) vice, *instead of, for*: in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2. (*β*) In a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 69: moveri pericultantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixorat, oraeli vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.* (iii) in vicem, *instead of, for*: potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3. defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their place* or *stead*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: Col. 5, 6, 1. (iv) ad vicem, *instead of, for*: ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 *fin.* (*β*) In a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: majores natu a minoribus colebantur ad deum prope et parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15. (Hence lt. *vicenda.*)

vicissātim, *adv.* [VIC, root of vicis] used by ancient writers = vicissim, *in return, again*: ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Pl. Poen. prol. 46: id. Stich. 4, 1, 27.

vicissim, *adv.* [id.: cf. necesse from NEC, root of necto] *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn*: nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 92: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.

vicissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *change, alternation*: vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. in Non. 185, 18.

vicissĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*: omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Am. 14, 49: dierum noctiumque vicissitudines, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 12.

victĭma, ae, *f. a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 93: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. G. 2, 147: Cic. Att. 1, 13: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Liv. 45, 7: Ov. M. 7, 162. **II.** Fig.: quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22. [Prob. from *vincio*, "to bind;" the *n* would be omitted on account of the *m* in the suffix.]

victimārius, a, um, *adj.* [victima] *pertaining to victims*: negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Plin. 7, 12, 10. **II.** Subst. victimarius, ii, m. *an assistant at sacrifices*: Liv. 40, 29: Val. Max. 2, 1, 12: Inscr. Orell. no. 2453

2. *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*: Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victĭmo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice*: hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192: Ilium, Vulg. Sirac. 34, 24.

victĭto, 1. *v a. freq.* [vivo] *to live, feed, support oneself, subsist on*: ficis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: succo suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 44.

victor, ōris, m. [vinco] *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor*: quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cic. Fam. 4, 9: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, id. Div. 2, 26, 56: omnium gentium victor, id. Pis. 7, 16. Poet.: victor belli, *in war*, Stat. Th. 9, 624. In apposition: victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, *as victors*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Grail, Ov. M. 13, 414. Of things: (aestus naves) obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Lucan. 9, 334: currus, *i. e. a triumphal car*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47. **II.** Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall. J. 63: victor propositi, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor] *victory*: cernere de victoria, Enn. in Non. 511, 9. insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: concurritur: horae momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: de victoria Caesaris fama, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. **II.** Transf. in gen. *victory, success*: litium, *in suits*, Plin. 29, 3, 12: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 3, 50: ex collega, id. 2, 44.

victōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [victoria] *pertaining to victory*: dies, *day of victory*, i. e. *when victories are celebrated*, Trebell. Gallien. 3: scipio, Casaiod. Var. 6, 1. **II.** Subst. victoriālis, is, *f. an unknown plant, called also* Idaea Daphne: App. Herb. 58.

victōrĭātus, i, m. (sc. numus) [id.] *a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory*, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 170: Cic. Font. 5, 9: Liv. 41, 13. **II.** *as an apothecaries' weight*: Marc. Empir. 15.

victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *gained by victory*: plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little statue of Victory*: Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *victorious*: Cato in Gell. 4, 9: as an epithet of the Emperor Probus, Numus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 509. *Sup.*: vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: principes, Inscr. Grut. 170, 3: Inscr. Orell. no. 1049.

victrix, īcis, *f.* [vinco] *a conqueress, victress*; adject. *conquering, victorious*: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 54: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: victrices tuae, Ov. M. 15, 754: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: literae, *that contains news of victory*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25. **II.** Fig.: mater victrix illius, non libidinis, Cic. Cat. 5, 14: victrix manu dolis plausit, sed victa Catonl, Lucan. 1, 128.

victŭālis, e, *adj.* [victus, *subst.*] *pertaining to living*, i.e. *to nourishment* or *sustenance:* ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10: sumptus, Cod. Justin. 8, 51, 20. ‖ Subst. victualia, ium, *n. plu. provisions, victuals:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 44.

victŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the support of life:* exhibitio, *i. e. of provisions*, Tert. Monog. 8.

victus, a, um, *Part.* [vinco].

victus, ūs (*gen. sing.* victūi, Varr. in Non. 494, 11: victi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 75), *m.* [vivo] *that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Am. 23, 86: id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: Caes. B. G. 6, 22: Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: *dat.:* victu, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 16: Virg. G. 4, 158. *Plur.:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 141: Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: Ov. M. 15, 104. **2.** *legal t. t. necessaries of life*, including clothing. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 43: Gai. ib. 44. ‖ **3.** *a way of life, mode of living* (rare): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu ait educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Hor. S. 2, 2, 62.

vĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus] *a little village, hamlet:* Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Liv. 21, 33.

vīcus, i, *m. a quarter* of a city, *a street:* Cic. Mil. 24, 64: Caes. B. C. 1, 27. Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Ov. F. 6, 610. ‖ **B.** *a village, hamlet, a country-seat:* si qui Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Fonteï. 5, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 5 fac. G. 12: Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8. [Sans. *vṛja*, "domus;" Gr. *οἶκος*, orig. with digamma; Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Nor-wich*.]

vidēlĭcet, *adv.* [vide, imperat. of videre, and licet; cf. i-licet and scilicet: *lit. see, it is permitted;* hence] *it is easy to see, is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc. (i) With *acc.* and *inf.* dep. on vide: videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 49: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 211: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5. (ii) Adverb.: nunc est negotiosus interdius: videlicet Solon est, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.* (iii) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, id. Caecin. 15, 44. quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 31, 80. **2.** Esp. in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, *it is very plain, of course, forsooth:* tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12. ‖ **B.** Transf. as a mere complimentary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely:* caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus ils, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. Rep. 6, 10.

vīdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* (viden', *i. e.* videsne, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: Cat. 61, 98: Tib. 2, 2, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 780) *to see:* constr. usu. with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), or with *acc.* and *inf.:* *Ph.* Tun' me vidisti? *Sa.* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, qui plus vident, quam quod vident. *Sa.* Nunquam hercle deterreber, quin viderim id quod viderim, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 15: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 46: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*: rem esse in angusto vidit, ib. 2, 25: mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94: ut juvat pastas oves videre properantes domum! videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62: serpentes atque videres infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35: ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos vitios esse multos, Quint. 8 praef. § 13: consulis ante pedes vix viderer eques, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 18. *Pass. impers.:* *De.* Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum'st, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 52. (ii) Of things: (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Lucan. 2, 429: casus abies visura marinos, *i. e. to experience*, Virg. G. 2, 68. **2.** Esp. *to see on purpose, to look at:* vide sis signi quid slet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 195: quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* Cic. Pis. 25, 61: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3. So in colloquial lang., as in English, *to visit:* Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statilium: tribus enim opus est, Cic. Att. 12, 14: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 7. And, me vide, *look to me*, i. e. *trust to me:* Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 53: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: id. Ph. 4, 4, 31. **3.** Transf. *to perceive, observe* by any other sense: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere coelo? Prop. 2, 6, 49: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: tum videres stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 44. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know*, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: Aduos in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6: video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 20: quum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speraviase meliora, *that I had seen farther*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12. **2.** Esp. *to look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide:* duae conditiones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te monco: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, id. Verr. 5, 68, 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*, id. Att. 12, 21: viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371: quid mihi, inquit, cum ista summa sanctimonia ac diligentia? Viderint ista officia viri boni, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *i. e. provide*, id. Att. 5, 1: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: videndum est, ne obsit benignitas, tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: vos videte, quid alius faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, quum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18. **3.** *to see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, id. Am. 3, 12: quam tibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 13: opero multa vos libere-osque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78. ‖ **C.** Reflect. *to seem, appear; to be looked upon* or *regarded:* freq. with *dat.* of person; the pred. is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *inf.* (i) With *adj.:* nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbellus timidique videamur, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intelligebat, id. Verr. 2, 17, 43: eo quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Am. 7, 23: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino vias sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43. (ii) With *inf.:* ut beate vixisse videar, id. Am. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, ib. 13, 47: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 57, 171: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, id. Am. 21, 78: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, ib. 16, 58. **2.** Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: (majores nostri voluerunt) quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut, videri pronuntiarent, id. Acad. 2, 47, 146: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambracium non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rem publicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. **3.** Impersonal, with a clause as subject: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non inchoatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5: quia videbatur et Limaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13 *fin.*: visum est in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. (ii) Esp. *to seem proper, right* or *good; he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes:* eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 35: tibi si videbitur, villis ita utere, id. Fam. 14, 7: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, Liv. 31, 3: ubi visum est, sub vesperum disperai discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. [Sans. *vid*, "scire;" Gr. *ϝιδ*, whence *εἶδον*, *ἰδεῖν*, and *οἶδα*, Germ. *wissen*; Eng. *to wit* or *wot*; the root seems orig. to have meant "to separate, to distinguish," and hence "to see" and "to know;" the meaning of separation is seen in *di-vid-o*, *vid-uus*, *indi-vid-uus*.]

vīdŭāta, ae, *f. adj.* [viduo] *widowed:* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5: Mart. 9, 31, 6: Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, *i. e. divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vīdŭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *widowhood:* Tert. Virg. vel. 9.

vīdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viduus] *dearth, sterility:* Cato R. R. 141, 2.

vīdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bereavement, want:* omnium copiarum atque opum, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 2. ‖ Esp. *widowhood:* Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: Liv. 40, 4.

Vīdŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [viduus] *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vīdŭlus, i, *m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack:* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 60 *sq.*: id. Men. 5, 7, 47. (Hence It. *valigia*; Sp. *balija*; Fr. *valise*.)

vīdŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [viduus] *to deprive* or *bereave of:* constr. usu. with *abl.:* urbem civibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518 vitem pristino elemento, Col. Arb. 2, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 602. With *gen.:* orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Luer. 5, 838. (Hence Fr. *vider*.)

vīdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root vid, cf. vide.: prop. *separated from;* hence esp.] *masc. bereft of a wife or mistress, spouseless* (rare): vidui viri, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 103: id. H. 8, 85. *Fem. bereft of a husband or lover, spouseless, widowed;* and subst. *a widow:* quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua vivo caruit, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 2: viduae pactae, Prop. 2, 33, 17: nupta, vidua, virgo, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognita viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: vidua Sidonia tumuli, Ov. Ep. 1, 1, 76. Of unmarried women: recitus viduasque et filum capitibus nexae

um fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi. Liv. 1, 48: Sen. Herc. Fur. 245: cf. Jahn, Dig. 30, 16, 252. ‖ Transf. of animals: columbæ, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

2. Of things: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id. H. 1, 10: cœlibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quæ nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem vidua ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30: Juv. 8, 78: Mart. 3, 58, 3: Col. 5, 6, 31. 3. In gen. *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of*: constr. with *a*, the simple *abl.* or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phœbi, Virg. Cul. 372: aini (*i. e.* naves) moderantibus vidnae, Stat. Th. 10, 13: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. (Hence Fr. *vide.*)

viduvium, ii, n. [viduus] *widowhood*: Sid. Ep. 6, 2: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 10, no. 51.

viēo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave*: viere vinstre · a quo est in Sota Ennii: ibant malaci viere veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 189, 20 · ut habeas vimina, unde vienio quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. [Root orig. VI, whence *vi-men, vi-tis, vi-to*: cf. Sans. *vé*, "texere."]

viēsco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vieo] *to shrink up, wither*: viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

viētor, ōris, m. [id.] *a cooper*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 51: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

viētus (as a disyl. ⏑ ⏑, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *Part.* [vieo]. ‖ Adj. *shrunken, withered, wrinkled*: aliquid victum et caducum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 386.

vigēni, æ, a, v. viceni.

vigēo, 2. *v. n. to be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom*, etc.: quæ a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104 · vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22: animus lætitia viget, Lucr. 3, 151 · nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3: memoria vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget ætas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20: fama mobilitate viget, Virg. Aen. 4, 175 · vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Cœl. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Cœl. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, *i. e. to be in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or 3, 28, 110.

vigesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vigeo] *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish* or *bloom*: de nihiloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 758: jam lasti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestræ tum aræ, vestræ religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil 31, 85: diu legiones Cæsaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansæ, vigent Hirti, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac. A. 14, 29.

vigēsimus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vigenti, ii, m. [viginti as] *twenty asses*: Mart. 12, 76, 1: Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

vigies, *adv. twenty times*: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

vigil, ĭlis, *adj.* [vigeo] *awake, on the watch, alert* (not of persons, except absol.): prima orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et notitia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: ib. 1, 2, 37: canes, id. Od. 3, 16, 2: ales, *i. e. the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Amores, Tib. 2, 1, 82. (ll) Transf. of things: ocni, Virg. Aen. 4, 283: ignis, *the always burning*, id. 4, 200: lucernæ, *night-lamps*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14: amis, *watchful, listening*, Stat. Ach. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 46. 2. Subst. a *watchman, sentinel*: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 94: Liv. 44, 31: Ov. M. 12, 370: nocturni, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organised night-police: Suet. Aug. 30: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Julian. ib. 47, 2, 56. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1435. Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24. ‖ Fig.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov. M. 3, 396: questus, *uttered by night*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

vigilābilis, e, *adj.* [vigilo] *wakeful, watchful*: dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. in Non. 100, 2.

vigilans, antis, *Part.* [vigilo]. ‖ Adj. *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant*: vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3. *Comp.*: nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 32. *Sup.*: dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*

vigilanter, *adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*: Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 144. *Comp.*: id. Rep. 6, 24. *Sup.*: id. Mur. 15, 32.

vigilantia, æ, *f.* [vigilans] *wakefulness* (rare): erat (Plinii) incredibilis studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirifica vigilantia, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. ‖ Fig. *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance*: Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari tutam esse servatam, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: id. Planc. 25, 62: id. Att. 8, 9: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44: Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vigilātē, *adv. watchfully, vigilantly*: Gell. 3, 14.

vigilātio, ōnis, *f.* [vigilo] *wakefulness, sleeplessness*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vigilax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *watchful*: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5. ‖ Fig.: curæ, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vigilia, æ, *f.* (*neutr.* vigilium, Varr. in Non. 232, 4) [vigil] *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake*: ut neque vigilia præcesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: id. Parad. prooem. § 5. ‖ Esp. *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard*: noctu vigilias agere ad sedes sacras, id. Verr. 4, 43, 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id. 44, 33. Hence, 2. Meton. *a watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quatuor vigilias dividitur, quæ singulæ trium horarum spatio amputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44 *fin.*: quum puer tuus ad me secunda fere vigilia venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: de tertia vigilia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: de quarta vigilia, ib. 1, 40. (ll) *the watch, i. e.* those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels*: milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Sall. C. 32: Liv. 39, 14 *fin.*

3. *a watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils*: Cereris vigiliæ, Pl. Aul. prol. 36: ib. 4, 10, 65. ‖ Fig. *watchfulness, vigilance*: ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne decim constantiae meae, *my post, i. e. my office, duty*. id. Fam. 11, 24. (Hence It. *vaglia*; Sp. *vela*; Fr. *veille*.)

vigilium, ii, n. [vigilia] *a watch-tower*: Sen. Ep. 57 med. ‖ *a small sepulchral monument of the same shape*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4557.

vigilium, ii, v. vigilia, *ad fin.*

vigilo, īvi, ītum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil]. A. Neut. *to watch, i. e. to lie or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful*: ad multum noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. With a homogeneous object: in lectitando vigilias vigilare, Gell. Epilog. Transf.: vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31. Proverb.: (i) hic vigilans somniat, *i. e. builds castles in the air*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 68: num ille somniat ea, quæ vigilans volui? Ter. Andr. 5, 6 6: (ii) qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 152: vigilans sterris, Lucr. 3, 1062. *Pass. impers.*: redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6. ‖ Fig. *to be watchful, vigilant*: vigilantes curse, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96. 2. Esp. *to keep watch over, to be watchful* or *vigilant*: vigilandum'st semper: multæ insidiæ sunt bonis, Att. in Cic. Planc. 24, 59: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. 2, 3, 7: Mars vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 3. B. Act. *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169: vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior æstas, quæ vigilanda viris, Virg. G. 1, 313 · vigilatum carmen, Ov. F. 4, 109.

viginti, *num. card. twenty* · viginti jam tum'st filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90 · annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74 cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. [Sans. *vinsati*; Gr *eikati, eikosi.*]

viginti-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. having twenty angles*: sphæra, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

viginti-vir, viri, v. viginti-viri.

viginti-virātus, ūs, m. [viginti-viri] *the office of the* viginti-viri, for the distribution of lands: Cic. Att. 9, 2: Quint. 12, 1, 16 · of the inferior civil court: Tac. A. 3, 29: of a municipal court: Inscr. Orell. no. 3970.

viginti-viri, orum, m. *plu. a college* or *board of twenty men, the* viginti-viri: ‖ Appointed by Cæsar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands · Cic. Att. 2, 6: Suet. Aug. 4. *Sing.*: Plin. 7, 52, 53. ‖ *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the prætor, and the other half presided over the roads the mint, and public executions: Spart. Julian. 1: cf. Tac. A. 3, 29. *Sing.* Inscr. Orell. no. 2762. ‖ *a council of State*, created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus: Capitol. Gord. 10: Inscr. Orell. no. 3042. (v. Smith's Ant. 1196.)

vigor, ōris, m. [vigeo] *liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: juventas et patrius vigor, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 5: animi Ov. H. 16, 51: quantum in illo (ltro) di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi Sen. Ep. 64: hominis, *strong brilliancy* Plin. 37, 7, 28. *Plur.*: Vitr. 6, 1 *fin.* Sil. 15, 355.

vigōrans, antis, *Part.* [vigor *strengthening, invigorating*: abluminantia magis quam vigorantia discipliuam, Tert. Pudic. 2. ‖ *becoming strong* or *vigorous*: virtus animæ vigorantis ex vite Christi, id. Res. Carn 28 med.

vigōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *acute, vigorous*: juventa, App. M. 8, p. 217.

villesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. desid.* [vilis] *to become worthless, base, vile*: quæcunque

clarus homo vilescit in terra, *Hist.* Ep. 66, 7: Sid. Ep. 7, 9: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56.

vilifico, 1. v. a. [vilis facio] *to make or esteem of little value*: Hier. Ep. 135.

vilipendo, 3. v. a. [vilis pendo] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend*: aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vilis, e, *adj. of small price or value, cheap*: nec quicquam hic vile nisi mores mali, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 16. annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: frumentum vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: res vilissimae, *opp.* pretiosissimae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 91. *Neutr. absol.*: *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49: vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10: quod viliori praedium distraxerit, et si non viliori vendidit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8: res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, ib. 13, 4, 2 *fin.* ‖ Transf. *of trifling value, paltry, common, mean, base, vile*: si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: tibi vilis vita esset nostra, Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 58: te poetis vile rerum, ib. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me carens, est tibi vile mori, Ov. R. 7, 48. *Neutr.* adverb. et vili virentes Hesperidum sistit ramos, *&c. in the ordinary manner*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37. Proverb.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93. (ii) With *inf.*: stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior Ancon, Sil. 8, 438. 2. *found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, ib. 2, 227. (Hence It. *vigliacco*; Sp. *bellaco*.)

vilitas, ātis, *f.* [vilis] *lowness of price, cheapness*: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Mauil. 15, 44: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, id. Verr. 3, 93, 216: ad denarios senos vilitas redit, Plin. 35, 6, 28. offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 34. ‖ Transf. *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness*: verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. H. N. 20 praef.: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23. 2. *low esteem, disregard, contempt*: vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 *med.*: Curt. 5, 9 *med.*

vilĭter, *adv. cheaply*: venire poteris intestinis vilius, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6. 2. *meanly*: vilitter se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

vilito, 1. v. a. [vilis] *to make cheap or of little esteem, to degrade*: quae (vita) te vilitant, Turpil. in Non. 185, 31.

villāris, e, *adj.* [villa] *pertaining to a country-seat or villa*: gallinae, Plin. 10, 41, 57.

villāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a country-house or villa*: villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, ib. 3, 9, 3: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49 *fin.*: mali, Col. 9, 4, 7.

villātor, ōris, *m.* v. villicus, no. II. 2.

villātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [villicus] *the care and management of an estate by the mistress*: Col. 12, 1, 1; Pelr. 69.

villico, 1. v. n. and **villicor**, ātus, 1. v. dep. [villicus] *to manage an estate or farm in the country*: (i) Act.: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quadam modo villicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: possessionem maximam, App. M. 8, p. 211. (ii) Depon.: longe ab urbe villicari, Pompon. in Non. 186, 1: Afran. ib. 5. ‖ In gen. *to live in the country*: Turpil. ib. 186, 7: Aus. Ep. 22, 1.

villĭcus, ōnis, v. villicus, *no.* II.

villĭcus (in many MSS. vilicus), a, um, *adj.* [villa] *pertaining to a country-house or villa*: nomina illa, Aus. Ep. 4, 56. ‖ Subst. villicus, i, *m.* (villico, ōnis, App. Apol. p. 329, *dub.*) *an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff*: Cato R. R. 5: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Verr. 3, 50 Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1. (ii) Transf. in gen. *an overseer, superintendent, director*: amarti, Auct. Priap. 82, 4: aquaeductuum, Frontin. Aquaed. 117: a plumbo, Inscr. Orell. no. 2859.

2. villica, ae, *f. the wife of a* villicus, *a female overseer*: Cato R. R. 143, 1: Col. 12 praef. § 8 Cat. 61, 136: Mart. 1, 56, 11: Juv. 11, 69.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus] *hairy, shaggy, rough*: leo, Virg. Aen. 8, 177: pectora (Cacī) setis, ib. 8, 266: guttura (Medusa) colubris, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26. *Comp.*: arbor, id. 16, 10, 19. *Sup.*: animal, id. 11, 39, 94. (Hence Fr. *velours*.)

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa] *a little country-house, a small villa*: Cic. Att. 8, 9: Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] *a sup of wine*. hoc vilii, Ter Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m shaggy hair, a tuft of hair*; of beasts: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg G. 3, 446: Ov. H. 6, 49: of cotton: Plin. 11, 23, 27. (Hence Sp. *vilano, milano*.)

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [VI root of vieo] *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier*, etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Caes B. G. 2, 33: id. B. C. 1, 54 Tib. 2, 3, 15: Ov. M. 6, 345. ‖ Transf. *a set, slip*; of willow: Col. 4, 30, 3. 2. *the staff or wand of Mercury*: Stat. Th. 2, 30. (Hence Sp. *vimbre, mimbre*.)

vīmentum, i, *n.* [vimen] *an osier, withy*: Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to osiers*: salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting*, Col. 4, 30, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

vīmĭnārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in wicker-work*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4298.

vīmĭnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a willow-copse*: Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of osiers, of wicker-work*: tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: loricula, Hirt. B. G 8, 9: crates, Virg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work*, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

vīn', *i. e.* visne, v. volo, *ad init.*

vīnācea, ae, *f.* [vinum] *a grape-husk*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: Col. Arb. 4, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.

vīnācĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr. plur.* vinacea, Col. 11, 2, 69) [id.] *a grape-stone*: Cato R. R. 7, 2: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 2: Col. 3, 1, 5: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

vīnālia, ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, to which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 16: Ov. F. 4, 863: ib. 877 *sq.*: Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 287: *gen.* vinaliorum, Masur. in Macr. S. 1, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 1198).

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wine* (very rare): fortitudo, Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*

vīnārĭārius, ii, *m.* [vinarius] *a wine-dealer, vintner*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4249.

vīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *pertaining to wine wine-*: lacus, Cato R. R. 25: vas, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: vasculum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: delia, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42: usus, Plin. 28, 12, 77: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine*, Cic. Fonteī. 5, 9: minister, *a cup-bearer*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah. ‖ Subst. vinarius, ii, *m. a wine-dealer, vintner*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 30: Suet. Claud. 40. (ii) *a wine-bibber*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4 and 32. 2. vinaria, orum, *n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks*: Pl. Pren. 4, 2, 16: Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: Petr. 78.

vīnea pervinea (also as one word, vineapervinca), ae, *f. a plant, periwinkle*, Vinca major and minor, Linn.; but some refer it to *a kind of butcher's broom*, Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39: called also simply pervinca, App. Herb. 58.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vincio] *that serves for binding*; comically: mihi jam intus potione vincea onerabo galam, *with a tie-drink*, i. e. *with a rope to hang myself*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 36.

vīnĭcium dicebant continentem, Fest. s. v. (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 19, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vīnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco] *that can be easily gained*: causa, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. ‖ *conquering*: clangor, i. e. *of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p 329.

vīnclo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. a. *to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, ib. 3, 14, 37: trium catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: vinxerat post terga manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. Aen. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle*, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 1. ‖ Fig. *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain: to fortify, secure*: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 90. si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5, 21: immica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste Idem, Ov. H. 20, 212. loca occupare, vincire praesidiis, *to surround, fortify*, Cic. Att. 7, 18: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.

vīnco, vīci, victum, 3. v. a. *to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish*: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, ii, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: Gallium bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.*: non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 36: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug 70 *fin.*: I, mitte, *to win at play*, ib. 71. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to be successful, to get the better of, to win, gain*, etc. vincere judicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 82: Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, *to win*, Ov. H. 16, 75: lustum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 85: sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: vincere sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: factione respectuque rerum gerivanam Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29. (ii) Of inanimate subjects (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg. Aen. 9, 92: flammam gurgitibus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 42: id caseo (fama) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 11: (occulta) multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit, *outlasts*, Virg. G. 2, 292: mea fata vivendo, id. Aen. 11, 160: altra (sagittae), *surpasses*, id. G. 3, 539: montes aquarum, *to exceed*, Hor. Od. III. Cons. Hon. 46. ‖ Trop. *to* mentis vinctis, Pl. Am. rum studio, Cass. B. rerum publicarum em, Cic. Rep. 1, 33

tuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientia animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Parad. 4, 1, 27: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8: divum pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21: pietas victa furore, ib. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29: With *subj.*: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. **2.** Esp. *to surpass, exceed, excel*: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: exspectationem omnium, id. Verr. 5, 5, 11: eam (auctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit belluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: quamlibet mulierculam vincere mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: qualis (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoram, ib. 2, 4, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, Sil. 5, 552. **3.** *to prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively*: with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*: quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, ut praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut pecet idemque, ib. 1, 3, 115. *Absol.*: si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64. **4.** *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16: quum in senatu vicisset sententia quae censebat reddenda bona, Liv. 2, 4: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: Ov. M. 6, 511. (II) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, *have it your own way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*: viceris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 21. [*Vinco* is perh. connected with *vincio*, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinctio, ōnis, *f.* [vincio] *a binding, ligature*: Arn. 2, 87. *Plur.*: id. 6, 203: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a binder*: Arn. 6, 199.

vinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bandage, ligature*: Cels. 7, 20: Plin. 16, 37, 68.

vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [vincio].

vinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a binding*: vincta, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vinculātus, a, um, *adj.* [vinculum] *bound*: Mart. Cap. 1, 21: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

vinculum (contr. vinclum), i, *n.* [vincio] *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 30: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis charta sit e vinclis non labefacta suis, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6: Tyrrhena pedum circundat vincula plantis, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: so of sandals: Tib. 1, 5, 66: Ov. F. 1, 410. (II) Esp. *plur.* of the *fetters* of prisoners: hence, *a prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 4, 10, 24: in vincula conjecti, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: in vinculis duci, Liv. 5, 9: ex vinculis causam dicere, *i. e. to plead in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. ‖ Fig. *a bond, fetter*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: vincula revellit non modo judicium, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, id. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens inamodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13: benedicium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: accedit maximum vinculum, quod rem publicam geris, id. Fam. 15, 12: ne cui me vincio vellem sociare, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: Ov. M. 9, 550. (Hence It. *vincolo*; Sp. *vencejo*.)

vindēmia, ae, *f.* [vinum demo] *a grape-gathering, vintage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: id. R. R. 1, 54, 1: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 16: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. *Plur.*: Suet. Caes. 40. ‖ Transf. *grapes, wine*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. G. 2, 89: mitis, ib. 2, 522. **2.** *Plu. the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season*: M. Aurel. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47. **3.** *the gathering* or *harvest* of other things: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *vendange*; Eng. *vintage*.)

vindēmiālis, e, *adj.* [vindemia] *pertaining to the vintage*: fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.*: escae, Inscr. Orell. no. 4419: Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindēmiātor (vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*), ōris, *m.* [vindemio] *a grape gatherer, vintager*: Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27: Hor. S. 1, 7, 30. ‖ Transf.: *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Col. 11, 2, 24: called, also, vindemitor: Ov. F. 3, 407: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

vindēmiātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [vindemiator] *pertaining to the vintage*: vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

vindēmio, 1. *v. n.* [vindemia] *to gather grapes, gather the vintage*: jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74: id. 35, 10, 17. With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 30.

vindēmiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little vintage*: transf. of incense: Cic. Att. 1, 10.

vindēmitor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, icis, *comm. one who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant*; hence, *a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator*: vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. *s. v.*: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a protector of debtors*, id. Att. 2, 1: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. 3, 46: periculi, id. 10, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 18. In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13. ‖ *an avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237. *Fem.*: Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: Stat. Th. 1, 80. In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 192. [Etym. dub. Some derive it from *venum dico*, like *vendo, veneo*: others, according to the analogy of *judex*, from *jus dico*, derive it from *vim dico*, "to assert authority," *i. e.* in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the *n*, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindictā, ae, *f.* [vindico] 1) *a laying claim*; in law, *an action respecting the title to* res corporales *and* jura in re (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1198 *segg.*): Dig. 44, 7, 24: id. Dig. 6, tit. 1. ‖ *a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment*: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata puniuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: ib. 2, 53, 162.

vindĭcia, ae, v. vindiciae, *ad init.*

vindĭciae, arum, *f. plu. (sing.* XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*; cf. Serv. Sulpic. ib. and Gell. 20, 10) [vindex] *a laying claim* to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition: vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia. Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindicium ait esse, qua de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest. *s. v.*: vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10: si vindiciam falsam tulit rei sive litis, *i. e. has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: pro praede litis vindiciarum quum satis accepisset, sponsionem fecerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: ni (Appius) vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery*, Liv. 3, 57: quo (ore) vindicias nuper ab libertate dicta erant, id. 3, 56: decrease vindiciae secundum servitutem, id. 3, 47: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindiciis, *i. e. to those who demanded her liberation*, id. 3, 44: of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, ib. *fin.*: quum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, quum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*

vindĭco (on account of a derivation from venum dico, also, vendico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (vindicit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*) [id.] *to lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition in jus ducito ni judicatum facit aut quis endo em jure vindicit, *i. e.* eum in jure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. *loc. cit.*: vindicare sponsum in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45 *fin.*: id. 3, 46: puellam, ib.: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, ib. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate*: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientum jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: iniquissima haec bellorum conditio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv. 44, 14: tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: *Trasimenum* pro *Tarsimeno* multi auctores vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 17: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2, 523. Poet. with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Lucan. 8, 675. **2.** Meton. *to restore* (usu. in connection with in libertatem): is libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: Gallian in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25. (II) With the words in libertatem understood, *to set free, to deliver, save*: usu. with *a* or *ab* and *abl.*: to ab eo vindico et libero, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, ib. 2, 2, 7: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 43: capillum a

similiæ, id. 28, 11, 46: quam dura ad ea nos revinctum vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. M. 11, 213. **3.** *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on:* omnia quæ vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: Jolus malus etiam legibus erat vindicatus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Am. 12, 43: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Trist. 3, 8, 40. *Pass. impers.:* fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr 5, 30 *fin.*: vindicatum in noxios, Sall. J. 31: in quos (Venetos) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16. (II) *to avenge oneself:* se ab aliquo, Sen *Ben.* 6, 5 *med.* (Hence It. *vengiare*; Sp. *vengar*; Fr. *venger.*)

vindicta, æ, *f.* [vindico] *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff* (v. Smith's Ant. 730): Gai. Dig. 4. 16 · si neque censu neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10 Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 56. Liv. 2, 5: Hor. S. 2, 7, 76: Pers. 5, 88: Plin. Ep. 7, 16. ‖ Transf. *a protection, defence:* libertatis, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: legis severæ, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 33. **2.** *vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv. 16, 22: Phædr. 1, 29, 10: Juv. 13, 180: Petr. 136: Plin. 29, 1, 9: Tac. A. 6, 32. (II) Legal. *t. t. compensation* for injuries done or rights infringed: Dig. 47, 12, 6. (v. Smith's Ant. 1200.)

vinēa, æ, *f.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 50: Virg. G. 2, 390: Hor. S. 2, 4, 42. ‖ Transf. *a vine:* Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 4, 10, 2: Phædr. 4, 3, 1. **2.** In milit. lang. *a kind of penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* built like an arbour for sheltering besiegers: Caes. B. G. 2, 12: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 2, 29: Sil. 13, 110: Veg. Mil. 4, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 1200): sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, quum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. *s. v.* sub.

vinĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea] *pertaining to vines:* terra, *land suitable for planting vines,* Col. 3, 12, 1.

vinĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vines:* colles, *vine-hills,* Col. 3, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vinĕāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vines:* semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage,* id. 7, 3, 11: falculæ, *vine-dressers' knives,* Cato R. R. 11, 4.

vinētum, i, *n.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: Virg. G. 2, 319: Col. 3, 4, 1: Quint. 1, 12, 7. Proverb.: vineta sua cædere, i. q. *to be severe against oneself,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vinĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of* or *pertaining to wine* (rare): latex, *i. e. wine,* Sol. 5 *med.*

vinĭbŭa, æ, *f.* [vinum bua] *a female wine-bibber:* Lucil. in Non. 81, 6.

vinĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vinum fero] *wine-bearing:* vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vinĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vinum] *a vine-dresser:* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: Virg. E. 10, 36.

vinĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [vinitor] *pertaining to a vine-dresser:* falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook,* Col. 4, 25.

vinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *delightful, sweet:* oratio vinnula, venustula, Pl. As. 1, 3, 70.

vinŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [vinolentus] *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine:* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101: id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: Suet. Vit. 17.

vinŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated:* ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25: medicamina, *mixed with wine,* id. Pis. 6, 13.

vinōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vinosus] *the flavour of wine:* Tert. Jejun. 3 *fin.*

vinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing:* non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken,* Liv. 41, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17: moris succus in carne vinosus, *having the taste* or *flavour of wine,* Plin. 15, 24, 27: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 24. *Comp.:* aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765. *Sup.:* lena, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vīnum, i, *n. wine:* (on the various wines of antiquity, the modes of their manufacture, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 1201 *seqq.*): Plin. 14, 6 *seq.* · Cato R. R. 156, 6: Cic. de Sen. 18, 65 Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: Caes. B.G. 4, 2. ‖ Transf. *grapes:* Cato R. R. 147 · Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 28. **2.** *wine made of fruits, fruit-wine:* Plin. 13, 4, 9: Pall. Febr. 25, 11 · Mart. 10, 10. [Gr. οἶνος, orig. ϝίνος; Eng. *wine.*]

vĭo, 1. *v. n.* [via] *to go, travel.* vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33: legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, *travelling about,* App. M. 10, p. 240 Flor. 1 *init.*: Sol. 29 *fin.*

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m.* [via curo] *an overseer* or *constructor of roads:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

vĭŏla, æ, *f dim.* a name applied to *the violet* (ia, purpureæ violæ) Viola odorata, Linn., and also to *the wall-flower,* (luteæ) Cheiranthus Cheiri, Linn., and to an allied species of plant, (albæ) Cheiranthus incanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14 · Virg. E. 2, 47: Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73. ‖ *a violet colour, violet:* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14: Ov. M. 10, 190. Plin. 34, 12, 32. [*Vio-la,* same as ἴον, orig. ϜΙΟΝ.]

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vio] *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): cor levibus telis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 154: turba inermis armis, sexus, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola] *violet-coloured, violet:* purpura, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61.

vĭŏlācĕum, i, *n.* [id.] *violet-wine:* Apic. 1, 4.

vĭŏlārĭa, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to violets, violet-:* dies, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses,* etc., Inscr. ap. Fabr. 724, 441.

vĭŏlārĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bed* or *bank of violets:* Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Virg. G. 4, 32: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5 · Ov. F. 4, 437.

vĭŏlārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a dyer of violet colour:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 78.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo] *an injury, profanation, violation:* templi, Liv. 29, 8: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: publica fides, Vell. 2, 1 *fin.*

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an injurer, profaner, violator:* templi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), *i. e. a murderer,* Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.*: natrix violator aquae, *i. e. polluting, poisoning,* Lucan. 9, 720.

vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part.* [violo].

vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [viola] *flavoured with violets:* vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj.* [prop. part. of violo, a verb of 3d. conj.] *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (violentus more usual): Aufidus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37: Pers. 5, 191

vĭŏlenter, *adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously,* Sall. J. 40 *fin.*: aliquid tolerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis litore Etrusco violenter undis ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (cameo), Cal. 7, 12, 7. *Comp.:* Suet. Aug 51 *fin.*: Just. 11, 7, 12. *Sup.:* Col. 7, 3, 4: Just. 25, 5.

vĭŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [violentus] *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, fierceity:* illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: minis ejus ac violentia territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, *fierceity,* Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum. Lucr. 3, 741. (II) Of things: vehemens vini, id. 3, 481: asperitas hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13: vultus, *fierceness,* Ov. M. 1, 238.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [violens] *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous:* homo vehemens et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: tyrannus saevus animus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32: ingenium, id. 1, 46: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: vis viri, Lucr. 4, 962: Lucania bellum incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: vis venti, Lucr. 5, 1235: violentior Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, *i. e. it is unreasonable, it is going too far,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.

vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate:* hospites violare fas non putant, *to do violence to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.*: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: sacrum corpus vulnere, Virg. Aen. 11, 591: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 45: fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: oculos nostros (tua epistola), id. H. 17, 1: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85: Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, *i. e. to dye of a blood-red,* Virg. Aen. 12, 67: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109 · religionem, id. Verr. 5, 72, 186: virginitatem alicujus, *to force, violate,* id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patria, id. Parad. 2, 25: inducias per scelus, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73: dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re, id. Fam. 1, 6. [Usu. derived from *vis,* but perh. akin to *μιαίνω.*]

vīpĕra, æ, *f.* [contr. from vivi-para, from vivus pario, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young] *a viper,* Coluber Berus, and Coluber aspis, Linn.: Plin. 10, 62, 82 ‖ Transf. *an adder, snake, serpent,* in gen.: Prop. 4, 7, 52: Virg. G. 3, 417: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17: Ov. M. 10, 24. Proverb: (1) viperam nutrisse sub ala, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom,* Petr. 77: (II) vipera est in vepreculâ, Pomp. in Non. 221, 13: v. vepreculâ. **2.** *viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Juv. 6, 641: Flor. 4, 12, 37.

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vipera] *pertaining to vipers:* herba, *good against the bite of a viper,* App. Herb. 80.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: carnes, ib. 2, 769: venenum, Lucan. 9, 635: monstrum, *i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa,* Ov. M. 4, 615: sorores, *i. e. the Furies,* ib. 6, 661: pennae, *i. e. winged serpents,* ib. 7, 391 · anima, *i. e. poisonous breath,* Virg. Aen. 7, 351.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* caro, Plin. 9, 2, 2 · sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9: morsus, Att. in Cic. Fin 2, 29, 94: nodo cessura viperino Bistonidum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 24. **2.** Subst. viperīna, æ, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant,* called also *serpentaria dragon-wort:* App. Herb. 5. ‖ *serpent-formed, serpent-like:* cauda, (Mus. maelosanis) impellimus os viperinis cuspidibus Plin. 8, 33, 52.

vīpiō, ōnis, m. *a kind of small crane*, = hibio, q. v.: Plin. 10, 49, 69.

vir, virī, m. *a male person, a man*: virum me natum velitem, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280: nuller conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1010: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: vir prudens, lb. 1, 12 *fin.*: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: fortis, id. Rep. 1, 3: fortissimi viri, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85: nefandus, Virg. Aen. 4, 498. ‖. *Esp. a man* as distinguished from a woman, *a husband*: is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Pl. Am. prol. 107: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: Ov. M. 1, 146: Petr. 111, Quint. 5, 10, 62: Suet. Aug. 69. Transf. of animals: Virg. E. 7, 7: Ov. M. 1, 660: Mart. 3, 93, 11: Sol. 23. 2. *a man* as opposed to a boy: pucroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397. 3. *a man, a man of courage, principle*, or *honour, one who deserves the name of a man*: Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, quum saeviret, vetuit se alligari. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: quum is jam se corroborasset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Coel. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18: si quid in Flacco viri est, non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12. 4. In military lang. *a man, soldier*: dispertiti viri, disperditi ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 64: vir unus cum viro congrediendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vicerat Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17: quum vir virum legisset, *i. e. each man had chosen a companion to* stand by him *in battle*, id. 9, 39: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum case diceres, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. In another sense: legitque virum vir, *each selected his man*, i. e. *singled out his opponent*, Virg. Aen. 11, 632. (ii) Esp. as opposed to the cavalry, *a foot-soldier*: equites virique, Liv. 21, 27: magna voce trabens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 599: passim turmaeque virique, Petr. 123. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; v. equus. ‖. Meton. *manhood, virility* (poet. and rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. [Cf. Sans. *víra*, "heros;" Goth. *vairs*; Lith. *vyras. Vir-ago, (vir-go)* belongs to the same root. Both *vir* and *virago* are connected with *vireo*; and *vis, virus* are prob. of the same root.]

virāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [fuller form of virgo, of the same root as vireo, q. v.] *a manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago*: virago aliqua amilla, *i. e. stout*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juventus animum gloriae millebrem, illa virago viri, Post. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: virago Pallas, *i. e. Minerva*, Enn. Ann. 1, 24: Ov. M. 2, 763: Stat. S. 4, 5, 23: *Diana*: Sen. Hipp. 54: *Juturna*: Virg. Aen. 12, 468: *an Amazon*: Lact. 1, 9.

virālis, e, adj. [vir] *of a manly spirit, manly*: vir, Varr. in Non. 187, 15.

virātus, ūs, m. [id.] *manly conduct, manliness*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

vireō, ēre, *Part.* [vireo]. ‖. Subst.: virentia, ium, *n. plu. plants, herbage*: Col. 3, 8, 11: id. 1, 5, 6.

virēsco, 3. *v. n. to be full of strength, to be green or verdant*: alia semper virent, alia lenius mollia verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: frondi vivere nova, Virg. Aen. 6, 206: summa pontis pinus, Ov. F. 5, 281: lanus, id. M. 14, 817: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: viridi fetusce, Virg. G. 4, 18: arbores telli, Ov. M. 14, 777: mentha Taygeti, *of the green Spartan shrubs*, Mart. 6, 42. ‖. Fig. *to be fresh, vigorous or lively*: to flourish, bloom: vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: id. Epod. 13, 4: Ov. F. 5, 373.

virēdo, ĭnis, m. *a kind of bird*; acc. to some, *the green-finch*: Plin. 18, 29, 69.

vīres, ium, *f. plu. strength*; v. vis.

virēsco, 3. *v. n.* incep. [vireo] *to grow green* or *verdant*: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 253: gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55: Ov. M. 4, 394: Plin. 15, 24, 29. ‖. Fig. *to shoot forth, be developed*: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 675. Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63.

virēsco, 3. *v. n.* incep. [vis] *to gain strength, grow strong*: virescit vulnere virtus, Furius in Gell. 18, 11.

virētum, i, n. [vireo] *a place overgrown with grass, a green* or *verdant spot, turf, sod, greensward*: virets amoena nemorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 638: Prud. Cath. 3, 201. ‖. Transf. *the greenness* of the Scythian emerald: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

virga, ae, *f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod*: Cato R. R. 101: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136: Ov. M. 3, 29. 2. Esp. *a graft, scion, set*: lb. 14, 630. (ii) *a lime-twig*: ib. 15, 474: Virg. G. 1, 266. (iii) *a rod, switch* for flogging: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117: id. Cas. 5, 4, 24: Mart. 9, 23, 11: Juv. 3, 317: *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Plin. 7, 43, 44. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: Juv. 8, 7: Mart. 8, 66, 4. (iv) *a wand, a staff*, as a support: Liv. 45, 12 Ov. F. 2, 706. (v) *a magic wand*: Virg. Aen. 7, 190 languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, of the wand of Mercury, Ov. M. 1, 716. ‖. Transf. *a stalk* of the flax-plant: Plin. 19, 1, 3. 3. *a streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water-gall*: Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 9 and 10. 3. *a coloured stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269. [Usu. derived from *vireo*; but this does not account for the *g*: Bopp connects it with Sans. *vrik*, "crescere."]

virgātor, ōris, m. [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger*: Pl. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of twigs* or *osiers*: calathisci, Cat. 64, 320. ‖. *striped*: agulae, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344: virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148 nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

virgētum, i, n. [id.] *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood*: scopae, Cato R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: sepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37: supellex, Virg. G. 1, 165: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. Aen. 7, 463.

virgidēmia, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *a harvest of rods*, i. e. *of stripes* or *blows*: Pl. Bud. 3, 2, 2: Varr. in Non. 187, 13.

virgilia, v. vergiliae.

virginālis, e, *adj.* [virgo] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal*: habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4: modestia, Post. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39: pluratus, *a walking like a girl*, post. id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: fides, *a girl-stealer*, Pl. Bud. 3, 4, 48: *Fortuna, i. e. Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91. ‖. Subst. virginale, is, n. *pudenda muliebria*: Phaedr. 4, 17, 12: also virginal: Prud. στεφ. 14, 8: Sol. 1 *med.*: virginalia, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

virginālĭter, adv. [virginalis] *pertaining to virgins*: false, *virgin-like, i. e. virgin-stealer*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 14.

virginālius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virginal* (poet.): figura, Tib. 2, 4, 89: forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: facies, ib. 8, 313: comptus, Lucr. 1, 28: pudor, Tib. 2, 4, 14: favilla, *i. e. a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 607: gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop. 3, 14, 3: focus, *i. e. of Vesta*, id. 4, 4, 4: aes, Ov. F. 4, 731: domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart. 1, 71, 4: sagitta Dianae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 72: urnae, *of the Danaides*, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 24, 1: volucres, *i. e. the Harpies*, Ov. M. 7, 4: aqua, *the aqua duct called* Aqua Virgo, id. F. 1, 464; called also, virgineus liquor, id. Pont. 1, 8, 38.

virginisvendōnides, ae, m. [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

virginitas, ātis, *f.* [virgo] *maidenhood, virginity*: virginitatem violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: Virg. Aen. 12, 141: Ov. M. 1, 487: Plin. 25, 13, 95.

virginor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*: Tert. Virg. vel. 12 *fin.*

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [shortened form of virago, *q. v.*] *a maid, maiden, virgin*: virgine' nam sibi quisque domos Romanu' rapit sas, Enn. Ann. 1, 128: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. M. 4, 754: Saturnia, *i. e Vesta*, id. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14. In appositions. virgo filia, ib. 2, 37: dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 12, 28: Mart. 10, 92, 8. (ii) Transf. of female animals that have not coupled: Plin. 28, 9, 41: Stat. Th. 12, 357: Mart. 13, 56, 1. Adjectively: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10: Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*: Arn. 7, 224. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a young woman, girl*: Ov. H. 6, 133: Sil. 3, 435: Just. 1, 3: Curt. 5, 1: Virg. E. 6, 47: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23. 2. *a male who has preserved his chastity*: Tert. Virg. vel. 8: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: id. Ep. 22, 21: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2. 3. *the constellation* Virgo: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110: Hyg. Astr. 2, 25. 4. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called after the young girl who discovered its source): Front. Aquaed. 10: Plin. 31, 3, 25: Sen. Ep. 83: Ov. A. A. 3, 389: Mart. 6, 42, 18. 5. Adj. of things, *unwedded, pure, unused*: senecta, *i. e. unmarried*, Tert. adv. Valent. 5. saliva, *fasting*, id. Jejun. 6: terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15: charta, *i. e. that has not been read* or *published*, Mart. 1, 67, 7: emit et comparavit locum virginem, *vacant*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virga] *full of twigs*: frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2.

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little twig, a small rod, a wand*: Mop. Thras. 4: Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 23: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: divina, *a divining-rod*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158: also, *the title of a work by Varro*, in Non. 530, 12: censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness*, Quint. 1, 4, 3: *an accentual mark*: Mart. Cap. 3, 62.

virgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [virgula] *striped*: concha, Plin. 9, 35, 52.

virgultum, i, n. [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*: Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: Liv. 1, 14: Virg. G. 2, 346: Ov. M. 14, 349.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum] *full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby*; vallis, Sall. Fragm. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 310: Sil. 12, 354. (Classical Lat. virgosus.)

virgunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo; cf. homuncio from homo] *a little young girl*: Pac. 38; id. 20: Sen. Q. N. 1 *fin.*: Juv. 13, 49. In appellation: virgunculae puellae, Front. Aquaed. 10.

virĭae, ārum, *f.* [plur. of a lost sing. *viria* for the arm, armlet, bracelet] Plin. 33, 3, 12: Tert. Pall. 4 *init.*

viriātus, a, um, *adj.* [virius] adorned with bracelets: Lucil. in Non. 186, 30: Varr. ll. 187, 24.

virīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [virus] little strength, small force: patrimonii, small means, App. M. 11, p. 271.

virĭcŭlus, i, *m. a graving-tool, graver, burin*: Plin. 35, 11, 41.

virĭdārium (**viridiārium**, and, contr. **viridārium**), ii, *n.* [viridis] *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*: Cic. Att. 2, 1: Suet. Tib. 60: Plin. 18, 7, 2: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: Lampr. Elag. 23. (Hence It. *verziere*; Sp. *vergel*; Fr. *verger*.)

viridia, ium, v. viridis, *no.* I. 2, II.

viridiārium, ii, *n.* viridarium, *ad init.*

viridicans, antis, *adj.* [viridis] *greenish*: cavouitates, Tert. Pud. 20.

viridĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [id.] *made green, green*: silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: dub.: v. Oreil.

viridis, e (*gen. plur.* viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo] *green* (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: colles, nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: viridis opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: gramen, Virg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35: viridia atque humida ligna, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: colubrae, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 8: comae Nereidum, lb. 3, 28, 10: virides siccare capillos, Ov. M. 2, 12: coelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14. **2.** Subst. viride, is, *n. green colour, greenness, verdure*: baccis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, id. 15, 30, 39: e viridi pallens gemma), id. 37, 8, 33. (II) viridia, ium, *n. plu. green plants, herbs*, or *trees*: Col. 8, 15, 4: Sen. Ep. 86: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*: Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. **II.** Transf. *green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous*: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: sonus earum (literarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3: Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, Virg. Aen. 5, 295: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 304: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: loc, Stat. Th. 11, 742: senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255: with *gen.*: viridissimus irae, id. 5, 569.

viriditas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] *green colour, greenness, verdure*: herbescens viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pratorum, lb. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20. **II.** Transf. *freshness, briskness, vigour*: senectus anfert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Am. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

viridius, *comp. adv. more greenly*: nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16.

virīdo, i, v. a. and n. [viridis]. **I.** Act. *to make green, cause to grow green*: hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada submotis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90. **II.** Neutr. *to grow or be green* (only in *imperf. part.*): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 559: herbae, Lucr. 2, 33: hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34: color, Lucr. 5, 782.

virilis, e, *adj.* [vir] *pertaining to a man, male, masculine*: virile et muliebre semen, Sall. Fragm. in Macr. 6, 2, 9: virile secus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 29: genus, Lucr. 5, 1355: semen, id. 4, 1209: stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 31 vos, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, lb. 3, 289: sexus, *of man*, lb. 3, 403: flamma, *the love of a man*, id. A. A. 1, 283: pars, i. e. *the penis*, Lucr. 6, 1268: also *one of the testicles*, Col. 7, 11, 3: qui virilibus videbantur, i. e. *furnished with large organs of generation*, Lamprid. Elag. 2, 5. Subst. virilia, ium, *n. plu. the male organs of generation*: Plin. 11, 37, 37, 106: Plin. 20, 16, 61. (II) In grammar. *of the masculine gender masculine*: nomen, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 36: Gell. 1, 7. **2.** *manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood*: ne forte senilis mandatur juveni partes pueroque virilis, *the parts of full-grown men*, Hor. A. P. 177: virilis toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Am. 1, 1: id. Sest. 69, 144: Liv. 26, 19: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44. **II.** Transf. in law, *pertaining to a person, that falls to a person or to each one* in the division of inheritance: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gai. Inst. 3, 70: Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 54 *fin.*: Papin. lb. 31, 1, 79. **2.** Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot*: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille clarum reddidit, *some duty devolves upon me*, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 82: quum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, Liv. 6, 11: quem agrum nulles pro parte virili manu cepissent, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. *to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8: Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45: id. H. 3, 20. **III.** Fig. *manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47. laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21 ingenium, Sall. C. 20: audacia, Just. 2, 12 *fin.*: oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22. *Sup.*: Almiae Sabinae matri virilissimae, Inscr. ap. Grut p. 148, *no.* 5.

virilitas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] *the age of manhood*: Plin. 33, 12, 54. **2.** *the power of procreation, virility*: and meton. *the male organs of generation*: Quint. 5, 12, 17: Plin. 7, 4, 3: Tac. A. 6, 5: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.*: Mart. 9, 7, 5. Of animals: Col. 6, 26, 3: Plin. 23, 1, 23. **II.** Fig. *manliness, manly vigour*: sanctitas certe, et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

virĭliter, *adv. manfully, firmly, courageously*: Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: id. Off. 1, 27, 94: Ov. F. 1, 479. *Comp.*: Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *fin.*

virĭlĭa, ae, *f. dim.* [virius] *a little bracelet*: Plin. 33, 3, 12: Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 14: Scaev. lb. 34, 2, 40.

virīlĭter, *adv. strongly, violently*: Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

virīlis, e, um, *adj.* [vis] *strong, violent*: vitis una, Tert. adv. Val. 16 *med.*

viri-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vis] *mighty in power*, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

vir-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vir] *fit for a husband*, i. e. *marriageable, nubile*: puella, Labeo Dig. 24, 1, 65: Scaev. lb. 26, 7, 58: Papin. lb. 35, 1, 99.

viritānus agor dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur, Fest. s. v.

viritim, *adv.* [vir] *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually*: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: viritim dispertire aliquid populo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos numos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim delati, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 9. **II.** Transf. *singly, separately, individually*: in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4 *fin.*: communesfacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49: prompta studia, *separately*, Tac. A. 3, 43: legum terroreque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

virōr, ōris, m. [vireo] *green colour, greenness, verdure*: App. Flor. p. 348: Pall. Jun. 12: Veget. Prop. 49.

virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir] *fond of men, longing after men*: unus, Lucil. in Non. 12, 10: App. M. 9, p. 600, Oud.: qui non modo virosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 9, 12.

virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of* or *covered with slime, slimy*: Pall. Cato R. R. 257, 12: glaeus, Cels. 2, 22. Hyp. medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103. **II.** *having a bad colour, stinking, fetid*: virosi odoris sordes, lb. 263: easterna, Virg. G. 2, 58: eluvies, i. e. *urina*, Gran. Cynegr. 355. **III.** *poisonous*: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 483, Oud. **2.** Fig.: sutra mariti virosa suarumnum facco completae, Sid. Ep. 2, 7 *fin.*

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] *manliness, manhood*; a term including in its sign. all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: *strength, courage, capacity, excellence, virtue*, etc.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, id. Off. 1, 15, 46: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris via divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120. **2.** *moral perfection virtue*: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: nec vere habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28.

3. Esp. *military talents, courage, valour, bravery*, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Claudi virtute Neronis Armentus cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id S. 2, 1, 72: id. Od. 2, 7, 11. **II.** Transf. of animals and things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength*, etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, sua virtute valeat, Cato R. R. 1, 2: mercis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: navium, Liv 37, 24: ferri, Just. 11, 14 *fin.*: herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 65: virtutes tres orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.

virŭlentia, ae, *f.* [virulentus] *a stench*: hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

virŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of poison, poisonous*: serpentes, Gell. 16, 11.

virus, i, *n. a slimy liquid, slime*; of animals and plants: Virg. G. 3, 281: Col. 2, 14, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 27: Stat. S. 1, 4, 104. Of *animal sperm* or *semen*: Plin. 9, 50, 74. **II.** Esp. *a poisonous liquid, poison, virus*: Cic. Arat. 432: Lucr. 3, 482: Virg. G. 1, 129: Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64: Plin. 34, 17, 48: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34. (II) Fig.: evomere vires acerbitatis suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87: futile linguae, Sil. 11, 360: mantis, id. 9, 476.

2. *an offensive odour, stench*: Lucr. 2, 853: Col. 7, 5, 6: Plin. 11, 23, 118: odoris, *an offensive pungency*, id. 28, 3, 6. **3.** *a sharp, saline taste*, of seawater: Lucr. 2, 476: id. 5, 270: of wine: Plin. 14, 20, 25.

vis, vis, *f.*: plu. vires, ium (gen. and acc. plu. vis, Lucr. 1, 268: id. 3, 587: Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707. *Gen.* and *dat. sing.* very rare: gen. vis, Tac. Or. 26: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 30. *Dat.* vi, Amm. 18, 6. *Ab.* sing. acc. vim), *strength*, physical or mental: *force, vigour, power, energy*: (I) Phys. *a* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (ventorum), ea magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum tantam tumulus, lb. 4, 27: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 44: vis coeli e sterno, Plin. 18, 26, 69, § 258: venti, Lucr. 1, 272: solis, id. 5, 392: hominis tali, id. 3, 1710 acris vini, lb. 3, 480: ferri corpusque, id. 5, 1284: vinum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 14: Col. 24, 52. (II) Fig. (mental force or physical strength): non virginis, non velocitatibus . . . non magnae vires . . . non vires, sed . . . non, quod . . . non, quod . . .

elephanti desiderabam, ib. 9, 27: me jam sanguis virosque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, ib. 3, 4: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: in radices vires olere abibunt, Cato R. R. 61, 1: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. Poet. with *inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109. **2.** Esp. *hostile strength, force, violence*: ea poena, quae est de vi, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, *neither by assault nor by blockade*, Liv. 20, 9: id. 7, 40: iter per vim tentare, *by force*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse, nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92. (II) Esp. *force, violence* offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: id. A. A. 1, 673. ||. Meton. *quantity, number, abundance*: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: magna vis hominum, Liv. 22, 11: vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132. **2.** Vires, *military forces, troops*: praesesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60: undique contractis viribus signa cum Lapirio conferre, id. 9, 13 *fin.* **3.** vires, *the testicles*: Arn. 5, 158: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2322: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. |||. Fig. *mental or legal strength, power, force, vigour*: vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61: magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, *power, effect*, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 26, 12: hujus conventionis, Julian. Dig. 42, 25, 12. **2.** Transf. of abstract things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence*: id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16: vis natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, *i. e. the sense, signification*, id. Or. 32, 115: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges? id. Fam. 6, 2: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: *verborum*, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23. [Root VIR: hence *vis* in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents *vir-s*: the gen. *vis*, dat. *vi*, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem VI. The root of *is, ivis* is FIV, which is the same as Lat. VIR.]

viscātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *smeared with bird-lime*: virgae, *limed twigs*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7: Ov. M. 15, 474: alae, id. A. A. 1, 391. **2.** Transf.: omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. in Non. 332, 30. ||. Fig.: viscata beneficia devitare, *i. e. entangling*, Sen. Ep. 8: munera, *i. e. for which one expects a good return*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30

viscĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscus] *stuffed with entrails*: pisces, Plin. Val. 3, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *med.*

viscĕrātĭo, adv. [id.] *piacularly*: dicitur tumultus, Fest. in Non. 189, 17.

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat*: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: Liv. 8, 22: Suet. Caes. 38: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 134: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding*, Sen. Ep. 19 *fin.*

viscĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of flesh*: Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *clammy, sticky, viscid*: acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2, 6: visciditores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make sticky*: hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 463.

viscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bird-lime, sticky, viscous*: pastus, Prud. Hamart. 824: Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, *n.* (viscus, i, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16) *the mistletoe*, Viscum album, Linn., also called stelis. **2.** a nearly allied plant, called Dryos hyphear = Loranthus europaeus, Jacq.: Plin. 16, 44, 94: Virg. Aen. 6, 205. ||. Transf. *bird-lime* made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. Virg. G. 1, 139: Val. Fl. 263: Mart. Spect. 11, 2. **2.** Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, *i. e. with love*, ib. 5, 2, 39. [Gr. ἰξός orig. Fῐξός.] (Hence Sp. *liseo.*)

viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in *plur.* viscĕra, um, *n. the internal organs* of the animal body, *the viscera*, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, *etc.*: (i) *Sing.*: mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. *med.*: Lucr. 1, 837: Tib. 1, 3, 76: Ov. M. 6, 290: ib. 15, 365: Lucan. 3, 658. (ii) *Plur.*: Cels. 4, 11: Lucr. 2, 669: Ov. M. 7, 601: id. F. 4, 200. Of *the uterus*: Quint. 10, 3, 4: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 8. Of *the testicles*: Petr. 119: Plin. 20, 13, 51. ||. Transf. *flesh*, as being beneath the skin: quum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam indulsset inhaesisseque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 253. **2.** *the fruit of the womb, offspring, child*: (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651: ib. 8, 478: id. H. 11, 118: Quint. 6, praef. § 3. |||. Meton. and usu. in fig. *the inward* or *inmost part*: ilum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Virg. Aen. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, *i. e. your own citizens*, Virg. Aen. 6, 834: de visceribus tuis, *i. e. from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: aerarii, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 47 *fin.*

viscus, i, v. viscum, *ad init.*

visendus, a, um, *Part.* [viso]. ||. Adj. *worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable*: epulum ornatu visendo, Cic. Vat. 13: arbores magnitudinis visendae, Plin. 16, 44, 91.

visibĭlis, e, *adj.* [video] ||. Pass. *that may be seen, visible*: exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146. ||. Act. *that can see, seeing*: pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

visibĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visibilis] *visibility*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.*: Fulgent. in Contin. Virgil. p. 750 ed. Stav.

visibĭlĭter, *adv. visibly*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

visĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video] *the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision*: ignes nostros visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63: id. Met. 2, p. 120. ||. Meton. *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition*: adventitia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: cf. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. **2.** Fig. *an idea, notion*: dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: veri falsique, id. Acad. 2, 11 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. **3** Legal t. t. *a supposition, a case*: in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Paul. ib. 22, 3, 25 *fin.*. Tert. Anim. 9

visĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [visito] *a sight, appearance*: Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* ||. *a visit*: Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *a visitation, punishment*: Vulg. Jesai. 10, 3.

visĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a visitor*: Aug. Serm. in fer. Pentec. 1, 2.

visito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [viso] *to see frequently* or *habitually*: visitata, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64: ignota facies, quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 1, 39: imunanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151: signa, *visible*, Vitr. 9, 4. ||. *to go to see, to visit* (rare): quum visitasset eum Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94. Suet. Claud. 35: Hier. Ep. 7, 1.

viso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. freq.* [video] *to look at often* or *attentively, to view behold, survey*: ludos nuptiales, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut visceretur, exposita, id. 45, 33. *Absol.*: vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causa veuire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juventus circumfusa ruit, Virg. Aen. 2, 63. ||. Transf. *to go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after*: (i) with *acc.*: illa in arcem abivit, sedem visere Minervae, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 59: fit concursus per vias: filios suos quisque visunt, id. Epid. 2, 2, 28. (ii) With *relative clause*: ego quid me velles, visebam, id. Stich. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. (iii) With *ad*: vise ad portum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accenaus dicit sic: omnes Quirites inilicum visite huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. **2.** Esp. *to go to see, to visit*: (i) With *acc.*: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: quae Paphon visit, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 15: altos visere montes, ib. 1, 2, 8: propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: Cn. Octavii domus quum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. (ii) With *ad*: aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114: Lucr. 6, 1238: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

vispellio, ōnis, *m. a thief who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 31: Maecian. ib. 36, 1, 7: Marcell. ib. 46, 3, 72 *fin.* (*al.* vespillones).

vistālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visus] *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight*: Tert. Anim. 29.

vistŭla, ae, *f. a kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 21: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

vīsum, i, *n.* [video] *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision*: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26, 20: dic age, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28. ||. Esp. a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, *an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium*: Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 40: ib. 2, 6, 18.

vīsus, a, um, *Part.* [video].

vīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a seeing, looking*: *a look, glance*: *the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*: feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2: visu efficinare, Plin. ib.: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 102: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, Quint. 1, 4, 20. *Plur.*: Ov. F. 3, 406: Stat. Th. 6, 277. ||. Meton. *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision*: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9: rite secundarent visus, Virg. Aen. 3, 36: incipio territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6: multis esse probabilia, quae quasiquem non percipererntur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, his sapientis vita regeretur, *probability*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vīta, æ (old *gen sing.* vitāī, Lucr. 1, 416; et saep.), *f.* [for vivita, from vivo] *life:* tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134 · dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5 · in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: vitam agere honestissime, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 47: perducere ad annum centesimum, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 47, 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 14, 38: amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: in vita manere, id. Fam. 5, 13: in vita diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vita discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2 · e vita cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4 vita cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vita decedere, id. Rab. perd. 11: vita se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a good, pleasant life*, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 17: mala, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 31. *Plur.:* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20. **II.** Transf. *a living, support, subsistence:* vitam sibi reperire, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 9 · neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76. **2.** *a life*, i. e. *a way* or *mode of life:* vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4 vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16 · neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. *Plur.:* inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61 per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Am. 23, 87. (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Virg. Aen. 6, 432. **3.** to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Pl. As. 3, 3, 24. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 6 · Cic. Fam. 14, 2 · Prop. 1, 2, 1. **4.** Meton. *the living*, i. e. *mankind, the world:* rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit quorna pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37 · agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20 · verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. **5.** *a life*, i. e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography. In hoc exponemus libro vitam (*al.* vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. *fin.*: id. Epam. 4 *fin.*: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3. **6.** *a spirit, shade*, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. Aen. 6, 292.

vītābilis, e, *adj.* [vito] *that may* or *ought to be shunned:* Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31: Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare): with *acc.:* vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 17: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13. *Absol.:* ipse, quasi vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Gell. J. 38: Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita] *pertaining to life, vital:* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, ib. 2, 45, 117: vise, i. e. *surpassages*, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *lifetime, life*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, *i. e. true life*, Ennius in Cic. Am. 6, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 599: lumen relinquere, *i. e. to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175: sedia, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 203: lectus, *upon which one is placed while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42: si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, *i. e. remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 75: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.* **II.** Subst. vītālis, lis, *m. plur. the vital parts, vitals:* id. de Ira 2, 2: Lucan. 7, 800: aspitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42: rerum, Lucr. 2, 576. **2.** *grave-clothes:* Petr. 77 *fin.*

vītālitas, ātis, *f.* [vitalis] *vital force, life, vitality:* durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69: ib. 28.

vītāliter, *adv. vitally:* vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr. 3, 146.

vītātio, ōnis, *f.* [vito] *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20 · oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24 · periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vītellīna, æ, *f.* (sc. caro) [vitellus] *calf's flesh, veal:* Apic. 8, 3.

vītellum, i, v. vitellus, no. II.

vītellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus] *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77. **II.** Transf. *the yolk of an egg:* Cels. 6, 6, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Plin. 10, 51, 74 · Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. Called also vitellum, i. n.: Apic. 4, 1. (Hence Fr. *veau.*)

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *pertaining to the vine:* colliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4 pocula, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Hamart. 228.

vītex, icis, *f. the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm*, Vitex agnus castus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

vītĭābilis, e, *adj* [vitio] *that may be harmed, corruptible*. Prud. Apoth. 1113: id. Hamart. 216.

vītiārium, ii, *n.* [vitis] *a nursery for vines:* Cato R. R. 40: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2 Col. 3, 4, 1.

vītiātio, ōnis, *f.* [vitio] *an injuring, violation, corruption* (rare). feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 *med.*

vītiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an injurer, violater, corrupter* (rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23.

vīticarpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis carpo] *that serves for pruning vines:* forcipes, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.

vītĭcella, æ, *f. an unknown plant:* Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

vītĭcŏla, æ, *m.* [vitis colo] *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter:* Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis coma] *adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves:* ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vitis] *a little vine:* Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 210. **II.** *a tendril*, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vīti-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis fero] *vine-bearing*, i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines:* arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2: colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9: mons, Sil. 4, 349 · Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis and GEN, root of gigno] *vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1071.

vītĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *produced by the vine, vine-:* surculi, Cato R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2.

vītĭlĕna, æ, *f.* [vitium lena] *a bawd, procuress:* malesuada, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36.

vītĭligo, ĭnis, *f.* [vitium] *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter:* Cels. 5, 28, 19: Plin. 20, 15, 59: id. 21, 19, 75.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [VI root of vieo] *plaited, interwoven:* cola, Cato R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: naves corio circumsutae, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Subst. vītĭlia, ium, *n. plur. things plaited, wicker-work:* id. 13, 4, 9: id. 21, 18, 59.

vītĭlĭtĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [vitium litigator] *a brawler, wrangler:* Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 32.

vītĭlĭtĭgo, ī. v. n. [vitium litigo] *to quarrel disgracefully, to wrangle; to calumniate:* scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30.

vītĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus] *of the vine, vine-:* vincula, Plaut. 3, 20, 4 (*al.* vitiginea).

vītĭo, āvi, ātum, ī. *v. a.* [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil mor taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate:* dira lues quondam Latha vitiaverat aurea, Ov. M. 15, 626: amnem salibus amaris, ib. 1, 286: oves, Cels. 8, 2 · corpora, Ov. F. 4, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 9: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12. **2.** Esp. *to violate* a maid · aliquam in occulto, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: Suet. Aug. 71: Quint. 9, 2, 70: vitiati pondera ventris, Ov. H. 11, 37. **II.** Fig.: comitiorum et contionum significationes interdum verae sunt, nonnunquam vitiatae et corruptae, *falsified*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55 · scripturas, Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 94 auspicia, Messala in Gell. 13, 15: pectora limo vitiatorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 29.

vītĭōsē, *adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly:* vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.

2. Fig.: ferre leges, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10. concludere (*opp.* recte), id. Acad. 2, 30, 98. *Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vītĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption:* humoris, Macr. S. 7, 10 *med.* **II.** Fig.: hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, ib. 4, 13, 29.

vītĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium] *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc.: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21 locus (corporis pecudum), *i. e. diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6 nux, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 45. **II.** Fig.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46. suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103. **2.** Esp. *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious:* si quem conventum velit, vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 8. si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77 vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 91. *Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 48. *Sup.:* inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97.

vītĭparra, æ, *f. a small bird*, supposed to be *the titmouse*, Parus pendulinus, Linn., and P. biarmicus, Linn. Plin. 10, 33, 50.

vītis, is, *f.* [prob. from VI, root of vieo] *a vine, grape-vine*, Vitis vinifera Linn. and var.: Plin. 14, 1 *sq.*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 *sq.*: Col. 3, 1 *sq.*: Virg. E. 1, 74: id. G. 2, 2. **II.** Transf. *a vine-branch:* Cato R. R. 41: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: Ov. M. 6, 592. **2.** *a centurion's staff*, made of a vine-branch: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Liv. Epit. 37: Tac. A. 1, 23: Ov. A. A. 3, 527: Juv. 8, 247. (II) Meton. *the office of a centurion, centurionship:* id. 14, 193: Sil. 12, 395: Spart. Hadr. 10 med. **3.** For vinea, *a military pent-house, mantlet:* Lucil. in Fest. s. v. sub. **4.** *a pumpkin, cucumber:* Pall. 4, 9, 9: id. 4, 10, 15. **5.** Vitis nigra, also called bryonia, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 17. **6.** Vitis alba, *the plant called also* ampelolewca, q. v.: id. 23, 1, 16: Col. 10, 347. **7.** Vitis alexandrina, perh. Arbutus uva ursi, Linn.: Plin. 14, 3, 4. **8.** Vitis silvestris, *clematis*, Clematis vitiosella, Linn.: id. 16, 40, 77.

vīti-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis] *a vine planter:* Babinus? Virg. Aen. 7, 720. Of Bacchus: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5. Of Saturn: Arn. 3, 117.

vītium, ii (*gen. plur.* vitiûm, Titin. in Non. 495, 13), *n.* *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, sin:* quos ego appellant totius corporis carcinomata, aegrotationem morbum cum habitu[illegible]

tate: vitium, quum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: mendipi, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, 6: jumenti, id. ib. 38: si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: si sedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged*, id. Top. 3, 15: fissus erat tenui rima paries: id vitium nulli per saecula longa nocuerat, Ov. M. 4, 65: sive illis (agris) omne per ignem excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57: illi, adverso vitio castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, *i. e. the faulty, unfavourable position*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects*, ib. 3, 28. ‖ Fig. *a fault, defect, blemish*: acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault, my blame*, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientia, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 15. 2. Esp. *a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice*: nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *reckon it a fault*, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: dare alicui vitio, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48. (ii) *a violation of female chastity*: quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179: vitium afferre pudicitiae, id. Epid. 1, 2, 7: offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 9. 3. In relig. lang. *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries*: si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* prohibere: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse providerae, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11. comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. Div. 2, 18, 43.

vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. freq. from veo, *q. v.*: prop. to bend frequently; hence] *to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade*: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: hastas, spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 18: vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe, ib. 1, 23, 1: locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*: rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: sequera, id. Od. 1, 14, 20: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115. ‖ Fig.: vitia, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: omnes suspiciones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem *fuga*, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditionem celeritate, Suet. J. 76: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun oneself, be tired of one's own company*, id. S. 2, 7, 113. With *dat.*: infortunio, Pl. Cura. 2, 3, 19: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35. With *subj.*: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilis, Cic. Part. or. 17, 60. With *inf.*: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vĭtrārius, ii, *m.* [vitrum] *a glass-worker, glass-blower*: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

vĭtrārīnus, um, *a. plu.* [id.] *glass-vessels, glass-ware*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

vĭtrĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus] *of glass*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 412.

vĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] *of glass, glass-, vitreous*: vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass to the form of*, Juvenal, Juv. 2, 95: bulla, *i. e. a glass draughtsman*, Gv. A. A. 2, 208: intus, Hor. S. 2, 72, 4. ‖ Subst.: vitreus, i, *m. glass, glass vessels, glass-ware*: Mart. 8, 51: Stat. S. 4, 4, 31: vitrea unda

fracta, *broken glass*, as a designation for *trifles, trumpery*, Petr. 10. ‖ Transf. *like glass, glassy*, in colour or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent*: unda, Virg. Aen. 7, 759: Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Virg. G. 4, 330: res, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, Plin. 9, 31, 51: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. in Non. 448, 28. 2. Fig.: fama, *brilliant*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile*, P. Syr. Mim.

vĭtrĭāria, ae, *f.* [id.] *a plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: App Herb. 81.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m.* [perh. from pater] *a stepfather*: Cic. Att. 15, 12: id. Verr. 1, 51, 135: id. Brut. 68, 240. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vĭtrum, i, *n. glass*: Lucr. 4, 604: Plin. 36, 26, 65: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: Sen. Q. N. 1, 6: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Tac. H. 1, 7: Prop. 4, 8, 37. Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1209 *seqq.*). ‖ *woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Vitr. 7, 14: Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Plin. 35, 6, 27: id. 37, 8, 37. (Hence It. *vitriuolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*; Fr. *vitriol*)

vitta, ae, *f.* [VI root of veo] *a band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet*, worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. *a head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: Ov. M. 2, 413: Prop. 4, 11, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 133. Juv. 12, 118 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1212). Bound around the altar: Virg. E. 8, 64: id. Aen. 3, 64: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: ib. 7, 237: Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: Ov. A. A. 2, 401.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta] *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet*: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Lucan. 1, 597: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31.

vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

vĭtŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [vitulor] *a public thanksgiving* or *other festival*: Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus] *of a calf*: carunculia, *a piece of veal*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52 assum, *roast veal*, id. Fam. 9, 20. vis, Cels. 5, 27. ‖ Subst. vitulina, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *calf's flesh, veal*: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. Called also, vitulina, orum, *n. plu.*: Nep. Ages. 8.

vĭtŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, Macr. S. 3, 2, perh. for victula from vinco: prop. *to be joyful*, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful*: habet in corona vitulans victoria, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: in venatu vitulantes, Naev. in Non. 14, 18: pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. in Macr. S. 3, 2: Jovi opulento, inciuto lubens meritoque vitulor, *i. e. bring a thank-offering*, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla**, ae, *f.* [akin to θυλάς, orig. Fυελάς] *a calf*: (i) *Masc. a bull-calf*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: Quint. 1, 9, 5: Ov. M. 2, 624: Virg. G. 4, 299. (ii) *Fem. a cow-calf*: id. E. 3, 29. ‖ Transf. *a calf, foal*: of the horse: id. G. 3, 164: of the elephant: Plin. 8, 1, 1: of the whale: id. 9, 6, 5. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf*, seal, v. phoca: Juv. 3, 238: Suet. Aug. 90: called also simply, vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitupero] *blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (rare): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consolatio, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. blamably*: tractare aliquid, Gastod. Var. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [vitupero] *a blaming, censuring, blame, censure, disapprobation*: ultionemque vituperationis reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46: Quint. 2, 4, 33: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 19: in vituperationem vocare, id. Att. 14, 13, 5: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73. *Plur.*: quod effugiemus duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blamer, censurer, vituperator*: invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: mei, id. Fam. 7, 3.

vĭtŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate*: deos, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 142: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 349: multis modis cum istos animo ea vituperandus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitia P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35. Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. ‖ In relig. lang. *to render defective, to spoil an omen*: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [vitupero] *a blamer, censurer*: Gell. 19, 7: Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax] *natural vigour, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life*: Col. 11, 3, 41: Plin. 8, 24, 41: Quint. 6 *praef.* 3: Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 *ext.* ‖ *liveliness, vivacity*: ingenii, Arn. 5, 179: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv. with liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously*: pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef. med. Comp.*: vivacius quaerere abdita, Prudent. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīvārium, ii, *n.* [vivus] *an inclosure in which game, fish*, etc. *are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*: Plin. 8, 52, 78: ib. 32, 50: Sen. Clem. 1, 18. Plin. 9, 54, 79: Juv. 4, 51. Fig.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to living creatures*: naves, *fish-boats*, i. e. *in which live fish were conveyed*, Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.*

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *animated, lively, vivid*: potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 557: potestas carnendi, id. 1, 410.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519. pater, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Ov. M. 3, 194. Sibylla, *ancient, venerable*, ib. 14, 104. *Comp.*: heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable*: apium (*opp.* breve illitum), id. Od. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus vivax expersque sepulcri, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 47. ‖ *lively, vigorous, vivacious*: sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*, id. M. 3, 374: solum, ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus Gell. 3, 2: discipuli paulo vivaciores *more lively, quick*: Quint. 2, 6, 3.

vīvāx, ae, *f. a ferret, Mustella furo*, Linn.: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

vīvesco (vīvisco), vixi, *inch. v. n.* desup. [vivo] *to become alive, get life*: Plin. 9, 51, 74: id. 16, 25, 39: Prud. Apoth. 970. ‖ Transf. *to grow lively, strong*, or *vigorous*: ulmus, Lucr. 4, 1262: si uvaque (arbor) vivescit, *if they both grow, thrive*, Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 20, 29.

vīvĭcombŭstĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivus-comburo] *a burning of people alive*: Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*

vīvĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *animated, lively*: Gell. 3, 2: Amm. 26, 1.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *living, animated, lively, vivid*: vivida vis animi, Lucr. 3, 140: vivida vis animae, Virg. A. 6, 730: vivida mens, Ov. M. 15, 143: vivida virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13: vivida vis animi pervicit, Virg. A. 12, 952: vivida vis animae pervicit, Lucr. 3, 557

Stoïd: signa, Prop. 2, 31, 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468. ‖ Esp. *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: vividum corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Virg. Aen. 12, 753: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48: pectus, id. 6, 22: virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, ib. 13, 42. *Comp.*: merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.* ‖

vīvificātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico] *a making alive, quickening*: Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.*: id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier*: Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

vīvifĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vivificus] *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify*: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234: Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.*: Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. ‖ Fig.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207: Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus facio] *making alive, vivifying*: App. Trismeg. *init.*: vigor, Amm. 21, 1.

vīvĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus pario] *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous*: vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Apol. p. 298.

vīvi-rādix, īcis, *f. a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Dic. de Sen. 15, 52: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: of the rose: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīviscō, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3. *v. n.* (*past perf. subj. syncop.* vixet, Virg. Aen. 11, 118) *to live, be alive, have life*: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor, quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est. Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 18: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, id. de Sen. 7, 24. With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 118: tamne tibi din vidcor vita vivere? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 34. (ii) Transf. of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: sepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 19: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. In the *pass.*: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. 2. Particular phrases: (i) Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead*: vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 43: id. Most. 4, 3, 10. (ii) Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, and negatively, *may I not live, may I die, if*, etc.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: id. Att. 5, 15: Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*: quid poteris, inquies, pro his dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16: id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* (iii) Si vivo, *if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25: id. Eun. 5, 5, 30. 3. Esp. *to live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: vivite luxuriose, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 17, 8: Cat. 5, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 43: id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, id. S. 2, 5, 110: id. Ep. 1, 5, 67: vivite silvae, *fare ye well*, Virg. E. 9, 58. 4. *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): vivet extincto Proculeius nostro, tillim aget Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: per omnia saecula fama vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: vivere naturam possunt, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 35: das nostro dictum victurum aevo, id. Am. 3, 1, 67: stilus, nunc Th. is, 446: ‖ Transf. to live on anything or in any manner, *i. e. to support life; to sustain* or *maintain oneself*: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *fin.*: lacte atque pecore, ib. 4, 1: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: rapto, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: de vestro, Pl. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: bene, id. Ep. 1, 6, 36. *Pass. impers.*: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: vivitur ex rapto, Ov. M. 1, 144. 5. *to live, i. e. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell*: in literis vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, id. Flacc. 26, 63: e natura, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, ib. 3, 7, 26: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6: ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1: ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. Proverb.: secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49. *Pass. impers.*: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, id. Off. 1, 15, 46. [Root VIV or VIC: the initial *v* becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letter C no. III. 5: Sans. *jîv*, "vivere;" Lith. *gyvas*, "vivus;" Goth. *qvius*, "vivus;" Eng. *quick* in "*quick* and dead," "*quicksilver*;" Germ. *er-quick-en*.]

vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *alive, living, that has life*: qui quum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quanquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, *in the lifetime of Tatius*, Cic. Rep 2, 8 *fin.*: quum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Esp. in the phrase, vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes*: huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50: ille Cyprius miser vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59. *Sup.* vivissimus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* 2. Of things: sepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: cespes, Ov. M. 4, 300: radix, ib. 14, 753: aqua, *running*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: flumen, Liv. 1, 45: lacus, Virg. G. 2, 469: ros, *fresh*, Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30: sulphur, *native*, id. 19, 1, 4: calx, *unslaked*, Vitr. 8, 7: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Virg. Aen. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury*, Plin. 33, 6, 32: vultus, *i. e. alive with expression, breathing*: Virg. Aen. 6, 849: aes et stalnea sed imagines, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living*, i. e. *oral discourse*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: Quint. 2, 2, 8: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living*, Natav. in Gell, 6, 8. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep*: extrema para ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3. Fig.: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, *i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. Am. 5, 18. (β) de vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give or take away from the income which grows or has an increase*, i. e. the capital: det de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, id. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, id. Verr. 3, 90, 210. ‖ Transf. *lively, brilliant* (wine): vivum et lagunea thalassa, Pall. Ep. 8, 9: vivi pectoris ioana, Arn. 3, 103.

vix, *adv.* [perh. from VIC, root of vigeo; 11t. with effort; hence] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely*: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ut vix aut omnino non possint infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23: profluens annis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 30: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen tenco, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur, ib. 3, 4: ex hominum millibus LX, vix ad II. sese redactos esse dixerant, ib. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19: ego vix tenerer, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. vix est, ut id obtineat, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7. Strengthened with *aegre* or *saltem*: vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: illud vix saltem praeciplendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15. And repeated: corpus matri vix vixque remissum. Albinov. 1, 167. ‖ Of time, *hardly, scarcely, only just*: ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem logi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. With *quum*, or (poet.), *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli proelium committere non dubitant, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum videres, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae coelo venere volantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 190: vix primes inopina quies laxaverat artus, et superincumbens liquidas projecit in undas praecipitem, ib. 5, 857: Stat. Th. 5, 265.

2. Strengthened with *dum*, and usually written in one word, vixdum, *hardly then, scarcely yet*: Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum domi nationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4: vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

vixdum, *adv.* v. vix, *no.* II. 2.

vixet, v. vivo, *ad fin.*

vŏcābĭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appellation, designation, name*: nomen est, quo suo quoque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostra lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commentatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 23, 58: ex more imponamus cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: Chaldaei non ex artis sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: vocabula tantum possidentium, id. Phil. 37, 90: cui tamen ea vitia: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis omnia lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24 *fin.*: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12. ‖ Esp. in grammar, v. *substantive*, both in gen. and as an appellative noun, in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut *homo* et *equus*, ut *legit* et *currit*, Varr. L. L. 8, 4; 3c6 sq.: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Suet. Ep. 18.

vŏcālis, e, *adj.* [voco] *vocal*: sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell. 13, 20.

vŏcālĭter, *adv.* [vocalis] *vocally, with a loud voice*: clamare, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: Suet. Ner. 20: Gell. 19, 9: Amm. 14, 6: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8: Tert. Anim. 9: Lact. 1, 11: Prud. Cath. 9, 11: Sid. Ep. 4, 12: Mart. Cap. 9, 902: Boëth. Arist. Categ. 1, 1: Cassiod. Anim. 6: Isid. 1, 3: Aug. Ep. 166, 2: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 7: Fulg. Myth. 1, 1: Capell. 1, 3: Sid. Ep. 4, 12: Mart. Cap. 3, 261: Boëth. Arist. Interp. 1, 2

nutum), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut. 69, 243: Val. Max. 1, 8, 4 *ext.* *Comp.*: vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29: verba vocaliora, *more vocal, clearer*, Quint. 8, 3, 16. *Sup.*: eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, *i. e. with the most powerful voice* Plin. Ep. 4, 7. ‖ Subst. vocalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* litera), *a vowel*: Cic. Or. 23, 77: Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: Quint. 1, 4, 6. **2.** vocales, ium, *m. plu.* (ac. hominis), *vocalists, singers*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*

vōcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vocalis] *open sound, euphony*: transl. of εὐφωνία: Quint. 1, 5, 24.

vōcālĭter, *adv. with a loud cry, loudly*: App. M. 1, p. 112: Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

vōcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name*: Lucr. 2, 657: Arn. 4, 128: Sol. 5 *med.*

vōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a citing* before a court, *a summons*: Varr. and Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. 13, 13. ‖ *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: Cat. 47, 5.

vōcātĭvē, *adv. in the vocative*: Gell. 1, 22.

vōcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco] *pertaining to calling*: casus, *the vocative case*, in grammar: Gell. 14, 5.

vōcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a caller*: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461. ‖ Esp. *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, *etc.*: Sen. de Ira 3, 37 *med.*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89: Suet. Cal. 39.

vōcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator] *pertaining to calling* or *invoking, invocatory*: somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vōcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation*: et ille et sensus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *my call, my invocation*, Virg. Aen. 12, 95. ‖ Esp. *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: misit qui diceret, coenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Cal. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation*: Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 156: id. Cluent. 10, 30: Petr. 14: Quint. 2, 10, 8: Suet. Claud. 36.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator*: Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

vōcĭfĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a loud cry, vociferation*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

vōcĭfĕro, v. vociferor.

vōcĭfĕror, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5) [vox fero] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate*: vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus *silentibus*, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam misĕrum indignumque sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 52: talia, Virg. Aen. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, *i. e. to call aloud*, Suet. Vit. 17: quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: Liv. 2, 65: Suet. Cal. 36: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28. (ii) Of things: sera, *i. e. to sound, resound*, Lucr. 2, 450: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it*, id. 2, 1052.

vōcĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vox facio] *to cry aloud, proclaim*: (apes) a se ejiciunt fucos, quos vociferantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vociferant, Gell. 9, 3.

vōcĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [voco] *to be wont to call, to call, name*: ignem vortex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: has Graeci stellas Hyades vocitare soerunt, post. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Lipara antea Meligonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14. ‖ *to call loudly, call out* (rare): clamor accurrentium, vociferantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* and *n. to call; to call upon, summon invoke*: (patrem) blanda voce vocabam, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, *to invite, challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: quis vocat? quis nominat me? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170: tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, *i. e. announces*, Virg. G. 1, 388: voce vocans Hecaten coeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking*, id. Aen. 6, 247: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25: imbrem votis, *to call down*, Virg. G. 1, 157. Poet. with *inf.*: hic (Charon) levare functum pauperem laboribus vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40. **2.** Esp. *to cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. in Gell. 13, 12.

3. *to bid, invite* one as a guest to dinner, *etc.*: *Pa.* Solus coenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis eum me vocat, ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3: nos paravit, quos nunquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: spatium apparandi nuptias, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21: *Ge.* Coenabis apud me. *Ap.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, *i. e. I have been already invited, I have an engagement*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 18: bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7. (ii) In gen. *to invite*, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7: me in spem vocas, ib. 3, 15. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, summon, incite, arouse*: quo quojusque cibus vocat atque invitat euntes, Lucr. 5, 525: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, id. 24, 36. Poet. with *inf.*: sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 943. **4.** *to call* by name, *to name, denominate*: certabant urbem Romamne Itemamne vocarent, Enn. Ann. 1, 99: quum pones unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum, id. Od. 4, 9, 45. *Pass.*: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 49: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. Od. 1, 2, 43. ‖ Transf. *to call*, i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share*, id. Caecin. 4, 12: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2 *med.* (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: singula verba sub judicium vocare, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Am. 16, 58: Liv. 5, 4: aliquid in dubium, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12. [Sans. vach, "loqui;" Gr Fεw in ἔπος, εἶπον.]

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox] *a small or feeble voice* (rare): recreandae voculae causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23: mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27. ‖ Transf. *a soft note or tone*: quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam cortae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

2. *a little, petty speech; a little word, particle*: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, id. Fam. 2, 16: significatio hujus voculae (*aiti*), Gell. 12, 14.

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vocula] *the intonation, accentuation* of words, *accent*: Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: cf. Gell. 13, 6.

voiagram, avem quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest. *s. v.*

vōla, ae, *f. the hollow of the hand, the palm*, or (acc. to Fest.), *the sole of the foot*: Plin. 11, 45, 105: Prud. Apoth. 927. Proverb.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet *or* exstat, *i. e. not the slightest trace*, Varr. in Non. 416, 19 and 22.

vōlātĭca, ae, *f.* [2. volo] *a witch, sorceress*, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* strigam. **2.** *witchcraft, sorcery*: Tert. Pall. 6.

vōlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged*: homines, Pl. Poen. 2, 27 Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208. ‖ Transf. *fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory*: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! Cic. Att. 13, 25: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42 *med.*: Psyche, App. M. 5 *ad fin.*: gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae, id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

vōlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27. ‖ Transf. *swift, rapid*: telum, *i. e. an arrow*, Lucr. 1, 969: Ov. A. A. 1, 169: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 4, 71: cervus, Varr. in Non. 559, 23. **2.** *fleeting, transitory*: actas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilius, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*

vōlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a flight*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Col. 8, 9, 1.

vōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flying, flight*: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: Pegaseo ferar, Cat. 55, 24. *Plur.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Div. 1, 1, 2. ‖ Transf. of any swift motion (poet.): equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praeceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

vōlēma pira, *a kind of large pear, warden-pear*: Cato R. R. 7, 4: Col. 5, 10, 18: Virg G. 2, 88. *Sing.* pirum volemum, Arat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* [1. volo]. ‖ Adj. *willing, voluntary, eager, ready*: sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. M. 2, 128: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107 *fin.*: volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Aen. 10, 677: pecunias etiam a volentibus acceperant, Vell. 2, 62. **2.** *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14: volens, propitius adsessat, Liv. 7, 26: munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens, Sall. J. 103: plebes volenti animo de ambobus (Metello ac Mario) acceperant, ib. 73. (ii) Subst. volentia, ium, *n. plu. favourable, pleasant*, or *agreeable things*: volentia plebi facturus habebatur, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 20: Muciano volentia rescripsere, Tac. H. 3, 52.

vŏlenter, *adv. willingly*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

vŏlentia, ae, *f.* [1. volo] *will, inclination*: App. M. 11, p. 259: Sol. 36.

volĭcĭlus, i, *m. an implement for levelling beds of earth*: Plin. 17, 10, 14.

volco and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vŏlĭcrus, ūs, *m.* [volito] *a flying, flight*: Vennat. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 283.

vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [2. volo] *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter*: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum

volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34. 2. Transf. *to fly, hasten,* or *hover about:* volitans tota acie, Liv. 4, 19: ductores mediis in millibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 126: tota Asia vagatur, volitat et rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 28, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regius filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volit. ut per mare navitae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19. (ii) Of things: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 36: solidissima material corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about,* id. 1, 951: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 42: Virg. Aen. 6, 329: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 222. ‖ Fig.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring,* id. Pis 25, 59: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11 nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion,* Cic. Fl. 16, 38.

volnus, volnĕro, *etc.,* v. vuln.

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle (contr. vin', for visne, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110 id. Poen. 5, 2, 155: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 24), *irreg. and defect. v. n. and a. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed, to intend, purpose:* constr. with *inf., acc.* and *inf., acc.* (with which an *inf.* may usu. be understood), *subj* or *absol.:* (i) With *inf.:* quom mittere signum vult, Enn. Ann 1, 102. exire ex urbe, priusquam luciscat, volo, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 35 Idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: o quisquis volet impias caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: sunt delicta, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.:* pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: judicem esse me, non doctorem volo, id. Or. 33, 117: si vis me flere, Hor. A. P. 102: vultis severi, me quoque sumere partem Falerni? id. Od. 1, 27, 9: mulier mane: sunt, qui volunt te conventam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 38. omnes vos oratos volo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26: factum volo, Pl. Bac. 1, 3, 91. (iii) With *acc.:* hic ante ostium meo modo loquar, quae volam, id. Asin. 1, 2, 25. faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: si plura velim, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38. cupio omnia quae vis, id. S. 1, 9, 5: alve ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, ib. 2, 3, 88. (iv) With *subj.:* volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 9: ut ille te videat volo, id. Bac. 1, 1, 44: illud volo, uti respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 7, 18: *Ile.* Vin' vocem huc ad te? *Ty.* Voca, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic. Rep. 1, 10: utrum sit an non, vultis? Pl. Am. prol. 56: quid vis faciam? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 24: tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! id. Rep. 1, 10. (v) *Absol.:* denique, ut volumus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: velit, nolit, scire difficile est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit, quam vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, ib. 72. ‖ Esp. with *acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to:* exi: te volo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 24: paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16: illico ambae manete: hae ovas volunt vos, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 21: redeo ad te, Megadore, si quid me vis, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32: si quid ille se velit, filium ad se venire aperiere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: num quid me vis, *have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go?* Pl. Men. 3, 3, 24: quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18. 3. With *dat.* of person, and adv. *to wish one (well* or *ill):* jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 24: male alicui, id. Asin. 5, 1, 13: non sibi male vult, *i. e. he makes much of himself,* Petr. 38. 3. with causa and *gen.* of person, *to wish* (something good for): quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tum ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22. *Absol.:* etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen cum omnibus non eadem mihi causa est, ib. 13, 72. 4. Legislative *t. t. to will, determine, ordain:* majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: qui (majores nostri) parricidas insui voluerunt in culeum vivos atque ita in flumen dejici, id. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.* Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, velitis jubeatis, *as a question to the people,* whether they approved and accepted it: id. Pis. 29, 72: Liv. 38, 54: P. Sulpicius rogationem promulgavit, vellent, juberent, id. 31, 6. 5. *to suppose be of opinion, to think, say, maintain:* quod quum volunt, declarant, quaedam esse vera, Cic. Acad 2, 14, 44: me vult fuisse Rhodi, id. Planc. 24, 84: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. Div. 2, 9, 24: id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili Cyro, subest, *if you will, if you please,* id. Rep. 1, 28.

6. *to mean, signify,* only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: quid ergo illae, quid sibi statuae equestres innuratae volunt? id. Verr. 2, 61, 150. [Sans. *var,* "eligere;" Gr. *βούλ-ομαι;* Goth. *vil-ja,* "volo;" Germ. *wollen:* Eng. *will.*]

vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 109: corvi, Lucr. 2, 822: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11. Proverb.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 49. 2. Subst. volantes, tum, *f. pl., birds* (poet.): Lucr. 2, 1083: Virg. Aen. 6, 239: ib. 728. ‖ Transf. *to fly,* i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to speed, hasten along:* i sane, vola curriculo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: per summa levis volat sequora curru, Virg. Aen. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Saces, ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: nubes, Lucr. 6, 254: telum, id. 1, 971: Sall. J. 64: Liv. 26, 44: literae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hipp. 1141: fama, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. Poet. with *inf.:* Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim praecipere et Pharia venientem pellere terra, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

vŏlōnes, um, *m. plu.* [1. volo] *volunteers,* i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv. 23, 35: cf. Macr. S. 1, 11.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

volsella, ae, *f. a kind of pincers:* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers:* Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 21: Mart. 9, 28, 5. As a surgical instrument, *forceps:* Cels. 7, 12, 1. ‖ Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, *i. e. so as to do but little damage,* Varr. L. L. 9, 26, 134.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello].

volta, *the Etruscan name of a master among the Velsinians:* Plin. 2, 53, 54: cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 280.

voltus, us, v. vultus.

vŏlūbilis, e, *adj.* [volvo] *that is turned round,* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving:* balaena, i. e. a *top,* Virg. Aen. 7, 382: coelum, Cic. Tim 6 *fin.:* sol, Prud. Cath. 3 *praef.*: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 42: volubili et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 2, 191: aquae volubilis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 40: aurum *i. e. the golden apple,* Ov. M. 10, 667: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11. ‖ Fig. of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble:* vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25. oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. Transf. of the speaker: homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: id. Brut. 27, 105 2. *changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis] *a rapid whirling motion:* mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: id. Fat. 19, 43: Ov. F. 6, 271. 2. Transf. *roundness, round form:* fracta volubilitas capitis, id. M. 12, 414. ‖ Fig. of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility:* linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53: Quint. 11, 3, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 20. 2. *changeableness, mutability:* quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15.

vŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlūcer, cris, e (*gen. plur.* volucrium, Cic. in Charis. p. 119 P. *Mass.* volucris, Sil. 10, 471. *Fem.:* volucer fama, poet. Petr. 123, 210: cf. acer. On the quantity of the u in volucris, see Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [2. volo] *flying, winged:* bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: angues, id N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, ib. 9, 482: deus, *i. e. Mercury,* Stat. Th. 2, 55: pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25, 80. (ii) Subst. volucris, is, *f.* (*sc.* avis: once *masc. sc.* ales: teneros volucres, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird:* Lucr. 1, 12: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: Quint. 10, 3, 24: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 241: Ov. M. 1, 308: Hor. S. 1, 8, 6. 2. Transf. *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173: fumi, Virg. G. 2, 217. aurae, id. Aen. 11, 795: nebulae, Ov. M. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33. sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 242: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153: currus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 8: classis, Ov. Met. 7, 460: jam volucrem sequor te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running,* Hor. Od. 4, 1, 38. ‖ Fig. *fleet, swift, rapid:* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: volucri spe et cogitatione raptuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4: somnus, Virg. Aen. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 24. 3. Esp. *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* o volucrem fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 6: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.

vŏlūcra, ae, *f.* [volvo] *a kind of worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves,* Pyralis vitis, Bosc., called also convolvulus: Col. Arb. 15. It is also called volucre: Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: and *plur.* volucres: Col. 10, 333.

volucre and **volucres,** v. volucra.

volucri-pes, ĕdis, *adj. swift-footed, swift:* Aus. Ep. 21, 14: poet. Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

volucris, is, v. volucer, ea. I. ii.

vŏlūcriter, *adv. swiftly, rapidly:* congregati, Amm. 17, 1 *fin.*: perrupebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1 med.

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, n. [volvo; 111. t. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] *a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume:* volumen plenum querelae inscriptum, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 103: coelestis Sibyllae volumen de regnis et gallicis, Liv. 8, 24, 13: evolvere volumina, id. Att. 9, 10: evolvere voluminibus, Quint. 2, 5, 24: pontificum libros, annales veterum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. 2. Esp. *a*

the liber, of a separate portion of a work, a part, book: quorum ductus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hos tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: Plin. 6, 29, 34: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19. ‖ 3. a roll, fold, wreath, fold, eddy, etc. · (anguis) inmat immenso volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: Ov. M. 4, 600: crurum (equi), bendings, joints, Virg. G. 3, 192: fumi, wreath, whirl, Ov. M. 13, 601: aliorum, revolution, lb. 2, 71. ‖ Fig. revolution, change: sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

vōlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen] *full of windings, bendings*, or *folds*: corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

vōluntārĭē, *adv. voluntarily*: Arn. 2, 74: Hyg. Fab. 41.

vōluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *willing, of his* or *its own free will, voluntary*: milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv. 1, 59: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17 · est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28. ‖ Subst. voluntarii, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *volunteers*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56 · Capitol. M. Aurel. 21: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 244. ‖ Transf. of things · mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3 verbera, Just. 2, 8: servitus, Tac. G. 24 · deditio, id. H. 2, 45. lex, Petr. 107 accusationes, Tac. Or. 41 herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 12, 90.

vōluntas, ātis, *f.* [volens] *will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*: voluntatem Stoici sic definiunt voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc 4, 6, 12 talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id Rep. 1, 31 judicium voluntasque multitudinis, lb. 1, 45: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id Cat. 3, 9, 22 quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B C. 3, 109 · ut ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserint, Cic. Manil 16, 48.

2. Adverbial phrases (*f*) voluntate with *pronom. adj.* or *gen.*, or alone, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily*: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, id. Rep. 1, 6 · istuc, quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam, id Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5. nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 40 aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 18. (ii) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, at the desire* · ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 308 93: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2 illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29. 3. Esp. *good-will, favour, affection*: voluntas erga Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6 · Divitiaci summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad posterum accesserit, Ter. Ph. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Reb. perd. 3, 8. 4. *a last will, testament*: defuncto testamentorum ac voluntatis mortemorum, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: Plin. Ep. 4, 10: Amm. 28, 1 med.: ultima voluntas, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 6. ‖ Transf. of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import*: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6: quaestio juris omnis abit verborum proprietate sua voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 3, 10: verborum vi sint voluntates, id. 6, prooem. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

vōlŭpe, or, apocopated, **vōlŭp**, adv. [2. volo] *agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction*, etc.: (i) *volupe*: cursu, armis, aequo victitabam volupe, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 74: facite vostro animo volupe, id. Cas. 4, 2, 5: si illis segre est, mihi quod volupe est, id. Mil. 3, 1, 152: volupe est, id. Poen. 5, 5, 47. (ii) *volup*: ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3: volup est quod agas, id. Mil. 4, 1, 1 · volup est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 5: id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

vōluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas] *that causes pleasure* or *satisfaction*: nuntius, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 19.

vōluptārĭē, *adv. voluptuously*: transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vōluptārĭus (voluptuarius, Capitol. Ver. 2. Mart. Cap. 2, 37 Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to pleasure* or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous*: quanquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35 locus, Pl Poen. 3, 2, 25. possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25 gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *the most purely sensual*, id. de Or 3, 25, 99 Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18 id Fin. 5, 25, 74 Pl. Mon. 2, 1, 34 voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 · disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment*, id. de Or 3, 17, 62

vōluptas, ātis, *f* [volupe] *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (both sensual and spiritual) omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic Fin. 1, 11, 37 huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, ib. 2, 4, 13 nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id de Sen 12, 39 ex tuis literis cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id Fam 5, 7 frui voluptatibus, id N. D. 1, 30, 84 a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet Tib. 42 *fin* ‖ Meton of persons, as a term of endearment mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Pl. Truc 2, 4, 2: Virg. Aen. 8, 581. 2. voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people: Cic. Mur. 35, 74 Vopisc Aur. 34 · Prob. 19 · Trebell. Gall. 9. 3. *semen*: Arn. 5, 158 · Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

vōluptātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to enjoyment*: Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

vōluptĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas facio] *that causes enjoyment, gives delight*: stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348.

vōluptĭfĭcē, *adv. with pleasure* or *delight*: Sid. Ep. 5, 20. *Comp.*: ib. 1, 9 *med.*

vōluptĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure*, or *delight*: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. *Sup.*: concionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4.

vōlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo] *a volute* or *spiral scroll*, as an ornament on the capitals of columns: Vitr. 4, 1: id. 3, 3.

vōlūtābrum, i, n. [volvo] *a wallowing-place* for swine. Virg. G. 3, 411: Arn. 7, 224.

vōlūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wallowing about*; libidinosus et voluptabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 16 (Rep. 2, 42 ed. Mos.).

vōlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: in lito, Plin. 8, 51, 77: pulveres athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: voluptuosae corporis, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Petr. 95: Sen. Contr. 2, 2 med. ‖ Fig.: *restlessness, disquiet*: nequam resilientis animi, id. Tranq. 2 med. ‖ *Instability*: tanta rerum humanarum, id. Ep. 99 med.

vōlūtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5: volutatibus pulveris, App. M. 4, p. 144.

vōlūtim, *adv.* [volvo] i. q. volubiliter, acc. to Non. 4, 1.

vōlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to roll, turn, twist*, or *tumble about*: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4 · pelagus (ventus), Lucan. 1, 412 · pilas · e limo pedibus, *i. e. to form by rolling together*, Plin. 11, 28, 34 · se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow*, id. 30, 16, 53: so, reflect.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7 · sus coenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6 quum tibi puerl ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33. Fig.: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.* ‖ Fig. vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread*, Virg. Aen. 1, 725 · murmura, lb 10, 98 verba confusa, Ov M 12, 55. Reflect. quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum voluterntur, *wallow*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3 in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19 inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. beat. 24 *med.* 2. Esp *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder*: rem in pectore, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 1 aliquid in animo, Liv. 28, 18 aliquid animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 · tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg E. 9, 37 secum, Ov M. 1, 389 talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50 aliquid in societe cum amicis, *to consider, discuss*, Liv. 34, 36.

vōlūtus, a, um, *Part* [volvo].

vōlūtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rolling, the power of twisting about* · dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, App Flor. p. 348.

volva (vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, integument* fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46 pomorum, *i. e the seed covering*, Scrib. Comp 104 *fin.* ‖ Esp. *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals Varr. R. R 2, 1, 19 Cels. 4, 1 Plin. 11, 37, 84 Juv. 6, 129. Mart. 11, 61, 11 · Pers. 4, 36. (ii) *a sow's womb* as a very favourite dish Plin. 11, 37, 84 Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41 Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble*: (amnis) volvit sub undis grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 289 ubi tot Simois correptis sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit! Virg. Aen. 1, 100. fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 692: oculos huc illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 363. volvitur in caput, lb. 1, 116: illum, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: pilas, *to form by rolling together*, Plin. 30, 11, 30: volvendi sunt libri, *unrolled*, i. e. *opened*, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, *forming a circle*, Liv. 22, 29: seminecos volvi multos, *rolls in the dust, falls to the ground*, Virg. Aen. 12, 329. (ii) Reflect. *to turn or roll about or along*: nubis eosdem taterrima quem sit tempestas, eosdem saltus haec mundi videtur, inaestimabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 979: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari tertiam in partem pulant, Cic. Fat. 28, 42: illi qui volventur stellarum cursus complectuntur id. Rep. 6, 17: excussus curru mediae rotae volvitur arvis, *rolls*, Virg. Aen. 12, 390: volvi humi, lb. 12, 648 volvitur Eurysaces leto, lb. 9, 413 · lacrimae volvuntur tenues, *flow*, lb. 4, 449. ‖ Fig. volvere curarum tumultus in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: inquietus ibat in pectore, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.* · hoc volvere cum animo coepisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 9: (lunam) adnexum pronos volvere mensos, *in rolling on*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 40: volventibus annis, *with revolving years*, Virg. Aen. 1, 267 · volventibus annis, *after the lapse of years*, Virg.

fruit, 1, 246; etc. Also, deferred neither *thy vineyard vows, after the thirst of revolving months*, Ib. 3, 376: M. Pontificem aliaeque sacra virtus volvens, *revolving of*, Cic. Rhet. 70, 246: incipientem aut comprimendo verborum, quae velut uno spiritu potest, Id. de Or. 3, 47, 182. **2.** Esp. *to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider*: multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6: multa secum, Id. C. 32 immensae spatia animo, Liv. 2, 49 bellum in animo, Id. 42, 5: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sortem sub pectore, Virg. Aen. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem victi fortuna rei publicae, Sall. C. 41. [Gr. ϝελF in ελλέω, ελλίω, etc.; Goth. *vilv-ja*, "volvo;" Germ. *wälzen, walle*; Eng. to *well*: v. Phil. Mus. 1. 405, seq.] (Hence Sp. *volcar*: Fr. *vautrer*: also through the part. voluntus, It. *volto*; Sp. *bóveda*; Fr. *voûte, voute.*)

volvŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [volva] *a little womb or matrix* of an animal: Apic. 2, 3.

vŏmax, ācis, *adj.* [vomo] *given to vomiting*: nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vŏmer, ĕris (*nom. sing.* vomis · Cato R. R. 135, 2 Virg. G. 1, 261 Col 2, 2, 26), *m a ploughshare*: Plin. 17, 4, 3 Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 · Col. 2, 2, 21 Virg. G. 1, 46 Hor Od. 3, 13, 11 · Ov. F. 4, 927. ‖ Transf. *the penis*: Lucr. 4, 1209. **2.** *a style* for writing with Attia in Isid. Orig. 6, 9. (Hence It. *bómbero.*)

vŏmica (ŏ, Seren. Sam. 40, 743), ae, *f. a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour*: Cels, 2, 8 Cic. N D 3, 28, 70: Plin. 20, 22, 89 Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11 · Juv. 13, 95. **2.** Transf. *of stones, a bunch or knob filled with fluid*: Plin. 33, 6, 32. ‖ Fig. *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint. 8, 6, 15) hostem Romani si expellere vultis vomicamque, quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, an old prophecy in Liv. 25, 12 (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj* [vomica] *full of sores* or *tumours*: Cael. Aur. Acut 2, 17

vŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *ulcerous, fig foul, noisome*: morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [vomo facio] *that causes vomiting, emetic*: medicamentum, *an emetic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17 succus, App Herb. 108.

vŏmĭfŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica fluo] *flowing with pus* or *matter*: passio (*i. e.* morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

vŏmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtio, ōnis, *f.* (vomitium, i, *n.*: Capell. 2, p. 33) [vomo] *a vomiting*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126 · Plin. 11, 53, 117. ‖ Meton. *that which is vomited, a vomit*: varii colores vomitionum, Id. 25, 5, 21.

vŏmĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to vomit often*: Col. 7, 10, 5: Sen. Ep. 18. Suet. Vit. 13.

vŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who vomits*: jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*

vŏmĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that promotes vomiting, emetic*: bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41: id. 21, 19, 77. ‖ Transf. *vomitorium*, ōrium, *n.* plu. *the entrances to the theatres or amphitheatres, corridors* (which led to the places where the people sat, and, as it were, vomited forth the crowd): Macr. 3, 4, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a vomiting*: pl. Lucr. 3, 854: Plin. 4, 48, 72: Sen. Ira, 3, 6: Suet. Ner. 30: *nauseousness, a vomiting up of the humors*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 51. ‖ Meton. *that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*: Plin. 21, 6, 19: id. 22, 4, 7: Cels. vomitus, 1: *vomiting*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17 · Tard. 2, 14 *fin.*

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. [cf. ἐμέω, to throw up, vomit (a common thing among the Romans of removing the repletion): quum vomere post cenam se velle dixisset, Cic. Quint. 7, 21 · Cels. 1, 3: in museum, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25. With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. *Pass. impers.*: ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.

2. Transf. in gen. *to pour forth*: qua largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20. ‖ Act. *to vomit up* or *forth*: sanguinem, Id. 26, 15, 84: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66. **3.** Transf in gen. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.) (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 123 undam, Virg. G. 2, 462 fumum, Id. Aen. 9, 682 geminas flammas, Ib 8, 682 · mel (apes), Petr. 36 vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr 6, 829 animam, Virg. Aen. 9, 349 sanguinem, *to gush up*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 10. [Sans vam, "vomere;" Gr. ϝεμ, ἐμ-εσ; Lith. *vem-ju*, "vomo."]

vŏpĭscus, i, *m. one of a pair of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other*: vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto aborta, Plin. 7, 10, 8: Non. 557, 3 Sol. 1 *med.*: Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. s. v.

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] *greediness, ravenousness, voracity*: hominis, Petr. 7, 12 asini, App. M. 7, p 200. ‖ Transf of Ire. avidissima, Plin 2, 107, 111.

vŏrācĭter, *adv. greedily*: Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*

vŏrāginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago] *full of pits, chasms, or abysses*: solum, Auct B Hisp. 29 via, App. M 9, p. 221 amnis, Amm. 24, 6.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f* [voro] *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, chasm* submersus equus voraginibus Cic. Div 1, 33, 73 Virg. Aen 6 296 Cat. 17, 26 Curt. 8, 14. Of a gulf or chasm in the earth Liv. 7, 6. Poet of a devouring stomach ventris, Ov. M 8, 842 ‖ Fig vos geminae voragines scopulique ici publicae, *i. e. gulfs*, Cic. Pis 18, 41 gurges et vorago patrimonii, *squanderer, spendthrift*, Id. Sest 52, 111 vorago aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, Id. Verr. 3, 9, 23 · avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, Val. Max 9, 4 *ext.*

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devourer* · Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *an eating-house*: Tert. Apol 39 ‖ *an abyss, chasm*: terrarum, Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive*: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67. venter, Ov. M. 15, 94: pontus, Lucan. 2, 664 flamma, Sil. 4, 667 · impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*: usura, Lucan. 1, 181: culus, *insatiable*, Cat. 33, 4. *Comp.*: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.

vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *to swallow whole, sicallow up, eat greedily, devour*: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122 · Plin. 10, 71, 91: vitulum (balaena), Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambobus mallis expletis vorem, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21 · incrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5 · fenisium ex mallo Aegyptium vorato, salvum facetia, habe, as medicine, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 28: 20 of specific: Mart. 1, 88, 2 · Col. Aur. Acut. 2, 24. Proverb.: meas hic est: bonum verat, *take*, Pl. Curc. 3, 62. ‖ Transf. *to overwhelm, annihilate, devour*, etc.: verat haec (Charybdis) rapidas navigantique carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731 (Sinon) ignibus vorat aequatis vortices, Virg. Aen. 2, 251 · Sil. 4, 230 · carpsit (Sinon) Cic. 3, 24, 31: vitia, *to absorb in oneself*: quibus Cael. 15, 35 · *to destroy, to consume, squander*: bona in voluptatis gratiam ejus (meretricium

vorantes) (genus) vorandae, Cael. ap. Gell. 4, 14, 2 · testamenta, Plin. 37, 2, 7. ‖ *to swallow down, i. e. to acquire with the greatest pecuniary passionately* (rare): Hieron. Ep. Act. 4, 11 Cat. 80, 6: Mart. 2, 32, 1 [Gr. βορ, in βορά, βι-βρώ-σκω.]

vorso, vorsōrium, vorsum, etc., v. verso.

vortex, vorticĕlus, vortis, etc., v. vert

vos, v. tu.

vostĭer, tra, trum, v. vester.

vŏtālis, ĕris, *adj.* [votum fero] *vow-bearing, votive*: arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92.

vŏtīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus] *a solemn promise, a vow*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1720.

vŏtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] *pertaining to a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive*: tabl, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 20, 51: Plin. 7, 48, 49 tabula, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14 juventa, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 26. sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236 · turis, Id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, Id. A. A 1, 205: legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic. Att. 4, 2 Ib. 11, 11 · noctes, *in which, from religious reasons, one refrains from copulation*, Prop 2, 28, 60. ‖ *conformable to one's wish, wished for, desired*: conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193 : hospitium, Ib. 8, p. 216 : mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo] *a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow*: qui (deus) nunquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36 nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? Ib. 3, 37, 89 · vota et promisso tenari, Id. Att. 12, 18 obstrictum esse religione voti, Ib. 12, 42 quum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, Ib. 8, 16 : nuncupare, Id. Verr. 5, 23, 34. suscipere, Id. N. D. 3, 39, 93. concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594 debere dîis, Cic. Verr 4, 55, 123 solvere, Id. Phil. 3, 4, 11 reddere, Id. Leg 2, 9, 22 exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 52 voti damnari, Liv. 7, 28 · voti reus, Virg Aen. 5, 237 voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28. **2.** Meton. *a thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering* (poet.) · lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings*, Virg Aen. 3, 279 · Danai in voto (*i. e* equo Troiano) latent, Petr. 89. (ii) vota, *a day on which vows were made on behalf of the State*: Capitol. Pert. 6: Vopisc. Tac. 9. ‖ Transf. *a wish, desire, longing*: nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142 · audivere di me · vota, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 1 : haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90: votum in amanta novum, Id. M. 3, 468 · voti potens, Ib. 2, 80: vota paternum, Quint. 1, 2, 5 : votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet. Aug. 51 : hoc erat in votis modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1 : Pers. 3, 49 sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *'tis rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6: votum est ut, *it is to be wished that*, Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3 · non sine voto: *O rus*, quando ego te aspiciam? Id. S. 2, 6, 60. **3.** *a marriage* sum, vestibus nisi engagement, marriage, Id. Aeneid 1, 41 Ch. 24: App. M. 4, p. 134 Id. Flor. p. 346. (Hence Fr. *vous*, and also Sp. *boda*, marriage, from the meaning, an engagement.)

vŏtus, a, um, *Fest.* [voveo].

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, n. 2. *to vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or earnestly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity*: neque Hercili votum suum vovit unquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 40 · quae capitis pro salute vovisti, Ib. 3, 28, 64 : Tullius in re publica vovit, Id. Phil. 14, 12 : tutum [illegible] Cic. M. 8, 1, 1 : [illegible] Cic. 4, 20 : [illegible] Cic. 4, 20 : [illegible] Cic. 4, 20

ens, and *inf.*: quum eues puer pasceret, una ex iis amissa vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea. Cic. Div. 1, 31: id. Verr. 4, 55, 123: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 72. *Absol.*: manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100. ‖ Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* (rare, and only poet.): eligo, quod voveas. Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, lb. 11, 128: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore: utque marem pariat, lb. 9, 675: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. (Hence Fr. *vouer.*)

vox, vōcis, *f.* [same root as voco, *q. v.*] *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call*: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco: exerce vocem, Pl. Poen. prol. 13: humana, id. Bac. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via septa coibat, Lucr. 6, 1147: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. de Sen. 5, 14: magna voce dicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: clariore voce inquit, lb. 5, 30 summa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21 theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam signifi.cationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 92. ‖ Meton. *that which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim*: dico Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id. est, quae res huic voci subiiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem exprimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, lb. 7, 17. nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65, 168 ego quum Graecos facerem versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus in silvam non ligna feras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: sidera excantata voce Thessala, *incantation*, id. Epod. 5, 45. *Plur.*: quum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 22. contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78: sacrae, lb. 6. 2. *speech, language*, in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), id. Od. 1, 10, 3: Graia scierit sive Latina voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: quum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15. 3. *accent, tone*: ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58.

Vulcānus, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire] hence transf.] *fire*: Vulcanum in cornu efficiosum gerere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 189: Virg. Aen. 7, 77: Ov. M. 7, 104: lb. 9, 251.

Vulcānālia, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23rd of August*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 37: Col. 11, 318: Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 489, 26: Plin. 17, 27, 47: Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

vulgāris (volg.), e (vulgarius, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turpil. in Non. 482, 26 *sq.*: Gell. 1, 22, et al.), *adj.* [vulgus] *pertaining to the multitude; general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar*: in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. de Or. 2, 10, 108: liberalitas, *i. e. extended to all*, id. Of. 1, 16, 52 vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: prostratas arbores restitui vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 21, 57.

vulgārĭtas (volg.), ātis, *f.* [vulgaris] *the great mass, the multitude*: Arn. 3, 123.

vulgārĭter, *adv. after the ordinary* or *common manner, vulgarly* (rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: Plin. 8, 5, 5: id. 28, 14, 58.

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris, *ad init.*

vulgātĭus (volg.) *comp. adv. more notoriously*: Amm. 15, 3: id. 31, 3.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, *m.* [vulgo] *one that makes generally known, a divulger*: taciti, *i. e. Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo]. ‖ Adj. *general, common*: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28. 2. Esp. *commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7: vulgata αὐλητρὶς illa, Quint. 7, 9, 4 illud vulgatum, id. 5, 10, 70. (ii) *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22.

vulgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a making generally known, a divulging*: Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgi-vāgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus] *that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant*: mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 930: Venus, id. 4, 1067.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulgus] *to make general, common*, or *universal*; *to publish*: morbos, Liv. 3, 6: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10? rem, *i. e. to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29: librum, *to publish*, Quint. Procem. § 7: Suet. Gramm. 8. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, *i. e. to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35. ‖ Esp. *to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: jurgare coepit, dicens quae facis atque in vulgus vulgas, Varr. in Non. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27: dolorem verbis, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7.

2. Of sexual intercourse, *to make common, confound, prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2: corpus (pretio), id. 1, 4: Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 21.

vulgō, *adv.* lit. *in the multitude*; hence, *before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly*: num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, lb. 5, 33: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world*, id. Verr. 4, 28, 64: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: victum vulgo quaerere, *i. e. by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: so, vulgo concepti, Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulgus (volg.), i, *n.* (*masc.* Att., Sisenn., and Varr. in Non. 230, 27 *sq.*: Virg. Aen. 2, 99) [volvo] *a promiscuous crowd, a crowd, the multitude, the people, public*: vulgus servorum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: inspicientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: deorum (umbrarum), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: Samnitum, Lucan. 7, 39: incantum (ovium), Virg. G. 3, 469: non est consilium in vulgo, non recte, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: Sall. J. 66: Virg. Aen. 2, 39: Phaedr. 4, 15, 3: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the public, generality*, Cic. Att. 2, 22: Liv. 22, 3: Tac. H. 1, 71: apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44. ‖ With the idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles magna ignobiles, vulgus fulmus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20. quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. Od. 3, 1, 1: fani pulcritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur scribus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86.

vulnĕrābilis (voln.), e, *adj.* [vulnero] *wounding, injurious*: materia. Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*

vulnĕrārius (voln.), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus] *pertaining to wounds*: emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40. ‖ Subst. vulnĕrārius, ii, *m. a surgeon*: id. 29, 1, 6.

vulnĕrātĭo (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero] *a wounding, wound*: Cic. Caecin. 16, 47. ‖ Fig. *an injuring*: famae, salutis, id. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnĕrātor (voln.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wounder*: fig. *an injurer*: gentium, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 12.

vulnĕro (voln.), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt* or *injure* by a wound: neu quis quem prius vulneret quam filum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, lb. 5, 35 *fin.*: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 19, 24: aper vulnerat armentum, Cv. M. 11, 372. (ii) Of things: Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. ‖ Fig.: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset. Liv. 34, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30. gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret, Virg. Aen. 8, 587: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: crimine vulnerari, id. H. 19, 105.

vulnĭfer (voln.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vulnus fero] *wound-bringing*: Prud. Psych. 173: Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (post.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, lb. 2, 504: chalybs, Virg. Aen. 8, 446: plumbum (*i. e.* caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420. Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, 6.

vulnus (voln.), ĕris, *n. a wound*: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: vulneribus confectus, Liv. 24, 26. 2. Transf. of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, notch, rent, crack*: vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 630: Ov. M. 9, 283: Juv. 6, 247: Plin. 10, 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286. ‖ Fig.: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam ilia, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, id. Fam. 4, 6: quae his rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: insana rei publicae vulnera, id. Sest. 9, 17. (ii) *pain, grief, sorrow*: Lucr. 2, 630 Virg. Aen. 12, 160: Ov. M. 5, 426. (iii) *the wounds* of love: Lucr. 1, 35: Prop. 2, 22, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 12. [Sans. vran. "vulnerare;" Slav *rana*, "vulnus;" perh. Germ. *wun-de*; Eng. *wound.*]

vulnuscŭlum (voln.), i, *n. dim.* [vulnus] *a little* or *slight wound*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8: Hier. Ep. 112, 12.

vulpēcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vulpes] *a little fox*: Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59.

vulpes (volpes), is (*nom. vulpis, Avien. 40, 7*), *f. a fox*, Canis vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: id. Ep. 1, 1, 73. (II) Fig. *cunning, craftiness*: id. A. P. 437: Pers. 5, 117. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Virg. E. 3, 91: (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16: (iii) tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32. ‖ Transf.: vulpes marina, *the dog-shark*, Squalus or Carcharias vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43, 67.

vulpĭnāris (volp.), e, *adj.* [vulpinus] *sly, crafty, cunning*: amasio, App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpĭnor (volp.), *v. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to play the fox, be sly as a fox*: Varr. in Non. 46, 26: App. M. 3, p. 139.

vulpīnus (volp.), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes] *pertaining to a fox*: lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16.

vulpio (volp.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one cunning as a fox, a sly fox*: App. Apol. p. 328.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes, *ad init.*

vulsella, æ, v. volsella.

vulsūra (vola.), æ, *f.* [vello] *a plucking, pulling*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello]. ‖ Adj. *with the hair plucked out*, i. e. *hairless, beardless, effeminate*: ludius, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6. Quint. 2, 5, 17. Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.*: Prop. 4, 8, 23. (II) Fig.: mens, *effeminate*, Mart. 2, 36, 6. ‖ 2. *suffering convulsions, spasmodic*: Plin. 21, 19, 74: id. 23, 1, 16.

vultĕlĭus (volt.), i *m. dim.* [vultus] *a look, mien, air*: non te Bruti nostri vultulus ab ista oratione deterret? *i. e. severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

vultum, i, v. vultus, *ad init.*

vultŭōsus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultus] *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected*: homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60. pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

vultur (volt.), ŭris (*nom. sing.* vulturus, Enn. in Charis. p. 120 P.; and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 595), *m. a vulture*, Vultur cinereus, Gmelin: Plin. 19, 6, 7: Liv. 41, 21: Virg. Aen. 6, 597. Proverb.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352. ‖ Transf. *a grasping, avaricious person*: Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Mart. 6, 62, 4.

vultŭrīnus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultur] *pertaining to a vulture, vulture-like*: fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38. sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2. species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vultŭrĭus (volt.), ii, *m.* [id.] *a vulture, bird of prey*: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 16: Lucr. 4, 682. ‖ Transf. *a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner*, etc.: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: Cat. 68, 124. ‖ 2. *an unlucky throw* at dice: jacit vulturios quatuor: talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

vulturnus, a, um, *adj.* [Vultur, a mountain in Apulia] ventus, *a south-east wind*: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Col. 5, 5, 15: Gell. 2, 22. (Hence Sp. *bochorno.*)

vultus (volt.), ūs, *m.* (*neut. plur.* volta, Enn. in Non. 230, 15: Lucr. 4, 1209) [perh. from vol, root of volo] *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression: hence, *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect*: et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id de Or. 3, 59, 221: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in triuadem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus acer in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: moestus, id. A. P. 106. *Plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi exprimit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Cluent. 26, 72: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 90. ‖ 2. Esp. *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage*: (justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, id. Od. 3, 3, 3: id. S. 1, 6, 121: Tac. A. 1, 12. ‖ Transf. in gen. *the face*: simitae vultum subire, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: bruchia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93: Ov. M. 5, 59. Mart. 1, 32, 5. Plin. 26, 1, 2. ‖ 3. *a painted face, portrait, likeness*: vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, id. 35, 2, 2 id. 37, 2, 2: Vopisc. Prob. 23. ‖ 3. Of *things, the look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Virg. Aen. 5, 848.

vulva, æ, v. volva

vulvŭla, æ, v. volvula.

X.

X, *indecl. n.* or (litera, *rubaud.*) *f.* the twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an *initial* it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *s*. As a *medial* or *final* it is all but universally the result of inflection or derivation (lex-, texo, is the only verbal root in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of c and *s*, for which two letters it is usu. substituted, it is called a *double* consonant. *e. g.* pax = pac-s, lux = luc-s, dixi = dic-si, *etc.* As the other gutturals (*g, q*, and *h*) become c before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs, qs*, and *hs*: *e. g.* maximus = mag-simus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trah-si, vexi = veh-si, *etc.* In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: *e. g.* fluxi = fluc-si, from fluo; struxi = struc-si, from struo.

‖ 2. *x* sometimes represents the combination *ss*: *e. g.* nix = niv-s, vixi = viv-si. ‖ 3. *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: *e. g.* proximus = prop-simus, nixus = nit-sus. ‖ 4. *x* is interchanged with *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* axis, assis; Ulixes, Ὀδυσσεύς; Sextius, Sestius; Ajax, Αἴας. ‖ 5. In inscriptions one or both of the constituent sounds of *x* are often expressed along with it: *e. g.* saexo *or* saxso for saxo; ucxor *or* uxsor for uxor; vicxsit for vixit. ‖ 6. For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages vide the various gutturals which it represents. ‖ 7. As an abbreviation X stands for denarius, and also for the number *ten*.

xanthus, i, *m.* = ξάνθος, *an unknown precious stone of a golden colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

xēnĭlĭum, i, *n. dim.* [xenium] *a small gift* or *present*: App. M. 2, p. 119: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xēnĭum, ii, *n.* = ξένιον, *a gift* or *present made to a guest*: pure Lat. lautia: Plin. Ep. 6, 31: Vitr. 6, 10. Hence Xenia, *the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a gift, present*: Plin. 5, 14, 8: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xēnŏdŏchĭum or **-dŏchium**, i, *n.* = ξενοδοχεῖον, *a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital*: Hier. Ep. 66, 11: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19.

xēnŏdŏchus, i, *m.* = ξενοδόχος, *one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 33 *fin.*

xēnŏpărēchus, i, *m.* = ξενοπαρέχης, *one who attends to or provides for strangers*: Arcad. Dig. 5, 4, 18.

xērampĕlĭnae, ārum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* vestes) = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-coloured clothes*: Juv. 6, 519.

xērantĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ξηραντικός, *drying*: decoctio, Macer. 1, 88: Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

xērŏcollўrium, ii, *n.* = ξηροκολλύριον, *a dry salve*: Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xērŏmўrrha, æ, *f.* = ξηρὸς μύρρα, *dry myrrh*: Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.

xērophăgĭa, æ, *f.* = ξηροφαγία, *the eating of dry food*: xerophagia observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 *fin.*

xērophthalmĭa, æ, *f.* = ξηροφθαλμία, *a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes*: Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xiphĭas, æ, *m.* = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), *a sword-fish*, Xiphias gladius, Linn.: Plin. 32, 1, 6: Ov. Hal. 97. ‖ *a sword-shaped comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

xiphĭon, ii, *n.* = ξίφιον, *sword-flag, gladiole*, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 88.

xўlĭnum, i, *n.* = ξύλινον, *cotton*: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

xўlŏbălsămum, i, *n.* = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam tree*, v. balsamum: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

xўlŏcassĭa, æ, *f.* = ξυλοκασσία, i. t. *the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood*, but prob. *the bark*: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16 § 7.

xўlŏcinnămōmum, i, *n.* = ξυλοκινναμωμον, i. t. *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood*, but prob. *the bark*: Plin. 12, 19, 42. Also contracted xylocinnāmum, i, *n.*: Scrib. Comp. 271.

xўlon, i, *n.* = ξύλον (wood), *the cotton-tree*, v. gossypium: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

xўlŏphўtum (-on), i, *n.* = ξυλόφυτον, *an unknown kind of herb*: App Herb. 99.

xўris, ĭdis, *f.* = ξυρίς, *stinking-flag*, or *roast beef plant*, Iris foetidissima, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

xystarches, æ, *m.* = ξυστάρχης, *the master, director*, or *manager of a xystus*: Amm. 21, 1 *med.*: Tert. ad Mart. 3.

xystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ξυστικός *pertaining to a xystus*: vanitas, *i. e. of the athletes*, Tert. Pudic. 7 *med.* ‖ Subst. xystici, ōrum, *m. plu. athletes*: Suet. Aug. 45. Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, *m.* = ξυστός, among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery where the athletes exercised in winter*: Vitr. 5, 11: id. 6, 10. ‖ Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, *etc.*: Cic. Att. 1, 8: id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: Sen. de Ira 3, 18: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Suet. Aug. 72: Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which Y had previously been represented by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and in like manner borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* for the Greek υ, as bucina from βυκάνη, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φυγή, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *u* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the υ, as mola from μύλη, torax from

δασύς, follows from φιλέω, amaora from ἔρυμαι. Y seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, like y, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin sd, and partly to the English s: hence a few of the old grammarians deny that z was a double consonant, and on that account, when it was to form position, wrote ss; hence, also, the unsettled forms Zmyrna and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the transformation of Ζάκυνθος into Saguntum. The use of zs for z, in verbs borrowed from Greek verbs in ζω, as atticizso, musso, comissor, is based perhaps on Aeolic forms in -σσω. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into j; and the form zeta, along with dieta, from an interchange of z and dj. The interchange of z, j, and d is seen in Diespiter, Zεύς, Jupiter.

zămia, ae, *f.* = ζαμία, *hurt, damage, loss*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

zancha or **zanca**, ae, *f. a kind of soft Parthian shoe*: Gallien. in Treb. Claud. 17 · Cod. Theod. 14, 10, 2.

zantherea, is, *m. a yellow gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zăplūtus, a, um, *adj.* = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*: Petr. 37.

zea, ae, *f.* = ζέα, *a kind of wheat*, Triticum dicoccum, Schrib.: Plin. 18, 8, 19 · Hier. in Jesai. 9, 28, 25. ‖ *a kind of rosemary* App. Herb. 97.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [zelo] *a zealous person, a zealot*: Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 12.

zēlōtŷpa, ae, *f.* [zelus vir] *a jealous woman*. Tert Exhort. Cast. 9.

zēlo, 1. *v. a.* = ζηλόω, *to love with zeal* or *ardently*: populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36: Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

zēlōtes, ae, *m.* = ζηλωτής, *one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous*: of God: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28: Vulg. Exod. 20, 5.

zēlōtўpa, ae, v. zelotypus, no. II.

zēlōtўpia, ae, *f.* = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

zēlōtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, *jealous*: Iarbe, Juv. 5, 45 moechae, id. 6, 278. ‖ Subst. zelotypus, i, *m. a jealous man*: Petr. 45. Quint. 4, 2, 30 · Mart. 1, 93, 13. (ll) zelotypa, ae, *f. a jealous woman*: Petr. 69.

zēlus, i, *m.* = ζῆλος, *zeal, emulation, jealousy*: Vitr. 7 praef.: Prud. Hamart. 188: Ans. Epigr. 77.

zēma, ătis, *n.* = ζέμα, *a cooking utensil, a saucepan*: Apic. 6, 1 *fin.*: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14.

zephўrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ζεφύριος, *pertaining to a zephyr*: ova, *i. e. roundeggs, addle eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80.

zephўrus, i, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin Favonius): Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337: Hor Od. 3, 1, 24 Virg. G. 1, 44: Ov. M. 1, 64. Poet. *wind*, in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 562.

zeros, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 9, 53.

zēta, ae, *f.* v. dieta, *ad init.*

zēta, *indecl. n.* = ζῆτα, *the Greek letter* zeta: Aus. Idyll. de Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārius, a, um, i. q. diaetarius: Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

zeugites, ae, *m.* = ζευγίτης, *a kind of reed*, Arundo Donax, Linn., Plin. 16, 36, 66.

zeugma, ătis, *n. a grammatical figure in which two subjects are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18.

zēus, i, *m.* = ζαιός, *the dory*, called, in pure Latin, fabet. Col. 8, 16, 9: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

zingĭbĕri, *indecl. n.* = ζιγγιβερι, *ginger*, Amomum zingiber, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 14. Also, zingiber, ĕris, *n.*: Cels. 5, 23 *fin*: Pall Oct. 20, 2 Apic. 2, 2. (Hence It. *zenzévero, zénzero, gengióvo*, Sp. *gengibre*; Fr. *gingembre*.)

zinzillĭlo, 1. *v. n. to chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne). Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i. *m. the caul, omentum*: Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

zizanĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares*, a generic term for noxious weeds · Prud. Apoth. 6, 8.

zizўphum, i, *n. ziziphum, the jujube*: Plin. 15, 14, 14: id. 21, 9, 27.

zizўphus, i, *m.* = ζιζυφος, *the jujube-tree*, Zizyphus vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 3 · Pall. 5, 4.

smăragdus, i, v. smaragdus, *ad init.*

smilampis, is, *m. an unknown precious stone* Plin. 37, 10, 70.

sōdĭăcus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac*; pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic. Arat. 317: Gell. 13, 9. *Adj.*: zodiacum disastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 16. zodiaca hospitia, lb. p. 4.

sōmŏtĕgănīte, es, *f.* [ζωμὸς τήγανον] *a dish of fish* (unknown) *stewed in their own liquor*: Apic. 4, 2, Humelb.

sŏna, ae, *f.* = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night · Cat. 2, 13: Ov. F. 2, 320. Id. M. 5, 470: id. Am. 1, 7, 48. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1224.)

2. *a girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt*: C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

‖ Transf. *the girdle or belt of Orion*, a constellation Ov. F. 6, 787.

3. *a line running round the edge of a gem, a girdle*: Plin. 37, 6, 24.

3. *one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*: Virg. G. 1, 233: Ov. M. 1, 46: Plin. 2, 68, 68: Mart. Cap. 6, 196

4. *a kind of herpes or erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, *the shingles*; called also zoster: Scrib. comp. 63.

sōnālis, e, *adj.* [sona] *pertaining to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

sōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a belt or girdle*: sector, *a cutpurse*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20. ‖ Subst. zonarius, ii, *m. a maker of girdles*: Cic. Flac. 7, 17.

sōnātim, *adv.* [id.] *round about in a circle*: Lucil. in Non. 189, 33.

sōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girdle*: Cat. 61, 53: Serem. in Non. 539, 19: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

sōophthalmos, i, *m.* = ζωόφθαλμος, *great houseleek*, called also aizoum majus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

sōophŏrus, i, *m.* = ζωοφόρος, *the frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis): Vitr. 3, 3.

zōpissa, ae, *f.* = ζώπισσα, *pitch mixed with wax which was scraped off from ships*: Plin. 16, 12, 23: id. 24, 7, 26.

zōpўron, i, *n.* = ζωπύρον, *a plant, called also* clinopodion, Clinopodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

zoraniscos, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zoster, ēris, *m.* = ζωστήρ (*a girdle*), *a kind of herpes, the shingles*: Plin. 26, 11, 74. ‖ *a kind of sea-weed, sugar tangle*, Laminaria saccharina, Ag. (called also prason) · id. 13, 25, 48.

zōthēca, ae, *f.* = ζωθήκη, *a little private chamber, closet*, or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

2. *a recess, niche*, for religious purposes Inscr. Orell. no. 1368. lb. 2006.

zōthēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zotheca] *a little closet* or *cabinet*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

zura, ae, *f.* [an African word] *the seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus). Plin. 24, 13, 71.

zygia, ae, *f.* = ζυγία, *a tree called also* carpinus, *horn-beam*, Carpinus Betulus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26. ‖ Zygia tibia, *a nuptial* or *marriage flute*: App. M. 4, p. 157.

zyris, idis, *f.* = ζυγίς, *wild thyme*: App. Herb. 99.

zygostăsium, ii, *n.* [ζυγόστασις] *the office of a weigh-master*: Cod. Theod 15, 16, 1.

zygostātes, ae, *m.* = ζυγοστάτης, *a master of the weights, weigh-master*: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 2: Cod. Justin. 10, 71, 2.

zythum, i, *n.* = ζῦθος, *a kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians: Plin. 22, 25, 82: Col. 10, 116: Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.

PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

Ābas, antis, *m. the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra* (q.v.). Hence **Ābantĭdēs**, æ, *m. a male descendant of Abas:* esp. Acrisius, *son of Abas* and Perseus, *his great-grandson.* **2.** *son of Melantra*, changed by Ceres into a lizard. **3.** *a companion of Æneas.* **4.** *a Tuscan chieftain in* Virg. **5.** *a centaur.*

Abătŏs, i, *f.* (i. e. inaccessible), *a rocky island in the Nile, near Philæ.*

Abba (more correctly Obba), æ, *f. a town in Africa.*

Abbassus, i, *f. a town in Phrygia.*

Abdalonўmus, i, *m. a king of Sidon.*

Abdēra, æ, *f.* (also ōrum, *n. plu.*) *a town on the Thracian coast,* noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, æ, and **Abdērītēs**, æ, *m. an inhabitant of Abdera,* esp. *the philosopher* Democritus; and **Abdērītānus**, a, um, *belonging to Abdera,* i. e. *foolish, insane.*

Abella (not Avella), æ, *f. a town in Campania, abounding in nuts,* now *Avella.* Hence **Abellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants,* and **Abellāna** nux, *the filbert.*

Abii, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe in Asia.*

Abnōba, æ, *m. a mountain range in Germany; the northern part of the Black Forest,* in which the Danube rises.

Aborīgĭnes, um, *m. the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.*

Absyrtus, i, *m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis,* killed by his sister Medēa; also called Aegialeus.

Abўdus, and Abydos, i, *f.* and *m. a town in Mysia,* near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abўdēnus**, a, um, and **Abўdēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Academus, i, *m. a Greek hero,* from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name. (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

Acamas, antis, *m. a son of Theseus and Phædra.*

Acanthus, i, *f. a town of Macedonia.*

Acarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnāna), *m. an Acarnanian.*

Acarnānia, æ, *f. the most westerly province of Greece.* Hence **Acarnānicus**, a, um.

Acastus, i, *m. son of Pelias,* king of Thessaly.

Acca, æ, *f. a companion of Camilla.*

2. Acca Larentia, v. Larentia. Hence **Accālia**, ium, *n. the festival of Acca Larentia.*

Accius (Attius), ii, *m. a Roman proper name.* More esp. L. Accius, *a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy.* Hence **Accĭānus** (Att.), a, um, *belonging to Accius.* **2.** Accius Navius, *a soothsayer who, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.*

Acco, ōnis, *m. a chief of the Senones* (Gauls).

Ace, ēs, *f.* (later Ptolemais or Acca), *a town in Phœnicia,* now *Acre.*

Acerbas, æ, *m. another name for Sichæus,* q. v.

Acerræ, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Campania,* near Naples, now *Acerra.* Hence **Acerrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Acēsĭnes, æ, *m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus,* now *the Chenab.*

Acesta, æ, also Acestē, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily:* its earliest name was Egesta. Later Segesta. Hence **Acestenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Acestes, æ, *m. a mythical king of Sicily.*

Achæmĕnes, is, *m. the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus.* Hence **Achæmĕnĭus**, a, um, *Persian;* and **Achæmĕnĭdæ**, ārum, *m. the royal house of Persia.*

Achæmĕnĭdes, is, *m. a companion of Ulysses.*

Achæus, i, *m. son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achæans.* **2.** *a king of Lydia.*

Achæus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Achaia, Achæan, Grecian.* As *Subst.:* *an Achæan, a Greek.*

Achāia, æ, *f.* (in poets Achāĭa quadri-syll.) *the province of Achaia,* in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. **2.** *the name of Greece* as a Rom. province. Hence **Achāĭas**, ădis, *f. an Achæan* or *Greek woman;* **Achāĭus** (Achāīus), a, um, *Achæan, Grecian;* also *subst. an Achæan* or *Greek woman.*

Acharnæ, ārum, *f. plu. a district* (or demus) *in Attica.* Hence **Acharnānus**, i, *m. a native of Acharnæ.*

Acharræ, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Thessaly.*

Achātes, æ, *m. a companion of Æneas.* **2.** *a river in Sicily.*

Achēlōus, i, *m. one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus,* now *the Aspropotamo.* **2.** *the river-god Achelous.* Hence **Achēlōĭus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the river A.:* pocula Acheloia = *draughts of water* (Virg.). **3.** *Aetolian:* heros, i. e. *Tydeus, king of Aetolia.* Also **Achēlōĭas**, ădis, and **Achēlōĭs**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Achelous.* In plur., *the Sirens.*

Achĕron, ontis, or **Achĕrunta**, untis, *m.* (*f.* in Pl., and the 1st syll. long; *Acc.* Acherunta, Lucr.); in Liv. coll. form **Achĕros**, i, *m. a river in Epirus.* **2.** *a river in Southern Italy.* **3.** *a river in the Lower World:* hence *the Lower World itself.* Hence **Achĕrontĭcus**, a, um, **Achĕrūsĭus**, a, um (-ūntius), and **Achĕruntĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to Acheron,* or *the Lower World.* (See Part I.)

Achĕrontĭa, æ, *f. a small town near Venusia* (birthplace of Horace); now *Acerenza.*

Achĕruns, v. Acheron.

Achilla, v. Achoita.

Achillas, æ, *m. the murderer of Pompey.*

Achilles, is, *m.* (poet. *Nom.* Achilleus, trisyl.; *Gen.* Achillī and Achillī; *Acc.* Achillăa; *Voc.* Achille; *Abl.* Achillē rarely -ī, Ov.) *the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis.* Hence **Achillēus**, a, um, *belonging to Achilles,* and **Achillīdes**, æ, *m. a descendant of Achilles;* esp. *his son Pyrrhus.*

Achīvus, a, um, *adj. Achæan, Grecian.* Hence **Achīvi**, ōrum (*Gen. plur.* Achivom, Virg.), *m. the Greeks.*

Acholla (Achilla), æ, *f.* a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achillītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Achrădīna, or Acradina, æ, *f. a part of the city of Syracuse* Hence **Achrādīnus**, a, um, *adj.*

Acidālius, a, um, *adj. belonging to Venus.* Hence **Acidālia**, æ, *f. an epithet of Venus.*

Acilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Acilĭānus**, a, um.

Acis, is and ĭdis, *m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.*

Acmōn, ŏnis, *m. a companion of Æneas* **2.** *a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.*

Acmōnensis, e, *adj. belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.*

Acmōnĭdes, is, *m.* [ἄκμων, anvil] *one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Acontius, i, *m. a lover of Cydippe.*

Acræ, ārum, *f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse,* now *Palazzolo.*

Acraephĭa, æ, *f. a town in Bœotia.*

Acræus, a, um, *adj.* "occupying a height," an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

Acrăgās, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* Acragantem) *a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it:* the city was also called Agrigentum, q. v., now *Girgenti.* Hence **Acrăgantīnus** (**Agrigent-**), *belonging to Agrigentum,* applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

Acrĭæ, ārum, *f. a town in Laconia.*

Acrillæ, ārum, *f. plu.* a town in *Sicily.*

Acrĭsĭus, ii, *m. king of Argos, father of Danaë,* unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Acrisĭŏnē**, ēs, *f. the daughter of Acrisius,* i. e. *Danaë.* Hence **Acrisĭŏnēius**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Acrisius,* and **Acrisĭŏnĭădæ**, æ, *m. a descendant of Acrisius,* i. e. *Perseus, son of Danaë.*

Acrocorinthus, i, *f.* (-um, *n.*) *a lofty mountain-range on the N. coast of Epirus, running out into Actium in a promontory,* now *C. Linguetta.*

Acrocorinthus, i, *f. the citadel of Corinth.*

Acron, ōnis, *m. a king of the Caninefates.*

nenses, slain by Romulus. 2. a *Greek*, slain by Mezentius.

Ăcrŏta, æ, m. a *king of Alba*, brother of Romulus Silvius.

Actæon, ōnis, m. *a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.*

Actē, ēs, *f.* (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actæus**, a, um, *belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian*; and **Actias**, ădis, *f. epith. of* Cleopatra (Stat.) *adj. Attic, Athenian.*

Actium, ii, n. *a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta*; near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31. Hence **Actiăcus**, a, um and **Actius**, a, um; also **Actias**, ădis, *f.* 2. *a harbour in Corcyra.*

Actor, ōris, m. a *companion of Aeneas.* 2. *the grandfather of Patroclus.* Hence **Actŏrides**, æ, m. *a descendant of Actor*, i. e. Patroclus.

Adherbal, ălis, m. a *Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.* 2. *a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.*

Adiăbēna, æ (-ē, ēs), *f. a district of Northern Assyria.* Hence **Adiābēnus**, a, um, and subst. **Adiābēni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Admētus, i, m. *a king of Pherae in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis.* 2. *a king of the Molossi, the protector of Themistocles.*

Ădōnis, is *or* ĭdis (also, in Pl., Adōneus, ei, trisyl.), m. (*Acc.* Adonidem *or* Adonim; *Voc.* Adoni) *a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.*

Adōrēus, i, m. *a mountain range of Galatia.*

Adrămyttĕum, i, *f.*, and **Adrămyttēum**, or **Adrămyttium**, i, n. *a maritime town in Mysia*, now *Adramyti.* Hence **Adrămyttēnus**, a, um.

Adrāna, æ, *f. a river of Germany, in Hesse*; now *the Eder.*

Ădrastē or **Ădrastīa**, æ, *f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds; similar in power to Nemesis.*

Ădrastus, i, m. *a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.* Hence **Ădrastēus**, a, um, and **Ădrastis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Adrastus*, esp. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus.*

Ădria, *etc.*: v. Hadria, *etc.*

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrumetum.

Adūātŭca, æ, *f. a fortress in the territory of the Bibrones*; now prob.) *Tongres.*

Adūātŭci or **Adūātŭci**, ōrum, m. *the people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.*

Æa, æ, *f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed.* Hence **Æēta**, æ, m. (Gr. *acc.* Aeeton) *son of Jupiter by Aegina; a king of Aegina*: a account of his just government ade judge in the lower regions, with imos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Æăcĭdēs**, æ, m. (*Voc.* Aeacidă and Aeacidē) *a male descendant of eacus.* Esp. *his son Phocus.* 2. *is son Peleus.* 3. *his grandson chilles.* 4. *his great-grandson yrrhus, son of Achilles.* 5. *his ier descendant, Pyrrhus, king of pirus.* 6. *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.*

Ææa, æ, *f. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where Calypso also dwelt*, now called *Monte Circello.*

Æas, antis, m. *a river in Epirus.*

Æcŭlānum (**Æcl.**), i, n. *a city of the Hirpini in Samnium.* Hence **Æcŭlāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Æduī (less correctly Haedui), ōrum, m. *a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.*

Æētes, **Æētas**, or **Æēta**, æ, m. *king of Colchis; father of Medea*, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Æētæus**, a, um, *belonging to Aeetes*; and **Æētĭas**, ădis, *f.* or **Æētĭnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Aeetes*, i. e. *Medea.*

Ægæ and **Ægeæ**, ārum, *f. a town in Macedonia.* 2. *a town in Aeolis.* 3. *a town in Cilicia.* Hence **Ægæātes**, ium, *its inhabitants.*

Ægæon, ōnis, m. *a giant.* 2. *a sea-god.*

Ægæus (**Ægēus**), a, um, *adj. Aegean*, epith. of Neptune and Venus. **Mare Ægæum**, *the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor*; now *the Archipelago.* Also *absol.* **Ægæum**, i, n. for Aegaeum Mare. [Etym. uncertain. Curt. connects it with αἴγις, *storm-wind*; αἶγες, *waves.*]

Ægātes, ium, *f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily*, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, B.C. 241.

Ægeus (dissyl.), ĕi, m. *king of Athens, father of Theseus.* Hence **Ægīdes**, æ, m. *Theseus*; and plur., **Ægīdæ**, ārum, m. *descendants, children, or grandchildren of Aegeus.*

Ægĕus, *adj.*, v. Aegaeus.

Ægĭăleus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, m. *son of Aeetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.*

Ægīna, æ, *f. the mother of Aeacus.* 2. *an island near Attica.* Hence **Ægīnēta**, æ, m. a *native* or *inhabitant of Aegina*, and **Ægīnētĭcus**, a, um, *Aeginetan.*

Ægīnium, ii, n. *a fortress in Thessaly*, now *Stagús.* Hence **Ægīnienses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Achaia.*

Ægĭs, ĭdis, *f. a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.*

Ægon, ōnis, m. *the name of a shepherd in Virg.*

Ægŏs flūmen (=αἰγὸς ποταμός), n. *a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, B.C. 405.

(1) **Ægyptus**, i, *f. Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Ægyptĭus**, a, um, *Egyptian*, and subst.: *an Egyptian.* **Ægyptĭăcus**, a, um.

(2) **Ægyptus**, i, m. *a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.*

Ælius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Ælĭānus**, a, um.

Ælĭus, ĭi, *f. one of the Harpies.* 2. *the name of a swift dog in* Ov.

Æmĭlius, a, *the name of a distinguished Roman gens.* **Æmĭlĭa via**, *or simply* **Æmĭlĭa**, *a famous highway in the North of Italy.* Hence **Æmĭlĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to the Aemilian gens*: thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

Æmĭlius Măcer, *of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

Æmŏnĭa, v. Haemonia, *etc.*

Æneārĭa, æ (also called Pithēcūsa), *f. an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas*; now *Ischia.*

Ænēa or **Ænīa**, æ, *f. a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia.* Hence **Ænēātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Ænēas, æ, m. (*Nom.* sometimes Aenēa; *Gen.* sometimes Aeneā; *Acc.* often Aenean; *Voc.* Aeneā) *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges. Hence **Ænēădes**, æ, m. (*Gen. plur. sync.* Aeneadum) *a descendant of Aeneas*; esp. in *plur.* **Ænēădæ**, ārum and um, *the Trojans*, and hence *the Romans.* Also *an epithet of Augustus.* Another form of the patronymic is Aenīdes, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9. 653=*Ascanius.* **Ænēis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas*, and **Ænēĭus**, a, um (quadrisyl.); *of* or *belonging to Aeneas.*

Ænōbarbus, v. Ahenobarbus.

Ænus (os), i, *f. a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus.* Hence **Ænĭi**, ōrum, *its inhabitants.* 2. *a river between Rhaetia and Noricum*, now the *Inn.*

Æŏlēs, um, m. pl. more freq. **Æŏlĭi**, ōrum, *the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.*

Æŏlĭa, æ, *f. a group of islands near Sicily*, now *the Lipari Islands.* 2. *the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds.* 3. *the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Æŏlis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Æŏlĭus, a, um, *belonging to Aeolus* or *Aeolia, Aeolian.* Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcaeus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

Æŏlus, i, m. *the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.* 2. *a king of Thessaly.* Hence **Æŏlĭdes**, æ, m. *a descendant of Aeolus*; esp. his son Sisyphus: also, Athamas, and others.

Æqui, ōrum, m. *plu. a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome.* Hence, **Æquĭcŭlus** or **-cŏlus**, a, um, and **Æquĭcus**, a, um.

Æquĭmaellĭum (not **-mēllium**), i, n. *an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maelius stood, before it was levelled to the ground* (aequata solo).

Æropē, ēs, and **Æropa**, æ, *f. the wife of Atreus.*

Æsăcus (-os), i, m. *a son of Priam.*

(1) **Æsar**, a *name of God among the Etruscans.*

(2) **Æsar**, ăris, m. *a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona.* Hence **Æsārēus**, a, um, *adj.*

Æschines, is, m. *a disciple of Socrates.* 2. *a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.*

Æschўlus, i, m. *the first great tragic poet of Greece*, flourished about B.C. 480. 2. *a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.*

Æsculāpius, i, m. *son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine: the god of medicine.*

Æsernia (not Es.), æ, *f. a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Isernia* or *Sirigna.* Hence **Æsernīnus**, a, um.

Æson, ōnis, m. *a Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth.* Hence **Æsŏnĭdes**, æ,

m. Jason; and **Aesŏnĭus**, a, um, *Aesonian.*

Aesŏpus, i, *m. a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus.* Hence **Aesŏpĭus, Aesopēus,** and **Aesŏpĭcus**, a, um, *Aesopic.* 2. *a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.*

Aesquillae, v. Esquiliae.

Aestĭi (not Aestui), ōrum, *m. a people of Germany on the Baltic*, now *the Esthen.*

Aestŭla, ae, *f. a town near Tibur.* Hence **Aestŭlānus**, a, um.

Aethālia, ae, *f. a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Ilva*, now *Elba.*

Aethĭŏpia, ae, *f. a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the equator.* Hence **Aethĭŏpĭcus**, a, um, *Aethiopian.*

Aethĭops, ŏpis, *m.* (also *adj.*) (i. e. *sun-burnt face*) *an Ethiopian*; also *an Egyptian.* 2. *any black man.*

Aethōn, ōnis, *m.* (i. e. *burning*) *the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.*

Aethra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.* 2. *daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus.*

Aetna, ae, and Greek form **Aetnē**, ēs, *f. the volcano Aetna in Sicily*, now called also *Monte Gibello.* Hence **Aetnaeus**, a, um, *Aetnean.* 2. *a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna.* Hence **Aetnensis**, e, *adj.*

Aetōlia, ae, *f. a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania.* Hence **Aetōlĭcus, Aetōlĭus** (poet.), and **Aetōlus**, a, um; also **Aetōlis**, ĭdis, *f. an Aetolian woman.*

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African.* Subst. **Āfri**, ōrum, *m. plu. Africans.* Hence **Āfrĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to the Afri, African.*

Āfrānius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* 2. *a general of Pompey.* Hence **Āfrānĭāni**, ōrum, *m. soldiers of Afranius.*

Āfrĭca (strictly *fem.* of Africus, a, um: v. Afer), ae, *f. originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war*, B.C. 146. 2. *in an extended sense, the continent of Africa.* Hence **Āfrĭcānus**, a, um: esp. *as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios*, viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (B.C. 201), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

Āfrĭcus, i, *m. the south-west wind, the Sirocco.*

Āgămēdes, ae, *m. brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.*

Āgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* also Agamemno) *king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.* Hence **Āgămemnŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. his son, Orestes*; and **Āgămemnŏnĭus**, a, um.

Āgănippē, ēs, *f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Āgănippēus**, a, um, and **Āgănippĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. belonging to Aganippe*, i. e. *sacred to the Muses.*

Āgăthŏcles, is, *m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island.* Hence **Āgăthŏclēus**, a, um. 2. *the author of a History of Cyprus.*

Āgăthўrna, ae, *f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.*

Āgăthўrsi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.*

Āgāvē (-auē), ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.*

Āgendĭcum, i, *n. a town of the Senones in Gallia*, prob. the mod. *Sens.*

Āgēnor, ŏris, *m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido.* Hence **Āgēnŏrĕus**, a, um, and **Āgēnŏrĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Agenor*: esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, *whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agenor.*

Āgēsĭlāus, i, *m. a celebrated Spartan king, about* 400 B.C.

Āgis, ĭdis (Acc. Agin), *m. the name of several kings of Sparta.* Esp. Agis II., *brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus*; and Agis IV., *who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.* 2. *a Lycian warrior in Virg.*

Āglāĭă, ae, or **Āglāĭē**, ēs, *f. one of the Graces.*

Āglāŏphon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Greek painter; father and teacher of Polygnotus, about* 400 B.C.

Āglaurus, i, *f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosus, changed by Mercury into a stone.*

Āgrĭcŏla, ae, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, *a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.*

Āgrĭgentum, i, *n.*, v. Acragas. Hence **Āgrĭgentīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

Āgrippa, ae, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who pacified the plebs in the 1st Secession*; and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *son-in-law of Augustus.* 2. *the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.*

Āgrippīna, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus.* 2. *a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula.* 3. *daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Āgrippīnensis**, e, *adj. of or belonging to* Agrippina; and Colonia Agrippinensis (now *Cologne*), *a colony planted on the Rhine and named after* No. 3.—As *Subst.*: **Āgrippīnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Āgўieus (trisyl.), ĕi or eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways* (ἀγυιαί).

Āgўlla, ae, *f. a town in Etruria*, subsequently called Caere, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Āgўllīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Āgўrĭum, ĭi, *n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna; the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.* Hence **Āgўrienses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants*, and **Āgўrīnus**, a, um.

Āgўrtes, ae, *m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.*

Āhāla, ae, *m. a family name of the* gens Servilia. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, *master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.*

Āharna, ae, *f. a town in Etruria.*

Āhēnōbarbus (Āēn-), i, *m. a family name of the* gens Domitia.

Aius Lŏcŭtius or **Aius Lŏcūtius**, *a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."*

Ājax, ācis, *m.* = Aias, *the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery*: Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), *'the greater,' who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles.* 2. Ajax Oileus (son of Oileus), *'the less,' king of the Locri.*

Ālăbanda, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Caria, distinguished for its* wealth and luxury. Hence **Ālăbandensis**, ium, or **Ālăbandēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*; and **Ālăbandēus** (quadrisyll.) *belonging to Alabanda.*

Ălăcris, v. Halacris.

Ălămanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanais* (*Don*).

Ălastor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.*

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, *f. the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake* (Lacus Albanus) *and Mons Albanus.* Hence **Albānus**, a, um, *Alban*; and **Albāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants, the Albans.* Also **Albensis**, e, in phr. populi Albenses, *the tribes having a common origin with Alba.* 2. Alba Fucentia, *a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi.*

Albĭci, ōrum, *m. pl. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.*

Albĭgaunum (Albin-), i, *n. a town of Liguria*, now *Albenga.* Hence **Albingaunī**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Albīnĭus, ii, *m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.*

Albĭnŏvānus, i, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid.* 2. Celsus Albinovanus, *a friend of Horace.*

Albintĭmēlium, ii, *n.* i. q. Intimelii, ōrum, *m. a town of Liguria*, now *Ventimiglia.*

Albīnus, i, *m. a Roman family name.*

Albĭon, ōnis, *f. an ancient name of Britain.*

Albis, is, *m. a river of Germany*, now *the Elbe.*

Albĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Albius Tibullus, *a Roman elegiac poet.* Hence **Albĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*

Albŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *the old name of the Tiber.*

Albūnēa, and **Albūna**, ae, *f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks*; or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there.*

Alburnus, i, *m. a mountain in Lucania*, now *Monte di Postiglione.*

Alcaeus, i, *m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him*, Alcaic. Hence **Alcāĭcus**, a, um, *Alcaic.*

Alcămēnes, is, *m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.*

Alexander, dri, *m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas.*

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f. the castle of Megara.* Hence *Megara itself.*

Alcăthŏus, i, *m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.*

Alcē, ēs, *f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.*

Alcĭdes (disyl.), ae and ēn, *m. father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules.* Hence **Alcīdēus**, ae, *m. Hercules.*

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (Gen. Alcibiadi) 1. *the*

a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcĭdes, v. Alcens.

Alcĭdămas, antis, m. *a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.*

Alcĭmēdē, ēs, *f. wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason.*

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, m. *a wood-carver mentioned by Virgil.*

Alcĭnŏŭs, i, m. *a king of the Phaecians*, by whom Ulysses was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, Juventus Alcinoi (Hor.).

(1) **Alcis**, idis, *f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians* (dub.).

(2) **Alcis**, is, m. *a deity of the Naharvali.*

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus* (Ov.).

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon**, ōnis, m. *a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle.* In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the Furies. Hence **Alcmaeōnĭus**, a, um.

Alcmēna or **Alcŭmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.*

Alcyŏnē (Halc.), ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher.* Hence **Alcyŏnēus** and **-nĭus** (Halc.), a, um. Dies Alcyonii = alcedonia, q. v. (Part I.).

Ălēbas or **Ălēvas** (**-euas**), ae, m. *a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.*

Ălecto (**All.**), ūs, *f.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*) *one of the three Furies or Erinyes.*

Ălēĭus, a, um, *pertaining to Ale in Lycia.* 2. **Ălēĭi** campi, ōrum, m. *the Aleian plains* (Gr. ἀλαομαι, *to wander*), *in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered.*

Ălēmanni (more correctly **Alămanni**), ōrum, m. (i.e. *Germ.* alle Männer), *Alemanni*, a people of Germany on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, whose name the Gauls used to signify the whole German people. Hence 1. **Ălēmannĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Alemanni* (whence Fr. *Allemagne*). 2. **Ălēmannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* belonging to the Alemanni.

Ălēmon, ōnis, m. *father of Mycelus, who built Crotona.* Hence **Ălēmōnĭdēs**, ae, m. *his son Mycelus.*

Ălēsĭa, ae, *f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar*, now *Alise.*

Ălĕtrĭum, i, n. *a town in Latium*, now *Alatri.* Hence **Ălĕtrīnas**, ātis, and **Ălĕtrīnensis**, e.

Alexander, dri, m. *a frequent Greek name.* Esp. *the son of Philip II. and Olympias, surnamed the Great.* 2. *a son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.* 3. *a tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.* 4. *a king of Epirus.* 5. *another name of Paris, son of Priam.*

Alexandrĭa (also **Alexandrēa**, the form in the time of Cic.), ae, *f. a city built by Alexander the Great on the coast of Egypt.* Hence **Alexandrīnus**, a, um, *adj. Alexandrine.* 2. *a town in Troas* (called also Alexandria Troas).

Alexirhŏē, ēs, *a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Aesacus.*

Alexis, idis (*Acc.* Alexim; *Voc.* Alexi), m. *the name of a beautiful youth, in Virg.* 2. *a freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.*

Algĭdum, i, n. *a town on Mount Algidus.*

Algĭdus, i, m. (sc. mons) *a mountain near Rome.* Also *adj.* **Algĭdus**, a, um.

Aliphēra, ae, *f. a town in Arcadia.*

Ălis, idis, *f.* = Elis, q. v. Hence **Ălĭus** or **Ălēus**, a, um, *adj.* = Elius.

Ălĭso, ōnis, m. *a fortress built by Drusus near the Wesel*, now *Liesborn.*

Allĭa (not **Ălĭa**), ae, *f. a small river which flows into the Tiber*, 11 *miles north of Rome:* it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 18th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies **Allĭensis**, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allĭfae, ārum, also **Ălĭfa**, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Vulturnus*, now *Alife.* Hence **Allĭfānus**, a, um: pocula, *drinking-cups made at Allifae.*

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrŏges**, um, m. (*Acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv.), *the Allobrogians, a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Isère:* subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allŏbrŏgĭcus**, a, um, *Allobrogian.*

Almo, ōnis, m. *a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome*, now *the Acquataccia.* 2. *the deity of the stream, father of the nymph Lara.*

Ălōeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the name of a giant.* Hence **Ălōĭdae**, arum, m. *plu. his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.*

Alpes, ium, *f. plu.* (*Nom. sing.* Alpis, rare) *the Alps.* Hence **Alpīcus**, a, um, and **Alpīnus**, a, um, *Alpine.*

Alphēĭas, ădis, *f. the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.*

Alphēsĭboeus, i, m. *the name of a herdsman*, in Virg.

Alphēus (trisyl.) or **Alphĕus**, i, m. *the chief river of Peloponnesus, which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea.* It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and, reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphēus**, a, um, epith. of Pisae (Pisa) in Italy, *founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis; Alphean.*

Alsĭum, i, n. *a city on the coast of Etruria*, now *Palo.* Hence **Alsĭensis**, e, and **Alsĭus**, a, um.

Althaea, ae, *f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

Altĭnum, i, n. *a town in the north of Italy, near Venice*, now *Altino.* Hence, **Altĭnātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Aluntĭum, i, n. *a town on the north coast of Sicily.* Hence **Aluntĭnus**, a, um.

Alyattes, is or ĕi, m. *a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

Alyzĭa or **Alyzēa**, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.*

Amalthēa, ae, *f. a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk*; or, acc. to others, *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae. 2. *the name of the Cumaean sibyl.*

Amantĭa, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Illyria.* Hence **Amantĭāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Amānus, i, m. *a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria.* Hence **Amānĭcae Pylae**, *the Passes of Amanus*; and **Amānĭenses**, ium, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Mt. Amanus.*

Amaryllis, idis or ĭdos, *f.* (*Acc.* Amaryllida; *Voc.* Amarylli), *a shepherdess in Virg.*

Amăsēnus, i, m. *a small river of Latium*, now *Amaseno.*

Amāsis, is and ĭdis, *a king of Egypt, about* 500 B.C.

Amastris, is, *f. a town of Paphlagonia.* Hence **Amastrĭăcus**, a, um.

Amāta, ae, *f. the wife of king Latinus in Virg.*

Amăthus, untis, *f.* (*Acc. Gr.* Amathunta) *a town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Amăthūsĭa**. Hence **Amăthūsĭăcus**, a, um.

Amāzon, ōnis, *f.*: *plur.* Amazones, *the Amazons, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river Thermodon, near the S.E. coast of the Euxine.* Hence **Amāzōnĭcus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Amāzŏnĭus**, a, um, *Amazonian*; and **Amāzōnis**, ĭdis, *f. an Amazon.*

Ambarri, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.*

Ambiāni, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobriva*, now *Amiens.*

Ambĭbări, ōrum, m. *a people in the N.W. of Gallia (Armorica).*

Ambigātus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.*

Ambiŏrix, īgis, m. *a chief of the Eburones in Gaul.*

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. *a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.*

Ambivariti, ōrum, m. *a Gallic people near the Meuse.*

Ambĭvius, ii, m. (L. Turpio) *a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.*

Ambrācia, ae, *f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta.* Hence **Ambrăcĭensis**, e, and **Ambrācĭus**, a, um; also **Ambrăcĭōtes**, ae, m. and n. *Ambracian.*

Ambrŏnes, um, *a Celtic tribe; conquered by Marius.*

Ămĕnānus, i, m. *a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.* Also *adj.* **Ămĕnānus**, a, um.

Ămĕrĭa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its osiers*, now *Amelia.* Hence **Ămĕrīnus**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Āminaeus (**-ēus**), a, um, *belonging to Aminaea, a region in the Picentine country*, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

Āmisĭa, ae, m. *a river in Germany*, now *the Ems.* 2. *f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.*

Āmisus, i, *f. a town in Pontus*, now *Samsûn.*

Āmĭternum, i, n. *a very ancient town in the Sabine country*, the birthplace of Sallust; now *San Vittorino.* Hence **Āmĭternus**, a, um, and **Āmĭternīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Ammōn (more correctly **Hammon**), ōnis, m. *an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram.* Hence **Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Amorgus (**-os**), i, *f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the elder Simonides.*

Ampĕlos, i, m. (Gr. ἀμπελος, *vine*), *a Thracian youth, beloved by Bacchus.*

Amphiărāus, i, m. *a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alemaeon and Amphilochus.* Hence **Amphiărēus** (five syll.), a, um, *Amphiarian*, and **Amphiărāĭdes**, ae, m. *son of Amphiaraus*, i.e. *Alcmaeon.*

Amphictўŏnes, um (*Acc. Gr.* **-as**), m. *plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphictyonic*

Amphilŏchia, æ, *f.* *a small province in Acarnania.* Hence **Amphilŏchĭcus** or **Amphilŏchius**, a, um; and **Amphilŏchi**, ōrum, *m.* *the inhabitants of Amphilochia.*

Amphilŏchus, i, *m.* *a son of Amphiaraus, founder of Argos Amphilochium in Epirus.* 2. *a son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who had a temple at Oropus in Attica.*

Amphimĕdon, ontis, *m.* *Libyan slain by Perseus.*

Amphĭon, ōnis, *m.* *son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus; king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe; renowned for his musical skill.* Amphionis arces, *i. e. Thebes* (Ov.). Hence **Amphiōnĭus**, a, um.

Amphipŏlis, is, *f.* *a city in Macedonia on the Strymon.* Hence **Amphipŏlītānus**, a, um.

Amphissa, æ, *f.* *the chief town of the Locri Ozolae.* 2. *a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy.* Hence **Amphissēnus**, a, um, *Amphissian* (Ov.).

Amphissus (-os), i, *m.* *son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Oeta, at the foot of Mt. Oeta.*

Amphitrīte, es, *f.* *the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.*

Amphitrȳo (-ōn) or **-ōn**, ōnis, *m.* *son of Alcaeus and Hipponome, king of Thebes and husband of Alcmene.* Hence **Amphitrȳōnĭădes**, æ, *m.* *Hercules.*

Amphrȳsus or **-os**, i, *m.* *a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of king Admetus.* Hence **Amphrȳsius**, a, um, *Amphrysian*, and thus, *belonging to Apollo.* Also **Amphrȳsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ampȳcus, i, *m.* *father of Mopsus, the seer,* who is hence called **Ampȳcĭdes**, æ. 2. *a priest of Ceres* in Ovid.

Ampyx, ȳcis, *m.* (Gr. *Acc.* -a), *one of the Lapithae.* 2. *a companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone.*

Amsanctus (better, Amps-), i, *m.* *a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations, now Le Mofete.*

Āmŭlĭus, i, *m.* *son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.*

Ămȳclæ, ārum, *f. plu.* *a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux.* 2. *a town in Latium, between Caieta and Terracina.* Hence **Ămȳclæus**, a, um.

Ămȳclĭdes, æ, *m.* *a descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclae, i. e. Hyacinthus.*

Ămȳcus, i, *m.* *a centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithae.* 2. *the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.*

Ămȳdōn, ōnis, *f.* *a town of Paeonia, in Macedonia.*

Ămȳmōnē, ēs, *f.* *daughter of Danaüs and grandmother of Palamedes.* 2. *a fountain near Argos.*

Ămyntas, æ, *m.* *the father of Philip II., king of Macedon.* Hence **Ămyntĭădēs**, æ, *m.* *Philip.* 2. *a shepherd in Virg.*

Ămȳtŏn, ōnis, *m.* *king of the Delphians, and father of Phemius, who is called Ămȳtŏnĭădēs*, æ.

Ănăbĭbon (also **Ănăbĭba**), ōnis, *m.* *son of Orsilochus and father of Mimas,* who is called **Ănăbĭbōnĭus**.

Ănăgea, æ, *f.* *a town of Thessaly.*

Ănăgnĭa, æ, *f.* *a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni.* Hence **Ănăgnīnus**, a, um, and **Ănăgnīni**, ōrum, *m.* *its inhabitants.*

Ănăphē, ēs, *f.* *one of the Sporades, E. of Thera, now Namfi or Namfio.*

Ănăpus, i, and **Ănăpis**, is, *m.* *a river in Sicily, now Anapo.*

Anartes, ium (-i, ōrum), *m.* *a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.*

Anas, æ, *m.* *a river in Spain, now the Guadiana.*

Ănaurus, i, *m.* *a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.*

Ănaxăgŏras, æ, *m.* *a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.*

Ănaxarchus, i, *m.* *a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.*

Ănaxărētē, ēs, *f.* *a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphis, was changed into a stone.*

Ănaxĭmander, dri, *m.* *a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.*

Ănaxĭmĕnes, is, *m.* *a famous philosopher of Miletus: he taught that all things began from air.*

Ancaeus, i, *m.* *an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.*

Ancalites, um, *m.* *a people of Britain mentioned by Caesar.*

Anchĭălus, i, *f.* *a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.*

Anchīses, æ (*Abl.* Anchisā), *m.* *son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders.* Hence **Anchīsēus**, a, um; and **Anchīsĭădes**, æ, *m.* *son of Anchises, i. e. Aeneas.*

Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* (also Ancōna, æ) *an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic, now Ancona.*

Ancus Marcius, i, *m.* *the fourth king of Rome.*

Ancȳra, æ, *f.* *a town in Galatia, now Angora.* Hence **Ancȳrānus**, a, um. Monumentum Ancyranum, *an important record of the reign of Augustus found at Ancyra.*

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi**, ōrum, also Andes, ium, *m. pl.* *a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andēs, ium, *f.* *a village near Mantua; the birthplace of Virgil.* Hence **Andīnus**, a, um.

Andræmon (-ēmon), ōnis, *m.* *father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, changed into a lotus.* 2. *the father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.*

Andrĭa, æ, v. Andros.

Andrĭscus, i, *m.* *a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.*

Andrŏclēs, is (-us, i), *m.* *a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognised and saved from death by the lion.*

Andrŏgĕōs (-ĕus), i, also, -ōn, ōnis, *m.* (*Acc.* -ōnĭ, Androgeōna), *a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians and Megarians.* Hence **Andrŏgĕōnĕus**, a, um, *adj.*

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and -ē, es, *f.* *daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrŏmĕda, æ, and -ē, es, *f.* *daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, rescued from sea-monster by Perseus. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.*

Andrŏnĭcus, i, *m.* *the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans; about 190 B.C.*

Andros and **Andrus**, i, *f.* *the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andro.* Hence **Andrĭus**, a, um; and **Andrĭa**, æ, *f.*, *a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros*, a comedy of Terence.

Ănĕmūrium, ii, *n.* *a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus.* Hence **Ănĕmūrĭensis**, e, *adj.*

Angĭtĭa, æ, *f.* *a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea.* Hence Nemus Angitiae, *in the Marsian territory.*

Angli (Anglii), ōrum, *m. plu.* *the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century A.D., from whom England derives its name.*

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m. plu.* *a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

Ănĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Ănĭcĭānus**, a, um: Aniciana nōta, *the Anician brand* (of wine dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159).

Anĭēn, v. Anio.

Anigros, i, *m.* *a small river of Elis.*

Ănĭo, ōnis (the original form was Anien whence *Gen.* -enis; there was a form Anienus, i), *m.* *a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome;* now *the Teverone.* Hence **Ănĭensis**, e, and **Ănĭēnus**, a, um.

Ănĭus, ii, *m.* *a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.*

Anna, æ, *f.* *the sister of Dido.*

Anna Pĕrenna, *a native Italian goddess:* wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

Annĭbal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. T. Annius Milo, *whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Annĭānus**, a, um.

Anno, v. Hanno.

Anser, ĕris, *m.* *a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m.* *a Cheruscan tribe on the western bank of the Weser.*

Antaeus, i, *m.* *a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules: he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth.*

Antandros (us), i, *f.* *a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida.* Hence **Antandrĭus**, a, um.

Antemnæ, ārum, *f.* (also Antemna, æ, *f.*) *a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber.* Hence **Antemnātes**, ium, *its inhabitants.*

Antēnor, ōris, *m.* *a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua).* Hence **Antēnŏrĭdēs**, æ, *m.* *a male descendant of Antenor;* **Antēnŏrĭus**, a, um, *belonging to Antenor; Patavium, Padunus;* and **Antēnŏrĭdes**, æ, *m.* *a male descendant of Antenor.*

Anthēa, ōrum, *n.* (*an epithet of Argos*), *the country of Diomedes.*

Anthēdon, ōnis, *f.* *a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, the birth-place of Glaucus, and famed for its trade in sponges.*

Anthemius, a, um.

Anthia (-ē), æ, *f.* *daughter of Lycaon and mother of Arcesilaus.*

Antĭcȳra, æ, *f.* *a town on the Corinthian gulf, celebrated for its hellebore.*

Aspra Spitia. **2.** *a town in Thessaly.* **3.** *a town in Locris.* All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

Antigŏnē, ēs (e, ae), *f. daughter of the Theban king Oedipus.* **2.** *daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.*

Antigŏnīa (-ĭa), ae, *f. a town in Epirus.* Hence **Antigŏnēnsis**, e. **2.** *a town in Macedonia.*

Antigŏnus, i, m. *the name of several kings:* **1.** "*king of Asia*"; *a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died* B.C. 301. **2.** Antigonus Gŏnātas, *king of Macedon, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died* B.C. 239. **3.** Antigonus Doson, *brother of* No. 2; *died* B.C. 220.

Antilĭbanus, i, m. *a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus (Lebanon).*

Antilŏchus, i, m. *son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.*

Antimăchus, i, m. *a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.* **2.** *a centaur.*

Antiŏchĭa (also Antiochēa), ae, *f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes*; now *Antakieh.* (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **Antiŏchēnses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Antiŏchus, i, m. *the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans:* died B.C. 187. Hence **Antiŏchīnus**, (-ēnus) a, um, and **Antiŏchēnsis**, e. **2.** *the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.* Hence **Antiŏchēus**, a, um, and **Antiŏchēus** (-ĭus), a, um.

Antiŏpē, ēs (-a, ae), *f. daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* **2.** *the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.*

Antipăter, tri, m. *one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander.* **2.** *his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus.* **3.** *the name of several philosophers: of a Cyrenaic: of a Stoic: of a contemporary of Cicero from Tyre.* **4.** *a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.*

Antiphātes, ae, m. *king of the Laestrygones* (a race of giants). **2.** *son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus,* in Virg.

Antiphon, ontis, m. *the first of the "Attic Orators," born* 480 B.C. **2.** *a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.*

Antipŏlis, is, *f. a city of Gaul,* now *Antibes.* Hence, **Antipŏlītānus**, a um.

Antissa, ae, *f. a town in Lesbos.* Hence **Antissaei**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Antisthĕnes, is and ae, m. *a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.*

Antistĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated jurist.*

Antĭum, ii, n. *a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune,* now *Anzio.* Hence **Antĭās**, ātis, m. **Antĭātīnus**, a, um, also **Antĭas**, ātis, and **Antĭātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Antōnīnus, i, m. *the name of several Roman emperors; esp. of Antoninus Pius* (A.D. 138–161) *and of M. Aurelius Antoninus* (A.D. 161–180). Hence **Antōnīnĭānus**, a, um.

Antōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.* **2.** C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.* **3.** M. Antonius, *the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium,* B.C. 31. Hence

Antōnĭus, a, um, and **Antōnĭānus**, a, um.

Anŭbis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Anubin or -im), m. *an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.*

Anxur, ŭris, n. *an ancient town in Latium,* also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxŭrus**, a, um, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur: and **Anxŭras**, ātis, m. *a native of Anxur.*

Anȳtus, i, m. *one of the accusers of Socrates.*

Aŏnes, um, m. (*Acc.* Aonas) *the Boeotians.*

Aŏnĭa, ae, *f. a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe.* Hence **Aŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Boeotian woman; plur.* **Aŏnĭdes**, *the Muses;* and **Aŏnĭus**, a, um (poet.), *Aonian, Boeotian;* also *relating to the Muses:* Aonius vir, i.e. *Hercules* (Ov.): deus, i.e. *Bacchus* (id.). Also **Aŏnĭdes**, ae, m. *a Theban.*

Aornos, i, m. *the Lake of Avernus.*

Aōus, i, m. *a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.*

Apămēa or **-īa**, ae, *f. one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes.* **2.** *a town in Phrygia.* Hence **Apămēnsis**, e.

Apella, ae, m. prob. *the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.*

Apelles, is (*Voc.* Apella), m. *a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Apellēus**, a, um.

Apennīnus (perh. better App-), i, m. (from Celtic *pen,* "a head" or "height") *the Apennine Mts.* Hence **Apenninĭcŏla**, ae, *comm. an inhabitant of the Apennines.* Also **Apenninĭgĕna**, ae, m. *adj. born on the Apennines:* of a river: *rising in the Apennines* (Ov.).

Apĕrantĭa, ae, *f. a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.* Hence **Apĕrantĭi**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Aphărēus (trisyll.), ĕi, m. *a king of the Messenians.* Hence **Aphărēĭus**, a, um: proles, i.e. *Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Apharcus.* **2.** *a centaur* in Ov.

Aphidnae, ārum, *f.*, -a, ae, *f. a small place in Attica.*

Aphrŏdīsĭas, ădis, *f. a region in Asiatic Aeolis.*

Apĭcĭus, ii, m. *a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.* Hence **Apĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Apĭdānus, i, m. *a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.*

Apĭna, ae, *f. a poor and small town in Apulia.* Hence perh. pl. *trifles, worthless things* (Mart.).

Apĭŏlae (App-), ārum, *f. plu. a town of Latium.*

Apis, is, m. *a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.*

Apollo, ĭnis, m. *son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god.* Hence **Apollĭnāris**, e, and **Apollĭnĕus**, a, um; *belonging to Apollo.*

Apollŏdōrus, i, m. *a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus.* Hence **Apollŏdōrēi**, ōrum, m. *his pupils.* **2.** *a distinguished grammarian of Athens.* **3.** *an Academic philosopher.* **4.** *a tyrant of Cassandrea.*

Apollōnĭa, ae, *f. the name of several towns:* in Aetolia; in Macedonia: in Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Apollōnĭātae**, ae, m. and **Apollōnĭenses**, ĭum, m. *a native of Apollonia;* **Apollōnĭēnsis**, e, *belonging to Apollonia;* and **Apollōnĭenses**, ĭum, m. *the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

Apollōnĭdienses, ĭum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia.*

Apollōnĭus Rhŏdĭus, ii, m. *a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the Argonautica.*

Appĭas, ădis, *f. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.*

Appii Fōrum, *a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.*

Appĭus, ii, m., and Appĭa, ae, *f. a Roman praenomen,* esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appĭus**, a, um, and **Appĭānus**, a, um. **Appia via**, or simply Appia, *the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius;* and **Appia Aqua**, *the aqueduct made by the same Appius.*

Appŭlēius (Apŭl.), i, m. *the name of several Romans:* esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people,* B.C. 102. Hence **Appŭlēĭus**, a, um. **2.** *Of Madaura in Africa, who lived in the 2nd century* A.D., *and wrote a tale called the Metamorphoses.*

Aprōnĭus, i, m. *a Roman name.* Esp. *a tribune of the people,* B.C. 449. **2.** *an officer under Verres in Sicily.* **3.** *consul,* A.D. 8. Hence **Aprōnĭānus**, a, um.

Apsus, i, m. *a river of Illyria.*

Apuāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Ligurian tribe.*

Apŭlĭa (Appul.), ae, *f. a region in the south-east of Italy,* now *Puglia.* Hence **Apŭlĭcus** (Appŭl.), a, um, and **Apŭlus** (Appŭl.), a, um, *Apulian.*

Aquilēia, ae, *f. the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy.* Hence **Aquilēiensis**, e, *adj.*; and **Aquilēienses**, ĭum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Aquillĭus (-ĭlius), *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Aquillius Gallus, *a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero.* Hence **Aquillĭānus** (-ĭlĭānus), *referring to the jurist Aquillius.*

Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. *the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes.* Hence **Aquilōnĭus**, a, um: proles, i. e, *Calais and Zetes.*

Aquilōnĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium.* **2.** *a town in the north of Samnium,* now *Lacedogna.* Hence **Aquilōnēnsis**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Aquīnum, i, n. *a town of the Volscians,* now *Aquino,* the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquīnas**, ātis, *belonging to Aquinum*; and **Aquīnātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Aquītānĭa, ae, *f. a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenees.* Hence **Aquītāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Arăbĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix.* Hence **Arăbĭcus**, a, um, and **Arăbĭus**, a, um.

Araba, ăbis (Gr. *acc.* Arabin), *adj. Arabian.* Hence subst.: *an Arab, Arabian*; and **Arăbus**, a, um. *As Subst.* **Arăbi**, ōrum, *the Arabians.*

Arachnē, ēs, *f. a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.*

Arĕarnĭus, i, m. *a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.*

Arădus, i, *f. an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name.* Hence **Arădĭus**, a, um.

Ărar (*Nom.* Ărăris, Claud.; *Acc.* Ărarim), ĭris, *m. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus;* now *the Saône.*

Ărātus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled* Φαινόμενα, which Cic., and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Ărātēus**, a, um. **2.** *of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.*

Ărăxes, is, *m. a river in Armenia Major.* **2.** *a river in Persia.*

Arbăces, is, *m. the first king of Media.*

Arbēla, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Assyria,* now *Arbil.* Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Arbuscŭla, ae, *f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.*

Arcădes, v. Arcas.

Arcădia, ae, *f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Arcădĭcus**, a, um, and **Arcădĭus**, a, um.

Arcās, ădis, *m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians.* Hence, **2.** *an Arcadian:* plur. **Arcădes** (-ăs, Virg.), um, *m.* (Gr. *acc.* Arcădăs) and *adj.* (= Arcadius) *Arcadian.*

Arcĕsĭlas (-lāus), ae (*Acc.* Arcesilam), *m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.*

Arcĕsĭus, ii, *m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.*

Archĕlāus, i, *m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates.* **2.** *a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.* **3.** *son of a general of Mithridates* (*also called Archelaus*), *slain by Gabinius.* **4.** *a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.*

Archĭas, ae, *m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended.* **2.** Appy. *a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches* (Archiaci lecti) *are mentioned by Horace.*

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Paros,* the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence **Archĭlŏchĭus**, a, um, *Archilochian,* and so, *sarcastic, bitter.*

Archĭmēdes, is (*Gen.* Archimedi, Cic.; *Acc.* -em and -ēn), *m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus.* Hence **Archĭmēdēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Archўtas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.*

Ardĕa, ae, *f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome,* now *Ardea.* Hence **Ardēas**, ātis, *adj. Ardean,* and in plur. **Ardēātes**, ium, *m. the inhabitants of Ardea;* **Ardēātīnus**, a, um.

Arduenna, ae, *f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time,* now *Ardennes.*

Arestaeus, a, um, *adj.* [orig. Hebr. word] *Babylonian:* campi (Tib.).

Arĕlas, ātis (**Arĕlātē**, ēs), *f. a town in Southern Gaul,* now *Arles.* Hence **Arĕlātensis**, e.

Arēŏpăgus (-os), i, *m.* better as two words, **Arĕus păgus** or **Arĭus păgus**, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions.* Hence **Arēŏpăgīta**, ae, *m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.*

Ăres, is, *m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars.* Hence **Ārĕus**, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Mars.*

Arestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. son of Arestor,* i. e. *Argus.*

Arĕthūsa, ae, *f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.* According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence **Arĕthūsis**, ĭdis, *adj. Arethusan,* a poet. epithet of Syracuse; and **Arĕthūsĭus**, **Arĕthūsaeus**, a, um.

Arrētium (Arretium), ii, *n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria,* now *Aresso.* Hence **Arrētīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arsaeus, i, *m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia.* Hence **Arsaeus**, a, um.

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m. a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.* Hence **Arganthōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Arganthus, i, *m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.*

Argĕi, ōrum, *m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.*

Argĕus, a, um, **Argi**, ōrum, v. Argos.

Argĭa, ae, *f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*

Argĭlētum, i, *n. a part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Mons Aventinus, *inhabited chiefly by mechanics and booksellers.* Hence **Argĭlētānus**, a, um.

Argīvus, a, um, v. Argos.

Arginūsae, ārum, *f. plu. three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.*

Argō, ūs (*Acc* Argo and perh. also Argon), *f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Argōus**, a, um, and **Argōnautae**, ārum, *m. the Argonauts.*

Argŏs, *n.* (only *Nom.* and *Acc.*), more freq. as *plur.* **Argi**, ōrum, *m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece.* Hence **Argīvus**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian;* and *Subst.* **Argīvi**, ōrum, *m. the Argives* or *Greeks;* **Argōus**, a, um; **Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* and as *Subst.: the country so called;* **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, and **Argus**, a, um (rare).

Argus, i, *m. the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.* **2.** *a guest of Evander.*

Argўrippa (-ĭpa), ae, *f. the ancient name of Arpi,* q. v.

Ăriadnē, ēs (-a, ae), *f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (Ariadne's Crown).* Hence **Ăriadnaeus**, a, um.

Ăricĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way,* 16 *miles from Rome;* now *La Riccia.* Hence **Ăricīnus**, a, um, *Arician;* and *Subst.* **Ăricīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Aricia.* **2.** *wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius.*

Ăridaeus, i, *m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.*

Ărimaspi, ōrum, *m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.*

Ărīminum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* now *Rimini.* Hence **Ărīminensis**, e, *adj.;* and **Ărīminenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ărĭobarzānes, is, *m. a king of Cappadocia.*

Arion, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* Arionа) *a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.* Hence **Ărĭŏnĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.*

Arĭovistus, i, *m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.*

Arisba, ae, or **-a**, ae, *f. a town in Troas.*

Aristaeus, i, *m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.*

Aristarchus, i, *m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.*

Aristĭdes, is, *m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles.* **2.** *a poet of Miletus.*

Aristippus, i, *m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean.* Hence **Aristippēus**, a, um.

Aristius, v. Fuscus.

Aristŏgĭton, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* -onem and -on) *an Athenian who conspired against the Pisistratidae.*

Aristōn (*and* -o), ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Zeno.* Hence **Aristōnēus**, a, um.

Aristŏnĭcus, i, *m. son of Rumenes II., conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.*

Aristŏphănes, is, *m. the most celebrated comic poet of Greece.* Hence **Aristŏphānēus**, or **-ĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.*

Aristŏtēles, is (*Gen.* Aristoteli, Cic.), *m. a celebrated philosopher, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.* Hence **Aristŏtēlĭus**, and **-ēus**, a, um.

Aristoxĕnus, i, *m. a Peripatetic philosopher and musician.*

Arĭūsĭus, a, um, *belonging to Ariusa in Chios.*

Armĕnĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia.* Hence **Armĕnĭăcus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭăca**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) *the Armenian tree,* i. e. *the apricot tree:* **Armĕnĭācum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* malum) *the Armenian apple,* i. e. *the apricot* (called also Armenium). **2.** **Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Armenian.* As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭus**, ii, *m. an Armenian.*

Armilustrium, i, *n.* [arma, lustro], *a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.*

Arminius, i, *m. a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus, and saved the independence of Germany.*

Armŏrĭcae, ārum, *f. plu. certain states in the northern part of Gaul,* now *Brittany, with a part of Normandy.*

Arna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia,* now *Gioiella d'Arno.* Hence **Arnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arnē, ēs, *f. a woman who betrayed her country* (*the island Sighnos*), *and was changed into a jackdaw.*

Arnus, i, *m. a river of Etruria,* now the *Arno.* Hence **Arnĭensis**, e.

Arpi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Apulia,* now *Arpa.* Hence **Arpīnus**, a, um, *belonging to Arpi,* and **Arpāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arpīnum, i, *n. a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero,* now *Arpino.* Hence **Arpīnās**, ātis, *adj. belonging to Arpinum,* a *native of Arpinum;* and **Arpīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arrētium, v. Aretium.

Arria, ae, *f.* the wife of Paetus, distinguished for her fortitude.

Arsăces, is, *m.* the first king of the Parthians. Hence **Arsăcĭdes**, ārum, *m. plu.* his successors; **Arsăcĭus**, a, um, Arsacian, poet. for Parthian.

Arsĭa Silva, a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans.

Arsĭnŏē, ēs, *f.* the name of several princesses of the Ptolemies in Egypt. 2. the name of several towns: in Egypt; in Cyrene; in Cilicia. Hence **Arsĭnŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Artăbānus, i, *m.* a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae. 2. a general of Xerxes.

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n. plu.* (-a, ae, *f.*) the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes, is, *m.* the name of several Persian kings; esp. Artaxerxes I. the son and successor of Xerxes; and Artaxerxes II. the brother of Cyrus the younger.

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f.* the Greek name of Diana.

Artĕmĭsĭa, ae, *f.* the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, to whose memory she built the celebrated Mausoleum.

Artĕmĭsĭum, ii, *n.* a promontory of Euboea.

Arūns, ntis, *m.* an Etruscan name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called Lar or Lars). 1. a brother of Lucumo (Tarquinius Priscus). 2. a younger son of Tarquin the Proud. 3. a son of Porsenna.

Arverni, ōrum, *m. plu.* a people of Gaul, in Auvergne.

Aspŏlus, i, *m.* the name of a black hound belonging to Actaeon, in Ov.

Ascălăphus, i, *m.* son of Acheron and Orphne, changed into an owl.

Ascălo, ōnis, *f.* a town on the coast of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus, now *Ascalon*. Hence **Ascălōnĭus**, a, um.

Ascănĭus, ii, *m.* son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.

Asciburgium, i, *n.* a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine; now prob. *Asburg*.

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m.* a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus. 2. a blind philosopher of Eretria. 3. a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him metrum Asclēpĭădēum.

Ascra, ae, *f* a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod. Hence **Ascraeus**, a, um, *Ascraean*, of or belonging to Hesiod. Also *Subst.*: **Ascraeus**, i, *m.* the Ascrean, i.e. Hesiod.

Asculum, i, *n.* the capital of Picenum, now *Ascoli*. Hence **Asculānus**, a, um, and **Asculāni**, ōrum, *m.* its inhabitants. 2. a town in Apulia.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asellĭo, ōnis, *m.* an early Roman historian.

Asellus, i, *m.* a Roman cognomen; the name of a messenger employed by Horace.

Asĭa, ae, *f.* (poet. form Asis, ĭdis, *f.* Ov.), orig. a town of Lydia, and afterwards the country around it. Hence **Asĭus**, a, um, of or belonging to Asia: palus, the marshy region on the river Cayster, near this town. 2. the kingdom of Troy. 3. the Roman provinces of Asia comprehending Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. 4. Asia Minor. 5. the kingdom of Pergamus. 6. the continent of Asia. Hence **Asĭānus**, a, um, *Asiatic*, belonging to the Roman province Asia. As *Subst.*: **Asĭāni**, ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants of the province Asia. Also **Asĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Asiatic*. As *Subst.*: **Asĭātĭcus**, i, *m.* a surname of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.

Asĭnĭus, ii, *m.* a Roman name; esp. Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius, and a writer of Tragedies.

Asōpus, i (Gr. acc. Asopon), *m.* a river in Boeotia; personified, the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus. Hence **Asōpĭădes**, ae, *m.* a grandson of Asopus, i. e. Aeacus; and **Asōpis**, ĭdis, *f.* (Gen. Asopidos; Acc. Asopida) a daughter of Asopus.

Aspăsĭa, ae, *f.* a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of Pericles.

Aspendus, i, *f.* a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon. Hence **Aspendĭus**, a, um.

Assărăcus, i, *m.* king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises.

Assўrĭa, ae, *f.* a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Hence **Assўrĭus**, a, um, *Assyrian*, and **Assўrĭi**, ōrum, *m.* the Assyrians, and in general the eastern nations.

Asta, ae, *f.* a town in Liguria, now *Asti*. 2. a town in Hispania Baetica. Hence **Astensis**, e; and as Subst. **Astenses**, ium, *m.* the inhabitants.

Astăcĭdes, ae, *m.* son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.

Astapa, ae, *f.* a town of Hispania Baetica.

Astartē, ēs, *f.* a Syro-Phoenician goddess; acc. to Cic. the fourth Venus.

Astĕrĭa, ae (-e, es), *f.* daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules. 2. daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail (ὄρτυξ), and thrown into the sea. Hence, a name of the island Ortygia (quail-island), afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where Asteria fell into the sea. 3. name of a woman in Hor.

Astraea, ae, *f.* the goddess of Justice. 2. As a constellation = Virgo.

Astraeus, a, um, belonging to Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i. e. the winds (Ov.).

Astur, v. Asturia.

Astūra, ae, *m.* a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Esla*. 2. a river in Latium; and 3. *f.* an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.

Astūrĭa, ae, *f.* a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. of Spain. Hence **Astūrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* belonging to Asturia. As *Subst.*: **Astūrĭca**, ae, *f.* the capital of Asturia, now *Astorga*. **Astur**, ūris, *adj.* belonging to Asturia: equus (Mart.). As *Subst.*: **Astur**, ūris, *m.* an Asturian.

Astўăges, is, *m.* king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus. 2. an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.

Astўănax, actis, *m.* (Acc. Astyanacta, Virg.), son of Hector and Andromache. 2. a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.

Astўlos, i, *m.* a centaur and soothsayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the Lapithae.

Astўpălaea, ae, *f.* an island near Crete, one of the Sporades, now *Stimpalia*. Hence **Astўpălaeenses**, ium, *m. plu.* its inhabitants. **Astypălaeĭcus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Astypălēĭus**, a, um.

Ātăbŭlus, i, *m.* a hot, burning wind, blowing in Apulia, now called *Sirocco*.

Ātălanta, ae (-ē, es), *f.* daughter of king Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by Milanion. Hence **Ātălantaeus** (-ēus), a, um. 2. daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.

Ātax, ācis, *m.* a small river in Gallia Narbonensis (now the Aude). Hence **Ātăcīnus**, i, *m.* an inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Caesar.

Ātella, ae, *f.* an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa. Hence **Ātellānus**, a, um: Atellanae fabulae, a kind of native Italian drama which originated in Atella; **Ātellānĭus**, a, um; and **Ātellānĭcus**, a, um.

Āternum, i, *n.* a town of Samnium, on the river **Aternus**; now *Pescara*.

Āteste, is, *n.* a town in the Venetian territory, now *Este*. Hence, **Ātestīnus**, a, um.

Athacus, i, *f.* a town of Macedonia.

Athămānĭa, ae, *f.* a district in Epirus. Hence **Athămānes**, um, *m. plu.* its inhabitants; **Athămānis**, ĭdis, *f.* an Athamanian woman: and **Athămānus**, a, um.

Athămas, antis, *m.* son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino. In a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: Ino becoming Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta becoming Palaemon (Portunus). Hence **Athămantĭădes**, ae, *m.* son of Athamas, i. e. Palaemon. **Athămantis**, ĭdis, *f.* daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle.

Athēnae, ārum, *f. plu.* Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece. Hence **Athēnaeus**, a, um. **Athēnensis**, e, belonging to Athens, Athenian, and **Athēnienses**, ium, *m.* the Athenians. Also **Athēnaeus**, a, um.

Athēnaeum, i, *n.* a fortress in Athamania. 2. a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works. 3. a similar temple at Rome, built by the Emperor Adrian.

Athēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in Sicily, about 100 B.C.

Athesis, is (Acc. Athesim; Abl. Athesi), *m.* one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the *Adige*.

Athōs, also Athō and Athon (Gen. not found; Dat. Atho; Acc. Atho, Athōn, Athōnem; Abl. Athōne), *m.* a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf, now *Monte Santo*.

Atĭlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To this gens belonged M. Atilius Regulus, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War. Hence **Atĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Atina, ae, *f.* a town in Latium, still called *Atina*. Hence **Atīnas**, ātis, belonging to Atina; **Atīnātes**, ium, *m.* its inhabitants.

Ātintānia, ae, *f.* a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.

Ātĭus, i, name of a Roman gens.

Atlas, antis, *m.* a mythical king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by Pleione, of the Pleiades, and by Aethra of the Hyades. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and (ironically) to a dwarf (Juv.). Hence (1) ad jectiv. Atlanteus, "the Atlas Mountains of Africa. Atlantĭădes, ae, *m.* a male descendant of Atlas: 2. Mercury, the

grandson of Atlas by Maia. 2. Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury. **Atlantis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas: 1. Electra. 2. Calypso. **Atlantĭcus**, a, um, belonging to Mount Atlas: mare, the Atlantic Ocean. **Atlantĭdĭcus**, a, um. **Atlantēus**, a, um, African, Libyan.

Atrax, ăcis, m. a river of Aetolia. Hence **Atrăcius**, a, um. 2. f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus. Hence **Atrăcius**, a, um, Thessalian; **Atrăcĭdes**, æ, m. the Thessalian Caeneus; and **Atrăcis**, ĭdis, f. the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia.

Atrēbātes, um, m. plu. a people in Gallia Belgica. In sing.: **Atrēbas**, ātis, m. an Atrebatian. Hence **Atrēbātĭcus**, a, um.

Atreus (dissyl.), ei (Acc. Atrea, Ov.; voc. Atreu, Sen.), m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae. Hence **Atrĭdes** (rarely **Atrĭdă**; Prop.: Hor.), æ, m. a male descendant of Atreus; esp. Agamemnon his son. In pl. **Atrĭdæ**, ārum, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atrŏpos, i, f. one of the three Parcae or Fates, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.

Attă, æ, m. the comic poet, T. Quinctius Atta. 2. Atta (-us) Clausus, the ancestor of the gens Claudia.

Attălenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of **Attălēa** (-ĭa) in Pamphylia.

Attălus, i, m. the name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir. Hence **Attălĭcus**, a, um, Attalian, like or worthy of Attalus: Attalicis condicionibus, by offers worthy of Attalus (Hor.). 2. a general of Alexander the Great. 3. a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.

Attĭus (better **Atĭus**), ii, m. the name of several Latin grammarians: esp. of Atteius Philologus, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio. 2. Atteius Capito: v. Capito.

Atthis (less correctly Attis), ĭdis, f. a female friend of Sappho. 2. a name for Attica.

Attĭca, æ, f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens. 2. the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.

Attĭcus, a, um, belonging to Attica or to Athens: Attic, Athenian: also, a surname of the Roman, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero.

Attis, ĭdis (also Atthis or Atys, yos), m. a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.

Attius, v. Accius.

Atys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ătŭrus (-urrus), i, m. (nom. Atur, Tib.) a river of Aquitania, now the Adour.

Atys or **Attys**, yos, m. son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the 1st dynasty of Lydian kings, who are therefore called Atyadae. 2. a son of Alba, king of the Albani. 3. ancestor of the gens Atia.

Aufĭdēna, æ, f. a town in Samnium, now *Alfidena*.

Aufĭdius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, who wrote a Greek history. 2. T. Aufidius, an orator. Hence **Aufĭdiānus**, a, um.

Aufĭdus, i, m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream, now *Ofanto*.

Augē, ēs, f. daughter of Aleus and Neaera, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.

Augĭas (better **Augēas**), æ, m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleansed out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the Alpheus. Hence **Augēus**, a, um.

Augusta, æ, f. under the Emperors, a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister. 2. the name of several towns. **Augusta Taurinōrum**, Turin; **Augusta Prætŏrĭa**, Aosta.

Augustŏdūnum, i, n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now *Autun*.

Augustus, i, m. a surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty. Hence **Augustus**, a, um, Augustan, belonging to Augustus, Imperial; esp. Mensis Augustus, the month of August (previously called Sextilis) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustālis**, e, belonging to Augustus. Subst.: **Augustālis**, is, m. (sc. sodalis) a priest of Augustus. 3. **Augustānus**, a, um, or 4. **Augustīnus**, a, um, belonging to Augustus. As Subst.: **Augustāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. equites) Augustan or Imperial Knights.

Aulerci, ōrum, m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul: 1. Aulerci Eburovices or Eburōnes, in the modern diocese of Evreux. 2. Aulerci Cenomāni, between the Seine and the Loire. 3. Aulerci Brannovices, in the modern *Briennais*.

Aulētes, æ, m. = Αὐλητής, "the flute-player," the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemies.

Aulis, is or ĭdis (Acc. Aulidem, Liv.; Gr. acc. Aulida, Ov.; Aulin, Lucan), f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.

Aulon, ōnis, m. a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

Aurēlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. L. Aurelius Cotta, author of an important law concerning trials (judicia). 2. Roman emperor: v. Antoninus. 3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

Aurĭnĭa, æ, f. a prophetess reverenced by the Germans.

Aurunci, ōrum, v. Ausones.

Aurunca, æ, f.; more fully, Suessa Aurunca, an old town in Campania, the birth-place of the satirist Lucilius. Hence **Aurunculus**, a, um.

Ausētānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the city Ausa, in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence **Ausētāni**, ōrum, m. the Ausetani.

Ausōna, æ, f. an ancient town of the Ausones, on a stream still called Ausente.

Ausŏnes, um, m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy. (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausŏnĭa**, æ, f. the country of the Ausonians, and (poet.) Italy; **Ausŏnĭus**, a, um, Ausonian; **Ausŏnĭi**, ōrum, m. and **Ausŏnĭdæ**, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or of Italy; and **Ausŏnis**, ĭdis, f. adj. Italian.

Ausŏnĭus, ii, m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian.

Autŏlĭcus, um, m. a Gaetulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.

Autŏlycus, i, m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes. Hence applied to any clever thief.

Autŏmĕdon, ōntis, m. the charioteer of Achilles.

Autŏnŏē, ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon. Hence **Autŏnŏēius**, a, um, epith. of Actaeon in Ov.

Auvōna, æ, f. a river of Britain, now the Avon.

Auximum, i, n. a town of the Picent, now *Osimo*. Hence **Auximānus**, a, um, m. its inhabitants.

Avaricum, i, n. a chief town of the Bituriges in Gaul, now *Bourges*. Hence **Avaricensis**, e.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avĕnio, ōnis, f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon*.

Aventīnus, i, m. also Aventinum, i, n. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian. Hence **Aventīnus**, a, um. 2. a son of Hercules.

Avernus lacus, or absol. Avernus, i, m. a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now *Lago d'Averno*), whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there was a descent to the Lower World. Hence **Avernus**, a, um, and **Avernālis**, e. As Subst. **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca). 2. the Lower World, the infernal regions.

Axēnus, i, m. adj = ἄξενος, inhospitable; an early appellation of the sea afterwards called Pontus Euxinus (hospitable).

Axōna, æ, f. a river in Gaul, now the Aisne.

Axius, a, the name of a Roman gens. 2. a river in Macedonia, now the Vardar.

Azōrus, f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Azōtus, i, f. a city of Palestine, called in Scripture *Ashdod*.

Bābȳlōn, ōnis, f. (Gr. acc. Babylona), the ancient and renowned capital of Babylonia on the Euphrates. Hence, **Bābȳlōnĭus**, a, um, Babylonian and Subst.: 1. **Bābȳlōnii**, ōrum, m. the Babylonians. 2. **Bābȳlōnis**, æ, f. the country of Babylon, and also the city of Babylon. **Bābȳlōnĭcus**, a, um, Babylonian: Babylonici numeri, astrological tables, horoscopes (Hor.): also, **Bābȳlōnĭca**, ōrum, n. Babylonian coverings or tapestry (Lucr.): and (in Plaut. only) **Bābȳlōnĭensis**, e, Babylonian.

Bacchа, æ, f. a Bacchante, a female companion of Bacchus. The Bacchae, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of Bacchus in a frantic manner, with an ivy crown upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.

Bacchānal, **Bacchānālĭa**. See Part I.

Bacchĭădæ, ārum, m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse, B.C. 734.

Bacchus, i, m. son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine. Meton. for wine and the vine. Hence **Bacchĭcus**, a, um, **Bacchĭus**, a, um (Ov.), **Bacchēus**, a, um, and **Bacchēĭus**, a, um.

Bădŏnis, a great forest in Thuringia in Germany.

Bactra, ōrum, n. plu. the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana, now *Balkh*, one of the oldest cities in the world. Hence **Bactrĭānus**, a, um; and **Bactrĭāni**, ōrum, m. plu. the Bactrians. Also **Bactrius**, a, um (Ov.).

Bactrus, i, m. a river near Bactra.

Badhuhennae lucus, a forest in the north of Germany, in Westphalia, near *Bield Feide*.

Baebius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Baecula, æ, f. a town of Hispania

Baetica. Hence **Baecŭlōnenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Baetis, is (*Acc.* Baetin, Mart.: *Abl.* Baete, Liv., Baeti, Plin.), *m. a large river in southern Spain*, now *Guadalquivir.* Hence **Baetĭcus**, a, um; and subst. **Baetĭca**, ae, *f. the province of Baetica*, now *Andalusia*; and **Baetĭci**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Baetĭcātus**, a, um, *adj. clothed in Bactian wool.* **Baetĭcŏla**, ae, *adj. com. dwelling on the river Baetis.* **Baetĭgĕna**, ae, *adj. com. born on the Baetis.*

Bagaudae, ārum, *m. a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian.*

Bāgōas, ī (-as, ae), *m. an eunuch at the Persian court.* Hence *any guard of women* (Ov.).

Bagrāda, ae, *m. a river in North Africa, near Utica*, now *Mejerdah.*

Baiae (dissyl.), ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation.* Hence **Bāiānus**, a, um.

Bālātro, ōnis, *m.* [balatro, *a jester*] *a pseudo-cognomen of* Servilius *in* Hor.

Balbus, i, *m.* [balbus, *stammering*] *a Roman cognomen*; esp. *of* L. Cornelius Balbus, *a native of Gades, whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant.*

Bălĕares insŭlae, or absol. **Bălĕares**, better than **Bălĕāres**, ium, *f. plu. the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilful slingers.* Hence **Bălĕāris**, e, *Balearic*, and *subst.* **Bălĕāres**, ium, *m. the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*; also **Bălĕārĭcus**, a, um, and **Bălĕārĭci**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* Baliaricus *was a cognomen of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands.*

Ballĭo, ōnis, *m. name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus.* Hence *any worthless fellow* (Cic.).

Bambălio, ōnis, *m. the cognomen of* M. Fulvius, *father-in-law of* M. Antonius.

Bandūsia, ae, *f. a pleasant fountain*, (probably) *near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.*

Bantĭa, ae, *f. a town of Apŭlia, near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.* Hence **Bantīnus**, a, um.

Baphyrus (prob. ȳ), i, *m. a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus.*

Baptae, ārum, *m. priests of the lewd goddess Cotytto.*

Barcas, ae, *m. ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence **Barcīnus**, a, um, *of Barcas*, and **Barcīni**, ōrum, *m. the Barcine faction.*

Barcē, ēs, *f. a city of Cyrenaica.* Hence **Barcaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. *the nurse of Sichaeus, in* Virg.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people* (in Cic. Vardaei). Hence **Bardaĭcus**, a, um: calceus (or simply Bardāicus), *a kind of soldier's boot*; poet. *for the soldiers themselves* (Juv.).

Bardȳlis, is, *m. an Illyrian king.*

Bārĭo, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Barrŭsii, ōrum, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees.*

Barȳlae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Caria.* Hence **Barȳlētĭcus**, a, um, and **Barȳlētae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bārīnē, ēs, *f. the name of a girl in* Hor.

Bārium, ii, *n. a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Bari.*

Basănia, ae, *f. a town in Illyria.* Hence **Basānītae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Basăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.* [βασσάρα, *a female skin*] *a title of Bacchus.* Hence **Basărĭcus**, a, um.

Basternae (also **Bastarnae**), ārum, *m. plu. a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube.*

Bātāvi (Bătāvi, Lucan), ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.* Also as *Adj.* **Bātāvus**, a, um.

Bātāvŏdūrum, i, *n. a town of Holland*, now *Wyk near Durstede.*

Bāthўllus, i, *m. a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* 2. *a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.*

Battis, ĭdis, *f. a female beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos, mentioned by* Ov.

Battus, i, *m. the founder of Cyrene.* Hence **Battĭădes**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp. the poet Callimachus.* 2. *a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.*

Bātŭlum, i, *n. a town built by the Samnites in Campania.*

Baucis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple.*

Bauli, ōrum, *m. plu. a place near Baiae*, now *Bacolo.*

Bāvius, ii, *m. a dull poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.*

Bēbrўcia, ae, *f. a district of Asia Minor*, afterward *Bithynia.* Hence **Bēbrўcius**, a, um, and **Bebrўces**, ŭum, *m. the inhabitants.* In sing. **Bēbrўx**, ўcis, esp. *the Bebrycian Amycus, who, being a formidable antagonist with the caestus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux and slain.*

Bēdrĭăcum (**Bēbri-**), i, *n. a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.* Hence **Bēdrĭăcensis**, e.

Belgae, ārum, *m. plu. an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul.* Hence **Belgĭcus**, a, um, *Belgic*; and **Belgĭum**, ii, *n. the country of the Belgae.*

Bellĕrŏphon (**-phontēs**), ontis, *m. son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimaera, and the rider of Pegasus.* Hence **Bellĕrŏphontēus**, a, um.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also Velocasses, ium), *m. plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the Seine.*

Bellōna, ae, *f. the goddess of war, sister of Mars.*

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m. plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern Beauvais.*

Bēlus, i, *m. builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.* 2. *an Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules.* 3. *king of Tyre, and father of Dido.* 4. *an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.* Hence **Bēlĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Belus*, in partic. one of his two sons; also his descendant Palamedes (q.v.); and **Bēlis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Belus*, usu. plu. Bēlĭdes, um, *the grand-daughters of Belus* = Danaides (q. v.).

Bēnācus, i, *m. a large lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*; now *Lago di Garda.*

Bēnĕventum, i, *n. a very ancient and important city of Samnium, formerly called Măleventum*, now *Benevento.* Hence **Bēnĕventānus**, a, um.

Bērecyntus, i, *m. a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Bērecyntĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.* **Bērecyntĭa**, ae, *f. the Berecynthian goddess, i.q. Cybele.*

Bērēnice, es, *f. daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens* (Coma or Crinis Berenices). Hence **Bērēnicēus**, a, um. 2. *daughter of Herod Agrippa I. and sister of the younger Agrippa.* 3. *the name of several towns, esp. one in Cyrenaica, previously called Hesperis.* Hence **Bērēnĭcis**, ĭdis, *f. the region around Berenice.*

Bērŏē, ēs, *f. the nurse of Semele.* 2. *one of the Oceanides.* 3. *the wife of Doryclus of Epirus, in* Virg.

Bēroea, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Bēroeaeus**, i, *m. a Berocan.*

Bērўtus, i, *f. a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine*; now *Beirût.* Hence **Bērўtĭus**, a, um, and **Bērўtensis**, e.

Bessi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Thrace.* Hence **Bessĭcus**, a, um.

Bestĭa, ae, *m. a cognomen of the* gens Calpurnia. Esp. L. Bestia, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Bestĭus, ii, *m. a miserly man, mentioned by* Hor.

Bētāsi, ōrum, *m. a Belgian people.*

Bĭănor, ŏris, *m. a centaur.* 2. *an ancient hero, founder of Mantua.*

Bias, antis, *m. a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.*

Bibracte, is (*Abl.* Bibracte and Bibracti), *n. the chief town of the Aedui*, later *Augustodunum*, now *Autun.*

Bibrax, actis, *n. a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi*; now *Bièvre.*

Bibrōci, ōrum, *m. a British people.*

Bĭbŭlus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, *consul with Caesar*, B.C. 59.

Bĭdis, is, *f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse*, now *Bibino.* Hence **Bĭdīnus**, a, um, and **Bĭdīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bigerra, ae, *f. a town of the Bastitani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Bigerrĭōnes, um, *m. a Gallic people in Aquitania.* Their name still exists in *Bigorre.* Hence **Bigerrĭtānus**, a, um.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial*, now *Bambola, near Calatayud.*

Bingĭum, ii, *n. a town on the Rhine*, now *Bingen.*

Biōn, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school, born in Scythia; a bitter satirist.* Hence **Biōnēus**, a, um.

Bisaltae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon.* Hence **Bisaltĭca**, ae, *f. their country.*

Bisaltis, ĭdis (Gr. acc. Bisaltida), *a female descendant of Bisaltes*, esp. *Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe.*

Bisanthē, ēs, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians*, now *Rodosto.*

Bistŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Bistŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Bistŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Thracian: also, i.q. Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus.* Subst. *a Thracian woman; a Bacchante.*

Bithўnia, ae, *f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea.* Hence **Bithўnĭcus**, a, um, **Bithўnus**, a, um; *Subst.* **Bithўni**, ōrum, *m. the Bithynians*; and **Bithўnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bithynian woman.*

Bĭto (**-on**), ōnis, *m. a son of the Argive priestess Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Bĭtŭriges (*sing.* Biturix, Luc.), um, *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was Burdigala, now Bordeaux.*

Boadicea (or Boudicia or Boudica,

æ), *f. the queen of the British tribe Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Blaesus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Sempronia.*

Blandae, ārum, *f. a maritime town of Lucania.*

Bocchar, ăris, m. *a king of Mauretania at the time of the second Punic war.* 2. Meton. *any African* (Juv.).

Bocchus, i, m. *a king of Mauretania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.*

Bōdotria, æ, *f. the Frith of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.*

Boebē, ēs, *f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly.* Hence **Boebēis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. a lake near Boebe*, and **Boebēius**, a, um, *Thessalian.*

Boeōtia, æ, *f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes.* Hence **Boeōtius**, a, um, and **Boeōtus**, a, um; also **Boeōtĭi** and **Boeōti**, ōrum, m. *the Bœotians.*

Bōii, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany.* In Germany they were called **Boiemi**, **Boihemi**, or by the collective term **Boihemum**, more correctly **Boiohemum**, whence the modern *Bohemia.*

Bōla, æ, or **Bōlae**, ārum, *f. a very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium.* Hence **Bōlānus**, a, um, and **Bōlāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Bōlānus, i, m. *a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.*

Bōmilcar, ăris, m. *a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.* 2. *a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

Bona Dea, *the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.*

Bonna, æ, *f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine.* Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

Bŏnōnia, æ, *f. a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Bologna.* Hence **Bŏnōniensis**, e.

Bŏōtes, æ (also *Gen.* Booti, *Acc.* Bootem, *Voc.* Boote), m. *the constellation Bootes, the Waggoner.*

Bŏrĕas, æ (*Acc.* Borean, Ov.; Boream, Prop.), m. *the north wind* (pure Lat. aquilo). Hence **Bŏrĕus** (-īus), a, um, *belonging to the north wind; northern.* Meton.: *the North* (Hor.).

2. Personified: *the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica.*

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, m. *a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea*, now *the Dnieper.* Hence **Bŏrysthĕnĭdae**, ārum, m. *plu. the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

Bosphŏrus (less frequently Bospŏrus), i, m. = Gr. Βόσπορος "the heifer's ford," from Io's passage as a heifer. There were two principal straits of this name. 1. Thracius, *the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis.* Hence **Bosphŏrius** (Bosp-), a, um. 2. B. Cimmerius, *the strait connecting the sea of Azof with the Euxine.* Hence **Bosphŏrānus** (Bosp.), i, m. *a dweller near it:* also *adj.*

Bottiæa, æ, *f. a small province in Macedonia.*

Boudicĕa, v. Boadicea.

Bŏvĭānum, i, n. *a town of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri*, now *Bojano.*

Bŏvillæ, ārum, *f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about* 12 *miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which Clodius was killed.* Hence **Bŏvillānus**, a, um, and **Bŏvillēnsis**, e, um.

Branchus, i, m. *a son of Apollo.* Hence **Branchĭdae**, ārum, m. *the descendants of Branchus; hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of Apollo at Miletus.*

Bratuspantĭum, ii, n. *a town of the* Bellovaci, now *Breteuil.*

Brennus, i, m. *a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the Allia*, B.C. 390. 2. *another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century* B.C.

Brenni (or Brenni), ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Rhætia.*

Briăreus (trisyl.), ei, m. *a hundred-armed giant*, also called *Ægæon.* Hence **Briărĕĭus**, a, um.

Brigantes, um (*Acc.* Brigantas, Tac.), m. *plu. a powerful people in Britain, in Yorkshire.*

Brīmō, ūs (*Acc.* Brimo, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), *a name of Proserpine* (Prop.).

Brisēis, ĭdos (*Acc.* Briseïda, Ov.; *Voc.* Brisei, Ov.), *f. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.*

Brĭtannĭa (not Britt-), æ, *f.* in its most extended sense, *Great Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) and Hibernia *or* Ibernia (*Ireland*); in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland*; and finally, *England* alone, as opposed to Caledonia (*Scotland*). Hence **Brĭtannus**, a, um, and **Brĭtannĭcus**, a, um; also **Brĭtanni**, ōrum, m. *the Britons.* As *Subst.* **Brĭtannĭcus** was a surname of the emperor Claudius, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, Germanicus, who was poisoned by Nero.

Brixellum, i, n. *a town in northern Italy, on the Po*, now *Brescello.*

Brixĭa, æ, *f. a city of northern Italy*, now *Brescia.* Hence **Brixĭānus**, a, um.

Brŏmĭus, ii (*Voc.* Bromie, Plaut.), m. [βρόμιος, "*the roaring god*"] *a surname of Bacchus.*

Brōmus, i, m. *a centaur, slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Lapithæ.*

Brontes, æ, m. *a Cyclops one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Brŏtĕas, æ, m. *one of the Lapithæ, mentioned by* Ov. 2. *twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus* (Ov.).

Bructĕri, ōrum, m. *plu. a German people, occupying the country about the Ems.* Hence **Brustĕrus**, a, um.

Brundĭsĭum (less correctly, Brundusium), ii, n. *a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now Brindisi.* Hence **Brundĭsĭnus**, a, um, *Brundisian*, and **Brundĭsĭni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Brundisium.*

Brūtĭdius, ii, m. *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Brutidius Niger, *an historian of the age of Tiberius.*

Bruttĭi (**Brittĭi**), ōrum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word* Bruttium *does not occur in ancient writers.* Hence **Bruttĭus**, a, um.

Brūtus, i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Junius Brutus, *a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion.* 2. M. Junius Brutus, *son of Servilia, sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero, one of the murderers of C. Julius Cæsar.* 3. D. Junius Brutus, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.* Hence **Brūtĭānus**, a, um, and **Brūtĭnus**, a, um.

Bubăsus (-ăsum), i, *f. a district of Caria.* Hence **Bubăsis**, ĭdis, *f. the goddess worshipped there.*

Bŭbastis, is, *f. a town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village Benalhassar.* 2. *a goddess, worshipped at Bubastis, corresponding to Diana.* Hence **Bŭbastĭus**, a, um.

Bucĕphălas, æ, m. [βοῦς, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] *the horse of Alexander the Great.*

Bupălus, i, m. *a statuary of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire.*

Būsīris, ĭdis (*Acc.* Busirin, Ov.), m. *a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules.*

Bŭtes, æ (*Acc.* Buten, Virg.), m. *son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector.* 2. *son of the Athenian Pallas* (Ov.). 3. *an armour-bearer of Anchises.* 4. *another Trojan mentioned in Virg.*

Būthrōtum, i, n. (-os, i, *f.*) *a maritime town in Epirus.* Hence **Būthrōtĭus**, a, um, and **Būthrōtĭi**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Buxentum, i, n. *a town in Lucania*, now *Policastro.*

Byblis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Byblida, Ov.; *Voc.* Bybli, Ov.), *f. daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who was changed into a fountain.*

Byllis or **Bullis**, ĭdis, *f. a Greek city in Illyria.* Hence **Bullĭdenses**, ĭum, **Bullĭenses**, ĭum, **Bulliōnes**, um, and **Bullīni**, ōrum, *its inhabitants.*

Byrsa, æ, *f. the citadel of Carthage.*

Byzantĭum, ii, n. *an ancient and celebrated city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus*, later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople*, among the Turks *Stamboul.* Hence **Byzantĭus**, a, um, *Byzantine*, and **Byzantĭi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Byzantium.*

Cābillōnum, i, n. *a town in Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Châlons-sur-Saône.*

Cācus, i, m. *son of Vulcan, a giant who dwelt on Mons Aventinus: having robbed Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, he was slain by him.*

Cādi, ōrum, m. *a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia.*

Cadmus, i, m. *son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of Bœotian Thebes.* Hence **Cadmēus**, a, um, **Cadmēĭus**, a, um, *Cadmean, Theban*: Subst. **Cadmēa**, æ, *f.* (sc. arx) *the citadel of Thebes*; **Cadmēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Cadmean*; also *Theban*; and Subst. *a female descendant of Cadmus*, as Semele and Ino. 2. *an executioner in the time of Horace.*

Cādurci, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Cahors.* Hence **Cādurcus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cādurcum**, i, n. *a Cadurcian coverlet*: and Meton.: *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet.*

Cadūsii, ōrum, m. *a people of Media, on the Caspian Sea.*

Cæcĭlius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cæcilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of Ennius.* Hence **Cæcĭlĭus**, a, um, and **Cæcĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Cæcĭna, æ, m. *a cognomen in the gens Licinia*; esp. Licinius Cæcina, *whom Cicero defended.*

Cæcŭbus ăger, *a marshy tract in southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine.* Hence **Cæcŭbus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cæcŭbum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Cæcuban wine.*

Cæculus, i, m. *a son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste.*

Cælĭus (Cœl.), *a name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Cælius Rufus, whose

Cicero defended. Hence **Caeliānus**, a, um. **2. Caelius Mons**, *one of the seven hills of Rome*, now *the Lateran Mount.*

Caeneus (disyl.), ei and ĕos (*Voc.* Caeneu), m. *originally a girl, named* Caenis, *afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.*

Caenina, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Caenīnensis**, e, and **Caenīnus**, a, um; also Subst.: **Caenīnenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Caenis, idis, *f.* v. Caeneus.

Caere, n. *indecl.* (*f. Gen.* Caerĭtis, *Abl.* Caerēte, Virg.) *a very ancient city of Etruria*, previously called Agylla, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Caeres**, ĭtis and ētis, *adj.:* dignus Caerīte cera, *worthy of the Caerite franchise (without the right of voting).* Also *plur.* **Caerītes** (Caerētes), um, m. *the inhabitants of Caere.*

Caesar, ăris, m. *a surname in the* gens Julia: *the most celebrated is* C. Julius Caesar, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 44. *After him all the emperors bore the name* Caesar, *with the title* Augustus, *until, under Hadrian*, Augustus *was used to denote the ruling emperor*, and Caesar, *the heir to the throne.* Hence **Caesărīnus**, a, um, **Caesărĭānus**, a, um, and **Caesărēus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Caesărĭāni**, ōrum, m. *the adherents of Caesar in the Civil war:* As Adj.: meton.: *Imperial.*

Caesăr-augusta, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it*, now *Saragossa.*

Caesărēa (-ĭa), *f. a town in Palestine, previously called Stratonis Turris, founded by Herod the Great, and named Caesarea in honour of Caesar Augustus*, now *Kaisariyeh.* Hence **Caesărĭensis**, e. **2.** *a town of Mauretania.* **3.** *the chief town of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariyeh.*

Caesărio, ōnis, m. *son of Caesar by Cleopatra.*

Caesia Silva, *a forest in Germany, in the western part of Westphalia.*

Caeso (Kaeso), ōnis, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Fabia.

Caecōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Cāĭcus (Cāÿcus), i, m. *a river of Mysia.* **2.** *one of the companions of Aeneas in* Virg.

Cāĭēta, ae (ē-, ĕ-), *f. the nurse of Aeneas.* **2.** *a town on the coast of Latium*, now *Gaeta.*

Cāius, **Cāia** (more correctly, Gaius, Gaia), i, m. *a common Roman praenomen.* Gaius *was the proper name of the Emperor Caligula.* **2.** *an eminent jurist, who lived about* 110–180 A.D., *whose work on law was discovered by Niebuhr.* Hence **Cāĭānus**, a, um.

Cālăbria, ae, *f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy*, now *Terra di Otranto.* **Cālăber**, bra, brum, *adj.* and **Cālābri**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.*

Cālactē, ēs, *f. a town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Caronia.* Hence **Cālactīnus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of it.*

Cālăgūrris or **Cālăgurris**, is, *f. a town of the Vascones (the Basques) in the North of Spain, the birth-place of Quintilian*, now *Calahorra.* Hence **Cālăgurrĭtāni**, ōrum, m. *plur. its inhabitants.*

Cālāis, is, m. *the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes.*

Cālămis, idis, *f.* *a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent.* B.C.

Calanus, i, m. *an Indian gymnosophist in the time of Alexander the Great, who in old age burned himself on his funeral pile.*

Cālātia, ae, *f. a town in Campania*, now *Calazzo.* Hence **Cālātīni**, ōrum, m. *plur. its inhabitants.*

Cālaurīa (Calaurēa), ae, *f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis*, now *Poro.*

Calchās, antis (*Acc.* Calchanta, Virg. *Abl.* Calchā, Plaut.), m. *son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.*

Cālēdōnia, ae, *f. the northern part of Britannia; the Highlands of Scotland.* Hence **Cālēdōnius**, a, um.

Cāles, ium, *f. plur. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine*, now *Calvi.* Hence **Cālēnus**, a, um, *Subs.* **Cālēni**, ōrum, *the inhabitants;* and **Cālēnum**, i, n. *Calenian wine.*

Calētes, um (-i, ōrum), m. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Cālīgŭla, ae, m. [*dim.* of caliga, "little boots"] *the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was* Caius Caesar.

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, m. *a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the Arginusae*, B.C. 406.

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f. a mountain in Campania.*

Callĭdrōmus, i, m. *a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylae.*

Callĭfae (prob. I), ārum, *f. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium*, perh. *Calvisi.*

Callĭmăchus, i, m. *a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about* 250 B.C.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (Callĭŏpēa, ae), *f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.*

Callĭphōn, ontis (*Dat.* -ōni, *Acc.* -ōnem, Cic.) m. *a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good"* (summum bonum) *to consist in virtue with pleasure.*

Callirrhŏē (in the poets, Callirhŏē), ēs, *f. daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmaeon.* **2.** *a celebrated fountain at Athens.*

Callisthĕnes, is, m. *a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.*

Callistō, ūs (*Dat.* Callisto, (at.), *f. daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as* Helice *or* Ursa major.

Călŏr, ōris, m. *a river in Samnium*, now *the Calore.*

Calpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Gibraltar.*

Calpurnĭus, a, *name of a distinguished Roman gens.* Esp. *f.* **Calpurnĭa**, *the wife of Caesar.* Hence **Calpurnĭānus**, a, um.

Calvīnus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Sextius Calvinus, *an eminent pleader.*

Calvisius, ii, m. *the name of several Romans:* esp. C. Calvisius Sabinus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants, and subsequently praetor in Africa.*

Călydon, ōnis, *f. a very ancient town in Aetolia, on the river Evenus, the residence of Oeneus, father of Meleager and Iolaneira, and grandfather of Diomedes. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by Diana and killed by Meleager.* Hence **Călydōnius**, a, um, *Calydonian, heroic, i.e. Meleager, and* **Călydōnis**, idis, *f. a Calydonian woman, i.e. Iolaneira* (Ov.).

Călymnē, ēs, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Rhodes.*

Calypsō, ūs (*Acc.* regularly Calypso), *f. a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or of Oceanus), who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea.*

Camărīna, ae (Gr. *acc.* Camarinan, Ov.), *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily*, now *Camarana.* Near Camarina was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed: whence the prov. "*move not Camarina.*"

Cambўsēs, is, m. *the son and successor of the elder Cyrus; the second king of Persia*, B.C. 529.

Cămēnae, ārum, *f. plur. goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; in after times regarded as identical with the Greek Muses.*

Cămēria, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cămērīnus**, i, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Sulpicia.

Cămērīnum, i, n. *a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum*, now *Camerino.* Hence **Cămers**, ertis, *adj.:* Plur. **Cămertes**, ium, m. *the Camertes*, and **Cămertīnus**, a, um.

Cămilla, ae, *f. a Volscian heroine, who was killed in the war between Aeneas and Turnus.*

Cămillus, i, m. *a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Furia, esp. *of* M. Furius Camillus, *who took Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls.*

Cămīrus or ōs, i, m. *a Dorian town on the west coast of Rhodes, birth-place of the poet Pisander, and said to have been so named after its founder.*

Campānia, ae, *f. a region of central Italy; chief city, Capua.* Hence **Campānus**, a, um, **Campānĭcus**, a, um, and **Campānĭus**, a, um; **Campāni**, ōrum, m. *the Campanians;* and in Plaut. **Campas**, ātis (Campans, antis, Fl.), *adj. Campanian.*

Campi, ōrum, m. *pl. plains:* esp. **Campi Ălēi**, *the Aleian plains* (v. Alcius); **Campi Lăpidēi**, *the stony plains; now La Crau, in the S. of France.*

Campus Martĭus, *sometimes simply* Campus, *a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, where the* Comitia Centuriata *assembled.* (Part I. Campus.)

Camulŏdūnum, i, n. *a town of the Trinobantes in Britain*, now *Colchester.*

Cānăcē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, and sister of Macareus.*

Cānĭdĭa (prob. a fictitious name), ae, *a sorceress, in* Hor.

Caninēfas (Cannin-), usually *plur.* **Caninēfātes**, um, m. *a branch of the Batavi who dwelt in the west of the Batavian peninsula.* Also **Caninĕfas**, ātis, *adj.*

Cānīnius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Caninius Rebilus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only*, B.C. 44. Hence **Cānīnĭānus**, a, um.

Cannae, ārum, *f. plur. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans near it*, B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis**, e.

Cānōpus, i, m. *a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Cānōpēus**, a, um, and **Cānōpītes**, ae, um; also, **Cānōpītae**, ārum, m. *plur. the inhabitants of Canopus.*

Cantăbria, ae, *f. a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to Asturias and Biscay.* **Cantăber**, bri, m. *a Cantabrian*, and *pl.* **Cantăbri**, ōrum; and **Cantăbrĭcus**, a, um.

Cantium, ii, n. *a district in Britain*, now *Kent.*

Cānŭlēius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Canuleius, *author of a law permitting intermarriages of patricians and plebeians.*

Cānūsium, ii, n. *a very ancient town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, celebrated for its wool*, now *Canosa.* Hence **Cānūsīnus**, a, um, also **Cānūsītēnus**, a, um, *Cenusian.*

Canusium (*artic.*), ii (*Voc.* Cano-

neu, Ov.), m. *one of the seven heroes who attacked Thebes.* Hence **Cāpĭnēus** (-ĭŭs), a, um.

Cāpŭa, æ, *f. an ancient city of Etruria, 24 miles from Rome, now San Martino.* Hence **Cāpēnas**, ātis, and **Cāpēnus**, a, um. Porta Capena, *a gate of Rome looking S.E.*

Cāpĕtus, i, m. *a mythical king of Alba.*

Cāphăreus or **Cāphārĕus** (trisyl.), ei (*Acc.* Cāphārĕă, Ov.), m. *a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the Grecian fleet was wrecked on its return from Troy*; now *C. Doro.* Hence **Cāphārĕus** (-ĭus, Prop.), a, um.

Cāpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Capitium, a town of Southern Sicily.*

Cāpĭto, ōnis, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Ātēius Capito, *an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.*

Cāpĭtōlĭum, ii, n. *the Capitol at Rome*: in a restricted sense, *the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Tarpeius: in a wider sense, *the whole hill.* Hence **Cāpĭtō-lĭnus**, a, um. **Cāpĭtōlĭni**, ōrum, m. *persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.*

Cappădŏcĭa, æ, *f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.* Hence **Cappădox**, ŏcis, m. *a Cappadocian*; and **Cappădŏcus**, a, um.

Cāprĭpe, ārum, *f. plu. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania*, now *Capri.*

Capsa, æ, *f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius*, now *Cafsa.* Hence **Capsenses**, ĭum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Cāpta, æ, *f. a surname of Minerva* (Ov.).

Cāpŭa, æ, *f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.*

Cāpys, yos, m. *son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas.* 3. *the eighth king of Alba.* 4. *a king of Capua.*

Car, v. Caria.

Cărăcalla, æ, *the Emperor* Antoninus Caracalla, A.D. 211–217.

Caractăcus (**Caratăcus**), i, m. *king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius*, A.D. 51.

Cărălis, is, *f.*, and **Cărăles**, ĭum, *f. plu. the chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari.* Hence **Cărălĭtānus**, a, um, and **Cărălĭtāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Carbo, ōnis, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Papiria.*

Carchēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Καρχηδόνιος, *Carthaginian.*

Cardăces, um (*Acc.* Cardacas), m. *a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Nepos.*

Cardĭa, æ, *f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.* Hence **Cardĭānus**, a, um.

Cāris, æ, *f. a province in the southwest of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cār**, Cāris, *a Carian*, and **Cārus**, um (*Acc.* Cārĭs, Virg.), m. *the Carians*: also **Cārĭcus**, a, um. As Subst. **Cārĭca**, æ, *f.* (sc. ficus), *a Carian dried fig*; hence *any dried fig* (Ov.). 2. *a town in Caria.*

Cārīnæ, ārum, *f. the Keels*; *a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills.*

Carmāni, ōrum, m, *a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf.* Hence **Carmānĭa**, æ, *f. the country of the Carmani.*

Carmēlus, i, m. *a celebrated mountain in Palestine*, *Mount Carmel.*

Carmentis, is, *f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill*; *the city of the Carmentes.* Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentālis, *a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fabii issued to their destruction*: *hence called* Porta Scelerata.

Carmo, ōnis (-ōna, æ), *a town of Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Carmōnenses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Carna, *f. a goddess* (previously called Cranaë), *guardian of door-hinges* (cardo, cardinis), i. e. *of family-life* (Ov.).

Carnēădes, is, m. *a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy.* Hence **Carnēădēus**, a, um.

Carni, ōrum, m. *a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia*: *their chief town was* Carnūs, untis, *f.* (Liv.). Hence **Carnĭcus**, a, um: Alpes, *the Carnic Alps.*

Carnuntum, i, n *an old town on the Danube, near Hainburg.*

Carnūtes, um, m. *plu. a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was Autricum*, now *Chartres.*

Carpăthus, i, *f. an island between Crete and Rhodes*, now *Skarpanto.* Hence **Carpăthĭus**, a, um. Carpathium mare, *the sea about Carpathus*; *the Carpathian sea.*

Carpēsii, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carpi, ōrum, m. *a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

Carrūca, æ, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, m *plu. a town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Carsĕŏlānus**, a, um.

Carsūlae, arum, *f. a town of Umbria*, 10 miles from Narnia.

Cartēia, æ, *f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain*, near *Gibraltar.* Hence **Cartēiensis**, e. 2. *the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carthaea, æ, *f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos.* Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēius**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also **Karth-**), ĭnis, *f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.* Hence **Carthāginiensis**, e. 2. **Carthāgo Nŏva**, *a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain*, now *Cartagena.*

Cartismandua (**Cartim-**), æ, *f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.*

Cārus, i, m, *a Roman cognomen*, esp. *of the poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *and of the Roman emperor*, M. Aurelius Carus (A.D. 282 and 283).

Carvēntāna arx, *the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.*

Carvilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens.* 2. *one of the four chiefs of Cantium (Kent) in the time of Caesar.*

Cārȳae, ārum, *f. a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana.* Hence **Cārȳātes**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants*; **Cārȳātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. an epithet of Diana.* As Subst.: **Cārȳātĭdes**, um, *f.* (sc. virgines): *the maidens of Caryae, serving in the temple of Diana (a work of the sculptor Praxiteles)*; and Meton. in Architect., *female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings*; *Caryatides.* 2. *a village in Arcadia.*

Cārystos, i, *f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble.* Hence **Cārystēus** (ĭus), a, um; also **Cārystĭi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Carystos.*

Casca, æ, m: *a Roman surname in the gens Servilia.*

Cascellĭus (**Cassell-**), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. A. Cascellius, *an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.*

Casĕlīnum, i, n. *a town in Campania, on the Vulturnus*, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Casĕlīnenses**, ĭum, and **Casĭlĭnātes**, ĭum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Casĭnum, i, n. *a city of Latium*, now ruins near *San Germano.* Hence **Casĭnas**, ātis.

Casĭus mons, *a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes.* 2. *a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered.* Hence **Casĭus**, a, um.

Caspēria, æ, *f. an ancient town of the Sabines.*

Caspii, ōrum, m. *a people inhabiting the northern part of Media.* Hence **Caspius**, a, um; Caspium mare, *the Caspian sea*: Caspiae portae or pylae, *narrow passes in Mt. Taurus.* **Caspiēus**, a, um; and **Caspĭădes**, ădum, m. *Caspians.*

Cassander, dri, m. *son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.*

Cassandra, æ, *f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.*

Cassandrēa, æ, *f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander.* Hence **Cassandrenses**, ĭum, m. *plu. its inhabitants*; and **Cassandrēus** (trisyl.), ei, m. *surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.*

Cassĭŏpē, ēs, *f.* also, **Cassĭŏpēa** (-ēē, Ēæ, æ, *f.*) *the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations.* 2. *a town in Corcyra.*

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f. tin-islands*; prob. *the Scilly Islands.*

Cassius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp.: Sp. Cassius, *author of the first agrarian law*, B.C. 485. 2. L. Cassius, *conquered and slain by the Helvetii*, B.C. 106. 3. C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Caesar.* Hence **Cassiānus**, a, um.

Cassivellaunus, i, m. *a British chief, defeated by Caesar.*

Castălia, æ, *f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* Hence **Castălĭus**, a, um, and **Castălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Castalian, epithet of the Muses.* As Subst.: **Castălĭdes**, um, *f. the Muses.*

Castor, ŏris, m. *son of Tyndareus and twin-brother of Pollux.* The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castŏrēus**, a, um. 2. *a companion of Aeneas.* 3. *a grandson of Deiotarus.* 4. *a gladiator mentioned by Horace.*

Castŭlo, ōnis (m. Liv.: *f.* Sil.) *a town in southern Spain*, now *Castlona.* Hence **Castŭlōnensis**, e.

Cătăbathmus, i, m. *a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.*

Cătădupa, ōrum, n. *plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.*

Cătāna, æ, v. Catina.

Cătălauni (**Cătĕl-**), ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.*

Cătămītus, Lq. Gaoyuqtos, i, v.

Cătăones, um, m. *a people of Southern Cappadocia.* Hence **Cătăŏnĭa**, æ, *f. the country of the Catanes.*

Cătĭlina, æ, m.: L. Sergius, *a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul*, B.C. 63. Hence **Cătĭlinārius**, a, um.

Cătĭna (**Cătāna**), æ, *f. a city on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna*, now *Catania.* Hence **Cătĭnenses** (**Cătānenses**), ĭum, m. also, **Cătĭnæi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Catina.*

Cătĭus, i, m. *an* [illegible]

Cativolcus, i, m. *a king of the Eburones.*

Cāto, ōnis, m. *a surname of several celebrated Romans:* M. Porcius Cato *the elder* (Major), called also Censorius, *the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the* Origines, *or early History of Rome,* and De Re rustica. Hence **Cātōnĭānus**, a, um. 2. *his great-grandson,* M. Porcius Cato *the younger* (called also Uticensis): *after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica,* B.C. 45. Hence **Cātōnĭni**, ōrum, m. *plu. the adherents or friends of Cato.* 3. Valerius Cato, *a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.*

Catti, v. Chatti.

Catullus, i, m.: C. Valerius Catullus, *a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.*

Cātŭlus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens* Lutatia. 1. Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 241, *who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegatian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close.* 2. Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 102 *with Marius.* 3. Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 78, *son of No.* 2; *both were partisans of Sulla.*

Cătŭrĭges, um, m. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

Caucāsus, i, m. *a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas.* Hence **Caucāsĭus**, a, um.

Caudĭum, ii, *n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass* (*Furculae Caudinae*) *where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites,* B.C. 321. Hence **Caudīnus**, a, um.

Caulōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**Caulon**, ōnis, m.: Acc. Caulona, Oe.) *a town on the east coast of Bruttii.*

Caunus, or **-ŏs**, i, *f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria.* Hence **Caunĭus** (-ĭus), a, um. As Subst. **Caunĕa**, ae, *f. a Caunian dried fig.* **Caunĭi** (-ii), ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.* 2. *a son of Milelus.*

Cāystros or **-us**, i, m. *a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans.* Hence **Cāystrĭus**, a, um.

Cēa (**Cĭa**), ae, or **Cēos**, o, *f.* (Acc. Ceo, (Ie.) *one of the Cyclades,* now *Zia.* Hence **Cēus** (**Cĭus**), a, um, esp. as epith. of Simonides, and Ceae Camenae, *his poems* (Hor.). As Subst.: **Cēi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Cēbenna (**Cēvenna** and **Gēbenna**), ae, *a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone,* now *Cevennes.*

Cēbrēn, ōnis, m. *a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie,* who is thence called **Cēbrēnis** (Acc. Cebrenida).

Cēcrops, ŏpis, m., *the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens.* Hence **Cēcrŏpĭus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cēcropia**, ae, *f. the citadel of Athens,* and *Athens.* 2. **Cēcrŏpĭdes**, ae, m., *Voc.* Cecropidă, *a male descendant of Cecrops:* i. e. *Theseus* (Ov.). Meton.: for *one of noble descent* (Juv.), and **Cēcrŏpĭdae**, ārum, m. *Athenians:* **Cēcrŏpis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Cecrops; esp. his daughter Aglauros* (Ov.): and in *Plur. Preone and Philomela, daughters of Pandion* (id.). Meton. as Subst.: *an Athenian woman.* As *Adj.: Attic, of Attica.*

Cēlādon, ontis, m. *a companion of Phineus in* Ov. 2. *one of the Lapithae.*

Cēlaenae, ārum, *f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Marsyas.* Hence **Cēlaenaeus**, a, um.

Cēlaenō, ūs: *f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens.* 2. *one of the Harpies.* Hence *an enamoured woman.*

Celeiātes, ium, m. *a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.*

Cēlemna (**-emna**), ae, *f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.*

Cēler, ĕris, m. *cognomen of several Roman gentes.* For Celeres, v. Part I.

Celetrum, i, n. *a town of Macedonia,* now *Kastoria.*

Cēlĕus (trisyll.), ĕi, m. *king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

Celmis, is, m. *one of the Dactyli or Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.*

Celsus, i, m.: esp. A. Cornelius Celsus; *the chief Roman writer on medicine.*

Celtae, ārum, m. *plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe;* in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of central Gaul.* Hence **Celtĭcus**, a, um, as also **Celtĭcum**, i, n. (sc. imperium), *the Celtic or Celtic nation* (Liv.).

Celtibĕri, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtae and Iberi.* Hence **Celtibĕrĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Celtibĕrĭcus**, a, um; and **Celtibĕr**, ĕra, ĕrum.

Cēnaeum, i, *n. the N.W. promontory of Euboea.* Hence **Cēnaeus**, a, um, epith. of Jupiter (*who had a temple there*) (Ov.).

Cenchrĕae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf.* Hence **Cenchraeus** (ēus), a, um.

Cenchrēis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.*

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. *a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.*

Cēnŏmāni, ōrum, m. *plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.*

Censōrĭnus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Marcia.* 2. *a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work,* De Die Natali.

Centaurus, i, m. *a centaur. The Centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapithae* (q. v.). Hence **Centaurēus**, **Centaurĭcus**, a, um.

Centrŏnes, um, m. *the name of two peoples in Gaul; one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.*

Centŭmălus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.*

Centum Cellae (also, as one word), ārum, *f. a seaport town of Etruria,* now *Civita Vecchia.*

Centŭrĭpae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna,* now *Centorbi.* Hence **Centŭrĭpīnus**, a, um, and **Centŭrĭpīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Ceos, v. Cea.

Cephălēnĭa (**Cephall-**), ae, *f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea,* now *Cephalonia.* Hence **Cephălēnes**, um, m. *its inhabitants.*

Cephălaedis, is, *f. a small fortified town in Sicily,* now *Cefalu.* Hence **Cephălaedĭtānus**, a, um, and **Cephălaedĭtāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Cephălus, i, m. *the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed.*

Cephēnē, es, um, m. *a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.*

Cepheus (dissyl.), ĕi, (Acc. Cephĕă), m. *king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus.* Hence **Cephēĭus**, a, um, **Cephēnus** (trisyl.), a, um; and **Cephēis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Cepheus; esp. Andromeda.*

Cephīsus (os) or **Cephīssus**, i, m. *a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus.* Hence **Cephīsĭus** or Cephissius, i, m. esp. *Narcissus;* and **Cephīsis** or Cephisis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 2. *a river of Attica.* Hence **Cephīsĭas** (Cephisias), ădis, *f. adj.*

Cērambus, i, m. *a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion* (Ov.).

Cĕrămĭcus, i, m. *the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.*

Cĕrastae, ārum, m. *a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks* (Ov.).

Cĕraunĭa, ōrum, n.; also **Ceraunĭi** (Montes), m. *plu. a range of mountains along the coast of Epirus.*

Cerbĕrus, i, m. *the three-headed* (acc. to others, *hundred-headed*) *dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades.* Hence **Cerbĕrĕus**, a, um.

Cercīna, ae, *f. an island off the east coast of Africa,* now *Kerkein.* Hence **Cercīnītes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Cercyŏn, ōnis, m. (*Acc.* Cercyona, Stat.) *a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus.* Hence **Cercyŏnēus**, a, um.

Cerdicĭātes, ium, m. *a Ligurian people.*

Cĕrĕālis (**-Ĭālis**), is, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Petilius Cerealis, *governor of Britain,* A.D. 71.

Cerellĭa (**Caer-**), ae, *f. a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicero's letters.* Hence **Cerellĭānus**, a, um.

Cĕres, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture,* esp. *of the cultivation of corn.* Hence **Cĕrĕālis**, and **Cĕrĕlĭa**, e. As *Subst.:* **Cĕrĕālĭa**, ium, *the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the* 10*th of April.*

Cētārīni, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by* Cic.

Cēthēgus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens* Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornelius Cethegus, *the distinguished Orator,* called by Ennius Suadae Medulla, "*the Marrow of Persuasion*" 2. C. Cornelius Cethegus, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Cēvenna, ae, *f.* v. Cebenna.

Cēyx, ycis (*Gr. acc.* Cēyca, Ov.), m. *son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.*

Chabrias, ae, m. *a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.*

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks,* B.C. 338; *the birth-place of Plutarch;* now *Kapurna.*

Chalcēdon, ōnis, *f.* (Gr. acc. Chalcedona) *a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.* Hence **Chalcēdōnĭus**, a, um, and **Chalcēdōnĭi**, ōrum, m. *the Chalcedonians.*

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.*

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis,* now *Egripo.* Hence **Chalcĭdĭcus**, a, um, and **Chalcidensis**, e, also **Chalcidenses**, ium, m. *the Chalcidians.*

Chaldaei, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy.* Hence **Chaldaeus**, a, um, and **Chaldaĭcus**, a, um.

Chălȳbes, um, m. *plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.*

Chămāvi, ōrum, m. *plu. a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.*

Chăraxus, i, m. *one of the Lapithae.* 2. *brother of Sappho.*

Chărĭclō, ūs, *f. a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.*

Chărites, um, *f. plu. the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chăron, ontis, m. *the ferryman of the Lower World.* 2. *a distinguished Theban mentioned by Nep.*

Chărondas, ae, m. *a lawgiver of Catana.*

Chărybdis, is, *f. a dangerous whirl-*

pool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla. Hence applied to *anything dangerous or destructive* (Hor.).

Chatti or **Catti**, ōrum, *m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.*

Chauci, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.*

Chersŏnēsus or **Chersŏnēsus**, i, *f.* strictly *a peninsula.* Esp. 1. **Chersŏnēsus Thrācia**, *the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.* 2. **Chersŏnēsus Taurica**, *the Crimea.* Hence **Chersŏnēnses** or **Chersŏnēsenses** (contr. for Chersonesenses), ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants.*

Cherusci, ōrum, *m. plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.*

Chilo, ōnis, *m. a Lacedemonian, one of the Seven Sages.*

Chimaera, ae, *f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Bellerophon.* Meton. *a volcano* or *burning mountain of Lycia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable.* Hence **Chimaerĭfer**, a, um, *f. adj. producing the Chimaera* (Ov.). 2. *the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.*

Chiŏnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Daedalion and mother of Autolycus.* 2. *the mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called* Chionides.

Chios or **Chius**, i, *f. an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble,* now *Scio.*

Chiron, ōnis (*Acc.* Chirōna, Ov.) *m. a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations.* Meton. *as a constellation* (Lucan).

Chōaspes, is, *m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water,* now prob. *the Kerrah* or *Kara-su.* 2. *a river in N.W. India,* now perh. *the Kabul, or the Attok.*

Choerilus, i, *m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.*

Chrēmes, ētis or is (*Gen.* also Chremi; *Dat.* Chremeti; *Acc.* Chremem, Chremen, Chremetem, and Chremeta; *Voc.* Chremes and Chreme), *m. an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.*

Chrȳses, ae, *m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome.* Hence **Chrȳsēis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.*

Chrȳsippus, i, *m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno.* Hence **Chrȳsippēus**, a, um.

Chrȳsogŏnus, i, *m. a freedman of Sulla.*

Chȳra, ae, *f. a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria.* Hence **Chȳrātae**, ae, *c. an inhabitant of Chyra;* and **Chȳrātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*

Chŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.*

Cilicia, ae, *f. a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cilix**, ĭcis, *Cilician.* As *Subst.:* **Cilices**, um (*Gr. acc.* Cilicas, Tib.), *m. the Cilicians:* **Cilissa**, ae, *f. adj. Cilician* (Prop.); **Cilicius**, a, um, *Cilician.* As *Subst.:* **Cilicium**, ii, n. (*sc.* vestimentum) *a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen:* **Ciliciensis**, e, *adj. Cilician.*

Cilla, ae, *f.* (*Acc.* Cillan, Ov.) *a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.*

Cilnius, a, *m. name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Maecenas was descended.*

Cimber, bri, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. L. Tillius Cimber, *one of the murderers of Caesar.*

Cimbri, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius.* Hence **Cimber**, bra, brum, and **Cimbrĭcus**, a, um, *Cimbrian.*

Cimĭnus, i, *m. a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium.* Hence **Cimĭnĭus**, a, um.

Cimmērii, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people who dwelt on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea* (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmērius**, a, um. 2. *a fabulous people, dwelling in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.*

Cimōlus, i, *f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth,* now *Kimolo* Hence **Cimōlius**, a, um.

Cimon, ōnis, *m. father of Miltiades.* 2. *son of Miltiades, a distinguished Athenian general.*

Cinăra, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea,* now *Zinara.* 2. *a female name in* Hor.

Cincinnātus, i, *m.* (L. Quinctius), *a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.*

Cincius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, *a Roman historian referred to by Livy.*

Cinĕas, ae, *m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.*

Cingĕtŏrix, īgis, *m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treviri.* 2. *one of the four kings of Cantium* (*Kent*), *in Caesar's time.*

Cingŭlum, i, *n. a small town of Picenum,* now *Cingulo.*

Cinna, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp : L. Cornelius Cinna, *a confederate of C. Marius.* Hence **Cinnānus**, a, um. 2. *his son, of the same name, one of the murderers of Caesar.* 3. C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.*

Cinyps, ȳphis, *m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks.* Hence **Cinȳphius**, a, um. Meton. : *Libyan, African* (Ov. : Lucan).

Cinyras, ae (*Gr. acc.* Cinyran, Ov.), *m. father of Myrrha and Adonis.* Hence **Cinyrēius**, a, um, *adj.:* virgo, i. e. *Myrrha:* juvenis, *i. e. Adonis.*

Cippus (**Cipus**), i, *m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.*

Circē, ēs (*Gen.* Circae, Virg. : *Acc.* Circam, Plaut. : Circen, Cic. : *Abl.* Circā, Hor.), *f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium.* Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (*Abl.* Circēis, Hor.), *m. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters.* Hence, **Circēiensis**, e, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Circēienses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cirrha (Cirra), ae, *f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi.* Hence **Cirrhaeus**, a, um. Meton.: *Delphic.*

Cirta, ae, *f. an important city in Numidia,* now *Constantine.* Hence **Cirtenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cisseus (disyl.), ĕi, *m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.* Hence **Cissēis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Hecuba.* 2. *a companion of Turnus* (*Acc.* Cissēā, Virg.).

Cithaeron, ōnis, *m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.*

Citium, i, *n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno.* Hence **Citiēus**, i, *m. a Citian.* 2. *a town in Macedonia.*

Clampĕtia, ae, *f. a town of the Bruttii,* now *Amantea.*

Clānis, is, *m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber,* now *the Chiana.* 2. *a centaur* (Ov.) 3. *a companion of Phineus* (Ov.).

Clānius, ii, *m. a river in Campania,* now *the Lagno.*

Clāros, i, *f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Clārius**, a, um, esp. *as an epithet of Apollo.* As *Subst.:* **Clārius**, ii, *m. the Clarian god,* i. e. *Apollo* (Virg.): also *the Clarian poet,* i. e. *Antimachus of Colophon* (Ov.).

Claudiānus, i, *m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.*

Claudius (Clōdius), a, *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Esp. Appius Claudius, *the notorious and tyrannical decemvir.* 2. App. Claudius, *the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war.* 3. P. Clodius, *the enemy of Milo.* 4. Ti. Claudius, *the fourth Roman emperor,* A.D. 41–54. Hence **Claudĭālis**, e, **Claudiānus**, a, um, and **Clōdiānus**, a, um.

Clausus, i, *m. a Sabine proper name.* Attus (Atta) Clausus, *ancestor of the* gens Claudia.

Clāzŏmĕnae, ārum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia.* Hence **Clāzŏmĕnĭus**, a, um, and **Clāzŏmĕnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Clēanthes, is (*Acc.* Cleanthem and Cleanthen, *Voc.* Cleanthe), *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno.* Hence **Clēanthēus**, a, um.

Clēmens, entis, *m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.*

Clēōbis, is, *m. brother of Bito;* v. Bito.

Clēŏbŭlus, i, *m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.*

Clēon, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war.* 2. *a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.*

Clēōnae, ārum, *a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion.* Hence **Clēōnaeus**, a, um.

Clēōpātra, ae, *f. sister of Alexander the Great.* 2. *queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tragical end.*

Clīnias, ae, *m. the father of Alcibiades;* hence *the latter is called* **Clīniădes**.

Clĭo, ūs, *f. the Muse of history.* 2. *daughter of Oceanus.*

Clītŏrium, ii, *n.* or **Clītor**, ŏris, *m. a town in Arcadia.* Hence **Clītŏrius**, a, um.

Clītumnus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria,* now *Clitunno.*

Clītus, i, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.*

Clōdius, v. Claudius.

Cloelia, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porsena who made her escape back to Rome.*

Clōthō, ūs (but apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae or Fates.*

Clūentius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Clūilius, ii, *m. a king of Alba.* Hence **Clūilius**, a, um.

Clupea, ae, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.*

Clūsium, ii, *n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsena,* now *Chiusi.*

Hence **Clūsīnus**, a, um, and **Clūsīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Clūsius, ii, m. *a surname of Janus* [Dem classic, *I shut*], *whose temple was closed in times of peace.*

Clūvia, æ, *f. a town of Samnium.* Hence **Clūviānus**, a, um.

Clūvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Clūviānus**, a, um.

Clȳmēnē, ēs (*Acc.* Clymenēn, Ov.), *f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol.* Hence **Clȳmēnēius**, a, um. 2. *one of the daughters of Oceanus.* 3. *a female servant and confidante of Helen.*

Clȳmēnus, i, m. *a surname of Pluto.*

Clytaemnestra, æ, *f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.*

Clytiē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant* heliotropium (Ov.).

Cnaeus or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, m. (abbrev. Cn.) *a Roman praenomen.*

Cnidus (**Gnidus**), i, *f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.* Hence **Cnidius** (Gn-), a, um, also **Cnidii** (Gn-), ōrum, m. *the Cnidians.*

Cnōsus, v. Gnosus.

Cōcălus, i, m. *a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.* Hence **Cōcălidēs**, um, *f. daughters of Cocalus.*

Cocceius (trisyll.), a, *name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperor Nerva belonged.*

Cōcles, ĭtis, m. [="*one-eyed*"], *the cognomen of Horatius, who, in the war with Porsena, defended alone the bridge across the Tiber.*

Cōcȳtus (-os), i, m. = κωκυτός ("*river of wailing*"), *a river in the Lower World.*

Cōdrus, i, m. *an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians.* 2. *a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.*

Coelē Syria, or in one word **Coelēsyria**, æ, *f.* [lit. *Hollow Syria*] *the district between Mts. Libanus and Antilibanus.*

Coelius, v. Caelius.

Coeus (dissyl. Coe-us), i, m. *a Titan, father of Latona.*

Colchis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern side of the Black Sea, celebrated for the golden fleece.* Hence **Colchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.: a Colchian woman;* esp. *Medea.* **Colchus**, a, um, *adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.:* **Colchus**, i, m. *a Colchian.* **Colchicus**, a, um, *Colchian.*

Collātia, æ, *f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Collātīnus**, a, um; esp. as *surname of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia;* and **Collātīni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Collatia.*

Collīna Porta, *the Colline Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill* (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta).

Cōlōnae, ārum, *f. a town of Troas.*

Cōlōnēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Attic demos Colonus.* Esp. Oedipus Coloneus, *a play by Sophocles.*

Cōlōnia Agrippīna, or **Agrippinensis**, *a town on the Rhine, the modern Cologne.*

Cōlophōn, ōnis, m. *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea.* Hence **Cōlophōnius**, a, um, and **Cōlophōnius**, ii, m.; also **Cōlophōnii**, ōrum, m. *the Colophonians.*

Cōlūmella, æ, m.: L. Junius Moderatus Columella: *a writer on husbandry in the first century of the Christian era.*

Cōlūtis, æ, m. *one of the Lapithae, in Ov.*

Commagēnē, ēs, *f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosata.* Hence **Commagēnus**, a, um, and **Commagēni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Commŏdus, i, m. *a Roman emperor,* A.D. 180–192.

Compsa, æ, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in Samnium,* now *Conza.* Hence **Compsānus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Compsāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Cōmum, i, n. *a town in Gallia Transpadana, birth-place of Pliny the younger,* now *Como.* Hence **Cōmēnsis**, e; **Cōmensēs**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Conōnus, i, m. *a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica.*

Confluentes, ium, *f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine,* now *Coblentz.*

Cōnon, ōnis (*Acc.* Conōna), m. *a renowned Athenian general.* 2. *a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.*

Consentia, æ, *f. the chief town of the Bruttii,* now *Cosenza.* Hence **Consentīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Constantĭnōpŏlis, is, *f. Constantinople, anciently Byzantium, the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.*

Constantīnus, i, m. *the name of a Roman emperor surnamed* "the Great," A.D. 306–337.

Constantius, *the name of two Roman emperors.* 1. *father of Constantine the Great,* A.D. 305–306. 2. *son of Constantine the Great,* A.D. 337–360.

Consus, i, m. *a very ancient Italian deity.* Hence **Consŭālia**, ium, *the games in honour of Consus:* v. Diet Ant s.v.

Cōpae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cōpāis** (ĭdis, *f*) *a large lake near this town, famous for its eels.*

Coptos, i, *f. a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis.*

Cōra, æ, *f. an ancient town of Latium.* Hence **Cōrānus**, a, um.

Cōrăcēsium, ii, n. *a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, near a mountain of the same name.*

Corax, ăcis, m. *a Sicilian rhetorician, a contemporary of Lysias.* 2. *a mountain in Aetolia.*

Corbĭo, ōnis, *f. a town of the Aequi.* 2. *a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani.*

Corbŭlo, ōnis, m. *a Roman general under Nero.*

Corcȳra, æ, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* now *Corfu:* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous.* Hence **Corcȳraeus**, a, um, and **Corcȳraei**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Cordūba, æ, *f. a town of Spain on the river Baetis,* now *Cordova.*

Corfinium, ii, n. *the chief town of the Peligni,* now *Pelino.* Hence **Corfiniēnsis**, e.

Corinna, æ, *f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.* 2. *a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.*

Corinthus, i (*Nom. Gr.* Corinthos; *Acc. Gr.* Corinthon), *f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it.* Hence **Corinthius**, a, um, **Corinthiacus**, a, um, and **Corinthiensis**, e; also, **Corinthii**, ōrum, m. *the Corinthians;* and **Corinthia**, ōrum, n. *vessels of Corinthian bronze.*

Corĭōli, ōrum, m. *plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius,* who hence received the surname **Corĭōlānus.**

Cornēlia, æ, *f. daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi.*

Cornēlius, a, *the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi, etc.* Hence **Cornēliānus**, a, um, and **Cornēliāna Castra**, *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.*

Cornicen, ĭnis, m. [="*horn-blower*"], *a cognomen of several persons in the gens Oppia.*

Cornĭcŭlum, i, n. *a town in Latium.* Hence **Cornĭcŭlānus**, a, um.

Cornĭfĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Cornūtus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.*

Corȳbas, antis, m. *a young Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.*

Corōnē, æ, *f. a town in Boeotia.* Hence **Corōnaeus**, a, um, and **Corōnensis**, e.

Corōneus (trisyll.), ei, m. *a king of Phocis, father of a daughter who was changed into a crow.*

Corōnis, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius.* Hence **Corōnĭdes**, æ, m. *son of Coronis,* i. e. *Aesculapius.*

Corsica, æ, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea.* Hence **Corsus**, a, um, **Corsicus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, *the Corsicans.*

Cortōna, æ, *f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of Lake Trasimenus.* Hence **Cortōnensis**, e, and **Cortōnenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Corȳbantes, ium, m. *plu. the priests of Cybele.* Hence **Corȳbantĭus**, a, um, *Corybantian.*

Corȳcius, a, um, *belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.* (See also full. art.) Hence **Corȳcĭus**, a, um, and **Corȳcĭdes** Nymphae, *the Muses.*

Corȳcus or **-us**, i, *f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron.* Hence **Corȳcius**, a, um.

Corȳdon, ōnis, m. *name of a shepherd in Virg.*

Corȳthus, i, *f. a town in Etruria,* later called *Cortona.* 2. *the mythical founder of this city.*

Cōs or **Cōus** (Cōos), Cōi, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving very fine linen.* Hence **Cōus**, a, m: v. Part I.

Cōsa, æ, *f.* and **Cōsae**, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast.* Hence **Cōsānus**, a, um, and **Cōsāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.* 2. *a town in Lucania.*

Cosmus, i, m. *a maker of unguents at Rome* (Juv.). Hence **Cosmĭānus**, a, um.

Cossus, i, m. *a surname in the gens Cornelia:* more esp. *of the military tribune, A. Cornelius Cossus.*

Cossȳra (**Cossȳ**) or **Cossūra**, æ, *f. a small island between Sicily and Africa,* now prob. *Gaso.*

Cōtĭlo, ōnis, m. *a king of the Dolopians in the time of Horace.*

Cotta, æ, m. *a surname in the gens Aurelia.*

Cottĭus, ii, m. *a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus.* Hence **Cottĭānus**, a, um, and **Cottius**, a, um. **Alpes Cottiae**, *the Cottian Alps, including Mt. Viso.*

Cōtys, yos, m. *the name of various*

Thracian kings. 2. a king of Armenia.

Cōtytto, ūs, *f.* a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.

Cous, a, um: v. Part I.

Crāgus, i, m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.

Crānon, ōnis, m. a town of Thessaly. Hence **Crānōnius**, a, um.

Crantor, ōris, m. the armour-bearer of Peleus. 2. a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy.

Crassus, i, m. a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, and M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir. Hence **Crassiānus**, a, um.

Crātaeïs, ĭdis, *f.* the mother of Scylla.

Crātērus, i, m. a general of Alexander the Great. 2. a physician in the time of Cicero.

Crātes, is, m. an Athenian Academic philosopher.

Crāthis, ĭdis, m. a river in Bruttium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

Crātīnus, i, m. a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

Crātippus, i, m. a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens

Crēmēra, ae, *f.* a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii. Hence **Crēmērensis**, e.

Crēmōna, ae, *f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus Hence **Crēmōnensis**, e, and **Crēmōnenses**, ĭum, m. its inhabitants

Crēnaeus, i, m. a centaur in Ov.

Crēo or **Crēon**, ontis, m. king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason. 2. a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.

Cres, etis, v. Creta.

Crēta, ae (*Nom.* **Crētē**; *Acc* Crētān), *f* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence 1. **Crēs**, ētis, m. adj. Cretan; and **Crētes**, um, m. the Cretans (Cic) 2. **Cressa**, ae, *f.* adj. Cretan, and **Cressa**, ae, *f.* a Cretan woman: esp. Ariadne or Abrope. 3. **Crēsius**, a, um, Cretan. 4. **Crētaeus**, a, um, Cretan (Prop.). 5. **Crētānus**, i, m. a Cretan (Pl.). 6. **Crētensis**, e, Cretan; and **Crētenses**, ĭum, m. the Cretans. 7. **Crētĭcus**, a, um, Cretan. Also **Crētĭcus**, i, m. an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete. 8. **Crētis**, ĭdis, *f.* adj.: Cretan.

Crēūsa, ae, *f.* daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason. 2. daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas. 3. a town in Boeotia.

Crīmīsus, i, m. a river in the south-west of Sicily.

Crīspus, i, m. a Roman cognomen: esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, the historian.

Crītĭas, ae, m. one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.

Crīto, ōnis, m. a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.

Crītŏlāus, i, m. a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome. 2. a leader of the Achaians against the Romans.

Croesus, i, m. a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. Meton.: a very rich man (Ov.).

Crōmȳon, ōnis, m. a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

Crŏton, ōnis, *comm.* (Crŏtōna, ae, *f.*) an important town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone. Hence **Crŏtōniātae**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Crotona; and **Crŏtōniensis**, e, belonging to Crotona.

Crustumĭnĭa, ae, *f.* Crustuminium, ĭi, n., and **Crustumīni**, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crustumīnus**, a, um, and **Crustumīnus**, a, um.

Ctēsiphōn, ontis, m. an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes. 2. a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.

Cūmae, ārum, *f.* plu. an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl. Hence **Cūmānus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cūmāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants; and **Cūmānum**, i, n. an estate (of Cicero's) near Cumae. Also **Cūmaeus**, a, um

Cunctātor, ōris, m. "the Delayer". an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

Cūpīdo, ĭnis, m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpīdĭnēus**, a, um.

Cūres, ĭum, m. and *f.* plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence **Cūrensis**, e.

Cūrētes, um, m. plu. an ancient mythical people in Crete. Hence **Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *f.* adj.

Curiātii, ōrum, m plu. an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.

Cūriōsŏlĭtes, um (Acc. Curiosolitas, Caes.), m a Gallic tribe in Armorica.

Cūrius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M' Curius Dentatus, who conquered the Samnites and Pyrrhus. Hence **Cūriānus**, a, um.

Cursor, ōris, m. a cognomen of L. Papirius.

Curtius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Curtius Mettius, who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum. 2. Q. Curtius Rufus, the historian of Alexander the Great.

Cūtĭlia, ae, and **Cūtĭlĭae**, ārum, *f.* an ancient Sabine city.

Cȳānē, ēs, *f.* a nymph who was changed into a fountain, in Ov.

Cȳānēae, ārum, *f.* plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplēgădes (q. v). Hence **Cȳānēus**, a, um.

Cȳānēē, ēs, *f* daughter of Maeander, and mother of Caunus and Byblis.

Cybēlē (**Cybēbē**), ēs, *f.* a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cybēlēius**, a, um. 2. a mountain in Phrygia.

Cȳclădes, um, *f.* plu. the Cyclades; a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

Cȳclops, ōpis (Acc. Cyclōpa, Hor.), m a Cyclops; plur. Cyclōpes, um, a fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen; esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus. Hence **Cȳclōpĭus**, a, um, Cyclopian.

Cydippē, ēs, *f.* the wife of Acontius. 2. a Nereid.

Cydnus or **Cydnŏs**, i, m. a river in Cilicia.

Cydōnia, ae, *f.* an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cydōnius**, a, um and **Cydōnĭus**, a, um, Cydonian; also in the poets = Cretan. **Cydōnĭātae**, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.

Cygnus or **Cycnus**, i, m. king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2. a son of Neptune. Hence **Cygnēius**, a, um.

Cyllărus, i, m. a centaur in Ov. 2. the war-horse of Castor in Virg.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, *f.* a mountain in Arcadia, on which Mercury was born. Hence **Cyllēnius**, a, um; and Subst. **Cyllēnius**, i, m. Mercury; also **Cyllēnēus**, a, um, and **Cyllēnis**, ĭdis, *f.* adj. 2. a town in Elis.

Cynōsarges, is, n. a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules; where Antisthenes taught.

Cynoscĕphălae, ārum, *f.* "the Dog's heads"; two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly.

Cynosūra, ae, *f.* lit. "the Dog's Tail;" the same as Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear. Hence **Cynosūrĭus**, ĭdis, adj. belonging to the Lesser Bear.

Cynthus, i, m. a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Cynthĭus**, a, um, Cynthian; **Cynthĭus**, i, m. = Apollo: and **Cynthĭa**, ae, *f* = Diana.

Cyparissus, i, m. a youth who was changed into a cypress in Ov.

Cypassis, is, *f.* a woman's name in Ov.

Cȳprus (os), i, *f.* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus. Hence **Cȳprĭus**, a, um; Cyprius, ae, *f.* = Venus.

Cypsēlus, i, m. a despot of Corinth.

Cȳrēnē, ēs, and **Cȳrēnae**, ārum, *f.* the chief city of a flourishing Grecian colony in north-eastern Africa, founded by the Theraeans; the birth-place of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic philosophy. Hence **Cȳrēnāeus**, a, um; **Cȳrēnaeus**, a, um, and **Cȳrēnensis**, e; also, **Cȳrēnāici**, ōrum, and **Cȳrēnaei**, ōrum, m. adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy, and **Cȳrēnenses**, ĭum, m. inhabitants of Cyrene.

Cyrnos, i, *f.* the Greek name of Corsica. Hence **Cyrnēus**, a, um.

Cȳrus, i, m. the founder of the Persian monarchy, B.C. 560. 2. Cyrus Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa, B.C. 401. 3. an architect of the time of Cicero. 4. the name of a youth in Hor.

Cȳtae, ārum, *f.* plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea. Hence **Cȳtaeus**, a, um, **Cȳtaeus**, a, um, Colchian, **Cȳtaeis**, ĭdis, *f.* Medea.

Cȳthēra, ōrum, n. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo. Hence, 1. **Cȳthērius**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cȳthērĭa**, ae, *f.* Venus. 2. **Cȳthĕrēius**, a, um: heros, i. e. Aeneas. As Subst.: **Cȳthĕrēis**, ae, *f.* Venus. 3. **Cȳthĕrīăcus**, a, um. 4. **Cȳthĕrĭăs**, ădis, *f.* i. e. Venus. 5. **Cȳthĕrēias**, ădis, *f.* adj. belonging to Venus.

Cythnos (-us), i, *f.* an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Thermia. Hence **Cythnĭus**, a, um.

Cytīsus (-os), i, m. a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its box-wood. Hence **Cytīsĭăcus** (-ĭus), a, um.

Cyzicum, i, n. and -us or -os, i, *f.* a celebrated town of Mysia, on an island or peninsula in the Black Sea. Hence **Cyzicēnus**, a, um, and **Cyzicēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

Dīae, v. Dahae.

Dāci, ōrum, m. plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the lower Danube: Marcus **Dācia**, ae, *f.* their country; and **Dācĭcus**, Dacian, a, um. Subst.: **Dācĭcus**, i, m. a title conferred on those who struck under Domitian, and Trajan, the Dacians (Tac.).

Dactylĭcus, i, m. [illegible] Cilix, chiropodist [illegible]

Daedălus, i, m. (*Gr. acc.* Daedalon) *a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus.* Hence **Daedălĭōn**, ōnis, m. *son of Daedalus*; **Daedălĭus**, a, um, and **Daedălus**, a, um.

Dāhae (less correctly Dae), ārum, m. *plu. a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.*

Dalmătae or **Delmătae**, ārum, m. *plu. a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Dalmătĭa** (Del-), ae, *f. their country*, and **Dalmătĭcus** (Del-), a, um.

Dāma, ae, m. *the name of a slave in Hor.*

Dāmălis, is, *f. the name of a woman in Hor.*

Dāmascus, i, *f. the capital of Cœle-Syria.* Hence **Dāmascēnus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Damascēnum**, i, n. *a Damascene plum, a damson.*

Dāmăsichthon, ōnis, m. *a son of Amphion and Niobe.*

Dāmăsippus, i, m. *a follower of Marius, put to death by Sulla.* 2. *a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. 3. *the name of a merchant in Hor.* 4. *the name of an actor* (Juv.).

Dāmŏcles, is, m. *a courtier of Dionysius the younger.*

Damoetas, ae, m. *a shepherd in Virg.*

Dāmon, ōnis, m. *a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias.* 2. *a celebrated Athenian musician.* 3. *a goat-herd in Virg.*

Dănaē, ēs, *f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter.* Hence **Dănaēĭus**, a, um.

Dānaus, i, m. *son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus:* he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dānaus**, a, um; **Dānăi**, ōrum, m. *plu. the Danai* or *Greeks*, and **Dānăides**, um, *f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides; who, with the exception of one, murdered their husbands, and were punished for it in Tartarus, being employed in the endless task of baling out water with vessels having no bottoms to them.*

Dānŭbius (more correctly Dānŭvius), ii, m. *the Danube*; sometimes called the *Ister.*

Daphnē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.*

Daphnis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Daphnim and Daphnin), m. *a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.*

Dardāni, ōrum, m. *plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia.* See also Dardanus.

Dardānĭdae, v. Dardanus.

Dardānus, i, m. *son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy.* Hence **Dardānus**, a, um, and **Dardānĭus**, a, um; **Dardānis**, ae, *f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), but oftener, esp. in Virgil = *Troja*; **Dardānĭdēs**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Dardanus*; pl. **Dardānĭdae**, ārum and um, *the Trojans*, and **Dardānis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Dardanian* = *Trojan.* As *Subst.*: *a Trojan woman.*

Dārēs, ētis and is (*Acc.* Darēta and Daren, Virg.): m. *a famous boxer.*

Dārīus (better than Dārius), ii, m. *the name of several Persian kings.* Esp. D. Hystaspis, or *Darius the son of Hystaspes, father of Xerxes*; D. Nothus, *father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger*; and D. Codomannus, *overthrown by Alexander the Great.*

Datămes, is, m. *a distinguished Persian general, who revolted against Artaxerxes II.* (Mnemon) *and was assassinated.*

Dātis, is, m. *one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.*

Daulis, ĭdis, *f. a city of Phocis, scene of the fable of Tereus, Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Daulĭus**, a, um, and **Daulĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*: Daulias ales, i. e. *Procne*, and Daulĭades puellae, i. e. *Procne and Philomela.*

Daunus, i, m. *king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus.* Hence **Daunĭus**, and **Daunĭăcus**, a, um, *Daunian* or *Apulian*; also in the poets = *Italian*; and **Daunĭas**, ădis, *f. Apulia.*

Dāvus, i, m. *a name often given to Roman slaves.*

Dēcēlēa (less correctly -lĭa), ae, *f. a demos of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.*

Dēcentĭus, ii, m. *brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Caesar*, A.D. 351.

Decetia, ae, *f. a town of the Aedui on the Loire*, now *Decize.*

Decidĭus, ii, m. *a military officer who served under Caesar.*

Dēcĭmus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* D.

Dēcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the two Decii*, P. Decius Mus, *father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome.* Hence **Dēcĭānus**, a, um. 2. *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 249-251.

Dēīănīra, ae, *f. daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.*

Dēĭdāmĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.*

Dēlĭānĭdes, ae, m. *son of Deione by Apollo*, i. e. *Miletus.*

Dēlĭŏpē, ae, *f. one of Juno's nymphs in Virg.*

Dēlĭōtārus, i, m. *a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.*

Dēlphŏbē, ēs, *f. daughter of Glaucus.*

Dēlphŏbus, i, m. *son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.*

Dēlĭum, ii, n. *a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.*

Delmătĭa, v. Dalmatia.

Dēlos, i (*Acc.* Delum and Delon), *f. the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Dēlĭus**, a, um, *Delian.* As *Subst.*: **Dēlĭus**, ii, m. *the Delian god, Apollo*; **Dēlĭas**, ae, *f. the Delian goddess, Diana.* **Dēlĭăcus**, a, um, *Delian.*

Delphi, orum, m. *plu. a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo*; now *Kastri.* Also **Delphi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Delphi*; and **Delphĭcus**, a, um, *Delphic.* As *Subst.*: **Delphĭcus**, i, m. *the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.*

Dēmădes, is, m. *an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Dēmărātus (Dām-), i, m. *the father of Tarquinius Priscus.* 2. *a Spartan king.*

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f. a city in Thessaly*, previously called Pagasae.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, m. the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcētes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.* 2. Demetrius Phalēreus, *a famous orator, governor of Athens.* 3. Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero.*

Dēmŏchărēs, is, m. *an Athenian orator.*

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, m. *a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus.* Hence **Dēmocrĭtĭcus**, a, um, and **Dēmocrĭtēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um; also, **Dēmocrĭtĭi**, ōrum, m. *the followers of Democritus.*

Dēmŏphōon, ontis, m. *son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Dēmosthĕnes, is (*Gen.* also Demosthenī, Cic.), m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Dēsĭs, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Deo* (Ceres), i. e. *Proserpina.* Hence **Dēsĭus**, a, um.

Dercĕtis, is, and **Dercĕtō**, ūs, *f. a Syrian goddess.*

Dertōna, ae, *f. a city in Liguria*, now *Tortona.*

Deucălĭon, ōnis, m. *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucălĭōnēus**, a, um.

Dia, ae, *f. the old name of the island of Naxos.*

Diablintes, um, m. *a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Maycnne.*

Diăgŏras, ae, m. *a Greek philosopher and poet of Melos, surnamed "the Atheist."* 2. *a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.*

Diāna, ae, *f. an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: the virgin moon-goddess* (Luna), *patroness of virginity*; also *presiding over childbirth* (*in which character she is called* Lucina), *and the chase.* Diana is used Meton. for *the moon* and *the chase.* Hence **Diānius**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Diānium**, ii, n. *a place or temple sacred to Diana.* (ii) *a promontory in Spain*, now *Denia.*

Dicaearchus, i, m. *a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.*

Dictē, ēs, *f. a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared.* Hence **Dictaeus**, a, um, *Cretan*: Dictaeus rex, *Jupiter* (Virg.): also *Minos* (Ov.).

Dictynna, ae, *f. an appellation of Diana*, perh. *as the huntress* (δίκτυον, *a net*). Hence **Dictynnaeum** (-nēum), i, n. *a place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta.* 2. *another name of the nymph Britomartis* (Virg Cir.).

Dictys, yos, m. *a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* 2. *a centaur in Ov.*

Didĭus, a, *the name of a Roman plebeian* gens. 2. Didius Julianus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 193, *who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.*

Dīdō, ūs and ōnis (*Acc.* Dido, Virg.) *f. the foundress of Carthage*, called also *Elissa* or *Elissa.*

Diespiter, tris, m. *father of the Day; another name for Jupiter.*

Digentĭa, ae, *f. a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm*, now *Licenza.*

Dinarchus, i, m. *the last of the ten Attic orators.*

Dindўmus (os), i, m. and **Dindўma**, ōrum, n. *plur. a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Dindўmēnē**, ēs, *f.* i. e. *Cybele.*

Dinōmăchus, i, m. *a Greek ethical philosopher.*

Diocletiānus, i, m. *Diocletian, Roman emperor*, A.D. 284-305.

Diŏdōrus, i, m. *a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus.* 2. *a famous dialectician.* 3. Diodorus Siculus, *a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.*

Diŏgĕnes, is, m. *a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* 2. *the Cynic philosopher of Sinope*; 4th cent. B.C. 3. *a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.*

Diŏmēdes, is, m. *son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy.* Hence **Diŏmēdēus** (-ĭus), a, um. 2. *a cruel king of the Bistones in Thrace.*

Dion (Dio), ōnis, m. *brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.*

Diōnē, ēs (-a, ae), *the mother of Venus.* 2. Venus. Hence **Diōnaeus**,

a, um, *of Dione (Venus)*: Caesar, as *descended from Venus* (Virg.).

Diōnȳsius, ii, m. *the name of several celebrated Greeks*; esp. *the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.* 2. *his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.* 3. *of* Heraclea, *a pupil of Zeno.* 4. *a Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.*

Diōnȳsus or **-os**, i, m. *the Greek name of Bacchus.* Hence **Diōnȳsia**, ōrum, n. *plu. the festival of Bacchus.*

Diphīlus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.* 2. *an architect employed by Q. Cicero.*

Dipȳlon, i, n. *a gate at Athens.*

Dircē, ēs (*Acc.* Dircam, Pl.), *f. a fountain in Boeotia.* Hence **Dircaeus**, a, um, *Dircean, Boeotian:* Dircaeus cycnus, *the Theban swan*, i. e. *Pindar.* 2. *the wife of the Theban prince Lycus, killed by being tied to a bull.*

Dīs, Dītis, m. *the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.*

Divico, ōnis, m. *a chief of the Helvetii.*

Divitiacus, i, m. *chief of the Aedui, brother of Dumnorix, and a friend of Caesar.* 2. *chief of the Suessiones.*

Dōdōna, ae, *f. a city in Epirus,* famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnaeus**, a, um, and **Dōdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Dōlābella, ae, m. *the name of a Roman family in the gens* Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law.*

Dōlichos, i, m. *the name of a gladiator in Hor.*

Dōlo, ōnis, m. *a spy of the Trojans.*

Dōlōpes, um (*Acc. sing.* Dolopem, Liv.), m. *plu. a warlike people in Thessaly.* Hence **Dōlōpia**, ae, *f. their country.*

Dōmĭtiānus, i, m.: T. Flavius Domitianus; *Domitian, Roman emperor*, A.D. 81–96.

Dōmĭtius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *general of Pompey in the civil war.* Hence **Dōmĭtiānus**, a, um.

Dōnūsa, ae, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Denusa.*

Dōres, um, m. *plu. the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes.* Hence **Dōrĭcus**, a, um, **Dōrius**, a, um, and **Dōris**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, also **Dōrienses**, ium, m. *the Dorians.*

Dōris, ĭdis, *f.* 1. *a country of Greece; the abode of the Dorians.* 2. *a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.* Meton. *the sea* (Virg.).

Dossennus, i, m. *a burlesque character in the Atellane farces.*

Dōtō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph.*

Drāco, ōnis, m. *an Athenian lawgiver, notorious for his severity:* B.C. 621.

Drēpāna, ōrum, n. *plu. a town on the north-west coast of Sicily*, now *Trapani.* Called also **Drēpānum**, i, n. Hence **Drēpānītānus**, a, um, and **Drēpānītāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Drūentia, ae, *f. a tributary of the Rhone*; now the *Durrance.*

Drūĭdes, um, see Part I.

Drūsilla, ae, *f. the name of several women of the gens* Livia. Esp. Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus.* 2. *the daughter of Drusus Germanicus.* 3. *daughter of the emperor Caligula.* 4. *daughter of Herodes Agrippa I.*

Drūsus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens* Livia. Esp. M. Livius Drusus, *tribunus plebis*, B.C. 91, *who renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was assassinated.* 2. Cl. Drusus Nero, *son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero; father of Germanicus.* Hence **Drūsīnus**, a, um, and **Drūsiānus**, a, um.

(1) **Dryas**, antis, m. *the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.* 2. *one of the Lapithae.* 3. *one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.*

(2) **Dryas**, ădis, *f. a Dryad, a wood-nymph*; usu. in plur. **Dryădes.**

Drymō, ūs, *f. a water-nymph in* Virg.

Dryŏpē, ēs, *f. the mother of Amphissus, in* Ov. 2. *the mother of Tarquitus, in* Virg.

(1) **Dryŏpes**, ŏpis, usu. **Dryŏpes**, um, m. *plu. a people of Epirus.*

(2) **Dryŏpes**, ŏpis, m. *a companion of Aeneas.*

Dūbis, is, m. *a river of Gaul*, now *Doubs.*

Dūillius (also **Dūllius**, not **Dŭellius**), ii, m. *a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans*, B.C. 260.

Dūlichĭum, ii, n. *an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, called also **Dūlichia**, ae, *f.* Hence **Dūlichĭus**, a, um, *Dulichian, relating to Ulysses.*

Dumnŏrix, īgis, m. *a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar; brother of Divitiacus.*

Dūrocortŏrum, i, n. *the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims.*

Dȳmas, antis, m. *father of Hecuba*, who is hence called **Dȳmantis**, ĭdis.

Dȳmē, ēs, *f. a town on the coast of Achaia:* also called **Dȳmae**, ārum, *f. plu.* Hence **Dȳmaeus**, a, um, and **Dȳmaei**, ōrum, m. *the Dymaeans.*

Dyrrăchium, ii, n. *a port in Grecian Illyria*, formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo.* Hence **Dyrrăchīni**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Eborācum or **Eburācum**, i, n. *a town of the Brigantes in Britain*, now *York.*

Eburōnes, um, m. *plu. a nation of* Gallia Belgica.

Ebūsus (**-os**), i, *f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain*, now *Ivisa.*

Ecbătăna, ōrum, n. *plu. the principal city of Media*, now *Hamadan.*

Ecētra, ae, *f. a city of the Volsci.* Hence **Ecētrāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Echĕcrătes, ae, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.*

Echidna, ae, *f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules.* 2. *a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.* Hence **Echidnīnus**, a, um.

Echīnădes, um, *f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the Achelous.*

Echīon, ōnis, m. *one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.* Hence **Echīonĭdes**, ae, m. *the son of Echion*, i.e. *Pentheus*, and **Echīonĭus**, a, um, *Cadmean* or *Theban* (Hor.). 2. *a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.* Hence **Echīonĭus**, a, um. 3. *a celebrated Greek painter.*

Echō, ūs, *f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.*

Edessa, ae, *f. the ancient capital of Macedonia.* Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. *a city of Mesopotamia.*

Ēdōni, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Thrace much given to revelry.* Hence **Ēdōnus**, a, um, *Bionian, Thracian*; and **Ēdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; as subst.: *a Bacchante* (Prop.).

Ēētion, ōnis, m. *the father of Andromache, king of Thebe in Cilicia.* Hence **Ēētiōnēus**, a, um.

Egĕria, ae, *f. one of the Camenae* (q. v.), *the instructress of Numa.*

Egnātia or **Gnātia**, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Apulia.*

Egnātius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Egnātiānus**, a, um.

Elātēa, ae, *f. a city of Phocis.*

Elātēius, a, um, *adj. belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae:* Caeneus, *i. e. his son Caeneus.*

Elāver, ĕris, n. *a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Loire*, now *the Allier.*

Ēlea, ae, *f. a city of Lucania, also called* Velia, *the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy.* Hence **Ēlēātes**, *a native of Elea*, and **Ēlēātĭcus**, a, um, *Eleatic*; **Ēlēātici**, ōrum, m. *the Eleatics.*

Electra, ae (*Acc.* Electran, Ov.), *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.* 2. *daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, and sister of Orestes.*

Ēlēleus, ei, m. (from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes), *a surname of Bacchus.* Hence, **Ēlēlēĭdes**, um, *f. Bacchantes.*

Ēlēphantīnē, es, *f. a small island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name*

Eleusis and **Eleusin**, ĭnis, *f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres.* Hence **Eleusīnus** (**-ĭnĭus**), a, um, and **Eleusīnĭus**, a, um, *Eleusinian.*

Elicius, ii, m. *a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs or omens were called forth* (elicio); or, acc. to others, *because he was called forth by incantations.*

Elis, ĭdis (*Acc* Elin or Elidem; *Abl.* usually Elide, but sometimes Eli), also, in Plautus, Alis (q. v.), *f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated.* Hence **Ēlĭus**, a, um, *Elean*; Meton. *Olympian* (Hor.); and **Ēlēi** or **Ēlĭi**, ōrum, m. *plu. the Eleans*; also **Ēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. Elean*; Meton. *Olympian* (Virg.).

Elissa (**Dido**), ae, *f.* another name for *Dido.*

Ēlōrus (**Hel.**), i, m. *a city on the E. coast of Sicily.* Hence **Ēlōrĭus**, a, um, and **Ēlōrīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.* 2. *a river of the same name.*

Elpēnor, ŏris, m. *one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Elūsa, ae, *f. a city of Aquitania*, now *Eauze.* Hence **Elūsātes**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Elvĭna (**Hel-**), *f. a surname of Ceres in Sicily.*

Elymāis, ĭdis, *f. a district of Susiana in Persia.* Hence **Elymaeus**, a, um, and **Elymaei**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Elysium, ii, n. *the abode of the blessed in the lower world.* Hence **Elysius**, a, um, *Elysian*: campi, *the Elysian fields* (Virg.).

Emathia, ae, *f. a district of Macedonia*: hence post. *Macedonia* and sometimes *Thessaly*, esp. with ref. to *Pharsalia* (Virg.). Hence 1. **Emathius**, a, um, *Macedonian and Thessalian.* 2. **Emathis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Thessalian*: **Emathĭdes**, um, *f. the Macedonian maidens*; i.e. *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus; the Pierides.*

Empĕdŏcles, is, m. *a famous* [illegible]

tural philosopher of Agrigentum, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empēdŏclēus**, a, um.

Empōrĭae, ārum, *f. a city of Spain near the Pyrenees*, now *Ampurias*. Hence **Empōrĭtānī**, ōrum, *its inhabitants*.

Enceladus, i, m. *one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna*.

Endymion, ōnis, m. *a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria; with whom Luna fell in love*.

Engyium (Engy̆on), n. *a city of Sicily*. Hence **Engyīnus**, a, um, and **Engyīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Enipeus (trisyl.), ei (*Voc.* Enipeu, Ov.), m. *a tributary of the Peneus, in Thessaly*. 2. Meton.: *the river-god*.

Enna, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, v. Henn.

Ennius (Q.), i, m. *the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria*, B.C. 239; *died* B.C. 169.

Ennosigaeus, i, m. = Ἐννοσίγαιος, "*the earth-shaker*"; i.e. *Neptune*.

Entella, ae, *f. a city of Sicily*. Hence **Entellīnus**, a, um.

Entellus, i, m. *a Sicilian champion in* Virg.

Ĕos (occurring only in *Nom.*), *f. the dawn*, pure Lat. Aurora. Hence **Ēōus**, a, um, *eastern, orient*; **Ēōus**, i, m. *the morning-star*, also, *an inhabitant of the East*.

Epămīnondas, ae, m. *a celebrated Theban general, who conquered the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra* (B.C. 371) *and Mantinea, where he fell* (B.C. 362).

Epăphrŏdītus, i, m. *a freedman of Nero*.

Epăphus, i, m. *son of Jupiter and Io*.

Epēus (also **Epīus**), i, m. *son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse*.

Ephēsus, i, *f. the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana*. Hence **Ephēsĭus**, a, um, and **Ephēsi**, ōrum, m. *the Ephesians*.

Ephialtes, ae, m. *the son of Aloeus and brother of Otus, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven*.

Ephŏrus, i, m. *of Cumae in Aeolis, a celebrated Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates*.

Ephўra, ae, and (poet.) **Ephўrē**, ēs, *f. the ancient name of Corinth, taken from that of a sea-nymph*. Hence **Ephўrēius**, a, um, *Corinthian*.

Epicharmus, i, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse*; about B.C. 500.

Epicūrus, i, m. *a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the founder of the Epicurean philosophy; died* B.C. 270. Hence **Epicūrēus**, a, um, *Epicurean*, and **Epicūrēi**, ōrum, m. *the Epicureans*.

Epidamnus, i, m. *the old name of Dyrrachium* (q.v.). Hence **Epidamnĭus**, a, um, and **Epidamnienses**, ĭum, m. *the inhabitants of Epidamnus*.

Epidaurus, i, *f. a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to Aesculapius* (serpens Epidaurius, Hor.). Hence **Epidaurĭus**, a, um. As subst. **Epidaurĭus**, i, m. *Aesculapius*.

Epigoni, ōrum, m. *plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes*.

Epimenĭdes, is, m. *a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete*.

Epimēthĕus, ĕi, m. (= "*afterthought*"), *son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus* (= "*fore-thought*"). Hence **Epimēthĭs**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Pyrrha*.

Epīrus or **-os**, i, *f. a country in the north-west of Greece (Albania)*. Hence **Epīrōtes**, ae, m. *a native of Epirus; an Epirote*; **Epīrōticus**, a, um, and **Epīrensis**, e, *belonging to Epirus, Epirotic*.

Epōna, ae, *f. the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c.* (Juv.).

Epōrēdĭa, ae, *f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the Salassi, on the Duria (Dorea Baltea)*, now *Ivrea*.

Epōrēdŏrix, ĭgis, m. *a noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army*. 2. *another Aeduan mentioned by Caesar*.

Erāsīnus, i, m. *a river of Argolis*, now *Kephalari*.

Erāsistrātus, i, m. *a famous physician of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Lagides, founder of a medical school*.

Erātō (only in *Nom.*), *f. the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry*. Meton.: for *Muse in general* (Virg.). 2. *an Armenian queen mentioned in* Tac.

Erātosthĕnes, is, m. *a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria*.

Erĕbus, i, m. *god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox*. Meton. *the Lower World*. Hence **Erĕbēus**, a, um, *belonging to the Lower World*.

Erechthĕus (trisyl.), ĕi, m. *an ancient and mythical king of Athens*. Hence **Erechthēus**, a, um; **Erechthĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the Athenians*; and **Erechthĭs**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Erechtheus*, viz. *Orithyia* or *Procris*.

Erĕtrĭa, ae, *f. one of the principal cities of Euboea*. Hence **Erĕtrĭus**, a, um, **Erĕtrĭensis**, e, **Erĕtrĭăcus**, a, um, and **Erĕtrĭcus**, a, um; also **Erĕtrienses**, ĭum, m. *the inhabitants of Eretria*; **Erĕtrĭăci**, ōrum, and **Erĕtrĭci**, ōrum, m. *the Eretrians*, i.e. *followers of Menedemus, a philosopher of Eretria*.

Erētum, i, n. *a city of the Sabines*. Hence **Erētīnus**, a, um.

Erichthō, ūs, *f. a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompeius*. Hence Meton.: *any witch* (Ov.).

Erichthŏnĭus, i, m. *son of Vulcan, king of Athens*. Hence **Erichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *Athenian*. 2. *a son of Dardanus, father of Tros and king of Troy*. Hence **Erichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *Trojan*.

Eridānus, i, m. *the Greek name of the river Padus*; now *the Po*.

Erigŏnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Icarius, who was translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo*. Hence **Erigŏnēius**, a, um.

Erillus, v. Herillus.

Erinna, ae (-ē, ēs), *a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho*.

Erīnys (not Erinnys), yos (*Acc.* Erīnyn, Ov.), *f. one of the Furies*. Plur. **Erīnўes**, *the Furies*.

Eriphўla, ae, or -ē, ēs, *f. daughter of Talaüs, and wife of Amphiaraüs, slain by her son Alcmaeon*.

Eros, ōtis, m. = Ἔρως, *Cupid*. 2. *a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen*.

Erymanthus, i, m. *a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place*. Hence **Erymanthĭus**, a, um, and **Erymanthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Erymanthian or Arcadian*: ursa, *i.e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky*. 2. *a river of Arcadia*.

Erysichthon, ōnis, m. *son of the Thessalian king Triopas: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of Ceres*.

Erўthēa (-ēa), ae, *f. a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt*. Hence **Erўthēus**, a, um, and **Erўthēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Erythean*.

Erўthraе, ārum, *f. plu. one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia*. Hence **Erўthraeus**, a, um, and **Erўthraei**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants*. 2. *a port on the Gulf of Corinth*.

Erўthraeum mărĕ, *the Persian Gulf*, sometimes *the Indian Ocean*.

Erўx, ўcis, and **Erўcus**, i, m. *a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name*. According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus. Hence **Erўcīnus**, a, um; also Subst.: **Erўcīna**, ae, *f. Venus*.

Esquilliae, ārum, *f. plu. the Esquiline; one of the seven hills of Rome*. Hence **Esquilius**, a, um, **Esquilinus**, a, um, and **Esquilĭārius**, a, um.

Essŭi, ōrum, m. *a tribe of the Gauls*: perh. the same as Esubii, q.v.

Esubii, ōrum, m. *a tribe of the Gauls*, prob. *between the Seine and Loire*.

Etĕocles, is and ēus, m. *son of Oedipus and Jocaste, brother of Polynices*.

Etrūria, ae, *f. a country on the west coast of central Italy*. Hence **Etrūscus**, a, um, *Etruscan*, and **Etrusci**, ōrum, m. *the Etruscans*.

Euboea, ae, *f. the largest island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus*. Hence **Eubŏĭcus**, a, um, *Euboean*.

Eucleides, is, m. *of Megara, founder of the Megaric philosophy*. 2. *Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry; died* B.C. 283.

Eudoxus, i, m. *a famous astronomer of Cnidus*.

Eugănei, ōrum, m. *a people of Northern Italy*. Hence **Eugănēus**, a, um.

Euhan (euan less correctly ēvan), m. *a surname of Bacchus*: v. evius.

Euhēmĕrus, i, m. *a Greek philosopher, noted for his rationalising of the popular myths and religion*.

Eulus, v. Evius.

Eumēdes, is, m. *a Trojan, father of Dolon*.

Eumēnes, is, m. *a famous general under Alexander the Great*.

Eumēnĭdes, um, *f. plu.* = Εὐμενίδες ("*the gracious ones*"), *a euphemistic name for the Erinyes or Furies*.

Eumolpus, i, m. *a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica*. Hence **Eumolpĭdae**, ārum, m. *plu. his descendants*. 2. *a son of Musaeus and descendant of the preceding*.

Euphorbus, i, m. *son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he to mild to have recognised and claimed*.

Euphŏrion, ōnis, m. *an entitled grammarian and poet born at Chalcis in Euboea; he flourished about the*

Eurybiădes, æ, *m. a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxitales.*

Euphrātes, is, *m. the largest river of Western Asia; it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.*

Eupolis, idis, *m. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.*

Euripĭdes, is, *m.* (*Dat.* also Euripidi), *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.* Hence **Euripidēus**, a, um.

Euripus (os), i, *m. the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.*

Europa, æ, and **Europē**, ēs, *f. daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.* Hence **Europæus**, a, um. **2.** *the continent of Europe, named after her.*

Eurōtas, æ, *m the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood;* now *Iri* (or Eurotas).

Eurȳălus, i, *m. friend of Nisus in Virg.*

Eurydĭcē, ēs, *f. the wife of Orpheus.*

Eurȳlŏchus, i, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Eurymēdōn, ontis, *m. a river of Pamphylia.*

Eurymĭdes, æ, *m. a son of Eurymus, i. e the seer Telemus*

Eurynŏmē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.*

Eurypȳlus, i *m. son of Neptune and king of the island of Cos.* Hence **Eurypȳlis**, idis, *f adj. Coan.* **2.** *the leader of a body of troops before Troy.*

Eurysăces, is, *m. a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield* [εὐρὺς σάκος] *of his father.*

Eurysthĕnes, is, *m. twin-brother of Procles and king of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the two royal families of Lacedaemon.*

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Eurysthēă, Virg.), *m. son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.*

Eurytus, i, *m. king of Oechalia and father of Iole.* Hence **Eurytis**, idis, *f. his daughter Iole.* **2.** *a centaur, also called* **Eurytion**, ōnis.

Euterpē, ēs, *f. the Muse of lyric poetry.*

Eutrăpēlus, i, *m.* = εὐτράπελος, "*witty*": *P. Volumnius, friend of Antony, so called on account of his wit.*

Eutrŏpius, ii, *m. a surname given to Flavius, the author of a short summary of Roman history, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era.*

Euxīnus Pontus (also Subst. **Euxīnus**, i, *m.*), *the Black Sea.*

Evadnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.*

Evan, v. Euhan.

Evander, dri (Evandrus, i, better Euander; Voc. Evandre), *m. son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill.* Hence **Evandrius** (Eu-), a, um. **2.** *an Academic philosopher.*

Evēnus, i, *m. a river of Aetolia, now Fidari.* Hence **Evēnīnus**, a, um.

Evius (better Euhius), ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus; so named from the shout of Evoe* (εὐοῖ), *with which he*

Evius Bacchus, *f. Semele.*

Fabāris, is, *a small tributary of the Tiber,* now *Faifa.*

Fābius, a, *the name of a Roman gens, which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with Veii, B.C. 477.* Esp. Fabius Pictor, *an early Roman historian.* **2.** Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war.* Hence **Fābius**, a, um, and **Fābiānus**, a, um, *Fabian.*

Fābrātĕria, æ, *f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Falvaterra.* Hence **Fābrāteri**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Fābricius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp C Fabricius Luscinus, *who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus.* Hence **Fābricius**, a, um: pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius:* and **Fābriciānus**, a, um.

Faesŭlae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Etruria,* now *Fiesole* Hence **Faesŭlānus**, a, um.

Faleridius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Faleridiānus**, a, um.

Falĕrii, ōrum, *m plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.*

Falernus āger, *a district of Campania, famed for its wine; called Falernian.* Hence **Falernus**, a, um.

Falisci, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria.* Hence **Falīscus**, a, um.

Fannius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* In partic *a vain poetaster mentioned by* Hor. Hence **Fannĭānus**, a, um

Fānum, i, *n a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Fano.*

Farfărus, i, *m. a river, called also* Fabaris (q v).

Faunus, i, *m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, instititor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles.* Hence **Fauni**, ōrum, *m. plu. silvan deities, part human and part animal; Fauns.*

Faustŭlus, i, *m. the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.*

Faustus, i, *m. a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator.* Also **Fausta**, æ, *f. the daughter of Sulla.*

Fāventĭa, æ, *f. a city of* Gallia Cispadana, now *Faenza.*

Favōnius, ii, *m. the name of the W wind, wind of spring=Zephyrus.* **2.** *a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.*

Fēlix, ĭcis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Antonius Felix, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.*

Fērentīnum, i, *n. a small town of the Hernici,* now *Ferentino.* Hence **Fērentīnus**, a, um; **Fērentīna**, æ, *f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum,* and **Fērentīnas**, ātis, *m. adj.;* and in *plur.* **Fērentīnātes**, ium, *m. the Ferentinas.* **2.** *a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho,* now *Ferento.*

Fērētrius, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter.*

Fērōnia, æ, *f. an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Soracte.*

Fescennia, æ, *f. a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it* (versus Fescennini). **Fescenninus**, a, um, *adj.*

Festus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Porcius Festus, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.* **2.** *a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.*

Fibrēnus, i, *m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's,* now *Fibreno.*

Fīcāna, æ, *f. a small town of Latium.*

Fīcŭlea, æ, *f. a small but ancient town of the Sabines.* Hence **Ficŭlensis**, e.

Fīdēnæ, ārum, *f. plu.* (also sing. **Fīdēna**, æ, once **Fīdēna**, with Ribbeck, Virg.) *a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome,* now *Castel Giubileo.* Hence **Fīdēnās**, ātis, *adj.* and **Fīdēnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Fīdius, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter:* v. Part I.

Fimbria, æ, *m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Flavia.*

Firmum, i, *n. a city of Picenum,* now *Fermo.* Hence **Firmānus**, a, um, and **Firmāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Flaccus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *Horace, the poet.*

Flāmĭnĭnus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the gens Quinctia:* esp. of T. Quinctius Flamininus, *the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.*

Flāmĭnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Flaminius Nepos, *who was overcome by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimenus.* Hence **Flāmĭnius**, a, um: Flaminia via, *leading from Rome to Arminum.*

Flāvīna, æ, *f.* or **Flāvīnium**, ii, *n. a small city in Etruria.* Hence **Flāvīnius**, a, um.

Flāvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, a, um, **Flāvĭālis**, e, and **Flāvĭānus**, a, um.

Flōra, æ, *f. the goddess of flowers and spring* Hence **Flōrālis**, e.

Florentia, æ, *f. a city of Etruria,* the modern *Florence.* Hence **Florentīni**, ōrum, *m. the Florentines.*

Flōrus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Florus, *an orator and poet,* to whom Horace addressed several epistles. **2.** L. Annaeus Florus, *the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about* A.D. 115.

Flāmentāna Porta, *a gate of Rome near the Tiber.*

Fōlia, æ, *f. a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by* Hor.

Fontēius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp M. Fonteius, *praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.*

Fōrentum (Fĕrentum), i, *n. a town in Apulia;* now *Forenza.*

Formiæ, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians,* now *Mola di Gaëta.* Hence **Formiānus**, a, um. **Formiāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiae;* and **Formiānum**, i, *n., Cicero's villa at Formiae.*

Fōrŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. a village of the Sabines,* now *Civita Tommaso.*

Fōrum, i, *n.* the name of several towns. Forum Appii, *a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.* **2.** Fŏrum Aurēlium, *a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia,* now *Montalto.* **3.** Forum Cornēlium, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola.* **4.** Forum Gallōrum, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco.* **5.** Forum Jŭlii, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Fréjus.* Hence Forojulienses, ium, *m. its inhabitants.* **6.** Forum Vocōnii, *a town 34 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees,* now, acc. to some, *Dax,* acc. to others, *Lue.*

Frăgellæ, ārum, *f. plu. a city of the Volsci, in Latium,* now *Ceprano.* Hence Fragellānus, a, um, and **Frăgellānus**, a, um.

Frēgellæ, ārum, *f. plu. a town of Etruria,* now *Torre di Maccarese.*

Frentāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people*

people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frentānus**, a, um.

Frīsii, ōrum, m. *plu. the Frisians, a people of Northern Germany, in what is now Holland.* Also, **Frīsius**, a, um, *adj.*

Frontīnus, i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, *who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.*

Frūsīno, ōnis, m. *a city of the Hernici, in Latium*, now *Frosinone.* Hence **Frūsīnas**, ātis, and **Frūsīnātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Fūcīnus, i, m. *a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi*, now *Lago di Celano.*

Fūfĭdius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Fūfĭdiānus**, a, um.

Fūfius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Fundi, ōrum, m. *plu. a town of Latium, on the Appian Way*, now *Fondi.* Hence **Fundānus**, a, um.

Fuscus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Aristius Fuscus, *poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; an intimate friend of Horace.*

Găbĭi, ōrum, m. *plu. an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome.* Hence **Găbīnus**, a, um, and **Găbīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Gābīnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. A. Gabinius, *consul* B.C. 59, *a personal enemy of Cicero.* Hence **Gābīnĭus**, a, um, and **Gābīnĭānus**, a, um.

Gădes, ium, *f. plu. a celebrated city founded by the Phœnicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain*, now *Cadiz.* Hence **Gădītānus**, a, um, and **Gădītāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Gaetūli, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara.* Hence **Gaetūlus**, a, um, and **Gaetūlĭcus**, a, um.

Gāius, v. Caius.

Gălaesus (Gălēs-), i, m. *a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum*: now *the Galeso.*

Gălanthis, ĭdis, *f. a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.*

Gălătæ, ārum, m. *plu. a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century* B.C.; *the Galatians.* Hence **Gălătĭa**, æ, *f. their country.*

Gălătēa, æ, *f. a sea-nymph.* 2. *a rustic maiden in* Virg. 3. *a woman in* Hor.

Galba, æ, m. *a cognomen in the gens* Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 68, 69.

Galerĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Galerius Maximianus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 305. 2. In *fem.*, Galeria, *wife of the Emperor Vitellius.*

Gălĭlæa, æ, *f. Galilee, a province in northern Palestine.* Hence **Gălĭlæi**, ōrum, m. *the Galileans.*

Gallaeci (Callaeci and Callăĭci), ōrum, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.* Hence **Gallaecus** (Gallāi-, Callāi-), a, um, *adj.*, and **Gallaecĭa** (Gall-), æ, *f. the country.*

Galli, ōrum, m. *plu. a widely diffused race, the Gauls or Gauls, whose principal abodes were* Gallia Transalpina, now *France*, and Gallia Cisalpina, *the northern part of Italy.* Hence **Gallĭa**, æ, *f. Gaul, the country of the Gauls*; and **Gallĭcus**, a, um, *Gallic*: canis, a *greyhound* (Ov.). As *Subst.* **Gallĭca** (sc. solea), æ, *f. a kind of slipper* (Cic.). Also **Gallĭcānus**, a, um, *connected with Gaul.*

Gallĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Gallograecĭ, ōrum, m. *plu.* = Galatæ, q. v.; *Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor.* Hence **Gallograecĭa**, æ, *f.* = *Galatia; their country.*

Gallōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Gallus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, *a Roman poet, friend of Virgil.* 2. *a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad.* Hence **Galli**, ōrum, m. *the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy.* In *Sing.*: **Gallus**, i, m. *a priest of Cybele.* **Gallĭcus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the river Gallus*; poet. *Phrygian, Trojan*: also, *belonging to the priests of Cybele.* Transf. *of the priests of Isis, Gallic.*

Gangărĭdæ, ārum (*Gen. pl.* Gangaridûm, Virg.), *m. plu. an Indian people on the Ganges.*

Ganges, is, *m. the river Ganges.* Hence **Gangētĭcus**, a, um, and **Gangētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gănȳmēdes, is, m. *a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe.* Hence **Gănȳmēdēus**, a, um.

2. *an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Cæsar.*

Gărāmantes, um, m. *plu.* (*Acc.* -as, Virg.) *a nation of Africa; about the modern Fezzan.* Hence **Gărāmantis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gargănus, i, m. *a mountain and promontory in Apulia*; now *Gargano.* Hence **Gargănus**, a, um.

Gargăphĭē, ēs, *f. a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.*

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plu. one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.*

Gargĭlius, ĭi, m. *a would-be sportsman in* Hor.

Garītes, um, m. *a people in Aquitanian Gaul.*

Gărumna, æ, m. *a large river in the south of Gaul*, now *the Garonne.*

Gărumni, ōrum, m. *a Gallic people on the Garumna.*

Gaurus, i, m. *a mountain in Campania.* Hence **Gaurānus**, a, um.

Gāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Gāvĭānus**, a, um.

Gāza, æ, *f. a city in the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Gāzētĭcus**, a, um.

Gēbenna, v. Cebenna.

Gedrōsi or **Gedrōsæ** (-ĭi), m. *a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Beloochistan.* Hence **Gedrōsĭa**, æ, *f. their country.*

Geidūni, ōrum, m. *a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.*

Gēla, æ, *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily*, now *Terra Nuova.* 2. m. *the river Gela, on which the city stood.* Hence **Gēlōus**, a, um, and **Gēlenses**, ium, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Gela.*

Geldŭba, æ, *f. a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.*

Gellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Aulus Gellius, *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the 'Attic Nights.'*

Gēlon, ōnis, m. *a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*

Gēlōni, ōrum, m. *plu. a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia.* As *adj.* **Gēlōnus**, a, um; and (rarely) Gelonus, i, m. *a Gelonian.*

Gēnăbum, i, n. *the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans.* Hence **Gēnăbensis**, e, and **Gēnăbenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Gĕnauni, ōrum, m. *plu. a mountain tribe in the Rhætian Alps.*

Gĕnāva or **Gĕnāva**, æ, *f. a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii*, now *Geneva.*

Gēnŭa, æ, *f. an important seaport town of Liguria*, now *Genoa.*

Gēnŭsus, i, m. *a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.*

Gĕræstus, i, *f. a promontory and town at the southern extremity of Euboea*, now *Geresto* (acc. to others, *Kastri*).

Gergŏvĭa, æ, *f. a town of the Arverni* (in Auvergne), perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern *Clermont.* 2. *a town of the Boii.*

Germāni, ōrum, m. *the Germans.* Also **Germānus**, a, um, *adj. German*, and **Germānĭa**, æ, *f. Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine were divided into two Roman provinces, called* Germania Superior *and* Germania Inferior, and together Germaniæ, *the two Germanies.* Hence also **Germānĭcus**, a, um, *of or belonging to, the Germans.* As *Subst.*: **Germānĭcus**, i, m. *surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans*, esp. *of* Germanicus Cæsar, *brother of the Emperor Claudius.* Germanicus *was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus.* Hence **Germānĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj. stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus (Suet.). As *Subst.*: **Germānĭcĭāni**, ōrum, m. *Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.*

Gērōnium (or -ōnĭum), ĭi, n. *a small town in Apulia.*

Gērȳon, ōnis, and **Gērȳŏnes**, æ (archaic *Gen. sing.* Geryonāī, Lucr.), m. *a mythic king in the I. of Erythia (Cadiz) who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules.* Hence **Gērȳŏnēus**, a, um.

Gēsŏrĭācus (sc. portus), i, m., and **Gēsŏrĭācum**, i, n. *a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia*, now *Boulogne.*

Gēta and **Gētes**, æ, m.; usu. pl. **Gētæ**, ārum, m. *a people on the Lower Danube.* Hence, **Gētĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to the Getæ*; poet. *Thracian.*

Gētŭli, v. Gaetuli.

Gigantes, um, m. *plu. a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes.* Hence **Gigantēus**, a, um.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, m. *a cognomen in the gens* Acilia.

Glaucĭa, æ, m. *a cognomen in the gens* Servilia; *also in the gens* Mallia

Glaucus, i, m. *son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.* 2. *the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Diomede and exchanged arms with him.* 3. *a fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.*

Glēsārĭa (Glæs-) insula, *an island in the North Sea which yielded amber* (Plin.).

Glȳcĕra, æ, *f. a woman's name in* Hor.

Glȳcĕrĭum, ĭi, *f. dim. a female character in the Andria of Terence.*

Glȳcon, ōnis, *a famous wrestler* (Hor.).

Gnæus, v. Cnaeus.

Gnātho, ōnis, m. *a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence.* Hence *any parasite.* Also **Gnāthōnĭcē**, ārum, m. *parasites* (Ter.).

Gnātĭa, v. Egnatia.

Gnĭdus or **Gnĭdos**, v. Cnidus.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (**Gnæus-**, **Gnœs-**), *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos.* Hence **Gnōsĭus**, a, um, *adj. Gnosian, Cretan.* As *Subst.*: **Gnōsĭa**, æ, *f. the Cretan* (*princess*), i. e. *Ariadne*: **Gnōsĭi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Cnossus.*

2. **Gnōsĭăcus**, a, um, *Gnosian, Cretan*: rex, i. e. *Minos* (Ov.). 3. **Gnōsĭas** (**Gnœs-**), ădis, *f. Gnosian,*

Cretan. As Subst.: **Gnōsĭăs**, ădis, *f.* i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.). **2. Gnōsĭs**, ĭdis, *f. Gnosian; Cretan:* corona, i. e. *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown* (Ov.). *As Subst.:* **Gnōsĭs**, ĭdis, *f.* i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.).

Gomphi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Gomphenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Gonni, ōrum, *m. plu.* or **Gonnus**, i, *m. a town of Thessaly.*

Gordĭum, ii, *n. a city of Phrygia.*

Gordĭus, ii, *m. king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on the yoke of his chariot, which was cut by Alexander the Great.*

Gorgē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Deianira.*

Gorgĭas, æ, *m. a famous Greek sophist in the time of Socrates, native of Leontini in Sicily.*

Gorgon, ōnis, *f. daughter of Phorcus, also called* Medusa, *whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters like herself.*

Gortўna, æ, and **Gortўnē**, ēs, *f. an important and ancient city of Crete.* Hence **Gortўnius**, a, um, **Gortўnălĭcus**, a, um, **Gortўnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Gortynian;* and poet. *Cretan.*

Gŏthi, ōrum, *m. the Goths, a great tribe of Northern Germany:* called at an earlier period, **Göthŏnes** (Got-), um, and **Gŏtŏnes**, um, *m.*

Gothĭni, ōrum, *m. a tribe inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow* (Tac.).

Gracchus, i, *m. a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia. *The most celebrated are* Ti. Sempronius Gracchus *the elder, and his two sons* Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *tribunes of the plebs, the former,* B.C. 133, *and the latter,* B.C. 123. Hence **Gracchānus**, a, um, *belonging to Gracchus.*

Grădĭvus (Grăd- once in Ov.), i, *m. a name of Mars* (prob. from his warlike tread: grād-ior).

Graeae, ārum, *f.* = Γραῖαι, "*old women,*" *daughters of Phorcus, sisters of the Gorgons, gray-haired from birth, having but one eye and one tooth among them.*

Graeci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Greeks* (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). *Adj.:* **Graecus**, a, um, *Greek;* and **Graecia**, æ, *f. the country of the Greeks, Greece; also applied to Lower Italy, called* Magna Graecia, Major Graecia. **Graeculus**, a, um, *in contemptuous sense:* and *Subst.* **Graeculus**, i, *m. a paltry Greek.* **Graecānicus**, a, um, *of Greek origin, in Greek fashion.*

Grāii, ōrum (*Gen.* also Graiûm), *m. plu.* a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, *the Grecians, Greeks.* Also **Grāius**, a, um, *Grecian.*

Graiocĕli (Garoc-), ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis.*

Grānĭcus, i, *m. a small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks,* B.C. 334.

Grāiĭgĕna, æ (*Gen. plu.* Grajugenûm, Virg.), *m. a Grecian by birth, a Greek.*

Grampius mons, *a mountain range in Caledonia,* now *the Grampian mountains.*

Grātĭæ, ārum, *f. the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.*

Grātĭus, i, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Gratius Faliscus; *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting,* Cynegetica. Hence **Grātĭānus**, a, um.

Grāviscæ, ārum (also Graviscae, æ), *f. plu. a small town of Etruria, said to be very unhealthy.*

Grosphus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in* Hor.

Grudii, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica.*

Grumentum, i, *n. a town of Lucania,* near the modern *Saponara.*

Grunĭum (Gry-), ii, *n. a town and fortress in Phrygia;* by some identified with Ilium.

Grўnia, æ, *f.* and **Grўnĭum**, ii, *n. a small town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Grўnēus**, a, um.

Gulussa, æ, *m. a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.*

Gўăros, i, and **Gўăra**, æ, *f.*: also Gyāra, ōrum, *n. a small barren island in the Aegean Sea.*

Gўas, æ, *m. a giant with a hundred arms.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg. **3.** *a Latin slain by Aeneas.*

Gўges, is *or* æ, *m. a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth.* Hence **Gўgaeus**, a, um. **2.** *name of a handsome youth in* Hor.

Gўlippus, i, *m. a Spartan general who assisted the Syracusans in their conflict with the Athenians.*

Grŏdes, is, *m. a river of Assyria:* now prob. *the Diyala.*

Gyrtōn, ōnis, and Gyrtōnē, ēs, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

Gythēum or **Gythĭum**, i, *n. a seaport in southern Laconia.*

Hădria (not Adria), æ, *f. a city in Picenum,* now Atri. Hence **Hădrĭānus**, a, um. **2.** *a city in Northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it,* now *Adria.* Hence **Hădrĭātĭcus**, a, um: Hadriaticum mare, *or as Subst.* Hadriaticum, *the Adriatic Sea:* also **Hădrĭācus**, a, um. **3. Hădria**, æ, *m. the Adriatic Sea* (Hor.).

Hădrĭānus, P. Aelius, Roman emperor, A.D. 117–138.

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n. a city of* Africa propria. Hence **Hadrūmētīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Haedilla, æ, *f.* perh. *a hill near the Sabine villa of Horace.*

Haemon, ōnis, *m. son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone.*

Haemōnia (also Aemonia), æ, *f. a poetical name of Thessaly.* Hence **Haemōnius**, a, um, *Thessalian;* and **Haemōnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Thessalian woman.*

Haemus or **Haemos**, i, *m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace,* now *the Balkans.* **2.** *a celebrated actor* (Juv.).

Halcyone, v. Alc.

Hales, ētis, *m. a small river in Lucania;* now *the Alente.*

Hălaesa (not Halēsa, Alēsa, Alaesa), æ, *f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily.* Hence **Hălaesīnus**, a, um.

Hălaesus (not Halēsus nor Alesus), i, *m. a son of Agamemnon; the founder of Falisci, an ally of Turnus.* **2.** *one of the Lapithae.*

Hălĭacmon (Aliacmon), ōnis, *m. a river of Macedonia,* now *the Vistritza.*

Hălĭartus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Hălĭartĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hălĭcarnassus or **Hălĭcarnassos** (also -āsus), i, *f. a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius.* Hence **Hălĭcarnassēus**, ĭ and ŏos, *m.*; also **Hălĭcarnassĭi**, ōrum, and **Hălĭcarnassenses**, ium, *m. the Halicarnassians.*

Hălĭsўensis, e, *adj. belonging to the city Halicyae in Sicily,* now *Salemi.*

Hălys, yos (*Acc.* Halym and Halyn), *m. the principal river of Asia Minor,* now *Kizil-Irmak; formerly the boundary of the kingdom of Lydia.*

Hămădrўas, ădis (Gr. *Dat.* Hamadryasin, Prop.), *f. a wood-nymph.*

Hămĭlcar (Am-), ăris, *m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, surnamed* Barca; *father of Hannibal.*

Hammon, v. Ammon.

Hannĭbal (not Anni-), ălis, *m. a Punic name.* Esp. *Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.*

Hanno (not Anno), ōnis, *m. a Punic name. The most celebrated was a contemporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.*

Harmŏnĭa, æ, *f.* (*Acc. sing.* Harmonien, Ov.) *daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.*

Harpălўcē, ēs, *f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.*

Harpўiae (trisyl.), ārum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* Harpyia, Virg.) = Ἅρπυιαι, *the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.*

Hasdrūbal (As-), ălis, *m. son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain.* **2.** *brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus,* B.C. 207.

Hēbē, ēs, *f. the goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his deification.*

Hēbrāeus, a, um, *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew.*

Hēbrus, i, *m. the principal river of Thrace,* now *Maritza.* **2.** *a beautiful youth in* Hor.

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.*

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f. daughter of Perses* (or *Peraeus*) *and Asteria; goddess of enchantments,* etc.: *she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads.* Hence, **Hĕcătēĭus**, a, um, and **Hĕcătēis**, ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Hector, ŏris (Hectŏris, Enn. ap. Cic.; *Acc.* Hectorem, id.), *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.* Hence **Hectŏrĕus**, a, um, *Hectorian; of Hector.* Meton. *Trojan:* gens (Virg.).

Hĕcŭba, æ, and **Hĕcŭbē**, ēs, *f. wife of Priam: after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.*

Hĕlĕna, æ, or **Hĕlĕnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytaemnestra, wife of Menelaus: she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war.* **2.** *the mother of the Emperor Constantine.*

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.*

Hĕlĭădes, um, *f. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*), *and their tears into amber.*

Hĕlĭcē, ēs, *f. the name of two cities; in Achaia and in Mysia.* **2.** = Ursa major, *the Great Bear.*

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses;* now *Zagara.* Hence **Hĕlĭcōnĭus**, a, um; and **Hĕlĭcōnĭădes**, **Hĕlĭcōnĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*

Hĕlĭŏdōrus, i, *m. a celebrated surgeon.* **2.** *a celebrated rhetorician.*

Hĕlĭŏpŏlis (Heliupolis), is, *f. a city of Lower Egypt.* **2.** *a city of Coele-Syria,* now *Baalbek.*

Hellas, ădis, *f. Greece.* **2.** *a female proper name in* Hor.

Hellē, ēs, *f. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while flecing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her,* Hellespontus.

Hellēn, ēnis, *m. a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the*

Greeks were supposed to have been called Hellenes.

Hellespontius, i, m. *the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean, now the Dardanelles:* cf. Helle. Hence **Hellespontius**, a, um, and **Hellespontiacus**, a, um.

Hēlōrus, v. Elōrus.

Hēlŏtes (Hil-), um; also **Hīlōtae** (Il-), ārum, m. *plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the Helots.*

Helvētii, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. *Switzerland. Adj.* **Helvētius**, a, um, and **Helvētiacus**, a, um.

Helvii, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose country was celebrated for its wine.*

Hēnĕti, v. Veneti.

Hēnīŏchi, ōrum, *m. a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.* Hence **Hēnīŏchus** (-īus), a, um.

Henna (not Enna), ae, *f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina.* Hence **Hennensis**, e, and **Hennaeus**, a, um; **Hennenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hēphaestĭon, ōnis, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

Hēra, ae, *f. the Grecian goddess Hera,* identified with the *Juno* of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea**, ōrum, *n. plu. her festival.*

Hērāclēa or **Hērăclīa**, ae, *f. a sea-port of Lucania, on the river Siris, near the modern town of Policoro.* Hence **Hērāclēōtes**, ae, *m. a native of Heraclea;* and **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclienses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. *a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times* Minoa. Hence **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclienses**, ium, *m. plu its inhabitants.* 3. *a maritime town of Pontus.* 4. *a city of Macedonia* (H. Sintica).

Hērāclēum, i, n. *a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.*

Hērăclīdes, ae, m. *a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, hence surnamed Ponticus.*

Hērăclītus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed* "The Obscure" *and also* "The Weeping philosopher;" *flourished about* 500 B.C.

Herbīta, ae, *f. a town in Sicily.* Hence **Herbītensis**, e, and **Herbītenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Hercēus, i, m. *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its enclosure.* Hence **Hercēus**, a, um.

Herculānēum, ēi, *n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii; buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Herculānēus**, a, um, and **Herculānensis**, e.

Hercŭles, is and i (*Voc.* Hercŭles, Hercŭle and Hercle, as an oath: v. Part I.), m. *son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him.* Hence **Herculēus**, a, um. **Herculānēus**, a, um: Herculanea pars, *the tenth part* (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name Heracles, **Hērăclēus** or **Hērăclīus**, a, um; and **Hērăclīdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Hercules.*

Hercynia silva, *a forest extending across great part of Germany; 60 days' journey from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S.*

Herdonius, ii, m.: Turnus Herdonius, *of Ariccia, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus.* 2. Appius Herdonius, *a Sabine chief.*

Hērennius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Hērennĭānus**, a, um.

Hērillus, i, m. *a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno.* Hence **Hērillii**, ōrum, m. *the followers or disciples of Herillus.*

Hermaeum, i, n. *the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea.*

Hermăgŏras (-a), ae, m. *a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.*

Hermăphrŏdītus, i, m. *a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person.* Hence in gen. *an hermaphrodite.*

Hermarchus, i, m. *of Mitylene, a rhetorician and disciple of Epicurus.*

Hermes (-a), ae, m. *the Greek name of Mercury;* hence *a Hermes-pillar, a Hermes;* i. e. *a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.* Hence **Hermaeum**, i, n. *a small chamber where Hermes was worshipped.*

Herminius, a, *name of a Roman* gens *of Etruscan origin.*

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and -a, ae, *f. daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes.* 2. *a maritime city of Argolis,* now *Kastri.* Hence **Hermĭŏnēus**, a, um, and **Hermĭŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m. a people of central Germany.*

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m. a money-lender at Rome mentioned by* Cic. 2. *a detractor of Horace.*

Hermundŭri, ōrum, *m. a German people on the Elbe.*

Hermus, i, *m. a river of Asia Minor;* now *the Sarabat.*

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Hernicans, a warlike people of Latium. Adj.* **Hernĭcus**, a, um.

Hērō, ūs, *f. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.*

Hērōdes, is, *m Herod; the name of several kings of Palestine.*

Hērōdōtus, i, m. *the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born* B.C. 484.

Hērōphilē, ēs, *f. a priestess of Apollo in* Tib.

Hersē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cecrops* (Ov.).

Hersĭlia, ae, *f. the wife of Romulus*

Hēsĭŏdus, i, m *Hesiod, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of* 'Works and Days' *and* 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-īus**, a, um.

Hēsĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna**, ae, *f. daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.*

Hesperĭa, v. Hesperus.

Hesperĭdes, v. Hesperus.

Hesperĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river Cebren, in* Ov.

Hespĕrus (-os), i, m. *the evening star,* in myth. *a son of Cephalus and Aurora;* or (acc. to some) *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas.* Hence **Hespĕrius**, a, um, *Western, Hesperian.* As *Subst.:* **Hespĕrĭa**, ae, *f. the land of the evening star, the western land,* i. e. *Italy and Spain.* **Hespĕrĭa**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Western,* and **Hesperides**, um, *f. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus* (or *of Erebus and Nox*), *who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples.* Also *a group of islands in the Atlantic.*

Hibēres (not Ibēres), um, m. *Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards.* Hence **Hibērus** (Ib-), a, um. As *Subst.:* **Hibēri**, ōrum, m. *the Iberians, Spaniards.* **Hibēria**, ae, *f. Iberia,* the Greek name of *Spain.* **Hibērĭcus**, *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hibēriscus**, a, um, *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hibērĭna**, ae, *f. a female Iberian, a Spanish woman.* 2. Also **Hibēri**, ōrum, m. *an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia.* Hence **Hibēria** (Ib-), ae, *f. the country of Iberia,* now *Georgia.*

Hibernia, ae, *f. Hibernia* or *Ireland.* Also called **Jŭverna**, ae, in Juv.; and **Iernē**, ēs, in Claud.

Hibērus (less correctly **Ibērus**), i, m. *a river of Spain,* now *the Ebro.*

Hiĕtas, ae, m. *a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily.* 2. *a Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.*

Hiempsal, ălis, m. *son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.*

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos, about* 478 B.C. 2. *a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century* B.C., *a friend of the Romans.* Hence **Hĭĕrōnĭcus**, a, um.

Hĭĕrŏcaesărīa (or -ēa), ae, *f. a city of Lydia.* Hence **Hĭĕrŏcaesărīenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Hĭĕrŏcles, is, *m. a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.*

Hĭĕrōnўmus, i, m. *a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero* (q. v.). 2. *a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.* 3. *a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called* Jerome.

Hĭĕrŏsŏlўma, ōrum, *n. Jerusalem, a city of Palestine.* (*Acc. sing. f.* Hierosolymam, Flor.) Abbreviated **Sŏlўma**, ōrum, n. Hence **Hĭĕrŏsŏlўmārius**, ii, m. *a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem.* **Sŏlўmus**, a, um, *belonging to Jerusalem:* leges, i. e. *of the Jews* (Juv.).

Hĭlōtes, v. Helotes.

Himella, ae, *f. a small river in the Sabine territory.*

Himĕra, ae, m. *a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia.* 2. *a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated.* 3. *f. the city of Himera;* also Himĕra, ōrum, n.

Hipparchus, i, m. *a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton.* 2. *a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.*

Hippĭas, ae, m. *the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.* 2. *a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.*

Hippo, ōnis, m. *a city of Numidia (also with surname of* regius), *afterwards a bishop's see,* now *Bona.* Hence **Hippōnensis**, e. 2. *a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.*

Hippŏcōon, ontis, m. *one of the Calydonian hunters.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg.

Hippŏcrātes, is, m. *a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about* 430 B.C.

Hippŏcrēnē, ēs, *f.* (ἵππου κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke from the hoof of Pegasus.*

Hippŏdămē, ēs (-a), ae, *f. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis.* 2. *daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.*

Hippŏlўtē, ēs, and -a, ae, *f.* on *Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus.* 2. *the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.*

Hippŏlўtus, i, m. *son of Theseus and Hippolyta: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Aesculapius.*

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, m. *son of Megareus, who conquered (the Boeotian) Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.*

Hippōnax, actis, m. *a Greek poet of Ephesus, about* 540 B.C. *celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.* Hence **Hippōnactēus**, a, um

Hippŏtădes, æ, m. *a male descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Aeolus*.

Hippŏthŏus, i, m. *son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia*.

Hirpīni (not Irpini), ōrum, m. *plu. a people who dwelt in the south of Samnium*. Hence **Hirpīnus** (Irp-), a, um.

Hirtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. A. Hirtius, *consul* B.C. 43, *and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars*. Hence **Hirtīnus**, a, um.

Hispălis, is, *f. a city of southern Spain*, now *Seville*. Hence **Hispălĕnsis** (-lensis), ium, m. *its inhabitants*.

Hispāni, ōrum, m. *plu. the Spaniards*. Also **Hispānus**, a, um, *Spanish*; **Hispānia**, æ, and (because divided into two parts, citerior and ulterior), **Hispānĭæ**, ārum, *f. the country of the Spaniards, Spain*; **Hispānĭensis**, e, and **Hispānĭcus**, a, um, *connected with Spain*, the latter esp of armies *serving in Spain*, etc.

Hister, v. Ister.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of* **Histria** (Istria), æ, *f. a country of Italy, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea*. Hence **Histrĭa**, æ, and **Histrĭcus**, a, um (Istr-), *Istrian*.

Hŏmērus, i, m. *Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets*. Hence **Hŏmērĭcus**, a, um, and **Hŏmērĭus**, a, um; also **Hŏmērōnĭdes**, æ, m. *an imitator of Homer*.

Hŏmŏlē, ēs, *f. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*.

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, m. *son of the emperor Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West*, A.D. 395–423.

Hŏra, æ, *f. the wife of Quirinus* (Romulus), *who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death Hersilia*

Hōrae, ārum, *f. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*.

Hōrātius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Horatii, *the three brothers who fought against the Alban* Curiatii.

2. Horatius Cocles, *who in the war with Porsena, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber*. 3. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the celebrated Augustan poet*. Hence **Hōrātius**, a, um.

Hortălus, i, m. *a surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants*.

Hortānum, i, n. *a city of Etruria*, now *Orte*. Hence **Hortīnus**, a, um (Virg.).

Hortensĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero*. Hence **Hortensiānus**, a, um.

Hostĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines*; and *his grandson*, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*. Hence **Hostĭlius**, a, um.

Hўăcinthus or **-os**, i, m. *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name*. Hence **Hўăcinthĭa**, ōrum, *the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus*.

Hўădes, um, *f. a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus*; v. Part I.

Hўantes, um, m. *plu. an old name of the Boeotians*. Hence **Hўantēus**, a, um, and **Hўantĭus**, a, um, *Boeotian*.

Hўas, antis (*Acc.* Hyan, Ov.), m. *a son of Atlas*.

Hўbla, æ, and **Hўblē**, ēs, *f. the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey*. Hence **Hўblæus**, a, um, *Hyblean*. Also *Subst.*: **Hўblenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants*.

Hўdaspes, is, m. *a large tributary of the Indus*, now *the Jelum*.

Hўdra, æ, *f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead*. Meton.: *the constellation of the Water-snake*. 2. *a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World*.

Hўdrŏchŏus, i, m. *the constellation Aquarius* (Cat.).

Hўdrūs, untis, *f. a city of Calabria*, now *Otranto*, also called **Hydruntum**, i, n.

Hўgēa (-ia), (rarely Hygiēa), æ, *f. daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health*.

Hўlaeus, i, m *a centaur*. Hence Hylaeus, a, um.

Hўlas, æ, m. *a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition: on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs*.

Hўleus (diæyll.), ĕi, m. *one of the Calydonian hunters*.

Hўlŏnŏmē, ēs, *f. the wife of the centaur Cyllarus*.

Hўllus (also Hylus), i, m. *son of Hercules and husband of Iole*.

Hўmen, ĭnis, and **Hўmĕnæus** or **-ĕus**, i, m. *the god of marriage, Hymen*. Hence **Hўmenēĭus**, a, um.

Hўmettus or **-os**, i, m. *a mountain near Athens famed for its honey and its marble*. Hence **Hўmettĭus**, a, um.

Hўpæpa, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Lydia*. Hence **Hўpæpēni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Hўpănis, is, m. *a river of Sarmatia*, now the *Bug*.

Hўphăsis or **Hўphāsis**, is, m. *a tributary of the Indus*, now *the Sutlej*.

Hўpăta, æ, *f. a small town of Thessaly*. Hence **Hўpătaci**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Hўperbŏrei, ōrum, m. *plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north*. Hence **Hўperbŏrēus**, a, um.

Hўpĕrides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes*.

Hўpĕrĭon, ŏnis, m. *son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*. 2. *the Sun himself*. Hence **Hўpĕrĭŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. daughter of the Sun*, i. e. Aurora.

Hypermnestra, æ (ē, ēs), *f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her husband's life*.

Hypsipўlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts*. Hence **Hypsipўlēus**, a, um.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, m. *plu. a people who dwelt on the Caspian Sea*. Hence **Hyrcānus**, a, um.

Hўrĭē, ēs, *f. a town and lake in Boeotia*.

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ĕi, m. *father of Orion*. Hence **Hўrĭēĭus** (quadrisyl.), a, um.

Hyrtăcus, i, m. *father of Nisus in Virg*. Hence **Hyrtăcĭdes**, æ, m. *son of Hyrtacus*, i. e. *Nisus*.

Hystaspes, is or i, m. *father of the Persian king Darius* I.

I

Iacchus, i, m. *a poetic appellation of Bacchus*. Hence, meton. *wine* (Virg.).

Iāpĕtus, i, m. *a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus*.

Hence **Iāpĕtĭōnĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Iapetus*.

Iāpis, ĭdis, m. *Aeneas's physician*, in Virg.

Iāpўdes, um, m. *plu. a people of Illyria*. Hence **Iāpўs**, ўdis, *adj. Iapydian*, or *belonging to the Iapydes*, and **Iāpўdia**, æ, *f. their country*.

Iāpўx, ўgis, m. *son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy*. Hence **Iāpўgia**, æ, *f. the southern part of Apulia*; and **Iāpўx**, ўgis, *adj.* 2. *a wind blowing from Apulia* (W.N.W.) *towards Greece*.

Iarbas, or **Iarba**, æ, m. *a king of Mauretania*. **Iarbĭta**, æ, m. *a Mauretanian, whose proper name was Gordius* (Hor.).

Iāsĭus, ii, m. *son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres*; called also **Iāsion**, ŏnis. Hence **Iāsĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Iasius*. 2. *a king of Argos*. Hence **Iāsis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter*, i. e. *Atalanta*.

Iāson, ŏnis, m. *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa*. Hence **Iāsŏnĭus**, a, um, *belonging to Jason, also Argonautic*: and **Iāsŏnĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Jason*. 2. *tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly*.

Iassus or **Iāsus**, i, *f. a city of Caria*. Hence **Iassenses**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants*.

Iāzўges or **Iāzўges** (trisyl.), um, m. *plu. a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube*.

Ibēres, **Ibērus**, etc, v. Hib-.

Ibўcus, i, m. *a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it*.

Icărĭus, v. Icarus, 2.

Icărus, i, m. *a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea*. Hence, **Icărĭus**, a, um: esp. *epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell*; the *Icarian Sea*. 2. **Icărus** or **Icărĭus**, ii, m. *son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes*. Hence **Icărĭus**, a, um: also **Icăris**, ĭdis, and **Icărĭōtis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Icarus* or *Icarius*, i. e. *Penelope*. As *Adj.*: *of Penelope* (Ov.).

Iccĭus Portus, v. Itius.

Iccŏlus, i, m. *son of Somnus*.

Icēni, ōrum, m. *a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea*.

Ichnēbătes, æ, m. (ἰχνεύτης, "*that goes in the track*"), *one of Actaeon's hounds*.

Icŏnĭum, ii, n. *a city of Lycaonia*, now *Konieyeh*.

Īda, æ, or **Īdē**, ēs, *f. a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up*. Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um. 2. *a mountain range near Troy*. Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um, *Idaean, also Phrygian, Trojan, and Roman*.

Īdălium, ii, n. *a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus*; called also **Īdălia**, æ, *f.* Hence **Īdălius**, a, um, *Idalian, also Cyprian*; and **Īdălĭē**, ēs, *f. Venus*.

Īdmon, ŏnis, m. *father of Arachne*. Named **Iamidas**, æ, m. *a prophet of Argos, son of* [illegible]

Idomeneus (-neus), ĕi, m. *king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy*.

Idūmaea, ae, *f. a region to the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Idūmaeus**, a, um, *Idumean.*

Īdȳia (trisyll.), ae, *f. wife of Aeetes and mother of Medea.*

Ierne, v. Hibernia.

Igilium, ii, n. *a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio.*

Igŭvĭum, ii, n. *a city of Umbria*, now *Gubbio* or *Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered.* Hence **Igŭvīnātes**, ium, and **Igŭvīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Ilerda, ae, *f. a city in Spain*, now *Lerida.*

Ilergavonenses (Illurg-), ium, m. *a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.* Also **Illurgavonensis**, e, *adj.*

Ilergētes, um, m. *plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Īlia, ae, *f. a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Īlĭădes**, ae, m. *son of Ilia*; i. e. *Romulus* or *Remus.*

Īlias, ădis, *a Trojan woman.* 2. *the Iliad:* v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the eldest daughter of Priam.*

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, m. *the youngest son of Niobe.* 2. *a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.*

Īlĭop, i, v. Ilium.

Īlĭthўia, (quadrisyl.), ae, *f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.* (Lat. Juno Lucina.)

Īlium or **Īlion**, ii, n. *a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium* (*Troy*). Called also **Īlios**, i, *f.* Hence **Īlius**, a, um; **Īlĭăcus**, a, um; **Īlienses**, ium, m. *plu. the Trojans*; **Īlĭădes**, ae, m. *son of Troy:* esp. Ganymede; and **Īlias**, ădis, *f. a Trojan woman.* **Īlias**, ădis, *f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad. On account of the great extent of the poem,* Ilias *is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an Iliad, a whole Iliad* (Ov.).

Illўrii, ōrum, m. *plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.* Hence **Illўrius**, a, um; **Illўria**, ae, *f. their country*, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Illўrĭae**, ārum, *the (two) Illyrias.* Hence **Illўrĭcus**, a, um, and **Illўris**, ĭdis, *f. Illyrian:* as *Subst.* **Illўrĭcum**, i, n., and **Illўris**, ĭdis, *f. the country.*

Īlŏtae, v. Helotes.

Ilus, i, m. *son of Tros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium.* 2. *a surname of* Ascanius.

Ilva, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Elba.*

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Imbro.* Hence **Imbrĭus**, a, um.

Īnăchus or **-os**, i, m. *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.* Hence **Īnăchĭus**, a, um, *Inachian*, also *Argive, Grecian:* juvenca, i. e. *Io* (Virg.). **Īnăchĭdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Inachus*, and **Īnăchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Inachian: subst. a female descendant of Inachus:* esp. *Io.* 2. *a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.*

Īnărīme, ēs, *f. an island on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia.*

Indebĭlis, v. Mandonius.

Indĭa, ae, *f. a large country extending from the Indus to China.* Hence **Indĭcus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Indi**, ōrum, m. *the Indians.*

Indigētes, v. Indiges, Part 2.

Indĭomārus (-ĭŏmārus), i, m. *a chief of the Treviri.*

Indus, i, m. *a large river forming the western boundary of India.* 2. *a river in Caria.*

Ingaevŏnes, um, m. *a tribe in the N. of Germany.*

Ingauni, ōrum, m. *a people of Liguria.*

Inō, ūs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities.* Hence **Inōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

Insŭbres, ium, m. *the Insubrians, a people of Cisalpine Gaul:* their capital was Mediolānum (*Milan*). Also **Insŭber**, bris, *adj.*

Intĕramna, ae, *f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus*, now *Terni.* Hence **Intĕramnas**, ātis, *adj.* and **Interamnātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.* 2. *a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.*

Inŭus, i, m. *a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.*

2. **Castrum Inŭi**, *called simply* Castrum *by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.*

Iō, ūs, or **Īōn**, ŏnis, *f.* (*Acc.* Io, Ov.), *daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*

Iŏlāus, i, m. *a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.*

Iolcos or **Iolcus**, i, *f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelasgic gulf, whence Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Iolcĭăcus**, a, um.

Iōlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.*

Iollas, ae, m. *a shepherd in* Virg.

Īon, ŏnis, m. *an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.* Hence **Īŏnia**, ae, *f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis;* and **Īŏnes**, um, m. *the Ionians.* Hence **Īŏnĭăcus**, a, um, **Īŏnĭcus**, a, um, and **Īŏnĭus**, a, um, *Ionian.* As Subst.: **Īŏnĭum**, i, n. *the Ionian Sea.*

Iordānes, ae (-is, is), m. *a river of Palestine*, now *the Jordan.*

Iōsēphus, i, m. *Josephus, a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.*

Iphĭānassa, ae, *f.* = *Iphigenia* (Lucr.).

Iphĭas, ădis, *f. the daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne.*

Iphĭclus, i, m. *a son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.* 2. *father of Protesilaus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.*

Iphĭcrătes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general.* Hence **Iphĭcrătensis**, e, *adj.*

Iphĭgĕnia, ae (*Acc.* -an, Ov.), *f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.*

(1) **Iphis**, is, m. *a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned* (Ov.).

(2) **Iphis**, ĭdis, *f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man* (Ov.).

Iphītus, i, m. *a Trojan* in Virg. 2. *a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.*

Iris, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc.* Irim, Virg.), *daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods*, esp. *of Juno.*

Irpini, v. Hirpini.

Irus (Gr. acc. Iron, Ov.), i, m. *a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca:* hence *any poor man.*

Isaeus, i, m. *a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes; many of whose orations are extant.* 2. *a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.*

Isăra, ae, m. *a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère.*

Isauri, ōrum, m. *the Isaurians, the inhabitants of* **Isauria**, ae, *f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.* Hence **Isaurĭcus**, a, um, *Isaurian.* As Subst.: **Isaurĭcus**, i, m. *an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.*

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f. also called Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.*

Isĭdōrus, i, m. *a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero.* 2. *a Cynic philosopher in the time of Nero.*

Isis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Isin, Ov.), *f. an Egyptian goddess.* Hence **Isĭăcus**, a, um.

Ismārus, i, m. or **Ismăra**, ōrum, n. *plu. a town and mountain in Thrace.* Hence **Ismārĭus**, a, um, *Ismarian* or *Thracian:* tyrannus, i. e. Tereus (Ov.).

Ismēnĭas, ae, m. *a Theban general.*

Ismēnus (os), i, m. *a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes.* Hence **Ismēnĭus**, a, um, *Ismenian* or *Theban*, and **Ismēnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Theban woman.*

Isŏcrătes, is, m. *a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens: died* B.C. 338. Hence **Isŏcrătēus**, a, um.

Issa, ae, *f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name*, now *Lissa.* Hence **Issaeus**, a, um: as *Subst.* **Issaei**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.* **Issālĭcus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, e: as *Subst.*: **Issenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Issē, ēs, *f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus* in Ov.

Issus, i, *f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great,* B.C. 333. Hence **Issĭcus**, a, um.

Istaevŏnes, um, m. *a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

Ister (Hister), tri, m. *the lower part of the Danube.*

Isthmus (Isthmos), i, m. *a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, esp. *the Isthmus of Corinth.* Hence **Isthmĭus**, a, um, and **Isthmia**, ōrum, n. *plu. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.*

Istri, **Istria**, v. Histri.

Ītălia, ae, *f. Italy.* Hence **Ītălus**, a, um, *Italian:* as *Subst.*: **Ītăli**, ōrum (*Gen. pl.* Ītălûm, Virg.), *the Italians.* 2. **Ītălus**, a, um, *Italian.* 3. **Ītălis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Italian.* As *Subst.*: **Ītălĭdes**, um, *f. Italian women* (Virg.). 4. **Ītălĭcus**, a, um, *Italian:* jus, *the Italian right:* bel-

lum, *the Italian (or Social) war.* As *Subst.* **Ītālĭci**, ōrum, m. *the Italian confederates (in the Social war).*

Ītălĭca, æ, *f. the name given by the Confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war.* 2. *a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Ītălĭcensis**, is, m. *an Italican.*

Ithăca, æ (Ithăcē, ēs), *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.* Hence **Ithăcensis**, e, and **Ithăcus**, a, um, *Ithacan.* As *Subst.*: **Ithăcus**, i, m. *the Ithacan, Ulysses.*

Itius or **Iccius Portus**, *a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain*; prob. *Witsand.*

Ītōnē, ēs, or **Ītōnus**, i, m. *a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* Hence **Ītōnius**, a, um.

Ītūraea (Ityr.), æ, *f. a country in Coele-Syria.* Hence **Ītūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um; and **Ītūraei**, ōrum, m. *the Ituraeans.*

Ītўlus, i, m. *son of Zethus.* (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

Ītys, yos (*Acc.* Ityn), m. *son of Tereus and Procne: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.* 2. *a Trojan killed by Turnus, in* Virg.

Iūlus, i, m. *son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.* 2. Hence **Iūlĭus**, a, um, *Julian.* Meton.: *belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus.* 2. Iulus Antonius, *son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.*

Ixĭon, ōnis, m. *son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs.* Hence **Ixĭōnĕus** (Ixĭōnius), a, um; and **Ixĭōnĭdes**, æ, m. *Pirithous*, and in *plur.* **Ixĭōnĭdae**, ārum, *the Centaurs.*

Jabolēnus (Jav-), i, m. *a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.*

Jacetāni, ōrum, m. *a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees.*

Jānĭcŭlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.* Hence **Jānĭcŭlārĭs**, e.

Jānus, i, m. *an old Italian deity. He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head.* Hence **Jānŭālis** or **Jānĭlis**, e; and **Jānĭgĕna**, æ, m. *child of Janus* (Ov.). Also **Jānŭārĭus** (mensis), *the month January, dedicated to Janus.* See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

Jāson, v. Iason.

Jēsŭs (also Iesus, trisyll.), ū, m. *Jesus.*

Jŭba, æ, m. *king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 45.* 2. *son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.*

Jūdaea, æ, *f. the country of the Jews.* Also **Jūdaeus**, a, um, *Jewish.* As *Subst.*: **Jūdaeus**, i, m. *a Jew*: **Jūdāĭcus**, a, um, *Jewish*: bellum (Tac.).

Jŭgurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius, B.C. 106.* Hence **Jŭgurthīnus**, a, um.

Jūlĭa, æ, *f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of* Cn. Pompeius. 2. *daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.*

Jūlĭānus, i, m. Didius Julianus: v. Didius. 2. "The Apostate," Roman emperor, A.D. 361–363.

Jūlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens, of which the Caesars* (q. v.) *were the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūlĭus**, a, um, *adj. Julian.* As *Subst.*: **Jūlĭus**, i, m. *the month of July* (so called after Julius Caesar); *previously called Quintilis.* Also **Jūlĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to Julius Caesar: and as Subst.*: **Jūlĭāni**, ōrum, m. *soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.*

Jŭlus, v. Iulus.

Jūnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens, of which* Brutus (q. v.) *was the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūnĭus**, a, um, *adj. As Subst.* **Jūnius**, ii, m. *the month of June.* Also **Jūnĭānus**, a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, *f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women.* Hence **Jūnōnālĭa**, æ, *f. a worshipper of Juno*; **Jūnōnĭgĕna**, æ, m. *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, and **Jūnōnālis**, e, um; and **Jūnōnālis**, e, *belonging to Juno.*

Juppiter (better than Jūpiter), Jŏvis, m. *Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*, corresp. to Gr. Ζεύς. 2. Transf.: Jupiter Stygius, *i. e.* Pluto. 3. *as the god of heaven, Juppiter is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.*

Jūra, æ, m. *a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia; Mt Jura.*

Justīnus, i, m. *a Roman historian, of uncertain date.* 2. Usually called Justin Martyr, *who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.*

Jūturna, æ, *f. a fountain in Latium; also a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.*

Jŭvēnālis, is, m.: D. Junius Juvenalis, *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

Jŭverna or **Jŭberna**, æ, *f. Ireland, also called* Hibernia (q. v.).

Labdăcus, i, m. *a king of Thebes, father of Laius.* Hence **Labdăcius**, a, um, *adj.* and **Labdăcĭdes**, æ, m. *a descendant of Labdacus*, esp. *Polynices, grandson of Laius.*

Labēātes, ium, m. *plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Labēātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Labĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. D. Laberius, *celebrated as a composer of mimes.*

Lăbĭci (Lăvĭci), ōrum, m. *plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.* Hence **Lăbĭcānus** (Lăvĭ-), a, um; and **Lăbĭcāni** (Lăbĭc- in Mart.), ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. T. Atius Labienus, *lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.* Hence **Lăbĭēnĭānus**, a, um. 2. Q. Atius Labienus, *an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.*

Labro, ōnis, *f. a port in Etruria*, now prob. *Livorno (Leghorn).*

Labrax (-ăcis), i, m. = λάβραξ, "*rushing,*" *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Lăbўrinthus, i, m. *a building with many winding passages*: esp. *that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.*

Lăcaena, æ, *f. adj. Spartan, Lacedaemonian*; *Subst.*: *a Lacedaemonian or Spartan woman*; esp. Helen (Virg.).

Lăcĕdaemon (also Lăcĭdaemo), ōnis (*Acc.* Lăcĕdaemŏna; *Abl.* Lăcĕdaemōne; and *Locat.* Lăcĕdaemōnī), *f. the city of Lacedaemon or Sparta.* Hence **Lăcĕdaemōnĭus**, a, um, *Lacedaemonian or Spartan*; and *Subst.*: **Lăcĕdaemōnĭi**, ōrum, m. *the Lacedaemonians or Spartans.*

Lacētāni, ōrum, m. *a people of Spain in Catalonia*; and **Lacētānia**, æ, *f. their country.*

Lachĕsis, is, *f. one of the three Parcae or Fates*; *who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.*

Lăcĭădes, æ, m. *one belonging to the demos Laciadae in Attica.*

Lăcĭnĭum, ii, n. *a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno*, now *Capo delle Colonne.* Hence **Lăcĭnius**, a, um.

Lăco (-on), ōnis, m. = *a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.* *Plur.*: **Lăcōnes**, um, m.; of Castor and Pollux: (Mart.). Hence **Lăcōnĭa**, æ, *f. the country of which the chief city was Sparta*, or *Lacedaemon.* Also **Lăcōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Lăcōnĭca**, æ, *f. Laconia*: **Lăcōnĭcum**, i, n. *the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedaemonians*: **Lăcōnis**, ĭdis, *adj. Laconian, Lacedaemonian.* 2. *a Spartan dog or hound* (Hor.)

Lăcўdes, is, m. *an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.*

Lădas, æ, m. *a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.*

Lădon, ōnis, m. *a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; father of Daphne.* 2. *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Laeca, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Laelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Laelius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus.* **Laelĭa**, æ, *f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture.* Hence **Laelĭānus**, a, um.

Laërtes, æ, m. (*Acc.* Laerten, Ov) *the father of Ulysses.* Hence **Laërtĭus**, a, um; and **Laërtĭădes**, æ, m. *son of Laertes, Ulysses.*

Laestrўgon (Lestr.), ōnis, m. more freq. *plur.* Laestrygŏnes, um, *a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae.* Hence **Laestrўgŏnĭus**, a, um, *Formian* (Hor.).

Laevi, ōrum, m. *a Ligurian people.*

Laevīnus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Valeria* (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated B.C. 280.* 2. M. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the second Punic War.*

Lăgus, i, m. *father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.* Hence **Lăgĭdes**, æ, m. *Egyptian.*

Lāĭs, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.*

Lāĭus (or **Lāĭus**), i, *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus.* Hence **Lāĭădes**, æ, m. *Oedipus.*

Lālăgē, ēs, *f. fanciful name of a girl in* Hor.

(1) **Lāmĭa**, æ, m. *a cognomen in the gens Aelia*; *said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae.* Hence **Lāmĭānus**, a, um.

(2) **Lāmĭa**, æ, *f. a town of Thessaly*, now *Zeitun.*

(3) **Lāmĭa**, æ, *f. a sorceress in Hor.*

Lampădĭo, ūs, *f. daughter of Pontius and sister of Phaëthon.*

Lampsăcumpi, i, n. and **Lampsă-**

ena (-os), i. *f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Lampsăcēnus**, a, um, and *Subst.* **Lampsăcēni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lāmus, i, m. *a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae.* 2. *son of Hercules and Omphale.*

Langŏbardi, ōrum, m. *a people of Northern Germany.*

Lānŭvium (Lanīv.), ii, n. *a town of Latium, on the Via Appia.* Hence **Lānŭvīnus** (Lanīv.), a, um; and *Subst.* **Lānŭvīni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lāŏcŏon, ontis, m. *a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.*

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f. daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus.*

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f. a woman mentioned by Ovid.* 2. *the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f. the name of several cities, esp. one in Great Phrygia,* now *Eski Kissar.* Hence **Lāŏdĭcēensis**, e, *of Laodicea.*

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, m. *father of Priam, king of Troy.* Hence **Lāŏmĕdontēus**, a, um; **Lāŏmĕdontĭus**, a, um; *Laomedontian;* and **Lāŏmĕdontĭădes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Laomedon; Priam:* in plur.: *the Trojans* (Virg.).

Lăpĭthae, ārum (*Gen* also Lapithum, Virg.) m. *plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce conflict with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae.* Hence **Lăpĭthaeus**, a, um, and **Lăpĭthēius**, a, um.

Lar or **Lars**, tis, m. *a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, while a younger son was called Arruns,* q. v.

Lāra, ae, and **Lārunda**, ae, *f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta (Ov.).

Larēlus (**-lĭus**), ii, m.: T. Larcius Flavus, *the first Roman dictator,* B.C. 498.

Lārentĭa (not Laurentia), ae, *f.* also Acca Larentia, *wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Lārentālĭa**, ium, n. *plu. a festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.*

(1) **Lāres** (**Lāses**), um and ium, *the Lares; tutelar deities of a house, domestic or household gods; whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel* (larārium) *in the interior of the house.*—Sing.: **Lar**, Lāris, m.: *one of the Lares, a Lar.* Transf.: *of the tutelar deities of cities and roads, etc.* Meton.: *a hearth, dwelling, home:* (Hor.). See also Part I.

(2) **Lāres**, ium, *f. a city in Numidia.*

Lārīnum, i, n. *a town of Apulia on the Tifernus,* now *Larino.* Hence **Lārīnas**, ātis, *adj.*; as Subst., **Lārīnātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Lārissa, ae, *f. a city in Thessaly, on the Peneus,* now *Larissa.* Hence **Lārissaeus**, a, um; *as Subst.:* Larissaei, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants;* also **Lārissenses**, ium, m. *plu. the inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Phthiotis,* also called Larissa Cremaste. 3. *a fortress of Argos.*

Lārissus (**-īssus**), i, m. *a river in Achaia,* now *Mavro.*

Lārius, ii, m. *a lake in Northern Italy,* now *Como.*

Lăr, ăris, v. Lar.

Lăsus, v. Lares.

Lătĕrānus, a, *a family name in the gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.*

Lătĭbrumēna, ae, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Juventia.*

Lătĭfundium, ii, n. *a villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum.*

Lătĭālis (**-āris**), v. Latium.

Lătĭar, āris, v. Latium.

Lătĭni, v. Latium.

Lătīnus, i, m. *a king of the Laurentians, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

Lătium, ii, n. *a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Tiber: Rome was situated at its northern extremity.* **Jūs Lătĭi** or *simply* **Lătium**, *the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people.* Hence, **Lătĭus**, a, um, *adj. Latian, Latin;* poet. *for Roman.* 2. **Lătiālis** (**-āris**), e, *adj. Latin. Subst.:* **Lătĭar**, āris, n. *the festival of Jupiter Latiaris.* 3. **Lātīnus**, a, um, *Latin.* As *Subst.:* **Lātīni**, ōrum, m. *the Latins.* Hence **Lātīnĭensis**, e, *adj. Latin* (Auct. Har. Resp.). As *Subst.:* **Lātīnienses**, ium, m. *the Latins* (id.).

Latmus (**-os**), i, m. *a mountain in Caria, where Luna kissed the sleeping Endymion.* Hence **Latmĭus**, a, um.

Latŏbrĭgi, ōrum, *a people of Gallia Belgica, neighbours of the Helvetii.*

Lātōna, ae, also Greek form **Lāto**, ūs, *f. a daughter of the Titan Coeus and of Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos.* Hence **Lātōnĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōnia**, ae, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* 2. **Lătōĭus** (**Lētō-**), a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lătōus**, m., i.e. *Apollo.* 3. **Lātōus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōus**, m., i.e. *Apollo.* 4. **Lătōis** (**Lēto-**), ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.:* **Lătōis**, ĭdos, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* 5. **Lātōnĭgĕna**, ae, c. *one born of Latona;* Latonigenae duo, i. e. *Apollo and Diana* (Ov.).

Lătris, ĭdis, *f. name of a woman in* Prop.

Laurentum, i, n. *a maritime town in Latium,* now *Torre di Paterno.* Hence **Laurens**, entis, *adj.* Also as *Subst.:* Laurentes, um, m. *the Laurentines.* **Laurentīnus**, a, um, and **Laurentĭus**, a, um.

Laurēōlus, i, m. *a notorious robber* (Juv.).

Lauron, ōnis, *f. a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Laus, Laudis, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, north-west of Placentia,* now *Lodi Vecchio.*

Lausus, i, m. *the son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew.* 2. *son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.*

Lautŭlae (Lautōlae), ārum, *f. plu. a place in Rome where there were warm baths.* 2. *a place in Latium having warm baths.*

Lāverna, ae, *f. the goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lavīci, v. Labici.

Lāvīnia, ae, *f. daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas:*

Lāvīnium, ii, n. *a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia,* now *Pratica.* Hence **Lāvīnius**, a, um.

Lēander, dri (Voc. Leandre, Ov.), m. *a youth of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont, to visit Hero in Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.* Hence **Lēandrius**, a, um.

Lēarchus, i, m. *son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father.* Hence **Lēarchēus**, a, um.

Lēbădia (**-dēa**), ae, *f. a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, above which was situated the cave of Trophonius;* now *Livadia.*

Lēbēdus, i, *f. a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year Theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

Lēbinthos or **Lēbynthos**, i, *f. one of the Sporades.*

Lēchaeum, i, n., and **Lēchaeae**, ārum, *f. plu. the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus; mother of Pollux, Helen, Castor and Clytaemnestra.* Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um, *Ledaean;* also *Spartan.*

Lēlĕges, um, m. *plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.* Hence **Lēlĕgēius**, a, um, and **Lēlĕgēis**, ĭdis, *adj.*

Lēmannus, i, m. (either alone or with lacus) *the Lake of Geneva.*

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f. one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan;* now *Salimene.* Hence **Lemnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.:* **Lemnii**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants;* **Lemnĭensis**, e; **Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f. a Lemnian woman,* and **Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, m. *the dweller in Lemnos,* i. e. *Vulcan.*

Lemonĭa tribus, *a rustic tribe on the Via Latina.*

Lēmŏvĭces, um, m. *a people of Gallia Aquitanica:* hence the modern *Limoges.*

Lemovĭi, ōrum, m. *a Germanic people on the Baltic.*

Lēmŭres, um, m. *shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres.* Hence **Lēmūrĭa**, ium, n. *a festival held at night on the 9th of May, to appease the ghosts of the dead.*

Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Ληνος, *a wine-press*] *Lenaean, Bacchic:* Lenaei latices, i. e. *wine* (Virg.), and *absol.* **Lēnaeus**, i, m. *Bacchus.*

Lentŭlus, i, m. *a cognomen of a distinguished family in the gens* Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.* Hence **Lentŭlĭtas**, ātis, *f. name or nobility of a Lentulus* (Cic. colloq.).

Lēōcŏrĭon, i, n. *a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.*

Lēōlĭdes, um, *f. the daughters of Leos:* v. preced. art.

Lēon, ontis, m. *a town near Syracuse,* now *Magnisi.* 2. *a ruler of Phlius mentioned in* Cic.

Lēōnĭdas (rarely **Lēōnīda**), ae, m. *king of Sparta, who fell fighting against the Persians at Thermopylae,* B.C. 490.

Lēōnĭdes, ae, m. *a teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.*

Leonnātus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals.*

Lēontīni, ōrum, m. *an ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily,* now *Lentini; birth-place of the famous sophist Gorgias.* Hence **Lēontīnus**, a, um, and **Lēontĭni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lēontĭum, ii, *f. an Athenian woman, a friend of Epicurus.*

Lēōstŏhĭdes, ae, m. *brother of Agesilaus.*

Lēpĭdus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Aemilia.* Esp. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavian.*

Lēpontĭi, ōrum, m. *a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus;* their name is retained in the *Val Leventina.*

Lēprĕum, i, n. *a town on the coast of Elis.*

Leptis, is, *f. a town in Africa, situated on the Great Syrtis;* called Leptis magna. 2. **Leptis parva**, *near Hadrumetum,* now *Lemta.* Hence **Leptĭtānus**, a, um, and **Leptĭtāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, *f.* i. *forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the Lernaean Hydra, killed by Hercules. Myth.,* and *that stream itself.* Hence **Lernaeus**, a, um;

Lesbos (-us), i, *f. a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Mysia, the birth-place of the lyric poets Alcaeus and Sappho, and famous for its wine; now Mytilini.* Hence **Lesbĭăcus**, a, um, and **Lesbĭus**, a, um, *Lesbian:* civis, i. e. *Alcaeus* or *Sappho.* As *Subst.:* **Lesbĭum**, ii, n. *Lesbian wine.*

2. **Lesbŏus**, a, um, *adj. Lesbian.*

3. **Lesbĭas**, ădis, and **Lesbis**, ĭdis, *f. a Lesbian woman.*

Lēthaea, ae, *f. wife of Olethus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone* (Ov.).

Lēthē, ēs, *f.* [λήθη, *forgetfulness*], *a river in the infernal regions, the water of which caused forgetfulness of the past.* Hence **Lēthaeus**, a, um, *Lethean, oblivious.*

Lētĭgo, **Lētŏus**, v. Latona.

(1) **Leucădia**, ae, and **Leucas**, ădis, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo; now S Maura.* Hence **Leucădĭus**, a, um, and **Leucădii**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* **Leucas**, ădis, *f.* also *the capital of Leucadia.*

(2) **Leucădia**, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Prop.

Leucăta, ae, and **Leucātes**, ae, m. *a promontory in the island of Leucadia, now Ducato.*

Leuci, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Leucippus, i, m. *father of Phoebe and Hilaeira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.* Hence **Leucippis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Leucippus.*

2. *a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic, and one of the founders of the atomic philosophy.*

Leucōn, ōnis, m. *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

2. *a king of Pontus* (Ov.).

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f. a promontory near Rhegium; now Capo dell' Armi.*

Leucŏphrўna, ae, *f. a surname of Diana in Magnesia.*

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Paestum, now Puna.*

Leucŏthĕa, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-deities.*

2. *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

Leuctra, ōrum, n. *plu. a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans,* B.C. 371. Hence **Leuctrĭcus**, a, um.

Leuci, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Lexŏvii, ōrum, m. *a people in the N.W. of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine, whence the name of Lisieux.*

Lĭbānus, i, m. *a celebrated mountain range in Syria; Lebanon.*

Lĭbentĭna (Lĭb-), ae, *f. the goddess of (sensual) pleasure, Venus.*

Liber, ĕri, m. *an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; identified with Bacchus.* Hence **Lĭbĕrālis**, ium, m. *plu. a festival in honour of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga.*

Lĭbĕra, ae, *f. Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber.* 2. = *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus).

Lĭbēthrum, i, n. *an ancient town in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Lĭbēthrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Virg.).

Lĭbĭtina, ae, *f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.* Hence meton.: *death* (Hor.), 7; Libitina, Part I.

Libo, ōnis, m. *a Roman cognomen.*

Libŏi, ōrum, m. *a people in northern Germany.*

Liburni, ōrum, m. *an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia, celebrated for their swift-sailing ships.* Hence **Lĭburnus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lĭburna**, ae, *f. a Liburnian galley* (Hor.).

2. **Lĭburnia**, ae, *f. Liburnia.*

3. **Lĭburnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Lĭburnĭca**, ae, *f. a Liburnian galley.* See also Part I.

Libўa, ae, and **Libўē**, ēs, *f. Libya, the northern part of Africa;* also in gen. *Africa.* Hence **Libўcus**, a, um; **Libўs**, ўos; **Libўssus**, a, um; **Libўstĭnus**, a, um; **Libўstis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and **Libўus**, a, um, *African.*

Libўphoenĭces, um, m. *a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, in Africa Proper, descended from Phoenicians.*

Lichas, ae, m. *an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.*

Licĭnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *the orator* C. Licinius Crassus, and *the 'triumvir'* M. Licinius Crassus, *who perished in a war against the Parthians,* B.C. 53. Hence **Licĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Licĭnĭānus**, a, um.

Licinus, i, m. *a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth.*

Ligārius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended.* Hence **Ligārĭānus**, a, um

Ligdus (Lyg-), i, m. *a Cretan, father of Iphis,* q. v.

Ligēa, ae, *f. a wood nymph in Virg.*

Liger or **Ligēris**, ēris, m. *the largest river of Gallia Transalpina, now Loire.*

Ligii (Lyg-), ōrum, m. *the Ligii or Lygii; a German people on the Weser.*

Ligŭres, um, m. *plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria.* Hence **Ligur** and **Ligus**, ūris, *adj.*; and *subst. a Ligurian;* **Ligūrĭa**, ae, *f. their country:* **Ligustĭcus**, a, um, and **Ligustīnus**, a, um.

Lilўbaeum (or -ōn, Ov.), i, n. *the most westerly promontory of Sicily, now Cape Boco, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Lilўbaetānus**, a, um, and **Lilўbēĭus**, a, um.

Limĭnaea, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

Limnātis, ĭdis, *f. a surname of Diana.*

Limўra, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a river, with a town of the same name in Mysia.*

Lindus (-os), i, *f. a town in the island of Rhodes, with a temple of Minerva.*

Lingŏnes, um, m. *plu. a people of Gaul, whence the modern name of the town Langres.* Hence **Lingŏnĭcus**, a, um, **Lingŏnus**, i, m. *a Lingonian.*

Lingos (us), i, m. *a mountain in Epirus.*

Linus (-os), i, m. *son of Apollo and one of the Muses, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at his scolding him.*

Lipăra, ae, and **Lipărē**, ēs, *f. one of the Aeolian Isles, north of Sicily, with a city of the same name, now Lipari:* in *plur.* **Lipărae**, ārum, *f. the Aeolian islands.* Hence **Lipărenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Lipărus, i, *f.* and **Lipărum**, i, n. *a city in southern Dalmatia.*

Lītāna silva, or absol. **Lītāna**, ae, *f. a large forest on the Apennines, near Mutina.*

Liternum (Lint-), i, n. *a city on the coast of Campania, near Puteoli.* Hence **Lĭternus**, a, um, and **Lĭternīnus**, a, um.

Livĭa, ae, *f. the second wife of Augustus.*

2. *wife of Caligula.*

Livĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet;* and T. Livius Patavinus, *the celebrated historian, who was born at Patavium (Padua).* Hence **Livĭus**, a, um, and **Livĭānus**, a, um.

Locri, ōrum, m. *the Locrians, a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes.* 1. Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephisus.* 2. Locri Ozolae, *bordering on the Aetolians.* 3. Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, a Grecian colony, with a city of the same name near the modern Gerace.* Hence **Locrensis**, e, and **Locrenses**, ium, m. *the Locrians;* also **Locris**, ĭdis, *f. the country of Locris.*

Locusta (Lūcusta), ae, *f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

Locutius, v. Aius.

Lollius, a, *the name of a Roman gens* Hence **Lollĭānus**, a, um,

Londinium (Lundin.), ii, n. *a city of Britain, now London.* Hence **Londinĭensis**, e.

Longimānus, i, m. *"the long-armed," a surname of Artaxerxes I, king of Persia.*

Longŭla, ae, *f. a Volscian city.* Hence **Longŭlāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Longuntĭca, ae, *f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Lōtis, ĭdis, and **Lōtos**, i, *f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree* (Ov.)

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, m. *the Lotus-eaters, a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis.*

Lūa, ae, *f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle.*

Lūca, ae, *f. a city of Etruria, now Lucca.* Hence **Lūcensis**, e.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. *plu. the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy.* Also *adj.* **Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānĭa**, ae, *f. their country,* and **Lūcānĭcus**, a, um. Also **Lūca** (bos), *an elephant;* v. Part I.

Lūcānus, i, m.: M. Annaeus Lucanus, *author of the poem entitled* Pharsalia, *put to death by Nero,* A.D. 65

Lucĕrus, v. Part I.

Lucĕria, ae, *f. an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera.* Hence **Lucĕrīnus**, a, um, and **Lucĕrīni**, ōrum, m. *the Lucerians.*

Lucifer, v. Part I.

Lucĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa; the father of Roman satire.* Hence **Lucĭlĭānus**, a, um, *Lucilian, of Lucilius.*

Lucīna, v. Part I.

Lucius, i, m. *a Roman praenomen, usually represented by* L.

Lucrētius, v. Lucretius.

Lucrētĭlis, is, m. *a mountain in the Sabine territory; now M. Genaro.*

Lucrētius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Sp. Lucretius, *the father of Lucretia, consul* B.C. 509. 2. In *fem.* Lucretia, *daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself.* 3. T. Lucretius Carus, *author of the poem De rerum natura; contemporary with Cicero.*

Lucrīnus, i, m. (*lake*) *or with* lacus, *the Lucrine; a small lake on the coast of Campania, at the entrance of the Bay of Baiae, formed by an artificial mole.*

now *Lucrino*. Hence **Lūcrīnus**, a, um, and **Lūcrīnensis**, e.

Lūcullus, i, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury*. Hence **Lūcullēus**, a, um, and **Lūcullānus**, a, um.

Lugdūnum, i, n. *a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus*, now *Lyons*. Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e. 2. **Lugdūnum Bātāvōrum**, now *Leyden*.

Lūna, ae, *f. a city of Etruria*, now *Luni*. Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lūpercus, i, m. [lupus and perh. arceo] *a deity who protected the flocks from wolves*. Hence **Lūpercal**, ālis, *n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him*; and **Lūpercālia**, ium and ōrum, *n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February*.

Lupia or **Luppia**, ae, *f. a river in the N.W. of Germany*, now the *Lippe*.

Lūsitānia, ae, *f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal*. Also **Lūsitāni**, ōrum, *m. the Lusitanians*.

Lūtātius (Luctatius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens *of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus*: v. Catulus.

Lūtētia, ae, *f. a city of Gaul* (also *called* Lutetia Parisiorum), now *Paris*.

Lyaeus, i, m. *a surname of Bacchus*. Hence **Lyaeus**, a, um. Poet. meton.: *wine* (Hor.).

Lycabas, ae, m. *a Tuscan, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin* (Ov.).

Lycaeus, i, m. *a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped*. Hence **Lycaeus**, a, um, *Lycean*; esp. as epithet of Pan.

Lycambes, ae, m. *a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves*. Hence **Lycambēus**, a, um.

Lycāon, ōnis, *m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf*. Hence **Lycāōnius**, a, um, and **Lycāōnis**, idis, *f. his daughter Callisto* (q. v.). 2. *a grandson of the preceding, also called* Arcas.

Lycāŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Lycaonians, a people of Asia Minor*. Hence **Lycāŏnius**, a, um, and **Lycāŏnis**, ae, *f. their country*.

Lycēum and **Lycēum**, i, *n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught*.

Lycia, ae, *f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor*. Hence **Lycius**, a, um, *Lycian*, and **Lycii**, ōrum, *m. the Lycians*. Lycius deus = *Apollo; from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia*.

Lycĭdas, ae, m. *a centaur in* Ov. 2. *a poetic pastoral name in* Virg.

Lycŏmēdes, is, m. *a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire*.

Lycŏphron, ōnis, m. *a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called 'Cassandra.'*

Lycŏrias, ădis, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*.

Lycormas, ae, m. *a river of Aetolia*.

Lycŏtas, ae, m. *a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous*.

Lyctus or **-os**, i, *f. a city of Crete*. Hence **Lyctius**, a, um, *Lyctian* or *Cretan*.

Lycurgus, i, m. *son of Dryas, king of the Edoni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death*. 2. *lawgiver of the Spartans*, about 825 B.C. Hence **Lycurgĭdēs**, ōrum, m. *disciples of Lycurgus*, i. e. *severely upright*. 3. *an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity*.

Lycus (-os), i, m. *husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce*. 2. *a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous*. 3. *a companion of Aeneas*. 4. *a river of Bithynia*. 5. *a river of Phrygia Major*. 6. *f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes*.

Lydē, ēs, *f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros*. 2. *a female quack-doctor, in* Juv.

Lydia, ae *f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis; whence the Etruscans were said to have come*. Hence **Lydius**, a, um, *Lydian* or *Etruscan*. Lydius fluvius, *i. e. the Tiber* (Virg.). **Lydus**, a, um, and **Lydi**, ōrum, m. *the Lydians or the Etruscans*.

Lyncestae, ārum, m. *a people in the south-western part of Macedonia*. Hence **Lyncestius**, a, um.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ĕi, m. *a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight*. **Lynceus**, a, um, *Lyncean* (Cic.). **Lynceides**, ae, m. *a descendant of Lynceus*. 2. *a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives*. 3. *one of the companions of Aeneas*.

Lyncus, i, m. *a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx*. 2. *f. a city of Macedonia*.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis*. Hence **Lyrnēsius** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *adj. f.*; as *subst.*, Briseis.

Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war*, B.C. 404. 2. *an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of king Agis*.

Lysiădes, ae, m. *an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus*.

Lysias, ae, m. *a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates*.

Lysimăchia, ae, *f. a city of Thrace*. Hence **Lysimăchienses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants*.

Lysimăchus, i, m. *one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia*.

Lysinoe, ēs, *f. a city of Pisidia*.

Lysippus, i, m. *a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him*.

Lysis, ĭdis, m. *a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas*.

Macareus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. M. (Voc. Macareu), *son of Aeolus*. Hence **Macarēis**, ĭdis (*Acc.* Macarēĭda, Ov.), *f. his daughter, Issa*. 2. *companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas*. 3. *a centaur in* Ov.

Macēdŏnes, um, m. *plu. the Macedonians*: in *sing.*: **Macēdo**, ŏnis, m. *a Macedonian*. Hence **Macēdŏnia**, ae, *f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace*; **Macēdŏnicus**, a, um, and **Macēdŏnius**, a, um; also **Macēdŏnĭensis**, e.

Mācer, cri, m. *a Roman surname*. Esp. C. Licinius Macer, *a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known*.

Macētae (-das), ārum, m. *another form of the name of the Macedonians*.

Machāon, ōnis, m. *son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy*. Hence **Machāŏnius**, a, um, *medical*.

Macra (ā, Lucan), ae, m. *a river on the N. boundary of Italy*; now *the Magra*.

Macra Cōmē, ēs, *f. a town in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly*.

Macri Campi, *a region on the river Macra* (q. v.).

Măcris, ĭdis, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Ionia*.

Macrŏbii, ōrum, m. = Μακρόβιοι, i. e. *the long-lived, a people of Aethiopia*.

Macrŏbius, ii, m. a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

Macrŏchir, m. = Μακρόχειρ, pure Lat. Longimanus (q. v.).

Madytos (-us), i, *a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonesus*. Hence **Maduatēni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Maeander, also Maeandros and Maeandrus, dri, m. *a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls into the Aegean Sea near Miletus*; now *Menderes Su*. 2. Personified: *a river-god, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus, in* Ov. Hence **Maeandrius**, a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Caunus* (Ov.). 3. On the metaphorical use of the word, v. Maeander, Part I.

Maecēnas, ātis, m. *an Etruscan name*. Esp. C. Cilnius Maecenas, *a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil*. Hence **Maecēnātiānus**, a, um.

(1) **Maecius**, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

(2) **Maecius** (**Mētius**), ii, m. *Maecius; the name of a place in Latium, near Lavinium*. Hence **Maecīlis**, ae, *f. a Roman tribe*.

Maedi (Mēdi), ōrum, m. *plu. a Thracian people*. Hence **Maedicus** (Med.), a, um,

Maelius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Sp. Maelius, *who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by Ahala*. Hence **Maelĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to Maelius*, and **Maelīāni**, ōrum, m. *his partisans*.

Maenălus or **-os**, i, m. and **Maenăla**, ōrum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan*. Hence **Maenălius**, a, um, *Maenalian, Arcadian*; deus, *i. e. Pan* (Ov.). **Maenălis**, ĭdis, *f.*: ursa, *i. e. Callisto, "The Great Bear"* (id.).

Maenas, ădis, *f.* = μαινάς, *a Bacchante*; usu. *pl.* **Maenădes**, um.

Maenius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Maenius**, a, um: Maenia Columna, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post*. **Maeniānum**, i, n. *a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Maenius)*: v. Part I.

Maeŏnes, um, m. *the Maeonians, an ancient name of the Lydians*. Hence **Maeŏnis**, ae, *f. Maeonia, Lydia*; also *Etruria* (*because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians*: v. Lydia). 2. **Maeŏnĭdes**, ae, m. *a native of Maeonia; a poetical designation of Homer, because believed to have been born in Lydia*. Also *an Etrurian* (Virg.). 3. **Maeŏnis**, ĭdis, *adj. a Lydian woman*: esp. *Arachne or Omphale* (Ov.). 4. **Maeŏnius**, a, um, *adj. Lydian*, also *Etrurian* (Virg.).

Maeotae, ārum, m. *a Scythian*

people on Lake Maeotis. Hence **Maeōtĭcus**, a, um, *Scythian*: Maeotic palus or lacus, *the sea of Azov*; also **Maeōtĭus**, a, um.

Maera, æ, *f.* *a woman who was changed into a dog* in Ov.

Maevius, ĭi, m. *a Roman proper name.* Esp. 1. *a secretary of Verres.* 2. *a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.*

Magnēsĭa, æ, *f.* *a district of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea.* 2. *a city in Caria, near the Maeander.* 3. *a city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus.* Hence **Magnēs**, ētis, m. *a Magnesian*: also *adj.*, Magnes lapis, *the Magnesian stone, a magnet.* **Magnēsĭus**, a, um, **Magnēsis**, æ, *f.* *a Magnesian woman*: **Magnētis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.*

Magnētarches, æ, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnesians.*

Magni Campi, ōrum, m. *the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.*

Mago, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.* 2. *another Carthaginian, author of a work on agriculture in 28 books, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.*

Mōgontĭăcum (**Mŏg-**), i, n. *a city of Germany on the Rhine*, now *Mainz.*

Mahārbal, ălis, m. *son of Himilco, and a distinguished cavalry officer under Hannibal in the second Punic war.*

Maĭa, æ, *f.* *daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter*; *one of the Pleiads.* Hence **Maĭus**, *the month of May.*

Maĭăs and **Maĭădes**, æ, *f.* *the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus*; now *C. Malio.* Hence **Maĭēus**, a, um.

Maĭēventum, v. Beneventum.

Maĭlĭcus Sĭnus, *a gulf between Thessaly and Phocis*; now *G. of Zeitoun.* Hence **Maĭlĭensis**, e, and **Maĭlĭus**, a, um.

Mamercus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Aemilia.*

Māmers, tis, m. *the Oscan name for Mars.* Hence **Māmertini**, ōrum, m. *a name assumed by certain mercenary troops of Agathocles, who after his death seized Messana, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about 282 B.C.* Hence **Māmertīnus**, a, um.

Mamilĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* *Adj.* **Mamilĭus**, a, um.

Māmŭrĭus, ĭi, m. (in full, Mamurius Veturius) *the maker of the eleven ancilia, in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven.*

Māmurra, æ, m. *a wealthy Roman eques of Formiae.*

Manĭlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.* Esp. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numantines, 137 B.C. which the Senate refused to ratify.* Hence **Manĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Mandēla, æ, *f.* *a town in the Sabine territory.*

Mandŏnĭus, i, m. *a chief of the Ilergetes in Spain, who, together with his brother Indibilis (or Indebilis), played an important part in the second Punic war.*

Mandŭbĭi, ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, whose chief town was Alesia.*

Manes, v. Part I.

Mānĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Mānĭlius**, a, um, and **Mānĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Mānius, ĭi, m. abbrev. M'; *a Roman praenomen.*

Mannus, i, m. *a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco.*

Mantĭnēa, æ, *f.* *a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.*

Mantō, ūs, *f.* *a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias.* 2. *an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.*

Mantŭa, æ, *f.* *a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil.* Hence **Mantŭānus**, a, um.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f.* *a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians*, B.C. 490. Hence **Mărăthōnius**, a, um.

Marcellus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen in the plebeian gens Claudia.* Esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse.* Hence **Marcellĭa** (or **-ēa**), ōrum, n. *plu.* *a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse.* 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, *nephew of Augustus, whose early death is referred to in the Aeneid.* Hence **Marcellĭānus**, a, um.

Marcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome.* Hence **Marcius**, a, um, and **Marcĭānus**, a, um.

Marcŏmani (à in Stat.) and **-manni**, ōrum, m. *plu.* *a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi.* Hence **Marcŏmannĭcus** (-mannicus), a, um.

Marcus, i, m. abbrev. M., *a Roman praenomen.*

Mardi, ōrum, m. *plu.* *a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea.*

Mardŏnĭus, ĭi, m. *son-in law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians*; *he was defeated and slain at Plataea*, B.C. 479.

Mărĕa and **Mărĕōtis**, æ, *f.* *a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria.* Hence **Mărĕōtĭcus**, a, um, and **Mărĕōtis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.*: as *Subst.*: *the Mareotic lake.*

Margum, i, n. *a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.*

Marĭca, æ, *f.* *a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus*; *after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named* Palus Maricae *or simply* Marica.

Maricus, i, m. *a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

Marĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is C. Marius, *conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni.* Hence **Marĭus**, a, um, and **Marĭānus**, a, um; **Marĭāni**, orum, m. *his partisans.*

Marmărĭca, æ, *f.* *a district in the N.E. of Africa*; now *Barca.* Hence **Marmărĭdes**, æ, m. *an African* (Ov.).

(1) **Māro**, ōnis, m. *the surname of the poet Virgil.* Hence **Mārōnĭus**, **Mārōnĭānus**, a, um, *Virgilian.*

(2) **Māro**, ōnis, m. *a statue near a spring*, prob. *a Silenus* (Prop.: dub.).

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, m. *a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus.*

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnīa**, æ, *f.* *a town of Thrace, famous for its wine.* Hence **Mārōnīus**, a, um. 2. *a town of the Samnites*; now *Marano.*

Marpēsius (Marpessius), a, um, *belonging to Marpesus* (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); *Marpesian, Parian.*

Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum**, ĭi, n. *the capital of the Marsians.* Hence **Marrŭbĭus**, a, um.

Marrŭcīni (Marŭcini), ōrum, m. *plu.* *a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti.* Hence **Marrŭcīnus**, a, um.

Mars (poet. **Māvors**), tis, m. *the god of war*; *who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people.* Hence **Martĭus** (poet. **Māvortĭus**), a, um: as *Subst.* **Martius**, ĭi, m. *the month of March*: and **Martĭālis**, e: v. Part I., Mars, Martius, Martialis.

Marsāci (**-ăci**), ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Marsi, ōrum, m. *plu.* *the Marsians*; *an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy*; *the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War.* Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsĭcus**, a, um, *Marsian.* 2. *a people of Germany.*

Marsigni, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.*

Marsўas and **Marsўa**, æ, m. *a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive.* There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). 2. *a river in Phrygia.*

Martĭālis, is, m.: M. Valerius, *a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant.*

Martĭgĕna, æ, c. *begotten by Mars* (Ov.).

Martigĕnus, æ, c. *begotten by Mars* (Ov.).

Masgaba, æ, m. *a son of Masinissa* (Liv.). 2. *a favourite of Augustus* (Suet.).

Masĭnissa (**Massin-**), æ, m. *a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.*

Massўli (**Mass-**), ōrum, m. *a people of W. Numidia.*

Maso (**-sso**), ōnis, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Papiria.

Massăgĕtæ, ārum, m. *plu.* *a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.*

Massĭcus, i, m. (with or without mons) *a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Monte Massico.* Hence **Massĭcus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Massĭcum**, i, n. *Massic wine.*

Massĭlĭa, æ, *f.* *a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocaea*, now *Marseilles.* Hence **Massĭlĭensis**, e, and **Massĭlĭenses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Massŭrĭus (**Măsŭ-**), ĭi, m. Sabinus, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

Massўli, ōrum, m. *plu.* *a people of E. Numidia.* Hence **Massўlus** and **Massўlĭus**, a, um, *Massylian, Numidian.*

Mătĭnus, i, m. *a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born*; *famous for honey.* Hence **Mătīnus**, a, um.

Matisco, ōnis, m. *a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Arar*, now *Mâcon.*

Mătĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Mătĭānus**, a, um.

Matrŏna, æ, m. *a river in Gaul*, now *the Marne.*

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* *belonging to Mattiacum, the modern Wiesbaden.* As *Subst.*: **Mattĭăci**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Mattĭum, ĭi, n. *a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti.*

Mătūta, æ, *f.* *the goddess of the dawn, the same as Aurora.* 2. *a name of Ino*, called also Mater Matuta.

Mauri, ōrum, m. *plu.* *the Moors, a people of north-western Africa.* Hence **Maurus**, a, um; **Mauritānia** (**Maurĭ-**), æ, *f.* *their country.* Also **Maurūsia**, æ, *f.* *the Greek name of Mauretania*, and **Maurūsius**, a, um; also **Maurūsĭi**, ōrum, m. *the Mauretanians.*

Mausōlus, i, m. *king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.* Hence **Mausōlēus**, a, um: as *Subst.* **Mausōlēum**, i, n. *the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.*

Māvors, *orig.* v. Mars.

Maxentius, i, m. *Roman emperor*, A.D. 306.

Maximianus, i, m. *Roman emperor*, A.D. 286. 2. *Roman emperor*, A.D. 305.

Maximinus, i, m. *Roman emperor*, A.D. 235. 2. *Roman emperor*, A.D. 305.

Maximus, i, m. *a cognomen in several gentes.*

Mazăca, ae, *f.* and -ē, ōrum, n. *a town of Cappadocia.*

Mazăces, um, m. *a people of Numidia, afterwards called* Mazacenses.

Mēdēa, ae, *f. daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creüsa, she killed their children.* Hence **Mēdēis**, idis, *f. adj magical: herbae* (Ov.).

Mēdi, ōrum, m. *plu. the Medes, a people of Asia*; post. also *for the Assyrians, Persians, and Parthians.* Hence **Mēdus**, a, um; **Mēdĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, and **Mēdĭcus**, a, um.

Mēdiŏlānum or **Mĕdĭōlānum** (Mæd- in Ptol.), i, n. *a city in Northern Italy*, now *Milan.* Hence **Mēdiŏlānensis**, e.

Mēdŏmātrici, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul*; about *Metz.*

Medobrĭga (**Maduŏbrĭga**, **Mundobrĭga**), ae, *f. a city of Lusitania.* Hence **Medubrigenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Mēdon, ontis, m. *a centaur.* 2. *son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.* Hence **Mēdontĭdae**, ārum, m. *the descendants of Medon.*

Mēdŭli, ōrum, m. *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters*, in the modern *Medoc.*

Mēdullĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Mēdullīnus**, a, um.

Mēdus, i, m. *a river in Persia flowing into the Araxes.* Hence perh. *adj.* Medus, a, um (Hor.).

Mēdūsa, ae, *f. daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang.* Hence, **Mēdūsaeus**, a, um.

Megaera, ae, *f. one of the Furies.*

Megălē, ēs, *f. a surname of Cybele.* Hence **Megălensis**, e; **Megălensia**, or **Megălēsia**, ium, n. *plu. a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the 4th of April*; and **Megălēsĭăcus**, a, um.

Megălopŏlis, is, *f. a city of Arcadia.* Hence **Megălopŏlītae**, ārum, m. *plu. its inhabitants*, and **Megălopŏlītānus**, a, um; also **Megălopŏlītāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Megăra, ae, *f.* and **Megăra**, ōrum (*abl. plur.* in Plautus, Megaribus), n. *plu. a Grecian city, the capital of* **Megăris**, ĭdis, *f. a country in Greece, lying between Phocis and Attica.* Hence **Megărēnus**, i, m. *a Megarean.* **Megărĭcus**, a, um. *As Subst.*: **Megărĭci**, ōrum, m. *the Megarics*; i. e. *the followers of Euclid of Megara.* Also **Megărus**, a, um. 2. *A city of Sicily, also called* Megăris, *and formerly* Hybla. Hence **Megărēus**, ēi, m. *plu. the country of Megara.*

Megărus (trisyl.), i, m. *son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.* Hence **Megărēus**, a, um.

Megăris, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Megara.

(1) **Mēla**, ae, m. *a Roman name.* Esp. Pomponius Mela, *geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius.*

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella**, v. Mella.

Melăe, ārum (-ae, ium), *f. a town in the Sinonitic country.*

Melambium, ii, n. *a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa.*

Mēlampūs, ŏdis, m. *a celebrated physician and soothsayer.* 2. *son of Atreus.* 3. *the name of a dog, in* Ov.

Mēlanthĭus, ii, m. *a goat-herd of Ulysses.*

Mēlanthō, ūs, *f.* *a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune.*

Mēlanthus, i, m. *a river of Sarmatia* (Ov.). 2. *one of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins.*

Mēlas, ănis and ae, m. *the name of several rivers in Boeotia, Sicily, etc.*

Meldi, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, about Meaux.*

Mēlĕāger and **Mēlĕăgros** (-agrus), gri, m. *son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt.* Hence **Mēlĕāgrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the sisters of Meleager, changed into birds.*

Mēles, ētis, m. *a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, whence his name* Melesigenes. Hence **Mēlētēus**, a, um, *Homeric.*

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes**, ae, m. *son of Ino and Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus.

Mēlĭboea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philoctetes.* Hence **Mēlĭboeus**, a, um, *Thessalian.*

Mēlĭboeus, i, m. *the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mēlissus, i, m. *a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.*

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭtē**, ēs, *f.* Malta. Hence **Mĕlĭtensis**, e, *Maltese.* As *Subst.*: **Mĕlĭtensia**, ium (sc. vestimenta), *Maltese garments of fine linen.* 2. *an island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda.* 3. *a sea-nymph.*

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla**, ae, m. *a river in Northern Italy, falling into the Ollius*, now *Mella.*

(2) **Mella**, ae, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Annaea.*

Mēlŏdūnum, i, n. *a city of the Senones*, perhaps the modern *Melun.*

Mēlos, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades*, now *Milo.* Hence **Mēlĭus**, a, um.

Mēlŏtis, ĭdis, *f. a country of Thessaly.*

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f. the Muse of tragic poetry.*

Memmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Memmius, *to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem on Nature.* Hence **Memmĭădae**, ae, m. *a (scion of the house of) Memmius*, and **Memmĭānus**, a, um.

Memnon, ŏnis, m. *son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians: he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.* Hence **Memnŏnĭus**, a, um, *Memnonian*: also poet. *Oriental, Moorish, black* (Luc.: Ov.).

Memphis, is and ĭdos, *f. a city of Middle Egypt, now in ruins.* Hence **Memphītes**, ae, m. *Memphite: Egyptian*: bos, i. e. *Apis* (Tib.). **Memphĭtĭcus**, a, um, *Egyptian.* **Memphĭtĭdes**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Egyptian*: vacca, i. e. *Io* (Ov.).

Mēnae, ārum, *f. plu.* or **Mēnaenum**, i, n. *a town of Sicily*, now *Mineo.* Hence **Mēnaeus**, **Mēnaenius** or **Mēnaennus**, a, um; **Mēnaeni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Mēnalcas, ae, m. *a shepherd in* Virg.

Mēnander or **Mēnandros** (-us), dri (also *Gen.* Menandru = *Μενάνδρου*, Ter.), m. *a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model*; about 300 B.C. Hence **Mēnandrēus**, a, um.

Mēnăpĭi, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.*

Mendes, ētis, *adj.* belonging to the *Egyptian town Mendes.* Also **Mendēsius** (-sius), a, um.

Mēnēdēmus, i, m. *an Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato.* 2. *an Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus.* 3. *a general of Alexander the Great.*

Mĕnĕlāus, i, m. *son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.* Hence **Mĕnĕlāēus**, a, um.

Mēnēnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who told the plebs the fable of the belly and the limbs*, B.C. 494. Hence **Mēnēnĭānus**, a, um, and **Mēnēnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a foolish person mentioned by Horace.*

Mēnestheus, ĕi and ĕos, m. *a son of Iphicrates the Athenian* (Nep.). 2. *a Trojan mentioned by Virgil*, also called *Mnestheus.*

Mēninx, gis, *f. an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis*; now *Jerbah.*

Mēnippus, i, m. *a Cynic philosopher, famous for his sarcasm, whence Varro gave to his satires the name* Menippeae. 2. *a famous Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Mēnius, i, m. *a son of Lycaon* (Ov.).

Mēnoeceus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.*

Mēnoetes, ae, m. *a companion of Aeneas.* 2. *an Arcadian slain by Turnus in* Virg.

Mēnoetĭus, ii, m. *father of Patroclus.* Hence **Mēnoetĭădes**, ae, m. *Patroclus.*

Mentor, ŏris, m. *friend of Ulysses.* 2. *a celebrated artist in embossed metal work.* Meton. *a cup of his workmanship* (Juv.). Hence **Mentŏrēus**, a, um.

Mercŭrius, ii, m. *the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.* Hence **Mercŭrĭālis**, e. As *Subst.*: **Mercŭrĭāles**, ium, m. *a corporation of traders at Rome.*

Mĕrĭŏnes, ae, m. *the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.*

Mermĕrus, i, m. *a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.*

Mermessus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Sibyl.*

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f. a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile.* Hence **Mĕrŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Mĕropē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.* 2. *sister of Phaëthon.*

Mĕrops, ŏpis, m. *king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaëthon.*

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f.* a city of Thrace, on the Euxine. Hence **Mĕsembrĭānus**, a, um.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f. the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

Messăla, better **Messālla**, ae, m. *a Roman surname in the gens Valeria.* Esp. M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, *an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.*

Messălīna or **Messallīna**, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Claudius.* 2. *the wife of the Emperor Nero.*

Messallīnus (or **Messalli-**), i, m. *a Roman cognomen.*

Messāna, ae, *f. a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily*, now *Messina.*

Messāpĭa (**Messapia**), ae, *f. the Greek name of Calabria.* Hence **Messāpĭus** (Messap.), a, um; **Messāpĭi**, ōrum, m. *the Messapians.*

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (Mes-sina), ae, *f. the capital of Messenia,*

to the Peloponnesus. Hence **Messēnius** (also Messēnius), a, um; **Messēnii**, ōrum, m. *the Messenians.*

Mētăbus, i, m. *king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.*

Mētăpontum, i, n. *a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived; now Torre a Mare.* Hence **Mētăpontīnus**, a, um; **Mētăpontīni**, ōrum, m. *the Metapontines.*

Mētaurus, i, m. *a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks, B.C. 207; now the Metauro.* Hence **Mētaurus**, a, um.

Mētellus, *a Roman cognomen in the gens* Caecilia. Esp. Q. Caecilius Metellus, *surnamed* Numidicus, *from his victories over Jugurtha.* Hence **Mētellīnus**, a, um.

Mētrēta turba, *a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.*

Mēthymna, ae, *f. a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion; also famed for its excellent wine.* Hence **Mēthymnaeus**, i, um, and **Mēthymnias**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Metlosedum, i, n. *a city of Gaul, now Meudon or Melun.*

Mētiscus, i, m. *the charioteer of Turnus in Virg.*

Metius, **Mettius**, or **Mettus**, i, m. *an Italian proper name.* Esp. Metius Fufetius, *the Alban dictator slain by Tullus Hostilius.*

Mēton, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.*

Mētrŏdōrus, i, m. *of Athens and Lampsacus; an Epicurean philosopher.* 2. *of Stratonice in Caria, a pupil of Carneades.* 3. *of Chios, a pupil of Democritus.* 4. *an Academic philosopher of Scepsis, famous for his memory.*

Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city in Thessaly.* Hence **Mētrŏpŏlītānus**, a, um; also **Mētrŏpŏlītae**, ārum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Mēvānia, ae, *f. a city in Umbria, now Bevagna.*

Mezentius, i, m. *a tyrant of Caere or Agylla, slain by Aeneas.*

Micipsa, ae, m. *son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.* In *plur.* poet. for *Numidians, Africans* (Juv.).

Midas (Mĭda), ae, m. *son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.*

Mīlānion, ōnis, m. *the husband of Atalanta* (No. 2), *whom he outran by means of the golden apples.*

(1) **Mīlētus**, i, m. *the father of Caunus and Byblis* (Ov.). Hence **Mīlētis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Byblis.*

(2) **Mīlētus**, i, *f. one of the principal cities of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mīlēsius**, a, um; **Mīlēsii**, ōrum, m. *the Milesians, notorious for their luxury and wantonness.* Also **Mīlētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: urbs, i. e. *Tomi, a colony of Miletus* (Ov.).

(1) **Milo** and **Mylon**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated athlete of Crotona. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts.* 2. *a king of Pisa, in Elis* (Ov.).

(2) **Milo**, ōnis, m. *a family name in the gens* Annia. Esp. T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter in a skirmish at Bovillae (and when tried for murder, was defended by Cicero.* Hence **Mīlōnĭānus**, a, um.

Mīlōnius, ii, m. *a parasite mentioned by Horace.*

Miltĭădes, is, m. *the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490.*

Mĭlyas, ădis, *f. a district and city of Lycia.* Hence **Mĭlyădes**, um, m. *the inhabitants.*

Mimallōnes, um, *f. plu. Bacchantes* (Stas.). Hence **Mimallōnĭdes**, a, um; **Mimallōnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bacchante*, Ov.

Mimas, antis, m. *a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.* 2. *one of the Giants* (Hor.).

Mimnermus, i, m. *a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, about 360 B.C.*

Mincius, ii, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Mincio.*

Minerva, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.*

Minervium, ii, n. *a city and castle in Calabria, also called arx Minervae* (Virg.).

Minio, ōnis, m. *a small river in Etruria, now Mignone.*

Mĭnōs, ōis (also -ōnis; Acc. Mĭnōem and Mĭnōa), m. *son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death judge in the infernal regions.* 2. *grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete; the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne.* Hence **Mĭnōis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Minos*; **Mĭnōius**, a, um, and **Mĭnōus**, a, um, *belonging to Minos, also Cretan.*

Mĭnōtaurus, i, m. *a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; slain by Theseus.*

Minturnae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, near which Marius hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers.* Hence **Minturnensis**, e. *Subst.*: **Minturnenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Mĭnŭcius (Minutius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Minucius Rufus, Master of the Horse under the dictator Fabius Maximus.

Mĭnўas, ae, m. *a mythical king of Thessaly.* Hence **Mĭnўae**, ārum, m. *plu. the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason*; **Mĭnўēius**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Minyas*; **Mĭnўēides**, *f. plu. the daughters of Minyas*, and **Mĭnўēius**, a, um.

Misēnum, ii, n. *a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania, named after Misenus*; now *Miseno.* Hence **Misēnensis**, e.

Misēnus, i, m. *son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.*

Mithras and **Mithres**, ae, m. *the sun-god of the Persians.*

Mithrĭdātes (**Mithrad-**), is, m. *the name of several kings of Pontus:* esp. of Mithridates VI. *surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself B.C. 63.* Hence **Mithrĭdātĭcus**, a, um, and **Mithrĭdātĭous**, a, um. 3. Mithridates V., *father of the preceding, surnamed Euergetes, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War.* 3. *a king of Armenia, A.D. 35.* 4. Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

Mitўlēnē or **Mўtĭlēnē**, es, *f.*, and **Mitўlēnae**, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos.* Hence **Mitўlēnaeus** or **Mўtĭlēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mitўlēnensis**, e.

Mnēmon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.*

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Ov.).

Mnēmŏsўnē, es, *f.* (*αὐτομνήσις, memory*), *the mother of the Muses.*

Mnēsarchus, i, m. *a Stoic philosopher.*

Mnesthеus, v. Menesthеus.

Moenus, i, m. *a river of Germany, now the Main.*

Moesi, ōrum, m. *plu. a people who dwelt between Thrace and the Danube.* Hence **Moesia**, ae (and **Moesiae**, ārum, i. e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), *f. their country, whod. Bulgaria and Servia, and* **Moesĭcus**, a, um.

Mōgontĭācum, v. Magontiacum.

Mŏlorchus, i, m. *a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules.* Hence **Mŏlorchēus**, a, um.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, m. *the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache.* Hence **Mŏlossus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Mŏlossus**, i, m. *a Molossian hound* (Virg.). **Mŏlossis**, ĭdis, *f. the country of the Molossi.*

Mōna, ae, *f. the Isle of Man* (Caes.). 2. *the Isle of Anglesey* (Tac.).

Mōnaeses, ia, m. *a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown* (Hor.).

Mōnēta, ae, *f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.* V. Part I.: moneta.

Mŏnoecus, i, m. *a surname of Hercules.* Monoeci arx, *a promontory in Liguria*; now *Monaco.*

Montānus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Curtius Montanus, *a favourite of the emperor Tiberius.* 2. Votienus Montanus, *an orator in the reign of Tiberius.*

Mopsŏpia, ae, *f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens.* Hence **Mopsŏpius**, a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Triptolemus* (Ov.): urbs, i. e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Mopsus, i, m. *a soothsayer in Argos.* 2. *a soothsayer in Thessaly.* 3. *a shepherd, in Virg.*

Mŏrini, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.*

Morpheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the son of Sleep and god of dreams.*

Mosa, ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.*

Moschi, ōrum, m. *a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.*

Moschus, i, m. *a rhetorician of Pergamus* (Hor.).

Mosella (Mosula), ae, m. and *f. a river of Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.*

Mōses or **Mōўses**, is, m. *Moses; the famous Jewish lawgiver.*

Mostēni, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Mostene or Mostene, a city of Lydia.*

Mūcius, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand.* Hence **Mūcĭus**, a, um, and **Mūcĭānus**, a, um.

Mulciber, bĕri, m. *a name of Vulcan.*

Mulucha, ae, m. *a river in northern Africa.* 2. *f. a city standing upon it.*

Mulvius (Milvius), a, um, *Mulvian.* Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber.* Hence **Mulvĭānus**, a, um.

Mummius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth, B.C. 146.*

Munātius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, *a lieutenant of Caesar.*

Munda, ae, *f. a city in the south of Spain, now Monda.* Hence **Mundānus**, a, um.

Mūnўchia, ae, *f. one of the ports of Athens.* Hence **Mūnўchĭus**, a, um.

Mūrraena (**-ēna**), ae, m. *a fish*

cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Murena, who was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

Murcia, æ, *f.* *the goddess of sloth, or of the slothful.* 2. (also Murtea, Myrtea), *an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.*

Murgantia, æ, *f.* *a city in Samnium.* 2. *a city in Sicily, also called* Murgentia. Hence **Murgentīnus**, a, um; **Murgentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, *m.* *a mythic king of the Latins.*

Mursa (-ia), æ, *f.* *a city of Pannonia,* now *Essek.*

Mūsa, æ, *f.* *a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.* Hence **Mūsēus**, a, um; and **Mūsēum** (-īum), i, *n.* *a seat of the Muses, a museum.*

Mūsaeus, i, *m.* *a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*

Musulāmīi, ōrum, *m.* *an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.*

Mūta, æ, *f.* *a goddess, called also* Lara *and* Larunda, *whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.*

Muthul, *a river in Numidia* (Sall.).

Mūtina, æ, *f.* *a city in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Modena.* Hence **Mūtinensis**, e.

Mutīni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of the city of Mute in Sicily.*

Mycālē, ēs, *f.* *a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos.* Hence **Mycălaeus**, a, um, *and* **Mycălensis**, e.

Mycēnae, ārum, or Mycēnē, ēs, *f.* *a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.* Hence **Mycēnaeus**, a, um, **Mycēnensis**, e; as *Subst.* **Mycēnenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants;* and **Mycēnis**, idis, *f.* i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.*

Mycon (Micon), ōnis, *m.* *the name of a shepherd in Virg.*

Mycōnos (-us), i, *f.* *one of the Cyclades.*

Mygdŏnes, um, *m.* *a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.* Hence **Mygdŏnis**, æ, *f.* *Phrygia.* **Mygdŏnis**, idis, *f. adj.* *Mygdonian, Phrygian;* also *Lydian* (Ov.). **Mygdŏnius**, a, um, *Mygdonian, Phrygian.*

Mygdŏnides, æ, *m.* *son of Mygdon;* i. e. *Coroebus, a warrior at the siege of Troy.*

Mylāsa (-asa), ōrum, *n.* *a city of Caria.* Hence **Mylāsenses**, ium, *m.* and **Mylāsēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Mylāsīus** (-ēus), a, um. **Mylāsĭus** (trisyll.), *an inhabitant of Mylasus.*

Myndus or -os, i, *f.* *a city in Caria.* Hence **Myndīi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Myonnēsus (-os), i, *m.* *a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.*

Myrinaeus, *f.* *a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.*

Myrmēcides, æ, *m.* *a celebrated sculptor.*

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m. plu.* *the Myrmidons; a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.*

Myron, ōnis, *m.* *a celebrated Greek sculptor,* about 430 B.C.

Myrrha (Mur-), æ, *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree* (Ov.).

Myrtălē, ēs, *f.* *a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.*

Myrtĭlus, i, *m.* *son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*

Myrtōus, a, um. *Myrtoan.* Esp. Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of Myrtos.*

Myscellos (-us), i, *m.* *the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.*

Mysia, æ, *f.* *a country in the northwest of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mysius**, a, um, and **Mysus**, a, um, *Mysian:* also **Mysi**, ōrum, *m. the Mysians.*

Mytilēne, v. Mitylēne.

Mytis, untis, *f.* *a city of Caria.*

Nabătaea (Nabathaea), æ, *f.* *a district in the N. of Arabia.* Hence **Nabătaeus**, a, um; also **Nabăthaei**, ōrum, *m. the Nabathaeans;* Poet. *Arabian, eastern.*

Nabdalsa, æ, *m.* *a general of Jugurtha.*

Nabis, idis, *m.* *a despot of Sparta, about* 207 B.C.

Naevius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about* 202 B.C. Hence **Naevĭus**, a, um, and **Naevĭānus**, a, um.

Nahanarvali (**Nahar-**), ōrum, *m.* *a Germanic people.*

Nāias, ădis; more freq. **Nāis**, idis and īdos, *f.* *a water-nymph, a Naiad;* transf. *a nymph* in general. Hence **Nāĭcus**, a, um.

Namnētes, um, *m.* *a people in Gallia Celtica;* giving their name to the modern *Nantes.*

Nantŭātes, um, *m.* *a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps.*

Nāpaea, æ, *f.* [Gr. νάπη, *a dell*] *a dell-nymph.*

Nar, Nāris, *m.* *a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber,* now *Nera.*

Narbo, ōnis, *m.* (also called Narbo Martius) *a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *took its name,* now *Narbonne.* Hence **Narbōnensis**, e.

Narcissus, i, *m.* *son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope; changed into the flower of the same name.*

Narnia, æ, *f.* *an Umbrian city on the Nar;* now *Narni.* Hence **Narnĭensis**, e.

Nāryclon, ii, *n.* and **Nāryx**, ўcis, *f.* *a city of the Opuntian Locrians, the birth-place of Ajax Oileus.* Hence **Nāryclĭus**, a, um: heros, i. e. *Ajax, son of Oileus* (Ov.).

Nāsămōnes, um, *m.* *a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.*

Nāsica, æ, *m.* *an agnomen in the Scipio family.*

Nāsīdĭānus (scanned in Hor. as quadrisyll.), i, *m.* *a Roman name.*

Nāsīdius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Nāsīdĭānus**, a, um.

Naso, ōnis, *m.* *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*

Nāsos (-us), i, *m.* = Nāxos, *island, a part of the city of Syracuse.*

Naucrātes, æ, *m.* *a Greek historian of Erythrae.*

Naupactus (-os), i, and **Naupactum**, i, *n.* *a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth,* now *Lepanto.* Hence **Naupactĭus**, a, um.

Nauplius, ii, *son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes.* Hence **Nauplĭădes**, æ, *m. Palamedes.*

Nauportus, i, *n.* *a city in Upper Pannonia,* now *Layback.*

Nausĭcăa, æ (and -ē, -ēs), *f.* *the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.*

Nausiphānes, is, *m.* *a Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.*

Naustathmos, i, *n.* *a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.*

Nautes, æ, *m.* *a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy, and from whom the Roman Nautii are said to have been descended.*

Nāva, æ, *m.* *a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen,* now *the Nahe.*

Nāvius, ii, *m.* *a Roman name.* Esp. Accius Navius, *the augur:* v. Accius.

Naxos, i, *f.* *the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus;* now *Naxia.* Hence **Naxĭus**, a, um.

Nāēra, æ, *f.* *a Greek female name in* Hor.

Nēāpŏlis, is, *f.* *a celebrated maritime city in Campania,* now *Napoli, Naples.* Hence **Nēāpŏlītānus**, a, um; **Nēāpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m. the Neapolitans.*

Nearchus, i, *m.* *an admiral of Alexander the Great.* 2. *a Tarentine who entertained the elder Cato.*

Nēbrŏphŏnos, i, *m.* "*fawn-killer*"; *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Nectanēbis, is or īdis, **Nectanēbus**, i, *m.* *a king of Egypt about* 374 B.C.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor.* Hence **Nēlēius**, a, um, and **Nēlēus**, a, um; **Nēlīdes**, æ, *m.* *a male descendant of Neleus.*

Nemausum, i, *n.* and -us, i, *f.* *a city of Gallia Narbonensis;* now *Nismes.*

Nēmea, æ, and **Nēmē**, ēs, *f.* *a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.* Hence **Nēmaeus**, a, um, **Nēmēus**, a, um, *Nemean;* and **Nēmea**, ōrum, *n. pl. the Nemean games.*

Nēmesis, is and ĕos, *f.* *the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*

Nēmētes, um, *m.* *a people of Gaul, about Spires.*

Nēmētŏcenna, æ, *f.* *a city of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Atrebatis, near the modern Arras.*

Nēsŭlē, ēs, *f.* *the name of a woman in* Hor.

Nēsŏles, is and i, *m.* *father of Themistocles.* Hence **Nēsŏlides**, æ, *m. Themistocles.* 2. *father of Epicurus.*

Nēontīchos, *n.* = νεον τεῖχος, "*new-fort,*" *a fortress in Thrace.*

Nēoptŏlēmus, i, *m.* *son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus.* 2. *one of Alexander's generals.*

Nēpe or **Nēpēte**, is, *n.* *a city in Etruria.* Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (Nepens.), a, um; also **Nēpēsīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Nēphēlē, ēs, *f.* *wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.* Hence **Nēphēlēis**, ĭdos, *f. Helle.*

Nēpos, ōtis, *m.* *a surname in the gens Cornelia.* Esp. Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.*

Neptūnus, i, *m.* *the god of the sea and other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.* Hence **Neptūnius**, a, um.

Nequīnum, i, *n.* *a city of Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood.*

Nēreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.* Hence **Nērēis**, ĭdis, *f.* *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, a Nereid;* **Nērēius**, a, um, and **Nērīnus**, a, um, *f.* i. q. Nereis.

Nēritos (-us), i, *m.* *a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it.* Hence **Nēritius**, a, um: dux, i. e. *Ulysses* (Ov.).

Nēro, ōnis, *m.* *a cognomen in the gens Claudia.* Esp. C. Claudius Nero, *consul with M. Livius, conqueror of Hasdrubal;* and C. Claudius Nero,

Roman emperor, A.D. 54–68. Hence **Nērōnēus**, a, um, **Nērōniānus**, a, um, and **Nērōnius**, a, um.

Nersae, ārum *f. a city of the Aequi.*

Nerthus, i, *a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.*

Nerŭlum, i, *n. a city of Lucania*, near the modern *Rotonda.*

Nerva, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Coccēius Nerva, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 96. Hence **Nervĭus**, a, um.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, conquered by Caesar.* Hence **Nervĭcus**, a, um.

Nēsaee, ēs, *f. one of the Nereids.*

Nessus, i, *m. a centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.* Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

Nestor, ŏris, *m. son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Nētum, i, *n. a town in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse.* Hence **Nētīnenses**, ium, and **Nētīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Nicaea, ae, *f. a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called Antigonia*, now *Isnik* or *Nice.* Hence **Nicaeensis**, e, and **Nicaenus**, a, um.

2. *a city in Locris, near Thermopylae.* **3.** *a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.*

Nicander, dri, *m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Clarus, near Colophon.*

Nicias, ae, *m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war.* **2.** Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

Nicŏclēs, is, *m. tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.*

Nicŏmēdes, is, *m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.*

Nicŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus in memory of the battle of Actium.*

Nileus (dissyll.), ei, *m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Perseus in* Ov.

Nilus, i, *m. the Nile* Hence **Nilĭcus**, a, um, and **Nilōticus**, a, um.

Ninus, i, *m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.* **2.** *f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninos.*

Niŏbe, ae, and **Niŏbē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona.* Hence **Niŏbēus**, a, um.

Niphātes, ae, *m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.*

Nīreus (diasyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.*

Nisus, i, *m. king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle.* Hence **Nīsaeus**, a, um; **Nīsēis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Nisus;* **Nīsĭus**, a, um; and **Nīsus**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Megarian.* **2.** *son of Hyrtacus, friend of Euryalus in* Virg.

Nitiobriges, um, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.*

Nixi, ōrum, *m. three guardian deities of women in labour.*

Nodinus, i, *m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in* Cic.

Nola, ae, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania.* Hence **Nŏlānus**, a, um; also **Nŏlāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nomentānus, i, *m. a notorious spendthrift in* Hor.

Nomentum, i, *n. a Sabine town near Rome.* Hence **Nomentānus**, a, um; also **Nomentāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nomius (-os), ii; **Nomĭōn**, ōnis, *m. the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus.*

2. *son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly.*

Nonācris, is, *f. a mountain and town in Arcadia.* Hence **Nonācrīnus**, a, um, and **Nonācrius**, a, um, *Arcadian;* **Nonācris**, ae, *f. Atalanta* (Ov.).

Nora, ōrum, *n. a hill-fort in Cappadocia.* Hence **Nōrensis**, e.

Norba, ae, *f. a town in Latium*, now *Norma.* Hence **Norbānus**, a, um, and **Norbāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Norcĭa, ae, *f. a town of Noricum.*

Nōricum, i, *n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps* now *Styria; famous for its steel.* Hence **Nōricus**, a, um.

Nortia or **Nurtia**, ae, *f. a goddess of the Volsinii*, prob. *Fortuna.*

Nōtium, ii, *n. a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia.*

Novensides, v. I'art I.

Novesium, ii, *n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine*, now *Neuss.*

Noviodūnum, i, *n. a city of the Bituriges*, now *Nouan.* **2.** *a city of the Aedui*, now *Nevers.* **3.** *a city of the Suessones*, now *Soissons.*

Novius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Nūcĕria, ae, *f. a city in Campania*, now *Nocera.* Hence **Nūcĕrīnus**, a, um, and **Nūcĕrini**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*

Nuithŏnes, um, *m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.*

Numa, ae, *m.*: Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* **2.** Numa Marcius (-tius), *a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest.* **3.** *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Numantia, ae, *f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger.* B.C. 133. Hence **Numantīnus**, a, um, and **Numantīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Numānus, i, *m. a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus (Virg.).

(1) **Numĕrius**, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen*, abbrev. N.

(2) **Numĕrius**, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Numĕrĭānus**, a, um.

(1) **Numĭcius**, ii, and **Numĭcus**, i, *m. a small river in Latium.*

(2) **Numĭcius**, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

(1) **Numĭda**, ae, *m. a Numidian;* pl. **Numĭdae**, ārum, *the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa.* Hence **Numĭdĭa**, ae, *f. their country, and* **Numĭdĭcus**, a, um, *Numidian.*

(2) **Numĭda**, ae, *m. a Roman name in* Hor.

Numĭtor, ōris, *m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.* **2.** *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Numĭtōrius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Nursia or **Nurtia**, ae, *f. a Sabine town*, now *Norcia.* Hence **Nursīnus**, a, um.

Nyctēlius, a, um, *belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic* (strictly, *nightly*, because *the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night*).

Nycteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Hyrieus and father of Antiope.* Hence **Nyctēis**, ĭdis, *f. Antiope.*

Nyctĭmĕnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.*

Nymphaeum, i, *n. a port and promontory in Illyria.*

Nysa (Nysus), ae, *f. a city in Caria*, now *Nasli.* Hence **Nysaeī**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.* Hence **Nysaeus**, a, um; **Nysēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; **Nysēus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. Bacchus*; **Nysĭus**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* **Nysĭgĕna**, ae, *m. born at Nysa*; epith. of Bacchus; and **Nysĭus**, a, um.

Ōărion, ōnis, *m. a poet. form for* Orion in Cat.

Oaxes, or **Oaxis**, is, *m. a river in Crete mentioned by* Virg.

Obba, ae, *f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.*

Obrimas, ae, *m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.*

Oceānus, i, *m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.* Hence **Oceānītis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Ocean.* Meton.: *the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.*

Ocelum, i, *n. a city of Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Usseau.*

Ochus, i, *m. a surname of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia.* **2.** *son of Darius Codomannus.*

Ocnus or **-os**, i, *m. the founder of the city of Mantua.*

Ŏcrĭsĭa or **Ŏcrĭsĭa**, ae, *f. the mother of Servius Tullius.*

Ocriculum, i, *n. a town in Umbria*, now *Otricoli.* Hence **Ocriculānus**, a, um; also **Ocriculāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Octāvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Octavius, *the father of the Emperor Augustus.* Hence **Octāvĭānus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Octāvĭānus**, i, *m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia.

Octāvia, ae, *f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus.* **2.** *daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.*

Octŏdūrus, i, *m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Martigny.*

Octogēsa, ae, *a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Granja.*

Ocyrrhŏē (Ocyrh-), ēs, *f. a daughter of Chiron.*

Ŏdŏmantes, um, *m. a people of Thrace.* Hence **Ŏdŏmantĭcus**, a, um.

Ŏdrȳsae (-īsae), ārum, *m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.* Hence **Ŏdrȳsĭus**, a, um, *Thracian;* and **Ŏdrȳsii**, ōrum, *m. the Thracians.*

Odyssēa (-īa), ae, *f. the Odyssey; a poem of Homer; also a poem of Livius Andronicus.* **2.** Odyssēa portus, *the southern extremity of Sicily.*

Oea, ae, *f. a town of Africa*, now *Tripoli.* Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Oeăgĕr (Ēăgrus), i, *m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.* Hence **Oeăgrius**, a, um, *Thracian.*

Oebălia, ae, *f. poetic name for Tarentum*: v. foll. art.

Oebălus, i, *m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen.* Hence **Oebălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Oebalus*; in *plur.*: **Oebălĭdae**, ārum, *m. i. e. Castor and Pollux.* **Oebălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Spartan.* **Oebălĭus**, a, um, *Spartan*, and hence (i) *Tarentine*; because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta; and (ii) *Sabine*; because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans. **2.** *a king of Cyprus, and son of Telon, mentioned by* Virg.

Oechălia, ae, *f. a town in Euboea.* Hence **Oechălis**, ĭdis, *f. a woman of Oechalia.*

Oeclēus (dissyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*

father of Amphiaraus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon. Hence **Oecliădes**, æ, *m. son of Oeclus*, i.e. *Amphiaraus.*

Oeclus, i, *m. a centaur* in Ov.

Oedipus, ŏdis and i, *m. king of Thebes, the son of Laïus and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.* Oedipus Colonēus, *Oedipus at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.* Hence **Oedipŏdes**, æ, *m. another form of Oedipus, and* **Oedipŏdīonius**, a, um.

Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Aetolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira.* Hence **Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, and **Oenides**, æ, *m. a male descendant of Oeneus*, i. e. *Meleager*, or *Diomedes, son of Tydeus.*

Oenŏmāus, i, *m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.*

Oenōnē, ēs, *f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.*

Oenōpia, æ, *f. the ancient name of Aegina.* Hence **Oenōpius**, a, um.

Oenōtria, æ, *f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy*, and poet. for *Italy in general.* Hence **Oenōtrius**, a, um, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, *Italian, Roman.*

Oeta, æ, or **Oetē**, ēs, *f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile*, now *Katavóthra.* Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Oetaeus**, i, *m. the Oetean god*; i. e. *Hercules.*

Ogȳges, æ, also Ogȳgus, i, *m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.* Hence **Ogȳgius**, a, um, *Theban.*

Oïleus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Locris, father of Ajax.* Hence **Oïlides**, æ, *m. the son of Oileus Ajax "the less."*

Olbia, æ, *f. a city in Sardinia.* Hence **Olbiensis**, e.

Oleădes, um, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro.*

Oleniātes, ium, *m. the inhabitants of* Olcnium, *a seaport in Illyricum*, the modern *Dulcigno.*

Oliăros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades near Paros*, now *Antiparos.*

(1) **Ŏlĕnos** (-us), i, *m. the husband of Lethaea, changed with her into a stone.*

(2) **Ŏlĕnos** (-us), i, *f. a city of Achaia.* 2. *a city of Aetolia.* Hence **Ŏlēnius**, a, um, *Achaian* or *Aetolian.*

(1) **Ŏlympia**, æ, *f. a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-grove, where the Olympian games were held.* Hence **Ŏlympiăcus**, a, um, **Ŏlympĭcus**, a, um, **Ŏlympiăcus**, a, um. **Ŏlympium**, ii, *n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter.*

(2) **Ŏlympia**, ōrum, *n. plu. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia.*

(1) **Ŏlympias**, ădis, *f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from* B.C. 776.

(2) **Ŏlympias**, ădis, *f. the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.*

Ŏlympus, i, *m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods.* Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lycia, Galatia, etc.

Ŏlynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an important city of Macedonia.* Hence **Ŏlynthius**, a, um; **Ŏlynthii**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Omphălē, ēs, *f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

Onchestus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Onchestius**, a, um. 2. *m. a river of Thessaly.*

Onȳtes, æ, *m. a Rutulian in* Virg.

Opheltes, æ, *m. an Etruscan seaman in* Ov. 2. *father of Eurya'us in* Virg.

Ophion, ŏnis, *m. one of the giants.* 2. *a companion of Cadmus.* 3. *father of Amycus the centaur.* Hence **Ophiōnides**, æ, *m.* i.e. *Amycus.*

Ophiūchus, i, *m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation.* (Pure Latin Anguitenens.)

Ophiūsia, æ, *f. an old name of the island of Cyprus.* Hence **Ophiūsius**, a, um, *Cyprian.*

Opīmius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Opīmiānus**, a, um.

Opis, is, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana in* Virg.

Opitergium, ii, *n. a city of Venetia*, now *Oderzo.* Hence, **Opitergini**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Oppius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Ops (rarely Opis), Ŏpis, *f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry.*

Opus, untis, *f. a town of Locris, in Greece.* Hence **Opuntius**, a, um; also **Opuntii**, ōrum, *m. the Opuntians.*

Ora (Hōra), æ, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess.*

Orbilius, i, *m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace.*

Orbitānium, ii, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Orbona, æ, *f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

Orcades, um, *f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys.*

Orchamus, i, *m. a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoe.*

Orchomēnus or **-os**, i, *m. a city in Boeotia.* Hence **Orchomēnius**, a, um. 2. *a city in Arcadia.*

Orcus, i, *m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead.* Hence **Oreinus**, a, um, v. Part I. 2. Personified. *the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto.* Hence poet. *death* (Hor.).

Ordovices, um, *m. a people of Britain in N. Wales.*

Orēas, ădis, *f. an Oread* or *mountain-nymph.*

Orĕsĭtrophos, i, *f. one of Actaeon's hounds* in Ov.

Orestae, ārum, *m. a people of Macedonia.*

Orestes, æ and is, *m. son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother.* Hence **Orestēus**, a, um.

Orētani, ōrum, *m. a powerful people in the S.W. of Spain.*

Orgĕtorix, īgis, *m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by Caes.*

Orĭbasus, i, *m. one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Oricos or **Oricus**, i, *f.*, or **Oricum**, i, *n. a sea-port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus.* Hence **Oricini**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*, and **Oricius**, a, um.

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, *m. son of Hyrieus, a handsome giant and hunter; transformed into the constellation so called.*

Orithȳia (quadrisyl.), æ, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes by Boreas.*

Ormĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* (Voc. Ormeni), *a female descendant of Ormenius*, viz. *Astydamia* (Ov.).

Orŏbiæ, æ, *f. a city of Pieridia.*

Hence **Orŏbiandenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants*, and **Orŏbiandicus**, a, um.

Orŏdes, is and i, *m. a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.* 2. *a son of the former.* 3. *a king of the Colchians* (Flor.). 4. *a king of the Albanians* (Eutr.). 5. *a warrior slain by Mezentius in* Virg.

Orŏmĕdon, ontis, *m. one of the giants* (Prop.).

Orontes, is or æ (*Gen.* Oronti, Virg.), *m. the principal river of Syria.* Hence, **Orontius**, a, um, also *Syrian.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas and chief of the Lycii.*

Oropus, i, *m. a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.*

Orpheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Dat.* Orphei; *Acc.* Orphĕă and Orphĕā; *Voc.* Orpheu), *m. a famous (mythical) master of music and song, the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.* Hence **Orphēus**, a, um, and **Orphicus**, a, um, *Orphean, Orphic.*

Ortōna, æ, *f. a city and port of the Frentani in Latium*, now *Ortona.*

Ortȳgia, æ, or **Ortȳgiē**, ēs, *f. the ancient name of Delos.* Hence **Ortȳgius**, a, um, *Delian*; epith. of *Apollo and Diana.* 2. *an island forming part of Syracuse.* 3. *a sacred wood near Ephesus.*

Osca, æ, *f. a town in Spain*, now *Huesca.* Hence **Oscensis**, e; also **Oscenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Osci, ōrum, *m. plu. one of the most ancient tribes of Italy in Campania and Samnium; akin to the Latins. In more remote times called* **Opici** and **Opsci.** Hence **Oscus**, a, um.

Osdrŏēna, æ, *f. a country on the western part of Mesopotamia.* Hence **Osdrŏēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Osi, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

Osĭnius, *m. a king of Clusium, and ally of Aeneas in* Virg.

Osiris, is and ĭdis, *m. an Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.* 2. *a Rutulian warrior killed by Thymbraeus in* Virg.

Ossa, æ, *f.* (rarely *m.*), *a mountain range in the north-east of Thessaly.* Hence **Ossaeus**, a, um.

Ostia, æ, *f.* and **Ostia**, ōrum, *n. a sea-port town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber.* Hence **Ostiensis**, e.

Ostōrius, v. Scapula.

Othoellius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Otho, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero.* 2. M. Salvius Otho, *Roman emperor* A.D. 69. Hence **Othōniānus**, a, um; and **Othōniāni**, ōrum, *m. partisans of Otho.*

Othrȳades, æ, *m. son of Othrys* i. e. *Panthus in* Virg. 2. *a Spartan general, who in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.*

Othrys, yos, *m. a mountain in southern Thessaly.*

Ovidius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus; born at Sulmo.*

Oximum, i, *n. a city of Pisidia, also called* **Auximum**, now *Ofsmi.*

Oxiones, um, *m. a people in Sarmatia.*

Oxos or **-us**, i, *m. a river in Central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea*, now *the Amu* or *Jihun.*

Pachynum, i, n., and **Pachynus**, i (-os), f. and m. *the south-eastern promontory of Sicily*, now *Cape Passero*.

Pacidiānus (Paco-), i, m. *a famous gladiator, whose combat with Asserninus the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial* (Hor.).

Pacōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*.

Pacōrus, i, m. *son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus*.

Pactōlus, i, m. *a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands*. Hence **Pactōlis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Pactȳē, ēs, and **Pactȳa**, æ, *f. a town of Thrace*.

Pacŭvius, ii, m. *a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius*. Hence **Pacŭviānus**, a, um.

Pădaei, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of India about Mullan or Ajmeer*.

Pădus, i, m. *the principal river of Italy*, now *the Po*.

Pădūsa, æ, *f. the southern mouth of the Padus, which has now ceased to exist*.

Paeān, ānis, m. *an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity*. Hence **Paeōnius**, a, um, *Paeonian*, meton. *healing*.

Paeligni, v. Peligni.

Paeŏnes, um, m. *plu. a people of northern Macedonia*. Hence **Paeŏnia**, æ, *f. their country*; and **Paeŏnis**, idis, *f. adj. Paeonian*.

Paestum, i, n. *a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia; now *Pesto*. Hence **Paestānus**, a, um. Also **Paestāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Paetus, i, m. *a Roman surname*.

Pagāsa, æ, *f.*, and **Pagāsæ**, ārum, *f plu. a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built*. Hence **Pagāsaeus**, a, um: Pagasaeus sinus, *the Gulf of Volo*: puppis, *the Argo* (Ov.).

Pāgāsus, i, m. *a Trojan warrior in* Virg.

Pālaemon, ōnis, m. *a sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, q. v. **2.** Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius*. **3.** *a shepherd in* Virg.

Pālaestē, ēs, *f. a sea-port in Epirus*. Hence **Pālaestīnus**, a, um.

Pālaestīna, æ, and **Pālaestīnē**, ēs, *f. the country of Palestine*. Hence **Pālaestīnus**, a, um; also **Pālaestīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Pālǣmōn, is, m. *son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy through the artifices of Ulysses*.

Pālātium, ii, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome*. Hence **Pālātīnus**, a, um, *Palatine*.

Pāles, is, *f. the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle*. Hence **Pālīlis**, e; and **Pālīlia**, ium, n. *plu. the feast of Pales celebrated on the 21st of April*.

Pāli, ōrum, m. *plu.* (*sing.* Pālicus, i, m. Virg. and Ov.), *twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia, worshipped at Palica, in Sicily*.

Pālinūrus, i, m. *the pilot of Aeneas, who was drowned off the coast of Lucania*. **2.** *A promontory named after him*: *Cape Palinuro*.

(1) **Pallas**, ădis and ădos, *f. the Greek name for Minerva* (q. v.). Hence **Palladius**, a, um, *Palladian, belonging to Pallas or Minerva*. As *Subst.*: **Palladium**, ii, n. *the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, which fell from heaven, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it*.

(2) **Pallas**, antis (Plu. Palla, Virg., of No. 4), m. *a giant*. **2.** *son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Athenian mentioned by Cicero*. **3.** *a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander*. **4.** *son of Evander*. Hence **Pallantēus**, a, um, *of or belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander*. *Subst.*: **Pallantēum**, i, n. (I) *a city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas*. (II) *the city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood*. Also **Pallantias**, ădis, *f.* and **Pallantis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Aurora, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas*

Pallēnē, es, *f. a peninsula and town of Macedonia*. Hence **Pallēnensis**, e.

Palmyra (Palmira), ae, *f. a city of Syria, the ruins of which still remain*. Hence **Palmyrēnus** (Palmīr-), a, um.

Pammĕnes, is, m. *a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus*. Hence **Pammĕnia**, ōrum, n. *the opinions of Pammenes* (Cic.).

Pamphăgus, i, m. = πάμφαγος, "*all-eating*," *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Pamphĭlus, i, m. *a disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard*. **2.** *a rhetorician mentioned by* Cic.

Pamphȳlia, æ, *f. a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia*. Hence **Pamphȳlius**, a, um; also **Pamphȳlī**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants*.

Pān, Pānos (Acc Pāna), m *the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of Mercury. Plur*: Pānes, *gods of the woods resembling Pan*.

Pānaetius, ii, m. *a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger, from whom Cicero took the greater part of his treatise* De Officiis

Pānaetōlius and **Pānaetōlicus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the whole of Aetolia, Panaetolian*. As *Subst.*: **Pānaetōlium**, ii, n. *the general assembly of the Aetolians*.

Pānathēnaïcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Panathenaea, a festival of the Athenians*. As *Subst.*: *a festival oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenaea*.

Panchāia, æ, *f. a region in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense*. Hence **Panchaeus**, a, um, and **Panchāius**, a, um.

Pandărus, i, m. *a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army*. **2.** *son of Alcanor, companion of Aeneas, killed by Turnus in* Virg.

Pandātāria (-ēria), æ, *f. a small island near the Bay of Naples*; now *Vandotina*.

Pandĭon, ōnis, m. *king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela*. Hence **Pandiōnius**, a, um.

Pandōsia, æ, *f. city of Epirus, on the Acheron*.

Pandōra, æ, *f. the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha*.

Pandrŏsos, i, *f. a daughter of Cecrops*.

Pangaeus, i, m. and **Pangaea**, ōrum, n. *plu. a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia*.

Panhormus, v. Panormus.

Pānīscus, i, m. *a little Pan*.

Pannŏnia, æ, *f. a country on the Danube including parts of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia*. Hence **Pannōnicus**, a, um, **Pannōnius**, a, um, and **Pannōnis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Pānomphaeus, i, m. "*author of all oracles*," *an epithet of Jupiter*.

Pānŏpē, ēs, and **Pānŏpe**, es, *f. a sea-nymph*. **2.** *a town in Phocis*.

Panormus (Panh.), i, *f.* and **Panormum** (Panh.), i, n. *a city on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Palermo*. Hence **Panormitānus** (Panh.), a, um.

Pansa, æ, m. *a Roman surname*.

Pantăgias, **Pantăgĭas**, and **Pantăgia**, æ, (*Acc.* Pantagien), m. *a small river in the east of Sicily*.

Panthŏus and **Panthūs**, i, m. *a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus*. Hence **Panthŏïdes**, æ, m. *son of Panthous*, i. e. *Euphorbus*.

Panthūlīgus, i, m. *the name of a parasite in Hor*.

Paphlăgŏnia, æ, *f. a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea*. Hence Paphlăgo (-on), ŏnis, m. *a Paphlagonian*, and **Paphlăgŏnes**, um, m. *Paphlagonians*.

Paphos or **-us**, i, m. *son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name*. **2.** *f. a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus*. Hence **Paphius**, a, um, *Paphian*; also **Paphĭī**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Papīrius (old form, Papisius), a, *the name of a Roman gens* Hence **Papīrius**, a, um, and **Papīriānus**, a, um.

Papius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*

Paraetŏnium, ii, n. *a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of Alexandria*.

Paros, æ, *f. a goddess of Fate*: plur. *the Fates*.

Păris, ĭdis (*Voc.* Pări), m. *son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexander. *He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes*. **2.** *an actor, a freedman of Domitia*. **3.** *a pantomimic actor* (Suet.).

Părīsii, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called* Lutetia Parisiorum *and* Parisii, now *Paris*.

Părium, ii, n. *a city of Mysia*. Hence **Părīanus**, a, um.

Parma, æ, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, famous for its breed of sheep*. Hence **Parmensis**, e; and **Parmenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants*.

Parmĕnides, is, m. *a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea. He visited Athens* B.C. 448.

Parmĕnio (-on), ōnis, m. *a general of Alexander the Great*.

Parnāsus and **-os**, also **Parnassus** or **-os**, i, m. *a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on the slopes of which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring*. Hence **Parnāsis** (Parnassis), idis, *f. adj.*; and **Parnāsius** (Parnassius), a, um.

Parŏpamisus (Parĭ-) or **Parŏpanisus** (Parĭp-), *a mountain-range beyond the Caspian Sea*, now *Hindu-Kush*. Hence **Parŏpamisădae**, ārum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Păros (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble*. Hence **Părius**, a, um, *Parian*; and **Pării**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Parrhăsia, æ, *f. a district of Arcadia, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name*. Hence **Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Arcadian*; **-ura**, *the Great Bear* (Ov.). As *Subst.*: **Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. an Arcadian woman* (Ov.). Also **Parrhăsius**, a, um, *Arcadian*: deus, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander* (Ov.): Virgo, *i. e. Callisto* (Id.).

Parrhăsius, ii, m. *a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus. Flourished about* B.C. 400.

Parthăon, ōnis, m. *son of Agenor, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus*.

Parthăŏnius, ārum, m. ("*maidens' children*") *a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded Tarentum under Phalantus*.

Parthĕnius, ii, m. *a mountain in Arcadia*. Hence **Parthĕnius**, a, um. **2.** *the chief river of Paphlagonia*. **3.** *a Greek grammarian, the master of Virgil*.

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, m. *son of Meleager and Atalanta, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.*

Parthĕnŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its original name of* Parthenope, *by which it is often called in the poets.* Hence **Parthĕnŏpēius**, a, um, *Neapolitan.*

Parthi, ōrum, m. plu. *the Parthians; a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skilful archers.* Hence **Parthus**, a, um; **Parthia**, ae, *f. their country;* and **Parthicus**, a, um, *Parthian.*

Parthus, i, *f. a city in Illyria.* Hence **Parthini** (-ĭni), ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Pāsĭphāē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa**, ae, *f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne; also of the Minotaur by a bull.* Hence **Pāsĭphāēius**, a, um; **Pāsĭphāēlus**, ae, *f. Phaedra* (Ov.).

Pāsĭtĕles (*Acc.* -en), m. *a famous statuary and silver chaser of Magna Graecia.*

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pāsĭthŏē**, ēs, *f. one of the three Graces.*

Pătăra, ae, *f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Pătārēus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ŏos, m. *a surname of Apollo;* **Pătārēus**, a, um, and **Pătārēnus**, a, um; also **Pătārēni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Pătăvium, ii, n. *an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of Livy,* now *Padua.* Hence **Pătăvīnus**, a, um; and **Pătăvīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants:* also, **Pătăvīnĭtas**, ātis, *f. Paduan provinciality (ascribed to Livy).*

Patrae (ă in Ov.), ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia,* now *Patras.* Hence **Patrensis**, e; and **Patrenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Pătrŏclus, i (Patrocles, is; *Acc.* Patroclem), m. *son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.*

Paulus (Paullus), i, m. *a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, *who fell in the battle of Cannae,* B.C. 216. Hence **Paullīnus** (Paull-), a, um.

Pausānias, ae, m. *son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea.* 2. *a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.*

Pausias, ae, m. *a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.* Hence **Pausiăcus**, a, um.

Pēdĭātius, ae, *f. a nick-name of the Roman knight Pediatius, on account of his effeminacy* (Hor.).

Pēdius, ii, m. *a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.*

Pēdūcaeus, i, m. *a Roman name.* Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, *a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.*

Pēdum, i, n. *a town of Latium, near Rome,* now *Gallicano.* Hence **Pēdānus**, a, um, and **Pēdāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

(1) **Pēgăsus** (-os), i, m. *a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimaera.* Hence **Pēgăsēius**, a, um, **Pēgăsēus**, a, um, and **Pēgăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* As *Subst.:* **Pēgăsis**, ĭdis, *f. a fountain nymph;* **Pēgăsĭdes**, um, *f. the Muses.*

(2) **Pēgăsus**, i, m. *a celebrated jurist in Vespasian's time.*

Pēlăgŏnes, um, m. *a people of Macedonia.* Hence **Pēlăgŏnis**, ae, *f. their country.*

Pēlasgi, ōrum, m. plu. *ancient inhabitants of Greece who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries:* often used by the poets for *Greeks.* Hence **Pēlasgias**, ădis, and **Pēlasgis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Pēlasgus**, a, um (poet.), *Grecian.*

Pēlăthrōnĭus, a, um, *belonging to Pelathronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.*

Pēleus, ĕi and ŏos (*Acc.* Pelea; *Voc.* Peleu; *Abl.* Peleo), *king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles.* Hence **Pēlīdes**, ae, m. *the son of Peleus,* i. e. *Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus,* i. e. *Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.*

Pēlĭas, ae, m. *king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea.* Hence **Pēlĭădes**, um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Pēlĭgni or **Paeligni**, ōrum, m. *plu. a people of Central Italy.* Hence **Pēlignus**, a, um.

Pēlion, ii, n. *a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly.* Hence **Pēlĭăcus**, a, um, **Pēlĭus**, a, um, and **Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Pellaeus**, a, um; juvenis, i. e. *Alexander* (Juv.). Also *Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria* (Lucan).

Pellēnē, ēs, *f. a city of Achaia.* Hence **Pellēnaeus**, a, um, and **Pellēnensis**, e.

Pēlŏpĭdas, ae, m. *a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.*

Pēlŏponnēsus, i, *f. the Peloponnesus* (lit. *island of Pelops*); now *the Morea.* Hence **Pēlŏponnensis**, e, **Pēlŏponnēsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pēlŏponnēsius**, a, um.

Pēlops, ŏpis, m. *son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne.* Hence **Pēlŏpēias**, ădis, and **Pēlŏpēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Peloponnesian;* **Pēlŏpēius**, a, um, **Pēlŏpēus**, a, um, *Pelopian* or *Mycenean;* and **Pēlŏpĭdae**, ārum, m. *plu. the descendants of Pelops.*

Pēlōrĭas, ădis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pēlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pēlōrus (-os), i, m. *the north-eastern promontory of Sicily,* now *Cape Faro.*

Pēlūsĭum, ii, n. *a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Pēlūsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pēlūsius**, a, um.

Pēnātes, v. Part I.

Pēnēlĕus, ĕi, m. *a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.*

Pēnēlŏpē, ēs, and **Pēnēlŏpa**, ae, *f. daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses.* Hence **Pēnēlŏpēus**, a, um.

Pēnestae, ārum, m. *a people in Grecian Illyria.* **Pēnestia**, ae, *f. their country,* whence **Pēnestiānus**, a, um.

Pēnēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe; now the Salembria:* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.* Hence **Pēnēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Pēnēius**, a, um, and **Pēnēus**, a, um.

Penninus (Penin-, Poenin-), a, um, *adj. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.*

Pentēlĭcus, a, um, *adj. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.*

Penthesĭlēa, ae, *f. queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ĕi and ŏos, m. *son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god.* Hence **Penthīdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Pentheus.*

Pĭpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly,* now *Piperi* (not *Skopelo*).

Perdĭccas, ae, m. *a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.*

Pĕrenna, v. Anna.

Pergămum, i, n., and **Pergămus** (Pergămos), i, *f.*; also, Pergăma, ōrum, n. plu. *the citadel of Troy,* poet. *Troy.* Hence **Pergămēus**, a, um, *Trojan.*

2. **Pergămum**, i, n. *a city in Mysia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, with a celebrated library.* Hence **Pergămēnus**, a, um; and **Pergămēni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Pergus, i, m. *a lake in Sicily, near Henna, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.*

Pĕrĭcles, is and i (*Voc.* Pericle), m. *a famous Athenian orator and statesman.*

Pĕrĭclўmĕnus, i, m. *a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.*

Pĕrilla, ae, *f. a woman's name in Ov.*

Pĕrillus, i, m. *a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris* (v. Phalaris). Hence **Pĕrillēus**, a, um.

Pĕrīmēdēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical* (Prop.).

Pĕrīmēlē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.*

Pĕrinthus (-os), i, *f. a city of Thrace.* Hence **Pĕrinthius**, a, um.

Pĕrĭpătētĭci, ōrum, m. *the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.*

Pĕrĭphas, antis, m. *a king of Attica in* Ov. 2. *one of the companions of Pyrrhus in* Virg. 3. *one of the Lapithae in* Ov.

Permessus, i, m. *a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

Pēro, ōnis, *f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.*

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Perperna, *the assassin of Sertorius.*

Perrhaebi, ōrum, m. plu. *a people of Thessaly.* Hence **Perrhaebus**, a, um, and **Perrhaebis**, ae, *f. their country.*

Persae, ārum, m. *the Persians* (Sing. **Persa** or **Perses**, ae), *often used by the poets for the Parthians* (Hor.). Hence **Persis**, ĭdis, *f.* and **Persis**, ae, *f. their country,* **Persia**. (Persis, ĭdis, also as *adj. Persian.*) **Persĭcus**, a, um, *Persian,* also *luxurious.* As *Subst.:* **Persĭcum**, i, n. (sc. malum), *a peach.*

Persē, ēs, or **Perse**, es, *f. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe.* Hence **Persēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. magical.*

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f. the Greek name of Proserpine.*

Perseus, ae, also **Perseus** (dissyl.), ĕi (*Gen.* rarely Persi; *Dat.* Persi), m. *the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus,* B.C. 169. Hence **Persēus**, a, um.

Perseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ŏos (*Acc.* Persea), m. *son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.* Hence **Persēus**, a, um, and **Persēius**, a, um.

Persius, ii, m. *a Roman name.* Esp. C. Persius, *an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi; and* A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.*

Perūsia, ae, *f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria*, now *Perugia*. Hence **Perūsīnus**, a, um; and **Perūsīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Pessĭnūs and **Pēssĭnūs**, untis, *f. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele*. Hence **Pessĭnuntĭcus**, a, um.

Pētĭlĭa (**Pĕtĭlĭa**), ae, *f. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium*. Hence **Pĕtĭlīnus**, a, um.

Pĕtillius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*.

Petīna, ae, *f. wife of the emperor Claudius*.

Pĕtŏsīris, idis, *m. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer*. Hence *any mathematician, astrologer* (Juv.).

Petovio, ōnis, *f. a city of Pannonia*, now *Pettau*.

Pĕtra, ae, *f. a city of Arabia Petraea*. Hence **Pĕtraeus**, a, um. 2. *a city of Pieria*. 3. *a city of Thrace*. 4. *a city of Umbria*. 5. *a hill near Dyrrhachium*.

Petrēius, ii, *m. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war*. Hence **Petrēiānus**, a, um.

Pĕtrīni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily*

Pĕtrīnum, i, *n. a villa near Minturnae, in Campania*

Pĕtrōcŏrii, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania*, in the mod. *Perigueux*.

Pĕtrōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant*.

Pettălus, i, *m. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus*.

Peucētia, ae, *f. a region in Apulia*. Hence **Peucētĭus**, a, um.

Phaeăces, um, *m. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria, perhaps Corcyra*. Also, poet. *in sing.*: **Phaeax**, ăcis, *subst* and *adj*. Hence **Phaeācia**, ae, *f. their country*; **Phaeācis**, idis, *f. adj. Phaeacian*; as *Subst. a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia*: also **Phaeăcius**, a, um, and **Phaeăcus**, a, um

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, onis, *m. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato*: hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues*.

Phaedra, ae, *f. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus*.

Phaedrus, i, *m. a pupil of Socrates*: hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues*. 2. *an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, instructor of Cicero*. 3. *a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables*.

Phaestum, i, *n. a town of Crete*. Hence **Phaestĭas**, ădis, *f. a female inhabitant of it*, and **Phaestĭus**, a, um. 2. *a town of Thessaly*.

Phăēthon, ontis, *m. an epithet of the sun* (φαέθων, *shining*). 2. *son of Helios* (*the Sun-god*) *and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot*. Hence **Phăēthontĭus**, a, um; **Phăēthontĭădes**, um, *pl. f. the sisters of Phaethon*; **Phăēthūsa**, ae, *f. the name of a sister of Phaethon*.

Phălantus, i, *m. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum*.

Phălăris, idis, *m. a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate*.

Phălēris, is, *m. a Trojan, slain by Turnus*.

Phălērum, i, *n. one of the harbours of Athens*. Hence **Phălēreus**, ēi and ĕos, *m. adj.*, and **Phălērĭcus**, a, um.

Phănae, ārum, *f. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine*. Hence **Phānaeus**, a, um.

(1) **Phăon**, ŏnis, *m. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho*.

(2) **Phăon**, ontis, *m. a freedman of Nero's*.

Pharnăces, is, *m. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus*. 2. *son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar*

Pharsălos or **Pharsălus**, i, *f. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius*. Hence **Pharsălĭcus**, a, um, **Pharsălĭus**, a, um; and **Pharsălis**, ae, *f. the territory of Pharsalus*.

(1) **Phărus** or **-os**, i, *f.* (rarely *m.*) *an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse*. Hence **Phărĭus**, a, um, *Pharian, Egyptian*.

(2) **Phărus**, i, *m. a Trojan slain by Turnus in Virg*

Phăsēlis, idis, *f. a town on the coast of Lycia*. Hence **Phăsēlītae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Phāsis, idis or ĭdos (*Acc.* also Phasin, *Voc.* Phasi), *m. a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea*. Hence **Phāsis**, idis, *adj. f. Colchian*; as *Subst.*: *the Colchian woman*, i. e. *Medea*. **Phāsĭăcus**, a, um, *Colchian*.

Phāsiānus, i, *m. a pheasant*. **Phāsĭas**, ădis, *adj. f. Colchian*.

Phēgeus (-ĕŭs), ĕi, *m. father of Alphesiboea*. Hence **Phēgēĭus**, a, um; and **Phēgis**, idis, *f.* (*Acc.* Phegida), *daughter of Phegeus*, i. e. *Alphesiboea, wife of Alcmaeon*.

Phēnĕos or **-us**, i, *f. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name*. Hence **Phēnĕātae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*

Phĕrae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus*. Hence **Phĕraeus**, a, um, and **Phĕraei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*. 2. *a city in Messenia*.

Phĕrĕcĕlēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Pherecles, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen*.

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras*. Hence **Phĕrĕcȳdēus**, a, um. 2. *an Athenian chronicler, about* B.C. 480, *mentioned by* Cic.

Phĕres, ētis, *m. a Trojan in Virg*

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m. a son of Pheres, king of Pherae*, i. e. *Admetus*.

Phĭălē, ēs, *f. a companion of Diana in Ov*.

Phĭdĭas, ae (*Acc.* Phidian), *m. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles*. Hence **Phĭdĭăcus**, a, um.

Phĭdippĭdes, is, *m. a famous Athenian courier*.

Philădelphĭa, ae, *f. a city in Lydia*. Hence **Philădelphēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Philădelphus, i, *m. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt*, B.C. 285.

Philae, ārum, *f. an island in the Nile*.

Philaeni, ōrum (or Philaenōn, *m. plu.* = φίλαινοι, "*lovers of praise*," *two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive*. Philaenōn arae, "*the altars of the Philaeni*," *a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them*.

Philammon, ōnis, *m. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer*.

Philēmo (-on), ōnis, *m. a rustic, the husband of Baucis*: v. Baucis.

2. *a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander*.

Philētas, ae, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos*. Hence **Philētēus**, a, um.

Philippi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 42. Hence **Philippensis**, e, and **Philippēus**, a, um.

Philippŏpŏlis, ĕos (*Acc.* Philippopolim or -in; *Abl.* Philippopoli), *f. an important city in Thrace, now Philippopoli*.

Philippus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were* (1) Philip II. *the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great*; and (2) Philip V. *contemporary with Hannibal*. Hence as name of a *gold coin* (= 20 *drachmae*): in this sense usu. with second syll. short in Pl.

Philippēus (rarely Philippius), a, um, and **Philippĭcus**, a, um.

Philistus, i, *m. an historian of Syracuse*.

Philo or **-on**, ōnis, *m. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero*.

Philoctētes, ae, *m. son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken*. Hence **Philoctētaeus**, a, um.

Philŏdēmus, i, *m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero*.

Philŏlāus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato*.

Philŏmēla, ae, *f daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; changed into a nightingale*. Hence *poet*: *the nightingale* (Virg.).

Philŏmēlium, ii, *n. a city in Phrygia*. Hence **Philŏmēlenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Philŏpoemen, ēnis, *m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league*.

Phillus, i, *m. a Roman surname*.

Philyra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron*. Hence **Philyrēius**, a, um, **Philyrēus**, a, um; and **Philyrĭdes** (Phill.), ae, *m. son of Philyra*, i. e. *Chiron*.

Phīneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts*. Hence **Phīnēius** and **Phīnīdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Phineus*. 2. *brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone*.

Phintĭas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon*.

Phlĕgēthon, ontis, *m.* = φλεγέθων, "*flaming*," *a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water*. Hence **Phlĕgēthontis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.* = φλέγων, "*flaming*," *one of the four horses of the sun in Ov*.

Phlĕgra, ae, *f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene*. Hence **Phlĕgraeus**, a, um.

Phlĕgraeus, i, *m. one of the Centaurs*.

Phlĕgўae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi*.

Phlĕgўas, ae, *m. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis*.

Phlīus, untis, *f. a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis*. Hence **Phlĭăsius**, a, um; and **Phlĭăsii**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Phōcaea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century* B.C. Hence **Phōcaeenses**, ium, and **Phōcaeī**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocaeans*; **Phōcaĭcus**, a, um, *Phocaean or Massilian*.

Phōcion, ōnis, *m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes*.

Phōcis, idis, *f. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia*. Hence **Phōcensis**, e, ium, and **Phōcĭcus**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocians*; **Phōcĭcus**, a, um, and **Phōcāĭcus**, a, um.

Phŏcus, i, *m. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus*.

Phoebē, ēs, *f.* *the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus.* 2. *daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.*

Phoebus, i, *m.* *a name of Apollo, the sun-god.* Hence **Phoebēius**, a, um, *m.* *his son Aesculapius*; **Phoebēlus**, a, um, and **Phoebēus**, a, um; also **Phoebas**, ădis, *f.* *a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.*

Phoenicē, ēs, *f.* *Phoenicia*, i. e. *the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc.; famed for its commerce:* called also **Phoenīcia**, ae, *f.* Hence **Phoenīcēus**, um, *m. plu.* *the Phoenicians*, and **Phoenissa**, ae, *f.* *a Phoenician woman; esp. Dido* (Virg.).

Phoenix, īcis, *m.* *son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.*

Phōlē, ēs, *f.* *a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.* 2. *a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs.* 3. *name of a woman in Hor.*

Phōlus, i, *m.* *a centaur, son of Ixion.* 2. *a Trojan in* Virg.

Phorbas, antis, *m.* *a son of Priam, father of Ilioneus in* Virg. 2. *a chief who joined with the Phlegyae in plundering the temple of Delphi.*

Phorcus, i, and Phorcys, yos (yn, ynos) *m.* *son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons; who was changed after death into a sea-god.* Hence **Phorcis**, ĭdos, *f.* *a female descendant of Phorcus, Medusa* (but sorores Phorcides, *the Graeae*, Ov.), also **Phorcynis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.* *Medusa.*

Phormĭo, ōnis, *m.* *a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.* 2. *the name of a play of Terence.*

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *son of Inachus, and brother of Io.* Hence **Phŏrōnis**, ĭdis, *f.* *Io.*

Phrāātes or **Phrāhātes**, ae, *m.* *the name of several kings of Parthia; esp. one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.*

Phrixus (*not* Phryxus), i, *m.* *son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece.* Hence **Phrixēus**, a, um.

Phȳlacēs, ae, *m.* *a king of the Getae* in Ov.

Phrȳges, um, *m. plu.* *the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Phrȳgia**, ae, *f.* *their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia*; **Phrȳgius**, a, um, *Phrygian*, and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, *Trojan*; also **Phryx**, ygis, *adj.* *Phrygian, Trojan.*

Phrȳnē, ēs, *f.* *a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at Athens.*

Phthia, ae, *f.* *a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles.* Hence **Phthius**, ĭdis, *f.* *a woman of Phthia*: **Phthiōta**, ae, and **Phthiōtes**, ae, *m.* = *Phthius*; **Phthiōtis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *Phthias*; **Phthiōticus**, a, um, and **Phthius**, a, um. Phthius rex, i. e. *Achilles* (Ov.).

Phȳlacē, ēs, *f.* *a small town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.* Hence **Phȳlacēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Phȳlacēius**, a, um, also **Phȳlacides** (Phyll.), ae, *m.* *Protesilaus, a native of Phylace.* 2. *a town of the Molossi in Epirus.*

Phȳlē, ēs, *f.* *a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.*

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* *daughter of Sithon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in* Ov. 2. *the name of a woman in* Virg.

Phyllius, ii, *m.* *a Boeotian, in love with Oxynax.*

Phyllōdŏce, ēs, *f.* *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Phyllus, i, *m.* *a town in Thessaly.* Hence **Phyllēis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.* and **Phyllēius**, a, um, *Thessalian*: *juvenis*, i. e. *Cycnus* (Ov.).

Piānum, i, *n.* *a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic.* Hence **Picēna**, ae, *adj.*, **Picentes**, ium, *m.* *the inhabitants*, and **Picēnus**, a, um, *Picentian.*

Pictāvi, v. Pictones.

Picti, ōrum, *m.* *the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.*

Pictŏnes, um, afterwards called **Pictāvi**, ōrum, *m.* *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, in the mod. *Poitou.* Hence **Pictŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Pictor, ōris, *m.* *a cognomen in the gens Fabia.* Esp. Fabius Pictor, *the earliest historian of Rome.*

Picus, i, *m.* *son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus; changed by Circe into a woodpecker.*

Pĭēria, ae, *f.* *a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon.* Hence **Pĭērius**, a, um, *Pierian.* 2. *a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria.

Pĭĕros (-us), i, *m.* *a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses* (Ov.). According to others, *a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.* Hence **Pĭĕris**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f.* *daughter of Pierus; a Muse.* Plur.: **Pĭĕrĭdes**, um, *f.* *the Muses.* **Pĭĕrius**, a, um, *Pierian*, and hence, *musical, poetic.* As *Subst.*: **Pĭĕrĭae**, ārum, *f.* *the Muses.*

Pilumnus (Pic-), i, *m.* *the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.*

Pimpla, ae, *f.* *a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Pimplēus** (Pipl-), a, um, and **Pimplēa**, ae, *f.* *a Muse*: also Pimplōis, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and as *subst.* *a Muse.*

Pinārius, a, *the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.*

Pindărus, i, *m.* *Pindar; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus.* Hence **Pindărĭcus**, a, um, *Pindaric.*

Pindĕnissus, i, *m.*, or **-um**, i, *n.* *a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero.* Hence **Pindĕnissae**, ārum, *m.* *its inhabitants*

Pindus or **-os**, i, *m.* *a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.*

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus**, i, *m.* also **Pīraea**, ōrum, *n.* *the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls.* Hence **Pīraeus**, a, um.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f.* *a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus.* Hence **Pīrēnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: Pirenis Ephyre, i. e. *Corinth* (Ov.).

Pīrithŏus, i, *m.* *son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.*

Pīrustae, ārum, *m.* *a people of Illyria.*

Pisa, ae, less frequently **Pisae**, ārum, *f.* *a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.* Hence **Pīsaeus**, a, um. *Subst.* **Pīsaea**, ae, *f.* = *Hippodamia.*

Pisae, ārum, *f.* *a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis*, now *Pisa.* Hence **Pīsānus**, a, um; and **Pīsāni**, ōrum, *m.* *its inhabitants.*

Pisander, dri, *m.* *a son of Polyctor, one of Penelope's suitors.*

Pisaurum, i, *n.* *a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro.* Hence **Pisaurensis**, e.

Pisidae, ārum, *m. plu.* *the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians.* Hence **Pisidia**, ae, *f.* *their country.*

Pisistrātus, i, *m.* *a celebrated tyrant of Athens.* Hence **Pisistrātidae**, ārum, *m. plu.* *his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus.* 2. *a Bostian chief, a friend of the Romans.*

Piso, ōnis, *m.* *a Roman cognomen in the gens Calpurnia.* Hence **Pisōnīanus**, a, um.

Pistŏrium, ii, *n.* *a city in Etruria*, now *Pistoja.* Hence **Pistōriensis**, e.

Pitănē, ēs, *f.* *a city on the coast of Mysia.*

Pithēcūsae, ae, *f.* and **Pithēcūsae**, ārum, *f. plu.* : v. Aenaria.

Pittăcus or **-os**, i, *m.* *one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos.*

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus.* Hence **Pittheus**, a, um, **Pittheius**, a, um; also **Pittheis**, ĭdos, *f.* *daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Aethra.*

Placentia, ae, *f.* *a city in Gallia Cispadana on the Po*, now *Piacenza.* Hence **Placentīnus**, a, um; and **Placentīni**, ōrum, *m.* *its inhabitants.*

Plautōrius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plautōriānus**, a, um.

Planasia, ae, *f.* *an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba*, now *Pianosa.*

Plancius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, *whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.*

Plancus, i, *m.* *a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul B.C. 42 ("consule Planco," Hor.).

Plătaeae, ārum, *f. plu.* *Plataea; a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians*, B.C. 479. Hence **Plătaeenses**, ium, *m. plu.* *the Plataeans.*

Plăto or **Plăton**, ōnis, *m.* *a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about* 430 B.C. Hence **Plătōnĭcus**, a, um; also **Plătōnīci**, ōrum, *m.* *the Platonists.*

Plautius (Plōtius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plautius** (Plot.), a, um, and **Plautīānus** (Plot.), a, um.

Plautus, i, *m.*: T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about* 254 B.C. Hence **Plautīnus**, a, um.

Plēias (Plīas), ădis, *f.*: more freq. *pl.* **Plēiădes** (Pliades), um, *f.* *the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades.*

Plēiŏnē, ēs, *f.* *daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.*

Plemmўrium, ii, *n.* *a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.*

Pleumoxii or **Pleumoxi**, *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Pleuron, ōnis, *f.* *a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Pleurōnius**, a, um.

Plinius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are: C. Plinius Secundus, also called *the Elder, author of a work on natural history, who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called *the Younger, author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Plīnĭānus**, a, um.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m.* *son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes.* Hence, **Plisthĕnius**, a, um.

Plūto or **Plūton**, ōnis, *m.* *the king of the Lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* Hence **Plūtōnius**, a, um. **Plūtonia**, ōrum, *n.* *an unhealthy region in Asia* (Cic.).

Plūtus, i, m. = πλοῦτος, *the god of riches.*

Pŏdălīrius, ii, m. *son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician.* 2. *a Trojan in Virg.*

Poeas (Pœas), antis, m. *father of Philoctetes.* Hence **Poeantiădes** (Pœant.), æ, m. *son of Poeas*, i. e. *Philoctetes*; and **Poeantius**, a, um.

Poeni, ōrum, m. *plu. the Carthaginians*, so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus** (rarely Pūnus), a, um, **Pūnĭcus** (Poen.), a, um, and **Pūnĭcēus** (Poen.), a, um, *Carthaginian* (the last rare).

Pōlēmon, ōnis, m. *a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates.* Hence **Pōlēmōnēus**, a, um. 2. *a king of Pontus in the time of Nero.* Hence **Pōlēmōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Pōlītes, æ, m. *a son of Priam.*

Pōlītōrium, ii, n. *a town of Latium.*

Pollentīa (Polentia), æ, f. *a city in Picenum.* 2. *a city in Liguria.* Hence **Pollentīnus** (Pōlent.), a, um.

Pollio (Pōl-), ōnis, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. Asinius Pollio, *a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.*

Pollux (rarely **Pollūces**), ūcis (Voc. contr. Pol, *by Pollux*, v. Part I), m. *son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor; famous as a boxer.*

Pōlȳænus, i, m. *a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus.*

Pōlȳbĭus, ii, m. *a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. Parts of his works are still extant.*

Pōlȳclētus (-ītus), i, m. *a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.*

Pōlȳcrătes, is, m. *tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Orœtes*, B.C. 522.

Pōlȳdæmon, ōnis, m. *a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in Ov.*

Pōlȳdămas (Pōl-, Ov), antis, m. *son of Panthous and friend of Hector.*

Pōlȳdectes or **-tæ**, æ, m. *king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

Pōlȳdōrus, i, m. *son of Priam and Hecuba; murdered by Polymnestor, king of Thrace.* Hence **Pōlȳdōrēus**, a, um.

Pōlygnōtus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century* B.C.

Pōlȳhymnĭa, æ, f. *one of the Muses of lyric poetry.*

Pōlȳĭdus, i, m. *a soothsayer, native of Corinth.*

Pōlymnestor and **Pōlymestor**, ŏris, m. *king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.*

Pōlȳnīces, is, m. *son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.*

Pōlȳphēmus, i, m. *son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.*

Pōlȳphœtes, æ, m. *a Trojan, priest of Ceres.*

Pōlyxĕna, æ, f. *daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.* Hence **Pōlyxĕnĭus**, a, um.

Pōmētia, æ, f. or **Pōmētii**, ōrum, m. *plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called* Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, a, um.

Pōmōna, æ, f. *the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.*

Pompēii, ōrum, m. *plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiæ, by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēĭānus**, a, um; also **Pompēĭāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Pompēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēius** (quadrisyl.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, *defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalus*, B.C. 48. Hence **Pompēĭus** (Pompēius), a, um, and **Pompēĭānus**, a, um; also **Pompēiāni**, ōrum, m. *the soldiers of Pompeius.*

Pompĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* Hence **Pompĭlius**, a, um.

Pompōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, *an intimate friend of Cicero.* Hence **Pompōnĭānus**, a, um.

Pomptīnus, a, um, *adj. Pomptine*, esp. **Pomptīnæ palūdes**, *a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine* (Pontine) *Marshes.*

Pontĭa, æ, f. or **Pontĭæ**, ārum, f. *plu. an island off the coast of Latium*; now *Ponza.*

Pontĭcus, i, m. *a poet, contemporary with Propertius.*

Pontĭus, i, m. C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.* 2. Herennius Pontius, *father of the preceding.*

Pontus, i, m. *the Euxine or Black Sea*, in full, Pontus Euxinus. 2. *a north-eastern province of Asia Minor.* Hence **Pontĭcus**, a, um.

Popĭlius and **Popillius**, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Popĭlĭcŏla (Popillĭcŏla), æ, m. *a surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants.*

Poppæa Sābina, æ, f. *wife of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Poppæānus**, a, um.

Pōpŭlōnĭa, æ, f also **Pōpŭlōnĭum**, ii, n. and **Pōpŭlōnii**, ōrum, m. *plu. a town on the coast of Etruria* Hence **Pōpŭlōnienses**, ium, m. *plu its inhabitants.*

Porcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* v. Cato.

Porphȳrĭon, ōnis, m. *one of the Giants.*

Porrĭma, æ, f. *a Roman goddess, worshipped by women*, perh. another name for Carmentis.

Porsēna and **Porsenna**, æ, m. *king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.*

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, m. *the protecting god of harbours*, identified with Palaemon.

Pōrus, i, m. *an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.*

Pōsĭdes, æ, m. *a freedman of the Emperor Claudius* (Juv.).

Pōsĭdōnĭus, ii, m. *a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.*

Postŭmius (incorrectly written Posthumius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Postŭmiānus**, a, um.

Postŭmus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Pōtentĭa, æ, f. *a town in Picenum.*

Pōtĭtius, ii, m. *the name of a Roman gens.*

Potnĭæ, ārum, f. *plu a village in Boeotia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses.* Hence **Potnĭas**, ădis, f. *adj.*

Præneste, is, n. *an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it.* Hence **Prænestīnus**, a, um; and **Prænestini**, ōrum, m. *the Praenestines.*

Praxĭtĕles, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Praxĭtĕlĭus**, a, um.

Prociāni, ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Aquitanica.*

Prŏlĭus or **Prillius lacus**, *a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione.*

Priămus, i, m. *son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* Hence **Priămēis**, ĭdis, f. *a daughter of Priam*, esp. *Cassandra*; **Priămēius**, a, um; and **Priămĭdes**, æ, m. *a son of Priam.* 2. *his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.*

Priāpus, i, m. *the god of fruitfulness*: hence *of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.* Hence **Priāpēius**, a, um.

Prĭēnē, ēs, f. *a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.*

Princeps, ĭpis, m. *a celebrated flute-player at Rome* (Phaedr.).

Priscus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Prīvernum, i, n. *a very ancient town of Latium*, now *Piperno.* Hence **Prīvernas**, ātis, *adj.*; also **Prīvernātes**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Prŏcas and **Prŏcus**, æ, m. *king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Prŏchўta, æ, and **Prŏchўtē**, ēs, f. *a small island off the coast of Campania*, now *Procida.*

Prŏcles, is or i, m. *twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.*

Prŏcnē (Prōgne), ēs, f. *daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus: changed into a swallow.*

Prŏconnēsus, i, f. *an island in the Propontis* (q. v), *famous for its marble*; now *Marmora.*

Prŏcris, is and ĭdis, f. *daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.*

Prŏcrustes, æ, m. *a noted robber in Attica, said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, m. *a Roman eques, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.*

Prŏcŭlus, i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Proculus, *a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.*

Prŏcyon, ōnis, m. *a star in* Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or as one word Antĕcānis, is, m.

Prŏdĭcus, i, m. *a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates.* Hence **Prŏdĭcĭus**, a, um.

Proetus, i, m. *king of Tiryns.* Hence **Proetĭdes**, um, f. *plu. his daughters.*

Progne, v. Procne.

Prōmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter.* Hence **Prōmēthēus**, a, um; and **Prōmēthĭdes** (or Prōmēthĭădes), æ, m. *son of Prometheus*, i. e. *Deucalion.*

Propertius, ii, m.: Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.*

Propoetĭdes, um, f. *Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.*

Propontis, ĭdos and ĭdis, f. *the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus*, now *the Sea of Marmora.* Hence **Propontĭcus**, a, um.

Prosĕrpina, æ, f. *daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.* Poet. *the Lower World.*

Protăgŏras, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates.*

Protēsĭlāus, i, m. *son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed.* Hence **Protesilāĭus**, a, um.

Prōteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Prōtĕă), *m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.* Hence *a fickle or cunning person.*

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.*

Prūsĭas, ae, *m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.*

Psămăthē, ēs, *f.* [Gr. ψάμαθος, *sand*] *a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.*

Psŏcus, ădis, *f. an attendant of Diana in* Ov.

Pseudŏ-philippus, i, *m. the false-Philip,* i. e. *Andriscus.*

Psŏphis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Arcadia.*

Psȳchē, ēs, *f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.*

Psylli, ōrum, *m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers.*

Ptĕlĕum (-on), i, *n.* and **Ptĕlĕos**, i, *f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea.*

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m. a prince of Taphus.* 2. *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.* 2. *an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho.* 3. *a king of Mauretania* (Tac.). Hence **Ptŏlĕmaeēus**, a, um, and **Ptŏlĕmaeus**, a, um.

Ptŏlĕmāis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.*

Publĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Publĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Publĭcŏla, v. Popilcola.

Publĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *Publilia, Cicero's second wife.*

Publĭus, ĭi, *m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* P.

Pūni and **Pūnĭcus**, v. Poeni.

Pupinĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. regio) *a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome;* also called Pupinius (and Pupiniensis) ager.

Pūpĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Pūtĕŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs;* now *Pozzuolo.* Hence **Pūtĕŏlānus**, a, um; also **Pūtĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pydna, ae, *f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus,* B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Pygmaei, v. Part I.

Pygmălion, ōnis, *m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made.* 2. *son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaeus he murdered.*

Pylădes, ae and ēs, *m. son of Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes.* Hence **Pylădēus**, a, um.

Pylae, ārum, *f. plu.* = πύλαι, lit. "*gates*"; *a narrow pass:* e. g. Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia.* Esp. *the pass of Thermopylae.* Hence **Pylāĭcus**, a, um; esp. Pylaicus conventus, *the congress of Thermopylae.*

Pylaemĕnes, is, *m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam.*

Pylus and **Pylos**, i, *f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus:* one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino;* and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylĭus**, a, um; as Subst. *the Pylian,* i. e. *Nestor.*

Pȳra, ae, *f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

Pȳracmon, ŏnis, *m.* [πῦρ, *fire;* ἄκμων, *anvil*], *a cyclops in the smithy of Vulcan in* Virg.

Pyracmos, i, *m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous* (Ov.).

Pyrămus, i, *m. the lover of Thisbe.* 2. *a river in Cilicia.*

Pyrēnē (ȳ in Tib.), ēs, *f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees.* Hence **Pyrēnaeus** (ȳ in Lucan), a, um.

Pyrēnĭcus (trisyl.), ăi and ŏos, *m. a king of Thrace.*

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria.* Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

Pyrgō, ūs, *f. the nurse of Priam's children in* Virg.

Pyrŏis (-eis), entis, *m.* [πυρόεις, *fiery*], *one of the horses of the sun.*

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.*

Pyrrhĭas, ădis, *adj. f. of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian.*

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy.* Hence **Pyrrhōnēi**, ōrum, *m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.*

Pyrrhus, i, *m. son of Achilles and Deidamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus.* Hence **Pyrrhĭdae**, ārum, *m. the inhabitants of the said kingdom.* 2. *a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.*

Pythăgŏras, ae, *m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 540 B.C. *He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him.* Hence **Pythăgŏrēus**, a, um, and **Pythăgŏrĭcus**, a, um; also **Pythăgŏrēi**, and **Pythagorĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Pythagoreans.*

Pythō, ūs, *f. an old name of Delphi.* Hence **Pythĭcus**, a, um, and **Pythĭus**, a, um, *Delphian:* also **Pythĭa**, ae, *f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia,* and **Pythĭa**, ōrum, *n. the Pythian games.*

Python, ōnis, *m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.*

Quădi, ōrum, *m. a German people in the modern Moravia.*

Quadrigārĭus, ĭi, *m.:* Q. Claudius, *a Roman historian of the first century* B.C., *called simply* Claudius *by Livy.*

Quintillānus (Quinct-), i, *m. Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, *a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris* (now *Calahorra*) *in Spain, whose rhetorical work,* De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant.*

Quintĭlĭus (Quinct-), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Quintilius Varus, *proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius about* A.D. 7. 2. *a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil.*

Quintĭus (Quinc-), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Quintius Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus. Hence **Quintĭānus** (Quinct-), a, um.

Quintus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* Q.

Quirīnus, i, *m. the name given to Romulus after his deification.* Hence **Quirīnus**, a, um, and **Quirīnālis**, e, *adj. belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*); *Quirinal:* collis, *the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome,* now *Monte Cavallo.* As Subst.: **Quirīnālĭa**, ĭum, *n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name* Quirinus *is used poet.:* (i) *of gemini* Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus* (Juv.): (ii) *of Janus:* (iii) *of Augustus and* (iv) *of Antony.*

Quīris, **Quirītes**, v. Part I.

Rabīrius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Rabirius, *a tribune of the plebs,* and C. Rabirius Postumus, *an eques, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.* 2. *a poet mentioned by Ovid.* Hence **Rābirĭānus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Raeti (not Rhaeti), ōrum, *m. a people who dwelt between the Alps and the Danube.* Hence **Raetĭa**, ae, *f. their country,* now *the Grisons and the Tyrol.* Also **Raetĭcus**, **Raetĭus**, **Raetus**, a, um.

Ramnes, **Ramnenses**, v. Part I.

Raudĭi campi, *a plain near Vercellae in North Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri,* B.C. 101.

Raurăci (-lci), ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica, neighbours of the Helvetii, near Basle.*

Rāvenna, ae, *f. a celebrated city in Gallia Cispadana on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name.* Hence **Rāvennas**, ātis, *adj.*

Rĕāte, is, *n. a very ancient town of the Sabines,* now *Rieti.* Hence **Rĕātīnus**, a, um; also **Rĕātīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rĕgillus, i, and **Rĕgilli**, ōrum, *m. a town of the Sabines.* Hence **Rĕgillānus**, a, um, and **Rĕgillensis**, e. 2. *a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained on its banks by the Romans under the dictator Postumius,* B.C. 496. Hence **Rĕgillensis**, *surname of the Postumii.* 3. *a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia.

Rēgĭum, also **Rhēgĭum** (Lĕpĭdi), ĭi, *n. a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Reggio.* Hence **Rēgĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. v. Rhegium

Rēgŭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname; esp. of the celebrated consul,* M. Atilius Regulus, *who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*

Rēmi or **Rhēmi**, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims.*

Rēmŭlus, i, *m.:* Silvius, *a king of Alba.* 2. *a personage mentioned in the Aeneid.*

Rēmus, i, *m. the brother of Romulus; slain by him.*

Rex, Rēgis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Marcia.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.*

Rhaeti, v. Raeti.

Rhamnūs, untis, *f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.* Hence **Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um; also **Rhamnūsis**, ae, *f.* and **Rhamnūsis**, ĭdis, *f. Nemesis.*

Rhănis, ĭdis, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana, in* Ov.

Rhēa Silvĭa, *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhēa, ae, *f. another name for Cybele,* q. v.

Rhēdŏnes (Rēdŏnes), um, *m. a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the modern Rennes.*

Rhēgĭum (Rēgium), ĭi, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium, on the Sicilian Straits,* now *Reggio.* Hence **Rhēgīnus**, a, um; also **Rhēgīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rhēnus, i, *m. the Rhine.* Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um.

Rhēsus, i, *m. a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.*

Rhĭpaei, v. Riphaei.

Rhĭum, i, *n. a promontory of Achaia,* now *Kastro Morea.*

Rhŏdănus, i, *m. the Rhone.*

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f. a lofty mountain range in Thrace, now Despoto Dagh.* Hence **Rhŏdŏpēius**, a, um, *Thracian: vates*, i.e. Orpheus (Ov.).

Rhŏdos (rarely Rhodus), i, *f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now Rhodes.* Hence **Rhŏdĭus**, a, um, and **Rhŏdĭensis**, e; also **Rhŏdĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Rhodians.* 2. *the nymph of the island of Rhodes.*

Rhoetēum, i, *n. a promontory of the Troad, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Rhoetēus**, a, um. Poet.: *Trojan: ductor*, i.e. *Aeneas* (Virg.). As *Subst.*: **Rhoetēum**, i, *n. the sea about the promontory of Rhoeteum* (Ov.).

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m. a giant in Hor.* 2. *a centaur in* Virg. and Ov. 3. *a companion of Phineus.* 4. *a king of the Marsians, in* Virg.

Rĭphaei (not Ripaei or Rhipaei), montes, *a mountain-range in the northern part of Scythia.*

Rōma, ae, *f. Rome.* Hence **Rōmānus**, a, um.

Rōmŭlus, i, *m. the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus. Hence **Rōmŭlĕus**, a, um, **Rōmŭlus**, a, um; and **Rōmŭlĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the descendants of Romulus, the Romans.*

Roscĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, tribune of the plebs*, B.C. 67. 2. Q. Roscius, *a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, and defended by him in an extant oration.* Hence **Roscĭānus**, a, um. 3. Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder*

Rōsĕa or **Rōsĭa**, ae, *f. a fertile district near Reate.* Hence **Rōsĕus** (Rosius), a, um.

Roxānē, ēs, *f. daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, a wife of Alexander the Great.*

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town in Apulia*, now *Ruvo.*

Rŭbĭco, ōnis, *m. a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul; now the Pisatello.*

Rŭbrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭbrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.*

Rŭdĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Calabria, the birth-place of Ennius.* Hence **Rŭdĭnus**, a, um.

Rŭfrae, ārum, *f. a town of the Samnites on the border of Campania, probably the same as* Rufrium.

Rŭfrĭum, v. Rufrae.

Rŭfus, i, *m. a common Roman cognomen.*

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m. a German people*, who have given their name to the island *Rugen.*

Rullus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. *P. Servilius Rullus, tribune of the plebs in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law.*

Rūmĭna, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf.* **Rūmĭnālis**, e, *adj.*: ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus* (Liv.): called also Rumina ficus (Ov.).

Rŭpĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis*; now *la Tour de Roussillon.*

Rŭsellae, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria.* Hence **Rŭsellānus**, a, um; also **Rŭsellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rŭtēni, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Aquitanica.*

Rutilius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea. Hence **Rŭtŭlus**, a, um, *Rutulian.*

Rŭtŭpiae, ārum, *f. a town in the S.E. of Britain*; now *Richborough.* Hence **Rŭtŭpīnus**, a, um.

Sāba, ae, *f. a town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Sābaeus**, a, um, *Sabaean*; also **Sābaei**, ōrum, *m. the Sabaeans*: **Sābaea**, ae, *f. the country.*

Sābāzius, ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Sābāzĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.*

Sābelli, ōrum, *m. plu.* (appy. *dim. of* Sabini), *a name for the Sabines.* Hence **Sābellus**, a, um, and **Sābellĭcus**, a, um.

Sābīni, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium. Adj.* **Sābīnus**, a, um; **Sābīna**, ae, *f. a Sabine woman.* **Sābīnum**, i, *n. Sabine wine.*

Sābīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname*, in partic. of *a poet, a friend of Ovid.*

Sabis, is, *m. a river in Gallia Belgica*, now *la Sambre.*

Sabrīna, ae, *f. a river in Britain*, now *the Severn.*

Sācae, ārum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe*

Sācrānus, a, um, *adj belonging to the Sacrani, an ancient people of Latium.*

Sācrātor, ōris, *m. a warrior mentioned in Virgil.*

Sacrī-portus, ūs, *m.* (Sacri portus, *in Umsi*, Lucan) *a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius*

Sacrŏpīnum (Sŭp-), i, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Sāgāris, is (Sangārius, i), *m. a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine*: now *the Sakari.* Hence **Sāgārītis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Sāguntum, i, *n.*, and **Sāguntus** (-os), i, *f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war*; now *Murviedro.* Hence **Sāguntīnus**, a, um; also **Sāguntīni**, ōrum, *m. the Saguntines.*

Sāītae, ārum, *m. the inhabitants of Sais, in Lower Egypt.*

Sălămis (a later form, Salamina, ae), Inis (*Acc.* Salamina; *Abl.* Salamine), *f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis*, now *Koluri.* Hence **Sălămīnius**, a, um; also **Sălămīnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.*

Sălăpĭa, ae, *f. a town in Apulia.* Hence **Sălăpīnus**, a, um; **Sălăpīni**, ōrum and **Sălăpītāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sălentīni (Sall.), ōrum, *m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy.* Hence **Sălentīnus**, a, um.

Sălernum, i, *n. a maritime town in the south of Campania*, now *Salerno.*

Sallustĭus (not Salustius), ii, *m.*: C. Sallustius Crispus, *a celebrated Roman historian.* Hence **Sallustĭānus** a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, *grandnephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth. The Sallustiani horti were named after him.*

Salluvii, ōrum, also Salyes, um, *m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul.*

Salmăcis, ĭdis (*Voc.* Salmaci, Ov.), *f. a fountain in Caria, fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* Hence personified, *the nymph of the fountain.* Also *a weak effeminate person.*

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter.* Hence **Salmōnis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Tyro.*

Sălōnae, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia.*

Salyānātes, um, *m. an Etrurian people.* Also **Salpīnas**, ātis, *adj.*

Samărītae, ārum, *m. the Samaritans, in Palestine.*

Samarŏbrīva, ae, *f. the chief town of the Ambiani*, now *Amiens.*

Sāmē, ēs, *f.* less freq. **Sāmos**, i, *f.* (Ov.), *the ancient name of the island of Cephallenia.* 2. *the capital of the island* Hence **Sāmaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Samnĭum, ii, *n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.* Hence **Samnis**, ĭtis, *adj. Samnite*, also as subst. *a kind of gladiator* (Cic.); **Samnītes**, ium (*Gen.* also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. *Acc.* Samnitas), *m. plu. the Samnites*; and **Samnītĭcus**, a, um.

Sāmos (Samus), i, *f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name*; now *Syssam* or *Samo.* Hence **Sāmĭus**, a, um; and **Sāmĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Samians.*

Sāmothrācia, ae, *f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri*, now *Samothraki*; also called **Sāmothrācē**, ēs, *f.* and **Sāmothrāca**, ae, *f.* Hence **Sāmothrācĭus**, a, um; and **Sāmothrāces**, um, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace.*

Sancus, i, *m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome*; *prob. identical with* Dius Fidius.

Santŏni, ōrum (Cantŏnes, um), *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Saintes.* Hence **Santŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Sāpaei, ōrum, *m. a Thracian people on the Propontis.*

Sapphō, ūs (*Acc.* Sappho), *f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.* Hence **Sapphĭcus**, a, um, *Sapphic.*

Sardānāpălus, i, *m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.*

Sardēs (**Sardis**), ium, *f. plu. Sardis: the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus*; now *Sart, with considerable ruins.* Hence **Sardĭānus**, a, um; and **Sardĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Sardi, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia.* Hence **Sardus**, a, um, **Sardōus**, a, um, *Sardinian*; **Sardĭnia**, ae, *f. Sardinia*; and **Sardĭnĭensis**, e.

Sarmătae (Sauromătae), ārum, *m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of Europe*; esp. *portions of S.E. Russia.* Hence **Sarmătia**, ae, *f. their country*; **Sarmătĭcus**, a, um, and **Sarmătis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sarmatian.*

Sarnus, i, *m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii*, now *the Sarno.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia.* 2. *his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus.*

Sarra (rarely Sara), ae, *f.* (=Hebr. *Zor*), *another name for the city of Tyre.* Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um, *Tyrian.*

Sarrastes, um, *m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.*

Sarsīna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name.* Hence **Sarsīnātis**, e, *adj.*

Sătĭcŭla, æ, *f. a town of Samnium, near Campania.* Hence **Sătĭcŭlānus**, a, um; and **Sătĭcŭlus**, i, m. *a native of Saticula* (Virg.); also **Sătĭcŭlāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Satricum, i, n. *a town in Latium.* Hence **Satricāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Sătĭræ palus, *a marsh in Latium*, perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes.*

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *Saturcian*; prob. = *Apulian* (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses).

Sāturnīnus, i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *tribune of the plebs*, B.C. 102.

Sāturnus, i, m. *a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilisation in general; hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno.* Hence **Sāturnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Sāturnĭus**, ĭi, m. *Jupiter*, also *Pluto*: **Sāturnia**, æ, *f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome*; and **Sāturnālis**, e. As *Subst.*: **Sāturnālĭa**, ĭum and ĭōrum, n. *the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn*: v. Part I.

Sātyrus, i, m. *a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling an ape, with two goat's feet.* Plur.: *Greek satyric plays.*

Sauromātæ, v. Sarmatæ.

Saxa Rŭbra, n. pl. *a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufo rocks there.*

Scæa porta, æ, *f. the Scæan or western gate of Troy.*

Scæva, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen.*

Scævŏla, æ, m. [lit. left-handed] *a surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia.

Scaldis, is (*Acc.* Scaldim), m. *a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica*, now *the Scheldt.*

Scămander, dri, m. *a river near Troy.*

Scaptia, æ, *f. an ancient town in Latium.* Hence **Scaptĭus**, a, um, and **Scaptiensis**, e.

Scăpŭla, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ostorius Scapula, *proprætor in Britain, about* 50 A.D. 2. M. Ostorius Scapula, *his son.*

Scaurus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen*; esp. in the gens Aemilia *and* gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant.*

Scepsis, is, *f. a town in Mysia.* Hence **Scepsĭus**, a, um; as *Subst. Metrodorus, born at Scepsis.*

Schœneus (diæyl.), ĕi, m. *king in Bœotia, father of Atalanta.* Hence **Schœnēis**, ĭdis, *f. Atalanta*; and **Schœnēius**, a, um: virgo, i. e. *Atalanta* (Ov.).

Schœnos (-us), i, *an island in the Ægæan Sea*, now *Skopelo.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, *a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Scīpĭădes**, æ (*Acc. sing.* Scipiadem; *Acc. plur.* Scipiadas), m. *one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: Virg.).

Scīron, ōnis, m. *a noted robber, killed by Theseus.* 2. *an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Scōpas, æ, m. *a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros.* 2. *a Thessalian despot, the grudging patron of Simonides of Ceos.*

Scȳlăcēum (Scylacium), i, n. *a town on the coast of Bruttium*, now *Squillace.* Hence **Scȳlăcēus**, a, um.

Scylla, æ, *f. a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis.* Personified as *the daughter of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches.* Hence **Scyllæus**, a, um. 2. *daughter of Nisus*: v. Nisus.

Scȳros or **Scȳrus**, i, *f. one of the Sporades near Euboea*, now *Scyro.* Hence **Scȳrĭus**, a, um, and **Scȳrĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*: puella, i. e. *Deidamia* (Ov.).

Scȳtha and **Scȳthes**, æ, m. *a Scythian*; but most frequently in *plur.* **Scȳthæ**, ārum, *the Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scȳthĭa**, æ, *f. their country*; **Scȳthĭcus**, a, um, *Scythian*: amnis, i. e. *the Tanais* (Hor.): **Scȳthissa**, æ, *f.* and **Scȳthis**, ĭdis, *f. a Scythian woman.*

Sēbēthos, i, m. *a small stream in Campania.* Hence **Sēbēthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Sedūni, ōrum, m. *a tribe of the Helvetii*, about the mod. *Sion.*

Seduśii, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany.*

Ségesta, æ, *f. an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx.* Hence **Ségestānus**, a, um; and **Ségestāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Segni, ōrum, m. *a German people in Gallia Belgica.*

Segontĭăci, ōrum, m. *a tribe in the S. of Britain.*

Ségŭsiāvi (not -ani), ōrum, m. *plu. a Gallic tribe, neighbours of the* Aedui, *in Gallia Lugdunensis.*

Séius or **Sēĭus**, i, m. *a Roman name.* Hence **Sēĭānus**; esp. L. Aelius Sejanus, *the powerful* Praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius.*

Séleucia (Seleucĕa), æ, *f. a city in Syria, forming a port to Antioch*, now *Kepse.* 2. *the capital of the Parthians.*

Séleucus, i, m. *the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidæ.* 2. *a player on the cithern in* Juv.

Sélĭnus, untis, *f. a town on the south-west coast of Sicily.* 2. *a town on the coast of Cilicia.*

Sélymbrĭa, æ, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.*

Sēmēlē, ēs or **Sēmēla**, æ, *f. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* Hence **Sēmēlēĭus**, a, um: proles, i. e. *Bacchus* (Ov.).

Sēmirāmis, is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Semiramin; *Abl.* Semirami and Semiramide), *f. a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.* Hence **Sēmirāmĭus**, a, um.

Semnŏnes, um, m. *a people of Northern Germany*, in the modern *Brandenburg.*

Sēmo, ōnis, m. and Semo Sancus, *an ancient god who presided over crops.*

Semprōnius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus: v. Gracchus. Hence **Semprōnĭānus**, a, um.

Sēna, æ, *f. a town on the coast of Umbria*, now *Senigaglia.* Hence **Sēnensis**, e.

Sēnēca, æ, m. *a surname in the* gens Annæa. Esp. M. Annæus Seneca, *a native of Cordŭba* (*Cordova, in Spain*), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.* 2. *his son*, L. Annæus Seneca, *the Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.*

Sēnŏnes, um, m. *plu. a powerful people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens.* 2. *a people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the preceding.*

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj. belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria.*

Sēpĭăda, æ, *f. a street in Capua, where perfumes were sold.*

Septĭmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Sēquăna, æ, *f.* (and m.) *one of the principal rivers of Gallia Celtica*, now *the Seine.* Hence **Sēquāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. a powerful Gallic tribe dwelling on this river.* **Sēquanus**, a, um, *adj.* (Aus.).

Sĕrāpis, is and ĭdis, m. *an important Egyptian divinity.*

Sēres, um, m. *plu.* (*Acc.* Sērās, Hor.) *a people of eastern Asia*, the mod. *Chinese*, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērĭcus**, a, um, *Seric, silken*: vestis (Tac.). As *Subst.*: **sērĭca**, ōrum, n. *plur., silken garments* (Prop.).

Sergestus, i, m. *a follower of Æneas in* Virg.

Sergius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Sergius Catilina: v. Catilina.

Sĕrĭphus or **-os**, i, *f. a small and unimportant island, one of the Cyclades*, now *Serpho.* Hence **Sĕrĭphĭus**, a, um.

Serrānus, i, m. *an agnomen of C. Atilius Regulus*; also *of other Atilii.*

Sertōrĭus (Q.), ĭi, m.: *a general of Marius, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, until he was assassinated by Perperna.* Hence **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um; and **Sertōrĭāni**, ōrum, m. *the partisans of Sertorius.*

Servĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Servilius Ahala: v. Ahala. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servĭlĭus**, a, um, and **Servĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Servĭus, a, *a Roman proper name*, esp. in the gens Sulpicia; abbreviated **Ser.**

Servĭus Tullĭus, ĭi, m. *the sixth king of Rome.*

Sĕsostris, is, or **Sĕsōsis**, ĭdis, m. *a celebrated king of Egypt, belonging to the 12th Dynasty, who effected great conquests.*

Sestĭus (Sextius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. P. Sestius, *tribune of the plebs, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Sestĭus** (Sextius), a, um.

Sestos or **-us**, i, *f. a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero.* Hence **Sestus**, a, um: puella, i. e. *Hero*; and **Sestĭānus**, a, um.

Sesuvĭi, ōrum, m. *a people of Celtic Gaul.*

Sĕtăbis (Saet-), is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax*; now *Jativa.* Hence **Sĕtăbus**, a, um.

Sētĭa, æ, *f. a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Sezze* or *Sezza.* Hence **Sētĭnus**, a, um; and **Sētĭni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Severus, i, m. *a Roman name.* Esp. Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age.* 2. Septimius Severus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 193. 3. Alexander Severus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 222.

Sĕvērus, Mons, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines.*

Sibylla, v. Part I.

Sicambri, v. Sigambri.

Sicāni, ōrum, m. *plu. a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily.* Hence **Sicānus** (Sīcānus, Aus.), a, um, **Sicānĭus**, a, um, *Sicilian*; **Sicānia**, æ, *the island of Sicily*; and **Sicānis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sicilian.* (Variations of quantity

of 1st and 2nd syll. due to exigencies of metre.)

Sicca, ae, *f. a town of Numidia.* Hence **Siccenses**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Sichaeus (Sych.) i, m. (the first syllable is sometimes long) *the husband of Dido.* Hence Sichaeus, a, um.

Sicinius, i, m. *the name of a plebeian gens.* Esp. 1. L. Sicinius Bellutus, *leader of the plebs in their first Secession*, B.C. 494. 2. Q. Sicinius (called also Siccius) Dentatus, *a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs*, B.C. 450.

Sicoris, is, m. *a river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *the Segre.*

Sicŭli, ōrum, m. *an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them.* Hence **Siculus**, a, um, *Sicilian*, and **Sicilis**, ae, *Sicily* Also **Sicilĭensis**, e, *adj. Sicilian*, and **Sicēlis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*: Sicelides Musae, *Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse.* As *Subst.*: *a Sicilian woman.*

Sicyon, ōnis, *f. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art.* Hence **Sicyōnius**, a, um; and **Sicyōnii**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Sida, ae, *f. a town in Pamphylia.* Hence **Sidētae**, ārum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Sidicīni, ōrum, m *plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum. Hence **Sidicīnus**, a, um.

Sidon, ōnis, *f. an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre*, now *Saida.* Hence **Sidōnius**, **Sidōnicus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Sidōnii**, ōrum, m. *the Sidonians*, and **Sidōnia**, ae, *f. the city of Sidon* (Just.). Sidonius also = *Phoenician*; and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) *Theban* **Sidōnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Sidonian* and *Phoenician.*

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, m. *plu. a powerful people of Germany.* Hence **Sigamber**, bra, brum. As *Subst.*: **Sigambra**, ae, *f. a Sigambrian woman.*

Sigēum, i, n. *a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried*, now *Yenishehr.* Hence **Sigēus** (Sigēĭus), a, um, *Sigean.*

Signia, ae, *f. a town in Latium*, now *Segni.* Hence **Signīnus**, a, um; and **Signīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Silа, ae, *f. an extensive forest-range in the country of the Brutii.*

Silānus, i, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

Silāris, i, m. *a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania*, now *the Sele.*

Silēnus, i, m. *the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass.* 2. *a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.*

Silius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Silĭānus**, a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, *epic poet, author of a poem called* Punica, *the subject of which is the Second Punic War*: 1st cent. A.D.

Silūres, um, m. *a warlike British people in South Wales.*

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, m. *a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.* In plur. *the gods of woods and fields.*

Silvius, ii, m. *the name of several kings of* Alba Longa.

Simbis, ĭnis, m. *a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.*

Simōnĭdes, is, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of* Ceos, about B.C. 500. 2. Simonides of Amorgos, *an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century* B.C.

Sinis, is, m. *a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.*

Sinon, ōnis, m. *a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.*

Sinōpē, ēs, *f. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates.* Hence **Sinōpēus**, a, um; and **Sinōpenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Sinuessa, ae, *f. a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania.* Hence **Sinuessānus**, a, um.

Sipontum, i, n. (also called **Sipūs**, untis, *f.*), *an ancient maritime town in Apulia.* Hence **Sipontīnus**, a, um.

Sipylus, i, m. *a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.*

Sirēnes, um, *f. plu. the Sirens, or sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.*

Sisenna, ae, m. L. Cornelius, *a Roman annalist, born about* 118 B.C. 2. *a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.*

Sisyphus, i, m. *son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll in the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.* Hence **Sisyphius**, a, um; and **Sisyphĭdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses.* 2. *a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.*

Sithōnii, ōrum, m. *plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus*; hence, in gen. *the Thracians.* Hence **Sithōnius**, a, um, **Sithon**, ōnis, *adj.*, also **Sithōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; as *Subst.*: *a Thracian woman.*

Smerdis, is, m. *brother of Cambyses.* 2. *the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.*

Sminthеus (dissyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Sminthēa, Ov.), m. *an epithet of Apollo.*

Smyrna (in many MSS. Zmyrna), ae, *f. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia*; according to some, *the birthplace of Homer*; still called *Smyrna.* Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrn.), a, um; and **Smyrnaei**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Socrātes, is (*Voc.* Socrate), m. *a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death* B.C. 399. Hence **Socrātĭcus**, a, um; and **Socrātĭci**, ōrum, m. *the Socratics*, or *disciples of Socrates.*

Soli, ōrum, m. *a city of Cilicia.*

Solon, ōnis, m. *a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about* 638 B.C.

Solonium, ii, n.; also Solonius ager, *a district on the northern coast of Latium.*

Solўma, v. Hierosolyma.

Sōlўmus, i, m. *a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.*

Sophŏcles, is and i (*Voc.* Sophocle), m. *the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets.* Hence **Sophŏclēus**, a, um.

Sophŏnisbe (-nĭba), *f. the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

Sophus, i, m. = σοφός, "the wise"; *a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.*

Sōra, ae, *f. a town in Latium, on the Liris.* Hence **Sōrānus**, a, um.

Sōracte, is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N. of Rome*; now *Monte di S. Oreste.*

Sōsius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *the Sosii, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.*

Sotĭātes or **Sontĭātes**, ium, m. *a people in Gallia Aquitanica*, whose name is preserved in the modern *Soz.*

Sparta, ae, also poet. **Spartē**, ēs (*Acc.* Spartēn), *f. the capital of Laconia*, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus**, a, um; **Spartĭātes**, ae, m. *a Spartan*; **Spartĭātae**, ae, m. (Pl.), and **Spartĭcus**, a, um (Virg.).

Spartăcus, i, m. *a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans*, B.C. 73–71.

Sperchĕos or **Sperchĭus**, i, m. *a river of southern Thessaly.* Hence **Sperchēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and **Sperchĭōnides**, ae, m. *a dweller by the Spercheos.*

Sperchĭae, ārum, *f. a town on the Spercheos.*

Speusippus, i, m. *nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

Spīō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Spōlētium (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**), ii, n. *a city of Umbria*, now *Spoleto.* Hence **Spōlētīnus**, a, um; and **Spōlētini**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Spōrădes, um, *f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.*

Spurinna, ae, m. *the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.*

Spurius (abbrev. Sp.), ii, m. *a Roman praenomen.*

Stăbiae, ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79. Hence **Stăbiānus**, a, um.

Stăgīra, ōrum, n. *plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle.* Hence **Stăgīrites**, ae, m. *a native of Stagira*; esp. *Aristotle.*

Stăienus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, m. *a Ligurian tribe.* Hence **Statiellas**, ātis, *adj.*; also **Statiellātes**, ium, m. *Their chief town was* Aquae Statielorum, now *Acqui, in Montserrat.* Hence **Statiellenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Stătilius, ii, m. *name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Statilius, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Stătius, ii, *a Roman name.* Esp. Caecilius Statius, *a comic poet*: v. Caecilius. 2. P. Papinius Statius, *a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the* Thebais, Silvae, *etc.*

Stellātis ager or **campus**, *a district in Campania, near Cales.* Hence **Stellātinus**, a, um.

Stentor, ŏris, m. *a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.*

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pleiades.*

Stĕrŏpes, is, m. *one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.*

Stertinius, ii, m. *a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace.* Hence **Stertinius**, a, um.

Stēsichŏrus, i, m. *a Greek lyric poet of Himera.*

Sthĕnēboea or **Sthĕnēbŏea**, ae, *f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Bellerophon.*

Sthĕnēlus, i, m. *king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.* Hence **Sthĕnēlēius**, a, um: hostis, *i.e. Eurystheus* (Ov.). 2. *king of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan.* Hence **Sthĕnēlĭus**, a, um: juvenis, *i.e. Cycnus.* **Sthĕnēlĭdes**, ae, *adj. f.*: volucris, *i.e. Cycnus* (Ov.). 3. *one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.* 4. *a Rutulian, slain by Pallas in Virg.*

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Megara.*

Stŏïcus, v. Part I.

Străbo, ōnis, m. *a Roman surname.*

Străto or **Străton**, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Lampsacus.*

Străttĭcus, a, um, *of a celebrated comedian.*

Strătŏnĭcēa, æ, *f. one of the chief cities of Caria.* Hence **Strătŏnĭcēus**, a, um and **Strătŏnĭcensis**, e; also **Strătŏnĭcenses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Strŏphădes, um, *f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.*

Strŏphius, ĭi, m. *king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.*

Strȳmon, ōnis, m. *a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace,* now *Struma.* Hence **Strȳmŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Strȳmŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.*

Stymphălus, ĭ, m. or **Stymphălum**, ĭ, n. *a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules.* Hence **Stymphălĭus**, a, um, **Stymphălius**, a, um, and **Stymphălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Styx, ygis and ygos, *f.*=Στύξ, "*the hateful*"; *a river in Arcadia.* 2. *the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.* Hence **Stўgĭus**, a, um, *Stygian, infernal,* also rarely, **Stygĭālis**, e.

Sŭbūra: v. Part I.

Sūcrō, ōnis, m. *a river of Spain,* now *Xucar.* 2. *a town at the mouth of this river.* Hence **Sūcrōnensis**, e. 3. *the name of a Rutulian,* in Virg.

Suessa, æ, *f. a very ancient town in Latium, called* Suessa Pometia. 2. *a town in Campania, called* Suessa Aurunca, *the birth-place of the poet Lucilius,* now *Sessa.*

Suessiōnes, um, m. *plu. a people of Gaul,* near the modern *Soissons.*

Sŭessŭla, æ, *f. a town of Campania.* Hence **Sŭessŭlāni**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Sŭĕtōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

Sŭēvi (**Sŭēbi**), ōrum, m. *plu. a powerful Germanic people; the Suabians.* Hence **Sŭēvus** (**-bus**), a, um, *Suabian;* **Sŭēvia** (**-bia**), æ, *f. their country, Suabia;* and **Sŭēvĭcus** (**Sŭēb-**), a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), æ, m. *a cognomen in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the Dictator.* Hence **Sullānus**, a, um, *belonging to Sulla, Sullan;* and **Sullāni**, ōrum, m. *the partisans of Sulla.*

Sulmo, ōnis, m. *a town of the Peligni, near* Corfinium, *the birth-place of Ovid.* Hence **Sulmōnensis**, e; and **Sulmōnenses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.* 2. *the name of a hero in the Aenrid.*

Sulpĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Sulpĭcius**, a, um, and **Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Summānus (Subm.), ĭ, m. *a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.*

Sūnium or **Sūnion**, ĭi, n. *a promontory and town of Attica,* now *C. Colonna.*

Superbus, v. Tarquinius.

Surrentum, ĭ, n. *a maritime town of Campania,* now *Sorrento.* Hence **Surrentīnus**, a, um; and **Surrentīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Sūsa, ōrum, n. *plu. the ancient capital of Persia.*

Sūtrium, ĭi, n. *an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Sutri.* Hence **Sūtrīnus**, a, um, and **Sūtrīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Sȳbăris, is, *f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants.* Hence **Sȳbărīta**, æ, m. *a Sybarite;* **Sȳbărītĭcus**, a, um; and **Sȳbărītis**, ĭdis, *f. the name of a lascivious poem* (Ov.). 2. m. *the river on which Sybaris was situated.*

Sȳēnē, ēs, *f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt,* now *Assouan.* Hence **Sȳēnītes**, æ, m. *adj.*

Sylla, v. Sulla.

Sȳmaethus, ĭ, m. *a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it.* Hence **Sȳmaethĭus** (*y* long in Virg.), a, um, **Sȳmaethēus**, a, um, and **Sȳmaethis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Symplēgădes, um, *f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.*

Synnăda, ōrum, n. *plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.* Hence **Synnădensis**, e.

Syphax, ācis, m. *a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.*

Syracūsæ, ārum, *f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast.* Hence **Syrācūsānus**, a, um, **Syrācūsius**, a, um, and **Syrācōsius**, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also **Syrācūsāni**, ōrum, and **Syrācōsii**, ōrum, m. *the Syracusans.*

Syria, æ, *f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt.* Hence **Syrius**, a, um, **Syrus**, a, um, **Syrĭăcus**, a, um, and **Syriscus**, a, um; also **Syrii**, ōrum, and more freq. **Syri**, ōrum, m. *the Syrians.*

Syrinx, ingis, *f. a nymph changed into a reed* in Ov.

Syrophoenix, īcis, m. *a Syrophoenician.*

Syros, ĭ, *f. one of the Cyclades,* now *Syra.*

Syrtis, is (Acc. Syrtim), *f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous.* 2. poet. *the country bordering on the Syrtes* (Hor.).

Tăburnus, ĭ, m. *a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.*

Tăcĭtus, ĭ, m.: C. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.D. 60. 2. *Roman emperor,* A.D. 275.

Taenărus (**-os**), ĭ, comm., and **Taenărum** (**-on**), ĭ, n. *the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune;* now *C. Matapan.* 2. *a town of the same name on the promontory.* Hence **Taenărĭus**, a, um, *Tuenarian, Spartan:* Eurotas (Ov.). **Taenărides**, æ, m. *a son of Tuenarus,* i. e. *a Spartan;* and **Taenăris**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Tuenarian or Spartan.* 3. *the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Tuenarus* (Hor.). Hence **Taenărĭus**, a, um, *belonging to the infernal regions;* fauces (Virg.).

Tāges, is, m. *an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

Tāgus, ĭ, m. *a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands,* now *Tejo* or *Tagus.*

Tĭphys, ĭ, m. *one of the Argonauts.* Hence the patronymic **Tĭphўdēs**, æ, m., i. e. *Admetus.*

Talthўbius, ĭ, m. *the herald of Agamemnon.*

Tālus, ĭ, m. *a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in* Virg.

Tāmēsis, is, m. *a river in Britain,* now the *Thames: called also* Tāmĕsa, æ (Tac.).

Tamfāna (**Tan-**), æ, *f. a German deity.*

Tamphĭlus, ĭ, m. *a Roman surname.* Hence **Tamphĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Tana, æ, m. *a river in Numidia.*

Tānăger, gri, m. *a river in Lucania.*

Tānăgra, æ, *f. a town of Boeotia.* Hence **Tanăgraeus**, a, um.

Tănăis, is, m. *a river of Sarmatia,* now *the Don.*

Tănăquil, ĭlis, *f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.*

Tanētum, ĭ, n. *a village in Upper Italy.*

Tantălus, ĭ, m. *son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp.* Hence **Tantălĕus**, a, um; **Tantălĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Tantalus;* and **Tantălis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tantalus.*

Taprŏbănē, ēs, *f. an island in the Indian Ocean,* now *Ceylon.*

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. *plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees.* Hence **Tarbellus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, m. *an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.*

Tārentum, ĭ, n. *an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria,* now *Taranto.* Hence **Tārentīnus**, a, um; and **Tārentīni**, ōrum, m. *the Tarentines.*

Tarpēius, a, *a Roman proper name.* Esp. Tarpeia, æ, *f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines.* Hence **Tarpēius**, a, um: esp. mons Tarpeius, *the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.*

Tarquĭnii, ōrum, m. *plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria,* near *Corneto.* Hence **Tarquinius**, a, um; **Tarquĭnius**, ĭi, m. *the fifth king of Rome, surnamed* Priscus; also *the last king of Rome, surnamed* Superbus; **Tarquiniensis**, e, *belonging to Tarquinii,* and **Tarquinienses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tarrăcīna (Terr.), æ, also **Tarrăcīnæ**, ārum, *f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina.* Hence **Tarrăcīnensis** (Terr.), e, and Tarracinenses, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. a town on the east coast of Spain,* now *Tarragona.* Hence **Tarrăcōnensis**, e.

Tarsus, ĭ, *f. the capital of Cilicia.* Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tartărus, v. Part I.

Tartessus or **-os**, ĭ, *f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain.* Hence **Tartessĭus**, a, um, and **Tartessii**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tarusātes, ĭum, m. *a people of Aquitania.*

Tasgetius, ĭi, m. *a prince of the Carnutes.*

Tătius, ĭi, m.: T. Tatius, *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.* Hence **Tătĭus**, a, um; also **Tătĭenses**, ĭum, m. *plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.*

Taum, ĭ, m. *an arm of the sea in N. Britain,* now *the Firth of Tay.*

Taunus, ĭ, m. *a mountain range in western Germany.*

Tauri, ōrum, m. *plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now*

called the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica), who sacrificed foreigners to Diana. Hence **Taurĭcus**, a, um.

Taurīni, ōrum, m. plu. *a people of Northern Italy, about Turin.* Hence **Taurīnus**, a, um.

Taurŏmĕnĭum, ii, n. *a town on the east coast of Sicily,* now *Taormina,* Hence **Taurŏmĕnītānus**, a, um.

Taurus, i, m. *a mountain chain of Asia Minor.*

Taximagulus, i, m. *a king of Kent.*

Tȳgĕtē, ēs, f. *daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.*

Tāygĕtus, i, m. and **Tāygĕta**, ōrum, n. plur. *a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.*

Tĕānum, i, n.: Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia.* Hence **Tĕānenses**, ium, m. plu. *its inhabitants.* 2. Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania,* now *Teano.*

Tĕcmessa, ae, f. *daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.*

Tectŏsāgi, ōrum, and **Tectŏsāges**, gum, m. *a tribe of Gauls who migrated from* Gallia Narbonensis *and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century* B.C.

Tĕgĕa, ae, f. *a very ancient town in Arcadia.* Hence **Tĕgĕaeus**, a, um, *Tegean, Arcadian.* As *Subst.*: **Tĕgĕaeus**, i, m. *the Tegean (god), Pan;* **Tĕgĕaea**, ae, f. *the Arcadian maiden,* i. e. *Atalanta* (Ov.). Also **Tĕgĕātae**, ārum, m. *the Tegeans.*

Tēlămon, ōnis, m. *an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* Hence **Tēlămōnius**, ii, m. and **Tēlămōnĭădes**, ae, m. *a son of Telamon,* i. e. *Ajax.*

Telchines, um, m plu. *a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.*

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, m. plu. *a people of Acarnania; also a colony of them in Cupreae.*

Tēlĕbŏas, ae, m. *a centaur in* Ov.

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, m. *son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.*

Tēlĕmăchus, i, m. *son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

Tēlĕmus, i, m. *a soothsayer in* Ov.

Tēlĕphus, i, m. *king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.*

Tēlĕsia, ae, f. *a town of Samnium,* now *Telese.*

Tēlĕstes, is or ae, m. *the father of Iamthe* (Ov.).

Tēlĕthūsa, ae, f. *the wife of Lygdus, and mother of Iphis* (Ov.).

Tellēna, ōrum, n. *a town of Latium, taken by Anous Marcius.*

Tēlmessus or **Telmissus**, i, f. *a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination.* Hence **Telmessēius** (Telmissicus), a, um, **Telmissĭus**, a, um; and **Telmessēs**, ĭdis, f. **Telmessēs**, ĭum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tēmēsa, ae, also **Tēmēsē**, ēs, and **Tempsa** (Temea), ae, f. *a town in Bruttium,* perh. now *Torre del Piano del Casale.* Hence **Tēmēsaeus**, a, um, and **Tempsāēus**, a, um.

Temnos, i, f. *a city of Aeolis.* Hence **Temnītes**, ae, *adj.* m.; also **Temnītae**, ārum, m. and **Temnĭi**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Tempē, *indecl. plur.* n. *a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.*

Tempўra, ōrum, n. plu. *a town in Thrace, on the Aegaean Sea.*

Tenchtĕri (Tencteri), ōrum, m. plu. *a German people on the Rhine.*

Tēnĕdos or **-us**, i, f. *an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas,* still called *Tenedos.* Hence **Tēnĕdĭus**, a, um, and **Tēnĕdĭi**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.*

Tēnes, is, m. *son of Cycnus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos.* Hence **Tēnĕdĭus**, a, um.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, f. *one of the Cyclades,* now *Tino.*

Tentўra, ōrum, n. plu. *a city in Upper Egypt,* now *Denderah.*

Tĕos or **Tēus**, i, f. *a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon.* Hence **Tēĭus**, a, um; and **Tēĭi**, ōrum, m *its inhabitants.*

Tērentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, Terence: 2nd century* B.C. 2. M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of Cicero.* 3. C. Terentius Varro, *Roman consul at the battle of Cannae.* 4. In *fem.* Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.* **Tērentĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*

Tērentus (Tar-) or **-os**, i, f. *a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi seculares were held.* Hence **Tērentīnus**, a, um.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos, m. *king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela.* Hence **Tērēĭdes**, ae, m. *his son Itys.*

Tērīna, ae, f. *a town on the west coast of the Bruttian territory, after which the* Sinus Terinaeus *was called.* Hence **Tērīnaeus**, a, um.

Terpsichŏrē, ēs, f. *the Muse of choral song and dancing.*

Terracīna, v. Tarracina.

Tēthys, yos, f. *a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.* Hence poet. meton. *the sea.*

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, m. *son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.* 2. *son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy.* Hence **Teucrus**, a, um; **Teucri**, ōrum, m. *the Trojans;* and **Teucrĭa**, ae, f. *the Trojan country, Troy.*

Teuthras, antis, m. *an ancient king of Mysia, father of Thespius.* Hence **Teuthrantĕus**, a, um, *Mysian,* and **Teuthrantĭus**, a, um: turba, *the fifty daughters of Thespius* (Ov.).

Teutomatus, i, m. *a king of the Nitiobriges in Aquitania.*

Teutŏni, orum (**Teutŏnes**, um), m. plu. *the Teutons, a German race.* Hence **Teutŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Thāis, ĭdis, f. *a celebrated courtesan of Athens.*

Thala, ae, f. *a town in Numidia.*

Thălēs, is and ētis (*Acc.* Thalem, Thalēn, and Thaletem; *Abl.* Thale), m. *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages, born about* 610 B.C.

Thălĭa, ae, f. *the Muse of Comedy.* 2. *a sea-nymph.*

Thămўras, ae, and **Thămўris**, ĭdis, m. *a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.*

Thapsus or **-os**, i, f. *a city in Sicily.* 2. *a city in Africa, where Caesar defeated the partisans of Pompeius,* B.C. 42. Hence **Thapsĭtāni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Thāsus or **-os**, i, f. *an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace,* now *Thaso.* Hence **Thāsĭus**, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, m. *the father of Iris.* Hence **Thaumantĭus**, a, um, **Thaumantĭas**, ădis, f.; and **Thaumantis**, ĭdis, f. *Iris.*

Thēbae, arum (**Thēbī**, ōrum), f. plu. *Thebes; a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt.* Hence **Thēbaeus**, a, um, and **Thēbani**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.* 2. *the capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.* Hence **Thēbānus**, a, um, *Theban;* **Thēbāni**, ōrum, m. *the Thebans;* and **Thēbāis**, ĭdis, f. *adj.*: plur. **Thēbāĭdes**, *the women of Thebes.* 3. *a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.* Hence **Thēbāna**, ae, f. *Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia.*

Thēbē, ēs, f. *wife of Alexander of Pherae.* 2. *a nymph in* Ov.

Thĕmis, ĭdis, f. *the goddess of justice and of prophecy.*

Thĕmistŏcles, ī and is, m. *a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.* Hence **Thĕmistŏclēus**, a, um.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, m. *born at Syracuse in the 3rd century* B.C., *the founder of Greek pastoral poetry.*

Thĕŏdectes, is, m. *a Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, pupil of Isocrates and Aristotle.*

Thĕon, ōnis, m. *a notoriously sarcastic person referred to by Horace.* Hence **Thĕōnīnus**, a, um, *Theonine,* i. e. *calumnious, libellous* (Hor.).

Thĕŏphănes, is, m. *a Greek historian, a friend of Pompeius.*

Thĕophrastus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek philosopher, successor of Aristotle in the Lyceum.*

Thĕŏpompus, i, m. *a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates.* Hence **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus**, a, um.

Thĕrăpnae, ārum, f. plu. *a town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen.* Hence **Thĕrăpnaeus**, a, um, *Spartan.*

Thĕrĭcles, is, m. *a famous Greek potter.* Hence **Thĕrĭclēus**, a, um.

Thermae, ārum, f. plu. *a town in Sicily, near Himera.* Hence **Thermītānus**, a, um; **Thermītāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*

Thermŏdon, ontis, m. *a small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons.* Hence **Thermŏdontēus**, a, um, and **Thermŏdontĭăcus**, a, um, *Amazonian.*

Thermŏpўlae, ārum, f. plu. *a famous pass between Mt. Oeta and the sea, where Leonidas fell,* B.C. 490.

Thermus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens* Minucia.

Thĕrŏdămas, antis, m. *a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.* Hence **Thĕrŏdămantēus**, a, um

Thersītes, ae, m. *a Greek before Troy, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.*

Thēseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *king of Athens, son of Aegeus and Aethra; husband of Ariadne (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur.* Hence **Thēsēus**, a, um, **Thēsēĭus**, a, um; and **Thēsīdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Theseus,* esp. Hippolytus; in plur. **Thēsīdae**, ārum, m. *the Athenians.*

Thespiae, ārum, f. plu. *an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Thespĭus**, a, um; **Thespienses**, ium, m. plu. *its inhabitants;* and **Thespias**, ădis, f. *adj. Thespian.* As *Subst.* **Thespĭădes**, um, f. *the Muses* (Thespiae being situated at the foot of Helicon).

Thespis, is, m. *the founder of Greek tragedy, about* 600 B.C.

Thespĭus, i, m. *a king of Mysia, who had fifty daughters.*

Thesprōtia, ae, f. *a district in Epirus.* Hence **Thesprōtĭus**, a, um; **Thesprōti**, ōrum, m. *the Thesprotians.*

Thesprōtus, i, m. *a king in the neighbourhood of Puteoli: hence regnum Thesprotii,* i. e. *Puteoli.*

Thessălia, ae, f. *the most northerly district of Greece.* Hence **Thessălĭcus**, a, um, **Thessălus**, a, um, and **Thessălis**, ĭdis, f. *adj.*; also **Thessăli**, ōrum, m. *the Thessalians.*

Thessalŏnīca, æ, or -ē, ēs, *f.* *a maritime city of Macedonia; now Salonikhi.* Hence **Thessalŏnīcenses**, ium, m. plu. *the Thessalonians.*

Thestius, ii, m. *king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea.* Hence **Thestĭădes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Thestius*, and **Thestĭas**, ădis, *f.* *daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althaea.*

Thestor, ŏris, m. *the father of Calchas.* Hence **Thestŏrĭdes**, æ, m. *Calchas.*

Thĕtis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos (*Abl.* Thetide and Thetī), *f.* *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*

Thīa, æ, *f.* *the wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.*

Thĭrmĭda, æ, *f.* *a town of Numidia.*

Thisbē, ēs, *f.* *a small town of Boeotia.* Hence **Thisbæus**, a, um. **2.** *a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.*

Thŏas, antis, m. *king of Tauris, slain by Orestes.* Hence **Thŏantēus**, a, um. **2.** *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle.* Hence **Thŏantĭas**, ădis, *f.* *Hypsipyle.*

Thōrĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.*

Thrāca, æ, **Thrācē**, ēs, and **Thrācĭa**, æ, *f.* *an extensive country to the N. of the Aegean.* Hence **Thrācĭus**, a, um, **Thrēĭcĭus**, a, um, **Thrax**, ācis, m., and **Thrēissa** or **Thressa**, æ, *f.* *Thracian.* **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment.* Hence **Thrēcĭcĭdĭcus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Thrēcĭcĭdĭca**, ōrum, *n.* *arms of a Threx.*

Thrāsĕa, æ, m.: P. Thrasea Paetus, *a distinguished Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero.*

Thrāsўbūlus, i, m. *the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the tyranny of the Thirty.*

Thrāsўllus, i, m. *a celebrated astrologer in the time of Tiberius.*

Thrāsўmāchus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon.*

Thūcўdĭdes, is, m. *the celebrated Greek historian.* Hence **Thūcўdĭdēus**, a, um; also **Thūcўdĭdĭi**, ōrum, m. *Thucydideans, imitators of Thucydides.*

Thūlē, ēs, *f.* *an island in the extreme north of Europe*; acc. to some, *Iceland*, acc. to others, *one of the Shetland Islands.*

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.* *a town of Calabria.*

Thūrĭi, ōrum, m. plur. sometimes **Thūrĭum**, ĭi, *n.* *a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris.* Hence **Thūrīnus**, a, um; and **Thūrīni**, ōrum, m. *the Thurians.*

Thўămis, is, m. *a river in Epirus.*

Thўatīra, æ, *f.* and **Thўatīra**, ōrum, *n.* *a city of Lydia.*

Thўōne, ēs, *f.* *a nymph who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus.*

Thўestes, æ, m. *son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Aegisthus.* Hence **Thўestēus**, a, um; and **Thўestĭădes**, æ, m. *Aegisthus.*

Thўias (dissyl.) or **Thўas**, ădis, *f.* *a Bacchante.*

Thўmbra, æ, or **Thўmbrē**, ēs, *f.* *a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Thўmbræus**, i, m. *epithet of Apollo.*

Thўmēlē, ēs, *f.* *a celebrated actress of the time of Domitian.*

Thўni, ōrum, m. plu. *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.* Hence **Thўnus**, a, um, *Bithynian* (Hor.); **Thўnĭa**, æ, *f.* *their country*; **Thўnĭăcus**, a, um, and **Thўnĭus**, ădis, *f.* *adj.* *Bithynian.*

Thўōne, ēs, *f.* *the mother of the Ath. Bacchus, mentioned by Cicero.* Hence **Thўōneus** (trisyll.), ĭi, m. *Bacchus.* Meton. for *wine* (Cat.).

Thўrē, ēs, *f.* *a town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedemonians.* Hence **Thўrēātis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.*

Thyrēum (-ĭum), ii, *n.* *a town of Acarnania, near Leucas.* Hence **Thyrĭenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Thyrnis, ĭdis, m. *the name of a shepherd in Virg.*

Tĭbĕrīnus, i, m. *a hero from whom the river Tiber is said to have been named*; see also foll. art.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr. Tibris (Tybris), is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Tibĕrim, Tibrim and -in) m. *the Tiber.* Hence **Tĭbĕrīnus**, a, um; **Tĭbĕrīnus**, i, m. *the river-god of the Tiber*; and **Tĭbĕrĭnis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.* **2.** *the river-god* (Virg.).

Tĭbĕrius, ii, m. *a Roman praenomen* (abbrev. Ti.). Esp. *the Emperor Tiberius, whose full name was* Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence **Tĭbĕrĭus**, a, um, and **Tĭbĕrĭānus**, a, um.

Tĭbullus, i, m.: Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* B.C. *54, a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

Tĭbur, ŭris, *n.* *an ancient town of Latium on the Anio*, now *Tivoli, founded by a colony from Argos under Tiburtus.* Hence **Tĭburs**, urtis, *adj.*, also *subst. n.* (*Abl.* Tiburti or Tiburte), *the Tiburtine territory*, and **Tĭburtes**, um, m. *the Tiburtines*; **Tĭburtīnus**, a, um, and **Tĭburnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Tĭburnus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Tibur* (Stat.); also=Tiburtus, *founder of Tibur.*

Tĭburtus, i, m. *the founder of Tibur.*

Tĭcīnum, i, n. *a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus*, now *Pavia.*

Tĭcīnus, i, m. *a river in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Ticino, a tributary of the Padus, celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks*, B.C. 218.

Tĭfāta, ōrum, *n.* plu. *a mountain near Capua.*

Tĭfernum, i, n. *a town in Umbria on the Tiber, where Pliny had a villa*; near *Città di Castello.*

Tĭfernus, i, m. *the name of a mountain and of a river in Samnium*; the former now *Monte Matese.*

Tĭgellīnus, i, m. *the most hated of Nero's favourites.*

Tĭgellius, ii, m.: Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace.*

Tĭgrānes, is, m. *king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.* **2.** *his grandson.*

Tĭgrānocerta, æ, *f.* and ōrum, n. pl. *the chief city of Armenia, built by Tigranes.*

Tĭgris, is or ĭdis, m. *a large river of western Asia, east of the Euphrates, which joins it.*

Tĭgurīni, ōrum, m. *a Helvetian tribe.* **Tĭgurīnus pāgus**, *the canton they inhabited*; perh. *Zurich.*

Tĭmaeus, i, m. *a Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles.* **2.** *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato; whence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.*

Tĭmăgĕnes, is, m. *a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.*

Tĭmāvus, i, m. *a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Tergeste.*

Tĭmŏcrătes, æ, m. *an Epicurean philosopher, brother of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.*

Tĭmŏlĕon, ontis, m. *a celebrated Corinthian general in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Tĭmŏlĕontĭus**, a, um.

Tĭmon, ōnis, m. *a celebrated misanthrope of Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war.*

Tĭmŏthĕus, ĕi, m. *son of Conon, a general of the Athenians.* **2.** *a celebrated musician, native of Miletus, who flourished about* 400 B.C. **3.** *of Thebes, a celebrated musician in the time of Alexander the Great.*

Tiphys, yos (*Voc.* Tiphy), m. *the pilot of the Argo.*

Tīrĕsĭas, æ, m. *a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.*

Tĭrĭdātes, æ, m. *the name of several kings of Armenia.*

Tīro, ōnis, m. *a learned slave and afterwards freedman of Cicero.* Hence **Tīrōnĭānus**, a, um.

Tīrўns, Tirynthis *or* os, *f.* *a town in Argolis, one of the most ancient in Greece, where Hercules was brought up.* Hence **Tīrўnthĭus**, a, um, esp. as epithet of Hercules.

Tĭsăgŏras, æ, m. *a brother of Miltiades.*

Tīsămĕnus, i, m. *son of Orestes and king of Argos.*

Tĭsĭphŏnē, ēs, *f.* "*the avenger of blood*"; *one of the Furies.* Hence **Tĭsĭphŏnēus**, a, um.

Tissaphernes, is, m. *a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.*

Tissē, ēs, *f.* *a small town in Sicily*, now *Randazzo.* Hence **Tissenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tītān, ānis, or **Tītānus**, i, m. *son of Caelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans*, called **Tītānes** or **Tītāni**, *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus. Their names were* Oceanus, Coeus, Crelus, Hyperion, Iapetus and Cronos. **2.** *grandson of the above, son of the Titan Hyperion; the Sun-god.* **3.** *Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus.* Hence **Tītānĭus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Tītānĭa**, æ, *f.*: (i) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Coeus. (ii) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of Prometheus. (iii) *Diana*, as sister of Sol. (iv) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol. Also **Tītānĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*; **Tītānis**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.*: **Tītānis**, ĭdis, *f.* *a female Titan, Titaness*: e.g. *Circe* or *Tethys*, as sister of Sol.

Tīthōnus, i, m. *son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper.* Hence **Tīthōnĭus**, a, um: as *Subst.*: **Tīthōnĭa**, æ, *f.* *Aurora.*

Tītĭes, ium, and **Tītĭenses**, ium, m. *one of the three original Roman tribes*: see also **Tatius.**

Tītĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Tītĭus**, a, um.

Tĭturĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Tĭturĭānus**, a, um.

Titus (T.), i, m. *a Roman praenomen.*

Tītўos, yi, m. *a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for insulting Latona, and cast into Tartarus.*

Tītўrus, i, m. *the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues*; *sometimes identified with Virgil himself.*

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, m. *a son of Hercules.*

Tmārus or **-ŏs**, i, m. *a mountain in Epirus.*

Tmōlus, and post. **Tmōlŭs**, i, m. *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.* Hence **Tmōlĭus**, a, um, and **Tmōlītes**, æ, m. *adj.*

Tōlēnus, i, m. *a river in the country of the Sabines*, now *Turano.*

Tōlētum, i, n. *a town in Spain*, now *Toledo.* Hence **Tōlētāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Tōlōsa, æ, *f.* *a city in southern*

Gallia, now *Toulouse*. Hence **Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, and **Tŏlōsātes**, ium, m. plu. *its inhabitants*.

Tŏlostŏbŏgii (**Tŏlist-**), ōrum, m. *one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in Asia Minor* (*Galatia*). The other two tribes were the Tectosagi and Trocmi.

Tŏlumnius, ii, m. *a king of the Veientes*. 2. *a Rutulian soothsayer in* Virg.

Tŏmi, ōrum, m. and **Tŏmis**, *is*, f. *a town of Moesia, on the Euxine, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished; not certainly identified*. Hence **Tŏmĭtæ**, ārum, m. plu. *its inhabitants*, and **Tŏmĭtānus**, a, um.

Tŏmȳris, is, f. *a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated*.

Tŏrōnē, es, f. *a town in Macedonia*. Hence **Tŏrōnæus**, a, um, and **Tŏrōnăĭcus**, a, um.

Torquātus, i, m.: **T. Manlius**, *so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew*. Hence *a surname in the gens* Manlia.

Trăchas, antis, f. *another name of the town usually called* Tarracina, *near the Pontine Marshes*.

Trăchīn, ĭnis, or **Trăchȳn**, ȳnos, f. *a town of Thessaly on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself*. Hence **Trăchīnĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Trăchīnĭus**, ii, m. *Oryx, king of Trachin* (Ov.). **Trăchīnĭæ**, ārum, f. *the Trachinian Women, a tragedy of Sophocles*.

Trăjānus, i, m.: M. Ulpius, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 98.

Tralles, ium, f. plu. *a commercial city of Asia Minor, near the Maeander*. Hence **Trallĭānus**, a, um; and **Trallĭāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Alps; Transalpine*. As *Subst.*: **Transalpīni**, ōrum, m. *Transalpine nations*.

Trans-dānŭbĭānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Danube; Transdanubian*.

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *beyond the Po; Transpadane*. As *Subst.*: **Transpădāni**, ōrum, m. *the nations beyond the Po*.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Rhine; Transrhenish*. As *Subst.*: **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, m. *those living beyond the Rhine*.

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Tiber; Transtiberine*. As *Subst.*: **Transtĭbĕrīni**, ōrum, m. *those dwelling beyond the Tiber*.

Trăpezūs, untis, f. *a city in Pontus*, now *Trebisond*.

Trăsĭmēnus (**Trăsu-**, **Trasy-**) **lăcus**, or simply **Trăsĭmēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria*, now *Perugia, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans*, B.C. 217.

Trĕbātius, ii, m.: C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero*.

Trĕbellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*.

Trĕbĭa, ae, m. *a southern tributary of the Padus, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans*, B.C. 218, now *the Trebbia*. 2. f. *a town of Umbria, now Trevi*. Hence **Trĕbĭānus**, a, um; and **Trĕbĭāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Trĕbŏnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*.

Trĕbŭla, ae, f. **Trebula**: *a town in Campania, near Saticula*, now *Maddaloni*. Hence **Trĕbŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.* 2. Trebula Mutusca, *called by Virgil simply* Mutusca, *a town in the Sabine territory*. Hence **Trĕbŭlānus**, a, um.

Trēvĭri (also written **Trēvĕri**), ōrum, m. plu. *a powerful people in Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves*. Hence **Trēvĕrĭcus**, a, um.

Triārius, *a cognomen in the gens Valeria*.

Tribŏci, ōrum, m. *a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern Strasburg*.

Tricastīni, ōrum, m. *a Gallic tribe between the Isère and the Drome*.

Tricipĭtinus, i, m. *a Roman cognomen*. Esp. Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *the father of Lucretia*.

Triĕrĭi, ōrum m. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

Trĭnăcria, ae = Τρινακρία ("*with three promontories*"), and **Trĭnăcris**, ĭdos (Ov.), f. *the island of Sicily*. Hence **Trĭnăcrĭus**, a, um, and **Trĭnăcris**, ĭdis, f. *adj. Sicilian*.

Trĭnŏbantes, um, m. plu. *a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and Middlesex*.

Trĭŏcăla, ōrum, *a mountain-fortress in the interior of Sicily*. Hence **Trĭŏcălīnus**, a, um, *adj.*

Trĭŏpas, ae, m. *the father of Erysichthon*. Hence **Trĭŏpēius**, ii, m. *Erysichthon*, and **Trĭŏpēis**, ĭdis, f. *a grand-daughter of Triopas*, i.e. *Mestra*.

Trĭphȳlia, ae, f. *a name of the southern part of Elis*.

Trĭpŏlis, is, f. *a district of Thessaly*. Hence **Trĭpŏlītānus**, a, um. 2. *a country of Africa on the Syrtes*. Hence **Trĭpŏlītānus**, a, um.

Triptŏlĕmus, i, m. *son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was a favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions*.

Trīton, ōnis or ōnos, m. *a sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea*. 2. *a river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to some authorities, Minerva was born*. Hence **Trītōnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Trītōnĭa**, ae, f. *Minerva*: **Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*: and **Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *Minerva*; as *adj. Palladian*; arx, *the citadel of Pallas or Minerva*, i.e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Trĭvia, ae, f. *a name of Diana, because her temple was often erected where three ways met*. **Lăcus Trĭviæ**, *a lake in Latium, near Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*.

Trĭvĭcum, i, n. *a small town between Samnium and Apulia*, now *Trevico*.

Trōas, ădis, v. Tros.

Trocmi or **Trogmi**, ōrum, m. *a Galatian people*: v. Tectosagi.

Troezēn, ēnis, f. *a very ancient city of Argolis, where Theseus was born*. Hence **Troezēnĭus**, a, um.

Trōglŏdȳtæ, ārum, m. plu. *a people of Aethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes*.

Trōĭlus, i, m. *son of Priam, slain by Achilles*.

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, m. *a brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle*. Hence **Trŏphōnĭānus**, a, um.

Trōs, ōis, m. *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named*. Hence **Trōja** or **Trōĭa**, ae, f. *Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks*. 2. *a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy*. 3. *a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus*. Hence **Trōĭus** (Trōus), a, um, **Trōjānus**, a, um, and **Trōjāni**, ōrum, m. *the Trojans*. Also Trōs, Trōis, a *Trojan*; **Trōĭcus**, a, um; **Trōas**, ădis or ădos, f. *adj.*, and as *Subst. a Trojan woman*, also *the region about Troy, the Troad*; **Trōĭgĕna**, ae, m. *a Trojan*, also *a Roman*.

Trōmĭra, ae, f. *a town of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by Ov.*

Tŭbĕro, ōnis, m. *a cognomen in the gens Aelia*.

Tubertus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Postumia*.

Tŭbŭlus, i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Hostilia*.

Tŭisco, ōnis, m. *the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god*.

Tulingi, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii*.

Tullĭŏla, ae, f. *dim. an affectionate name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero*.

Tullĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome*; and M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator: killed* B.C. 43. Hence **Tullĭānus**, a, um; and **Tullĭānum**, i, n. *the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius*.

Tullus, i, m. *a Roman praenomen*: e.g. Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*.

Tūnes, ētis, f *a maritime town of Africa*, now *Tunis*.

Turi, ōrum, m. *a people of* Gallia Belgica, about *Tongres*.

Turdētāni, ōrum, m. *a people in* Hispania Baetica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville*. Hence **Turdētānia**, ae, f. *their country*.

Turdŭli, ōrum, m. *a people of* Hispania Baetica, *living to the east of the Turdetani*. Hence **Turdŭlus**, a, um.

Tūria, ae, f. *a river in the E. of Spain*, now *the Guadalaviar*. Hence **Tūriensis**, e, *adj.*

Turnus, i, m. *a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas*. 2. Turnus Herdonius, v. Herdonius.

Tūrŏnes, um, also **Tūrŏni** or **Tūrŏnii**, ōrum, m. plu. *a people of Gallia, on the Liger*, near the mod. *Tours*.

Tusci, ōrum, m. plu. *another name for Etrusci*, v. Etruria. *Adj.* **Tuscus**, a, um.

Tusculum, i, n. *a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome*; near the modern *Frascati*. Hence **Tusculānus**, a, um, **Tusculānensis**, e, and **Tusculus**, a, um; also **Tusculāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

Tyāna, ōrum, n. plu. *a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius*. Hence **Tyānēus**, a, um.

Tȳcha, ae, *a part of Syracuse*.

Tȳchius, ii, m. *a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by Ov*.

Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes*. Hence **Tȳdīdes**, ae, m. *Diomedes*.

Tyndăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, and Tyndărus, i, m. *king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and reputed father of Pollux and Helen*. Hence **Tyndărĭus**, a, um; **Tyndărĭdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Tyndareus*, and **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, f. *a female descendant of Tyndareus*.

(1) **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, f. *a town on the N. coast of Sicily*, now *Tindaro*. Hence **Tyndărītāni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants*.

(2) **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, f. *name of a woman in* Hor.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), ĕi or ĕos (also Typhōn, ōnis), m. *a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna*. Hence **Typhōĭus**, a, um, and **Typhōis**, ĭdis, f. *adj.*

Tyrannĭo, ōnis, m. *a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero*.

Tyras, ae, m. *a river in Sarmatia*, now *the Dniester*.

Tyrō, ūs, f. *daughter of Salmoneus*.

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, m. plu. *a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etruscans*. Hence **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um; **Tyrrhēnis**, ĭdis, f. **Tyrrhēnigĕna**, ae, f. **Tyrrhēnĭgĕna**, ae, m. **Tyrrhēnĭgĕnus**, a, um.

Tyrrhēus (trisyll.), ĕi, m. *the shepherd of King Latinus*. Hence **Tyrrhĭdes**, ae, m. plu. *his sons*.

Tyrtaeus, i, m. *an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century* B.C. *In accordance with the oracle, he came*

sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and roused the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians.

Tyrus, or **-os**, i, *f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians*, now the ruins of *Sur*. Hence **Tyrius**, a, um, *Tyrian*, and poet. *Theban* (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or *Carthaginian* (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Tyrii**, ōrum, m. *the Tyrians*, or *the Carthaginians*.

Ubii, orum, m. plu. *a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne*. Hence **Ubius**, a, um.

Ucālegon, ontis, m. *a Trojan, mentioned by* Virg.

Ufens, entis, m. *a small river in Latium*, now *Uffente*. Hence **Ufentinus**, a, um.

Ulixes (**Ulysses**), is or ī, or ei (trisyll.), m. *a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

Ulpius, v. Trajanus.

Ulūbrae, ārum, *f. plu. a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes*. Hence **Ulūbrānus**, a, um.

Ulysses, is, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, ōrum, m. *plu. an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latins. Adj.* **Umber**, bra, brum, and **Umbrius**, a, *f. their country.*

Urānia, ae, or **Urānie**, es, *f. the Muse of Astronomy.*

Urbīnum, i, *n. a town of Umbria* now *Urbino*. Urbinas, ātis, *adj. of Urbinum.*

Usipētes, um, and **Usipii**, ōrum, *plu. a German people.*

Ustica, ae, *f. a hill near Horace's Sabine farm.*

Utica, ae, *f. a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life*. Hence **Uticensis**, e; also **Uticenses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Utica.*

Vacālus: v. Vahalis.

Vacca (**Vaga**), ae, *f. a town of Numidia*, now *Beja*. Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis**, e; and **Vaccenses** (Vag.), ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Vaccaei, ōrum, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Vaccus, i, m.: Vitruvius Vaccus, *leader of the revolt of Fundi*, B.C. 330.

Vācūna, ae, *f. the goddess of rural leisure, particularly honoured by the Sabines.* Hence **Vācūnālis**, e.

Vādīmōnis lacus, *a small lake in Etruria*, now *Lago di Bassano.*

Vahālis, is, and **Vacālus**, i, m. *the southern branch of the Rhine*, now *the Waal.*

Valentia, ae, *f. a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia*. 2. Vibo Valentia, called by the Greeks Hipponium, *a town in the S.W. of Bruttium*. Hence **Valentīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Valērius, a, *the name of an ancient patrician gens*. Hence **Valērīāni**, ōrum, m. *the soldiers of Valerius.*

Vandālī or **Vandilī** (-dīlī), ōrum, m. plu. *a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain* (in *Andalusia*).

Vangiōnes, um, m. plu. *a German people on the Rhine*, about the mod. *Worms.*

Varguntēius, i, m. L., *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Vāria, ae, *f. a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm.*

Varius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Varius, *a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace.*

Varro, ōnis, m. *a surname in the gens* Terentia: v. Terentius. Hence **Varrōnīānus**, a um.

Vārus, i, m. *a surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia. Esp. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated and slain by Arminius.* Hence **Vārīānus**, a, um. 2. *a river in Gallia Narbonensis*, now the *Var.*

Vascōnes, um, m. plu. *a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques.*

Vāticānus mons *or* collis, *a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.*

Vātinius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Vātiniānus**, a, um. See also Part I.

Vectis, is, or **Vecta**, ae, *f. the Isle of Wight.*

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes**, um, m. *plu. a people of Lusitania.*

Vēii, ōrum, m. *plu. a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus* B.C. 369. Hence **Vēiens**, entis, **Vēientānus**, a, um, and **Vēius** or **Vēlus** (trisyl.), a, um; also **Vēientes**, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Veii.*

Vēiōvis or **Vēdiōvis**, is, m. *an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (anti-Jove).*

Vēlābrum, i, n. *a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.*

Vēlauni or **Vellavii**, ōrum, m. *an Aquitanian people.*

Vēlēda, ae, *f. a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans.*

Vēlia, ae, *f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome.* 2. *a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans*, afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vēlīensis**, e, and **Vēlinus**, a, um; also **Vēlienses**, ium, m. *the inhabitants.*

Vēlinus, i, m. *a river in the Sabine territory*, now *Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called* lacus Velinus.

Vēlītrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town of the Volsci, in Latium*, now *Velletri.* Hence **Vēlīternus**, a, um; and **Vēlīterni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Vellaunodūnum, i, n. *a town of the Senones in Gaul*, perhaps *Beaune.*

Vellēius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

Velocasses, v. Bellocassi.

Vēnāfrum, i, n. *a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil*; now *Venafro.* Hence **Vēnāfrānus**, a, um.

Vēnēti (Heneti), ōrum, m. *plu. a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory.* Hence **Vēnētus**, a, um; and **Vēnētia**, ae, *f. their country.* (For venetus in the meaning of *sea-coloured, bluish*, v. Part I.) 2. *a people in the north-west of Gaul* about mod. *Vannes.* Hence **Vēnētia**, ae, *f. their country*; and **Vēnēticus**, a, um.

Vēnilia, ae, *f. the mother of Turnus.* 2. *the wife of Janus.*

Ventidius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, *who defeated the Parthians*, B.C. 38. Hence **Ventidiānus**, a, um.

Vēnulus, i, m. *Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in* Virg.

Vēnus, ĕris, *f. the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas*, v. Part I. Hence **Vēnĕrĕus** or **Vēnĕrius**, a, um.

Vēnūsia, ae, *f. a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birthplace of the poet Horace*, now *Venosa.* Hence **Vēnūsīnus**, a, um; and **Vēnūsīni**, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants.*

Veragri, ōrum, m. *a people in the Pennine Alps.*

Vercellae, ārum, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Vercelli.*

Vercingētorix, igis, m. *the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war.*

Vergilius, *the more strictly accurate form for* Virgilius (q. v.).

Vergobrētus, i, m. *the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.*

Vērōmanduī, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois.*

Vērōna, ae, *f. a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder.* Hence **Vērōnensis**, e, and **Vērōnenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Verres, is, m. *the surname of the praetor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily.* Hence **Verrius**, a, um, and **Verrīnus**, a, um.

Verrūgo, inis, *f. a town of the Volsci.*

Vertumnus (Vort.), i, m. *the god of the changing year*, i.e. *of the seasons and their productions.*

Verūlae, ārum, *f. a town of the Hernici in Latium*, now *Veroli.* Hence **Verūlānus**, a, um.

Vērūlāmium, ii, n. *a town in Britain*, now *St. Albans.*

Vescia, ae, *f. a small town of Latium on the river Liris.* Hence **Vescīnus**, a, um; and **Vescīni**, ōrum, m. *its inhabitants.*

Vesēris, is, m. *a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius.*

Vesontio, ōnis, m. *the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica*, now *Besançon.*

Vespāsiānus, i, m.: T. Flavius Sabinus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 70.

Vesta, ae, *f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life.* Hence **Vestālis**, e: v. Part I.

Vestini, orum, m. *plu. a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.*

Vēsŭlus, i, m. *one of the Alps*, now *M. Viso*

Vēsŭvius (**Vēsēvus**), ii, m. *Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active* B.C. 79.

Vettones, v. Vectones.

Veturius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Veturia, *the mother of Coriolanus.*

Vibo, ōnis, *f.*: v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibōnensis**, e.

Vica Pōta, ae, *f. Victress* and *Possessor, goddess of Victory.*

Vicētia (Vicentia), ae, *f. a town in north-eastern Italy*, now *Vicenza.* Hence **Vicētīni** or **Vicentini**, ōrum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Vienna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne.* Hence **Viennensis**, e; and **Viennenses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Viminālis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome.*

Vindēlici, ōrum, m. plu. *a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was* Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg.*

Vipsānius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus.*

Virgilius (more correctly **Vergilius**), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus; Virgil.*

Virginius (Verg.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Virginius, *the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius.*

Viriātus (-āthus), i, m. *a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans.* Hence **Viriāthinus** (Viriāthinus), a, um.

Viridŏmārus (**Virŏm-**) or **Virdŏmārus**, i, m. *a chief of the Aedui.*

Visurgis, is, m. *a river of Northern Germany*, now *the Weser.*

Vitellia, ae, *f. a town of the Aequi.*

Vitellius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. A. Vitellius, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 69. Hence **Vitellius**, a, um, and **Vitellianus**, a, um; and **Vitelliani**, ōrum, m. *soldiers of Vitellius.* See also Part I.

Vitruvius, ii, m.: M. Pollio, *a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture.*

Vocātes, ium, *m. a people in* Gallia Aquitanica.

Vōcōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Voconius, *author of a law limiting the right of women to inherit property.*

Vōcontii, orum, *m. a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the Rhone and the Alps*, about the mod. *Vaison.*

Vōgēsus or **Vōsēgus**, i, m. *a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul*, now *the Vosges.*

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Volaterra.* Hence **Vŏlāterrānus**, a, um; and **Vŏlāterrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Volcae, ārum, *m plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages; *having for their respective capitals Nemousus and Tolosa.*

Volcānus, v. Vulcanus.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses**, is, m. *the name of several kings of Parthia.*

Volsci, ōrum, m. *plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium.* Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volscens, tis, m. *an officer of the Latins in* Virg.

Volscius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Volsĭnii (Vulsinii), ōrum, *m. plu. an important city in Etruria*, now *Bolsena.* Hence **Volsĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Volsiniensis**, e; also **Volsĭnienses**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Voltinia tribus, *a Roman tribe, of unknown locality.* Hence **Voltinienses**, ium, m. *the people of the Voltinian tribe.*

Voltumna, ae, *f. an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.*

Volumnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Volumnia, *the wife of Coriolanus.* Hence **Volumnĭānus**, a, um.

Vonōnes, is, m. *the name of two kings of Parthia.*

Vosegus, v. Vogesus.

Vulcānus, i, m. *the fire-god; son of Jupiter and Juno.* Meton. *fire.* Hence **Vulcānius**, a, um, *of Vulcan fiery*; **Vulcānālia**, e, *belonging to Vulcan*; **Vulcānālia**, ium, n. pl. *the festival of Vulcan celebrated* Aug. 23.

Vultur (Volt.), ŭris, m. *a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Voltore.*

Vulturcius (Volt.), ii, m. *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, n. *a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno.*

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, m. *the principal river of Campania*, now *Volturno.*

Xanthē, ēs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Xanthus, i, m. *a river of Troas.* 2. *a river of Lycia.* 3. *a small stream in Epirus.*

Xĕno, ōnis, m. *an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.*

Xĕnŏcrātes, is, m. *a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.*

Xĕnŏphānes, is, m. *a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.*

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, m. *a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the* 10,000 *Greeks* B.C. 400. Hence **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Xerxes, is (i, rarely), m. *king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army; conquered by the Greeks at Salamis* B.C. 480.

Zācynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante.* Hence **Zācynthius**, a, um.

Zāleucus, i, m. *a lawgiver of the Locrians, about* 660 B.C.

Zāma, ae, *f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal* B.C. 201; now *Zamra.* Hence **Zāmensis**, ium, m. *its inhabitants.*

Zancle, es, *f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily.* Hence **Zanclaeus**, a, um, and **Zanclēius**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōnis, m. *the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the* 3rd *century* B.C. 2. *a philosopher of Elea* ("*the Eleatic*"), *in Magna Graecia; born* B.C. 488. 3. *an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zēnōbia, ae, *queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian* A.D. 270.

Zephyrītis, idis, *f. a designation of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.*

Zērynthius, a, um, *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.*

Zētes, ae, m. *brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, m. *son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.*

Zeus, *the Greek name of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and idis, m. *a famous Greek painter of Heraclea.*

Zōīlus, i, m. *a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called Homeromastix* (scourge of Homer).

Zōpyrus, i, m. *a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero.* 2. *a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.*

Zōrŏastres, is, m. *a lawgiver of the Medes.*

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days, and in Leap Year 29
1.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2.	VI. }	IV. }	IV. }	IV. }
3.	V. } ante Nonas.	III. } ante Nonas.	III. } ante Nonas.	III. } ante Nonas.
4.	IV. }	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5.	III. }	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6.	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VIII.
7.	Nonis.	VII. }	VII }	VII.
8.	VIII. }	VI. }	VI. }	VI.
9.	VII }	V. } ante Idus.	V. } ante Idus.	V.
10.	VI. }	IV. }	IV. }	IV.
11.	V. } ante Idus.	III. }	III. }	III
12.	IV. }	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13.	III. }	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14.	Pridie Idus.	XIX. }	XVIII. }	XVI. }
15.	Idibus.	XVIII. }	XVII. }	XV. }
16.	XVII. }	XVII. }	XVI. }	XIV. }
17.	XVI. }	XVI. }	XV. }	XIII. }
18.	XV. }	XV. }	XIV. }	XII. }
19.	XIV. }	XIV. }	XIII. }	XI. }
20.	XIII. }	XIII. }	XII. }	X. }
21.	XII. }	XII. }	XI. }	IX }
22.	XI. }	XI. }	X. }	VIII. }
23.	X. }	X. }	IX. }	VII. }
24	IX. }	IX. }	VIII. }	VI. }
25	VIII. }	VIII. }	VII. }	V. }
26.	VII. }	VII. }	VI. }	IV. }
27.	VI. }	VI. }	V. }	III. }
28.	V. }	V. }	IV. }	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29.	IV. }	IV. }	III. }	
30.	III. }	III. }	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

Ante Kalendas Martias.

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. Smaller Measures.							Feet.	Inches.
Digitus							,,	·7281
1¼	Uncia or Pollex . .						,,	·9708
4	3	Palmus . . .					,,	2 9124
12	9	3	Palmus Major (of late times)				,,	8·7372
16	12	4	1⅓	Pes . .			,,	11·6496
20	15	5	1⅔	1¼	Palmipes .		1	2·562
24	18	6	2	1½	1⅕	Cubitus	1	5·4744

N.B.—*Approximate Values.* The Roman *Uncia*, *Pes*, and *Cubitus* only fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Foot and a half*, by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. Larger Measures.—Land and Itinerary.								Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
Pes								,,	,,	11·6496
1½	Cubitus							,,	1	5·4744
2½	1⅔	Gradus, or Pes Sestertius						,,	2	5·124
5	3⅓	2	Passus					,,	4	10·248
10	6⅔	4	2	Decempeda, or Pertica .				,,	9	8 496
120	80	48	24	12	Actus (in length) .			,,	116	5·952
5000	3333⅓	2000	1000	500	41⅔	Mille Passuum		,,	4854	,,
7500	5000	3000	1500	750	62½	1½	Gallic Leuga	1	2003	,,
375,000	250,000	150,000	75,000	37,500	3125	75	50	Degree *	68	5110	,,

N.B.—The Roman mile differs from the English only by less than 1-10th.

* Not, of course, the true number of English statute miles contained in a degree of a great circle of the earth, but the number computed from the data exhibited in the Table, of which some are only approximate. The true value of a degree in English miles is $69\frac{1}{21} = 69{\cdot}0196$, and the difference is only about 7-100ths of a mile.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary Land Measures									Acres	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
Pes Quadratus									,,	,,	1	·9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata								,,	,,	,,	94 245
480	4	Actus Simplex							,,	,,	1	180·127
2400	24	5	Uncia*						,,	,,	8	83 885
3600	36	7½	1½	Clima					,,	,,	12	125 83
14,400	144	30	6	4	Actus Quadratus				,,	1	9	231 07
28,800	288	60	12	8	2	Jugerum			,,	2	19	189 89†
57,600	576	120	24	16	4	2	Heredium		1	0	39	1 [illegible] 53‡
5 760,000	57,600	12,000	2400	1600	400	200	100	Centuria	4	-	19	133 25
23 040,000	230,400	48,000	9600	6400	1600	[illegible]	400	4 Saltus	498	1	37	268 75§

* The *As* to which this *Uncia* and the above *Scrupulum* belong as the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Uncia*. The Square Feet, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*

† i.e. almost 5-8ths of an acre ‡ i.e. almost an acre and a quarter § i.e. almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Liquid Measure									Gallons	Pints	Approximate* Gallons	Approximate* Pints
Ligula									,,	·02	,,	1/48
4	Cyathus†								,,	08	,,	¼
6	1½	Acetabulum							,,	12	,,	⅛
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the *Sextarius*						,,	24	,,	¼
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla					,,	48	,,	½
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the *Congius*				,,	96	,,	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius			,,	5 76	,,	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna		2	7 04	3	,,
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora Quadrantal	5	6 08	6	,,
46,080	11,520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20 Culeus	115	1·6	120	,,

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As*, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia*.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY

II Dry Measures								Gallons	Pints	Aproximate* Gallons.	Aproximate* Pint.
Ligula								,,	·02	,,	1/48
4	Cyathus†							,,	·08	,,	¼
6	1½	Acetabulum						,,	·12	,,	⅛
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the *Sextarius*					,,	·24	,,	¼
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla				,,	48	,,	½
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the *Congius*			,,	·96	,,	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius		,,	7·68	1	⅓
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	Modius	1	7 36	2‡	,,

* See Note (*) to Table IV † See Note (†) to Table IV ‡ Or a quarter of a bushel.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The Uncial Divisions of the Pound.																			Avoirdupois Weight.	
																			Oz.	Grs.
Uncia																			,,	430.83½*
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx																		¼	202·75
2	1½	Sextans																	½	404·16½
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius																1	168·75
4	2½	2	1½	Trions															1	270 83½
5	3½	2½	1½	1½	Quincunx														2	354·16½
6	4	3	2	1½	1½	Semis, or Semissis													2	337 5
7	4½	3½	2½	1½	1½	1½	Septunx												3	320·33½
8	5½	4	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	Bes, or Bessis											3	104 16½
9	6	4½	3	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Dodrans										4	277 5
10	6½	5	3½	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	Dextans									4	270 83½
11	7½	5½	3½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1 1/10	Deunx								5	260·62½
12	8	6	4	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1 1/11	As, or Libra							5	23,·5

* This only differs from the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS

II Subdivisions of the Uncia.										Grains
Siliqua										2 9224
3	Ob lus									8 767361
6	2	Scrupulum								17 53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35 0694
24	8	4	2	Sextula						70 138
36	12	6	3	1½	Sicilicus					105 2083
48	16	8	4	2	1½	Duella				140·277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semuncia			120·416
144	48	24	12	6	4	3	2	Uncia		420 833
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	As or Libra .	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. Before the Reign of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.

1. *Copper Coins.*								2. *Silver Coins.*						£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula														,,	,,	,,	·35416
1½	Quadrans							Teruncius						,,	,,	,,	·53125
2	1⅓	Trieus												,,	,,	,,	·7083
3	2	1½	Semissis					2	Sembella					,,	,,	,,	1.0625
6	4	3	2	As				4	2	Libella				,,	,,	,,	2 125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius									,,	,,	1	·25
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius		16	8	4	Sesterfius			,,	,,	2	5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2		32	16	8	2	Quinarius		,,	,,	4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4		24	12	16	4	2	Denarius	,,	,,	8	2

3. *Gold Coins.* Aureus* (value in proportion to Roman Silver)	,,	,,	17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)	1	1	1		2
4. *Money of Account* (*not a Coin*) Sestertium, or Mille Nummi	8	17	1		,,

* For the subdivisions of the gold money, see Aureus. 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.'

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY

II. After the Reign of Augustus when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52·5 Grains

										£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula										,,	,,	,,	·3125
1½	Quadrans									,,	,,	,,	·46875
2	1½	Trieus								,,	,,	,,	625
3	2	1½	Semissis							,,	,,	,,	·0375
6	4	3	2	As						,,	,,	,,	1 875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius					,,	,,	,,	3 75
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sesterius				,,	,,	1	3·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatus			,,	,,	3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	2	Denarius		,,	,,	7	2

Aureus, reckoned at 25 Denarii	,,	15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin	,,	18	5	3·25
Sestertium, or Mille Nummi	7	16	3	,,

THE END.

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